

Subresultants*

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Abstract

We formalize the theory of subresultants and the subresultant polynomial remainder sequence as described by Brown and Traub. As a result, we obtain efficient certified algorithms for computing the resultant and the greatest common divisor of polynomials.

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1 Introduction

Computing the gcd of two polynomials can be done via the Euclidean algorithm, if the domain of the polynomials is a field. For non-field polynomials, one has to replace the modulo operation by the pseudo-modulo operation, which results in the exponential growth of coefficients in the gcd algorithm. To counter this problem, one may divide the intermediate polynomials by their contents in every iteration of the gcd algorithm. This is precisely the way how currently resultants and gcds are computed in Isabelle.

Computing contents in every iteration is a costly operation, and therefore Brown and Traub have developed the subresultant PRS (polynomial remainder sequence) algorithm [1, 2]. It avoids intermediate content computation and at the same time keeps the coefficients small, i.e., the coefficients grow at most polynomially.

The soundness of the subresultant PRS gcd algorithm is in principle similar to the Euclidean algorithm, i.e., the intermediate polynomials that are computed in both algorithms differ only by a constant factor. The major problem is to prove that all the performed divisions are indeed exact divisions. To this end, we formalize the fundamental theorem of Brown and Traub as well as the resulting algorithms by following the original (condensed) proofs. This is in contrast to a similar Coq formalization by Mahboubi [4], which follows another proof based on polynomial determinants.

As a consequence of the new algorithms, we significantly increased the speed of the algebraic number implementation [5] which heavily relies upon the computation of resultants of bivariate polynomials.

2 Resultants

This theory defines the Sylvester matrix and the resultant and contains basic facts about these notions. After the connection between resultants and subresultants has been established, we then use properties of subresultants to transfer them to resultants. Remark: these properties have previously been proven separately for both resultants and subresultants; and this is the reason for splitting the theory of resultants in two parts, namely “Resultant-Prelim” and “Resultant” which is located in the Algebraic-Number AFP-entry.

theory *Resultant-Prelim*

imports

Jordan-Normal-Form.Determinant

Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom-Poly

begin

Sylvester matrix

definition *sylvester-mat-sub* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *'a poly* \Rightarrow *'a poly* \Rightarrow *'a* :: *zero mat*
where

sylvester-mat-sub $m\ n\ p\ q \equiv$
 $\text{mat } (m+n)\ (m+n)\ (\lambda\ (i,j)).$
 if $i < n$ then
 if $i \leq j \wedge j - i \leq m$ then $\text{coeff } p\ (m + i - j)$ else 0
 else if $i - n \leq j \wedge j \leq i$ then $\text{coeff } q\ (i-j)$ else 0

definition *sylvester-mat* :: 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a :: zero mat **where**
sylvester-mat $p\ q \equiv \text{sylvester-mat-sub } (\text{degree } p)\ (\text{degree } q)\ p\ q$

lemma *sylvester-mat-sub-dim[simp]*:
 fixes $m\ n\ p\ q$
 defines $S \equiv \text{sylvester-mat-sub } m\ n\ p\ q$
 shows $\text{dim-row } S = m+n$ and $\text{dim-col } S = m+n$
 unfolding $S\text{-def}$ *sylvester-mat-sub-def* **by** auto

lemma *sylvester-mat-sub-carrier*:
 shows $\text{sylvester-mat-sub } m\ n\ p\ q \in \text{carrier-mat } (m+n)\ (m+n)$ **by** auto

lemma *sylvester-mat-dim[simp]*:
 fixes $p\ q$
 defines $d \equiv \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q$
 shows $\text{dim-row } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q) = d$ $\text{dim-col } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q) = d$
 unfolding *sylvester-mat-def* $d\text{-def}$ **by** auto

lemma *sylvester-carrier-mat*:
 fixes $p\ q$
 defines $d \equiv \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q$
 shows $\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q \in \text{carrier-mat } d\ d$ **unfolding** $d\text{-def}$ **by** auto

lemma *sylvester-mat-sub-index*:
 fixes $p\ q$
 assumes $i: i < m+n$ and $j: j < m+n$
 shows $\text{sylvester-mat-sub } m\ n\ p\ q\ \$(i,j) =$
 (if $i < n$ then
 if $i \leq j \wedge j - i \leq m$ then $\text{coeff } p\ (m + i - j)$ else 0
 else if $i - n \leq j \wedge j \leq i$ then $\text{coeff } q\ (i-j)$ else 0)
 unfolding *sylvester-mat-sub-def*
 unfolding $\text{index-mat}(1)[OF\ i\ j]$ **by** auto

lemma *sylvester-index-mat*:
 fixes $p\ q$
 defines $m \equiv \text{degree } p$ and $n \equiv \text{degree } q$
 assumes $i: i < m+n$ and $j: j < m+n$
 shows $\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q\ \$(i,j) =$
 (if $i < n$ then
 if $i \leq j \wedge j - i \leq m$ then $\text{coeff } p\ (m + i - j)$ else 0
 else if $i - n \leq j \wedge j \leq i$ then $\text{coeff } q\ (i - j)$ else 0)
 unfolding *sylvester-mat-def*
 using *sylvester-mat-sub-index*[$OF\ i\ j$] **unfolding** $m\text{-def } n\text{-def}$.

```

lemma syvester-index-mat2:
  fixes  $p\ q :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 poly}$ 
  defines  $m \equiv \text{degree } p$  and  $n \equiv \text{degree } q$ 
  assumes  $i: i < m+n$  and  $j: j < m+n$ 
  shows  $\text{syvester-mat } p\ q\ \$\$ (i,j) =$ 
    ( $\text{if } i < n$  then  $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } 1\ (n - i) * p)\ (m+n-j)$ 
    else  $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } 1\ (m + n - i) * q)\ (m+n-j)$ )
  apply(subst syvester-index-mat)
  unfolding m-def[symmetric] n-def[symmetric]
  using  $i\ j$  apply (simp, simp)
  unfolding coeff-monom-mult
  apply(cases i < n)
  apply (cases i ≤ j ∧ j - i ≤ m)
  using  $j$  m-def apply (force, force simp: coeff-eq-0)
  apply (cases i - n ≤ j ∧ j ≤ i)
  using  $i\ j$  coeff-eq-0[of q] n-def by auto

lemma syvester-mat-sub-0[simp]:  $\text{syvester-mat-sub } 0\ n\ 0\ q = 0_m\ n\ n$ 
  unfolding syvester-mat-sub-def by auto

lemma syvester-mat-0[simp]:  $\text{syvester-mat } 0\ q = 0_m\ (\text{degree } q)\ (\text{degree } q)$ 
  unfolding syvester-mat-def by simp

lemma syvester-mat-const[simp]:
  fixes  $a :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1}$ 
  shows  $\text{syvester-mat } [:a:]\ q = a \cdot_m 1_m\ (\text{degree } q)$ 
    and  $\text{syvester-mat } p\ [:a:] = a \cdot_m 1_m\ (\text{degree } p)$ 
  by(auto simp: syvester-index-mat)

lemma syvester-mat-sub-map:
  assumes  $f0: f\ 0 = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{map-mat } f\ (\text{syvester-mat-sub } m\ n\ p\ q) = \text{syvester-mat-sub } m\ n\ (\text{map-poly } f\ p)\ (\text{map-poly } f\ q)$ 
    ( $\text{is } ?l = ?r$ )
  proof(rule eq-matI)
    note  $[simp] = \text{coeff-map-poly}[of\ f,\ OF\ f0]$ 
    show  $\text{dim: dim-row } ?l = \text{dim-row } ?r\ \text{dim-col } ?l = \text{dim-col } ?r$  by auto
    fix  $i\ j$ 
    assume  $ij: i < \text{dim-row } ?r\ j < \text{dim-col } ?r$ 
    note  $ij' = \text{this}[unfolding\ \text{syvester-mat-sub-dim}]$ 
    note  $ij'' = ij[unfolding\ \text{dim}[symmetric]\ \text{index-map-mat}]$ 
    show  $?l\ \$\$ (i, j) = ?r\ \$\$ (i, j)$ 
      unfolding  $\text{index-map-mat}(1)[OF\ ij']$ 
      unfolding  $\text{syvester-mat-sub-index}[OF\ ij']$ 
      unfolding Let-def
      using  $f0$  by auto
  qed

```

definition *resultant* :: 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a :: comm-ring-1 **where**
resultant p q = det (sylvester-mat p q)

Resultant, but the size of the base Sylvester matrix is given.

definition *resultant-sub* m n p q = det (sylvester-mat-sub m n p q)

lemma *resultant-sub*: *resultant* p q = *resultant-sub* (degree p) (degree q) p q
unfolding *resultant-def sylvester-mat-def resultant-sub-def* **by** auto

lemma *resultant-const*[simp]:
fixes a :: 'a :: comm-ring-1
shows *resultant* [:a:] q = a \wedge (degree q)
and *resultant* p [:a:] = a \wedge (degree p)
unfolding *resultant-def* **unfolding** *sylvester-mat-const* **by** simp-all

lemma *resultant-1*[simp]:
fixes p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
shows *resultant* 1 p = 1 *resultant* p 1 = 1
using *resultant-const(1)* [of 1 p] *resultant-const(2)* [of p 1]
by (auto simp add: pCons-one)

lemma *resultant-0*[simp]:
fixes p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
assumes degree p > 0
shows *resultant* 0 p = 0 *resultant* p 0 = 0
using *resultant-const(1)*[of 0 p] *resultant-const(2)*[of p 0]
using zero-power assms **by** auto

lemma (in comm-ring-hom) *resultant-map-poly*: degree (map-poly hom p) = degree p \implies
degree (map-poly hom q) = degree q \implies *resultant* (map-poly hom p) (map-poly hom q) = hom (resultant p q)
unfolding *resultant-def sylvester-mat-def sylvester-mat-sub-def hom-det*[symmetric]
by (rule arg-cong[of - - det], auto)

lemma (in inj-comm-ring-hom) *resultant-hom*: *resultant* (map-poly hom p) (map-poly hom q) = hom (resultant p q)
by (rule resultant-map-poly, auto)

end

3 Dichotomous Lazard

This theory contains Lazard's optimization in the computation of the sub-resultant PRS as described by Ducos [3, Section 2].

theory *Dichotomous-Lazard*
imports

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial-Factorial
begin

lemma *power-fract[simp]*: $(\text{Fract } a \ b)^{\wedge} n = \text{Fract } (a^{\wedge} n) \ (b^{\wedge} n)$
by (*induct n, auto simp: fract-collapse*)

lemma *range-to-fract-dvd-iff*: **assumes** $b: b \neq 0$
shows $\text{Fract } a \ b \in \text{range to-fract} \longleftrightarrow b \ \text{dvd} \ a$

proof

assume $b \ \text{dvd} \ a$ **then obtain** c **where** $a: a = b * c$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *auto*
have $\text{Fract } a \ b = \text{Fract } c \ 1$ **using** b **unfolding** a **by** (*simp add: eq-fract*)
thus $\text{Fract } a \ b \in \text{range to-fract}$ **unfolding** *to-fract-def* **by** *auto*

next

assume $\text{Fract } a \ b \in \text{range to-fract}$
then obtain c **where** $\text{Fract } a \ b = \text{Fract } c \ 1$ **unfolding** *to-fract-def* **by** *auto*
hence $a = b * c$ **using** b **by** (*simp add: eq-fract*)
thus $b \ \text{dvd} \ a$ **..**

qed

lemma *Fract-cases-coprime* [*cases type: fract*]:

fixes $q :: 'a :: \text{factorial-ring-gcd fract}$

obtains $(\text{Fract}) \ a \ b$ **where** $q = \text{Fract } a \ b$ $b \neq 0$ *coprime* $a \ b$

proof –

obtain $a \ b$ **where** $q: q = \text{Fract } a \ b$ **and** $b0: b \neq 0$ **by** (*cases q, auto*)

define g **where** $g: g = \text{gcd } a \ b$

define A **where** $A: A = a \ \text{div} \ g$

define B **where** $B: B = b \ \text{div} \ g$

have $a: a = A * g$ **unfolding** $A \ g$ **by** *simp*

have $b: b = B * g$ **unfolding** $B \ g$ **by** *simp*

from $b0 \ b$ **have** $0: B \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

have $q: q = \text{Fract } A \ B$ **unfolding** $q \ a \ b$

by (*subst eq-fract, auto simp: b0 0 g*)

have $\text{cop}: \text{coprime } A \ B$ **unfolding** $A \ B \ g$ **using** $b0$

by (*simp add: div-gcd-coprime*)

assume $\bigwedge a \ b. q = \text{Fract } a \ b \implies b \neq 0 \implies \text{coprime } a \ b \implies \text{thesis}$

from *this[OF q 0 cop]* **show** *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *to-fract-power-le*: **fixes** $a :: 'a :: \text{factorial-ring-gcd fract}$

assumes *no-fract*: $a * b^{\wedge} e \in \text{range to-fract}$

and $a: a \in \text{range to-fract}$

and $le: f \leq e$

shows $a * b^{\wedge} f \in \text{range to-fract}$

proof –

obtain $bn \ bd$ **where** $b: b = \text{Fract } bn \ bd$ **and** $bd: bd \neq 0$ **and** $\text{copb}: \text{coprime } bn \ bd$ **by** (*cases b, auto*)

obtain an **where** $a: a = \text{Fract } an \ 1$ **using** a **unfolding** *to-fract-def* **by** *auto*

have $id: a * b^{\wedge} e = \text{Fract } (an * bn^{\wedge} e) \ (bd^{\wedge} e)$ **unfolding** $a \ b$ *power-fract mult-fract* **by** *simp*

```

have 0:  $bd \wedge e \neq 0$  for  $e$  using  $bd$  by auto
from no-fract[unfolded id range-to-fract-dvd-iff[OF 0]] have  $dvd: bd \wedge e \text{ dvd } an$ 
 $* bn \wedge e$  .
from copb have  $copb: coprime (bd \wedge e) (bn \wedge e)$  for  $e$ 
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
from  $dvd \text{ copb [of } e]$   $bd$  have  $bd \wedge e \text{ dvd } an$ 
  by (simp add: coprime-dvd-mult-left-iff)
hence  $bd \wedge f \text{ dvd } an$  using  $le$  by (rule power-le-dvd)
hence  $dvd: bd \wedge f \text{ dvd } an * bn \wedge f$  by simp
from  $le$  obtain  $g$  where  $e: e = f + g$  using le-Suc-ex by blast
  have  $id': a * b \wedge f = Fract (an * bn \wedge f) (bd \wedge f)$  unfolding  $a \ b$  power-fract
mult-fract by simp
  show ?thesis unfolding  $id'$  range-to-fract-dvd-iff[OF 0] by (rule dvd)
qed

```

```

lemma div-divide-to-fract: assumes  $x \in \text{range to-fract}$ 
  and  $x = (y :: 'a :: idom-divide \text{ fract}) / z$ 
  and  $x' = y' \text{ div } z'$ 
  and  $y = \text{to-fract } y' \ z = \text{to-fract } z'$ 
  shows  $x = \text{to-fract } x'$ 
proof (cases z' = 0)
  case True
    thus ?thesis using assms by auto
  next
    case False
      from assms obtain  $r$  where  $\text{to-fract } y' / \text{to-fract } z' = \text{to-fract } r$  by auto
      thus ?thesis using False assms
        by (simp add: eq-fract(1) to-fract-def)
qed

```

```

declare Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def [termination-simp]

```

```

fun dichotomous-Lazard :: ' $a$  :: idom-divide  $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$  where
  dichotomous-Lazard  $x \ y \ n = (\text{if } n \leq 1 \text{ then if } n = 1 \text{ then } x \text{ else } 1 \text{ else}$ 
     $\text{let } (d,r) = \text{Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat } n \ 2;$ 
     $\text{rec} = \text{dichotomous-Lazard } x \ y \ d;$ 
     $\text{recsq} = \text{rec} * \text{rec div } y \text{ in}$ 
     $\text{if } r = 0 \text{ then recsq else recsq} * x \text{ div } y)$ 

```

```

lemma dichotomous-Lazard-main: fixes  $x :: 'a :: idom-divide$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \leq n \implies (\text{to-fract } x) \wedge^i / (\text{to-fract } y) \wedge^{i-1} \in \text{range to-fract}$ 
  shows  $\text{to-fract } (\text{dichotomous-Lazard } x \ y \ n) = (\text{to-fract } x) \wedge^n / (\text{to-fract } y) \wedge^{n-1}$ 

  using assms
proof (induct x y n rule: dichotomous-Lazard.induct)
  case ( $1 \ x \ y \ n$ )
  let  $?f = \text{to-fract}$ 
  consider ( $0$ )  $n = 0 \mid (1) \ n = 1 \mid (n) \ \neg n \leq 1$  by linarith
  thus ?case

```

proof *cases*
case *n*
obtain $d\ r$ **where** $n2: \text{Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat } n\ 2 = (d,r)$ **by force**
from $\text{Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def}[of\ n\ 2]\ n2$ **have** $dr: d = n\ \text{div}\ 2\ r = n\ \text{mod}\ 2$ **by auto**
hence $r: r = 0 \vee r = 1$ **by auto**
define rec **where** $rec = \text{dichotomous-Lazard } x\ y\ d$
let $?sq = rec * rec\ \text{div}\ y$
have $res: \text{dichotomous-Lazard } x\ y\ n = (\text{if } r = 0 \text{ then } ?sq \text{ else } ?sq * x\ \text{div}\ y)$
unfolding $\text{dichotomous-Lazard.simps}[of\ x\ y\ n]\ n2$ $\text{Let-def } rec\text{-def}$ **using** n **by auto**
have $ndr: n = d + d + r$ **unfolding** dr **by presburger**
from $ndr\ r\ n$ **have** $d0: d \neq 0$ **by auto**
have $IH: ?f\ rec = ?f\ x^{\wedge} d / ?f\ y^{\wedge} (d - 1)$
using $1(1)[OF\ n\ refl\ n2[\text{symmetric}]\ 1(2), \text{folded } rec\text{-def}]\ ndr$ **by auto**
have $?f\ (rec * rec) = ?f\ x^{\wedge} d / ?f\ y^{\wedge} (d - 1) * ?f\ x^{\wedge} d / ?f\ y^{\wedge} (d - 1)$
using IH **by simp**
also have $\dots = ?f\ x^{\wedge} (d + d) / ?f\ y^{\wedge} (d - 1 + (d - 1))$ **unfolding** $power\text{-add}$ **by simp**
also have $d - 1 + (d - 1) = d + d - 2$ **using** $d0$ **by simp**
finally have $id: ?f\ (rec * rec) = ?f\ x^{\wedge} (d + d) / ?f\ y^{\wedge} (d + d - 2)$.
let $?dd = (?f\ x^{\wedge} (d + d) / ?f\ y^{\wedge} (d + d - 2)) / ?f\ y$
let $?d = ?f\ x^{\wedge} (d + d) / ?f\ y^{\wedge} (d + d - 1)$
have $dd: ?dd = ?d$ **using** $d0$ **by (cases** $d, \text{auto})$
have $sq: ?f\ ?sq = ?d$ **unfolding** $dd[\text{symmetric}]\$
proof ($rule\ sym, rule\ \text{div-divide-to-fract}[OF - refl\ refl\ id[\text{symmetric}]\ refl], \text{unfold } dd$)
show $?d \in \text{range } ?f$ **by (rule** $1(2), \text{insert } ndr, \text{auto})$
qed
show $?thesis$
proof ($cases\ r = 0$)
case $True$
with $res\ sq$ **show** $?thesis$ **unfolding** ndr **by auto**
next
case $False$
with r **have** $r: r = 1$ **by auto**
let $?sq' = ?sq * x\ \text{div}\ y$
from $False\ res$ **have** $res: \text{dichotomous-Lazard } x\ y\ n = ?sq'$ **by simp**
from sq **have** $id: ?f\ (?sq * x) = ?f\ x^{\wedge} (d + d + r) / ?f\ y^{\wedge} (d + d - 1)$
unfolding r **by simp**
let $?dd = (?f\ x^{\wedge} (d + d + r) / ?f\ y^{\wedge} (d + d - 1)) / ?f\ y$
let $?d = ?f\ x^{\wedge} (d + d + r) / ?f\ y^{\wedge} (d + d + r - 1)$
have $dd: ?dd = ?d$ **using** $d0$ **unfolding** r **by (cases** $d, \text{auto})$
have $sq': ?f\ ?sq' = ?d$ **unfolding** $dd[\text{symmetric}]\$
proof ($rule\ sym, rule\ \text{div-divide-to-fract}[OF - refl\ refl\ id[\text{symmetric}]\ refl], \text{unfold } dd$)
show $?d \in \text{range } ?f$ **by (rule** $1(2), \text{unfold } ndr, \text{auto})$
qed
show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $res\ sq'$ **unfolding** ndr **by simp**


```

    qed
  qed auto
qed

```

```

lemma dichotomous-Lazard: fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{factorial-ring-gcd}$ 
assumes  $(\text{to-fract } x)^n / (\text{to-fract } y)^{(n-1)} \in \text{range to-fract}$ 
shows  $\text{to-fract } (\text{dichotomous-Lazard } x \ y \ n) = (\text{to-fract } x)^n / (\text{to-fract } y)^{(n-1)}$ 

```

```

proof (rule dichotomous-Lazard-main)
  fix  $i$ 
  assume  $i: i \leq n$ 
  show  $\text{to-fract } x^i / \text{to-fract } y^{(i-1)} \in \text{range to-fract}$ 
  proof (cases i)
    case (Suc j)
      have  $\text{id}: \text{to-fract } x^i / \text{to-fract } y^{(i-1)} = \text{to-fract } x * (\text{to-fract } x / \text{to-fract } y)^j$ 
      unfolding Suc by (simp add: power-divide)
      from Suc i have  $n \neq 0$  and  $j: j \leq n - 1$  by auto
      hence  $\text{id}: \text{to-fract } x * (\text{to-fract } x / \text{to-fract } y)^{(n-1)} = (\text{to-fract } x)^n / (\text{to-fract } y)^{(n-1)}$ 
      by (cases n, auto simp: power-divide)
      show ?thesis unfolding id
      by (rule to-fract-power-le[OF - - j], unfold id, insert assms, auto)
    next
      case  $0$ 
      have  $1 = \text{to-fract } 1$  by simp
      hence  $1 \in \text{range to-fract}$  by blast
      thus ?thesis using  $0$  by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

declare dichotomous-Lazard.simps[simp del]

```

```

end

```

4 Binary Exponentiation

This theory defines the standard algorithm for binary exponentiation, or exponentiation by squaring.

```

theory Binary-Exponentiation

```

```

imports

```

```

  Main

```

```

begin

```

```

declare Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def[termination-simp]

```

```

context monoid-mult

```

```

begin

```

```

fun binary-power :: 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a where
  binary-power x n = (if n = 0 then 1 else
    let (d,r) = Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat n 2;
        rec = binary-power (x * x) d in
    if r = 0 then rec else rec * x)

lemma binary-power[simp]: binary-power = (∧)
proof (intro ext)
  fix x n
  show binary-power x n = x ^ n
  proof (induct x n rule: binary-power.induct)
    case (1 x n)
    show ?case
    proof (cases n = 0)
      case False
      note IH = 1[OF False]
      obtain d r where n2: Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat n 2 = (d,r) by force
      from Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def[of n 2] n2 have dr: d = n div 2 r =
n mod 2 by auto
      hence r: r = 0 ∨ r = 1 by auto
      let ?rec = binary-power (x * x) d
      have binary-power x n = (if r = 0 then ?rec else ?rec * x)
        unfolding binary-power.simps[of x n] n2 using False by auto
      also have ... = ?rec * x ^ r using r by (cases r = 0, auto)
      also have ?rec = (x * x) ^ d
        by (rule IH[OF - refl], simp add: n2)
      also have ... = x ^ (d + d) unfolding power-add
        using power2-eq-square power-even-eq power-mult by auto
      also have ... * x ^ r = x ^ (d + d + r)
        by (simp add: power-add)
      also have d + d + r = n unfolding dr by presburger
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed auto
  qed
qed

lemma binary-power-code-unfold[code-unfold]: (∧) = binary-power
  by simp

```

```

declare binary-power.simps[simp del]
end
end

```

5 Homomorphisms

We register two homomorphism, namely lifting constants to polynomials, and lifting elements of some domain into their fraction field.

```

theory More-Homomorphisms

```

```

imports Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom-Poly
         Jordan-Normal-Form.Determinant
begin

abbreviation (input) coeff-lift ==  $\lambda a. [ : a ]$ 

interpretation coeff-lift-hom: inj-comm-monoid-add-hom coeff-lift by (unfold-locales,
auto)
interpretation coeff-lift-hom: inj-ab-group-add-hom coeff-lift..
interpretation coeff-lift-hom: inj-comm-semiring-hom coeff-lift
  by standard (simp-all add: ac-simps)
interpretation coeff-lift-hom: inj-comm-ring-hom coeff-lift..
interpretation coeff-lift-hom: inj-idom-hom coeff-lift..

  The following rule is incompatible with existing simp rules.

declare coeff-lift-hom.hom-mult[simp del]
declare coeff-lift-hom.hom-add[simp del]
declare coeff-lift-hom.hom-uminus[simp del]

interpretation to-fract-hom: inj-comm-ring-hom to-fract by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation to-fract-hom: idom-hom to-fract..
interpretation to-fract-hom: inj-idom-hom to-fract..

end

```

6 Polynomial coefficients with integer index

We provide a function to access the coefficients of a polynomial via an integer index. Then index-shifting becomes more convenient, e.g., compare in the lemmas for accessing the coefficient of a product with a monomial there is no special case for integer coefficients, whereas for natural number coefficients there is a case-distinction.

```

theory Coeff-Int
  imports
    HOL-Combinatorics.Permutations
    Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Polynomial
  begin

  definition coeff-int :: 'a :: zero poly  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
    coeff-int p i = (if i < 0 then 0 else coeff p (nat i))

  lemma coeff-int-eq-0:  $i < 0 \vee i > \text{int } (\text{degree } p) \implies \text{coeff-int } p \ i = 0$ 
    unfolding coeff-int-def
    by (cases i < 0, auto intro: coeff-eq-0)

  lemma coeff-int-smult[simp]: coeff-int (smult c p) i = c * coeff-int p i
    unfolding coeff-int-def by simp

```

lemma *coeff-int-signof-mult*: $\text{coeff-int } (\text{of-int } (\text{sign } x) * f) i = \text{of-int } (\text{sign } x) * \text{coeff-int } f i$

by (*auto simp: coeff-int-def sign-def*)

lemma *coeff-int-sum*: $\text{coeff-int } (\text{sum } p A) i = (\sum x \in A. \text{coeff-int } (p x) i)$

using *coeff-sum[of p A nat i]* **unfolding** *coeff-int-def*

by (*cases i < 0, auto*)

lemma *coeff-int-0[simp]*: $\text{coeff-int } f 0 = \text{coeff } f 0$ **unfolding** *coeff-int-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *coeff-int-monom-mult*: $\text{coeff-int } (\text{monom } a d * f) i = (a * \text{coeff-int } f (i - d))$

proof (*cases i < 0*)

case *True*

thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *coeff-int-def* **by** *simp*

next

case *False*

hence $i \geq 0$ **by** *auto*

then obtain *j* **where** $i = \text{int } j$ **by** (*rule nonneg-eq-int*)

show *?thesis*

proof (*cases i ≥ d*)

case *True*

with *i* **have** $\text{nat } (\text{int } j - \text{int } d) = j - d$ **by** *auto*

with *coeff-monom-mult[of a]* **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *coeff-int-def*

by *simp*

next

case *False*

thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *i* **by** (*simp add: coeff-int-def coeff-monom-mult*)

qed

qed

lemma *coeff-prod-const*: **assumes** *finite xs* **and** $y \notin xs$

and $\bigwedge x. x \in xs \implies \text{degree } (f x) = 0$

shows $\text{coeff } (\text{prod } f (\text{insert } y xs)) i = \text{prod } (\lambda x. \text{coeff } (f x) 0) xs * \text{coeff } (f y) i$

using *assms*

proof (*induct xs rule: finite-induct*)

case (*insert x xs*)

from *insert(2,4)* **have** $\text{id: insert } y (\text{insert } x xs) - \{x\} = \text{insert } y xs$ **by** *auto*

have $\text{prod } f (\text{insert } y (\text{insert } x xs)) = f x * \text{prod } f (\text{insert } y xs)$

by (*subst prod.remove[of - x], insert insert(1,2) id, auto*)

hence $\text{coeff } (\text{prod } f (\text{insert } y (\text{insert } x xs))) i = \text{coeff } (f x * \text{prod } f (\text{insert } y xs))$

i **by** *simp*

also have $\dots = \text{coeff } (f x) 0 * (\text{coeff } (\text{prod } f (\text{insert } y xs)) i)$

proof –

from *insert(5)[of x] degree0-coeffs[of f x]* **obtain** *c* **where** $f x = [: c :]$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *fx* **by** *auto*

qed

also have $(\text{coeff } (\text{prod } f (\text{insert } y xs)) i) = (\prod x \in xs. \text{coeff } (f x) 0) * \text{coeff } (f y)$

```

i using insert by auto
  also have coeff (f x) 0 * ... = prod (λ x. coeff (f x) 0) (insert x xs) * coeff (f
y) i
  by (subst prod.insert-remove, insert insert(1,2,4), auto simp: ac-simps)
  finally show ?case .
qed simp

```

```

lemma coeff-int-prod-const: assumes finite xs and y ∉ xs
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in xs \implies \text{degree } (f x) = 0$ 
shows coeff-int (prod f (insert y xs)) i = prod (λ x. coeff-int (f x) 0) xs * coeff-int
(f y) i
  using coeff-prod-const[OF assms] unfolding coeff-int-def by (cases i < 0, auto)

```

```

lemma coeff-int[simp]: coeff-int p n = coeff p n unfolding coeff-int-def by auto

```

```

lemma coeff-int-minus[simp]:
  coeff-int (a - b) i = coeff-int a i - coeff-int b i
  by (auto simp: coeff-int-def)

```

```

lemma coeff-int-pCons-0[simp]: coeff-int (pCons 0 b) i = coeff-int b (i - 1)
  by (auto simp: Nitpick.case-nat-unfold coeff-int-def coeff-pCons nat-diff-distrib')

```

end

7 Subresultants and the subresultant PRS

This theory contains most of the soundness proofs of the subresultant PRS algorithm, where we closely follow the papers of Brown [1] and Brown and Traub [2]. This is in contrast to a similar Coq formalization of Mahboubi [4] which is based on polynomial determinants.

Whereas the current file only contains an algorithm to compute the resultant of two polynomials efficiently, there is another theory “Subresultant-Gcd” which also contains the algorithm to compute the GCD of two polynomials via the subresultant algorithm. In both algorithms we integrate Lazard’s optimization in the dichotomous version, but not the second optimization described by Ducos [3].

```

theory Subresultant
imports
  Resultant-Prelim
  Dichotomous-Lazard
  Binary-Exponentiation
  More-Homomorphisms
  Coeff-Int
begin

```

7.1 Algorithm

locale *div-exp-param* =
fixes *div-exp* :: 'a :: idom-divide \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a
begin
partial-function(*tailrec*) *subresultant-prs-main* **where**
subresultant-prs-main *f g c* = (let
m = degree *f*;
n = degree *g*;
lf = lead-coeff *f*;
lg = lead-coeff *g*;
 δ = *m* - *n*;
d = *div-exp* *lg c* δ ;
h = *pseudo-mod* *f g*
in if *h* = 0 then (*g, d*)
else *subresultant-prs-main* *g* (*sdiv-poly* *h* $((-1) \wedge (\delta + 1) * lf * (c \wedge \delta))$) *d*)

definition *subresultant-prs* **where**
subresultant-prs *f g* = (let
h = *pseudo-mod* *f g*;
 δ = (degree *f* - degree *g*);
d = lead-coeff *g* \wedge δ
in if *h* = 0 then (*g, d*)
else *subresultant-prs-main* *g* $((-1) \wedge (\delta + 1) * h)$ *d*)

definition *resultant-impl-main* **where**
resultant-impl-main *G1 G2* = (if *G2* = 0 then (if degree *G1* = 0 then 1 else 0)
else
case *subresultant-prs* *G1 G2* of
(*Gk, hk*) \Rightarrow (if degree *Gk* = 0 then *hk* else 0))

definition *resultant-impl* **where**
resultant-impl *f g* =
(if length (coeffs *f*) \geq length (coeffs *g*) then *resultant-impl-main* *f g*
else let *res* = *resultant-impl-main* *g f* in
if even (degree *f*) \vee even (degree *g*) then *res* else - *res*)
end

locale *div-exp-sound* = *div-exp-param* +
assumes *div-exp*: $\bigwedge x y n.$
 $(\text{to-fract } x) \wedge^n / (\text{to-fract } y) \wedge^{(n-1)} \in \text{range to-fract}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{to-fract } (\text{div-exp } x y n) = (\text{to-fract } x) \wedge^n / (\text{to-fract } y) \wedge^{(n-1)}$

definition *basic-div-exp* :: 'a :: idom-divide \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a **where**
basic-div-exp *x y n* = $x \wedge^n \text{div } y \wedge^{(n-1)}$

We have an instance for arbitrary integral domains.

lemma *basic-div-exp*: *div-exp-sound* *basic-div-exp*
by (*unfold-locales*, *unfold basic-div-exp-def*, *rule sym*, *rule div-divide-to-fract*, *auto simp: hom-distrib*)

Lazard's optimization is only proven for factorial rings.

lemma *dichotomous-Lazard*: *div-exp-sound* (*dichotomous-Lazard* :: 'a :: factorial-ring-gcd ⇒ -)

by (*unfold-locales*, *rule dichotomous-Lazard*)

7.2 Soundness Proof for *div-exp-param.resultant-impl div-exp = resultant*

abbreviation *pdivmod* :: 'a::field poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly × 'a poly

where

pdivmod *p q* ≡ (*p div q*, *p mod q*)

lemma *even-sum-list*: **assumes** $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{even } (f x) = \text{even } (g x)$

shows *even* (*sum-list* (*map f xs*)) = *even* (*sum-list* (*map g xs*))

using *assms* **by** (*induct xs*, *auto*)

lemma *for-all-Suc*: $P i \implies (\forall j \geq \text{Suc } i. P j) = (\forall j \geq i. P j)$ **for** *P*

by (*metis* (*full-types*) *Suc-le-eq less-le*)

lemma *pseudo-mod-left-0[simp]*: *pseudo-mod* 0 *x* = 0

unfolding *pseudo-mod-def pseudo-divmod-def*

by (*cases x = 0*; *cases length (coeffs x)*, *auto*)

lemma *pseudo-mod-right-0[simp]*: *pseudo-mod* *x* 0 = *x*

unfolding *pseudo-mod-def pseudo-divmod-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *snd-pseudo-divmod-main-cong*:

assumes $a1 = b1 \ a3 = b3 \ a4 = b4 \ a5 = b5 \ a6 = b6$

shows *snd* (*pseudo-divmod-main* *a1 a2 a3 a4 a5 a6*) = *snd* (*pseudo-divmod-main* *b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6*)

using *assms* *snd-pseudo-divmod-main* **by** *metis*

lemma *snd-pseudo-mod-smult-invar-right*:

shows (*snd* (*pseudo-divmod-main* (*x * lc*) *q r* (*smult x d*) *dr n*))

= *snd* (*pseudo-divmod-main* *lc q'* (*smult (xⁿ) r*) *d dr n*)

proof(*induct n arbitrary: q q' r dr*)

case (*Suc n*)

let *?q* = *smult* (*x * lc*) *q* + *monom* (*coeff r dr*) *n*

let *?r* = *smult* (*x * lc*) *r* - (*smult x* (*monom* (*coeff r dr*) *n * d*))

let *?dr* = *dr* - 1

let *?rec-lhs* = *pseudo-divmod-main* (*x * lc*) *?q ?r* (*smult x d*) *?dr n*

let *?rec-rhs* = *pseudo-divmod-main* *lc q'* (*smult (xⁿ) ?r*) *d ?dr n*

have [*simp*]: $\bigwedge n. x^n * (x * lc) = lc * (x * x^n)$

$\bigwedge n c. x^n * (x * c) = x * x^n * c$

$\bigwedge n. x * x^n * lc = lc * (x * x^n)$

by (*auto simp: ac-simps*)

have *snd* (*pseudo-divmod-main* (*x * lc*) *q r* (*smult x d*) *dr* (*Suc n*)) = *snd* *?rec-lhs*

by (*auto simp: Let-def*)

also have ... = *snd* ?*rec-rhs* **using** *Suc* **by** *auto*
also have ... = *snd* (*pseudo-divmod-main* *lc* *q'* (*smult* (*x* \widehat{Suc} *n*) *r*) *d* *dr* (*Suc* *n*))
unfolding *pseudo-divmod-main.simps* *Let-def*
proof(*rule* *snd-pseudo-divmod-main-cong,goal-cases*)
case 2
show ?*case* **by** (*auto* *simp:smult-add-right* *smult-diff-right* *smult-monom* *smult-monom-mult*)
qed *auto*
finally show ?*case* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*

lemma *snd-pseudo-mod-smult-invar-left*:
shows *snd* (*pseudo-divmod-main* *lc* *q* (*smult* *x* *r*) *d* *dr* *n*)
= *smult* *x* (*snd* (*pseudo-divmod-main* *lc* *q'* *r* *d* *dr* *n*))
proof(*induct* *n* *arbitrary:x* *lc* *q* *q'* *r* *d* *dr*)
case (*Suc* *n*)
have *sm:smult* *lc* (*smult* *x* *r*) - *monom* (*coeff* (*smult* *x* *r*) *dr*) *n* * *d*
= *smult* *x* (*smult* *lc* *r* - *monom* (*coeff* *r* *dr*) *n* * *d*)
by (*auto* *simp:smult-diff-right* *smult-monom* *smult-monom-mult* *mult.commute*[*of* *lc* *x*])
let ?*q'* = *smult* *lc* *q'* + *monom* (*coeff* *r* *dr*) *n*
show ?*case* **unfolding** *pseudo-divmod-main.simps* *Let-def* *Suc(1)*[*of* *lc* - - - - -
?*q'*] *sm* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*

lemma *snd-pseudo-mod-smult-left[simp]*:
shows *snd* (*pseudo-divmod* (*smult* (*x*::'*a*::*idom*) *p*) *q*) = (*smult* *x* (*snd* (*pseudo-divmod* *p* *q*)))
unfolding *pseudo-divmod-def*
by (*auto* *simp:snd-pseudo-mod-smult-invar-left*[*of* - - - - - 0] *Polynomial.coeffs-smult*)

lemma *pseudo-mod-smult-right*:
assumes (*x*::'*a*::*idom*) \neq 0 *q* \neq 0
shows (*pseudo-mod* *p* (*smult* (*x*::'*a*::*idom*) *q*)) = (*smult* (*x* \widehat{Suc} (*length* (*coeffs* *p*)) - *length* (*coeffs* *q*))) (*pseudo-mod* *p* *q*)
unfolding *pseudo-divmod-def* *pseudo-mod-def*
by (*auto* *simp:snd-pseudo-mod-smult-invar-right*[*of* - - - - - 0]
snd-pseudo-mod-smult-invar-left[*of* - - - - - 0] *Polynomial.coeffs-smult* *assms*)

lemma *pseudo-mod-zero[simp]*:
pseudo-mod 0 *f* = (0::'*a* :: {*idom*} *poly*)
pseudo-mod *f* 0 = *f*
unfolding *pseudo-mod-def* *snd-pseudo-mod-smult-left*[*of* 0 - *f*,*simplified*]
unfolding *pseudo-divmod-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *prod-combine*:
assumes $j \leq i$
shows $f\ i * (\prod l \leftarrow [j..<i]. (f\ l :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-mult})) = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } f\ [j..<\text{Suc } i])$
proof (*subst prod-list-map-remove1 [of i [j..<Suc i] f], goal-cases*)
case 2
have $\text{remove1 } i\ ([j..<i] @ [i]) = [j..<i]$ **by** (*simp add: remove1-append*)
thus ?*case* **by** *auto*
qed (*insert assms, auto*)

lemma *prod-list-minus-1-exp*: $\text{prod-list } (\text{map } (\lambda i. (-1)^\wedge(f\ i))\ xs) = (-1)^\wedge(\text{sum-list } (\text{map } f\ xs))$
by (*induct xs, auto simp: power-add*)

lemma *minus-1-power-even*: $(- (1 :: 'b :: \text{comm-ring-1}))^\wedge k = (\text{if even } k \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (-1))$
by *auto*

lemma *minus-1-even-eqI*: **assumes** $\text{even } k = \text{even } l$ **shows**
 $(- (1 :: 'b :: \text{comm-ring-1}))^\wedge k = (-1)^\wedge l$
unfolding *minus-1-power-even assms* **by** *auto*

lemma (*in comm-monoid-mult*) *prod-list-multf*:
 $(\prod x \leftarrow xs. f\ x * g\ x) = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } f\ xs) * \text{prod-list } (\text{map } g\ xs)$
by (*induct xs (simp-all add: algebra-simps)*)

lemma *inverse-prod-list*: $\text{inverse } (\text{prod-list } xs) = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } \text{inverse } (xs :: 'a :: \text{field list}))$
by (*induct xs, auto*)

definition *pow-int* :: $'a :: \text{field} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{pow-int } x\ e = (\text{if } e < 0 \text{ then } 1 / (x^\wedge(\text{nat } (-e))) \text{ else } x^\wedge(\text{nat } e))$

lemma *pow-int-0[simp]*: $\text{pow-int } x\ 0 = 1$ **unfolding** *pow-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *pow-int-1[simp]*: $\text{pow-int } x\ 1 = x$ **unfolding** *pow-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *exp-pow-int*: $x^\wedge n = \text{pow-int } x\ n$
unfolding *pow-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *pow-int-add*: **assumes** $x \neq 0$ **shows** $\text{pow-int } x\ (a + b) = \text{pow-int } x\ a * \text{pow-int } x\ b$

proof –

have *:

$\neg a + b < 0 \implies a < 0 \implies \text{nat } b = \text{nat } (a + b) + \text{nat } (-a)$
 $\neg a + b < 0 \implies b < 0 \implies \text{nat } a = \text{nat } (a + b) + \text{nat } (-b)$
 $a + b < 0 \implies \neg a < 0 \implies \text{nat } (-b) = \text{nat } a + \text{nat } (-a - b)$

$a + b < 0 \implies \neg b < 0 \implies \text{nat } (-a) = \text{nat } b + \text{nat } (-a - b)$
by *auto*
have *pow-eq*: $l = m \implies (x \wedge l = x \wedge m)$ **for** $l\ m$ **by** *auto*
from x **show** *?thesis unfolding pow-int-def*
by (*auto split: if-splits simp: power-add[symmetric] simp: * intro!: pow-eq, auto simp: power-add*)
qed

lemma *pow-int-mult*: $\text{pow-int } (x * y) a = \text{pow-int } x a * \text{pow-int } y a$
unfolding *pow-int-def* **by** (*cases a < 0, auto simp: power-mult-distrib*)

lemma *pow-int-base-1*[*simp*]: $\text{pow-int } 1 a = 1$
unfolding *pow-int-def* **by** (*cases a < 0, auto*)

lemma *pow-int-divide*: $a / \text{pow-int } x b = a * \text{pow-int } x (-b)$
unfolding *pow-int-def* **by** (*cases b rule: linorder-cases[of - 0], auto*)

lemma *divide-prod-assoc*: $x / (y * z :: 'a :: \text{field}) = x / y / z$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)

lemma *minus-1-inverse-pow*[*simp*]: $x / (-1) \wedge n = (x :: 'a :: \text{field}) * (-1) \wedge n$
by (*simp add: minus-1-power-even*)

definition *subresultant-mat* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
mat where

$\text{subresultant-mat } J F G = (\text{let}$
 $dg = \text{degree } G; df = \text{degree } F; f = \text{coeff-int } F; g = \text{coeff-int } G; n = (df - J)$
 $+ (dg - J)$
 $\text{in mat } n n (\lambda (i,j). \text{if } j < dg - J \text{ then}$
 $\text{if } i = n - 1 \text{ then monom } 1 (dg - J - 1 - j) * F \text{ else } [: f (df - \text{int } i + \text{int}$
 $j) :])$
 $\text{else let } jj = j - (dg - J) \text{ in}$
 $\text{if } i = n - 1 \text{ then monom } 1 (df - J - 1 - jj) * G \text{ else } [: g (dg - \text{int } i +$
 $\text{int } jj) :]))$

lemma *subresultant-mat-dim*[*simp*]:
fixes $j\ p\ q$
defines $S \equiv \text{subresultant-mat } j\ p\ q$
shows $\text{dim-row } S = (\text{degree } p - j) + (\text{degree } q - j)$ **and** $\text{dim-col } S = (\text{degree } p - j) + (\text{degree } q - j)$
unfolding *S-def subresultant-mat-def* **Let-def** **by** *auto*

definition *subresultant'-mat* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**

$\text{subresultant'-mat } J l F G = (\text{let}$
 $\gamma = \text{degree } G; \varphi = \text{degree } F; f = \text{coeff-int } F; g = \text{coeff-int } G; n = (\varphi - J) +$
 $(\gamma - J)$
 $\text{in mat } n n (\lambda (i,j). \text{if } j < \gamma - J \text{ then}$

if $i = n - 1$ then ($f (l - \text{int } (\gamma - J - 1) + \text{int } j)$) else ($f (\varphi - \text{int } i + \text{int } j)$)
 else let $jj = j - (\gamma - J)$ in
 if $i = n - 1$ then ($g (l - \text{int } (\varphi - J - 1) + \text{int } jj)$) else ($g (\gamma - \text{int } i + \text{int } jj)$))

lemma *subresultant-index-mat*:

fixes $F G$
assumes $i: i < (\text{degree } F - J) + (\text{degree } G - J)$ **and** $j: j < (\text{degree } F - J) + (\text{degree } G - J)$
shows $\text{subresultant-mat } J F G \text{ } \$(i,j) =$
 (if $j < \text{degree } G - J$ then
 if $i = (\text{degree } F - J) + (\text{degree } G - J) - 1$ then $\text{monom } 1 (\text{degree } G - J - 1 - j) * F$ else ($[: \text{coeff-int } F (\text{degree } F - \text{int } i + \text{int } j) :]$)
 else let $jj = j - (\text{degree } G - J)$ in
 if $i = (\text{degree } F - J) + (\text{degree } G - J) - 1$ then $\text{monom } 1 (\text{degree } F - J - 1 - jj) * G$ else ($[: \text{coeff-int } G (\text{degree } G - \text{int } i + \text{int } jj) :]$))
unfolding *subresultant-mat-def Let-def*
unfolding $\text{index-mat}(1)[OF i j]$ *split by auto*

definition $\text{subresultant} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$ **where**
 $\text{subresultant } J F G = \det (\text{subresultant-mat } J F G)$

lemma *subresultant-smult-left*: **assumes** ($c :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-ring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$)
 $\neq 0$

shows $\text{subresultant } J (\text{smult } c f) g = \text{smult } (c \wedge (\text{degree } g - J)) (\text{subresultant } J f g)$

proof –

let $?df = \text{degree } f$
let $?dg = \text{degree } g$
let $?n = (?df - J) + (?dg - J)$
let $?m = ?dg - J$
let $?M = \text{mat } ?n ?n (\lambda (i,j). \text{if } i = j \text{ then if } i < ?m \text{ then } [:c:] \text{ else } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
from $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{deg: degree } (\text{smult } c f) = ?df$ **by** *simp*
let $?S = \text{subresultant-mat } J f g$
let $?cS = \text{subresultant-mat } J (\text{smult } c f) g$
have $\text{dim: dim-row } ?S = ?n \text{ dim-col } ?S = ?n \text{ dim-row } ?cS = ?n \text{ dim-col } ?cS = ?n$ **using** *deg by auto*
hence $C: ?S \in \text{carrier-mat } ?n ?n ?cS \in \text{carrier-mat } ?n ?n ?M \in \text{carrier-mat } ?n ?n$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{dim': dim-row } (?S * ?M) = ?n \text{ dim-col } (?S * ?M) = ?n$ **using** *dim (1,2)*
by *simp-all*
define S **where** $S = ?S$
have $?cS = ?S * ?M$
proof (*rule eq-matI, unfold dim' dim*)
fix $i j$
assume $ij: i < ?n j < ?n$
have $(?S * ?M) \$(i,j) = \text{row } ?S i \cdot \text{col } ?M j$

by (rule index-mult-mat, insert ij dim, auto)
 also have ... = $(\sum k = 0..<?n. \text{row } S \text{ } i \text{ } \$ k * \text{col } ?M \text{ } j \text{ } \$ k)$ **unfolding**
scalar-prod-def S-def[symmetric]
 by simp
 also have ... = $(\sum k = 0..<?n. S \text{ } \$\$ (i,k) * ?M \text{ } \$\$ (k,j))$
 by (rule sum.cong, insert ij, auto simp: S-def)
 also have ... = $S \text{ } \$\$ (i,j) * ?M \text{ } \$\$ (j,j) + \text{sum } (\lambda k. S \text{ } \$\$ (i,k) * ?M \text{ } \$\$ (k,j))$
 $(\{0..<?n\} - \{j\})$
 by (rule sum.remove, insert ij, auto)
 also have ... = $S \text{ } \$\$ (i,j) * ?M \text{ } \$\$ (j,j)$
 by (subst sum.neutral, insert ij, auto)
 also have ... = $?cS \text{ } \$\$ (i,j)$ **unfolding** *subresultant-index-mat[OF ij] S-def*
 by (subst subresultant-index-mat, unfold deg, insert ij, auto)
 finally show $?cS \text{ } \$\$ (i,j) = (?S * ?M) \text{ } \$\$ (i,j)$ **by simp**
qed auto
from *arg-cong[OF this, of det] det-mult[OF C(1) C(3)]*
have *subresultant J (smult c f) g = subresultant J f g * det ?M*
unfolding *subresultant-def* **by auto**
also have $\text{det } ?M = [:c \wedge ?m :]$
proof (*subst det-upper-triangular[OF - C(3)]*)
show *upper-triangular ?M*
 by (rule upper-triangularI, auto)
have *prod-list (diag-mat ?M) = $(\prod k = 0..<?n. (?M \text{ } \$\$ (k,k)))$*
unfolding *prod-list-diag-prod* **by simp**
also have ... = $(\prod k = 0..<?m. ?M \text{ } \$\$ (k,k)) * (\prod k = ?m..<?n. ?M \text{ } \$\$$
 $(k,k))$
 by (*subst prod.union-disjoint[symmetric], (auto)[3], rule prod.cong, auto*)
also have $(\prod k = 0..<?m. ?M \text{ } \$\$ (k,k)) = (\prod k = 0..<?m. [: c :])$
 by (rule prod.cong, auto)
also have $(\prod k = 0..<?m. [: c :]) = [: c :] \wedge ?m$ **by simp**
also have $(\prod k = ?m..<?n. ?M \text{ } \$\$ (k,k)) = (\prod k = ?m..<?n. 1)$
 by (rule prod.cong, auto)
finally show *prod-list (diag-mat ?M) = [: c \wedge ?m :]* **unfolding** *poly-const-pow*
by simp
qed
finally show *?thesis* **by simp**
qed

lemma *subresultant-swap:*

shows *subresultant J f g = smult $((-1) \wedge ((\text{degree } f - J) * (\text{degree } g - J)))$*
(subresultant J g f)

proof –

let $?A = \text{subresultant-mat } J \text{ } f \text{ } g$

let $?k = \text{degree } f - J$

let $?n = \text{degree } g - J$

have $nk: ?n + ?k = ?k + ?n$ **by simp**

have *change: $j < ?k + ?n \implies ((\text{if } j < ?k \text{ then } j + ?n \text{ else } j - ?k) < ?n)$*
 $= (\neg (j < ?k))$ **for** j **by auto**

have *subresultant J f g = det ?A* **unfolding** *subresultant-def* **by simp**

also have $\dots = (-1)^{\wedge(?k * ?n)} * \det (\text{mat } (?k + ?n) (?k + ?n) (\lambda (i,j).$
 $?A \text{ \textasciitilde{}} (i, (if j < ?k then j + ?n else j - ?k)))) (\text{is } - = - * \det ?B)$
by (*rule det-swap-cols, auto simp: subresultant-mat-def Let-def*)
also have $?B = \text{subresultant-mat } J g f$
unfolding *subresultant-mat-def Let-def*
by (*rule eq-matI, unfold dim-row-mat dim-col-mat nk index-mat split,*
subst index-mat, (auto)[2], unfold split, subst change, force,
unfold if-conn, rule if-cong[OF refl if-cong if-cong], auto)
also have $\det \dots = \text{subresultant } J g f$ **unfolding** *subresultant-def ..*
also have $(-1)^{\wedge(?k * ?n)} * \dots = [: (-1)^{\wedge(?k * ?n)} :] * \dots$ **by** (*unfold*
hom-distrib, simp)
also have $\dots = \text{smult } ((-1)^{\wedge(?k * ?n)}) (\text{subresultant } J g f)$ **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis .*
qed

lemma *subresultant-smult-right:assumes* ($c :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-ring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$)
 $\neq 0$
shows $\text{subresultant } J f (\text{smult } c g) = \text{smult } (c \wedge (\text{degree } f - J)) (\text{subresultant } J$
 $f g)$
unfolding *subresultant-swap[of - f] subresultant-smult-left[OF assms]*
degree-smult-eq using assms by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma *coeff-subresultant: coeff* ($\text{subresultant } J F G$) $l =$
(if degree F - J + (degree G - J) = 0 \wedge l \neq 0 then 0 else det (subresultant'-mat
 $J l F G))$

proof (*cases degree F - J + (degree G - J) = 0*)
case *True*
show *?thesis unfolding subresultant-def subresultant-mat-def subresultant'-mat-def*
Let-def True
by *simp*

next

case *False*
let $?n = \text{degree } F - J + (\text{degree } G - J)$
define n **where** $n = ?n$
from *False* **have** $n: n \neq 0$ **unfolding** *n-def* **by** *auto*
hence $id: \{0..<n\} = \text{insert } (n - 1) \{0..<(n - 1)\}$ **by** (*cases n, auto*)
have $idn: (x = x) = \text{True}$ **for** $x :: \text{nat}$ **by** *simp*
let $?M = \text{subresultant-mat } J F G$
define M **where** $M = ?M$
let $?L = \text{subresultant'-mat } J l F G$
define L **where** $L = ?L$
{
fix p
assume $p: p$ *permutes* $\{0..<n\}$
from $n p$ **have** $n1: n - 1 < n p (n - 1) < n$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{coeff-int } (\prod i = 0..<n. M \text{ \textasciitilde{}} (i, p i)) l =$
 $(\prod i = 0 ..< (n - 1). \text{coeff-int } (M \text{ \textasciitilde{}} (i, p i)) 0) * \text{coeff-int } (M \text{ \textasciitilde{}} (n - 1,$
 $p (n - 1))) l$
unfolding *id*

```

proof (rule coeff-int-prod-const, (auto)[2])
  fix i
  assume  $i \in \{0 \dots n - 1\}$ 
  with p have  $i \neq n - 1$  and  $i < n$  p  $i < n$  by (auto simp: n-def)
  note id = subresultant-index-mat[OF this(2-3)[unfolded n-def], folded M-def
n-def]
  show degree (M $$ (i, p i)) = 0 unfolding id Let-def using i
    by (simp split: if-splits)
qed
also have ( $\prod i = 0 \dots (n - 1)$ . coeff-int (M $$ (i, p i)) 0)
  = ( $\prod i = 0 \dots (n - 1)$ . L $$ (i, p i))
proof (rule prod.cong[OF refl])
  fix i
  assume  $i \in \{0 \dots n - 1\}$ 
  with p have  $i \neq n - 1$  and  $ii: i < n$  p  $i < n$  by (auto simp: n-def)
  note id = subresultant-index-mat[OF this(2-3)[unfolded n-def], folded M-def
n-def]
  note id' = L-def[unfolded subresultant'-mat-def Let-def, folded n-def] in-
dex-mat[OF ii]
  show coeff-int (M $$ (i, p i)) 0 = L $$ (i, p i)
    unfolding id id' split using i proof (simp add: if-splits Let-def)
    qed
qed
also have coeff-int (M $$ (n - 1, p (n - 1))) l =
  (if p (n - 1) < degree G - J then
    coeff-int (monom 1 (degree G - J - 1 - p (n - 1)) * F) l
    else coeff-int (monom 1 (degree F - J - 1 - (p (n - 1) - (degree G -
J))) * G) l)
  using subresultant-index-mat[OF n1[unfolded n-def], folded M-def n-def,
unfolded idn if-True Let-def]
  by simp
also have ... = (if p (n - 1) < degree G - J
  then coeff-int F (int l - int (degree G - J - 1 - p (n - 1)))
  else coeff-int G (int l - int (degree F - J - 1 - (p (n - 1) - (degree G -
J))))))
  unfolding coeff-int-monom-mult by simp
also have ... = (if p (n - 1) < degree G - J
  then coeff-int F (int l - int (degree G - J - 1) + p (n - 1))
  else coeff-int G (int l - int (degree F - J - 1) + (p (n - 1) - (degree G -
J))))
proof (cases p (n - 1) < degree G - J)
  case True
  hence int (degree G - J - 1 - p (n - 1)) = int (degree G - J - 1) - p
(n - 1) by simp
  hence id: int l - int (degree G - J - 1 - p (n - 1)) = int l - int (degree
G - J - 1) + p (n - 1) by simp
  show ?thesis using True unfolding id by simp
next
  case False

```

from $n1$ *False* **have** $\text{degree } F - J - 1 \geq p (n - 1) - (\text{degree } G - J)$
unfolding $n\text{-def}$ **by** *linarith*
hence $\text{int } (\text{degree } F - J - 1 - (p (n - 1) - (\text{degree } G - J))) = \text{int } (\text{degree } F - J - 1) - (p (n - 1) - (\text{degree } G - J))$
by *linarith*
hence $\text{id: int } l - \text{int } (\text{degree } F - J - 1 - (p (n - 1) - (\text{degree } G - J))) = \text{int } l - \text{int } (\text{degree } F - J - 1) + (p (n - 1) - (\text{degree } G - J))$ **by** *simp*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** id **using** *False* **by** *simp*
qed
also have $\dots = L$ $\$ \$ (n - 1, p (n - 1))$
unfolding $L\text{-def}$ $\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat}\text{-def}$ $\text{Let}\text{-def}$ $n\text{-def}$ [*symmetric*] **using** $n1$ **by** *simp*
also have $(\prod i = 0..<n - 1. L \$ \$ (i, p i)) * \dots = (\prod i = 0..<n. L \$ \$ (i, p i))$
unfolding id **by** *simp*
finally have $\text{coeff}\text{-int } (\prod i = 0..<n. M \$ \$ (i, p i)) (\text{int } l) = (\prod i = 0..<n. L \$ \$ (i, p i)) .$
} **note** $*$ $=$ *this*
have $\text{coeff}\text{-int } (\text{subresultant } J F G) l =$
 $(\sum p \in \{p. p \text{ permutes } \{0..<n\}\}. \text{signof } p * \text{coeff}\text{-int } (\prod i = 0..<n. M \$ \$ (i, p i)) l)$
unfolding $\text{subresultant}\text{-def}$ $\text{det}\text{-def}$ $\text{subresultant}\text{-mat}\text{-dim}$ idn *if-True* $n\text{-def}$ [*symmetric*] $M\text{-def}$
 $\text{coeff}\text{-int}\text{-sum}$ $\text{coeff}\text{-int}\text{-signof}\text{-mult}$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (\sum p \in \{p. p \text{ permutes } \{0..<n\}\}. \text{signof } p * (\prod i = 0..<n. L \$ \$ (i, p i)))$
by (*rule* $\text{sum.cong}[OF \text{ refl}]$, *insert* $*$, *simp*)
also have $\dots = \text{det } L$
proof $-$
have $\text{id: dim}\text{-row } (\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat } J l F G) = n$
 $\text{dim}\text{-col } (\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat } J l F G) = n$ **unfolding** $\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat}\text{-def}$ $\text{Let}\text{-def}$ $n\text{-def}$
by *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** $\text{det}\text{-def}$ $L\text{-def}$ id **by** *simp*
qed
finally show *?thesis* **unfolding** $L\text{-def}$ $\text{coeff}\text{-int}\text{-def}$ **using** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma $\text{subresultant}'\text{-zero}\text{-ge}$: **assumes** $(\text{degree } f - J) + (\text{degree } g - J) \neq 0$ **and** $k \geq \text{degree } f + (\text{degree } g - J)$

shows $\text{det } (\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat } J k f g) = 0$

proof $-$

obtain dg **where** $dg: \text{degree } g - J = dg$ **by** *simp*

obtain df **where** $df: \text{degree } f - J = df$ **by** *simp*

obtain ddf **where** $ddf: \text{degree } f = ddf$ **by** *simp*

note $*$ $=$ $\text{assms}(2)[\text{unfolded } ddf dg]$ $\text{assms}(1)$

define M **where** $M = (\lambda i j. \text{if } j < dg$

$\text{then } \text{coeff}\text{-int } f (\text{degree } f - \text{int } i + \text{int } j)$

$\text{else } \text{coeff}\text{-int } g (\text{degree } g - \text{int } i + \text{int } (j - dg)))$

```

let ?M = subresultant'-mat J k f g
have M: det ?M = det (mat (df + dg) (df + dg)
  (λ(i, j).
    if i = df + dg - 1 then
      if j < dg
        then coeff-int f (int k - int (dg - 1) + int j)
        else coeff-int g (int k - int (df - 1) + int (j - dg))
      else M i j)) (is - = det ?N)
  unfolding subresultant'-mat-def Let-def M-def
  by (rule arg-cong[of - - det], rule eq-matI, auto simp: df dg)
also have ?N = mat (df + dg) (df + dg)
  (λ(i, j).
    if i = df + dg - 1 then 0
    else M i j)
  by (rule cong-mat[OF refl refl], unfold split, rule if-cong[OF refl - refl],
    auto simp add: coeff-int-def df dg ddf intro!: coeff-eq-0, insert *(1),
    unfold ddf[symmetric] dg[symmetric] df[symmetric], linarith+)
also have ... = matr (df + dg) (df + dg) (λi. if i = df + dg - 1 then 0v (df
+ dg) else
  vec (df + dg) (λ j. M i j))
  by (rule eq-matI, auto)
also have det ... = 0
  by (rule det-row-0, insert *, auto simp: df[symmetric] dg[symmetric] ddf[symmetric])
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

lemma subresultant'-zero-lt: **assumes**

J: J ≤ degree f J ≤ degree g J < k

and *k: k < degree f + (degree g - J)*

shows *det (subresultant'-mat J k f g) = 0*

proof –

obtain dg **where** dg: dg = degree g - J **by** simp

obtain df **where** df: df = degree f - J **by** simp

note * = assms[folded df dg]

define M **where** M = (λ i j. **if** j < dg

then coeff-int f (degree f - int i + int j)

else coeff-int g (degree g - int i + int (j - dg)))

define N **where** N = (λ j. **if** j < dg

then coeff-int f (int k - int (dg - 1) + int j)

else coeff-int g (int k - int (df - 1) + int (j - dg)))

let ?M = subresultant'-mat J k f g

have M: ?M = mat (df + dg) (df + dg)

(λ(i, j).

if i = df + dg - 1 **then** N j

else M i j)

unfolding subresultant'-mat-def Let-def

by (rule eq-matI, auto simp: df dg M-def N-def)

also have ... = mat (df + dg) (df + dg)

(λ(i, j).

if $i = df + dg - 1$ then $N j$
 else if $i = \text{degree } f + dg - 1 - k$ then $N j$ else $M i j$ (**is** - = ? N)
unfolding $N\text{-def}$
by (*rule* $\text{cong-mat}[OF \text{ refl refl}]$, *unfold* split , *rule* $\text{if-cong}[OF \text{ refl refl}]$, *unfold* $M\text{-def } N\text{-def}$,
insert $J k$, *auto* $\text{simp: } df \ dg \ \text{intro!}: \text{arg-cong}[of \ - \ - \ \text{coeff-int } -]$)
finally **have** $id: ?M = ?N$.
have $deg: \text{degree } f + dg - 1 - k < df + dg \ df + dg - 1 < df + dg$
using $k \ J$ **unfolding** $df \ dg$ **by** *auto*
have $id: \text{row } ?M \ (\text{degree } f + dg - 1 - k) = \text{row } ?M \ (df + dg - 1)$
unfolding $\text{arg-cong}[OF \ id, \ of \ \text{row}]$
by (*rule* eq-vecI , *insert* deg , *auto*)
show $?thesis$
by (*rule* $\text{det-identical-rows}[OF \ - \ - \ - \ id, \ of \ df + dg]$, *insert* $deg \ \text{assms}$,
auto $\text{simp: } \text{subresultant}'\text{-mat-def } \text{Let-def } df \ dg$)
qed

lemma $\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat-sylvester-mat}: \text{transpose-mat} \ (\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat } 0 \ 0 \ f \ g)$
 = $\text{sylvester-mat } f \ g$

proof –

obtain dg **where** $dg: \text{degree } g = dg$ **by** *simp*
obtain df **where** $df: \text{degree } f = df$ **by** *simp*
let $?M = \text{transpose-mat} \ (\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat } 0 \ 0 \ f \ g)$
let $?n = \text{degree } f + \text{degree } g$
have $\text{dim: } \text{dim-row } ?M = ?n \ \text{dim-col } ?M = ?n$ **by** (*auto* $\text{simp: } \text{subresultant}'\text{-mat-def } \text{Let-def}$)
show $?thesis$
proof (*rule* eq-matI , *unfold* $\text{sylvester-mat-dim } \text{dim } df \ dg$, *goal-cases*)
case $ij: (1 \ i \ j)$
have $?M \ \S\S \ (i,j) = (\text{if } i < dg$
 then $\text{if } j = df + dg - 1$
 then $\text{coeff-int } f \ (- \ \text{int } (dg - 1) + \ \text{int } i)$
 else $\text{coeff-int } f \ (\text{int } df - \ \text{int } j + \ \text{int } i)$
 else $\text{if } j = df + dg - 1$
 then $\text{coeff-int } g \ (- \ \text{int } (df - 1) + \ \text{int } (i - dg))$
 else $\text{coeff-int } g \ (\text{int } dg - \ \text{int } j + \ \text{int } (i - dg))$)
using ij **unfolding** $\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat-def } \text{Let-def}$ **by** (*simp* $\text{add: } \text{if-splits } df$
 dg)
also **have** $\dots = (\text{if } i < dg$
 then $\text{coeff-int } f \ (\text{int } df - \ \text{int } j + \ \text{int } i)$
 else $\text{coeff-int } g \ (\text{int } dg - \ \text{int } j + \ \text{int } (i - dg))$)
proof –
have $\text{cong: } (b \implies x = z) \implies (\neg b \implies y = z) \implies (\text{if } b \ \text{then } \text{coeff-int } f \ x \ \text{else}$
 $\text{coeff-int } f \ y) = \text{coeff-int } f \ z$
for $b \ x \ y \ z$ **and** $f :: 'a \ \text{poly}$ **by** *auto*
show $?thesis$
by (*rule* $\text{if-cong}[OF \ \text{refl } \text{cong } \text{cong}]$, *insert* ij , *auto*)
qed
also **have** $\dots = \text{sylvester-mat } f \ g \ \S\S \ (i,j)$

proof –
have *: $i \leq j \implies j - i \leq df \implies \text{nat } (\text{int } df - \text{int } j + \text{int } i) = df - (j - i)$
i) **for** $j \ i \ df$
by *simp*
show *?thesis unfolding sylvester-index-mat[OF ij[folded df dg]] df dg*
proof (*rule if-cong[OF refl]*)
assume $i: i < dg$
have $\text{int } df - \text{int } j + \text{int } i < 0 \longrightarrow \neg j - i \leq df$ **by** *auto*
thus $\text{coeff-int } f (\text{int } df - \text{int } j + \text{int } i) = (\text{if } i \leq j \wedge j - i \leq df \text{ then } \text{coeff } f (df + i - j) \text{ else } 0)$
using ij **by** (*simp add: coeff-int-def *, intro impI coeff-eq-0[of f, unfolded df], linarith*)
next
assume $i: \neg i < dg$
hence **: $i - dg \leq j \implies dg - (j + dg - i) = i - j$ **using** ij **by** *linarith*
have $\text{int } dg - \text{int } j + \text{int } (i - dg) < 0 \longrightarrow \neg j \leq i$ **by** *auto*
thus $\text{coeff-int } g (\text{int } dg - \text{int } j + \text{int } (i - dg)) = (\text{if } i - dg \leq j \wedge j \leq i \text{ then } \text{coeff } g (i - j) \text{ else } 0)$
using $ij \ i$
by (*simp add: coeff-int-def * ** coeff-eq-0[of g, unfolded dg] nat-diff-distrib'*)
qed
qed
finally show *?case .*
qed *auto*
qed

lemma *coeff-subresultant-0-0-resultant*: $\text{coeff } (\text{subresultant } 0 \ f \ g) \ 0 = \text{resultant } f \ g$

proof –
let $?M = \text{transpose-mat } (\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat } 0 \ 0 \ f \ g)$
have $\det (\text{subresultant}'\text{-mat } 0 \ 0 \ f \ g) = \det ?M$
by (*subst det-transpose, auto simp: subresultant'-mat-def Let-def*)
also have $?M = \text{sylvester-mat } f \ g$
by (*rule subresultant'-mat-sylvester-mat*)
finally show *?thesis by (simp add: coeff-subresultant resultant-def)*
qed

lemma *subresultant-zero-ge*: **assumes** $k \geq \text{degree } f + (\text{degree } g - J)$
and $(\text{degree } f - J) + (\text{degree } g - J) \neq 0$
shows $\text{coeff } (\text{subresultant } J \ f \ g) \ k = 0$
unfolding *coeff-subresultant*
by (*subst subresultant'-zero-ge[OF assms(2,1)], simp*)

lemma *subresultant-zero-lt*: **assumes** $k < \text{degree } f + (\text{degree } g - J)$
and $J \leq \text{degree } f \ J \leq \text{degree } g \ J < k$
shows $\text{coeff } (\text{subresultant } J \ f \ g) \ k = 0$
unfolding *coeff-subresultant*
by (*subst subresultant'-zero-lt[OF assms(2,3,4,1)], simp*)

lemma *subresultant-resultant*: $\text{subresultant } 0 \ f \ g = [: \text{resultant } f \ g :]$

```

proof (cases degree f + degree g = 0)
  case True
  thus ?thesis unfolding subresultant-def subresultant-mat-def resultant-def Let-def
    sylvester-mat-def sylvester-mat-sub-def
    by simp
next
  case 0: False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule poly-eqI)
    fix k
    show coeff (subresultant 0 f g) k = coeff [:resultant f g:] k
    proof (cases k = 0)
      case True
      thus ?thesis using coeff-subresultant-0-0-resultant[of f g] by auto
    next
      case False
      hence 0 < k ∧ k < degree f + degree g ∨ k ≥ degree f + degree g by auto
      thus ?thesis using subresultant-zero-ge[of f g 0 k] 0
        subresultant-zero-lt[of k f g 0] 0 False by (cases k, auto)
    qed
  qed
qed

lemma (in inj-comm-ring-hom) subresultant-hom:
  map-poly hom (subresultant J f g) = subresultant J (map-poly hom f) (map-poly
  hom g)
proof –
  note d = subresultant-mat-def Let-def
  interpret p: map-poly-inj-comm-ring-hom hom..
  show ?thesis unfolding subresultant-def unfolding p.hom-det[symmetric]
  proof (rule arg-cong[of - - det])
    show p.mat-hom (subresultant-mat J f g) =
      subresultant-mat J (map-poly hom f) (map-poly hom g)
    proof (rule eq-matI, goal-cases)
      case (1 i j)
      hence ij: i < degree f - J + (degree g - J) j < degree f - J + (degree g -
  J)
      unfolding d degree-map-poly by auto
      show ?case
      by (auto simp add: coeff-int-def d map-mat-def index-mat(1)[OF ij] hom-distrib)
    qed (auto simp: d)
  qed
qed

```

We now derive properties of the resultant via the connection to subresultants.

```

lemma resultant-smult-left: assumes (c :: 'a :: idom) ≠ 0
shows resultant (smult c f) g = c ^ degree g * resultant f g
unfolding coeff-subresultant-0-0-resultant[symmetric] subresultant-smult-left[OF

```

assms] *coeff-smult*
 by *simp*

lemma resultant-smult-right: **assumes** $(c :: 'a :: idom) \neq 0$
shows $\text{resultant } f (\text{smult } c \ g) = c \wedge \text{degree } f * \text{resultant } f \ g$
unfolding *coeff-subresultant-0-0-resultant[symmetric]* *subresultant-smult-right[OF assms]* *coeff-smult*
 by *simp*

lemma resultant-swap: $\text{resultant } f \ g = (-1) \wedge (\text{degree } f * \text{degree } g) * (\text{resultant } g \ f)$
unfolding *coeff-subresultant-0-0-resultant[symmetric]*
unfolding *arg-cong[OF subresultant-swap[of 0 f g], of $\lambda x. \text{coeff } x \ 0$]* *coeff-smult*
 by *simp*

The following equations are taken from Brown-Traub “On Euclid’s Algorithm and the Theory of Subresultant” (BT)

lemma fixes $F \ B \ G \ H :: 'a :: idom \ \text{poly}$ **and** $J :: nat$
defines $df: df \equiv \text{degree } F$
and $dg: dg \equiv \text{degree } G$
and $dh: dh \equiv \text{degree } H$
and $db: db \equiv \text{degree } B$
defines
 $n: n \equiv (df - J) + (dg - J)$
and $f: f \equiv \text{coeff-int } F$
and $b: b \equiv \text{coeff-int } B$
and $g: g \equiv \text{coeff-int } G$
and $h: h \equiv \text{coeff-int } H$
assumes $FGH: F + B * G = H$
and $dfg: df \geq dg$
and *choice:* $dg > dh \vee H = 0 \wedge F \neq 0 \wedge G \neq 0$
shows *BT-eq-18:* $\text{subresultant } J \ F \ G = \text{smult } ((-1) \wedge ((df - J) * (dg - J))) (\text{det } (mat \ n \ n \ (\lambda \ (i,j).$
 if $j < df - J$
 then if $i = n - 1$ then $\text{monom } 1 \ ((df - J) - 1 - j) * G$
 else $[:g \ (\text{int } dg - \text{int } i + \text{int } j):]$
 else if $i = n - 1$ then $\text{monom } 1 \ ((dg - J) - 1 - (j - (df - J))) * H$
 else $[:h \ (\text{int } df - \text{int } i + \text{int } (j - (df - J))):])$
 (*is - = smult ?m1 ?right*)
and *BT-eq-19:* $dh \leq J \implies J < dg \implies \text{subresultant } J \ F \ G = \text{smult } ($
 $(-1) \wedge ((df - J) * (dg - J)) * \text{lead-coeff } G \wedge (df - J) * \text{coeff } H \ J \wedge (dg - J$
 $- 1)) \ H$
 (*is - \implies - \implies - = smult (- * ?G * ?H) H*)
and *BT-lemma-1-12:* $J < dh \implies \text{subresultant } J \ F \ G = \text{smult } ($
 $(-1) \wedge ((df - J) * (dg - J)) * \text{lead-coeff } G \wedge (df - dh)) (\text{subresultant } J \ G \ H)$
and *BT-lemma-1-13':* $J = dh \implies dg > dh \vee H \neq 0 \implies \text{subresultant } dh \ F \ G$
 $= \text{smult } ($
 $(-1) \wedge ((df - dh) * (dg - dh)) * \text{lead-coeff } G \wedge (df - dh) * \text{lead-coeff } H \wedge (dg$
 $- dh - 1)) \ H$

and *BT-lemma-1-14*: $dh < J \implies J < dg - 1 \implies \text{subresultant } J F G = 0$
and *BT-lemma-1-15'*: $J = dg - 1 \implies dg > dh \vee H \neq 0 \implies \text{subresultant } (dg - 1) F G = \text{smult } (-1) \wedge (df - dg + 1) * \text{lead-coeff } G \wedge (df - dg + 1)) H$

proof –

define *dfj* **where** $dfj = df - J$
define *dgj* **where** $dgj = dg - J$
note $d = df \ dg \ dh \ db$
have *F0*: $F \neq 0$ **using** *dfg choice df by auto*
have *G0*: $G \neq 0$ **using** *choice dg by auto*
have *dgh*: $dg \geq dh$ **using** *choice unfolding dh by auto*
have *B0*: $B \neq 0$ **using** *FGH dfg dgh choice F0 G0 unfolding d by auto*
have *dfh*: $df \geq dh$ **using** *dfg dgh by auto*
have $df = \text{degree } (B * G)$
proof (*cases* $H = 0$)

case *False*
with *choice dfg* **have** *dfh*: $df > dh$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **using** *dfh[folded arg-cong[OF FGH, of degree, folded dh]] choice unfolding df by (metis <degree (F + B * G) < df> degree-add-eq-left degree-add-eq-right df nat-neq-iff)*

next
case *True*
have $F = - B * G$ **using** *arg-cong[OF FGH[unfolded True], of $\lambda x. x - B * G$] by auto*
thus *?thesis* **using** *F0 G0 B0 unfolding df by simp*

qed

hence *dfbg*: $df = db + dg$ **using** *degree-mult-eq[OF B0 G0] by (simp add: d)*
hence *dbfg*: $db = df - dg$ **by** *simp*
let *?dfj* = $df - J$
let *?dgj* = $dg - J$
have *norm*: $?dgj + ?dfj = ?dfj + ?dgj$ **by** *simp*
let *?bij* = $\lambda i j. b (db - \text{int } i + \text{int } (j - dfj))$
let *?M* = $\text{mat } n \ n \ (\lambda (i,j). \text{if } i = j \text{ then } 1 \text{ else if } j < dfj \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } i < j \text{ then } [: ?bij \ i \ j :] \text{ else } 0)$
let *?GF* = $\lambda i j.$
 if $j < dfj$
 then **if** $i = n - 1$ **then** $\text{monom } 1 \ (dfj - 1 - j) * G$
 else $[:g \ (\text{int } dg - \text{int } i + \text{int } j):]$
 else **if** $i = n - 1$ **then** $\text{monom } 1 \ (dgj - 1 - (j - dfj)) * F$
 else $[:f \ (\text{int } df - \text{int } i + \text{int } (j - dfj)):]$

let *?G-F* = $\text{mat } n \ n \ (\lambda (i,j). ?GF \ i \ j)$
let *?GH* = $\lambda i j.$
 if $j < dfj$
 then **if** $i = n - 1$ **then** $\text{monom } 1 \ (dfj - 1 - j) * G$
 else $[:g \ (\text{int } dg - \text{int } i + \text{int } j):]$
 else **if** $i = n - 1$ **then** $\text{monom } 1 \ (dgj - 1 - (j - dfj)) * H$
 else $[:h \ (\text{int } df - \text{int } i + \text{int } (j - dfj)):]$

let *?G-H* = $\text{mat } n \ n \ (\lambda (i,j). ?GH \ i \ j)$
have *hfg*: $h \ i = f \ i + \text{coeff-int } (B * G) \ i$ **for** i

```

  unfolding FGH[symmetric] f g h unfolding coeff-int-def by simp
  have dM1: det ?M = 1
  by (subst det-upper-triangular, (auto)[2], subst prod-list-diag-prod, auto)
  have subresultant J F G = smult ?m1 (subresultant J G F)
  unfolding subresultant-swap[of - F] d by simp
  also have subresultant J G F = det ?G-F
  unfolding subresultant-def n norm subresultant-mat-def g f Let-def d[symmetric]
  dfj-def dgj-def by simp
  also have ... = det (?G-F * ?M)
  by (subst det-mult[of - n], unfold dM1, auto)
  also have ?G-F * ?M = ?G-H
  proof (rule eq-matI, unfold dim-col-mat dim-row-mat)
  fix i j
  assume i: i < n and j: j < n
  have (?G-F * ?M) $$ (i,j) = row (?G-F) i • col ?M j
  using i j by simp
  also have ... = ?GH i j
  proof (cases j < dfj)
  case True
  have id: col ?M j = unit-vec n j
  by (rule eq-vecI, insert True i j, auto)
  show ?thesis unfolding id using True i j by simp
  next
  case False
  define d where d = j - dfj
  from False have jd: j = d + dfj unfolding d-def by auto
  hence idj: {0 ..< j} = {0 ..< dfj} ∪ {dfj ..< dfj + d} by auto
  let ?H = (if i = n - 1 then monom 1 (dgj - Suc d) * H else [:h (int df -
  int i + int d):])
  have idr: ?GH i j = ?H unfolding d-def using jd by auto
  let ?bi = λ i. b (db - int i + int d)
  let ?m = λ i. if i = j then 1 else if i < j then [:?bij i j:] else 0
  let ?P = λ k. (?GF i k * ?m k)
  let ?Q = λ k. ?GF i k * [:?bi k :]
  let ?G = λ k. if i = n - 1 then monom 1 (dfj - 1 - k) * G else [:g (int dg
  - int i + int k):]
  let ?Gb = λ k. ?G k * [:?bi k:]
  let ?off = - (int db - int dfj + 1 + int d)
  have off0: ?off ≥ 0 using False dfj j unfolding dfj-def d-def dbfg n by simp
  from nat-0-le[OF this]
  obtain off where off: int off = ?off by blast
  have int off ≤ int dfj unfolding off by auto
  hence off ≤ dfj by simp
  hence split1: {0 ..< dfj} = {0 ..< off} ∪ {off ..< dfj} by auto
  have int off + Suc db ≤ dfj unfolding off by auto
  hence split2: {off ..< dfj} = {off .. off + db} ∪ {off + Suc db ..< dfj} by
  auto
  let ?g-b = λk. (if i = n - 1 then monom 1 k * G else [:g (int dg - int i +
  int (dfj - Suc k)):]) *

```

```

      [:b (k - int off):]
    let ?gb = λk. (if i = n - 1 then monom 1 (k + off) * G else [:g (int dg -
int i + int (dfj - Suc k - off)):]) *
      [:coeff B k:]
    let ?F = λk. if i = n - 1 then monom 1 (dgj - 1 - (k - dfj)) * F
      else [:f (int df - int i + int (k - dfj)):]
    let ?Fb = λk. ?F k * [:?bi k:]
    let ?Pj = if i = n - 1 then monom 1 (dgj - Suc d) * F else [:f (int df -
int i + int d):]
  from False have id: col ?M j = vec n ?m
    using j i by (intro eq-vecI, auto)
  have row ?G-F i · col ?M j = sum ?P {0 ..< n}
    using i j unfolding id by (simp add: scalar-prod-def)
  also have {0 ..< n} = {0 ..< j} ∪ {j} ∪ {Suc j ..< n} using j by auto
  also have sum ?P ... = sum ?P {0 ..< j} + ?P j + sum ?P {Suc j ..< n}
    by (simp add: sum.union-disjoint)
  also have sum ?P {Suc j ..< n} = 0 by (rule sum.neutral, auto)
  also have ?P j = ?Pj
    unfolding d-def using jd by simp
  also have sum ?P {0 ..< j} = sum ?Q {0 ..< j}
    by (rule sum.cong[OF refl], unfold d-def, insert jd, auto)
  also have sum ?Q {0 ..< j} = sum ?Q {0 ..< dfj} + sum ?Q {dfj ..< dfj+d}
unfolding idj
  by (simp add: sum.union-disjoint)
  also have sum ?Q {0 ..< dfj} = sum ?Gb {0 ..< dfj}
    by (rule sum.cong, auto)
  also have sum ?Q {dfj ..< dfj+d} = sum ?Fb {dfj ..< dfj+d}
    by (rule sum.cong, auto)
  also have ... = 0
  proof (rule sum.neutral, intro ballI)
    fix k
    assume k: k ∈ {dfj ..< dfj+d}
    hence k: db + d < k using k j False unfolding n db[symmetric] dfbg dfj-def
d-def by auto
    let ?k = (int db - int k + int d)
    have ?k < 0 using k by auto
    hence b ?k = 0 unfolding b by (intro coeff-int-eq-0, auto)
    thus ?Fb k = 0 by simp
  qed
  also have sum ?Gb {0 ..< dfj} = sum ?g-b {0 ..< dfj}
  proof (rule sum.reindex-cong[of λ k. dfj - Suc k], (auto simp: inj-on-def
off)[2], goal-cases)
    case (1 k)
    hence k = dfj - (Suc (dfj - Suc k)) and (dfj - Suc k) ∈ {0..<dfj} by
auto
    thus ?case by blast
  next
  case (2 k)
  hence [simp]: dfj - Suc (dfj - Suc k) = k

```

```

      int db - int (dfj - Suc k) + int d = int k - off by (auto simp: off)
    show ?case by auto
  qed
  also have ... = sum ?g-b {0 ..< off} + sum ?g-b {off ..< dfj} unfolding
split1
  by (simp add: sum.union-disjoint)
  also have sum ?g-b {0 ..< off} = 0
  by (rule sum.neutral, intro ballI, auto simp: b coeff-int-def)
  also have sum ?g-b {off ..< dfj} = sum ?g-b {off .. off + db} + sum ?g-b
{off + Suc db ..< dfj}
  unfolding split2 by (rule sum.union-disjoint, auto)
  also have sum ?g-b {off + Suc db ..< dfj} = 0
  proof (rule sum.neutral, intro ballI, goal-cases)
  case (1 k)
  hence b (int k - int off) = 0 unfolding b db
  by (intro coeff-int-eq-0, auto)
  thus ?case by simp
  qed
  also have sum ?g-b {off .. off + db} = sum ?gb {0 .. db}
  using sum.atLeastAtMost-shift-bounds [of ?g-b 0 off db]
  by (auto intro: sum.cong simp add: b ac-simps)
  finally have id: row ?G-F i • col ?M j - ?H = ?Pj + sum ?gb {0 .. db} -
?H
  (is - = ?E)
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
  define E where E = ?E
  let ?b = coeff B
  have Bsum: (∑ k = 0..db. monom (?b k) k) = B unfolding db
  using atMost-atLeast0 poly-as-sum-of-monomials by auto
  have E = 0
  proof (cases i = n - 1)
  case i-n: False
  hence id: (i = n - 1) = False by simp
  with i have i: i < n - 1 by auto
  let ?ii = int df - int i + int d
  have ?thesis = ([:f ?ii:] +
(∑ k = 0..db.
[:g (int dg - int i + int (dfj - Suc k - off)):] * [:?b k:] -
[:h ?ii:] = 0) (is - = (?e = 0)) unfolding E-def id if-False by simp
  also have ?e = [: f ?ii +
(∑ k = 0..db.
g (int dg - int i + int (dfj - Suc k - off)) * ?b k) -
h ?ii:] (is - = [: ?e :])
  proof (rule poly-eqI, goal-cases)
  case (1 n)
  show ?case unfolding coeff-diff coeff-add coeff-sum coeff-const
  by (cases n, auto simp: ac-simps)
  qed
  also have [: ?e :] = 0 ↔ ?e = 0 by simp

```


also have $?e = (\sum k = 0..db. g (int\ dg - int\ i + int\ (dfj - Suc\ k - off)))$
 $*\ ?b\ k)$
 $- coeff-int\ (B * G)\ ?ii$
unfolding hfg **by** $simp$
also have $(B * G) = (\sum k = 0..db. monom\ (?b\ k)\ k) * G$ **unfolding** $Bsum$
by $simp$
also have $\dots = (\sum k = 0..db. monom\ (?b\ k)\ k * G)$ **by** $(rule\ sum-distrib-right)$
also have $coeff-int\ \dots\ ?ii = (\sum k = 0..db. g\ (?ii - k) * ?b\ k)$
unfolding $coeff-int-sum\ coeff-int-monom-mult\ g$ **by** $(simp\ add: ac-simps)$
also have $\dots = (\sum k = 0..db. g (int\ dg - int\ i + int\ (dfj - Suc\ k - off)))$
 $*\ ?b\ k)$
proof $(rule\ sum.cong[OF\ refl], goal-cases)$
case $(1\ k)$
hence $k \leq db$ **by** $simp$
hence $id: int\ dg - int\ i + int\ (dfj - Suc\ k - off) = ?ii - k$
using $False\ i\ j\ off\ dfj$
unfolding $dbfg\ d-def\ dfj-def\ n$ **by** $linarith$
show $?case$ **unfolding** $id\ ..$
qed
finally show $?thesis$ **by** $simp$
next
case $True$
let $?jj = dgj - Suc\ d$
have $zero: int\ off - (dgj - Suc\ d) = 0$ **using** $dfg\ False\ j$ **unfolding** off
 $dbfg\ dfj-def\ d-def\ dgj-def\ n$
by $linarith$
from $True$ **have** $E = monom\ 1\ ?jj * F + (\sum k = 0.. db.$
 $monom\ 1\ (k + off) * G * [: ?b\ k :]) - monom\ 1\ ?jj * H$
 $(is\ - = ?A + ?sum - ?mon)$ **unfolding** $id\ E-def$ **by** $simp$
also have $?mon = monom\ 1\ ?jj * F + monom\ 1\ ?jj * (B * G)$
unfolding $FGH[symmetric]$ **by** $(simp\ add: ring-distrib)$
also have $?A + ?sum - \dots = ?sum - (monom\ 1\ ?jj * G) * B$ $(is\ - = - -$
 $?GB * B)$ **by** $simp$
also have $?sum = (\sum k = 0..db.$
 $monom\ 1\ ?jj * G) * (monom\ 1\ (k + off - ?jj) * [: ?b\ k :])$
proof $(rule\ sum.cong[OF\ refl], goal-cases)$
case $(1\ k)$
let $?one = 1 :: 'a$
have $int\ off \geq int\ ?jj$ **using** $j\ False\ i\ True$
unfolding $off\ d-def\ dfj-def\ dgj-def\ dfbg\ n$ **by** $linarith$
hence $k + off = ?jj + (k + off - ?jj)$ **by** $linarith$
hence $id: monom\ ?one\ (k + off) = monom\ (1 * 1)\ (?jj + (k + off -$
 $?jj))$ **by** $simp$
show $?case$ **unfolding** $id[folded\ mult-monom]$ **by** $(simp\ add: ac-simps)$
qed
also have $\dots = (monom\ 1\ ?jj * G) * (\sum k = 0..db. monom\ 1\ (k + off -$
 $?jj) * [: ?b\ k :])$
 $(is\ - = - * ?sum)$
unfolding $sum-distrib-left\ ..$

```

    also have ... - (monom 1 ?jj * G) * B = (monom 1 ?jj * G) * (?sum -
B) by (simp add: ring-distrib)
    also have ?sum = (∑ k = 0..db. monom 1 k * [?:?b k:])
      by (rule sum.cong[OF refl], insert zero, auto)
    also have ... = (∑ k = 0..db. monom (?b k) k)
      by (rule sum.cong[OF refl], rule poly-eqI, auto)
    also have ... = B unfolding Bsum ..
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  from id[folded E-def, unfolded this]
  show ?thesis using False unfolding d-def by simp
qed
also have ... = ?G-H $$ (i,j) using i j by simp
finally show (?G-F * ?M) $$ (i,j) = ?G-H $$ (i,j) .
qed auto
finally show eq-18: subresultant J F G = smult ?m1 (det ?G-H) unfolding
dfj-def dgj-def .
{
  fix i j
  assume ij: i < j and j: j < n
  with dgh have int dg - int i + int j > int dg by auto
  hence g (int dg - int i + int j) = 0 unfolding g dg by (intro coeff-int-eq-0,
auto)
} note g0 = this
{
  assume *: dh ≤ J J < dg
  have n-dfj: n > dfj using * unfolding * unfolding n dfj-def by auto
  note eq-18
  also have det ?G-H = prod-list (diag-mat ?G-H)
  proof (rule det-lower-triangular[of n])
    fix i j
    assume ij: i < j and j: j < n
    from ij j have if-e: i = n - 1 ↔ False by auto
    have ?G-H $$ (i,j) = ?GH i j using ij j by auto
    also have ... = 0
    proof (cases j < dfj)
      case True
        with True g0[OF ij j] show ?thesis unfolding if-e by simp
      next
        case False
          have h (int df - int i + int (j - dfj)) = 0 unfolding h
            by (rule coeff-int-eq-0, insert False * ij j dfg, unfold dfj-def dh[symmetric],
auto)
          with False show ?thesis unfolding if-e by auto
    qed
  finally show ?G-H $$ (i,j) = 0 .
}
qed auto
also have ... = (∏ i = 0..<n. ?GH i i)
  by (subst prod-list-diag-prod, simp)

```

also have $\{0 \dots n\} = \{0 \dots dfj\} \cup \{dfj \dots n\}$ **unfolding** n dfj -def **by** *auto*
also have $\text{prod } (\lambda i. ?GH i i) \dots = \text{prod } (\lambda i. ?GH i i) \{0 \dots dfj\} * \text{prod } (\lambda$
 $i. ?GH i i) \{dfj \dots n\}$
by (*simp add: prod.union-disjoint*)
also have $\text{prod } (\lambda i. ?GH i i) \{0 \dots dfj\} = \text{prod } (\lambda i. [: \text{lead-coeff } G :]) \{0 \dots$
 $dfj\}$
proof –
show *?thesis*
by (*rule prod.cong[OF refl], insert n-dfj, auto simp: g coeff-int-def dg*)
qed
also have $\dots = [: (\text{lead-coeff } G) \wedge dfj :]$ **by** (*simp add: poly-const-pow*)
also have $\{dfj \dots n\} = \{dfj \dots n-1\} \cup \{n-1\}$ **using** n -dfj **by** *auto*
also have $\text{prod } (\lambda i. ?GH i i) \dots = \text{prod } (\lambda i. ?GH i i) \{dfj \dots n-1\} * ?GH$
 $(n-1) (n-1)$
by (*simp add: prod.union-disjoint*)
also have $?GH (n-1) (n-1) = H$
proof –
have $dgj - 1 - (n-1 - dfj) = 0$ **using** n -dfj **unfolding** dgj -def dfj -def n
by *auto*
with n -dfj **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
also have $\text{prod } (\lambda i. ?GH i i) \{dfj \dots n-1\} = \text{prod } (\lambda i. [: h (\text{int } df - dfj) :])$
 $\{dfj \dots n-1\}$
by (*rule prod.cong[OF refl], auto intro!: arg-cong[of - - h]*)
also have $\dots = [: h (\text{int } df - dfj) \wedge (n-1 - dfj) :]$
unfolding *prod-constant* **by** (*simp add: poly-const-pow*)
also have $n-1 - dfj = dg - J - 1$ **unfolding** n dfj -def **by** *simp*
also have $\text{int } df - dfj = J$ **using** $*$ dfg **unfolding** dfj -def **by** *auto*
also have $h J = \text{coeff } H J$ **unfolding** h *coeff-int-def* **by** *simp*
finally show *subresultant J F G = smult (?m1 * ?G * ?H) H* **by** (*simp add:*
 dfj -def *ac-simps*)
} **note** *eq-19 = this*
{
assume $J: J < dh$
define dhj **where** $dhj = dh - J$
have n -add: $n = (df - dh) + (dhj + dgj)$ **unfolding** dhj -def dgj -def n **using**
 J dfg dgh **by** *auto*
let $?split = \text{split-block } ?G-H (df - dh) (df - dh)$
have dim : dim -row $?G-H = (df - dh) + (dhj + dgj)$
 dim -col $?G-H = (df - dh) + (dhj + dgj)$
unfolding n -add **by** *auto*
obtain $UL UR LL LR$ **where** $spl: ?split = (UL, UR, LL, LR)$ **by** (*cases ?split,*
auto)
note $spl' = spl[\text{unfolded split-block-def Let-def, simplified}]$
let $?LR = \text{subresultant-mat } J G H$
have $LR = \text{mat } (dgj + dhj) (dgj + dhj)$
 $(\lambda (i,j). ?GH (i + (df - dh)) (j + (df - dh)))$
using spl' **by** (*auto simp: n-add*)
also have $\dots = ?LR$

unfolding *subresultant-mat-def Let-def dhj-def dgj-def d[symmetric]*
proof (*rule eq-matI, unfold dim-row-mat dim-col-mat index-mat split dfj-def, goal-cases*)
case (1 *i j*)
hence *id1*: $(j + (df - dh) < df - J) = (j < dh - J)$ **using** *dgh dfg J* **by** *auto*
have *id2*: $(i + (df - dh) = n - 1) = (i = dg - J + (dh - J) - 1)$
unfolding *n-add dhj-def dgj-def* **using** *dgh dfg J* **by** *auto*
have *id3*: $(df - J - 1 - (j + (df - dh))) = (dh - J - 1 - j)$
and *id4*: $(int\ dg - int\ (i + (df - dh)) + int\ (j + (df - dh))) = (int\ dg - int\ i + int\ j)$
and *id5*: $(dg - J - 1 - (j + (df - dh) - (df - J))) = (dg - J - 1 - (j - (dh - J)))$
and *id6*: $(int\ df - int\ (i + (df - dh)) + int\ (j + (df - dh) - (df - J))) = (int\ dh - int\ i + int\ (j - (dh - J)))$
using *dgh dfg J* **by** *auto*
show *?case* **unfolding** *g[symmetric] h[symmetric] id3 id4 id5 id6*
by (*rule if-cong[OF id1 if-cong[OF id2 refl refl] if-cong[OF id2 refl refl]]*)
qed *auto*
finally **have** *LR = ?LR* .
note *spl = spl[unfolded this]*
let *?UR = 0_m (df - dh) (dgj + dhj)*
have *UR = mat (df - dh) (dgj + dhj)*
 $(\lambda\ (i,j).\ ?GH\ i\ (j + (df - dh)))$
using *spl'* **by** (*auto simp: n-add*)
also **have** $\dots = ?UR$
proof (*rule eq-matI, unfold dim-row-mat dim-col-mat index-mat split dfj-def index-zero-mat, goal-cases*)
case (1 *i j*)
hence *in1*: $i \neq n - 1$ **using** *J* **unfolding** *dgj-def dhj-def n-add* **by** *auto*
{
assume $j + (df - dh) < df - J$
hence $dg < int\ dg - int\ i + int\ (j + (df - dh))$ **using** *1 J* **unfolding** *dgj-def dhj-def* **by** *auto*
hence $g \dots = 0$ **unfolding** *dg g* **by** (*intro coeff-int-eq-0, auto*)
} **note** $g = this$
{
assume $\neg (j + (df - dh) < df - J)$
hence $dh < int\ df - int\ i + int\ (j + (df - dh) - (df - J))$ **using** *1 J*
unfolding *dgj-def dhj-def* **by** *auto*
hence $h \dots = 0$ **unfolding** *dh h* **by** (*intro coeff-int-eq-0, auto*)
} **note** $h = this$
show *?case* **using** *in1 g h* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*
finally **have** *UR = ?UR* .
note *spl = spl[unfolded this]*
let *?G = $\lambda\ (i,j).$ if $i = j$ then $[:lead-coeff\ G:]$ else if $i < j$ then 0 else *?GH i j**
let *?UL = mat (df - dh) (df - dh) ?G*
have *UL = mat (df - dh) (df - dh) ($\lambda\ (i,j).$?GH i j)*

```

    using spl' by (auto simp: n-add)
  also have ... = ?UL
proof (rule eq-matI, unfold dim-row-mat dim-col-mat index-mat split, goal-cases)
  case (1 i j)
  {
    assume i = j
    hence int dg - int i + int j = dg using 1 by auto
    hence g (int dg - int i + int j) = lead-coeff G
      unfolding g dg coeff-int-def by simp
  } note eq = this
  {
    assume i < j
    hence dg < int dg - int i + int j using 1 by auto
    hence g (int dg - int i + int j) = 0
      unfolding g dg by (intro coeff-int-eq-0, auto)
  } note lt = this
  from 1 have *: j < dfj i ≠ n - 1 using J unfolding n-add dhj-def dgj-def
dfj-def by auto
  hence ?GH i j = [:g (int dg - int i + int j):] by simp
  also have ... = (if i = j then [: lead-coeff G :] else if i < j then 0 else ?GH i
j)
    using eq lt * by auto
  finally show ?case by simp
qed auto
finally have UL = ?UL .
note spl = spl[unfolded this]
from split-block[OF spl dim]
have GH: ?G-H = four-block-mat ?UL ?UR LL ?LR
  and C: ?UL ∈ carrier-mat (df - dh) (df - dh)
  ?UR ∈ carrier-mat (df - dh) (dhj + dgj)
  LL ∈ carrier-mat (dhj + dgj) (df - dh)
  ?LR ∈ carrier-mat (dhj + dgj) (dhj + dgj) by auto
from arg-cong[OF GH, of det]
have det ?G-H = det (four-block-mat ?UL ?UR LL ?LR) unfolding GH[symmetric]
..
  also have ... = det ?UL * det ?LR
    by (rule det-four-block-mat-upper-right-zero[OF - refl], insert C, auto simp:
ac-simps)
  also have det ?LR = subresultant J G H unfolding subresultant-def by simp
  also have det ?UL = prod-list (diag-mat ?UL)
    by (rule det-lower-triangular[of df - dh], auto)
  also have ... = (∏ i = 0..< (df - dh). [: lead-coeff G :]) unfolding prod-list-diag-prod
by simp
  also have ... = [: lead-coeff G ^ (df - dh) :] by (simp add: poly-const-pow)
  finally have det: det ?G-H = [:lead-coeff G ^ (df - dh):] * subresultant J G
H by auto
  show subresultant J F G = smult (?m1 * lead-coeff G ^ (df - dh)) (subresultant
J G H)
    unfolding eq-18 det by simp

```

```

}
{
  assume J: dh < J J < dg - 1
  hence dh ≤ J J < dg by auto
  from eq-19[OF this]
  have subresultant J F G = smult ((- 1) ^ ((df - J) * (dg - J)) * lead-coeff
G ^ (df - J) * coeff H J ^ (dg - J - 1)) H
    by simp
  also have coeff H J = 0 by (rule coeff-eq-0, insert J, auto simp: dh)
  also have ... ^ (dg - J - 1) = 0 using J by auto
  finally show subresultant J F G = 0 by simp
}
{
  assume J: J = dh and dg > dh ∨ H ≠ 0
  with choice have dgh: dg > dh by auto
  show subresultant dh F G = smult (
    (-1) ^ ((df - dh) * (dg - dh)) * lead-coeff G ^ (df - dh) * lead-coeff H ^ (dg
- dh - 1)) H
    unfolding eq-19[unfolded J, OF le-refl dgh] unfolding dh by simp
}
{
  assume J: J = dg - 1 and dg > dh ∨ H ≠ 0
  with choice have dgh: dg > dh by auto
  have *: dh ≤ dg - 1 dg - 1 < dg using dgh by auto
  have **: df - (dg - 1) = df - dg + 1 dg - (dg - 1) - 1 = 0 dg - (dg -
1) = 1
    using dfg dgh by linarith+
  show subresultant (dg - 1) F G = smult (
    (-1) ^ (df - dg + 1) * lead-coeff G ^ (df - dg + 1)) H
    unfolding eq-19[unfolded J, OF *] unfolding ** by simp
}
qed

```

lemmas BT-lemma-1-13 = BT-lemma-1-13'[OF - - - refl]

lemmas BT-lemma-1-15 = BT-lemma-1-15'[OF - - - refl]

lemma subresultant-product: fixes F :: 'a :: idom poly

assumes F = B * G

and FG: degree F ≥ degree G

shows subresultant J F G = (if J < degree G then 0 else

if J < degree F then smult (lead-coeff G ^ (degree F - J - 1)) G else 1)

proof (cases J < degree G)

case J: True

from assms have eq: F + (-B) * G = 0 by auto

from J have lt: degree 0 < degree G ∨ b for b by auto

from BT-lemma-1-13[OF eq FG lt lt]

have subresultant 0 F G = 0 using J by auto

with BT-lemma-1-14[OF eq FG lt, of J] have 00: J = 0 ∨ J < degree G - 1
⇒ subresultant J F G = 0 by auto

```

from BT-lemma-1-15[OF eq FG lt lt] J have 01: subresultant (degree G - 1)
F G = 0 by simp
from J have (J = 0  $\vee$  J < degree G - 1)  $\vee$  J = degree G - 1 by linarith
with 00 01 have subresultant J F G = 0 by auto
thus ?thesis using J by simp
next
case J: False
hence dg: degree G - J = 0 by simp
let ?n = degree F - J
have *: (j :: nat) < 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  False j - 0 = j for j by auto
let ?M = mat ?n ?n
      ( $\lambda(i, j)$ .
        if i = ?n - 1 then monom 1 (?n - 1 - j) * G
        else [coeff-int G (int (degree G) - int i + int j)])
have subresultant J F G = det ?M
      unfolding subresultant-def subresultant-mat-def Let-def dg * by auto
also have det ?M = prod-list (diag-mat ?M)
      by (rule det-lower-triangular[of ?n], auto intro: coeff-int-eq-0)
also have ... = ( $\prod i = 0..< ?n$ . ?M $$$ (i, i)) unfolding prod-list-diag-prod by
simp
also have ... = ( $\prod i = 0..< ?n$ . if i = ?n - 1 then G else [lead-coeff G :])
      by (rule prod.cong[OF refl], auto simp: coeff-int-def)
also have ... = (if J < degree F then smult (lead-coeff G ^ (?n - 1)) G else 1)
proof (cases J < degree F)
  case True
    hence id: { 0 ..< ?n } = { 0 ..< ?n - 1 }  $\cup$  { ?n - 1 } by auto
    have ( $\prod i = 0..< ?n$ . if i = ?n - 1 then G else [lead-coeff G :])
      = ( $\prod i = 0..< ?n - 1$ . if i = ?n - 1 then G else [lead-coeff G :]) * G (is
      - = ?P * G)
    unfolding id
    by (subst prod.union-disjoint, auto)
    also have ?P = ( $\prod i = 0..< ?n - 1$ . [lead-coeff G :])
    by (rule prod.cong, auto)
    also have ... = [lead-coeff G ^ (?n - 1) :]
    by (simp add: poly-const-pow)
    finally show ?thesis by auto
  qed auto
finally have subresultant J F G =
  (if J < degree F then smult (lead-coeff G ^ (degree F - J - 1)) G else 1) .
thus ?thesis using J by simp
qed

```

```

lemma resultant-pseudo-mod-0: assumes pseudo-mod f g = (0 :: 'a :: idom-divide
poly)
and dfg: degree f  $\geq$  degree g
and f: f  $\neq$  0 and g: g  $\neq$  0
shows resultant f g = (if degree g = 0 then lead-coeff g ^ degree f else 0)
proof -
let ?df = degree f let ?dg = degree g

```

obtain $d r$ **where** pd : $\text{pseudo-divmod } f g = (d,r)$ **by force**
from pd **have** r : $r = \text{pseudo-mod } f g$ **unfolding** pseudo-mod-def **by simp**
with $\text{assms } pd$ **have** pd : $\text{pseudo-divmod } f g = (d,0)$ **by auto**
from $\text{pseudo-divmod}[OF\ g\ pd]\ g$
obtain $a\ q$ **where** prod : $\text{smult } a\ f = g * q$ **and** a : $a \neq 0\ a = \text{lead-coeff } g \wedge (\text{Suc } ?df - ?dg)$
by auto
from $a\ dfg$ **have** dfg : $\text{degree } g \leq \text{degree } (\text{smult } a\ f)$ **by auto**
have $g0$: $\text{degree } g = 0 \implies \text{coeff } g\ 0 = 0 \implies g = 0$
using $\text{leading-coeff-0-iff}$ **by fastforce**
from prod **have** $\text{smult } a\ f = q * g$ **by simp**
from $\text{arg-cong}[OF\ \text{subresultant-product}[OF\ \text{this } dfg, \text{ of } 0, \text{ unfolded subresultant-resultant } \text{resultant-smult-left}[OF\ a(1)], \text{ of } \lambda x. \text{coeff } x\ 0]$
show $?thesis$ **using** $a\ g0$ **by** ($\text{cases } \text{degree } f, \text{ auto}$)
qed

locale $\text{primitive-remainder-sequence} =$
fixes $F :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{idom-divide poly}$
and $n :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
and $\delta :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
and $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
and $k :: \text{nat}$
and $\beta :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
assumes f : $\bigwedge i. f\ i = \text{lead-coeff } (F\ i)$
and n : $\bigwedge i. n\ i = \text{degree } (F\ i)$
and δ : $\bigwedge i. \delta\ i = n\ i - n\ (\text{Suc } i)$
and $n12$: $n\ 1 \geq n\ 2$
and $F12$: $F\ 1 \neq 0\ F\ 2 \neq 0$
and $F0$: $\bigwedge i. i \neq 0 \implies F\ i = 0 \iff i > k$
and $\beta0$: $\bigwedge i. \beta\ i \neq 0$
and pmod : $\bigwedge i. i \geq 3 \implies i \leq \text{Suc } k \implies \text{smult } (\beta\ i)\ (F\ i) = \text{pseudo-mod } (F\ (i - 2))\ (F\ (i - 1))$
begin

lemma $f10$: $f\ 1 \neq 0$ **and** $f20$: $f\ 2 \neq 0$ **unfolding** f **using** $F12$ **by auto**

lemma $f0$: $i \neq 0 \implies f\ i = 0 \iff i > k$
using $F0[\text{of } i]$ **unfolding** f **by auto**

lemma $n\text{-gt}$: **assumes** $2 \leq i\ i < k$
shows $n\ i > n\ (\text{Suc } i)$

proof –

from assms **have** $3 \leq \text{Suc } i\ \text{Suc } i \leq \text{Suc } k$ **by auto**
note $\text{pmod} = \text{pmod}[OF\ \text{this}]$
from $\text{assms } F0$ **have** $F\ (\text{Suc } i - 1) \neq 0\ F\ (\text{Suc } i) \neq 0$ **by auto**
from $\text{pseudo-mod}(2)[OF\ \text{this}(1), \text{ of } F\ (\text{Suc } i - 2), \text{ folded } \text{pmod}]\ \text{this}(2)$
show $?thesis$ **unfolding** n **using** $\beta0$ **by auto**
qed

lemma *n-ge*: **assumes** $1 \leq i \ i < k$
shows $n \ i \geq n \ (Suc \ i)$
using *n12 n-gt[OF - assms(2)] assms(1)* **by** (*cases i = 1, auto simp: numeral-2-eq-2*)

lemma *n-ge-trans*: **assumes** $1 \leq i \ i \leq j \ j \leq k$
shows $n \ i \geq n \ j$

proof –
from *assms(2)* **have** $j = i + (j - i)$ **by** *simp*
then obtain *jj* **where** $j = i + jj$ **by** *blast*
from *assms(3)[unfolded j]* **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *j*
proof (*induct jj*)
case (*Suc j*)
from *Suc(2)* **have** $i + j \leq k$ **by** *simp*
from *Suc(1)[OF this]* **have** *IH*: $n \ (i + j) \leq n \ i$.
have $n \ (Suc \ (i + j)) \leq n \ (i + j)$
by (*rule n-ge, insert assms(1) Suc(2), auto*)
with *IH* **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*
qed

lemma *delta-gt*: **assumes** $2 \leq i \ i < k$
shows $\delta \ i > 0$ **using** *n-gt[OF assms]* **unfolding** δ **by** *auto*

lemma *k2:2 ≤ k*
by (*metis le-cases linorder-not-le F0 F12(2) zero-order(2)*)

lemma *k0: k ≠ 0* **using** *k2* **by** *auto*

lemma *ni2:3 ≤ i ⇒ i ≤ k ⇒ n i ≠ n 2*
by (*metis Suc-numeral δ delta-gt k2 le-imp-less-Suc le-less n-ge-trans not-le one-le-numeral semiring-norm(5) zero-less-diff*)
end

locale *subresultant-prs-locale* = *primitive-remainder-sequence F n δ f k β* **for**

$F :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{idom-divide fract poly}$
and $n :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
and $\delta :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
and $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fract}$
and $k :: \text{nat}$
and $\beta :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fract} +$
fixes $G1 \ G2 :: 'a \text{ poly}$
assumes *F1: F 1 = map-poly to-fract G1*
and *F2: F 2 = map-poly to-fract G2*

begin

definition $\alpha\ i = (f\ (i - 1)) \wedge (\text{Suc}\ (\delta\ (i - 2)))$

lemma $\alpha\ 0: i > 1 \implies \alpha\ i = 0 \iff (i - 1) > k$
unfolding $\alpha\text{-def}$ **using** $f0[\text{of } i - 1]$ **by** *auto*

lemma $\alpha\text{-char}$:

assumes $3 \leq i\ i < k + 2$

shows $\alpha\ i = (f\ (i - 1)) \wedge (\text{Suc}\ (\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ (i - 2)))) - \text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ (i - 1))))$

proof (*cases* $i = 3$)

case *True*

have $\text{triv}:\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ 0) = 2$ **by** *auto*

have $l:\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ 2)) \neq 0\ \text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ 1)) \neq 0$ **using** $F12$ **by** *auto*

hence $\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ 2)) \leq \text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ (\text{Suc}\ 0)))$ **using** $n12$

unfolding $n\ \text{degree-eq-length-coeffs}\ \text{One-nat-def}$ **by** *linarith*

hence $\text{Suc}\ (\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ 1)) - 1 - (\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ 2)) - 1)) =$

$(\text{Suc}\ (\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ 1)))) - \text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ (3 - 1)))$ **using** l **by** *simp*

thus $?thesis$ **unfolding** *True* $\alpha\text{-def}\ n\ \delta\ \text{degree-eq-length-coeffs}$ **by** (*simp add:triv*)

next

case *False*

hence $\text{assms}:2 \leq i - 2\ i - 2 < k$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

have $i:i - 2 \neq 0\ i - 1 \neq 0$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

hence $[\text{simp}]:\ \text{Suc}\ (i - 2) = i - 1$ **by** *auto*

from $\text{assms}(2)\ F0[\text{OF } i(2)]$ **have** $F\ (i - 1) \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

then **have** $\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ (i - 1))) > 0$ **by** (*cases* $F\ (i - 1)$) *auto*

with $\text{delta-gt}[\text{unfolded } \delta\ n\ \text{degree-eq-length-coeffs}, \text{OF } \text{assms}]$

have $*:\ \text{Suc}\ (\delta\ (i - 2)) = \text{Suc}\ (\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ (i - 2)))) - (\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ (F\ (\text{Suc}\ (i - 2))))))$

by (*auto simp:delta n degree-eq-length-coeffs*)

show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $\alpha\text{-def } *$ **by** *simp*

qed

definition $Q :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{fract poly}$ **where**

$Q\ i \equiv \text{smult}\ (\alpha\ i)\ (\text{fst}\ (\text{pdivmod}\ (F\ (i - 2))\ (F\ (i - 1))))$

lemma beta-F-as-sum :

assumes $3 \leq i \leq \text{Suc}\ k$

shows $\text{smult}\ (\beta\ i)\ (F\ i) = \text{smult}\ (\alpha\ i)\ (F\ (i - 2)) + -\ Q\ i * F\ (i - 1)$ (**is** $?t1$)

proof $-$

have $ik:i < k + 2$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

have $f0:F\ (i - 1) = 0 \iff \text{False}\ F\ (i - \text{Suc}\ 0) = 0 \iff \text{False}$

using $F0[\text{of } i - 1]$ *assms* **by** *auto*

hence $f0\text{-b}:(\text{inverse}\ (\text{coeff}\ (F\ (i - 1))\ (\text{degree}\ (F\ (i - 1)))) \neq 0\ F\ (i - 1) \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

have $i:i - 2 \neq 0\ \text{Suc}\ (i - 2) = i - 1\ (k < i - 2) \iff \text{False}$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

have $F\ (i - 2) \neq 0$ **using** $F0[\text{of } i - 2]$ *assms* **by** *auto*

let $?c = (\text{inverse } (f \ (i - 1)) \wedge (\text{Suc } (\text{length } (\text{coeffs } (F \ (i - 2)))) - \text{length } (\text{coeffs } (F \ (i - 1))))$
have $\text{inv}:\text{inverse } (\alpha \ i) = ?c$ **unfolding** $\alpha\text{-char}[OF \ \text{assms}(1) \ ik]$ **power-inverse**
by auto
have $\text{alpha0}:\alpha \ i \neq 0$ **unfolding** $\alpha\text{-def } f$ **using** $f0$ **by auto**
have $\alpha\text{-inv}[\text{simp}]:\alpha \ i * \text{inverse } (\alpha \ i) = 1$
using $\text{field-class.field-inverse}[OF \ \text{alpha0}]$ **mult.commute** **by metis**
with $\text{field-class.field-inverse}[OF \ \text{alpha0}, \ \text{unfolded } \text{inv}]$
have $c\text{-times-}Q:\text{smult } ?c \ (Q \ i) = \text{fst } (\text{pdivmod } (F \ (i - 2)) \ (F \ (i - 1)))$
unfolding $Q\text{-def}$ **by auto**
have $\text{pdivmod } (F \ (i - 2)) \ (F \ (i - 1)) = (\text{smult } ?c \ (Q \ i), \ \text{smult } ?c \ (\text{smult } (\beta \ i) \ (F \ i)))$
unfolding $c\text{-times-}Q$
unfolding $\text{pdivmod-via-pseudo-divmod } \text{pmod}[OF \ \text{assms}] \ f \ n \ c\text{-times-}Q$
 $\text{pseudo-mod-smult-right}[OF \ f0\text{-b}, \ \text{of } F \ (i - 2), \ \text{symmetric}] \ f0 \ \text{if-False}$
Let-def
unfolding pseudo-mod-def **by** $(\text{auto } \text{split}:\text{prod.split})$
from $\text{this}[\text{symmetric}]$
have $\text{pr}:\langle F \ (i - 2) = \text{smult } ?c \ (Q \ i) * F \ (i - 1) + \text{smult } ?c \ (\text{smult } (\beta \ i) \ (F \ i)) \rangle$
by $(\text{simp only: prod-eq-iff fst-conv snd-conv div-mult-mod-eq})$
then have $F \ (i - 2) = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\alpha \ i)) \ (Q \ i) * F \ (i - 1)$
 $+ \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\alpha \ i)) \ (\text{smult } (\beta \ i) \ (F \ i))$ **(is ?l = ?r is - = ?t**
 $+ -)$
unfolding inv .
hence $\text{eq}:\text{smult } (\alpha \ i) \ (?l - ?t) = \text{smult } (\alpha \ i) \ (?r - ?t)$ **by auto**
have $\text{smult } (\alpha \ i) \ (F \ (i - 2)) - Q \ i * (F \ (i - 1)) = \text{smult } (\alpha \ i) \ (?l - ?t)$
unfolding smult-diff-right **by auto**
also have $\dots = \text{smult } (\alpha \ i) \ (?r - ?t)$ **unfolding** eq..
also have $\dots = \text{smult } (\beta \ i) \ (F \ i)$ **by** $(\text{auto } \text{simp}:\text{mult.assoc}[\text{symmetric}])$
finally show $?t1$ **by auto**
qed

lemma assumes $3 \leq i \ i \leq k$ **shows**

BT-lemma-2-21: $j < n \ i \implies \text{smult } (\alpha \ i \wedge (n \ (i - 1) - j)) \ (\text{subresultant } j \ (F \ (i - 2)) \ (F \ (i - 1)))$
 $= \text{smult } ((-1) \wedge ((n \ (i - 2) - j) * (n \ (i - 1) - j)) * (f \ (i - 1)) \wedge (\delta \ (i - 2) + \delta \ (i - 1)) * (\beta \ i) \wedge (n \ (i - 1) - j)) \ (\text{subresultant } j \ (F \ (i - 1)) \ (F \ i))$
(is - \implies ?eq-21) and
BT-lemma-2-22: $\text{smult } (\alpha \ i \wedge (\delta \ (i - 1))) \ (\text{subresultant } (n \ i) \ (F \ (i - 2)) \ (F \ (i - 1)))$
 $= \text{smult } ((-1) \wedge ((\delta \ (i - 2) + \delta \ (i - 1)) * \delta \ (i - 1)) * f \ (i - 1) \wedge (\delta \ (i - 2) + \delta \ (i - 1)) * f \ i \wedge (\delta \ (i - 1) - 1) * (\beta \ i) \wedge \delta \ (i - 1)) \ (F \ i)$
(is ?eq-22) and
BT-lemma-2-23: $n \ i < j \implies j < n \ (i - 1) - 1 \implies \text{subresultant } j \ (F \ (i - 2)) \ (F \ (i - 1)) = 0$
(is - \implies - \implies ?eq-23) and
BT-lemma-2-24: $\text{smult } (\alpha \ i) \ (\text{subresultant } (n \ (i - 1) - 1) \ (F \ (i - 2)) \ (F \ (i - 1)))$

$= \text{smult } ((-1) \wedge (\delta (i-2) + 1) * f (i-1) \wedge (\delta (i-2) + 1) * \beta i) (F i)$ (is ?eq-24)

proof –

from *assms* **have** $ik:i \leq \text{Suc } k$ **by** *auto*

note $\text{beta-}F\text{-as-sum} = \text{beta-}F\text{-as-sum}[OF \text{ assms}(1) \text{ ik}, \text{ symmetric}]$

have $s[\text{simp}]:\text{Suc } (i-2) = i-1 \text{ Suc } (i-1) = i$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

have $\alpha 0:\alpha i \neq 0$ **using** *assms* $f0[\text{of } i-1]$ **unfolding** $\alpha\text{-def } f$ **by** *auto*

hence $\alpha 0\text{pow}:\bigwedge x. \alpha i \wedge x \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

have $df:\text{degree } (F (i-1)) \leq \text{degree } (\text{smult } (\alpha i) (F (i-2)))$
 $\text{degree } (\text{smult } (\beta i) (F i)) < \text{degree } (F (i-1)) \vee b$ **for** b

using $n\text{-ge}[\text{of } i-2] \text{ n-gt}[\text{of } i-1]$ *assms* $\alpha 0 \beta 0$ **unfolding** n **by** *auto*

have $\text{degree-smult-eq}:\bigwedge c f. (c:::\{\text{idom-divide}\}) \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (\text{smult } c f) =$
 $\text{degree } f$ **by** *auto*

have $n\text{-lt}:n i < n (i-1)$ **using** $n\text{-gt}[\text{of } i-1]$ *assms* **unfolding** n **by** *auto*

from *semiring-normalization-rules*(30) mult.commute

have $*$ $\bigwedge x y q. (x * (y::'a \text{ fract})) \wedge q = y \wedge q * x \wedge q$ **by** *metis*

have $n (i-1) - n i > 0$ **using** $n\text{-lt}$ **by** *auto*

hence $**:\beta i \wedge (n (i-1) - n i - 1) * \beta i = \beta i \wedge (n (i-1) - n i)$
by (*subst power-minus-mult*) *auto*

have $\text{max } (n (i-2)) (n (i-1)) = n (i-2)$ **using** $n\text{-ge}[\text{of } i-2]$ *assms*
unfolding max-def **by** *auto*

with $\text{diff-add-assoc}[OF \text{ n-ge}[\text{of } i-1], \text{ symmetric}]$ *assms*

have $ns : n (i-2) - n (i-1) + (n (i-1) - n i) = n (i-2) - n i$
by (*auto simp:nat-minus-add-max*)

{ assume $j < n i$

hence $j:j < \text{degree } (\text{smult } (\beta i) (F i))$ **using** $\beta 0$ **unfolding** n **by** *auto*

from *BT-lemma-1-12*[*OF* $\text{beta-}F\text{-as-sum } df \text{ } j$]

show ?eq-21

unfolding $\text{subresultant-smult-right}[OF \beta 0]$ $\text{subresultant-smult-left}[OF \alpha 0]$
 $\text{degree-smult-eq}[OF \alpha 0]$ $\text{degree-smult-eq}[OF \beta 0]$ $n[\text{symmetric}]$

$f[\text{symmetric}] \delta s ns$

using $f n$

by *auto*

{ from *BT-lemma-1-13*[*OF* $\text{beta-}F\text{-as-sum } df \text{ } df(2)$]

show ?eq-22

unfolding $\text{subresultant-smult-left}[OF \alpha 0]$ $\text{lead-coeff-smult smult-smult}$
 $\text{degree-smult-eq}[OF \alpha 0]$ $\text{degree-smult-eq}[OF \beta 0]$ $n[\text{symmetric}]$

$f[\text{symmetric}] \delta s ns$

by (*metis (no-types, lifting) ** coeff-smult f mult.assoc n*)

{ assume $n i < j j < n (i-1) - 1$

hence $j:\text{degree } (\text{smult } (\beta i) (F i)) < j j < \text{degree } (F (i-1)) - 1$
using $\beta 0$ **unfolding** n **by** *auto*

from *BT-lemma-1-14*[*OF* $\text{beta-}F\text{-as-sum } df \text{ } j$]

show ?eq-23 **unfolding** $\text{subresultant-smult-left}[OF \alpha 0]$ smult-eq-0-iff **using**
 $\alpha 0\text{pow}$ **by** *auto*

{ have $** : n (i-1) - (n (i-1) - 1) = 1$ **using** $n\text{-lt}$ **by** *auto*

from *BT-lemma-1-15*[*OF* $\text{beta-}F\text{-as-sum } df \text{ } df(2)$]

show ?eq-24

unfolding $\text{subresultant-smult-left}[OF \alpha 0]$ $** \text{ degree-smult-eq}[OF \alpha 0]$ $n[\text{symmetric}]$

$f \delta$
by (*auto simp:mult.commute*)
qed

lemma *BT-eq-30*: $\exists \leq i \implies i \leq k + 1 \implies j < n (i - 1) \implies$
 $smult (\prod l \leftarrow [3..<i]. \alpha l \wedge (n (l - 1) - j)) (subresultant j (F 1) (F 2))$
 $= smult (\prod l \leftarrow [3..<i]. \beta l \wedge (n (l - 1) - j) * f (l - 1) \wedge (\delta (l - 2) + \delta (l - 1)))$
 $* (- 1) \wedge ((n (l - 2) - j) * (n (l - 1) - j)) (subresultant j (F (i - 2))$
 $(F (i - 1)))$

proof (*induct i - 3 arbitrary:i*)

case (*Suc x*)

from *Suc.hyps(2) Suc.prem(1-2)*

have *prems:x = (i - 1) - 3 3 ≤ i - 1 i - 1 ≤ k + 1 2 ≤ i - 1 - 1 i - 1 - 1 < k*

$i - 1 \leq k$ **by** *auto*

from *prems(2) have inset:i - 1 ∈ set [3..<i] by auto*

have *r1:remove1 (i - 1) [3..<i] = [3..<i-1] by (induct i,auto simp:remove1-append)*

from *Suc.prem(1) have Suc (i - 1 - 1) = i - 1 by auto*

from *n-gt[OF prems(4,5),unfolded this] Suc.prem(3) have j:j < n (i - 1 - 1)*

by *auto*

have $*: \bigwedge c d e x. smult c d = e \implies smult (x * c) d = smult x e$ **by** *auto*

have $** : \bigwedge c d e x. smult c d = e \implies smult c (smult x d) = smult x e$ **by** (*auto simp:mult.commute*)

show *?case unfolding prod-list-map-remove1[OF inset(1),unfolded r1]*

$*[OF Suc.hyps(1)[OF prems(1-3) j]]$

$**[OF BT-lemma-2-21[OF prems(2,6) Suc.prem(3)]]$

by (*auto simp: numeral-2-eq-2 ac-simps*)

qed *auto*

lemma *nonzero-alphaprod*: **assumes** $i \leq k + 1$ **shows** $(\prod l \leftarrow [3..<i]. \alpha l \wedge (p l)) \neq 0$

unfolding *prod-list-zero-iff using assms by (auto simp: α0)*

lemma *BT-eq-30'*: **assumes** $i: \exists \leq i i \leq k + 1 j < n (i - 1)$

shows *subresultant j (F 1) (F 2)*

$= smult ((- 1) \wedge (\sum l \leftarrow [3..<i]. (n (l - 2) - j) * (n (l - 1) - j)))$

$* (\prod l \leftarrow [3..<i]. (\beta l / \alpha l) \wedge (n (l - 1) - j)) * (\prod l \leftarrow [3..<i]. f (l - 1) \wedge (\delta (l - 2) + \delta (l - 1))) (subresultant j (F (i - 2)) (F (i - 1)))$

(*is - = smult (?mm * ?b * ?f) -*)

proof -

let $?a = \prod l \leftarrow [3..<i]. \alpha l \wedge (n (l - 1) - j)$

let $?d = \prod l \leftarrow [3..<i]. \beta l \wedge (n (l - 1) - j) * f (l - 1) \wedge (\delta (l - 2) + \delta (l - 1)) *$

$(- 1) \wedge ((n (l - 2) - j) * (n (l - 1) - j))$

let $?m = \prod l \leftarrow [3..<i]. (- 1) \wedge ((n (l - 2) - j) * (n (l - 1) - j))$

have $a0: ?a \neq 0$ **by** (*rule nonzero-alphaprod, rule i*)

with *arg-cong[OF BT-eq-30[OF i], of smult (inverse ?a), unfolded smult-smult]*

have *subresultant j (F 1) (F 2) = smult (inverse ?a * ?d)*

(subresultant j (F ($i - 2$)) (F ($i - 1$)))
 by simp
 also have inverse $?a * ?d = ?b * ?f * ?m$ **unfolding** prod-list-multf inverse-prod-list
 map-map o-def
 power-inverse[symmetric] power-mult-distrib divide-inverse-commute
 by simp
 also have $?m = ?mm$
 unfolding prod-list-minus-1-exp by simp
 finally show $?thesis$ by (simp add: ac-simps)
 qed

For defining the subresultant PRS, we mainly follow Brown’s “The Subresultant PRS Algorithm” (B).

definition $R\ j = (if\ j = n\ 2\ then\ sdiv\ poly\ (smult\ ((lead\ coeff\ G2) \wedge (\delta\ 1))\ G2)\ (lead\ coeff\ G2)\ else\ subresultant\ j\ G1\ G2)$

abbreviation $ff\ i \equiv to\ fract\ (i :: 'a)$

abbreviation $ffp \equiv map\ poly\ ff$

sublocale $map\ poly\ hom: map\ poly\ inj\ idom\ hom\ to\ fract..$

definition $\sigma\ i = (\sum\ l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i].\ (n\ (l - 2) + n\ (i - 1) + 1) * (n\ (l - 1) + n\ (i - 1) + 1))$

definition $\tau\ i = (\sum\ l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i].\ (n\ (l - 2) + n\ i) * (n\ (l - 1) + n\ i))$

definition $\gamma\ i = (-1) \wedge (\sigma\ i) * pow\ int\ (f\ (i - 1))\ (1 - int\ (\delta\ (i - 1))) * (\prod\ l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i].$

$(\beta\ l / \alpha\ l) \wedge (n\ (l - 1) - n\ (i - 1) + 1) * (f\ (l - 1)) \wedge (\delta\ (l - 2) + \delta\ (l - 1))$)

definition $\Theta\ i = (-1) \wedge (\tau\ i) * pow\ int\ (f\ i)\ (int\ (\delta\ (i - 1)) - 1) * (\prod\ l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i].$

$(\beta\ l / \alpha\ l) \wedge (n\ (l - 1) - n\ i) * (f\ (l - 1)) \wedge (\delta\ (l - 2) + \delta\ (l - 1))$)

lemma *fundamental-theorem-eq-4*: **assumes** $i: 3 \leq i \leq k$

shows $ffp\ (R\ (n\ (i - 1) - 1)) = smult\ (\gamma\ i)\ (F\ i)$

proof –

have $n\ (i - 1) \leq n\ 2$ **by** (rule *n-ge-trans*, insert i , auto)

with $n\text{-gt}[of\ i - 1]\ i$ **have** $n\ (i - 1) - 1 < n\ 2$

and $lt: n\ (i - 1) - 1 < n\ (i - 1)$ **by** *linarith+*

hence $R\ (n\ (i - 1) - 1) = subresultant\ (n\ (i - 1) - 1)\ G1\ G2$

unfolding *R-def* **by** auto

from *arg-cong[OF this, of ffp, unfolded to-fract-hom.subresultant-hom, folded F1 F2]*

have $id1: ffp\ (R\ (n\ (i - 1) - 1)) = subresultant\ (n\ (i - 1) - 1)\ (F\ 1)\ (F\ 2)$.

note $eq\ 24 = BT\ lemma\ 2\ 24[OF\ i]$

let $?o = (-1) :: 'a\ fract$

let $?m1 = (\delta\ (i - 2) + 1)$

let $?d1 = f\ (i - 1) \wedge (\delta\ (i - 2) + 1) * \beta\ i$

```

let ?c1 = ?o ^ ?m1 * ?d1
let ?c0 = α i
have ?c0 ≠ 0 using α0[of i] i by auto
with arg-cong[OF eq-24, of smult (inverse ?c0)]
have id2: subresultant (n (i - 1) - 1) (F (i - 2)) (F (i - 1)) =
  smult (inverse ?c0 * ?c1) (F i)
  by (auto intro: poly-eqI)
from i have 3 ≤ i ≤ k + 1 by auto
note id3 = BT-eq-30'[OF this lt]
let ?f = λ l. f (l - 1) ^ (δ (l - 2) + δ (l - 1))
let ?b = λ l. (β l / α l) ^ (n (l - 1) - (n (i - 1) - 1))
let ?b' = λ l. (β l / α l) ^ (n (l - 1) - n (i - 1) + 1)
let ?m = λ l. (n (l - 2) - (n (i - 1) - 1)) * (n (l - 1) - (n (i - 1) - 1))
let ?m' = λ l. (n (l - 2) + n (i - 1) + 1) * (n (l - 1) + n (i - 1) + 1)
let ?m2 = (∑ l←[3..<i]. ?m l)
let ?b2 = (∏ l←[3..<i]. ?b l)
let ?f2 = (∏ l←[3..<i]. ?f l)
let ?f1 = pow-int (f (i - 1)) (1 - int (δ (i - 1)))
have id4: γ i = ?o ^ (?m1 + ?m2) * (inverse ?c0 * ?d1 * ?b2 * ?f2)
proof -
  have id: γ i = (-1) ^ (σ i) * (?f1 * (∏ l←[3..<Suc i]. ?b' l) * (∏ l←[3..<Suc
i]. ?f l))
  unfolding γ-def prod-list-multf by simp
  have cong: even m1 = even m2 ⇒ c1 = c2 ⇒ ?o ^ m1 * c1 = ?o ^ m2 * c2
for m1 m2 c1 c2
  unfolding minus-1-power-even by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding id
  proof (rule cong)
    from n-ge[of i - 1] i have n1: n (i - 1) ≠ 0 by linarith
    {
      fix l
      assume 2 ≤ l ≤ i
      hence l: l ≥ 2 l - 1 ≤ i - 1 l ≤ k using i by auto
      from n-ge-trans[OF l(2)] l i have n2: n (i - 1) ≤ n (l - 1) by auto
      from n1 n2 have id: n (l - 1) - (n (i - 1) - 1) = n (l - 1) - n (i -
1) + 1 by auto
      have even (n (l - 1) - (n (i - 1) - 1)) = even (n (l - 1) + n (i - 1)
+ 1)
      unfolding id using n2 by auto
      note id n2 this
    }
    note diff = this
  have f0: f (i - 1) ≠ 0 using f0[of i - 1] i by auto
  have (∏ l←[3..<Suc i]. ?b' l) = (∏ l←[3..<Suc i]. ?b l)
  by (rule arg-cong, rule map-cong, use diff(1) in auto)
  also have ... = ?b2 * ?b i using i by auto
  finally have ?f1 * (∏ l←[3..<Suc i]. ?b' l) * (∏ l←[3..<Suc i]. ?f l) =
    (?b2 * ?f2) * (?f1 * ?b i * ?f i) using i by simp
  also have ?f1 * ?b i * ?f i = (?f1 * ?f i) * β i * inverse ?c0 using n1 by
(simp add: divide-inverse)

```

also have $?f1 * ?f i = f (i - 1) \wedge (\delta (i - 2) + 1)$
unfolding *exp-pow-int pow-int-add*[*OF f0, symmetric*] **by** *simp*
finally
show $?f1 * (\prod l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i].\ ?b' l) * (\prod l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i].\ ?f l)$
 $= inverse\ ?c0 * ?d1 * ?b2 * ?f2$ **by** *simp*
have $even\ (\sigma\ i) = even\ ((\sum l \leftarrow [3..<i].\ ?m' l) + ?m' i)$ **unfolding** σ -*def*
using i **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (even\ (\sum l \leftarrow [3..<i].\ ?m' l) = even\ (?m' i))$ **by** *simp*
also have $even\ (\sum l \leftarrow [3..<i].\ ?m' l) = even\ ?m2$
proof (*rule even-sum-list, goal-cases*)
case ($1\ l$)
hence $l: l \geq 2\ l \leq i$ **and** $l1: l - 1 \geq 2\ l - 1 \leq i$ **by** *auto*
have $l2: l - 2 = l - 1 - 1$ **by** *simp*
show $?case$ **using** *diff(3)* [*OF l*] *diff(3)* [*OF l1*] $l2$
by *auto*
qed
also have $even\ (?m' i) = even\ ?m1$
proof -
from i **have** $id: Suc\ (i - 1 - 1) = i - 1\ i - 2 = i - 1 - 1$ **by** *auto*
have $even\ ?m1 = even\ (n\ (i - 2) + n\ (i - 1) + 1)$ **unfolding** $\delta\ id$
using *diff*[*of i - 1*] i **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = even\ (?m' i)$ **by** *auto*
finally show $?thesis$ **by** *simp*
qed
also have $(even\ ?m2 = even\ ?m1) = even\ (?m2 + ?m1)$ **unfolding** *even-add*
by *simp*
also have $?m2 + ?m1 = ?m1 + ?m2$ **by** *simp*
finally show $even\ (\sigma\ i) = even\ (?m1 + ?m2)$.
qed
qed
show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $id1\ id3\ id2\ smult-smult\ id4$ **by** (*simp add: ac-simps power-add*)
qed

lemma *fundamental-theorem-eq-5*: **assumes** $i: 3 \leq i\ i \leq k\ n\ i < j\ j < n\ (i - 1) - 1$
shows $R\ j = 0$
proof -
from *BT-lemma-2-23*[*OF i*] **have** $id1: subresultant\ j\ (F\ (i - 2))\ (F\ (i - 1)) = 0$.
have $n\ (i - 1) \leq n\ 2$ **by** (*rule n-ge-trans, insert i, auto*)
with n -*gt*[*of i - 1*] i **have** $n\ (i - 1) - 1 < n\ 2$
and $lt: j < n\ (i - 1)$ **by** *linarith+*
with i **have** $R\ j = subresultant\ j\ G1\ G2$ **unfolding** R -*def* **by** *auto*
from *arg-cong*[*OF this, of ffp, unfolded to-fract-hom.subresultant-hom, folded F1 F2*]
have $id2: ffp\ (R\ j) = subresultant\ j\ (F\ 1)\ (F\ 2)$.
from i **have** $3 \leq i\ i \leq k + 1$ **by** *auto*

note $eq-30 = BT-*eq-30*[OF this lt]$
let $?c3 = \prod l \leftarrow [3..<i]. \alpha l \wedge (n (l - 1) - j)$
let $?c2 = \prod l \leftarrow [3..<i]. \beta l \wedge (n (l - 1) - j) * f (l - 1) \wedge (\delta (l - 2) + \delta (l - 1)) *$
 $(- 1) \wedge ((n (l - 2) - j) * (n (l - 1) - j))$
have $?c3 \neq 0$ **by** (*rule nonzero-alphaprod, insert i, auto*)
with *arg-cong*[*OF eq-30, of smult (inverse ?c3)*]
have $id3: subresultant j (F 1) (F 2) = smult (inverse ?c3 * ?c2)$
 $(subresultant j (F (i - 2)) (F (i - 1)))$
by (*auto intro: poly-eqI*)
have $ffp (R j) = 0$ **unfolding** $id1 id2 id3$ **by** *simp*
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fundamental-theorem-eq-6*: **assumes** $3 \leq i \leq k$ **shows** $ffp (R (n i)) = smult (\Theta i) (F i)$
(is *?lhs=?rhs***)**

proof –

from *assms* **have** $i1: 1 \leq i$ **by** *auto*
from *assms* **have** $nlt: i \leq k + 1 \ n i < n (i - 1)$ **using** *n-gt*[*of i - 1*] **by** *auto*
from *assms* **have** $\alpha nz: \alpha i \wedge \delta (i - 1) \neq 0$ **using** $\alpha 0$ **by** *auto*
have $*$: $\bigwedge a f b. a \neq 0 \implies smult a f = b \implies f = smult (inverse (a::'a fract)) b$
by *auto*
have $**$: $\bigwedge f g xs c. c * prod-list (map f xs) * prod-list (map g xs) = c * (\prod x \leftarrow xs. f x * (g: - \implies (- :: comm-monoid-mult)) x)$
by (*auto simp: ac-simps prod-list-multf*)
have $***$: $\bigwedge c. \beta i \wedge \delta (i - Suc 0) * (inverse (\alpha i \wedge \delta (i - Suc 0))) * c = (\beta i / \alpha i) \wedge \delta (i - 1) * c$
by (*auto simp: inverse-eq-divide power-divide*)
have $****$: $int (n (i - Suc 0) - n i) - 1 = int (n (i - 1) - Suc (n i))$
using *assms nlt* **by** *auto*
from *assms* $n-ge$ [*of i - 2*] nlt $n-ge$ [*of i*]
have $nge: n (i - Suc 0) \leq n (i - 2) \ n i < n (i - Suc 0) \ n i < n (i - 1) \ Suc (i - 2) = i - 1$
by (*cases i, auto simp: numeral-2-eq-2 numeral-3-eq-3*)
have $*****$: $(- 1 :: 'a fract) \wedge ((n (i - Suc 0) - n i) * (n (i - Suc 0) - n i + (n (i - 2) - n (Suc (i - 2)))))$
 $= (- 1) \wedge ((n i + n (i - Suc 0)) * (n i + n (i - 2)))$
 $(- 1 :: 'a fract) \wedge (\sum l \leftarrow [3..<i]. (n (l - Suc 0) - n i) * (n (l - 2) - n i))$
 $= (- 1) \wedge (\sum l \leftarrow [3..<i]. (n i + n (l - Suc 0)) * (n i + n (l - 2)))$
using nge **apply** (*intro minus-1-even-eqI, auto*)
apply (*intro minus-1-even-eqI*)
apply (*intro even-sum-list*)
proof (*goal-cases*) **case** ($1 x$)
with $n-ge-trans$ *assms*
have $n i \leq n (x - Suc 0) \ n (x - 2) \geq n i$ **by** *auto*
with 1 **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

have $\text{ffp } (R (n i)) = \text{subresultant } (n i) (F 1) (F 2)$ **unfolding** $R\text{-def } F1 F2$
by $(\text{auto simp: to-fract-hom.subresultant-hom ni2}[OF \text{assms}])$
also have $\dots = \text{smult}$
 $((- 1) \wedge (\sum l \leftarrow [\mathfrak{B}..<i]. (n (l - 2) - n i) * (n (l - 1) - n i)) * (\prod x \leftarrow [\mathfrak{B}..<i]. (\beta x / \alpha x) \wedge (n (x - 1) - n i) * f (x - 1) \wedge (\delta (x - 1) + \delta (x - 2)))) * (((\beta i / \alpha i) \wedge \delta (i - 1)) * f (i - 1) \wedge (\delta (i - 1) + \delta (i - 2))) * ((- 1) \wedge ((\delta (i - 2) + \delta (i - 1)) * \delta (i - 1)) * f i \wedge (\delta (i - 1) - 1)))$
 $(F i)$
unfolding $BT\text{-eq-30}'[OF \text{assms}(1) \text{ nlt}] **$
 $*[OF \alpha n z BT\text{-lemma-2-22}[OF \text{assms}]] \text{ smult-smult by } (\text{auto simp: ac-simps} ***)$
also have $\dots = ?rhs$ **unfolding** $\Theta\text{-def } \tau\text{-def}$
using $\text{prod-combine}[OF \text{assms}(1)] \delta \text{ assms}$
by $(\text{auto simp: ac-simps exp-pow-int[symmetric] power-add} *****)$
finally show $?thesis.$
qed

lemma fundamental-theorem-eq-7: assumes $j: j < n$ **shows** $R j = 0$

proof –

let $?P = \text{pseudo-divmod } (F (k - 1)) (F k)$
from $F0[\text{of } k] k2$ **have** $Fk: F k \neq 0$ **by** auto
from $\text{pmod}[\text{of } \text{Suc } k] k2 F0[\text{of } \text{Suc } k]$
have $\text{pseudo-mod } (F (k - 1)) (F k) = 0$ **by** auto
then obtain Q **where** $?P = (Q, 0)$
unfolding pseudo-mod-def **by** $(\text{cases } ?P, \text{auto})$
from $\text{pseudo-divmod}(1)[OF Fk \text{ this}] Fk$ **obtain** c **where** $\text{id: smult } c (F (k - 1)) = F k * Q$
and $c: c \neq 0$ **by** auto
from id **have** $\text{id: smult } c (F (k - 1)) = Q * F k$ **by** auto
from $n\text{-ge}[\text{unfolded } n, \text{of } k - 1] k2 c$ **have** $\text{degree } (F k) \leq \text{degree } (\text{smult } c (F (k - 1)))$ **by** auto
from $\text{subresultant-product}[OF \text{id this, unfolded subresultant-smult-left}[OF c], \text{of } j] j$
have $*:\text{subresultant } j (F (k + 1 - 2)) (F (k + 1 - 1)) = 0$ **using** c **unfolding** n **by** simp
from assms **have** $** : j \neq n - 2$
by $(\text{meson } k2 n\text{-ge-trans not-le one-le-numeral order-refl})$
from $k2 \text{ assms}$ **have** $\mathfrak{B} \leq k + 1$ $k + 1 \leq k + 1$ $j < n$ $(k + 1 - 1)$ **by** auto
from $BT\text{-eq-30}[OF \text{this, unfolded } *] \text{ nonzero-alpha prod}[OF \text{le-refl}] ** F1 F2$
show $?thesis$ **by** $(\text{auto simp: } R\text{-def } F0 \text{ to-fract-hom.subresultant-hom}[symmetric])$
qed

definition $G i = R (n (i - 1) - 1)$

definition $H i = R (n i)$

lemma gamma-delta-beta-3: $\gamma \ 3 = (-1)^{\delta \ 1 + 1} * \beta \ 3$
proof –
 have $\gamma \ 3 = (-1)^{\sigma \ 3} * \text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (1 - \text{int } (\delta \ 2)) * (\beta \ 3 / (f \ 2^{\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)}) * f \ 2^{\delta \ 1 + \delta \ 2})$
 unfolding γ -def δ α -def by (simp add: δ)
 also have $f \ 2^{\delta \ 1 + \delta \ 2} = \text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (\text{int } (\delta \ 1 + \delta \ 2))$
 unfolding pow-int-def nat-int by auto
 also have $\text{int } (\delta \ 1 + \delta \ 2) = \text{int } (\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)) + (\text{int } (\delta \ 2) - 1)$ by simp
 also have $\text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ \dots = \text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)) * \text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (\text{int } (\delta \ 2) - 1)$
 by (rule pow-int-add, insert f20, auto)
 also have $\text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)) = f \ 2^{\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)}$ unfolding pow-int-def nat-int by simp
 also have $\beta \ 3 / (f \ 2^{\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)}) * (f \ 2^{\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)} * \text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (\text{int } (\delta \ 2) - 1)) = (\beta \ 3 / (f \ 2^{\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)}) * f \ 2^{\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)} * \text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (\text{int } (\delta \ 2) - 1))$
 by simp
 also have $\beta \ 3 / (f \ 2^{\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)}) * f \ 2^{\text{Suc } (\delta \ 1)} = \beta \ 3$ using f20 by auto
 finally have $\gamma \ 3 = ((-1)^{\sigma \ 3} * \beta \ 3) * (\text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (1 - \text{int } (\delta \ 2))) * \text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (\text{int } (\delta \ 2) - 1)$
 by simp
 also have $\text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (1 - \text{int } (\delta \ 2)) * \text{pow-int } (f \ 2) \ (\text{int } (\delta \ 2) - 1) = 1$
 by (subst pow-int-add[symmetric], insert f20, auto)
 finally have $\gamma \ 3 = (-1)^{\sigma \ 3} * \beta \ 3$ by simp
 also have $\sigma \ 3 = (n \ 1 + n \ 2 + 1) * (n \ 2 + n \ 2 + 1)$ unfolding σ -def by simp
 also have $(-1)^{n \ 1 + n \ 2 + 1} = (-1)^{n \ 1 - n \ 2 + 1}$
 by (rule minus-1-even-eqI, insert n12, auto)
 also have $\dots = (-1)^{\delta \ 1 + 1}$ unfolding δ by (simp add: numeral-2-eq-2)
 finally show $\gamma \ 3 = (-1)^{\delta \ 1 + 1} * \beta \ 3$.
qed

fun $h :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{fract}$ **where**
 $h \ i = (\text{if } (i \leq 1) \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else if } i = 2 \ \text{then } (f \ 2^{\delta \ 1}) \ \text{else } (f \ i^{\delta \ (i - 1)} / (h \ (i - 1)^{\delta \ (i - 1) - 1})))$

lemma smult-inverse-sdiv-poly: **assumes** $\text{ffp}: p \in \text{range ffp}$
and $p: p = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } x) \ q$
and $p': p' = \text{sdiv-poly } q' \ x'$
and $xx: x = \text{ff } x'$
and $qq: q = \text{ffp } q'$
shows $p = \text{ffp } p'$
proof (rule poly-eqI)
 fix i
 have $\text{coeff } p \ i = \text{coeff } q \ i / x$ unfolding p by (simp add: field-simps)
 also have $\dots = \text{ff } (\text{coeff } q' \ i) / \text{ff } x'$ unfolding $qq \ xx$ by simp
 finally have $\text{cpi}: \text{coeff } p \ i = \text{ff } (\text{coeff } q' \ i) / \text{ff } x'$.
 from ffp obtain r where $\text{pr}: p = \text{ffp } r$ by auto

```

from arg-cong[OF this, of  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ i$ , unfolded cpi]
have ff (coeff q' i) / ff x'  $\in$  range ff by auto
hence id: ff (coeff q' i) / ff x' = ff (coeff q' i div x')
  by (rule div-divide-to-fract, auto)
show coeff p i = coeff (ffp p') i unfolding cpi id p'
  by (simp add: sdiv-poly-def coeff-map-poly)
qed

end

locale subresultant-prs-locale2 = subresultant-prs-locale F n  $\delta$  f k  $\beta$  G1 G2 for
  F :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: idom-divide fract poly
  and n :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  and  $\delta$  :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  and f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
  and k :: nat
  and  $\beta$  :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
  and G1 G2 :: 'a poly +
  assumes  $\beta 3$ :  $\beta 3 = (-1)^{\wedge(\delta 1 + 1)}$ 
  and  $\beta i$ :  $\bigwedge i. 4 \leq i \implies i \leq \text{Suc } k \implies \beta i = (-1)^{\wedge(\delta (i - 2) + 1)} * f (i - 2)$ 
  *  $h (i - 2)^{\wedge(\delta (i - 2))}$ 
begin

lemma B-eq-17-main:  $2 \leq i \implies i \leq k \implies$ 
   $h i = (-1)^{\wedge(n 1 + n i + i + 1)} / f i$ 
  *  $(\prod_{l \leftarrow [3..< \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } i)]} (\alpha l / \beta l)) \wedge h i \neq 0$ 
proof (induct i rule: less-induct)
  case (less i)
  from less(2-) have fi0:  $f i \neq 0$  using f0[of i] by simp
  have 1:  $(-1) \neq (0 :: 'a \text{ fract})$  by simp
  show ?case (is  $h i = ?r i \wedge -$ )
  proof (cases i = 2)
  case True
  have f20:  $f 2 \neq 0$  using f20 by auto
  have hi:  $h i = f 2^{\wedge \delta 1}$  unfolding True h.simps[of 2] by simp
  have id:  $\text{int } (\delta 1) = \text{int } (n 1) - \text{int } (n 2)$  using n12 unfolding  $\delta$  numeral-2-eq-2 by simp
  have ?r i =  $(-1)^{\wedge(1 + n 1 + n 2)}$ 
  *  $((f 2^{\wedge \text{Suc } (\delta 1)}) / (\beta 3)) / \text{pow-int } (f 2) 1$  unfolding True  $\alpha$ -def by simp
  also have  $\beta 3 = (-1)^{\wedge(\delta 1 + 1)}$  by (rule  $\beta 3$ )
  also have  $f 2^{\wedge \text{Suc } (\delta 1)} / \dots = \dots * f 2^{\wedge \text{Suc } (\delta 1)}$  by simp
  finally have ?r i =  $((-1)^{\wedge(1 + n 1 + n 2)} * ((-1)^{\wedge(\delta 1 + 1)})) *$ 
   $\text{pow-int } (f 2) (\text{int } (\text{Suc } (\delta 1)) + (-1))$  (is  $- = ?a * -$ )
  unfolding pow-int-divide exp-pow-int power-add pow-int-add[OF f20] by (simp
  add: ac-simps pow-int-add)
  also have ?a =  $(-1)^{\wedge(1 + n 1 + n 2 + \delta 1 + 1)}$  unfolding power-add by
  simp
  also have  $\dots = (-1)^{\wedge 0}$ 
  by (rule minus-1-even-eqI, insert n12, auto simp:  $\delta$  numeral-2-eq-2, presburger)

```

finally have $ri: ?r\ i = \text{pow-int } (f\ 2)\ (\text{int } (\delta\ 1))$ **by simp**
show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $ri\ hi\ \text{exp-pow-int}[\text{symmetric}]$ **using** $f20$ **by simp**
next
case $False$
hence $i: i \geq 3$ **and** $ii: i - 1 < i\ 2 \leq i - 1\ i - 1 \leq k$ **using** $\text{less}(2-)$ **by auto**
from $i\ \text{less}(2-)$ **have** $cc: 4 \leq \text{Suc } i\ \text{Suc } i \leq \text{Suc } k$ **by auto**
define P **where** $P = (\prod l \leftarrow [3..< \text{Suc } i]. \alpha\ l / \beta\ l)$
define Q **where** $Q = P * \text{pow-int } (h\ (i - 1))\ (-\ \text{int } (\delta\ (i - 1)))$
define R **where** $R = f\ i \wedge^\delta (i - 1)$
define S **where** $S = \text{pow-int } (f\ (i - 1))\ (-\ 1)$
note $IH = \text{less}(1)[OF\ ii]$
hence $hi0: h\ (i - 1) \neq 0$ **by auto**
have $hii: h\ i = f\ i \wedge^\delta (i - 1) / h\ (i - 1) \wedge^{(\delta\ (i - 1) - 1)}$
unfolding $h.\text{simps}[\text{of } i]$ **using** i **by simp**
also have $\dots = f\ i \wedge^\delta (i - 1) * \text{pow-int } (h\ (i - 1))\ (-\ \text{int } (\delta\ (i - 1) - 1))$
unfolding $\text{exp-pow-int}\ \text{pow-int-divide}$ **by simp**
also have $\text{int } (\delta\ (i - 1) - 1) = \text{int } (\delta\ (i - 1)) - 1$
proof $-$
have $\delta\ (i - 1) > 0$ **unfolding** $\delta[\text{of } i - 1]$ **using** $n\text{-gt}[OF\ ii(2)]\ \text{less}(2-)$ **by auto**
thus $?thesis$ **by simp**
qed
also have $-\ (\text{int } (\delta\ (i - 1)) - 1) = 1 + (-\ \text{int } (\delta\ (i - 1)))$ **by simp**
finally have $hi: h\ i = (-\ 1) \wedge^{(n\ 1 + n\ (i - 1) + i)} * (R * Q * S)$
unfolding $\text{pow-int-add}[OF\ hi0]\ P\text{-def}\ Q\text{-def}\ \text{pow-int-divide}[\text{symmetric}]\ R\text{-def}\ S\text{-def}$ **using** $IH\ i$ **by** $(\text{simp}\ \text{add:}\ \text{ac-simps})$
from i **have** $id: [3..< \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } i)] = [3..< \text{Suc } i] @ [\text{Suc } i]$ **by simp**
have $?r\ i = (-\ 1) \wedge^{(n\ 1 + n\ i + i + 1)}$
 $* \text{pow-int } (f\ i)\ (-\ 1) * P * \alpha\ (\text{Suc } i) / \beta\ (\text{Suc } i)$
unfolding $\text{pow-int-divide}[\text{symmetric}]\ P\text{-def}\ id\ \text{Fract-conv-to-fract}$ **by simp**
also have $\beta\ (\text{Suc } i) = (-\ 1) \wedge^{(\delta\ (i - 1) + 1)} * f\ (i - 1) * h\ (i - 1) \wedge^\delta (i - 1)$
 $- 1)$
using $\beta i[OF\ cc]$ **by simp**
also have $\alpha\ (\text{Suc } i) = f\ i \wedge^{\text{Suc } (\delta\ (i - 1))}$ **unfolding** $\alpha\text{-def}$ **by simp**
finally have $?r\ i = (-\ 1) \wedge^{(n\ 1 + n\ i + i + 1)} * \text{pow-int } (f\ i)\ (-\ 1) * P * (f\ i \wedge^{\text{Suc } (\delta\ (i - 1))}) /$
 $(-\ 1) \wedge^{(\delta\ (i - 1) + 1)} * \text{pow-int } (f\ (i - 1))\ (-\ 1) / h\ (i - 1) \wedge^\delta (i - 1)$
 $(\text{is } - = ?a1 * ?fi1 * P * ?fi2 / ?a2 * ?b / ?c)$
unfolding $\text{exp-pow-int}\ \text{pow-int-divide}[\text{symmetric}]$ **by simp**
also have $\dots = (?a1 / ?a2) * (?fi1 * ?fi2) * (P / ?c) * ?b$ **by** $(\text{simp}\ \text{add:}\ \text{ac-simps})$
also have $?a1 / ?a2 = (-\ 1) \wedge^{(n\ 1 + n\ i + i + 1 + \delta\ (i - 1) + 1)}$
by $(\text{simp}\ \text{add:}\ \text{power-add})$
also have $\dots = (-\ 1) \wedge^{(n\ 1 + n\ i + i + \delta\ (i - 1))}$
by $(\text{rule}\ \text{minus-1-even-eqI},\ \text{auto})$
also have $n\ 1 + n\ i + i + \delta\ (i - 1) = n\ 1 + n\ (i - 1) + i$
unfolding δ **using** $i\ \text{less}(2-)\ n\text{-ge}[\text{of } i - 1]$ **by simp**
also have $?fi1 * ?fi2 = \text{pow-int } (f\ i)\ (-\ 1 + \text{int } (\text{Suc } (\delta\ (i - 1))))$
unfolding $\text{exp-pow-int}\ \text{pow-int-add}[OF\ fi0]$ **by simp**

also have $\dots = \text{pow-int } (f \ i) \ (\text{int } (\delta \ (i - 1)))$ **by** *simp*
also have $P / ?c = Q$ **unfolding** *Q-def exp-pow-int pow-int-divide* **by** *simp*
also have $?b = S$ **unfolding** *S-def* **by** *simp*
finally have $ri: ?r \ i = (-1) \wedge^{(n \ 1 + n \ (i - 1) + i)}$
 $\quad * (R * Q * S)$ **by** (*simp add: exp-pow-int R-def*)
have $id: h \ i = ?r \ i$ **unfolding** *hi ri ..*
show *?thesis*
by (*rule conjI[OF id], unfold hii, insert IH fi0, auto*)
qed
qed

lemma *B-eq-17*: $2 \leq i \implies i \leq k \implies$
 $h \ i = (-1) \wedge^{(n \ 1 + n \ i + i + 1)} / f \ i * (\prod l \leftarrow [?3..< \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } i)]. (\alpha \ l / \beta \ l))$
using *B-eq-17-main* **by** *blast*

lemma *B-theorem-2*: $3 \leq i \implies i \leq \text{Suc } k \implies \gamma \ i = 1$

proof (*induct i rule: less-induct*)

case (*less i*)

show *?case*

proof (*cases i = 3*)

case *True*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *True* **unfolding** *gamma-delta-beta-3 beta3* **by** *simp*

next

case *False*

with *less(2-)*

have $i: i \geq 4$ **and** $ii: i - 1 < i \ 3 \leq i - 1 \ i - 1 \leq \text{Suc } k$

and $iii: 4 \leq i \ i \leq \text{Suc } k$

and $iv: 2 \leq i - 2 \ i - 2 \leq k$ **by** *auto*

from *less(1)[OF ii]* **have** *IH*: $\gamma \ (i - 1) = 1$.

define *L* **where** $L = [?3..< i]$

have $id: [?3..< \text{Suc } (i - 1)] = L \ [?3..< \text{Suc } i] = L \ @ \ [i] \ \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (i - 2)) = i$

unfolding *L-def* **using** *i* **by** *auto*

define *B* **where** $B = (\lambda \ l. \beta \ l / \alpha \ l)$

define *A* **where** $A = (\lambda \ l. \alpha \ l / \beta \ l)$

define *Q* **where** $Q = (\lambda \ l. f \ (l - 1) \wedge^{(\delta \ (l - 2) + \delta \ (l - 1))})$

define *R* **where** $R = (\lambda \ i \ l. B \ l \wedge^{(n \ (l - 1) - n \ (i - 1) + 1)})$

define *P* **where** $P = (\lambda \ i \ l. R \ i \ l * Q \ l)$

have $fi0: f \ (i - 1) \neq 0$ **using** *f0[of i - 1] less(2-)* **by** *auto*

have $fi0': f \ (i - 2) \neq 0$ **using** *f0[of i - 2] less(2-)* **by** *auto*

{

fix *j*

assume $j \in \text{set } L$

hence $j \geq 3 \ j < i$ **unfolding** *L-def* **by** *auto*

with *less(3)* **have** $j: j - 1 \neq 0 \ j - 1 < k$ **by** *auto*

hence *Q*: $Q \ j \neq 0$ **unfolding** *Q-def* **using** *f0[of j - 1]* **by** *auto*

from $j \ \alpha \ 0 \ \beta \ 0$ **[of j]** **have** $0: \alpha \ j \neq 0 \ \beta \ j \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

hence $B \ j \neq 0 \ A \ j \neq 0$ **unfolding** *B-def A-def* **by** *auto*

note *Q this*

} note $L0 = \text{this}$

let $?exp = \delta (i - 2)$
have $\gamma i = \gamma i / \gamma (i - 1)$ **unfolding** *IH* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (-1)^{\wedge \sigma i} * pow-int (f (i - 1)) (1 - int (\delta (i - 1))) * (\prod l \leftarrow L. P i l) * P i i / ((-1)^{\wedge \sigma (i - 1)} * pow-int (f (i - 2)) (1 - int (\delta (i - 2)))) * (\prod l \leftarrow L. P (i - 1) l)$ (**is - =** $?a1 * ?f1 * ?L1 * P i i / (?a2 * ?f2 * ?L2)$)
unfolding γ -*def* *id* *P-def* *Q-def* *R-def* *B-def* **by** (*simp add: numeral-2-eq-2*)
also have $\dots = (?a1 * ?a2) * (?f1 * P i i) / ?f2 * (?L1 / ?L2)$ **unfolding** *divide-prod-assoc* **by** *simp*
also have $?a1 * ?a2 = (-1)^{\wedge (\sigma i + \sigma (i - 1))}$ (**is - =** $?a$) **unfolding** *power-add* **by** *simp*
also have $?L1 / ?L2 = (\prod l \leftarrow L. R i l) / (\prod l \leftarrow L. R (i - 1) l) * ((\prod l \leftarrow L. Q l) / (\prod l \leftarrow L. Q l))$
unfolding *P-def* *prod-list-multf* *divide-prod-assoc* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (\prod l \leftarrow L. R i l) / (\prod l \leftarrow L. R (i - 1) l)$ (**is - =** $?L1 / ?L2$)
proof -
have $(\prod l \leftarrow L. Q l) \neq 0$ **unfolding** *prod-list-zero-iff* **using** *L0* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed
also have $?f1 * P i i = (?f1 * pow-int (f (i - 1)) (int ?exp + int (\delta (i - 1)))) * R i i$ **unfolding** *P-def* *Q-def*
exp-pow-int **by** *simp*
also have $?f1 * pow-int (f (i - 1)) (int ?exp + \delta (i - 1)) = pow-int (f (i - 1)) (1 + int ?exp)$ (**is - =** $?f1$)
unfolding *pow-int-add*[*OF fi0, symmetric*] **by** *simp*
also have $R i i = \beta i / \alpha i$ **unfolding** *B-def* *R-def* *Fract-conv-to-fract* **by** *simp*
also have $\alpha i = f (i - 1)^{\wedge Suc ?exp}$ **unfolding** α -*def* **by** *simp*
also have $\beta i / \dots = \beta i * pow-int (f (i - 1)) (-1 - ?exp)$ (**is - =** $? \beta * ?f12$)
unfolding *exp-pow-int* *pow-int-divide* **by** *simp*
finally have $\gamma i = (?a * (?f1 * ?f12)) * ? \beta / ?f2 * (?L1 / ?L2)$ **by** *simp*
also have $?a * (?f1 * ?f12) = ?a$ **unfolding** *pow-int-add*[*OF fi0, symmetric*]
by *simp*
also have $?L1 / ?L2 = pow-int (\prod l \leftarrow L. A l) (- ?exp)$
proof -
have *id*: $i - 1 - 1 = i - 2$ **by** *simp*
have *set* $L \subseteq \{l. 3 \leq l \wedge l \leq k \wedge l < i\}$ **unfolding** *L-def* **using** *less(3)* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *R-def* *id*
proof (*induct* *L*)
case (*Cons* *l* *L*)
from *Cons(2)* **have** $l: 3 \leq l \leq k \wedge l < i$ **and** *L*: *set* $L \subseteq \{l. 3 \leq l \wedge l \leq k \wedge l < i\}$ **by** *auto*
note *IH* = *Cons(1)*[*OF* *L*]
from $l \alpha 0 \beta 0$ [*of* *l*] **have** $0: \alpha l \neq 0 \beta l \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
hence *B0*: $B l \neq 0$ **unfolding** *B-def* **by** *auto*
have $(\prod l \leftarrow l \# L. B l)^{\wedge (n (l - 1) - n (i - 1) + 1)} / (\prod l \leftarrow l \# L. B l)$

$\wedge (n (l - 1) - n (i - 2) + 1)$
 $= (B l \wedge (n (l - 1) - n (i - 1) + 1) * (\prod l \leftarrow L. B l \wedge (n (l - 1) - n (i - 1) + 1))) /$
 $(B l \wedge (n (l - 1) - n (i - 2) + 1) * (\prod l \leftarrow L. B l \wedge (n (l - 1) - n (i - 2) + 1)))$
(is - = (?l1 * ?L1) / (?l2 * ?L2)) by simp
also have ... = (?l1 / ?l2) * (?L1 / ?L2) by simp
also have ?L1 / ?L2 = pow-int (prod-list (map A L)) (- int ($\delta (i - 2)$))
by (rule IH)
also have ?l1 / ?l2 = pow-int (B l) (int (n (l - 1) - n (i - 1)) - int (n (l - 1) - n (i - 2))) unfolding exp-pow-int pow-int-divide pow-int-add[OF B0, symmetric]
by simp
also have int (n (l - 1) - n (i - 1)) - int (n (l - 1) - n (i - 2)) = int ?exp
proof -
have n (l - 1) \geq n (i - 2) n (l - 1) \geq n (i - 1) n (i - 2) \geq n (i - 1)
using i l less(3)
by (intro n-ge-trans, auto)+
hence id: int (n (l - 1) - n (i - 1)) = int (n (l - 1)) - int (n (i - 1))
int (n (l - 1) - n (i - 2)) = int (n (l - 1)) - int (n (i - 2))
int (n (i - 2) - n (i - 1)) = int (n (i - 2)) - int (n (i - 1))
by simp-all
have id2: int ?exp = int (n (i - 2) - n (i - 1))
unfolding δ using i by (cases i; cases i - 1, auto)
show ?thesis unfolding id2 unfolding id by simp
qed
also have pow-int (B l) ... = pow-int (inverse (B l)) (- ...) unfolding pow-int-def
by (cases int ($\delta (i - 2)$) rule: linorder-cases, auto simp: field-simps)
also have inverse (B l) = A l unfolding B-def A-def by simp
also have pow-int (A l) (- int ?exp) * pow-int (prod-list (map A L)) (- int ?exp)
 $= \text{pow-int (prod-list (map A (l \# L))) (- int ?exp)}$
by (simp add: pow-int-mult)
finally show ?case .
qed simp
qed
also have $\beta i = (- 1) \wedge (?exp + 1) * f (i - 2) * h (i - 2) \wedge ?exp$
unfolding βi [OF iii] ..
finally have $\gamma i = (((- 1) \wedge (\sigma i + \sigma (i - 1))) * (- 1) \wedge (?exp + 1)) *$
 $(\text{pow-int (f (i - 2)) 1} * \text{pow-int (f (i - 2)) (int ?exp - 1)}) *$
 $h (i - 2) \wedge ?exp /$
 $(\prod l \leftarrow L. A l) \wedge ?exp$ **(is - = ?a * ?f1 * ?H / ?L) unfolding pow-int-divide exp-pow-int by simp**
also have ?f1 = pow-int (f (i - 2)) (int ?exp) (is - = ?f1) unfolding pow-int-add[OF fi0', symmetric]
by simp

also have $h (i - 2) = (- 1) ^{(n 1 + n (i - 2) + (i - 2) + 1)} / f (i - 2) * (\prod l \leftarrow L. A l)$ **(is - = ?a2 / ?f2 * ?L) unfolding B-eq-17[OF iv] A-def id**
L-def by simp
also have $((- (1 :: 'a fract)) ^{(\sigma i + \sigma (i - 1))} * (- 1) ^{(?exp + 1)}) = ((- 1) ^{(\sigma i + \sigma (i - 1) + ?exp + 1)})$ **(is - = ?a1) by (simp add: power-add)**
finally have $\gamma i = ?a1 * ?f1 * (?a2 / ?f2 * ?L) ^{?exp} / ?L ^{?exp}$ **by simp**
also have $\dots = (?a1 * ?a2 ^{?exp}) * (?f1 / ?f2 ^{?exp}) * (?L ^{?exp} / ?L ^{?exp})$
unfolding power-mult-distrib power-divide by auto
also have $?L ^{?exp} / ?L ^{?exp} = 1$
proof -
have $?L \neq 0$ **unfolding prod-list-zero-iff using L0 by auto**
thus ?thesis by simp
qed
also have $?f1 / ?f2 ^{?exp} = 1$ **unfolding exp-pow-int pow-int-divide pow-int-add[OF fi0', symmetric] by simp**
also have $?a2 ^{?exp} = (- 1) ^{(n 1 + n (i - 2) + (i - 2) + 1)} * ?exp$
by (rule semiring-normalization-rules)
also have $?a1 * \dots = (- 1) ^{(\sigma i + \sigma (i - 1) + ?exp + 1 + (n 1 + n (i - 2) + (i - 2) + 1))} * ?exp$
(is - = - ^{?e})
by (simp add: power-add)
also have $\dots = (- 1) ^0$
proof -
define e where $e = ?e$
have $*$: $?e = (2 * ?exp + \sigma i + \sigma (i - 1) + 1 + (n 1 + n (i - 2) + (i - 2))) * ?exp$ **by simp**
define A where $A = (\lambda i l. (n (l - 2) + n (i - 1) + 1) * (n (l - 1) + n (i - 1) + 1))$
define B where $B = (\lambda i. (n (i - 1) + 1) * (n (i - 1) + 1))$
define C where $C = (\lambda l. (n (l - 1) + n (l - 2) + n (l - 1) * n (l - 2)))$
define D where $D = (\lambda l. n (l - 1) + n (l - 2))$
define m2 where $m2 = n (i - 2)$
define m1 where $m1 = n (i - 1)$
define m0 where $m0 = n 1$
define i3 where $i3 = i - 3$
have $m12$: $m2 \geq m1$ **unfolding m2-def m1-def using n-ge[of i - 2] i less(3)**
by (cases i, auto)
have idd : $Suc (i - 2) = i - 1$ $i - 1 - 1 = i - 2$ **using i by auto**
have $id4$: $i - 2 = Suc i3$ **unfolding i3-def using i by auto**
from i have $3 < i$ **by auto**
hence $\exists k. sum-list (map D L) = n 1 + n (i - 2) + 2 * k$ **unfolding L-def**
proof (induct i rule: less-induct)
case (less i)
show ?case
proof (cases i = 4)
case True
thus ?thesis by (simp add: D-def)
next

case *False*
obtain *ii* **where** *i: i = Suc ii* **and** *ii: ii < i 3 < ii* **using** *False less(2)*
by (*cases i, auto*)
from *less(1)[OF ii]* **obtain** *k* **where** *IH: sum-list (map D [3 ..< ii]) = n 1 + n (ii - 2) + 2 * k* **by** *auto*
have *map D [3 ..< i] = map D [3 ..< ii] @ [D ii]* **unfolding** *i* **using** *ii*
by *auto*
hence *sum-list (map D [3..<i]) = n 1 + n (ii - 2) + 2 * k + D ii* **using** *IH* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = n 1 + n (ii - 1) + 2 * (n (ii - 2) + k)$ **unfolding** *D-def* **by** *simp*
also have $n (ii - 1) = n (i - 2)$ **unfolding** *i* **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed
qed
then obtain *kk* **where** *DL: sum-list (map D L) = n 1 + n (i - 2) + 2 * kk ..*
let *?l = i - 3*
have *len: length L = i - 3* **unfolding** *L-def* **using** *i* **by** *auto*
have *A: A i l = B i + D l * n (i - 1) + C l* **for** *i l*
unfolding *A-def B-def C-def D-def ring-distrib* **by** *simp*
have *id2: [3..<Suc i] = 3 # [Suc 3 ..< Suc i]*
unfolding *L-def* **using** *i* **by** (*auto simp: upt-rec[of 3]*)
have *even e = even ?e* **unfolding** *e-def* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = even ((1 + (n 1 + n (i - 2) + (i - 2)) * ?exp) + (\sigma i + \sigma (i - 1)))$
 $(is - = even (?g + ?j))$
unfolding $*$ **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)
also have $?j = (\sum l \leftarrow L @ [i]. A i l) + (\sum l \leftarrow L. A (i - 1) l)$
unfolding σ -*def id A-def* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = 2 * (\sum l \leftarrow L. C l) + (Suc ?l) * B i + (\sum l \leftarrow L @ [i]. D l * n (i - 1)) + C i +$
 $?l * B (i - 1) + (\sum l \leftarrow L. D l * n (i - 1 - 1))$
unfolding *A sum-list-addf* **by** (*simp add: sum-list-triv len*)
also have $\dots = ((Suc ?l * B i + C i +$
 $?l * B (i - 1) + D i * n (i - 1)) + ((\sum l \leftarrow L. D l) * (n (i - 1) + n (i - 2)) + 2 * (\sum l \leftarrow L. C l)))$
 $(is - = ?i + ?j)$
unfolding *sum-list-mult-const* **by** (*simp add: ring-distrib numeral-2-eq-2*)
also have $?j =$
 $(n 1 + n (i - 2)) * (n (i - 1) + n (i - 2)) + 2 * (kk * (n (i - 1) + n (i - 2))) + (\sum l \leftarrow L. C l)$
 $(is - = ?h + 2 * ?f)$
unfolding *DL* **by** (*simp add: ring-distrib*)
finally have *even e = even (?g + ?i + ?h + 2 * ?f)* **by** *presburger*
also have $\dots = even (?g + ?i + ?h)$ **by** *presburger*
also have $?g + ?i + ?h =$
 $i 3 * (m 2 - m 1 + m 1 * m 1 + m 2 * m 2)$
 $+ (m 2 - m 1 + m 1 + m 2) * (m 0 + m 2)$

```

      + (m1 + m2 + (m2 - m1))
      + 2 * (m1 * m2 + m1 * m1 + 1 + i3 + m1 * Suc i3 + m2 * i3)
unfolding idd B-def D-def C-def δ
      m1-def[symmetric] m2-def[symmetric] m0-def[symmetric]
unfolding i3-def[symmetric] id4
      by (simp add: ring-distrib)
      also have (m1 + m2 + (m2 - m1)) = 2 * m2 using m12 by simp
      also have (m2 - m1 + m1 + m2) * (m0 + m2) = 2 * (m2 * (m0 + m2))
using m12 by simp
      finally obtain l1 l2 l3 where
        even e = even (i3 * (m2 - m1 + m1 * m1 + m2 * m2) + 2 * l1 + 2 *
l2 + 2 * l3)
        by blast
      also have ... = even (i3 * (m2 - m1 + m1 * m1 + m2 * m2)) by simp
      also have ... = even (i3 * (2 * m1 + (m2 - m1 + m1 * m1 + m2 * m2)))
by simp
      also have 2 * m1 + (m2 - m1 + m1 * m1 + m2 * m2) = m1 + m2 +
m1 * m1 + m2 * m2
      using m12 by simp
      also have even (i3 * ...) by auto
      finally have even e .
      thus ?thesis unfolding e-def
      by (intro minus-1-even-eqI, auto)
    qed
  finally show γ i = 1 by simp
qed
qed

context
  fixes i :: nat
  assumes i: 3 ≤ i i ≤ k
begin
lemma B-theorem-3-b: Θ i * f i = ff (lead-coeff (H i))
  using arg-cong[OF fundamental-theorem-eq-6[folded H-def, OF i], of lead-coeff]
unfolding f[of i]
  lead-coeff-smult by simp

lemma B-theorem-3-main: Θ i * f i / γ (i + 1) = (-1)^(n 1 + n i + i + 1) /
f i * (∏ l←[3..< Suc (Suc i)]. (α l / β l))
proof (cases f i = 0)
  case True
    thus ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False note ff0 = this
    from i(1) have Suc (Suc i) > 3 by auto
    hence id: [3 ..< Suc (i + 1)] = [3 ..< Suc i] @ [Suc i] [3 ..< Suc (Suc i)] = [3
..< Suc i] @ [Suc i] by auto
    have cong: ∧ a b c d. a = c ⇒ b = d ⇒ a * b = c * (d :: 'a fract) by auto
    define AB where AB = (λ l. β l / α l)

```

```

define ABP where ABP = ( $\lambda l. AB\ l \wedge (n\ (l - 1) - n\ i) * f\ (l - 1) \wedge (\delta\ (l - 2) + \delta\ (l - 1))$ )
define PR where PR = ( $\prod l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. ABP\ l$ )
define PR2 where PR2 = ( $\prod l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. AB\ l$ )
from F0[of i]
have  $\Theta\ i * f\ i / \gamma\ (i + 1) = ($ 
  ( $(-1) \wedge \tau\ i * (-1) \wedge \sigma\ (i + 1)$ ) * (pow-int (f i) (int ( $\delta\ (i - 1) - 1$ ) *
    PR * f i /
  pow-int (f i) ( $1 - \text{int}\ (\delta\ i)$ ) / ( $(\prod l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. ABP\ l * AB\ l) *$ 
     $AB\ (Suc\ i) * f\ i \wedge (\delta\ (i - 1) + \delta\ i)$ ))
  unfolding id prod-list.append map-append  $\Theta$ -def  $\gamma$ -def divide-prod-assoc
  by (simp add: field-simps power-add AB-def ABP-def PR-def)
also have ( $(-1 :: 'a\ fract) \wedge \tau\ i * (-1) \wedge \sigma\ (i + 1) = (-1) \wedge (\tau\ i + \sigma\ (i + 1))$ )
unfolding power-add by (auto simp: field-simps)
also have  $\dots = (-1) \wedge (n\ 1 + n\ i + i + 1)$ 
proof (cases  $i = 2$ )
  case True
    show ?thesis unfolding  $\tau$ -def  $\sigma$ -def True by (auto, rule minus-1-even-eqI, auto)
  next
    case False
      define a where  $a = (\lambda l. n\ (l - 2) + n\ i)$ 
      define b where  $b = (\lambda l. n\ (l - 1) + n\ i)$ 
      define c where  $c = (\sum l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. (a\ l * b\ l + n\ i))$ 
      define d where  $d = c + (\sum l \leftarrow [3..<i]. n\ (l - 1))$ 
      define e where  $e = (n\ (i - 1) + n\ i + 1) * n\ i$ 
      have ( $\tau\ i + \sigma\ (i + 1)$ ) =
        ( $(\sum l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. (a\ l * b\ l) + (a\ l + 1) * (b\ l + 1)) + (a\ (Suc\ i) + 1) *$ 
          ( $b\ (Suc\ i) + 1$ ))
      unfolding  $\sigma$ -def  $\tau$ -def id a-def b-def sum-list-addf by simp
      also have ( $\sum l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. (a\ l * b\ l) + (a\ l + 1) * (b\ l + 1)$ ) =
        ( $\sum l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. 2 * a\ l * b\ l + (a\ l + b\ l) + 1$ )
      by (rule arg-cong, rule map-cong, auto)
      also have  $\dots = (\sum l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. 2 * (a\ l * b\ l + n\ i) + (n\ (l - 1) + n\ (l - 2)) + 1)$ 
      by (simp add: field-simps a-def b-def)
      also have  $\dots = 2 * c + (\sum l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. (n\ (l - 1) + n\ (l - 2))) + \text{length}\ [3..<Suc\ i]$ 
      unfolding sum-list-addf c-def sum-list-const-mult sum-list-triv by simp
      also have ( $\sum l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. (n\ (l - 1) + n\ (l - 2))$ )
        = ( $\sum l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. n\ (l - 1)$ ) + ( $\sum l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. n\ (l - 2)$ )
      by (simp add: sum-list-addf)
      also have ( $\sum l \leftarrow [3..<Suc\ i]. n\ (l - 2)$ ) = ( $\sum l \leftarrow 3 \# [4..<Suc\ i]. n\ (l - 2)$ )
      by (rule arg-cong, rule map-cong, insert i False, auto simp: upt-rec[of 3])
      also have  $\dots = n\ 1 + (\sum l \leftarrow [(Suc\ 3)..<Suc\ i]. n\ (l - 2))$  by auto
      also have ( $\sum l \leftarrow [(Suc\ 3)..<Suc\ i]. n\ (l - 2)$ ) = ( $\sum l \leftarrow [3..<i]. n\ (l - 1)$ )
      proof (rule arg-cong[of - - sum-list], rule nth-equalityI, force, auto simp: nth-append, goal-cases)

```

case (1 j)
hence $i - 2 = \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } j)$ **by** *simp*
thus *?case* **by** *simp*
qed
also have $(\sum l \leftarrow [\mathfrak{J} .. < \text{Suc } i]. n (l - 1)) = (\sum l \leftarrow [\mathfrak{J} .. < i] @ [i]. n (l - 1))$
by (*rule arg-cong, rule map-cong, insert i False, auto*)
finally have $\tau i + \sigma (i + 1) =$
 $2 * d + n (i - 1) + n 1 + \text{length } [\mathfrak{J} .. < \text{Suc } i] + (a (\text{Suc } i) + 1) * (b (\text{Suc } i) + 1)$
by (*simp add: d-def*)
also have $\text{length } [\mathfrak{J} .. < \text{Suc } i] = i - 2$ **using** *i* **by** *auto*
also have $(a (\text{Suc } i) + 1) * (b (\text{Suc } i) + 1) = 2 * e + n (i - 1) + n i + 1$
unfolding *a-def b-def e-def*
by *simp*
finally have *id*: $\tau i + \sigma (i + 1) = 2 * (d + n (i - 1) + e) + n 1 + (i - 2) + n i + 1$
by *simp*
show *?thesis*
by (*rule minus-1-even-eqI, unfold id, insert i, auto*)
qed
also have $(\prod l \leftarrow [\mathfrak{J} .. < \text{Suc } i]. \text{ABP } l * \text{AB } l) = \text{PR} * \text{PR2}$
unfolding *PR-def prod-list-multf PR2-def* **by** *simp*
also have $(\text{pow-int } (f i) (\text{int } (\delta (i - 1)) - 1) * \text{PR} * f i / \text{pow-int } (f i) (1 - \text{int } (\delta i)))$
 $/ (\text{PR} * \text{PR2} * \text{AB} (\text{Suc } i) * f i ^ (\delta (i - 1) + \delta i)) =$
 $((\text{pow-int } (f i) (\text{int } (\delta (i - 1)) - 1) * \text{pow-int } (f i) 1 * \text{pow-int } (f i) (\text{int } (\delta i) - 1))$
 $/ \text{pow-int } (f i) (\text{int } (\delta (i - 1) + \delta i))) * (\text{PR} / \text{PR} / (\text{PR2} * \text{AB} (\text{Suc } i)))$
*(is ... = ?x * ?y)*
unfolding *exp-pow-int[symmetric]* **by** (*simp add: pow-int-divide ac-simps*)
also have $?x = \text{pow-int } (f i) (-1)$
unfolding *pow-int-divide pow-int-add[OF ff0, symmetric]* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = 1 / (f i)$
unfolding *pow-int-def* **by** *simp*
also have $\text{PR} / \text{PR} = 1$
proof –
have $\text{PR} \neq 0$ **unfolding** *PR-def prod-list-zero-iff set-map*
proof
assume $0 \in \text{ABP } \text{'set } [\mathfrak{J} .. < \text{Suc } i]$
then obtain *j* **where** $j: \mathfrak{J} \leq j < \text{Suc } i$ **and** $0: \text{ABP } j = 0$ **by** *auto*
with *i* **have** $jk: j \leq k$ **and** $j1: j - 1 \neq 0 \ j - 1 < k$ **by** *auto*
hence $1: \alpha j \neq 0 \ f (j - 1) \neq 0$ **using** $\alpha 0 \ f 0$ **by** *auto*
with *0* **have** $\text{AB } j = 0$ **unfolding** *ABP-def* **by** *simp*
from *this[unfolded AB-def]* $1(1) \ \beta 0[\text{of } j]$ **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed
also have $\text{PR2} * \text{AB} (\text{Suc } i) = (\prod l \leftarrow [\mathfrak{J} .. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } i)]. \text{AB } l)$ **unfolding** *id PR2-def* **by** *auto*

also have $1 / \dots = \text{inverse } \dots$ **by** (*simp add: inverse-eq-divide*)
also have $\dots = (\prod l \leftarrow [3..< \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } i)]. \alpha l / \beta l)$ **unfolding** *AB-def*
inverse-prod-list map-map o-def
by (*auto cong: map-cong*)
finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *B-theorem-3*: $h\ i = \Theta\ i * f\ i\ h\ i = \text{ff } (\text{lead-coeff } (H\ i))$
proof –
have $\Theta\ i * f\ i = \Theta\ i * f\ i / \gamma\ (i + 1)$
using *B-theorem-2*[*of i + 1*] *i* **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = (-1)^{\wedge(n\ 1 + n\ i + i + 1)} / f\ i *$
 $(\prod l \leftarrow [3..< \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } i)]. \alpha l / \beta l)$ **by** (*rule B-theorem-3-main*)
also have $\dots = h\ i$ **using** *B-eq-17*[*of i*] *i* **by** *simp*
finally show $h\ i = \Theta\ i * f\ i ..$
thus $h\ i = \text{ff } (\text{lead-coeff } (H\ i))$ **using** *B-theorem-3-b* **by** *auto*
qed
end

lemma *h0*: $i \leq k \implies h\ i \neq 0$
proof (*induct i*)
case (*Suc i*)
thus *?case* **unfolding** *h.simps*[*of Suc i*] **using** *f0* **by** (*auto simp del: h.simps*)
qed *auto*

lemma *deg-G12*: $\text{degree } G1 \geq \text{degree } G2$ **using** *n12*
unfolding *n F1 F2* **by** *auto*

lemma *R0*: **shows** $R\ 0 = [: \text{resultant } G1\ G2 :]$
proof(*cases n 2 = 0*)
case *True*
hence $d:\text{degree } G2 = 0$ **unfolding** *n F2* **by** *auto*
from *degree0-coeffs*[*OF d*] *F2 F12* **obtain** *a* **where**
 $G2: G2 = [:a:]$ **and** $a: a \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
have *sdiv-poly* $[:a * a^{\wedge \text{degree } G1}:]$ $a = [:a^{\wedge \text{degree } G1}:]$ **using** *a*
unfolding *sdiv-poly-def* **by** *auto*
note $dp = \text{this}$
show *?thesis* **using** *G2 F12*
unfolding *R-def* $\delta\ n\ F1\ F2\ \text{Suc-1}$ **by** (*auto split:if-splits simp:mult.commute*
dp)
next
case *False*
from *False n12* **have** $d:\text{degree } G2 \neq 0$ $\text{degree } G2 \leq \text{degree } G1$ **unfolding** *n F2*
F1 **by** *auto*
from *False* **have** $R\ 0 = \text{subresultant } 0\ G1\ G2$ **unfolding** *R-def* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = [: \text{resultant } G1\ G2 :]$ **unfolding** *subresultant-resultant* **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

```

context
  fixes div-exp :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a
  assumes div-exp-sound: div-exp-sound div-exp
begin

interpretation div-exp-sound div-exp by (rule div-exp-sound)

lemma subresultant-prs-main: assumes subresultant-prs-main Gi-1 Gi hi-1 =
(Gk, hk)
  and F i = ffp Gi
  and F (i - 1) = ffp Gi-1
  and h (i - 1) = ff hi-1
  and i ≥ 3 i ≤ k
shows F k = ffp Gk ∧ h k = ff hk ∧ (∀ j. i ≤ j → j ≤ k → F j ∈ range ffp ∧
β (Suc j) ∈ range ff)
proof -
  obtain m where m: m = k - i by auto
  show ?thesis using m assms
  proof (induct m arbitrary: Gi-1 Gi hi-1 i rule: less-induct)
    case (less m Gi-1 Gi hi-1 i)
      note IH = less(1)
      note m = less(2)
      note res = less(3)
      note id = less(4-6)
      note i = less(7-8)
      let ?pmod = pseudo-mod Gi-1 Gi
      let ?ni = degree Gi
      let ?ni-1 = degree Gi-1
      let ?gi = lead-coeff Gi
      let ?gi-1 = lead-coeff Gi-1
      let ?d1 = ?ni-1 - ?ni
      obtain hi where hi: hi = div-exp ?gi hi-1 ?d1 by auto
      obtain divisor where divisor = (-1) ^ (?d1 + 1) * ?gi-1 * (hi-1 ^ ?d1)
by auto
      obtain G1-p1 where G1-p1: G1-p1 = sdiv-poly ?pmod divisor by auto
      note res = res[unfolded subresultant-prs-main.simps[of Gi-1] Let-def,
folded hi, folded div, folded G1-p1]
      have h-i: h i = f i ^ δ (i - 1) / h (i - 1) ^ (δ (i - 1) - 1) unfolding
h.simps[of i] using i by simp
      have hi-ff: h i ∈ range ff using B-theorem-3[OF - i(2)] i by auto
      have d1: δ (i - 1) = ?d1 unfolding δ n using id(1,2) using i by simp
      have fi: f i = ff ?gi unfolding f id by simp
      have fi1: f (i - 1) = ff ?gi-1 unfolding f id by simp
      have eq': h i = ff (lead-coeff Gi) ^ δ (i - 1) / ff hi-1 ^ (δ (i - 1) - 1)
unfolding h-i fi id ..
      have idh: h i = ff hi using hi-ff h-i fi id
unfolding hi d1[symmetric]
      by (subst div-exp[of ?gi δ (i - 1) hi-1], unfold eq'[symmetric], insert assms,
blast+)

```

```

have  $\beta (Suc\ i) = (-1) \wedge (\delta (i - 1) + 1) * f (i - 1) * h (i - 1) \wedge \delta (i - 1)$ 
using  $\beta i[of\ Suc\ i]$  i by auto
also have  $\dots = \text{ff } ((-1) \wedge (\delta (i - 1) + 1) * \text{lead-coeff } G_{i-1} * h_{i-1} \wedge \delta (i - 1))$ 
unfolding  $id\ f$  by (simp add: hom-distrib)
also have  $\dots \in \text{range } \text{ff}$  by blast
finally have  $\beta (Suc\ i) \in \text{range } \text{ff}$  .
have  $pm: \text{pseudo-mod } (F (i - 1)) (F\ i) = \text{ffp } ?pmod$ 
unfolding to-fract-hom.pseudo-mod-hom[symmetric]  $id$  by simp
have  $eq: (?pmod = 0) = (i = k)$ 
using  $pm\ i\ pmod[of\ Suc\ i]\ F0[of\ Suc\ i]\ i\ \beta 0[of\ Suc\ i]$  by auto
show ?case
proof (cases i = k)
  case True
    with  $res\ eq$  have  $res: Gk = Gi\ hk = hi$  by auto
    with  $pmod$ 
    have  $F\ k = \text{ffp } Gk \wedge h\ k = \text{ff } hk$  unfolding  $res\ idh[symmetric]\ id[symmetric]$ 
    True by auto
    thus ?thesis using  $\beta$  unfolding True by auto
  next
    case False
    with  $res\ eq$  have  $res:$ 
      subresultant-prs-main  $Gi\ G_{1-p1}\ hi = (Gk, hk)$  by auto
    from  $m\ False\ i$  have  $m: m - 1 < m\ m - 1 = k - Suc\ i$  by auto
    have  $si: Suc\ i - 1 = i$  and  $ii: 3 \leq Suc\ i\ Suc\ i \leq k$  and  $iii: 3 \leq Suc\ i\ Suc\ i \leq k$ 
     $i \leq Suc\ k$ 
    using  $False\ i$  by auto
    have  $*$ :  $(\forall j \geq Suc\ i. j \leq k \longrightarrow F\ j \in \text{range } \text{ffp} \wedge \beta (Suc\ j) \in \text{range } \text{ff}) =$ 
 $(\forall j \geq i. j \leq k \longrightarrow F\ j \in \text{range } \text{ffp} \wedge \beta (Suc\ j) \in \text{range } \text{ff})$ 
    by (rule for-all-Suc, insert id(1) beta, auto)
    show ?thesis
    proof (rule IH[OF m res, unfolded si, OF - id(1) idh ii, unfolded *])
      have  $F\text{-ffp}: F (Suc\ i) \in \text{range } \text{ffp}$  using fundamental-theorem-eq-4  $[OF\ ii,$ 
symmetric] B-theorem-2  $[OF\ iii]$  by auto
      from  $pmod[OF\ iii]$  have  $\text{smult } (\beta (Suc\ i)) (F (Suc\ i)) = \text{pseudo-mod } (F (i - 1)) (F\ i)$ 
      by simp
      from arg-cong  $[OF\ this, of\ \lambda\ x. \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\beta (Suc\ i)))\ x]$ 
      have  $Fsi: F (Suc\ i) = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\beta (Suc\ i))) (\text{pseudo-mod } (F (i - 1)) (F\ i))$ 
      using  $\beta 0[of\ Suc\ i]$  by auto
      show  $F (Suc\ i) = \text{ffp } G_{1-p1}$ 
      proof (rule smult-inverse-sdiv-poly  $[OF\ F\text{-ffp } Fsi\ G_{1-p1} - pm]$ )
        from  $i\ ii$  have  $iv: 4 \leq Suc\ i\ Suc\ i \leq Suc\ k$  by auto
        have  $*$ :  $Suc\ i - 2 = i - 1$  by auto
        show  $\beta (Suc\ i) = \text{ff divisor}$  unfolding  $\beta i[OF\ iv]\ \text{div } d1 * fi$ 
        using  $id$  by (simp add: hom-distrib)
      qed
    qed

```


qed
 qed
 qed

lemma *subresultant-prs*: **assumes** *res*: *subresultant-prs* $G1\ G2 = (Gk, hk)$
shows $F\ k = \text{ffp}\ Gk \wedge h\ k = \text{ff}\ hk \wedge (i \neq 0 \longrightarrow F\ i \in \text{range}\ \text{ffp}) \wedge (3 \leq i \longrightarrow i \leq \text{Suc}\ k \longrightarrow \beta\ i \in \text{range}\ \text{ff})$
proof –
let $?pmod = \text{pseudo-mod}\ G1\ G2$
have $pm: \text{pseudo-mod}\ (F\ 1)\ (F\ 2) = \text{ffp}\ ?pmod$
unfolding *to-fract-hom.pseudo-mod-hom[symmetric]* $F1\ F2$ **by** *simp*
let $?g2 = \text{lead-coeff}\ G2$
let $?n2 = \text{degree}\ G2$
obtain $d1$ **where** $d1: d1 = \text{degree}\ G1 - ?n2$ **by** *auto*
obtain $h2$ **where** $h2: h2 = ?g2 \wedge d1$ **by** *auto*
have $(?pmod = 0) = (\text{pseudo-mod}\ (F\ 1)\ (F\ 2) = 0)$ **using** pm **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = (k < 3)$ **using** $k2\ pmod[\text{of } 3]\ F0[\text{of } 3]\ \beta 0[\text{of } 3]$ **by** *auto*
finally have $eq: ?pmod = 0 \longleftrightarrow k = 2$ **using** $k2$ **by** *linarith*
note $res = \text{res}[\text{unfolded}\ \text{subresultant-prs-def}\ \text{Let-def}\ eq, \text{folded}\ d1, \text{folded}\ h2]$
have $idh2: h\ 2 = \text{ff}\ h2$ **unfolding** $h2\ d1\ h.\text{simps}[\text{of } 2]\ \delta\ n\ F1$
using $F2$ **by** (*simp add: numeral-2-eq-2 f hom-distrib*)
have $main: F\ k = \text{ffp}\ Gk \wedge h\ k = \text{ff}\ hk \wedge (i \geq 3 \longrightarrow i \leq k \longrightarrow F\ i \in \text{range}\ \text{ffp}) \wedge \beta\ (\text{Suc}\ i) \in \text{range}\ \text{ff}$ **for** i
proof (*cases* $k = 2$)
case *True*
with res **have** $Gk = G2\ hk = h2$ **by** *auto*
thus $?thesis$ **using** *True idh2 F2* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
hence $(k = 2) = \text{False}$ **by** *simp*
note $res = \text{res}[\text{unfolded}\ \text{this}\ \text{if-False}]$
have $F-2: F\ (3 - 1) = \text{ffp}\ G2$ **using** $F2$ **by** *simp*
have $h2: h\ (3 - 1) = \text{ff}\ h2$ **using** $idh2$ **by** *simp*
have $n2: \text{degree}\ G2 = n\ (3 - 1)$ **unfolding** n **using** $F2$ **by** *simp*
from *False* $k2$ **have** $k3: 3 \leq k$ **by** *auto*
have $F\ k = \text{ffp}\ Gk \wedge h\ k = \text{ff}\ hk \wedge (\forall j \geq 3. j \leq k \longrightarrow F\ j \in \text{range}\ \text{ffp}) \wedge \beta\ (\text{Suc}\ j) \in \text{range}\ \text{ff}$
proof (*rule* *subresultant-prs-main[OF res - F-2 h2 le-refl k3]*)
let $?pow = (-1) \wedge (\delta\ 1 + 1) :: 'a\ \text{fract}$
from $pmod[\text{of } 3]\ k3$
have $\text{smult}\ (\beta\ 3)\ (F\ 3) = \text{pseudo-mod}\ (F\ 1)\ (F\ 2)$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = \text{pseudo-mod}\ (\text{ffp}\ G1)\ (\text{ffp}\ G2)$ **using** $F1\ F2$ **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = \text{ffp}\ (\text{pseudo-mod}\ G1\ G2)$ **unfolding** *to-fract-hom.pseudo-mod-hom*
by *simp*
also have $\beta\ 3 = (-1) \wedge (\delta\ 1 + 1)$ **unfolding** $\beta 3$ **by** *simp*
finally have $\text{smult}\ ((-1) \wedge (\delta\ 1 + 1))\ (F\ 3) = \text{ffp}\ (\text{pseudo-mod}\ G1\ G2)$ **by**
simp
also have $\text{smult}\ ((-1) \wedge (\delta\ 1 + 1))\ (F\ 3) = [: ?pow :] * F\ 3$
by *simp*

also have $[: ?pow :] = (- 1) \wedge (\delta 1 + 1)$ **by** (*unfold hom-distrib, simp*)
finally have $(- 1) \wedge (\delta 1 + 1) * F 3 = \text{ffp} (\text{pseudo-mod } G1 G2)$ **by** *simp*
from *arg-cong[OF this, of $\lambda i. (- 1) \wedge (\delta 1 + 1) * i$]*
have $F 3 = (- 1) \wedge (\delta 1 + 1) * \text{ffp} (\text{pseudo-mod } G1 G2)$ **by** *simp*
also have $\delta 1 = d1$ **unfolding** $\delta n d1$ **using** $F1 F2$ **by** (*simp add: numeral-2-eq-2*)
finally show $F 3: F 3 = \text{ffp} ((- 1) \wedge (d1 + 1) * \text{pseudo-mod } G1 G2)$ **by**
(*simp add: hom-distrib*)
qed
thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
show *?thesis*
proof (*intro conjI impI*)
assume $i \neq 0$
then consider $(12) i = 1 \vee i = 2 \mid (i3) i \geq 3 \wedge i \leq k \mid (ik) i > k$ **by** *linarith*
thus $F i \in \text{range ffp}$
proof *cases*
case 12
thus *?thesis* **using** $F1 F2$ **by** *auto*
next
case $i3$
thus *?thesis* **using** *main* **by** *auto*
next
case ik
hence $F i = 0$ **using** $F0$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed
next
assume $3 \leq i$ **and** $i \leq \text{Suc } k$
then consider $(3) i = 3 \mid (4) 3 \leq i - 1 \wedge i - 1 \leq k$ **by** *linarith*
thus $\beta i \in \text{range ff}$
proof (*cases*)
case 3
have $\beta i = \text{ff} ((- 1) \wedge (\delta 1 + 1))$ **unfolding** $3 \beta 3$ **by** (*auto simp: hom-distrib*)
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
next
case 4
with *main*[*of* $i - 1$] **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
qed (*insert main, auto*)
qed

lemma *resultant-impl-main: resultant-impl-main* $G1 G2 = \text{resultant } G1 G2$

proof –

from $F0$ [*of* 2] $F12(2)$ **have** $k2: k \geq 2$ **by** *auto*
obtain $Gk hk$ **where** *sub: subresultant-prs* $G1 G2 = (Gk, hk)$ **by** *force*
from *subresultant-prs*[*OF this*] **have** $*$: $F k = \text{ffp } Gk h k = \text{ff } hk$ **by** *auto*
have *resultant-impl-main* $G1 G2 = (\text{if degree } (F k) = 0 \text{ then } hk \text{ else } 0)$

```

    unfolding resultant-impl-main-def sub split * using F2 F12 by auto
  also have ... = resultant G1 G2
  proof (cases n k = 0)
    case False
      with fundamental-theorem-eq-7[of 0] show ?thesis unfolding n[of k] * R0 by
    auto
  next
    case True
      from H-def[of k, unfolded True] have R: R 0 = H k by simp
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases k = 2)
        case False
          with k2 have k3: k ≥ 3 by auto
          from B-theorem-3[OF k3] R0 R have h k = ff (resultant G1 G2) by simp
          from this[folded *] * have hk = resultant G1 G2 by simp
          with True show ?thesis unfolding n by auto
        next
          case 2: True
            have id: (if degree (F k) = 0 then hk else 0) = hk using True unfolding n
            by simp
            from F0[of 3, unfolded 2] have F 3 = 0 by simp
            with pmod[of 3, unfolded 2] β0[of 3] have pseudo-mod (F 1) (F 2) = 0 by
            auto
            hence pm: pseudo-mod G1 G2 = 0 unfolding F1 F2 to-fract-hom.pseudo-mod-hom
            by simp
            from subresultant-prs-def[of G1 G2, unfolded sub Let-def this]
            have id: Gk = G2 hk = lead-coeff G2 ^ (degree G1 - degree G2) by auto
            from F12 F1 F2 have G1 ≠ 0 G2 ≠ 0 by auto
            from resultant-pseudo-mod-0[OF pm deg-G12 this]
            have res: resultant G1 G2 = (if degree G2 = 0 then lead-coeff G2 ^ degree
            G1 else 0)
            by simp
            from True[unfolded 2 n F2] have degree G2 = 0 by simp
            thus ?thesis unfolding res 2 F2 id by simp
          qed
        qed
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
  end
end

```

At this point, we have soundness of the resultant-implementation, provided that we can instantiate the locale by constructing suitable values of F , b , h , etc. Now we show the existence of suitable locale parameters by constructively computing them.

```

context
  fixes G1 G2 :: 'a :: idom-divide poly
begin

```

```

private function  $F$  and  $b$  and  $h$  where  $F\ i = (if\ i = (0 :: nat)\ then\ 1$ 
   $else\ if\ i = 1\ then\ map-poly\ to-fract\ G1\ else\ if\ i = 2\ then\ map-poly\ to-fract\ G2$ 
   $else\ (let\ G = pseudo-mod\ (F\ (i - 2))\ (F\ (i - 1))$ 
     $in\ if\ F\ (i - 1) = 0 \vee G = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ smult\ (inverse\ (b\ i))\ G))$ 
|  $b\ i = (if\ i \leq 2\ then\ 1\ else$ 
   $if\ i = 3\ then\ (-\ 1) \wedge (degree\ (F\ 1) - degree\ (F\ 2) + 1)$ 
   $else\ if\ F\ (i - 2) = 0\ then\ 1\ else\ (-\ 1) \wedge (degree\ (F\ (i - 2)) - degree\ (F\ (i -$ 
   $1)) + 1) * lead-coeff\ (F\ (i - 2)) * h\ (i - 2) \wedge (degree\ (F\ (i - 2)) - degree\ (F\ (i - 1)))$ 
|  $h\ i = (if\ (i \leq 1)\ then\ 1\ else\ if\ i = 2\ then\ (lead-coeff\ (F\ 2) \wedge (degree\ (F\ 1) -$ 
   $degree\ (F\ 2)))\ else$ 
   $if\ F\ i = 0\ then\ 1\ else\ (lead-coeff\ (F\ i) \wedge (degree\ (F\ (i - 1)) - degree\ (F\ i)) /$ 
   $(h\ (i - 1) \wedge ((degree\ (F\ (i - 1)) - degree\ (F\ i) - 1))))$ 
by pat-completeness auto
termination
proof
  show  $wf\ (measure\ (case-sum\ (\lambda\ fi.\ 3 * fi + 1)\ (case-sum\ (\lambda\ bi.\ 3 * bi)\ (\lambda\ hi.\ 3 * hi + 2))))$  by simp
qed (auto simp: termination-simp)

declare  $h.simps[simp\ del]\ b.simps[simp\ del]\ F.simps[simp\ del]$ 

private lemma  $Fb0$ : assumes  $base: G1 \neq 0\ G2 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(F\ i = 0 \longrightarrow F\ (Suc\ i) = 0) \wedge b\ i \neq 0 \wedge h\ i \neq 0$ 
proof (induct i rule: less-induct)
  case (less i)
  note  $* [simp] = F.simps[of\ i]\ b.simps[of\ i]\ h.simps[of\ i]$ 
  consider  $(0)\ i = 0 \mid (1)\ i = 1 \mid (2)\ i \geq 2$  by linarith
  thus ?case
  proof cases
    case  $0$ 
    show ?thesis unfolding  $*$  unfolding  $0$  by simp
  next
    case  $1$ 
    show ?thesis unfolding  $*$  unfolding  $1$  using assms by simp
  next
    case  $2$ 
    have  $F: F\ i = 0 \implies F\ (Suc\ i) = 0$  unfolding  $F.simps[of\ Suc\ i]$  using  $2$  by
simp
    from assms have  $F2: F\ 2 \neq 0$  unfolding  $F.simps[of\ 2]$  by simp
    from  $2$  have  $i - 1 < i\ i - 2 < i$  by auto
    note  $IH = less[OF\ this(1)]\ less[OF\ this(2)]$ 
    hence  $b: b\ (i - 1) \neq 0$  and  $h: h\ (i - 1) \neq 0\ h\ (i - 2) \neq 0$  by auto
    from  $h$  have  $hi: h\ i \neq 0$  unfolding  $h.simps[of\ i]$  using  $2\ F2$  by auto
    have  $bi: b\ i \neq 0$  unfolding  $b.simps[of\ i]$  using  $h(2)$  by auto
    show ?thesis using  $hi\ bi\ F$  by blast
  qed
qed

```

private definition $k = (\text{LEAST } i. F (\text{Suc } i) = 0)$

private lemma $k\text{-exists}: \exists i. F (\text{Suc } i) = 0$

proof –

obtain $n\ i$ **where** $i \geq 3$ $\text{length } (\text{coeffs } (F (\text{Suc } i))) = n$ **by** *blast*

thus $?thesis$

proof (*induct n arbitrary: i rule: less-induct*)

case (*less n i*)

let $?ii = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } i)$

let $?i = \text{Suc } i$

from $\text{less}(2)$ **have** $i: ?i \geq 3$ **by** *auto*

let $?mod = \text{pseudo-mod } (F (?ii - 2)) (F ?i)$

have $Fi: F ?ii = (\text{if } F ?i = 0 \vee ?mod = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (b ?ii)) ?mod)$

unfolding $F.\text{simps}[of ?ii]$ **using** i **by** *auto*

show $?case$

proof (*cases F ?ii = 0*)

case *False*

hence $Fi: F ?ii = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (b ?ii)) ?mod$ **and** $mod: ?mod \neq 0$ **and**

$Fi1: F ?i \neq 0$

unfolding Fi **by** *auto*

from $\text{pseudo-mod}[OF Fi1, of F (?ii - 2)] mod$ **have** $\text{degree } ?mod < \text{degree } (F ?i)$ **by** *simp*

hence $deg: \text{degree } (F ?ii) < \text{degree } (F ?i)$ **unfolding** Fi **by** *auto*

hence $\text{length } (\text{coeffs } (F ?ii)) < \text{length } (\text{coeffs } (F ?i))$ **unfolding** $\text{degree-eq-length-coeffs}$ **by** *auto*

from $\text{less}(1)[OF - i refl, folded less(3), OF this]$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** *auto*

qed *blast*

qed

qed

private lemma $k: F (\text{Suc } k) = 0 \ i < k \implies F (\text{Suc } i) \neq 0$

proof –

show $F (\text{Suc } k) = 0$ **unfolding** $k\text{-def}$ **using** $k\text{-exists}$ **by** (*rule LeastI2-ex*)

assume $i < k$ **from** $\text{not-less-Least}[OF this[unfolded k-def]]$ **show** $F (\text{Suc } i) \neq 0$

 .

qed

lemma $\text{enter-subresultant-prs}$: **assumes** $\text{len}: \text{length } (\text{coeffs } G1) \geq \text{length } (\text{coeffs } G2)$

and $G2: G2 \neq 0$

shows $\exists F\ n\ d\ f\ k\ b. \text{subresultant-prs-locale2 } F\ n\ d\ f\ k\ b\ G1\ G2$

proof (*intro exI*)

from $G2\ \text{len}$ **have** $G1: G1 \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from len **have** $\text{deg-le}: \text{degree } (F\ 2) \leq \text{degree } (F\ 1)$

by (*simp add: F.simps degree-eq-length-coeffs*)

from $G2\ G1$ **have** $F1: F\ 1 \neq 0$ **and** $F2: F\ 2 \neq 0$ **by** (*auto simp: F.simps*)

note $Fb0 = Fb0[OF G1 G2]$

interpret $s: \text{subresultant-prs-locale } F\ \lambda\ i. \text{degree } (F\ i)\ \lambda\ i. \text{degree } (F\ i) - \text{degree}$

```

(F (Suc i))
  λ i. lead-coeff (F i) k b G1 G2
proof (unfold-locales, rule refl, rule refl, rule refl, rule deg-le, rule F1, rule F2)
  from k(1) F1 have k0: k ≠ 0 by (cases k, auto)
  show Fk: (F i = 0) = (k < i) for i
  proof
    assume F i = 0 with k(2)[of i - 1]
    have ¬ (i - 1 < k) by (cases i, auto simp: F.simps)
    thus i > k using k0 by auto
  next
    assume i > k
    then obtain j l where i: i = j + l and j = Suc k and l = i - Suc k and
Fj: F j = 0 using k(1)
      by auto
    with F1 F2 k0 have j2: j ≥ 2 by auto
    show F i = 0 unfolding i
    proof (induct l)
      case (Suc l)
        thus ?case unfolding F.simps[of j + Suc l] using j2 by auto
    qed (auto simp: Fj)
  qed
  show b: b i ≠ 0 for i using Fb0 by blast
  show F 1 = map-poly to-fract G1 unfolding F.simps[of 1] by simp
  show F 2 = map-poly to-fract G2 unfolding F.simps[of 2] by simp
  fix i
  let ?mod = pseudo-mod (F (i - 2)) (F (i - 1))
  assume i: 3 ≤ i i ≤ Suc k
  from Fk[of i - 1] i have F (i - 1) ≠ 0 by auto
  with i have Fi: F i = (if ?mod = 0 then 0 else smult (inverse (b i)) ?mod)
unfolding F.simps[of i]
    Let-def by simp
  show smult (b i) (F i) = ?mod
  proof (cases ?mod = 0)
    case True
      thus ?thesis unfolding Fi by simp
    next
      case False
        with Fi have Fi: F i = smult (inverse (b i)) ?mod by simp
        from arg-cong[OF this, of smult (b i)] b[of i] show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed
note s.h.simps[simp del]
show subresultant-prs-locale2 F (λ i. degree (F i)) (λ i. degree (F i) - degree (F
(Suc i)))
  (λ i. lead-coeff (F i)) k b G1 G2
proof
  show b 3 = (- 1) ^ (degree (F 1) - degree (F (Suc 1)) + 1) unfolding
b.simps numeral-2-eq-2 by simp
  fix i

```

```

assume  $i: 4 \leq i \leq \text{Suc } k$ 
with  $s.F0[\text{of } i - 2]$  have  $F(i - 2) \neq 0$  by auto
hence  $bi: b\ i = (-1)^{\text{degree}(F(i - 2)) - \text{degree}(F(i - 1)) + 1} * \text{lead-coeff}(F(i - 2)) * h(i - 2)^{\text{degree}(F(i - 2)) - \text{degree}(F(i - 1))}$  unfolding
 $b.\text{simps}$ 
using  $i$  by auto
have  $i < k \implies s.h\ i = h\ i$  for  $i$ 
proof (induct  $i$ )
  case  $0$ 
    thus  $?case$  by (simp add: h.simps s.h.simps)
  next
    case ( $\text{Suc } i$ )
      from  $\text{Suc } 2$   $s.F0[\text{of } \text{Suc } i]$  have  $F(\text{Suc } i) \neq 0$  by auto
      with  $\text{Suc}$  show  $?case$  unfolding  $h.\text{simps}[\text{of } \text{Suc } i]$   $s.h.\text{simps}[\text{of } \text{Suc } i]$  numerical-2-eq-2 by simp
      qed
      hence  $sh: s.h(i - 2) = h(i - 2)$  using  $i$  by simp
      from  $i$  have  $?: \text{Suc}(i - 2) = i - 1$  by auto
      show  $b\ i = (-1)^{\text{degree}(F(i - 2)) - \text{degree}(F(\text{Suc}(i - 2))) + 1} * \text{lead-coeff}(F(i - 2)) * s.h(i - 2)^{\text{degree}(F(i - 2)) - \text{degree}(F(\text{Suc}(i - 2)))}$ 
      unfolding  $sh\ bi * ..$ 
    qed
  qed
end

```

Now we obtain the soundness lemma outside the locale.

```

context div-exp-sound
begin

```

```

lemma resultant-impl-main: assumes  $len: \text{length}(\text{coeffs } G1) \geq \text{length}(\text{coeffs } G2)$ 
shows  $\text{resultant-impl-main } G1\ G2 = \text{resultant } G1\ G2$ 
proof (cases  $G2 = 0$ )
  case  $G2: \text{False}$ 
    from enter-subresultant-prs[ $OF\ len\ G2$ ] obtain  $F\ n\ d\ f\ k\ b$ 
    where subresultant-prs-locale2  $F\ n\ d\ f\ k\ b\ G1\ G2$  by auto
    interpret subresultant-prs-locale2  $F\ n\ d\ f\ k\ b\ G1\ G2$  by fact
    show  $?thesis$  by (rule resultant-impl-main, standard)
  next
    case  $G2: \text{True}$ 
    show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $G2$ 
    resultant-impl-main-def using resultant-const( $2$ )[of  $G1\ 0$ ] by simp
  qed

```

```

theorem resultant-impl:  $\text{resultant-impl} = \text{resultant}$ 
proof (intro ext)
  fix  $f\ g :: 'a\ \text{poly}$ 
  show  $\text{resultant-impl } f\ g = \text{resultant } f\ g$ 

```

```

proof (cases length (coeffs f) ≥ length (coeffs g))
  case True
    thus ?thesis unfolding resultant-impl-def resultant-impl-main[OF True] by
  auto
  next
    case False
    hence length (coeffs g) ≥ length (coeffs f) by auto
    from resultant-impl-main[OF this]
    show ?thesis unfolding resultant-impl-def resultant-swap[of f g] using False
    by (auto simp: Let-def)
  qed
qed
end

```

7.3 Code Equations

In the following code-equations, we only compute the required values, e.g., h_k is not required if $n_k > 0$, we compute $(-1)^{\dots} * \dots$ via a case-analysis, and we perform special cases for $\delta_i = 1$, which is the most frequent case.

```

context div-exp-param
begin

```

```

partial-function(tailrec) subresultant-prs-main-impl where
  subresultant-prs-main-impl f Gi-1 Gi ni-1 d1-1 hi-2 = (let
    gi-1 = lead-coeff Gi-1;
    ni = degree Gi;
    hi-1 = (if d1-1 = 1 then gi-1 else div-exp gi-1 hi-2 d1-1);
    d1 = ni-1 - ni;
    pmod = pseudo-mod Gi-1 Gi
  in (if pmod = 0 then f (Gi, (if d1 = 1 then lead-coeff Gi
    else div-exp (lead-coeff Gi) hi-1 d1)) else
  let
    gi = lead-coeff Gi;
    divisor = (-1) ^ (d1 + 1) * gi-1 * (hi-1 ^ d1) ;
    Gi-p1 = sdiv-poly pmod divisor
  in subresultant-prs-main-impl f Gi Gi-p1 ni d1 hi-1))

```

```

definition subresultant-prs-impl where
  subresultant-prs-impl f G1 G2 = (let
    pmod = pseudo-mod G1 G2;
    n2 = degree G2;
    delta-1 = (degree G1 - n2);
    g2 = lead-coeff G2;
    h2 = g2 ^ delta-1
  in if pmod = 0 then f (G2,h2) else let
    G3 = (-1) ^ (delta-1 + 1) * pmod;
    g3 = lead-coeff G3;
    n3 = degree G3;
    d2 = n2 - n3;

```



```

    pmod = pseudo-mod G2 G3
    in if pmod = 0 then f (G3, if d2 = 1 then g3 else div-exp g3 h2 d2)
    else let divisor = (- 1) ^ (d2 + 1) * g2 * h2 ^ d2; G4 = sdiv-poly pmod
divisor
    in subresultant-prs-main-impl f G3 G4 n3 d2 h2
  )
end

```

```

context div-exp-sound
begin

```

```

lemma div-exp-1: div-exp g h (Suc 0) = g
using div-exp[of g Suc 0 h] by simp

```

```

lemma subresultant-prs-impl: subresultant-prs-impl f G1 G2 = f (subresultant-prs
G1 G2)

```

```

proof -

```

```

  define h2 where h2 = lead-coeff G2 ^ (degree G1 - degree G2)
  define G3 where G3 = ((- 1) ^ (degree G1 - degree G2 + 1) * pseudo-mod
G1 G2)

```

```

  define G4 where G4 = sdiv-poly (pseudo-mod G2 G3)
  ((- 1) ^ (degree G2 - degree G3 + 1) * lead-coeff G2 *
  h2 ^ (degree G2 - degree G3))

```

```

  define d2 where d2 = degree G2 - degree G3

```

```

  have dl1: (if d = 1 then (g :: 'a) else div-exp g h d) = div-exp g h d for d g h
  by (cases d = 1, auto simp: div-exp-1)

```

```

  show ?thesis

```

```

    unfolding subresultant-prs-impl-def subresultant-prs-def Let-def
    subresultant-prs-main.simps[of G2]
    if-distrib[of f] dl1

```

```

  proof (rule if-cong[OF refl refl if-cong[OF refl refl]], unfold h2-def[symmetric],
  unfold G3-def[symmetric], unfold G4-def[symmetric], unfold d2-def[symmetric])

```

```

  note simp = subresultant-prs-main-impl.simps[of f] subresultant-prs-main.simps

```

```

  show subresultant-prs-main-impl f G3 G4 (degree G3) d2 h2 =
  f (subresultant-prs-main G3 G4 (div-exp (lead-coeff G3) h2 d2))

```

```

  proof (induct G4 arbitrary: G3 d2 h2 rule: wf-induct[OF wf-measure[of degree]])

```

```

    case (1 G4 G3 d2 h2)

```

```

    let ?M = pseudo-mod G3 G4

```

```

    show ?case

```

```

    proof (cases ?M = 0)

```

```

      case True

```

```

      thus ?thesis unfolding simp[of G3] Let-def dl1 by simp

```

```

    next

```

```

      case False

```

```

      hence id: (?M = 0) = False by auto

```

```

      let ?c = ((- 1) ^ (degree G3 - degree G4 + 1) * lead-coeff G3 *
      (div-exp (lead-coeff G3) h2 d2) ^ (degree G3 - degree G4))

```

```

      let ?N = sdiv-poly ?M ?c

```

```

      show ?thesis

```

```

proof (cases  $G_4 = 0$ )
  case  $G_4$ : False
    have  $\text{degree } ?N \leq \text{degree } ?M$  unfolding sdiv-poly-def by (rule degree-map-poly-le)
    also have  $\dots < \text{degree } G_4$  using pseudo-mod[OF  $G_4$ , of  $G_3$ ] False by
  auto
    finally show ?thesis unfolding simp[of  $G_3$ ] Let-def id if-False dl1
    by (intro 1(1)[rule-format], auto)
  next
    case  $0$ : True
    with False have  $G_3 \neq 0$  by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding  $0$  unfolding simp[of  $G_3$ ] Let-def unfolding dl1
simp[of 0] by simp
    qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

definition

resultant-impl-rec = subresultant-prs-main-impl ($\lambda (Gk, hk)$. *if degree $Gk = 0$ then hk else 0*)

definition

resultant-impl-start = subresultant-prs-impl ($\lambda (Gk, hk)$. *if degree $Gk = 0$ then hk else 0*)

lemma *resultant-impl-start-code*:

```

resultant-impl-start  $G1$   $G2$  =
  (let pmod = pseudo-mod  $G1$   $G2$ ;
     $n2$  = degree  $G2$ ;
     $n1$  = degree  $G1$ ;
     $g2$  = lead-coeff  $G2$ ;
     $d1$  =  $n1 - n2$ 
    in if pmod = 0 then if  $n2 = 0$  then if  $d1 = 0$  then 1 else if  $d1 = 1$  then  $g2$ 
  else  $g2 \wedge d1$  else 0
  else let
     $G3$  = if even  $d1$  then  $-pmod$  else pmod;
     $n3$  = degree  $G3$ ;
    pmod = pseudo-mod  $G2$   $G3$ 
    in if pmod = 0
      then if  $n3 = 0$  then
        let  $d2$  =  $n2 - n3$ ;
           $g3$  = lead-coeff  $G3$ 
          in (if  $d2 = 1$  then  $g3$  else
            div-exp  $g3$  (if  $d1 = 1$  then  $g2$  else  $g2 \wedge d1$ )  $d2$ ) else 0
      else let
         $h2$  = (if  $d1 = 1$  then  $g2$  else  $g2 \wedge d1$ );
         $d2$  =  $n2 - n3$ ;
        divisor = (if  $d2 = 1$  then  $g2 * h2$  else if even  $d2$  then  $-g2$ 

```

```

* h2 ^ d2 else g2 * h2 ^ d2);
      G4 = sdiv-poly pmod divisor
      in resultant-impl-rec G3 G4 n3 d2 h2)
proof –
  obtain d1 where d1: degree G1 – degree G2 = d1 by auto
  have id1: (if even d1 then – pmod else pmod) = (-1)^(d1 + 1) * (pmod :: 'a
poly) for pmod by simp
  have id3: (if d2 = 1 then g2 * h2 else if even d2 then – g2 * h2 ^ d2 else g2 *
h2 ^ d2) =
    ((- 1) ^ (d2 + 1) * g2 * h2 ^ d2)
  for d2 and g2 h2 :: 'a by auto
  show ?thesis
  unfolding resultant-impl-start-def subresultant-prs-impl-def resultant-impl-rec-def[symmetric]
Let-def split
  unfolding d1
  unfolding id1
  unfolding id3
  by (rule if-cong[OF refl if-cong if-cong], auto simp: power2-eq-square)
qed

lemma resultant-impl-rec-code:
  resultant-impl-rec Gi-1 Gi ni-1 d1-1 hi-2 = (
    let ni = degree Gi;
        pmod = pseudo-mod Gi-1 Gi
    in
      if pmod = 0
        then if ni = 0
          then
            let
              d1 = ni-1 – ni;
              gi = lead-coeff Gi
            in if d1 = 1 then gi else
              let gi-1 = lead-coeff Gi-1;
                  hi-1 = (if d1-1 = 1 then gi-1 else div-exp gi-1 hi-2 d1-1) in
                div-exp gi hi-1 d1
          else 0
        else let
              d1 = ni-1 – ni;
              gi-1 = lead-coeff Gi-1;
              hi-1 = (if d1-1 = 1 then gi-1 else div-exp gi-1 hi-2 d1-1);
              divisor = if d1 = 1 then gi-1 * hi-1 else if even d1 then – gi-1 * hi-1 ^
d1 else gi-1 * hi-1 ^ d1;
              Gi-p1 = sdiv-poly pmod divisor
            in resultant-impl-rec Gi Gi-p1 ni d1 hi-1)
  unfolding resultant-impl-rec-def subresultant-prs-main-impl.simps[of - Gi-1] split
Let-def
  unfolding resultant-impl-rec-def[symmetric]
  by (rule if-cong[OF - if-cong -], auto)

```

lemma *resultant-impl-main-code*: *resultant-impl-main* $G1\ G2 =$
 (if $G2 = 0$ then if *degree* $G1 = 0$ then 1 else 0
 else *resultant-impl-start* $G1\ G2$)
unfolding *resultant-impl-main-def*
resultant-impl-start-def *subresultant-prs-impl* **by** *simp*

lemma *resultant-impl-code*: *resultant-impl* $f\ g =$
 (if *length* (*coeffs* f) \geq *length* (*coeffs* g) then *resultant-impl-main* $f\ g$
 else let $res =$ *resultant-impl-main* $g\ f$ in
 if *even* (*degree* f) \vee *even* (*degree* g) then res else $-res$)
unfolding *resultant-impl-def* *resultant-impl-def* **..**

lemma *resultant-code*: *resultant* = *resultant-impl*
using *resultant-impl* **by** *fastforce*

lemmas *resultant-code-lemmas* =
resultant-impl-code
resultant-impl-main-code
resultant-impl-start-code
resultant-impl-rec-code
end

global-interpretation *div-exp-Lazard*: *div-exp-sound* *dichotomous-Lazard* :: 'a ::
factorial-ring-gcd \Rightarrow -
defines
resultant-impl-Lazard = *div-exp-Lazard.resultant-impl* **and**
resultant-impl-main-Lazard = *div-exp-Lazard.resultant-impl-main* **and**
resultant-impl-start-Lazard = *div-exp-Lazard.resultant-impl-start* **and**
resultant-impl-rec-Lazard = *div-exp-Lazard.resultant-impl-rec*
by (rule *dichotomous-Lazard*)

declare *div-exp-Lazard.resultant-code-lemmas*[*code*]

As default use Lazard-implementation, which implements resultants on factorial rings.

declare *div-exp-Lazard.resultant-code*[*code*]

We also provide a second implementation without Lazard's optimization, which works on integral domains.

global-interpretation *div-exp-basic*: *div-exp-sound* *basic-div-exp*
defines
resultant-impl-basic = *div-exp-basic.resultant-impl* **and**
resultant-impl-main-basic = *div-exp-basic.resultant-impl-main* **and**
resultant-impl-start-basic = *div-exp-basic.resultant-impl-start* **and**
resultant-impl-rec-basic = *div-exp-basic.resultant-impl-rec*
by (rule *basic-div-exp*)

declare *div-exp-basic.resultant-code-lemmas*[*code*]

thm *div-exp-basic.resultant-code*

end

8 Computing the Gcd via the subresultant PRS

This theory now formalizes how the subresultant PRS can be used to calculate the gcd of two polynomials. Moreover, it proves the connection between resultants and gcd, namely that the resultant is 0 iff the degree of the gcd is non-zero.

theory *Subresultant-Gcd*

imports

Subresultant

Polynomial-Factorization.Missing-Polynomial-Factorial

begin

8.1 Algorithm

locale *div-exp-sound-gcd* = *div-exp-sound div-exp* **for**

div-exp :: 'a :: {semiring-gcd-mult-normalize,factorial-ring-gcd} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a

begin

definition *gcd-impl-primitive* **where**

[code del]: *gcd-impl-primitive* G1 G2 = *normalize* (*primitive-part* (*fst* (*subresultant-prs* G1 G2)))

definition *gcd-impl-main* **where**

[code del]: *gcd-impl-main* G1 G2 = (if G1 = 0 then 0 else if G2 = 0 then *normalize* G1 else

smult (*gcd* (*content* G1) (*content* G2))

(*gcd-impl-primitive* (*primitive-part* G1) (*primitive-part* G2)))

definition *gcd-impl* **where**

gcd-impl f g = (if *length* (*coeffs* f) \geq *length* (*coeffs* g) then *gcd-impl-main* f g else *gcd-impl-main* g f)

8.2 Soundness Proof for *gcd-impl* = *gcd*

end

locale *subresultant-prs-gcd* = *subresultant-prs-locale2* F n δ f k β G1 G2 **for**

F :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: {factorial-ring-gcd,semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} *fract poly*

and n :: nat \Rightarrow nat

and δ :: nat \Rightarrow nat

and f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a *fract*

and k :: nat

and β :: nat \Rightarrow 'a *fract*

and $G1\ G2 :: 'a\ poly$
begin

The subresultant PRS computes the gcd up to a scalar multiple.

context

fixes $div\text{-}exp :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a$
assumes $div\text{-}exp\text{-}sound: div\text{-}exp\text{-}sound\ div\text{-}exp$

begin

interpretation $div\text{-}exp\text{-}sound\text{-}gcd\ div\text{-}exp$

using $div\text{-}exp\text{-}sound$ **by** (rule $div\text{-}exp\text{-}sound\text{-}gcd.intro$)

lemma $subresultant\text{-}prs\text{-}gcd$: **assumes** $subresultant\text{-}prs\ G1\ G2 = (Gk, hk)$

shows $\exists a\ b. a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge smult\ a\ (gcd\ G1\ G2) = smult\ b\ (normalize\ Gk)$

proof –

from $subresultant\text{-}prs[OF\ div\text{-}exp\text{-}sound\ assms]$

have $Fk: F\ k = ffp\ Gk$ **and** $\forall i. \exists H. i \neq 0 \longrightarrow F\ i = ffp\ H$

and $\forall i. \exists b. \exists \leq i \longrightarrow i \leq Suc\ k \longrightarrow \beta\ i = ff\ b$ **by** $auto$

from $choice[OF\ this(2)]\ choice[OF\ this(3)]$ **obtain** $H\ beta$ **where**

$FH: \bigwedge i. i \neq 0 \Longrightarrow F\ i = ffp\ (H\ i)$ **and**

$beta: \bigwedge i. \exists \leq i \Longrightarrow i \leq Suc\ k \Longrightarrow \beta\ i = ff\ (beta\ i)$ **by** $auto$

from $Fk\ FH[OF\ k0]\ FH[of\ 1]\ FH[of\ 2]\ FH[of\ Suc\ k]\ F0[of\ Suc\ k]\ F1\ F2$

have $border: H\ k = Gk\ H\ 1 = G1\ H\ 2 = G2\ H\ (Suc\ k) = 0$ **by** $auto$

have $i \neq 0 \Longrightarrow i \leq k \Longrightarrow \exists a\ b. a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge smult\ a\ (gcd\ G1\ G2) = smult\ b\ (gcd\ (H\ i)\ (H\ (Suc\ i)))$ **for** i

proof (induct i rule: $less\text{-}induct$)

case ($less\ i$)

from $less(3)$ **have** $ik: i \leq k$.

from $less(2)$ **have** $i = 1 \vee i \geq 2$ **by** $auto$

thus $?case$

proof

assume $i = 1$

thus $?thesis$ **unfolding** $border[symmetric]$ **by** (intro $exI[of\ -\ 1]$, $auto\ simp$: $numeral\text{-}2\text{-}eq\text{-}2$)

next

assume $i2: i \geq 2$

with ik **have** $i - 1 < i\ i - 1 \neq 0$ **and** $imk: i - 1 \leq k$ **by** $auto$

from $less(1)[OF\ this]\ i2$

obtain $a\ b$ **where** $a: a \neq 0$ **and** $b: b \neq 0$ **and** $IH: smult\ a\ (gcd\ G1\ G2) = smult\ b\ (gcd\ (H\ (i - 1))\ (H\ i))$ **by** $auto$

define M **where** $M = pseudo\text{-}mod\ (H\ (i - 1))\ (H\ i)$

define c **where** $c = \beta\ (Suc\ i)$

have $M: pseudo\text{-}mod\ (F\ (i - 1))\ (F\ i) = ffp\ M$ **unfolding** $to\text{-}fract\text{-}hom.pseudo\text{-}mod\text{-}hom[symmetric]$ $M\text{-}def$

using $i2\ FH$ **by** $auto$

have $c: c \neq 0$ **using** $\beta 0$ **unfolding** $c\text{-}def$.

from $i2\ ik$ **have** $\exists: Suc\ i \geq \exists\ Suc\ i \leq Suc\ k$ **by** $auto$

from $pmod[OF\ \exists]$

have pm : $smult\ c\ (F\ (Suc\ i)) = pseudo-mod\ (F\ (i - 1))\ (F\ i)$ **unfolding**
c-def **by** *simp*
from $beta[OF\ 3, folded\ c-def]$ **obtain** d **where** cd : $c = ff\ d$ **by** *auto*
with c **have** d : $d \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $pm[unfolded\ cd\ M]\ FH[of\ Suc\ i]$
have $ffp\ (smult\ d\ (H\ (Suc\ i))) = ffp\ M$ **by** *auto*
hence pm : $smult\ d\ (H\ (Suc\ i)) = M$ **by** (*rule map-poly-hom.injectivity*)
from $ik\ F0[of\ i]\ i2\ FH[of\ i]$ **have** $Hi0$: $H\ i \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $pseudo-mod[OF\ this, of\ H\ (i - 1), folded\ M-def]$
obtain $c\ Q$ **where** c : $c \neq 0$ **and** $smult\ c\ (H\ (i - 1)) = H\ i * Q + M$ **by**
auto
from $this[folded\ pm]$ **have** $smult\ c\ (H\ (i - 1)) = Q * H\ i + smult\ d\ (H\ (Suc\ i))$
i) **by** *simp*
from $gcd-add-mult[of\ H\ i\ Q\ smult\ d\ (H\ (Suc\ i)), folded\ this]$
have $gcd\ (H\ i)\ (smult\ c\ (H\ (i - 1))) = gcd\ (H\ i)\ (smult\ d\ (H\ (Suc\ i)))$.
with $gcd-smult-ex[OF\ c, of\ H\ (i - 1)\ H\ i]$ **obtain** e **where**
 e : $e \neq 0$ **and** $gcd\ (H\ i)\ (smult\ d\ (H\ (Suc\ i))) = smult\ e\ (gcd\ (H\ i)\ (H\ (i - 1)))$
unfolding $gcd.commute[of\ H\ i]$ **by** *auto*
with $gcd-smult-ex[OF\ d, of\ H\ (Suc\ i)\ H\ i]$ **obtain** c **where**
 c : $c \neq 0$ **and** $smult\ c\ (gcd\ (H\ i)\ (H\ (Suc\ i))) = smult\ e\ (gcd\ (H\ (i - 1))\ (H\ i))$
unfolding $gcd.commute[of\ H\ i]$ **by** *auto*
from $arg-cong[OF\ this(2), of\ smult\ b]$ $arg-cong[OF\ IH, of\ smult\ e]$
have $smult\ (e * a)\ (gcd\ G1\ G2) = smult\ (b * c)\ (gcd\ (H\ i)\ (H\ (Suc\ i)))$
unfolding $smult-smult$
by (*simp add: ac-simps*)
moreover **have** $e * a \neq 0\ b * c \neq 0$ **using** $a\ b\ c\ e$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed
qed
from $this[OF\ k0\ le-refl, unfolded\ border]$
obtain $a\ b$ **where** $a \neq 0\ b \neq 0$ **and** $smult\ a\ (gcd\ G1\ G2) = smult\ b\ (normalize\ Gk)$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *gcd-impl-primitive*: **assumes** *primitive-part* $G1 = G1$ **and** *primitive-part* $G2 = G2$

shows *gcd-impl-primitive* $G1\ G2 = gcd\ G1\ G2$

proof –

let *?pp* = *primitive-part*

let *?c* = *content*

let *?n* = *normalize*

from $F2\ F0[of\ 2]\ k2$ **have** $G2$: $G2 \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

obtain $Gk\ hk$ **where** sub : *subresultant-prs* $G1\ G2 = (Gk, hk)$ **by** *force*

have $impl$: *gcd-impl-primitive* $G1\ G2 = ?n\ (?pp\ Gk)$ **unfolding** *gcd-impl-primitive-def*
 sub **by** *auto*

```

from subresultant-prs-gcd[OF sub]
obtain a b where a: a ≠ 0 and b: b ≠ 0 and id: smult a (gcd G1 G2) = smult
b (?n Gk)
  by auto
define c where c = unit-factor (gcd G1 G2)
define d where d = smult (unit-factor a) c
from G2 have c: is-unit c unfolding c-def by auto
from arg-cong[OF id, of ?pp, unfolded primitive-part-smult primitive-part-gcd
assms
primitive-part-normalize c-def[symmetric]]
have id: d * gcd G1 G2 = smult (unit-factor b) (?n (?pp Gk)) unfolding d-def
by simp
have d: is-unit d unfolding d-def using c a
  by (simp add: is-unit-smult-iff)
from is-unitE[OF d]
obtain e where e: is-unit e and de: d * e = 1 by metis
define a where a = smult (unit-factor b) e
from arg-cong[OF id, of λ x. e * x]
have (d * e) * gcd G1 G2 = a * (?n (?pp Gk)) by (simp add: ac-simps a-def)
hence id: gcd G1 G2 = a * (?n (?pp Gk)) using de by simp
have a: is-unit a unfolding a-def using b e
  by (simp add: is-unit-smult-iff)
define b where b = unit-factor (?pp Gk)
have Gk ≠ 0 using subresultant-prs[OF div-exp-sound sub] F0[OF k0] by auto
hence b: is-unit b unfolding b-def by auto
from is-unitE[OF b]
obtain c where c: is-unit c and bc: b * c = 1 by metis
obtain d where d: is-unit d and dac: d = a * c using c a by auto
have gcd G1 G2 = d * (b * ?n (?pp Gk))
  unfolding id dac using bc by (simp add: ac-simps)
also have b * ?n (?pp Gk) = ?pp Gk unfolding b-def by simp
finally have gcd G1 G2 = d * ?pp Gk by simp
from arg-cong[OF this, of ?n]
have gcd G1 G2 = ?n (d * ?pp Gk) by simp
also have ... = ?n (?pp Gk) using d
  unfolding normalize-mult by (simp add: is-unit-normalize)
finally show ?thesis unfolding impl ..
qed
end
end

```

```

context div-exp-sound-gcd
begin

```

```

lemma gcd-impl-main: assumes len: length (coeffs G1) ≥ length (coeffs G2)
shows gcd-impl-main G1 G2 = gcd G1 G2
proof (cases G1 = 0)
  case G1: False
    show ?thesis

```



```

proof (cases G2 = 0)
  case G2: False
    let ?pp = primitive-part
    from G2 have G2: ?pp G2 ≠ 0 and id: (G2 = 0) = False by auto
    from len have len: length (coeffs (?pp G1)) ≥ length (coeffs (?pp G2)) by
simp
    from enter-subresultant-prs[OF len G2] obtain F n d f k b
      where subresultant-prs-locale2 F n d f k b (?pp G1) (?pp G2) by auto
    interpret subresultant-prs-locale2 F n d f k b ?pp G1 ?pp G2 by fact
    interpret subresultant-prs-gcd F n d f k b ?pp G1 ?pp G2 ..
    show ?thesis unfolding gcd-impl-main-def gcd-poly-decompose[of G1] id if-False
using G1
  by (subst gcd-impl-primitive, auto intro: div-exp-sound-axioms)
next
  case True
  thus ?thesis unfolding gcd-impl-main-def by simp
qed
next
  case True
  with len have G2 = 0 by auto
  thus ?thesis using True unfolding gcd-impl-main-def by simp
qed

```

```

theorem gcd-impl[simp]: gcd-impl = gcd
proof (intro ext)
  fix f g :: 'a poly
  show gcd-impl f g = gcd f g
  proof (cases length (coeffs f) ≥ length (coeffs g))
    case True
    thus ?thesis unfolding gcd-impl-def gcd-impl-main[OF True] by auto
  next
    case False
    hence length (coeffs g) ≥ length (coeffs f) by auto
    from gcd-impl-main[OF this]
    show ?thesis unfolding gcd-impl-def gcd.commute[of f g] using False by auto
  qed
qed

```

The implementation also reveals an important connection between resultant and gcd.

lemma *resultant-0-gcd*: *resultant* (f :: 'a *poly*) g = 0 \longleftrightarrow *degree* (gcd f g) ≠ 0

```

proof –
  {
    fix f g :: 'a poly
    assume len: length (coeffs f) ≥ length (coeffs g)
    {
      assume g: g ≠ 0
      with len have f: f ≠ 0 by auto
    }
  }

```

```

let ?f = primitive-part f
let ?g = primitive-part g
let ?c = content
from len have len: length (coeffs ?f) ≥ length (coeffs ?g) by simp
obtain Gk hk where sub: subresultant-prs ?f ?g = (Gk,hk) by force
have cf: ?c f ≠ 0 and cg: ?c g ≠ 0 using f g by auto
{
  from g have ?g ≠ 0 by auto
  from enter-subresultant-prs[OF len this] obtain F n d f k b
    where subresultant-prs-locale2 F n d f k b ?f ?g by auto
  interpret subresultant-prs-locale2 F n d f k b ?f ?g by fact
  from subresultant-prs[OF div-exp-sound-axioms sub] have h k = ff hk by
auto
  with h0[OF le-refl] have hk ≠ 0 by auto
} note hk0 = this
have resultant f g = 0 ↔ resultant (smult (?c f) ?f) (smult (?c g) ?g) = 0
by simp
also have ... ↔ resultant ?f ?g = 0 unfolding resultant-smult-left[OF cf]
resultant-smult-right[OF cg]
  using cf cg by auto
also have ... ↔ resultant-impl-main ?f ?g = 0
unfolding resultant-impl[symmetric] resultant-impl-def resultant-impl-main-def

  using len by auto
also have ... ↔ (degree Gk ≠ 0)
  unfolding resultant-impl-main-def sub split using g hk0 by auto
also have degree Gk = degree (gcd-impl-primitive ?f ?g)
  unfolding gcd-impl-primitive-def sub by simp
also have ... = degree (gcd-impl-main f g)
  unfolding gcd-impl-main-def using f g by auto
also have ... = degree (gcd f g) unfolding gcd-impl[symmetric] gcd-impl-def
using len by auto
  finally have (resultant f g = 0) = (degree (gcd f g) ≠ 0) .
}
moreover
{
  assume g: g = 0 and f: degree f ≠ 0
  have (resultant f g = 0) = (degree (gcd f g) ≠ 0)
    unfolding g using f by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume g: g = 0 and f: degree f = 0
  have (resultant f g = 0) = (degree (gcd f g) ≠ 0)
    unfolding g using f by (auto simp: resultant-def sylvester-mat-def sylvester-mat-sub-def)
}
ultimately have (resultant f g = 0) = (degree (gcd f g) ≠ 0) by blast
} note main = this
show ?thesis

```

```

proof (cases length (coeffs f) ≥ length (coeffs g))
  case True
    from main[OF True] show ?thesis .
  next
    case False
    hence length (coeffs g) ≥ length (coeffs f) by auto
    from main[OF this] show ?thesis
    unfolding gcd.commute[of g f] resultant-swap[of g f] by (simp split: if-splits)
  qed
qed

```

8.3 Code Equations

definition *gcd-impl-rec = subresultant-prs-main-impl fst*

definition *gcd-impl-start = subresultant-prs-impl fst*

lemma *gcd-impl-rec-code:*

```

gcd-impl-rec Gi-1 Gi ni-1 d1-1 hi-2 = (
  let pmod = pseudo-mod Gi-1 Gi
  in
  if pmod = 0 then Gi
  else let
    ni = degree Gi;
    d1 = ni-1 - ni;
    gi-1 = lead-coeff Gi-1;
    hi-1 = (if d1-1 = 1 then gi-1 else div-exp gi-1 hi-2 d1-1);
    divisor = if d1 = 1 then gi-1 * hi-1 else if even d1 then - gi-1 * hi-1 ^
d1 else gi-1 * hi-1 ^ d1;
    Gi-p1 = sdiv-poly pmod divisor
  in gcd-impl-rec Gi Gi-p1 ni d1 hi-1)

```

unfolding *gcd-impl-rec-def subresultant-prs-main-impl.simps[of - Gi-1] split Let-def*

unfolding *gcd-impl-rec-def[symmetric]*

by (rule if-cong, auto)

lemma *gcd-impl-start-code:*

```

gcd-impl-start G1 G2 =
  (let pmod = pseudo-mod G1 G2
  in if pmod = 0 then G2
  else let
    n2 = degree G2;
    n1 = degree G1;
    d1 = n1 - n2;
    G3 = if even d1 then - pmod else pmod;
    pmod = pseudo-mod G2 G3
  in if pmod = 0
    then G3
    else let
      g2 = lead-coeff G2;
      n3 = degree G3;

```

```

      h2 = (if d1 = 1 then g2 else g2 ^ d1);
      d2 = n2 - n3;
      divisor = (if d2 = 1 then g2 * h2 else if even d2 then - g2
* h2 ^ d2 else g2 * h2 ^ d2);
      G4 = sdiv-poly pmod divisor
in gcd-impl-rec G3 G4 n3 d2 h2)

```

proof –

```

obtain d1 where d1: degree G1 - degree G2 = d1 by auto
have id1: (if even d1 then - pmod else pmod) = (-1)^(d1 + 1) * (pmod :: 'a
poly) for pmod by simp
show ?thesis
unfolding gcd-impl-start-def subresultant-prs-impl-def gcd-impl-rec-def[symmetric]
Let-def split
unfolding d1
unfolding id1
by (rule if-cong, auto)
qed

```

lemma gcd-impl-main-code:

```

gcd-impl-main G1 G2 = (if G1 = 0 then 0 else if G2 = 0 then normalize G1 else
let c1 = content G1;
c2 = content G2;
p1 = map-poly (λ x. x div c1) G1;
p2 = map-poly (λ x. x div c2) G2
in smult (gcd c1 c2) (normalize (primitive-part (gcd-impl-start p1 p2))))
unfolding gcd-impl-main-def Let-def primitive-part-def gcd-impl-start-def gcd-impl-primitive-def
subresultant-prs-impl by simp

```

lemmas gcd-code-lemmas =

```

gcd-impl-main-code
gcd-impl-start-code
gcd-impl-rec-code
gcd-impl-def

```

corollary gcd-via-subresultant: gcd = gcd-impl **by** simp
end

global-interpretation div-exp-Lazard-gcd: div-exp-sound-gcd dichotomous-Lazard
:: 'a :: {semiring-gcd-mult-normalize,factorial-ring-gcd} ⇒ -

defines

```

gcd-impl-Lazard = div-exp-Lazard-gcd.gcd-impl and
gcd-impl-main-Lazard = div-exp-Lazard-gcd.gcd-impl-main and
gcd-impl-start-Lazard = div-exp-Lazard-gcd.gcd-impl-start and
gcd-impl-rec-Lazard = div-exp-Lazard-gcd.gcd-impl-rec
by (simp add: Subresultant.dichotomous-Lazard div-exp-sound-gcd-def)

```

declare div-exp-Lazard-gcd.gcd-code-lemmas[code]

lemmas resultant-0-gcd = div-exp-Lazard-gcd.resultant-0-gcd

thm *div-exp-Lazard-gcd.gcd-via-subresultant*

Note that we did not activate *gcd = gcd-impl-Lazard* as code-equation, since according to our experiments, the subresultant-gcd algorithm is not always more efficient than the currently active equation. In particular, on *int poly gcd-impl-Lazard* performs worse, but on multi-variate polynomials, e.g., *int poly poly poly*, *gcd-impl-Lazard* is preferable.

end

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