

Formally Verified Computation of Enclosures of Solutions of Ordinary Differential Equations

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Abstract

Ordinary differential equations (ODEs) are ubiquitous when modeling continuous dynamics. Classical numerical methods compute approximations of the solution, however without any guarantees on the quality of the approximation. Nevertheless, methods have been developed that are supposed to compute enclosures of the solution.

In this paper, we demonstrate that enclosures of the solution can be verified with a high level of rigor: We implement a functional algorithm that computes enclosures of solutions of ODEs in the interactive theorem prover Isabelle/HOL, where we formally verify (and have mechanically checked) the safety of the enclosures against the existing theory of ODEs in Isabelle/HOL.

Our algorithm works with dyadic rational numbers with statically fixed precision and is based on the well-known Euler method. We abstract discretization and round-off errors in the domain of affine forms. Code can be extracted from the verified algorithm and experiments indicate that the extracted code exhibits reasonable efficiency.

1 Relations to the paper

Here we relate the contents of our NFM 2014 paper [2] with the sources you find here. In the following list we show which notions and theorems in the paper correspond to which parts of the source code. If you are (still) interested in the relations to our ITP 2012 paper [3], you should take a look at the document of older releases (before Isabelle 2013-1) of this AFP entry.

1. Introduction
2. Background
 - (a) Real numbers: Representation of real numbers with dyadic floats is set up in the separate entry Affine Arithmetic [1]
 - (b) Euclidean Space: definition in image Multivariate-Analysis
 - (c) Derivatives: definition in Multivariate-Analysis

- (d) Notes on Taylor Series Expansion in Euclidean Space: A formal proof of a similar problem with just the mean value theorem is given in Section 2.24
 - (e) Ordinary Differential Equations
 - Definition 1: Definition *ivp* in Section 3.3
 - Definition 2: Definition *solution* in Section 3.3
 - Theorem 3: In Section 3.4 resp. Section 3.4.2
 - Theorem 4: In Section 11.4
3. Affine Arithmetic: see the separate entry Affine Arithmetic [1]
4. Approximation of ODEs:
 Assumptions are in locales *approximate-ivp* and *approximate-sets* in Section 13
 - (a) Euler Step: Definitions in locale *approximate-ivp0* in Section 12
 Theorem 7 and Theorem 8 are in Lemma *unique-on-euler-step*
 - (b) Euler Series: Definitions in locale *approximate-ivp0* in Section 12
 Theorem 9 is Lemma *intervals-of-accum*
5. Experiments: Oil reservoir problem in Section 16.4, Second example in Section 16.1
6. Conclusion

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2 Auxiliary Lemmas

```

theory ODE-Auxiliarities
imports
  ~~ /src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Multivariate-Analysis
  ~~ /src/HOL/Library/Float
begin

```

```
instantiation prod :: (zero-neq-one, zero-neq-one) zero-neq-one
begin
```

```
definition 1 = (1, 1)
```

```
instance by standard (simp add: zero-prod-def one-prod-def)
end
```

2.1 there is no inner product for type $'a \Rightarrow_L 'b$

```
lemma (in real-inner) parallelogram-law: (norm (x + y))2 + (norm (x - y))2 =
2 * (norm x)2 + 2 * (norm y)2
```

```
proof –
```

```
  have (norm (x + y))2 + (norm (x - y))2 = inner (x + y) (x + y) + inner (x
  - y) (x - y)
    by (simp add: norm-eq-sqrt-inner)
  also have ... = 2 * (norm x)2 + 2 * (norm y)2
    by (simp add: algebra-simps norm-eq-sqrt-inner)
  finally show ?thesis .
```

```
qed
```

```
locale no-real-inner
```

```
begin
```

```
lift-definition fstzero::(real*real)  $\Rightarrow_L$  (real*real) is  $\lambda(x, y). (x, 0)$ 
  by (auto intro!: bounded-linearI')
```

```
lemma [simp]: fstzero (a, b) = (a, 0)
  by transfer simp
```

```
lift-definition zerosnd::(real*real)  $\Rightarrow_L$  (real*real) is  $\lambda(x, y). (0, y)$ 
  by (auto intro!: bounded-linearI')
```

```
lemma [simp]: zerosnd (a, b) = (0, b)
  by transfer simp
```

```
lemma fstzero-add-zerosnd: fstzero + zerosnd = id-blinfun
  by transfer auto
```

```
lemma norm-fstzero-zerosnd: norm fstzero = 1 norm zerosnd = 1 norm (fstzero
  - zerosnd) = 1
  by (rule norm-blinfun-eqI[where x=(1, 0)]) (auto simp: norm-Pair blinfun.bilinear-simps
  intro: norm-blinfun-eqI[where x=(0, 1)] norm-blinfun-eqI[where x=(1, 0)])
```

```
compare with (norm (?x + ?y))2 + (norm (?x - ?y))2 = 2 * (norm ?x)2
+ 2 * (norm ?y)2
```

```
lemma (norm (fstzero + zerosnd))2 + (norm (fstzero - zerosnd))2 ≠
2 * (norm fstzero)2 + 2 * (norm zerosnd)2
```

```
by (simp add: fstzero-add-zerosnd norm-fstzero-zerosnd)
```

```
end
```

2.2 bounded linear functions

```
locale blinfun-syntax
begin
no-notation vec-nth (infixl $ 90)
notation blinfun-apply (infixl $ 999)
end

lemma bounded-linear-via-derivative:
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'b::euclidean-space ⇒L 'c::real-normed-vector
  — TODO: generalize?
  assumes ∀i. ((λx. blinfun-apply (f x) i) has-derivative (λx. f' y x i)) (at y)
  shows bounded-linear (f' y x)

proof -
  interpret linear f' y x
  proof (unfold-locales, goal-cases)
    case (1 v w)
    from has-derivative-unique[OF assms[of v + w, unfolded blinfun.bilinear-simps]
      has-derivative-add[OF assms[of v] assms[of w]], THEN fun-cong, of x]
    show ?case .
  next
    case (2 r v)
    from has-derivative-unique[OF assms[of r *R v, unfolded blinfun.bilinear-simps]
      has-derivative-scaleR-right[OF assms[of v], of r], THEN fun-cong, of x]
    show ?case .
  qed
  let ?bnd = ∑ i∈Basis. norm (f' y x i)
  {
    fix v
    have f' y x v = (∑ i∈Basis. (v • i) *R f' y x i)
      by (subst euclidean-representation[symmetric]) (simp add: setsum scaleR)
    also have norm ... ≤ norm v * ?bnd
      by (auto intro!: order.trans[OF norm-setsum] setsum-mono mult-right-mono
        simp: setsum-right-distrib Basis-le-norm)
    finally have norm (f' y x v) ≤ norm v * ?bnd .
  }
  then show ?thesis by unfold-locales auto
qed

definition blinfun-scaleR::('a::real-normed-vector ⇒L real) ⇒ 'b::real-normed-vector
⇒ ('a ⇒L 'b)
where blinfun-scaleR a b = blinfun-scaleR-left b oL a

lemma blinfun-scaleR-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  rel-fun (pcr-blinfun op = op =) (rel-fun op = (pcr-blinfun op = op =))
```

```

 $(\lambda a b c. a c *_R b) \text{ blinfun-scaleR}$ 
by (auto simp: blinfun-scaleR-def rel-fun-def pcr-blinfun-def cr-blinfun-def OO-def)

lemma blinfun-scaleR-rep-eq[simp]:
  blinfun-scaleR a b c = a c *_R b
by (simp add: blinfun-scaleR-def)

lemma bounded-linear-blinfun-scaleR: bounded-linear (blinfun-scaleR a)
unfolding blinfun-scaleR-def[abs-def]
by (auto intro!: bounded-linear-intros)

lemma blinfun-scaleR-has-derivative[derivative-intros]:
  assumes (f has-derivative f') (at x within s)
  shows (( $\lambda x.$  blinfun-scaleR a (f x)) has-derivative ( $\lambda x.$  blinfun-scaleR a (f' x)))
  (at x within s)
  using bounded-linear-blinfun-scaleR assms
by (rule bounded-linear.has-derivative)

lemma blinfun-componentwise:
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow$  'b::euclidean-space  $\Rightarrow_L$  'c::real-normed-vector
  shows f = ( $\lambda x.$   $\sum i \in \text{Basis}.$  blinfun-scaleR (blinfun-inner-left i) (f x i))
by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI
  simp: blinfun.setsum-left euclidean-representation blinfun.scaleR-right[symmetric]
  blinfun.setsum-right[symmetric])

lemma
  blinfun-has-derivative-componentwiseI:
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow$  'b::euclidean-space  $\Rightarrow_L$  'c::real-normed-vector
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \implies ((\lambda x. f x i) \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } (f' i))$  (at x)
  shows (f has-derivative ( $\lambda x.$   $\sum i \in \text{Basis}.$  blinfun-scaleR (blinfun-inner-left i) (f' i x))) (at x)
  by (subst blinfun-componentwise) (force intro: derivative-eq-intros assms simp:
  blinfun.bilinear-simps)

lemma
  has-derivative-BlinfunI:
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow$  'b::euclidean-space  $\Rightarrow_L$  'c::real-normed-vector
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. ((\lambda x. f x i) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. f' y x i))$  (at y)
  shows (f has-derivative ( $\lambda x.$  Blinfun (f' y x))) (at y)
proof -
  have 1: f = ( $\lambda x.$   $\sum i \in \text{Basis}.$  blinfun-scaleR (blinfun-inner-left i) (f x i))
  by (rule blinfun-componentwise)
  moreover have 2: (... has-derivative ( $\lambda x.$   $\sum i \in \text{Basis}.$  blinfun-scaleR (blinfun-inner-left i) (f' y x i))) (at y)
  by (force intro: assms derivative-eq-intros)
  moreover
  interpret f': bounded-linear f' y x for x
  by (rule bounded-linear-via-derivative) (rule assms)

```

```

have 3: ( $\sum i \in Basis. blinfun-scaleR (blinfun-inner-left i) (f' y x i)$ )  $i = f' y x i$ 
for  $x i$ 
  by (auto simp: if-distrib cond-application-beta blinfun.bilinear-simps
     $f'.scaleR[symmetric] f'.setsum[symmetric]$  euclidean-representation
    intro!: blinfun-euclidean-eqI)
have 4: blinfun-apply (Blinfun (f' y x)) = f' y x for  $x$ 
  apply (subst bounded-linear-Blinfun-apply)
  subgoal by unfold-locales
  subgoal by simp
  done
show ?thesis
  apply (subst 1)
  apply (rule 2[THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs])
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (rule blinfun-eqI)
  apply (subst 3)
  apply (subst 4)
  apply (rule refl)
  done
qed

```

TODO: use this to replace *op has-derivative*

```

lift-definition has-bderivative :: 
  ('a::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow$  'b::real-normed-vector)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_L$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a filter  $\Rightarrow$ 
  bool
  (infix (has'-bderivative) 50)
  is op has-derivative .

lemma has-bderivative-const: (( $\lambda x. c$ ) has-bderivative 0) F
  apply transfer'
  apply (rule has-derivative-const)
  done

lemma has-bderivative-id: (( $\lambda x. x$ ) has-bderivative id-blinfun) F
  apply transfer'
  apply (rule has-derivative-id)
  done

context bounded-bilinear
begin

lemma bderivative:
  assumes (f has-bderivative f') (at x within s)
  and (g has-bderivative g') (at x within s)
  shows
    (( $\lambda x. prod (f x) (g x)$ ) has-bderivative (prod-right (f x) o_L g') + (prod-left (g
    x) o_L f'))
    (at x within s)
  using assms

```

```

by transfer (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros FDERIV)

end

lemmas has-bderivative-eq-rhs = has-derivative-eq-rhs[Transfer.transferred]

lemma has-bderivative-scaleR-left:
  fixes g::'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ real and x::'b::real-normed-vector
  assumes (g has-bderivative g') F
  shows ((λxa. g xa *R x) has-bderivative blinfun-scaleR g' x) F
  using assms
  by transfer' (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

lemma has-bderivative-scaleR-right:
  assumes (g has-bderivative g') F
  shows ((λxa. x *R g xa) has-bderivative x *R g') F
  using assms
  by transfer' (rule has-derivative-scaleR-right)

lemma has-bderivative-scaleR:
  assumes (f has-bderivative f') (at x within s)
  assumes (g has-bderivative g') (at x within s)
  shows ((λx. f x *R g x) has-bderivative f x *R g' + blinfun-scaleR f' (g x)) (at
  x within s)
  using assms
  by transfer' (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

lemma has-bderivative-divide:
  assumes (f has-bderivative f') (at x within s)
  and (g has-bderivative g') (at x within s)
  and g x ≠ 0
  shows
    ((λx. f x / g x) has-bderivative
     (blinfun-scaleR f' (g x) - f x *R g') /R (g x * g x))
    (at x within s)
  using assms
  by transfer' (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: field-simps)

lemma
  has-derivative-Blinfun:
  assumes (f has-derivative f') F
  shows (f has-derivative Blinfun f') F
  using assms
  by (subst bounded-linear-Blinfun-apply) auto

lift-definition swap2-blinfun::
  ('a::real-normed-vector ⇒L 'b::real-normed-vector ⇒L 'c::real-normed-vector) ⇒
  'b ⇒L 'a ⇒L 'c is

```

```

 $\lambda f x y. f y x$ 
using bounded-bilinear.bounded-linear-left bounded-bilinear.bounded-linear-right
bounded-bilinear.flip
by auto

lemma swap2-blinfun-apply[simp]: swap2-blinfun f a b = f b a
by transfer simp

```

2.3 Topology

```

lemma at-within-ball:  $e > 0 \implies \text{dist } x y < e \implies \text{at } y \text{ within ball } x e = \text{at } y$ 
by (subst at-within-open) auto

```

```

lemma
infdist-attains-inf:
fixes X::'a::heine-borel set
assumes closed X
assumes X ≠ {}
obtains x where  $x \in X$  infdist y X = dist y x
proof –
  have bdd-below (dist y ` X)
  by auto
  from distance-attains-inf[OF assms, of y]
  obtain x where INF:  $x \in X \wedge \exists z. z \in X \implies \text{dist } y x \leq \text{dist } y z$  by auto
  have infdist y X = dist y x
  by (auto simp: infdist-def assms
    intro!: antisym cINF-lower[OF - ⟨x ∈ X⟩] cINF-greatest[OF assms(2) INF(2)])
  with ⟨x ∈ X⟩ show ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma compact-infdist-le:
fixes A::'a::heine-borel set
assumes A ≠ {}
assumes compact A
assumes e > 0
shows compact {x. infdist x A ≤ e}
proof –
  from continuous-closed-vimage[of λx. infdist x A {0..e}]
  continuous-infdist[OF continuous-ident, of - UNIV A]
  have closed {x. infdist x A ≤ e} by (auto simp: vimage-def infdist-nonneg)
  moreover
  from assms obtain x0 b where b:  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{dist } x0 x \leq b$  closed A
  by (auto simp: compact-eq-bounded-closed bounded-def)
  {
    fix y
    assume le: infdist y A ≤ e
    from infdist-attains-inf[OF ⟨closed A⟩ ⟨A ≠ {}⟩, of y]
    obtain z where z:  $z \in A$  infdist y A = dist y z by blast
    have dist x0 y ≤ dist y z + dist x0 z
  }

```

```

by (metis dist-commute dist-triangle)
also have dist y z ≤ e using le z by simp
also have dist x0 z ≤ b using b z by simp
finally have dist x0 y ≤ b + e by arith
} then
have bounded {x. infdist x A ≤ e}
  by (auto simp: bounded-any-center[where a=x0] intro!: exI[where x=b + e])
ultimately show compact {x. infdist x A ≤ e}
  by (simp add: compact-eq-bounded-closed)
qed

lemma compact-in-open-separated:
fixes A::'a::heine-borel set
assumes A ≠ {}
assumes compact A
assumes open B
assumes A ⊆ B
obtains e where e > 0 {x. infdist x A ≤ e} ⊆ B
proof atomize-elim
have closed (- B) compact A - B ∩ A = {}
  using assms by (auto simp: open-Diff compact-eq-bounded-closed)
from separate-closed-compact[OF this]
obtain d'::real where d': d'>0 ∧ x y. x ∉ B ⟹ y ∈ A ⟹ d' ≤ dist x y
  by auto
def d ≡ d' / 2
hence d>0 d < d' using d' by auto
with d' have d: ∀x y. x ∉ B ⟹ y ∈ A ⟹ d < dist x y
  by force
show ∃ e>0. {x. infdist x A ≤ e} ⊆ B
proof (rule ccontr)
assume ∄ e. 0 < e ∧ {x. infdist x A ≤ e} ⊆ B
with d > 0 obtain x where x: infdist x A ≤ d x ∉ B
  by auto
from assms have closed A A ≠ {} by (auto simp: compact-eq-bounded-closed)
from infdist-attains-inf[OF this]
obtain y where y: y ∈ A infdist x A = dist x y
  by auto
have dist x y ≤ d using x y by simp
also have ... < dist x y using y d x by auto
finally show False by simp
qed
qed

```

2.4 Linorder

```

context linordered-idom
begin

```

```

lemma mult-left-le-one-le:

```

```


$$0 \leq x \implies y \leq 1 \implies y * x \leq x$$

by (auto simp add: mult-le-cancel-right2)

lemma mult-le-oneI:  $0 \leq a \wedge a \leq 1 \wedge b \leq 1 \implies a * b \leq 1$ 
  using local.dual-order.trans local.mult-left-le by blast

end

```

2.5 Reals

2.6 Vector Spaces

```

lemma scaleR-dist-distrib-left:
  fixes b c::'a::real-normed-vector
  shows abs a * dist b c = dist (scaleR a b) (scaleR a c)
  unfolding dist-norm scaleR-diff-right[symmetric] norm-scaleR ..

lemma scaleR-dist-distrib-right:
  fixes a::'a::real-normed-vector
  shows norm a * dist b c = dist (scaleR b a) (scaleR c a)
  unfolding dist-norm scaleR-diff-left[symmetric] norm-scaleR
  by simp

lemma ex-norm-eq-1:  $\exists x. \text{norm}(x::'a::euclidean-space) = 1$ 
  by (metis vector-choose-size zero-le-one)

```

```

lemma open-neg-translation:
  fixes s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
  assumes open s
  shows open((λx. a - x) ` s)
  using open-translation[OF open-negations[OF assms], of a]
  by (auto simp: image-image)

```

2.7 Intervals

```

lemma open-closed-segment-subset: open-segment a b ⊆ closed-segment a b
  by (simp add: open-closed-segment subsetI)

```

```

lemma is-interval-real-cball[simp]:
  fixes a b::real
  shows is-interval (cball a b)
  by (auto simp: is-interval-convex-1 convex-cball)

```

```

lemma atLeastAtMost-eq-cball:
  fixes a b::real
  shows {a .. b} = cball ((a + b)/2) ((b - a)/2)
  by (auto simp: dist-real-def field-simps)

```

```

lemma greaterThanLessThan-eq-ball:
  fixes a b::real

```

```

shows { $a <..< b\} = ball ((a + b)/2) ((b - a)/2)
by (auto simp: dist-real-def field-simps)

lemma closure-greaterThanLessThan[simp]:
  fixes a b::real
  shows  $a < b \implies closure \{a <..< b\} = \{a .. b\}$ 
  by (simp add: closure-ball greaterThanLessThan-eq-ball atLeastAtMost-eq-cball)

lemma image-mult-atLeastAtMost:
   $(\lambda x. x * c::real) ` \{x..y\} = (\text{if } x \leq y \text{ then if } c > 0 \text{ then } \{x * c .. y * c\} \text{ else } \{y * c .. x * c\} \text{ else } \{\})$ 
  apply (cases c = 0)
  apply force
  apply (auto simp: field-simps not-less intro!: image-eqI[where x=inverse c * xa for xa])
  done

lemma image-add-atLeastAtMost:
   $op + c ` \{x..y::real\} = \{c + x .. c + y\}$ 
  by (auto intro: image-eqI[where x=xa - c for xa])

lemma min-zero-mult-nonneg-le:  $0 \leq h' \implies h' \leq h \implies \min 0 (h * k::real) \leq h' * k$ 
  by (metis dual-order.antisym le-cases min-le-iff-disj mult-eq-0-iff mult-le-0-iff mult-right-mono-neg)

lemma max-zero-mult-nonneg-le:  $0 \leq h' \implies h' \leq h \implies h' * k \leq \max 0 (h * k::real)$ 
  by (metis dual-order.antisym le-max-iff-disj mult-eq-0-iff mult-right-mono zero-le-mult-iff)

lemmas closed-segment-real = closed-segment-eq-real-ivl

lemma open-segment-real-le:
  fixes a b::real
  assumes  $a \leq b$ 
  shows open-segment a b = { $a <..< b\}
  using assms
  unfolding open-segment-def closed-segment-real
  by auto

lemma open-segment-real:
  fixes a b::real
  shows open-segment a b = (if  $a \leq b$  then { $a <..< b\} \text{ else } \{b <..< a\})$ 
  using open-segment-real-le[of a b]
  open-segment-real-le[of b a]
  open-segment-commute[of b a]
  by simp$$ 
```

```

lemma linear-compose:  $(\lambda x a. a + xa * b) = (\lambda x. a + x) \circ (\lambda x. x * b)$ 
  by auto

lemma image-linear-atLeastAtMost:
   $(\lambda x a. a + xa * b) ` \{c..d::real\} =$ 
   $(\text{if } c \leq d \text{ then}$ 
     $\text{if } b > 0 \text{ then } \{a + c * b .. a + d * b\}$ 
     $\text{else } \{a + d * b .. a + c * b\}$ 
   $\text{else } \{\})$ 
  by (simp add: linear-compose image-comp [symmetric] image-mult-atLeastAtMost
    image-add-atLeastAtMost)

lemma insert-atMost[simp]:  $\text{insert } t \{..t::'a::preorder\} = \{..t\}$  by auto

lemma insert-atLeastAtMost[simp]:
   $s \geq 0 \implies \text{insert } t \{t..s + t::'a::ordered-ab-group-add\} = \{t .. s + t\}$  by auto

lemma uminus-uminus-image[simp]:
  fixes  $x::'a::group-add$  set
  shows  $\text{uminus} ` \text{uminus} ` x = x$ 
  by force

lemma Ball-singleton:  $\text{Ball } \{x\} f = f x$ 
  by simp

lemma is-real-interval-union:
  fixes  $X Y::real$  set
  shows  $\text{is-interval } X \implies$ 
     $\text{is-interval } Y \implies$ 
     $(X \neq \{\} \implies Y \neq \{} \implies X \cap Y \neq \{\}) \implies$ 
     $\text{is-interval } (X \cup Y)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{is-interval-def Basis-real-def Ball-singleton real-inner-1-right}$ 
  by (safe; metis (mono-tags) all-not-in-conv disjoint-iff-not-equal le-cases)

lemma is-interval-translationI:
  assumes  $\text{is-interval } X$ 
  shows  $\text{is-interval } (\text{op} + x ` X)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{is-interval-def}$ 
  proof safe
    fix  $b d e$ 
    assume  $b \in X d \in X$ 
     $\forall i \in \text{Basis}. (x + b) \cdot i \leq e \cdot i \wedge e \cdot i \leq (x + d) \cdot i \vee$ 
       $(x + d) \cdot i \leq e \cdot i \wedge e \cdot i \leq (x + b) \cdot i$ 
    hence  $e - x \in X$ 
    by (intro mem-is-intervalI[OF assms {b \in X} {d \in X}, of e - x])
      (auto simp: algebra-simps)
    thus  $e \in \text{op} + x ` X$  by force
  qed

```

```

lemma is-interval-uminusI:
  assumes is-interval X
  shows is-interval (uminus ` X)
  unfolding is-interval-def
proof safe
  fix b d e
  assume b ∈ X d ∈ X
   $\forall i \in Basis. (-b) \cdot i \leq e \cdot i \wedge e \cdot i \leq (-d) \cdot i \vee$ 
   $(-d) \cdot i \leq e \cdot i \wedge e \cdot i \leq (-b) \cdot i$ 
  hence -e ∈ X
  by (intro mem-is-intervalI[OF assms {b ∈ X} {d ∈ X}, of -e])
    (auto simp: algebra-simps)
  thus e ∈ uminus ` X by force
qed

lemma is-interval-uminus[simp]: is-interval (uminus ` x) = is-interval x
using is-interval-uminusI[of x] is-interval-uminusI[of uminus ` x]
by auto

lemma is-interval-neg-translationI:
  assumes is-interval X
  shows is-interval (op - x ` X)
proof -
  have op - x ` X = op + x ` uminus ` X
  by (force simp: algebra-simps)
  also have is-interval ...
  by (metis is-interval-uminusI is-interval-translationI assms)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma is-interval-translation[simp]:
  is-interval (op + x ` X) = is-interval X
using is-interval-neg-translationI[of op + x ` X x]
by (auto intro!: is-interval-translationI simp: image-image)

lemma is-interval-minus-translation[simp]:
  shows is-interval (op - x ` X) = is-interval X
proof -
  have op - x ` X = op + x ` uminus ` X
  by (force simp: algebra-simps)
  also have is-interval ... = is-interval X
  by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma is-interval-minus-translation'[simp]:
  shows is-interval ((λx. x - c) ` X) = is-interval X
using is-interval-translation[of -c X]
by (metis image-cong uminus-add-conv-diff)

```

```

lemma fixes a::'a::ordered-euclidean-space
  shows is-interval-ci: is-interval {a..}
    and is-interval-ic: is-interval {..a}
  by (force simp: is-interval-def eucl-le[where 'a='a])+

lemma image-add-atLeast-real[simp]:
  fixes a b c::'a::ordered-real-vector
  shows op + c ` {a..} = {c + a..}
  by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=x - c for x] simp: algebra-simps)

lemma image-add-atMost-real[simp]:
  fixes a b c::'a::ordered-real-vector
  shows op + c ` {..a} = {..c + a}
  by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=x - c for x] simp: algebra-simps)

lemma image-add-atLeastLessThan-real[simp]:
  fixes a b c::'a::ordered-real-vector
  shows op + c ` {a..<b} = {c + a..<c + b}
  by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=x - c for x] simp: algebra-simps)

lemma image-add-greaterThanAtMost-real[simp]:
  fixes a b c::'a::ordered-real-vector
  shows op + c ` {a<..b} = {c + a<..c + b}
  by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=x - c for x] simp: algebra-simps)

lemma image-minus-const-atLeastLessThan-real[simp]:
  fixes a b c::'a::ordered-real-vector
  shows op - c ` {a..<b} = {c - b..<c - a}
  proof -
    have op - c ` {a..<b} = op + c ` uminus ` {a ..<b}
      unfolding image-image by simp
    also have ... = {c - b..<c - a} by simp
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma image-minus-const-greaterThanAtMost-real[simp]:
  fixes a b c::'a::ordered-real-vector
  shows op - c ` {a<..b} = {c - b..<c - a}
  proof -
    have op - c ` {a<..b} = op + c ` uminus ` {a<..b}
      unfolding image-image by simp
    also have ... = {c - b..<c - a} by simp
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma image-minus-const-atLeast-real[simp]:

```

```

fixes a c::'a::ordered-real-vector
shows op - c ` {a..} = {..c - a}
proof -
  have op - c ` {a..} = op + c ` uminus ` {a ..}
    unfolding image-image by simp
  also have ... = {..c - a} by simp
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma image-minus-const-AtMost-real[simp]:
  fixes b c::'a::ordered-real-vector
  shows op - c ` {..b} = {c - b..}
proof -
  have op - c ` {..b} = op + c ` uminus ` {..b}
    unfolding image-image by simp
  also have ... = {c - b..} by simp
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma interior-atLeastAtMost:
  fixes a b::real
  assumes a < b
  shows interior {a .. b} = {a <..< b}
  by (metis assms closure-greaterThanLessThan convex-interior-closure
    convex-real-interval(8) interior-open open-greaterThanLessThan)

lemma is-interval-Ioo:
  fixes x::real shows is-interval {x<..<y}
  by (metis connected-Ioo is-interval-connected-1)

lemma is-interval-Ioi:
  fixes x::real shows is-interval {x<..}
  by (metis connected-Ioi is-interval-connected-1)

lemma is-interval-Iio:
  fixes x::real shows is-interval {..<x}
  by (metis connected-Iio is-interval-connected-1)

lemma is-interval-inter: is-interval X  $\implies$  is-interval Y  $\implies$  is-interval (X  $\cap$  Y)
  unfolding is-interval-def
  by blast

lemma cball-trans: y  $\in$  cball z b  $\implies$  x  $\in$  cball y a  $\implies$  x  $\in$  cball z (b + a)
  unfolding mem-cball
proof -
  have dist z x  $\leq$  dist z y + dist y x
    by (rule dist-triangle)
  also assume dist z y  $\leq$  b
  also assume dist y x  $\leq$  a

```

```

finally show dist z x ≤ b + a by arith
qed

```

2.8 Extended Real Intervals

```

lemma open-real-image:
  fixes X::ereal set
  assumes open X
  assumes ∞ ∈ X
  assumes -∞ ∈ X
  shows open (real-of-ereal ` X)
proof -
  have real-of-ereal ` X = ereal - ` X
  apply (auto simp:)
  apply (metis assms(2) assms(3) ereal-infinity-cases ereal-real')
  using image-iff by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: open-ereal-vimage assms)
qed

lemma real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq:
  real-of-ereal ` {N::ereal <..<∞} =
  (if N = ∞ then {} else if N = -∞ then UNIV else {real-of-ereal N <..})
proof -
  {
    fix x::real
    have x ∈ real-of-ereal ` {-∞ <..<∞::ereal}
      by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=ereal x])
  } moreover {
    fix x::ereal
    assume N ≠ -∞ N < x x ≠ ∞
    then have real-of-ereal N < real-of-ereal x
      by (cases N; cases x; simp)
  } moreover {
    fix x::real
    assume N ≠ ∞ real-of-ereal N < x
    then have x ∈ real-of-ereal ` {N <..<∞}
      by (cases N) (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=ereal x])
  } ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma real-greaterThanLessThan-minus-infinity-eq:
  real-of-ereal ` {-∞ <..<N::ereal} =
  (if N = ∞ then UNIV else if N = -∞ then {} else {..<real-of-ereal N})
proof -
  have real-of-ereal ` {-∞ <..<N::ereal} = uminus ` real-of-ereal ` {-N <..<∞}
    by (auto simp: ereal-uminus-less-reorder intro!: image-eqI[where x=-x for x])
  also note real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq

```

```

finally show ?thesis by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=-x for x])
qed

lemma real-greaterThanLessThan-inter:
  real-of-ereal ` {N <.. < M ::ereal} = real-of-ereal ` {-∞ <.. < M} ∩ real-of-ereal ` {N <.. < ∞}
  apply (auto intro!: image-eqI)
  by (metis ereal-infinity-cases ereal-infnty-less(2) ereal-less-eq(1)
      ereal-real' less-trans not-le)

lemma real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq: real-of-ereal ` {N <.. < M ::ereal} =
  (if N = ∞ then {} else
   if N = -∞ then
     (if M = ∞ then UNIV
      else if M = -∞ then {}
      else {..

```

2.9 Euclidean Components

```

lemma sqrt-le-rsquare:
  assumes |x| ≤ sqrt y
  shows x2 ≤ y
  using assms real-sqrt-le-iff[of x2] by simp

lemma setsum-ge-element:

```

```

fixes f::'a ⇒ ('b::ordered-comm-monoid-add)
assumes finite s
assumes i ∈ s
assumes ⋀i. i ∈ s ⇒ f i ≥ 0
assumes el = f i
shows el ≤ setsum f s
proof –
  have el = setsum f {i} by (simp add: assms)
  also have ... ≤ setsum f s using assms by (intro setsum-mono2) auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma norm-nth-le:
fixes x::'a::euclidean-space
assumes i ∈ Basis
shows norm (x · i) ≤ norm x
unfolding norm-conv-dist euclidean-dist-l2[of x] setL2-def
by (auto intro!: real-le-rsqrt setsum-ge-element assms)

lemma norm-Pair-le:
shows norm (x, y) ≤ norm x + norm y
unfolding norm-Pair
by (metis norm-ge-zero sqrt-sum-squares-le-sum)

lemma norm-Pair-ge1:
shows norm x ≤ norm (x, y)
unfolding norm-Pair
by (metis real-sqrt-sum-squares-ge1)

lemma norm-Pair-ge2:
shows norm y ≤ norm (x, y)
unfolding norm-Pair
by (metis real-sqrt-sum-squares-ge2)

```

2.10 Operator Norm

```

lemma onorm-setsum-le:
assumes finite S
assumes ⋀s. s ∈ S ⇒ bounded-linear (f s)
shows onorm (λx. setsum (λs. f s x) S) ≤ setsum (λs. onorm (f s)) S
using assms
by (induction) (auto simp: onorm-zero intro!: onorm-triangle-le bounded-linear-setsum)

lemma onorm-componentwise:
assumes bounded-linear f
shows onorm f ≤ (∑ i∈Basis. norm (f i))
proof –
  {
    fix i::'a

```

```

assume  $i \in Basis$ 
hence  $\text{onorm}(\lambda x. (x \cdot i) *_R f i) \leq \text{onorm}(\lambda x. (x \cdot i)) * \text{norm}(f i)$ 
    by (auto intro!: onorm-scaleR-left-lemma)
also have ...  $\leq \text{norm}(i) * \text{norm}(f i)$ 
    by (rule mult-right-mono)
        (auto simp: ac-simps Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq2 intro!: onorm-le)
finally have  $\text{onorm}(\lambda x. (x \cdot i) *_R f i) \leq \text{norm}(f i)$  using { $i \in Basis$ }
    by simp
} hence  $\text{onorm}(\lambda x. \sum_{i \in Basis} (x \cdot i) *_R f i) \leq (\sum_{i \in Basis} \text{norm}(f i))$ 
    by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF onorm-setsum-le] bounded-linear-scaleR-const
        setsum-mono)
also have  $(\lambda x. \sum_{i \in Basis} (x \cdot i) *_R f i) = (\lambda x. f(\sum_{i \in Basis} (x \cdot i) *_R i))$ 
    by (simp add: linear-setsum bounded-linear.linear assms linear-simps)
also have ... =  $f$ 
    by (simp add: euclidean-representation)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

lemmas onorm-componentwise-le = order-trans[OF onorm-componentwise]

2.11 Limits

```

lemma Zfun-ident: Zfun ( $\lambda x::'a::real-normed-vector. x$ ) (at 0)
    using tendsto-ident-at[of 0:'a UNIV, simplified tendsto-Zfun-iff]
    by simp

lemma not-in-closure-trivial-limitI:
     $x \notin \text{closure } s \implies \text{trivial-limit (at } x \text{ within } s)$ 
    using not-trivial-limit-within[of x s]
    apply auto
    by (metis Diff-empty Diff-insert0 closure-subset contra-subsetD)

lemma tendsto-If:
    assumes tendsto:
         $x \in s \cup (\text{closure } s \cap \text{closure } t) \implies$ 
             $(f \longrightarrow l x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s \cup (\text{closure } s \cap \text{closure } t))$ 
         $x \in t \cup (\text{closure } s \cap \text{closure } t) \implies$ 
             $(g \longrightarrow l x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } t \cup (\text{closure } s \cap \text{closure } t))$ 
    assumes  $x \in s \cup t$ 
    shows  $((\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x) \longrightarrow l x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s \cup t)$ 
proof (rule Lim-Un, safe intro!: topological-tendstoI)
    fix  $S::'b \text{ set}$ 
    assume  $S: \text{open } S$ 
    assume  $l: l x \in S$ 
    let ?thesis =
         $\lambda t. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. (\text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x) \in S) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } t)$ 
    {
        assume  $x: x \in s$  hence  $x \in s \cup (\text{closure } s \cap \text{closure } t)$  by auto
        from topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto(1)[OF this] S l]
    }

```

```

have ?thesis s unfolding eventually-at-filter
  by eventually-elim auto
} moreover {
  assume xnotinclosure s
  then have ?thesis s
    by (metis (no-types) not-in-closure-trivial-limitI trivial-limit-eventually)
} moreover {
  assume s: x ∈ closure s xnotinclosure s
  hence t: x ∈ t x ∈ closure t
    using assms closure-subset[of t] by auto
  from s t have c1: x ∈ s ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t)
    and c2: x ∈ t ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t) by auto
  from topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto(1)[OF c1] S l]
    topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto(2)[OF c2] S l]
  have ?thesis s
    unfolding eventually-at-filter
    by eventually-elim auto
} ultimately show ?thesis s by blast
{
  assume x: x ∈ closure s x ∈ closure t
  hence c1: x ∈ s ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t)
    and c2: x ∈ t ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t)
    by auto
  from topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto(1)[OF c1] S l]
    topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto(2)[OF c2] S l]
  have ?thesis t unfolding eventually-at-filter
    by eventually-elim auto
} moreover {
  assume xnotinclosure t
  then have ?thesis t
    by (metis (no-types) not-in-closure-trivial-limitI trivial-limit-eventually)
} moreover {
  assume c: xnotinclosure s
  hence c': x ∈ t ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t)
    using assms closure-subset[of s]
    by auto
  from c have eventually (λx. x ∈ –closure s) (at x within t)
    by (intro topological-tendstoD) (auto intro: tendsto-ident-at)
  hence ?thesis t
    using topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto(2)[OF c'] S l] closure-subset[of s]
    unfolding eventually-at-filter
    by eventually-elim (auto; metis closure-subset contra-subsetD)
} ultimately show ?thesis t by blast
qed

```

lemma

tendsto-within-nhd:
assumes *tendsto*: ($f \rightarrow l$) (at x within Y)
assumes *nhd*: $x \in T$ open $T \cap X \subseteq Y$

```

shows ( $f \rightarrow l$ ) (at  $x$  within  $X$ )
proof (rule topological-tendstoI)
  fix  $S$  assume  $S$ : open  $S$   $l \in S$ 
  have  $\forall_F x$  in at  $x$  within  $X$ .  $x \in T$ 
    by (auto intro!: topological-tendstoD nhd)
  moreover
  have  $\forall_F x$  in at  $x$  within  $X$ .  $x \in X$ 
    by (simp add: eventually-at-filter)
  ultimately
  have  $\forall_F x$  in at  $x$  within  $X$ .  $x \in Y$ 
    by (eventually-elim (insert nhd, auto))
  moreover
  from topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto S]
  have  $\forall_F x$  in at  $x$  within  $Y$ .  $f x \in S$  .
  ultimately
  show  $\forall_F x$  in at  $x$  within  $X$ .  $f x \in S$ 
    unfolding eventually-at-filter
    by (eventually-elim blast)
qed

lemma eventually-open-cball:
  assumes open  $X$ 
  assumes  $x \in X$ 
  shows eventually ( $\lambda e$ .  $cball x e \subseteq X$ ) (at-right 0)
proof –
  from open-contains-cball-eq[OF assms(1)] assms(2)
  obtain  $e$  where  $e > 0$   $cball x e \subseteq X$  by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def intro!: exI[where x=e])
qed

lemma filterlim-times-real-le:
  fixes  $c$ : real
  assumes  $c > 0$ 
  shows filtermap (op * c) (at-right 0) ≤ at-right 0
  unfolding filterlim-def
proof (rule filter-leI)
  fix  $P$ : real  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assume eventually  $P$  (at-right 0)
  then obtain  $d$  where  $d > 0 \wedge \forall x. x > 0 \implies x < d \implies P x$ 
    by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def)
  then show eventually  $P$  (filtermap (op * c) (at-right 0))
    by (auto simp: eventually-filtermap eventually-at intro!: exI[where x=d / c]
      simp: (0 < c) dist-real-def field-simps)
qed

lemma filtermap-times-real:
  assumes  $(c \text{::real}) > 0$ 
  shows filtermap (op * c) (at-right 0) = at-right 0

```

```

proof (rule antisym)
  have filtermap (op * (inverse c)) (at-right 0)  $\leq$  at-right 0
    by (rule filterlim-times-real-le) (auto simp: assms)
  also have ... = filtermap (op * (inverse c)) (filtermap (op * c) (at-right 0))
    using ⟨c > 0⟩
    by (simp add: filtermap-filtermap field-simps)
  finally
    show at-right 0  $\leq$  filtermap (op * c) (at-right 0)
      using assms
      by (subst (asm) filtermap-mono-strong) (auto intro!: inj-onI)
  qed (intro filterlim-times-real-le assms)

lemma eventually-at-shift-zero:
  fixes x::'b::real-normed-vector
  shows eventually (λh. P (x + h)) (at 0)  $\longleftrightarrow$  eventually P (at x)
proof –
  have eventually (λh. P (x + h)) (at 0)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    eventually P (filtermap (op + x) (at 0))
    by (simp add: eventually-filtermap)
  also have filtermap (op + x) (at 0) = at x
    using filtermap-at-shift[⟨of -x 0⟩]
    by (subst add.commute[abs-def]) (simp add: )
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma eventually-at-fst:
  assumes eventually P (at (fst x))
  assumes P (fst x)
  shows eventually (λh. P (fst h)) (at x)
  using assms
  unfolding eventually-at-topological
  by (metis open-vimage-fst rangeI range-fst vimageE vimageI)

lemma eventually-at-snd:
  assumes eventually P (at (snd x))
  assumes P (snd x)
  shows eventually (λh. P (snd h)) (at x)
  using assms
  unfolding eventually-at-topological
  by (metis open-vimage-snd rangeI range-snd vimageE vimageI)

lemma eventually-at-in-ball: d > 0  $\implies$  eventually (λy. y ∈ ball x0 d) (at x0)
  by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-commute intro!: exI[where x=d])

lemma seq-harmonic': ((λn. 1 / n) —> 0) sequentially
  using seq-harmonic
  by (simp add: inverse-eq-divide)

```

2.12 Continuity

```

lemma continuous-on-fst[continuous-intros]: continuous-on X fst
  unfolding continuous-on-def
  by (intro ballI tendsto-intros)

lemma continuous-on-snd[continuous-intros]: continuous-on X snd
  unfolding continuous-on-def
  by (intro ballI tendsto-intros)

lemma continuous-at-fst[continuous-intros]:
  fixes x::'a::euclidean-space × 'b::euclidean-space
  shows continuous (at x) fst
  unfolding continuous-def netlimit-at
  by (intro tendsto-intros)

lemma continuous-at-snd[continuous-intros]:
  fixes x::'a::euclidean-space × 'b::euclidean-space
  shows continuous (at x) snd
  unfolding continuous-def netlimit-at
  by (intro tendsto-intros)

lemma continuous-at-Pair[continuous-intros]:
  fixes x::'a::euclidean-space × 'b::euclidean-space
  assumes continuous (at x) f
  assumes continuous (at x) g
  shows continuous (at x) (λx. (f x, g x))
  using assms unfolding continuous-def
  by (intro tendsto-intros)

lemma continuous-on-Pair[continuous-intros]:
  assumes continuous-on S f
  assumes continuous-on S g
  shows continuous-on S (λx. (f x, g x))
  using assms unfolding continuous-on-def
  by (auto intro: tendsto-intros)

lemma continuous-Sigma:
  assumes defined: y ∈ Pi T X
  assumes f-cont: continuous-on (Sigma T X) f
  assumes y-cont: continuous-on T y
  shows continuous-on T (λx. f (x, y x))
  using
    defined
    continuous-on-compose2[OF
      continuous-on-subset[where t=(λx. (x, y x)) ` T, OF f-cont]
      continuous-on-Pair[OF continuous-on-id y-cont]]
  by auto

lemma IVT'-closed-segment-real:

```

```

fixes f :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real
assumes y:  $y \in \text{closed-segment } (f a) (f b)$ 
assumes *: continuous-on (closed-segment a b) f
shows  $\exists x \in \text{closed-segment } a b. f x = y$ 
proof -
{
  assume a  $\leq$  b
{
  assume f a  $\leq$  f b
  hence ?thesis
    using IVT'[off a y b] {a  $\leq$  b} assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)
} moreover {
  assume f b < f a
  hence ?thesis
    using IVT'[of -f a -y b] {a  $\leq$  b} assms
    by (force simp: closed-segment-real intro!: continuous-on-minus)
} ultimately have ?thesis by arith
} moreover {
  assume b < a
{
  assume f b < f a
  hence ?thesis
    using IVT'[off b y a] {b < a} assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)
} moreover {
  assume f b  $\geq$  f a
  hence ?thesis
    using IVT'[of -f b -y a] {b < a} assms
    by (force simp: closed-segment-real intro!: continuous-on-minus)
} ultimately have ?thesis by arith
} ultimately show ?thesis by arith
qed

```

```

lemma continuous-on-subset-comp:
continuous-on s f  $\Rightarrow$  continuous-on t g  $\Rightarrow$  g ` t  $\subseteq$  s  $\Rightarrow$  continuous-on t ( $\lambda x. f (g x)$ )
by (rule continuous-on-compose2)

```

```

lemma
continuous-on-blinfun-componentwise:
fixes f:: 'd::t2-space  $\Rightarrow$  'e::euclidean-space  $\Rightarrow_L$  'f::real-normed-vector
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \Rightarrow$  continuous-on s ( $\lambda x. f x i$ )
shows continuous-on s f
using assms
by (auto intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on intro!: tendsto-componentwise1
simp: continuous-on-eq-continuous-within continuous-def)

```

```

lemma continuous-on-compose-Pair:
assumes f: continuous-on (A  $\times$  B) ( $\lambda(a, b). f a b$ )
assumes g: continuous-on C g

```

```

assumes h: continuous-on C h
assumes subset: g ` C ⊆ A h ` C ⊆ B
shows continuous-on C (λc. f (g c) (h c))
using continuous-on-compose2[OF f continuous-on-Pair[OF g h]] subset
by auto

```

lemma continuous-on-compact-product-lemma:— TODO is this useful? it is just explicit uniform continuity!

```

fixes A::'a::metric-space set and B::'b::metric-space set
assumes continuous-on (A × X) (λ(a, x). f a x)
assumes compact A compact X
assumes e > 0
shows ∃ d>0. ∀ a ∈ A. ∀ x ∈ X. ∀ y ∈ X. dist x y < d → dist (f a x) (f a y)
< e
proof –
  have uniformly-continuous-on (A × X) (λ(a, x). f a x)
  by (intro compact-uniformly-continuous compact-Times assms)
  then have ∀ e>0. ∃ d>0. ∀ a∈A. ∀ x∈X. ∀ b∈A. ∀ y∈X. dist (b, y) (a, x) < d
  → dist (f b y) (f a x) < e
  by (auto simp: uniformly-continuous-on-def)

  from this[rule-format, OF ‹0 < e›]
  obtain d where d: 0 < d ∧ a b x y. a∈A ⇒ x∈X ⇒ b∈A ⇒ y∈X ⇒ dist
  (b, y) (a, x) < d ⇒ dist (f b y) (f a x) < e
  by blast
  show ?thesis
  by (rule exI[where x=d]) (auto intro!: d simp: dist-prod-def)
qed

```

2.13 Differentiability

```

lemma differentiable-Pair [simp]:
  f differentiable at x within s ⇒ g differentiable at x within s ⇒
  (λx. (f x, g x)) differentiable at x within s
  unfolding differentiable-def by (blast intro: has-derivative-Pair)

```

```

lemma (in bounded-linear)
  differentiable:
  assumes g differentiable (at x within s)
  shows (λx. f (g x)) differentiable (at x within s)
  using assms[simplified frechet-derivative-works]
  by (intro differentiableI) (rule has-derivative)

```

```

context begin
private lemmas diff = bounded-linear.differentiable
lemmas differentiable-mult-right[intro] = diff[OF bounded-linear-mult-right]
  and differentiable-mult-left[intro] = diff[OF bounded-linear-mult-left]
  and differentiable-inner-right[intro] = diff[OF bounded-linear-inner-right]
  and differentiable-inner-left[intro] = diff[OF bounded-linear-inner-left]

```

```

end

lemma (in bounded-bilinear)
  differentiable:
  assumes  $f$ :  $f$  differentiable at  $x$  within  $s$  and  $g$ :  $g$  differentiable at  $x$  within  $s$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. \text{prod} (f x) (g x))$  differentiable at  $x$  within  $s$ 
  using assms[simplified frechet-derivative-works]
  by (intro differentiableI) (rule FDERIV)

context begin
private lemmas bdiff = bounded-bilinear.differentiable
lemmas differentiable-mult[intro] = bdiff[OF bounded-bilinear-mult]
  and differentiable-scaleR[intro] = bdiff[OF bounded-bilinear-scaleR]
end

lemma differentiable-transform-within-weak:
  assumes  $x \in s \wedge x'. x' \in s \implies g x' = f x' f$  differentiable at  $x$  within  $s$ 
  shows  $g$  differentiable at  $x$  within  $s$ 
  using assms by (intro differentiable-transform-within[OF - zero-less-one, where g=g]) auto

lemma differentiable-compose-at:
   $f$  differentiable (at  $x$ )  $\implies g$  differentiable (at  $(f x)$ )  $\implies$ 
   $(\lambda x. g (f x))$  differentiable (at  $x$ )
  unfolding o-def[symmetric]
  by (rule differentiable-chain-at)

lemma differentiable-compose-within:
   $f$  differentiable (at  $x$  within  $s$ )  $\implies$ 
   $g$  differentiable (at  $(f x)$  within  $(f' s)$ )  $\implies$ 
   $(\lambda x. g (f x))$  differentiable (at  $x$  within  $s$ )
  unfolding o-def[symmetric]
  by (rule differentiable-chain-within)

lemma differentiable-setsum[intro, simp]:
  assumes finite  $s \forall a \in s. (f a)$  differentiable net
  shows  $(\lambda x. \text{setsum} (\lambda a. f a x) s)$  differentiable net
  proof -
    from bchoice[OF assms(2)[unfolded differentiable-def]]
    show ?thesis
      by (auto intro!: has-derivative-setsum simp: differentiable-def)
  qed

```

2.14 Derivatives

lemma has-derivative-in-compose2:— TODO: should there be sth like *op has-derivative-on*?

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in t \implies (g \text{ has-derivative } g' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } t\text{)}$
assumes $f' s \subseteq t$ $x \in s$

```

assumes (f has-derivative f') (at x within s)
shows ((λx. g (f x)) has-derivative (λy. g' (f x) (f' y))) (at x within s)
using assms
by (auto intro: has-derivative-within-subset intro!: has-derivative-in-compose[of f
f' x s g])

lemma has-derivative-singletonI:
bounded-linear g ==> (f has-derivative g) (at x within {x})
by (rule has-derivativeI-sandwich[where e=1])
(auto intro!: bounded-linear-scaleR-left)

lemma vector-derivative-eq-rhs:
(f has-vector-derivative f') F ==> f' = g' ==> (f has-vector-derivative g') F
by simp

lemma has-derivative-transform:
assumes x ∈ s ∧ x ∈ s ==> g x = f x
assumes (f has-derivative f') (at x within s)
shows (g has-derivative f') (at x within s)
using assms
by (intro has-derivative-transform-within[OF - zero-less-one, where g=g]) auto

lemma has-derivative-within-If-eq:
((λx. if P x then f x else g x) has-derivative f') (at x within s) =
(bounded-linear f' ∧
((λy.(if P y then (f y - ((if P x then f x else g x) + f' (y - x)))/_R norm (y
- x)
else (g y - ((if P x then f x else g x) + f' (y - x)))/_R norm (y - x)))
————— 0) (at x within s))
(is - = (- ∧ (?if ————— 0) -))

proof -
have (λy. (1 / norm (y - x)) *_R
((if P y then f y else g y) -
((if P x then f x else g x) + f' (y - x)))) = ?if
by (auto simp: inverse-eq-divide)
thus ?thesis by (auto simp: has-derivative-within)
qed

lemma has-derivative-If:
assumes f': x ∈ s ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t) ==>
(f has-derivative f' x) (at x within s ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t))
assumes g': x ∈ t ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t) ==>
(g has-derivative g' x) (at x within t ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t))
assumes connect: x ∈ closure s ==> x ∈ closure t ==> f x = g x
assumes connect': x ∈ closure s ==> x ∈ closure t ==> f' x = g' x
assumes x-in: x ∈ s ∪ t
shows ((λx. if x ∈ s then f x else g x) has-derivative
(if x ∈ s then f' x else g' x)) (at x within (s ∪ t))

```

```

from f' x-in interpret f': bounded-linear if x ∈ s then f' x else (λx. 0)
  by (auto simp add: has-derivative-within)
from g' interpret g': bounded-linear if x ∈ t then g' x else (λx. 0)
  by (auto simp add: has-derivative-within)
have bl: bounded-linear (if x ∈ s then f' x else g' x)
  using f'.scaleR f'.bounded f'.add g'.scaleR g'.bounded g'.add x-in
  by (unfold-locales; force)
show ?thesis
  using f' g' closure-subset[of t] closure-subset[of s]
  unfolding has-derivative-within-If-eq
  by (intro conjI bl tendsto-If x-in)
    (auto simp: has-derivative-within inverse-eq-divide connect connect' set-mp)
qed

lemma has-vector-derivative-If:
assumes x-in: x ∈ s ∪ t
assumes u = s ∪ t
assumes f': x ∈ s ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t) ==>
  (f has-vector-derivative f' x) (at x within s ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t))
assumes g': x ∈ t ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t) ==>
  (g has-vector-derivative g' x) (at x within t ∪ (closure s ∩ closure t))
assumes connect: x ∈ closure s ==> x ∈ closure t ==> f x = g x
assumes connect': x ∈ closure s ==> x ∈ closure t ==> f' x = g' x
shows ((λx. if x ∈ s then f x else g x) has-vector-derivative
  (if x ∈ s then f' x else g' x)) (at x within u)
unfolding has-vector-derivative-def assms
using x-in
apply (intro has-derivative-If[THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs])
  apply (rule f'[unfolded has-vector-derivative-def]; assumption)
  apply (rule g'[unfolded has-vector-derivative-def]; assumption)
by (auto simp: assms)

lemma has-derivative-If-in-closed:
assumes f': ∀x. x ∈ s ==> (f has-derivative f' x) (at x within s)
assumes g': ∀x. x ∈ t ==> (g has-derivative g' x) (at x within t)
assumes connect: ∀x. x ∈ s ∩ t ==> f x = g x ∀x. x ∈ s ∩ t ==> f' x = g' x
assumes closed t closed s x ∈ s ∪ t
shows ((λx. if x ∈ s then f x else g x) has-derivative (if x ∈ s then f' x else g'
  x)) (at x within (s ∪ t))
(is (?if has-derivative ?if') -)
unfolding has-derivative-within
proof (safe intro!: tendstoI)
fix e::real assume 0 < e
let ?D = λx ff' y. (1 / norm (y - x)) *R (f y - (f x + f' (y - x)))
have f': x ∈ s ==> ((?D x f (f' x)) —> 0) (at x within s)
  and g': x ∈ t ==> ((?D x g (g' x)) —> 0) (at x within t)
  using f' g' by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def has-derivative-within)
let ?thesis = eventually (λy. dist (?D x ?if ?if' y) 0 < e) (at x within s ∪ t)
{
```

```

assume  $x \in s$   $x \in t$ 
from  $tendstoD[OF f'[OF \langle x \in s \rangle \langle 0 < e \rangle]$   $tendstoD[OF g'[OF \langle x \in t \rangle \langle 0 <$ 
 $e \rangle]$ 
have ?thesis unfolding eventually-at-filter
by eventually-elim (insert  $\langle x \in s \rangle \langle x \in t \rangle$ , auto simp: connect)
} moreover {
assume  $x \in s$   $x \notin t$ 
hence eventually ( $\lambda x. x \in -t$ ) (at  $x$  within  $s \cup t$ ) using ⟨closed t⟩
by (intro topological-tendstoD) (auto intro: tendsto-ident-at)
with  $tendstoD[OF f'[OF \langle x \in s \rangle \langle 0 < e \rangle]$  have ?thesis unfolding eventually-at-filter
by eventually-elim (insert  $\langle x \in s \rangle \langle x \notin t \rangle$ , auto simp: connect)
} moreover {
assume  $x \notin s$  hence  $x \in t$  using assms by auto
have eventually ( $\lambda x. x \in -s$ ) (at  $x$  within  $s \cup t$ ) using ⟨closed s⟩ ⟨ $x \notin sby (intro topological-tendstoD) (auto intro: tendsto-ident-at)
with  $tendstoD[OF g'[OF \langle x \in t \rangle \langle 0 < e \rangle]$  have ?thesis unfolding eventually-at-filter
by eventually-elim (insert  $\langle x \in t \rangle \langle x \notin s \rangle$ , auto simp: connect)
} ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed (insert assms, auto intro!: has-derivative-bounded-linear f' g')

lemma linear-continuation:
assumes  $f': \bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies$ 
 $(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a .. b\})$ 
assumes  $g': \bigwedge x. x \in \{b .. c\} \implies$ 
 $(g \text{ has-vector-derivative } g' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{b .. c\})$ 
assumes connect:  $f b = g b$   $f' b = g' b$ 
assumes  $x: x \in \{a .. c\}$ 
assumes abc:a ≤ b b ≤ c
shows  $((\lambda x. \text{if } x \leq b \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x) \text{ has-vector-derivative}$ 
 $(\lambda x. \text{if } x \leq b \text{ then } f' x \text{ else } g' x) x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a .. c\})$ 
(is (?h has-vector-derivative ?h' x) -)

proof -
have un:  $\{a .. b\} \cup \{b .. c\} = \{a .. c\}$  using assms by auto
note has-derivative-If-in-closed[derivative-intros]
note f'[simplified has-vector-derivative-def, derivative-intros]
note g'[simplified has-vector-derivative-def, derivative-intros]
have if':  $((\lambda x. \text{if } x \in \{a .. b\} \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x) \text{ has-vector-derivative}$ 
 $(\lambda x. \text{if } x \leq b \text{ then } f' x \text{ else } g' x) x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a .. b\} \cup \{b .. c\})$ 
unfolding has-vector-derivative-def
using assms
apply -
apply (rule derivative-eq-intros refl | assumption)+
by auto
show ?thesis
unfolding has-vector-derivative-def
by (rule has-derivative-transform[OF
 $x - \text{if}'[\text{simplified un has-vector-derivative-def}]])$ 
simp
qed$ 
```

```

lemma exists-linear-continuation:
  assumes  $f': \bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies$ 
    ( $f$  has-vector-derivative  $f' x$ ) (at  $x$  within  $\{a .. b\}$ )
  shows  $\exists fc. (\forall x. x \in \{a .. b\} \longrightarrow (fc \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x\text{)}) \wedge$ 
    ( $\forall x. x \in \{a .. b\} \longrightarrow fc x = f x$ )
  proof (rule, safe)
    fix  $x$  assume  $x \in \{a .. b\}$  hence  $a \leq b$  by simp
    let ?line =  $\lambda a x. f a + (x - a) *_R f' a$ 
    let ?fc =  $(\lambda x. \text{if } x \in \{a .. b\} \text{ then } f x \text{ else if } x \in \{..a\} \text{ then } ?line a x \text{ else } ?line b x)$ 
    have [simp]:
       $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies (b \leq x \longleftrightarrow x = b)$   $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies (x \leq a \longleftrightarrow x = a)$ 
       $\bigwedge x. x \leq a \implies (b \leq x \longleftrightarrow x = b)$  using  $\langle a \leq b \rangle$  by auto
    note [derivative-intros] =
      has-derivative-If-in-closed
      f'[simplified has-vector-derivative-def]
    have (?fc has-vector-derivative  $f' x$ ) (at  $x$  within  $\{a .. b\} \cup (\{..a\} \cup \{b..\})$ )
      using  $\langle x \in \{a .. b\} \rangle \langle a \leq b \rangle$ 
      by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: has-vector-derivative-def
          simp del: atMost-iff atLeastAtMost-iff)
    moreover have  $\{a .. b\} \cup (\{..a\} \cup \{b..\}) = UNIV$  by auto
    ultimately show (?fc has-vector-derivative  $f' x$ ) (at  $x$ ) by simp
    show ?fc  $x = f x$  using  $\langle x \in \{a .. b\} \rangle$  by simp
  qed

```

```

lemma Pair-has-vector-derivative:
  assumes ( $f$  has-vector-derivative  $f'$ ) (at  $x$  within  $s$ )
    ( $g$  has-vector-derivative  $g'$ ) (at  $x$  within  $s$ )
  shows  $((\lambda x. (f x, g x))$  has-vector-derivative  $(f', g')$  (at  $x$  within  $s$ )
  using assms
  by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

```

```

lemma has-vector-derivative-imp:
  assumes  $x \in s$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies f x = g x$ 
  assumes  $f'g': f' = g'$ 
  assumes  $x = y$   $s = t$ 
  assumes  $f': (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f')$  (at  $x$  within  $s$ )
  shows ( $g$  has-vector-derivative  $g'$ ) (at  $y$  within  $t$ )
  unfolding has-vector-derivative-def has-derivative-within'
  proof (safe)
    fix  $e :: real$ 
    assume  $0 < e$ 
    with assms  $f'$  have  $\exists d > 0. \forall x' \in s.$ 
       $0 < norm(x' - x) \wedge norm(x' - x) < d \longrightarrow$ 
       $norm(g x' - g y - (x' - y) *_R g') / norm(x' - x) < e$ 

```

```

by (auto simp add: has-vector-derivative-def has-derivative-within')
with assms show ∃ d>0. ∀ x'∈t. 0 < norm (x' - y) ∧ norm (x' - y) < d →
  norm (g x' - g y - (x' - y) *R g') / norm (x' - y) < e
  by auto
next
show bounded-linear (λx. x *R g')
using
  has-derivative-bounded-linear[OF f'[simplified has-vector-derivative-def],
  simplified f'g']
.
qed

lemma has-vector-derivative-cong:
assumes x ∈ s
assumes ∀x. x ∈ s ⇒ f x = g x
assumes f'g':f' = g'
assumes x = y s = t
shows (f has-vector-derivative f') (at x within s) =
  (g has-vector-derivative g') (at y within t)
using has-vector-derivative-imp assms by metis

lemma has-derivative-within-union:
assumes (f has-derivative g) (at x within s)
assumes (f has-derivative g) (at x within t)
shows (f has-derivative g) (at x within (s ∪ t))
proof cases
assume at x within (s ∪ t) = bot
thus ?thesis using assms by (simp-all add: has-derivative-def)
next
assume st: at x within (s ∪ t) ≠ bot
thus ?thesis
  using assms
  by (cases at x within s = bot;
    cases at x within t = bot;
    auto simp: Lim-within-union has-derivative-def netlimit-within)
qed

lemma has-vector-derivative-within-union:
assumes (f has-vector-derivative g) (at x within s)
assumes (f has-vector-derivative g) (at x within t)
shows (f has-vector-derivative g) (at x within (s ∪ t))
using assms
by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def intro: has-derivative-within-union)

lemma vector-derivative-within-closed-interval:
fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::euclidean-space
assumes a < b and x ∈ {a .. b}
assumes (f has-vector-derivative f') (at x within {a .. b})
shows vector-derivative f (at x within {a .. b}) = f'

```

using *assms vector-derivative-within-closed-interval*
by *fastforce*

lemma

has-vector-derivative-at-within-open-subset:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in T \implies (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } T)$
assumes $x \in S \text{ open } S \subseteq T$
shows $(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x)$
proof –
from *at-within-open[OF assms(2,3), symmetric]*
show $(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x)$
using $\langle S \subseteq T \rangle$
by (*auto intro!: has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF - ⟨S ⊆ T⟩] assms*)
qed

TODO: include this into the attribute *derivative-intros*?

lemma *DERIV-compose-FDERIV*:

fixes $f::real \Rightarrow real$
assumes *DERIV f (g x) :> f'*
assumes $(g \text{ has-derivative } g') \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)$
shows $((\lambda x. f (g x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. g' x * f')) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)$
using *assms has-derivative-compose[of g g' x s f op * f']*
by (*auto simp: has-field-derivative-def ac-simps*)

lemmas *has-derivative-sin[derivative-intros] = DERIV-sin[THEN DERIV-compose-FDERIV]*
and *has-derivative-cos[derivative-intros] = DERIV-cos[THEN DERIV-compose-FDERIV]*
and *has-derivative-exp[derivative-intros] = DERIV-exp[THEN DERIV-compose-FDERIV]*
and *has-derivative-ln[derivative-intros] = DERIV-ln[THEN DERIV-compose-FDERIV]*

lemma *has-derivative-continuous-on*:

$(\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies (f \text{ has-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)) \implies \text{continuous-on } s f$
by (*auto intro!: differentiable-imp-continuous-on differentiableI simp: differentiable-on-def*)

lemma *has-vector-derivative-continuous-on*:

$(\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)) \implies \text{continuous-on}$
 $s f$
by (*auto intro!: differentiable-imp-continuous-on differentiableI simp: has-vector-derivative-def differentiable-on-def*)

lemma *taylor-up-within*:

assumes *INIT: n>0* $\bigwedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \implies \text{diff } 0 t = f t$
and *DERIV:* $\bigwedge m t. m < n \implies a \leq t \implies t \leq b \implies$
 $((\text{diff } m) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (\text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) t)) \text{ (at } t \text{ within } \{a .. b\})$
and *INTERV: a ≤ c c < b*
shows $\exists t. c < t \& t < b \&$
 $f b = (\sum m < n. (\text{diff } m c / (\text{fact } m)) * (b - c)^m) +$
 $(\text{diff } n t / (\text{fact } n)) * (b - c)^n$
(is $?taylor f diff$ **)**

proof –

```

from exists-linear-continuation[of a b, OF DERIV]
have  $\forall m. \exists d'. m < n \rightarrow$ 
 $(\forall x \in \{a .. b\}. (d' \text{ has-vector-derivative } \text{diff} (\text{Suc } m) x) \text{ (at } x) \wedge d' x = \text{diff}$ 
 $m x)$ 
by (metis atLeastAtMost-iff)
then obtain  $d'$  where  $d'$ :
 $\wedge m x. m < n \Rightarrow a \leq x \Rightarrow x \leq b \Rightarrow (d' m \text{ has-vector-derivative } \text{diff} (\text{Suc } m) x) \text{ (at } x)$ 
 $\wedge m x. m < n \Rightarrow a \leq x \Rightarrow x \leq b \Rightarrow d' m x = \text{diff } m x$ 
by (metis atLeastAtMost-iff)
let ?diff =  $\lambda m. \text{if } m = n \text{ then diff } m \text{ else } d' m$ 
have ?taylor (?diff 0) ?diff using  $d'$ 
by (intro taylor-up[OF _ _ _ _  $a \leq c$ ])
(auto simp: has-field-derivative-def has-vector-derivative-def
INIT INTERV mult-commute-abs)
thus ?taylor f diff using  $d'$  INTERV INIT by auto
qed

lemma taylor-up-within-vector:
fixes  $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{euclidean-space}$ 
assumes INIT:  $n > 0 \wedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \Rightarrow \text{diff } 0 t = f t$ 
and DERIV:  $\wedge m t. m < n \Rightarrow a \leq t \Rightarrow t \leq b \Rightarrow$ 
 $((\text{diff } m) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (\text{diff} (\text{Suc } m) t)) \text{ (at } t \text{ within } \{a .. b\})$ 
and INTERV:  $a \leq c < b$ 
shows  $\exists t. (\forall i \in \text{Basis}. a < t i \wedge t i < b) \wedge$ 
 $f b = \text{setsum} (\%m. (b - c)^m *_R (\text{diff } m c /_R (\text{fact } m))) \{.. < n\} +$ 
 $\text{setsum} (\lambda x. (((b - c)^n *_R \text{diff } n (t x) /_R (\text{fact } n)) \cdot x) *_R x) \text{ Basis}$ 
proof –
obtain  $t$  where  $t: \forall i \in \text{Basis}. a < t i \wedge t i < b \wedge$ 
 $f b \cdot i =$ 
 $(\sum m < n. \text{diff } m c \cdot i / (\text{fact } m) * (b - c)^m) +$ 
 $\text{diff } n (t i) \cdot i / (\text{fact } n) * (b - c)^n$ 
proof (atomize-elim, rule bchoice, safe)
fix  $i :: 'a$ 
assume  $i \in \text{Basis}$ 
have DERIV-0:  $\wedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \Rightarrow (\text{diff } 0) t \cdot i = f t \cdot i$  using INIT by
simp
have DERIV-Suc:  $\wedge m t. m < n \Rightarrow a \leq t \Rightarrow t \leq b \Rightarrow$ 
 $((\lambda t. (\text{diff } m) t \cdot i) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (\text{diff} (\text{Suc } m) t \cdot i)) \text{ (at } t \text{ within } \{a .. b\})$ 
using DERIV by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: has-vector-derivative-def)
from taylor-up-within[OF INIT(1) DERIV-0 DERIV-Suc INTERV]
show  $\exists t > c. t < b \wedge f b \cdot i =$ 
 $(\sum m < n. \text{diff } m c \cdot i / (\text{fact } m) * (b - c)^m) +$ 
 $\text{diff } n t \cdot i / (\text{fact } n) * (b - c)^n$  by simp
qed
have  $f b = (\sum i \in \text{Basis}. (f b \cdot i) *_R i)$  by (rule euclidean-representation[symmetric])
also have ... =
 $(\sum i \in \text{Basis}. ((\sum m < n. (b - c)^m *_R (\text{diff } m c /_R (\text{fact } m))) \cdot i) *_R i) +$ 

```

```


$$(\sum_{x \in Basis} (((b - c) ^ n *_R diff n (t x) /_R (fact n)) \cdot x) *_R x)$$

using t
by (simp add: setsum.distrib inner-setsum-left inverse-eq-divide algebra-simps)
finally show ?thesis using t by (auto simp: euclidean-representation)
qed

lemma mvt-closed-segmentE:
fixes f::real⇒real
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{closed-segment } a b \implies$ 
 $(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within closed-segment } a b\text{)}$ 
obtains y where  $y \in \text{closed-segment } a b \quad f b - f a = (b - a) * f' y$ 
proof cases
assume  $a \leq b$ 
with mvt-very-simple[of a b f λx i. i *R f' x] assms
obtain y where  $y \in \text{closed-segment } a b \quad f b - f a = (b - a) * f' y$ 
by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def closed-segment-real)
thus ?thesis ..
next
assume  $\neg a \leq b$ 
with mvt-very-simple[of b a f λx i. i *R f' x] assms
obtain y where  $y \in \text{closed-segment } a b \quad f b - f a = (b - a) * f' y$ 
by (force simp: has-vector-derivative-def closed-segment-real algebra-simps)
thus ?thesis ..
qed

lemma differentiable-bound-general-open-segment:
fixes a :: real
and b :: real
and f :: real ⇒ 'a::real-normed-vector
and f' :: real ⇒ 'a
assumes continuous-on (closed-segment a b) f
assumes continuous-on (closed-segment a b) g
and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{open-segment } a b \implies$ 
 $(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within open-segment } a b\text{)}$ 
and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{open-segment } a b \implies$ 
 $(g \text{ has-vector-derivative } g' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within open-segment } a b\text{)}$ 
and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{open-segment } a b \implies \text{norm } (f' x) \leq g' x$ 
shows norm (f b - f a) ≤ abs (g b - g a)
proof –
{
assume a = b
hence ?thesis by simp
}
moreover {
assume a < b
with assms
have continuous-on {a .. b} f
and continuous-on {a .. b} g
and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a < .. < b\} \implies (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x\text{)}$ 
and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a < .. < b\} \implies (g \text{ has-vector-derivative } g' x) \text{ (at } x\text{)}$ 

```

```

and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a < .. < b\} \implies \text{norm } (f' x) \leq g' x$ 
by (auto simp: open-segment-real closed-segment-real
    at-within-open[where S={a < .. < b}])
from differentiable-bound-general[OF ‹a < b› this]
have ?thesis by auto
} moreover {
assume b < a
with assms
have continuous-on {b .. a} f
and continuous-on {b .. a} g
and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{b < .. < a\} \implies (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x)$ 
and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{b < .. < a\} \implies (g \text{ has-vector-derivative } g' x) \text{ (at } x)$ 
and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{b < .. < a\} \implies \text{norm } (f' x) \leq g' x$ 
by (auto simp: open-segment-real closed-segment-real
    at-within-open[where S={b < .. < a}])
from differentiable-bound-general[OF ‹b < a› this]
have norm (f a - f b) ≤ g a - g b by simp
also have ... ≤ abs (g b - g a) by simp
finally have ?thesis by (simp add: norm-minus-commute)
} ultimately show ?thesis by arith
qed

```

```

lemma has-real-derivative-continuous-on:
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies (f \text{ has-real-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)) \implies$ 
continuous-on s f
by (metis DERIV-continuous continuous-on-eq-continuous-within)

```

2.15 Integration

```

lemma has-integral-eq-rhs:
assumes (f has-integral J) s
assumes I = J
shows (f has-integral I) s
using assms
by metis

```

```

lemma has-integral-id:
 $((\lambda x. x) \text{ has-integral } (\text{if } a \leq b \text{ then } b^2/2 - a^2/2 \text{ else } 0)) \{a .. b::real\}$ 
by (auto intro!: fundamental-theorem-of-calculus derivative-eq-intros
    simp: has-vector-derivative-def )

```

```

lemma integrable-antiderivative:
fixes F::real ⇒ 'a::banach
assumes F:  $\bigwedge x. a \leq x \implies x \leq b \implies$ 
(F has-vector-derivative f x) (at x within {a .. b})
shows f integrable-on {a .. b}
apply (cases a ≤ b)
apply (rule has-integral-integrable)
apply (rule fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)

```

```

by (auto intro!: F fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)

lemmas content-real[simp]

lemma integral-real-singleton[simp]:
  integral {a::real} f = 0
  using integral-reft[of a f] by simp

lemmas integrable-continuous[intro, simp]
  and integrable-continuous-real[intro, simp]

lemma mvt-integral:
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector⇒'b::banach
  assumes f'[derivative-intros]:
    ∀x. x ∈ S ⇒ (f has-derivative f' x) (at x within S)
  assumes line-in: ∀t. t ∈ {0..1} ⇒ x + t *R y ∈ S
  shows f (x + y) - f x = integral {0..1} (λt. f' (x + t *R y) y) (is ?th1)
proof -
  from assms have subset: (λxa. x + xa *R y) ` {0..1} ⊆ S by auto
  note [derivative-intros] =
    has-derivative-subset[OF - subset]
    has-derivative-in-compose[where f=(λxa. x + xa *R y) and g = f]
  note [continuous-intros] =
    continuous-on-compose2[where f=(λxa. x + xa *R y)]
    continuous-on-subset[OF - subset]
  have ∀t. t ∈ {0..1} ⇒
    ((λt. f (x + t *R y)) has-vector-derivative f' (x + t *R y) y)
    (at t within {0..1})
  using assms
  by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def
    linear-cmul[OF has-derivative-linear[OF f'], symmetric]
    intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
  from fundamental-theorem-of-calculus[rule-format, OF - this]
  show ?th1
  by (auto intro!: integral-unique[symmetric])
qed

lemma integral-mult:
  fixes K::real
  shows f integrable-on X ⇒ K * integral X f = integral X (λx. K * f x)
  unfolding real-scaleR-def[symmetric]
  apply (subst integral-cmul)
  by auto

lemma integrable-mult:
  fixes K::real
  shows f integrable-on X ⇒ (λx. K * f x) integrable-on X
  unfolding real-scaleR-def[symmetric]
  apply (subst integrable-cmul)

```

```

by auto

lemma integrable-continuous-closed-segment:
  fixes f :: real ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes continuous-on (closed-segment a b) f
  shows f integrable-on (closed-segment a b)
  using assms closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
  by auto

lemma continuous-on-imp-absolutely-integrable-on:
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::banach
  shows continuous-on {a..b} f ==>
    norm (integral {a..b} f) ≤ integral {a..b} (λx. norm (f x))
  by (rule absolutely-integrable-le[OF absolutely-integrable-onI[OF
    integrable-continuous-real integrable-continuous-real[OF continuous-on-norm]]])

lemma integral-bound:
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes a ≤ b
  assumes continuous-on {a .. b} f
  assumes ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ==> norm (f t) ≤ B
  shows norm (integral {a .. b} f) ≤ B * (b - a)
  proof -
    note continuous-on-imp-absolutely-integrable-on[OF assms(2)]
    also have integral {a..b} (λx. norm (f x)) ≤ integral {a..b} (λ-. B)
      by (rule integral-le)
      (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros assms)
    also have ... = B * (b - a) using assms by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma integral-minus-sets:
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::banach
  shows c ≤ a ==> c ≤ b ==> f integrable-on {c .. max a b} ==>
    integral {c .. a} f - integral {c .. b} f =
    (if a ≤ b then - integral {a .. b} f else integral {b .. a} f)
  using integral-combine[of c a b f] integral-combine[of c b a f]
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps max-def)

lemma integral-minus-sets':
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::banach
  shows c ≥ a ==> c ≥ b ==> f integrable-on {min a b .. c} ==>
    integral {a .. c} f - integral {b .. c} f =
    (if a ≤ b then integral {a .. b} f else - integral {b .. a} f)
  using integral-combine[of b a c f] integral-combine[of a b c f]
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps min-def)

lemma integral-has-real-derivative:
  assumes continuous-on {a..b} g

```

```

assumes  $t \in \{a..b\}$ 
shows  $((\lambda x. \text{integral } \{a..x\} g) \text{ has-real-derivative } g t)$  (at  $t$  within  $\{a..b\}$ )
using integral-has-vector-derivative[of  $a b g t$ ] assms
by (auto simp: has-field-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative)

lemma derivative-quotient-bound:
assumes  $g\text{-deriv}: \bigwedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \implies (g \text{ has-real-derivative } g' t)$  (at  $t$  within  $\{a .. b\}$ )
assumes  $\text{frac-le}: \bigwedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \implies g' t / g t \leq K$ 
assumes  $g'\text{-cont}: \text{continuous-on } \{a .. b\} g'$ 
assumes  $g\text{-pos}: \bigwedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \implies g t > 0$ 
assumes  $t\text{-in}: t \in \{a .. b\}$ 
shows  $g t \leq g a * \exp(K * (t - a))$ 

proof -
from assms have  $g\text{-nonzero}: \bigwedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \implies g t \neq 0$ 
by fastforce
have  $\text{frac-integrable}: \bigwedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \implies (\lambda t. g' t / g t) \text{ integrable-on } \{a .. t\}$ 
by (force simp: g-nonzero intro: assms has-field-derivative-subset[OF g-deriv]
continuous-on-subset[OF g'-cont] continuous-intros
has-real-derivative-continuous-on)
have  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{a..b\} \implies ((\lambda t. g' t / g t) \text{ has-integral } \ln(g t) - \ln(g a)) \{a .. t\}$ 
by (rule fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)
(auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros assms has-field-derivative-subset[OF assms(1)]
simp: has-field-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative[symmetric])
hence  $*: \bigwedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \implies \ln(g t) - \ln(g a) = \text{integral } \{a .. t\} (\lambda t. g' t / g t)$ 
using integrable-integral[OF frac-integrable]
by (rule has-integral-unique[where f = λt. g' t / g t])
from * t-in have  $\ln(g t) - \ln(g a) = \text{integral } \{a .. t\} (\lambda t. g' t / g t)$ .
also have ...  $\leq \text{integral } \{a .. t\} (\lambda t. K)$ 
using ⟨ $t \in \{a .. b\}integral-le) (auto intro!: frac-integrable frac-le integral-le)
also have ...  $= K * (t - a)$  using ⟨ $t \in \{a .. b\}\ln(g t) \leq K * (t - a) + \ln(g a)$  (is ?lhs  $\leq$  ?rhs)
by simp
hence  $\exp ?lhs \leq \exp ?rhs$ 
by simp
thus ?thesis
using ⟨ $t \in \{a .. b\}g-pos
by (simp add: ac-simps exp-add del: exp-le-cancel-iff)
qed

lemma derivative-quotient-bound-left:
assumes  $g\text{-deriv}: \bigwedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \implies (g \text{ has-real-derivative } g' t)$  (at  $t$  within  $\{a .. b\}$ )
assumes  $\text{frac-ge}: \bigwedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \implies K \leq g' t / g t$ 
assumes  $g'\text{-cont}: \text{continuous-on } \{a .. b\} g'$ 
assumes  $g\text{-pos}: \bigwedge t. t \in \{a .. b\} \implies g t > 0$$$ 
```

```

assumes t-in:  $t \in \{a..b\}$ 
shows  $g t \leq g b * \exp(K * (t - b))$ 
proof -
from assms have g-nonzero:  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{a..b\} \implies g t \neq 0$ 
by fastforce
have frac-integrable:  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{a..b\} \implies (\lambda t. g' t / g t) \text{ integrable-on } \{t..b\}$ 
by (force simp: g-nonzero intro: assms has-field-derivative-subset[OF g-deriv]
continuous-on-subset[OF g'-cont] continuous-intros
has-real-derivative-continuous-on)
have  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{a..b\} \implies ((\lambda t. g' t / g t) \text{ has-integral } \ln(g b) - \ln(g t)) \{t..b\}$ 
by (rule fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)
(auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros assms has-field-derivative-subset[OF assms(1)]
simp: has-field-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative[symmetric])
hence  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{a..b\} \implies \ln(g b) - \ln(g t) = \text{integral } \{t..b\} (\lambda t. g' t / g t)$ 
using integrable-integral[OF frac-integrable]
by (rule has-integral-unique[where f = λt. g' t / g t])
have  $K * (b - t) = \text{integral } \{t..b\} (\lambda t. K)$ 
using ⟨t ∈ {a..b}⟩
by simp
also have ... ≤ integral {t..b} (λt. g' t / g t)
using ⟨t ∈ {a..b}⟩
by (intro integral-le) (auto intro!: frac-integrable frac-ge integral-le)
also have ... = ln(g b) - ln(g t)
using * t-in by simp
finally have  $K * (b - t) + \ln(g t) \leq \ln(g b)$  (is ?lhs ≤ ?rhs)
by simp
hence exp ?lhs ≤ exp ?rhs
by simp
hence  $g t * \exp(K * (b - t)) \leq g b$ 
using ⟨t ∈ {a..b}⟩ g-pos
by (simp add: ac-simps exp-add del: exp-le-cancel-iff)
hence  $g t / \exp(K * (t - b)) \leq g b$ 
by (simp add: algebra-simps exp-diff)
thus ?thesis
by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma gronwall-general:
fixes g K C a b and t::real
defines G ≡ λt. C + K * integral {a..t} (λs. g s)
assumes g-le-G:  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{a..b\} \implies g t \leq G t$ 
assumes g-cont: continuous-on {a..b} g
assumes g-nonneg:  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{a..b\} \implies 0 \leq g t$ 
assumes pos:  $0 < C K > 0$ 
assumes t ∈ {a..b}
shows  $g t \leq C * \exp(K * (t - a))$ 
proof -
have G-pos:  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{a..b\} \implies 0 < G t$ 
by (auto simp: G-def intro!: add-pos-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg integral-nonneg

```

```

integrable-continuous-real assms intro: less-imp-le continuous-on-subset)
have g t ≤ G t using assms by auto
also
{
  have ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ (G has-real-derivative K * g t) (at t within {a..b})
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros integral-has-real-derivative g-cont simp
add: G-def)
  moreover
  {
    fix t assume t ∈ {a..b}
    hence K * g t / G t ≤ K * G t / G t
      using pos g-le-G G-pos
      by (intro divide-right-mono mult-left-mono) (auto intro!: less-imp-le)
    also have ... = K
      using G-pos[of t] ⟨t ∈ {a .. b}⟩ by simp
    finally have K * g t / G t ≤ K .
  }
  ultimately have G t ≤ G a * exp (K * (t - a))
    apply (rule derivative-quotient-bound)
    using ⟨t ∈ {a..b}⟩
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros g-cont G-pos simp: field-simps pos)
  }
  also have G a = C
    by (simp add: G-def)
  finally show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma indefinite-integral2-continuous:
fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::banach
assumes f integrable-on {a..b}
shows continuous-on {a..b} (λx. integral {x..b} f)
proof –
  have ∗: integral {x..b} f = integral {a .. b} f - integral {a .. x} f if a ≤ x x ≤
b for x
    using integral-combine[of a x b for x, OF that assms]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  show ?thesis
    by (subst continuous-on-cong[OF refl ∗])
      (auto intro!: continuous-intros indefinite-integral-continuous assms)
qed

```

```

theorem integral2-has-vector-derivative:
fixes f :: real ⇒ 'b::banach
assumes continuous-on {a..b} f
  and x ∈ {a..b}
shows ((λu. integral {u..b} f) has-vector-derivative - f x) (at x within {a..b})
proof –
  have ∗: integral {x..b} f = integral {a .. b} f - integral {a .. x} f if a ≤ x x ≤

```

```

b for x
  using integral-combine[of a x b for x, OF that integrable-continuous-real[OF
assms(1)]]
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
show ?thesis
  using ⟨x ∈ -⟩
  by (subst has-vector-derivative-cong[OF - * refl refl refl])
    (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros indefinite-integral-continuous assms
      integral-has-vector-derivative)
qed

lemma integral-has-real-derivative-left:
  assumes continuous-on {a..b} g
  assumes t ∈ {a..b}
  shows ((λx. integral {x..b} g) has-real-derivative -g t) (at t within {a..b})
  using integral2-has-vector-derivative[OF assms]
  by (auto simp: has-field-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative)

lemma gronwall-general-left:
  fixes g K C a b and t::real
  defines G ≡ λt. C + K * integral {t..b} (λs. g s)
  assumes g-le-G: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ g t ≤ G t
  assumes g-cont: continuous-on {a..b} g
  assumes g-nonneg: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ 0 ≤ g t
  assumes pos: 0 < C K > 0
  assumes t ∈ {a..b}
  shows g t ≤ C * exp (-K * (t - b))
proof -
  have G-pos: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ 0 < G t
  by (auto simp: G-def intro!: add-pos-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg integral-nonneg
    integrable-continuous-real assms intro: less-imp-le continuous-on-subset)
  have g t ≤ G t using assms by auto
  also
  {
    have abc: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ (G has-real-derivative -K * g t) (at t within
    {a..b})
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros integral-has-real-derivative-left g-cont simp
      add: G-def)
    moreover
    {
      fix t assume t ∈ {a..b}
      hence K * g t / G t ≤ K * G t / G t
        using pos g-le-G G-pos
        by (intro divide-right-mono mult-left-mono) (auto intro!: less-imp-le)
      also have ... = K
        using G-pos[of t] ⟨t ∈ {a .. b}⟩ by simp
      finally have K * g t / G t ≤ K .
      hence -K ≤ -K * g t / G t
        by simp
    }
  }

```

```

}

ultimately
have G t ≤ G b * exp (-K * (t - b))
  apply (rule derivative-quotient-bound-left)
  using ‹t ∈ {a..b}›
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros g-cont G-pos simp: field-simps pos)
}
also have G b = C
  by (simp add: G-def)
finally show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma gronwall-general-segment:
  fixes a b::real
  assumes ‹t. t ∈ closed-segment a b ⟹ g t ≤ C + K * integral (closed-segment a t) g
    and continuous-on (closed-segment a b) g
    and ‹t. t ∈ closed-segment a b ⟹ 0 ≤ g t
    and 0 < C
    and 0 < K
    and t ∈ closed-segment a b
  shows g t ≤ C * exp (K * abs (t - a))
proof cases
  assume a ≤ b
  then have ‹abs (t - a) = t - a› using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding *
    using assms
    by (intro gronwall-general[where b=b]) (auto intro!: simp: closed-segment-real
      ‹a ≤ b›)
  next
    assume ¬a ≤ b
    then have ‹K * abs (t - a) = - K * (t - a)› using assms by (auto simp:
      closed-segment-real algebra-simps)
    {
      fix s :: real
      assume a1: b ≤ s
      assume a2: s ≤ a
      assume a3: ‹t. b ≤ t ∧ t ≤ a ⟹ g t ≤ C + K * integral (if a ≤ t then
        {a..t} else {t..a}) g
      have s = a ∨ s < a
        using a2 by (meson less-eq-real-def)
      then have g s ≤ C + K * integral {s..a} g
        using a3 a1 by fastforce
    } then show ?thesis
    unfolding *
    using assms ‹¬a ≤ b›
    by (intro gronwall-general-left)

```

```

(auto intro!: simp: closed-segment-real)
qed

lemma gronwall-more-general-segment:
  fixes a b c::real
  assumes "A t. t ∈ closed-segment a b ⟹ g t ≤ C + K * integral (closed-segment
c t) g"
    and cont: continuous-on (closed-segment a b) g
    and "A t. t ∈ closed-segment a b ⟹ 0 ≤ g t"
    and 0 < C
    and 0 < K
    and t: t ∈ closed-segment a b
    and c: c ∈ closed-segment a b
  shows "g t ≤ C * exp (K * abs (t - c))"

proof -
  from t c have "t ∈ closed-segment c a ∨ t ∈ closed-segment c b"
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-real split-ifs)
  then show ?thesis
  proof
    assume "t ∈ closed-segment c a"
    moreover
    have subs: "closed-segment c a ⊆ closed-segment a b" using t c
      by (auto simp: closed-segment-real split-ifs)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by (intro gronwall-general-segment[where b=a])
        (auto intro!: assms intro: continuous-on-subset)
  next
    assume "t ∈ closed-segment c b"
    moreover
    have subs: "closed-segment c b ⊆ closed-segment a b" using t c
      by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by (intro gronwall-general-segment[where b=b])
        (auto intro!: assms intro: continuous-on-subset)
  qed
qed

lemma gronwall:
  fixes g K C and t::real
  defines G ≡ λt. C + K * integral {0..t} (λs. g s)
  assumes g-le-G: "A t. 0 ≤ t ⟹ t ≤ a ⟹ g t ≤ G t"
  assumes g-cont: continuous-on {0..a} g
  assumes g-nonneg: "A t. 0 ≤ t ⟹ t ≤ a ⟹ 0 ≤ g t"
  assumes pos: 0 < C 0 < K
  assumes 0 ≤ t t ≤ a
  shows "g t ≤ C * exp (K * t)"
  apply(rule gronwall-general[where a=0, simplified, OF assms(2-6)[unfolded
G-def]])
  using assms(7,8)

```

by simp-all

```

lemma gronwall-left:
fixes g K C and t::real
defines G ≡ λt. C + K * integral {t..0} (λs. g s)
assumes g-le-G: ∀t. a ≤ t ⇒ t ≤ 0 ⇒ g t ≤ G t
assumes g-cont: continuous-on {a..0} g
assumes g-nonneg: ∀t. a ≤ t ⇒ t ≤ 0 ⇒ 0 ≤ g t
assumes pos: 0 < C 0 < K
assumes a ≤ t t ≤ 0
shows g t ≤ C * exp (-K * t)
apply(simp, rule gronwall-general-left[where b=0, simplified, OF assms(2–6)[unfolded
G-def]])
using assms(7,8)
by simp-all

```

lemma

```

fixes g::real ⇒ 'a::banach
assumes a ≤ b
assumes cf[continuous-intros]: continuous-on {a .. b} f
assumes cg[continuous-intros]: continuous-on {a .. b} g
assumes f: ∀x. a ≤ x ⇒ x ≤ b ⇒
(F has-real-derivative f x) (at x within {a .. b})
assumes g: ∀x. a ≤ x ⇒ x ≤ b ⇒
(G has-vector-derivative g x) (at x within {a .. b})
shows integral-by-parts: integral {a .. b} (λx. F x *R g x) =
F b *R G b - F a *R G a - integral {a .. b} (λx. f x *R G x) (is ?th1)
and has-integral-by-parts: ((λx. F x *R g x) has-integral
F b *R G b - F a *R G a - integral {a .. b} (λx. f x *R G x)) {a .. b}
(is ?th2)

```

proof –

```

have [continuous-intros]: continuous-on {a..b} F continuous-on {a..b} G
by (auto intro!: has-vector-derivative-continuous-on f g
simp: has-field-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative[symmetric])
have integrable:
(λx. F x *R g x) integrable-on {a .. b}
(λx. f x *R G x) integrable-on {a .. b}
by (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros)
hence integral {a..b} (λx. F x *R g x) + integral {a..b} (λx. f x *R G x) =
integral {a..b} (λx. F x *R g x + f x *R G x)
by (rule integral-add[symmetric])
also
note prod = has-vector-derivative-scaleR[OF f g, rule-format]
have ((λx. F x *R g x + f x *R G x) has-integral F b *R G b - F a *R G a)
{a..b}
by (rule fundamental-theorem-of-calculus[rule-format, OF ‹a ≤ b› prod]) auto
from integral-unique[OF this]
have integral {a..b} (λx. F x *R g x + f x *R G x) = F b *R G b - F a *R G
a .

```

```

finally
show th1: ?th1
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
show ?th2
  unfolding th1[symmetric]
  by (auto intro!: integrable-integral integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros)
qed

```

2.16 conditionally complete lattice

```

lemma bounded-imp-bdd-above:
  bounded S ==> bdd-above (S :: 'a::ordered-euclidean-space set)
  by (auto intro: bdd-above-mono dest!: bounded-subset-cbox)

lemma bounded-imp-bdd-below:
  bounded S ==> bdd-below (S :: 'a::ordered-euclidean-space set)
  by (auto intro: bdd-below-mono dest!: bounded-subset-cbox)

lemma bdd-above-cmult:
  0 ≤ (a :: 'a :: ordered-semiring) ==> bdd-above S ==>
    bdd-above ((λx. a * x) ` S)
  by (metis bdd-above-def bdd-aboveI2 mult-left-mono)

lemma Sup-real-mult:
  fixes a::real
  assumes 0 ≤ a
  assumes S ≠ {} bdd-above S
  shows a * Sup S = Sup ((λx. a * x) ` S)
  using assms
proof cases
  assume a = 0 with ‹S ≠ {}› show ?thesis
    by (simp add: cSUP-const)
next
  assume a ≠ 0
  with ‹0 ≤ a› have 0 < a
    by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (intro antisym)
    have Sup S ≤ Sup (op * a ` S) / a using assms
    by (intro cSup-least mult-imp-le-div-pos cSup-upper)
      (auto simp: bdd-above-cmult assms ‹0 < a› less-imp-le)
    thus a * Sup S ≤ Sup (op * a ` S)
      by (simp add: ac-simps pos-le-divide-eq[OF ‹0 < a›])
  qed (insert assms ‹0 < a›, auto intro!: cSUP-least cSup-upper)
qed

lemma (in conditionally-complete-lattice) cInf-insert2:
  X ≠ {} ==> bdd-below X ==> Inf (insert a (insert b X)) = inf (inf a b) (Inf X)
  by (simp add: local.cInf-insert local.inf-assoc)

```

```

lemma (in conditionally-complete-lattice) cSup-insert2:
   $X \neq \{\} \implies \text{bdd-above } X \implies \text{Sup}(\text{insert } a (\text{insert } b X)) = \text{sup}(\text{sup } a b) (\text{Sup } X)$ 
  by (simp add: local.cSup-insert-If local.sup-assoc)

lemma (in conditionally-complete-lattice) Inf-set-fold-inf:
  shows  $\text{Inf}(\text{set}(x\#xs)) = \text{fold inf } xs x$ 
  using local.Inf-fin.set-eq-fold local.cInf-eq-Inf-fin by auto

lemma (in conditionally-complete-lattice) Sup-set-fold-sup:
  shows  $\text{Sup}(\text{set}(x\#xs)) = \text{fold sup } xs x$ 
  using local.Sup-fin.set-eq-fold local.cSup-eq-Sup-fin by auto

```

2.17 Banach on type class

```

lemma banach-fix-type:
  fixes  $f::'a::\text{complete-space} \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  assumes  $c: 0 \leq c \quad c < 1$ 
    and lipschitz:  $\forall x. \forall y. \text{dist}(f x) (f y) \leq c * \text{dist } x y$ 
  shows  $\exists!x. (f x = x)$ 
  using assms banach-fix[OF complete-UNIV UNIV-not-empty assms(1,2) subset-UNIV,
of f]
  by auto

```

2.18 Float

```

definition trunc p s =
  (let d = truncate-down p s in
  let u = truncate-up p s in
  let ed = abs(s - d) in
  let eu = abs(u - s) in
  if abs(s - d) < abs(u - s) then (d, truncate-up p ed) else (u, truncate-up p eu))

lemma trunc-nonneg:  $0 \leq s \implies 0 \leq \text{trunc } p s$ 
  by (auto simp: trunc-def Let-def zero-prod-def truncate-down-def round-down-nonneg
intro!: truncate-up-le)

definition trunc-err p f = f - (fst (trunc p f))

lemma trunc-err-eq:
   $\text{fst}(\text{trunc } p f) + (\text{trunc-err } p f) = f$ 
  by (auto simp: trunc-err-def)

lemma trunc-err-le:
   $\text{abs}(\text{trunc-err } p f) \leq \text{snd}(\text{trunc } p f)$ 
  apply (auto simp: trunc-err-def trunc-def Let-def)
  apply (metis truncate-up)
  by (metis abs-minus-commute truncate-up)

```

```

lemma trunc-err-eq-zero-iff:
  trunc-err p f = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  snd (trunc p f) = 0
  apply (auto simp: trunc-err-def trunc-def Let-def)
  apply (metis abs-le-zero-iff eq-iff-diff-eq-0 truncate-up)
  apply (metis abs-le-zero-iff eq-iff-diff-eq-0 truncate-up)
  done

lemma mantissa-Float-0[simp]: mantissa (Float 0 e) = 0
  by (metis real-of-float-inverse float-zero mantissa-eq-zero-iff zero-float-def)

```

2.19 Lists

```

lemma listsum-nonneg:
  assumes nn:
    ( $\bigwedge x. x \in set xs \implies f x \geq (0::'a::\{monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add\})$ )
  shows  $0 \leq listsum (map f xs)$ 
  proof -
    have  $0 = listsum (map (\lambda_. 0) xs)$ 
      by (induct xs) auto
    also have ...  $\leq listsum (map f xs)$ 
      by (rule listsum-mono) (rule assms)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

```

2.20 Set(sum)

```

lemma setsum-eq-nonzero: finite A  $\implies$   $(\sum a \in A. f a) = (\sum a \in \{a \in A. f a \neq 0\}. f a)$ 
  by (subst setsum.mono-neutral-cong-right) auto

```

```

lemma singleton-subsetI:  $i \in B \implies \{i\} \subseteq B$ 
  by auto

```

2.21 Max

```

lemma max-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: (rel-fun A (rel-fun A (op =))) (op ≤) (op ≤)
  shows (rel-fun A (rel-fun A A)) max max
  unfolding max-def[abs-def]
  by transfer-prover

```

```

lemma max-power2: fixes a b::real shows (max (abs a) (abs b))^2 = max (a^2)
  (b^2)
  by (auto simp: max-def abs-le-square-iff)

```

2.22 Uniform Limit

```

lemmas bounded-linear-uniform-limit-intros[uniform-limit-intros] =
  bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF bounded-linear.blinfun-apply]

```

```

bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF blinfun.bounded-linear-right]
bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF bounded-linear-vec-nth]
bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF bounded-linear-component-cart]
bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF bounded-linear-apply-blinfun]
bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF bounded-linear-blinfun-matrix]

```

2.23 Bounded Linear Functions

```

lift-definition comp3:— TODO: name?
  ('c::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow_L$  'd::real-normed-vector)  $\Rightarrow$  ('b::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow_L$ 
  'c)  $\Rightarrow_L$  'b  $\Rightarrow_L$  'd is
     $\lambda(cd:(c \Rightarrow_L d)) (bc:'b \Rightarrow_L c). (cd \circ_L bc)$ 
  by (rule bounded-bilinear.bounded-linear-right[OF bounded-bilinear-blinfun-compose])

lemma blinfun-apply-comp3[simp]: blinfun-apply (comp3 a) b = (a o_L b)
  by (simp add: comp3.rep-eq)

lemma bounded-linear-comp3[bounded-linear]: bounded-linear comp3
  by transfer (rule bounded-bilinear-blinfun-compose)

lift-definition comp12:— TODO: name?
  ('a::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow_L$  'c::real-normed-vector)  $\Rightarrow$  ('b::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow_L$ 
  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b)  $\Rightarrow_L$  'c
  is  $\lambda f g (a, b). f a + g b$ 
  by (auto intro!: bounded-linear-intros
    intro: bounded-linear-compose
    simp: split-beta')

lemma blinfun-apply-comp12[simp]: blinfun-apply (comp12 f g) b = f (fst b) + g
  (snd b)
  by (simp add: comp12.rep-eq split-beta)

end
theory MVT-Ex
imports
   $\sim\!/src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Multivariate-Analysis$ 
   $\sim\!/src/HOL/Decision-Procs/Approximation$ 
  ..../ODE-Auxiliarities
begin

```

2.24 (Counter)Example of Mean Value Theorem in Euclidean Space

There is no exact analogon of the mean value theorem in the multivariate case!

```

lemma MVT-wrong: assumes
   $\bigwedge J a u (f::real*real \Rightarrow real*real).$ 
   $(\bigwedge x. FDERIV f x :> J x) \implies$ 

```

$(\exists t \in \{0 < .. < 1\}. f(a + u) - f a = J(a + t *_R u) u)$
shows False
proof –
have $\bigwedge t:real*real. FDERIV (\lambda t. (cos(fst t), sin(fst t))) t :> (\lambda h. (-((fst h) * sin(fst t)), (fst h) * cos(fst t)))$
*** sin(fst t)), (fst h) * cos(fst t)))**
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
from assms[OF this, of (1, 1) (1, 1)] obtain $t:real$ **where** $t: 0 < t < 1$ **and**
 $\cos 1 - \cos 2 = \sin(1 + t) \sin 2 - \sin 1 = \cos(1 + t)$
by auto
moreover have $t \in \{0..0.3\} \rightarrow \cos(1 + t) > \sin 2 - \sin 1$
 $t \in \{0.3..0.7\} \rightarrow \sin(1 + t) > \cos 1 - \cos 2$
 $t \in \{0.7..0.9\} \rightarrow \cos(1 + t) < \sin 2 - \sin 1$
 $t \in \{0.9..1\} \rightarrow \sin(1 + t) < \cos 1 - \cos 2$
by (approximation 80)+
ultimately show ?thesis **by** auto
qed

lemma MVT-wrong2: **assumes**
 $\bigwedge J a u (f::real*real \Rightarrow real*real).$
 $(\bigwedge x. FDERIV f x :> J x) \implies$
 $(\exists x \in \{a..a+u\}. f(a + u) - f a = J x u)$
shows False
proof –
have $\bigwedge t:real*real. FDERIV (\lambda t. (cos(fst t), sin(fst t))) t :> (\lambda h. (-((fst h) * sin(fst t)), (fst h) * cos(fst t)))$
*** sin(fst t)), (fst h) * cos(fst t)))**
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
from assms[OF this, of (1, 1) (1, 1)] obtain $x:real$ **where** $x: 1 \leq x \leq 2$
and
 $\cos 2 - \cos 1 = -\sin x \sin 2 - \sin 1 = \cos x$
by auto
moreover have
 $x \in \{1 .. 1.5\} \rightarrow \cos x > \sin 2 - \sin 1$
 $x \in \{1.5 .. 1.6\} \rightarrow -\sin x < \cos 2 - \cos 1$
 $x \in \{1.6 .. 2\} \rightarrow \cos x < \sin 2 - \sin 1$
by (approximation 80)+
ultimately show ?thesis **by** auto
qed

lemma MVT-corrected:
fixes $f::'a::ordered-euclidean-space \Rightarrow 'b::euclidean-space$
assumes $fderiv: \bigwedge x. x \in D \implies (f \text{ has-derivative } J x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } D)$
assumes $line-in: \bigwedge x. x \in \{0..1\} \implies a + x *_R u \in D$
shows $(\exists t \in Basis \rightarrow \{0 < .. < 1\}. (f(a + u) - f a) = (\sum i \in Basis. (J(a + t i *_R u) u \cdot i) *_R i))$
proof –
{
fix $i::'b$
assume $i \in Basis$
have subset: $((\lambda x. a + x *_R u) ` \{0..1\}) \subseteq D$

```

using line-in by force
have  $\forall x \in \{0 .. 1\}. ((\lambda b. f(a + b *_R u) \cdot i) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda b. b *_R J(a + x *_R u) u \cdot i))$  (at  $x$  within  $\{0..1\}$ )
  using line-in
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros
    has-derivative-subset[OF - subset]
    has-derivative-in-compose[where  $f = \lambda x. a + x *_R u$ ]
    fderiv line-in
    simp add: linear.scaleR[OF has-derivative-linear[OF fderiv]])
  with zero-less-one
  have  $\exists x \in \{0 <.. < 1\}. f(a + 1 *_R u) \cdot i - f(a + 0 *_R u) \cdot i = (1 - 0) *_R J(a + x *_R u) u \cdot i$ 
    by (rule mvt-simple)
  }
  then obtain t where  $\forall i \in Basis. t i \in \{0 <.. < 1\} \wedge f(a + u) \cdot i - f a \cdot i = J(a + t i *_R u) u \cdot i$ 
    by atomize-elim (force intro!: bchoice)
  hence  $t \in Basis \rightarrow \{0 <.. < 1\} \wedge i \in Basis \implies (f(a + u) - f a) \cdot i = J(a + t i *_R u) u \cdot i$ 
    by (auto simp: inner-diff-left)
  moreover hence  $(f(a + u) - f a) = (\sum_{i \in Basis. (J(a + t i *_R u) u \cdot i)} *_R i)$ 
    by (intro euclidean-eqI[where 'a='b]) simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma MVT-ivl:
  fixes f::'a::ordered-euclidean-space⇒'b::ordered-euclidean-space
  assumes fderiv:  $\bigwedge x. x \in D \implies (f \text{ has-derivative } J x)$  (at  $x$  within  $D$ )
  assumes J-ivl:  $\bigwedge x. x \in D \implies J x u \in \{J0 .. J1\}$ 
  assumes line-in:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{0..1\} \implies a + x *_R u \in D$ 
  shows  $f(a + u) - f a \in \{J0..J1\}$ 
proof -
  from MVT-corrected[OF fderiv line-in] obtain t where
    t:  $t \in Basis \rightarrow \{0 <.. < 1\}$  and
    mvt:  $f(a + u) - f a = (\sum_{i \in Basis. (J(a + t i *_R u) u \cdot i)} *_R i)$ 
    by auto
  note mvt
  also have ... ∈ {J0 .. J1}
  proof -
    have J:  $\bigwedge i. i \in Basis \implies J0 \leq J(a + t i *_R u) u$ 
       $\bigwedge i. i \in Basis \implies J(a + t i *_R u) u \leq J1$ 
      using J-ivl t line-in by (auto simp: Pi-iff)
    show ?thesis
      using J
      unfolding atLeastAtMost-iff eucl-le[where 'a='b]
      by auto
  qed
  finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

lemma *MVT*:

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigwedge J J_0 J_1 a u (f::real*real \Rightarrow real*real). \\ & (\bigwedge x. FDERIV f x :> J x) \implies \\ & (\bigwedge x. J x u \in \{J_0 .. J_1\}) \implies \\ & f(a + u) - f a \in \{J_0 .. J_1\} \\ & \text{by (rule-tac } J = J \text{ in } MVT\text{-ivl[where } D=UNIV]) \text{ auto} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *MVT-ivl'*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{fixes } f::'a::ordered-euclidean-space \Rightarrow 'b::ordered-euclidean-space \\ & \text{assumes } fderiv: (\bigwedge x. x \in D \implies (f \text{ has-derivative } J x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } D)) \\ & \text{assumes } J\text{-ivl: } \bigwedge x. x \in D \implies J x (a - b) \in \{J_0..J_1\} \\ & \text{assumes } line\text{-in: } \bigwedge x. x \in \{0..1\} \implies b + x *_R (a - b) \in D \\ & \text{shows } f a \in \{f b + J_0..f b + J_1\} \end{aligned}$$

proof –

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{have } f(b + (a - b)) - f b \in \{J_0 .. J_1\} \\ & \quad \text{apply (rule } MVT\text{-ivl[OF } fderiv]) \\ & \quad \text{apply assumption} \\ & \quad \text{apply (rule } J\text{-ivl) apply assumption} \\ & \quad \text{using line-in} \\ & \quad \text{apply (auto simp: diff-le-eq le-diff-eq ac-simps)} \\ & \quad \text{done} \\ & \text{thus ?thesis} \\ & \quad \text{by (auto simp: diff-le-eq le-diff-eq ac-simps)} \end{aligned}$$

qed

end

3 Initial Value Problems

theory *Initial-Value-Problem*
imports ..*/ODE-Auxiliarities*
begin

lemma *dist-component-le*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{fixes } x y::'a::euclidean-space \\ & \text{assumes } i \in Basis \\ & \text{shows } dist(x \cdot i) (y \cdot i) \leq dist x y \\ & \text{using assms} \\ & \text{by (auto simp: euclidean-dist-l2[of } x y] intro: member-le-setL2)} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *setsum-inner-Basis-one*: $i \in Basis \implies (\sum_{x \in Basis} x \cdot i) = 1$
 by (subst *setsum.mono-neutral-right*[**where** $S=\{i\}$])
 (auto simp: inner-not-same-Basis)

lemma *cball-in-cbox*:

fixes $y::'a::euclidean-space$

```

shows cball y r ⊆ cbox (y - r *R One) (y + r *R One)
unfolding scaleR-setsum-right interval-cbox cbox-def
proof safe
fix x i::'a assume i ∈ Basis x ∈ cball y r
with dist-component-le[OF ⟨i ∈ Basis⟩, of y x]
have dist (y + i) (x + i) ≤ r by simp
thus (y - setsum (op *R r) Basis) · i ≤ x · i
x · i ≤ (y + setsum (op *R r) Basis) · i
by (auto simp add: inner-diff-left inner-add-left inner-setsum-left
setsum-right-distrib[symmetric] setsum-inner-Basis-one ⟨i ∈ Basis⟩ dist-real-def)
qed

lemma centered-cbox-in-cball:
shows cbox (- r *R One) (r *R One::'a::euclidean-space) ⊆
cball 0 (sqrt(DIM('a)) * r)
proof
fix x::'a
have norm x ≤ sqrt(DIM('a)) * infnorm x
by (rule norm-le-infnorm)
also
assume x ∈ cbox (- r *R One) (r *R One)
hence infnorm x ≤ r
using assms
by (auto simp: infnorm-def mem-box intro!: cSup-least)
finally show x ∈ cball 0 (sqrt(DIM('a)) * r)
by (auto simp: dist-norm mult-left-mono)
qed

```

3.1 Lipschitz continuity

```

definition lipschitz
where lipschitz t f L ↔ (0 ≤ L ∧ (∀ x ∈ t. ∀ y ∈ t. dist (f x) (f y) ≤ L * dist x y))

lemma lipschitzI:
assumes ∀ x y. x ∈ t ⟹ y ∈ t ⟹ dist (f x) (f y) ≤ L * dist x y
assumes 0 ≤ L
shows lipschitz t f L
using assms unfolding lipschitz-def by auto

lemma lipschitzD:
assumes lipschitz t f L
assumes x ∈ t y ∈ t
shows dist (f x) (f y) ≤ L * dist x y
using assms unfolding lipschitz-def by auto

lemma lipschitz-nonneg:
assumes lipschitz t f L
shows 0 ≤ L

```

```

using assms unfolding lipschitz-def by auto

lemma lipschitz-subset:
assumes lipschitz D f L
assumes D' ⊆ D
shows lipschitz D' f L
using lipschitzD[OF assms(1)] lipschitz-nonneg[OF assms(1)] assms(2)
by (auto intro!: lipschitzI)

lemma lipschitz-imp-continuous:
assumes lipschitz X f L
assumes x ∈ X
shows continuous (at x within X) f
unfolding continuous-within-eps-delta
proof safe
fix e::real
assume 0 < e
show ∃ d>0. ∀ x'∈X. dist x' x < d —> dist (f x') (f x) < e
proof (cases L > 0)
case True
thus ?thesis
using ‹0 < e› using assms
by (force intro!: exI[where x=e / L] divide-pos-pos
dest!: lipschitzD simp: field-simps)
next
case False
thus ?thesis
proof (safe intro!: exI[where x=1] zero-less-one)
fix x' assume x' ∈ X
note lipschitzD[OF assms(1) ‹x' ∈ X› ‹x ∈ X›]
also have L * dist x' x ≤ 0
using False by (auto simp: not-less mult-nonpos-nonneg)
also note ‹0 < e›
finally show dist (f x') (f x) < e .
qed
qed
qed

lemma lipschitz-imp-continuous-on:
assumes lipschitz t f L
shows continuous-on t f
using lipschitz-imp-continuous[OF assms]
by (metis continuous-on-eq-continuous-within)

lemma lipschitz-norm-leI:
assumes lipschitz t f L
assumes x ∈ t y ∈ t
shows norm (f x - f y) ≤ L * norm (x - y)
using lipschitzD[OF assms]

```

```

by (simp add: dist-norm)

lemma lipschitz-uminus:
  fixes f::- ⇒ 'b::real-normed-vector
  shows lipschitz t (λx. - f x) L ⟷ lipschitz t f L
  by (auto intro!: lipschitzI intro: lipschitz-nonneg dest: lipschitzD
    simp: dist-minus)

lemma lipschitz-uminus':
  fixes f::- ⇒ 'b::real-normed-vector
  shows lipschitz t (- f) L ⟷ lipschitz t f L
  by (auto intro!: lipschitzI intro: lipschitz-nonneg dest: lipschitzD
    simp: dist-minus)

lemma nonneg-lipschitz:
  assumes lipschitz X f L
  shows lipschitz X f (abs L)
  using assms lipschitz-nonneg by fastforce

lemma pos-lipschitz:
  assumes lipschitz X f L
  shows lipschitz X f (abs L + 1)
  using assms
  proof (auto simp: lipschitz-def, goal-cases)
    case (1 x y)
    hence dist (f x) (f y) ≤ L * dist x y
      by auto
    also have ... ≤ (abs L + 1) * dist x y
      by (rule mult-right-mono) auto
    finally show ?case by (simp add: lipschitz-nonneg[OF assms])
  qed

```

3.2 Local Lipschitz continuity (uniformly for a family of functions)

```

definition local-lipschitz::
  'a::metric-space set ⇒ 'b::metric-space set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c::metric-space) ⇒
  bool
  where
  local-lipschitz T X f ≡ ∀x ∈ X. ∀t ∈ T. ∃u>0. ∃L. ∀t ∈ cball t u ∩ T.
    lipschitz (cball x u ∩ X) (f t) L

lemma local-lipschitzI:
  assumes ∀t x. t ∈ T ⇒ x ∈ X ⇒ ∃u>0. ∃L. ∀t ∈ cball t u ∩ T. lipschitz
  (cball x u ∩ X) (f t) L
  shows local-lipschitz T X f
  using assms
  unfolding local-lipschitz-def
  by auto

```

```

lemma local-lipschitzE:
  assumes local-lipschitz: local-lipschitz T X f
  assumes t ∈ T x ∈ X
  obtains u L where u > 0 ∧ s. s ∈ cball t u ∩ T ⇒ lipschitz (cball x u ∩ X)
(f s) L
  using assms local-lipschitz local-lipschitz-def
  by metis

lemma local-lipschitz-continuous-on:
  assumes local-lipschitz: local-lipschitz T X f
  assumes t ∈ T
  shows continuous-on X (f t)
  unfolding continuous-on-def
  proof safe
    fix x assume x ∈ X
    from local-lipschitzE[OF local-lipschitz ⟨t ∈ T⟩ ⟨x ∈ X⟩] obtain u L
    where 0 < u
    and L: ∧ s. s ∈ cball t u ∩ T ⇒ lipschitz (cball x u ∩ X) (f s) L
    by metis
    have x ∈ ball x u using ⟨0 < u⟩ by simp
    from lipschitz-imp-continuous-on[OF L]
    have tendsto: (f t → f t x) (at x within cball x u ∩ X)
      using ⟨0 < u⟩ ⟨x ∈ X⟩ ⟨t ∈ T⟩
      by (auto simp: continuous-on-def)
    then show (f t → f t x) (at x within X)
      using ⟨x ∈ ball x u⟩
      by (rule tendsto-within-nhd) auto
  qed

lemma
  local-lipschitz-compose1:
  assumes ll: local-lipschitz (g ` T) X (λt. f t)
  assumes g: continuous-on T g
  shows local-lipschitz T X (λt. f (g t))
  proof (rule local-lipschitzI)
    fix t x
    assume t ∈ T x ∈ X
    then have g t ∈ g ` T by simp
    from local-lipschitzE[OF assms(1) this ⟨x ∈ X⟩]
    obtain u L where 0 < u and l: ( ∧ s. s ∈ cball (g t) u ∩ g ` T ⇒ lipschitz
(cball x u ∩ X) (f s) L)
    by auto
    from g[unfolded continuous-on-eq-continuous-within, rule-format, OF ⟨t ∈ T⟩,
      unfolded continuous-within-eps-delta, rule-format, OF ⟨0 < u⟩]
    obtain d where d > 0 ∧ x'. x' ∈ T ⇒ dist x' t < d ⇒ dist (g x') (g t) < u
      by (auto)
    show ∃ u > 0. ∃ L. ∀ t ∈ cball t u ∩ T. lipschitz (cball x u ∩ X) (f (g t)) L
      using d ⟨0 < u⟩

```

```

by (fastforce intro: exI[where x=(min d u)/2] exI[where x=L]
      intro!: less-imp-le[OF d(2)] lipschitz-subset[OF l] simp: dist-commute)
qed

context
fixes T::'a::metric-space set and X f
assumes local-lipschitz: local-lipschitz T X f
begin

lemma continuous-on-TimesI:
assumes y:  $\bigwedge x. x \in X \implies$  continuous-on T ( $\lambda t. f t x$ )
shows continuous-on (T × X) ( $\lambda(t, x). f t x$ )
unfolding continuous-on-iff
proof (safe, simp)
fix a b and e::real
assume H: a ∈ T b ∈ X 0 < e
hence 0 < e/2 by simp
from y[unfolded continuous-on-iff, OF b ∈ X, rule-format, OF a ∈ T 0 < e/2]
obtain d where d: d > 0  $\wedge$  t ∈ T  $\implies$  dist t a < d  $\implies$  dist (f t b) (f a b) < e/2
by auto

from a : T b ∈ X
obtain u L where u: 0 < u
and L:  $\bigwedge t. t \in cball a u \cap T \implies$  lipschitz (cball b u ∩ X) (f t) L
by (erule local-lipschitzE[OF local-lipschitz])

have a ∈ cball a u ∩ T by (auto simp: 0 < u a ∈ T less-imp-le)
from lipschitz-nonneg[OF L[OF a ∈ cball - - ∩ -]] have 0 ≤ L .

let ?d = Min {d, u, (e/2/(L + 1))}
show  $\exists d > 0. \forall x \in T. \forall y \in X. dist(x, y) (a, b) < d \longrightarrow dist(f x y) (f a b) < e$ 
proof (rule exI[where x = ?d], safe)
show 0 < ?d
using 0 ≤ L 0 < u 0 < e 0 < d
by (auto intro!: divide-pos-pos)
fix x y
assume x ∈ T y ∈ X
assume dist-less: dist (x, y) (a, b) < ?d
have dist y b ≤ dist (x, y) (a, b)
using dist-snd-le[of (x, y) (a, b)]
by auto
also
note dist-less
also
{
note calculation
also have ?d ≤ u by simp
}

```

```

    finally have dist y b < u .
}
have ?d ≤ e/2/(L + 1) by simp
also have (L + 1) * ... ≤ e / 2
  using ‹0 < e› ‹L ≥ 0›
  by (auto simp: divide-simps)
finally have le1: (L + 1) * dist y b < e / 2 using ‹L ≥ 0› by simp

have dist x a ≤ dist (x, y) (a, b)
  using dist-fst-le[of (x, y) (a, b)]
  by auto
also note dist-less
finally have dist x a < ?d .
also have ?d ≤ d by simp
finally have dist x a < d .
note ‹dist x a < ?d›
also have ?d ≤ u by simp
finally have dist x a < u .
then have x ∈ cball a u ∩ T
  using ‹x ∈ T›
  by (auto simp: dist-commute)
have dist (f x y) (f a b) ≤ dist (f x y) (f x b) + dist (f x b) (f a b)
  by (rule dist-triangle)
also have dist (f x y) (f x b) ≤ (abs L + 1) * dist y b
  apply (rule lipschitzD[OF pos-lipschitz[OF L]])
  subgoal by fact
  subgoal
    using ‹y ∈ X› ‹dist y b < u›
    by (simp add: dist-commute)
  subgoal
    using ‹0 < u› ‹b ∈ X›
    by (simp add: )
  done
also have (abs L + 1) * dist y b ≤ e / 2
  using le1 ‹0 ≤ L› by simp
also have dist (f x b) (f a b) < e / 2
  by (rule d; fact)
also have e / 2 + e / 2 = e by simp
  finally show dist (f x y) (f a b) < e by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma local-lipschitz-on-compact-implies-lipschitz:
assumes compact X compact T
assumes cont: ∀x. x ∈ X ⇒ continuous-on T (λt. f t x)
obtains L where ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ lipschitz X (f t) L
proof -
{
  assume *: ∀n::nat. ¬(∀t∈T. lipschitz X (f t) n)

```

```

{
  fix n::nat
  from *[of n] have  $\exists x y t. t \in T \wedge x \in X \wedge y \in X \wedge dist(f t y) (f t x) > n$ 
* dist y x
  by (force simp: lipschitz-def)
} then obtain t and x y::nat  $\Rightarrow 'b$  where xy:  $\bigwedge n. x n \in X \wedge \bigwedge n. y n \in X$ 
and t:  $\bigwedge n. t n \in T$ 
and d:  $\bigwedge n. dist(f(t n)(y n)) (f(t n)(x n)) > n * dist(y n)(x n)$ 
by metis
from xy assms obtain lx rx where lx': lx  $\in X$  subseq rx  $(x o rx) \longrightarrow lx$ 
by (metis compact-def)
with xy have  $\bigwedge n. (y o rx) n \in X$  by auto
with assms obtain ly ry where ly': ly  $\in X$  subseq ry  $((y o rx) o ry) \longrightarrow ly$ 
by (metis compact-def)
with t have  $\bigwedge n. ((t o rx) o ry) n \in T$  by simp
with assms obtain lt rt where lt': lt  $\in T$  subseq rt  $((t o rx) o ry) o rt$ 
longrightarrow lt
by (metis compact-def)
from lx' ly'
have lx:  $(x o (rx o ry o rt)) \longrightarrow lx$  (is ?x  $\longrightarrow -$ )
and ly:  $(y o (rx o ry o rt)) \longrightarrow ly$  (is ?y  $\longrightarrow -$ )
and lt:  $(t o (rx o ry o rt)) \longrightarrow lt$  (is ?t  $\longrightarrow -$ )
apply (simp add: LIMSEQ-subseq-LIMSEQ o-assoc lt'(2))
apply (simp add: LIMSEQ-subseq-LIMSEQ ly'(3) o-assoc lt'(2))
by (simp add: o-assoc lt'(3))
hence  $(\lambda n. dist(?y n) (?x n)) \longrightarrow dist ly lx$ 
by (metis tendsto-dist)
moreover
let ?S =  $(\lambda(t, x). f t x) ` (T \times X)$ 
have eventually  $(\lambda n::nat. n > 0)$  sequentially
by (metis eventually-at-top-dense)
hence eventually  $(\lambda n. norm(dist(?y n) (?x n))) \leq norm(|diameter ?S| / n)$ 
* 1) sequentially
proof eventually-elim
case (elim n)
have  $0 < rx (ry(rt n))$  using <0 < n>
by (metis dual-order.strict-transl lt'(2) lx'(2) ly'(2) seq-suble)
have compact: compact ?S
by (auto intro!: compact-continuous-image continuous-on-subset[OF continuous-on-TimesI]
compact-Times compact X compact T cont)
have norm (dist (?y n) (?x n)) = dist (?y n) (?x n) by simp
also
with elim d[of rx (ry(rt n))]
have ... < dist(f(?t n)(?y n)) (f(?t n)(?x n)) / rx(ry(rt(n)))
using lx'(2) ly'(2) lt'(2) <0 < rx ->
by (auto simp add: divide-simps algebra-simps subseq-def)
also have ...  $\leq diameter ?S / n$ 
by (force intro!: <0 < n> subseq-def xy diameter-bounded-bound frac-le

```

```

compact-imp-bounded compact t
intro: le-trans[OF seq-suble[OF lt'(2)]]
    le-trans[OF seq-suble[OF ly'(2)]]
        le-trans[OF seq-suble[OF lx'(2)]])
also have ... ≤ abs (diameter ?S) / n
    by (auto intro!: divide-right-mono)
finally show ?case by simp
qed
with - have (λn. dist (?y n) (?x n)) —→ 0
    by (rule tendsto-0-le)
        (metis tendsto-divide-0[OF tendsto-const] filterlim-at-top-imp-at-infinity
filterlim-real-sequentially)
ultimately have lx = ly
    using LIMSEQ-unique by fastforce
with assms lx' have lx ∈ X by auto
from ⟨lt ∈ T⟩ this obtain u L where L: u > 0 ∧ t. t ∈ cball lt u ∩ T ⇒
lipschitz (cball lx u ∩ X) (f t) L
    by (erule local-lipschitzE[OF local-lipschitz])
hence L ≥ 0 by (force intro!: lipschitz-nonneg ⟨lt ∈ T⟩)

from L lt ly lx ⟨lx = ly⟩
have
    eventually (λn. ?t n ∈ ball lt u) sequentially
    eventually (λn. ?y n ∈ ball lx u) sequentially
    eventually (λn. ?x n ∈ ball lx u) sequentially
    by (auto simp: dist-commute Lim)
moreover have eventually (λn. n > L) sequentially
    by (metis filterlim-at-top-dense filterlim-real-sequentially)
ultimately
have eventually (λ-. False) sequentially
proof eventually-elim
case (elim n)
hence dist (f (?t n) (?y n)) (f (?t n) (?x n)) ≤ L * dist (?y n) (?x n)
    using assms xy t
    unfolding dist-norm[symmetric]
    by (intro lipschitzD[OF L(2)]) auto
also have ... ≤ n * dist (?y n) (?x n)
    using elim by (intro mult-right-mono) auto
also have ... ≤ rx (ry (rt n)) * dist (?y n) (?x n)
    by (intro mult-right-mono[OF - zero-le-dist])
        (meson lt'(2) lx'(2) ly'(2) of-nat-le-iff order-trans seq-suble)
also have ... < dist (f (?t n) (?y n)) (f (?t n) (?x n))
    by (auto intro!: d)
finally show ?case by simp
qed
hence False
    by simp
} then obtain L where ∧t. t ∈ T ⇒ lipschitz X (f t) L
    by metis

```

```

thus ?thesis ..
qed

lemma local-lipschitz-on-subset:
assumes S ⊆ T Y ⊆ X
shows local-lipschitz S Y f
proof (rule local-lipschitzI)
fix t x assume t ∈ S x ∈ Y
then have t ∈ T x ∈ X using assms by auto
from local-lipschitzE[OF local-lipschitz, OF this]
obtain u L where u: 0 < u and L: ∀s. s ∈ cball t u ∩ T ⇒ lipschitz (cball
x u ∩ X) (f s) L
by blast
show ∃u>0. ∃L. ∀t∈cball t u ∩ S. lipschitz (cball x u ∩ Y) (f t) L
using assms
by (auto intro: exI[where x=u] exI[where x=L] intro!: u lipschitz-subset[OF
- Int-mono[OF order-refl ⟨Y ⊆ X⟩]] L)
qed

end

lemma local-lipschitz-uminus:
fixes f::'a::metric-space ⇒ 'b::metric-space ⇒ 'c::real-normed-vector
shows local-lipschitz T X (λt x. - f t x) = local-lipschitz T X f
by (auto simp: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-uminus)

lemma lipschitz-PairI:
assumes f: lipschitz A f L
assumes g: lipschitz A g M
shows lipschitz A (λa. (f a, g a)) (sqrt (L² + M²))
proof (rule lipschitzI, goal-cases)
case (1 x y)
have dist (f x, g x) (f y, g y) = sqrt ((dist (f x) (f y))² + (dist (g x) (g y))²)
by (auto simp add: dist-Pair-Pair real-le-lsqrt)
also have ... ≤ sqrt ((L * dist x y)² + (M * dist x y)²)
by (auto intro!: real-sqrt-le-mono add-mono power-mono 1 lipschitzD f g)
also have ... ≤ sqrt (L² + M²) * dist x y
by (auto simp: power-mult-distrib ring-distrib[symmetric] real-sqrt-mult)
finally show ?case .
qed simp

lemma local-lipschitz-PairI:
assumes f: local-lipschitz A B (λa b. f a b)
assumes g: local-lipschitz A B (λa b. g a b)
shows local-lipschitz A B (λa b. (f a b, g a b))
proof (rule local-lipschitzI)
fix t x assume t ∈ A x ∈ B
from local-lipschitzE[OF f this] local-lipschitzE[OF g this]
obtain u L v M where 0 < u (∀s. s ∈ cball t u ∩ A ⇒ lipschitz (cball x u ∩

```

```

B) (f s) L
  0 < v ( $\bigwedge s. s \in cball t v \cap A \implies lipschitz (cball x v \cap B) (g s) M$ )
  by metis
  then show  $\exists u > 0. \exists L. \forall t \in cball t u \cap A. lipschitz (cball x u \cap B) (\lambda b. (f t b, g t b)) L$ 
  by (intro exI[where x=min u v])
    (force intro: lipschitz-subset intro!: lipschitz-PairI)
qed

lemma lipschitz-constI: lipschitz A ( $\lambda x. c$ ) 0
by (auto simp: lipschitz-def)

lemma local-lipschitz-constI: local-lipschitz S T ( $\lambda t x. f t$ )
by (auto simp: intro!: local-lipschitzI lipschitz-constI intro: exI[where x=1])

lemma (in bounded-linear) lipschitz-boundE:
  obtains B where lipschitz A f B
proof -
  from nonneg-bounded
  obtain B where B:  $B \geq 0 \wedge x. norm(f x) \leq B * norm x$ 
  by (auto simp: ac-simps)
  have lipschitz A f B
  by (auto intro!: lipschitzI B simp: dist-norm diff[symmetric])
  thus ?thesis ..
qed

lemma (in bounded-linear) local-lipschitzI:
  shows local-lipschitz A B ( $\lambda \cdot. f$ )
proof (rule local-lipschitzI, goal-cases)
  case (1 t x)
  from lipschitz-boundE[of (cball x 1 ∩ B)] obtain C where lipschitz (cball x 1 ∩ B) f C by auto
  then show ?case
  by (auto intro: exI[where x=1])
qed

lemma c1-implies-local-lipschitz:
  fixes T::real set and X::'a::{banach,heine-borel} set
  and f::real ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
  assumes f':  $\bigwedge t x. t \in T \implies x \in X \implies (f t \text{ has-derivative blifun-apply } (f' (t, x))) \text{ (at } x\text{)}$ 
  assumes cont-f': continuous-on (T × X) f'
  assumes open T
  assumes open X
  shows local-lipschitz T X f
proof (rule local-lipschitzI)
  fix t x
  assume t ∈ T x ∈ X
  from open-contains-cball[THEN iffD1, OF ⟨open X⟩, rule-format, OF ⟨x ∈ X⟩]

```

```

obtain u where u:  $u > 0$   $cball x u \subseteq X$  by auto
moreover
from open-contains-cball[THEN iffD1, OF ⟨open T⟩, rule-format, OF ⟨t ∈ T⟩]
obtain v where v:  $v > 0$   $cball t v \subseteq T$  by auto
ultimately
have compact (cball t v × cball x u) cball t v × cball x u ⊆ T × X
  by (auto intro!: compact-Times)
then have compact (f' ` (cball t v × cball x u))
  by (auto intro!: compact-continuous-image continuous-on-subset[OF cont-f'])
then obtain B where B:  $B > 0 \wedge s y. s \in cball t v \implies y \in cball x u \implies \text{norm}(f'(s, y)) \leq B$ 
  by (auto dest!: compact-imp-bounded simp: bounded-pos simp del: mem-cball)

{
fix s assume s:  $s \in cball t v$ 
also note ⟨... ⊆ T⟩
finally
have deriv:  $\forall y \in cball x u. (f s \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } (f'(s, y))) \text{ (at } y \text{ within } cball x u\text{)}$ 
  using ⟨- ⊆ X⟩
  by (auto intro!: has-derivative-at-within[OF f'])
have norm (f s y - f s z) ≤ B * norm (y - z)
  if y ∈ cball x u z ∈ cball x u
    for y z
    using s that
    by (intro differentiable-bound[OF convex-cball deriv])
      (auto intro!: B simp: norm-blinfun.rep-eq[symmetric])
then have lipschitz (cball x (min u v) ∩ X) (f s) B
  using ⟨0 < B⟩
  by (auto intro!: lipschitzI simp: dist-norm)
} note lipschitz = this
show  $\exists u > 0. \exists L. \forall t \in cball t u \cap T. \text{lipschitz } (cball x u \cap X) (f t) L$ 
  by (force intro: exI[where x=min u v] exI[where x=B] intro!: lipschitz simp:
u v)
qed

```

3.3 Solutions of IVPs

```

record 'a ivp =
  ivp-f :: real × 'a ⇒ 'a
  ivp-t0 :: real
  ivp-x0 :: 'a
  ivp-T :: real set
  ivp-X :: 'a set

locale ivp =
  fixes i::'a::banach ivp
  assumes iv-defined: ivp-t0 i ∈ ivp-T i ivp-x0 i ∈ ivp-X i
begin

```

```

abbreviation  $t0 \equiv ivp\text{-}t0$  i
abbreviation  $x0 \equiv ivp\text{-}x0$  i
abbreviation  $T \equiv ivp\text{-}T$  i
abbreviation  $X \equiv ivp\text{-}X$  i
abbreviation  $f \equiv ivp\text{-}f$  i

definition is-solution where is-solution  $x \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $x t0 = x0 \wedge$ 
   $(\forall t \in T.$ 
     $(x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f (t, x t)) \wedge$ 
     $(\text{at } t \text{ within } T) \wedge$ 
     $x t \in X)$ 

definition solution = (SOME  $x$ . is-solution  $x$ )

lemma is-solutionD:
  assumes is-solution  $x$ 
  shows
     $x t0 = x0$ 
     $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies (x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f (t, x t)) \text{ (at } t \text{ within } T)$ 
     $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies x t \in X$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp: is-solution-def)

lemma solution-continuous-on[intro, simp]:
  assumes is-solution  $x$ 
  shows continuous-on  $T x$ 
  using is-solutionD[OF assms]
  by (auto intro!: differentiable-imp-continuous-on
    simp add: differentiable-on-def differentiable-def has-vector-derivative-def)
    blast

lemma is-solutionI[intro]:
  assumes  $x t0 = x0$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies$ 
     $(x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f (t, x t)) \text{ (at } t \text{ within } T)$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies x t \in X$ 
  shows is-solution  $x$ 
  using assms
  unfolding is-solution-def by simp

lemma is-solution-cong:
  assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies x t = y t$ 
  shows is-solution  $x =$  is-solution  $y$ 
proof -
  { fix  $t$  assume  $t \in T$ 
    hence  $(y \text{ has-vector-derivative } f (t, y t)) \text{ (at } t \text{ within } T) =$ 
       $(x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f (t, y t)) \text{ (at } t \text{ within } T)$ 
  }

```

```

using assms
by (subst has-vector-derivative-cong) auto }
thus ?thesis using assms iv-defined by (auto simp: is-solution-def)
qed

lemma solution-on-subset:
assumes t0 ∈ T'
assumes T' ⊆ T
assumes is-solution x
shows ivp.is-solution (i(ivp-T := T')) x
proof –
  interpret ivp': ivp i(ivp-T := T') using assms iv-defined
    by unfold-locales simp-all
  show ?thesis
  using assms is-solutionD[OF is-solution x]
  by (intro ivp'.is-solutionI) (auto intro:
    has-vector-derivative-within-subset[where s=T])
qed

lemma solution-on-subset':
assumes t0 ∈ ivp-T i'
assumes ivp-T i' ⊆ T
assumes is-solution x
assumes i' = i(ivp-T:=ivp-T i')
shows ivp.is-solution i' x
by (subst assms) (auto intro!: solution-on-subset assms)

lemma is-solution-on-superset-domain:
assumes is-solution y
assumes X ⊆ X'
shows ivp.is-solution (i(ivp-X := X')) y
proof –
  interpret ivp': ivp i(ivp-X:=X') using assms iv-defined
    by unfold-locales auto
  show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (auto simp: is-solution-def ivp'.is-solution-def)
qed

lemma restriction-of-solution:
assumes t1 ∈ T'
assumes x t1 ∈ X
assumes T' ⊆ T
assumes x-sol: is-solution x
shows ivp.is-solution (i(ivp-t0:=t1, ivp-x0:=x t1, ivp-T:=T')) x
proof –
  interpret ivp': ivp i(ivp-t0:=t1, ivp-x0:=x t1, ivp-T:=T')
    using assms iv-defined is-solutionD[OF x-sol]
    by unfold-locales simp-all

```

```

show ?thesis
  using is-solutionD[OF x-sol] assms
  by (intro ivp'.is-solutionI)
    (auto intro: has-vector-derivative-within-subset[where t=T' and s=T])
qed

lemma mirror-solution:
  defines mirror  $\equiv \lambda t. 2 * t_0 - t$ 
  defines mi  $\equiv i(\text{ivp-}f := (\lambda(t, x). - f(\text{mirror } t, x)), \text{ivp-}T := \text{mirror} ` T)$ 
  assumes sol: is-solution x
  shows ivp.is-solution mi (x o mirror)
proof -
  interpret mi: ivp mi
  using iv-defined
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: mi-def mirror-def)
  show ?thesis
    using is-solutionD[OF sol]
  proof (intro mi.is-solutionI)
    fix t
    assume t  $\in$  mi.T
    from is-solutionD[OF sol]
    have  $*: \bigwedge t. t \in T \implies$ 
      (x has-derivative  $(\lambda a. a *_R f(t, x))$  (at t within T)
      by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def)
    show (x o mirror has-vector-derivative mi.f (t, (x o mirror) t))
      (at t within mi.T)
      using ‹t  $\in$  mi.T›
      by (auto simp: mi-def mirror-def has-vector-derivative-def
        intro!: derivative-eq-intros has-derivative-subset[OF *])
    qed (auto simp: mirror-def mi-def)
qed

lemma solution-mirror:
  defines mirror  $\equiv \lambda t. 2 * t_0 - t$ 
  defines mi  $\equiv i(\text{ivp-}f := (\lambda(t, x). - f(\text{mirror } t, x)), \text{ivp-}T := \text{mirror} ` T)$ 
  assumes misol: ivp.is-solution mi (x o mirror)
  shows is-solution x
proof -
  interpret mi: ivp mi
  using iv-defined
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: mi-def mirror-def)
  have op  $- (2 * t_0) ` op - (2 * t_0) ` T = T$ 
  x o  $(\lambda t. 2 * t_0 - t) o (\lambda t. 2 * t_0 - t) = x$ 
  by force+
  thus ?thesis
    using mi.mirror-solution[of x o mirror] misol
    by (auto simp: mirror-def mi-def)
qed

```

```

lemma solution-mirror-eq:
  defines mirror  $\equiv \lambda t. 2 * t0 - t$ 
  defines mi  $\equiv i(\text{ivp-}f := (\lambda(t, x). - f(\text{mirror } t, x)), \text{ivp-}T := \text{mirror} ` T)$ 
  shows is-solution x  $\longleftrightarrow \text{ivp.is-solution } mi (x \circ \text{mirror})$ 
  using solution-mirror[of x] mirror-solution[of x]
  by (auto simp add: mirror-def mi-def)

lemma shift-autonomous-solution:
  assumes is-solution y
  assumes x = y o ( $\lambda t. (t + \text{ivp-}t0 i - \text{ivp-}t0 j)$ )
  assumes  $\bigwedge s t x. \text{ivp-}f i (s, x) = \text{ivp-}f i (t, x)$ 
  assumes ivp-f j = ivp-f i
  assumes ivp-x0 j = ivp-x0 i
  assumes ivp-X j = ivp-X i
  assumes ivp-T j = op + (ivp-t0 j - ivp-t0 i) ` ivp-T i
  shows ivp.is-solution j x

proof -
  interpret j: ivp j
  using iv-defined
  by (unfold-locales) (auto simp: assms)
  have image-collapse:
     $(\lambda t. t + t0 - \text{ivp-}t0 j) ` op + (\text{ivp-}t0 j - t0) ` T = \text{ivp-}T i$ 
    by force
  have deriv-id:  $\bigwedge x F. ((\lambda t. t + \text{ivp-}t0 i - \text{ivp-}t0 j) \text{ has-vector-derivative } 1) F$ 
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: has-vector-derivative-def)
  show ?thesis
    using is-solutionD[OF assms(1)]
    by (intro j.is-solutionI;
      force
        simp: assms image-collapse
        intro: deriv-id vector-diff-chain-within[THEN vector-derivative-eq-rhs])
qed

lemma shift-initial-value:
  assumes is-solution y
  assumes ivp-t0 j  $\in \text{ivp-}T j$ 
  assumes ivp-f j = ivp-f i
  assumes ivp-x0 j = y (ivp-t0 j)
  assumes ivp-X j = ivp-X i
  assumes ivp-T j  $\subseteq \text{ivp-}T i$ 
  shows ivp.is-solution j y

proof -
  interpret j: ivp j
  using iv-defined is-solutionD(3)[OF assms(1)] assms
  by (unfold-locales) auto
  show ?thesis
    using is-solutionD[OF assms(1)] assms
    by (auto intro!: j.is-solutionI
      has-vector-derivative-within-subset[where t=j.T and s = T])

```

```

qed

end

locale has-solution = ivp +
assumes exists-solution:  $\exists x. \text{is-solution } x$ 
begin

lemma is-solution-solution[intro, simp]:
shows is-solution solution
using exists-solution unfolding solution-def by (rule someI-ex)

lemma solution:
shows solution-t0: solution t0 = x0
and solution-has-deriv:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies$ 
  (solution has-vector-derivative f (t, solution t)) (at t within T)
and solution-in-D:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies \text{solution } t \in X$ 
using is-solution-solution unfolding is-solution-def by auto

lemma has-solution-moved:
assumes ivp-t0 j ∈ ivp-T j
assumes ivp-x0 j = ivp.solution i (ivp-t0 j)
assumes ivp-X j = ivp-X i
assumes ivp-T j ⊆ ivp-T i
assumes ivp-f j = ivp-f i
shows has-solution j
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) assms(5) has-solution-axioms.intro
has-solution-def
is-solutionD(3) is-solution-solution ivp.intro set-mp shift-initial-value)

end

lemma (in ivp) singleton-has-solutionI:
assumes T = {t0}
shows has-solution i
by unfold-locales (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def assms
intro!: has-derivative-singletonI bounded-linear-scaleR-left
iv-defined exI[where x=λx. x0])

locale unique-solution = has-solution +
assumes unique-solution:  $\bigwedge y t. \text{is-solution } y \implies t \in T \implies y t = \text{solution } t$ 
— TODO: stronger uniqueness: assume is-solution without restriction to X and
allow for shorter time intervals

lemma (in ivp) unique-solutionI:
assumes is-solution x
assumes  $\bigwedge y t. \text{is-solution } y \implies t \in T \implies y t = x t$ 
shows unique-solution i
proof

```

```

show  $\exists x. \text{is-solution } x$  using assms by blast
then interpret has-solution by unfold-locales
fix y t
assume is-solution y t $\in T$ 
from assms(2)[OF this] assms(2)[OF is-solution-solution {t  $\in T$ }]
show y t = solution t by simp
qed

lemma (in ivp) singleton-unique-solutionI:
assumes T = {t0}
shows unique-solution i
by (metis assms has-solution.is-solution-solution is-solutionD(1) singletonD
singleton-has-solutionI unique-solutionI)

lemma (in unique-solution) shift-autonomous-unique-solution:
assumes x = y o ( $\lambda t. (t + \text{ivp-}t0 i - \text{ivp-}t0 j)$ )
assumes  $\bigwedge s t x. \text{ivp-f } i (s, x) = \text{ivp-f } i (t, x)$ 
assumes ivp-f j = ivp-f i
assumes ivp-x0 j = ivp-x0 i
assumes ivp-X j = ivp-X i
assumes ivp-T j = op + (ivp-t0 j - ivp-t0 i) ` ivp-T i
shows unique-solution j
proof
interpret j: ivp j
using iv-defined
by unfold-locales (auto simp: assms)
show j.t0  $\in j.T$  j.x0  $\in j.X$  using j.iv-defined by auto
show  $\exists x. \text{ivp-is-solution } j x$ 
by (auto simp: assms
intro!: exI shift-autonomous-solution[OF is-solution-solution])
then interpret j: has-solution j by unfold-locales
fix t y assume t: t  $\in j.T$  and y-sol: j.is-solution y
from t have ts: t + t0 - j.t0  $\in T$  by (auto simp: assms)
from y-sol have is-solution (y o (op + (j.t0 - t0)))
by (rule j.shift-autonomous-solution) (force simp: o-def algebra-simps assms) +
note unique-solution[OF this ts]
moreover
from j.is-solution-solution have is-solution (j.solution o (op + (j.t0 - t0)))
by (rule j.shift-autonomous-solution) (force simp: o-def algebra-simps assms) +
note unique-solution[OF this ts]
ultimately
show y t = j.solution t
by simp
qed

locale interval = fixes a b assumes interval-notempty: a  $\leq b$ 

locale ivp-on-interval = ivp + interval t0 t1 for t1 +
assumes interval: T = {t0..t1}

```

```

begin

lemma is-solution-ext-cont:
  assumes continuous-on T x
  shows is-solution (ext-cont x t0 t1) = is-solution x
  using assms iv-defined interval by (intro is-solution-cong) simp-all

lemma solution-fixed-point:
  assumes x: is-solution x and t: t ∈ T
  shows x0 + integral {t0..t} (λt. f (t, x t)) = x t
proof -
  from is-solutionD(2)[OF x] t
  have ∀ ta∈{t0 .. t}.
    (x has-vector-derivative f (ta, x ta))
    (at ta within {t0..t})
  by (auto simp: interval intro:
    has-vector-derivative-within-subset[where s=T])
  hence ((λt. f (t, x t)) has-integral x t - x t0)
    {t0..t}
  using t by (auto simp: interval
    intro!: fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)
  from this[THEN integral-unique]
  show x0 + integral {t0..t} (λt. f (t, x t)) = x t
    by (simp add: is-solutionD[OF x])
qed

end

locale ivp-on-interval-left = ivp + interval t1 t0 for t1 +
  assumes interval: T = {t1..t0}
begin

lemma is-solution-ext-cont:
  assumes continuous-on T x
  shows is-solution (ext-cont x t1 t0) = is-solution x
  using assms iv-defined interval by (intro is-solution-cong) simp-all

lemma solution-fixed-point:
  assumes x: is-solution x and t: t ∈ T
  shows x0 - integral {t..t0} (λt. f (t, x t)) = x t
proof -
  from is-solutionD(2)[OF x] t
  have ∀ ta∈{t..t0}.
    (x has-vector-derivative f (ta, x ta))
    (at ta within {t..t0})
  by (auto simp: interval intro:
    has-vector-derivative-within-subset[where s=T])
  hence ((λt. f (t, x t)) has-integral x t0 - x t)
    {t..t0}

```

```

using t by (auto simp: interval
            intro!: fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)
from this[THEN integral-unique]
show x0 = integral {t..t0} (λt. f (t, x t)) = x t
    by (simp add: is-solutionD[OF x])
qed

end

sublocale ivp-on-interval ⊆ interval t0 t1 by unfold-locales
sublocale ivp-on-interval-left ⊆ interval t1 t0 by unfold-locales

```

3.3.1 Connecting solutions

```

locale connected-solutions =
  i1?: has-solution i1 + i2?: has-solution i2 + i?: ivp i
  for i::('a::banach) ivp and i1::'a ivp
  and i2::'a ivp +
  fixes y
  assumes sol1: i1.is-solution y
  assumes iv-on:
    i.t0 ∉ i1.T  $\implies$  i2.solution i.t0 = i.x0
    i.t0 ∈ i1.T  $\implies$  y i.t0 = i.x0
  assumes conn-x:  $\bigwedge t. t \in i1.T \cap i2.T \implies y t = i2.solution t$ 
  assumes conn-f:  $\bigwedge t. t \in i1.T \cap i2.T \implies i1.f (t, y t) = i2.f (t, y t)$ 
  assumes conn-T: closure i1.T ∩ closure i2.T ⊆ i1.T
    closure i1.T ∩ closure i2.T ⊆ i2.T
  assumes f: f = ( $\lambda(t, x). \text{if } t \in i1.T \text{ then } i1.f (t, x) \text{ else } i2.f (t, x)$ )
  assumes interval: T = i1.T ∪ i2.T
  assumes dom:X = i1.X X = i2.X
begin

lemma T-subsets:
  shows T1-subset: i1.T ⊆ T
  and T2-subset: i2.T ⊆ T
  subgoal by (metis Un-commute Un-upper2 interval)
  subgoal by (metis inf-sup-ord(4) interval)
  done

definition connection where
  connection t = (if t ∈ i1.T then y t else i2.solution t)

lemma is-solution-connection: is-solution connection
proof standard
  show connection i.t0 = i.x0  $\bigwedge t. t \in i.T \implies \text{connection } t \in i.X$ 
  by (auto simp: connection-def iv-on connection-def[abs-def]
        has-vector-derivative-def interval
        i2.is-solutionD[OF i2.is-solution-solution, simplified dom(2)[symmetric]]
        i1.is-solutionD[OF sol1, simplified dom(1)[symmetric]]))

```

```

fix t
assume t ∈ T
have FDERIV-y:
  ⋀t. t ∈ i1.T ==>
    (y has-derivative (λa. a *R i1.f (t, y t)))
    (at t within i1.T)
  using i1.is-solutionD[OF sol1]
  by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def)
have FDERIV-2:
  ⋀t. t ∈ i2.T ==>
    (i2.solution has-derivative (λa. a *R i2.f (t, i2.solution t)))
    (at t within i2.T)
  using i2.is-solutionD[OF i2.is-solution-solution]
  by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def)
show
  (connection has-vector-derivative i.f (t, connection t)) (at t within i.T)
  unfolding connection-def[abs-def] interval has-vector-derivative-def
  apply (rule has-derivative-subset[where s=i1.T ∪ i2.T])
  proof (rule has-derivative-If[where t=i2.T, THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs, OF
has-derivative-subset has-derivative-subset])
    from FDERIV-y FDERIV-2
    show t ∈ i1.T ∪ closure i1.T ∩ closure i2.T ==> (y has-derivative (λa. a
*R i1.f (t, y t))) (at t within i1.T)
      and t ∈ i2.T ∪ closure i1.T ∩ closure i2.T ==> (i2.solution has-derivative
(λa. a *R i2.f (t, i2.solution t))) (at t within i2.T) for t
        using conn-T
        by auto
    qed (insert conn-T conn-f conn-T {t ∈ T}, auto simp: conn-x f interval)
qed

lemma connection-eq-solution2: t ∈ i2.T ==> connection t = i2.solution t
  by (auto simp: connection-def conn-x)

end

sublocale connected-solutions ⊆ has-solution using is-solution-connection
  by unfold-locales auto

locale connected-unique-solutions =
  i1?: unique-solution i1 + i2?: unique-solution i2 +
  connected-solutions i i1 i2 i1.solution
  for i1:'a::banach ivp and i2:'a ivp
  and i2:'a ivp +
  fixes t1::real
  assumes inter-T: i1.T ∩ i2.T = {t1}
  assumes initial-times: i2.t0 = t1 i1.t0 = i1.t0
begin

sublocale unique-solution

```

```

proof (intro unique-solutionI)
  show is-solution connection using is-solution-connection .
    fix y t
    assume is-solution y t ∈ T
    have i1.is-solution y
    proof (intro i1.is-solutionI)
      fix ta
      assume ta ∈ i1.T
      hence ta ∈ T using T1-subset by auto
      from is-solutionD(2)[OF <is-solution y> this]
      have (y has-vector-derivative i1.f (ta, y ta)) (at ta within T)
        using <ta ∈ i1.T> by (simp add: f)
      thus (y has-vector-derivative i1.f (ta, y ta)) (at ta within i1.T)
        using T1-subset
        by (rule has-vector-derivative-within-subset)
      show y ta ∈ i1.X using is-solutionD(3)[OF <is-solution y> <ta ∈ T>]
        by (simp add: dom)
    next
      have connection i1.t0 = i1.solution i1.t0
        using i1.iv-defined
        by (auto simp: connection-def)
      show y i1.t0 = i1.x0
        using is-solutionD(1)[OF <is-solution y>]
        using i1.iv-defined(1) initial-times i1.solution-t0 iv-on(2)
        by auto
      qed
      have i2.is-solution y
      proof (intro i2.is-solutionI)
        show y (i2.t0) = i2.x0
          by (metis Int-lower1 <ivp.is-solution i1 y> conn-x i1.unique-solution
                i2.solution-t0 initial-times(1) insertI1 inter-T rev-subsetD)
        fix ta
        assume ta ∈ i2.T
        hence ta ∈ T using T2-subset by auto
        from is-solutionD(2)[OF <is-solution y> this]
        have (y has-vector-derivative i2.f (ta, y ta)) (at ta within T)
          using <ta ∈ i2.T> conn-f conn-T
          apply (auto simp: f)
          by (metis (poly-guards-query) <ivp.is-solution i1 y> i1.unique-solution)
        thus (y has-vector-derivative i2.f (ta, y ta)) (at ta within i2.T)
          using T2-subset
          by (rule has-vector-derivative-within-subset)
        show y ta ∈ i2.X using is-solutionD(3)[OF <is-solution y> <ta ∈ T>]
          using dom by simp
      qed
      from i1.unique-solution[OF <i1.is-solution y>, of t]
      i2.unique-solution[OF <i2.is-solution y>, of t]
      show y t = connection t
        using <t ∈ T>

```

```

    by (auto simp: connection-def interval)
qed

lemma connection-eq-solution:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies \text{connection } t = \text{solution } t$ 
  by (rule unique-solution-is-solution-connection)+

lemma solution1-eq-solution:
  assumes  $t \in i1.T$ 
  shows  $i1.\text{solution } t = \text{solution } t$ 
proof -
  from T1-subset assms have  $t \in T$  by auto
  from connection-eq-solution[OF ⟨t ∈ T⟩] assms
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: connection-def)
qed

lemma solution2-eq-solution:
  assumes  $t \in i2.T$ 
  shows  $i2.\text{solution } t = \text{solution } t$ 
proof -
  from T2-subset assms have  $t \in T$  by auto
  from connection-eq-solution[OF ⟨t ∈ T⟩] assms conn-x i2.solution-t0
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: connection-def split-ifs)
qed

end

```

3.4 Picard-Lindelöf on set of functions into closed set

```

locale continuous-rhs = fixes T X f
  assumes continuous: continuous-on ( $T \times X$ ) f

locale global-lipschitz =
  fixes T X f and L::real
  assumes lipschitz:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies \text{lipschitz } X (\lambda x. f(t, x)) L$ 

locale closed-domain =
  fixes X assumes closed: closed X

locale self-mapping = ivp-on-interval +
  assumes self-mapping:
     $\bigwedge x t. t \in T \implies x|_{t0} = x0 \implies x \in \{t0..t\} \rightarrow X \implies \text{continuous-on } \{t0..t\} x$ 
     $\implies x|_{t0} + \text{integral } \{t0..t\} (\lambda t. f(t, x|_t)) \in X$ 

locale unique-on-closed = self-mapping + continuous-rhs T X f +
  closed-domain X +
  global-lipschitz T X f L for L

```

```

begin

lemma L-nonneg:  $0 \leq L$ 
  by (auto intro!: lipschitz-nonneg[OF lipschitz] iv-defined)

Picard Iteration

definition P-inner
  where
     $P\text{-inner } x t = x_0 + \text{integral } \{t_0..t\} (\lambda t. f(t, x t))$ 

definition  $P::(real, 'a) \text{ bcontfun} \Rightarrow (real, 'a) \text{ bcontfun}$  where
   $P x = \text{ext-cont } (P\text{-inner } x) t_0 t_1$ 

lemma
  continuous-f:
  assumes  $y \in \{t_0..t\} \rightarrow X$ 
  assumes continuous-on  $\{t_0..t\} y$ 
  assumes  $t \in T$ 
  shows continuous-on  $\{t_0..t\} (\lambda t. f(t, y t))$ 
  using  $\langle y \in \{t_0..t\} \rightarrow X \rangle \text{ assms interval-notempty}$ 
  by (intro continuous-Sigma[of - -  $\lambda$ - . X])
    (auto simp: interval intro: assms continuous-on-subset continuous)

lemma P-inner-bcontfun:
  assumes  $y \in T \rightarrow X$ 
  assumes y-cont: continuous-on  $T y$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. P\text{-inner } y (\text{clamp } t_0 t_1 x)) \in \text{bcontfun}$ 
proof -
  show ?thesis using interval iv-defined assms
  by (auto intro!: clamp-bcontfun continuous-intros continuous-
    indefinite-integral-continuous integrable-continuous-real
    simp: P-def P-inner-def)
qed

definition iter-space = ( $\text{Abs-bcontfun} ` ((T \rightarrow X) \cap \text{bcontfun} \cap \{x. x t_0 = x_0\})$ )

lemma iter-spaceI:
   $(\bigwedge x. x \in T \implies \text{Rep-bcontfun } g x \in X) \implies g t_0 = x_0 \implies g \in \text{iter-space}$ 
  by (force simp add: assms iter-space-def Rep-bcontfun Rep-bcontfun-inverse
    intro!: Rep-bcontfun)

lemma const-in-subspace:  $(\lambda . x_0) \in (T \rightarrow X) \cap \text{bcontfun} \cap \{x. x t_0 = x_0\}$ 
  by (auto intro: const-bcontfun iv-defined)

lemma closed-iter-space: closed iter-space
proof -
  have  $(T \rightarrow X) \cap \text{bcontfun} \cap \{x. x t_0 = x_0\} =$ 
     $Pi T (\lambda i. \text{if } i = t_0 \text{ then } \{x_0\} \text{ else } X) \cap \text{bcontfun}$ 
  using iv-defined

```

```

    by (force simp: Pi-iff split-ifs)
  thus ?thesis using closed
    by (auto simp add: iter-space-def intro!: closed-Pi-bcontfun)
qed

lemma iter-space-notempty: iter-space ≠ {}
  using const-in-subspace by (auto simp: iter-space-def)

lemma P-self-mapping:
  assumes in-space: g ∈ iter-space
  shows P g ∈ iter-space
proof (rule iter-spaceI)
  have cont: continuous-on (cbox t0 t1) (P-inner (Rep-bcontfun g))
  using assms Rep-bcontfun[of g, simplified bcontfun-def]
  by (auto simp: interval iter-space-def Abs-bcontfun-inverse P-inner-def
    interval-notempty
    intro!: continuous-intros indefinite-integral-continuous
    integrable-continuous-real continuous-f)
  from ext-cont-cancel[OF - cont] assms
  show Rep-bcontfun (P g) t0 = x0
    ∫t. t ∈ T ⟹ Rep-bcontfun (P g) t ∈ X
  using assms Rep-bcontfun[of g, simplified bcontfun-def]
  by (auto intro!: self-mapping simp: interval interval-notempty P-inner-def
    P-def iter-space-def Abs-bcontfun-inverse)
qed

lemma ext-cont-solution-fixed-point:
  assumes is-solution x
  shows P (ext-cont x t0 t1) = ext-cont x t0 t1
  unfolding P-def
proof (rule ext-cont-cong)
  show P-inner (Rep-bcontfun (ext-cont x t0 t1)) t = x t when t ∈ {t0..t1} for t
  unfolding P-inner-def
  using solution-fixed-point solution-continuous-on assms is-solutionD that
  by (subst integral-spike[OF negligible-empty])
    (auto simp: interval P-inner-def integral-spike[OF negligible-empty])
qed (insert iv-defined solution-continuous-on assms is-solutionD,
  auto simp: interval P-inner-def continuous-intros
  indefinite-integral-continuous continuous-f)

lemma
  solution-in-iter-space:
  assumes is-solution z
  shows ext-cont z t0 t1 ∈ iter-space
proof -
  let ?z = ext-cont z t0 t1
  have is-solution ?z
    using is-solution-ext-cont interval ⟨is-solution z⟩ solution-continuous-on
    by simp

```

```

hence  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies \text{ext-cont } z \text{ } t0 \text{ } t1 \text{ } t \in X$ 
  by (auto simp add: is-solution-def)
thus ?z ∈ iter-space using is-solutionD[OF ⟨is-solution z⟩]
  solution-continuous-on[OF ⟨is-solution z⟩]
  by (auto simp: interval interval-notempty intro!: iter-spaceI)
qed

end

locale unique-on-bounded-closed = unique-on-closed +
  assumes lipschitz-bound:  $(t1 - t0) * L < 1$ 
begin

lemma lipschitz-P:
  shows lipschitz iter-space P  $((t1 - t0) * L)$ 
proof (rule lipschitzI)
  have t0 ∈ T by (simp add: iv-defined)
  thus  $0 \leq (t1 - t0) * L$ 
    using interval-notempty interval
    by (auto intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg lipschitz lipschitz-nonneg[OF lipschitz]
      iv-defined)
  fix y z
  assume y ∈ iter-space and z ∈ iter-space
  hence y-defined: Rep-bcontfun y ∈ (T → X)
    and z-defined: Rep-bcontfun z ∈ (T → X)
    by (auto simp: Abs-bcontfun-inverse iter-space-def)
  {
    fix y z::real⇒'a
    assume y ∈ bcontfun and y-defined: y ∈ (T → X)
    assume z ∈ bcontfun and z-defined: z ∈ (T → X)
    from bcontfunE[OF ⟨y ∈ bcontfun⟩] have y: continuous-on UNIV y by auto
    from bcontfunE[OF ⟨z ∈ bcontfun⟩] have z: continuous-on UNIV z by auto
    {
      fix t
      assume t-bounds:  $t0 \leq t \leq t1$ 
      — Instances of continuous-on-subset
      have y-cont: continuous-on {t0..t} (λt. y t) using y
        by (auto intro:continuous-on-subset)
      have continuous-on {t0..t1} (λt. f (t, y t))
        using continuous interval interval-notempty y strip y-defined
        by (auto intro!:continuous-f intro: continuous-on-subset)
      hence fy-cont[intro, simp]:
        continuous-on {t0..t} (λt. f (t, y t))
        by (rule continuous-on-subset) (simp add: t-bounds)
      have z-cont: continuous-on {t0..t} (λt. z t) using z
        by (auto intro:continuous-on-subset)
      have continuous-on {t0..t1} (λt. f (t, z t))
        by (metis (no-types) UNIV-I continuous continuous-Sigma continuous-on-subset
          interval subsetI z z-defined)
    }
  }

```

```

hence fz-cont[intro, simp]:
  continuous-on {t0..t} ( $\lambda t. f(t, z t)$ )
  by (rule continuous-on-subset) (simp add: t-bounds)

have norm (P-inner y t - P-inner z t) =
  norm (integral {t0..t} ( $\lambda t. f(t, y t) - f(t, z t)$ ))
  using y
  by (auto simp add: integral-diff P-inner-def)
also have ...  $\leq$  integral {t0..t} ( $\lambda t. \text{norm}(f(t, y t) - f(t, z t))$ )
  by (auto intro!: integral-norm-bound-integral continuous-intros)
also have ...  $\leq$  integral {t0..t} ( $\lambda t. L * \text{norm}(y t - z t)$ )
  using y-cont z-cont lipschitz t-bounds interval y-defined z-defined
  by (intro integral-le)
    (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp add: dist-norm lipschitz-def Pi-iff)
also have ...  $\leq$  integral {t0..t} ( $\lambda t. L *$ 
  norm (Abs-bcontfun y - Abs-bcontfun z))
  using norm-bounded[of Abs-bcontfun y - Abs-bcontfun z]
  y-cont z-cont L-nonneg
  by (intro integral-le) (auto intro!: continuous-intros mult-left-mono
    simp add: Abs-bcontfun-inverse[OF `y ∈ bcontfun`]
    Abs-bcontfun-inverse[OF `z ∈ bcontfun`])
also have ... =
  L * (t - t0) * norm (Abs-bcontfun y - Abs-bcontfun z)
  using t-bounds by simp
also have ...  $\leq$  L * (t1 - t0) * norm (Abs-bcontfun y - Abs-bcontfun z)
  using t-bounds zero-le-dist L-nonneg
  by (auto intro!: mult-right-mono mult-left-mono)
finally
have norm (P-inner y t - P-inner z t)
   $\leq$  L * (t1 - t0) * norm (Abs-bcontfun y - Abs-bcontfun z) .
}

note * = this
have dist (P (Abs-bcontfun y)) (P (Abs-bcontfun z))  $\leq$ 
  L * (t1 - t0) * dist (Abs-bcontfun y) (Abs-bcontfun z)
unfolding P-def dist-norm ext-cont-def
  Abs-bcontfun-inverse[OF `y ∈ bcontfun`]
  Abs-bcontfun-inverse[OF `z ∈ bcontfun`]
using interval iv-defined `y ∈ bcontfun` `z ∈ bcontfun`
  y-defined z-defined
  clamp-in-interval[of t0 t1] interval-notempty
apply (intro norm-bound)
unfolding Rep-bcontfun-minus
apply (subst Abs-bcontfun-inverse)
defer
apply (subst Abs-bcontfun-inverse)
defer
by (auto intro!: P-inner-bcontfun * elim!: bcontfunE
  intro: continuous-on-subset)
}

from this[OF Rep-bcontfun y-defined Rep-bcontfun z-defined]

```

```

show dist (P y) (P z) ≤ (t1 - t0) * L * dist y z
  unfolding Rep-bcontfun-inverse by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma fixed-point-unique:  $\exists !x \in \text{iter-space}. P x = x$ 
  using lipschitz lipschitz-bound lipschitz-P interval
    complete-UNIV iv-defined
  by (intro banach-fix)
  (auto
    intro: P-self-mapping split-mult-pos-le
    intro!: closed-iter-space iter-space-notempty
    simp: lipschitz-def complete-eq-closed)

```

```

definition fixed-point where
  fixed-point = (THE x. x ∈ iter-space ∧ P x = x)

```

```

lemma fixed-point':
  fixed-point ∈ iter-space ∧ P fixed-point = fixed-point
  unfolding fixed-point-def using fixed-point-unique
  by (rule theI')

```

```

lemma fixed-point:
  fixed-point ∈ iter-space P fixed-point = fixed-point
  using fixed-point' by simp-all

```

```

lemma fixed-point-equality':  $x \in \text{iter-space} \wedge P x = x \implies \text{fixed-point} = x$ 
  unfolding fixed-point-def using fixed-point-unique assms
  by (rule the1-equality)

```

```

lemma fixed-point-equality:  $x \in \text{iter-space} \implies P x = x \implies \text{fixed-point} = x$ 
  using fixed-point-equality'[of x] by auto

```

```

lemma fixed-point-continuous:  $\bigwedge t. \text{continuous-on } I \text{ fixed-point}$ 
  using bcontfunE[OF Rep-bcontfun[of fixed-point]]
  by (auto intro: continuous-on-subset)

```

```

lemma fixed-point-solution:
  shows is-solution fixed-point
proof
  have fixed-point t0 = P fixed-point t0
  unfolding fixed-point ..
  also have ... = x0
  using interval iv-defined continuous fixed-point-continuous fixed-point
  unfolding P-def P-inner-def[abs-def]
  by (subst ext-cont-cancel)
  (auto simp add: iter-space-def Abs-bcontfun-inverse
    intro!: continuous-intros indefinite-integral-continuous
    integrable-continuous-real continuous-f

```

```

    intro: continuous-on-subset)
finally show fixed-point t0 = x0 .
next
fix t
have U: Rep-bcontfun fixed-point ∈ Pi T (λ-. X)
  using fixed-point by (auto simp add: iter-space-def Abs-bcontfun-inverse)
assume t ∈ T hence t-range: t ∈ {t0..t1} by (simp add: interval)
from has-vector-derivative-const
integral-has-vector-derivative[OF
continuous-Sigma[OF U continuous fixed-point-continuous,
simplified interval]
t-range]
have ((λu. x0 + integral {t0..u}
(λx. f (x, fixed-point x))) has-vector-derivative
0 + f (t, fixed-point t))
(at t within {t0..t1})
by (rule has-vector-derivative-add)
hence ((P fixed-point) has-vector-derivative
f (t, fixed-point t)) (at t within {t0..t1})
unfolding P-def P-inner-def[abs-def]
using t-range
apply (subst has-vector-derivative-cong)
apply (simp-all)
using fixed-point fixed-point-continuous continuous interval
by (subst ext-cont-cancel)
(auto simp: iter-space-def Abs-bcontfun-inverse
intro!: continuous-intros indefinite-integral-continuous
integrable-continuous-real continuous-f
intro: continuous-on-subset)
moreover
have fixed-point t ∈ X
using fixed-point ⟨t ∈ T⟩ by (auto simp add: iter-space-def Abs-bcontfun-inverse)
ultimately
show (fixed-point has-vector-derivative
f (t, fixed-point t)) (at t within T)
fixed-point t ∈ X unfolding fixed-point interval
by simp-all
qed
end

```

3.4.1 Existence of solution

```

sublocale unique-on-bounded-closed ⊆ has-solution
proof
  from fixed-point-solution
  show ∃x. is-solution x by blast
qed

```

3.4.2 Unique solution

```

sublocale unique-on-bounded-closed ⊆ unique-solution
proof
  fix z t
  assume is-solution z
  with ext-cont-solution-fixed-point (is-solution z) is-solution-solution
    solution-in-iter-space fixed-point-equality
  have ext-cont solution t0 t1 t = ext-cont z t0 t1 t by metis
  moreover assume t ∈ T
  ultimately
  show z t = solution t
  using solution-continuous-on[OF (is-solution z)]
    solution-continuous-on[OF is-solution-solution]
  by (auto simp: interval)
qed

sublocale unique-on-closed ⊆ unique-solution
proof (cases t1 = t0)
  assume t1 = t0
  then interpret has-solution
  using is-solution-def interval iv-defined
  by unfold-locales (auto intro!: exI[where x=(λt. x0)]
    simp add: has-vector-derivative-def
    has-derivative-within-alt bounded-linear-scaleR-left)
  show unique-solution i
  using ⟨t1=t0⟩ interval solution-t0
  by unfold-locales (simp add: is-solution-def)
next
  assume t1 ≠ t0
  with interval iv-defined
  have interval: T = {t0..t1} t0 < t1
  by auto
  obtain n::nat and b where b: b = (t1 - t0) / (Suc n) and bL: L * b < 1
  by (rule, rule) (auto intro: order-le-less-trans real-nat-ceiling-ge simp del:
    of-nat-Suc)
  then interpret i': ivp-on-interval i t0 + (Suc n) * b
  using interval by unfold-locales simp-all
  from b have b > 0 using interval iv-defined
  by auto
  hence b ≥ 0 by simp
  from interval have t0 * (real (Suc n) - 1) ≤ t1 * (real (Suc n) - 1)
  by (cases n) auto
  hence ble: t0 + b ≤ t1 unfolding b by (auto simp add: field-simps)
  have subsetbase: t0 + (Suc n) * b ≤ t1 using i'.interval interval by auto

  interpret i': unique-solution i(⟨ivp-T := {t0..t0 + real (Suc n) * b}⟩)
  using subsetbase
  proof (induct n)

```

```

case 0
then interpret sol: unique-on-bounded-closed i(ivp-T:= {t0..t0+b}) t0 + b
  using interval iv-defined {b > 0} bL continuous lipschitz closed self-mapping
  by unfold-locales (auto intro: continuous-on-subset simp: ac-simps Pi-iff)
show ?case by simp unfold-locales
next
case (Suc n)
def nb  $\equiv$  real (Suc n) * b
def snb  $\equiv$  real (Suc (Suc n)) * b
note Suc = Suc[simplified nb-def[symmetric] snb-def[symmetric]]
from {b > 0} nb-def snb-def have nbs-nonneg: 0 < snb 0 < nb
  by (simp-all add: zero-less-mult-iff)
with {b>0} have nb-le-snb: nb < snb using nb-def snb-def
  by auto
have [simp]: snb - nb = b
proof -
  have snb + - (nb) = b * real (Suc (Suc n)) + - (b * real (Suc n))
    by (simp add: ac-simps snb-def nb-def)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: field-simps of-nat-Suc)
qed
def i1  $\equiv$  i(ivp-T := {t0..t0 + nb})
def T1  $\equiv$  t0 + nb
interpret ivp1: ivp-on-interval i1 T1
  using iv-defined {nb > 0} by unfold-locales (auto simp: i1-def T1-def)
interpret ivp1: unique-solution i1
  using nb-le-snb nbs-nonneg Suc continuous lipschitz by (simp add: i1-def)
interpret ivp1-cl: unique-on-closed i1 t0 + nb
  using nb-le-snb nbs-nonneg Suc continuous lipschitz closed self-mapping
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: i1-def interval intro: continuous-on-subset)
def i2  $\equiv$  i(ivp-t0:=t0+nb, ivp-T:= {t0 + nb..t0+snb}),
  ivp-x0:=ivp1.solution (t0 + nb))
def T2  $\equiv$  t0 + snb
interpret ivp2: ivp-on-interval i2 T2
  using nbs-nonneg {nb < snb} ivp1.solution-in-D
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: i1-def i2-def T2-def)
interpret ivp2: self-mapping i2 T2
proof unfold-locales
  fix x t assume t: t  $\in$  ivp2.T
  and x: x ivp2.t0 = ivp2.x0 x  $\in$  {ivp2.t0 .. t}  $\rightarrow$  ivp2.X
  and cont: continuous-on {ivp2.t0 .. t} x
  hence t  $\in$  T
    using Suc(2) nbs-nonneg interval
    by (simp add: i2-def)
  let ?un = ( $\lambda$ t. if t  $\leq$  nb + t0 then ivp1.solution t else x t)
  let ?fun = ( $\lambda$ t. f (t, ?un t))
  have decomp: {t0..t} = {t0..nb + t0}  $\cup$  {nb + t0..t}
    using interval-notempty t nbs-nonneg
    by (auto simp: i2-def)
  have un-space: ?un  $\in$  {t0..t}  $\rightarrow$  X

```

```

using x ivp1.solution-in-D
by (auto simp: i1-def i2-def Pi-iff)
have cont-un: continuous-on {t0..t} ?un
  using x cont
    ivp1.solution-continuous-on[OF ivp1.is-solution-solution,
      simplified i1-def]
  unfolding decomp
  by (intro continuous-on-If)
    (auto intro: continuous-on-subset simp: i1-def i2-def ac-simps)
have cont-fun: continuous-on {t0..t} ?fun
  using un-space cont-un {t ∈ T} by (rule continuous-f)
have ivp.solution i1 (nb + t0) + integral {nb + t0..t} (λxa. f (xa, x xa)) =
  x0 + (integral {t0..nb + t0} (λt. f (t, ivp1.solution t)) +
  integral {nb + t0..t} (λxa. f (xa, x xa)))
using ivp1-cl.solution-fixed-point[OF ivp1.is-solution-solution] nbs-nonneg
  ivp1-cl.P-inner-def
  by (auto simp: i1-def ac-simps)
also have integral {t0..nb + t0} (λt. f (t, ivp1.solution t)) =
  integral {t0..nb + t0} ?fun
  by (rule integral-spike[OF negligible-empty]) auto
also have fun2: integral {nb + t0..t} (λt. f (t, x t)) =
  integral {nb + t0..t} ?fun
  using x
  by (intro integral-spike[OF negligible-empty])
    (auto simp: i1-def i2-def ac-simps)
also have integral {t0..nb + t0} ?fun + integral {nb + t0..t} ?fun =
  integral {t0..t} ?fun
  using t nbs-nonneg
  by (intro integral-combine)
    (auto simp: i2-def less-imp-le intro!: cont-fun)
also have x0 + ... ∈ X
  using {t ∈ T} (nb > 0) ivp1.is-solutionD[OF ivp1.is-solution-solution]
  by (intro self-mapping[OF - - un-space cont-un])
    (auto simp: ivp1.iv-defined i1-def)
also note fun2[symmetric]
finally
show ivp2.x0 + integral {ivp2.t0 .. t} (λt. ivp2.f (t, x t)) ∈ ivp2.X
  by (simp add: i1-def i2-def ac-simps)
qed
interpret ivp2: unique-on-bounded-closed i2 T2
  using bL Suc(2) nbs-nonneg interval continuous lipschitz closed
  by unfold-locales
    (auto intro: continuous-on-subset simp: ac-simps i1-def i2-def T2-def)
def i ≡ i(ivp-T := {t0..t0 + real (Suc (Suc n)) * b})
def T ≡ t0 + real (Suc (Suc n)) * b
interpret i: ivp i
proof
  show ivp-t0 i ∈ ivp-T i ivp-x0 i ∈ ivp-X i
    using ivp1.iv-defined ⟨0 ≤ b⟩

```

```

    by (auto simp: i-def i1-def nb-def intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg)
qed
have *:  $\text{ivp-}T\ i1 \cap \text{ivp-}T\ i2 = \{T1\}$ 
  using nbs-nonneg
by (auto simp: i1-def i2-def nb-def snb-def max-def min-def T1-def not-le
  mult-less-cancel-right sign-simps
  simp del: of-nat-Suc)
have nb-le-snb:  $t0 + \text{real}(\text{Suc } n) * b \leq t0 + \text{real}(\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) * b$ 
  using ‹b > 0› by auto
interpret ivp-c: connected-unique-solutions i i1 i2 T1
apply unfold-locales
unfolding *
using ‹b > 0› iv-defined ivp1.is-solutionD[OF ivp1.is-solution-solution]
ivp2.is-solutionD[OF ivp2.is-solution-solution]
ivp1.is-solution-solution
ivp2.is-solution-solution
nbs-nonneg
add-increasing2[of real (Suc n) * b t0 + real (Suc n) * b]
by (auto simp: i1-def i2-def i-def T1-def T2-def T-def snb-def nb-def
  simp del: of-nat-Suc
  intro!: order-trans[OF - nb-le-snb])
show ?case unfolding i-def[symmetric] by unfold-locales
qed
show unique-solution i
using i'.solution i'.unique-solution interval(1)[symmetric] i'.interval[symmetric]
  by unfold-locales (auto simp del: of-nat-Suc)
qed

```

3.5 Picard-Lindelöf for $X = (\lambda_. \text{UNIV})$

```

locale unique-on-strip = ivp-on-interval + continuous-rhs T X f +
global-lipschitz T X f L for L +
assumes strip:  $X = \text{UNIV}$ 

```

```

sublocale unique-on-strip < unique-on-closed
using strip by unfold-locales auto

```

3.6 Picard-Lindelöf on cylindric domain

```

locale cylinder = ivp i for i::'a::banach ivp +
fixes e b
assumes e-pos:  $e > 0$ 
assumes b-pos:  $b > 0$ 
assumes interval:  $T = \{t0 - e .. t0 + e\}$ 
assumes cylinder:  $X = \text{cball } x0 b$ 

locale solution-in-cylinder = cylinder + continuous-rhs T X f +
fixes B
assumes norm-f:  $\bigwedge x. t. t \in T \implies x \in X \implies \text{norm}(f(t, x)) \leq B$ 

```

```

assumes e-bounded:  $e \leq b / B$ 
begin

lemma B-nonneg:  $B \geq 0$ 
proof -
  have  $0 \leq \text{norm}(f(t0, x0))$  by simp
  also from iv-defined norm-f have ...  $\leq B$  by simp
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma closed-real-closed-segment:  $\bigwedge a b. \text{closed}(\text{closed-segment } a b :: \text{real set})$ 
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)

lemma in-bounds-derivativeI:
assumes  $t \in T$ 
assumes init:  $x t0 = x0$ 
assumes cont: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 t) x
assumes solves:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{open-segment } t0 t \implies (x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f(s, y s))$  (at s within open-segment t0 t)
assumes y-bounded:  $\bigwedge \xi. \xi \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t \implies x \xi \in X \implies y \xi \in X$ 
shows  $x t \in \text{cball } x0 (B * \text{abs}(t - t0))$ 
proof cases
  assume  $b = 0 \vee B = 0$  with assms e-bounded interval e-pos have  $t = t0$ 
    by auto
  thus ?thesis using iv-defined init by simp
next
  assume  $\neg(b = 0 \vee B = 0)$ 
  hence  $b > 0 B > 0$  using B-nonneg b-pos by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof cases
    assume  $t0 \neq t$ 
    then have b-less:  $B * \text{abs}(t - t0) \leq b$ 
      using e-pos e-bounded using {b > 0} {B > 0} {t ∈ T}
      by (auto simp: field-simps interval abs-real-def)
      (metis add-right-mono distrib-left mult-le-cancel-left-pos order-trans)+
    def b≡B * abs(t - t0)
    have b > 0 using {t0 ≠ t} by (auto intro!: mult-pos-pos simp: algebra-simps
      b-def {B > 0})
    have subs: closed-segment t0 t ⊆ {t0 - e..t0 + e}
      using interval {t ∈ T} by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)
    from cont
    have closed: closed {s ∈ closed-segment t0 t. norm(x s - x t0) ∈ {b..}}
      by (intro continuous-closed-preimage continuous-intros
        closed-real-closed-segment)
    have exceeding: {s ∈ closed-segment t0 t. norm(x s - x t0) ∈ {b..}} ⊆ {t}
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\neg\{s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t. \text{norm}(x s - x t0) \in \{b..\}\} \subseteq \{t\}$ 
      hence notempty: {s ∈ closed-segment t0 t. norm(x s - x t0) ∈ {b..}} ≠ {}
        and not-max: {s ∈ closed-segment t0 t. norm(x s - x t0) ∈ {b..}} ≠ {t}

```

```

by auto
obtain s where s-bound:  $s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 \dots t$ 
  and exceeds:  $\text{norm}(x \cdot s - x \cdot t0) \in \{b..\}$ 
  and min:  $\forall t2 \in \text{closed-segment } t0 \dots t. \text{norm}(x \cdot t2 - x \cdot t0) \in \{b..\} \rightarrow \text{dist } t0 \dots s \leq \text{dist } t0 \dots t2$ 
  by (rule distance-attains-inf[OF closed notempty, of t0]) blast
have s ≠ t0 using exceeds ⟨b > 0⟩ by auto
have st: closed-segment t0 … t ⊇ open-segment t0 … s using s-bound
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-real open-segment-real)
from cont have cont: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 … s) x
  by (rule continuous-on-subset)
    (insert e-pos subs s-bound, auto simp: closed-segment-real)
have bnd-cont: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 … s) (op * B)
  and bnd-deriv: ( $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{open-segment } t0 \dots s \implies$ 
    ( $\text{op} * B \text{ has-vector-derivative } B$ ) (at x within open-segment t0 … s))
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros derivative-eq-intros
    simp: has-vector-derivative-def)
{
  fix ss assume ss: ss ∈ open-segment t0 … s
  with st have ss ∈ closed-segment t0 … t by auto
  have less-b: norm(x · ss - x · t0) < b
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ norm(x · ss - x · t0) < b
    hence norm(x · ss - x · t0) ∈ {b..} by auto
    from min[rule-format, OF ss ∈ closed-segment t0 … t this]
    show False using ss ⟨s ≠ t0⟩
    by (auto simp: dist-real-def open-segment-real split-ifs)
  qed
  have norm(f(ss, y · ss)) ≤ B
    apply (rule norm-f)
    subgoal using ss st subs interval by auto
    subgoal using ss st b-less less-b
      by (intro y-bounded)
        (auto simp: cylinder dist-norm b-def init norm-minus-commute)
    done
  } note bnd = this
have subs: open-segment t0 … s ⊆ open-segment t0 … t using s-bound ⟨s ≠ t0⟩
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-real open-segment-real)
with differentiable-bound-general-open-segment[OF cont bnd-cont
  has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF solves subs] bnd-deriv bnd] st
have norm(x · s - x · t0) ≤ B * |s - t0|
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps[symmetric] abs-mult B-nonneg)
also
have s ≠ t
  using s-bound exceeds min not-max
  by (auto simp: dist-norm closed-segment-real split-ifs)
hence B * |s - t0| < |t - t0| * B
  using s-bound ⟨B > 0⟩
  by (intro le-neq-trans)

```

```

(auto simp: algebra-simps closed-segment-real split-ifs
  intro!: mult-left-mono)
finally have norm (x s - x t0) < |t - t0| * B .
moreover
{
  have b ≥ |t - t0| * B by (simp add: b-def algebra-simps)
  also from exceeds have norm (x s - x t0) ≥ b by simp
  finally have |t - t0| * B ≤ norm (x s - x t0) .
}
ultimately show False by simp
qed note mvt-result = this
from cont assms
have cont-diff: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 t) (λxa. x xa - x t0)
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
have norm (x t - x t0) ≤ b
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume H: ¬ norm (x t - x t0) ≤ b
  hence b ∈ closed-segment (norm (x t0 - x t0)) (norm (x t - x t0))
    using assms interval ⟨0 < b⟩
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-real )
  from IVT'-closed-segment-real[OF this continuous-on-norm[OF cont-diff]]
  obtain s where s: s ∈ closed-segment t0 t norm (x s - x t0) = b
    using ⟨b > 0⟩ by auto
  have s ∈ {s ∈ closed-segment t0 t. norm (x s - x t0) ∈ {b..}}
    using s ⟨t ∈ T⟩ by (auto simp: interval)
  with mvt-result have s = t by blast
  hence s = t using s ⟨t ∈ T⟩ by (auto simp: interval)
  with s H show False by simp
qed
hence x t ∈ cball x0 b using init
  by (auto simp: dist-commute dist-norm[symmetric])
thus x t ∈ cball x0 (B * abs (t - t0)) unfolding cylinder b-def .
qed (simp add: init[symmetric])
qed

lemma in-bounds-derivative-globalI:
assumes t ∈ T
assumes init: x t0 = x0
assumes cont: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 t) x
assumes solves: ∀s. s ∈ open-segment t0 t ==>
  (x has-vector-derivative f (s, y s)) (at s within open-segment t0 t)
assumes y-bounded: ∀ξ. ξ ∈ (closed-segment t0 t) ==> x ξ ∈ X ==> y ξ ∈ X
shows x t ∈ X
proof -
  from in-bounds-derivativeI[OF assms]
  have x t ∈ cball x0 (B * abs (t - t0)) .
  moreover have B * abs (t - t0) ≤ b using e-bounded b-pos B-nonneg ⟨t ∈ T⟩
    apply (cases B = 0, simp)
  subgoal

```

```

apply (auto simp: field-simps interval abs-real-def)
subgoal by (metis add-right-mono less-eq-real-def order-trans
            real-mult-le-cancel-iff2 ring-class.ring-distrib(1))
subgoal by (metis add-less-same-cancel2 add-right-mono le-less-trans
            mult-le-cancel-left-pos mult-left-mono-neg not-less
            ring-class.ring-distrib(1) zero-le-mult-iff)
done
done
ultimately show ?thesis by (auto simp: cylinder)
qed

lemma integral-in-bounds:
assumes t ≥ t0 t ∈ T x t0 = x0 x ∈ {t0..t} → X
assumes cont: continuous-on {t0..t} x
shows x0 + integral {t0..t} (λt. f (t, x t)) ∈ X (is x0 + ?ix t ∈ X)
proof cases
assume t = t0
thus ?thesis by (auto simp: iv-defined)
next
assume t ≠ t0
have cont-f:continuous-on {t0..t} (λt. f (t, x t))
using assms
by (intro continuous-Sigma)
(auto intro: cont continuous-on-subset[OF continuous] simp: interval)
show ?thesis
using assms ⟨t ≠ t0⟩
by (intro in-bounds-derivative-globalI[where y=x and x=λt. x0 + ?ix t])
(auto simp: interval closed-segment-real open-segment-real
           intro!: cont-f has-vector-derivative-const
           has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF integral-has-vector-derivative]
           has-vector-derivative-add[THEN vector-derivative-eq-rhs]
           continuous-intros indefinite-integral-continuous)
qed

lemma integral-in-bounds':
assumes ¬ t0 ≤ t t ∈ T x t0 = x0 x ∈ {t..t0} → X
assumes cont: continuous-on {t..t0} x
shows x0 + integral {t..t0} (λt. -f (t, x t)) ∈ X (is x0 + ?ix t ∈ X)
proof cases
assume t = t0
thus ?thesis by (auto simp: iv-defined)
next
assume t ≠ t0
have cont-f:continuous-on {t .. t0} (λt. f (t, x t))
using assms
by (intro continuous-Sigma continuous-on-minus)
(auto intro: cont continuous-on-subset[OF continuous] simp: interval)
show ?thesis
using assms ⟨t ≠ t0⟩

```

```

by (intro in-bounds-derivative-globalI[where y=x and x=λt. x0 + ?ix t])
  (auto simp: interval closed-segment-real open-segment-real
    intro!: cont-f
    indefinite-integral2-continuous
    has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF integral2-has-vector-derivative]
    has-vector-derivative-const
    has-vector-derivative-diff[THEN vector-derivative-eq-rhs]
    continuous-intros)
qed

lemma solves-in-cone:
assumes t ∈ T
assumes init: x t0 = x0
assumes cont: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 t) x
assumes solves: ∀s. s ∈ (open-segment t0 t) ⇒ (x has-vector-derivative f (s, x s)) (at s within open-segment t0 t)
shows x t ∈ cball x0 (B * abs (t - t0))
using assms
by (rule in-bounds-derivativeI)

lemma is-solution-in-cone:
assumes t ∈ T
assumes sol: is-solution x
shows x t ∈ cball x0 (B * abs (t - t0))
proof cases
assume t = t0
thus ?thesis by (auto simp: is-solutionD(1)[OF sol])
next
assume t ≠ t0
have subset1: (closed-segment t0 t) ⊆ T using assms interval by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)
have subset2: (open-segment t0 t) ⊆ T using assms by (auto simp: open-segment-real interval)
from is-solutionD(1)[OF sol]
is-solutionD(2)[OF sol, THEN has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF - subset2]]
is-solutionD(3)[OF sol set-mp[OF subset1]]
solution-continuous-on[OF sol, THEN continuous-on-subset[OF - subset1]]
show ?thesis
using assms(1) subset1 subset2 ‹t ≠ t0›
by (intro solves-in-cone[where x=x]) (auto simp: interval open-segment-real at-within-open[where S=open-segment t0 t, symmetric])
qed

end

```

For the numerical approximation, it is necessary that f is lipschitz-continuous outside the actual domain - therefore X'.

```
locale unique-on-cylinder =
```

```

solution-in-cylinder + global-lipschitz: global-lipschitz T X' f L for L X' +
assumes lipschitz-on-domain: X ⊆ X'
begin

lemma lipschitz': t ∈ T ⇒ lipschitz X (λx. f (t, x)) L 0 ≤ L
  using global-lipschitz.lipschitz lipschitz-on-domain
  by (auto intro: lipschitz-subset intro!: lipschitz-nonneg[OF global-lipschitz.lipschitz]
    iv-defined)

sublocale unique-pos: ivp-on-interval i (ivp-T:={t0 .. t0 + e}) t0 + e
  using e-pos iv-defined
  by unfold-locales auto

sublocale unique-pos: unique-on-closed i (ivp-T:={t0 .. t0 + e}) t0 + e L
proof
  show closed unique-pos.X by (simp-all add: cylinder closed-cball)
  show continuous-on (unique-pos.T × unique-pos.X) unique-pos.f
    using continuous interval by (auto intro: continuous-on-subset)
  fix t assume t: t ∈ unique-pos.T with lipschitz' interval
  show lipschitz unique-pos.X (λx. unique-pos.f (t, x)) L by simp
  fix x
  assume x unique-pos.t0 = unique-pos.x0
  x ∈ {unique-pos.t0 .. t} → unique-pos.X
  continuous-on {unique-pos.t0 .. t} x
  thus unique-pos.x0 + integral {unique-pos.t0..t} (λt. unique-pos.f (t, x t)) ∈
    unique-pos.X
    using t interval
    by (auto intro: integral-in-bounds)
qed

sublocale unique-neg: ivp i (ivp-T:={t0 - e.. t0})
  using e-pos iv-defined
  by unfold-locales auto

sublocale unique-neg: unique-solution i (ivp-T:={t0 - e.. t0})
proof
  let ?mirror = λt. 2 * t0 - t
  have mirror-eq: ((λx. (2 * t0 - fst x, snd x)) ` (T × X)) = T × X
    by (auto intro: image-eqI[where x=?mirror x, y] for x y] simp: interval)
  have mirror-imp: ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ ?mirror t ∈ T
    by (auto simp: interval)
  have cont-mirror: continuous-on (T × X) (- f o (λ(t, x). (?mirror t, x)))
    apply (rule continuous-on-compose)
    using continuous
    by (auto simp: split-beta' mirror-eq
      intro!: continuous-on-Pair continuous-intros)
  interpret rev:
    unique-on-cylinder i (ivp-f:=(λ(t, x). -f (?mirror t, x))) e b B L X'
    apply unfold-locales

```

```

subgoal using iv-defined by simp
subgoal using iv-defined by simp
subgoal using e-pos by simp
subgoal using b-pos by simp
subgoal using interval by simp
subgoal using cylinder by simp
subgoal using cont-mirror by (simp add: split-beta')
subgoal using norm-f by (simp add: mirror-imp)
subgoal using e-bounded by simp
subgoal using global-lipschitz.lipschitz by (simp add: lipschitz-uminus mirror-imp)
subgoal using global-lipschitz.lipschitz lipschitz-on-domain by simp
done
have *: op - (2 * t0) ` {t0 - e..t0} = {t0 .. t0 + e}
  by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=?mirror x for x])
have unique-neg.is-solution (rev.unique-pos.solution o ?mirror)
  using rev.unique-pos.is-solution-solution
  by (simp add: unique-neg.solution-mirror-eq o-def *)
thus ∃x. unique-neg.is-solution x by blast
then interpret unique-neg: has-solution i(ivp-T := {t0 - e..t0})
  by unfold-locales
fix y t assume t ∈ unique-neg.T and y: unique-neg.is-solution y
hence t: ?mirror t ∈ rev.unique-pos.T by auto
from unique-neg.mirror-solution[OF y]
  unique-neg.mirror-solution[OF unique-neg.is-solution-solution]
have **: rev.unique-pos.is-solution (y o ?mirror)
  rev.unique-pos.is-solution (unique-neg.solution o ?mirror)
  by (auto simp: o-def *)
from rev.unique-pos.unique-solution[OF **(1) t]
  rev.unique-pos.unique-solution[OF **(2) t]
show y t = unique-neg.solution t
  by simp
qed

sublocale unique-solution
proof -
interpret
  connected-solutions
  i i(ivp-T := {t0 - e..t0}) i(ivp-T := {t0..t0+e}) unique-neg.solution
  using e-pos unique-neg.solution-t0 unique-pos.solution-t0
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: interval)
interpret
  connected-unique-solutions
  i i(ivp-T := {t0 - e..t0}) i(ivp-T := {t0..t0+e}) t0
  using e-pos unique-neg.solution-t0 unique-pos.solution-t0
  by unfold-locales auto
show unique-solution i ..
qed

end

```

```

locale unique-on-superset-domain = subset?: unique-solution +
  fixes X"
assumes superset:  $X \subseteq X''$ 
assumes segment-subset:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies (\text{closed-segment } t0 t) \subseteq T$ 
assumes solution-in-subset:  $\bigwedge t x. t \in T \implies x t0 = x0 \implies$ 
   $(\bigwedge s. s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t \implies$ 
   $(x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f(s, x s)) \text{ (at } s \text{ within closed-segment } t0 t\text{)}) \implies$ 
   $x t \in X$ 
begin
  sublocale has-solution i(ivp-X:=X'')
    using iv-defined superset
    by unfold-locales (auto intro!: exI[where x=solution] is-solution-on-superset-domain)

  lemma is-solution-eq-is-solution-on-supersetdomain:
    shows subset.is-solution = ivp.is-solution (i(ivp-X:=X''))
    proof -
      interpret ivp': ivp i(ivp-X:=X'') using iv-defined assms by unfold-locales auto
      show ?thesis using assms
      proof (safe intro!: ext)
        fix x assume is-solution x
        moreover
        from is-solutionD[OF this] solution-continuous-on[OF this]
        have  $\bigwedge t. t \in \text{subset}.T \implies x t \in \text{subset}.X$  using assms
          using segment-subset
          by (intro solution-in-subset; force intro!: continuous-on-subset
            continuous-on-subset[OF - segment-subset]
            has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF - segment-subset])
        ultimately show subset.is-solution x
          by (auto intro!: subset.is-solutionI dest: is-solutionD)
      qed (intro subset.is-solution-on-superset-domain superset)
    qed

  lemma sup-solution-is-solution: is-solution x  $\implies$  subset.is-solution x
    using assms superset
    by (subst is-solution-eq-is-solution-on-supersetdomain) auto

  lemma solutions-eq:
     $t \in T \implies \text{solution } t = \text{subset}.solution t$ 
    using sup-solution-is-solution
    by (auto intro!: subset.unique-solution)

  sublocale unique-solution i(ivp-X:=X'')
  proof
    fix y t
    assume t ∈ T hence t: t ∈ subset.T by simp
    assume sol': is-solution y
    hence sol: subset.is-solution y
  
```

```

    by (rule sup-solution-is-solution)
from unique-solution[OF sol t] have y t = subset.solution t .
also
note solutions-eq[OF {t ∈ T}, symmetric]
finally show y t = ivp.solution (i(ivp-X := X'')) t .
qed

end

locale unique-of-superset =
  sub?: has-solution +
  super?: unique-solution i(ivp-X := X') for X' +
  assumes subset: sub.X ⊆ X'
begin

lemma sub-is-solution: super.is-solution sub.solution
  using sub.is-solutionD[OF sub.is-solution-solution] subset
  by (intro is-solutionI) auto

lemma sub-eq-sup-solution: ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ sub.solution t = super.solution t
  by (auto intro!: super.unique-solution sub-is-solution)

sublocale unique-solution
proof
  fix y t
  assume sub.is-solution y
  and t ∈ sub.T
  from this have t: t ∈ super.T
  and y: super.is-solution y
  by (auto intro!: sub.is-solution-on-superset-domain[OF - subset])
  show y t = sub.solution t
  using y
  unfolding sub-eq-sup-solution[OF t]
  by (rule super.unique-solution[OF - t])
qed

end

locale derivative-on-prod =
  fixes T X and f::(real × 'a::banach) ⇒ 'a and f':: real × 'a ⇒ (real × 'a) ⇒
  'a
  assumes nonempty: T ≠ {} X ≠ {}
  assumes f': ∀tx. tx ∈ T × X ⇒
    (f has-derivative (f' tx)) (at tx within (T × X))

end
theory Picard-Lindeloeuf-Qualitative
imports Initial-Value-Problem
begin

```

3.7 Picard-Lindelöf On Open Domains

3.7.1 Local Solution with local Lipschitz

```

lemma cube-in-cball:
  fixes x y :: 'a::euclidean-space
  assumes r > 0
  assumes i ∈ Basis ⟹ dist (x · i) (y · i) ≤ r / sqrt(DIM('a))
  shows y ∈ cball x r
  unfolding mem-cball euclidean-dist-l2[of x y] setL2-def
proof -
  have (∑ i ∈ Basis. (dist (x · i) (y · i))^2) ≤ (∑ (i::'a) ∈ Basis. (r / sqrt(DIM('a)))^2)
  proof (intro setsum-mono)
    fix i :: 'a
    assume i ∈ Basis
    thus (dist (x · i) (y · i))^2 ≤ (r / sqrt(DIM('a)))^2
      using assms
      by (auto intro: sqrt-le-rsquare)
  qed
  moreover
  have ... ≤ r^2
    using assms by (simp add: power-divide)
  ultimately
  show sqrt (∑ i ∈ Basis. (dist (x · i) (y · i))^2) ≤ r
    using assms by (auto intro!: real-le-lsqrt setsum-nonneg)
qed

lemma cbox-in-cball':
  fixes x::'a::euclidean-space
  assumes 0 < r
  shows ∃ b > 0. b ≤ r ∧ (∃ B. B = (∑ i ∈ Basis. b *R i) ∧ (∀ y ∈ cbox (x - B) (x + B). y ∈ cball x r))
  proof (rule, safe)
    have r / sqrt (real DIM('a)) ≤ r / 1
      using assms DIM-positive by (intro divide-left-mono) auto
    thus r / sqrt (real DIM('a)) ≤ r by simp
  next
  let ?B = ∑ i ∈ Basis. (r / sqrt (real DIM('a))) *R i
  show ∃ B. B = ?B ∧ (∀ y ∈ cbox (x - B) (x + B). y ∈ cball x r)
  proof (rule, safe)
    fix y::'a
    assume y ∈ cbox (x - ?B) (x + ?B)
    hence bounds:
      i ∈ Basis ⟹ (x - ?B) · i ≤ y · i
      i ∈ Basis ⟹ y · i ≤ (x + ?B) · i
      by (auto simp: mem-box)
    show y ∈ cball x r
    proof (intro cube-in-cball)
      fix i :: 'a

```

```

assume  $i \in Basis$ 
with bounds
have bounds-comp:
   $x \cdot i - r / \sqrt{\text{real DIM}('a)} \leq y \cdot i$ 
   $y \cdot i \leq x \cdot i + r / \sqrt{\text{real DIM}('a)}$ 
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
thus dist ( $x \cdot i$ ) ( $y \cdot i$ )  $\leq r / \sqrt{\text{real DIM}('a)}$ 
  unfolding dist-real-def by simp
  qed (auto simp add: assms)
  qed (rule)
qed (auto simp: assms DIM-positive)

locale ivp-open = ivp +
  assumes openT: open T
  assumes openX: open X

lemma Pair1-in-Basis:  $i \in Basis \implies (i, 0) \in Basis$ 
  and Pair2-in-Basis:  $i \in Basis \implies (0, i) \in Basis$ 
  by (auto simp: Basis-prod-def)

lemma Basis-prodD:
  assumes  $(i, j) \in Basis$ 
  shows  $i \in Basis \wedge j = 0 \vee i = 0 \wedge j \in Basis$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp: Basis-prod-def)

lemma cball-Pair-split-subset:  $cball(a, b) c \subseteq cball a c \times cball b c$ 
  apply (auto simp: dist-prod-def)
  apply (metis dual-order.trans le-real-sqrt-sumsq power2-eq-square)
  by (metis add.commute dual-order.trans le-real-sqrt-sumsq power2-eq-square)

lemma cball-times-subset:  $cball a (c/2) \times cball b (c/2) \subseteq cball (a, b) c$ 
proof -
  {
    fix  $a' b'$ 
    have  $\sqrt{(\text{dist } a a')^2 + (\text{dist } b b')^2} \leq \text{dist } a a' + \text{dist } b b'$ 
    by (rule real-le-lsqrt) (auto simp: power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
    also assume  $a' \in cball a (c / 2)$ 
    then have  $\text{dist } a a' \leq c / 2$  by simp
    also assume  $b' \in cball b (c / 2)$ 
    then have  $\text{dist } b b' \leq c / 2$  by simp
    finally have  $\sqrt{(\text{dist } a a')^2 + (\text{dist } b b')^2} \leq c$ 
    by simp
  } thus ?thesis by (auto simp: dist-prod-def)
qed

lemma eventually-bound-pairE:
  assumes isCont f (t0, x0)
  obtains B where

```

```

 $B \geq 1$ 
eventually ( $\lambda e. \forall x \in cball t0 e \times cball x0 e. norm(f x) \leq B$ ) (at-right 0)
proof -
from assms[simplified isCont-def, THEN tendstoD, OF zero-less-one]
obtain d::real where d:  $d > 0$ 
 $\wedge x. x \neq (t0, x0) \implies dist x (t0, x0) < d \implies dist (f x) (f (t0, x0)) < 1$ 
by (auto simp: eventually-at)
{
fix t x assume t  $\in cball t0 (d/3)$  x  $\in cball x0 (d/3)$ 
hence  $norm(f(t, x) - f(t0, x0)) < 1$ 
using ‹ $0 < d$ ›
unfolding dist-norm[symmetric]
apply (cases (t, x) = (t0, x0), force)
by (rule d) (auto simp: dist-commute dist-prod-def
intro!: le-less-trans[OF sqrt-sum-squares-le-sum-abs])
hence  $norm(f(t, x)) \leq norm(f(t0, x0)) + 1$ 
by norm
} note bound = this
have  $norm(f(t0, x0)) + 1 \geq 1$ 
eventually ( $\lambda e. \forall x \in cball t0 e \times cball x0 e.$ 
 $norm(f x) \leq norm(f(t0, x0)) + 1$ ) (at-right 0)
using d(1) bound
by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def intro!: exI[where x=d/3])
thus ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma
eventually-in-cballs:
assumes d > 0 c > 0
shows eventually ( $\lambda e. cball t0 (c * e) \times (cball x0 e) \subseteq cball (t0, x0) d$ ) (at-right 0)
using assms
by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def field-simps dist-prod-def
intro!: exI[where x=min d (d / c) / 3]
order-trans[OF sqrt-sum-squares-le-sum-abs])

```

```

lemma cball-eq-sing':
fixes x :: 'a::{metric-space,perfect-space}
shows cball x e = {y}  $\longleftrightarrow$  e = 0  $\wedge$  x = y
using cball-eq-sing[of x e]
apply (cases x = y, force)
by (metis cball-empty centre-in-cball insert-not-empty not-le singletonD)

```

```

locale unique-on-open = ivp-open + continuous-rhs T X f +
assumes local-lipschitz: local-lipschitz T X ( $\lambda t x. f(t, x)$ )
begin

```

```

lemma eventually-lipschitz:
assumes t  $\in T$  x  $\in X$  c > 0

```

obtains L where

eventually $(\lambda u. \forall t' \in cball t (c * u) \cap T.$
lipschitz $(cball x u \cap X) (\lambda y. f (t', y)) L)$ (*at-right* 0)

proof –

from *local-lipschitzE*[*OF local-lipschitz, OF* $\langle t \in T \rangle \langle x \in X \rangle$]

obtain $u L$ **where**

$u > 0$

$\wedge t'. t' \in cball t u \cap T \implies \text{lipschitz} (cball x u \cap X) (\lambda y. f (t', y)) L$
by *auto*

hence *eventually* $(\lambda u. \forall t' \in cball t (c * u) \cap T.$

lipschitz $(cball x u \cap X) (\lambda y. f (t', y)) L)$ (*at-right* 0)

using $\langle u > 0 \rangle \langle c > 0 \rangle$

by (*auto simp: dist-real-def eventually-at divide-simps algebra-simps*

intro!: *exI[where* $x = \min u (u / c)$ *]*

intro: lipschitz-subset[where $D = cball x u \cap X$ *]*

thus ?*thesis* ..

qed

lemma *eventually-unique-solution:*

obtains $B L t$

where $t > 0$ *eventually* $(\lambda e. e > 0 \wedge cball t0 (t * e) \subseteq T \wedge cball x0 e \subseteq X \wedge$
 $(\text{unique-on-cylinder } (i(\text{ivp-}T := cball t0 (t * e), \text{ivp-}X := cball x0 e)) (t * e) e$
 $B L (cball x0 e)))$
(at-right 0)

proof –

from *open-Times*[*OF openT openX*] **have** *open* $(T \times X)$.

from *at-within-open*[*OF - this*] *iv-defined*

have *isCont* $f (t0, x0)$

using *continuous* **by** (*auto simp: continuous-on-eq-continuous-within*)

from *eventually-bound-pairE*[*OF this*]

obtain B **where** B :

$1 \leq B \forall_F e \text{ in at-right } 0. \forall x \in cball t0 e \times cball x0 e. \text{norm } (f x) \leq B$

.

moreover

def $t \equiv \text{inverse } B$

have $te: \bigwedge e. e > 0 \implies t * e > 0$

using $\langle 1 \leq B \rangle$ **by** (*auto simp: t-def field-simps*)

have *t-pos*: $t > 0$

using $\langle 1 \leq B \rangle$ **by** (*auto simp: t-def*)

from $B(2)$ **obtain** dB **where** $0 < dB 0 < dB / 2$

and $dB: \bigwedge d t x. d > 0 \implies d < dB \implies t \in cball t0 d \implies x \in cball x0 d \implies$
 $\text{norm } (f (t, x)) \leq B$

by (*auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def*)

hence $dB': \bigwedge t x. (t, x) \in cball (t0, x0) (dB / 2) \implies \text{norm } (f (t, x)) \leq B$

using *cball-Pair-split-subset*[*of t0 x0 dB / 2*]

by (*auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def*)

simp del: mem-cball

```

intro!: dB[where d=dB/2]
from eventually-in-cballs[OF <0 < dB/2> t-pos, of t0 x0]
have eventually
  ( $\lambda e. \forall x \in cball t0 (t * e) \times cball x0 e. \text{norm } (f x) \leq B$ )
  (at-right 0)
unfolding eventually-at-filter
by eventually-elim (auto intro!: dB')
moreover

from eventually-lipschitz[OF iv-defined t-pos ] obtain L where
  eventually ( $\lambda u. \forall t' \in cball t0 (t * u) \cap T.$ 
    lipschitz (cball x0 u ∩ X) ( $\lambda y. f(t', y)$ ) L) (at-right 0)
  .

moreover
have eventually ( $\lambda e. cball t0 (t * e) \subseteq T$ ) (at-right 0)
using eventually-open-cball[OF openT iv-defined(1)]
by (subst eventually-filtermap[symmetric, where f=op * t])
  (simp add: filtermap-times-real t-pos)
moreover
have eventually ( $\lambda e. cball x0 e \subseteq X$ ) (at-right 0)
using openX iv-defined(2)
by (rule eventually-open-cball)
ultimately have eventually ( $\lambda e. e > 0 \wedge cball t0 (t * e) \subseteq T \wedge cball x0 e \subseteq X \wedge$ 
  (unique-on-cylinder (i(ivp-T:=cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X:=(cball x0 e))) (t * e))
  e B L (cball x0 e)))
  (at-right 0)
unfolding eventually-at-filter
proof eventually-elim
case (elim e)
thus ?case
proof safe
  fix X' assume *: cball x0 e ⊆ X'
  assume e: 0 < e
  assume L:  $\forall t' \in cball t0 (t * e) \cap T.$ 
    lipschitz (cball x0 e ∩ X) ( $\lambda y. f(t', y)$ ) L
  assume B:  $\forall x \in cball t0 e \times cball x0 e. \text{norm } (f x) \leq B$ 
  assume B':  $\forall x \in cball t0 (t * e) \times cball x0 e. \text{norm } (f x) \leq B$ 
  assume T: cball t0 (t * e) ⊆ T
  assume X: cball x0 e ⊆ X
  have t0 ∈ cball t0 (t * e) ∩ T using T
  by (force simp: e t-pos intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg less-imp-le)
  hence L': lipschitz (cball x0 e ∩ X) ( $\lambda y. f(t0, y)$ ) L using L
  by simp
  hence L ≥ 0
  by (rule lipschitz-nonneg)
from T X have subset: cball t0 (t * e) × cball x0 e ⊆ T × X by auto
  let ?i = (i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := cball x0 e))
  interpret i: cylinder ?i t * e e using <e > 0> T te[OF <e > 0>]

```

```

by unfold-locales (auto simp: cball-def dist-real-def)
interpret i: continuous-rhs i.T i.X i.f
  using continuous-on-subset[OF continuous subset]
  by unfold-locales auto
interpret i: solution-in-cylinder ?i t * e e B
  using B'
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: t-def cball-def dist-real-def inverse-eq-divide)
show unique-on-cylinder ?i (t * e) e B L (cball x0 e)
  using L <L ≥ 0> te T X
  by unfold-locales
    (auto simp: cball-def dist-real-def abs-real-def
      dest!: bspec
      intro: lipschitz-subset)
qed
qed
with t-pos show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma exists-unique-solution-abstracted:
shows ∃e>0. ∃u>0. cball t0 e ⊆ T ∧ cball x0 u ⊆ X ∧
  (∀X. cball x0 u ⊆ X → unique-solution (i(ivp-T:=cball t0 e, ivp-X:=X)))
proof -
  from eventually-unique-solution obtain B L t
  where *: 0 < t
    ∀F e in at-right 0. 0 < e ∧ cball t0 (t * e) ⊆ T ∧ cball x0 e ⊆ X ∧
      unique-on-cylinder (i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := cball x0 e))
      (t * e) e B L (cball x0 e).
  from eventually-happens[OF *(2)]
  obtain e where e: 0 < e
    cball t0 (t * e) ⊆ T
    cball x0 e ⊆ X
    unique-on-cylinder (i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := cball x0 e))
    (t * e) e B L (cball x0 e)
  by auto
  then
  interpret uc:
    unique-on-cylinder i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := cball x0 e)
    t * e e B L cball x0 e
    by simp
  {
    fix s assume s ∈ cball t0 (t * e)
    hence abs (s - t0) ≤ abs (t * e)
      by (auto simp: cball-def dist-real-def)
    hence B * |s - t0| ≤ B * abs (t * e)
      using * e uc.B-nonneg
      by (intro mult-left-mono)
        (auto simp: cball-def dist-real-def abs-real-def algebra-simps)
    also have abs (t * e) = t * e
      using * e by simp
  }

```

```

also note uc.e-bounded
finally have  $B * |s - t0| \leq e$ 
  using uc.B-nonneg e
  by (cases  $B = 0$ ) (auto)
} note cylinder-le = this
show ?thesis
apply (rule exI[where  $x=t * e$ ])
apply (rule conjI)
subgoal using *(1)  $e$  by simp
subgoal
proof (safe intro!: exI[where  $x=e$ ]  $e$ )
  fix  $X'$  assume  $cball x0 e \subseteq X'$ 
  then interpret us:
    unique-on-superset-domain
    i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := cball x0 e) X'
    apply unfold-locales
    subgoal by simp
    subgoal
      using  $e * (1)$ 
      by (auto simp: dist-real-def abs-real-def closed-segment-real; fail)
    subgoal
      using uc.e-bounded uc.B-nonneg
      by (intro set-rev-mp[OF uc.solves-in-cone])
      (auto intro!: has-vector-derivative-continuous-on subset-cball uc.solves-in-cone
        open-closed-segment cylinder-le
        has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF - open-closed-segment-subset])
    done
  have unique-solution
    (i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := cball x0 e, ivp-X := X')) ..
  thus unique-solution (i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := X')) by simp
qed
done
qed

lemma eventually-less-at-right:
fixes  $a b::real$  shows
 $b > a \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda e. e < b) \text{ (at-right } a\text{)}$ 
by (auto simp: eventually-at-le dist-real-def intro!: exI[where  $x=(b - a)/2$ ])

lemma exists-unique-solution-legacy:
assumes  $t0 < t\text{-max}$ 
shows  $\exists t1 \in \{t0 < .. t\text{-max}\}. \exists u > 0. \{t0..t1\} \subseteq T \wedge cball x0 u \subseteq X \wedge$ 
 $(\forall X. cball x0 u \subseteq X \longrightarrow \text{unique-solution } (i(ivp-T:=\{t0..t1\}, ivp-X:=X)))$ 
proof -
  from eventually-unique-solution obtain  $B L t$ 
  where  $*: 0 < t$ 
     $\forall F e \text{ in at-right } 0. 0 < e \wedge cball t0 (t * e) \subseteq T \wedge cball x0 e \subseteq X \wedge$ 

```

```

unique-on-cylinder (i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := cball x0 e))
(t * e) e B L (cball x0 e) .
have eventually (λe. e < t-max - t0) (at-right 0)
  using assms by (simp add: eventually-less-at-right)
hence less: eventually (λe. t * e < t-max - t0) (at-right 0)
  apply (subst eventually-filtermap[symmetric, where f=op * t])
  apply (subst filtermap-times-real[OF *(1)])
  apply assumption
  done
from eventually-conj[OF *(2) less, THEN eventually-happens]
obtain e where e: 0 < e cball t0 (t * e) ⊆ T cball x0 e ⊆ X
  unique-on-cylinder (i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := cball x0 e))
  (t * e) e B L (cball x0 e) t0 + t * e < t-max
  by auto
then interpret uc:
  unique-on-cylinder
    i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := cball x0 e)
    t * e e B L cball x0 e
  by simp
have unique-solution (i(ivp-T := cball t0 (t * e), ivp-X := cball x0 e, ivp-T := {uc.t0 .. uc.t0 + t * e})) (is unique-solution ?i)
..
also have ?i = (i(ivp-T := {t0 .. t0 + t * e}, ivp-X := cball x0 e))
  (is - = ?j)
  by simp
finally interpret up: unique-solution ?j .
{
fix s
have s - t0 ≤ abs (s - t0) by simp
also
assume s ∈ cball t0 (t * e)
hence abs (s - t0) ≤ abs (t * e)
  by (auto simp: cball-def dist-real-def)
hence B * |s - t0| ≤ B * abs (t * e)
  using * e uc.B-nonneg
  by (intro mult-left-mono)
  (auto simp: cball-def dist-real-def abs-real-def algebra-simps)
also have abs (t * e) = t * e
  using * e by simp
also note uc.e-bounded
finally have B * (s - t0) ≤ e
  using uc.B-nonneg e
  by (cases B = 0) (auto)
} note cylinder-le = this
show ?thesis
apply (rule bexI[where x=t0 + t * e])
subgoal
proof (safe intro!: exI[where x=e] e)

```

```

fix x assume  $x \in \{t0 .. t0 + t * e\}$  then show  $x \in T$ 
  using *(1) e
  by (simp add: subset-iff dist-real-def)
next
  fix  $X'$  assume  $cball x0 e \subseteq X'$ 
  then interpret us: unique-on-superset-domain
    i(ivp-T := {t0 .. t0 + t * e}, ivp-X := cball x0 e) X'
    apply unfold-locales
    apply (simp; fail)
    using e *(1)
    apply (auto simp: dist-real-def abs-real-def closed-segment-real; fail)[1]
    apply (simp del: mem-cball)
    apply (rule set-rev-mp)
    apply (rule uc.solves-in-cone)
    using uc.e-bounded uc.B-nonneg cylinder-le
    by (auto
      intro!: has-vector-derivative-continuous-on subset-cball
      has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF - open-closed-segment-subset]
      open-closed-segment cylinder-le
      simp: dist-real-def)
    have unique-solution
      (i(ivp-T := {t0 .. t0 + (t * e)}, ivp-X := cball x0 e, ivp-X := X')) ..
    thus unique-solution (i(ivp-T := {t0 .. t0 + (t * e)}, ivp-X := X')) ..
      by simp
    qed
    subgoal using e by (auto simp add: dist-real-def cball-def abs-real-def <t > 0)
    done
  qed

lemma exists-unique-solution-legacy':
  assumes t0 < t-max
  shows  $\exists t1 \in \{t0 <.. t\text{-max}\}. \{t0..t1\} \subseteq T \wedge \text{unique-solution } (i(ivp-T := \{t0..t1\}))$ 
proof -
  from exists-unique-solution-legacy[OF assms]
  obtain t1 u where *:  $t1 \in \{t0 <.. t\text{-max}\} \wedge u > 0$ 
     $\{t0..t1\} \subseteq T \wedge cball x0 u \subseteq X \wedge (\forall X. cball x0 u \subseteq X \longrightarrow \text{unique-solution } (i(ivp-T := \{t0..t1\}), ivp-X := X)))$ 
    by auto
  show ?thesis
    using *(1-4)*(5)[rule-format, OF <cball x0 u ⊆ X>]
    by (auto intro!: bexI[where x=t1])
  qed

```

3.7.2 Global maximal solution with local Lipschitz

```

definition PHI where
   $\text{PHI} = \{(x, t1). t0 < t1 \wedge \{t0..t1\} \subseteq T \wedge \text{ivp.is-solution } (i(ivp-T := \{t0..t1\}))\}$ 
  x

```

```

lemma PHI-notempty:  $\text{PHI} \neq \{\}$ 
proof -
  from exists-unique-solution-legacy[where t-max=t0+1]
  obtain t1 a where
     $\bigwedge X. \text{cball } x0 a \subseteq X \implies \text{unique-solution } (i(\text{ivp-}T:=\{t0..t1\}, \text{ivp-}X:=X))$ 
     $t0 < t1 \{t0..t1\} \subseteq T \text{ cball } x0 a \subseteq X$ 
    by force
  from this(1)[OF this(4)] interpret i: unique-solution  $i(\text{ivp-}T:=\{t0..t1\})$ 
    by auto
  from i.is-solution-solution  $\langle t0 < t1 \rangle \{t0..t1\} \subseteq T$ 
  have (i.solution, t1)  $\in \text{PHI}$ 
    by (simp add: PHI-def)
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma positive-existence-interval:
  assumes E:  $\forall (x, t1) \in \text{PHI}. \forall (y, U) \in \text{PHI}. \forall t \in \{t0..t1\} \cap \{t0..U\}. x t = y t$ 
  defines J  $\equiv \bigcup (x, t1) \in \text{PHI}. \{t0..t1\}$ 
  defines j  $\equiv i(\text{ivp-}T:=J)$ 
  defines M  $\equiv (\text{SUP } xt : \text{PHI}. \text{ereal } (\text{snd } xt))$ 
  shows unique-solution j
     $\bigwedge x t1 t. (x, t1) \in \text{PHI} \implies t \in \{t0..t1\} \implies x t = \text{ivp.solution } (i(\text{ivp-}T:=J))$ 
  t
     $J = \text{real-of-ereal} \cdot \{\text{ereal } t0.. < M\}$ 
     $t0 \in J$ 
proof -
  from PHI-def have PHI:  $\text{PHI} = \{xT. t0 < \text{snd } xT \wedge \{t0.. \text{snd } xT\} \subseteq T \wedge$ 
     $\text{ivp.is-solution } (i(\text{ivp-}T:=\{t0.. \text{snd } xT\})) (\text{fst } xT)\}$ 
    by auto
  from PHI-notempty obtain a b where (a, b)  $\in \text{PHI}$  by auto
  hence  $t0 \leq b$  by (simp add: PHI-def)
  thus  $t0 \in J$ 
    using  $\langle (a, b) \in \text{PHI} \rangle$ 
    by (auto simp: J-def intro!: bexI[where x=(a, b)])
  {
    fix x y t t1
    assume
      ivp.is-solution  $(i(\text{ivp-}T:=\{t0..t1\})) x$ 
      ivp.is-solution  $(i(\text{ivp-}T:=\{t0..t1\})) y$ 
       $t \in \{t0..t1\} \quad t0 < t1 \quad \{t0..t1\} \subseteq T$ 
    moreover
    hence  $(x, t1) \in \text{PHI} \quad (y, t1) \in \text{PHI}$ 
      by (auto simp: PHI)
    ultimately have x t = y t using E by force
  } note sol-eq = this
  from E have E:  $\forall xT \in \text{PHI}. \forall yU \in \text{PHI}. \forall t \in \{t0.. \text{snd } xT\} \cap \{t0.. \text{snd } yU\}.$ 
     $(\text{fst } xT) t = (\text{fst } yU) t$  by force

```

```

have J: ( $\bigcup_{(x, t) \in \text{PHI}} \{t_0..t\}$ ) = ( $\bigcup_{xT \in \text{PHI}} \{t_0..snd xT\}$ )
  by auto
with j-def J-def have j-def':  $j = i(\text{ivp-}T := \bigcup_{xT \in \text{PHI}} \{t_0..snd xT\})$  by simp
have  $J \subseteq T$  unfolding J-def j-def PHI-def by auto
have  $\exists x. \forall t \in J. \forall yT \in \text{PHI}. t \leq snd yT \rightarrow x t = fst yT t$ 
proof (intro bchoice, safe)
  fix x
  assume xI:  $x \in J$ 
  hence  $\exists s \in \text{PHI}. x \leq snd s$  unfolding J-def PHI-def by auto
  then obtain ya where ya:  $ya \in \text{PHI} x \leq snd ya$  by auto
  with E[simplified Ball-def, THEN spec, THEN mp, OF ya(1)]
  have E':  $\forall zb \in \text{PHI}. x \in \{t_0..snd ya\} \cap \{t_0..snd zb\} \rightarrow fst ya x = fst zb x$ 
    by (simp add: Ball-def)
  show  $\exists y. \forall za \in \text{PHI}. x \leq snd za \rightarrow y = fst za x$ 
  proof (rule, rule, rule)
    fix zb
    assume zb:  $zb \in \text{PHI} x \leq snd zb$ 
    with E'[simplified Ball-def, THEN spec, THEN mp, OF 'zb \in \text{PHI}]'
    have x:  $x \in \{t_0..snd ya\} \cap \{t_0..snd zb\} \rightarrow fst ya x = fst zb x$  by (simp add:
      Ball-def)
    thus  $fst ya x = fst zb x$  using xI ya zb J-def PHI-def by auto
  qed
  qed
  then obtain y where y:  $\forall t \in J. \forall yT \in \text{PHI}. t \leq snd yT \rightarrow y t = fst yT t$ 
    by auto
  hence equal:  $\forall s \in \text{PHI}. \forall t \in \{t_0..snd s\}. y t = fst s t$  using J-def PHI-def
    by simp
  {
    fix x
    assume x:  $x \in J$ 
    have  $\exists s \in \text{PHI}. x < snd s$ 
    proof -
      obtain s where s:  $s \in \text{PHI} x \leq snd s$  using x
        by (force simp add: PHI-def J-def)
      def i1 ≡  $i(\text{ivp-}T := \{t_0..snd s\})$ 
      interpret i1: ivp i1
        using s iv-defined x
        by unfold-locales (auto simp: PHI-def J-def i1-def)
      from ⟨s ∈ PHI⟩ have t0:  $t_0 < snd s$  by (simp add: PHI)
      from ⟨s ∈ PHI⟩ have {t0..snd s} ⊆ T by (simp add: PHI)
      from ⟨s ∈ PHI⟩ have i1.is-solution (fst s) by (simp add: PHI i1-def)
      then interpret i1: unique-solution i1
      proof (intro i1.unique-solutionI, simp)
        fix y t
        assume i1.is-solution y
        assume t:  $t \in i1.T$ 
        hence t:  $t \in \{t_0..snd s\}$  by (simp add: i1-def)
        with sol-eq ⟨i1.is-solution (fst s)⟩ ⟨i1.is-solution y⟩
          ⟨t0 < snd s⟩ ⟨{t0..snd s} ⊆ T⟩

```

```

show y t = fst s t by (simp add: i1-def)
qed
show ?thesis
proof (cases x = snd s)
  assume x = snd s
  def i2' ≡ i(ivp-t0:=snd s, ivp-x0:=fst s (snd s))
  interpret i2': unique-on-open i2'
    using iv-defined ⟨x ∈ J⟩ continuous openT openX local-lipschitz
      i1.is-solutionD(3)[OF ⟨i1.is-solution (fst s)⟩] ⟨s ∈ PHI⟩
    by unfold-locales (auto simp: PHI i1-def i2'-def)
  from i2'.exists-unique-solution-legacy[where t-max = snd s + 1]
  obtain t1 u where t1u: t1 > snd s {snd s..t1} ⊆ T 0 < u
    cball (fst s (snd s)) u ⊆ ivp-X i2'
    ∀X. cball (fst s (snd s)) u ⊆ X ==>
      unique-solution
      (i(ivp-t0:=snd s, ivp-x0:=fst s (snd s), ivp-T:={snd s..t1}),
       ivp-X := X))
    by (auto simp: i2'-def)
  def i2 ≡ i(ivp-t0:=snd s, ivp-x0:=fst s (snd s), ivp-T:={snd s..t1})
  interpret i2: unique-solution i2 using t1u(5)[OF t1u(4)]
    by (simp add: i2-def i2'-def)
  def ic ≡ i(ivp-T:={t0..t1})
  interpret ic: ivp-on-interval ic t1
    using iv-defined ⟨t1 > snd s⟩ {snd s > t0}
    by unfold-locales (auto simp: ic-def)
  interpret ic: connected-unique-solutions ic i1 i2 snd s
    using i1.unique-solution[OF ⟨i1.is-solution (fst s)⟩]
      {snd s > t0} {t1 > snd s}
    i1.is-solution-solution
    i2.is-solution-solution
    i1.is-solutionD[OF i1.is-solution-solution]
    i2.is-solutionD[OF i2.is-solution-solution]
    by unfold-locales (auto simp: i1-def i2-def ic-def)
  have (ic.solution, t1) ∈ PHI
    using ⟨t0 < snd s⟩ {t0..snd s} ⊆ T t1u(1-4) ic.is-solution-solution
    by (force simp add: PHI ic-def)
  thus ?thesis using ⟨x = snd s⟩ {snd s < t1} by force
  qed (insert s, force)
qed
} note continuable=this

{
fix x a b
assume (a, b) ∈ PHI t0 ≤ x x ≤ b
hence x ∈ J
  by (force simp: PHI-def J-def)
} note inJ = this
show J = real-of-ereal ` {t0..
  unfolding J-def M-def

```

```

by safe
  (auto simp: ereal-le-real-iff real-le-ereal-iff less-SUP-iff
    intro!: image-eqI[where x=ereal x for x] continuable inJ bexI[where x=(a,
b) for a b])

interpret j: ivp j
  using iv-defined PHI-notempty
  by (unfold-locales, auto simp: j-def J-def PHI-def) force
have j.is-solution y
proof (intro j.is-solutionI)
  from PHI-notempty have  $\exists ya. ya \in PHI$  unfolding ex-in-conv .
  then obtain ya where ya:  $ya \in PHI$  ..
  then interpret iya: ivp i(ivp-T:={t0..(snd ya)})|
    using iv-defined by unfold-locales (auto simp: PHI)
  from ya have iya.is-solution (fst ya) by (simp add: PHI)
  from ya equal have y t0 = fst ya t0 by (auto simp: PHI)
  thus y j.t0 = j.x0
    using iv-defined iya.iv-defined
    using iya.is-solutionD(1)[OF iya.is-solution (fst ya)]
    by (auto simp: j-def)

next
fix x
assume x:  $x \in j.T$ 
hence x:  $x \in J$  by (simp add: j-def)
note continuable[OF this]
then obtain ya where ya:  $ya \in PHI$   $x < snd ya$  ..
then interpret iya: ivp i(ivp-T:={t0..snd ya})|
  using iv-defined by unfold-locales (auto simp: PHI)
from ya have iya.is-solution (fst ya) by (simp add: PHI)
from iya.is-solutionD(2)[OF this]
have deriv:
  (fst ya has-vector-derivative f (x, fst ya x)) (at x within {t0..snd ya})
  using <x: j.T> J-def ya by (auto simp add: j-def)

moreover
from <x: j.T> ya have x: {t0..<snd ya} by (auto simp add: J-def j-def)
with equal ya have y-eq-x:  $y = fst ya$   $x = fst ya$  by simp
ultimately
show (y has-vector-derivative j.f (x, y x)) (at x within j.T)
  apply (simp (no-asm) add: j-def J-def)
  unfolding J
  unfolding has-vector-derivative-def
  unfolding has-derivative-within'

proof safe
fix e::real
assume e:  $e > 0$   $\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. \forall x' \in \{t0..snd ya\}.$ 
   $0 < norm(x' - x) \wedge norm(x' - x) < d \implies$ 
   $norm(fst ya x' - fst ya x - (x' - x) *_R f(x, fst ya x)) / norm(x' - x)$ 
   $< e$ 
then obtain d where d:  $d > 0$ 

```

```

 $\bigwedge x'. x' \in \{t0..snd ya\} \implies x' \neq x \implies |x' - x| < d \implies$ 
 $norm(fst ya x' - fst ya x - (x' - x) *_R f(x, fst ya x)) / |x' - x| < e$ 
by auto
show  $\exists d > 0. \forall x' \in \bigcup s \in PHI. \{t0..snd s\}.$ 
 $0 < norm(x' - x) \wedge norm(x' - x) < d \longrightarrow$ 
 $norm(y x' - y x - (x' - x) *_R f(x, y x)) / norm(x' - x) < e$ 
proof (rule, rule)
show  $Min\{d, snd ya - x\} > 0$  using d ya by simp
next
have  $\forall a \in PHI. \forall x' \in \{t0..snd a\}.$ 
 $x' \neq x \wedge |x' - x| < Min\{d, snd ya - x\} \longrightarrow$ 
 $norm(y x' - fst ya x - (x' - x) *_R f(x, fst ya x)) / |x' - x| < e$ 
proof (rule, rule, rule)
fix t and x'
assume A:  $t \in PHI$ 
 $x' \in \{t0..snd t\}$ 
 $x' \neq x \wedge |x' - x| < Min\{d, snd ya - x\}$ 
with d
have  $x' \neq x \wedge |x' - x| < d \longrightarrow$ 
 $norm(fst ya x' - fst ya x - (x' - x) *_R f(x, fst ya x)) / |x' - x| < e$ 
by auto
moreover
from A have  $x' \neq x \wedge |x' - x| < d$  by simp
moreover
from A have  $x' \in \{t0..snd ya\}$  by auto
with A have  $y x' = fst ya x'$  using equal ya by fast
ultimately show
 $norm(y x' - fst ya x - (x' - x) *_R f(x, fst ya x)) / |x' - x| < e$ 
by simp
qed
thus  $\forall x' \in \bigcup s \in PHI. \{t0..snd s\}.$ 
 $0 < norm(x' - x) \wedge norm(x' - x) < Min\{d, snd ya - x\} \longrightarrow$ 
 $norm(y x' - y x - (x' - x) *_R f(x, y x)) / norm(x' - x) < e$ 
using y-eq-x by simp
qed
qed simp
from iya.is-solutionD(3)[OF ⟨iya.is-solution(fst ya)⟩]
have  $fst ya x \in X$ 
using ⟨x ∈ j.T⟩ ya by (auto simp: PHI-def j-def J-def)
moreover
from ⟨x ∈ j.T⟩ ya have  $x \in \{t0..snd ya\}$  by (auto simp: PHI-def j-def J-def)
with equal ya have y-eq-x:  $y x = fst ya x$  by simp
ultimately
show  $y x \in j.X$  by (auto simp: j-def J-def)
qed
thus unique-solution j
proof (rule j.unique-solutionI)
fix x t
assume t ∈ j.T

```

```

hence  $t \in J$  by (simp add: j-def)
note continuable[OF this]
then obtain  $x' t1$  where  $x't1: (x', t1) \in PHI$   $t < t1$   $\{t0..t1\} \subseteq T$ 
  by (auto simp: PHI)
then interpret  $ix': ivp i(\{t0..t1\})$ 
  using iv-defined by unfold-locales (auto simp: PHI)
havet0  $\leq t$  using  $\langle t \in J \rangle$  unfolding J-def by auto
from  $x't1$  have  $ix'.is\text{-solution } x'$  by (simp add: PHI)
assume  $j.is\text{-solution } x$ 
hence  $ix'.is\text{-solution } x$ 
  using  $x't1 \langle t \in J \rangle \{t0..t1\} \subseteq T$ 
  by (intro j.solution-on-subset[where  $T'=\{t0..t1\}$ , simplified j-def,
    simplified]) (auto simp: J-def j-def)
from equal  $x't1 \langle t \in J \rangle$  have  $y t = x' t$  by (auto simp: j-def J-def)
thus  $x t = y t$ 
  using sol-eq[OF  $\langle ix'.is\text{-solution } x' \rangle \langle ix'.is\text{-solution } x \rangle$ ]  $\langle t < t1 \rangle \langle t \in J \rangle$ 
   $\{t0..t1\} \subseteq T$ 
  by (auto simp: j-def J-def)
qed
then interpret  $j: unique\text{-solution } j$  by simp
fix  $x t1 t$ 
assume  $(x, t1) \in PHI$   $t \in \{t0..t1\}$ 
then interpret  $i': ivp i(\{t0..t1\})$  using iv-defined
  by unfold-locales auto
from  $\langle (x, t1) \in PHI \rangle$  have  $x: i'.is\text{-solution } x$   $t0 < t1$   $\{t0..t1\} \subseteq T$ 
  by (auto simp add: PHI-def)
have  $i'.is\text{-solution } j.solution$ 
  apply (rule j.solution-on-subset[simplified j-def, simplified])
  using  $x \langle (x, t1) \in PHI \rangle j.is\text{-solution-solution}$ 
  by (auto simp: j-def J-def)
from sol-eq[OF x(1) this  $\langle t \in \{t0..t1\} \rangle \langle t0 < t1 \rangle \{t0..t1\} \subseteq T$ ]
show  $x t = ivp.solution (i(\{t0..t1\})) t$  by (simp add: j-def)
qed

```

lemma E:

```

shows  $\forall (x, t1) \in PHI. \forall (y, t2) \in PHI. \forall t \in \{t0..t1\} \cap \{t0..t2\}. x t = y t$ 
proof safe
fix a b
fix y z
fix t
assume  $(y, a) \in PHI$   $(z, b) \in PHI$ 
hence bounds:  $t0 < a$   $t0 < b$ 
  and subsets:  $\{t0..a\} \subseteq T$   $\{t0..b\} \subseteq T$ 
  and y-sol:  $ivp.is\text{-solution} (i(\{t0..a\})) y$ 
  and z-sol:  $ivp.is\text{-solution} (i(\{t0..b\})) z$ 
  unfolding PHI-def by auto
assume  $t \in \{t0..a\}$   $t \in \{t0..b\}$ 
interpret i1:  $ivp i(\{t0..a\})$ 
  using bounds iv-defined by unfold-locales auto

```

```

interpret i2: ivp i(|ivp-T := {t0..b}|)
  using bounds iv-defined by unfold-locales auto
have ∀ t ∈ {t0..a} ∩ {t0..b}. y t = z t
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ¬ (∀ x ∈ {t0..a} ∩ {t0..b}. y x = z x)
  hence ∃ x ∈ {t0..min a b}. y x ≠ z x by simp
  then obtain x1 where x1: x1 ∈ {t0..min a b} y x1 ≠ z x1 ..

  from i1.solution-continuous-on[OF y-sol]
  have continuous-on {t0..x1} y by (rule continuous-on-subset) (insert x1, simp)
  moreover
  from i2.solution-continuous-on[OF z-sol]
  have continuous-on {t0..x1} z by (rule continuous-on-subset) (insert x1, simp)
  ultimately have continuous-on {t0..x1} (λx. norm (y x - z x))
    by (auto intro: continuous-intros)
  moreover
  have closed {t0..x1} by simp
  ultimately
  have closed {t ∈ {t0..x1}. norm (y t - z t) = 0}
    by (rule continuous-closed-preimage-constant)
  moreover
  have t0 ∈ {t ∈ {t0..x1}. norm (y t - z t) = 0}
    using x1 i1.is-solutionD[OF y-sol] i2.is-solutionD[OF z-sol]
    by simp
  then have {t ∈ {t0..x1}. norm (y t - z t) = 0} ≠ {} by blast
  ultimately
  have ∃ m ∈ {t ∈ {t0..x1}. norm (y t - z t) = 0}.
    ∀ y ∈ {t ∈ {t0..x1}. norm (y t - z t) = 0}. dist x1 m ≤ dist x1 y
    by (rule distance-attains-inf) auto
  then guess x-max .. note max = this
  have z x-max = y x-max using max by simp
  have x-max ∈ {t0..min a b} x-max ∈ T
    using x1 z-sol y-sol max subsets by auto
  with x1 i1.is-solutionD[OF y-sol] have y x-max ∈ X
    by (simp add: is-solution-def)
  with max have z x-max ∈ X by simp
  def i3' ≡ i(|ivp-t0:=x-max, ivp-x0:=y x-max|)
  interpret i3': unique-on-open i3'
    using iv-defined continuous openT openX local-lipschitz
    i1.is-solutionD(3)[OF y-sol] ⟨x-max ∈ T⟩ ⟨y x-max ∈ X⟩
    by unfold-locales (auto simp: PHI-def i3'-def)
  have x-max < x1 using x1 max by auto
  with i3'.exists-unique-solution-legacy'[where t-max = x1]
  obtain t1 where t1: t1 ∈ {x-max..x1} {x-max..t1} ⊆ T unique-solution
    (i(|ivp-t0:=x-max, ivp-x0:=y x-max, ivp-T:={x-max..t1}|))
    by (auto simp: i3'-def)
  def i3 ≡ i(|ivp-t0:=x-max, ivp-x0:=y x-max, ivp-T:={x-max..t1}|)
  from t1 interpret i3: unique-solution i3
    by (simp add: i3-def)

```

```

have  $x\text{-max} \in \{x\text{-max..}t1\}$  using  $t1$  by simp
have  $i3\text{-is-solution } y$  unfolding  $i3\text{-def}$ 
  using  $\langle y \ x\text{-max} \in X \rangle \langle x\text{-max} \in \{t0..min a b\} \rangle \ y\text{-sol } t1 \ x1(1)$ 
    i1.restriction-of-solution by auto
have  $i3\text{-is-solution } z$  unfolding  $i3\text{-def}$ 
  using  $\langle z \ x\text{-max} \in X \rangle \langle x\text{-max} \in \{t0..min a b\} \rangle \ z\text{-sol } t1 \ x1(1)$ 
    i2.restriction-of-solution
    by (auto simp:  $\langle z \ x\text{-max} = y \ x\text{-max} \rangle$ [symmetric])
let ?m =  $(x\text{-max} + t1) / 2$ 
have  $xm1: ?m \in \{t0..t1\}$  using max  $\langle x\text{-max} \in \{x\text{-max..}t1\} \rangle$  by simp
have  $xm2: ?m \in \{x\text{-max..}t1\}$  using max  $\langle x\text{-max} \in \{x\text{-max..}t1\} \rangle$  by simp
from  $i3\text{-unique-solution}[OF \langle i3\text{-is-solution } y \rangle, of ?m]$ 
  i3.unique-solution[ $OF \langle i3\text{-is-solution } z \rangle$ , of ?m]
   $\langle x\text{-max} \in \{x\text{-max..}t1\} \rangle$ 
have eq:  $y ?m = z ?m$ 
  by (simp add: i3-def)
hence  $?m \in \{t \in \{t0..x1\}. norm(y t - z t) = 0\}$  using max x1 t1 by simp
with max have dist x1 x-max  $\leq$  dist x1 ?m by auto
moreover have dist x1 x-max =  $x1 - x\text{-max}$ 
  unfolding dist-real-def using x1 max by simp
moreover
have x-max  $\leq$  x1 using max by simp
hence  $?m \leq x1$  using max x1 t1 by simp
hence dist x1 ?m =  $x1 - ?m$ 
  using x1 max by (auto intro!: abs-of-nonneg simp add: dist-real-def)
ultimately
show False using max x1 t1 by simp
qed
thus  $y t = z t$  using  $\langle t \in \{t0..a\} \rangle \langle t \in \{t0..b\} \rangle$  by simp
qed

```

lemma global-solution:

```

obtains J::real set and M::ereal where
J = real-of-ereal ` {t0 ..< M}
 $\bigwedge x. x \in J \implies t0 \leq x$ 
J  $\subseteq T$ 
is-interval J
t0  $\in J$ 
unique-solution (i(ivp-T:=J))
 $\bigwedge K. K \subseteq T \implies$  is-interval K  $\implies t0 \in K \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in K \implies t0 \leq x) \implies$ 
  ivp.is-solution (i(ivp-T:=K)) x  $\implies$ 
  K  $\subseteq J \wedge (\forall t \in K. x t = ivp.solution(i(ivp-T:=J)) t)$ 
proof –
def M  $\equiv$  SUP xt : PHI. ereal (snd xt)
def J  $\equiv$  ( $\bigcup (x, t1) \in PHI. \{t0..t1\}$ )
show ?thesis
proof
show J = real-of-ereal ` {ereal t0 ..< M}
  using positive-existence-interval[ $OF E$ ]

```

```

    by (simp add: J-def M-def)
show  $J \subseteq T$ 
    by (auto simp: PHI-def J-def)
show is-interval  $J$ 
    unfolding is-interval-def J-def PHI-def
    by auto (metis order.trans)+
show  $t_0 \in J$  using PHI-notempty
    by (force simp add: PHI-def J-def)
next
fix  $x$  assume  $x \in J$  thus  $t_0 \leq x$ 
    by (auto simp add: J-def PHI-def)
next
show unique-solution ( $i(\text{ivp-}T := J)$ )
    using positive-existence-interval[OF E] by (simp add: J-def)
then interpret  $j$ : unique-solution  $i(\text{ivp-}T := J)$  by simp
fix  $K z$ 
assume  $K \subseteq T$ 
def  $y \equiv \text{ivp.solution } (i(\text{ivp-}T := J))$ 
assume interval: is-interval  $K$ 
assume Inf:  $t_0 \in K \wedge x \in K \implies t_0 \leq x$ 
assume z-sol: ivp.is-solution ( $i(\text{ivp-}T := K)$ )  $z$ 
then interpret  $k$ : has-solution  $i(\text{ivp-}T := K)$ 
    using iv-defined Inf
    by unfold-locales auto
have  $\forall x \in K. x \in J \wedge z = y x$ 
proof (rule, cases, safe)
    fix  $xM$ 
    def  $k_1 \equiv i(\text{ivp-}T := \{t_0..xM\})$ 
    assume xM-in:  $xM \in K$ 
    assume  $t_0 < xM$ 
    then interpret  $k_1$ : ivp  $k_1$  using iv-defined
        by unfold-locales (auto simp: k1-def)
    have subset:  $\{t_0..xM\} \subseteq K$ 
proof
    fix  $t$ 
    assume  $t \in \{t_0..xM\}$ 
    moreover
    from Inf(1) xM-in interval have ( $\forall i \in \text{Basis}.$ 
         $t_0 \cdot i \leq t \cdot i \wedge t \cdot i \leq xM \cdot i$ )  $\longrightarrow$ 
         $t \in K$  unfolding is-interval-def by blast
    hence  $t \in \{t_0..xM\} \longrightarrow t \in K$  by simp
    ultimately show  $t \in K$  by simp
qed
have  $k_1.\text{solution } z$ 
    using  $k_1.\text{solution-on-subset } z$ -sol subset  $\langle t_0 < xM \rangle$  by (simp add: k1-def)
then interpret  $k_1$ : has-solution  $k_1$  by unfold-locales auto
interpret  $k_2'$ : unique-on-open  $i(\text{ivp-}t_0:=xM, \text{ivp-}x_0:=z xM)$ 
    using  $\langle t_0 < xM \rangle k_1.\text{solutionD}[OF \langle k_1.\text{solution } z \rangle]$ 
    local-lipschitz openT openX continuous  $\langle K \subseteq T \rangle \langle xM \in K \rangle$ 

```

```

by unfold-locales (auto simp: k1-def)
from k2'.exists-unique-solution-legacy[where t-max = xM + 1, simplified]
obtain t1 where t1:  $t1 \in \{xM <.. xM+1\} \{xM..t1\} \subseteq T$ 
  unique-solution (i(ivp-t0 := xM, ivp-x0 := z xM, ivp-T := {xM..t1})) 
  by auto
def k2 ≡ i(ivp-t0 := xM, ivp-x0 := z xM, ivp-T := {xM..t1})
from t1 interpret k2: unique-solution k2 by (simp add: k2-def)
def kc ≡ i(ivp-T := {t0..t1})
interpret kc: connected-solutions kc k1 k2 z
  using k1.is-solution-solution k2.is-solution-solution iv-defined
  ⟨k1.is-solution z⟩ ⟨t0 < xM⟩ t1 k1.is-solutionD[OF ⟨k1.is-solution z⟩]
  k2.is-solutionD[OF k2.is-solution-solution]
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: k1-def k2-def kc-def)
have {t0..t1} ⊆ T
proof -
  have {t0..t1} = {t0..xM} ∪ {xM..t1} using t1 ⟨t0 < xM⟩ by auto
  thus ?thesis using ⟨{t0..xM} ⊆ K⟩ ⟨{xM..t1} ⊆ T⟩ ⟨K ⊆ T⟩ by simp
qed
hence concrete-sol: (kc.connection, t1) ∈ PHI
  using ⟨t0 < xM⟩ t1 ⟨{t0..xM} ⊆ K⟩ ⟨K ⊆ T⟩ kc.is-solution-connection
  by (auto simp add: PHI-def kc-def)
moreover have xM ∈ {t0..< snd (kc.connection, t1)}
  using ⟨t0 < xM⟩ t1 by simp
ultimately
show xM ∈ J by (force simp: PHI-def J-def)
have xM ∈ {t0..t1} using t1 ⟨t0 < xM⟩ by simp
from positive-existence-interval[OF E] J-def y-def concrete-sol this
show z xM = y xM
  by (simp add: kc.connection-def[abs-def]) (simp add: k1-def)
next
fix x
assume x ∈ K ⊂ t0 < x
hence x = t0 using Inf(2)[OF ⟨x ∈ K⟩] by simp
thus x ∈ J using PHI-notempty by (force simp: J-def PHI-def)
from j.solution-t0 k.is-solutionD[OF z-sol]
show z x = y x by (simp add: y-def ⟨x = t0⟩)
qed
thus K ⊆ J ∧ (∀ t ∈ K. z t = ivp.solution (i(ivp-T := J)) t)
  by (auto simp: y-def)
qed
qed

definition
maximal-existence-interval J =
(J ⊆ T ∧
is-interval J ∧
t0 ∈ J ∧
open J ∧
unique-solution (i(ivp-T := J))) ∧

```

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\forall K x. K \subseteq T \longrightarrow \text{is-interval } K \longrightarrow t0 \in K \longrightarrow \text{ivp.is-solution } (i(\text{ivp-T}:=K))) \\
x \longrightarrow & K \subseteq J \wedge (\forall t \in K. x t = \text{ivp.solution } (i(\text{ivp-T}:=J)) t))
\end{aligned}$$

lemma maximal-existence-intervalE:

obtains M0 M1::ereal **and** J **where**
 $J = \text{real-of-ereal} \setminus \{M0 <..< M1\}$
maximal-existence-interval J

proof –

from global-solution **obtain** J M **where** J:
 $J = \text{real-of-ereal} \setminus \{\text{ereal } t0 .. < M\}$
 $\bigwedge x. x \in J \implies t0 \leq x$
 $J \subseteq T$
is-interval J
 $t0 \in J$
unique-solution (i(ivp-T:=J))
 $\bigwedge K x. K \subseteq T \implies \text{is-interval } K \implies t0 \in K \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in K \implies t0 \leq x) \implies$
ivp.is-solution (i(ivp-T:=K)) x \implies
 $K \subseteq J \wedge (\forall t \in K. x t = \text{ivp.solution } (i(\text{ivp-T}:=J)) t)$
by blast

from openT iv-defined(1) **obtain** dt **where** dt: $dt > 0$ ball t0 dt $\subseteq T$
by (rule openE)
hence subs: $\{t0..\} \cap \text{ball } t0 dt \subseteq T$
by auto
have is-ivl: is-interval ($\{t0..\} \cap \text{ball } t0 dt$)
by (intro is-interval-inter is-interval-ci is-interval-ball-real)
have t0-in: $t0 \in \{t0..\} \cap \text{ball } t0 dt$ **using** dt **by** auto

let ?mirror = $\lambda t. 2 * t0 - t$
let ?nT = ?mirror ` T
let ?ni = i(ivp-T:=?nT, ivp-f:=($\lambda(t, x). - f(\text{?mirror } t, x)$))
have continuous-on (op - ($2 * t0$ ` $T \times X$) (uminus o f o ($\lambda(t, x). (2 * t0 - t, x)$)))
using dt
by (intro continuous-intros)
(auto intro!: continuous-intros continuous-on-subset[OF continuous]
simp: split-beta dist-real-def)

then
interpret neg: unique-on-open ?ni
using local-lipschitz
by unfold-locales
(auto simp: openX open-neg-translation openT iv-defined split-beta
local-lipschitz-uminus continuous-on-op-minus image-image
intro: local-lipschitz-compose1)

from neg.global-solution **obtain** J' M' **where** J':
 $J' = \text{real-of-ereal} \setminus \{\text{ereal } (\text{ivp-t0 } ?ni) .. < M'\}$
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in J' \implies \text{ivp-t0 } ?ni \leq x)$
 $J' \subseteq \text{ivp-T } ?ni$
is-interval J'

```

 $ivp\text{-}t0 \ ?ni \in J'$ 
 $\text{unique-solution} (\ ?ni(ivp\text{-}T := J'))$ 
 $(\bigwedge K. K \subseteq ivp\text{-}T \ ?ni \implies \text{is-interval } K \implies ivp\text{-}t0 \ ?ni \in K \implies$ 
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in K \implies ivp\text{-}t0 \ ?ni \leq x) \implies$ 
 $ivp.\text{is-solution} (\ ?ni(ivp\text{-}T := K)) \ x \implies$ 
 $K \subseteq J' \wedge (\forall t \in K. x \ t = ivp.\text{solution} (\ ?ni(ivp\text{-}T := J')) \ t))$ 
by blast
interpret neg-unique: unique-solution ?ni(ivp\text{-}T := J')
  by fact
let ?mJ' = ?mirror ` J'
let ?mi = i(ivp\text{-}T := ?mJ')
interpret mi: ivp ?mi
  using J'(5) iv-defined
  by unfold-locales auto
interpret mi: has-solution ?mi
proof
  show  $\exists x. mi.\text{is-solution } x$ 
  by (rule exI)
    (rule neg-unique.mirror-solution[simplified],
     OF neg-unique.is-solution-solution[simplified]))
qed
interpret mi: unique-solution ?mi
proof
  fix  $x \ t$  assume misol:  $mi.\text{is-solution } x$  and  $t: t \in mi.T$ 
  have [simp]:  $op - (2 * t0) ` ?mJ' = J'$  by force
  from  $mi.\text{mirror-solution}[OF \text{misol}]$ 
  have neg-unique.is-solution ( $x \ o \ ?mirror$ )
    by simp
  from neg-unique.unique-solution[OF this]
  have  $\bigwedge t. t \in J' \implies (x \ o \ ?mirror) \ t = \text{neg-unique.solution } t$ 
    by auto
  moreover
  from  $mi.\text{mirror-solution}[OF \text{mi.is-solution-solution}, \ simplified]$ 
  have neg-unique.is-solution ( $mi.\text{solution} \ o \ ?mirror$ )
    by simp
  from neg-unique.unique-solution[OF this, simplified]
  have  $\bigwedge t. t \in J' \implies (mi.\text{solution} \ o \ ?mirror) \ t = \text{neg-unique.solution } t$ 
    by auto
  ultimately
  have  $\bigwedge t. t \in J' \implies (x \ o \ ?mirror) \ t = (mi.\text{solution} \ o \ ?mirror) \ t$ 
    by simp
  thus  $x \ t = mi.\text{solution } t$  using t
    by auto
qed
let  $?J = J \cup ?mJ'$ 
show ?thesis
proof
  have t0-in:  $t0 \in J \cap op - (2 * t0) ` J'$ 
  using ‹t0 ∈ J› J'(5)

```

```

    by auto
from t0-in have t0 < M' t0 < M
    by (auto simp: J(1) J'(1))
have J ∪ ?mJ' =
  real-of-ereal ` {ereal t0.. $M\}$  ∪ op - (2 * t0) ` real-of-ereal ` {ereal t0.. $M'\}$ 
  unfolding J(1) J'(1) split image-Un
  by simp
also
{
  have {ereal t0.. $M\}$  = {ereal t0} ∪ {ereal t0 <.. $M\}$ 
    using ⟨t0 ∈ J⟩ J'(5) J(1) by auto
  also have real-of-ereal ` ... = (if M = ∞ then {t0 ..} else {t0 ..<real-of-ereal
M})}
    using ⟨t0 < M⟩
    by (cases M) (auto simp add: real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq)
    finally
      have real-of-ereal ` {ereal t0.. $M\}$  = (if M = ∞ then {t0 ..} else {t0 ..<real-of-ereal
M})
        by (simp add: J)
  } note right-ivl = this
also
{
  have {ereal t0.. $M'\}$  = {ereal t0} ∪ {ereal t0<.. $M'\}$ 
    using J'(1, 5) by auto
  also have real-of-ereal ` ... = (if M' = ∞ then {t0 ..} else {t0 ..<real-of-ereal
M'})}
    using ⟨t0 < M'⟩
    by (cases M') (auto simp add: real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq)
  also have op - (2 * t0) ` ... =
    (if M' = ∞ then {..t0} else {2 * t0 - real-of-ereal M' <.. t0})
    by simp
  finally have op - (2 * t0) ` real-of-ereal ` {ereal t0.. $M'\}$  =
    (if M' = ∞ then {..t0} else {2 * t0 - real-of-ereal M' <..t0})
  .
} note left-ivl = this
also have
  (if M = ∞ then {t0 ..} else {t0 ..<real-of-ereal M}) ∪
  (if M' = ∞ then {..t0} else {2 * t0 - real-of-ereal M' <..t0}) =
    real-of-ereal ` {2 * t0 - M' <.. $M\}$ 
  using ⟨t0 < M⟩ ⟨t0 < M'⟩
  by (cases M; cases M') (auto simp add: real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq)
finally show ivl: J ∪ ?mJ' = real-of-ereal ` {2 * t0 - M' <.. $M\}$  .
show maximal-existence-interval (J ∪ op - (2 * t0) ` J')
  unfolding maximal-existence-interval-def
proof (intro conjI allI impI)
  show ?J ⊆ T t0 ∈ ?J
    using J(3,5) J'(3,5) by auto
  show is-interval (J ∪ op - (2 * t0) ` J')
    using J(4) J'(4) t0-in

```

```

by (auto intro!: is-real-interval-union)
show open (J ∪ ?mJ')
  unfolding ivl
  by (auto intro!: open-real-image)
interpret pi: unique-solution i(ivp-T:=J)
  by fact
have t0-less-M: M ≠ ∞ ⟹ t0 < real-of-ereal M
  using J(1) ⟨t0 ∈ J⟩ right-ivl
  by auto
have closure (real-of-ereal ` {ereal t0..<M}) = (if M = ∞ then {t0..} else {t0 .. real-of-ereal M})
  by (simp add: t0-less-M right-ivl)
moreover
have t0 ∈ J' using J' by auto
have *: ?mJ' = (if M' = ∞ then {..t0} else {2 * t0 - real-of-ereal M' <..t0})
  by (simp add: J' left-ivl)
have M' ≠ ∞ ⟹ 2 * t0 - real-of-ereal M' < t0
  using J'(1) ⟨t0 ∈ J'⟩ ⟨t0 < M'⟩
  by (cases M'; simp)
hence closure ?mJ' = (if M' = ∞ then {..t0} else {2 * t0 - real-of-ereal M'..t0})
  by (simp add: *)
ultimately have clos: ∀x. x ∈ closure J ⟹ x ∈ closure ?mJ' ⟹ x = t0
  unfolding J(1) by (auto simp: split-ifs)
have JJ': ∀x. 2 * t0 - x ∈ J ⟹ x ∈ J' ⟹ x = t0
  using J(1) J'(1)
  apply (auto simp: algebra-simps)
  apply (rename-tac x y)
  apply (case-tac x; case-tac y; simp)
done
interpret glob: connected-unique-solutions i(ivp-T := J ∪ ?mJ') i(ivp-T:=J)
?mi t0
  using ⟨t0 ∈ J⟩ ⟨ivp-t0 ?ni ∈ J'⟩ pi.is-solutionD[OF pi.is-solution-solution]
pi.iv-defined
    mi.is-solutionD[OF mi.is-solution-solution]
    by unfold-locales (auto simp: dest!: clos JJ')
show unique-solution (i(ivp-T := J ∪ ?mJ'))
  by unfold-locales
fix K x
assume K: K ⊆ T is-interval K t0 ∈ K
assume K-sol: ivp.is-solution (i(ivp-T := K)) x
have mJ': is-interval ?mJ' t0 ∈ ?mJ'
  using t0-in
  by (auto simp add: J'(4))
from K have Kp: K ∩ {t0..} ⊆ T is-interval (K ∩ {t0..})
  t0 ∈ (K ∩ {t0..}) ∧ x ∈ K ∩ {t0..} ⟹ t0 ≤ x
  by (auto simp: is-interval-ci is-interval-ic intro!: is-interval-inter J)
have ivp (i(ivp-T := K))
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: K iv-defined)

```

```

then have ivp.is-solution ( $i(\text{ivp-}T := K, \text{ivp-}T := K \cap \{t0..\})$ )  $x$ 
  by (rule ivp.solution-on-subset) (auto intro!: K-sol  $K J$ )
hence Kp-sol: ivp.is-solution ( $i(\text{ivp-}T := K \cap \{t0..\})$ )  $x$ 
  by simp
from  $J(7)[\text{OF } Kp \text{ } Kp\text{-sol}]$ 
have Kp-subset-unique:
   $K \cap \{t0..\} \subseteq J$ 
   $(\forall t \in K \cap \{t0..\}. x t = \text{ivp.solution} (i(\text{ivp-}T := J)) t)$ 
  by auto

let ?mKp = ?mirror `  $K \cap \{t0..\}$ 
have  $Km: ?mKp \subseteq ?mirror ` T$  is-interval (?mirror `  $K \cap \{t0..\}$ )
   $t0 \in ?mKp \wedge x \in ?mKp \implies t0 \leq x$ 
  using  $K$ 
  by (auto simp: is-interval-ci
    intro!: is-interval-inter  $K$ )
let ?mKi =  $i(\text{ivp-}f := \lambda(t, x). - f (2 * t0 - t, x), \text{ivp-}T := op - (2 * t0)$ 
 $\cap \{t0..\})$ 
interpret  $mKi: \text{ivp } ?mKi$ 
  using  $K$  by unfold-locales (auto simp: iv-defined)
interpret  $Ki: \text{ivp } i(\text{ivp-}T := K)$ 
  by unfold-locales (auto simp:  $K$  iv-defined)
from  $Ki.\text{mirror-solution}[\text{OF } K\text{-sol}]$ 
have **:
  ivp.is-solution
  ( $i(\text{ivp-}f := \lambda(t, x). - f (?mirror t, x), \text{ivp-}T := ?mirror ` K)$ )
  ( $x \circ ?mirror$ )
  by simp
have  $\text{ivp} (i(\text{ivp-}f := \lambda(t, x). - f (2 * t0 - t, x), \text{ivp-}T := op - (2 * t0) `$ 
 $K))$ 
  using  $K$  **
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: iv-defined)
then have
  ivp.is-solution
  ( $i(\text{ivp-}f := \lambda(t, x). - f (?mirror t, x), \text{ivp-}T := ?mirror ` K, \text{ivp-}T :=$ 
 $?mirror ` K \cap \{t0..\})$ )
  ( $x \circ ?mirror$ )
  apply (rule ivp.solution-on-subset)
  using  $K$  **
  by auto
hence  $mKi.\text{is-solution} (x \circ ?mirror)$ 
  by simp
from  $J'(7)[\text{simplified, OF } Km \text{ this}]$ 
have  $Km\text{-unique}': op - (2 * t0) ` K \cap \{t0..\} \subseteq J'$ 
   $(\forall t \in op - (2 * t0) ` K \cap \{t0..\}.$ 
  ( $x \circ op - (2 * t0)) t =$ 
   $\text{ivp.solution} (i(\text{ivp-}f := \lambda(t, x). - f (2 * t0 - t, x), \text{ivp-}T := J')) t$ )
  by auto
hence  $Km\text{-subset}: K \cap \{..t0\} \subseteq ?mJ'$ 

```

```

by (auto simp: J' intro!: image-eqI[where x=2 * t0 - x for x])
have Km-unique: ( $\forall t \in K \cap \{..t0\}. x t = \text{ivp.solution } (i(\text{ivp-T} := ?mJ')) t$ )
proof safe
fix t assume t ∈ K assume t ≤ t0
{
fix t' assume t': t' ∈ ?mirror ‘ K ∩ {t0..}
hence (x o ?mirror) t' =
    ivp.solution
    (i(ivp-f := λ(t, x). - f (2 * t0 - t, x), ivp-T := J')) t'
using Km-unique' by auto
moreover
have mmid:  $\bigwedge X. ?\text{mirror} ‘ (?\text{mirror} ‘ X ∩ {t0..}) = X ∩ \{..t0\}$ 
    by force
have ivp.is-solution (i(ivp-T := K ∩ {..t0})) mi.solution
    by (rule mi.solution-on-subset') (auto intro!: K Km-subset)
then have ivp.is-solution ?mKi
    (ivp.solution (i(ivp-T := op - (2 * t0) ‘ J')) ∘ op - (2 * t0))
    by (intro mKi.solution-mirror) (auto simp: o-def mmid)
from J'(7)[simplified, OF Km this] t'
have (ivp.solution (i(ivp-T := ?mJ')) o ?mirror) t' =
    ivp.solution (i(ivp-f := λ(t, x). - f (2 * t0 - t, x), ivp-T := J')) t'
    by auto
ultimately
have (x o ?mirror) t' = (ivp.solution (i(ivp-T := ?mJ')) o ?mirror) t'
    by simp
}
with ⟨t ∈ K⟩ ⟨t ≤ t0⟩
show x t = ivp.solution (i(ivp-T := op - (2 * t0) ‘ J')) t by force
qed
have {t0..} ∪ {..t0} = UNIV by auto
with Kp-subset-unique Km-subset have K-subset: K ⊆ J ∪ op - (2 * t0) ‘
J'
    by auto
moreover
have ( $\forall t \in K. x t = \text{ivp.solution } (i(\text{ivp-T} := J ∪ op - (2 * t0) ‘ J')) t$ )
proof safe
fix t
assume t ∈ K
{
assume t ∈ J
with ⟨t ∈ K⟩
have x t = ivp.solution (i(ivp-T := J)) t
    by (metis Int-Collect J(2) Kp-subset-unique(2) atLeast-def)
} moreover {
assume t ∉ J
with ⟨t ∈ K⟩ K-subset have x t = ivp.solution (i(ivp-T := op - (2 * t0) ‘ J')) t
    by (intro Km-unique[rule-format])
}

```

```

    (auto simp: glob.connection-def * split: if-split-asm)
} ultimately
show x t = ivp.solution (i(ivp-T := J ∪ op - (2 * t0) ` J')) t
  using {t ∈ K} K-subset
  by (subst glob.connection-eq-solution[symmetric])
    (auto simp add: glob.connection-def)
qed
ultimately show K ⊆ J ∪ ?mJ' (∀ t∈K. x t = ivp.solution (i(ivp-T := J
  ∪ ?mJ')) t)
  by auto
qed
qed
qed
qed

end
end

```

4 Sequence of Properties on Subsequences

```

theory Diagonal-Subsequence
imports Complex-Main
begin

locale subseqs =
fixes P::nat⇒(nat⇒nat)⇒bool
assumes ex-subseq: ∀n s. subseq s ⇒ ∃r'. subseq r' ∧ P n (s o r')
begin

definition reduce where reduce s n = (SOME r'. subseq r' ∧ P n (s o r'))

lemma subseq-reduce[intro, simp]:
subseq s ⇒ subseq (reduce s n)
  unfolding reduce-def by (rule someI2-ex[OF ex-subseq]) auto

lemma reduce-holds:
subseq s ⇒ P n (s o reduce s n)
  unfolding reduce-def by (rule someI2-ex[OF ex-subseq]) (auto simp: o-def)

primrec seqseq where
  seqseq 0 = id
| seqseq (Suc n) = seqseq n o reduce (seqseq n) n

lemma subseq-seqseq[intro, simp]: subseq (seqseq n)
proof (induct n)
  case 0 thus ?case by (simp add: subseq-def)
next
  case (Suc n) thus ?case by (subst seqseq.simps) (auto intro!: subseq-o)
qed

```

```

lemma seqseq-holds:
  P n (seqseq (Suc n))
proof -
  have P n (seqseq n o reduce (seqseq n) n)
    by (intro reduce-holds subseq-seqseq)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

definition diagseq where diagseq i = seqseq i i

lemma subseq-mono: subseq f  $\implies$  a  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  f a  $\leq$  f b
  by (metis le-eq-less-or-eq subseq-mono)

lemma subseq-strict-mono: subseq f  $\implies$  a < b  $\implies$  f a < f b
  by (simp add: subseq-def)

lemma diagseq-mono: diagseq n < diagseq (Suc n)
proof -
  have diagseq n < seqseq n (Suc n)
    using subseq-seqseq[of n] by (simp add: diagseq-def subseq-def)
  also have ...  $\leq$  seqseq n (reduce (seqseq n) n (Suc n))
    by (auto intro: subseq-mono seq-suble)
  also have ... = diagseq (Suc n) by (simp add: diagseq-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma subseq-diagseq: subseq diagseq
  using diagseq-mono by (simp add: subseq-Suc-iff diagseq-def)

primrec fold-reduce where
  fold-reduce n 0 = id
  | fold-reduce n (Suc k) = fold-reduce n k o reduce (seqseq (n + k)) (n + k)

lemma subseq-fold-reduce[intro, simp]: subseq (fold-reduce n k)
proof (induct k)
  case (Suc k) from subseq-o[OF this subseq-reduce] show ?case by (simp add: o-def)
qed (simp add: subseq-def)

lemma ex-subseq-reduce-index: seqseq (n + k) = seqseq n o fold-reduce n k
  by (induct k) simp-all

lemma seqseq-fold-reduce: seqseq n = fold-reduce 0 n
  by (induct n) (simp-all)

lemma diagseq-fold-reduce: diagseq n = fold-reduce 0 n n
  using seqseq-fold-reduce by (simp add: diagseq-def)

```

```

lemma fold-reduce-add: fold-reduce 0 (m + n) = fold-reduce 0 m o fold-reduce m
n
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma diagseq-add: diagseq (k + n) = (seqseq k o (fold-reduce k n)) (k + n)
proof -
  have diagseq (k + n) = fold-reduce 0 (k + n) (k + n)
    by (simp add: diagseq-fold-reduce)
  also have ... = (seqseq k o fold-reduce k n) (k + n)
    unfolding fold-reduce-add seqseq-fold-reduce ..
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma diagseq-sub:
assumes m ≤ n shows diagseq n = (seqseq m o (fold-reduce m (n - m))) n
using diagseq-add[of m n - m] assms by simp

lemma subseq-diagonal-rest: subseq (λx. fold-reduce k x (k + x))
  unfolding subseq-Suc-iff fold-reduce.simps o-def
proof
  fix n
  have fold-reduce k n (k + n) < fold-reduce k n (k + Suc n) (is ?lhs < -)
    by (auto intro: subseq-strict-mono)
  also have ... ≤ fold-reduce k n (reduce (seqseq (k + n)) (k + n) (k + Suc n))
    by (rule subseq-mono) (auto intro!: seq-suble subseq-mono)
  finally show ?lhs < ... .
qed

lemma diagseq-seqseq: diagseq o (op + k) = (seqseq k o (λx. fold-reduce k x (k +
x)))
  by (auto simp: o-def diagseq-add)

lemma diagseq-holds:
assumes subseq-stable: ∀r s n. subseq r ⇒ P n s ⇒ P n (s o r)
shows P k (diagseq o (op + (Suc k)))
unfolding diagseq-seqseq by (intro subseq-stable subseq-diagonal-rest seqseq-holds)

end

end

```

5 Bounded Linear Operator

```

theory Bounded-Linear-Operator
imports
  ~~~/src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Multivariate-Analysis
begin

```

```

typedef (overloaded) 'a blinop = UNIV::('a, 'a) blinfun set

```

```

by simp

setup-lifting type-definition-blinop

lift-definition blinop-apply::('a::real-normed-vector) blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a is blinfun-apply
.
lift-definition Blinop::('a::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop is Blinfun .

no-notation vec-nth (infixl $ 90)
notation blinop-apply (infixl $ 999)
declare [[coercion blinop-apply :: ('a::real-normed-vector) blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a]]

instantiation blinop :: (real-normed-vector) real-normed-vector
begin

lift-definition norm-blinop :: 'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  real is norm .

lift-definition minus-blinop :: 'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop is minus .

lift-definition dist-blinop :: 'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  real is dist .

definition uniformity-blinop :: ('a blinop  $\times$  'a blinop) filter where
uniformity-blinop = (INF e:{0<..}. principal {(x, y). dist x y < e})

definition open-blinop :: 'a blinop set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
open-blinop U = ( $\forall$  x $\in$ U.  $\forall$  F (x', y) in uniformity. x' = x  $\longrightarrow$  y  $\in$  U)

lift-definition uminus-blinop :: 'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop is uminus .

lift-definition zero-blinop :: 'a blinop is 0 .

lift-definition plus-blinop :: 'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop is plus .

lift-definition scaleR-blinop::real  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop is scaleR .

lift-definition sgn-blinop :: 'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop is sgn .

instance
apply standard
apply (transfer', simp add: algebra-simps sgn-div-norm open-uniformity norm-triangle-le
uniformity-blinop-def dist-norm
open-blinop-def)+
done
end

lemma bounded-bilinear-blinop-apply: bounded-bilinear op $
unfolding bounded-bilinear-def
by transfer (simp add: blinfun.bilinear-simps blinfun.bounded)

```

```

interpretation blinop: bounded-bilinear op $
  by (rule bounded-bilinear-blinop-apply)

lemma blinop-eqI: ( $\bigwedge i. x \$ i = y \$ i$ )  $\implies x = y$ 
  by transfer (rule blinfun-eqI)

lemmas bounded-linear-apply-blinop[intro, simp] = blinop.bounded-linear-left
declare blinop.tendsto[tendsto-intros]
declare blinop.FDERIV[derivative-intros]
declare blinop.continuous[continuous-intros]
declare blinop.continuous-on[continuous-intros]

instance blinop :: (banach) banach
  apply standard
  unfolding convergent-def LIMSEQ-def Cauchy-def
  apply transfer
  unfolding convergent-def[symmetric] LIMSEQ-def[symmetric] Cauchy-def[symmetric]
    Cauchy-convergent-iff
  .

instance blinop :: (euclidean-space) heine-borel
  apply standard
  unfolding LIMSEQ-def bounded-def
  apply transfer
  unfolding LIMSEQ-def[symmetric] bounded-def[symmetric]
  apply (rule bounded-imp-convergent-subsequence)
  .

instantiation blinop::({real-normed-vector, perfect-space}) real-normed-algebra-1
begin

lift-definition one-blinop::'a blinop is id-blinfun .
lemma blinop-apply-one-blinop[simp]: 1 \$ x = x
  by transfer simp

lift-definition times-blinop :: 'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop is blinfun-compose
  .

lemma blinop-apply-times-blinop[simp]: ( $f * g$ ) \$ x = f \$ (g \$ x)
  by transfer simp

instance
proof
  from not-open-singleton[of 0::'a] have {0::'a}  $\neq$  UNIV by auto
  then obtain x :: 'a where x  $\neq$  0 by auto
  show 0  $\neq$  (1::'a blinop)
    apply transfer
    apply transfer
  
```

```

apply (auto dest!: fun-cong[where x=x] simp: {x ≠ 0})
done
qed (transfer, transfer,
      simp add: o-def linear-simps onorm-compose onorm-id onorm-compose[simplified
o-def])++
end

lemmas bounded-bilinear-bounded-uniform-limit-intros[uniform-limit-intros] =
bounded-bilinear.bounded-uniform-limit[OF Bounded-Linear-Operator.bounded-bilinear-blinop-apply]
bounded-bilinear.bounded-uniform-limit[OF Bounded-Linear-Function.bounded-bilinear-blinfun-apply]
bounded-bilinear.bounded-uniform-limit[OF Bounded-Linear-Operator.blinop.flip]
bounded-bilinear.bounded-uniform-limit[OF Bounded-Linear-Function.blinfun.flip]
bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF blinop.bounded-linear-right]
bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF blinop.bounded-linear-left]
bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF bounded-linear-apply-blinop]

no-notation
  blinop-apply (infixl $ 999)
  notation vec-nth (infixl $ 90)

end

```

6 Multivariate Taylor

```

theory Multivariate-Taylor
imports
  ~~/src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Multivariate-Analysis
  ..../ODE-Auxiliarities
begin

no-notation vec-nth (infixl $ 90)
notation blinfun-apply (infixl $ 999)

lemma
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'b::banach
  and Df::'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b
  assumes n > 0
  assumes Df-Nil: ⋀a. Df a [] = f a
  assumes Df-Cons: ⋀a ds. a ∈ closed-segment X (X + H) ⇒ length ds < n
  ⟹
    ((λa. Df a ds) has-derivative (λd. Df a (d#ds))) (at a)
  defines i ≡ λx.
    ((1 - x) ^ (n - 1) / fact (n - 1)) *R Df (X + x *R H) (replicate n H)
  shows multivariate-taylor-has-integral:
    (i has-integral f (X + H) - (∑ i < n. (1 / fact i) *R Df X (replicate i H)))
  {0..1}
  and multivariate-taylor:
    f (X + H) = (∑ i < n. (1 / fact i) *R Df X (replicate i H)) + integral {0..1}
  i

```

```

and multivariate-taylor-integrable:
  i integrable-on {0..1}
proof goal-cases
  case 1
  let ?G = closed-segment X (X + H)
  def line ≡ (λt. X + t *R H)
  have segment-eq: closed-segment X (X + H) = line ` {0 .. 1}
    by (auto simp: line-def closed-segment-def algebra-simps)
  have line-deriv: ∀x. (line has-derivative (λt. t *R H)) (at x)
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: line-def)
  def g ≡ f o line
  def Dg ≡ λ(n::nat) (t::real). Df (line t) (replicate n H)
  note ⟨n > 0⟩
  moreover
  have Dg0: Dg 0 = g by (auto simp add: Dg-def Df-Nil g-def)
  moreover
  {
    fix m::nat and t::real
    assume m < n 0 ≤ t t ≤ 1
    hence [intro]: line t ∈ ?G using assms
      by (auto simp: segment-eq)
    note [derivative-intros] = has-derivative-compose[OF - Df-Cons]
    interpret Df: linear (λd. Df (line t) (d#replicate m H))
      by (auto intro!: has-derivative-linear derivative-intros ⟨m < n⟩)
    note [derivative-intros] =
      has-derivative-compose[OF - line-deriv]
    have (Dg m has-vector-derivative Dg (Suc m) t) (at t within {0..1})
      using Df.scaleR ⟨m < n⟩
      by (auto simp: Dg-def has-vector-derivative-def g-def
        intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
  } note DgSuc = this
  ultimately
  have g-taylor: (i has-integral g 1 - (Σ i<n. ((1 - 0) ^ i / fact i) *R Dg i 0))
  {0 .. 1}
    unfolding i-def Dg-def line-def
    by (rule taylor-has-integral) auto
  then show c: ?case using ⟨n > 0⟩ by (auto simp: g-def line-def Dg-def)
  case 2 show ?case using c integral-unique by force
  case 3 show ?case using c by force
qed

```

in particular...

```

lemma
  multivariate-taylor2:
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'b::banach
  assumes f'[derivative-intros]:
    ∀y. y ∈ closed-segment a x ⇒ (f has-derivative op $ (f' y)) (at y)
  assumes f''[derivative-intros]:
    ∀y. y ∈ closed-segment a x ⇒ (f' has-derivative op $ (f'' y)) (at y)

```

```

shows (( $\lambda x a.$  ( $1 - xa$ ) * $R$   $f''$  ( $a + xa *_R (x - a)$ ) ( $x - a$ ) ( $x - a$ )) has-integral
 $f x - f a - f' a (x - a)$ ) {0 .. 1}
proof -
  let ?G = closed-segment a x
  def Df ≡  $\lambda x ds.$  case ds of [] ⇒ f x
    | [d] ⇒ f' x d
    | [d1, d2] ⇒ f'' x d1 d2
  have Df-Nil:  $\bigwedge a.$  Df a [] = f a
    by (auto simp: Df-def)
  {
    fix a::'a and ds::'a list
    assume a ∈ ?G length ds < 2
    hence (( $\lambda a.$  Df a ds) has-derivative ( $\lambda d.$  Df a (d # ds))) (at a)
      by (cases ds)
        (auto simp add: Df-def assms blinfun.zero-right
          intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
  } note Df-Cons = this
  from multivariate-taylor-has-integral[of 2 Dff a x - a, OF - Df-Nil Df-Cons]
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: assms numeral-eq-Suc Df-def algebra-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma
  multivariate-taylor3:
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'b::banach
  assumes f'[derivative-intros]:
     $\bigwedge y.$   $y \in \text{closed-segment } a x \implies (f \text{ has-derivative op \$} (f' y)) \text{ (at } y\text{)}$ 
  assumes f''[derivative-intros]:
     $\bigwedge y.$   $y \in \text{closed-segment } a x \implies (f' \text{ has-derivative op \$} (f'' y)) \text{ (at } y\text{)}$ 
  assumes f'''[derivative-intros]:
     $\bigwedge y.$   $y \in \text{closed-segment } a x \implies (f'' \text{ has-derivative op \$} (f''' y)) \text{ (at } y\text{)}$ 
  shows
    (( $\lambda x a.$  (( $1 - xa$ )2/2) * $R$  f''' ( $a + xa *_R (x - a)$ ) ( $x - a$ ) ( $x - a$ ) ( $x - a$ ))
      has-integral
       $f x - f a - f' a (x - a) - f'' a (x - a) (x - a) /_R 2$ ) {0..1}
  proof -
    let ?G = closed-segment a x
    def Df ≡  $\lambda x ds.$  case ds of [] ⇒ f x
      | [d] ⇒ f' x d
      | [d1, d2] ⇒ f'' x d1 d2
      | [d1, d2, d3] ⇒ f''' x d1 d2 d3
    have Df-Nil:  $\bigwedge a.$  Df a [] = f a
      by (auto simp: Df-def)
    {
      fix a::'a and ds::'a list
      assume a ∈ ?G length ds < 3
      then consider ds = [] | ∃ d1. ds = [d1] | ∃ d1 d2. ds = [d1, d2]
        apply (cases ds)
        subgoal by simp
    }

```

```

subgoal for d ds by (cases ds) auto
done
then have (( $\lambda a. Df a ds$ ) has-derivative ( $\lambda d. Df a (d \# ds)$ )) (at a)
apply cases
using  $\langle a \in ?G \rangle$ 
by (auto simp add: Df-def assms blinfun.zero-right
intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
} note Df-Cons = this
from multivariate-taylor-has-integral[of 3 Df f a x - a, OF - Df-Nil Df-Cons]
show ?thesis
by (simp add: assms numeral-eq-Suc Df-def algebra-simps)
qed

```

6.1 Symmetric second derivative

```

lemma symmetric-second-derivative-aux:
assumes first-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
 $\wedge a. a \in G \implies (f \text{ has-derivative } (f' a)) \text{ (at } a \text{ within } G\text{)}$ 
assumes second-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
 $\wedge i. ((\lambda x. f' x i) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda j. f'' j i)) \text{ (at } a \text{ within } G\text{)}$ 
assumes  $i \neq j i \neq 0 j \neq 0$ 
assumes  $a \in G$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge s t. s \in \{0..1\} \implies t \in \{0..1\} \implies a + s *_R i + t *_R j \in G$ 
shows  $f'' j i = f'' i j$ 
proof -
let ?F = at-right (0::real)
def B ≡  $\lambda i j. \{a + s *_R i + t *_R j \mid s t. s \in \{0..1\} \wedge t \in \{0..1\}\}$ 
have B i j ⊆ G using assms by (auto simp: B-def)
{
fix e::real and i j::'a
assume e > 0
assume i ≠ j i ≠ 0 j ≠ 0
assume B i j ⊆ G
let ?ij' =  $\lambda s t. \lambda u. a + (s * u) *_R i + (t * u) *_R j$ 
let ?ij =  $\lambda t. \lambda u. a + (t * u) *_R i + u *_R j$ 
let ?i =  $\lambda t. \lambda u. a + (t * u) *_R i$ 
let ?g =  $\lambda u t. f (?ij t u) - f (?i t u)$ 
have filter-ij'I:  $\bigwedge P. P a \implies \text{eventually } P \text{ (at } a \text{ within } G\text{)} \implies$ 
 $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \forall s \in \{0..1\}. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. P (?ij' s t x)) ?F$ 
proof -
fix P
assume P a
assume eventually P (at a within G)
hence eventually P (at a within B i j) by (rule filter-leD[OF at-le[B i j
subseteq G]])
then obtain d where d:  $d > 0$  and  $\bigwedge x d2. x \in B i j \implies x \neq a \implies dist x$ 
 $a < d \implies P x$ 
by (auto simp: eventually-at)
with ⟨P a⟩ have P:  $\bigwedge x d2. x \in B i j \implies dist x a < d \implies P x$  by (case-tac

```

```

 $x = a$ ) auto
let ?d = min (min (d/norm i) (d/norm j)) / 2) 1
show eventually ( $\lambda x. \forall s \in \{0..1\}. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. P (?ij' s t x)$ ) (at-right 0)
  unfolding eventually-at
proof (rule exI[where  $x=?d$ ], safe)
  show  $0 < ?d$  using  $\langle 0 < d \rangle \langle i \neq 0 \rangle \langle j \neq 0 \rangle$  by simp
  fix  $x s t :: real$  assume  $s \in \{0..1\} t \in \{0..1\} 0 < x$  dist  $x 0 < ?d$ 
  show  $P (?ij' s t x)$ 
  proof (rule P)
    have  $\bigwedge x y :: real. x \in \{0..1\} \implies y \in \{0..1\} \implies x * y \in \{0..1\}$ 
      by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le])
    hence  $s * x \in \{0..1\} t * x \in \{0..1\}$  using * by (auto simp: dist-norm)
    thus  $?ij' s t x \in B i j$  by (auto simp: B-def)
    have norm  $(s *_R x *_R i + t *_R x *_R j) \leq norm (s *_R x *_R i) + norm$ 
       $(t *_R x *_R j)$ 
      by (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
    also have  $\dots < d / 2 + d / 2$  using *  $\langle i \neq 0 \rangle \langle j \neq 0 \rangle$ 
      by (intro add-strict-mono) (auto simp: ac-simps dist-norm
        pos-less-divide-eq le-less-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le])
    finally show dist  $(?ij' s t x) a < d$  by (simp add: dist-norm)
  qed
qed
qed
{
fix P
assume  $P a$  eventually  $P$  (at  $a$  within  $G$ )
from filter-ij'I[OF this] have eventually  $(\lambda x. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. P (?ij t x)) ?F$ 
  by eventually-elim (force dest: bspec[where  $x=1$ ])
} note filter-ijI = this
{
fix P assume  $P a$  eventually  $P$  (at  $a$  within  $G$ )
from filter-ij'I[OF this] have eventually  $(\lambda x. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. P (?i t x)) ?F$ 
  by eventually-elim force
} note filter-iI = this
{
from second-fderiv[of i, simplified has-derivative-iff-norm, THEN conjunct2,
  THEN tendstoD, OF  $\langle 0 < e \rangle$ ]
have eventually  $(\lambda x. norm (f' x i - f' a i - f'' (x - a) i) / norm (x - a) \leq e)$ 
  (at  $a$  within  $G$ )
  by eventually-elim (simp add: dist-norm)
from filter-ijI[OF - this] filter-iI[OF - this]  $\langle 0 < e \rangle$ 
have
  eventually  $(\lambda ij. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. norm (f' (?ij t ij) i - f' a i - f'' (?ij t ij - a) i) /$ 
     $norm (?ij t ij - a) \leq e) ?F$ 
  eventually  $(\lambda ij. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. norm (f' (?i t ij) i - f' a i - f'' (?i t ij - a) i) /$ 
     $norm (?i t ij - a) \leq e) ?F$ 

```

```

by auto
moreover
have eventually (λx. x ∈ G) (at a within G) unfolding eventually-at-filter
by simp
hence eventually-in-ij: eventually (λx. ∀t∈{0..1}. ?ij t x ∈ G) ?F and
eventually-in-i: eventually (λx. ∀t∈{0..1}. ?i t x ∈ G) ?F
using ⟨a ∈ G⟩ by (auto dest: filter-ijI filter-iI)
ultimately
have eventually (λu. norm (?g u 1 − ?g u 0 − (u * u) *R f'' j i) ≤
u * u * e * (2 * norm i + 3 * norm j)) ?F
proof eventually-elim
case (elim u)
hence ijsub: (λt. ?ij t u) ` {0..1} ⊆ G and isub: (λt. ?i t u) ` {0..1} ⊆ G
by auto
note has-derivative-subset[OF - ijsub, derivative-intros]
note has-derivative-subset[OF - isub, derivative-intros]
let ?g' = λt. (λua. u *R ua *R (f' (?ij t u) i − (f' (?i t u) i)))
{
fix t::real assume t ∈ {0..1}
with elim have linear-f': ∀c x. f' (?ij t u) (c *R x) = c *R f' (?ij t u) x
    ∧ c x. f' (?i t u) (c *R x) = c *R f' (?i t u) x
using linear-cmul[OF has-derivative-linear, OF first-fderiv] by auto
have ((?g u) has-derivative ?g' t) (at t within {0..1})
using elim {t ∈ {0..1}}
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros has-derivative-in-compose[of λt. ?ij
t u --- f]
has-derivative-in-compose[of λt. ?i t u --- f]
simp: linear-f' scaleR-diff-right mult.commute)
} note g' = this
from elim(1) ⟨i ≠ 0⟩ ⟨j ≠ 0⟩ ⟨0 < e⟩ have f'ij: ∀t. t ∈ {0..1} ==>
norm (f' (a + (t * u) *R i + u *R j) i − f' a i − f'' ((t * u) *R i + u
*R j) i) ≤
e * norm ((t * u) *R i + u *R j)
using linear-0[OF has-derivative-linear, OF second-fderiv]
by (case-tac u *R j + (t * u) *R i = 0) (auto simp: field-simps
simp del: pos-divide-le-eq simp add: pos-divide-le-eq[symmetric])
from elim(2) have f'i: ∀t. t ∈ {0..1} ==> norm (f' (a + (t * u) *R i) i
− f' a i −
f'' ((t * u) *R i) i) ≤ e * abs (t * u) * norm i
using ⟨i ≠ 0⟩ ⟨j ≠ 0⟩ linear-0[OF has-derivative-linear, OF second-fderiv]
by (case-tac t * u = 0) (auto simp: field-simps simp del: pos-divide-le-eq
simp add: pos-divide-le-eq[symmetric])
have norm (?g u 1 − ?g u 0 − (u * u) *R f'' j i) =
norm ((?g u 1 − ?g u 0 − u *R (f' (a + u *R j) i − (f' a i))) +
u *R (f' (a + u *R j) i − f' a i − u *R f'' j i))
(is - = norm (?g10 + ?f'i))
by (simp add: algebra-simps linear-cmul[OF has-derivative-linear, OF
second-fderiv]
linear-add[OF has-derivative-linear, OF second-fderiv]))

```

```

also have ... ≤ norm ?g10 + norm ?f'i
  by (blast intro: order-trans add-mono norm-triangle-le)
also
have 0 ∈ {0..1::real} by simp
have ∀ t ∈ {0..1}. onorm ((λua. (u * ua) *R (f' (?ij t u) i - f' (?i t u)
i)) - (λua. (u * ua) *R (f' (a + u *R j) i - f' a i)))
  ≤ 2 * u * u * e * (norm i + norm j) (is ∀ t ∈ -. onorm (?d t) ≤ -)
proof
fix t::real assume t ∈ {0..1}
show onorm (?d t) ≤ 2 * u * u * e * (norm i + norm j)
proof (rule onorm-le)
fix x
have norm (?d t x) =
  norm ((u * x) *R (f' (?ij t u) i - f' (?i t u) i - f' (a + u *R j) i
+ f' a i))
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
also have ... =
  abs (u * x) * norm (f' (?ij t u) i - f' (?i t u) i - f' (a + u *R j) i
+ f' a i)
  by simp
also have ... = abs (u * x) * norm (
  f' (?ij t u) i - f' a i - f'' ((t * u) *R i + u *R j) i
  - (f' (?i t u) i - f' a i - f'' ((t * u) *R i) i)
  - (f' (a + u *R j) i - f' a i - f'' (u *R j) i))
  (is - = - * norm (?dij - ?di - ?dj))
using ⟨a ∈ G⟩
by (simp add: algebra-simps
linear-add[OF has-derivative-linear[OF second-fderiv]])
also have ... ≤ abs (u * x) * (norm ?dij + norm ?di + norm ?dj)
  by (rule mult-left-mono[OF - abs-ge-zero]) norm
also have ... ≤ abs (u * x) *
  (e * norm ((t * u) *R i + u *R j) + e * abs (t * u) * norm i + e *
  (|u| * norm j))
  using f'ij f'i f'ij[OF ⟨0 ∈ {0..1}⟩] ⟨t ∈ {0..1}⟩
  by (auto intro!: add-mono mult-left-mono)
also have ... = abs u * abs x * abs u *
  (e * norm (t *R i + j) + e * norm (t *R i) + e * (norm j))
  by (simp add: algebra-simps norm-scaleR[symmetric] abs-mult del:
norm-scaleR)
also have ... =
  u * u * abs x * (e * norm (t *R i + j) + e * norm (t *R i) + e *
  (norm j))
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
also have ... = u * u * e * abs x * (norm (t *R i + j) + norm (t *R
i) + norm j)
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
also have ... ≤ u * u * e * abs x * ((norm (1 *R i) + norm j) + norm
(1 *R i) + norm j)

```

```

using {t ∈ {0..1}} {0 < e}
by (intro mult-left-mono add-mono) (auto intro!: norm-triangle-le
add-right-mono
mult-left-le-one-le zero-le-square)
finally show norm (?d t x) ≤ 2 * u * u * e * (norm i + norm j) *
norm x
by (simp add: ac-simps)
qed
qed
with differentiable-bound-linearization[where f=?g u and f'=?g', of 0 1 -
0, OF - g]
have norm ?g10 ≤ 2 * u * u * e * (norm i + norm j) by simp
also have norm ?f'i ≤ abs u *
norm ((f' (a + (u) *R j) i - f' a i - f'' (u *R j) i))
using linear-cmul[OF has-derivative-linear, OF second-fderiv]
by simp
also have ... ≤ abs u * (e * norm ((u) *R j))
using f'ij[OF ‹0 ∈ {0..1}›] by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
also have ... = u * u * e * norm j by (simp add: algebra-simps abs-mult)
finally show ?case by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
}
} note wlog = this
{
fix e t::real
assume 0 < e
have B i j = B j i using {i ≠ j} by (force simp: B-def)+
with assms {B i j ⊆ G} have j ≠ i B j i ⊆ G by (auto simp:)
from wlog[OF ‹0 < e› {i ≠ j} {i ≠ 0} {j ≠ 0} {B i j ⊆ G}]
wlog[OF ‹0 < e› {j ≠ i} {j ≠ 0} {i ≠ 0} {B j i ⊆ G}]
have eventually (λu. norm ((u * u) *R f'' j i - (u * u) *R f'' i j))
≤ u * u * e * (5 * norm j + 5 * norm i)) ?F
proof eventually-elim
case (elim u)
have norm ((u * u) *R f'' j i - (u * u) *R f'' i j) =
norm (f (a + u *R j + u *R i) - f (a + u *R j) -
(f (a + u *R i) - f a) - (u * u) *R f'' i j
- (f (a + u *R i + u *R j) - f (a + u *R i) -
(f (a + u *R j) - f a) -
(u * u) *R f'' j i)) by (simp add: field-simps)
also have ... ≤ u * u * e * (2 * norm j + 3 * norm i) + u * u * e * (3 *
norm j + 2 * norm i)
using elim by (intro order-trans[OF norm-triangle-ineq4]) (auto simp:
ac-simps intro: add-mono)
finally show ?case by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
hence eventually (λu. norm ((u * u) *R (f'' j i - f'' i j)) ≤
u * u * e * (5 * norm j + 5 * norm i)) ?F
by (simp add: algebra-simps)

```

```

hence eventually  $(\lambda u. (u * u) * \text{norm}((f'' j i - f'' i j)) \leq$ 
 $(u * u) * (e * (5 * \text{norm} j + 5 * \text{norm} i))) ?F$ 
by (simp add: ac-simps)
hence eventually  $(\lambda u. \text{norm}((f'' j i - f'' i j)) \leq e * (5 * \text{norm} j + 5 * \text{norm}$ 
 $i)) ?F$ 
unfolding mult-le-cancel-left eventually-at-filter
by eventually-elim auto
hence  $\text{norm}(f'' j i - f'' i j) \leq e * (5 * \text{norm} j + 5 * \text{norm} i)$ 
by (auto simp add:eventually-at dist-norm dest!: bspec[where x=d/2 for d])
} note  $e' = \text{this}$ 
{
  fix  $e::\text{real}$  assume  $0 < e$ 
  let  $?e = e/2/(5 * \text{norm} j + 5 * \text{norm} i)$ 
  have  $?e > 0$  using  $\langle 0 < e \rangle \langle i \neq 0 \rangle \langle j \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto intro!: divide-pos-pos
add-pos-pos)
  from  $e'[\text{OF this}]$  have  $\text{norm}(f'' j i - f'' i j) \leq ?e * (5 * \text{norm} j + 5 * \text{norm}$ 
 $i)$ .
  also have ... =  $e / 2$  using  $\langle i \neq 0 \rangle \langle j \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: ac-simps
add-nonneg-eq-0-iff)
  also have ... <  $e$  using  $\langle 0 < e \rangle$  by simp
  finally have  $\text{norm}(f'' j i - f'' i j) < e$  .
} note  $e = \text{this}$ 
have  $\text{norm}(f'' j i - f'' i j) = 0$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\text{norm}(f'' j i - f'' i j) \neq 0$ 
  hence  $\text{norm}(f'' j i - f'' i j) > 0$  by simp
  from  $e[\text{OF this}]$  show False by simp
qed
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

locale second-derivative-within =
fixes  $ff'f'' a G$ 
assumes first-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
 $\wedge a. a \in G \implies (\text{f has-derivative blinfun-apply } (f' a)) \text{ (at } a \text{ within } G)$ 
assumes in-G:  $a \in G$ 
assumes second-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
 $(f' \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } f'') \text{ (at } a \text{ within } G)$ 
begin

```

```

lemma symmetric-second-derivative-within:
assumes  $a \in G$ 
assumes  $\wedge s t. s \in \{0..1\} \implies t \in \{0..1\} \implies a + s *_R i + t *_R j \in G$ 
shows  $f'' i j = f'' j i$ 
apply (cases  $i = j \vee i = 0 \vee j = 0$ )
  apply (force simp add: blinfun.zero-right blinfun.zero-left)
  using first-fderiv - - - - assms
by (rule symmetric-second-derivative-aux[symmetric])
  (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps assms)

```

```

end

locale second-derivative =
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'b::banach
  and f' :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒L 'b
  and f'' :: 'a ⇒L 'a ⇒L 'b
  and a :: 'a
  and G :: 'a set
assumes first-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
  ∀a. a ∈ G ⇒ (f has-derivative f' a) (at a)
assumes in-G: a ∈ interior G
assumes second-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
  (f' has-derivative f'') (at a)
begin

lemma symmetric-second-derivative:
  assumes a ∈ interior G
  shows f'' i j = f'' j i
proof -
  from assms have a ∈ G
  using interior-subset by blast
  interpret second-derivative-within
    by unfold-locales
    (auto intro!: derivative-intros intro: has-derivative-at-within ⟨a ∈ G⟩)
  from assms open-interior[of G] interior-subset[of G]
  obtain e where e: e > 0 ∧ y. dist y a < e ⇒ y ∈ G
    by (force simp: open-dist)
  def e' ≡ e / 3
  def i' ≡ e' *R i /R norm i
  and j' ≡ e' *R j /R norm j
  hence norm i' ≤ e' norm j' ≤ e'
    by (auto simp: field-simps e'-def ⟨0 < e⟩ less-imp-le)
  hence |s| ≤ 1 ⇒ |t| ≤ 1 ⇒ norm (s *R i' + t *R j') ≤ e' + e' for s t
    by (intro norm-triangle-le[OF add-mono])
    (auto intro!: order-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le])
  also have ... < e by (simp add: e'-def ⟨0 < e⟩)
  finally
  have f'' $ i' $ j' = f'' $ j' $ i'
    by (intro symmetric-second-derivative-within ⟨a ∈ G⟩ e)
    (auto simp add: dist-norm)
  thus ?thesis
    using e(1)
    by (auto simp: i'-def j'-def e'-def
      blinfun.zero-right blinfun.zero-left
      blinfun.scaleR-left blinfun.scaleR-right algebra-simps)
qed

end

```

lemma

```
uniform-explicit-remainder-taylor-1 :  
fixes f::'a::{banach,heine-borel,perfect-space} ⇒ 'b::banach  
assumes f'[derivative-intros]: ∀x. x ∈ G ⇒ (f has-derivative blinfun-apply (f'  
x)) (at x)  
assumes f'-cont: ∀x. x ∈ G ⇒ isCont f' x  
assumes open G  
assumes J ≠ {} compact J J ⊆ G  
assumes e > 0  
obtains d R  
where d > 0  
  ∀x z. f z = f x + f' x (z - x) + R x z  
  ∀x y. x ∈ J ⇒ y ∈ J ⇒ dist x y < d ⇒ norm (R x y) ≤ e * dist x y  
  continuous-on (G × G) (λ(a, b). R a b)
```

proof –

```
from assms have continuous-on G f' by (auto intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on)  
note [continuous-intros] = continuous-on-compose2[OF this]  
def R ≡ λx z. f z - f x - f' x (z - x)  
from compact-in-open-separated[OF ⟨J ≠ {}⟩ ⟨compact J⟩ ⟨open G⟩ ⟨J ⊆ G⟩]  
obtain η where η: 0 < η {x. infdist x J ≤ η} ⊆ G (is ?J' ⊆ -)  
  by auto  
hence infdist-in-G: infdist x J ≤ η ⇒ x ∈ G for x  
  by auto  
have dist-in-G: ∀y. dist x y < η ⇒ y ∈ G if x ∈ J for x  
  by (auto intro!: infdist-in-G infdist-le2 that simp: dist-commute)  
  
have compact ?J' by (rule compact-infdist-le; fact)  
let ?seg = ?J'  
from ⟨continuous-on G f'⟩  
have ucont: uniformly-continuous-on ?seg f'  
  using ⟨?seg ⊆ G⟩  
by (auto intro!: compact-uniformly-continuous ⟨compact ?seg⟩ intro: continuous-on-subset)  
  
def e' ≡ e / 2  
have e' > 0 using ⟨e > 0⟩ by (simp add: e'-def)  
from ucont[unfolded uniformly-continuous-on-def, rule-format, OF ⟨0 < e'⟩]  
obtain du where du:  
  du > 0  
  ∀x y. x ∈ ?seg ⇒ y ∈ ?seg ⇒ dist x y < du ⇒ norm (f' x - f' y) < e'  
  by (auto simp: dist-norm)  
have min η du > 0 using ⟨du > 0⟩ ⟨η > 0⟩ by simp  
moreover  
have f z = f x + f' x (z - x) + R x z for x z  
  by (auto simp: R-def)  
moreover  
{  
  fix x z::'a  
  assume x ∈ J z ∈ J
```

hence $x \in G$ $z \in G$ **using assms by auto**

assume $\text{dist } x z < \min \eta du$

hence $d\text{-eta: dist } x z < \eta$ **and** $d\text{-du: dist } x z < du$
by (auto simp add: min-def split: if-split-asm)

from $\langle \text{dist } x z < \eta \rangle$ **have** line-in:

$\wedge xa. 0 \leq xa \implies xa \leq 1 \implies x + xa *_R (z - x) \in G$

$(\lambda xa. x + xa *_R (z - x)) \cdot \{0..1\} \subseteq G$

by (auto intro!: dist-in-G ⟨ $x \in J$ ⟩ le-less-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le]
simp: dist-norm norm-minus-commute)

have $R x z = f z - f x - f' x (z - x)$

by (simp add: R-def)

also have $f z - f x = f (x + (z - x)) - f x$ **by** simp

also have $f (x + (z - x)) - f x = \text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. (f' (x + t *_R (z - x))) (z - x))$
using ⟨ $\text{dist } x z < \eta$ ⟩

by (intro mvt-integral[of ball x η ff' x z - x])

(auto simp: dist-norm norm-minus-commute at-within-ball ⟨ $0 < \eta$ ⟩)

intro!: le-less-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le] derivative-eq-intros dist-in-G ⟨ $x \in J$ ⟩)

also have

$(\text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. (f' (x + t *_R (z - x))) (z - x)) - (f' x) (z - x)) =$
 $\text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. f' (x + t *_R (z - x)) - f' x) (z - x)$

by (simp add: integral-diff integral-linear[where h=λy. blinfun-apply y (z - x), simplified o-def])

integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros line-in

blinfun.bilinear-simps[symmetric])

finally have $R x z = \text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. f' (x + t *_R (z - x)) - f' x) (z - x)$

.

also have $\text{norm } \dots \leq \text{norm } (\text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. f' (x + t *_R (z - x)) - f' x)) * \text{norm } (z - x)$

by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF norm-blinfun])

also have $\dots \leq e' * (1 - 0) * \text{norm } (z - x)$

using d-eta d-du ⟨ $0 < \eta$ ⟩

by (intro mult-right-mono integral-bound)

(auto simp: dist-norm norm-minus-commute)

intro!: line-in du[THEN less-imp-le] infdist-le2[OF ⟨ $x \in J$ ⟩] line-in
continuous-intros

order-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le] le-less-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le])

also have $\dots \leq e * \text{dist } x z$ **using** ⟨ $0 < e$ ⟩ **by** (simp add: e'-def norm-minus-commute
dist-norm)

finally have $\text{norm } (R x z) \leq e * \text{dist } x z$.

}

moreover

{

from f' **have** $f\text{-cont: continuous-on } G f$

```

    by (rule has-derivative-continuous-on[OF has-derivative-at-within])
from f'-cont have f'-cont: continuous-on G f'
    by (auto intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on)

note continuous-on-diff2=continuous-on-diff[OF continuous-on-compose[OF
continuous-on-snd] continuous-on-compose[OF continuous-on-fst], where s=G × G, simplified]
have continuous-on (G × G) ( $\lambda(a, b). f b - f a$ )
    by (rule iffD1[OF continuous-on-cong continuous-on-diff2[OF f-cont f-cont]], auto)
moreover have continuous-on (G × G) ( $\lambda(a, b). f' a (b - a)$ )
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta')
ultimately have continuous-on (G × G) ( $\lambda(a, b). R a b$ )
    by (rule iffD1[OF continuous-on-cong[OF refl] continuous-on-diff, rotated], auto simp: R-def)
}
ultimately
show thesis ..
qed

no-notation
blinfun-apply (infixl $ 999)
notation vec-nth (infixl $ 90)

end

```

7 Flow

```

theory Flow
imports
  Picard-Lindeloeuf-Qualitative
   $\sim\sim / \text{src}/\text{HOL}/\text{Library}/\text{Diagonal-Subsequence}$ 
   $../\text{Library}/\text{Bounded-Linear-Operator}$ 
   $../\text{Library}/\text{Multivariate-Taylor}$ 
begin

```

7.1 simp rules for integrability (TODO: move)

named-theorems integrable-on-simps

```

lemma integrable-on-refl-ivl[intro, simp]: g integrable-on {b .. (b::'b::ordered-euclidean-space)}
  and integrable-on-refl-closed-segment[intro, simp]: h integrable-on closed-segment
a a
  using integrable-on-refl[of g b]
  by (auto simp: cbox-sing)

lemma integrable-const-ivl-closed-segment[intro, simp]: ( $\lambda x. c$ ) integrable-on closed-segment
a (b::real)
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)

```

```

lemma integrable-ident-ivl[intro, simp]: ( $\lambda x. x$ ) integrable-on closed-segment  $a$  ( $b::\text{real}$ )
and integrable-ident-cbox[intro, simp]: ( $\lambda x. x$ ) integrable-on cbox  $a$  ( $b::\text{real}$ )
by (auto simp: closed-segment-real ident-integrable-on)

lemma content-closed-segment-real:
  fixes  $a b::\text{real}$ 
  shows content (closed-segment  $a b$ ) = abs ( $b - a$ )
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)

lemma integral-const-closed-segment:
  fixes  $a b::\text{real}$ 
  shows integral (closed-segment  $a b$ ) ( $\lambda x. c$ ) = abs ( $b - a$ ) * $R$   $c$ 
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-real content-closed-segment-real)

lemmas [integrable-on-simps] =
  integrable-on-empty — empty
  integrable-on-refl integrable-on-refl-ivl integrable-on-refl-closed-segment — singleton
  integrable-const integrable-const-ivl integrable-const-ivl-closed-segment — constant
  ident-integrable-on integrable-ident-ivl integrable-ident-cbox — identity

lemmas [integrable-on-simps] =
  integrable-0
  integrable-neg
  integrable-cmul
  integrable-mult
  integrable-on-cmult-left
  integrable-on-cmult-right
  integrable-on-cdivide
  integrable-on-cmult-iff
  integrable-on-cmult-left-iff
  integrable-on-cmult-right-iff
  integrable-on-cdivide-iff
  integrable-diff
  integrable-add
  integrable-setsum

```

7.2 Nonautonomous IVP on maximal existence interval

```

locale ll-on-open =
  fixes  $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a:\{\text{banach}, \text{heine-borel}\} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ and } T X$ 
  assumes local-lipschitz: local-lipschitz  $T X f$ 
  assumes cont:  $\bigwedge x. x \in X \implies \text{continuous-on } T (\lambda t. f t x)$ 
  assumes open-domain[intro!, simp]: open  $T$  open  $X$ 
begin

```

```

lemma continuous-on-Times-f: continuous-on ( $T \times X$ ) ( $\lambda(t, x). f t x$ )

```

by (*rule continuous-on-TimesI[OF local-lipschitz cont]*)

lemma *continuous-on-f[continuous-intros]*:
assumes *continuous-on S g*
assumes *continuous-on S h*
assumes $h : S \subseteq X$
assumes $g : S \subseteq T$
shows *continuous-on S ($\lambda x. f(g x) (h x)$)*
using *assms*
by (*intro continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-on-Times-f , of S $\lambda x. (g x, h x)$, simplified]*)
(auto intro!: continuous-intros)

lemma
lipschitz-on-compact:
assumes *compact K K ⊆ T*
assumes *compact Y Y ⊆ X*
obtains *L where $\bigwedge t. t \in K \implies \text{lipschitz } Y(f t) L$*
proof –
have *cont: $\bigwedge x. x \in Y \implies \text{continuous-on } K (\lambda t. f t x)$*
using *(Y ⊆ X) (K ⊆ T)*
by (*auto intro!: continuous-on-f continuous-intros*)
from *local-lipschitz*
have *local-lipschitz K Y f*
by (*rule local-lipschitz-on-subset[OF - (K ⊆ T) (Y ⊆ X)]*)
from *local-lipschitz-on-compact-implies-lipschitz[OF this (compact Y) (compact K) cont]* that
show ?thesis **by** metis
qed

lemma *ll-on-open-rev[intro, simp]*: *ll-on-open ($\lambda t. -f(2 * t0 - t)) ((\lambda t. 2 * t0 - t) : T) X$*
using *local-lipschitz*
by *unfold-locales*
(auto intro!: continuous-intros cont intro: local-lipschitz-compose1
simp: fun-Compl-def local-lipschitz-uminus local-lipschitz-on-subset open-neg-translation
image-image)

context **fixes** *t0::real* **and** *x0::'a* — initial value
begin

definition *outer-ivp = ()*
ivp-f = ($\lambda(t, x). f t x$),
ivp-t0 = t0,
ivp-x0 = x0,
ivp-T = T,
ivp-X = X ()

definition *maximal-existence-bounds =*

```

(SOME (a::ereal, b::ereal).
  if unique-on-open outer-ivp then
    unique-on-open.maximal-existence-interval outer-ivp (real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b})
  else b < a)

definition inf-existence = fst maximal-existence-bounds

definition sup-existence = snd maximal-existence-bounds

definition existence-ivl = real-of-ereal ` {inf-existence <..< sup-existence}

definition existence-ivp = (
  ivp-f = (λ(t, x). f t x),
  ivp-t0 = t0,
  ivp-x0 = x0,
  ivp-T = existence-ivl,
  ivp-X = X )

lemma existence-ivp-simps[simp]:
  ivp-f existence-ivp = (λ(t, x). f t x)
  ivp-t0 existence-ivp = t0
  ivp-x0 existence-ivp = x0
  ivp-T existence-ivp = existence-ivl
  ivp-X existence-ivp = X
  by (simp-all add: existence-ivp-def)

lemma open-existence-ivl[simp]: open existence-ivl
  by (simp add: existence-ivl-def open-real-image)

lemma is-interval-existence-ivl[simp]: is-interval existence-ivl
  by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def is-interval-real-ereal-oo)

definition flow t = ivp.solution existence-ivp t

context assumes iv-in: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X begin

interpretation outer-ivp: ivp outer-ivp
  by standard (auto simp: outer-ivp-def iv-in)

interpretation outer-ivp: ivp-open outer-ivp
  by standard (auto simp: outer-ivp-def)

interpretation outer-ivp: continuous-rhs ivp-T outer-ivp ivp-X outer-ivp ivp-f outer-ivp
  by standard
  (auto simp: outer-ivp-def split-beta intro!: continuous-intros)

interpretation outer-ivp: unique-on-open outer-ivp
  using local-lipschitz
  by unfold-locales (simp add: outer-ivp-def)

```

```

lemma maximal-existence-bounds-def':
  maximal-existence-bounds =
    (SOME (a::ereal, b::ereal). outer-ivp.maximal-existence-interval (real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b}))
proof -
  have unique-on-open outer-ivp ..
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: maximal-existence-bounds-def)
qed

lemma maximal-existence-bounds:
  outer-ivp.maximal-existence-interval
  (real-of-ereal ` {fst (maximal-existence-bounds)<..<snd (maximal-existence-bounds)}`)
proof -
  obtain a b::ereal where outer-ivp.maximal-existence-interval (real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b})
    by (metis outer-ivp.maximal-existence-intervalE)
  hence  $\exists x. \text{case } x \text{ of } (a::\text{ereal}, b::\text{ereal}) \Rightarrow$ 
    outer-ivp.maximal-existence-interval (real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b})
    by (auto intro!: exI[where x=(a, b)])
  from someI-ex[OF this]
  show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: maximal-existence-bounds-def')
qed

lemma maximal-existence-interval:
  outer-ivp.maximal-existence-interval existence-ivl
  by (simp add: inf-existence-def sup-existence-def maximal-existence-bounds existence-ivl-def)

lemma existence-ivl-subset:
  existence-ivl  $\subseteq$  T
  using maximal-existence-interval
  unfolding outer-ivp.maximal-existence-interval-def
  by (auto simp: outer-ivp-def)

lemma mem-existence-ivl-subset:
   $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{existence-ivl} \implies x \in T$ 
  using existence-ivl-subset by auto

interpretation existence-ivp: ivp existence-ivp
  using maximal-existence-interval[unfolded outer-ivp.maximal-existence-interval-def]
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: iv-in outer-ivp-def)

lemma existence-ivl-initial-time[intro, simp]: t0  $\in$  existence-ivl
  using existence-ivp.iv-defined
  by (auto simp: existence-ivp-def existence-ivl-def)

lemma existence-ivp: unique-solution (existence-ivp)

```

```

using maximal-existence-interval[unfolded outer-ivp.maximal-existence-interval-def]
by (simp add: outer-ivp-def existence-ivp-def)

interpretation existence-ivp: unique-solution existence-ivp
by (rule existence-ivp)

interpretation existence-ivp: unique-on-open existence-ivp
proof unfold-locales
  have (existence-ivl × X) ⊆ ivp-T (outer-ivp) × ivp-X (outer-ivp)
    by (auto simp: outer-ivp-def mem-existence-ivl-subset)
  from continuous-on-subset[OF outer-ivp.continuous this]
  show continuous-on (ivp-T (existence-ivp) × ivp-X (existence-ivp)) (ivp-f (existence-ivp))
    by (simp add: outer-ivp-def)
  qed (insert outer-ivp.local-lipschitz outer-ivp.openX,
    auto simp add: outer-ivp-def local-lipschitz-on-subset existence-ivl-subset)

lemma double-nonneg-le:
  fixes a::real
  shows a * 2 ≤ b ⟹ a ≥ 0 ⟹ a ≤ b
  by arith

lemma
  local-unique-solutions:
  obtains t u L
  where
     $\bigwedge x. x \in cball x0 u \implies$ 
      unique-solution
      (existence-ivp (ivp-x0 := x, ivp-T := cball t0 t, ivp-X := cball x u))
     $\bigwedge x. x \in cball x0 u \implies cball x u \subseteq X$ 
     $\bigwedge t'. t' \in cball t0 t \implies \text{lipschitz } (cball x0 (2 * u)) (f t') L$ 
     $cball t0 t \subseteq T$ 
     $cball x0 (2 * u) \subseteq X$ 
     $0 < t0 < u$ 

proof –
  from existence-ivp.eventually-unique-solution
  obtain B L t where t: 0 < t
  and ev:
    eventually
     $(\lambda e. 0 < e \wedge$ 
       $cball (\text{existence-ivp.t0}) (t * e) \subseteq \text{existence-ivp.T} \wedge$ 
       $cball (\text{existence-ivp.x0}) e \subseteq \text{existence-ivp.X} \wedge$ 
      unique-on-cylinder (existence-ivp (ivp-T := cball existence-ivp.t0 (t * e),
        ivp-X := cball existence-ivp.x0 e)) (t * e) e B L (cball existence-ivp.x0 e))
     $(at-right 0)$  .

  from eventually-happens[OF ev] obtain e where e:
    e > 0
     $cball (\text{existence-ivp.t0}) (t * e) \subseteq \text{existence-ivp.T}$ 
     $cball (\text{existence-ivp.x0}) e \subseteq \text{existence-ivp.X}$ 
    unique-on-cylinder (existence-ivp (ivp-T := cball existence-ivp.t0 (t * e),
      ivp-X := cball existence-ivp.x0 e))

```

```

 $\text{ivp-}X := \text{cball existence-}\text{ivp}.x0\ e))\ (t * e) \ e \ B \ L \ (\text{cball existence-}\text{ivp}.x0\ e)$ 
by auto
then interpret cyl:
  unique-on-cylinder existence-ivp ( $\text{ivp-}T := \text{cball existence-}\text{ivp}.t0\ (t * e)$ ),
   $\text{ivp-}X := \text{cball existence-}\text{ivp}.x0\ e) \ t * e \ e \ B \ L \ \text{cball existence-}\text{ivp}.x0\ e$ 
by-assumption
def  $e' \equiv e / 2$ 
have lips:  $\bigwedge t'. t' \in \text{cball } t0\ (t * e') \implies \text{lipschitz}(\text{cball } x0\ (2 * e'))\ (f t') \ L \ \text{cball } x0\ (2 * e') \subseteq X$ 
using cyl.global-lipschitz.lipschitz(1)  $e \ t$ 
by (auto simp add: e'-def dist-real-def dest!: double-nonneg-le)
from  $e \ t$  have e'-pos:  $e' > 0$  by (simp add: e'-def)
with  $t$  have te-pos:  $t * e' > 0$  by simp
from  $e$  existence-ivl-subset have cball t0 $(t * e') \subseteq T$ 
by (force simp: e'-def dest!: double-nonneg-le)
moreover
{
  fix  $x0'::a$ 
  assume  $x0': x0' \in \text{cball } x0\ e'$ 
  let ?i' = existence-ivp ( $\text{ivp-}x0 := x0', \text{ivp-}T := \text{cball } t0\ (t * e')$ ,
     $\text{ivp-}X := \text{cball } x0'\ e')$ 
  {
    fix  $b$ 
    assume  $d: \text{dist } x0' \ b \leq e'$ 
    have  $\text{dist } x0 \ b \leq \text{dist } x0 \ x0' + \text{dist } x0' \ b$ 
      by (rule dist-triangle)
    also have ...  $\leq e' + e'$ 
      using  $x0' \ d$  by simp
    also have ...  $\leq e$  by (simp add: e'-def)
    finally have  $\text{dist } x0 \ b \leq e$  .
  } note triangle = this
  have subs1:  $\text{cball } t0\ (t * e') \subseteq \text{cball } t0\ (t * e)$ 
  and subs2:  $\text{cball } x0'\ e' \subseteq \text{cball } x0\ e$ 
  and subs:  $\text{cball } t0\ (t * e') \times \text{cball } x0'\ e' \subseteq \text{cball } t0\ (t * e) \times \text{cball } x0\ e$ 
  using e'-pos x0'
  by (auto simp: e'-def triangle dest!: double-nonneg-le)

interpret cyl': cylinder ?i' t * e' e'
  using e'-pos t
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: dist-real-def)
interpret cyl': solution-in-cylinder ?i' t * e' e' B
  using cyl.norm-f cyl.e-bounded cyl.continuous subs
  by unfold-locales (force simp: e'-def intro: continuous-on-subset)+
interpret cyl': unique-on-cylinder ?i' t * e' e' B L (cball x0 e)
  using cyl.global-lipschitz.lipschitz(1)[simplified] t
  cyl.global-lipschitz.lipschitz e'-pos x0' subs subs1
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: triangle)
have un: unique-solution ?i'
  by unfold-locales

```

```

from subs2 e have subs: cball x0' e' ⊆ X by simp
note un this
} ultimately show thesis using lips te-pos e'-pos
  by (metis that)
qed

lemma in-existence-between-zeroI:
t ∈ existence-ivl ==> s ∈ {t .. t0} ∪ {t0 .. t} ==> s ∈ existence-ivl
using existence-ivl-initial-time[simplified existence-ivl-def]
by (cases inf-existence; cases sup-existence)
  (auto simp: existence-ivl-def real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq)

lemma ivl2-subset-existence-ivl:
assumes s ∈ existence-ivl t ∈ existence-ivl
shows {s .. t} ⊆ existence-ivl
apply (rule subsetI)
subgoal for x
  using in-existence-between-zeroI[OF assms(1), of x] in-existence-between-zeroI[OF
assms(2), of x]
    by (force)
done

lemma flow-in-domain: t ∈ existence-ivl ==> flow t ∈ X
using existence-ivp.solution-in-D flow-def by auto

lemma maximal-existence-flow:
assumes ivp.is-solution i x
assumes i = () ivp-f = (λ(t, x). f t x), ivp-t0 = t0, ivp-x0 = x0, ivp-T = K,
ivp-X = X ()
assumes is-interval K
assumes t0 ∈ K
assumes K ⊆ T
shows K ⊆ existence-ivl ∧ t. t ∈ K ==> flow t = x t
proof -
  from assms have sol: ivp.is-solution () ivp-f = λ(t, x). f t x, ivp-t0 = t0, ivp-x0
= x0, ivp-T = K, ivp-X = X () x
    by auto
  from maximal-existence-interval[unfolded outer-ivp.maximal-existence-interval-def]
  have m: ∏K x. K ⊆ T ==>
    is-interval K ==>
    t0 ∈ K ==>
      ivp.is-solution () ivp-f = (λ(t, x). f t x), ivp-t0 = t0, ivp-x0 = x0, ivp-T =
K, ivp-X = X () x ==>
      K ⊆ existence-ivl ∧
      (∀t ∈ K. x t = ivp.solution () ivp-f = (λ(t, x). f t x), ivp-t0 = t0, ivp-x0
= x0, ivp-T = existence-ivl, ivp-X = X () t)
    by (auto simp: outer-ivp-def)
  have K ⊆ T using assms existence-ivl-subset by auto
  from m[OF this ⟨is-interval K⟩ ⟨t0 ∈ K⟩ sol]

```

```

show  $K \subseteq \text{existence-ivl} \wedge t. t \in K \implies \text{flow } t = x t$ 
  by (auto simp add: outer-ivp-def flow-def existence-ivp-def)
qed

lemma maximal-existence-flowI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in K \implies (x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f t (x t))$  (at  $t$  within  $K$ )
  assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in K \implies x t \in X$ 
  assumes  $x t_0 = x_0$ 
  assumes  $K: \text{is-interval } K$   $t_0 \in K$   $K \subseteq T$ 
  shows  $K \subseteq \text{existence-ivl} \wedge t. t \in K \implies \text{flow } t = x t$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{sol}: \text{ivp.is-solution } (\text{ivp-}f = \lambda(t, x). f t x, \text{ivp-}t_0 = t_0, \text{ivp-}x_0 = x_0, \text{ivp-}T = K, \text{ivp-}X = X) \mid x$ 
  apply (rule ivp.is-solutionI)
  apply unfold-locales
  using assms iv-in
  by auto
  from maximal-existence-flow[OF sol refl K]
  show  $K \subseteq \text{existence-ivl} \wedge t. t \in K \implies \text{flow } t = x t$ 
  by auto
qed

lemma Picard-iterate-mem-existence-ivlI:
  assumes  $t_0 \leq t \{t_0 .. t\} \subseteq T$ 
  assumes compact  $C$   $x_0 \in C$   $C \subseteq X$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge y s. t_0 \leq s \implies s \leq t \implies y t_0 = x_0 \implies y \in \{t_0..s\} \rightarrow C \implies$ 
   $\text{continuous-on } \{t_0..s\} y \implies$ 
   $x_0 + \text{integral } \{t_0..s\} (\lambda t. f t (y t)) \in C$ 
  shows  $t \in \text{existence-ivl} \wedge s. t_0 \leq s \implies s \leq t \implies \text{flow } s \in C$ 
proof -
  let ?i = (ivp-f =  $\lambda(t, x). f t x$ , ivp-t0 =  $t_0$ , ivp-x0 =  $x_0$ , ivp-T =  $\{t_0 .. t\}$ ,
  ivp-X =  $C$ )
  interpret uc: ivp ?i
  using assms iv-in
  by unfold-locales auto
  from lipschitz-on-compact[OF compact-Icc {t0 .. t} ⊆ T, compact C, C ⊆ X]
  obtain L where L:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t_0 .. t\} \implies \text{lipschitz } C (f s) L$  by metis
  interpret uc: unique-on-closed ?i t L
  using assms
  by unfold-locales
  (auto intro!: L compact-imp-closed compact C continuous-on-f continuous-intros
    simp: split-beta)
  have  $\{t_0 .. t\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl}$ 
  using assms
  apply (intro maximal-existence-flow(1)[OF uc.is-solution-on-superset-domain[OF
  uc.is-solution-solution]])
  apply (auto simp: is-interval-closed-interval)
  done
thus  $t \in \text{existence-ivl}$ 

```

```

using assms by auto
show flow s ∈ C if  $t_0 \leq s \leq t$  for s
proof -
  have flow s = uc.solution s uc.solution s ∈ C
  using uc.is-solutionD[OF uc.is-solution-solution] that assms
  by (auto simp: is-interval-closed-interval intro!: maximal-existence-flowI(2)[where
K={t0 .. t}])
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

lemma unique-on-intersection:
assumes t ∈ ivp-T i ∩ ivp-T j
assumes has-solution i
assumes has-solution j
assumes ivp-X i = ivp-X (existence-ivp)
assumes ivp-X j = ivp-X (existence-ivp)
assumes ivp-f i = ivp-f (existence-ivp)
assumes ivp-f j = ivp-f (existence-ivp)
assumes ivp-T i ⊆ T
assumes ivp-T j ⊆ T
assumes is-interval (ivp-T i)
assumes is-interval (ivp-T j)
assumes ti ∈ ivp-T i ∩ ivp-T j
assumes ivp.solution i ti = x0
assumes ivp.solution j ti = x0
shows ivp.solution i t = ivp.solution j t
proof -
  interpret i: has-solution i by fact
  let ?i = i(ivp-t0 := ti, ivp-x0 := x0)
  interpret i': ivp ?i
    apply standard
    using ⟨ti ∈ _ ⟩ ⟨x0 ∈ _ ⟩
    by (auto simp: ⟨i.X = _⟩)
  have i'-sol: i'.is-solution i.solution
    apply (rule i.shift-initial-value)
    using assms
    apply auto
    done
  interpret j: has-solution j by fact
  let ?j = j(ivp-t0 := ti, ivp-x0 := x0)
  interpret j': ivp ?j
    apply standard
    using ⟨ti ∈ _ ⟩ ⟨x0 ∈ _ ⟩
    by (auto simp: ⟨j.X = _⟩)
  have j'-sol: j'.is-solution j.solution
    apply (rule j.shift-initial-value)
    using assms
    apply auto

```

```

done

have ll-on-open.flow f T X ti x0 t = ivp.solution i t
  using assms
  apply (intro ll-on-open.maximal-existence-flow[where i=i(ivp-t0 := ti, ivp-x0
:= x0) and K=i.T])
  subgoal by unfold-locales
  subgoal using assms by force
  subgoal by (rule ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩)
  subgoal by (rule i'-sol)
  subgoal by (rule ivp.equality; simp add: assms)
  subgoal by (rule ⟨is-interval i.T⟩)
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by simp
done

moreover have ll-on-open.flow f T X ti x0 t = ivp.solution j t
  using assms
  apply (intro ll-on-open.maximal-existence-flow[where i=j(ivp-t0 := ti, ivp-x0
:= x0) and K=j.T])
  subgoal by unfold-locales
  subgoal using assms by force
  subgoal by (rule ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩)
  subgoal by (rule j'-sol)
  subgoal by (rule ivp.equality; simp add: assms)
  subgoal by (rule ⟨is-interval j.T⟩)
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by simp
done

ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma flow-initial-time[simp]: flow t0 = x0
  using existence-ivp.solution-t0 flow-def by auto

lemma flow-has-derivative:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl
  shows (flow has-derivative (λi. i *R f t (flow t))) (at t)
proof –
  have (flow has-derivative (λi. i *R f t (flow t))) (at t within existence-ivl)
  using existence-ivp.solution-has-deriv[of t] assms
  unfolding flow-def[abs-def]
  by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: at-within-open[OF assms open-existence-ivl])
qed

```

```

lemma flow-eq-rev:
  defines mirror  $\equiv \lambda t. 2 * t0 - t$ 
  assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl}$ 
  shows  $\text{flow } t = \text{ll-on-open.flow } (\lambda t. -f(\text{mirror } t)) (\text{mirror}^{\cdot} T) X t0 x0 (2 * t0 - t)$ 
         $2 * t0 - t \in \text{ll-on-open.existence-ivl } (\lambda t. -f(\text{mirror } t)) (\text{mirror}^{\cdot} T) X t0 x0$ 
  proof -
    from iv-in have  $mt0: t0 \in \text{mirror}^{\cdot} T$ 
      by (auto simp: mirror-def)
    have  $\text{subset}: \text{mirror}^{\cdot} \text{existence-ivl} \subseteq \text{mirror}^{\cdot} T$ 
      using existence-ivl-subset
      by (rule image-mono)
    have [simp]:  $\text{is-interval } (\text{mirror}^{\cdot} X) \longleftrightarrow \text{is-interval } X \text{ for } X$ 
      by (auto simp: mirror-def)
    interpret rev:  $\text{ll-on-open } \lambda t. -f(\text{mirror } t) \text{ mirror}^{\cdot} T$ 
      unfolding mirror-def ..
    have ivp.solution (existence-ivp)  $\circ \text{mirror} = (\lambda t. \text{flow } (\text{mirror } t))$ 
      by (auto simp: flow-def)
    with existence-ivp.mirror-solution[OF existence-ivp.is-solution-solution, simplified]
    have *:
      ivp.is-solution
      (existence-ivp (ivp-f :=  $\lambda(t, x). -f(\text{mirror } t) x$ , ivp-T :=  $\text{mirror}^{\cdot} \text{existence-ivl}$ ))
       $(\lambda t. \text{flow } (\text{mirror } t))$ 
      by (auto simp: mirror-def)
    have  $it: t0 \in \text{mirror}^{\cdot} \text{existence-ivl}$ 
      using existence-ivl-initial-time by (simp add: mirror-def)
    from rev.maximal-existence-flow[where  $K = \text{mirror}^{\cdot} \text{existence-ivl}$ , OF mt0 iv-in(2)* -- it]
    have  $\text{mirror}^{\cdot} \text{existence-ivl} \subseteq \text{ll-on-open.existence-ivl } (\lambda t. -f(\text{mirror } t)) (\text{mirror}^{\cdot} T) X t0 x0$ 
       $\wedge t. t \in \text{mirror}^{\cdot} \text{existence-ivl} \implies \text{rev.flow } t0 x0 t = \text{flow } (\text{mirror } t)$ 
      by (auto simp: existence-ivp-def subset)
    then show  $2 * t0 - t \in \text{rev.existence-ivl } t0 x0 \text{ flow } t = \text{rev.flow } t0 x0 (2 * t0 - t)$ 
      using assms by auto
  qed

lemma rev-flow-eq:
  defines mirror  $\equiv \lambda t. 2 * t0 - t$ 
  shows  $t \in \text{ll-on-open.existence-ivl } (\lambda t. -f(\text{mirror } t)) (\text{mirror}^{\cdot} T) X t0 x0 \implies$ 
         $\text{ll-on-open.flow } (\lambda t. -f(\text{mirror } t)) (\text{mirror}^{\cdot} T) X t0 x0 t = \text{flow } (2 * t0 - t)$ 
  and rev-existence-ivl-eq:
     $t \in \text{ll-on-open.existence-ivl } (\lambda t. -f(\text{mirror } t)) (\text{mirror}^{\cdot} T) X t0 x0 \longleftrightarrow 2 * t0 - t \in \text{existence-ivl}$ 
  proof -
    from iv-in have  $mt0: t0 \in \text{mirror}^{\cdot} T$  by (auto simp: mirror-def)

```

```

interpret rev: ll-on-open (λt. - f (mirror t)) (mirror ` T)
  unfolding mirror-def ..
from rev.flow-eq-rev[OF mt0 iv-in(2), of t] flow-eq-rev[of 2 * t0 -t]
show t ∈ rev.existence-ivl t0 x0 ==> rev.flow t0 x0 t = flow (2 * t0 - t)
  (t ∈ rev.existence-ivl t0 x0) = (2 * t0 - t ∈ existence-ivl)
  by (auto simp: mirror-def {x0 ∈ X} fun-Compl-def image-image)
qed

end — t0 ∈ T
x0 ∈ X

end — x0

lemma
assumes s: s ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
assumes t: t + s ∈ existence-ivl s (flow t0 x0 s)
assumes iv-in[simp]: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
shows flow-trans: flow t0 x0 (s + t) = flow s (flow t0 x0 s) (s + t)
  and existence-ivl-trans: s + t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
proof -
have s ∈ T
  using existence-ivl-subset iv-in(1) iv-in(2) s by blast
from existence-ivp[OF iv-in]
interpret u0: unique-solution existence-ivp t0 x0 .
let ?u0r = (existence-ivp t0 x0)(ivp-T:=if s ≥ t0 then {t0 .. s} else {s .. t0})
interpret u0r: ivp ?u0r
  by unfold-locales auto
have has-solution ?u0r
  apply unfold-locales
  apply (rule exI)
  apply (rule u0.solution-on-subset[OF - - u0.is-solution-solution])
  by (auto intro!: in-existence-between-zeroI[OF iv-in s])
then interpret u0r: has-solution ?u0r .

have u0r.T ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
  by (auto intro!: in-existence-between-zeroI[OF iv-in s])
then have u0r.T ⊆ T
  using existence-ivl-subset[OF iv-in]
  by auto

note flow-in-domain[OF iv-in s, simp]
from existence-ivp[OF {s ∈ T} this]
interpret u1: unique-solution existence-ivp s (flow t0 x0 s) by simp
let ?u1 = (existence-ivp s (flow t0 x0 s))(ivp-T:=if t ≥ 0 then {s..t + s} else {t + s..s})
interpret u1r: ivp ?u1
  by unfold-locales auto
interpret u1r: has-solution ?u1
  apply unfold-locales

```

```

apply (rule exI)
apply (rule u1.solution-on-subset[OF - - u1.is-solution-solution])
by (auto intro!: in-existence-between-zeroI[OF `s ∈ T` `⟨flow t0 x0 s) ∈ X` `t`])

have u1r.T ⊆ existence-ivl s (flow t0 x0 s)
  by (auto intro!: in-existence-between-zeroI[OF `s ∈ T` `⟨flow t0 x0 s) ∈ X` `t`])
then have u1r.T ⊆ T
  using existence-ivl-subset[OF `s ∈ T` `⟨flow t0 x0 s) ∈ X`]
  by auto

let ?c = (existence-ivp t0 x0)(ivp-T:=ivp-T ?u0r ∪ ivp-T ?u1)
interpret conn: ivp ?c
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: iv-in)
interpret conn: connected-solutions ?c ?u0r ?u1 u0r.solution
proof unfold-locales
  show u0r.is-solution u0r.solution by simp
next
  assume conn.t0 ∉ u0r.T
  thus u1r.solution conn.t0 = conn.x0
    by (simp split: if-split-asm)
next
  assume conn.t0 ∈ u0r.T
  thus u0r.solution conn.t0 = conn.x0
    using u0r.solution-t0
    by (simp split: )
next
  fix t assume t: t ∈ u0r.T ∩ u1r.T
  from `u0r.T ⊆ T` have fr: flow t0 x0 s = u0r.solution s
    by (intro maximal-existence-flow[where i=?u0r and K=ivp-T ?u0r])
      (auto simp: is-interval-closed-interval)
  hence fs: flow t0 x0 s = u1r.solution s
    using u1r.solution-t0
    by simp
  from t `has-solution ?u0r` `has-solution ?u1`
  show u0r.solution t = u1r.solution t
    apply (rule unique-on-intersection[OF `s ∈ T` `⟨flow t0 x0 s ∈ X`])
    using fr[symmetric] fs[symmetric] `u0r.T ⊆ T` `u1r.T ⊆ T`
    by (auto simp: is-interval-closed-interval s)
qed auto
have flow t0 x0 (s + t) = (conn.connection (s + t))
  by (rule maximal-existence-flow[OF iv-in conn.is-solution-connection, where
K=ivp-T ?c])
    (insert `u0r.T ⊆ T` `u1r.T ⊆ T`, auto simp: is-interval-closed-interval
is-real-interval-union)
  also have conn.connection (s + t) = u1r.solution (s + t)
    by (rule conn.connection-eq-solution2) simp
  also
  from u1r.is-solution-solution
  have u1r.is-solution u1r.solution by simp

```

```

then have flow s (flow t0 x0 s) (s + t) = u1r.solution (s + t)
  by (rule maximal-existence-flow(2)[OF ⟨s ∈ T⟩ ⟨(flow t0 x0 s) ∈ X⟩, where
K=ivp-T ?u1])
  (insert ⟨u1r.T ⊆ T⟩, auto simp: is-interval-closed-interval is-real-interval-union)
then have u1r.solution (s + t) = flow s (flow t0 x0 s) (s + t)
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
finally show flow t0 x0 (s + t) = flow s (flow t0 x0 s) (s + t) .
have s + t ∈ conn.T
  by simp
also have ... ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0 using conn.is-solution-connection
  by (rule maximal-existence-flow[OF iv-in])
  (insert ⟨u0r.T ⊆ T⟩ ⟨u1r.T ⊆ T⟩, auto simp: is-interval-closed-interval
is-real-interval-union)
finally show s + t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 .
qed

```

```

lemma
assumes t: t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
assumes iv-in[simp]: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
shows flows-reverse: flow t (flow t0 x0 t) t0 = x0
  and existence-ivl-reverse: t0 ∈ existence-ivl t (flow t0 x0 t)
proof –
  have flow t0 x0 t ∈ X
    by (rule flow-in-domain; fact)
  interpret existence-ivp: unique-solution existence-ivp t0 x0
    by (rule existence-ivp; fact)
  have t0 ∈ {t .. t0} ∪ {t0 .. t} by force
  also
  have ... ⊆ existence-ivl t (flow t0 x0 t)
  apply (rule maximal-existence-flow[OF --- refl, where x=existence-ivp.solution])
  subgoal using t existence-ivl-subset[OF iv-in] by force
  subgoal by fact
  subgoal
    using in-existence-between-zeroI[OF iv-in t]
    by (auto simp: flow-def
      intro!: existence-ivp.shift-initial-value[OF existence-ivp.is-solution-solution])
  subgoal by (auto intro!: is-real-interval-union is-interval-closed-interval)
  subgoal by auto
  subgoal using in-existence-between-zeroI[OF iv-in t] existence-ivl-subset[OF
iv-in] by auto
  done
  finally show t0 ∈ existence-ivl t (flow t0 x0 t) .
  with flow-trans[OF t -- ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩, of t0 - t, simplified]
  show flow t (flow t0 x0 t) t0 = x0 by simp
qed

```

```

lemma flow-has-vector-derivative:
assumes t0 ∈ T x ∈ X t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x
shows (flow t0 x has-vector-derivative f t (flow t0 x t)) (at t)

```

```

using flow-has-derivative[OF assms]
by (simp add: has-vector-derivative-def)

lemma flow-has-vector-derivative-at-0:
  assumes  $t_0 \in T$   $x \in X$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x$ 
  shows  $((\lambda h. \text{flow } t_0 x (t + h)) \text{ has-vector-derivative } f t (\text{flow } t_0 x t)) \text{ (at } 0)$ 
proof -
  from flow-has-vector-derivative[OF assms]
  have
     $(op + t \text{ has-vector-derivative } 1) \text{ (at } 0)$ 
     $(\text{flow } t_0 x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f t (\text{flow } t_0 x t)) \text{ (at } (t + 0))$ 
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
  from vector-diff-chain-at[OF this]
  show ?thesis by (simp add: o-def)
qed

lemma
  assumes in-domain:  $t_0 \in T$   $x \in X$ 
  assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x$ 
  shows ivl-subset-existence-ivl:  $\{t_0 \dots t\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x$ 
  and ivl-subset-existence-ivl':  $\{t \dots t_0\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x$ 
  and closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl: closed-segment  $t_0 t \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x$ 
  using assms in-existence-between-zeroI[OF in-domain]
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)

lemma flow-fixed-point:
  assumes  $t: t_0 \leq t$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x$ 
  assumes iv-in:  $t_0 \in T$   $x \in X$ 
  shows  $\text{flow } t_0 x t = x + \text{integral } \{t_0..t\} (\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 x t))$ 
proof -
  have  $\forall s \in \{t_0 \dots t\}. (\text{flow } t_0 x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f s (\text{flow } t_0 x s)) \text{ (at } s \text{ within } \{t_0 \dots t\})$ 
  using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF iv-in t(2)]
  by (auto intro!: flow-has-vector-derivative[OF iv-in]
    intro: has-vector-derivative-at-within)
  from fundamental-theorem-of-calculus[OF t(1) this]
  have  $((\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 x t)) \text{ has-integral } \text{flow } t_0 x t - x) \{t_0..t\}$ 
  by (simp add: iv-in)
  from this[THEN integral-unique]
  show ?thesis by (simp add:  $\langle x \in X \rangle$ )
qed

lemma flow-fixed-point':
  assumes  $t: t \leq t_0$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x$ 
  assumes iv-in:  $t_0 \in T$   $x \in X$ 
  shows  $\text{flow } t_0 x t = x - \text{integral } \{t..t_0\} (\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 x t))$ 
proof -
  have  $\forall s \in \{t \dots t_0\}. (\text{flow } t_0 x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f s (\text{flow } t_0 x s)) \text{ (at } s \text{ within } \{t \dots t_0\})$ 

```

```

using ivl-subset-existence-ivl'[OF iv-in t(2)]
by (auto intro!: flow-has-vector-derivative[OF iv-in]
      intro: has-vector-derivative-at-within)
from fundamental-theorem-of-calculus[OF t(1) this]
have ((λt. f t (flow t0 x t)) has-integral x – flow t0 x t) {t .. t0}
by (simp add: iv-in)
from this[THEN integral-unique]
show ?thesis by (simp add: ‹x ∈ X› algebra-simps)
qed

lemma flow-fixed-point'':
assumes t: t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x
assumes t0 ∈ T x ∈ X
shows flow t0 x t =
  x + (if t0 ≤ t then 1 else –1) *R integral (closed-segment t0 t) (λt. f t (flow
  t0 x t))
using assms
by (auto simp add: closed-segment-real flow-fixed-point flow-fixed-point')

lemma flow-continuous: t0 ∈ T ⟹ x ∈ X ⟹ t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x ⟹ con-
tinuous (at t) (flow t0 x)
by (metis has-derivative-continuous flow-has-derivative)

lemma flow-tendsto: t0 ∈ T ⟹ x ∈ X ⟹ t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x ⟹ (ts —→
t) F ⟹
  ((λs. flow t0 x (ts s)) —→ flow t0 x t) F
by (rule isCont-tendsto-compose[OF flow-continuous, of t0 x t ts F])

lemma flow-continuous-on: t0 ∈ T ⟹ x ∈ X ⟹ continuous-on (existence-ivl
t0 x) (flow t0 x)
by (auto intro!: flow-continuous continuous-at-imp-continuous-on)

lemma flow-continuous-on-intro:
t0 ∈ T ⟹ x ∈ X ⟹
continuous-on s g ⟹
(λxa. xa ∈ s ⟹ g xa ∈ existence-ivl t0 x) ⟹
continuous-on s (λxa. flow t0 x (g xa))
by (auto intro!: continuous-on-compose2[OF flow-continuous-on])

lemma f-flow-continuous:
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x t0 ∈ T x ∈ X
shows isCont (λt. f t (flow t0 x t)) t
by (rule continuous-on-interior)
(insert existence-ivl-subset assms,
auto intro!: flow-in-domain flow-continuous-on continuous-intros
simp: interior-open)

lemma exponential-initial-condition-nonneg:
assumes t ≥ t0 t0 ∈ T

```

```

assumes y0:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \text{ } y0$  and  $y0 \in Y$ 
assumes z0:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \text{ } z0$  and  $z0 \in Y$ 
assumes  $Y \subseteq X$ 
assumes remain:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t0 .. t\} \implies \text{flow } t0 \text{ } y0 \text{ } s \in Y$ 
 $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t0 .. t\} \implies \text{flow } t0 \text{ } z0 \text{ } s \in Y$ 
assumes lipschitz:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t0 .. t\} \implies \text{lipschitz } Y \text{ } (f s) \text{ } K$ 
shows norm (flow t0 y0 t - flow t0 z0 t)  $\leq \text{norm } (y0 - z0) * \exp((K + 1) * (t - t0))$ 
proof cases
assume y0 = z0
thus ?thesis
by simp
next
assume ne:  $y0 \neq z0$ 
def K' ≡ K + 1
from lipschitz have lipschitz Y (f s) K' if  $s \in \{t0 .. t\}$  for s
using that
by (auto simp: lipschitz-def K'-def
intro!: order-trans[OF - mult-right-mono[of K K + 1]])
from assms have inX:  $y0 \in X \text{ } z0 \in X$  by auto
def v ≡ λt. norm (flow t0 y0 t - flow t0 z0 t)
{
fix s
assume s:  $s \in \{t0 .. t\}$  hence  $s \geq t0$  by auto
with s
  ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨y0 ∈ X⟩ y0]
  ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨z0 ∈ X⟩ z0]
have
  y0':  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \text{ } y0$  and
  z0':  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \text{ } z0$ 
  by auto
have integrable:
  ( $\lambda t. f t (\text{ll-on-open.flow } f T X t0 y0 t)$ ) integrable-on {t0..s}
  ( $\lambda t. f t (\text{ll-on-open.flow } f T X t0 z0 t)$ ) integrable-on {t0..s}
  using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨y0 ∈ X⟩ y0']
  ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨z0 ∈ X⟩ z0']
  ⟨y0 ∈ X⟩ ⟨z0 ∈ X⟩ ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩
  by (auto intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on f-flow-continuous)
hence int:  $\text{flow } t0 \text{ } y0 \text{ } s - \text{flow } t0 \text{ } z0 \text{ } s =$ 
 $y0 - z0 + \text{integral } \{t0 .. s\} (\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 \text{ } y0 \text{ } t) - f t (\text{flow } t0 \text{ } z0 \text{ } t))$ 
unfolding v-def
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps flow-fixed-point[OF ⟨s ≥ t0⟩ y0' ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨y0 ∈ X⟩]
  flow-fixed-point[OF ⟨s ≥ t0⟩ z0' ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨z0 ∈ X⟩] integral-diff)
have v s ≤ v t0 + K' * integral {t0 .. s} ( $\lambda t. v t$ )
  using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨y0 ∈ X⟩ y0']
  ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨z0 ∈ X⟩ z0'] s
  by (subst integral-mult)
  (auto simp: integral-mult v-def int inX ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ simp del: integral-mult-right)

```

```

intro!: norm-triangle-le integral-norm-bound-integral
integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros
continuous-at-imp-continuous-on flow-continuous f-flow-continuous
lipschitz-norm-leI[OF ` -> lipschitz - - K' ] remain)
} note le = this
have cont: continuous-on {t0..t} v
  using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ` t0 ∈ T` ` y0 ∈ X` y0]
    ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ` t0 ∈ T` ` z0 ∈ X` z0] inX
  by (auto simp: v-def ` t0 ∈ T`)
  intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on continuous-intros flow-continuous)
have nonneg: ∀t. v t ≥ 0
  by (auto simp: v-def)
from ne have pos: v t0 > 0
  by (auto simp: v-def ` t0 ∈ T` inX)
have lippos: K' > 0
proof -
  have 0 ≤ dist (f t0 y0) (f t0 z0) by simp
  also from lipschitzD[OF lipschitz ` y0 ∈ Y` ` z0 ∈ Y` , of t0] ` t0 ≤ t` ne
  have ... ≤ K * dist y0 z0
    by simp
  finally have 0 ≤ K
    by (metis dist-le-zero-iff ne zero-le-mult-iff)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: K'-def)
qed
have v t ≤ v t0 * exp (K' * (t - t0))
  apply (rule gronwall-general[OF le cont nonneg pos lippos])
  using ` t0 ≤ t` by simp-all
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: v-def K'-def ` t0 ∈ T` inX)
qed

```

lemma exponential-initial-condition:

```

assumes t0 ∈ T
assumes y0: t ∈ existence-ivl t0 y0 and y0 ∈ Y
assumes z0: t ∈ existence-ivl t0 z0 and z0 ∈ Y
assumes Y ⊆ X
assumes remain: ∀s. s ∈ closed-segment t0 t ==> flow t0 y0 s ∈ Y
  ∀s. s ∈ closed-segment t0 t ==> flow t0 z0 s ∈ Y
assumes lipschitz: ∀s. s ∈ closed-segment t0 t ==> lipschitz Y (f s) K
shows norm (flow t0 y0 t - flow t0 z0 t) ≤ norm (y0 - z0) * exp ((K + 1) *
abs (t - t0))
using assms
proof cases
assume t0 ≤ t
with assms remain lipschitz
have norm (flow t0 y0 t - flow t0 z0 t) ≤ norm (y0 - z0) * exp ((K + 1) * (t
- t0))
  by (intro exponential-initial-condition-nonneg)
    (auto simp: closed-segment-real)

```

```

thus ?thesis
  using ‹t0 ≤ t› by simp
next
  have y0 ∈ X z0 ∈ X using assms by auto
  let ?m = λt. 2 * t0 - t
  {
    fix s y0 Y assume y0 ∈ X
    and remain: ∀s. s ∈ closed-segment t0 t ⇒ flow t0 y0 s ∈ Y
    and y0: t ∈ existence-ivl t0 y0
    and s: s ∈ {t0 .. 2 * t0 - t}
    have ll-on-open.flow (λt. -f (2 * t0 - t)) (?m ` T) X t0 y0 s =
      ll-on-open.flow (λt. -f (2 * t0 - t)) (?m ` T) X t0 y0 (2 * t0 - (2 * t0
      - s))
      by simp
    also have ... = flow t0 y0 (2 * t0 - s)
    proof (rule flow-eq-rev(1)[symmetric])
      have 2 * t0 + - 1 * s ∈ {t..t0} ∪ {t0..t}
        using s by force
      then have 2 * t0 + - 1 * s ∈ existence-ivl t0 y0
        using ‹t0 ∈ T› ‹y0 ∈ X› ll-on-open.in-existence-between-zeroI ll-on-open-axioms
        y0 by blast
      then show 2 * t0 - s ∈ existence-ivl t0 y0
        by auto
    qed fact+
    also have ... ∈ Y
      using s by (simp add: closed-segment-real remain)
    finally
      have ll-on-open.flow (λt. -f (2 * t0 - t)) (?m ` T) X t0 y0 s ∈ Y .
    } note remain-rev = this
    interpret rev: ll-on-open (λt. -f (2 * t0 - t)) ?m ` T ..
    assume ¬ t ≥ t0
    then have norm (rev.flow t0 y0 (2 * t0 - t) - rev.flow t0 z0 (2 * t0 - t)) ≤
      norm (y0 - z0) * exp ((K + 1) * (2 * t0 - t - t0))
      using lipschitz ‹t0 ∈ T› ‹y0 ∈ Y› ‹z0 ∈ Y› ‹Y ⊆ X›
      by (intro rev.exponential-initial-condition-nonneg)
      (auto intro!: flow-eq-rev[OF ‹t0 ∈ T› ‹z0 ∈ X› z0] flow-eq-rev[OF ‹t0 ∈ T›
      ‹y0 ∈ X› y0]
        remain-rev remain y0 z0 lipschitz
        simp: lipschitz-uminus' closed-segment-real)
    thus ?thesis
      using ‹¬ t ≥ t0›
      by (simp add: flow-eq-rev[OF ‹t0 ∈ T› ‹y0 ∈ X› y0] flow-eq-rev[OF ‹t0 ∈ T›
      ‹z0 ∈ X› z0])
    qed
  }

```

lemma

existence-ivl-cballs:
assumes iv-in: $t0 \in T$ $x0 \in X$
obtains $t u L$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \wedge y. y \in cball x0 u \implies cball t0 t \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 y \\ \wedge s. y \in cball x0 u \implies s \in cball t0 t \implies \text{flow } t0 y s \in cball y u \\ \text{lipschitz } (cball t0 t \times cball x0 u) (\lambda(t, x). \text{flow } t0 x t) L \\ \wedge y. y \in cball x0 u \implies cball y u \subseteq X \\ 0 < t 0 < u \end{aligned}$$

proof –

```

from local-unique-solutions[OF iv-in]
obtain t u L where usol:  $\wedge y. y \in cball x0 u \implies$ 
    unique-solution (ll-on-open.existence-ivp f T X t0 x0 (ivp-x0 := y, ivp-T :=
    cball t0 t, ivp-X := cball y u))
    and subs:  $\wedge y. y \in cball x0 u \implies cball y u \subseteq X$ 
    and lipschitz:  $\wedge s. s \in cball t0 t \implies \text{lipschitz } (cball x0 (2*u)) (f s) L$ 
    and subsT: cball t0 t  $\subseteq T$ 
    and subs': cball x0 (2 * u)  $\subseteq X$ 
    and tu:  $0 < t 0 < u$ 
    by metis
{
```

```

fix y assume y:  $y \in cball x0 u$ 
from subs[OF y] {0 < u} have y  $\in X$  by auto
from usol[OF y] interpret unique-solution
    (ll-on-open.existence-ivp f T X t0 x0 (ivp-x0 := y, ivp-T := cball t0 t, ivp-X
    := cball y u))
.
```

note * = maximal-existence-flow[OF {t0 $\in T$ } {y $\in X$ } is-solution-on-superset-domain[OF is-solution-solution],

where K = cball t0 t, simplified existence-ivp-def, simplified, OF subs,
 OF y refl less-imp-le[OF {0 < t}] subsT]

from * **have** cball t0 t \subseteq existence-ivl t0 y

by simp

note eivl = this

{

fix s::real **assume** s: $s \in cball t0 t$

from *(2)[of s] **this have** flow t0 y s = solution s

by (auto simp: existence-ivp-def)

also

from s is-solutionD(3)[OF is-solution-solution]

have ... $\in cball y u$

by (auto simp del: mem-cball)

finally have flow t0 y s $\in cball y u$.

}

note eivl this

} **note** * = this

note *

moreover

have cont-on-f-flow:

$\wedge x1 S. S \subseteq cball t0 t \implies x1 \in cball x0 u \implies \text{continuous-on } S (\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x1 t))$

using subs[of x0] {u > 0} *(1) {t0 $\in T$ }

```

    by (auto intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on f-flow-continuous)
thm compact-Times[OF compact-cball compact-cball]
have bounded ((λ(t, x). f t x) ` (cball t0 t × cball x0 (2 * u)))
  using mem-cball subs' subsT
by (auto intro!: compact-imp-bounded compact-continuous-image compact-Times
  continuous-intros
  simp: split-beta')
then obtain B where B: ∀s y. s ∈ cball t0 t ⇒ y ∈ cball x0 (2 * u) ⇒
norm (f s y) ≤ B B > 0
  by (auto simp: bounded-pos cball-def)
{
  fix s::real and x1 assume s: s ∈ cball t0 t and x1: x1 ∈ cball x0 u
  from *(2)[OF x1 s] have flow t0 x1 s ∈ cball x1 u .
  also have ... ⊆ cball x0 (2 * u)
  using x1
  by (auto intro!: dist-triangle-le[OF add-mono, of - x1 u - u, simplified]
    simp: dist-commute)
  finally have flow t0 x1 s ∈ cball x0 (2 * u) .
}
note flow-in-cball = this
have lipschitz (cball t0 t × cball x0 u) (λ(t, x). flow t0 x t) (B + exp ((L + 1) *
|t|))
proof (rule lipschitzI, safe)
  fix t1 t2 :: real and x1 x2
  assume t1: t1 ∈ cball t0 t and t2: t2 ∈ cball t0 t
  and x1: x1 ∈ cball x0 u and x2: x2 ∈ cball x0 u
  have t1-ex: t1 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x1
  and t2-ex: t2 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x2
  and x1 ∈ cball x0 (2*u) x2 ∈ cball x0 (2*u)
  using *(1)[OF x1] *(1)[OF x2] t1 t2 x1 x2 tu by auto
  have dist (flow t0 x1 t1) (flow t0 x2 t2) ≤
    dist (flow t0 x1 t1) (flow t0 x1 t2) + dist (flow t0 x1 t2) (flow t0 x2 t2)
    by (rule dist-triangle)
  also have dist (flow t0 x1 t2) (flow t0 x2 t2) ≤ dist x1 x2 * exp ((L + 1) *
|t2 - t0|)
  unfolding dist-norm
proof (rule exponential-initial-condition[of t0 t2 x1 cball x0 (2 * u) x2])
  fix s assume s ∈ closed-segment t0 t2 hence s: s ∈ cball t0 t
  using t2
  by (auto simp: dist-real-def closed-segment-real split: if-split-asm)
  show flow t0 x1 s ∈ cball x0 (2 * u)
    by (rule flow-in-cball[OF s x1])
  show flow t0 x2 s ∈ cball x0 (2 * u)
    by (rule flow-in-cball[OF s x2])
  show lipschitz (cball x0 (2 * u)) (f s) L if s ∈ closed-segment t0 t2 for s
    using that centre-in-cball convex-contains-segment less-imp-le t2 tu(1)
    by (blast intro!: lipschitz)
qed fact+
also have ... ≤ dist x1 x2 * exp ((L + 1) * |t|)
  using ‹u > 0› t2

```

```

by (auto
  intro!: mult-left-mono add-nonneg-nonneg lipschitz[THEN lipschitz-nonneg]
  simp: cball-eq-empty cball-eq-sing' dist-real-def)
also
have  $x_1 \in X$ 
  using  $x_1$  subs[of  $x_0$ ] { $u > 0$ }
  by auto
have integrable:
   $(\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 x_1 t))$  integrable-on  $\{t_0..max t_1 t_2\}$ 
   $(\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 x_1 t))$  integrable-on  $\{t_2..t_1\}$ 
   $(\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 x_1 t))$  integrable-on  $\{t_1..t_2\}$ 
   $(\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 x_1 t))$  integrable-on  $\{min t_2 t_1..t_0\}$ 
  using  $t_1 t_2 t_1\text{-}ex x_1$  flow-in-cball[ $OF - x_1$ ]
  by (auto intro!: order-trans[ $OF$  integral-bound[where  $B=B$ ]] cont-on-f-flow
B
  integrable-continuous-real
  simp: dist-real-def integral-minus-sets')
note [simp] =  $t_1\text{-}ex t_2\text{-}ex (x_1 \in X)$  integrable
have dist (flow  $t_0 x_1 t_1$ ) (flow  $t_0 x_1 t_2$ )  $\leq dist t_1 t_2 * B$ 
  using  $t_1 t_2 x_1$  flow-in-cball[ $OF - x_1$ ] { $t_0 \in T$ }
    integral-combine[of  $t_2 t_0 t_1 \lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 x_1 t)$ ]
    integral-combine[of  $t_1 t_0 t_2 \lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 x_1 t)$ ]
  by (auto simp: flow-fixed-point'' closed-segment-real dist-norm add.commute
    norm-minus-commute integral-minus-sets' integral-minus-sets
    intro!: order-trans[ $OF$  integral-bound[where  $B=B$ ]] cont-on-f-flow B)
finally
have dist (flow  $t_0 x_1 t_1$ ) (flow  $t_0 x_2 t_2$ )  $\leq$ 
   $dist t_1 t_2 * B + dist x_1 x_2 * exp ((L + 1) * |t|)$ 
  by arith
also have ...  $\leq dist (t_1, x_1) (t_2, x_2) * B + dist (t_1, x_1) (t_2, x_2) * exp ((L + 1) * |t|)$ 
  using { $B > 0$ }
  by (auto intro!: add-mono mult-right-mono simp: dist-prod-def)
finally show dist (flow  $t_0 x_1 t_1$ ) (flow  $t_0 x_2 t_2$ )
   $\leq (B + exp ((L + 1) * |t|)) * dist (t_1, x_1) (t_2, x_2)$ 
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed (simp add: { $0 < B$ } less-imp-le)
ultimately
show thesis using subs tu ..
qed

lemma filterlim-real-at-infinity-sequentially[tendsto-intros]:
  filterlim real at-infinity sequentially
  by (simp add: filterlim-at-top-imp-at-infinity filterlim-real-sequentially)

lemma existence-ivl-ninfty:
  assumes iv-in:  $t_0 \in T$   $x_0 \in X$ 
  shows inf-existence-ninfty[intro,simp]:  $inf\text{-existence } t_0 x_0 \neq \infty$ 
  and sup-existence-ninfty[intro,simp]:  $sup\text{-existence } t_0 x_0 \neq -\infty$ 

```

```

using existence-ivl-initial-time[OF iv-in]
by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def)

lemma
flow-leaves-compact-ivl: — explosion if the solution exists for only finite time
assumes iv-in:  $t_0 \in T$   $x_0 \in X$ 
assumes sup-existence  $t_0 x_0 < \infty$ 
assumes real-of-ereal (sup-existence  $t_0 x_0) \in T$ 
assumes compact  $K$ 
assumes  $K \subseteq X$ 
obtains  $t$  where  $t \geq t_0$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$  flow  $t_0 x_0 t \notin K$ 
proof (atomize-elim, rule ccontr, auto)
assume  $\forall t. t \in \text{ll-on-open}.\text{existence-ivl } f T X t_0 x_0 \longrightarrow t_0 \leq t \longrightarrow \text{flow } t_0 x_0 t \in K$ 
note flow-in-K = this[rule-format]
with assms obtain b where b: sup-existence  $t_0 x_0 = \text{ereal } b$ 
by (cases sup-existence  $t_0 x_0) auto
from b have b-gtI:  $b > s$  if  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$  for s
using that
by (auto simp add: existence-ivl-def ereal-less-ereal-Ex)

from assms b have b:  $b \in T$  by simp
from b have b > t0
by (auto intro!: b-gtI iv-in)
from b have b > inf-existence  $t_0 x_0$ 
using existence-ivl-initial-time[OF iv-in]
by (auto simp add: existence-ivl-def assms)
note b-gt = { $b > \text{inf-existence } t_0 x_0$ } { $b > t_0$ }

have in-existence-ivlII:  $\bigwedge t. t_0 \leq t \implies t < b \implies t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$ 
using b existence-ivl-ninfty[OF iv-in] existence-ivl-initial-time[OF iv-in]
by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def assms real-image-ereal-ivl
split: if-split-asm)

have ev1: eventually ( $\lambda n. b - 1/n > \text{inf-existence } t_0 x_0$ ) sequentially
using - b-gt(1)
by (rule order-tendstoD) (auto intro: tendsto-eq-intros seq-harmonic')
have ev2: eventually ( $\lambda n. n > 0$ ) sequentially
by (metis eventually-at-top-dense)
have ev3: eventually ( $\lambda n. t_0 + 1/n < b$ ) sequentially
by (rule order-tendstoD) (auto intro!: tendsto-intros tendsto-divide-0 { $t_0 < b$ })
let ?f =  $\lambda n:\text{nat}. \text{flow } t_0 x_0 (b - 1/n)$ 
from eventually-conj[OF ev1 eventually-conj[OF ev2 ev3]]
obtain N::nat where N:  $N > 0$  inf-existence  $t_0 x_0 < (b - 1/N) t_0 + 1/N$ 
< b
by (auto dest!: eventually-happens)
let ?fN = ?f o (op + N)

have { $t_0 .. b$ } ⊆ T$ 
```

proof

```

fix x assume x ∈ {t0 .. b}
then show x ∈ T
  by (cases x = b) (auto simp: b ∈ T intro!: mem-existence-ivl-subset[OF
iv-in] in-existence-ivl)
qed
then have bounded ((λ(t, x). f t x) ` ({t0 .. b} × K))
using ‹K ⊆ X› ‹compact K› iv-in
by (auto intro!: compact-imp-bounded compact-continuous-image
continuous-intros compact-Times
simp: split-beta subset-iff)
then obtain M where M: ∀t x. t ∈ {t0 .. b} ⇒ x ∈ K ⇒ norm (f t x) ≤
M M > 0
  by (force simp: bounded-pos)
{
  fix t1 t2
  assume H: t1 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 t2 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 t0 ≤ t1 t0 ≤ t2
  {
    fix t1 t2
    assume t1: t1 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
    and t2: t2 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
    assume t0 ≤ t1
    assume t1 < t2
    let ?I = λivl. (λt. f t (flow t0 x0 t)) integrable-on ivl
    have I[simp]: ?I {t0 .. t1} ?I {t0 .. t2} ?I {t1 .. t2} ?I {t1 .. t0}
      using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF iv-in t1]
      closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF iv-in t2] ‹t1 < t2› ‹t0 ∈ T›
      by (force intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-at-imp-continuous-on
f-flow-continuous ‹x0 ∈ X› simp: closed-segment-real split: if-split-asm)+
hence flow t0 x0 t2 - flow t0 x0 t1 = integral {t1..t2} (λt. f t (flow t0 x0 t))
      unfolding flow-fixed-point'[OF ‹t1 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0› iv-in]
      flow-fixed-point'[OF ‹t2 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0› iv-in]
      using ‹t1 < t2› integral-combine[of t1 t0 t2 λt. f t (flow t0 x0 t)]
      by (auto simp: closed-segment-real algebra-simps integral-combine)
also have norm ... ≤ M * (t2 - t1)
  using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF iv-in t1]
  closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF iv-in t2] ‹t0 ≤ t1› ‹t1 < t2›
  b-gtI[OF t2]
  by (intro integral-bound)
  (auto intro!: flow-in-K M continuous-at-imp-continuous-on
f-flow-continuous iv-in
simp: closed-segment-real)
finally have dist (flow t0 x0 t2) (flow t0 x0 t1) ≤ M * (t2 - t1)
  by (simp add: dist-norm)
} from this[of t1 t2] this[of t2 t1] H
have dist (flow t0 x0 t1) (flow t0 x0 t2) ≤ M * abs (t2 - t1)
  by (auto simp: abs-real-def dist-commute not-less less-eq-real-def)
} note dist-flow-le = this
— TODO: Cauchy really needed in the following?

```

```

have Cauchy ?f
proof (rule metric-CauchyI)
fix e::real assume 0 < e
have ( $\lambda n. M / n$ ) ————— 0
by (auto intro!: tendsto-divide-0 tendsto-eq-intros
simp: filterlim-at-top-imp-at-infinity filterlim-real-sequentially)
hence eventually ( $\lambda n. M / n < e/2$ ) sequentially
by (metis (poly-guards-query) ‹0 < e› half-gt-zero-iff order-tendsto-iff)
from eventually-conj[OF this eventually-conj[OF ev1 eventually-conj[OF ev2
ev3]]]
obtain N::nat
where N:  $N > 0$   $M / N < e / 2$  inf-existence t0 x0 < ( $b - 1 / N$ ) t0 + 1 /
 $N < b$ 
by (auto dest!: eventually-happens)
{
fix n m assume n ≥ N m ≥ N
with N have nm:  $n > 0$   $m > 0$   $b - 1 / N \leq b - 1 / n$ 
 $b - 1 / N \leq b - 1 / m$   $t0 + 1 / n \leq t0 + 1 / N$ 
by (auto intro!: divide-left-mono)
from le-less-trans[OF ‹t0 + 1 / n ≤ t0 + 1 / N› ‹t0 + 1 / N < b›] have t0
+ 1/n < b .
with nm have dist (flow t0 x0 (b - 1 / n)) (flow t0 x0 (b - 1 / m)) ≤
M * abs (b - 1 / m - (b - 1 / n))
using b N existence-ivl-ninfty[OF ivl-in] b-gt(1) less-ereal.simps(1)
by (intro dist-flow-le;
cases inf-existence t0 x0;
simp add: existence-ivl-def real-image-ereal-ivl)
also have ... ≤ M * (1 / m + 1 / n)
using ‹M > 0› by (auto intro!: mult-left-mono order-trans[OF abs-triangle-ineq4])
also have ... ≤ M / m + M / n by (simp add: algebra-simps)
also have ... ≤ M / N + M / N using nm ‹n ≥ N› ‹m ≥ N› ‹M > 0›
< N
by (intro add-mono) (auto intro!: divide-left-mono mult-pos-pos)
also have ... < e / 2 + e / 2 using N by (intro add-strict-mono) simp
also have ... = e by simp
finally have dist (flow t0 x0 (b - 1 / n)) (flow t0 x0 (b - 1 / m)) < e .
}
thus  $\exists M::nat. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M.$ 
dist (flow t0 x0 (b - 1 / real m)) (flow t0 x0 (b - 1 / real n)) < e
by blast
qed
hence Cauchy ?fN
by (rule Cauchy-subseq-Cauchy) (metis nat-add-left-cancel-less subseq-def)
moreover
{
{
fix n::nat
have inf-existence t0 x0 < ( $b - 1 / N$ ) by fact

```

```

also have ... ≤ (b - 1 / (N + n))
  using ⟨0 < N⟩
  by (auto intro!: divide-left-mono mult-pos-pos add-pos-nonneg)
  finally have inf-existence t0 x0 < (b - 1 / (N + n)) .
} moreover {
fix n::nat
have t0 + 1 / (real N + real n) ≤ t0 + 1 / N
  by (auto intro!: divide-left-mono mult-pos-pos add-pos-nonneg ⟨0 < N⟩)
also note ⟨... < b⟩
finally have t0 < b - 1 / (N + n) by simp
} ultimately
have (∀ n. ?fN n ∈ K)
  using existence-ivl-ninfty[OF iv-in] b-gt ⟨0 < N⟩ N
  by (cases inf-existence t0 x0)
    (auto intro!: add-pos-nonneg flow-in-K less-imp-le
      simp: existence-ivl-def ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩ real-image-ereal-ivl b)
}
ultimately
have ∃ l∈K. ?fN —→ l
  using ⟨compact K⟩
by (auto simp: compact-eq-bounded-closed complete-eq-closed[symmetric] complete-def)
then obtain x1 where x1: x1 ∈ K ?fN —→ x1 by metis
hence x1 ∈ X using assms by auto

have flow-at-b: (flow t0 x0 —→ x1) (at b within {t0 .. b})
proof (rule tendstoI)
fix e::real assume 0 < e hence 0 < e / 2 by auto
from x1(2)[THEN tendstoD, OF this]
have ev3: eventually (λn. dist ((?fN) n) x1 < e/2) sequentially .
have eventually (λn. 1 / n < e / (2 * M)) sequentially
  by (rule order-tendstoD[where y = 0])
    (auto intro!: tendsto-divide-0 tendsto-intros divide-pos-pos
      ⟨0 < e⟩ ⟨0 < M⟩)
hence ev4: eventually (λn. 1 / (N + n) < e / (2 * M)) sequentially
  using ev2
proof eventually-elim
case (elim n)
hence 1 / real (N + n) < 1 / n
  by (auto intro!: divide-strict-left-mono ⟨0 < N⟩)
also have ... < e / (2 * M) by fact
finally show ?case .
qed
from eventually-conj[OF ev3 eventually-conj [OF ev4 ev2]]
obtain N'
where N': dist (?fN N') x1 < e / 2 N' > 0 1 / (N + N') < e / (2 * M)
  by (auto dest!: eventually-happens)

have eventually (λx. x < b) (at b within {t0 .. b})
  by (auto simp: eventually-at-filter)

```

```

moreover
have eventually ( $\lambda x. x > b - 1 / (\text{real } N' + \text{real } N)$ ) (at b within {t0 .. b})
  using  $N'$  by (auto intro!: order-tendstoD)
moreover
have eventually ( $\lambda x. x < b - (1 / \text{real } (N + N') - e / 2 / M)$ ) (at b within {t0 .. b})
  using  $N'$  by (auto intro!: order-tendstoD)
  hence eventually ( $\lambda x. x - (b - 1 / \text{real } (N + N')) < e / 2 / M$ ) (at b within {t0 .. b})
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
moreover
have eventually ( $\lambda x. x > t0$ ) (at b within {t0 .. b}) eventually ( $\lambda x. x < b$ ) (at b within {t0 .. b})
  using  $b\text{-gt}$ 
  by (intro order-tendstoD)
    (auto simp: eventually-at-filter intro!: tendsto-intros)
moreover
hence eventually ( $\lambda x. x \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ ) (at b within {t0 .. b})
  by (eventually-elim auto simp: in-existence-ivlI)
  ultimately have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x0 x) (?fN N') < e / 2$ ) (at b within {t0 .. b})
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x)
  have dist ( $\text{flow } t0 x0 x$ ) ( $\text{flow } t0 x0 (b - 1 / \text{real } (N + N')) \leq$ 
     $M * |b - 1 / \text{real } (N + N') - x|$ 
proof (rule dist-flow-le)
  have  $t0 + 1 / \text{real } (N + N') \leq t0 + 1 / N$ 
  by (auto intro!: divide-left-mono mult-pos-pos add-pos-nonneg <0 < N)
  also have  $\dots < b$  by fact
  finally
  show  $t0 \leq b - 1 / \text{real } (N + N')$  by simp
  then show  $b - 1 / \text{real } (N + N') \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
    using elim <0 < N'
    by (auto intro!: in-existence-ivlI)
qed (intro elim less-imp-le)
also have  $|b - 1 / \text{real } (N + N') - x| = x - (b - 1 / \text{real } (N + N'))$ 
  using <N > 0 < N' > 0 elim
  by (auto simp: abs-real-def algebra-simps)
also have  $M * \dots < M * (e / 2 / M)$ 
  by (rule mult-strict-left-mono) fact+
also have  $\dots = e / 2$ 
  using <0 < M by simp
  finally show ?case by (simp add: o-def)
qed
thus eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x0 x) x1 < e$ ) (at b within {t0 .. b})
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x)
  have dist ( $\text{flow } t0 x0 x$ )  $x1 \leq \text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x0 x) (?fN N') + \text{dist} (?fN N') x1$ 
    by (rule dist-triangle)

```

```

also note elim
also note N'(1)
finally show ?case by simp
qed
qed

def u ≡ λt. if t < b then flow t0 x0 t else x1
{
  fix s assume s: t0 < s s < b
  hence s ∈ interior {t0 .. b}
    by (simp add: interior-atLeastAtMost)
  hence at s within {t0 .. b} = at s
    by (subst at-within-interior) auto
  also
  have at s = at s within {t0 <..< b}
    using s by (subst (2) at-within-open) auto
  also
  have ∀F x in at s within {t0 <..< b}. flow t0 x0 x = (if x < b then flow t0 x0
x else x1)
    by (auto simp: eventually-at-filter ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩ intro!: in-existence-ivlI)
  hence ((λt. u t) —→ u s) ...
    using s
    by (intro filterlim-mono-eventually[OF tendsto-eq-rhs[OF flow-tendsto] or-
der.refl])
      (auto simp add: iv-in in-existence-ivlI u-def)
  finally have (u —→ u s) (at s within {t0..b}) .
}

note u-below-b = this
have ((λt. u t) —→ u b) (at b within {t0 .. b})
  by (rule filterlim-mono-eventually[OF tendsto-eq-rhs[OF flow-at-b] order.refl])
    (auto simp: eventually-at-filter u-def)
hence u-at-b: ((λt. u t) —→ u b) (at b within {t0 .. b})
  by (rule tendsto-within-subset) auto
have eventually (λx. x < b) (at t0 within {t0 .. b})
  using ⟨t0 < b⟩
  by (auto intro!: order-tendstoD)
hence ∀F x in at t0 within {t0..b}. flow t0 x0 x = (if x < b then flow t0 x0 x
else x1)
  by eventually-elim auto
then have u-at-t0: ((λt. u t) —→ u t0) (at t0 within {t0 .. b})
  using ⟨t0 < b⟩
  by (intro filterlim-mono-eventually[OF tendsto-eq-rhs[OF flow-tendsto[where
ts=λx. x]]])
    (auto simp add: iv-in u-def)

{
  fix s assume t0 ≤ s s ≤ b
  with u-at-b u-below-b u-at-t0 have (u —→ u s) (at s within {t0 .. b})
    by (cases s = b; cases s = t0; simp)
}

```

```

hence u-cont: continuous-on {t0 .. b} u
  by (auto simp: continuous-on)
moreover
{
  fix t assume t:  $t_0 \leq t$   $t < b$ 
  hence u t =  $x_0 + \text{integral } \{t_0 .. t\} (\lambda s. f s (u s))$ 
    by (subst integral-spoke[where s={b} and g =  $\lambda s. f s (\text{flow } t_0 x_0 s)$ ])
      (auto simp: u-def flow-fixed-point iv-in not-less in-existence-ivlI)
  } note u-fixed-point = this
have cont: continuous-on {t0 .. b} ( $\lambda s. f s (u s))$ 
  using '{t0 .. b} ⊆ T
  by (safe intro!: continuous-intros u-cont)
    (auto simp: u-def intro!: flow-in-domain iv-in ⟨x1 ∈ X⟩ in-existence-ivlI)

have fixed-point-tendsto:
  (( $\lambda t. x_0 + \text{integral } \{t_0 .. t\} (\lambda s. f s (u s))$ ) —→
    $x_0 + \text{integral } \{t_0 .. b\} (\lambda s. f s (u s))$ ) (at b within {t0 .. b})
  using 't0 < b
  by (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real cont tendsto-intros
    indefinite-integral-continuous[unfolded continuous-on, rule-format])
have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } b \text{ within } \{t_0 .. b\}. x_0 + \text{integral } \{t_0 .. x\} (\lambda s. f s (u s)) = u x$ 
  by (auto simp: eventually-at-filter u-fixed-point)
with fixed-point-tendsto order.refl order.refl
have u-tendsto: (u —→  $x_0 + \text{integral } \{t_0 .. b\} (\lambda s. f s (u s))$ ) (at b within {t0 .. b})
  by (rule filterlim-mono-eventually)
have {t0..b} - {b} = {t0..<b} by auto
then have at b within {t0..b} ≠ bot using 'b > t0
  unfolding trivial-limit-within
  by (simp add: islimpt-in-closure)
then have u b =  $x_0 + \text{integral } \{t_0 .. b\} (\lambda s. f s (u s))$ 
  using u-at-b u-tendsto
  by (rule tendsto-unique)
with u-fixed-point have  $\bigwedge s. t_0 \leq s \implies s \leq b \implies x_0 + \text{integral } \{t_0 .. s\} (\lambda s. f s (u s)) = u s$ 
  by (case-tac s = b) auto
with - have u-vderiv:
   $\bigwedge s. t_0 \leq s \implies s \leq b \implies (u \text{ has-vector-derivative } f s (u s))$  (at s within {t0 .. b})
  by (rule has-vector-derivative-imp)
    (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros cont integral-has-vector-derivative)

interpret i:
  ivp (⟨ivp-f =  $\lambda(t, x). f t x$ , ivp-t0 = t0, ivp-x0 = x0, ivp-T = {t0..b}, ivp-X = X⟩)
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: 't0 < b less-imp-le ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩)
have i.is-solution u
  by (rule i.is-solutionI; clarsimp simp add: u-vderiv)
    (auto simp: u-def ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩ ⟨x1 ∈ X⟩ 't0 < b iv-in

```

```

intro!: flow-in-domain in-existence-ivlI)
with iv-in {t0 .. b} ⊆ T ⟨t0 < b⟩ iv-in
have {t0 .. b} ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
  by (intro maximal-existence-flow(1)[OF iv-in])
    (auto simp: is-interval-closed-interval)
hence b ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 using ⟨t0 < b⟩
  by auto
thus False
  using b-gtI real-less-ereal-iff
  by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩ b)
qed

lemma
sup-existence-maximal:
assumes t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
assumes ∀t. t0 ≤ t ⇒ t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 ⇒ flow t0 x0 t ∈ K
assumes compact K K ⊆ X
assumes sup-existence t0 x0 ≠ ∞
shows real-of-ereal (sup-existence t0 x0) ∉ T
using flow-leaves-compact-ivl[of t0 x0 K] assms by force

lemma fixes a b c::ereal
shows not-inftyI: a < b ⇒ b < c ⇒ abs b ≠ ∞
by force

lemma
interval-neqs:
fixes r s t::real
shows {r<..<s} ≠ {t<..}
  and {r<..<s} ≠ {..<t}
  and {r<..<ra} ≠ UNIV
  and {r<..} ≠ {..<s}
  and {r<..} ≠ UNIV
  and {..<r} ≠ UNIV
  and {} ≠ {r<..}
  and {} ≠ {..<r}
subgoal by (metis dual-order.strict-trans greaterThanLessThan-iff greaterThan-iff
gt-ex not-le order-refl)
subgoal by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) greaterThanLessThan-empty-iff greaterThanLessThan-iff
gt-ex lessThan-iff minus-minus neg-less-iff-less not-less order-less-irrefl)
subgoal by force
subgoal by (metis greaterThanLessThan-empty-iff greaterThanLessThan-eq greaterThan-iff
inf.idem lessThan-iff lessThan-non-empty less-irrefl not-le)
subgoal by force
subgoal by force
subgoal using greaterThan-non-empty by blast
subgoal using lessThan-non-empty by blast
done

```

```

lemma greaterThanLessThan-eq-iff:
  fixes r s t u::real
  shows ( $\{r <.. < s\} = \{t <.. < u\}$ ) = ( $r \geq s \wedge u \leq t \vee r = t \wedge s = u$ )
  by (metis cInf-greaterThanLessThan cSup-greaterThanLessThan greaterThanLessThan-empty-iff
not-le)

lemma real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan-iff:
  real-of-ereal ‘ $\{a <.. < b\}$ ’ = real-of-ereal ‘ $\{c <.. < d\}$ ’  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $a \geq b \wedge c \geq d \vee a$ 
=  $c \wedge b = d$ )
  unfolding real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq
  by (cases a; cases b; cases c; cases d;
    simp add: greaterThanLessThan-eq-iff interval-neqs interval-neqs[symmetric])

lemma uminus-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
  uminus ‘real-of-ereal ‘ $\{l <.. < u\}$ ’ = real-of-ereal ‘ $\{-u <.. < -l\}$ ’
  by (force simp: algebra-simps ereal-less-uminus-reorder
  ereal-uminus-less-reorder intro: image-eqI[where x=-x for x])

lemma add-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
  op + c ‘real-of-ereal ‘ $\{l <.. < u\}$ ’ = real-of-ereal ‘ $\{c + l <.. < c + u\}$ ’
  apply safe
  subgoal for x
    using ereal-less-add[of c]
    by (force simp: real-of-ereal-add add.commute)
  subgoal for - x
    by (force simp: add.commute real-of-ereal-minus ereal-minus-less ereal-less-minus
    intro: image-eqI[where x=x - c])
  done

lemma add2-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
  ( $\lambda x. x + c$ ) ‘real-of-ereal ‘ $\{l <.. < u\}$ ’ = real-of-ereal ‘ $\{l + c <.. < u + c\}$ ’
  using add-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan[of c l u]
  by (metis add.commute image-cong)

lemma minus-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
  op - c ‘real-of-ereal ‘ $\{l <.. < u\}$ ’ = real-of-ereal ‘ $\{c - u <.. < c - l\}$ ’
  (is ?l = ?r)
  proof –
    have ?l = op + c ‘uminus ‘real-of-ereal ‘ $\{l <.. < u\}$ ’ by auto
    also note uminus-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan
    also note add-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan
    finally show ?thesis by (simp add: minus-ereal-def)
  qed

lemma
  inf-existence-minimal:
  assumes iv-in:  $t_0 \in T$   $x_{t_0} \in X$ 
  assumes mem-compact:  $\bigwedge t. t \leq t_0 \implies t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_{t_0} \implies \text{flow } t_0 x_{t_0} t$ 
   $\in K$ 

```

```

assumes K: compact K K ⊆ X
assumes inf: inf-existence t0 x0 ≠ -∞
shows real-of-ereal (inf-existence t0 x0) ∉ T
proof -
  let ?mirror = λt. 2 * t0 - t
  interpret rev: ll-on-open λt. - f (?mirror t) ?mirror ` T ..
  have rev-iv-in: ?mirror t0 ∈ ?mirror ` T x0 ∈ X using iv-in by auto

  from rev-existence-ivl-eq[OF iv-in, unfolded rev.existence-ivl-def existence-ivl-def]
  have real-of-ereal ` {rev.inf-existence t0 x0 <..< rev.sup-existence t0 x0} =
    ?mirror ` real-of-ereal ` {inf-existence t0 x0 <..< sup-existence t0 x0}
    by (force intro!: image-eqI[where x=?mirror (real-of-ereal x) for x])
  also have ... = real-of-ereal ` {2 * ereal t0 - sup-existence t0 x0 <..< 2 * ereal
  t0 - inf-existence t0 x0}
    unfolding minus-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan
    by simp
  finally have rev-bnds: rev.inf-existence t0 x0 = 2 * t0 - (sup-existence t0 x0)
    rev.sup-existence t0 x0 = 2 * t0 - (inf-existence t0 x0)
    unfolding real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan-iff
    using flow-eq-rev(2) iv-in(1) rev.existence-ivl-def rev-iv-in(2)
    by force+

  have rev-mem-compact: 2 * t0 - t0 ≤ t ==> t ∈ rev.existence-ivl (2 * t0 - t0)
  x0 ==> rev.flow (2 * t0 - t0) x0 t ∈ K for t
  using mem-compact[of ?mirror t] flow-eq-rev[OF iv-in, of ?mirror t] rev-existence-ivl-eq[OF
  iv-in, of t]
  by auto
  have real-of-ereal (rev.sup-existence (2 * t0 - t0) x0) ∉ op - (2 * t0) ` T
    using inf
    by (intro rev.sup-existence-maximal[OF rev-iv-in rev-mem-compact K])
      (auto simp: rev-bnds ereal-minus-eq-PInfty-iff)
  then show real-of-ereal (inf-existence t0 x0) ∉ T
    using inf existence-ivl-def iv-in(1) rev-iv-in(2)
    by (cases inf-existence t0 x0) (fastforce simp: rev-bnds)+

qed

lemma real-ereal-bound-lemma-up:
  assumes s ∈ real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b}
  assumes t ∉ real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b}
  assumes s ≤ t
  shows b ≠ ∞
  using assms
  apply (cases b)
  subgoal by force
  subgoal by (metis PInfty-neq-ereal(2) assms dual-order.strict-trans1 ereal-infty-less(1)
  ereal-less-ereal-Ex greaterThanLessThan-empty-iff greaterThanLessThan-iff greaterThan-iff
  image-eqI less-imp-le linordered-field-no-ub not-less order-trans
  real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq real-image-ereal-ivl real-of-ereal.simps(1))
  subgoal by force

```

```

done

lemma real-ereal-bound-lemma-down:
  assumes s ∈ real-of-ereal ‘ {a<..s<b}
  assumes t ∉ real-of-ereal ‘ {a<..s<b}
  assumes t ≤ s
  shows a ≠ −∞
  using assms
  apply (cases b)
  apply (auto simp: real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq)
  using assms(1) real-greaterThanLessThan-minus-infinity-eq
  apply auto
  done

lemma mem-is-intervalI:
  fixes a b c::real
  assumes is-interval S
  assumes a ∈ S c ∈ S
  assumes a ≤ b b ≤ c
  shows b ∈ S
  using assms is-interval-1 by blast

lemma
  initial-time-bounds:
  assumes iv-in: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
  shows inf-existence t0 x0 < t0 t0 < sup-existence t0 x0
  using existence-ivl-initial-time[OF iv-in]
  by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def ereal-real)

lemma
  mem-compact-implies-subset-existence-interval:
  assumes iv-in: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
  assumes mem-compact: ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ flow t0 x0 t ∈ K
  assumes K: compact K K ⊆ X
  assumes ivl: is-interval T
  shows T ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0

proof
  fix t assume t ∈ T
  have t0 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
    by (rule existence-ivl-initial-time[OF iv-in])
  have t < sup-existence t0 x0
  proof (cases sup-existence t0 x0)
    fix s
    assume s: sup-existence t0 x0 = ereal s
    with sup-existence-maximal[OF assms(1–5)] mem-existence-ivl-subset[OF iv-in]
    have s ∉ T
      by auto
    from initial-time-bounds[OF iv-in] s
    have t0 < s
      by simp

```

```

then have  $t < s$ 
  using  $\langle s \notin T \rangle iv\text{-in} \langle t \in T \rangle ivl$ 
  by (meson leI local.mem-is-intervalI not-less-iff-gr-or-eq)
then show ?thesis using s by simp
qed (auto simp: existence-ivl-ninfty[OF iv-in])
moreover
have inf-existence t0 x0 < t
proof (cases inf-existence t0 x0)
  fix i
  assume i: inf-existence t0 x0 = ereal i
  with inf-existence-minimal[OF assms(1–5)] mem-existence-ivl-subset[OF iv-in]
  have i  $\notin T$ 
    by auto
  from initial-time-bounds[OF iv-in] i
  have i < t0 by simp
  then have i < t
    using  $\langle i \notin T \rangle iv\text{-in} \langle t \in T \rangle ivl$ 
    by (meson is-interval-1 less-imp-le not-le)
  then show ?thesis using i by simp
qed (auto simp: existence-ivl-ninfty[OF iv-in])
ultimately show t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  by (simp add: rev-image-eqI existence-ivl-def)
qed

lemma
subset-mem-compact-implies-subset-existence-interval:
assumes ivl: t0 ∈ T' is-interval T' T' ⊆ T
assumes iv-in: x0 ∈ X
assumes mem-compact:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T' \Rightarrow t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0 \Rightarrow \text{flow } t0 x0 t \in K$ 
assumes K: compact K K ⊆ X
shows T' ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg T' \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
  then obtain t' where t': t' ∈ T' t'  $\notin \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
    by auto
  then have t' ≤ inf-existence t0 x0 ∨ t' ≥ sup-existence t0 x0
    by (cases sup-existence t0 x0; cases inf-existence t0 x0)
      (auto simp: existence-ivl-def real-image-ereal-ivl split: if-split-asm)
  then show False
proof
  assume t'-le: ereal t' ≤ inf-existence t0 x0
  then have ni: inf-existence t0 x0 ≠ –∞ by auto
  then obtain i where i: inf-existence t0 x0 = ereal i
    using initial-time-bounds(1) iv-in ivl(1) ivl(3)
    by (cases inf-existence t0 x0; force)
  from assms have t0 ∈ T by auto
  have i ∈ T'
    using t'-le i initial-time-bounds[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ iv-in]

```

```

by (intro mem-is-intervalI[OF ivl(2) t'(1) ivl(1)]) auto
have *:  $t \in T'$  if  $t \leq t_0$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$  for  $t$ 
  using that(2)
by (intro mem-is-intervalI[OF ivl(2) i ∈ T' t0 ∈ T' - that(1)])
  (auto simp add: existence-ivl-def i less-imp-le less-eq-ereal-def not-inftyI
    real-of-ereal-ord-simps)
from inf-existence-minimal[OF t0 ∈ T iv-in mem-compact K ni, OF *]
show False using i ∈ T' ivl by (auto simp: i)
next
assume t'-le: sup-existence t0 x0 ≤ ereal t'
then have ns: sup-existence t0 x0 ≠ ∞ by auto
then obtain s where s: sup-existence t0 x0 = ereal s
  using initial-time-bounds(2) iv-in ivl(1) ivl(3)
  by (cases sup-existence t0 x0; force)
from assms have t0 ∈ T by auto
have s ∈ T'
  using t'-le s initial-time-bounds[OF t0 ∈ T iv-in]
  by (intro mem-is-intervalI[OF ivl(2) ivl(1) t'(1)]) auto

have *:  $t \in T'$  if  $t_0 \leq t$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$  for  $t$ 
  using that(2)
by (intro mem-is-intervalI[OF ivl(2) t0 ∈ T' s ∈ T' that(1)])
  (auto simp add: existence-ivl-def s real-of-ereal-ord-simps)
from sup-existence-maximal[OF t0 ∈ T iv-in mem-compact K ns, OF *] s
  ∈ T' ivl
  show False by (auto simp: s)
qed
qed

```

lemma

```

global-right-existence-interval:
assumes b ≥ t0
assumes b: b ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
assumes iv-in: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
obtains d K where d > 0 K > 0
ball x0 d ⊆ X
 $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x_0 d \implies b \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 y$ 
 $\bigwedge t. y \in \text{ball } x_0 d \implies t \in \{t_0 .. b\} \implies$ 
  dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (K * abs (t - t0))
 $\bigwedge e. e > 0 \implies$ 
  eventually ( $\lambda y. \forall t \in \{t_0 .. b\}. \text{dist } (\text{flow } t0 x0 t) (\text{flow } t0 y t) < e$ ) (at x0)

```

proof –

```

def seg ≡ ( $\lambda t. \text{flow } t0 x0 t$ ) ` (closed-segment t0 b)
have [simp]: x0 ∈ seg
  by (auto simp: seg-def intro!: image-eqI[where x=t0] simp: closed-segment-real
    iv-in)
have seg ≠ {} by (auto simp: seg-def closed-segment-real)
moreover
have compact seg

```

```

using iv-in b
by (auto simp: seg-def closed-segment-real
    intro!: compact-continuous-image continuous-at-imp-continuous-on flow-continuous;
    metis (erased, hide-lams) atLeastAtMost-iff closed-segment-real
    closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl contra-subsetD order.trans)
moreover note open-domain(2)
moreover have seg ⊆ X
using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl b
by (auto simp: seg-def intro!: flow-in-domain iv-in)
ultimately
obtain e where e: 0 < e {x. infdist x seg ≤ e} ⊆ X
thm compact-in-open-separated
by (rule compact-in-open-separated)
def A ≡ {x. infdist x seg ≤ e}

have A ⊆ X using e by (simp add: A-def)

have mem-existence-ivlI: ∀s. t0 ≤ s ⇒ s ≤ b ⇒ s ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
by (rule in-existence-between-zeroI[OF iv-in b]) auto

have compact A
unfolding A-def
by (rule compact-infdist-le) fact+
have compact {t0 .. b} {t0 .. b} ⊆ T
using mem-existence-ivlI mem-existence-ivl-subset[OF iv-in]
by (auto simp add: compact-Times ⟨compact A⟩)
from lipschitz-on-compact[OF this ⟨compact A⟩ ⟨A ⊆ X⟩]
obtain K' where ∀t. t ∈ {t0 .. b} ⇒ lipschitz A (f t) K'
by metis
hence K': ∀t. t ∈ {t0 .. b} ⇒ lipschitz A (f t) (abs K')
by (rule nonneg-lipschitz)
def K ≡ abs K' + 1
have 0 < K 0 ≤ K
by (auto simp: K-def)
have K: ∀t. t ∈ {t0 .. b} ⇒ lipschitz A (f t) K
unfolding K-def
using _ ⇒ lipschitz A - K'
by (rule pos-lipschitz)

have [simp]: x0 ∈ A using 0 < e by (auto simp: A-def)

def d ≡ min e (e * exp (-K * (b - t0)))
hence d: 0 < d d ≤ e d ≤ e * exp (-K * (b - t0))
using e by auto

{
  fix t assume t0 ≤ t t ≤ b
  hence d * exp (K * (t - t0)) ≤ d * exp (K * (b - t0))
}

```

```

using ‹t0 ≤ K› ‹t0 < d›
by (auto intro!: mult-left-mono)
also have d * exp (K * (b - t0)) ≤ e
  using d by (auto simp: exp-minus divide-simps)
finally have d * exp (K * (t - t0)) ≤ e .
} note d-times-exp-le = this
have ball x0 d ⊆ X using d ‹A ⊆ X›
  by (auto simp: A-def dist-commute intro!: infdist-le2[where a=x0])
{
fix y
assume y: y ∈ ball x0 d
hence y ∈ A using d
  by (auto simp: A-def dist-commute intro!: infdist-le2[where a=x0])
hence y ∈ X using ‹A ⊆ X› by auto
{
fix t::real assume t: t0 ≤ t t ∈ existence-ivl t0 y t ≤ b
have flow t0 y t ∈ A
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume flow-out: flow t0 y t ∉ A
  obtain t' where t':
    t0 ≤ t'
    t' ≤ t
    ∀t. t ∈ {t0 .. t'} ⇒ flow t0 x0 t ∈ A
    infdist (flow t0 y t') seg ≥ e
    ∀t. t ∈ {t0 .. t'} ⇒ flow t0 y t ∈ A
  proof -
    let ?out = ((λt. infdist (flow t0 y t) seg) -` {e..}) ∩ {t0..t}
    have compact ?out
      unfolding compact-eq-bounded-closed
    proof safe
      show bounded ?out by (auto intro!: bounded-closed-interval)
      have continuous-on {t0 .. t} ((λt. infdist (flow t0 y t) seg))
        using ivl-subset-existence-ivl t iv-in
        by (auto intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on
          continuous-intros flow-continuous ‹y ∈ X›)
      thus closed ?out
        by (simp add: continuous-on-closed-vimage)
    qed
    moreover
    have t ∈ (λt. infdist (flow t0 y t) seg) -` {e..} ∩ {t0..t}
      using flow-out ‹t0 ≤ t›
      by (auto simp: A-def)
    hence ?out ≠ {}
      by blast
    ultimately have ∃s∈?out. ∀t∈?out. s ≤ t
      by (rule compact-attains-inf)
    then obtain t' where t':
      ∀s. e ≤ infdist (flow t0 y s) seg ⇒ t0 ≤ s ⇒ s ≤ t ⇒ t' ≤ s
      e ≤ infdist (flow t0 y t') seg
  }
}

```

```

 $t0 \leq t' t' \leq t$ 
by (auto simp: vimage-def Ball-def) metis
{
fix s assume s:  $s \in \{t0 .. t'\}$ 
hence  $s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 b$ 
using  $\langle t \leq b \rangle t' \text{ by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)}$ 
hence  $\text{flow } t0 x0 s \in A$ 
using  $s \langle e > 0 \rangle \text{ by (auto simp: seg-def A-def)}$ 
} note flow-in = this
{
assume  $t' = t0$ 
hence  $\text{flow } t0 y t' \in A$ 
using  $y d \text{ iv-in}$ 
by (auto simp: A-def  $\langle y \in X \rangle \text{ infdist-le2[where } a=x0]$  dist-commute)
} moreover {
fix s assume s:  $s \in \{t0 .. < t'\}$ 
hence  $s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 b$ 
using  $\langle t \leq b \rangle t' \text{ by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)}$ 
from  $t'(1)[\text{of } s]$ 
have  $t' > s \implies t0 \leq s \implies s \leq t \implies e > \text{infdist } (\text{flow } t0 y s) \text{ seg}$ 
by force
hence  $\text{flow } t0 y s \in A$ 
using  $s t' \langle e > 0 \rangle \text{ by (auto simp: seg-def A-def)}$ 
} moreover
note left-of-in = this
have closed A using compact A by (auto simp: compact-eq-bounded-closed)
have  $((\lambda s. \text{flow } t0 y s) \longrightarrow \text{flow } t0 y t') \text{ (at-left } t')$ 
using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF  $\langle t0 \in T \rangle \langle y \in X \rangle t(2)$ ]  $t' \langle y \in X \rangle \text{ iv-in}$ 
by (intro flow-tendsto) (auto intro!: tendsto-intros)
with closed A -- have  $t' \neq t0 \implies \text{flow } t0 y t' \in A$ 
proof (rule Lim-in-closed-set)
assume  $t' \neq t0$ 
hence  $t' > t0$  using t' by auto
hence eventually  $(\lambda x. x \geq t0) \text{ (at-left } t')$ 
by (metis eventually-at-left less-imp-le)
thus eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{flow } t0 y x \in A) \text{ (at-left } t')$ 
unfolding eventually-at-filter
by eventually-elim (auto intro!: left-of-in)
qed simp
ultimately have flow-y-in:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t0 .. t'\} \implies \text{flow } t0 y s \in A$ 
by (case-tac s = t') auto
have
 $t0 \leq t'$ 
 $t' \leq t$ 
 $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t'\} \implies \text{flow } t0 x0 t \in A$ 
 $\text{infdist } (\text{flow } t0 y t') \text{ seg} \geq e$ 
 $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t'\} \implies \text{flow } t0 y t \in A$ 
by (auto intro!: flow-in flow-y-in) fact+
thus ?thesis ..

```

```

qed
{
  fix s assume s:  $s \in \{t0 .. t'\}$ 
  hence  $t0 \leq s$  by simp
  have  $s \leq b$ 
    using  $t t' s b$ 
    using ivl-subset-existence-ivl
    by auto
  hence sx0:  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
    by (simp add:  $\langle t0 \leq s \rangle \text{ mem-existence-ivlI}$ )
  have sy:  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 y$ 
    by (meson  $\langle y \in X \rangle \text{ atLeastAtMost-iff contra-subsetD iv-in}(1) \text{ ivl-subset-existence-ivl}$ 
      order-trans s  $t'(2) t(2)$ )
  have int:  $\text{flow } t0 y s - \text{flow } t0 x0 s =$ 
     $y - x0 + (\text{integral } \{t0 .. s\} (\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 y t)) -$ 
     $\text{integral } \{t0 .. s\} (\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t)))$ 
    using iv-in
    unfolding flow-fixed-point[ $\text{OF } \langle t0 \leq s \rangle \text{ sx0 iv-in}$ ]
    flow-fixed-point[ $\text{OF } \langle t0 \leq s \rangle \text{ sy } \langle t0 \in T \rangle \langle y \in X \rangle$ ]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  have norm (flow t0 y s - flow t0 x0 s)  $\leq \text{norm } (y - x0) +$ 
    norm (integral {t0 .. s} ( $\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 y t)) -$ 
    integral {t0 .. s} ( $\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t))$ )
    unfolding int
    by (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
  also
  have norm (integral {t0 .. s} ( $\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 y t)) -$ 
    integral {t0 .. s} ( $\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t)))) =$ 
    norm (integral {t0 .. s} ( $\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 y t) - f t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t))$ )
    using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[of t0 x0 s] sx0 ivl-subset-existence-ivl[of t0
    y s] sy
    by (subst integral-diff)
    (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-at-imp-continuous-on
      f-flow-continuous  $\langle y \in X \rangle \text{ iv-in}$ )
  also have ...  $\leq (\text{integral } \{t0 .. s\} (\lambda t. \text{norm } (f t (\text{flow } t0 y t) - f t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t))))$ 
    using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[ $\text{OF } - - \text{ sx0}$ ] ivl-subset-existence-ivl[ $\text{OF } - -$ 
    sy]
    by (intro integral-norm-bound-integral)
    (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-at-imp-continuous-on
      continuous-intros f-flow-continuous  $\langle y \in X \rangle \text{ iv-in}$ )
  also have ...  $\leq (\text{integral } \{t0 .. s\} (\lambda t. K * \text{norm } ((\text{flow } t0 y t) - (\text{flow } t0 x0 t))))$ 
    using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[ $\text{OF } - - \text{ sx0}$ ] ivl-subset-existence-ivl[ $\text{OF } - -$ 
    sy]
    s  $t'(3,5) \langle s \leq b \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp del: integral-mult-right intro!: integral-le integrable-continuous-real
    continuous-at-imp-continuous-on lipschitz-norm-leI[ $\text{OF } K$ ]
    continuous-intros f-flow-continuous flow-continuous  $\langle y \in X \rangle \text{ iv-in}$ )
}

```

```

also have ... =  $K * \text{integral} \{t0 .. s\} (\lambda t. \text{norm} (\text{flow} t0 y t - \text{flow} t0 x0 t))$ 
  using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[ $\text{OF} - - sx0$ ] ivl-subset-existence-ivl[ $\text{OF} - - sy$ ]
  by (subst integral-mult)
    (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-at-imp-continuous-on
      lipschitz-norm-lei[ $\text{OF } K$ ] continuous-intros f-flow-continuous
      flow-continuous  $\langle y \in X \rangle$  iv-in)
  finally
  have norm:  $\text{norm} (\text{flow} t0 y s - \text{flow} t0 x0 s) \leq$ 
     $\text{norm} (y - x0) + K * \text{integral} \{t0 .. s\} (\lambda t. \text{norm} (\text{flow} t0 y t - \text{flow} t0 x0 t))$ 
    by arith
    note norm  $\langle s \leq b \rangle$  sx0 sy
  } note norm-le = this
  from norm-le(2) t' have t' ∈ closed-segment t0 b
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)
  hence infdist (flow t0 y t') seg ≤ dist (flow t0 y t') (flow t0 x0 t')
    by (auto simp: seg-def infdist-le)
  also have ... ≤ norm (flow t0 y t' - flow t0 x0 t')
    by (simp add: dist-norm)
  also have ... ≤ norm (y - x0) * exp (K * |t' - t0|)
    unfolding K-def
    apply (rule exponential-initial-condition[ $\text{OF } \langle t0 \in T \rangle - - - - - K'$ ])
    subgoal by (metis atLeastAtMost-iff local.norm-le(4) order-refl t'(1))
    subgoal by (metis atLeastAtMost-iff local.norm-le(3) order-refl t'(1))
    subgoal using e by (simp add: A-def)
    subgoal by fact
    subgoal by (metis closed-segment-real t'(1,5))
    subgoal by (metis closed-segment-real t'(1,3))
    subgoal by (simp add: closed-segment-real local.norm-le(2) t'(1))
    done
  also have ... < d * exp (K * (t - t0))
    using y d t' t
    by (intro mult-less-le-imp-less)
      (auto simp: dist-norm[symmetric] dist-commute intro!: mult-mono ⟨0 ≤
      K⟩)
  also have ... ≤ e
    by (rule d-times-exp-le; fact)
  finally
  have infdist (flow t0 y t') seg < e .
  with ⟨infdist (flow t0 y t') seg ≥ e⟩ show False
    by (auto simp: frontier-def)
  qed
} note in-A = this

have b-in: b ∈ existence-ivl t0 y
proof (rule ccontr)

```

```

assume b  $\notin$  existence-ivl t0 y
hence disj: b  $\leq$  inf-existence t0 y  $\vee$  sup-existence t0 y  $\leq$  b
  by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def ereal-infinity-cases
    ereal-less-real-iff not-le real-less-ereal-iff real-image-ereal-ivl
    split: if-split-asm)
from existence-ivl-initial-time[OF {t0 ∈ T} {y ∈ X}]
have t0  $\leq$  sup-existence t0 y
  using ereal-le-real-iff
  by (force simp add: real-image-ereal-ivl existence-ivl-def
    split: if-split-asm)
with existence-ivl-initial-time[OF {t0 ∈ T} {y ∈ X}] {t0  $\leq$  b} disj
have sup-le: sup-existence t0 y  $\leq$  b
  by (meson {y ∈ X} ereal-less-eq(3) initial-time-bounds(1) iv-in(1) not-le
order-trans)
{
  fix t::real assume t: t0  $\leq$  t t  $\in$  existence-ivl t0 y
  hence t < b
    using sup-le
    by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def real-less-ereal-iff)
      (metis less-ereal.simps(1) less-le-trans)
  note in-A[OF t less-imp-le[OF this]]
}
note in-A = this
have sup-existence t0 y <  $\infty$  real-of-ereal (sup-existence t0 y)  $\in$  T
subgoal
  using ereal t0  $\leq$  sup-existence t0 y ereal-le-real-iff sup-le
  by (force intro!: mem-existence-ivl-subset[OF iv-in] intro: mem-existence-ivlI)
subgoal
  using ereal t0  $\leq$  sup-existence t0 y {t0..b}  $\subseteq$  T ereal-le-real-iff
real-le-ereal-iff sup-le
  by fastforce
done
from flow-leaves-compact-ivl[OF {t0 ∈ T} {y ∈ X} this compact A A ⊆ X]
obtain t where t: t0  $\leq$  t t  $\in$  existence-ivl t0 y flow t0 y t  $\notin$  A by auto
from in-A[OF t(1,2)] t(3)
show False
  by simp
qed
{
  fix t assume t: t  $\in$  {t0 .. b}
  also note ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF {t0 ∈ T} {y ∈ X} b-in]
  finally have t-in: t  $\in$  existence-ivl t0 y .

note t
also note ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF iv-in assms(2)]
finally have t-in': t  $\in$  existence-ivl t0 x0 .
have norm (flow t0 y t - flow t0 x0 t)  $\leq$  norm (y - x0) * exp (K * |t - t0|)
  unfolding K-def
  using t ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF {t0 ∈ T} {y ∈ X} b-in] {0 < e}

```

```

by (intro in-A exponential-initial-condition[OF ⟨t0 ∈ Tt-in ⟨y ∈ A⟩ t-in'
⟨x0 ∈ AA ⊆ X⟩ - - K'])
  (auto simp: closed-segment-real A-def seg-def)
  hence dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (K * |t - t0|)
    by (auto simp: dist-norm[symmetric] dist-commute)
  }
note b-in this
} note * = ⟨d > 0⟩ ⟨K > 0⟩ ⟨ball x0 d ⊆ X⟩ this
moreover
{
  fix e::real assume 0 < e
  have eventually (λy. y ∈ ball x0 d) (at x0)
    using ⟨d > 0⟩
    by (rule eventually-at-in-ball)
    hence eventually (λy. ∀t ∈ {t0..b}. dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y
* exp (K * |t - t0|)) (at x0)
      by eventually-elim (safe intro!: *)
    moreover
      have eventually (λy. ∀t ∈ {t0..b}. dist x0 y * exp (K * |t - t0|) ≤ dist x0 y *
exp (K * (⟨b - t0⟩))) (at x0)
        using ⟨t0 ≤ b⟩ ⟨0 < K⟩
        by (auto intro!: mult-left-mono always-eventually)
    moreover
      have eventually (λy. dist x0 y * exp (K * (⟨b - t0⟩)) < e) (at x0)
        using ⟨0 < e⟩ by (auto intro!: order-tendstoD tendsto-eq-intros)
    ultimately
      have eventually (λy. ∀t ∈ {t0..b}. dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) < e) (at x0)
        by eventually-elim force
    }
    ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

```

lemma

global-left-existence-interval:

assumes *b* ≤ *t0*

assumes *b*: *b* ∈ *existence-ivl* *t0* *x0*

assumes *iv-in*: *t0* ∈ *T* *x0* ∈ *X*

obtains *d K where* *d* > 0 *K* > 0

ball *x0* *d* ⊆ *X*

∧*y*. *y* ∈ *ball* *x0* *d* ⇒ *b* ∈ *existence-ivl* *t0* *y*

∧*t y*. *y* ∈ *ball* *x0* *d* ⇒ *t* ∈ {*b* .. *t0*} ⇒ *dist* (flow *t0* *x0* *t*) (flow *t0* *y* *t*) ≤ *dist* *x0* *y* * exp (*K* * abs (⟨*t* - *t0*⟩))

∧*e*. *e* > 0 ⇒ eventually (λ*y*. ∀*t* ∈ {*b* .. *t0*}. *dist* (flow *t0* *x0* *t*) (flow *t0* *y* *t*) < *e*) (at *x0*)

proof –

let ?*mirror* = λ*t*. 2 * *t0* - *t*

have *t0'': t0* ∈ ?*mirror* ‘ *T* **using** *iv-in* **by** *auto*

interpret *rev*: ll-on-open (λ*t*. - *f* (?*mirror* *t*)) ?*mirror* ‘ *T* ..

from *assms* **have** 2 * *t0* - *b* ≥ *t0* 2 * *t0* - *b* ∈ *rev.existence-ivl* *t0* *x0*

```

    by (auto simp: flow-eq-rev)
from rev.global-right-existence-interval[OF this t0' <x0 ∈ X>]
obtain d K where dK: d > 0 K > 0
  ball x0 d ⊆ X
  ⋀y. y ∈ ball x0 d ⟹ 2 * t0 - b ∈ rev.existence-ivl t0 y
  ⋀t y. y ∈ ball x0 d ⟹ t ∈ {t0 .. 2 * t0 - b} ⟹ dist (rev.flow t0 x0 t)
  (rev.flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (K * abs (t - t0))
  ⋀e. e > 0 ⟹ eventually (λy. ∀t ∈ {t0 .. 2 * t0 - b}. dist (rev.flow t0 x0 t)
  (rev.flow t0 y t) < e) (at x0)
  by (auto simp: rev-flow-eq <x0 ∈ X>)
  from dK(3,4) have ⋀y. y ∈ ball x0 d ⟹ ?mirror (?mirror b) ∈ existence-ivl
  t0 y
  by (subst rev-existence-ivl-eq[symmetric]) (auto simp: iv-in)
  then have 4: ⋀y. y ∈ ball x0 d ⟹ b ∈ existence-ivl t0 y by simp
  {
    fix t y assume yt: y ∈ ball x0 d t ∈ {b .. t0}
    with dK(3) have yx0: y ∈ X x0 ∈ ball x0 d using <d > 0> by auto
    from yt yx0 rev.closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF t0' - dK(4)[OF yt(1)]]
    have 2 * t0 - t ∈ rev.existence-ivl t0 y
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)
    moreover
    from yt <x0 ∈ X> rev.closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF t0' - dK(4)[OF
    <x0 ∈ ball x0 d>]]
    have 2 * t0 - t ∈ rev.existence-ivl t0 x0
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-real)
    ultimately
    have dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (K * abs (t - t0))
    using yt dK(5)[of y 2 * t0 - t] rev-flow-eq[OF iv-in, of 2 * t0 - t]
    rev-flow-eq[OF <t0 ∈ T> <y ∈ X>, of 2 * t0 - t]
    by (auto simp: dist-commute closed-segment-real)
  } note 5 = this
  {
    fix e::real assume 0 < e
    have eventually (λy. y ∈ ball x0 d) (at x0)
    using <d > 0> by (rule eventually-at-in-ball)
    hence eventually (λy. ∀t∈{t0..2 * t0 - b}. dist (rev.flow t0 x0 t) (rev.flow t0
    y t)
      = dist (flow t0 x0 (2 * t0 - t)) (flow t0 y (2 * t0 - t))) (at x0)
    proof eventually-elim
      case (elim y)
      hence y ∈ X 2 * t0 - b ∈ rev.existence-ivl t0 y using dK by auto
      from rev.closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF t0' this]
      rev.closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF t0' <x0 ∈ X> <2 * t0 - b ∈
      rev.existence-ivl t0 x0>]
      show ?case
      by (force simp: iv-in <y ∈ X> closed-segment-real rev-flow-eq)
    qed
    moreover
    note dK(6)[OF <0 < e>]
  }

```

ultimately
have eventually $(\lambda y. \forall t \in \{b .. t0\}. dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) < e)$ (at $x0$)
by eventually-elim (auto simp: dest: bspec[where $x=2 * t0 - t$ for t])
**} note $6 = this$
from dK(1–3) 4 5 6 **show** ?thesis ..
qed**

lemma

global-existence-interval:

assumes $a: a \in existence-ivl t0 x0$
assumes $b: b \in existence-ivl t0 x0$

assumes $le: a \leq b$

assumes iv-in: $t0 \in T x0 \in X$

obtains $d K$ **where** $d > 0 K > 0$

$ball x0 d \subseteq X$

$\wedge y. y \in ball x0 d \implies a \in existence-ivl t0 y$

$\wedge y. y \in ball x0 d \implies b \in existence-ivl t0 y$

$\wedge t. y \in ball x0 d \implies t \in \{a .. b\} \implies$

$dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) \leq dist x0 y * exp (K * abs (t - t0))$

$\wedge e. e > 0 \implies$

eventually $(\lambda y. \forall t \in \{a .. b\}. dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) < e)$ (at $x0$)

proof –

def $r \equiv Max \{t0, a, b\}$

def $l \equiv Min \{t0, a, b\}$

have $r: r \geq t0 r \in existence-ivl t0 x0$

using a b **by** (auto simp: max-def iv-in r-def)

obtain $dr Kr$ **where** right:

$0 < dr 0 < Kr ball x0 dr \subseteq X$

$\wedge y. y \in ball x0 dr \implies r \in existence-ivl t0 y$

$\wedge y t. y \in ball x0 dr \implies t \in \{t0..r\} \implies dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) \leq dist$

$x0 y * exp (Kr * |t - t0|)$

$\wedge e. 0 < e \implies \forall F y \text{ in at } x0. \forall t \in \{t0..r\}. dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) < e$

by (rule global-right-existence-interval[OF r iv-in]) blast

have $l: l \leq t0 l \in existence-ivl t0 x0$

using a b **by** (auto simp: min-def iv-in l-def)

obtain $dl Kl$ **where** left:

$0 < dl 0 < Kl ball x0 dl \subseteq X$

$\wedge y. y \in ball x0 dl \implies l \in existence-ivl t0 y$

$\wedge y t. y \in ball x0 dl \implies t \in \{l .. t0\} \implies dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) \leq$

$dist x0 y * exp (Kl * |t - t0|)$

$\wedge e. 0 < e \implies \forall F y \text{ in at } x0. \forall t \in \{l .. t0\}. dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) < e$

by (rule global-left-existence-interval[OF l iv-in]) blast

def $d \equiv min dr dl$

def $K \equiv max Kr Kl$

have $0 < d 0 < K ball x0 d \subseteq X$

using left right **by** (auto simp: d-def K-def)

```

moreover
{
  fix y assume y:  $y \in \text{ball } x0 d$ 
  hence  $y \in X$  using  $\langle \text{ball } x0 d \subseteq X \rangle$  by auto
  from y
    ivl-subset-existence-ivl'[OF t0 ∈ T this left(4)]
    ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF t0 ∈ T this right(4)]
    have a ∈ existence-ivl t0 y b ∈ existence-ivl t0 y
      by (auto simp: d-def l-def r-def min-def max-def split: if-split-asm)
}
moreover
{
  fix t y
  assume y:  $y \in \text{ball } x0 d$ 
  and t:  $t \in \{a .. b\}$ 
  from y have y ∈ X using  $\langle \text{ball } x0 d \subseteq X \rangle$  by auto
  have dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (K * abs (t - t0))
  proof cases
    assume t ≥ t0
    hence dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (Kr * abs (t - t0))
      using y t
      by (intro right) (auto simp: d-def r-def)
    also have exp (Kr * abs (t - t0)) ≤ exp (K * abs (t - t0))
      by (auto simp: mult-left-mono K-def max-def mult-right-mono)
    finally show ?thesis by (simp add: mult-left-mono)
  next
    assume ¬t ≥ t0
    hence dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (Kl * abs (t - t0))
      using y t
      by (intro left) (auto simp: d-def l-def)
    also have exp (Kl * abs (t - t0)) ≤ exp (K * abs (t - t0))
      by (auto simp: mult-left-mono K-def max-def mult-right-mono)
    finally show ?thesis by (simp add: mult-left-mono)
  qed
} moreover {
  fix e::real assume 0 < e
  from left(6)[OF ‹0 < e›] right(6)[OF ‹0 < e›]
  have eventually (λy. ∀ t ∈ {a .. b}. dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) < e) (at x0)
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: l-def r-def min-def max-def)
} ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma
assumes t0: t0 ∈ T
shows open-state-space: open (Sigma X (existence-ivl t0))
and flow-continuous-on-state-space:
  continuous-on (Sigma X (existence-ivl t0)) (λ(x, t). flow t0 x t)
proof (safe intro!: topological-space-class.openI continuous-at-imp-continuous-on)

```

```

fix t x assume x ∈ X and t: t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x
with open-existence-ivl
obtain e where e: e > 0 cball t e ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x
  by (metis open-contains-cball)
hence ivl: t - e ∈ existence-ivl t0 x t + e ∈ existence-ivl t0 x t - e ≤ t + e
  by (auto simp: cball-def dist-real-def)
obtain d K where dK:
  0 < d 0 < K ball x d ⊆ X
  ∀y. y ∈ ball x d ⇒ t - e ∈ existence-ivl t0 y
  ∀y. y ∈ ball x d ⇒ t + e ∈ existence-ivl t0 y
  ∀y s. y ∈ ball x d ⇒ s ∈ {t - e..t + e} ⇒
    dist (flow t0 x s) (flow t0 y s) ≤ dist x y * exp (K * |s - t0|)
  ∀eps. 0 < eps ⇒
    ∀F y in at x. ∀t∈{t - e..t + e}. dist (flow t0 x t) (flow t0 y t) < eps
    by (rule global-existence-interval[OF ivl t0 ⟨x ∈ X⟩]) blast
let ?T = ball x d × ball t e
have open ?T by (auto intro!: open-Times)
moreover have (x, t) ∈ ?T by (auto simp: dK ⟨0 < e⟩)
moreover have ?T ⊆ Sigma X (existence-ivl t0)
proof safe
  fix s y assume y: y ∈ ball x d and s: s ∈ ball t e
  with ⟨ball x d ⊆ X⟩ show y ∈ X by auto
  have ball t e ⊆ closed-segment t0 (t - e) ∪ closed-segment t0 (t + e)
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-real dist-real-def)
  with ⟨y ∈ X⟩ s closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF t0 - dK(4)[OF y]]
    closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF t0 - dK(5)[OF y]]
  show s ∈ existence-ivl t0 y
    by auto
qed
ultimately show ∃ T. open T ∧ (x, t) ∈ T ∧ T ⊆ Sigma X (existence-ivl t0)
  by blast
{
  fix eps :: real assume eps > 0
  have ∀F s in at 0. norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x t) =
    norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x (t + snd s)) +
    (flow t0 x (t + snd s) - flow t0 x t)
    by auto
  moreover
  have ∀F s in at 0.
    norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x (t + snd s)) +
    (flow t0 x (t + snd s) - flow t0 x t) ≤
    norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x (t + snd s)) +
    norm (flow t0 x (t + snd s) - flow t0 x t)
    by eventually-elim (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
  moreover
  have ∀F s in at 0. t + snd s ∈ ball t e
    by (auto simp: dist-real-def intro!: order-tendstoD[OF - ⟨0 < e⟩]
      intro!: tendsto-eq-intros)
  moreover from dK(7)[OF ⟨eps > 0⟩]

```

```

have  $\forall_F h \text{ in at } (\text{fst } (0::'a*real))$ .
   $\forall t \in \{t - e..t + e\}. \text{dist } (\text{flow } t0 x t) (\text{flow } t0 (x + h) t) < \text{eps}$ 
  by (subst (asm) eventually-at-shift-zero[symmetric]) simp
hence  $\forall_F (h::(- * real)) \text{ in at } 0$ .
   $\forall t \in \{t - e..t + e\}. \text{dist } (\text{flow } t0 x t) (\text{flow } t0 (x + \text{fst } h) t) < \text{eps}$ 
  by (rule eventually-at-fst) (simp add: {eps > 0})
moreover
have  $\forall_F h \text{ in at } (\text{snd } (0::'a * -))$ . norm  $(\text{flow } t0 x (t + h) - \text{flow } t0 x t) < \text{eps}$ 
using flow-continuous[ $\text{OF } t0 \langle x \in X \rangle t$ , unfolded isCont-def, THEN tendsToD,
 $\text{OF } \langle \text{eps} > 0 \rangle$ ]
  by (subst (asm) eventually-at-shift-zero[symmetric]) (auto simp: dist-norm)
hence  $\forall_F h::('a * -) \text{ in at } 0$ . norm  $(\text{flow } t0 x (t + \text{snd } h) - \text{flow } t0 x t) < \text{eps}$ 
  by (rule eventually-at-snd) (simp add: {eps > 0})
ultimately
have  $\forall_F s \text{ in at } 0$ . norm  $(\text{flow } t0 (x + \text{fst } s) (t + \text{snd } s) - \text{flow } t0 x t) < 2 * \text{eps}$ 
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim s)
  note elim(1)
  also note elim(2)
  also note elim(5)
  also
    from elim(3) have  $t + \text{snd } s \in \{t - e..t + e\}$ 
      by (auto simp: dist-real-def algebra-simps)
    from elim(4)[rule-format, OF this]
    have norm  $(\text{flow } t0 (x + \text{fst } s) (t + \text{snd } s) - \text{flow } t0 x (t + \text{snd } s)) < \text{eps}$ 
      by (auto simp: dist-commute dist-norm[symmetric])
    finally
      show ?case by simp
qed
} note ** = this
{
  fix eps::real assume eps > 0
  hence eps / 2 > 0 by simp
  from **[OF this]
  have *:  $\forall_F s \text{ in at } 0$ . norm  $(\text{flow } t0 (x + \text{fst } s) (t + \text{snd } s) - \text{flow } t0 x t) < \text{eps}$ 
    by auto
} note * = this
show isCont  $(\lambda(x, y). \text{flow } t0 x y) (x, t)$ 
  unfolding isCont-iff
  by (rule LIM-zero-cancel)
    (auto simp: split-beta' norm-conv-dist[symmetric] intro!: tendsToI *)
qed

lemma flow-isCont-state-space:  $t0 \in T \implies x \in X \implies t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x \implies$ 
isCont  $(\lambda(x, t). \text{flow } t0 x t) (x, t)$ 
using flow-continuous-on-state-space

```

by (auto simp: continuous-on-eq-continuous-within at-within-open[OF - open-state-space])

lemma

flow-absolutely-integrable-on[integrable-on-simps]:
assumes $t0 \in T$ $x0 \in X$
assumes $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$
shows $(\lambda x. \text{norm} (\text{flow } t0 x0 x))$ integrable-on closed-segment $t0 s$
using assms
by (auto simp: closed-segment-real intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros
flow-continuous-on-intro
intro: in-existence-between-zeroI)

lemma existence-ivl-eq-domain:

assumes iv-in: $t0 \in T$ $x0 \in X$
assumes bnd: $\bigwedge tm tM t x. tm \in T \implies tM \in T \implies \exists M. \exists L. \forall t \in \{tm .. tM\}. \forall x \in X. \text{norm} (f t x) \leq M + L * \text{norm } x$
assumes is-interval T X = UNIV
shows existence-ivl $t0 x0 = T$
proof –
from assms **have** XI: $x \in X$ **for** x **by** auto
{
fix tm tM **assume** tm: $tm \in T$ **and** tM: $tM \in T$ **and** tmtM: $tm \leq t0 t0 \leq tM$
from bnd[OF tm tM] **obtain** M' L'
where bnd': $\bigwedge x t. x \in X \implies tm \leq t \implies t \leq tM \implies \text{norm} (f t x) \leq M' + L' * \text{norm } x$
by force
def M ≡ norm M' + 1
def L ≡ norm L' + 1
have bnd: $\bigwedge x t. x \in X \implies tm \leq t \implies t \leq tM \implies \text{norm} (f t x) \leq M + L * \text{norm } x$
by (auto simp: M-def L-def intro!: bnd'[THEN order-trans] add-mono mult-mono)
have M > 0 L > 0 **by** (auto simp: L-def M-def)

let ?r = $(\text{norm } x0 + |tm - tM| * M + 1) * \exp(L * |tm - tM|)$

def K ≡ cball (0::'a) ?r

have K: compact K K ⊆ X

by (auto simp: K-def ⟨X = UNIV⟩)

{

fix t **assume** t: $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ **and** le: $tm \leq t t \leq tM$

{

fix s **assume** sc: $s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t$

then have s: $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ **and** le: $tm \leq s s \leq tM$ **using** t le sc

using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl iv-in(1) iv-in(2)

apply –

subgoal by force

subgoal by (metis (full-types) atLeastAtMost iff closed-segment-eq-real-ivl order-trans tmtM(1))

subgoal by (metis (full-types) atLeastAtMost iff closed-segment-eq-real-ivl

```

order-trans tmtM(2)
  done
    from sc have nle: norm (t0 - s) ≤ norm (t0 - t) by (auto simp:
closed-segment-real split: if-split-asm)
      from flow-fixed-point "[OF s iv-in]
      have norm (flow t0 x0 s) ≤ norm x0 + integral (closed-segment t0 s) (λt.
M + L * norm (flow t0 x0 t))
        using tmtM
        using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF iv-in s] le
        by (auto simp: closed-segment-real
          intro!: norm-triangle-le norm-triangle-ineq4 [THEN order.trans]
          integral-norm-bound-integral bnd
          integrable-continuous-closed-segment
          integrable-continuous-real
          continuous-intros
          continuous-on-subset[OF flow-continuous-on]
          iv-in flow-in-domain
          mem-existence-ivl-subset[OF iv-in(1) XI])
      also have ... = norm x0 + norm (t0 - s) * M + L * integral (closed-segment
t0 s) (λt. norm (flow t0 x0 t))
        by (simp add: integral-add integrable-on-simps iv-in ⟨s ∈ existence-ivl - ⟩
          integral-const-closed-segment abs-minus-commute)
      also have norm (t0 - s) * M ≤ norm (t0 - t) * M
        using nle ⟨M > 0⟩ by auto
      also have ... ≤ ... + 1 by simp
      finally have norm (flow t0 x0 s) ≤ norm x0 + norm (t0 - t) * M + 1 +
        L * integral (closed-segment t0 s) (λt. norm (flow t0 x0 t)) by simp
    }
    then have norm (flow t0 x0 t) ≤ (norm x0 + norm (t0 - t) * M + 1) *
      exp (L * |t - t0|)
      using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF iv-in t]
      by (intro gronwall-more-general-segment[where a=t0 and b = t and t =
t])
        (auto simp: ⟨0 < L⟩ ⟨0 < M⟩ less-imp-le
          intro!: add-nonneg-pos mult-nonneg-nonneg add-nonneg-nonneg continuous-intros
          flow-continuous-on-intro iv-in)
    also have ... ≤ ?r
      using le tmtM
      by (auto simp: less-imp-le ⟨0 < M⟩ ⟨0 < L⟩ abs-minus-commute intro!:
mult-mono)
      finally
        have flow t0 x0 t ∈ K by (simp add: dist-norm K-def)
    } note flow-compact = this

  have {tm..tM} ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
    using tmtM tm ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩ ⟨compact K⟩ ⟨K ⊆ X⟩ mem-is-intervalII[OF
⟨is-interval T⟩ ⟨tm ∈ T⟩ ⟨tM ∈ T⟩]
    by (intro subset-mem-compact-implies-subset-existence-interval[OF ---flow-compact])
      (auto simp: tmtM is-interval-closed-interval)

```

```

then have inf-existence t0 x0 < tm ∧ sup-existence t0 x0
  using tmtM
  by (cases inf-existence t0 x0; cases sup-existence t0 x0)
    (auto simp: existence-ivl-def real-image-ereal-ivl subset-iff split: if-split-asm)
} note bnds = this[THEN conjunct2] this[THEN conjunct1]

show existence-ivl t0 x0 = T
proof safe
  fix x assume x: x ∈ T
  have inf-existence t0 x0 < x
    apply (cases x ≤ t0)
    subgoal by (rule bnds[OF x iv-in(1)]) simp-all
    subgoal by (meson XI ereal-less-eq(3) initial-time-bounds(1) iv-in(1) le-cases
not-less order-trans)
    done
  moreover have x < sup-existence t0 x0
    apply (cases x ≥ t0)
    subgoal by (rule bnds[OF iv-in(1) x]) simp-all
    subgoal by (meson XI dual-order.strict-trans ereal-less-eq(3) initial-time-bounds(2)
iv-in(1) not-less)
    done
  ultimately show x ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  by (cases inf-existence t0 x0; cases sup-existence t0 x0)
    (auto simp: existence-ivl-def real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq)
  qed (insert existence-ivl-subset[OF iv-in], fastforce)
qed

lemma flow-unique:
assumes iv-in: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
assumes phi t0 = x0
assumes ∀t. t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 → (phi has-vector-derivative f t (phi t))
(at t)
assumes ∀t. t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 → phi t ∈ X
shows flow t0 x0 t = phi t
proof –
  interpret u: unique-solution existence-ivp t0 x0
  using iv-in by (rule existence-ivp)
  have t ∈ u.T using assms by auto
  show ?thesis
    unfolding flow-def
    apply (rule u.unique-solution[OF - {t ∈ u.T}, symmetric])
    apply (rule u.is-solutionI)
    subgoal by (force simp add: assms)
    subgoal by (subst at-within-open) (simp-all add: assms)
    subgoal by (simp add: assms)
    done
qed

```

```

end — local-lipschitz T X f

locale two-ll-on-open =
  F: ll-on-open F T1 X + G: ll-on-open G T2 X
  for F T1 G T2 X J +
  fixes x0 and e::real and K
  assumes x0-in-X: x0 ∈ X
  assumes t0-in-T1: 0 ∈ T1
  assumes t0-in-T2: 0 ∈ T2
  assumes t0-in-J: 0 ∈ J
  assumes J-subset: J ⊆ F.existence-ivl 0 x0
  assumes J-ivl: is-interval J
  assumes F-lipschitz: ∀t. t ∈ J ⇒ lipschitz X (F t) K
  assumes K-pos: 0 < K
  assumes F-G-norm-ineq: ∀t x. t ∈ J ⇒ x ∈ X ⇒ norm (F t x - G t x) < e
begin

lemma e-pos: 0 < e
  using le-less-trans[OF norm-ge-zero F-G-norm-ineq[OF t0-in-J x0-in-X]]
  by assumption

definition XX t = F.flow 0 x0 t
definition Y t = G.flow 0 x0 t

lemma norm-X-Y-bound:
  shows ∀t ∈ J ∩ G.existence-ivl 0 x0. norm (XX t - Y t) ≤ e / K * (exp(K * |t|) - 1)
  proof(safe)
    fix t assume t ∈ J
    assume tG: t ∈ G.existence-ivl 0 x0
    have 0 ∈ J by (simp add: t0-in-J)

    let ?u=λt. norm (XX t - Y t)
    show norm (XX t - Y t) ≤ e / K * (exp (K * |t|) - 1)
    proof(cases 0 ≤ t)
      assume 0 ≤ t
      hence [simp]: |t| = t by simp

      have t0-t-in-J: {0..t} ⊆ J
      using ‹t ∈ J› ‹0 ∈ J› J-ivl
      using G.mem-is-intervalI atLeastAtMost-iff subsetI by blast

    note F-G-flow-cont[continuous-intros] =
      continuous-on-subset[OF F.flow-continuous-on[OF t0-in-T1 x0-in-X]]
      continuous-on-subset[OF G.flow-continuous-on[OF t0-in-T2 x0-in-X]]

    have ?u t + e/K ≤ e/K * exp(K * t)
    proof(rule gronwall[where g=λt. ?u t + e/K, OF ----- K-pos ‹0 ≤ t› order.refl])

```

```

fix s assume 0 ≤ s s ≤ t
hence {0..s} ⊆ J using t0-t-in-J by auto

hence t0-s-in-existence:
{0..s} ⊆ F.existence-ivl 0 x0
{0..s} ⊆ G.existence-ivl 0 x0
using J-subset tG ⟨0 ≤ s⟩ ⟨s ≤ t⟩ G.ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF t0-in-T2
x0-in-X tG]
by auto

hence s-in-existence:
s ∈ F.existence-ivl 0 x0
s ∈ G.existence-ivl 0 x0
using ⟨0 ≤ s⟩ by auto

note cont-statements[continuous-intros] =
x0-in-X
t0-in-T1 t0-in-T2
F.flow-in-domain[OF t0-in-T1 x0-in-X]
G.flow-in-domain[OF t0-in-T2 x0-in-X]
F.mem-existence-ivl-subset[OF t0-in-T1 x0-in-X]
G.mem-existence-ivl-subset[OF t0-in-T2 x0-in-X]

have [integrable-on-simps]:
continuous-on {0..s} (λs. F s (F.flow 0 x0 s))
continuous-on {0..s} (λs. G s (G.flow 0 x0 s))
continuous-on {0..s} (λs. F s (G.flow 0 x0 s))
continuous-on {0..s} (λs. G s (F.flow 0 x0 s))
using t0-s-in-existence
by (auto intro!: continuous-intros integrable-continuous-real)

have XX s - Y s = integral {0..s} (λs. F s (XX s) - G s (Y s))
by (simp add: XX-def Y-def integral-diff integrable-on-simps
F.flow-fixed-point[OF ⟨0 ≤ s⟩ s-in-existence(1) t0-in-T1 x0-in-X]
G.flow-fixed-point[OF ⟨0 ≤ s⟩ s-in-existence(2) t0-in-T2 x0-in-X])
also have ... = integral {0..s} (λs. (F s (XX s) - F s (Y s)) + (F s (Y s)
- G s (Y s)))
by simp
also have ... = integral {0..s} (λs. F s (XX s) - F s (Y s)) + integral {0..s}
(λs. F s (Y s) - G s (Y s))
by (simp add: integral-diff integral-add XX-def Y-def integrable-on-simps)
finally have ?u s ≤ norm (integral {0..s} (λs. F s (XX s) - F s (Y s))) +
norm (integral {0..s} (λs. F s (Y s) - G s (Y s)))
by (simp add: norm-triangle-ineq)
also have ... ≤ integral {0..s} (λs. norm (F s (XX s) - F s (Y s))) +
integral {0..s} (λs. norm (F s (Y s) - G s (Y s)))
using t0-s-in-existence
by (auto simp add: XX-def Y-def
intro!: add-mono continuous-intros continuous-on-imp-absolutely-integrable-on)

```

```

also have ... ≤ integral {0..s} (λs. K * ?u s) + integral {0..s} (λs. e)
proof (rule add-mono[OF integral-le integral-le])
  show ∀x∈{0..s}. norm (F x (XX x) − F x (Y x)) ≤ K * norm (XX x −
    Y x)
    using F-lipschitz[unfolded lipschitz-def, THEN conjunct2]
    cont-statements(1,2,4)
    t0-s-in-existence
    by (metis F-lipschitz XX-def Y-def ⟨{0..s} ⊆ J⟩ lipschitz-norm-leI
      ll-on-open.flow-in-domain subsetCE t0-in-T2 two-ll-on-open-axioms two-ll-on-open-def)
    show ∀x∈{0..s}. norm (F x (Y x) − G x (Y x)) ≤ e
      using F-G-norm-ineq cont-statements(2,3) t0-s-in-existence
      using Y-def ⟨{0..s} ⊆ J⟩ cont-statements(5) subset-iff by fastforce
    qed (simp-all add: t0-s-in-existence continuous-intros integrable-on-simps
      XX-def Y-def)
  also have ... = K * integral {0..s} (λs. ?u s + e / K)
    using K-pos t0-s-in-existence
    by (simp-all add: algebra-simps integral-add XX-def Y-def continuous-intros
      continuous-on-imp-absolutely-integrable-on)
  finally show ?u s + e / K ≤ e / K + K * integral {0..s} (λs. ?u s + e /
    K)
    by simp
next
  show continuous-on {0..t} (λt. norm (XX t − Y t) + e / K)
    using assms t0-t-in-J J-subset G.ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF t0-in-T2 x0-in-X
      tG]
    by (auto simp add: XX-def Y-def intro!: continuous-intros)
next
  fix s assume 0 ≤ s s ≤ t
  show 0 ≤ norm (XX s − Y s) + e / K
    using e-pos K-pos by simp
next
  show 0 < e / K using e-pos K-pos by simp
qed
thus ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
next
assume ¬0 ≤ t
hence t ≤ 0 by simp
hence [simp]: |t| = −t by simp

have t0-t-in-J: {t..0} ⊆ J
using ⟨t ∈ J⟩ ⟨0 ∈ J⟩ J-ivl ⟨¬0 ≤ t⟩ atMostAtLeast-subset-convex is-interval-convex-1
  by auto

note F-G-flow-cont[continuous-intros] =
  continuous-on-subset[OF F.flow-continuous-on[OF t0-in-T1 x0-in-X]]
  continuous-on-subset[OF G.flow-continuous-on[OF t0-in-T2 x0-in-X]]]

have ?u t + e/K ≤ e/K * exp(− K * t)
proof(rule gronwall-left[where g=λt. ?u t + e/K, OF ---- K-pos order.refl

```

```

⟨t ≤ 0⟩])
fix s assume t ≤ s s ≤ 0
hence {s..0} ⊆ J using t0-t-in-J by auto

hence t0-s-in-existence:
{s..0} ⊆ F.existence-ivl 0 x0
{s..0} ⊆ G.existence-ivl 0 x0
using J-subset G.ivl-subset-existence-ivl'[OF t0-in-T2 x0-in-X tG] ⟨s ≤ 0⟩
⟨t ≤ s⟩
by auto

hence s-in-existence:
s ∈ F.existence-ivl 0 x0
s ∈ G.existence-ivl 0 x0
using ⟨s ≤ 0⟩ by auto

note cont-statements[continuous-intros] =
x0-in-X
t0-in-T1 t0-in-T2
F.flow-in-domain[OF t0-in-T1 x0-in-X]
G.flow-in-domain[OF t0-in-T2 x0-in-X]
F.mem-existence-ivl-subset[OF t0-in-T1 x0-in-X]
G.mem-existence-ivl-subset[OF t0-in-T2 x0-in-X]

then have [continuous-intros]:
{s..0} ⊆ T1
{s..0} ⊆ T2
F.flow 0 x0 ∙ {s..0} ⊆ X
G.flow 0 x0 ∙ {s..0} ⊆ X
s ≤ x ⟹ x ≤ 0 ⟹ x ∈ F.existence-ivl 0 x0
s ≤ x ⟹ x ≤ 0 ⟹ x ∈ G.existence-ivl 0 x0 for x
using t0-s-in-existence
by (auto simp:)

have XX s - Y s = - integral {s..0} (λs. F s (XX s) - G s (Y s))
using t0-s-in-existence
by (simp add: XX-def Y-def
F.flow-fixed-point'[OF ⟨s ≤ 0⟩ s-in-existence(1) t0-in-T1 x0-in-X]
G.flow-fixed-point'[OF ⟨s ≤ 0⟩ s-in-existence(2) t0-in-T2 x0-in-X]
continuous-intros integrable-on-simps integral-diff)

also have ... = - integral {s..0} (λs. (F s (XX s) - F s (Y s)) + (F s (Y
s) - G s (Y s)))
by simp
also have ... = - (integral {s..0} (λs. F s (XX s) - F s (Y s)) + integral
{s..0} (λs. F s (Y s) - G s (Y s)))
using t0-s-in-existence
by (subst integral-add) (simp-all add: integral-add XX-def Y-def continuous-intros
integrable-on-simps)
finally have ?u s ≤ norm (integral {s..0} (λs. F s (XX s) - F s (Y s))) +
norm (integral {s..0} (λs. F s (Y s) - G s (Y s)))
by (metis (no-types, lifting) norm-minus-cancel norm-triangle-ineq)

```

```

also have ...  $\leq \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. \text{norm } (F s (XX s) - F s (Y s))) +$ 
integral  $\{s..0\} (\lambda s. \text{norm } (F s (Y s) - G s (Y s)))$ 
using t0-s-in-existence
by (auto simp add: XX-def Y-def intro!: continuous-intros continuous-on-imp-absolutely-integrable-on
add-mono)
also have ...  $\leq \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. K * ?u s) + \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. e)$ 
proof (rule add-mono[OF integral-le integral-le])
show  $\forall x \in \{s..0\}. \text{norm } (F x (XX x) - F x (Y x)) \leq K * \text{norm } (XX x -$ 
 $Y x)$ 
by (metis F-lipschitz XX-def Y-def ‹{s..0} ⊆ J› cont-statements(4)
cont-statements(5)
lipschitz-norm-leI subset-iff t0-s-in-existence(1) t0-s-in-existence(2))
show  $\forall x \in \{s..0\}. \text{norm } (F x (Y x) - G x (Y x)) \leq e$ 
using F-G-norm-ineq Y-def ‹{s..0} ⊆ J› cont-statements(5) subset-iff
t0-s-in-existence(2)
by fastforce
qed (simp-all add: t0-s-in-existence continuous-intros integrable-on-simps
XX-def Y-def)
also have ... =  $K * \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. ?u s + e / K)$ 
using K-pos t0-s-in-existence
by (simp-all add: algebra-simps integral-add t0-s-in-existence continuous-intros
integrable-on-simps XX-def Y-def)
finally show  $?u s + e / K \leq e / K + K * \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. ?u s + e /$ 
 $K)$ 
by simp
next
show continuous-on {t..0}  $(\lambda t. \text{norm } (XX t - Y t) + e / K)$ 
using assms t0-t-in-J J-subset G.ivl-subset-existence-ivl'[OF t0-in-T2 x0-in-X
tG]
by (auto simp add: XX-def Y-def intro!: continuous-intros)
next
fix s assume  $t \leq s$   $s \leq 0$ 
show  $0 \leq \text{norm } (XX s - Y s) + e / K$ 
using e-pos K-pos by simp
next
show  $0 < e / K$  using e-pos K-pos by simp
qed
thus ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
qed
end

locale auto-ll-on-open = — TODO: how to guarantee that this theory is always
complete?!
fixes f::'a::{'banach, heine-borel}  $\Rightarrow$  'a and X
assumes local-lipschitz: local-lipschitz UNIV X ( $\lambda$ ::real. f)
assumes open-domain[intro!, simp]: open X
begin

```

```

sublocale na: ll-on-open λ-. f UNIV X
  by standard (auto simp: intro!: continuous-on-const local-lipschitz)

lemma continuous-on-f[continuous-intros]:
  assumes continuous-on S h
  assumes h ` S ⊆ X
  shows continuous-on S (λx. f (h x))
  by (rule na.continuous-on-f[OF continuous-on-const assms]) simp

lemma auto-ll-on-open-rev[intro, simp]: auto-ll-on-open (-f) X
proof standard
  have range uminus = (UNIV::real set) by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x= -x for x])
  with na.ll-on-open-rev[of 0] interpret rev: ll-on-open λt. - f UNIV X
    by auto
  from rev.local-lipschitz show local-lipschitz UNIV X (λ::real. - f) .
qed simp

context fixes x0:'a — initial value
begin

definition inf-existence = na.inf-existence 0 x0

definition sup-existence = na.sup-existence 0 x0

definition existence-ivl = na.existence-ivl 0 x0

lemma open-existence-ivl[simp]: open (existence-ivl)
  by (simp add: existence-ivl-def)

lemma is-interval-existence-ivl[simp]: is-interval existence-ivl
  by (simp add: existence-ivl-def)

definition flow t = na.flow 0 x0 t

lemma Picard-iterate-mem-existence-ivlI:
  assumes 0 ≤ t
  assumes compact C x0 ∈ C C ⊆ X
  assumes ∀y s. 0 ≤ s ⇒ s ≤ t ⇒ y 0 = x0 ⇒ y ∈ {0 .. s} → C ⇒
  continuous-on {0 .. s} y ⇒
  x0 + integral {0 .. s} (λt. f (y t)) ∈ C
  shows t ∈ existence-ivl ∧ s. 0 ≤ s ⇒ s ≤ t ⇒ flow s ∈ C
  unfolding existence-ivl-def flow-def
  by (blast intro!: na.Picard-iterate-mem-existence-ivlI[OF
    UNIV-I set-mp[OF C ⊆ X ⟨x0 ∈ C⟩ assms(1) subset-UNIV assms(2-5)]]+)

context assumes iv-in: x0 ∈ X begin

```

```

lemma existence-ivl-zero[intro, simp]:  $0 \in \text{existence-ivl}$ 
  unfolding existence-ivl-def
  by (rule na.existence-ivl-initial-time[OF UNIV-I iv-in])

lemma in-existence-between-zeroI:
   $t \in \text{existence-ivl} \implies s \in \{t .. 0\} \cup \{0 .. t\} \implies s \in \text{existence-ivl}$ 
  unfolding existence-ivl-def
  by (rule na.in-existence-between-zeroI[OF UNIV-I iv-in])

lemma ivl2-subset-existence-ivl:
   $s \in \text{existence-ivl} \implies t \in \text{existence-ivl} \implies \{s .. t\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl}$ 
  unfolding existence-ivl-def
  by (rule na.ivl2-subset-existence-ivl[OF UNIV-I iv-in])

lemma flow-in-domain:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl} \implies \text{flow } t \in X$ 
  by (simp add: existence-ivl-def flow-def iv-in na.flow-in-domain)

lemma flow-zero[simp]:  $\text{flow } 0 = x_0$ 
  by (simp add: flow-def iv-in)

lemma flow-has-derivative:
  assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl}$ 
  shows ( $\text{flow has-derivative } (\lambda i. i *_R f (\text{flow } t)) \text{ (at } t)$ )
  using assms
  by (auto simp add: existence-ivl-def flow-def[abs-def] iv-in intro!: na.flow-has-derivative)

end —  $x_0 \in X$ 

end —  $x_0$ 

lemma
  assumes  $t \in \text{na.existence-ivl } s \ x$ 
  assumes  $x \in X$ 
  shows mem-existence-ivl-shift-autonomous1:  $t - s \in \text{existence-ivl } x$ 
    and flow-shift-autonomous1:  $\text{na.flow } s \ x \ t = \text{flow } x \ (t - s)$ 
proof —
  from na.existence-ivp[OF UNIV-I <math>x \in X</math>]
  interpret  $s$ : unique-solution na.existence-ivp s x .

  let  $?T = (op + (- s) ` \text{na.existence-ivl } s \ x)$ 
  have shifted: is-interval ?T  $0 \in ?T$ 
    using na.existence-ivl-initial-time[OF UNIV-I <math>x \in X</math>]
    by (auto)

  def  $i \equiv (\text{ivp-}f = \lambda(t, y). f \ y, \text{ivp-}t_0 = 0, \text{ivp-}x_0 = x, \text{ivp-}T = ?T, \text{ivp-}X = X)$ 
  interpret  $i$ : ivp i
    by unfold-locales (auto simp: i-def <math>x \in X</math>)

  from s.shift-autonomous-solution[OF s.is-solution-solution refl, where j=i]

```

```

have i.is-solution ( $\lambda x. s.\text{solution} (x + s)$ ) by (simp add: i-def o-def)

from na.maximal-existence-flow[OF UNIV-I  $x \in X$ ] this, unfolded i-def, OF
refl shifted]
have *:  $?T \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } x$ 
  and **:  $\bigwedge t. t \in op + (-s) \cdot na.\text{existence-ivl } s x \implies \text{flow } x t = s.\text{solution} (t + s)$ 
  by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def flow-def)

have  $t - s \in ?T$ 
  using  $t \in \neg$ 
  by auto
also note *
finally show  $t - s \in \text{existence-ivl } x$  .

have  $\text{flow } x (t - s) = s.\text{solution } t$ 
  using  $t \in \neg$ 
  by (auto simp: ** existence-ivl-def)
also have ... = na.flow s x t
  unfolding na.flow-def ..
finally show na.flow s x t = flow x (t - s) ..
qed

lemma
assumes  $t - s \in \text{existence-ivl } x$ 
assumes  $x \in X$ 
shows mem-existence-ivl-shift-autonomous2:  $t \in na.\text{existence-ivl } s x$ 
  and flow-shift-autonomous2:  $na.\text{flow } s x t = \text{flow } x (t - s)$ 
proof -
  from na.existence-ivp[OF UNIV-I  $x \in X$ ]
  interpret s: unique-solution na.existence-ivp 0 x .

let  $?T = (op + s \cdot na.\text{existence-ivl } 0 x)$ 
have shifted: is-interval  $?T$   $s \in ?T$ 
  using na.existence-ivl-initial-time[OF UNIV-I  $x \in X$ ]
  by auto

def i  $\equiv (\text{ivp-}f = \lambda(t, y). f y, \text{ivp-}t0 = s, \text{ivp-}x0 = x, \text{ivp-}T = ?T, \text{ivp-}X = X)$ 
interpret i: ivp i
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: i-def  $\langle x \in X \rangle$ )

from s.shift-autonomous-solution[OF s.is-solution-solution refl, where j=i]
have i.is-solution ( $\lambda x. s.\text{solution} (x - s)$ ) by (simp add: i-def o-def)

from na.maximal-existence-flow[OF UNIV-I  $x \in X$ ] this, unfolded i-def, OF
refl shifted]
have *:  $?T \subseteq na.\text{existence-ivl } s x$ 
  and **:  $\bigwedge t. t \in op + s \cdot \text{existence-ivl } x \implies na.\text{flow } s x t = s.\text{solution} (t - s)$ 
  by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def flow-def)

```

```

have  $t \in ?T$ 
  using  $\langle t - s \in \neg$ 
  by (force simp: existence-ivl-def)
also note *
finally show  $t \in na.existence-ivl s x$  .

have  $na.\text{flow } s x t = s.\text{solution } (t - s)$ 
  using  $\langle t - s \in \neg$ 
  by (subst **; force)
also have  $\dots = \text{flow } x (t - s)$ 
  unfolding flow-def na.flow-def ..
finally show  $na.\text{flow } s x t = \text{flow } x (t - s)$  .
qed

```

lemma

```

assumes  $s: s \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 
assumes  $t: t \in \text{existence-ivl } (\text{flow } x0 s)$ 
assumes iv-in[simp]:  $x0 \in X$ 
shows  $\text{flow-trans}: \text{flow } x0 (s + t) = \text{flow } (\text{flow } x0 s) t$ 
  and  $\text{existence-ivl-trans}: s + t \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 

proof -
  from na.flow-trans[ $\text{OF } s[\text{unfolded existence-ivl-def}]$  - UNIV-I iv-in, OF mem-existence-ivl-shift-autonomous2 of  $t$ ]
  have  $\text{flow } x0 (s + t) = na.\text{flow } s (\text{flow } x0 s) (s + t)$ 
  using  $t \text{ na.\text{flow-in-domain}}[\text{OF UNIV-I iv-in } s[\text{unfolded existence-ivl-def}]]$ 
  by (auto simp: flow-def existence-ivl-def)
  also have  $\dots = \text{flow } (\text{flow } x0 s) t$ 
  by (subst flow-shift-autonomous2) (auto intro!: flow-in-domain s t)
  finally show  $\text{flow } x0 (s + t) = \text{flow } (\text{flow } x0 s) t$  .

from na.existence-ivl-trans[ $\text{OF } s[\text{unfolded existence-ivl-def}]$  - UNIV-I iv-in, OF mem-existence-ivl-shift-autonomous2, of  $t$ ]
  show  $s + t \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 
  using assms flow-in-domain
  by (auto simp: flow-def existence-ivl-def)
qed

```

lemma

```

assumes  $t: t \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 
assumes [simp]:  $x0 \in X$ 
shows  $\text{flows-reverse}: \text{flow } (\text{flow } x0 t) (-t) = x0$ 
  and  $\text{existence-ivl-reverse}: -t \in \text{existence-ivl } (\text{flow } x0 t)$ 

proof -
  from na.existence-ivl-reverse[ $\text{OF } t[\text{unfolded existence-ivl-def}]$  UNIV-I  $\langle x0 \in X \rangle$ , THEN mem-existence-ivl-shift-autonomous1]
  flow-in-domain[ $\text{OF } \langle x0 \in X \rangle$ ]  $t$ 
  show  $-t \in \text{existence-ivl } (\text{flow } x0 t)$ 
  by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def flow-def)

```

```

with na.flows-reverse[OF t[unfolded existence-ivl-def]] UNIV-I  $\langle x0 \in X \rangle$  flow-in-domain[OF
 $\langle x0 \in X \rangle$ ]
  show flow (flow x0 t) (– t) = x0
    by (subst (asm) flow-shift-autonomous2) (auto simp: flow-def t)
qed

lemma flow-has-vector-derivative:
  assumes  $x \in X$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x$ 
  shows (flow x has-vector-derivative f (flow x t)) (at t)
  using na.flow-has-vector-derivative[of 0 x t] assms
  by (simp add: flow-def[abs-def] existence-ivl-def)

lemma flow-has-vector-derivative-at-0:
  assumes  $x \in X$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x$ 
  shows (( $\lambda h.$  flow x (t + h)) has-vector-derivative f (flow x t)) (at 0)
  using na.flow-has-vector-derivative-at-0[of 0 x t] assms
  by (simp add: flow-def[abs-def] existence-ivl-def)

lemma
  assumes in-domain:  $x \in X$ 
  assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x$ 
  shows ivl-subset-existence-ivl:  $\{0 .. t\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } x$ 
    and ivl-subset-existence-ivl':  $\{t .. 0\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } x$ 
    and closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl: closed-segment 0 t  $\subseteq \text{existence-ivl } x$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-real
    intro!: in-existence-between-zeroI[OF  $\langle x \in X \rangle$   $\langle t \in - \rangle$ ])
```

lemma *flow-fixed-point*:
 assumes $t: 0 \leq t$ $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x$
assumes $x \in X$
shows *flow x t = x + integral {0..t} (λt. f (flow x t))*
using *assms*
unfolding *flow-def existence-ivl-def*
by (*intro na.flow-fixed-point; simp*)

lemma *flow-fixed-point'*:
 assumes $t: t \leq 0$ $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x$
assumes $x \in X$
shows *flow x t = x - integral {t..0} (λt. f (flow x t))*
using *assms*
unfolding *flow-def existence-ivl-def*
by (*intro na.flow-fixed-point'; simp*)

lemma *flow-fixed-point''*:
 assumes $t: t \in \text{existence-ivl } x$
assumes $x \in X$
shows *flow x t =*
 $x + (\text{if } 0 \leq t \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1) *_R \text{integral } (\text{closed-segment } 0 t) (\lambda t. f (flow x t))$

```

using assms
unfolding flow-def existence-ivl-def
by (intro na.flow-fixed-point"; simp)

lemma flow-continuous:  $x \in X \implies t \in \text{existence-ivl } x \implies \text{continuous (at } t) (\text{flow } x)$ 
by (metis has-derivative-continuous flow-has-derivative)

lemma flow-tendsto:  $x \in X \implies t \in \text{existence-ivl } x \implies (ts \longrightarrow t) F \implies ((\lambda s. \text{flow } x (ts s)) \longrightarrow \text{flow } x t) F$ 
unfolding existence-ivl-def flow-def
by (metis na.flow-tendsto UNIV-I)

lemma flow-continuous-on:  $x \in X \implies \text{continuous-on} (\text{existence-ivl } x) (\text{flow } x)$ 
unfolding existence-ivl-def flow-def[abs-def]
by (metis na.flow-continuous-on UNIV-I)

lemma flow-continuous-on-intro:
 $x \in X \implies \text{continuous-on } s g \implies (\bigwedge xa. xa \in s \implies g xa \in \text{existence-ivl } x) \implies \text{continuous-on } s (\lambda xa. \text{flow } x (g xa))$ 
unfolding existence-ivl-def flow-def[abs-def]
by (metis na.flow-continuous-on-intro UNIV-I)

lemma f-flow-continuous:
assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x$   $x \in X$ 
shows isCont ( $\lambda t. f (\text{flow } x t)$ )  $t$ 
using assms
unfolding flow-def existence-ivl-def
by (intro na.f-flow-continuous; simp)

lemma exponential-initial-condition:
assumes  $y0: t \in \text{existence-ivl } y0 \text{ and } y0 \in Y$ 
assumes  $z0: t \in \text{existence-ivl } z0 \text{ and } z0 \in Y$ 
assumes  $Y \subseteq X$ 
assumes remain:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{closed-segment } 0 t \implies \text{flow } y0 s \in Y$ 
 $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{closed-segment } 0 t \implies \text{flow } z0 s \in Y$ 
assumes lipschitz:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{closed-segment } 0 t \implies \text{lipschitz } Y f K$ 
shows norm (flow y0 t - flow z0 t)  $\leq \text{norm } (y0 - z0) * \exp((K + 1) * \text{abs } t)$ 
using assms
unfolding flow-def existence-ivl-def
by (intro order-trans[OF na.exponential-initial-condition]) auto

lemma
existence-ivl-cballs:
fixes  $x$  assumes  $x \in X$ 
obtains  $t u L$ 
where

```

```

 $\wedge y. y \in cball x u \implies cball 0 t \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } y$ 
 $\wedge s. y \in cball x u \implies s \in cball 0 t \implies \text{flow } y s \in cball y u$ 
 $\text{lipschitz } (cball 0 t \times cball x u) (\lambda(t, x). \text{flow } x t) L$ 
 $\wedge y. y \in cball x u \implies cball y u \subseteq X$ 
 $0 < t 0 < u$ 
unfolding flow-def existence-ivl-def
using na.existence-ivl-cballs[OF UNIV-I assms]
by metis

lemma
flow-leaves-compact-ivl:
assumes x0 ∈ X
assumes sup-existence x0 < ∞
assumes compact K
assumes K ⊆ X
obtains t where t ≥ 0 t ∈ existence-ivl x0 flow x0 t ∉ K
unfolding flow-def existence-ivl-def
using na.flow-leaves-compact-ivl[OF UNIV-I assms(1) assms(2)[unfolded sup-existence-def]
UNIV-I assms(3-4)]
by metis

lemma
global-existence-interval:
assumes a: a ∈ existence-ivl x0
assumes b: b ∈ existence-ivl x0
assumes le: a ≤ b
assumes x0: x0 ∈ X
obtains d K where d > 0 K > 0
ball x0 d ⊆ X
 $\wedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 d \implies a \in \text{existence-ivl } y$ 
 $\wedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 d \implies b \in \text{existence-ivl } y$ 
 $\wedge t. y \in \text{ball } x0 d \implies t \in \{a .. b\} \implies$ 
 $\text{dist } (\text{flow } x0 t) (\text{flow } y t) \leq \text{dist } x0 y * \exp(K * \text{abs } t)$ 
 $\wedge e. e > 0 \implies$ 
 $\text{eventually } (\lambda y. \forall t \in \{a .. b\}. \text{dist } (\text{flow } x0 t) (\text{flow } y t) < e) \text{ (at } x0\text{)}$ 
unfolding flow-def existence-ivl-def
using na.global-existence-interval[OF assms(1-3)[unfolded flow-def existence-ivl-def]
UNIV-I x0]
by auto

lemma open-state-space: open (Sigma X existence-ivl)
and flow-continuous-on-state-space:
continuous-on (Sigma X existence-ivl) ( $\lambda(x, t). \text{flow } x t$ )
using na.open-state-space na.flow-continuous-on-state-space
by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def flow-def)

lemma flow-isCont-state-space: x ∈ X  $\implies t \in \text{existence-ivl } x \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda(x, t). \text{flow } x t) (x, t)$ 
using na.flow-isCont-state-space

```

```

by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def flow-def)

lemma flow-continuous-on-state-space-comp[continuous-intros]:
assumes continuous-on Y h continuous-on Y g
assumes  $\bigwedge y. y \in Y \implies h y \in X$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge y. y \in Y \implies g y \in \text{existence-ivl}(h y)$ 
shows continuous-on Y ( $\lambda y. \text{flow}(h y) (g y)$ )
using assms continuous-on-compose2[where f= $\lambda y. (h y, g y)$  and s = Y, OF
flow-continuous-on-state-space]
by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)

end — local-lipschitz UNIV X ( $\lambda \cdot. f$ )

locale compact-continuously-diff =
derivative-on-prod T X f  $\lambda(t, x). f' x o_L \text{snd-blinfun}$ 
for T X and f::(real × 'a:{banach,perfect-space,heine-borel}) ⇒ 'a
and f'::'a ⇒ ('a, 'a) blinfun +
assumes compact-domain: compact X
assumes convex: convex X
assumes nonempty-domains: T ≠ {} X ≠ {}
assumes continuous-derivative: continuous-on X f'
begin

lemma
f-comp-derivative[derivative-intros]:
assumes t ∈ T x ∈ X
shows (( $\lambda a. f(t, a)$ ) has-derivative blinfun-apply (f' x)) (at x within X)
proof –
have (f o ( $\lambda a. (t, a)$ ) has-derivative blinfun-apply (f' x)) (at x within X)
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros refl has-derivative-within-subset[OF f'])
assms simp: split-beta')
thus ?thesis by (simp add: o-def)
qed

lemma ex-onorm-bound:
 $\exists B. \forall x \in X. \text{norm}(f' x) \leq B$ 
proof –
from - compact-domain have compact (f' ` X)
by (intro compact-continuous-image continuous-derivative)
hence bounded (f' ` X) by (rule compact-imp-bounded)
thus ?thesis
by (auto simp add: bounded-iff cball-def norm-blinfun.rep-eq)
qed

definition onorm-bound = (SOME B.  $\forall x \in X. \text{norm}(f' x) \leq B$ )

lemma onorm-bound: assumes x ∈ X shows norm (f' x) ≤ onorm-bound
unfolding onorm-bound-def
using someI-ex[OF ex-onorm-bound] assms

```

by *blast*

```
sublocale closed-domain X
  using compact-domain by unfold-locales (rule compact-imp-closed)

sublocale global-lipschitz T X f onorm-bound
proof (unfold-locales, rule lipschitzI)
  fix t z y
  assume t ∈ T y ∈ X z ∈ X
  then have norm (f (t, y) − f (t, z)) ≤ onorm-bound * norm (y − z)
    using onorm-bound
    by (intro differentiable-bound[where f'=f', OF convex])
      (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: norm-blinfun.rep-eq)
  thus dist (f (t, y)) (f (t, z)) ≤ onorm-bound * dist y z
    by (auto simp: dist-norm norm-Pair)
next
  from nonempty-domains obtain x where x: x ∈ X by auto
  show 0 ≤ onorm-bound
    using dual-order.trans local.onorm-bound norm-ge-zero x by blast
qed

end — compact X

locale unique-on-compact-continuously-diff = self-mapping i +
  compact-continuously-diff T X f
  for i::'a::{banach,perfect-space,heine-borel} ivp
begin

sublocale unique-on-closed i t1 onorm-bound
  by unfold-locales (auto intro!: f' has-derivative-continuous-on)

end

locale c1-on-open =
  fixes f::'a::{banach, perfect-space, heine-borel} ⇒ 'a and f' X
  assumes open-dom[simp]: open X
  assumes derivative-rhs:
    ∀x. x ∈ X ⇒ (f has-derivative blinfun-apply (f' x)) (at x)
  assumes continuous-derivative: continuous-on X f'
begin

lemmas continuous-derivative-comp[continuous-intros] =
  continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-derivative]

lemma derivative-tendsto[tendsto-intros]:
  assumes [tendsto-intros]: (g ⟶ l) F
  and l ∈ X
  shows ((λx. f' (g x)) ⟶ f' l) F
  using continuous-derivative[simplified continuous-on] assms
```

```

by (auto simp: at-within-open[OF - open-dom]
  intro!: tendsto-eq-intros
  intro: tendsto-compose)

lemma c1-on-open-rev[intro, simp]: c1-on-open ( $-f$ ) ( $-f'$ )  $X$ 
  using derivative-rhs continuous-derivative
  by unfold-locales
  (auto intro!: continuous-intros derivative-eq-intros
  simp: fun-Compl-def blinfun.bilinear-simps)

lemma derivative-rhs-compose[derivative-intros]:
  (( $g$  has-derivative  $g'$ ) (at  $x$  within  $s$ ))  $\Rightarrow g x \in X \Rightarrow$ 
  (( $\lambda x. f(g x)$ ) has-derivative
  ( $\lambda xa. \text{blinfun-apply}(f'(g x))(g' xa)$ ))
  (at  $x$  within  $s$ )
  by (metis has-derivative-compose[of g g' x s ff' (g x)] derivative-rhs)

sublocale auto-lb-on-open
proof (standard, rule local-lipschitzI)
  fix  $x$  and  $t::\text{real}$ 
  assume  $x \in X$ 
  with open-contains-cball[of UNIV::real set] open-UNIV
  open-contains-cball[of  $X$ ] open-dom
  obtain  $u v$  where  $uv: \text{cball } t u \subseteq \text{UNIV} \text{ cball } x v \subseteq X u > 0 v > 0$ 
    by blast
  let ?T = cball  $t u$  and ?X = cball  $x v$ 
  have bounded ?X by simp
  have compact (cball  $x v$ )
    by simp
  interpret compact-continuously-diff ?T ?X  $\lambda(t, x). f x f'$ 
    using uv
    by unfold-locales
    (auto simp: convex-cball cball-eq-empty split-beta'
    intro!: derivative-eq-intros continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-derivative]
    continuous-intros)
  have lipschitz ?X  $f$  onorm-bound
    using lipschitz[of  $t$ ] uv
    by auto
  thus  $\exists u > 0. \exists L. \forall t \in \text{cball } t u \cap \text{UNIV}. \text{lipschitz} (\text{cball } x u \cap X) f L$ 
    by (intro exI[where x=v])
    (auto intro!: exI[where x=onorm-bound] <0 < v simp: Int-absorb2 uv)
qed (auto intro!: continuous-intros)

end —  $?x \in X \Rightarrow (f \text{ has-derivative } \text{blinfun-apply}(f' ?x)) \text{ (at } ?x)$ 

locale c1-on-open-euclidean = c1-on-open  $f f' X$ 
  for  $f::'a::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow -$  and  $f' X$ 
begin
  lemma c1-on-open-euclidean-anchor: True ..

```

```

definition XX x0 = flow x0
definition A x0 t = f' (XX x0 t)

lemma continuous-on-A[continuous-intros]:
  assumes continuous-on S a
  assumes continuous-on S b
  assumes  $\bigwedge s. s \in S \implies a s \in X$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge s. s \in S \implies b s \in \text{existence-ivl } (a s)$ 
  shows continuous-on S ( $\lambda s. A (a s) (b s)$ )
proof -
  have continuous-on S ( $\lambda x. f' (\text{flow } (a x) (b x))$ )
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros assms flow-in-domain)
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule continuous-on-eq) (auto simp: assms A-def XX-def)
qed

context
  fixes x0::'a
  assumes x0-def[continuous-intros]:  $x0 \in X$ 
begin

lemma XX-defined:  $xa \in \text{existence-ivl } x0 \implies XX x0 xa \in X$ 
  by (auto simp: XX-def flow-in-domain x0-def)

lemma continuous-on-XX: continuous-on (existence-ivl x0) (XX x0)
  by (auto simp: XX-def intro!: continuous-intros)

lemmas continuous-on-XX-comp[continuous-intros] = continuous-on-compose2[OF
continuous-on-XX]

interpretation var: ll-on-open A x0 existence-ivl x0 UNIV
  by standard
  (auto intro!: c1-implies-local-lipschitz[where  $f' = \lambda(t, x). A x0 t$ ] continuous-intros
  derivative-eq-intros
  simp: split-beta' blinfun.bilinear-simps)

lemma varexivl-eq-exivl:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl x0
  shows var.existence-ivl t a = existence-ivl x0
proof (rule var.existence-ivl-eq-domain)
  fix s t x
  assume s:  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$  and t:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 
  then have {s .. t} ⊆ existence-ivl x0
    by (intro ivl2-subset-existence-ivl[OF x0-def])
  then have continuous-on {s .. t} (A x0)
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-real intro!: continuous-intros)
  then have compact ((A x0) ` {s .. t})
    using compact-Icc

```

```

by (rule compact-continuous-image)
then obtain B where B:  $\bigwedge u. u \in \{s .. t\} \implies \text{norm } (A x0 u) \leq B$ 
  by (force dest!: compact-imp-bounded simp: bounded-iff)
show  $\exists M L. \forall t \in \{s .. t\}. \forall x \in \text{UNIV}. \text{norm } (\text{blinfun-apply } (A x0 t) x) \leq M + L * \text{norm } x$ 
  by (rule exI[where x=0], rule exI[where x=B])
    (auto intro!: order-trans[OF norm-blinfun] mult-right-mono B)
qed (auto intro: assms)

```

definition $U u0 t = \text{var.flow } 0 u0 t$

definition $Y z t = \text{flow } (x0 + z) t$

Linearity of the solution to the variational equation. TODO: generalize for arbitrary linear ODEs

```

lemma U-linear:
assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 
shows  $U (\alpha *_R a + \beta *_R b) t = \alpha *_R U a t + \beta *_R U b t$ 
unfolding U-def
proof (rule var.maximal-existence-flow[OF --- refl is-interval-existence-ivl[of x0]])
  note x0-def[intro, simp]
  interpret c: ivp
    (ivp-f =  $\lambda(t, x). \text{blinfun-apply } (A x0 t) x$ ,
     ivp-t0 = 0,
     ivp-x0 =  $\alpha *_R a + \beta *_R b$ ,
     ivp-T = existence-ivl x0,
     ivp-X = UNIV)
  by unfold-locales auto
show c.is-solution ( $\lambda c. \alpha *_R \text{var.flow } 0 a c + \beta *_R \text{var.flow } 0 b c$ )
proof (rule c.is-solutionI)
  show  $\alpha *_R \text{var.flow } 0 a c.t0 + \beta *_R \text{var.flow } 0 b c.t0 = c.x0$ 
  by simp
next
  fix t assume  $t \in c.T$ 
  hence  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$  by simp
  with at-within-open[OF this open-existence-ivl]
  show (( $\lambda c. \alpha *_R \text{var.flow } 0 a c + \beta *_R \text{var.flow } 0 b c$ ) has-vector-derivative
    c.f (t,  $\alpha *_R \text{var.flow } 0 a t + \beta *_R \text{var.flow } 0 b t$ )
    (at t within c.T))
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros var.flow-has-vector-derivative
    simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps varexivl-eq-exivl)
  show  $\alpha *_R \text{var.flow } 0 a t + \beta *_R \text{var.flow } 0 b t \in c.X$ 
  by simp
qed
qed (auto intro!: x0-def assms)

lemma linear-U:
assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 
shows linear ( $\lambda z. U z t$ )

```

```

using U-linear[OF assms, of 1 - 1] U-linear[OF assms, of - - 0]
by (auto intro!: linearI)

lemma bounded-linear-U:
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl x0
shows bounded-linear (λz. U z t)
by (simp add: linear-linear linear-U assms)

lemma U-continuous-on-time: continuous-on (existence-ivl x0) (λt. U z t)
unfolding U-def
using var.flow-continuous-on[of 0 z]
by (auto simp: x0-def varexivl-eq-exivl)

lemma proposition-17-6-weak:
— from "Differential Equations, Dynamical Systems, and an Introduction to
Chaos", Hirsch/Smale/Devaney
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl x0
shows (λy. (Y (y - x0) t - XX x0 t - U (y - x0) t) /R norm (y - x0)) - x0
→ 0
proof-
have 0 ∈ existence-ivl x0
by (simp add: x0-def)

Find some J ⊆ existence-ivl x0 with 0 ∈ J and t ∈ J.

def t0≡min 0 t
def t1≡max 0 t
def J≡{t0..t1}

have t0 ≤ 0 0 ≤ t1 0 ∈ J J ≠ {} t ∈ J compact J
and J-in-existence: J ⊆ existence-ivl x0
using ivl-subset-existence-ivl ivl-subset-existence-ivl' x0-def assms
by (auto simp add: J-def t0-def t1-def min-def max-def)

{
fix z S
assume assms: x0 + z ∈ X S ⊆ existence-ivl (x0 + z)
have continuous-on S (Y z)
using flow-continuous-on assms(1)
by (intro continuous-on-subset[OF - assms(2)]) (simp add: Y-def)
}
note [continuous-intros] = this integrable-continuous-real blinfun.continuous-on

have U-continuous[continuous-intros]: ∀z. continuous-on J (U z)
by(rule continuous-on-subset[OF U-continuous-on-time J-in-existence])

from ⟨t ∈ J⟩
have t0 ≤ t
and t ≤ t1
and t0 ≤ t1

```

```

and  $t0 \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 
and  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 
and  $t1 \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 
  using  $J\text{-def } J\text{-in-existence}$  by auto
  from global-existence-interval[ $\text{OF } \langle t0 \in \text{existence-ivl } x0 \rangle \langle t1 \in \text{existence-ivl } x0 \rangle$   

 $\langle t0 \leq t1 \rangle x0\text{-def}]$ 
obtain  $u K$  where  $uK\text{-def}:$ 
   $0 < u$ 
   $0 < K$ 
   $\text{ball } x0 u \subseteq X$ 
   $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 u \implies t0 \in \text{existence-ivl } y$ 
   $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 u \implies t1 \in \text{existence-ivl } y$ 
   $\bigwedge t. y \in \text{ball } x0 u \implies t \in J \implies \text{dist } (\text{XX } x0 t) (Y (y - x0) t) \leq \text{dist } x0 y$ 
*  $\exp (K * |t|)$ 
   $\bigwedge e. 0 < e \implies \forall F. y \text{ in at } x0. \forall t \in J. \text{dist } (\text{XX } x0 t) (Y (y - x0) t) < e$ 
    by (auto simp add: J-def XX-def Y-def)
have  $J\text{-in-existence-ivl}: \bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 u \implies J \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } y$ 
  unfolding  $J\text{-def}$ 
  using  $uK\text{-def}$ 
  by (intro ivl2-subset-existence-ivl) auto
have  $\text{ball-in-X}: \bigwedge z. z \in \text{ball } 0 u \implies x0 + z \in X$ 
  using  $uK\text{-def}(3)$ 
  by (auto simp: dist-norm)
have  $\text{XX-J-props}: \text{XX } x0 \setminus J \neq \{\} \text{ compact } (\text{XX } x0 \setminus J) \text{ XX } x0 \cap J \subseteq X$ 
  using  $\langle t0 \leq t1 \rangle$ 
  using  $J\text{-def(1)} J\text{-in-existence}$ 
  by (auto simp add: J-def XX-def intro!  

    compact-continuous-image continuous-intros flow-in-domain)
have [continuous-intros]: continuous-on J ( $\lambda s. f' (\text{XX } x0 s)$ )
  using  $J\text{-in-existence}$ 
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros flow-in-domain simp: XX-def)

```

Show the thesis via cases $t = 0$, $0 < t$ and $t < 0$.

```

show ?thesis
proof(cases  $t = 0$ )
  assume  $t = 0$ 
  show ?thesis
  unfolding  $\langle t = 0 \rangle \text{ Lim-at}$ 
    proof(simp add: dist-norm[of - 0] del: zero-less-dist-iff, safe, rule exI, rule conjI[ $\text{OF } \langle 0 < w \rangle$ , safe])
      fix  $e::real$  and  $x$  assume  $0 < e$   $0 < \text{dist } x x0$   $\text{dist } x x0 < u$ 
      hence  $x \in X$ 
        using  $uK\text{-def}(3)$ 
        by (auto simp: dist-commute)
      hence inverse ( $\text{norm } (x - x0)$ ) *  $\text{norm } (Y (x - x0) 0 - \text{XX } x0 0 - U (x - x0) 0) = 0$ 

```

```

using x0-def
by (simp add: XX-def Y-def U-def)
thus inverse (norm (x - x0)) * norm (Y (x - x0) 0 - XX x0 0 - U (x -
x0) 0) < e
    using <0 < e by auto
qed
next
assume t ≠ 0
show ?thesis
proof(unfold Lim-at, safe)
fix e::real assume 0 < e
then obtain e' where 0 < e' e' < e
    using dense by auto

obtain N
where N-ge-SupS: Sup { norm (f' (XX x0 s)) | s. s ∈ J } ≤ N (is Sup ?S
≤ N)
and N-gr-0: 0 < N
— We need N to be an upper bound of { norm (f' (XX x0 s)) | s. s ∈ J },
but also larger than zero.
by (meson le-cases less-le-trans linordered-field-no-ub)
have N-ineq: ∀s. s ∈ J ⇒ norm (f' (XX x0 s)) ≤ N
proof-
fix s assume s ∈ J
have ?S = (norm o f' o XX x0) ` J by auto
moreover have continuous-on J (norm o f' o XX x0)
    using J-in-existence
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
ultimately have ∃a b. ?S = {a..b} ∧ a ≤ b
    using continuous-image-closed-interval[OF ‹t0 ≤ t1›]
    by (simp add: J-def)
then obtain a b where ?S = {a..b} and a ≤ b by auto
hence bdd-above ?S by simp
from ‹s ∈ J› cSup-upper[OF - this]
have norm (f' (XX x0 s)) ≤ Sup ?S
    by auto
thus norm (f' (XX x0 s)) ≤ N
    using N-ge-SupS by simp
qed

```

Define a small region around $XX ` J$, that is a subset of the domain X .

```

from compact-in-open-separated[OF XX-J-props(1,2) open-domain XX-J-props(3)]
obtain e-domain where e-domain-def: 0 < e-domain {x. infdist x (XX x0
` J) ≤ e-domain} ⊆ X
    by auto
def G≡{x∈X. infdist x (XX x0 ` J) < e-domain}
have G-vimage: G = ((λx. infdist x (XX x0 ` J)) -` {..

```

unfolding *G-vimage*
by (*auto intro!: open-Int open-vimage continuous-intros continuous-at-imp-continuous-on*)

Define a compact subset H of G. Inside H, we can guarantee an upper bound on the Taylor remainder.

```

def e-domain2 ≡ e-domain / 2
have e-domain2 > 0 e-domain2 < e-domain using ⟨e-domain > 0⟩
  by (simp-all add: e-domain2-def)
def H ≡ {x. infdist x (XX x0 ` J) ≤ e-domain2}
have H-props: H ≠ {} compact H H ⊆ G
proof-
  have x0 ∈ XX x0 ` J
    unfolding image-iff
    using XX-def ⟨0 ∈ J⟩ x0-def
    by force

  hence x0 ∈ H
    using ⟨0 < e-domain2⟩
    by (simp add: H-def x0-def)
  thus H ≠ {}
    by auto
next
  show compact H
    unfolding H-def
    using ⟨0 < e-domain2⟩ XX-J-props
    by (intro compact-infdist-le) simp-all
next
  show H ⊆ G
proof
  fix x assume x ∈ H

  from ⟨x ∈ H⟩
  have infdist x (XX x0 ` J) < e-domain
    using ⟨0 < e-domain⟩
    by (simp add: H-def e-domain2-def)
  moreover from this have x ∈ X
    using e-domain-def(2)
    by auto
  ultimately show x ∈ G
    unfolding G-def
    by auto
qed
qed

have f'-cont-on-G: (⟨x. x ∈ G ⟹ isCont f' x) using continuous-on-interior[OF continuous-on-subset[OF continuous-derivative
  ⟨G ⊆ X⟩]] by (simp add: interior-open[OF ⟨open G⟩])

```

```

def e1 ≡ e' / (|t| * exp (K * |t|) * exp (N * |t|))
— e1 is the bounding term for the Taylor remainder.
have 0 < |t|
  using ⟨t ≠ 0⟩
  by simp
hence 0 < e1
  using ⟨0 < e'⟩
  by (simp add: e1-def)

```

Taylor expansion of f on set G.

```

from uniform-explicit-remainder-taylor-1 [where f=f and f'=f',
  OF derivative-rhs[OF subsetD[OF ⟨G ⊆ X⟩]] f'-cont-on-G ⟨open G⟩ H-props
⟨0 < e1⟩]
obtain d-taylor R
where taylor-expansion:
  0 < d-taylor
  ⋀ x z. f z = f x + (f' x) (z - x) + R x z
  ⋀ x y. x ∈ H ⟹ y ∈ H ⟹ dist x y < d-taylor ⟹ norm (R x y) ≤ e1 *
  dist x y
  continuous-on (G × G) (λ(a, b). R a b)
  by auto

```

Find d, such that solutions are always at least $\min(e\text{-domain}/2)$ d-taylor apart, i.e. always in H. This later gives us the bound on the remainder.

```

have 0 < min (e-domain/2) d-taylor
  using ⟨0 < d-taylor⟩ ⟨0 < e-domain⟩
  by auto
from uK-def(7)[OF this, unfolded eventually-at]
obtain d-ivl where d-ivl-def:
  0 < d-ivl
  ⋀ x. 0 < dist x x0 ⟹ dist x x0 < d-ivl ⟹
    (forall t in J. dist (XX x0 t) (Y (x - x0) t) < min (e-domain / 2) d-taylor)
  by (auto simp: dist-norm)

def d ≡ min u d-ivl
have 0 < d using ⟨0 < u⟩ ⟨0 < d-ivl⟩
  by (simp add: d-def)
hence d ≤ u d ≤ d-ivl
  by (auto simp: d-def)

```

Therefore, any flow starting in ball x0 d will be in G.

```

have Y-in-G: ⋀ y. y ∈ ball x0 d ⟹ (λs. Y (y - x0) s) ` J ⊆ G
proof
  fix x y assume assms: y ∈ ball x0 d x ∈ (λs. Y (y - x0) s) ` J
  show x ∈ G
  proof(cases)
    assume y = x0
    from assms(2)
    have x ∈ XX x0 ` J

```

```

    by (simp add: XX-def Y-def `y = x0`)
  thus x ∈ G
    using `0 < e-domain` `XX x0 ∙ J ⊆ X`
      by (auto simp: G-def)
next
  assume y ≠ x0
  hence 0 < dist y x0
    by (simp add: dist-norm)
  from d-ivl-def(2)[OF this] `d ≤ d-ivl` `0 < e-domain` assms(1)
    have dist-XX-Y: ∀t. t ∈ J ⟹ dist (XX x0 t) (Y (y - x0) t) <
e-domain
      by (auto simp: XX-def Y-def dist-commute)

  from assms(2)
  obtain t where t-def: t ∈ J x = Y (y - x0) t
    by auto
  have x ∈ X
    unfolding t-def(2) Y-def
      using uK-def(3) assms(1) `d ≤ u` subsetD[OF J-in-existence-ivl
t-def(1)]
        by (auto simp: intro!: flow-in-domain)

  have XX x0 t ∈ XX x0 ∙ J using t-def by auto
  from dist-XX-Y[OF t-def(1)]
  have dist x (XX x0 t) < e-domain
    by (simp add: t-def(2) dist-commute)
  from le-less-trans[OF infdist-le[OF `XX x0 t ∈ XX x0 ∙ J` this] `x ∈ X`]
    show x ∈ G
      by (auto simp: G-def)
qed
qed
from this[of x0] `0 < d`
have X-in-G: XX x0 ∙ J ⊆ G
  by (simp add: XX-def Y-def)

show ∃d>0. ∀x. 0 < dist x x0 ∧ dist x x0 < d ⟶
  dist ((Y (x - x0) t - XX x0 t - U (x - x0) t) /R norm (x -
x0)) 0 < e
proof(rule exI, rule conjI[OF `0 < d`], safe, unfold norm-conv-dist[symmetric])
  fix x assume x-x0-dist: 0 < dist x x0 dist x x0 < d
  hence x-in-ball': x ∈ ball x0 d
    by (simp add: dist-commute)
  hence x-in-ball: x ∈ ball x0 u
    using `d ≤ u`
    by simp

```

First, some prerequisites.

```

from x-in-ball
have z-in-ball: x - x0 ∈ ball 0 u

```

```

using ⟨ $\theta < uby (simp add: dist-norm)
hence [continuous-intros]: dist  $x0\ x < u$ 
by (auto simp: dist-norm)

from J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]
have J-in-existence-ivl-x:  $J \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } x$  .
from ball-in-X[OF z-in-ball]
have x-in-X[continuous-intros]:  $x \in X$ 
by simp$ 
```

On all of J , we can find upper bounds for the distance of XX and Y .

```

have dist-XX-Y:  $\bigwedge s. s \in J \implies \text{dist}(XX\ x0\ s) (Y (x - x0)\ s) \leq \text{dist}\ x0\ x * \exp(K * |t|)$ 
using t0-def t1-def uK-def(2)
by (intro order-trans[OF uK-def(6)[OF x-in-ball] mult-left-mono])
  (auto simp add: XX-def Y-def J-def intro!: mult-mono)
from d-ivl-def x-x0-dist ⟨ $d \leq d\text{-ivl}have dist-XX-Y2:  $\bigwedge t. t \in J \implies \text{dist}(XX\ x0\ t) (Y (x - x0)\ t) < \min(e\text{-domain2})\ d\text{-taylor}$ 
by (auto simp: XX-def Y-def e-domain2-def)

let ?g =  $\lambda t. \text{norm}(Y (x - x0)\ t - XX\ x0\ t - U (x - x0)\ t)$ 
let ?C =  $|t| * \text{dist}\ x0\ x * \exp(K * |t|) * e1$$ 
```

Find an upper bound to $?g$, i.e. show that $?g\ s \leq ?C + N * \text{integral}\ \{a..b\} ?g$ for $\{a..b\} = \{0..s\}$ or $\{a..b\} = \{s..0\}$ for some $s \in J$. We can then apply Grönwall's inequality to obtain a true bound for $?g$.

```

{
  fix s a b assume s-def:  $s \in \{a..b\}$ 
  and J'-def:  $\{a..b\} \subseteq J$ 
  and ab-cases:  $(a = 0 \wedge b = s) \vee (a = s \wedge b = 0)$ 
  hence s ∈ J by auto

have s-in-existence-ivl-x0:  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } x0$ 
  using J-in-existence ⟨ $s \in J$ ⟩ by auto
have s-in-existence-ivl:  $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0\ u \implies s \in \text{existence-ivl } y$ 
  using J-in-existence-ivl ⟨ $s \in J$ ⟩ by auto
have s-in-existence-ivl2:  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{ball } 0\ u \implies s \in \text{existence-ivl } (x0 + z)$ 
  using s-in-existence-ivl
  by (simp add: dist-norm)

```

Prove continuities beforehand.

```

note continuous-on-0-s[continuous-intros] = continuous-on-subset[OF - ⟨{a..b} ⊆ J⟩]

```

```

have[continuous-intros]: continuous-on J (XX x0)

```

```

apply(rule continuous-on-subset[OF - J-in-existence])
using flow-continuous-on[OF x0-def]
by (simp add: XX-def)

{
  fix z S
  assume assms:  $x0 + z \in X$   $S \subseteq \text{existence-ivl}(x0 + z)$ 
  have continuous-on S ( $\lambda s. f(Yz s)$ )
  proof(rule continuous-on-subset[OF - assms(2)])
    show continuous-on (existence-ivl( $x0 + z$ ) ( $\lambda s. f(Yz s)$ ))
      using assms
      by (auto intro!: continuous-intros flow-in-domain flow-continuous-on
simp: Y-def)
    qed
  }
  note [continuous-intros] = this

  have [continuous-intros]: continuous-on J ( $\lambda s. f(XX x0 s)$ )
  by(rule continuous-on-subset[OF - J-in-existence])
    (auto intro!: continuous-intros flow-continuous-on flow-in-domain simp:
XX-def x0-def)

  have [continuous-intros]:  $\bigwedge z.$  continuous-on J ( $\lambda s. f'(XX x0 s) (Uz s)$ )
  proof-
    fix z
    have a1: continuous-on J (XX x0)
    unfolding XX-def
      by (rule continuous-on-subset[OF flow-continuous-on[OF x0-def]
J-in-existence])

    have a2:  $(\lambda s. (XX x0 s, Uz s))' J \subseteq (XX x0' J) \times ((\lambda s. Uz s)' J)$ 
    by auto
    have a3: continuous-on  $((\lambda s. (XX x0 s, Uz s))' J) (\lambda(x, u). f' x u)$ 
      using assms
      by (intro continuous-on-subset[OF - a2])
        (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros blinfun.tendsto
simp: split-beta' flow-in-domain[OF x0-def J-in-existence[THEN
subsetD]] XX-def
continuous-on-def)
    from continuous-on-compose[OF continuous-on-Pair[OF a1 U-continuous]
a3]
    show continuous-on J ( $\lambda s. f'(XX x0 s) (Uz s)$ )
      by simp
    qed

    have [continuous-intros]: continuous-on J ( $\lambda s. R(XX x0 s) (Y(x - x0)$ 
s))
      using J-in-existence J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball] X-in-G  $\langle\{a..b\}\subseteq J\rangle$ 
Y-in-G

```

```

x-x0-dist
by (intro continuous-on-compose-Pair[OF taylor-expansion(4)])
  (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: dist-commute)
hence [continuous-intros]:
  ( $\lambda s. R (XX x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s))$  integrable-on J
  unfolding J-def
  by (rule integrable-continuous-real)

have i1: integral {a..b} ( $\lambda s. f (Y (x - x0) s)) = integral {a..b} (\lambda s. f$ 
  ( $XX x0 s))$  =
  integral {a..b} ( $\lambda s. f (Y (x - x0) s) - f (XX x0 s))$ 
  using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]
  by (intro integral-diff[symmetric]) (auto intro!: continuous-intros)

have i2:
  integral {a..b} ( $\lambda s. f (Y (x - x0) s) - f (XX x0 s) - (f' (XX x0 s))$ 
  ( $U (x - x0) s))$  =
  integral {a..b} ( $\lambda s. f (Y (x - x0) s) - f (XX x0 s)) -$ 
  integral {a..b} ( $\lambda s. f' (XX x0 s) (U (x - x0) s))$ 
  using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]
  by (intro integral-diff[OF integrable-diff]) (auto intro!: continuous-intros)

from ab-cases
have ?g s = norm (integral {a..b} ( $\lambda s'. f (Y (x - x0) s')) - integral$ 
  {a..b} ( $\lambda s'. f (XX x0 s')) - integral {a..b} (\lambda s'. (f' (XX x0 s')) (U (x - x0) s'))$ )
  proof(safe)
    assume a = 0 b = s
    hence 0 ≤ s using ⟨s ∈ {a..b}⟩ by simp

```

Integral equations for XX, Y and U.

```

have XX-integral-eq: XX x0 s = x0 + integral {0..s} ( $\lambda s. f (XX x0 s))$ 
  unfolding XX-def
  by (rule flow-fixed-point[OF ⟨0 ≤ s⟩ s-in-existence-ivl-x0 x0-def])
have Y-integral-eq: Y (x - x0) s = x0 + (x - x0) + integral {0..s}
  ( $\lambda s. f (Y (x - x0) s))$ 
  using flow-fixed-point ⟨0 ≤ s⟩ s-in-existence-ivl2[OF z-in-ball]
  ball-in-X[OF z-in-ball]
  by (simp add: Y-def)
have U-integral-eq: U (x - x0) s = (x - x0) + integral {0..s} ( $\lambda s. f'$ 
  ( $XX x0 s) (U (x - x0) s))$ )
  unfolding U-def A-def[symmetric]
  by (rule var.flow-fixed-point)
  (auto simp: ⟨0 ≤ s⟩ x0-def varexivl-eq-exivl s-in-existence-ivl-x0)
show ?g s = norm (integral {0..s} ( $\lambda s'. f (Y (x - x0) s')) - integral$ 
  {0..s} ( $\lambda s'. f (XX x0 s')) - integral {0..s} (\lambda s'. blinfun-apply (f' (XX x0 s')) (U (x - x0) s'))$ )
  by (simp add: XX-integral-eq Y-integral-eq U-integral-eq)
next
assume a = s b = 0

```

```

hence  $s \leq 0$  using  $\langle s \in \{a..b\} \rangle$  by simp

have XX-integral-eq-left:  $XX x0 s = x0 - \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. f (XX x0 s))$ 
  unfolding XX-def
  by (rule flow-fixed-point'[OF  $\langle s \leq 0 \rangle$  s-in-existence-ivl-x0 x0-def])
have Y-integral-eq-left:  $Y (x - x0) s = x0 + (x - x0) - \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. f (Y (x - x0) s))$ 
  using flow-fixed-point'  $\langle s \leq 0 \rangle$  s-in-existence-ivl2[OF z-in-ball]
  ball-in-X[OF z-in-ball]
  by (simp add: Y-def)
have U-integral-eq-left:  $U (x - x0) s = (x - x0) - \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. f' (XX x0 s) (U (x - x0) s))$ 
  unfolding U-def A-def[symmetric]
  by (rule var.flow-fixed-point')
  (auto simp:  $\langle s \leq 0 \rangle$  x0-def varexivl-eq-exivl s-in-existence-ivl-x0)

have ?g s =
  norm ( $- \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s'. f (Y (x - x0) s')) +$ 
    integral  $\{s..0\} (\lambda s'. f (XX x0 s')) +$ 
    integral  $\{s..0\} (\lambda s'. (f' (XX x0 s')) (U (x - x0) s'))$ )
  unfolding XX-integral-eq-left Y-integral-eq-left U-integral-eq-left
  by simp
also have ... = norm (integral  $\{s..0\} (\lambda s'. f (Y (x - x0) s')) -$ 
  integral  $\{s..0\} (\lambda s'. f (XX x0 s')) -$ 
  integral  $\{s..0\} (\lambda s'. (f' (XX x0 s')) (U (x - x0) s'))$ )
  by (subst norm-minus-cancel[symmetric], simp)
finally show ?g s =
  norm (integral  $\{s..0\} (\lambda s'. f (Y (x - x0) s')) -$ 
    integral  $\{s..0\} (\lambda s'. f (XX x0 s')) -$ 
    integral  $\{s..0\} (\lambda s'. \text{blinfun-apply } (f' (XX x0 s')) (U (x - x0) s'))$ )
  .
qed
also have ... =
  norm (integral  $\{a..b\} (\lambda s. f (Y (x - x0) s) - f (XX x0 s) - (f' (XX x0 s)) (U (x - x0) s)))$ )
  by (simp add: i1 i2)
also have ...  $\leq$ 
  integral  $\{a..b\} (\lambda s. \text{norm } (f (Y (x - x0) s) - f (XX x0 s) - f' (XX x0 s)) (U (x - x0) s))$ )
  using x-in-X J-in-existence-ivl-x J-in-existence  $\langle \{a..b\} \subseteq J \rangle$ 
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros continuous-on-imp-absolutely-integrable-on)
also have ... = integral  $\{a..b\}$ 
   $(\lambda s. \text{norm } (f' (XX x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s) - XX x0 s) - U (x - x0) s)$ 
   $+ R (XX x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s))$ 
proof (safe intro!: integral-spike[OF negligible-empty, simplified] arg-cong[where f=norm])
fix s' assume s'  $\in \{a..b\}$ 
show f' (XX x0 s') (Y (x - x0) s' - XX x0 s' - U (x - x0) s') + R

```

```


$$(XX\ x0\ s')\ (Y\ (x - x0)\ s') =$$


$$\quad f\ (Y\ (x - x0)\ s') - f\ (XX\ x0\ s') - f'\ (XX\ x0\ s')\ (U\ (x - x0)\ s')$$


$$\quad \text{by (simp add: blinfun.diff-right taylor-expansion(2)[of } Y\ (x - x0)\ s'$$


$$XX\ x0\ s')]$$


$$\quad \text{qed}$$


$$\quad \text{also have } \dots \leq \text{integral } \{a..b\}$$


$$\quad (\lambda s. \text{norm } (f'\ (XX\ x0\ s))\ (Y\ (x - x0)\ s) - XX\ x0\ s - U\ (x - x0)\ s) +$$


$$\quad \text{norm } (R\ (XX\ x0\ s))\ (Y\ (x - x0)\ s))$$


$$\quad \text{using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball] norm-triangle-ineq}$$


$$\quad \text{by (auto intro!: continuous-intros integral-le)}$$


$$\quad \text{also have } \dots =$$


$$\quad \text{integral } \{a..b\}\ (\lambda s. \text{norm } (f'\ (XX\ x0\ s))\ (Y\ (x - x0)\ s) - XX\ x0\ s - U$$


$$(x - x0)\ s) +$$


$$\quad \text{integral } \{a..b\}\ (\lambda s. \text{norm } (R\ (XX\ x0\ s))\ (Y\ (x - x0)\ s))$$


$$\quad \text{using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]}$$


$$\quad \text{by (auto intro!: continuous-intros integral-add)}$$


$$\quad \text{also have } \dots \leq N * \text{integral } \{a..b\} \ ?g + ?C \ (\text{is } ?l1 + ?r1 \leq -)$$


$$\quad \text{proof(rule add-mono)}$$


$$\quad \text{have } ?l1 \leq \text{integral } \{a..b\}\ (\lambda s. \text{norm } (f'\ (XX\ x0\ s)) * \text{norm } (Y\ (x -$$


$$x0)\ s - XX\ x0\ s - U\ (x - x0)\ s))$$


$$\quad \text{using norm-blinfun J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]}$$


$$\quad \text{by (auto intro!: continuous-intros integral-le)}$$


$$\quad \text{also have } \dots \leq \text{integral } \{a..b\}\ (\lambda s. N * \text{norm } (Y\ (x - x0)\ s - XX\ x0$$


$$s - U\ (x - x0)\ s))$$


$$\quad \text{using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]}$$


$$\quad \text{by (intro integral-le)}$$


$$\quad (\text{auto intro!: continuous-intros mult-right-mono}$$


$$\quad \text{dest!: } N\text{-ineq[OF } \{a..b\} \subseteq J\text{][THEN subsetD]])$$


$$\quad \text{also have } \dots = N * \text{integral } \{a..b\}\ (\lambda s. \text{norm } ((Y\ (x - x0)\ s - XX\ x0$$


$$s - U\ (x - x0)\ s)))$$


$$\quad \text{unfolding real-scaleR-def[symmetric]}$$


$$\quad \text{by(rule integral-cmul)}$$


$$\quad \text{finally show } ?l1 \leq N * \text{integral } \{a..b\} \ ?g .$$


$$\quad \text{next}$$


$$\quad \text{have } ?r1 \leq \text{integral } \{a..b\}\ (\lambda s. e1 * \text{dist } (XX\ x0\ s))\ (Y\ (x - x0)\ s))$$


$$\quad \text{using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball] } \langle 0 < e\text{-domain} \rangle \text{ dist-XX-Y2 } \langle 0$$


$$< e\text{-domain2} \rangle$$


$$\quad \text{by (intro integral-le)}$$


$$\quad (\text{force}$$


$$\quad \text{intro!: continuous-intros taylor-expansion(3) order-trans[OF infdist-le]}$$


$$\quad \text{dest!: } \{a..b\} \subseteq J\text{][THEN subsetD]}$$


$$\quad \text{intro: less-imp-le}$$


$$\quad \text{simp: dist-commute H-def} +$$


$$\quad \text{also have } \dots \leq \text{integral } \{a..b\}\ (\lambda s. e1 * (\text{dist } x0\ x * \exp (K * |t|)))$$


$$\quad \text{apply(rule integral-le)}$$


$$\quad \text{subgoal using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball] by (force intro!:}$$


$$\quad \text{continuous-intros)}$$


$$\quad \text{subgoal by force}$$


```

```

subgoal by (force dest!: {a..b} ⊆ J)[THEN subsetD]
  intro!: less-imp-le[OF ‹0 < e1›] mult-left-mono[OF dist-XX-Y])
done
also have ... ≤ ?C
  using ‹s ∈ J› x-x0-dist ‹0 < e1› {a..b} ⊆ J ‹0 < |t|› t0-def t1-def
  by (auto simp: integral-const-real J-def(1))
finally show ?r1 ≤ ?C .
qed
finally have ?g s ≤ ?C + N * integral {a..b} ?g
  by simp
}
note g-bound = this
have g-continuous: continuous-on J ?g
  using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball] J-in-existence
  using J-def(1) U-continuous
  by (auto simp: J-def intro!: continuous-intros)
note [continuous-intros] = continuous-on-subset[OF g-continuous]
have C-gr-zero: 0 < ?C
  using ‹0 < |t|› ‹0 < e1› x-x0-dist(1)
  by (simp add: dist-commute)
have 0 ≤ t ∨ t ≤ 0 by auto
then have ?g t ≤ ?C * exp (N * |t|)
proof
  assume 0 ≤ t
  moreover
  have norm (Y (x - x0) t - XX x0 t - U (x - x0) t) ≤
    |t| * dist x0 x * exp (K * |t|) * e1 * exp (N * t)
    using ‹t ∈ J› J-def ‹t0 ≤ 0›
    by (intro gronwall[OF g-bound - - C-gr-zero ‹0 < N› ‹0 ≤ t› order.refl])
      (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: )
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
next
  assume t ≤ 0
  moreover
  have norm (Y (x - x0) t - XX x0 t - U (x - x0) t) ≤
    |t| * dist x0 x * exp (K * |t|) * e1 * exp (- N * t)
    using ‹t ∈ J› J-def ‹0 ≤ t1›
    by (intro gronwall-left[OF g-bound - - C-gr-zero ‹0 < N› order.refl ‹t ≤
0›])
      (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by simp
qed
also have ... = dist x x0 * (|t| * exp (K * |t|) * e1 * exp (N * |t|))
  by (auto simp: dist-commute)
also have ... < norm (x - x0) * e
  unfolding e1-def
  using ‹e' < e› ‹0 < |t|› ‹0 < e1› x-x0-dist(1)
  by (simp add: dist-norm)

```

```

finally show norm ((Y (x - x0) t - XX x0 t - U (x - x0) t) /R norm
(x - x0)) < e
  by (simp, metis x-x0-dist(1) dist-norm divide-inverse mult.commute
pos-divide-less-eq)
    qed
    qed
    qed
  qed

lemma local-lipschitz-A:
  OT ⊆ existence-ivl x0  $\implies$  local-lipschitz OT (OS::('a  $\Rightarrow_L$  'a) set) ( $\lambda t.$  op oL
(A x0 t))
  by (rule local-lipschitz-on-subset[OF - - subset-UNIV, where T=existence-ivl
x0])
  (auto simp: split-beta' A-def XX-def
  intro!: c1-implies-local-lipschitz[where f'=λ(t, x). comp3 (f' (flow x0 t))]
  derivative-eq-intros blinfun-eqI ext
  continuous-intros flow-in-domain)

lemma total-derivative-ll-on-open:
  ll-on-open ( $\lambda t.$  blinfun-compose (A x0 t)) (existence-ivl x0) (UNIV::('a  $\Rightarrow_L$  'a)
set)
  by standard (auto intro!: continuous-intros local-lipschitz-A[OF order-refl])

interpretation mvar: ll-on-open  $\lambda t.$  blinfun-compose (A x0 t) existence-ivl x0
UNIV::('a  $\Rightarrow_L$  'a) set
  by (rule total-derivative-ll-on-open)

lemma wholevar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl:— TODO: unify with ?t ∈ existence-ivl
x0  $\implies$  var.existence-ivl ?t ?a = existence-ivl x0
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl x0
  shows mvar.existence-ivl t = ( $\lambda$ . existence-ivl x0)
  proof (rule ext, rule mvar.existence-ivl-eq-domain)
    fix s t x
    assume s: s ∈ existence-ivl x0 and t: t ∈ existence-ivl x0
    then have {s .. t} ⊆ existence-ivl x0
      by (intro ivl2-subset-existence-ivl[OF x0-def])
    then have continuous-on {s .. t} (A x0)
      by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
    then have compact (A x0 ` {s .. t})
      using compact-Icc
      by (rule compact-continuous-image)
    then obtain B where B:  $\bigwedge u. u \in \{s .. t\} \implies$  norm (A x0 u) ≤ B
      by (force dest!: compact-imp-bounded simp: bounded-iff)
    show  $\exists M L. \forall t \in \{s .. t\}. \forall x \in \text{UNIV}. \text{norm} (A x0 t o_L x) \leq M + L * \text{norm} x$ 
      unfolding o-def
      by (rule exI[where x=0], rule exI[where x=B])
        (auto intro!: order-trans[OF norm-blinfun-compose] mult-right-mono B)
    qed (auto intro: assms)

```

```

lemma t ∈ existence-ivl x0
  shows continuous-on (UNIV × existence-ivl x0) ( $\lambda(x, ta). mvar.\text{flow } t x ta$ )
proof –
  from mvar.flow-continuous-on-state-space[OF assms,
    unfolded wholevar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[OF assms]]
  show continuous-on (UNIV × existence-ivl x0) ( $\lambda(x, ta). mvar.\text{flow } t x ta$ ) .
qed

definition W = mvar.flow 0 id-blinfun

lemma var-eq-mvar:
  assumes t0 ∈ existence-ivl x0
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl x0
  shows var.flow t0 i t = mvar.flow t0 id-blinfun t i
  by (rule var.flow-unique)
    (auto intro!: assms derivative-eq-intros mvar.flow-has-derivative
      simp: varexivl-eq-exivl assms has-vector-derivative-def blinfun.bilinear-simps
      wholevar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl)

```

end

7.3 Differentiability of the flow

U t, i.e. the solution of the variational equation, is the space derivative at the initial value *x0*.

```

lemma flow-dx-derivative:
  assumes x0 ∈ X
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl x0
  shows (( $\lambda x_0. \text{flow } x_0 t$ ) has-derivative ( $\lambda z. U x_0 z t$ )) (at x0)
  unfolding has-derivative-at
  apply(rule conjI[OF bounded-linear-U[OF <x0 ∈ X>]])
  subgoal using assms by force
  subgoal using assms(1,2)
  by (intro iffD1[OF LIM-equal proposition-17-6-weak[OF assms]])
    (simp add: diff-diff-add XX-def Y-def U-def inverse-eq-divide)
done

```

```

lemma flow-dx-derivative-blinfun:
  assumes x0 ∈ X
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl x0
  shows (( $\lambda x. \text{flow } x t$ ) has-derivative Blinfun ( $\lambda z. U x_0 z t$ )) (at x0)
  by (rule has-derivative-Blinfun[OF flow-dx-derivative[OF assms]])

```

definition *flowderiv* *x0* *t* = *comp12* (*W x0 t*) (*blinfun-scaleR-left* (*f* (*flow x0 t*)))

```

lemma flowderiv-eq: flowderiv x0 t ( $\xi_1, \xi_2$ ) = (W x0 t)  $\xi_1 + \xi_2 *_R f$  (flow x0 t)
  by (auto simp: flowderiv-def)

```

lemma *W-continuous-on: continuous-on (Sigma X existence-ivl) ($\lambda(x0, t). W x0 t$)*

- TODO: somewhere here is hidden continuity wrt rhs of ODE, extract it!
- unfolding** *continuous-on split-beta'*
- proof** (*safe intro!: tendstoI*)
- fix** $e'::real$ **and** $t x$ **assume** $x: x \in X$ **and** $tx: t \in \text{existence-ivl } x$ **and** $e': e' > 0$
- let** $?S = \text{Sigma } X \text{ existence-ivl}$
- have** $(x, t) \in ?S$ **using** $x tx$ **by** *auto*
- from** *open-prod-elim[OF open-state-space this]*
- obtain** $OX OT$ **where** $OXOT: \text{open } OX \text{ open } OT (x, t) \in OX \times OT OX \times OT \subseteq ?S$
- by** *blast*
- then obtain** $dx dt$
- where** $dx: dx > 0 \text{ cball } x dx \subseteq OX$
- and** $dt: dt > 0 \text{ cball } t dt \subseteq OT$
- by** (*force simp: open-contains-cball*)
- from** $OXOT dt dx$ **have** $\text{cball } t dt \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } x \text{ cball } x dx \subseteq X$ **by** *auto*
- interpret** $one: ll\text{-on-open } (\lambda t. op o_L (A x t)) \text{ existence-ivl } x \text{ UNIV::('}a \Rightarrow_L 'a)$
- set**
- by** (*rule total-derivative-ll-on-open*) *fact*
- have** $one\text{-exivl}: one.\text{existence-ivl } 0 = (\lambda x. \text{existence-ivl } x)$
- by** (*rule wholevar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[OF \langle x \in X \rangle \text{ existence-ivl-zero[OF } \langle x \in X \rangle]]*)
- have** $*: closed (\{t .. 0\} \cup \{0 .. t\}) \{t .. 0\} \cup \{0 .. t\} \neq \{\}$
- by** *auto*
- let** $?T = \{t .. 0\} \cup \{0 .. t\} \cup \text{cball } t dt$
- have** $\text{compact } ?T$
- by** (*auto intro!: compact-Un*)
- have** $?T \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } x$
- by** (*intro Un-least ivl-subset-existence-ivl' ivl-subset-existence-ivl \langle x \in X \rangle \langle t \in \text{existence-ivl } x \rangle \langle \text{cball } t dt \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } x \rangle*)
- have** $\text{compact } (one.\text{flow } 0 id\text{-blinfun } ' ?T)$
- using** $\langle ?T \subseteq \rightarrow \langle x \in X \rangle$
- wholevar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[OF \langle x \in X \rangle \text{ existence-ivl-zero[OF } \langle x \in X \rangle]]**
- by** (*auto intro!: \langle 0 < dx \rangle \text{ compact-continuous-image } \langle \text{compact } ?T \rangle \text{ continuous-on-subset[OF one.\text{flow-continuous-on}]}*)
- let** $?line = one.\text{flow } 0 id\text{-blinfun } ' ?T$
- let** $?X = \{x. \text{infdist } x ?line \leq dx\}$
- have** $\text{compact } ?X$
- using** $\langle ?T \subseteq \rightarrow \langle x \in X \rangle$

```

wholevar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[OF ⟨x ∈ X⟩ existence-ivl-zero[OF ⟨x ∈ X⟩]]
by (auto intro!: compact-infdist-le ⟨0 < dx⟩ compact-continuous-image compact-Un
continuous-on-subset[OF one.flow-continuous-on ])
from one.local-lipschitz ⟨?T ⊆ ⟩
have llc: local-lipschitz ?T ?X (λt. op o_L (A x t))
by (rule local-lipschitz-on-subset) auto
have cont: ∀xa. xa ∈ ?X ⇒ continuous-on ?T (λt. A x t o_L xa)
using ⟨?T ⊆ ⟩
by (auto intro!: continuous-intros ⟨x ∈ X⟩)

from local-lipschitz-on-compact-implies-lipschitz[OF llc ⟨compact ?X⟩ ⟨compact ?T⟩ cont]
obtain K' where K': ∀ta. ta ∈ ?T ⇒ lipschitz ?X (op o_L (A x ta)) K'
by blast
def K ≡ abs K' + 1
have K > 0
by (simp add: K-def)
have K: ∀ta. ta ∈ ?T ⇒ lipschitz ?X (op o_L (A x ta)) K
by (auto intro!: lipschitzI mult-right-mono order-trans[OF lipschitzD[OF K']]
simp: K-def)

have ex-ivlI: ∀y. y ∈ cball x dx ⇒ ?T ⊆ existence-ivl y
using dx dt OXOT
by (intro Un-least ivl-subset-existence-ivl' ivl-subset-existence-ivl; force)

have cont: continuous-on ((?T × ?X) × cball x dx) (λ((ta, xa), y). (A y ta o_L
xa))
using ⟨cball x dx ⊆ X⟩ ex-ivlI
by (force intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta')

have one.flow 0 id-blinfun t ∈ one.flow 0 id-blinfun ` ({t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t
dt)
by auto
then have mem: (t, one.flow 0 id-blinfun t, x) ∈ ?T × ?X × cball x dx
by (auto simp: ⟨0 < dx⟩ less-imp-le)

def e ≡ min e' (dx / 2) / 2
have e > 0 using ⟨e' > 0⟩ by (auto simp: e-def ⟨0 < dx⟩)
def d ≡ e * K / (exp (K * (abs t + abs dt + 1)) - 1)
have d > 0 by (auto simp: d-def intro!: mult-pos-pos divide-pos-pos ⟨0 < e⟩ ⟨K
> 0⟩)

have cmpt: compact (?T × ?X × cball x dx) compact (?T × ?X)
using ⟨compact ?T⟩ ⟨compact ?X⟩
by (auto intro!: compact-cball compact-Times)

```

```

have compact-line: compact ?line
  using ⟨{t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt ⊆ existence-ivl x⟩ one-exivl
  by (force intro!: compact-continuous-image ⟨compact ?T⟩ continuous-on-subset[OF
  one.flow-continuous-on] simp: ⟨x ∈ X⟩)

from continuous-on-compact-product-lemma[OF cont cmpct(2) compact-cball ⟨0
< d⟩]
obtain d' where d': d' > 0
  ∧ ta xa xa' y. ta ∈ ?T ⟹ xa ∈ ?X ⟹ xa' ∈ cball x dx ⟹ y ∈ cball x dx ⟹
  dist xa' y < d' ⟹
    dist (A xa' ta o_L xa) (A y ta o_L xa) < d
  by auto

{
fix y
assume dxy: dist x y < d'
assume y ∈ cball x dx
then have y ∈ X
  using dx dt OXOT by force+

interpret two: ll-on-open (λt. op o_L (A y t)) existence-ivl y UNIV::('a ⇒_L 'a)
set
  by (rule total-derivative-ll-on-open) fact
have two-exivl: two.existence-ivl 0 = (λ-. existence-ivl y)
  by (rule wholevar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[OF ⟨y ∈ X⟩ existence-ivl-zero[OF
  ⟨y ∈ X⟩]])]

let ?X' = ⋃ x ∈ ?line. ball x dx
have open ?X' by auto
have ?X' ⊆ ?X
  by (auto intro!: infdist-le2 simp: dist-commute)

interpret oneR: ll-on-open (λt. op o_L (A x t)) existence-ivl x ?X'
  by standard (auto intro!: ⟨x ∈ X⟩ continuous-intros local-lipschitz-A[OF ⟨x ∈
  X⟩ order-refl])
interpret twoR: ll-on-open (λt. op o_L (A y t)) existence-ivl y ?X'
  by standard (auto intro!: ⟨y ∈ X⟩ continuous-intros local-lipschitz-A[OF ⟨y ∈
  X⟩ order-refl])
interpret both:
  two-ll-on-open (λt. op o_L (A x t)) existence-ivl x (λt. op o_L (A y t))
  existence-ivl y ?X' ?T id-blinfun d K
  proof unfold-locales
    show mem-codom: id-blinfun ∈ ?X'
      using ⟨0 < dx⟩ ⟨x ∈ X⟩
      by (auto intro!: bexI[where x=0])
    show zero-x: 0 ∈ existence-ivl x and zero-y: 0 ∈ existence-ivl y and 0 < K
      by (auto simp: ⟨x ∈ X⟩ ⟨0 < dx⟩ ⟨0 < K⟩
      intro!: existence-ivl-zero ⟨x ∈ X⟩ ⟨y ∈ X⟩ bexI[where x=0])
    show iv-in: 0 ∈ {t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt

```

```

    by auto
show is-interval ({t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt)
  by (auto simp: is-interval-def dist-real-def)
show {t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt ⊆ oneR.existence-ivl 0 id-blinfun
  apply (rule oneR.maximal-existence-flow[OF --- refl, where x=one.flow
0 id-blinfun])
  subgoal by (simp add: ‹x ∈ X›)
  subgoal by fact
  subgoal apply (rule ivp.is-solutionI)
    subgoal using iv-in mem-codom by unfold-locales auto
    subgoal using ‹x ∈ X› by simp
    subgoal
      using ‹x ∈ X› ‹?T ⊆ -›
      by (auto simp: one-exivl
intro!: has-vector-derivative-at-within[OF one.flow-has-vector-derivative])
    subgoal using ‹x ∈ X› ‹dx > 0› by simp force
    done
    subgoal by fact
    subgoal by fact
    subgoal by fact
    done
fix s assume s: s ∈ ?T
then show lipschitz ?X' (op o_L (A x s)) K
  by (intro lipschitz-subset[OF K ‹?X' ⊆ ?X›]) auto
fix j assume j: j ∈ ?X'
show norm ((A x s o_L j) − (A y s o_L j)) < d
  unfolding dist-norm[symmetric]
  apply (rule d')
  subgoal by (rule s)
  subgoal using ‹?X' ⊆ ?X› j ..
  subgoal using ‹dx > 0› by simp
  subgoal using ‹y ∈ cball x dx› by simp
  subgoal using dxy by simp
  done
qed
{
fix s assume s: s ∈ ?T ∩ twoR.existence-ivl 0 id-blinfun
then have s-less: |s| < |t| + |dt| + 1
  by (auto simp: dist-real-def)
note both.norm-X-Y-bound[rule-format, OF s]
also have d / K * (exp (K * |s|) − 1) =
  e * ((exp (K * |s|) − 1) / (exp (K * (|t| + |dt| + 1)) − 1))
  by (simp add: d-def)
also have ... < e * 1
  by (rule mult-strict-left-mono[OF - ‹0 < e›])
  (simp add: add-nonneg-pos ‹0 < K› ‹0 < e› s-less)
also have ... = e by simp
also
from s have s: s ∈ ?T by simp

```

```

have both.XX s = W x s
  unfolding both.XX-def W-def[OF ⟨x ∈ X⟩]
  apply (rule oneR.maximal-existence-flow[OF --- refl, where K=?T])
  subgoal by (rule both.t0-in-T1)
  subgoal using ⟨0 < dx⟩ by (force simp: ⟨x ∈ X⟩ intro!: bexI[where x=0])
  subgoal
    apply (rule ivp.is-solutionI)
    subgoal using ⟨0 ∈ ?T⟩
      by unfold-locales (auto intro!: bexI[where x=0] simp: ⟨x ∈ X⟩ ⟨0 < dx⟩)
    subgoal by (simp add: ⟨x ∈ X⟩)
    subgoal
      apply simp
      using ⟨cball t dt ⊆ existence-ivl x⟩ one-exivl tx ⟨x ∈ X⟩ x
      ⟨?T ⊆ existence-ivl x⟩
      by (auto intro!: has-vector-derivative-at-within[OF one.flow-has-vector-derivative])
      subgoal using ⟨0 < dx⟩ by simp force
      done
    subgoal by (rule both.J-ivl)
    subgoal by (rule both.t0-in-J)
    subgoal using ⟨?T ⊆ existence-ivl x⟩ by blast
    subgoal by (rule s)
    done
  finally have norm (W x s - both.Y s) < e .
} note less-e = this

have e < dx using ⟨dx > 0⟩ by (auto simp: e-def)

let ?i = {x. infdist x (one.flow 0 id-blinfun ‘ ?T) ≤ e}
have 1: ?i ⊆ (∪ x∈one.flow 0 id-blinfun ‘ ?T. ball x dx)
proof –
  have cl: closed ?line ?line ≠ {} using compact-line
  by (auto simp: compact-imp-closed)
  have ?i ⊆ (∪ x∈one.flow 0 id-blinfun ‘ ?T. cball x e)
  proof safe
    fix x
    assume H: infdist x ?line ≤ e
    from infdist-attains-inf[OF cl, of x]
    obtain y where y ∈ ?line infdist x ?line = dist x y by auto
    then show x ∈ (∪ x∈?line. cball x e)
      using H
      by (auto simp: dist-commute)
  qed
  also have ... ⊆ (∪ x∈?line. ball x dx)
  using ⟨e < dx⟩
  by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
have 2: twoR.flow 0 id-blinfun s ∈ ?i
  if s ∈ ?T s ∈ twoR.existence-ivl 0 id-blinfun for s

```

```

proof -
  from that have sT:  $s \in ?T \cap \text{twoR.existence-ivl } 0 \text{id-blinfun}$ 
    by force
  from less-e[ $\text{OF this}$ ]
  have dist ( $\text{twoR.flow } 0 \text{id-blinfun } s$ ) ( $\text{one.flow } 0 \text{id-blinfun } s$ )  $\leq e$ 
    unfolding W-def[ $\text{OF } \langle x \in X \rangle$ ] both.Y-def dist-commute dist-norm by simp
  then show ?thesis
    using sT by (force intro: infdist-le2)
qed
have T-subset:  $?T \subseteq \text{twoR.existence-ivl } 0 \text{id-blinfun}$ 
  apply (rule twoR.subset-mem-compact-implies-subset-existence-interval[
    where K={ $x. \text{infidist } x \text{ ?line} \leq e$ }])
  subgoal using ⟨0 < dt⟩ by force
  subgoal by (rule both.J-ivl)
  subgoal using ⟨y ∈ cball x dx⟩ ex-ivlI by blast
  subgoal by (rule both.x0-in-X)
  defer
  subgoal using ⟨dt > 0⟩ by (intro compact-infdist-le) (auto intro!: compact-line
    ⟨0 < e⟩)
    subgoal by (rule 1)
    subgoal by (rule 2)
    done
  also have twoR.existence-ivl 0 id-blinfun ⊆ existence-ivl y
    apply (rule twoR.existence-ivl-subset)
    subgoal by (rule both.t0-in-T2)
    subgoal
      using ⟨0 < dx⟩
      by (force simp: ⟨x ∈ X⟩ intro!: bexI[where x=0])
      done
  finally have ?T ⊆ existence-ivl y .
{
  fix s assume s:  $s \in ?T$ 
  then have s ∈ ?T ∩ twoR.existence-ivl 0 id-blinfun using T-subset by force
  from less-e[ $\text{OF this}$ ] have norm (W x s – both.Y s) < e .
  also have two.flow 0 id-blinfun s = twoR.flow 0 id-blinfun s
    apply (rule two.maximal-existence-flow[ $\text{OF } \dots \text{ refl, where } K=?T$ ])
    subgoal by (rule both.t0-in-T2)
    subgoal by simp
    subgoal
      apply (rule ivp.is-solutionI)
      unfolding ivp.simps
      subgoal using ⟨0 ∈ ?T⟩ by unfold-locales auto
      subgoal unfolding ivp.simps
        by (rule twoR.flow-initial-time)
        (auto intro!: bexI[where x=0] simp: ⟨x ∈ X⟩ ⟨0 < dx⟩ ⟨y ∈ X⟩)
      subgoal
        apply (rule has-vector-derivative-at-within)
      apply (rule twoR.flow-has-vector-derivative[ $\text{THEN has-vector-derivative-eq-rhs}$ ])
      subgoal by (simp add: ⟨y ∈ X⟩)
}

```

```

subgoal by (force intro!: bexI[where x=0] simp: {x ∈ X} {0 < dx})
subgoal using {?T ⊆ twoR.existence-ivl} -> by force
subgoal by simp
done
subgoal by simp
done
subgoal by fact
subgoal by fact
subgoal by fact
subgoal by fact
done
then have both.Y s = W y s
  unfolding both.Y-def W-def[OF {y ∈ X}]
  by simp
  finally have norm (W x s - W y s) < e .
}
} note cont-data = this
have ∀ F (y, s) in at (x, t) within ?S. dist x y < d'
  unfolding at-within-open[OF {(x, t) ∈ ?S} open-state-space] UNIV-Times-UNIV[symmetric]
  using {d' > 0}
  by (intro eventually-at-Pair-within-TimesI1)
    (auto simp: eventually-at less-imp-le dist-commute)
moreover
have ∀ F (y, s) in at (x, t) within ?S. y ∈ cball x dx
  unfolding at-within-open[OF {(x, t) ∈ ?S} open-state-space] UNIV-Times-UNIV[symmetric]
  using {dx > 0}
  by (intro eventually-at-Pair-within-TimesI1)
    (auto simp: eventually-at less-imp-le dist-commute)
moreover
have ∀ F (y, s) in at (x, t) within ?S. s ∈ ?T
  unfolding at-within-open[OF {(x, t) ∈ ?S} open-state-space] UNIV-Times-UNIV[symmetric]
  using {dt > 0}
  by (intro eventually-at-Pair-within-TimesI2)
    (auto simp: eventually-at less-imp-le dist-commute)
moreover
have 0 ∈ existence-ivl x by (simp add: {x ∈ X})
have ∀ F x in at t within existence-ivl x. dist (one.flow 0 id-blinfun x) (one.flow
  0 id-blinfun t) < e
  using one.flow-continuous-on[OF {0 ∈ existence-ivl x}]
  using {0 < e} tx
  by (auto simp add: continuous-on one-exivl dest!: tendsToD)
then have ∀ F (y, s) in at (x, t) within ?S. dist (W x s) (W x t) < e
  using {0 < e}
  unfolding at-within-open[OF {(x, t) ∈ ?S} open-state-space] UNIV-Times-UNIV[symmetric]
  W-def[OF {x ∈ X}]
  by (intro eventually-at-Pair-within-TimesI2)
    (auto simp: at-within-open[OF tx open-existence-ivl])
ultimately
have ∀ F (y, s) in at (x, t) within ?S. dist (W y s) (W x t) < e'

```

```

apply eventually-elim
proof (safe del: UnE, goal-cases)
  case (1 y s)
    have dist (W y s) (W x t) ≤ dist (W y s) (W x s) + dist (W x s) (W x t)
      by (rule dist-triangle)
  also
    have dist (W x s) (W x t) < e
      by (rule 1)
  also have dist (W y s) (W x s) < e
    unfolding dist-norm norm-minus-commute
    using 1
    by (intro cont-data)
  also have e + e ≤ e' by (simp add: e-def)
  finally show dist (W y s) (W x t) < e' by arith
qed
then show ∀F ys in at (x, t) within ?S. dist (W (fst ys) (snd ys)) (W (fst (x, t)) (snd (x, t))) < e'
  by (simp add: split-beta')
qed

lemma W-continuous-on-comp[continuous-intros]:
  assumes h: continuous-on S h and g: continuous-on S g
  shows (∀s. s ∈ S ⇒ h s ∈ X) ⇒ (∀s. s ∈ S ⇒ g s ∈ existence-ivl (h s))
  ⇐⇒
    continuous-on S (λs. W (h s) (g s))
  using continuous-on-compose[OF continuous-on-Pair[OF h g] continuous-on-subset[OF W-continuous-on]]
  by auto

lemma f-flow-continuous-on: continuous-on (Sigma X existence-ivl) (λ(x0, t). f (flow x0 t))
  using flow-continuous-on-state-space
  by (auto intro!: continuous-on-f flow-in-domain simp: split-beta')

lemma
  flow-has-space-derivative:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl x0 x0 ∈ X
  shows ((λx0. flow x0 t) has-derivative W x0 t) (at x0)
  by (rule flow-dx-derivative-blinfun[THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs])
    (simp-all add: var-eq-mvar assms U-def blinfun.blinfun-apply-inverse W-def)

lemma
  flow-has-flowderiv:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl x0 x0 ∈ X
  shows ((λ(x0, t). flow x0 t) has-derivative flowderiv x0 t) (at (x0, t) within Sigma X existence-ivl)
proof -
  from open-state-space assms obtain e' where e': e' > 0 ball (x0, t) e' ⊆ Sigma X existence-ivl

```

```

    by (force simp: open-contains-ball)
def e ≡ e' / sqrt 2
have 0 < e using e' by (auto simp: e-def)
have ball x0 e × ball t e ⊆ ball (x0, t) e'
    by (auto simp: dist-prod-def real-sqrt-sum-squares-less e-def)
also note e'(2)
finally have subs: ball x0 e × ball t e ⊆ Sigma X existence-ivl .

have d1: ((λx0. flow x0 s) has-derivative blinfun-apply (W y s)) (at y within ball
x0 e)
    if y ∈ ball x0 e s ∈ ball t e for y s
    using subs that
    by (subst at-within-open; force intro!: flow-has-space-derivative)
have d2: (flow y has-derivative blinfun-apply (blinfun-scaleR-left (f (flow y s))))
(at s within ball t e)
    if y ∈ ball x0 e s ∈ ball t e for y s
    using subs that
    unfolding has-vector-derivative-eq-has-derivative-blinfun[symmetric]
    by (subst at-within-open; force intro!: flow-has-vector-derivative)
have ((λ(x0, t). flow x0 t) has-derivative flowderiv x0 t) (at (x0, t) within ball
x0 e × ball t e)
    using subs
    unfolding UNIV-Times-UNIV[symmetric]
    by (intro has-derivative-partialsI[OF d1 d2, THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs])
    (auto intro!: <0 < e> continuous-intros flow-in-domain flow-continuous-on-state-space-comp
        simp: flowderiv-def split-beta')
then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: at-within-open[OF - open-state-space] at-within-open[OF -
open-Times] assms <0 < e>)
qed

lemma flowderiv-continuous-on: continuous-on (Sigma X existence-ivl) (λ(x0, t).
flowderiv x0 t)
    apply (auto simp: flowderiv-def split-beta' intro!: )
    apply (subst blinfun-of-matrix-works[where f=comp12 (W (fst x) (snd x))
        (blinfun-scaleR-left (f (flow (fst x) (snd x)))) for x, symmetric])
    apply (auto intro!: continuous-intros flow-in-domain)
done

end — True

end

```

8 Linear ODE

```

theory Linear-ODE
imports
..../IVP/Flow

```

Bounded-Linear-Operator
Multivariate-Taylor

```

begin

lemma
  exp-scaleR-has-derivative-right[derivative-intros]:
    fixes f::real ⇒ real
    assumes (f has-derivative f') (at x within s)
    shows ((λx. exp (f x *R A)) has-derivative (λh. f' h *R (exp (f x *R A) * A)))
  (at x within s)
  proof –
    from assms have bounded-linear f' by auto
    with real-bounded-linear obtain m where f': f' = (λh. h * m) by blast
    show ?thesis
      using vector-diff-chain-within[OF - exp-scaleR-has-vector-derivative-right, of f
m x s A] assms f'
      by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def o-def)
qed

locale linear-ivp = ivp i for i :: 'a::{banach,perfect-space} ivp +
  fixes A::'a blinop and s::real
  assumes rhs: ivp-f i = (λ(t, x). A x)
  assumes time: ivp-T i = UNIV
  assumes domain: ivp-X i = UNIV
  assumes t0: ivp-t0 i = s
begin

lemma exp-is-solution: is-solution (λt. exp ((t - t0) *R A) x0)
  by (auto intro!: is-solutionI derivative-eq-intros
    simp: rhs domain has-vector-derivative-def blinop.bilinear-simps exp-times-scaleR-commute)

sublocale has-solution
  by unfold-locales (rule exI[where P=is-solution, OF exp-is-solution])

sublocale unique-solution
  proof(rule unique-solutionI[OF exp-is-solution])
    fix s t assume is-solution s and t ∈ T
    then have [derivative-intros]: (s has-derivative (λh. h *R A (s t))) (at t) for t
      by (auto dest!: is-solutionD(2) simp: has-vector-derivative-def rhs time)
    have ((λt. exp (-(t - t0) *R A) (s t)) has-derivative (λ-. 0)) (at t)
      (is (?es has-derivative -) -)
      for t
      by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: has-vector-derivative-def
        blinop.bilinear-simps)
    from has-derivative-zero-constant[OF - this]
    obtain c where c: ?es = (λ-. c)
      by (auto simp: time)
    hence (λt. (exp ((t - t0) *R A) * (exp (-(t - t0) *R A)))) (s t)) = (λt. exp
  ((t - t0) *R A) c)
  
```

```

by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) blinop-apply-times-blinop real-vector.scale-minus-left)
then have s-def:  $s = (\lambda t. \exp((t - t0) *_R A) c)$ 
  by (simp add: exp-minus-inverse)
from ⟨is-solution s⟩ s-def t0 is-solution-def
have  $\exp((t0 - t0) *_R A) c = x0$  by simp
hence  $c = x0$  by (simp add: )
thus  $s t = \exp((t - t0) *_R A) x0$  using s-def by simp
qed

end

end

```

9 Target Language debug messages

```

theory Print
imports
  ..../Affine-Arithmetic/Executable-Euclidean-Space
begin

very ad-hoc...

```

9.1 Printing

Just for debugging purposes

```

definition print::String.literal ⇒ unit where print x = ()

definition int-to-string::int ⇒ String.literal
  where int-to-string x = STR ""

context includes integer.lifting begin

lift-definition integer-to-string::integer ⇒ String.literal
  is int-to-string .

end

lemma [code]: integer-to-string x = STR ""
  by (simp add: integer-to-string-def int-to-string-def)

lemma [code]: int-to-string x = integer-to-string (integer-of-int x)
  by (simp add: integer-to-string-def)

definition println x = (let - = print x in print (STR "[←]"))

code-printing
  constant print → (SML) TextIO.print
| constant integer-to-string :: integer ⇒ String.literal → (SML) Int.toString

```

```

consts float2-float10::int  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  (int * int)

context includes integer.lifting begin

lift-definition float2-float10-integer::integer  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  integer  $\Rightarrow$  integer  $\Rightarrow$  (integer * integer)
  is float2-float10 .

lemma float2-float10-code[code]: float2-float10 x b m e =
  (case float2-float10-integer (integer-of-int x) b (integer-of-int m) (integer-of-int e) of (a, b)  $\Rightarrow$ 
  (int-of-integer a, int-of-integer b))
  by transfer simp

end

code-printing
code-module Float2-Float10  $\rightarrow$  (SML)
— this is taken from Approximation.thy — TODO: implement in Isabelle/HOL?

(
fun float2float10integer prec round-down m e =
let
  val (m, e) = (if e < 0 then (m,e) else (m * IntInf.pow (2, e), 0))

  fun frac c p 0 digits cnt = (digits, cnt, 0)
    | frac c 0 r digits cnt = (digits, cnt, r)
    | frac c p r digits cnt = (let
        val (d, r) = IntInf.divMod (r * 10, IntInf.pow (2, ~e))
      in frac (c orelse d <> 0) (if d <> 0 orelse c then p - 1 else p) r
        (digits * 10 + d) (cnt + 1)
      end)

  val sgn = Int.sign m
  val m = abs m

  val round-down = (sgn = 1 andalso round-down) orelse
    (sgn = ~1 andalso not round-down)

  val (x, r) = IntInf.divMod (m, (IntInf.pow (2, ~e)))

  val p = ((if x = 0 then prec else prec - (IntInf.log2 x + 1)) * 3) div 10 + 1

  val (digits, e10, r) = if p > 0 then frac (x <> 0) p r 0 0 else (0,0,0)

  val digits = if round-down orelse r = 0 then digits else digits + 1

  in (sgn * (digits + x * (IntInf.pow (10, e10))), ~e10)

```

```

    end)
>
| constant float2-float10-integer → (SML) float2float10integer
code-reserved SML float2-float10-integer

definition print-real::real ⇒ unit where print-real x = ()

lemma print-Floatreal[code]:
  print-real (FloatR a b) =
  (let
    (m, e) = float2-float10 25 True a b;
    - = print (int-to-string m);
    - = print (STR "e'");
    - = print (int-to-string e)
  in
  ())
by simp-all

definition print-eucl::'a::executable-euclidean-space ⇒ unit
  where print-eucl x =
  (let
    - = print (STR "(");
    - = map (λi. let - = print-real (x · i); - = print (STR ", ") in ()) (Basis-list::'a
list);
    - = print (STR ")");
  in ())

definition bind-err:: String.literal ⇒ 'c option ⇒ ('c ⇒ 'd option) ⇒ 'd option
  where [simp]: bind-err err = Option.bind

lemma [code]:
  bind-err err None f = (let - = println err in None)
  bind-err err (Some x) f = fx
by auto

end

```

10 One-Step Methods

```

theory One-Step-Method
imports
  .../IVP/Initial-Value-Problem
begin

```

10.1 Grids

```

locale grid =
  fixes t::nat ⇒ real

```

```

assumes steps:  $\bigwedge i. t\ i \leq t\ (\text{Suc } i)$ 
begin

lemmas grid = steps

lemma grid-ge-min:
  shows  $t\ 0 \leq t\ j$ 
  using assms
proof (induct j)
  fix j
  assume  $t\ 0 \leq t\ j$ 
  also from grid have  $t\ j \leq t\ (\text{Suc } j)$  .
  finally show  $t\ 0 \leq t\ (\text{Suc } j)$  .
qed simp

lemma grid-mono:
  assumes  $j \leq n$ 
  shows  $t\ j \leq t\ n$ 
  using assms
proof (induct rule: inc-induct)
  fix j
  assume  $j < n$   $t\ (\text{Suc } j) \leq t\ n$ 
  moreover
  with grid have  $t\ j \leq t\ (\text{Suc } j)$  by auto
  ultimately
  show  $t\ j \leq t\ n$  by simp
qed simp

```

The size of the step from point j to $j+1$ in grid t

```

definition stepsize
where stepsize  $j = t\ (\text{Suc } j) - t\ j$ 

lemma grid-stepsize-nonneg:
  shows stepsize  $j \geq 0$ 
  using assms grid unfolding stepsize-def
  by (simp add: field-simps order-less-imp-le)

lemma grid-stepsize-sum:
  shows  $(\sum i \in \{0..n\}. \text{stepsize } i) = t\ n - t\ 0$ 
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: stepsize-def)

definition max-stepsize
where max-stepsize  $n = \text{Max} (\text{stepsize} ` \{0..n\})$ 

lemma max-stepsize-ge-stepsize:
  assumes  $j \leq n$ 
  shows max-stepsize  $n \geq \text{stepsize } j$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: max-stepsize-def)

```

```

lemma max-stepsize-nonneg:
  shows max-stepsize n ≥ 0
  using grid-stepsize-nonneg[of 0]
    max-stepsize-ge-stepsize[of 0 n]
  by simp

lemma max-stepsize-mono:
  assumes j ≤ n
  shows max-stepsize j ≤ max-stepsize n
  using assms by (auto intro!: Max-mono simp: max-stepsize-def)

definition min-stepsize
  where min-stepsize n = Min (stepsize ` {0..n})

lemma min-stepsize-le-stepsize:
  assumes j ≤ n
  shows min-stepsize n ≤ stepsize j
  using grid assms
  by (auto simp add: min-stepsize-def)

end

lemma (in grid) grid-interval-notempty: t 0 ≤ t n using grid-ge-min[of n] .

```

10.2 Definition

Discrete evolution (noted Ψ) using incrementing function $incr$

definition discrete-evolution
where discrete-evolution incr t1 t0 x = x + (t1 - t0) *_R incr (t1 - t0) t0 x

Using the discrete evolution Ψ between each two points of the grid, define a function over the whole grid

```

fun grid-function
where
  grid-function Ψ x0 t 0 = x0
  | grid-function Ψ x0 t (Suc j) = Ψ (t (Suc j)) (t j) (grid-function Ψ x0 t j)

```

10.3 Consistency

definition consistent x t T B p incr ↔
 $(\forall h \geq 0. t + h \leq T \longrightarrow dist(x(t+h)) (discrete-evolution incr (t+h) t (x t)) \leq B * h ^ (p+1))$

```

lemma consistentD:
  assumes consistent x t T B p incr
  assumes h ≥ 0 t + h ≤ T
  shows dist(x(t+h)) (discrete-evolution incr (t+h) t (x t)) ≤ B * h ^ (p + 1)

```

```

using assms
unfolding consistent-def by auto

lemma consistentI[intro]:
  fixes x::real $\Rightarrow$ 'a::real-normed-vector
  assumes  $\bigwedge h. h > 0 \implies t + h \leq T \implies$ 
     $dist(x(t+h)) (discrete-evolution incr (t+h) t (x(t))) \leq B * h ^ (p+1)$ 
  shows consistent x t T B p incr
  using assms unfolding consistent-def
  by safe (case-tac h = 0, auto simp: discrete-evolution-def)

lemma consistent-imp-nonneg-constant:
  assumes consistent x t T B p incr
  assumes t < T
  shows B  $\geq 0$ 
  proof -
    from assms have T - t > 0 by simp
    have 0  $\leq dist(x T) (discrete-evolution incr T t (x t))$  by simp
    also from assms
    have ...  $\leq B * (T - t) ^ (p+1)$ 
    unfolding consistent-def by (auto dest: spec[where x=T - t])
    finally show ?thesis using zero-less-power[OF {T - t > 0}, of p+1]
      by (simp add: zero-le-mult-iff)
  qed

lemma stepsize-inverse:
  assumes L  $\geq 0$  h  $\geq 0$  B  $\geq 0$  r  $\geq 0$  p > 0 T1  $\geq T2$  T2  $\geq 0$ 
  assumes max-step: h  $\leq root p (r * L / B / (exp(L * T1 + 1) - 1))$ 
  shows B / L * (exp(L * T2 + 1) - 1) * h ^ p  $\leq r$ 
  proof -
    { assume L = 0 hence ?thesis using {r  $\geq 0$ } by simp
    } moreover {
      assume B-pos: B > 0 assume L > 0
      from {0  $\leq T2$ , T1  $\geq T2$ } have T1  $\geq 0$  by simp
      hence eg: (exp(L * T1 + 1) - 1) > 0 using {L > 0}
        by (auto intro!: add-nonneg-pos)
      have B * (h ^ p * (exp(L * T2 + 1) - 1)) / L  $\leq$ 
        B * (root p (r * L / B / (exp(L * T1 + 1) - 1)) ^ p
          * (exp(L * T2 + 1) - 1)) / L
      using assms
      by (auto simp add: ge-iff-diff-ge-0[symmetric] divide-simps
        intro!: mult-left-mono mult-right-mono power-mono)
    also
      have root p (r * L / B / (exp(L * T1 + 1) - 1)) ^ p =
        (r * L / B / (exp(L * T1 + 1) - 1))
      using assms B-pos {T1  $\geq 0$ , L > 0, B > 0}
      by (subst real-root-pow-pos2[OF {p > 0}])
        (auto intro!: divide-nonneg-pos add-nonneg-pos mult-pos-pos)
    finally

```

```

have  $B * (h ^ p * (\exp(L * T2 + 1) - 1)) / L \leq$ 
     $r * ((\exp(L * T2 + 1) - 1) / (\exp(L * T1 + 1) - 1))$ 
  using  $B\text{-pos } \langle L > 0 \rangle \text{ eg } \langle r \geq 0 \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
also have ...  $\leq r$  using  $\langle T1 \geq T2 \rangle \langle 0 \leq T2 \rangle$ 
proof (cases T1 = 0)
  assume  $T1 \neq 0$  with  $\langle T1 \geq T2 \rangle \langle 0 \leq T2 \rangle$  have  $T1 > 0$  by simp
  show ?thesis using  $\langle L > 0 \rangle \langle 0 \leq T2 \rangle \langle T1 \geq 0 \rangle$  add-0-left  $\langle T1 > 0 \rangle \langle T1 \geq T2 \rangle$ 
  by (intro mult-right-le-one-le  $\langle r \geq 0 \rangle$ )
    (subst pos-le-divide-eq pos-divide-le-eq, auto simp add: intro!: add-pos-pos)+
qed simp
finally have ?thesis by (simp add: ac-simps)
} moreover {
  assume  $\neg 0 < B$  hence  $B = 0$  using  $\langle B \geq 0 \rangle$  by simp
  hence ?thesis using  $\langle r \geq 0 \rangle$  by simp
} ultimately show ?thesis using assms by arith
qed

```

10.4 Accumulation of errors

The concept of accumulating errors applies to convergence and stability.

```

lemma (in grid) error-accumulation:
  fixes  $x::(nat \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a::euclidean-space$ 
  assumes max-step:  $max\text{-stepsize } j \leq$ 
     $\root p {|r| * L / (\exp(L * (T - t 0)) + 1) - 1}$ 
  defines  $K \equiv \{(s, y). \exists i \leq j. s = t i \wedge y \in cball(x t i) r\}$ 
  assumes  $p > 0$ 
  assumes lipschitz:  $\bigwedge j. t(Suc j) \leq T \implies$ 
     $dist(x t j) \text{ (grid-function discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t j \leq |r| \implies$ 
     $dist(\psi(stepsize j)(t j)(x t j))$ 
       $(\psi(stepsize j)(t j) \text{ (grid-function discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t j))$ 
     $\leq L * dist(x t j) \text{ (grid-function discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t j)$  and  $L \geq 0$ 
  assumes consistence-error:  $\bigwedge j. t(Suc j) \leq T \implies$ 
     $dist(x t (Suc j)) \text{ (discrete-evolution } \psi(t(Suc j))(t j)(x t j)) \leq$ 
     $B * stepsize j ^ (p + 1)$  and  $B \geq 0$ 
  assumes initial-error:  $dist(x t 0) x0 \leq$ 
     $B * (\exp 1 - 1) * stepsize 0 ^ p / L$ 
  assumes  $t j \leq T$ 
  shows  $dist(x t j) \text{ (grid-function discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t j \leq$ 
     $B / L * (\exp(L * (t j - t 0) + 1) - 1) * max\text{-stepsize } j ^ p$ 
  using  $\langle t j \leq T \rangle$  max-step
  proof (induct j)
    case 0 note initial-error
    also have  $B * (\exp 1 - 1) * stepsize 0 ^ p / L \leq$ 
       $B * (\exp 1 - 1) * max\text{-stepsize } 0 ^ p / L$ 
    using grid-stepsize-nonneg  $\langle B \geq 0 \rangle \langle L \geq 0 \rangle$ 
    by (auto intro!: max-stepsize-ge-stepsize power-mono mult-left-mono divide-right-mono)
    finally show ?case by simp

```

```

next
  case (Suc j)
    have  $t_0 \leq T$ 
      using Suc grid-interval-notempty[of Suc j] by auto
    from Suc have  $j \in t : j \leq T$  using grid-mono[of  $j$  Suc j] by simp
    moreover
      have  $\text{max-stepsize } j \leq \text{max-stepsize } (\text{Suc } j)$ 
        by (simp add: max-stepsize-mono)
      with Suc have IH1:  $\text{max-stepsize } j \leq$ 
         $\text{root } p (|r| * L / B / (\exp(L * (T - t_0) + 1) - 1))$  by simp
      ultimately have
        IH2:  $\text{dist}(x t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t j)$ 
         $\leq B / L * (\exp(L * (t j - t_0) + 1) - 1) * \text{max-stepsize } j ^ p$ 
        by (rule Suc(1))
      have  $\text{dist}(x t (\text{Suc } j)) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t (\text{Suc } j)) =$ 
         $\text{norm}(x t (\text{Suc } j) -$ 
         $(\text{discrete-evolution } \psi)(t (\text{Suc } j))(t j)(x t j) +$ 
         $((\text{discrete-evolution } \psi)(t (\text{Suc } j))(t j)(x t j) -$ 
         $(\text{discrete-evolution } \psi)(t (\text{Suc } j))(t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t j)))$ 
        by (simp add: field-simps dist-norm)
      also have ...  $\leq \text{norm}(x t (\text{Suc } j) -$ 
         $(\text{discrete-evolution } \psi)(t (\text{Suc } j))(t j)(x t j) +$ 
         $\text{norm}(((\text{discrete-evolution } \psi)(t (\text{Suc } j))(t j)(x t j) -$ 
         $(\text{discrete-evolution } \psi)(t (\text{Suc } j))(t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t j)))$ 
        is  $- \leq - + ?ej$ 
        by (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
      also have  $?ej =$ 
         $\text{norm}(x t j - \text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t j + \text{stepsize } j *_R$ 
         $(\psi(\text{stepsize } j)(t j)(x t j) -$ 
         $\psi(\text{stepsize } j)(t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t j))$ 
        by (simp add: discrete-evolution-def stepsize-def algebra-simps)
      also have ...  $\leq$ 
         $\text{norm}(x t j - \text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t j) + \text{norm}(\text{stepsize } j$ 
 $*_R$ 
         $(\psi(\text{stepsize } j)(t j)(x t j) -$ 
         $\psi(\text{stepsize } j)(t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t j))$ 
        by (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
      also have ...  $= \text{norm}(x t j - \text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t j) +$ 
         $\text{stepsize } j *$ 
         $\text{dist}(\psi(\text{stepsize } j)(t j)(x t j))$ 
         $(\psi(\text{stepsize } j)(t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t j))$ 
        is  $- = - + - * ?dj$ 
        using grid-stepsize-nonneg
        by (simp add: dist-norm)
      also
      have  $?dj \leq L * \text{dist}(x t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x_0 t j)$ 
      proof (intro lipschitz(1))

```

from IH2 have

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{dist } (x t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t j) \\ & \leq B / L * (\exp(L * (t j - t 0) + 1) - 1) * \text{max-stepsize } j ^ p \\ & \text{by (simp add: ac-simps)} \end{aligned}$$

also have ... ≤

$$\begin{aligned} & B / L * (\exp(L * (T - t 0) + 1) - 1) * \text{max-stepsize } j ^ p \\ & \text{using } \langle L \geq 0 \rangle \langle B \geq 0 \rangle \langle t j \leq T \rangle \text{ max-stepsize-nonneg} \\ & \text{by (auto intro!: mult-left-mono mult-right-mono divide-right-mono)} \end{aligned}$$

also have ... ≤ |r|

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{using } \langle B \geq 0 \rangle \text{ max-step max-stepsize-nonneg } \langle L \geq 0 \rangle \langle p > 0 \rangle \\ & \quad \text{grid-ge-min using grid-mono[of } 0 j \langle t 0 \leq T \rangle \text{ IH1} \\ & \text{by (intro stepsize-inverse) auto} \end{aligned}$$

finally show

$$\text{dist } (x t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t j) \leq |r| .$$

qed (insert Suc, simp)

finally

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{have dist } (x t (Suc j)) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t (Suc j)) \\ & \leq \text{norm } (x t (Suc j) - (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) (t (Suc j)) (t j) (x t j)) + \\ & \quad (1 + \text{stepsize } j * L) * \\ & \quad \text{dist } (x t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t j) \\ & \text{using grid-stepsize-nonneg} \\ & \text{by (auto simp: algebra-simps mult-right-mono dist-norm)} \end{aligned}$$

also

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{have norm } (x t (Suc j) - (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) (t (Suc j)) (t j) (x t j)) \leq \\ & \quad B * \text{stepsize } j ^ {(p + 1)} \\ & \text{using consistence-error[OF } \langle t (Suc j) \leq T \rangle \text{] by (simp add: dist-norm)} \end{aligned}$$

finally have rec:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{dist } (x t (Suc j)) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t (Suc j)) \\ & \leq B * \text{stepsize } j ^ {(p + 1)} + \\ & \quad (1 + \text{stepsize } j * L) * \\ & \quad \text{dist } (x t j) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t j) \\ & \text{by simp} \end{aligned}$$

also have ... ≤ B * stepsize j ^ (p + 1) +

$$(1 + \text{stepsize } j * L) * (B / L * (\exp(L * (t j - t 0) + 1) - 1) * \text{max-stepsize } j ^ p)$$

using $\langle B \geq 0 \rangle$ IH1 IH2 $\langle t (Suc j) \leq T \rangle$ $\langle 0 \leq L \rangle$ grid-stepsize-nonneg

by (intro add-mono mult-left-mono) auto

finally

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{have dist } (x t (Suc j)) (\text{grid-function } (\text{discrete-evolution } \psi) x0 t (Suc j)) \\ & \leq B * \text{stepsize } j ^ {(p + 1)} + \\ & \quad (1 + \text{stepsize } j * L) * (B / L * (\exp(L * (t j - t 0) + 1) - 1) * \\ & \quad \text{max-stepsize } j ^ p) . \end{aligned}$$

also have ... ≤ B * stepsize j * max-stepsize j ^ p +

$$(1 + \text{stepsize } j * L) * (B / L * (\exp(L * (t j - t 0) + 1) - 1) * \text{max-stepsize } j ^ p)$$

using grid-stepsize-nonneg $\langle B \geq 0 \rangle$ grid

by (auto intro!: mult-left-mono power-mono

simp add: max-stepsize-def field-simps)

also have ... = max-stepsize j ^ p * B / L * (1 + stepsize j * L) *

```

(exp (L * (t j - t 0) + 1))
- max-stepsize j ^ p * B / L
using ⟨B ≥ 0⟩ grid-stepsize-nonneg ⟨p > 0⟩ ⟨L≥0⟩
apply (cases L ≠ 0)
  apply (simp add: field-simps)
apply (cases max-stepsize j = 0)
  apply simp
by (metis IH1 abs-not-less-zero abs-of-pos divide-zero-left less-eq-real-def max-stepsize-nonneg
      mult-zero-right real-root-zero)
also
have B * (max-stepsize j ^ p * (exp (L * (t j - t 0) + 1) *
  (1 + L * (t (Suc j) - t j)))) / L
  ≤ B * (max-stepsize j ^ p * exp (L * (t (Suc j) - t 0) + 1)) / L
using ⟨L ≥ 0⟩ ⟨B ≥ 0⟩ max-stepsize-nonneg
proof (intro divide-right-mono mult-left-mono)
  have exp (L * (t j - t 0) + 1) * (1 + L * (t (Suc j) - t j)) ≤
    exp (L * (t j - t 0) + 1) * exp (stepsize j * L)
    unfolding stepsize-def[symmetric] by (auto simp add: ac-simps)
  also have ... ≤ exp (L * (t (Suc j) - t 0) + 1)
    by (simp add: mult-exp-exp stepsize-def algebra-simps)
  finally
    show exp (L * (t j - t 0) + 1) * (1 + L * (t (Suc j) - t j)) ≤
      exp (L * (t (Suc j) - t 0) + 1) .
qed simp-all
hence max-stepsize j ^ p * B / L * (1 + stepsize j * L) *
  exp (L * (t j - t 0) + 1) ≤
  max-stepsize j ^ p * B / L * exp (L * (t (Suc j) - t 0) + 1)
  by (simp add: stepsize-def ac-simps)
finally
have dist (x t (Suc j)) (grid-function (discrete-evolution ψ) x0 t (Suc j))
  ≤ B / L * (exp (L * (t (Suc j) - t 0) + 1) - 1) *
  max-stepsize j ^ p by (simp add: algebra-simps field-simps)
also have ... ≤ B / L * (exp (L * (t (Suc j) - t 0) + 1) - 1) *
  max-stepsize (Suc j) ^ p
using ⟨B≥0⟩⟨L≥0⟩ max-stepsize-nonneg
by (intro mult-left-mono power-mono max-stepsize-mono)
  (auto intro!: divide-nonneg-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg add-nonneg-nonneg
  grid-mono)
finally show ?case .
qed

```

10.5 Consistency of order p implies convergence of order p

```

locale consistent-one-step =
  fixes t0 t1 and x::real ⇒ 'a::euclidean-space and incr p B r L
  assumes order-pos: p > 0
  assumes consistent-nonneg: B ≥ 0
  assumes consistent: ∀s. s ∈ {t0..t1} ⇒ consistent x s t1 B p incr
  assumes lipschitz-nonneg: L ≥ 0

```

```

assumes lipschitz-incr:  $\bigwedge s h. s \in \{t0..t1\} \implies h \in \{0..t1 - s\} \implies$ 
lipschitz (cball (x s) |r|) ( $\lambda x. incr h s x$ ) L

locale max-step = grid +
fixes t1 p L B r
assumes max-step:  $\bigwedge j. t j \leq t1 \implies max\_stepsize j \leq$ 
root p (|r| * L / B / (exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1))
begin

lemma max-step-mono-r:
assumes |s| ≥ |r| L ≥ 0 B ≥ 0 t1 ≥ t 0 0 < p t j ≤ t1
shows max-stepsize j ≤
root p (|s| * L / B / (exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1))
proof -
from max-step ⟨t j ≤ t1⟩ have max-stepsize j ≤
root p (|r| * L / B / (exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1)) .
also
have ... ≤ root p (|s| * L / B / (exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1))
using assms
apply (cases B = 0, simp)
apply (cases L = 0, simp)
by (auto simp add: mult-le-cancel-left
intro!: divide-right-mono add-increasing mult-left-mono)
finally
show max-stepsize j ≤ root p (|s| * L / B / (exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1)) .
qed

end

locale convergent-one-step = consistent-one-step + max-step +
assumes grid-from: t0 = t 0
begin

lemma (in convergent-one-step) convergence:
assumes t j ≤ t1
shows dist (x (t j)) (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j) ≤
B / L * (exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1) * max-stepsize j ^ p
proof -
from order-pos consistent-nonneg lipschitz-nonneg
have p > 0 B ≥ 0 L ≥ 0 by simp-all
{
fix j::nat assume t (Suc j) ≤ t1
from consistent have dist (x (t j + stepsize j))
(discrete-evolution incr (t j + stepsize j) (t j) (x (t j)))
≤ B * (stepsize j ^ (p + 1))
apply (rule consistentD [OF - grid-stepsize-nonneg])
using ⟨t (Suc j) ≤ t1⟩ grid-mono[of j Suc j] grid-from grid-interval-notempty
by (auto simp add: stepsize-def)
}

```

```

} note consistence-error = this
{
fix j::nat
assume t (Suc j) ≤ t1
assume in-K:
  dist (x (t j)) (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j) ≤ |r|
hence stepsize j ∈ {0..t1 - t j}
  using grid-stepsize-nonneg grid-mono ‹t (Suc j) ≤ t1›
  by (simp add: stepsize-def)
moreover
have t j ∈ {t 0..t1} using grid[of j] ‹t (Suc j) ≤ t1›
  grid-mono[of j Suc j] grid-ge-min by simp
moreover
hence x (t j) ∈ cball (x (t j)) |r| by simp
moreover
hence grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j ∈
  cball (x (t j)) |r| using in-K by simp
ultimately
have dist (incr (stepsize j) (t j) (x (t j)))
  (incr (stepsize j) (t j))
  (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j))
  ≤ L *
  dist (x (t j))
  (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)
  using lipschitz-incr grid-from
  unfolding lipschitz-def
  by blast
} note lipschitz-grid = this
have
  dist (x (t j)) (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j) ≤
  (B / L * (exp (L * (t j - t 0) + 1) - 1)) * max-stepsize j ^ p
  using ‹p > 0› ‹L ≥ 0› ‹B ≥ 0› ‹t j ≤ t1›
  max-stepsize-nonneg
  consistence-error lipschitz-grid
  by (intro error-accumulation[OF max-step]) (auto intro!
    divide-nonneg-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg zero-le-power grid-mono
    simp add: lipschitz-def stepsize-def)
also have ... ≤
  (B / L * (exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1)) * max-stepsize j ^ p
  using ‹t j ≤ t1› ‹0 ≤ L› ‹0 ≤ B› max-stepsize-nonneg
  by (auto intro!: divide-right-mono mult-right-mono mult-left-mono)
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

end

```

10.6 Stability

locale disturbed-one-step = grid +

```

fixes t1 s s0 x incr p B L
assumes initial-error: norm s0 ≤ B / L * (exp 1 - 1) * stepsize 0 ^ p
assumes error: ∏j. t (Suc j) ≤ t1 ==>
norm (s (stepsize j)) (t j)
(grid-function (discrete-evolution (λh t x. incr h t x + s h t x)))
(x (t 0) + s0) t j)) ≤ B * stepsize j ^ p

locale stable-one-step =
consistent-one-step t 0 + disturbed-one-step +
max-step t t1 p L B r / 2
begin

lemma t0-le: t i ≤ t1 ==> t 0 ≤ t1
by (metis grid-interval-notempty order.trans)

lemma max-step-r:
assumes t j ≤ t1
shows max-stepsize j ≤ root p (|r| * L / B / (exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1))
using consistent-nonneg lipschitz-nonneg grid-interval-notempty order-pos assms
grid-mono[of 0 j, simplified]
by (intro max-step-mono-r) (auto simp: t0-le)

lemma stability:
assumes t j ≤ t1
defines incrs: incrs ≡ λh t x. incr h t x + s h t x
shows dist
(grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs)) (x (t 0) + s0) t j)
(grid-function (discrete-evolution incr)) (x (t 0)) t j) ≤
B / L * (exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1) * max-stepsize j ^ p
proof -
have t 0 ≤ t1
by (metis assms(1) grid-ge-min order-trans)
{
fix j assume t (Suc j) ≤ t1 from error[OF this]
have stepsize j * norm (s (stepsize j)) (t j)
(grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs)) (x (t 0) + s0) t j))
≤ stepsize j * (B * stepsize j ^ p)
using grid-stepsize-nonneg
by (auto intro: mult-left-mono simp: incrs)
hence norm (stepsize j *R s (stepsize j)) (t j)
(grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs)) (x (t 0) + s0) t j))
≤ B * stepsize j ^ (p + 1)
using grid-stepsize-nonneg
by (simp add: field-simps)
} note error = this
interpret c1: convergent-one-step t 0 using max-step-r
by unfold-locales simp-all
{ fix j assume t (Suc j) ≤ t1

```

```

hence  $t j \leq t1$  using grid-mono[of  $j$  Suc  $j$ ] by auto
have dist (x (t j)) (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)
   $\leq B / L * (\exp(L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1) * \text{max-stepsize } j ^ p$ 
  using ‹t j ≤ t1› by (rule c1.convergence)
also have ...  $\leq |r/2|$  using max-stepsize-nonneg grid-interval-notempty max-step
  consistent-nonneg lipschitz-nonneg order-pos
  grid-mono ‹t j ≤ t1› t0-le
  apply (cases L = 0, simp)
  by (intro stepsize-inverse) auto
finally have
  dist (x (t j)) (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)  $\leq$ 
   $|r / 2|$ .
} note incr-in = this
{ fix j assume t (Suc j)  $\leq t1$ 
  note incr-in[OF this]
  also have  $|r/2| \leq |r|$  by simp
  finally have
    dist (x (t j)) (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)  $\leq |r|$ .
}
note incr-in-r = this
have dist
  (grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t j)
  (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)  $\leq$ 
   $B / L * (\exp(L * (t j - t 0) + 1) - 1) * \text{max-stepsize } j ^ p$ 
proof (intro error-accumulation[OF max-step])
  fix j assume j: t (Suc j)  $\leq t1$ 
  show dist (grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t (Suc j))
    (discrete-evolution incr (t (Suc j)) (t j) (grid-function (discrete-evolution
    incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t j))
     $\leq B * \text{stepsize } j ^ (p + 1)$ 
    using error[OF j]
    by (simp add: incrs discrete-evolution-def[abs-def] dist-norm
      stepsize-def scaleR-right-distrib)
next
fix j assume t (Suc j)  $\leq t1$  hence t j  $\leq t1$  using grid-mono[of j Suc j]
  by simp
have
  dist (x (t j)) (grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t j)
   $\leq$  dist (x (t j)) (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j) +
  dist (grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t j)
  (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)
  by (rule dist-triangle2)
also have
  dist (x (t j)) (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)  $\leq$ 
   $B / L * (\exp(L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1) * \text{max-stepsize } j ^ p$ 
  using ‹t j ≤ t1› by (rule c1.convergence)
also have ...  $\leq |r/2|$ 
  using max-stepsize-nonneg grid-interval-notempty max-step
  consistent-nonneg lipschitz-nonneg order-pos

```

```

grid-mono  $\langle t \leq t1 \rangle \langle t \leq t1 \rangle$ 
by (intro stepsize-inverse) auto
also
assume dist (grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t j)
(grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)  $\leq |r / 2|$ 
finally
have dist
(x (t j))
(grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t j)  $\leq |r|$  by simp
thus dist
(incr (stepsize j) (t j))
(grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t j))
(incr (stepsize j) (t j))
(grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j))
 $\leq L *$ 
dist (grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t j)
(grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)
using  $\langle t \leq t1 \rangle \langle t (\text{Suc } j) \leq t1 \rangle$  incr-in-r
max-stepsize-nonneg
grid-ge-min
grid-stepsize-nonneg
grid-mono[of j]
by (intro lipschitz-incr[THEN lipschitzD]) (auto simp: stepsize-def)
next
show dist (grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t 0)
(x (t 0))
 $\leq B * (\exp 1 - 1) * \text{stepsize } 0 ^ p / L$  using initial-error
by (simp add: dist-norm)
qed (simp-all add: consistent-nonneg order-pos lipschitz-nonneg  $\langle t \leq t1 \rangle$ )
also have ...  $\leq$ 
B / L * (exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1) * max-stepsize j ^ p
using grid lipschitz-nonneg consistent-nonneg
max-stepsize-nonneg
grid-ge-min grid-mono  $\langle t \leq t1 \rangle$ 
by (auto simp add: ac-simps intro!: divide-right-mono mult-left-mono)
finally have dist (grid-function (discrete-evolution incrs) (x (t 0) + s0) t j)
(grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)
 $\leq B / L * (\exp (L * (t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1) * \text{max-stepsize } j ^ p .$ 
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

end

```

10.7 Stability via implicit error

```

locale rounded-one-step = consistent-one-step t 0 t1 x incr p B r L +
max-step t t1 p L B r / 2
for t::nat⇒real and t1 and x::real⇒('a::ordered-euclidean-space) and incr p B
r L +

```

```

fixes incr'::real $\Rightarrow$ real $\Rightarrow$ 'a $\Rightarrow$ 'a
fixes x0':'a
assumes initial-error: dist (x (t 0)) x0'  $\leq$ 
    B / L * (exp 1 - 1) * stepsize 0 ^ p
assumes incr-approx:  $\bigwedge h j x. t j \leq t1 \implies$  dist (incr h (t j) x) (incr' h (t j) x)
 $\leq$ 
    B * stepsize j ^ p
begin

lemma stability:
assumes t j  $\leq$  t1
shows dist
    ((grid-function (discrete-evolution incr') (x0' t j)))
    (grid-function (discrete-evolution incr) (x (t 0)) t j)  $\leq$ 
        B / L * (exp (L * (t1 - (t 0)) + 1) - 1) * max-stepsize j ^ p
proof -
    note fg' = incr-approx
    def s0  $\equiv$  x0' - x (t 0)
    hence x0': x0' = x (t 0) + s0
        by simp
    def s  $\equiv$   $\lambda x xa xb. (incr' x xa xb) - incr x xa xb$ 
    def incrs  $\equiv$   $\lambda h t x. incr h t x + s h t x$ 
    have s: incr' = incrs
        by (simp add: s-def incrs-def)
    interpret c: stable-one-step t1 x incr p B r L t s s0
    proof
        fix j
        assume (t (Suc j))  $\leq$  t1
        hence t j  $\leq$  t1 using grid-mono[of j Suc j] by simp
        have norm (s (stepsize j) (t j)) (grid-function
            (discrete-evolution ( $\lambda h t x. (incr' h t x)$ ))
            (x (t 0) + s0) t j)
             $\leq$  B * stepsize j ^ p
        unfolding s-def dist-norm[symmetric]
        unfolding dist-commute
        using {t j  $\leq$  t1}
        by (rule fg')
        thus norm
            (s (stepsize j) (t j))
            (grid-function (discrete-evolution ( $\lambda h t x. incr h t x + s h t x$ ))
                (x (t 0) + s0) ( $\lambda x. (t x)$  j))
             $\leq$  B * stepsize j ^ p by (simp add: s incrs-def)
    next
        show norm s0  $\leq$  B / L * (exp 1 - 1) * stepsize 0 ^ p
        unfolding s0-def using initial-error by (simp add: dist-commute dist-norm)
    qed
    show ?thesis
        unfolding s x0'
        using {t j  $\leq$  t1}

```

```

    by (rule c.stability[simplified incrs-def[symmetric]])
qed

```

```
end
```

```
end
```

11 Runge-Kutta methods

```
theory Runge-Kutta
```

```
imports
```

```
~~~/src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Multivariate-Analysis
```

```
One-Step-Method
```

```
~~~/src/HOL/Library/Float
```

```
../..//Affine-Arithmetic/Executable-Euclidean-Space
```

```
./Library/Multivariate-Taylor
```

```
~~~/src/HOL/Library/Convex
```

```
begin
```

11.1 aux

```
lemma scale-back: ( $r, r *_R x$ ) =  $r *_R (1, x)$  ( $\theta, r *_R x$ ) =  $r *_R (\theta, x)$ 
  by simp-all
```

```
lemma integral-normalize-bounds:
```

```
fixes  $s t$ :real
```

```
assumes  $t \leq s$ 
```

```
assumes  $f$  integrable-on  $\{t .. s\}$ 
```

```
shows [symmetric]:  $(s - t) *_R \text{integral } \{0 .. 1\} (\lambda x. f ((s - t) *_R x + t)) =$ 
 $\text{integral } \{t..s\} f$ 
```

```
proof cases
```

```
assume  $s > t$ 
```

```
hence  $s - t \neq 0$   $0 \leq s - t$  by simp-all
```

```
from assms have  $(f \text{ has-integral integral } \{t .. s\} f) (cbox t s)$ 
```

```
by (auto simp: integrable-integral)
```

```
from has-integral-affinity[ $OF$  this  $\langle s - t \neq 0 \rangle$ , of  $t$ ]
```

```
have  $((\lambda x. f ((s - t) * x + t)) \text{ has-integral } (1 / |s - t|) *_R \text{integral } \{t..s\} f)$ 
```

```
 $((\lambda x. (x - t) / (s - t)) ` \{t..s\})$ 
```

```
using  $\langle s > t \rangle$ 
```

```
by (simp add: divide-simps)
```

```
also
```

```
have  $t < s \implies 0 \leq x \implies x \leq 1 \implies x * (s - t) + t \leq s$  for  $x$ 
```

```
by (auto simp add: algebra-simps dest: mult-left-le-one-le[ $OF$   $\langle 0 \leq s - t \rangle$ ])
```

```
then have  $((\lambda x. (x - t) / (s - t)) ` \{t..s\}) = \{0 .. 1\}$ 
```

```
using  $\langle s > t \rangle$ 
```

```
by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where  $x=x * (s - t) + t$  for  $x$ ]
```

```
simp: divide-simps)
```

```
finally
```

```
have  $\text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda x. f ((s - t) * x + t)) = (1 / |s - t|) *_R \text{integral } \{t..s\}$ 
```

```

f
  by (rule integral-unique)
  then show ?thesis
    using ‹s > t› by simp
qed (insert assms, simp)

lemma
  has-integral-integral-eqI:
  f integrable-on s ==> integral s f = k ==> (f has-integral k) s
  by (simp add: has-integral-integral)

lemma convex-scaleR-sum2:
  assumes x ∈ G y ∈ G convex G
  assumes a ≥ 0 b ≥ 0 a + b ≠ 0
  shows (a *R x + b *R y) /R (a + b) ∈ G
proof -
  have (a / (a + b)) *R x + (b / (a + b)) *R y ∈ G
  using assms
  by (intro convexD) (auto simp: divide-simps)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: algebra-simps divide-simps)
qed

lemma setsum-by-parts-intv:
  assumes finite X
  assumes convex G
  assumes ∀i. i ∈ X ==> g i ∈ G
  assumes ∀i. i ∈ X ==> 0 ≤ c i
  obtains y where y ∈ G (∑x∈X. c x *R g x) = setsum c X *R y | G = {}
proof (atomize-elim, cases setsum c X = 0, goal-cases)
  case pos: 2
  let ?y = (∑x∈X. (c x / setsum c X) *R g x)
  have ?y ∈ G using pos
    by (intro convex-setsum)
      (auto simp: setsum-divide-distrib[symmetric]
        intro!: divide-nonneg-nonneg assms setsum-nonneg)
  thus ?case
    by (auto intro!: exI[where x = ?y] simp: scaleR-right.setsum pos)
  qed (insert assms, auto simp: setsum-nonneg-eq-0-iff)

lemma
  integral-by-parts-near-bounded-convex-set:
  assumes f: (f has-integral I) (cbox a b)
  assumes s: ((λx. f x *R g x) has-integral P) (cbox a b)
  assumes G: ∀x. x ∈ cbox a b ==> g x ∈ G
  assumes nonneg: ∀x. x ∈ cbox a b ==> f x ≥ 0
  assumes convex: convex G
  assumes bounded: bounded G
  shows infdist P (op *R I ` G) = 0

```

```

proof (rule dense-eq0-I, cases)
  fix e'::real assume e0: 0 < e'
  assume G ≠ {}
  from bounded obtain bnd where bnd:  $\bigwedge y. y \in G \implies \text{norm } y < bnd$   $bnd > 0$ 
    by (meson bounded-pos gt-ex le-less-trans norm-ge-zero)
  def e ≡ min (e' / 2) (e' / 2 / bnd)
  have e: e > 0 using e0
    by (auto simp add: e-def intro!: divide-pos-pos ‹bnd > 0›)
  from
    has-integral[of f I a b, THEN iffD1, OF f, rule-format, OF e]
    has-integral[of  $\lambda x. f x *_R g x P a b$ , THEN iffD1, OF s, rule-format, OF e]
  obtain d1 d3
  where d1: gauge d1
     $\bigwedge p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } \text{cbox } a b \implies d1 \text{ fine } p \implies$ 
     $\text{norm} ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x) - I) < e$ 
  and d3: gauge d3
     $\bigwedge p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } \text{cbox } a b \implies d3 \text{ fine } p \implies$ 
     $\text{norm} ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x *_R g x) - P) < e$ 
    by auto
  def d ≡  $\lambda x. d1 x \cap d3 x$ 
  from d1(1) d3(1)
  have gauge d by (auto simp add: d-def)
  from fine-division-exists[OF this, of a b]
  obtain p where p: p tagged-division-of cbox a b d fine p
    by metis
  from tagged-division-of-finite[OF p(1)]
  have finite p .

  from ‹d fine p› have d1 fine p d3 fine p
    by (auto simp: d-def fine-inter)
  have f-less:  $\text{norm} ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x) - I) < e$ 
    (is  $\text{norm} (?f - I) < -$ )
    by (rule d1(2)[OF p(1)]) fact
  have norm (( $\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x *_R g x$ ) - P) < e
    (is  $\text{norm} (?s - P) < -$ )
    by (rule d3(2)[OF p(1)]) fact

  hence dist (( $\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x *_R g x$ ) P) < e
    by (simp add: dist-norm)
  also
  let ?h =  $(\lambda x k y. (\text{content } k * f x) *_R y)$ 
  let ?s' =  $\lambda y. \text{setsum } (\lambda(x, k). ?h x k y) p$ 
  let ?g =  $\lambda(x, k). g x$ 
  let ?c =  $\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k * f x$ 
  have Pi:  $\bigwedge x. x \in p \implies ?g x \in G$   $\bigwedge x. x \in p \implies ?c x \geq 0$ 
    using nonneg G p
    using tag-in-interval[OF p(1)]
    by (auto simp: intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg)
  obtain y where y:  $y \in G$  ?s = ?s' y

```

```

by (rule setsum-by-parts-ivt[OF ⟨finite pGPi])
  (auto simp: split-beta' scaleR-setsum-left ⟨G ≠ {}⟩)
note this(2)
also have (⟨ $\sum (x, k) \in p. (\text{content } k * f x) *_R y = ?f *_R y$ ⟩)
  by (auto simp: scaleR-left.setsum intro!: setsum.cong)
finally have dist P ((⟨ $\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x$ ⟩ *R y) ≤ e)
  by (simp add: dist-commute)
moreover have dist (⟨ $I *_R y$ ⟩) ((⟨ $\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x$ ⟩ *R y) ≤ norm y)
* e
  using f-less
  by (auto simp add: scaleR-dist-distrib-right[symmetric] dist-real-def
    intro!: mult-left-mono)
ultimately
have dist P (⟨ $I *_R y$ ⟩) ≤ e + norm y * e
  by (rule dist-triangle-le[OF add-mono])
with - have infdist P (⟨ $op *_R I ' G$ ⟩) ≤ e + norm y * e
  using y(1)
  by (intro infdist-le2) auto
also have norm y * e < bnd * e
  by (rule mult-strict-right-mono)
  (auto simp: ⟨e > 0⟩ less-imp-le intro!: bnd ⟨y ∈ G⟩)
also have bnd * e ≤ e' / 2
  using ⟨e' > 0⟩ ⟨bnd > 0⟩
  by (auto simp: e-def min-def divide-simps)
also have e ≤ e' / 2 by (simp add: e-def)
also have e' / 2 + e' / 2 = e' by simp
finally show |infdist P (⟨ $op *_R I ' G$ ⟩)| ≤ e'
  by (auto simp: infdist-nonneg)
qed (simp add: infdist-def)

```

lemma

```

integral-by-parts-in-bounded-closed-convex-set:
assumes f: (⟨f has-integral I⟩) (cbox a b)
assumes s: (⟨ $(\lambda x. f x *_R g x)$  has-integral P⟩) (cbox a b)
assumes G:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{cbox } a \ b \implies g x \in G$ 
assumes nonneg:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{cbox } a \ b \implies f x \geq 0$ 
assumes bounded: bounded G
assumes closed: closed G
assumes convex: convex G
assumes nonempty: cbox a b ≠ {}
shows P ∈ op *R I ' G
proof –
  let ?IG = op *R I ' G
  from bounded closed have bounded ?IG closed ?IG
    by (simp-all add: bounded-scaling closed-scaling)
  have G ≠ {} using nonempty G by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using ⟨closed ?IG⟩
    by (subst in-closed-iff-infdist-zero)

```

```
(auto intro!: assms compact-imp-bounded integral-by-parts-near-bounded-convex-set)
qed
```

lemma

integral-by-parts-in-bounded-set:

assumes f : (f has-integral I) ($cbox a b$)

assumes s : (($\lambda x. f x *_R g x$) has-integral P) ($cbox a b$)

assumes nonneg: $\bigwedge x. x \in cbox a b \implies f x \geq 0$

assumes bounded: bounded ($g`cbox a b$)

assumes nonempty: $cbox a b \neq \{\}$

shows $P \in op *_R I`closure (convex hull (g`cbox a b))$

proof -

have $x \in cbox a b \implies g x \in closure (convex hull g`cbox a b)$ **for** x

by (meson closure-subset hull-subset imageI subsetCE)

then show ?thesis

by (intro integral-by-parts-in-bounded-closed-convex-set[OF $f s$ - nonneg - - - nonempty])

(auto intro!: bounded-closure bounded-convex-hull bounded convex-closure
simp: convex-convex-hull)

qed

lemma snd-imageI: $(a, b) \in R \implies b \in snd`R$

by force

lemma

snd-Pair4I:

assumes $\bigwedge t. t \in S \implies (a, d, e, b t) \in R$

assumes $\bigwedge G. (\bigwedge t. t \in S \implies b t \in G) \implies x \in G$

shows $(a, d, e, x) \in R$

using assms **by** auto

lemma

snd-Pair5I:

assumes $\bigwedge t. t \in S \implies (a, c, d, e, b t) \in R$

assumes $\bigwedge G. (\bigwedge t. t \in S \implies b t \in G) \implies x \in G$

shows $(a, c, d, e, x) \in R$

using assms **by** auto

lemma in-minus-Collect: $a \in A \implies b \in B \implies a - b \in \{x - y | x y. x \in A \wedge y \in B\}$

by blast

lemma closure-minus-Collect:

fixes $A B::'a::real-normed-vector set$

shows

$\{x - y | x y. x \in closure A \wedge y \in closure B\} \subseteq closure \{x - y | x y. x \in A \wedge y \in B\}$

proof -

have image: $(\lambda(x, y). x - y)`(A \times B) = \{x - y | x y. x \in A \wedge y \in B\}$ **for** A

```

B::'a set
  by auto
  have {x - y|x y. x ∈ closure A ∧ y ∈ closure B} = (λ(x, y). x - y) ` closure
  (A × B)
    unfolding closure-Times
    by (rule image[symmetric])
  also have ... ⊆ closure ((λ(x, y). x - y) ` (A × B))
    by (rule image-closure-subset)
    (auto simp: split-beta' intro!: set-mp[OF closure-subset]
      continuous-at-imp-continuous-on)
  also note image
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma convex-hull-minus-Collect:
  fixes A B::'a::real-normed-vector set
  shows
    {x - y|x y. x ∈ convex hull A ∧ y ∈ convex hull B} = convex hull {x - y|x y.
    x ∈ A ∧ y ∈ B}
  proof -
    have image: (λ(x, y). x - y) ` (A × B) = {x - y|x y. x ∈ A ∧ y ∈ B} for A
    B::'a set
      by auto
    have {x - y|x y. x ∈ convex hull A ∧ y ∈ convex hull B} = (λ(x, y). x - y) ` (convex hull (A × B))
      unfolding convex-hull-Times
      by (rule image[symmetric])
    also have ... = convex hull ((λ(x, y). x - y) ` (A × B))
      apply (rule convex-hull-linear-image)
      by unfold-locales (auto simp: algebra-simps)
    also note image
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma set-minus-subset:
  A ⊆ C ⟹ B ⊆ D ⟹ {a - b | a b. a ∈ A ∧ b ∈ B} ⊆ {a - b | a b. a ∈ C ∧
  b ∈ D}
  by auto

lemma (in bounded-bilinear) bounded-image:
  assumes bounded (f ` s)
  assumes bounded (g ` s)
  shows bounded ((λx. prod (f x) (g x)) ` s)
  proof -
    from nonneg-bounded obtain K
    where K: ∀a b. norm (prod a b) ≤ norm a * norm b * K and 0 ≤ K
      by auto
    from assms obtain F G
    where F: ∀x. x ∈ s ⟹ norm (f x) ≤ F

```

```

and  $G: \bigwedge x. x \in s \implies \text{norm}(g x) \leq G$ 
and  $\text{nonneg}: 0 \leq F 0 \leq G$ 
by (auto simp: bounded-pos intro: less-imp-le)
have  $\text{norm}(\text{prod}(f x)(g x)) \leq F * G * K$  if  $x: x \in s$  for  $x$ 
using  $F[\text{OF } x] G[\text{OF } x]$   $\text{nonneg}$   $\langle 0 \leq K \rangle$ 
by (auto intro!: mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg order-trans[ $\text{OF } K$ ])
thus ?thesis
by (auto simp: bounded-iff)
qed

```

```

lemmas  $\text{bounded-scaleR-image} = \text{bounded-bilinear.bounded-image}[\text{OF bounded-bilinear-scaleR}]$ 
and  $\text{bounded-blinfun-apply-image} = \text{bounded-bilinear.bounded-image}[\text{OF bounded-bilinear-blinfun-apply}]$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{bounded-plus-image}:$ 
fixes  $f::'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$ 
assumes  $\text{bounded}(f ` s)$ 
assumes  $\text{bounded}(g ` s)$ 
shows  $\text{bounded}((\lambda x. f x + g x) ` s)$ 
proof -
from  $\text{assms}$  obtain  $F G$ 
where  $F: \bigwedge x. x \in s \implies \text{norm}(f x) \leq F$ 
and  $G: \bigwedge x. x \in s \implies \text{norm}(g x) \leq G$ 
by (auto simp: bounded-iff)
have  $\text{norm}(f x + g x) \leq F + G$  if  $x: x \in s$  for  $x$ 
using  $F[\text{OF } x] G[\text{OF } x]$ 
by norm
thus ?thesis
by (auto simp: bounded-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{bounded-Pair-image}:$ 
fixes  $f::'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$ 
fixes  $g::'a \Rightarrow 'c::\text{real-normed-vector}$ 
assumes  $\text{bounded}(f ` s)$ 
assumes  $\text{bounded}(g ` s)$ 
shows  $\text{bounded}((\lambda x. (f x, g x)) ` s)$ 
proof -
from  $\text{assms}$  obtain  $F G$ 
where  $F: \bigwedge x. x \in s \implies \text{norm}(f x) \leq F$ 
and  $G: \bigwedge x. x \in s \implies \text{norm}(g x) \leq G$ 
by (auto simp: bounded-iff)
have  $\text{norm}(f x, g x) \leq F + G$  if  $x: x \in s$  for  $x$ 
using  $F[\text{OF } x] G[\text{OF } x]$ 
by (intro order-trans[ $\text{OF norm-Pair-le}$ ]) norm
thus ?thesis
by (auto simp: bounded-iff)
qed

```

11.2 Definitions

```

declare setsum.cong[fundef-cong]
fun rk-eval :: (nat⇒nat⇒real) ⇒ (nat⇒real) ⇒ (real×'a::real-vector ⇒ 'a) ⇒
real ⇒ real ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a where
  rk-eval A c f t h x j =
    f (t + h * c j, x + h *_R (Σ l=1 ..< j. A j l *_R rk-eval A c f t h x l))

primrec rk-eval-dynamic :: (nat⇒nat⇒real) ⇒ (nat⇒real) ⇒ (real×'a:{comm-monoid-add,
scaleR} ⇒ 'a) ⇒ real ⇒ real ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ (nat ⇒ 'a) where
  rk-eval-dynamic A c f t h x 0 = (λi. 0)
  | rk-eval-dynamic A c f t h x (Suc j) =
    (let K = rk-eval-dynamic A c f t h x j in
      K(Suc j:=f (t + h * c (Suc j), x + h *_R (Σ l=1..j. A (Suc j) l *_R K l))))
    )

definition rk-increment where
  rk-increment f s A b c h t x = (Σ j=1..s. b j *_R rk-eval A c f t h x j)

definition rk-increment' where
  rk-increment' error f s A b c h t x =
  eucl-down error (Σ j=1..s. b j *_R rk-eval A c f t h x j)

definition euler-increment where
  euler-increment f = rk-increment f 1 (λi j. 0) (λi. 1) (λi. 0)

definition euler where
  euler f = grid-function (discrete-evolution (euler-increment f))

definition euler-increment' where
  euler-increment' e f = rk-increment' e f 1 (λi j. 0) (λi. 1) (λi. 0)

definition euler' where
  euler' e f = grid-function (discrete-evolution (euler-increment' e f))

definition rk2-increment where
  rk2-increment x f = rk-increment f 2 (λi j. if i = 2 ∧ j = 1 then x else 0)
  (λi. if i = 1 then 1 - 1 / (2 * x) else 1 / (2 * x)) (λi. if i = 2 then x else 0)

definition rk2 where
  rk2 x f = grid-function (discrete-evolution (rk2-increment x f))

```

11.3 Euler method is consistent

```

lemma euler-increment:
  fixes f::- ⇒ 'a::real-vector
  shows euler-increment f h t x = f (t, x)
  unfolding euler-increment-def rk-increment-def
  by (subst rk-eval.simps) (simp del: rk-eval.simps)

```

```

lemma euler-float-increment:
  fixes f::- ⇒ 'a::executable-euclidean-space
  shows euler-increment' e f h t x = eucl-down e (f (t, x))
  unfolding euler-increment'-def rk-increment'-def
  by (subst rk-eval.simps) (simp del: rk-eval.simps)

lemma euler-lipschitz:
  fixes x::real ⇒ real
  fixes f::- ⇒ 'a::real-normed-vector
  assumes t: t ∈ {t0..T}
  assumes lipschitz: ∀ t∈{t0..T}. lipschitz D' (λx. f (t, x)) L
  shows lipschitz D' (euler-increment f h t) L
  using t lipschitz
  by (simp add: lipschitz-def euler-increment del: One-nat-def)

lemma rk2-increment:
  fixes f::- ⇒ 'a::real-vector
  shows rk2-increment p f h t x =
    (1 - 1 / (p * 2)) *R f (t, x) +
    (1 / (p * 2)) *R f (t + h * p, x + (h * p) *R f (t, x))
  unfolding rk2-increment-def rk-increment-def
  apply (subst rk-eval.simps)
  apply (simp del: rk-eval.simps add: numeral-2-eq-2)
  apply (subst rk-eval.simps)
  apply (simp del: rk-eval.simps add: field-simps)
  done

```

11.4 Set-Based Consistency of Euler Method

```

locale derivative-set-bounded =
  derivative-on-prod +
  fixes F F'
  assumes f-set-bounded: bounded F ∧ t x. t ∈ T ⇒ x ∈ X ⇒ (x, f (t, x)) ∈ F
  assumes f'-convex-compact: convex F' compact F' ∧ t x d. t ∈ T ⇒ (x, d) ∈ F
  ⇒
  f' (t,x) (1, d) ∈ F'
begin

lemma F-nonempty: F ≠ {}
  and F'-nonempty: F' ≠ {}
  using nonempty
  unfolding ex-in-conv[symmetric]
  by (auto intro!: f-set-bounded f'-convex-compact)

lemma euler-consistent-traj-set:
  fixes t
  assumes ht: 0 ≤ h t + h ≤ u
  assumes T: {t..u} ⊆ T
  assumes x': ∀ s. s ∈ {t..u} ⇒ (x has-vector-derivative f (s, x s)) (at s within

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```

{t..u})
assumes x:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t..u\} \implies x s \in X$ 
shows x (t + h) = discrete-evolution (euler-increment f) (t + h) t (x t)  $\in op$ 
 $*_R (h^2 / 2) \cdot F'$ 
proof cases
assume h = 0
from F'-nonempty obtain f' where f'  $\in F'$  by auto
from this ⟨h = 0⟩ show ?thesis
by (auto simp: discrete-evolution-def)
next
assume h ≠ 0
from this ht have t < u by simp
from ht have line-subset:  $(\lambda ta. t + ta * h) \cdot \{0..1\} \subseteq \{t..u\}$ 
by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF add-left-mono[OF mult-left-le-one-le]])
hence line-in:  $\bigwedge s. 0 \leq s \implies s \leq 1 \implies t + s * h \in \{t..u\}$ 
by (rule set-mp) auto
from ht have subset: {t .. t + h}  $\subseteq \{t .. u\}$  by simp
let ?T = {t..u}
from ht have subset: {t .. t + h}  $\subseteq \{t .. u\}$  by simp
from ⟨t < u⟩ have t ∈ ?T by auto
from ⟨t < u⟩ have tx: t ∈ T x t ∈ X using assms by auto
from tx assms have 0 ≤ norm (f (t, x t)) by simp
have x-diff:  $\bigwedge s. s \in ?T \implies x \text{ differentiable at } s \text{ within } ?T$ 
by (rule differentiableI, rule x'[simplified has-vector-derivative-def])
have f':  $\bigwedge t x. t \in ?T \implies x \in X \implies (f \text{ has-derivative } f'(t, x)) \text{ (at } (t, x) \text{ within } (?T \times X))$ 
using T by (intro has-derivative-subset[OF f']) auto
let ?p =  $(\lambda t. f'(t, x t)) (1, f(t, x t))$ 
def diff ≡ λn:nat. if n = 0 then x else if n = 1 then λt. f (t, x t) else ?p
have diff-0[simp]: diff 0 = x by (simp add: diff-def)
{
fix m:nat and ta:real
assume mta: m < 2 t ≤ ta ta ≤ t + h
have image-subset:  $(\lambda xa. (xa, x xa)) \cdot \{t..u\} \subseteq \{t..u\} \times X$ 
using assms by auto
note has-derivative-in-compose[where f=(λxa. (xa, x xa)) and g = f, derivative-intros]
note has-derivative-subset[OF - image-subset, derivative-intros]
note f'[derivative-intros]
note x'[simplified has-vector-derivative-def, derivative-intros]
have [simp]:  $\bigwedge c x'. c *_R f'(ta, x ta) x' = f'(ta, x ta) (c *_R x')$ 
using mta ht assms by (auto intro!: f' linear-cmul[symmetric] has-derivative-linear)
have ((λt. f (t, x t)) has-vector-derivative f' (ta, x ta) (1, f (ta, x ta))) (at ta
within {t..u})
unfolding has-vector-derivative-def
using assms ht mta by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
hence (diff m has-vector-derivative diff (Suc m) ta) (at ta within {t..t + h})
using mta ht
by (auto simp: diff-def intro!: has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF - subset]
x')

```

} note $\text{diff} = \text{this}$

```

from taylor-has-integral[of  $\mathcal{D}$   $\text{diff } x \ t \ t + h$ , OF  $\text{- - diff}$ ]  $\langle 0 \leq h \rangle$ 
have taylor:  $((\lambda xa. (t + h - xa) *_R f' (xa, x xa)) (1, f (xa, x xa)))$  has-integral
 $x (t + h) - (x t + h *_R f (t, x t)) \{t..t + h\}$ 
by (simp add: eval-nat-numeral diff-def)

have  $*: h^2 / 2 = \text{content } \{t..t + h\} *_R (t + h) - (\text{if } t \leq t + h \text{ then } (t + h)^2$ 
 $/ 2 - t^2 / 2 \text{ else } 0)$ 
using  $\langle 0 \leq h \rangle$ 
by (simp add: algebra-simps power2-eq-square divide-simps)
have integral:  $(\text{op} - (t + h) \text{ has-integral } h^2 / 2) (\text{cbox } t (t + h))$ 
unfolding *
apply (rule has-integral-sub)
unfolding cbox-interval
apply (rule has-integral-const-real)
apply (rule has-integral-id)
done
have  $x (t + h) - (x t + h *_R f (t, x t)) \in \text{op} *_R (h^2 / 2) \cdot F'$ 
apply (rule integral-by-parts-in-bounded-closed-convex-set[OF
integral taylor[unfolded interval-cbox] f'-convex-compact(3)
 $\cdot$ 
 $f'\text{-convex-compact}(2)[\text{THEN compact-imp-bounded}]$ 
 $f'\text{-convex-compact}(2)[\text{THEN compact-imp-closed}]$ 
 $f'\text{-convex-compact}(1)]$ )
using assms
by (auto intro!: <0 ≤ h> simp: f-set-bounded(2) subset-eq)
then show ?thesis by (simp add: discrete-evolution-def euler-increment)
qed

```

```

lemma euler-consistent-traj-set2:
  fixes  $t$ 
  assumes ht:  $0 \leq h \ t1 \leq u$ 
  assumes T:  $\{t..u\} \subseteq T$ 
  assumes  $x': \bigwedge s. s \in \{t..u\} \implies (x \text{ has-vector-derivative } f (s, x s))$  (at s within
 $\{t..u\}$ )
  assumes x:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t..u\} \implies x s \in X$ 
  assumes  $*: t1 = t + h$ 
  shows  $x t1 - \text{discrete-evolution (euler-increment } f) t1 t (x t) \in \text{op} *_R (h^2 / 2)$ 
 $\cdot F'$ 
  using ht T x' x
  unfolding *
  by (rule euler-consistent-traj-set)

```

end

```

lemma numeral-6-eq-6:  $6 = \text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} 0)))))$ 
by linarith

```

```

context begin
interpretation blinfun-syntax .
lemma rk2-consistent-traj-set:
fixes x ::real ⇒ 'a::banach and t
assumes ht: 0 ≤ h t + h ≤ u
assumes T: {t..u} ⊆ T and X0-nonempty: X0 ≠ {} and X-nonempty: X ≠ {}
and convex-X: convex X
assumes x': ∀s. s ∈ {t..u} ⇒ (x has-vector-derivative f (s, x s)) (at s within {t..u})
assumes f': ∀tx. tx ∈ T × X ⇒ (f has-derivative blinfun-apply (f' tx)) (at tx)
assumes f'': ∀tx. tx ∈ T × X ⇒ (f' has-derivative blinfun-apply (f'' tx)) (at tx)
assumes f''-bounded: bounded (f'' ` (T × X))
assumes x: ∀s. s ∈ {t..u} ⇒ x s ∈ X
assumes f-set-bounded: bounded F ∧ t x x0. t ∈ T ⇒ x0 ∈ X0 ⇒ x ∈ X ⇒
(x0, x, f (t, x)) ∈ F
assumes p: 0 < p p ≤ 1
assumes in-X0: x t ∈ X0
assumes step-in: x t + (h * p) *R f (t, x t) ∈ X
assumes heun-remainder-bounded:
  ∀x0 xt fxt s1 s2. s1 ∈ {0 .. 1} ⇒ s2 ∈ {0 .. 1} ⇒ (x0, xt, fxt) ∈ F ⇒
  (h ^ 3 / 6) *R
  (f'' (h * s1 + t, xt) (1, fxt) (1, fxt) +
  f' (h * s1 + t, xt) (0, f' (h * s1 + t, xt) (1, fxt))) -
  (h ^ 3 * p / 4) *R
  f'' (t + s2 * (h * p), x0 + (s2 * (h * p)) *R f (t, x0))
  (1, f (t, x0))
  (1, f (t, x0))
  ∈ R
assumes ccR: convex R closed R
shows x (t + h) - discrete-evolution (rk2-increment p f) (t + h) t (x t) ∈ R
proof cases
assume h = 0
from T ht have t ∈ T by auto
hence F-nonempty: F ≠ {} using X-nonempty X0-nonempty
  unfolding ex-in-conv[symmetric]
  by (force intro!: f-set-bounded)
with F-nonempty X-nonempty
⟨h = 0⟩
heun-remainder-bounded
have 0 ∈ R by force
from this ⟨h = 0⟩ show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: discrete-evolution-def)
next
assume h ≠ 0
from this ht have t < u by simp
have [simp]: p ≠ 0 using p by simp
from ⟨h ≥ 0⟩ ⟨h ≠ 0⟩ have h > 0 by simp

```

```

let ?r =  $\lambda a. f''(t + a, x t + a *_R f(t, x t)) (1, f(t, x t))$   

 $(1, f(t, x t))$   

let ?q =  $\lambda s. f''(s, x s) (1, f(s, x s)) (1, f(s, x s)) +$   

 $f'(s, x s) (0, f'(s, x s) (1, f(s, x s)))$   

  

let ?d =  $\lambda tq tr. (h^3) *_R ((1/6)*_R ?q tq - (p / 4) *_R ?r tr)$   

  

from ht have line-subset:  $(\lambda ta. t + ta * h) ` \{0..1\} \subseteq \{t..u\}$   

  by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF add-left-mono[OF mult-left-le-one-le]])  

hence line-in:  $\bigwedge s. 0 \leq s \implies s \leq 1 \implies t + s * h \in \{t..u\}$   

  by (rule set-mp) auto  

from ht have subset:  $\{t .. t + h\} \subseteq \{t .. u\}$  by simp  

let ?T =  $\{t..u\}$   

from ht have subset:  $\{t .. t + h\} \subseteq \{t .. u\}$  by simp  

from ⟨t < u⟩ have t ∈ ?T by auto  

from ⟨t < u⟩ have tx:  $t \in T$   $x \in X$  using T ht x by auto  

  

from tx assms have 0 ≤ norm (f (t, x t)) by simp  

have x-diff:  $\bigwedge s. s \in ?T \implies x \text{ differentiable at } s \text{ within } ?T$   

  by (rule differentiableI, rule x'[simplified has-vector-derivative-def])  

let ?p =  $(\lambda t. f'(t, x t) (1, f(t, x t)))$   

note f'[derivative-intros]  

note f''[derivative-intros]  

note x'[simplified has-vector-derivative-def, derivative-intros]  

  

have x-cont: continuous-on {t..u} x  

  by (rule has-vector-derivative-continuous-on) (rule x')  

have f-cont: continuous-on ( $T \times X$ ) f  

  apply (rule has-derivative-continuous-on)  

  apply (rule has-derivative-at-within)  

  by (rule assms)  

have f'-cont: continuous-on ( $T \times X$ ) f'  

  apply (rule has-derivative-continuous-on)  

  apply (rule has-derivative-at-within)  

  by (rule assms)  

note [continuous-intros] =  

  continuous-on-compose2[OF x-cont]  

  continuous-on-compose2[OF f-cont]  

  continuous-on-compose2[OF f'-cont]  

  

from f' f''  

have f'-within:  $tx \in T \times X \implies (f \text{ has-derivative } f' \text{ tx}) \text{ (at tx within } T \times X)$   

  and f''-within:  $tx \in T \times X \implies (f' \text{ has-derivative } f'' \text{ tx}) \text{ (at tx within } T \times X)$  for tx  

  by (auto intro: has-derivative-at-within)  

  

from f'' have f''-within:  $tx \in T \times X \implies (f' \text{ has-derivative } op \$ (f'' tx)) \text{ (at tx within } T \times X)$  for tx
  
```

```

by (auto intro: has-derivative-at-within)
note [derivative-intros] =
  has-derivative-in-compose2[OF f'-within]
  has-derivative-in-compose2[OF f''-within]
have p':  $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t .. u\} \implies (\exists p \text{ has-vector-derivative } q s) \text{ (at } s \text{ within } T)$ 
unfolding has-vector-derivative-def
using T x
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros
  simp: scale-back blinfun.bilinear-simps algebra-simps
  simp del: scaleR-Pair)
def diff  $\equiv \lambda n::nat. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else if } n = 1 \text{ then } \lambda t. f(t, x t) \text{ else if } n = 2$ 
then ?p
  else ?q
have diff-0[simp]: diff 0 = x by (simp add: diff-def)
{
  fix m::nat and ta::real
  assume mta:  $m < 3 \wedge t \leq ta \wedge ta \leq t + h$ 
  have image-subset:  $(\lambda xa. (xa, x xa))^{-1}(\{t..u\}) \subseteq \{t..u\} \times X$ 
    using assms by auto
  note has-derivative-in-compose[where f=( $\lambda xa. (xa, x xa)$ ) and g=f, derivative-intros]
  note has-derivative-subset[OF - image-subset, derivative-intros]
  note f'[derivative-intros]
  note x'[simplified has-vector-derivative-def, derivative-intros]
  have [simp]:  $\bigwedge c x'. c *_R f'(ta, x ta) x' = f'(ta, x ta) (c *_R x')$ 
    using mta ht assms T x
    by (force intro!: f' linear-cmul[symmetric] has-derivative-linear)
    have (( $\lambda t. f(t, x t)$ ) has-vector-derivative f'(ta, x ta) (1, f(ta, x ta))) (at ta
      within {t..u})
    unfolding has-vector-derivative-def
    using assms ht mta T x
    by (force intro!: derivative-eq-intros has-derivative-within-subset[OF f'])
    hence (diff m has-vector-derivative diff (Suc m) ta) (at ta within {t..t + h})
      using mta ht
      by (auto simp: diff-def intro!: has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF - subset]
        x' p')
  } note diff = this

from taylor-has-integral[of 3 diff x t t + h, OF -- diff]
have
  (( $\lambda x. ((t + h - x)^2 / 2) *_R diff 3 x$ )
    has-integral
    x (t + h) - x t - h *_R (f(t, x t)) - (h^2 / (2::nat)) *_R (?p t))
  (cbox t (t + h))
  using ht h̸=0
by (auto simp: field-simps of-nat-Suc Pi-iff numeral-2-eq-2 numeral-3-eq-3
  numeral-6-eq-6 power2-eq-square diff-def scaleR-setsum-right)
from has-integral-affinity[OF this h̸=0, of t, simplified]
have (( $\lambda x. ((h - h * x)^2 / 2) *_R diff 3 (h * x + t)$ ) has-integral
  (1 / |h|) *_R (x (t + h) - x t - h *_R f(t, x t) - (h^2 / 2) *_R f'(t, x t)) $(1,

```

```

f (t, x t)))
((λx. x / h - t / h) ` {t..t + h})
by simp
also have ((λx. x / h - t / h) ` {t..t + h}) = {0 .. 1}
using ⟨h ≠ 0⟩ ⟨h ≥ 0⟩
by (auto simp: divide-simps intro!: image-eqI[where x=x * h + t for x])
finally have ((λx. ((h - h * x)2 / 2) *R diff 3 (h * x + t)) has-integral
(1 / |h|) *R (x (t + h) - x t - h *R f (t, x t) - (h2 / 2) *R f' (t, x t) $ (1, f
(t, x t))) )
{0..1} .
from has-integral-cmul[OF this, of h]
have taylor: ((λx. (1 - x)2 *R ((h3 / 2) *R ?q (h * x + t))) has-integral
(x (t + h) - x t - h *R f (t, x t) - (h2 / 2) *R f' (t, x t) $ (1, f (t, x t))) )
{0..1} (is (?i-taylor has-integral -) -)
using ⟨h ≥ 0⟩ ⟨h ≠ 0⟩
by (simp add: diff-def divide-simps algebra-simps power2-eq-square power3-eq-cube)
have line-in': h * y + t ∈ T
x (h * y + t) ∈ X
t ≤ h * y + t h * y + t ≤ u
if y ∈ cbox 0 1 for y
using line-in[of y] that T
by (auto simp: algebra-simps x)
let ?integral = λx. x3/3 - x2 + x
have intsquare: ((λx. (1 - x)2) has-integral ?integral 1 - ?integral 0) (cbox 0
(1::real))
unfolding cbox-interval
by (rule fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)
(auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros
simp: has-vector-derivative-def power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
{
fix x h::real*'a
assume line-in: (λs. x + s *R h) ` {0..1} ⊆ T × X
hence *: y ∈ T × X if y ∈ closed-segment x (x + h) for y
using that
by (force simp: closed-segment-def algebra-simps
intro: image-eqI[where x = 1 - x for x])
from multivariate-taylor2[OF f'f'', OF * *, of x x + h]
have ((λs. (1 - s) *R f''(x + s *R h) h h) has-integral f (x + h) - f x - f'
x $ h) {0..1}
by simp
} note f-taylor = this

let ?k = λt. f ((t, x t) + (h * p) *R (1, f (t, x t)))

have line-in: (λs. (t, x t) + s *R ((h * p) *R (1, f (t, x t)))) ` {0..1} ⊆ T × X
proof (clarify, safe)
fix s::real assume s: 0 ≤ s s ≤ 1
have t + s * (h * p) = t + s * p * h
by (simp add: ac-simps)

```

```

also have ... ∈ {t .. u}
  using ⟨0 < p⟩ ⟨p ≤ 1⟩ s
  by (intro line-in) (auto intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg mult-left-le-one-le mult-le-oneI)
  also note ⟨... ⊆ T⟩
  finally show t + s * (h * p) ∈ T .
  show x t + (s * (h * p)) *R f (t, x t) ∈ X
    using convexD-alt[OF ⟨convex X⟩ tx(2) step-in s]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
from f-taylor[OF line-in, simplified]
have k: ((λs. (1 - s) *R ((h2 * p2) *R
  f''(t + s * (h * p), x t + (s * (h * p)) *R f (t, x t)) $ 
  (1, f (t, x t)) $ 
  (1, f (t, x t)))) 
  has-integral ?k t - f (t, x t) - f' (t, x t) $ (h * p, (h * p) *R f (t, x t))
{0..1}
(is (?i has-integral -) -)
unfolding scale-back blinfun.bilinear-simps
by (simp add: power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
have rk2: discrete-evolution (rk2-increment p f) (t + h) t (x t) =
  x t + h *R f (t, x t) -
  (h / (2 * p)) *R f (t, x t) +
  (h / (p * 2)) *R ?k t
(is - = ?rk2 t)
unfolding rk2-increment-def discrete-evolution-def rk-increment-def
apply (subst rk-eval.simps)
supply rk-eval.simps[simp del]
apply (simp add: eval-nat-numeral)
apply (subst rk-eval.simps)
apply (simp add: algebra-simps)
done
also have ... =
  x t + h *R f (t, x t) + (h / (2 * p)) *R (f' (t, x t) ((h * p), (h * p) *R f (t,
  x t)))
  + (h / (p * 2)) *R integral {0 .. 1} ?i
  unfolding integral-unique[OF k]
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
also have (h / (2 * p)) *R f' (t, x t) (h * p, (h * p) *R f (t, x t)) = (h2 / 2)
*_R ?p t
by (simp add: scale-back blinfun.bilinear-simps power2-eq-square
  del: scaleR-Pair)
finally
have integral {0 .. 1} ?i =
  (discrete-evolution (rk2-increment p f) (t + h) t (x t) -
  x t - h *R f (t, x t) -
  (h2 / 2) *R ?p t) /R (h / (p * 2))
  by (simp add: blinfun.bilinear-simps zero-prod-def[symmetric])
with - have (?i has-integral
  (discrete-evolution (rk2-increment p f) (t + h) t (x t) -

```

```

 $x t - h *_R f(t, x t) -$ 
 $(h^2 / 2) *_R ?p t) /_R$ 
 $(h / (p * 2))) \{0 .. 1\}$ 
using k
by (intro has-integral-integral-eqI) (rule has-integral-integrable)
from has-integral-cmul[OF this, of h / (p * 2)]
have discrete-taylor:
 $((\lambda s. (1 - s) *_R ((h^3 * p / 2) *_R$ 
 $f''(t + s * (h * p), x t + (s * (h * p)) *_R f(t, x t))) \$$ 
 $(1, f(t, x t)) \$$ 
 $(1, f(t, x t))))$  has-integral
(discrete-evolution (rk2-increment p f) (t + h) t (x t) -
 $x t - h *_R f(t, x t) -$ 
 $(h^2 / 2) *_R f'(t, x t) (1, f(t, x t))) \{0 .. 1\}$ 
(is (?i-dtaylor has-integral -) -)
using ⟨h > 0⟩
by (simp add: algebra-simps diff-divide-distrib power2-eq-square power3-eq-cube)
have integral-minus: (op - 1 has-integral 1/2) (cbox 0 (1::real))
by (auto intro!: has-integral-eq-rhs[OF has-integral-sub] has-integral-id)

have bounded-f: bounded ((λxa. f(h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t))) ‘ {0..1})
using ⟨0 ≤ h⟩
by (auto intro!: compact-imp-bounded compact-continuous-image continuous-intros
mult-nonneg-nonneg
simp: line-in')
have bounded-f': bounded ((λxa. f'(h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t))) ‘ {0..1})
using ⟨0 ≤ h⟩
by (auto intro!: compact-imp-bounded compact-continuous-image continuous-intros
simp: line-in')
have bounded-f'': bounded ((λxa. f''(h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t))) ‘ {0..1})
apply (subst o-def[of f'', symmetric])
apply (subst image-comp[symmetric])
apply (rule bounded-subset[OF f''-bounded])
by (auto intro!: image-eqI line-in')
have bounded-f''-2:
bounded ((λxa. f''(t + xa * (h * p), x t + (xa * (h * p)) *_R f(t, x t))) ‘
{0..1})
apply (subst o-def[of f'', symmetric])
apply (subst image-comp[symmetric])
apply (rule bounded-subset[OF f''-bounded])
using line-in
by auto
have 1: x (t + h) - x t - h *_R f(t, x t) - (h^2 / 2) *_R f'(t, x t) \$ (1, f(t, x
t))
 $\in$  op *_R (1 / 3) ‘
closure
(convex hull
 $(\lambda xa. (h^3 / 2) *_R$ 
 $(f''(h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t))) \$$ 

```

```

(1,
 f (h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t))) \$

(1,
 f (h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t))) +
 f' (h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t)) \$

(0,
 f' (h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t)) \$

(1,
 f (h * xa + t,
 x (h * xa + t)))))) `

cbox 0 1)
by (rule set-rev-mp[OF integral-by-parts-in-bounded-set[OF intsquare taylor[unfolded interval-cbox]]])
(auto intro!: bounded-scaleR-image bounded-plus-image
 bounded-blinfun-apply-image bounded-Pair-image
 bounded-f'' bounded-f' bounded-f
 simp: image-constant[of 0])
have 2: discrete-evolution (rk2-increment p f) (t + h) t (x t) -
 x t - h *R f (t, x t) - (h2 / 2) *R f' (t, x t) \$ (1, f (t, x t)) ∈
 op *R (1 / 2) ` closure (convex hull
 (λs. (h ^ 3 * p / 2) *R
 f'' (t + s * (h * p),
 x t +
 (s * (h * p)) *R f (t, x t)) \$
 (1, f (t, x t)) \$
 (1, f (t, x t))) `

cbox 0 1)
by (rule integral-by-parts-in-bounded-set[OF integral-minus discrete-taylor[unfolded interval-cbox]])
(auto intro!: bounded-scaleR-image bounded-blinfun-apply-image
 bounded-f''-2 simp: image-constant[of 0])
have x (t + h) - discrete-evolution (rk2-increment p f) (t + h) t (x t) ∈
 {a - b | a b.
 a ∈
 closure
 (convex hull op *R (1/3) `

(λxa. (h ^ 3 / 2) *R
 (f'' (h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t)) \$

(1,
 f (h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t))) \$

(1,
 f (h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t))) +
 f' (h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t)) \$

(0,
 f' (h * xa + t, x (h * xa + t)) \$

(1,
 f (h * xa + t,
 x (h * xa + t)))))) `

cbox 0 1)

```

```

cbox 0 1) ∧
b ∈ closure (convex hull op ∗R (1 / 2) ‘
  (λs. (h ^ 3 ∗ p / 2) ∗R
    f''(t + s ∗ (h ∗ p),
      x t +
        (s ∗ (h ∗ p)) ∗R f (t, x t)) §
        (1, f (t, x t)) §
        (1, f (t, x t))) ‘
    cbox 0 1)})}
using in-minus-Collect[OF 1 2]
unfolding closure-scaleR convex-hull-scaling
by auto
also note closure-minus-Collect
also note convex-hull-minus-Collect
also have closure
  (convex hull
    {xa - y |xa y.
      xa ∈ op ∗R (1 / 3) ‘
        (λxa. (h ^ 3 / 2) ∗R
          (f''(h ∗ xa + t, x (h ∗ xa + t)) §
            (1, f (h ∗ xa + t, x (h ∗ xa + t))) §
            (1, f (h ∗ xa + t, x (h ∗ xa + t))) +
              f'(h ∗ xa + t, x (h ∗ xa + t)) §
              (0, f'(h ∗ xa + t, x (h ∗ xa + t))) §
              (1, f (h ∗ xa + t, x (h ∗ xa + t)))))) ‘
        cbox 0 1 ∧
        y ∈ op ∗R (1 / 2) ‘
          (λs. (h ^ 3 ∗ p / 2) ∗R
            f''(t + s ∗ (h ∗ p), x t + (s ∗ (h ∗ p)) ∗R f (t, x t)) §
            (1, f (t, x t)) §
            (1, f (t, x t))) ‘
        cbox 0 1)}) ⊆ R
apply (rule closure-minimal)
subgoal
  by (rule hull-minimal)
    (auto intro!: heun-remainder-bounded f-set-bounded ccR line-in' in-X0)
  subgoal by (rule ccR)
    done
  finally
    show x (t + h) = discrete-evolution (rk2-increment p f) (t + h) t (x t) ∈ R .
qed

end

locale derivative-norm-bounded = derivative-on-prod T X ff' for T and X::'a::euclidean-space
set and ff' +
fixes B B'
assumes X-bounded: bounded X

```

```

assumes convex: convex T convex X
assumes f-bounded:  $\bigwedge t \in T \implies \forall x \in X \implies \text{norm}(f(t, x)) \leq B$ 
assumes f'-bounded:  $\bigwedge t \in T \implies \forall x \in X \implies \text{onorm}(f'(t, x)) \leq B'$ 
begin

lemma f-bound-nonneg:  $0 \leq B$ 
proof -
  from nonempty obtain t x where t ∈ T x ∈ X by auto
  have  $0 \leq \text{norm}(f(t, x))$  by simp
  also have ...  $\leq B$  by (rule f-bounded) fact+
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma f'-bound-nonneg:  $0 \leq B'$ 
proof -
  from nonempty f-bounded ex-norm-eq-1 [where 'a=real*'a]
  obtain t x and d::real*'a where tx:  $t \in T \quad x \in X \quad \text{norm } d = 1$  by auto
  have  $0 \leq \text{norm}(f'(t, x) \cdot d)$  by simp
  also have ...  $\leq B'$ 
  using tx
  by (intro order-trans[OF onorm[OF has-derivative-bounded-linear[OF f]]])
    (auto intro!: f'-bounded f' has-derivative-linear)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

sublocale g?: global-lipschitz - - - B'
proof
  fix t assume t ∈ T
  show lipschitz X ( $\lambda x. f(t, x)$ ) B'
  proof (rule lipschitzI)
    show  $0 \leq B'$  using f'-bound-nonneg .
    fix x y
    let ?I =  $T \times X$ 
    have convex ?I by (intro convex convex-Times)
    moreover have  $\forall x \in ?I. (f \text{ has-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } ?I\text{)} \quad \forall x \in ?I. \text{onorm}(f' x) \leq B'$ 
    using f' f'-bounded
    by (auto simp add: intro!: f'-bounded has-derivative-linear)
    moreover assume x ∈ X y ∈ X
    with ⟨t ∈ T⟩ have (t, x) ∈ ?I (t, y) ∈ ?I by simp-all
    ultimately have  $\text{norm}(f(t, x) - f(t, y)) \leq B' * \text{norm}((t, x) - (t, y))$ 
    by (rule differentiable-bound)
    thus dist(f(t, x)) (f(t, y))  $\leq B' * \text{dist } x \text{ } y$ 
    by (simp add: dist-norm norm-Pair)
  qed
qed

```

definition euler-C::real **where** euler-C = (sqrt DIM('a) * (B' * (B + 1) / 2))

```

lemma euler-C-nonneg: euler-C ≥ 0
  using f-bounded f-bound-nonneg f'-bound-nonneg
  by (simp add: euler-C-def)

sublocale derivative-set-bounded T X f f' X × cball 0 B
  cbox (-(B' * (B + 1)) *R One) ((B' * (B + 1)) *R One)
proof
  show bounded (X × cball 0 B) using X-bounded by (auto intro!: bounded-Times)
  show convex (cbox (-(B' * (B + 1)) *R One) ((B' * (B + 1)) *R One::'a))
    compact (cbox (-(B' * (B + 1)) *R One) ((B' * (B + 1)) *R One::'a))
    by (auto intro!: compact-cbox convex-box)
  fix t x assume t ∈ T x ∈ X
  thus (x, f (t, x)) ∈ X × cball 0 B
    by (auto simp: dist-norm f-bounded)
next
  fix t and x d::'a assume t ∈ T (x, d) ∈ X × cball 0 B
  hence x ∈ X norm d ≤ B by (auto simp: dist-norm)
  have norm (f' (t, x) (1, d)) ≤ onorm (f' (t, x)) * norm (1::real, d)
    by (auto intro!: onorm has-derivative-bounded-linear f' {t ∈ T} {x ∈ X})
  also have ... ≤ B' * (B + 1)
    by (auto intro!: mult-mono f'-bounded f-bounded {t ∈ T} {x ∈ X} f'-bound-nonneg
      order-trans[OF norm-Pair-le] {norm d ≤ B})
  finally have f' (t, x) (1, d) ∈ cball 0 (B' * (B + 1))
    by (auto simp: dist-norm)
  also note cball-in-cbox
  finally show f' (t, x) (1, d) ∈ cbox (-(B' * (B + 1)) *R One) ((B' * (B +
  1)) *R One)
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma euler-consistent-traj:
  fixes t
  assumes T: {t..u} ⊆ T
  assumes x': ∀s. s ∈ {t..u} ⇒ (x has-vector-derivative f (s, x s)) (at s within
  {t..u})
  assumes x: ∀s. s ∈ {t..u} ⇒ x s ∈ X
  shows consistent x t u euler-C 1 (euler-increment f)

proof
  fix h::real
  assume ht: 0 < h t + h ≤ u hence t < u 0 < h2 / 2 by simp-all
  from euler-consistent-traj-set ht T x' x
  have x (t + h) - discrete-evolution (euler-increment f) (t + h) t (x t) ∈
    op *R (h2 / 2) ` cbox (-(B' * (B + 1)) *R One) ((B' * (B + 1)) *R One)
    by auto
  also have ... = cbox (-( (h2 / 2) * (B' * (B + 1))) *R One) (((h2 / 2) * (B'
  * (B + 1))) *R One)
    using f-bound-nonneg f'-bound-nonneg
    by (auto simp add: image-smult-cbox box-eq-empty mult-less-0-iff)
  also

```

```

note centered-cbox-in-cball
finally show dist (x (t + h)) (discrete-evolution (euler-increment f) (t + h) t
(x t))
 $\leq \text{euler-}C * h ^ {(1 + 1)}$ 
by (auto simp: euler- $C$ -def dist-norm algebra-simps norm-minus-commute power2-eq-square)
qed

end

locale grid-from = grid +
fixes t0
assumes grid-min: t0 = t 0

locale euler-consistent =
has-solution i +
derivative-norm-bounded T X' f B f' B'
for i::a::euclidean-space ivp and t X' B f' B' +
fixes r e
assumes domain-subset: X ⊆ X'
assumes interval: T = {t0 - e .. t0 + e}
assumes lipschitz-area:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies \text{cball}(\text{solution } t) |r| \subseteq X'$ 
begin

lemma euler-consistent-solution:
fixes t'
assumes t': t' ∈ {t0 .. t0 + e}
shows consistent solution t' (t0 + e) euler- $C$  1 (euler-increment f)
proof (rule euler-consistent-traj)
show {t'..t0 + e} ⊆ T using t' interval by simp
fix s
assume s ∈ {t'..t0 + e} hence s ∈ T using {t'..t0 + e} ⊆ T by auto
show (solution has-vector-derivative f (s, solution s)) (at s within {t'..t0 + e})
by (rule has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF - {t'..t0 + e} ⊆ T]) (rule
solution(2)[OF {s ∈ T}])
have solution s ∈ ivp-X i by (rule solution(3)[OF {s ∈ T}])
thus solution s ∈ X' using domain-subset ..
qed

end

sublocale euler-consistent ⊆
consistent-one-step t0 t0 + e solution euler-increment f 1 euler- $C$  r B'
proof
show 0 < (1::nat) by simp
show 0 ≤ euler- $C$  using euler- $C$ -nonneg by simp
show 0 ≤ B' using lipschitz-nonneg[OF lipschitz] iv-defined by simp
fix s x assume s: s ∈ {t0 .. t0 + e}
show consistent solution s (t0 + e) euler- $C$  1 (euler-increment f)
using interval s f-bounded f'-bounded f'

```

```

    strip
  by (intro euler-consistent-solution) auto
fix h
assume h ∈ {0..t0 + e - s}
have lipschitz X' (euler-increment f h s) B'
  using s lipschitz interval strip
  by (auto intro!: euler-lipschitz)
thus lipschitz (cball (solution s) |r|) (euler-increment f h s) B'
  using s interval
  by (auto intro: lipschitz-subset[OF - lipschitz-area])
qed

```

11.5 Euler method is convergent

```

locale max-step1 = grid +
  fixes t1 L B r
  assumes max-step: ∀ j. t j ≤ t1 ⇒ max-stepsize j ≤ |r| * L / B / (exp (L *
(t1 - t 0) + 1) - 1)

sublocale max-step1 < max-step?: max-step t t1 1 L B r
using max-step by unfold-locales simp-all

locale euler-convergent =
  euler-consistent + max-step1 t t0 + e B' euler-C r +
  assumes grid-from: t0 = t 0

sublocale euler-convergent ⊆
  convergent-one-step t0 t0 + e solution euler-increment f 1 euler-C r B' t
  by unfold-locales (simp add: grid-from)

```

11.6 Euler method on Rectangle is convergent

```

locale ivp-rectangle-bounded-derivative = solution-in-cylinder i::'a::euclidean-space
  ivp e b B +
  derivative-norm-bounded T cbox (x0 - (b + |r|) *R One) (x0 + (b + |r|) *R
One) f f' B B' for i e b r B f' B'

sublocale ivp-rectangle-bounded-derivative ⊆ unique-on-cylinder i e b B B'
  cbox (x0 - (b + |r|) *R One) (x0 + (b + |r|) *R One)
  using b-pos cball-in-cbox[of x0 b + abs r]
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: cylinder intro!: scaleR-mono One-nonneg)

sublocale ivp-rectangle-bounded-derivative ⊆
  euler-consistent i t cbox (x0 - (b + |r|) *R One) (x0 + (b + |r|) *R One) f' B
  B' r e
proof
  show X ⊆ cbox (x0 - (b + |r|) *R One) (x0 + (b + |r|) *R One) using
lipschitz-on-domain .
  fix t assume t ∈ T

```

```

have cbball (solution t) |r| ⊆ cbball x0 (b + |r|)
  using solution-in-D[of t] cylinder ⟨t ∈ T⟩
  by (auto intro: cball-trans simp: interval)
  also note cball-in-cbox
  finally show cbball (solution t) |r| ⊆ cbox (x0 − (b + |r|) *R One) (x0 + (b +
|r|) *R One) .
qed (simp-all add: interval)

locale euler-on-rectangle =
  ivp-rectangle-bounded-derivative i e b r B f' B' +
  grid-from t t0 +
  max-step1 t t0 + e B' euler-C r
  for i::'a::euclidean-space ivp and t e b r B f' B'

sublocale euler-on-rectangle ⊆
  convergent?: euler-convergent i t cbox (x0 − (b + |r|) *R One) (x0 + (b + |r|) *
R One) f' B B' r e
proof unfold-locales
qed (rule grid-min)

lemma B ≥ (0::real) ==> 0 ≤ (exp (B + 1) − 1) by (simp add: algebra-simps)

context euler-on-rectangle begin

lemma convergence:
assumes t j ≤ t0 + e
shows dist (solution (t j)) (euler f x0 t j)
  ≤ sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) / 2 * (exp (B' * e + 1) − 1) * max-stepsize j
proof -
have dist (solution (t j)) (euler f x0 t j)
  ≤ sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) / 2 * B' / B' * ((exp (B' * e + 1) − 1) * max-stepsize j)
  using assms convergence[OF assms] f'-bound-nonneg
  unfolding euler-C-def
  by (simp add: euler-def grid-min[symmetric] solution-t0 ac-simps)
also have ... ≤ sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) / 2 * ((exp (B' * e + 1) − 1) * max-stepsize j)
  using f-bound-nonneg f'-bound-nonneg
  by (auto intro!: mult-right-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg max-stepsize-nonneg add-nonneg-nonneg
    simp: le-diff-eq)
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

end

```

11.7 Stability and Convergence of Approximate Euler

```

locale euler-rounded-on-rectangle =
  ivp-rectangle-bounded-derivative i e1' b r B f' B' +

```

```

grid?: grid-from t t0' +
max-step-r-2?: max-step1 t t0 + e2' B' euler-C r/2
for i::'a::executable-euclidean-space ivp and t :: nat ⇒ real and t0' e1' e2'::real
and x0' :: 'a
and b r B f' B' +
fixes g::(real×'a)⇒'a and e::int
assumes t0-float: t0 = t0'
assumes ordered-bounds: e1' ≤ e2'
assumes approx-f-e: ∀j x. t j ≤ t0 + e1' ⇒ dist (f (t j, x)) ((g (t j, x))) ≤
sqrt (DIM('a)) * 2 powr -e
assumes initial-error: dist x0 (x0') ≤ euler-C / B' * (exp 1 - 1) * stepsize 0
assumes rounding-error: ∀j. t j ≤ t0 + e1' ⇒ sqrt (DIM('a)) * 2 powr -e
≤ euler-C / 2 * stepsize j
begin

lemma approx-f: t j ≤ t0 + e1' ⇒ dist (f (t j, x)) ((g (t j, x)))
≤ euler-C / 2 * stepsize j
using approx-f-e[of j x] rounding-error[of j] by auto

lemma t0-le: t 0 ≤ t0 + e1'
unfolding grid-min[symmetric] t0-float[symmetric]
by (metis atLeastAtMost iff interval iv-defined(1))

end

sublocale euler-rounded-on-rectangle ⊆ grid'?: grid-from t t0'
using grid t0-float grid-min by unfold-locales auto

sublocale euler-rounded-on-rectangle ⊆ max-step-r?: max-step1 t t0 + e2' B'
euler-C r
proof unfold-locales
fix j
assume (t j) ≤ t0 + e2'
moreover with grid-mono[of 0 j] have t 0 ≤ t0 + e2' by (simp add: less-eq-float-def)
ultimately show max-stepsize j
≤ |r| * B' / euler-C / (exp (B' * (t0 + e2' - (t 0)) + 1) - 1)
using max-step-mono-r lipschitz B-nonneg f'-bound-nonneg
by (auto simp: less-eq-float-def euler-C-def mult-nonneg-nonneg)
qed

lemma max-step1-mono:
assumes t 0 ≤ t1
assumes t1 ≤ t2
assumes 0 ≤ a
assumes 0 ≤ b
assumes ms2: max-step1 t t2 a b c
shows max-step1 t t1 a b c
proof -
interpret t2: max-step1 t t2 a b c using ms2 .

```

```

show ?thesis
proof
fix j
assume t j ≤ t1 hence t j ≤ t2 using assms by simp
hence t2.max-stepsize j ≤ |c| * a / b / (exp (a * (t2 - t 0) + 1) - 1) (is -
≤ ?x t2)
by (rule t2.max-step)
also have ... ≤ ?x t1
using assms
by (cases b = 0) (auto intro!: divide-left-mono mult-mono abs-ge-zero add-increasing
mult-pos-pos add-strict-increasing2 simp: le-diff-eq less-diff-eq)
finally show t2.max-stepsize j ≤ ?x t1 .
qed
qed

sublocale euler-rounded-on-rectangle ⊆ max-step-r1?: max-step1 t t0 + e1' B'
euler-C r
by (rule max-step1-mono[of t, OF t0-le add-left-mono[OF ordered-bounds] f'-bound-nonneg
euler-C-nonneg])
unfold-locales

sublocale euler-rounded-on-rectangle ⊆ c?: euler-on-rectangle i t e1' b r B f' B'
using t0-float grid-min by unfold-locales simp

sublocale euler-rounded-on-rectangle ⊆
consistent-one-step t 0 t0 + e1' solution euler-increment f 1 euler-C r B'
using consistent-nonneg consistent lipschitz-nonneg lipschitz-incr t0-float grid-min
by unfold-locales simp-all

sublocale euler-rounded-on-rectangle ⊆ max-step1 t t0 + e1' B' euler-C r / 2
by (rule max-step1-mono[of t, OF t0-le add-left-mono[OF ordered-bounds] f'-bound-nonneg
euler-C-nonneg])
unfold-locales

sublocale euler-rounded-on-rectangle ⊆
one-step?:
rounded-one-step t t0 + e1' solution euler-increment f 1 euler-C r B' euler-increment'
e g x0'
proof
fix h j x assume t j ≤ t0 + e1'
have dist (euler-increment f (h) (t j) (x))
((euler-increment' e g h (t j) x)) =
dist (f (t j, x)) ((eucl-down e (g (t j, x))))
by (simp add: euler-increment euler-float-increment)
also
have ... ≤
dist (f (t j, x)) ((g (t j, x))) +
dist ((g (t j, x))) ((eucl-down e (g (t j, x))))
by (rule dist-triangle)

```

```

also
from approx-f[ $OF \langle t j \leq t0 + e1' \rangle$ ]
have dist (f (t j, x)) ((g (t j, x))) ≤
  euler-C / 2 * stepsize j .
also
from eucl-truncate-down-correct[of g (t j, x) e]
have dist ((g (t j, x))) ((eucl-down e (g (t j, x)))) ≤ sqrt (DIM('a)) * 2 powr
- e by simp
also
have sqrt (DIM('a)) * 2 powr -e ≤ euler-C / 2 * stepsize j
  using rounding-error ⟨t j ≤ t0 + e1'⟩ .
finally
have dist (euler-increment f (h) (t j) (x)) ((euler-increment' e g h (t j) x)) ≤
  euler-C * stepsize j
  by arith
thus dist (euler-increment f h (t j) (x)) ((euler-increment' e g h (t j) x)) ≤
  euler-C * stepsize j ^ 1
  by simp
qed (insert initial-error grid-min solution-t0, simp-all)

```

context euler-rounded-on-rectangle **begin**

```

lemma stability:
assumes t j ≤ t0 + e1'
shows dist (euler' e g x0' t j) (euler f x0 t j) ≤
  sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) / 2 * (exp (B' * e1' + 1) - 1) * max-stepsize j
proof -
have dist ((euler' e g x0' t j)) (euler f x0 t j) ≤
  sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) / 2 * B' / B' * (exp (B' * e1' + 1) - 1) * max-stepsize
j
  using assms stability[ $OF$  assms]
  unfolding grid-min[symmetric] solution-t0 euler-C-def
  by (auto simp add: euler-def euler'-def t0-float)
also have ... ≤ sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) / 2 * ((exp (B' * e1' + 1) - 1) *
max-stepsize j)
  using f-bound-nonneg f'-bound-nonneg
  by (auto intro!: mult-right-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg max-stepsize-nonneg add-nonneg-nonneg
simp: le-diff-eq)
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma convergence-float:
assumes t j ≤ t0 + e1'
shows dist (solution (t j)) (euler' e g x0' t j) ≤
  sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) * (exp (B' * e1' + 1) - 1) * max-stepsize j
proof -
have dist (solution ((t j))) ((euler' e g x0' t j)) ≤
  dist (solution ((t j)))
  (euler f x0 t j) +

```

```

dist ((euler' e g x0' t j)) (euler f x0 t j)
  by (rule dist-triangle2)
also have dist (solution ((t j)))
  (euler f x0 t j) ≤
    sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) / 2 * (exp (B' * e1' + 1) - 1) * max-stepsize j
    using assms convergence[OF assms] t0-float by simp
also have dist ((euler' e g x0' t j)) (euler f x0 t j) ≤
  sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) / 2 * (exp (B' * e1' + 1) - 1) * max-stepsize j
  using assms stability by simp
finally
have dist (solution ((t j))) ((euler' e g x0' t j))
  ≤ sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) / 2 * (exp (B' * (e1') + 1) - 1) *
    max-stepsize j +
    sqrt DIM('a) * (B + 1) / 2 * (exp (B' * (e1') + 1) - 1) *
    max-stepsize j by simp
thus ?thesis by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

end

end

```

12 Euler Method on Affine Forms: Code

```

theory Euler-Affine-Code
imports
  Print
  ~~~/src/HOL/Library/Monad-Syntax
  ~~~/src/HOL/Library/While-Combinator
  ../Numerics/Runge-Kutta
  ../../Affine-Arithmetic/Affine-Arithmetic
begin

record ('a, 'b, 'c) options =
  precision :: nat
  tolerance :: real
  stepsize :: real
  min-stepsize :: real
  iterations :: nat
  halve-stepsizes :: nat
  widening-mod :: nat
  max-tdev-thres :: real
  presplit-summary-tolerance :: real
  collect-mod :: nat
  collect-granularity :: real
  override-section :: 'a ⇒ real ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a * real
  global-section :: 'b ⇒ ('a * real) option
  stop-iteration :: 'b ⇒ bool
  printing-fun :: nat ⇒ real ⇒ 'b ⇒ unit

```

```

result-fun :: nat * real * 'b * (real * 'b * real * 'b) list => 'c

locale approximate-sets0 =
  fixes appr-of-ivl::'a::{ordered-euclidean-space, executable-euclidean-space} => 'a
  => 'b
  fixes msum-appr::'b => 'b => 'b
  fixes set-of-appr::'b => 'a set
  fixes set-of-apprs::'b list => 'a list set
  fixes inf-of-appr::'b => 'a
  fixes sup-of-appr::'b => 'a
  fixes add-appr::('a, 'b, 'c) options => 'b => 'b => 'b list => 'b option
  fixes scale-appr::('a, 'b, 'c) options => real => real => 'b => 'b list => 'b option
  fixes scale-appr-ivl::('a, 'b, 'c) options => real => real => 'b => 'b list => 'b option
  fixes split-appr::('a, 'b, 'c) options => 'b => 'b list
  fixes disjoint-apprs::'b => 'b => bool
  fixes inter-appr-plane::'b => 'a => real => 'b
begin

TODO: more conceptual refinement?!

definition ivl-appr-of-appr::'b => 'b where
  ivl-appr-of-appr x = (appr-of-ivl (inf-of-appr x) (sup-of-appr x))

end

declare approximate-sets0.ivl-appr-of-appr-def[code]

type-synonym 'a enclosure = nat * real * 'a * (real * 'a * real * 'a) list

locale approximate-ivp0 = approximate-sets0
  appr-of-ivl msum-appr set-of-appr set-of-apprs inf-of-appr sup-of-appr add-appr
  scale-appr scale-appr-ivl
  split-appr disjoint-apprs inter-appr-plane
for appr-of-ivl msum-appr set-of-appr set-of-apprs inf-of-appr
  and sup-of-appr::'b => 'a::{ordered-euclidean-space, executable-euclidean-space}
  and add-appr:: ('a, 'b, 'c) options => 'b => 'b => 'b list => 'b option
  and scale-appr scale-appr-ivl split-appr disjoint-apprs inter-appr-plane +
  fixes ode-approx::('a, 'b, 'c) options => 'b list => 'b option
  fixes ode-d-approx:: ('a, 'b, 'c) options => 'b list => 'b option
begin

abbreviation extend-appr ≡ λx l u. msum-appr x (appr-of-ivl l u)

definition P-appr::('a, 'b, 'c) options => 'b => real => 'b => 'b option where
  P-appr optns X0 h X = map-option (λY.
    extend-appr X0 (inf 0 (h *R inf-of-appr Y))
      (sup 0 (h *R sup-of-appr Y)))
  (ode-approx optns [X])

fun P-iter::('a, 'b, 'c) options => 'b => real => nat => 'b => 'b option where

```

```

P-iter optns X0 h 0 X =
  (let - = print (STR "=P-iter failed: ");
   - = print-eucl (inf-of-appr X);
   - = print (STR " - ");
   - = print-eucl (sup-of-appr X);
   - = println (STR "") in None)
| P-iter optns X0 h (Suc i) X =
  bind-err (STR "=P-appr failed") (P-appr optns X0 h X) ( $\lambda X'.$ 
  let (l', u') = (inf-of-appr X', sup-of-appr X') in
  let (l, u) = (inf-of-appr X, sup-of-appr X) in
  if l  $\leq$  l'  $\wedge$  u'  $\leq$  u then Some X
  else P-iter optns X0 h i (appr-of-ivl (infl' l - (if i mod (widening-mod optns)
= 0 then abs (l' - l) else 0)) (sup u' u + (if i mod widening-mod optns = 0 then
abs (u' - u) else 0))))
= fun cert-stepsize:('a, 'b, 'c) options  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (real * 'b)
option where
  cert-stepsize optns X0 h n 0 = (let - = println (STR "=cert-stepsize failed") in
None)
| cert-stepsize optns X0 h n (Suc i) =
  (case P-iter optns (ivl-appr-of-appr X0) h n (ivl-appr-of-appr X0) of
  Some X'  $\Rightarrow$  Some (h, X')
  | None  $\Rightarrow$ 
    let
      - = print (STR "=cert-stepsize failed on: ");
      - = print-eucl (inf-of-appr X0);
      - = print (STR " - ");
      - = print-eucl (sup-of-appr X0);
      - = println (STR "")
    in cert-stepsize optns X0 (h / 2) n i)
lemma cert-stepsize-pos: cert-stepsize optns X0 h n i = Some (h', cx)  $\implies$  h > 0
 $\implies$  h' > 0
  by (induct i arbitrary: h h') (auto split: option.split-asm)

definition euler-step optns X0 =
  bind-err (STR "=certify stepsize failed") (cert-stepsize optns X0 (stepsize optns)
(iterations optns) (halve-stepsizes optns))
( $\lambda(h, CX).$ 
  bind-err (STR "=ode-approx X0 failed") (ode-approx optns [X0])
( $\lambda X0'.$ 
  bind-err (STR "=ode-approx CX failed") (ode-approx optns [CX])
( $\lambda F.$ 
  bind-err (STR "=ode-d-approx failed") (ode-d-approx optns [CX, F])
( $\lambda D.$ 
  bind-err (STR "=scale-appr err failed") (scale-appr optns (h*h) 2
(ivl-appr-of-appr D) [])
( $\lambda ERR.$ 
  bind-err (STR "=scale-appr euler failed") (scale-appr optns h 1 X0')

```

```

[X0])
  ( $\lambda S.$ 
    bind-err (STR " $=scale-appr-ivl euler failed$ ") (scale-appr-ivl optns
  0 h X0' [X0])
  ( $\lambda S'.$ 
    bind-err (STR " $=add-appr euler failed$ ") (add-appr optns X0 S [])
    ( $\lambda X1.$ 
      bind-err (STR " $=add-appr euler-ivl failed$ ") (add-appr optns X0
  S' [])
    ( $\lambda CX1.$ 
      let
        res = msum-appr X1 (ivl-appr-of-appr ERR);
        res-ivl = msum-appr CX1 (appr-of-ivl (inf 0 (inf-of-appr
  ERR)) (sup 0 (sup-of-appr ERR)))
        in
        Some (h, res-ivl, res))))))))
fun advance-euler:('a, 'b, 'c) options  $\Rightarrow$  'b enclosure option  $\Rightarrow$  'b enclosure option
where
  advance-euler optns None = None
  | advance-euler optns (Some (i, t, X, XS)) =
    (case euler-step optns X of
      Some (h, CX, X1)  $\Rightarrow$ 
      let - = printing-fun optns i (t + h) X1
      in Some (Suc i, t + h, X1, (t, CX, t + h, X1) # XS)
    | None  $\Rightarrow$  None)

primrec euler-series where
  euler-series optns t0 X0 0 = Some (0, t0, X0, [])
  | euler-series optns t0 X0 (Suc i) = advance-euler optns (euler-series optns t0 X0
  i)

```

12.1 Checkpoint: Partition

TODO: partitioning really needed when we do cancelling?

```

definition width-appr:'b  $\Rightarrow$  real
where width-appr x = infnorm (sup-of-appr x - inf-of-appr x)

```

```

primrec split-appr-fp-iter where
  split-appr-fp-iter optns XS 0 = XS
  | split-appr-fp-iter optns XS (Suc i) =
    (let
      YS = concat (map ( $\lambda x.$ 
        if width-appr x > max-tdev-thres optns
        then split-appr optns x
        else [x]) XS)
    in
      if length XS = length YS
      then YS

```

```

else split-appr-fp-iter optns YS i)

definition split-appr-fp optns X = split-appr-fp-iter optns [X] 100

primrec ivl-of-apprs::'b list  $\Rightarrow$  'b
where
  ivl-of-apprs (x#xs) = (let
    i = fold ( $\lambda a b.$  inf (inf-of-appr a) b) xs (inf-of-appr x);
    s = fold ( $\lambda a b.$  sup (sup-of-appr a) b) xs (sup-of-appr x)
    in appr-of-ivl i s)

definition partition
where
  partition optns r xs =
  (let
    rs = split-appr-fp (optns(max-tdev-thres := collect-granularity optns)) r;
    red-rs = map ( $\lambda r.$ 
      case (filter ( $\lambda a.$   $\neg$  disjoint-apprs a r) xs) of []  $\Rightarrow$  None
      | ds  $\Rightarrow$  let d = ivl-of-apprs ds
        in Some (appr-of-ivl (sup (inf-of-appr r) (inf-of-appr d)) (inf (sup-of-appr
          r) (sup-of-appr d)))) rs
      in map the (filter (-Option.is-none) red-rs))

definition collect-apprs::-  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b list  $\Rightarrow$  'b list
where collect-apprs optns r XS =
  (let
    - = print (STR "= Collecting: ");
    - = print (int-to-string (length XS));
    - = print (STR "aforms ... ");
    XS = partition optns r XS;
    - = print (STR "= Collected to ");
    - = print (int-to-string (length XS));
    - = println (STR " aforms!")
    in XS)

definition collect-cancel-apprs::('a, 'b, 'c) options  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'b list  $\Rightarrow$  'b list
where
  collect-cancel-apprs optns i xs =
  (if i mod collect-mod optns = 0
  then let
    - = println (STR "Collect-cancelling:");
    r = ivl-of-apprs xs;
    checkpoint-grid = collect-apprs optns r xs;
    - = println (STR "checkpoint grid:");
    - = map ( $\lambda x.$  printing-fun optns i 0 x) checkpoint-grid;
    steps = map ( $\lambda x.$  snd (snd (the (euler-step optns x)))) checkpoint-grid;
    - = println (STR "steps:");
    - = map ( $\lambda x.$  printing-fun optns i 0 x) steps;
    outside-checkpoint =

```

```

filter (λx. ¬ (inf-of-appr r ≤ inf-of-appr x ∧ sup-of-appr x ≤ sup-of-appr
r)) steps;
- = println (STR "outside-checkpoint:");
- = map (λx. printing-fun optns i 0 x) outside-checkpoint;
inside-checkpoint =
filter (λx. (inf-of-appr r ≤ inf-of-appr x ∧ sup-of-appr x ≤ sup-of-appr r))
steps;
- = println (STR "inside-checkpoint:");
- = map (λx. printing-fun optns i 0 x) inside-checkpoint;
steps-grid = collect-apprs optns r steps;
- = println (STR "steps-grid");
- = map (λx. printing-fun optns i 0 x) steps-grid;
sg-not-cp-covered = fold (λx xs. removeAll x xs) checkpoint-grid steps-grid;
- = println (STR "sg-not-cp-covered");
- = map (λx. printing-fun optns i 0 x) sg-not-cp-covered;
s-not-covered = filter (λx. list-ex (¬ disjoint-apprs x) sg-not-cp-covered) steps;
- = println (STR "s-not-covered");
- = map (λx. printing-fun optns i 0 x) s-not-covered
in remdups (outside-checkpoint @ s-not-covered)
else xs)

```

TODO: certify common stepsize first, and establish a common history of disjunctions of zonotopes

```

fun map-enclosure-option::
(nat ⇒ real ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b list) ⇒ 'b enclosure option list ⇒ 'b enclosure option list
where
map-enclosure-option f [] = []
| map-enclosure-option f (None#xs) = (None # map-enclosure-option f xs)
| map-enclosure-option f (Some (i, t, X, XS)#xs) = map (λX. Some (i, t, X,
XS)) (f i t X) @ map-enclosure-option f xs

definition euler-lists optns t0 X0 t1 =
while-option (list-ex (λx. case x of Some (i, t, X, XS) ⇒ t < t1 | None ⇒
False))
((λx. let - = print (STR "Affine Forms: "); - = println (int-to-string (length
x)) in x) o
(map-enclosure-option (λi t x. split-appr-fp optns x)) o
(λx. case x of Some (i, t, X, XS) #-> map (λx. Some (i, t, x, XS))
(collect-cancel-apprs optns i (map (fst o snd o snd o the) x))
| None #-> []) o
map (advance-euler optns)) [Some (0, t0, X0, [])])

definition euler-lists-result optns t0 X0 t1 =
map-option (map (map-option (result-fun optns))) (euler-lists optns t0 X0 t1)

definition euler-series-result::
('a, 'b, 'c) options ⇒ real ⇒ 'b ⇒ nat ⇒ 'c option
where [simp]: euler-series-result optns t0 X0 i =
map-option (result-fun optns) (euler-series optns t0 X0 i)

```

```

lemma euler-series-print:
  euler-series optns t0 X0 i =
    fold ( $\lambda a\ b.$ 
      case b of
        None  $\Rightarrow$  None
        | Some (a', t0', X0', ress)  $\Rightarrow$ 
          (case euler-step optns X0' of
            None  $\Rightarrow$  None
            | Some (h, CX, X1)  $\Rightarrow$ 
              let
                - = printing-fun optns a (t0' + h) X1
                in Some (Suc a', t0' + h, X1, (t0', CX, t0' + h, X1) # ress))) [0..<i]
        (Some (0, t0, X0, []))
      unfolding Let-def
      by (induct i) (auto split: option.split)

definition project-rect X b y =
  (let i = inf-of-appr X; s = sup-of-appr X in
    appr-of-ivl (i + (y - i * b) *R b) (s + (y - s * b) *R b))

definition sup-abs-appr X = sup (abs (inf-of-appr X)) (abs (sup-of-appr X))

definition intersects X b y  $\longleftrightarrow$  (inf-of-appr X * b  $\leq$  y  $\wedge$  sup-of-appr X * b  $\geq$  y)

Precondition: X does not intersect b, but euler-step does!

primrec intersect'
  where
    intersect' optns X b y h 0 = None
    | intersect' optns X b y h (Suc i) =
      (let
        (h, CX, X1) = the (euler-step (optns(stepsize:=h)) X)
        in if intersects X1 b y then intersect' optns X b y (h*2) i else Some (inter-appr-plane
          CX b y))

definition intersect optns X b y = intersect' optns X b y (stepsize optns) 10

definition poincares2-step optns X0 b y =
  (let
    (h, CX, X1) = the (euler-step optns X0)
    in
      if intersects CX b y
      then the (intersect optns X0 b y)
      else X1
  )

definition strongest-direction optns f =
  (let
    af = sup-abs-appr f;

```

```


$$(b, -) = \text{fold } (\lambda b (b', d'). \text{if } d' \leq af \cdot b \text{ then } (b, af \cdot b) \text{ else } (b', d')) (\text{Basis-list}::'a \text{ list}) 0;$$


$$\text{res} = (\text{if inf-of-appr } f \cdot b < 0 \wedge \text{sup-of-appr } f \cdot b < 0 \text{ then } (b, \text{inf-of-appr } f \cdot b)$$


$$\quad \text{else if inf-of-appr } f \cdot b > 0 \wedge \text{sup-of-appr } f \cdot b > 0 \text{ then } (b, ((\text{sup-of-appr } f \cdot b)))$$


$$\quad \text{else let } - = \text{println } (\text{STR } "== ERROR finding next direction!" \text{ in } (0, 0))$$


$$\quad \text{in res})$$


definition next-sections optns d Xs =

$$(\text{let}$$


$$\quad \text{set-dir-alist} = \text{map } (\lambda X. (X, \text{apsnd sgn } (\text{strongest-direction optns } (\text{the } (\text{ode-approx optns } [X]))))) Xs;$$


$$\quad \text{dirs} = \text{remdups } (\text{map snd set-dir-alist});$$


$$\quad \text{dir-set-alist} = \text{map } (\lambda bs. (bs, \text{map fst } (\text{filter } (\lambda(X, b, s). (b, s) = bs) \text{ set-dir-alist})))$$


$$\quad \text{dirs};$$


$$\quad \text{sctns} = \text{map } (\lambda((b, s), Xs). \text{if } s = -1 \text{ then } (Xs, (b, \text{inf-of-appr } (\text{ivl-of-apprs } Xs) \cdot b - d))$$


$$\quad \text{else } (Xs, (-b, -(\text{sup-of-appr } (\text{ivl-of-apprs } Xs) \cdot b + d))) \text{ dir-set-alist}$$


$$\quad \text{in}$$


$$\quad \text{map } (\lambda(Xs, (b, s)). (Xs, \text{override-section optns } b s (\text{inf-of-appr } (\text{ivl-of-apprs } Xs)) (\text{sup-of-appr } (\text{ivl-of-apprs } Xs)))) \text{ sctns})$$


definition poincares2-iter optns X0 b y =

$$\text{while } (\text{list-ex } (\lambda(X, b, y). \neg \text{stop-iteration optns } X))$$


$$(\text{concat o } (\text{map } (\lambda(X, b, y).$$


$$\quad \text{let}$$


$$\quad \quad F = \text{the } (\text{ode-approx optns } [X]);$$


$$\quad \quad (bs, fs) = \text{strongest-direction optns } F;$$


$$\quad \quad (b, y) = (\text{if } bs = b \text{ then } (b, y)$$


$$\quad \quad \text{else if } fs \leq 0 \wedge fs * 3 \leq 4 * ((\text{inf-of-appr } F) \cdot b) \text{ then } (bs, \text{inf-of-appr } X \cdot b)$$


$$\quad \quad \text{else if } fs \geq 0 \wedge 4 * ((\text{sup-of-appr } F) \cdot b) \leq fs * 3 \text{ then } (bs, \text{sup-of-appr } X \cdot b)$$


$$\quad \quad \text{else } (b, y));$$


$$\quad \quad (b, y) = (\text{case global-section optns } X \text{ of } \text{None } \Rightarrow (b, y)$$


$$\quad \quad \mid \text{Some } (b, y) \Rightarrow (b, y));$$


$$\quad \quad X1 = \text{poincares2-step optns } X b y;$$


$$\quad \quad X1s = \text{split-appr-fp optns } X1$$


$$\quad \quad \text{in map } (\lambda X. (X, b, y)) X1s)))$$


definition poincares optns X0s b y =

$$\text{while } (\lambda(XS, PS, RS). XS \neq [] )$$


$$(\lambda(XS, PS, RS).$$


$$\quad \text{let}$$


$$\quad \quad - = \text{print } (\text{STR } "=XS: ");$$


$$\quad \quad - = \text{print } (\text{int-to-string } (\text{length } XS));$$


$$\quad \quad - = \text{print } (\text{STR } "PS: ");$$


$$\quad \quad - = \text{print } (\text{int-to-string } (\text{length } PS));$$


```

```

- = print (STR " RS: ");
- = print (int-to-string (length RS));
- = print (STR " Flowing towards: ");
- = print-eucl b;
- = print (STR "-- ");
- = print-real y;
- = println (STR "'");
XS = concat (map ( $\lambda(h, X). \text{map} (\text{Pair } h) (\text{split-appr-fp optns } X)) XS$ );
XS = filter ( $\lambda(h, X). \text{inf-of-appr } X \cdot b \geq y \vee \text{sup-of-appr } X \cdot b \geq y$ ) XS;
- = print (STR "=XS above: ");
- = println (int-to-string (length XS));
- = map (printing-fun optns 0 0 o snd) XS;
YS = map ( $\lambda(h, X). \text{case} (\text{euler-step} (\text{optns}(\text{stepsize}:=h)) X) \text{ of Some res}$ 
 $\Rightarrow (h, X, \text{res}) \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{undefined}$ ) XS;
 $(IS, NIS) = \text{List.partition} (\lambda(h, X0, t, CX, X). (\text{inf-of-appr } X \cdot b \leq y \vee$ 
 $\text{sup-of-appr } X \cdot b \leq y)) YS;$ 
 $(RS', NIS) = \text{List.partition} (\lambda(-, -, -, -, X).$ 
 $\text{list-ex} (\lambda b'. b \neq b' \wedge$ 
 $(\text{let } sa = \text{sup-abs-appr} (\text{the} (\text{ode-approx optns } [X])) \text{ in abs} (sa \cdot b) * 4$ 
 $\leq 3 * \text{abs} (sa \cdot b')))$ 
 $Basis-list) NIS;$ 
 $XS' = \text{"concat} (\text{map} (\%X. \text{split-appr-fp} (\text{optns}(|\text{max-tdev-thres}:=\text{collect-granularity}$ 
 $\text{optns}|)) X) (\text{map} \text{fst } IS)";$ 
 $(IS1, IS2) = \text{List.partition} (\lambda(h, X0, t, CX, X). h \leq \text{min-stepsize optns})$ 
 $IS;$ 
 $IS2' = (\text{map} (\lambda(h, X0, t, CX, X). (h / 2, X0)) IS2);$ 
 $QS = \text{map} (\lambda(h, X0, t, CX, X). \text{project-rect } CX b y) IS1$ 
 $\text{in} (\text{map} (\lambda(h, X0, t, CX, X). (h, X)) (NIS @ IS1) @ IS2', PS @ QS, RS @$ 
 $\text{map} (\text{snd} o \text{snd} o \text{snd} o \text{snd}) RS')$ 
 $)$ 
 $(\text{map} (\lambda X. (\text{stepsize optns}, X)) X0s, [], [])$  — Verbindung mit Euler, parametrisiert
mit h!

```

definition poincares-collected optns X0s b y =
 $(\text{case } \text{snd} (\text{poincares optns X0s b y}) \text{ of } ([] , RS) \Rightarrow ([] , RS)$
 $\mid (PS, RS) \Rightarrow (\text{collect-apprs optns} (\text{ivl-of-apprs } PS) PS, RS))$

definition print-poincares optns X0s b y =
 $(\text{let } (qs, rs) = \text{poincares-collected optns X0s b y};$
 $\quad - = \text{map} (\text{printing-fun optns } 0 0) qs$
 $\quad \text{in} (qs, rs))$

definition poincare-distance-d optns X0s =
 $\text{while} (\text{list-ex} (\lambda(XS, b, y). b \neq 0))$
 $\quad (\lambda groups. \text{let } - = \text{print} (STR "\= Groups: "); - = \text{println} (\text{int-to-string} (\text{length}$
 $\text{groups})) \text{ in concat} (\text{map} (\lambda(Xs, b, y).$
 $\quad \text{if } b = 0 \text{ then } [(Xs, b, y)] \text{ else}$
 $\quad \text{let}$
 $\quad \quad (Ys, Rs) = \text{print-poincares optns } Xs b y;$

```

 $Yss = \text{next-sections optns } 2 \text{ } Ys;$ 
 $Rss = \text{next-sections optns } 0 \text{ } Rs;$ 
 $\text{-} = \text{print (STR "}= Ys: ");$ 
 $\text{-} = \text{print (int-to-string (length Yss))};$ 
 $\text{-} = \text{print (STR " } Rss: ");$ 
 $\text{-} = \text{print (int-to-string (length Rss))}$ 
 $\text{in}$ 
 $\quad Yss@Rss) \text{ groups})$ 
 $) \text{ (next-sections optns } 2 \text{ } X0s)$ 

definition poincare-distance-d-print optns X0s =
  (let
    res = poincare-distance-d optns X0s;
     $\text{-} = \text{print (STR "}= Returning: ");$ 
     $\text{-} = \text{print (int-to-string (length res))};$ 
     $\text{-} = \text{println (STR "\'');}$ 
     $\text{-} = \text{map (printing-fun optns } 0 \text{ } 0) \text{ (concat (map fst res))}$ 
     $\text{in res})$ 

  end

declare approximate-ivp0.strongest-direction-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.poincares2-iter-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.poincares2-step-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.intersect-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.intersect'.simp[s] [code]
declare approximate-ivp0.intersects-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.sup-abs-appr-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.project-rect-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.poincares-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.poincare-distance-d-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.poincare-distance-d-print-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.next-sections-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.poincares-collected-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.print-poincares-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.P-appr-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.P-iter.simp[s] [code]
declare approximate-ivp0.cert-stepsize.simp[s] [code]
declare approximate-ivp0.euler-step-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.advance-euler.simp[s] [code]
declare approximate-ivp0.collect-cancel-apprs-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.euler-series-result-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.map-enclosure-option.simp[s] [code]
declare approximate-ivp0.euler-lists-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.euler-lists-result-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.euler-series-print[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.collect-apprs-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.ivl-of-apprs.simp[s] [code]
declare approximate-ivp0.partition-def[code]
```

```

declare approximate-ivp0.split-appr-fp-iter.simps[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.split-appr-fp-def[code]
declare approximate-ivp0.width-appr-def[code]

abbreviation msum-aform' ≡ λX. msum-aform (degree-aform X) X

abbreviation uncurry-options ≡ λf x. f (precision x) (tolerance x)

intersection with plane

definition inter-aform-plane where
  inter-aform-plane X b y = X

locale aform-approximate-sets0 =
  approximate-sets0
  aform-of-ivl msum-aform' Affine Joints
  Inf-aform Sup-aform
  uncurry-options add-aform-componentwise::('a, 'a::executable-euclidean-space
  aform, (real × ((real × 'a × 'a × real × 'a × 'a) list))) options ⇒ -
  uncurry-options scaleQ-aform-componentwise
  uncurry-options scaleR-aform-ivl
  λoptns. split-aform-largest (precision optns) (presplit-summary-tolerance optns)
  disjoint-aforms
  inter-aform-plane

interpretation aform-approximate-sets0 .

locale aform-approximate-ivp0 =
  approximate-ivp0
  aform-of-ivl msum-aform' Affine Joints
  Inf-aform Sup-aform
  uncurry-options add-aform-componentwise::('a, 'a::executable-euclidean-space
  aform, (real × ((real × 'a × 'a × real × 'a × 'a) list))) options ⇒ -
  uncurry-options scaleQ-aform-componentwise
  uncurry-options scaleR-aform-ivl
  λoptns. split-aform-largest (precision optns) (presplit-summary-tolerance optns)
  disjoint-aforms
  inter-aform-plane

interpretation aform-approximate-ivp0 x y for x y .

definition print-rectangle
  where
    print-rectangle m i t0 X =
      (let
        - = print (int-to-string i);
        - = print (STR ": ");
        - = print-real t0
      in
        if i mod m = 0 then

```

```

let
  R = Radius X;
  - = print (STR ": ");
  - = print-eucl (fst X - R);
  - = print (STR "- ");
  - = print-eucl (fst X + R);
  - = print (STR "; devs: ");
  - = print (int-to-string (length (list-of-pdevs (snd X))));
  - = print (STR "; width: ");
  - = print-real (infnorm R);
  - = print (STR "; tdev: ");
  - = print-eucl R;
  - = print (STR "; maxdev: ");
  - = print-eucl (snd (max-pdev (snd X)));
  - = println (STR ""))
in ()
else println (STR ""))

```

definition *print-aform*::'a::executable-euclidean-space aform \Rightarrow unit

where

print-aform X =

```

(let
  - = print (STR "aform(')");
  - = print (int-to-string (length (Basis-list::'a list)));
  - = print (STR '): ');
  - = print-eucl (fst X);
  - = print (STR "-- ");
  - = map (λ(i, x). print-eucl x) (list-of-pdevs (snd X));
  - = println (STR ""))
in ())

```

definition *ivls-of-aforms* p ress = map (λ(t0, CX, t1, X).

(t0, eucl-truncate-down p (Inf-aform CX), eucl-truncate-up p (Sup-aform CX),
t1, eucl-truncate-down p (Inf-aform X), eucl-truncate-up p (Sup-aform X))) ress

primrec *summarize-ivls* where

summarize-ivls [] = None

| *summarize-ivls* (x#xs) = (case *summarize-ivls* xs of

None \Rightarrow Some x

| Some (t0', cl', cu', t1', xl', xu') \Rightarrow

case x of (t0, cl, cu, t1, xl, xu) \Rightarrow

if t0 = t1' then

Some (min t0 t0', inf cl cl', sup cu cu', max t1 t1',

if t1 \leq t1' then xl' else xl, if t1 \leq t1' then xu' else xu)

else None)

fun *set-res-of-ivl-res*

where *set-res-of-ivl-res* (t0, CXl, CXu, t1 ,Xl, Xu) = (t0, {CXl .. CXu}, t1, {Xl

```

..  $Xu\}$ )

fun parts::nat $\Rightarrow$ 'a list $\Rightarrow$ 'a list list
where
  parts n [] = []
  | parts 0 xs = [xs]
  | parts n xs = take n xs # parts n (drop n xs)

definition summarize-enclosure
where summarize-enclosure p m xs =
  map the (filter ( $-Option.is-none$ ) (map summarize-ivls (parts m (ivls-of-aforms
  p xs)))))

definition ivls-result p m = (apsnd (summarize-enclosure p m o snd)) o snd

definition default-optns =
  {
    precision = 53,
    tolerance = FloatR 1 (- 8),
    stepsize = FloatR 1 (- 8),
    min-stepsize = FloatR 1 (- 8),
    iterations = 40,
    halve-stepsizes = 10,
    widening-mod = 40,
    max-tdev-thres = FloatR 1 100,
    presplit-summary-tolerance = FloatR 1 0,
    collect-mod = 0,
    collect-granularity = FloatR 1 100,
    override-section = ( $\lambda \dots. (0, 0)$ ),
    global-section = ( $\lambda \dots. None$ ),
    stop-iteration = ( $\lambda \dots. False$ ),
    printing-fun = ( $\lambda \dots. print-aform$ ),
    result-fun = ivls-result 23 1
  }
end

```

13 Euler method on Affine Forms

```

theory Euler-Affine
imports
   $\sim \sim /src/HOL/Decision-Procs/Dense-Linear-Order$ 
   $.. /IVP/Picard-Lindelof-Qualitative$ 
   $.. /Library/Linear-ODE$ 
  Euler-Affine-Code
begin

lemma inf-le-sup-same1: inf a (b::'a::ordered-euclidean-space)  $\leq$  sup a d
  by (metis inf.coboundedI1 sup.coboundedI1)

```

```

lemma fixes a::'a option
  shows split-option-bind: P (a ≈ f)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ((a = None  $\longrightarrow$  P None)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall x$ . a = Some x  $\longrightarrow$  P (f x)))
  and split-option-bind-asm: P (a ≈ f)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\neg$  (a = None  $\wedge$   $\neg$  P None)  $\vee$  ( $\exists x$ . a = Some x  $\wedge$   $\neg$  P (f x)))
  unfolding atomize-conj
  by (cases a) (auto split: option.split)

lemma msum-subsetI:
  assumes X ⊆ X' Y ⊆ Y'
  shows {(x::'a::group-add) + y | x y. x ∈ X  $\wedge$  y ∈ Y} ⊆ {x + y | x y. x ∈ X'  $\wedge$  y ∈ Y'}
  proof safe
    fix x y
    assume xy: x ∈ X y ∈ Y
    show ∃ x' y'. x + y = x' + y'  $\wedge$  x' ∈ X'  $\wedge$  y' ∈ Y'
      apply (rule exI[where x=x])
      apply (rule exI[where x=y])
      using xy assms by auto
  qed

```

13.1 operations on intervals

include separate type of intervals in *approximate-sets0*

type-synonym 'a ivl = 'a*'a

definition set-of-ivl::'a ivl \Rightarrow 'a::executable-euclidean-space set
where set-of-ivl x = {fst x .. snd x}

definition split-ivl::'a ivl \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a ivl * 'a::executable-euclidean-space ivl
where split-ivl x s i = ((fst x, snd x + (s - snd x * i)*R i), (fst x + (s - fst x * i)*R i, snd x))

lemma split-ivl:
assumes i ∈ Basis
assumes s ∈ {fst X * i .. snd X * i}
shows x ∈ set-of-ivl X \longleftrightarrow x ∈ (set-of-ivl (fst (split-ivl X s i))) \cup set-of-ivl (snd (split-ivl X s i))
using assms
by (auto simp: set-of-ivl-def split-ivl-def eucl-le[where 'a='a] not-le algebra-simps inner-Basis)

fun Pair-of-list::'a list \Rightarrow 'a*'a **where**
 Pair-of-list [a, b] = (a, b)

locale approximate-sets = approximate-sets0 +
assumes msum-appr-eq: set-of-appr (msum-appr X Y) = {x + y | x y. x ∈

```

set-of-appr X ∧ y ∈ set-of-appr Y}
assumes inf-of-appr-msum-appr: inf-of-appr (msum-appr X Y) = inf-of-appr X
+ inf-of-appr Y
assumes sup-of-appr-msum-appr: sup-of-appr (msum-appr X Y) = sup-of-appr
X + sup-of-appr Y
assumes inf-of-appr-Inf: inf-of-appr X ≤ Inf (set-of-appr X)
assumes sup-of-appr-Sup: sup-of-appr X ≥ Sup (set-of-appr X)
assumes sup-of-appr-of-ivl: l ≤ u ⇒ sup-of-appr (appr-of-ivl l u) = u
assumes inf-of-appr-of-ivl: l ≤ u ⇒ inf-of-appr (appr-of-ivl l u) = l
assumes set-of-appr-of-ivl: l ≤ u ⇒ set-of-appr (appr-of-ivl l u) = {l .. u}
assumes set-of-appr-nonempty: set-of-appr X ≠ {}
assumes set-of-appr-compact: compact (set-of-appr X)
assumes set-of-appr-convex: convex (set-of-appr X)
assumes set-of-apprs-set-of-appr: [x] ∈ set-of-apprs [X] ⇔ x ∈ set-of-appr X
assumes set-of-apprs-switch: x#y#xs ∈ set-of-apprs (X#Y#XS) ⇒ y#x#xs
∈ set-of-apprs (Y#X#XS)
assumes set-of-apprs-rotate: x#y#xs ∈ set-of-apprs (X#Y#XS) ⇒ y#xs@[x]
∈ set-of-apprs (Y#XS@[X])
assumes set-of-apprs-Nil: xs ∈ set-of-apprs [] ⇒ xs = []
assumes length-set-of-apprs: xs ∈ set-of-apprs XS ⇒ length xs = length XS
assumes set-of-apprs-Cons-ex: xs ∈ set-of-apprs (X#XS) ⇒ (∃ y ys. xs =
y#ys ∧ y ∈ set-of-appr X ∧ ys ∈ set-of-apprs XS)
assumes in-image-Pair-of-listI[simp, intro]:
[x, y] ∈ set-of-apprs [X, Y] ⇒ (x, y) ∈ Pair-of-list ` set-of-apprs [X, Y]
assumes add-appr: (x # y # ys) ∈ set-of-apprs (X # Y # YS) ⇒ (add-appr
optns X Y YS) = Some S ⇒ (x + y)#x#y#ys ∈ set-of-apprs (S#X#Y#YS)
assumes scale-appr: (x#xs) ∈ set-of-apprs (X#XS) ⇒ (scale-appr optns r s
X XS) = Some S ⇒ ((r/s) *R x # x # xs) ∈ set-of-apprs (S#X#XS)
assumes scale-appr-ivl: s ∈ {r..t} ⇒ (x#xs) ∈ set-of-apprs (X#XS) ⇒
(scale-appr-ivl optns r t X XS) = Some S ⇒ (s *R x # x # xs) ∈ set-of-apprs
(S#X#XS)
assumes split-appr: x ∈ set-of-appr X ⇒ list-ex (λX. x ∈ set-of-appr X)
(split-appr optns X)
assumes disjoint-apprs: disjoint-apprs X Y ⇒ set-of-appr X ∩ set-of-appr Y
= {}
begin

lemma set-of-appr-bounded[intro]: bounded (set-of-appr X)
by (rule compact-imp-bounded) (rule set-of-appr-compact)

lemma inf-of-appr[simp]: x ∈ set-of-appr X ⇒ inf-of-appr X ≤ x
by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF inf-of-appr-Inf] cInf-lower bounded-imp-bdd-below)

lemma sup-of-appr[simp]: x ∈ set-of-appr X ⇒ x ≤ sup-of-appr X
by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF - sup-of-appr-Sup] cSup-upper bounded-imp-bdd-above)

lemma inf-of-appr-le-sup-of-appr[simp]:
inf-of-appr a ≤ sup-of-appr a
using set-of-appr-nonempty[of a] order-trans[OF inf-of-appr sup-of-appr]

```

```

by auto

lemma set-of-apprs-Cons:  $x \# xs \in \text{set-of-apprs } (X \# XS) \implies xs \in \text{set-of-apprs } XS$ 
  by (auto dest: set-of-apprs-Cons-ex)

lemma set-of-apprsE:
  assumes  $xs \in \text{set-of-apprs } (X \# XS)$ 
  obtains  $y ys$  where  $xs = y \# ys$   $y \in \text{set-of-appr } X$   $ys \in \text{set-of-apprs } XS$ 
  using set-of-apprs-Cons-ex assms by blast

lemma set-of-apprs-rotate3:
   $[x, y, z] \in \text{set-of-apprs } [X, Y, Z] \implies [y, z, x] \in \text{set-of-apprs } [Y, Z, X]$ 
  by (metis Cons-eq-appendI eq-Nil-appendI set-of-apprs-rotate)

end

lemma tendsto-singleton[tendsto-intros]:  $(f \longrightarrow f x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{x\})$ 
  by (auto simp: tendsto-def eventually-at-filter)

lemma continuous-on-singleton[continuous-intros]:  $\text{continuous-on } \{x\} f$ 
  unfolding continuous-on-def
  by (auto intro!: tendsto-singleton)

locale approximate-ivp = approximate-ivp0 + approximate-sets +
  fixes ode::' $a \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  fixes ode-d::' $a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  assumes ode-approx:
     $x \# xs \in \text{set-of-apprs } (X' \# XS) \implies$ 
     $\text{ode-approx optns } (X' \# XS) = \text{Some } A \implies$ 
     $(\text{ode } x \# x \# xs) \in \text{set-of-apprs } (A \# X' \# XS)$ 
  assumes fderiv[derivative-intros]:  $x \in X \implies (\text{ode has-derivative } \text{ode-d } x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } X)$ 
  assumes ode-d-approx:
     $x \# dx \# xs \in \text{set-of-apprs } (X' \# DX' \# XS) \implies$ 
     $\text{ode-d-approx optns } (X' \# DX' \# XS) = (\text{Some } D') \implies$ 
     $(\text{ode-d } x \# dx \# xs) \in \text{set-of-apprs } (D' \# X' \# DX' \# XS)$ 
  assumes cont-fderiv:  $\text{continuous-on } \text{UNIV } (\lambda((t::\text{real}, x), (dt::\text{real}, y)). \text{ode-d } x y)$ 
  — TODO: get rid of the reals
begin

lemma fderiv'[derivative-intros]:  $((\lambda(t, y). \text{ode } y) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda(t, x). (dt, dx). \text{ode-d } x \# dx)) (t, x) \text{ (at } (t, x) \text{ within } X)$ 
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros has-derivative-compose[of snd])

lemma picard-approx:
  assumes appr:  $\text{ode-approx optns } [X] = \text{Some } Y$ 
  assumes bb:  $\text{inf-of-appr } Y = l$   $\text{sup-of-appr } Y = u$ 
  assumes x-in:  $(\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t1\} \implies x t \in \text{set-of-appr } X)$ 

```

```

assumes cont: continuous-on {t0 .. t1} x
assumes ivl: t0 ≤ t1
shows x0 + integral {t0..t1} (λt. ode (x t)) ∈ {x0 + (t1 - t0) *R l .. x0 + (t1
- t0) *R u}
proof -
{
fix t::real
assume 0 ≤ t t ≤ 1
hence t * (t1 - t0) ≤ t1 - t0 using ivl
  by (auto intro!: mult-left-le-one-le )
hence t0 + t * (t1 - t0) ≤ t1
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
} note segment[simp] = this
{
fix t::real
assume t: t ∈ {0 .. 1}
have ode (x (t0 + t * (t1 - t0))) ∈ set-of-appr Y
  unfolding set-of-apprs-set-of-appr[symmetric]
  apply (rule set-of-apprs-Cons)
  apply (rule set-of-apprs-switch)
  apply (rule ode-approx[OF - appr])
  using t ivl
  by (auto intro!: x-in ode-approx simp: set-of-apprs-set-of-appr)
also from bb inf-of-appr sup-of-appr have set-of-appr Y ⊆ {l..u} by auto
finally have ode (x (t0 + t * (t1 - t0))) ∈ {l..u} .
} note ode-lu = this
have cont-ode-x: continuous-on {t0..t1} (λxa. ode (x xa))
  using ivl
  by (auto intro!: has-derivative-continuous-on[OF fderiv] continuous-on-compose2[of
- ode - x] cont)
have cmp: (λt. ode (x (t0 + t * (t1 - t0)))) = (λt. ode (x t)) o (λt. (t0 + t *
(t1 - t0)))
  by auto
have cnt: continuous-on {0 .. 1}(λt. ode (x (t0 + t * (t1 - t0))))
  unfolding cmp using ivl
  by (intro continuous-on-compose)
    (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: image-linear-atLeastAtMost cont-ode-x
not-less)
have integral {t0..t1} (λt. ode (x t)) =
  (t1 - t0) *R integral {0..1} (λt. ode (x (t0 + t * (t1 - t0))))
  using ivl
  by (intro mvt-integral[of - λt1. integral {t0..t1} (λt. ode (x t)) λt u. u *R ode
(x t)
    t0 t1 - t0, simplified])
  (auto intro!: integral-has-vector-derivative[OF cont-ode-x]
    simp: has-vector-derivative-def[symmetric])
also
{
have integral {0..1} (λt. ode (x (t0 + t * (t1 - t0)))) ≤ integral {0..1}

```

```


$$(\lambda t::real . u)
  \text{using } \textit{ode-lu}
  \text{by (auto simp: eucl-le[where 'a='a] intro!: order-trans[OF integral-component-ubound-real]
  cnt)}
  \text{moreover have integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t::real . l) \leq \text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. \text{ode } (x (t0
  + t * (t1 - t0))))
  \text{using } \textit{ode-lu}
  \text{by (auto simp: eucl-le[where 'a='a] intro!: order-trans[OF - integral-component-lbound-real]
  cnt)}
  \text{ultimately have integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. \text{ode } (x (t0 + t * (t1 - t0)))) \in \{l .. u\}
  \text{by simp}
  \text{hence } (t1 - t0) *_R \text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. \text{ode } (x (t0 + t * (t1 - t0)))) \in \{(t1
  - t0) *_R l .. (t1 - t0) *_R u\}
  \text{using } \textit{ivl}
  \text{by (auto intro!: scaleR-left-mono)
  }
  \text{finally show ?thesis by auto}
qed$$


lemma picard-approx-ivl:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{assumes appr: } \text{ode-approx optns } [X] = \text{Some } Y \\
&\text{assumes bb: } \text{inf-of-appr } Y = l \text{ sup-of-appr } Y = u \\
&\text{assumes x-in: } (\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t1\} \implies x t \in \text{set-of-appr } X) \\
&\text{assumes cont: } \text{continuous-on } \{t0 .. t1\} x \\
&\text{assumes ivl: } t0 \leq t t \leq t1 \\
&\text{shows } x0 + \text{integral } \{t0..t\} (\lambda t. \text{ode } (x t)) \in \{x0 + \text{inf } 0 ((t1 - t0) *_R l) .. x0
+ \text{sup } 0 ((t1 - t0) *_R u)\} \\
&\text{using ivl inf-of-appr-le-sup-of-appr[of Y]} \\
&\text{by (intro set-rev-mp[OF picard-approx[OF appr bb x-in continuous-on-subset[OF
cont]]])} \\
&(\text{auto simp: eucl-le[where 'a='a] inner-Basis-inf-left inner-Basis-sup-left inf-real-def
sup-real-def min-def max-def zero-le-mult-iff not-le inner-add-left not-less bb
intro: mult-right-mono mult-nonneg-nonpos mult-right-mono-neg})
\end{aligned}$$


automatic Picard operator

lemma P-appr-Some-ode-approxE:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{assumes P-appr optns } X0 h X = \text{Some } R \\
&\text{obtains Y where } \text{ode-approx optns } [X] = \text{Some } Y R = \text{extend-appr } X0 (\text{inf } 0
(h *_R \text{inf-of-appr } Y)) (\text{sup } 0 (h *_R \text{sup-of-appr } Y)) \\
&\text{using assms} \\
&\text{unfolding P-appr-def} \\
&\text{using assms by (auto simp: P-appr-def)}
\end{aligned}$$


lemma P-appr:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{assumes x0: } x0 \in \text{set-of-appr } X0 \\
&\text{assumes x: } \bigwedge t. t \in \{t0..t1\} \implies x t \in \text{set-of-appr } X \\
&\text{assumes cont: } \text{continuous-on } \{t0..t1\} x \\
&\text{assumes h': } 0 \leq t1 - t0 t1 - t0 \leq h \\
&\text{assumes P-res: } \text{P-appr optns } X0 h X = \text{Some } R
\end{aligned}$$


```

```

shows  $x0 + \text{integral } \{t0..t1\} (\lambda t. \text{ode}(x t)) \in \text{set-of-appr } R$ 
proof -
from P-res obtain Y where  $Y: \text{ode-approx optns } [X] = \text{Some } Y$ 
 $R = \text{extend-appr } X0 (\inf 0 (h *_R \text{inf-of-appr } Y)) (\sup 0 (h *_R \text{sup-of-appr } Y))$ 
by (rule P-appr-Some-ode-approxE)
have  $x0 + \text{integral } \{t0 .. t1\} (\lambda t. \text{ode}(x t)) \in$ 
 $\{x0 + \inf 0 ((t1 - t0) *_R \text{inf-of-appr } Y) .. x0 + \sup 0 ((t1 - t0) *_R \text{sup-of-appr } Y)\}$ 
using assms
by (intro picard-approx-ivl[OF Y(1) refl refl x cont]) auto
also have ...  $\subseteq \{x + y \mid x y. x \in \text{set-of-appr } X0 \wedge$ 
 $y \in \{\inf 0 ((t1 - t0) *_R \text{inf-of-appr } Y) .. \sup 0 ((t1 - t0) *_R \text{sup-of-appr } Y)\}\}$ 
apply safe
subgoal for x
apply (rule exI[where x=x0])
apply (rule exI[where x=x - x0])
using assms
apply (simp add: algebra-simps)
done
done
also have ...  $\subseteq \{x + y \mid x y. x \in \text{set-of-appr } X0 \wedge y \in \{\inf 0 (h *_R \text{inf-of-appr } Y) .. \sup 0 (h *_R \text{sup-of-appr } Y)\}\}$ 
using assms
by (intro msum-subsetI) (auto simp: eucl-le[where 'a='a] inner-Basis-inf-left
inf-real-def
inner-Basis-sup-left sup-real-def not-le not-less min-zero-mult-nonneg-le max-zero-mult-nonneg-le)
also have ... = set-of-appr R
using assms
by (simp add: inf-le-sup-same1 scaleR-left-mono set-of-appr-of-ivl Y msum-appr-eq)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma P-iterE:
assumes P-iter optns X0 h i X = Some X'
obtains
 $X'' \text{ where } P\text{-appr optns } X0 h X' = \text{Some } X''$ 
 $\{\text{inf-of-appr } X'' .. \text{sup-of-appr } X''\} \subseteq \{\text{inf-of-appr } X' .. \text{sup-of-appr } X'\}$ 
using assms
proof (induct i arbitrary: X)
case (Suc i) thus ?case
by (cases P-appr optns X0 h X) (auto simp: split: if-split-asm )
qed simp

lemma extend-appr-ivl:
assumes set-of-appr X = {inf-of-appr X .. sup-of-appr X}
assumes le2:  $a \leq 0 \ 0 \leq b$ 
assumes set-of-apprI:  $\bigwedge x. \text{inf-of-appr } X \leq x \implies x \leq \text{sup-of-appr } X \implies x \in \text{set-of-appr } X$ 

```

```

shows set-of-appr (extend-appr X a b) = {inf-of-appr X + a .. sup-of-appr X + b}
proof -
have {inf-of-appr X + a..sup-of-appr X + b} = {x + y|x y. x ∈ {inf-of-appr X .. sup-of-appr X} ∧ y ∈ {a .. b}}
proof safe
fix x assume x: x ∈ {inf-of-appr X + a..sup-of-appr X + b}
let ?x' = ∑ i ∈ Basis. (if (x · i) ≤ inf-of-appr X · i then inf-of-appr X · i
else if (x · i) ≤ sup-of-appr X · i then x · i else sup-of-appr X · i) *R i
show ∃ x' y. x = x' + y ∧ x' ∈ {inf-of-appr X .. sup-of-appr X} ∧ y ∈ {a .. b}
apply (rule exI[where x = ?x'])
apply (rule exI[where x = x - ?x'])
unfolding assms
using le2 x inf-of-appr-le-sup-of-appr
by (auto simp: eucl-le[where 'a='a] algebra-simps intro!: set-of-apprI)
qed (auto intro!: add-mono)
also have ... = set-of-appr (extend-appr X a b)
unfolding msum-appr-eq using le2
by (intro antisym msum-subsetI) (auto simp: set-of-appr-of-ivl assms(1))
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma P-appr-ivl:
assumes P-appr optns X0 h X = Some X'
assumes h ≥ 0
assumes ivl-0: {inf-of-appr X0 .. sup-of-appr X0} = set-of-appr X0
shows {inf-of-appr X' .. sup-of-appr X'} = set-of-appr X'
proof -
from assms obtain z where z: ode-approx optns [X] = Some z
and X': extend-appr X0 (inf 0 (h *R inf-of-appr z)) (sup 0 (h *R sup-of-appr z)) = X'
by (auto simp: P-appr-def)
have [simp]: inf 0 (h *R inf-of-appr z) ≤ sup 0 (h *R sup-of-appr z)
by (metis inf.coboundedI1 sup.cobounded1)
show ?thesis
unfolding X'[symmetric]
by (auto simp: ivl-0[symmetric] extend-appr-ivl inf-of-appr-msum-appr sup-of-appr-msum-appr
inf-of-appr-of-ivl sup-of-appr-of-ivl)
qed

```

```

lemma P-iter-ivl:
assumes P-iter optns X0 h i X = Some X'
assumes h ≥ 0
assumes {inf-of-appr X0 .. sup-of-appr X0} = set-of-appr X0
assumes {inf-of-appr X .. sup-of-appr X} = set-of-appr X
shows {inf-of-appr X' .. sup-of-appr X'} = set-of-appr X'
using assms
proof (induct i arbitrary: X X')
case (Suc i)

```

```

thus ?case
proof (cases P-appr optns X0 h X)
fix a
assume *: P-appr optns X0 h X = Some a
show ?thesis
proof (cases inf-of-appr X ≤ inf-of-appr a ∧ sup-of-appr a ≤ sup-of-appr X)
case True
with * Suc(2) have X' = X by simp
with Suc show ?thesis by simp
next
case False
with * Suc(2) have ind-step: P-iter optns X0 h i
(appr-of-ivl
(inf (inf-of-appr a) (inf-of-appr X)) −
(if i mod widening-mod optns = 0 then |inf-of-appr a − inf-of-appr X|
else 0))
(sup (sup-of-appr a) (sup-of-appr X)) +
(if i mod widening-mod optns = 0 then |sup-of-appr a − sup-of-appr X|
else 0))) =
Some X'
by (simp add: *)
have inf-le-sup: inf (inf-of-appr a) (inf-of-appr X) ≤ sup (sup-of-appr a)
(sup-of-appr X)
by (metis inf-of-appr-le-sup-of-appr le-infi2 le-supi2)
hence min-le-max: inf (inf-of-appr a) (inf-of-appr X) − |inf-of-appr a −
inf-of-appr X| ≤ sup (sup-of-appr a) (sup-of-appr X) + |sup-of-appr a − sup-of-appr X|
unfolding diff-conv-add-uminus
by (rule add-mono) (metis abs-ge-zero dual-order.trans neg-le-0-iff-le)
show {inf-of-appr X'..sup-of-appr X'} = set-of-appr X'
by (rule Suc(1)[OF ind-step])
(auto simp add: Suc inf-of-appr-of-ivl sup-of-appr-of-ivl min-le-max set-of-appr-of-ivl
inf-le-sup)
qed
qed simp
qed simp

```

lemma P-iter-mono:

assumes P-iter optns X0 h i X = Some X'

shows set-of-appr X0 ⊆ {inf-of-appr X'..sup-of-appr X'}

proof –

from P-iterE[OF assms(1)] obtain X'' where X'':

P-appr optns X0 h X' = Some X''

{inf-of-appr X''..sup-of-appr X''} ⊆ {inf-of-appr X'..sup-of-appr X'} .

from X''(1) have set-of-appr X0 ⊆ set-of-appr X''

by (force simp: P-appr-def msum-appr-eq set-of-appr-of-ivl inf-le-sup-same1)

also have ... ⊆ {inf-of-appr X''..sup-of-appr X''}

by auto

also note X''(2)

```

finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma P-iter-eq:
assumes P-iter optns X0 h i X = Some X'
assumes h ≥ 0
assumes {inf-of-appr X0..sup-of-appr X0} = set-of-appr X0
assumes {inf-of-appr X..sup-of-appr X} = set-of-appr X
shows set-of-appr X' = {inf-of-appr X'..sup-of-appr X'}
using assms
by (simp add: P-iter-ivl[OF assms])

lemma P-iter-cert-stepsize:
assumes cert-stepsize optns X0 h n i = Some (h', X')
shows P-iter optns (ivl-appr-of-appr X0) h' n (ivl-appr-of-appr X0) = Some X'
using assms
by (induct i arbitrary: h) (auto split: option.split-asm)

definition step-ivp::real ⇒ 'a ⇒ real ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a ivp where
step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX =
  (ivp-f = (λ(t, x). ode x),
  ivp-t0 = t0, ivp-x0 = x0,
  ivp-T = {t0 .. t1},
  ivp-X = set-of-appr CX)

lemma step-ivp-simps[simp]:
ivp-f (step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX) = (λ(t, x). ode x)
ivp-t0 (step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX) = t0
ivp-x0 (step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX) = x0
ivp-T (step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX) = {t0 .. t1}
ivp-X (step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX) = set-of-appr CX
by (simp-all add: step-ivp-def)

definition euler-ivp::real ⇒ 'a ⇒ real ⇒ 'a ivp
where
euler-ivp t0 x0 t1 =
  (ivp-f = (λ(t, x). ode x),
  ivp-t0 = t0, ivp-x0 = x0,
  ivp-T = {t0 .. t1},
  ivp-X = UNIV)

lemma euler-ivp-simps[simp]:
ivp-f (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) = (λ(t, x). ode x)
ivp-t0 (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) = t0
ivp-x0 (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) = x0
ivp-T (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) = {t0 .. t1}
ivp-X (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) = UNIV
by (simp-all add: euler-ivp-def)

```

```

definition global-ivp::real  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a ivp where
global-ivp t0 x0 =
  (ivp-f = ( $\lambda(t, x). \text{ode } x$ ),
  ivp-t0 = t0, ivp-x0 = x0,
  ivp-T = UNIV,
  ivp-X = UNIV)

lemma global-ivp-simps[simp]:
  ivp-f (global-ivp t0 x0) = ( $\lambda(t, x). \text{ode } x$ )
  ivp-t0 (global-ivp t0 x0) = t0
  ivp-x0 (global-ivp t0 x0) = x0
  ivp-T (global-ivp t0 x0) = UNIV
  ivp-X (global-ivp t0 x0) = UNIV
  by (simp-all add: global-ivp-def)

execution of local.euler-step

context
fixes optns x0 X0 h RES-ivl RES
assumes x0:  $x0 \in \text{set-of-appr } X0$ 
assumes pos-prestep:  $0 < \text{stepsize optns}$ 
assumes euler-step-returns:  $\text{euler-step optns } X0 = \text{Some } (h, \text{RES-ivl}, \text{RES})$ 
begin

intermediate results

context
fixes n i CX X0' F D ERR S S' X1 CX1 t0 t1
assumes pos-step:  $0 < h$ 
assumes step-eq:  $t0 + h = t1$ 
assumes certified-stepsize: cert-stepsize optns X0 (stepsize optns) n i = Some (h, CX)
assumes bounded-ode: ode-approx optns [X0] = Some X0'
assumes bounded-total-ode: ode-approx optns [CX] = Some F
assumes bounded-ode-d: ode-d-approx optns [CX, F] = Some D
assumes bounded-err: scale-appr optns (h*h) 2 (ivl-appr-of-appr D) [] = Some ERR
assumes bounded-scale-euler: scale-appr optns h 1 X0' [X0] = Some S
assumes bounded-scale-ivl-euler: scale-appr-ivl optns 0 h X0' [X0] = Some S'
assumes bounded-add-euler: add-appr optns X0 S [] = Some X1
assumes bounded-add-euler-ivl: add-appr optns X0 S' [] = Some CX1
assumes RES-ivl: RES-ivl = msum-appr CX1 (appr-of-ivl (inf 0 (inf-of-appr
ERR)) (sup 0 (sup-of-appr ERR)))
assumes RES: RES = msum-appr X1 (ivl-appr-of-appr ERR)
begin

lemma nonneg-step:  $0 \leq h$  using pos-step by auto
lemma step-less:  $t0 < t1$  using step-eq pos-step by auto

lemma set-of-appr-eq: set-of-appr CX = {inf-of-appr CX .. sup-of-appr CX}
  by (subst P-iter-eq[OF P-iter-cert-stepsize[OF certified-stepsize]])

```

(*auto simp: ivl-appr-of-appr-def sup-of-appr-of-ivl inf-of-appr-of-ivl set-of-appr-of-ivl nonneg-step*)

lemma *x0-in-CX1*: $x0 \in \text{set-of-appr } CX1$

proof –

from *nonneg-step* have $0 \in \{0 .. h\}$ by *auto*
 from *scale-appr-ivl*[*OF this ode-approx*[*OF x0[simplified set-of-apprs-set-of-appr[symmetric]] bounded-ode*] *bounded-scale-ivl-euler*]
 have $[x0, 0] \in \text{set-of-apprs } [X0, S]$
 by (*metis pth-4(1) set-of-apprs-Cons set-of-apprs-rotate3*)
 from *add-appr*[*OF this bounded-add-euler-ivl*]
 show $x0 \in \text{set-of-appr } CX1$
 by (*metis monoid-add-class.add.right-neutral set-of-apprs-Cons set-of-apprs-rotate3 set-of-apprs-set-of-appr*)
qed

interpretation *ivp-on-interval step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX t1*

using *nonneg-step step-eq*

proof (*unfold-locales, simp-all add: step-ivp-def*)
 have $x0 \in \text{set-of-appr } (\text{ivl-appr-of-appr } X0)$
 by (*auto simp: ivl-appr-of-appr-def set-of-appr-of-ivl x0*)
 also have $\dots \subseteq \{\text{inf-of-appr } CX .. \text{sup-of-appr } CX\}$
 by (*metis P-iter-mono P-iter-cert-steps certifed-steps*)
 also have $\dots = \text{set-of-appr } CX$
 by (*rule set-of-appr-eq[symmetric]*)
 finally show $x0 \in \text{set-of-appr } CX$.
qed

interpretation *continuous-rhs T X f*

using *iv-defined*

by *unfold-locales (auto simp add: step-ivp-def split-beta intro!: continuous-on-compose2[of - ode - snd] has-derivative-continuous-on[OF fderiv] continuous-intros)*

lemma *Blinfun-ode-d[simp]: blinfun-apply (Blinfun (λ(dt, y). ode-d b y)) = (λ(dt, y). ode-d b y)*

by (*subst bounded-linear-Blinfun-apply*)
 (*auto intro!: has-derivative-bounded-linear fderiv'[THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs]*)

interpretation *derivative-set-bounded T X f λ(t, x) (dt, dx). ode-d x dx Pair-of-list*

‘ *set-of-apprs [CX, F]*
 {*inf-of-appr D .. sup-of-appr D*}

proof

have *Pair-of-list* ‘ *set-of-apprs [CX, F]* $\subseteq \text{set-of-appr } CX \times \text{set-of-appr } F$
 by (*auto elim!: set-of-apprsE dest!: set-of-apprs-Nil*)
 moreover have *bounded* (...)
 by (*rule set-of-appr-compact compact-imp-bounded bounded-Times*)
 ultimately show *bounded* (*Pair-of-list* ‘ *set-of-apprs [CX, F]*)
 by (*blast intro: bounded-subset*)

```

show compact {inf-of-appr D .. sup-of-appr D} convex {inf-of-appr D..sup-of-appr
D}
    by (simp-all add: compact-interval convex-closed-interval)
fix t x
assume t ∈ T x ∈ X
hence x: [x] ∈ set-of-apprs [CX] by (auto simp: step-ivp-def set-of-apprs-set-of-appr)
with ode-approx
have [x, ode x] ∈ set-of-apprs [CX, F]
    by (auto intro!: ode-approx bounded-total-ode intro: set-of-apprs-switch)
thus (x, ivp-f (step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX) (t, x)) ∈ Pair-of-list ‘set-of-apprs [CX, F]
    by (auto simp: step-ivp-def)
next
    fix t x d
    assume t ∈ T
    assume (x, d) ∈ Pair-of-list ‘set-of-apprs [CX, F]
    then obtain xs where xs: Pair-of-list xs = (x, d) xs ∈ set-of-apprs [CX, F]
    by auto
    hence xs = [x, d]
        by (auto elim!: set-of-apprsE dest!: set-of-apprs-Nil)
    with xs have [x, d] ∈ set-of-apprs [CX, F] by simp
    hence [x, d, ode-d x d] ∈ set-of-apprs [CX, F, D]
        by (auto intro!: ode-d-approx bounded-ode-d intro: set-of-apprs-switch set-of-apprs-rotate3)
    hence ode-d x d ∈ set-of-appr D
        unfolding set-of-apprs-set-of-appr[symmetric]
        by (blast intro: set-of-apprs-Cons)
    thus (case (t, x) of (t, x) ⇒ λ(dt, dx). ode-d x dx) (1, d) ∈ {inf-of-appr D ..
sup-of-appr D}
        by auto
next
    show T ≠ {} X ≠ {} using iv-defined by auto
    show (f has-derivative (case tx of (t, x) ⇒ λ(dt, dx). ode-d x dx)) (at tx within
T × X)
        if tx ∈ T × X for tx
        using that
        by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: split-beta)
qed

lemma t0': ivp-t0 (step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX) = t0
    by (simp add: step-ivp-def)

lemma interval': T = {t0..t1}
    by (auto simp: step-ivp-def)

lemma blinfun-of-matrix-works':
    fixes f::'d::euclidean-space ⇒ 'e::euclidean-space
    assumes bounded-linear f
    shows blinfun-of-matrix (λi j. (f j) • i) x = f x
    using blinfun-of-matrix-works[of Blinfun f]
    by (auto simp: bounded-linear-Blinfun-apply assms)

```

```

lemma bounded-linear-ode-d: bounded-linear (ode-d x)
  by (auto intro!: has-derivative-bounded-linear derivative-eq-intros)

lemma continuous-on-ode-d[continuous-intros]:
  assumes continuous-on s f1
  assumes continuous-on s f2
  shows continuous-on s ( $\lambda x. \text{ode-d} (f1 x) (f2 x)$ )
  by (rule continuous-on-compose2[OF cont-fderiv, where f= $\lambda x. ((0, f1 x), (0,$ 
  f2 x)),  

    simplified split-beta' fst-conv snd-conv])
  (auto intro!: continuous-intros assms)

lemma local-lipschitz-ode: local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV ( $\lambda t::\text{real}. \text{ode}$ )
  apply (rule c1-implies-local-lipschitz[where f'= $\lambda(t, x). \text{blinfun-of-matrix} (\lambda i j.$ 
  ode-d x j · i)])
  subgoal
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros ext simp: blinfun-of-matrix-works' bounded-linear-ode-d)
  subgoal
    by (force simp: split-beta' blinfun-of-matrix-apply
      intro: has-derivative-bounded-linear fderiv continuous-on-blinfun-componentwise
      continuous-intros)
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by simp
  done

definition L-CX = (SOME L.  $\forall t. \text{lipschitz } X (\lambda x. f (t, x)) L$ )

lemma L-CX: lipschitz X ( $\lambda x. f (t, x)$ ) L-CX
proof -
  from local-lipschitz-ode have local-lipschitz {t0} (set-of-appr CX) ( $\lambda t::\text{real}. \text{ode}$ )
    by (rule local-lipschitz-on-subset) auto
  from local-lipschitz-on-compact-implies-lipschitz[OF this]
  obtain L where  $\forall t. \text{lipschitz } X (\lambda x. f (t, x)) L$ 
    by (force simp: set-of-appr-compact)
  then have  $\forall t. \text{lipschitz } X (\lambda x. f (t, x)) L$ -CX
    unfolding L-CX-def
    by (rule someI)
    then show ?thesis ..
  qed

interpretation unique-on-closed step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX t1 L-CX
proof unfold-locales
  let ?step = step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX
  fix t x
  assume xt0:  $x (\text{ivp-}t0 ?step) = \text{ivp-}x0 ?step$ 
  from this have  $x t0 \in \text{set-of-appr} (\text{ivl-appr-of-appr } X0)$  using x0
    by (auto simp: ivl-appr-of-appr-def set-of-appr-of-ivl)
  moreover

```

```

assume  $x \in \{ivp-t0 ?step..t\} \rightarrow ivp-X ?step$ 
from this have  $\bigwedge ta. ta \in \{t0..t0 + (t - t0)\} \implies x ta \in set-of-appr CX$  by
auto
moreover
assume continuous-on  $\{ivp-t0 ?step..t\} x$ 
from this have continuous-on  $\{t0..t0 + (t - t0)\} x$  by simp
moreover
assume  $t \in ivp-T ?step$ 
from this step-eq have  $0 \leq t0 + (t - t0) - t0 \quad t0 + (t - t0) - t0 \leq h$ 
by simp-all
moreover
from P-iter-cert-stepsize[OF certified-stepsize, THEN P-iterE]
obtain  $X''$  where P-appr optns (awl-appr-of-appr X0)  $h CX = Some X''$ 
and subset:  $\{inf-of-appr X''..sup-of-appr X''\} \subseteq \{inf-of-appr CX..sup-of-appr CX\}$  .
note this(1)
ultimately have  $x t0 + integral \{t0..t0 + (t - t0)\} (\lambda t. ode (x t)) \in set-of-appr X''$ 
by (rule P-appr)
also have ...  $\subseteq \{inf-of-appr X''..sup-of-appr X''\}$  by auto
also note subset
also note set-of-appr-eq[symmetric]
finally show ivp-x0 ?step + integral {ivp-t0 ?step..t} ( $\lambda t. ivp-f ?step (t, x t)$ )  $\in ivp-X ?step$ 
using xt0 by simp
next
show closed X
using compact-eq-bounded-closed set-of-appr-compact
by auto
next
show lipschitz X ( $\lambda x. f (t, x)$ ) L-CX for t
by (rule L-CX)
qed

lemma solution-t0': solution t0 = x0
using solution-t0 by (simp add: step-ivp-def)

lemma euler-consistent-solution':
assumes  $t1' \in \{t0 .. t1\}$ 
shows solution (t0 + (t1' - t0)) = discrete-evolution (euler-increment f) (t0 + (t1' - t0)) t0 (solution t0) =
 $op *_R ((t1' - t0)^2 / 2) \cdot \{inf-of-appr D..sup-of-appr D\}$ 
using pos-step step-less assms solution-in-D solution-has-deriv
by (intro euler-consistent-traj-set[where u=t1]) (auto intro!: solution-has-deriv
simp: )

lemma euler-consistent-solution:
assumes  $t1' \in \{t0 .. t1\}$ 
shows solution (t0 + (t1' - t0)) = discrete-evolution (euler-increment f) (t0 +

```

```


$$(t1' - t0)) \ t0 \ x0 \in$$


$$op *_R ((t1' - t0)^2 / 2) ` \{inf-of-appr D..sup-of-appr D\}$$

using euler-consistent-solution'[simplified solution-t0', OF assms] .

lemma error-overapproximation:
  shows solution (t0 + h) ∈ set-of-appr RES
proof -
  def euler-res ≡ discrete-evolution (euler-increment f) (t0 + h) t0 x0
  have step-ok: t0 + h ∈ {t0 .. t1} using step-eq pos-step by auto
  from this have solution (t0 + h) ∈ {euler-res + (h^2 / 2) *_R inf-of-appr D ..
  euler-res + (h^2 / 2) *_R sup-of-appr D}
  using euler-consistent-solution[OF step-ok] step-eq
  by (auto simp: euler-res-def algebra-simps intro!: scaleR-left-mono)
  also have ... = {x + y | x y. x ∈ {euler-res} ∧ y ∈ {(h * h / 2) *_R inf-of-appr
D .. (h * h / 2) *_R sup-of-appr D}}
  by (auto intro!: exI[where x=x - euler-res for x] simp: algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
  also have ... ⊆ set-of-appr (msum-appr X1 (ivl-appr-of-appr ERR))
  unfolding msum-appr-eq
proof (rule msum-subsetI)
  have ode-x0: [ode x0, x0] ∈ set-of-apprs [X0', X0]
  by (metis bounded-ode ode-approx x0 set-of-apprs-set-of-appr)
  note scale-appr[where r=h and s = 1 and X = X0' and XS = [X0] and x
= ode x0
  and xs = [x0] and optns = optns,
  THEN set-of-apprs-rotate, simplified append-Cons append-Nil,
  THEN set-of-apprs-Cons]
  from add-appr[OF this , of - optns , THEN set-of-apprs-switch, THEN set-of-apprs-Cons,
  THEN set-of-apprs-switch, THEN set-of-apprs-Cons,
  simplified set-of-apprs-set-of-appr, OF ode-x0 bounded-scale-euler bounded-add-euler]
  show {euler-res} ⊆ set-of-appr X1
  using x0
  unfolding euler-res-def discrete-evolution-def euler-increment
  by (simp add: step-ivp-def)
next
  from
    scale-appr[where r=h * h and s = 2 and X = ivl-appr-of-appr D and
XS=[] and xs=[]
    and x=inf-of-appr D and optns=optns,
    THEN set-of-apprs-switch, THEN set-of-apprs-Cons, OF - bounded-err]
    scale-appr[where r=h * h and s = 2 and X = ivl-appr-of-appr D and
XS=[] and xs=[]
    and x=sup-of-appr D and optns=optns,
    THEN set-of-apprs-switch, THEN set-of-apprs-Cons, OF - bounded-err]
  show {(h * h / 2) *_R inf-of-appr D .. (h * h / 2) *_R sup-of-appr D} ⊆ set-of-appr
(ivl-appr-of-appr ERR)
  by (simp-all add: set-of-apprs-set-of-appr ivl-appr-of-appr-def set-of-appr-of-ivl)
qed
finally show ?thesis unfolding RES .
qed

```

```

lemma unique-solution-step-ivp: unique-solution (step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX) ..

lemma error-overapproximation-ivl:
  assumes h': h' ∈ {0..h}
  shows solution (t0 + h') ∈ set-of-appr RES-ivl
proof -
  def euler-res ≡ discrete-evolution (euler-increment f) (t0 + h') t0 x0
  have step-ok: t0 + h' ∈ {t0 .. t1} using step-eq pos-step assms by auto

  have solution (t0 + h') ∈ {euler-res + (h'^2 / 2) *R inf-of-appr D .. euler-res
+ (h'^2 / 2) *R sup-of-appr D}
    using euler-consistent-solution[OF step-ok] step-eq
    by (auto simp: euler-res-def algebra-simps intro!: scaleR-left-mono)
  also have ... = {x + y | x y. x ∈ {euler-res} ∧ y ∈ {(h' * h' / 2) *R inf-of-appr
D .. (h' * h' / 2) *R sup-of-appr D}}
    by (auto intro!: exI[where x=x - euler-res for x] simp: algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
  also have ... ⊆ set-of-appr (msum-appr CX1 (appr-of-ivl (inf 0 (inf-of-appr
ERR)) (sup 0 (sup-of-appr ERR)))) unfolding msum-appr-eq
  proof (rule msum-subsetI)
    have ode-x0: [ode x0, x0] ∈ set-of-apprs [X0', X0]
      by (metis bounded-ode ode-approx x0 set-of-apprs-set-of-appr)
    note scale-appr[where r=h and X = X0' and XS = [X0] and x = ode x0
and xs = [x0] and optns = optns,
      THEN set-of-apprs-rotate, simplified append-Cons append-Nil,
      THEN set-of-apprs-Cons]
    note scale-appr-ivl[OF h', where X = X0' and XS = [X0] and x = ode x0
and xs = [x0] and optns = optns,
      THEN set-of-apprs-rotate, simplified append-Cons append-Nil,
      THEN set-of-apprs-Cons]
    from add-appr[OF this , of - optns , THEN set-of-apprs-switch, THEN set-of-apprs-Cons,
      THEN set-of-apprs-switch, THEN set-of-apprs-Cons,
      simplified set-of-apprs-set-of-appr, OF ode-x0 bounded-scale-ivl-euler bounded-add-euler-ivl]
    show {euler-res} ⊆ set-of-appr CX1
      using x0
      unfolding euler-res-def discrete-evolution-def euler-increment
      by (simp add: step-ivp-def)
  next
    have infsup[simp]: inf 0 (inf-of-appr ERR) ≤ (sup 0 (sup-of-appr ERR))
      by (metis inf-sup-ord(1) le-supI1)
    have {(h' * h' / 2) *R inf-of-appr D .. (h' * h' / 2) *R sup-of-appr D} ⊆
      {inf 0 ((h * h / 2) *R inf-of-appr D) .. sup 0 ((h * h / 2) *R sup-of-appr
D)}
      unfolding interval-cbox
    proof (rule subset-box-imp, safe)
      fix i::'a assume i ∈ Basis
      show inf 0 ((h * h / 2) *R inf-of-appr D) · i ≤ (h' * h' / 2) *R inf-of-appr
D · i
  
```

```

using assms
unfolding inner-Basis-inf-left[ $OF \langle i \in Basis \rangle$ ] inner-zero-left inf-real-def
inner-scaleR-left
    by (intro min-zero-mult-nonneg-le) (auto intro!: mult-mono)
    show  $(h' * h' / 2) *_R sup-of-appr D \cdot i \leq sup 0 ((h * h / 2) *_R sup-of-appr$ 
 $D) \cdot i$ 
        using assms
        unfolding inner-Basis-sup-left[ $OF \langle i \in Basis \rangle$ ] inner-zero-left sup-real-def
inner-scaleR-left
            by (intro max-zero-mult-nonneg-le) (auto intro!: mult-mono)
        qed
        also
        from
            scale-appr[where  $r=h * h$  and  $s=2$  and  $X=ivl\text{-}appr\text{-}of\text{-}appr D$  and
 $XS=\emptyset$  and  $xs=\emptyset$ 
                and  $x=inf\text{-}of\text{-}appr D$  and  $optns=optns$ ,
                THEN set-of-apprs-switch, THEN set-of-apprs-Cons,  $OF$  - bounded-err]
            scale-appr[where  $r=h * h$  and  $s=2$  and  $X=ivl\text{-}appr\text{-}of\text{-}appr D$  and
 $XS=\emptyset$  and  $xs=\emptyset$ 
                and  $x=sup\text{-}of\text{-}appr D$  and  $optns=optns$ ,
                THEN set-of-apprs-switch, THEN set-of-apprs-Cons,  $OF$  - bounded-err]
            have ...  $\subseteq$  set-of-appr (appr-of-ivl (inf 0 (inf-of-appr ERR)) (sup 0 (sup-of-appr
ERR)))
                by (auto simp add: set-of-apprs-set-of-appr ivl-appr-of-appr-def set-of-appr-of-ivl
                    intro!: le-infI2 le-supI2)
                finally show  $\{(h' * h' / 2) *_R inf\text{-}of\text{-}appr D..(h' * h' / 2) *_R sup\text{-}of\text{-}appr D\}$ 
 $\subseteq$ 
                set-of-appr ((appr-of-ivl (inf 0 (inf-of-appr ERR)) (sup 0 (sup-of-appr
ERR))))
                    by (auto simp add: ivl-appr-of-appr-def set-of-appr-of-ivl)
                qed
                finally show ?thesis unfolding RES-ivl .
            qed

```

```

lemma unique-on-open-global: unique-on-open (global-ivp t0 x0)
proof (unfold-locales)
    let ?ivp = (global-ivp t0 x0)
    show ivp-t0 ?ivp  $\in$  ivp-T ?ivp ivp-x0 ?ivp  $\in$  ivp-X ?ivp
        by (simp-all add: global-ivp-def)
    show open (ivp-T ?ivp) open (ivp-X ?ivp)
        by (auto simp: global-ivp-def)
    show continuous-on (ivp-T ?ivp  $\times$  ivp-X ?ivp) (ivp-f ?ivp)
        by (auto simp: global-ivp-def intro!: continuous-intros fderiv' has-derivative-continuous-on)
    fix I t x
    assume t  $\in$  (ivp-T ?ivp) x  $\in$  (ivp-X ?ivp)
    — TODO: make local lipschitz based on open sets
    with open-contains-cball[of (ivp-T ?ivp)] ⟨open (ivp-T ?ivp)⟩
        open-contains-cball[of (ivp-X ?ivp)] ⟨open (ivp-X ?ivp)⟩
    obtain u v where uv: cball t u  $\subseteq$  (ivp-T ?ivp) cball x v  $\subseteq$  (ivp-X ?ivp)  $u > 0$  v

```

```

 $w > 0$ 
  by blast
def  $w \equiv \min u v$ 
have  $cball t w \subseteq (ivp-T ?ivp) cball x w \subseteq (ivp-X ?ivp) w > 0$  using  $uv$  by (auto
  simp:  $w\text{-def}$ )
have  $cball t w = \{t - w .. t + w\}$  by (auto simp: dist-real-def)
from cbox-in-cball'[OF ' $w > 0$ '] obtain  $w'$  where  $w' :$ 
 $w' > 0 \wedge y. y \in \{x - setsum (op *_R w') Basis..x + setsum (op *_R w') Basis\} \implies y \in cball x w$ 
  by (metis cbox-interval)
next
show local-lipschitz (ivp-T (global-ivp t0 x0)) (ivp-X (global-ivp t0 x0)) ( $\lambda t x.$ 
  ivp-f (global-ivp t0 x0) (t, x))
  using local-lipschitz-ode by simp
qed

lemma unique-on-intermediate-euler-step:
shows
  unique-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) and
   $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t1\} \implies ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) t \in set-of-appr RES\text{-ivp}$ 
and
  ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1)  $t1 \in set-of-appr RES$ 
proof -
  from unique-solution-step-ivp
  interpret step: unique-solution (step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX).
  from iv-defined have  $t0 \leq t1$  by (auto simp: step-ivp-def)
  interpret euler: ivp (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1)
  using ' $t0 \leq t1$ '
  by unfold-locales auto
  have euler-ivp-step-ivp:  $euler-ivp t0 x0 t1 = step-ivp t0 x0 t1 CX (ivp-X := UNIV)$ 
  by (simp add: step-ivp-def)
  have step-solves-euler: euler.is-solution solution
  unfolding euler-ivp-step-ivp
  by (auto intro!: is-solution-on-superset-domain)
  interpret euler: has-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1)
  by unfold-locales (rule exI step-solves-euler)+
  from unique-on-open-global
  interpret uo: unique-on-open global-ivp t0 x0 .
  from uo.global-solution guess J . note  $J = this$ 
  def max-ivp  $\equiv$ 
    ( $ivp-f = (\lambda(t, x). \text{ode } x),$ 
      $ivp-t0 = t0, ivp-x0 = x0,$ 
      $ivp-T = J,$ 
      $ivp-X = UNIV$ )
  from J(6) interpret max-ivp: unique-solution max-ivp
  by (auto simp: global-ivp-def max-ivp-def)
  {
    fix t1 x

```

```

assume ivp.is-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) x
hence  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t1\} \implies x t = ivp.solution max-ivp t$ 
  using J(7)[where K2={t0 .. t1}]
  by (auto simp: euler-ivp-def global-ivp-def max-ivp-def is-interval-closed-interval)
} note solution-eqI = this
interpret euler: unique-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1)
proof
  fix y t
  assume y: euler.is-solution y and t ∈ euler.T
  hence t ∈ {t0 .. t1} by (simp add: euler-ivp-def)
  thus y t = ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) t
    by (simp add: solution-eqI[OF y] solution-eqI[OF euler.is-solution-solution])
qed
show unique-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) proof qed
have step-eq-euler:  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t1\} \implies solution t = euler.solution t$ 
  by (auto intro!: euler.unique-solution step-solves-euler)
{
  fix t assume t ∈ {t0 .. t1}
  thus euler.solution t ∈ set-of-appr RES-ivl
    using error-overapproximation-ivl[of t - t0] ⟨t0 ≤ t1⟩ step-eq step-eq-euler
    by auto
}
show euler.solution t1 ∈ set-of-appr RES
  using error-overapproximation ⟨t0 ≤ t1⟩ step-eq step-eq-euler
  by (auto simp add: step-ivp-def)
qed

end

lemma unique-on-euler-step:
assumes t0 + h = t1
shows
  unique-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) (is ?th1) and
   $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t1\} \implies ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) t \in set-of-appr RES-ivl$ 
(is  $\bigwedge t. ?ass2 t \implies ?th2 t$ ) and
  ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) t1 ∈ set-of-appr RES (is ?th3)
proof –
  from euler-step-returns
  obtain X0' CX F D ERR S S' X1' X1'' where intermediate-results:
    cert-stepsizes optns X0 (stepsize optns) (iterations optns) (halve-stepsizes optns)
  = Some (h, CX)
    ode-approx optns [X0] = Some X0'
    ode-approx optns [CX] = Some F
    ode-d-approx optns [CX, F] = Some D
    scale-appr optns (h * h) 2 (ivl-appr-of-appr D) [] = Some ERR
    scale-appr optns h 1 X0' [X0] = Some S
    scale-appr-ivl optns 0 h X0' [X0] = Some S'
    add-appr optns X0 S [] = Some X1'
    add-appr optns X0 S' [] = Some X1''

```

```

 $RES\text{-}ivl = \text{extend-appr } X1'' (\inf 0 (\inf\text{-}of\text{-}appr ERR)) (\sup 0 (\sup\text{-}of\text{-}appr ERR))$ 
 $RES = \text{msum-appr } X1' (\text{ivl-appr-of-appr } ERR)$ 
using pos-prestep euler-step-returns
by (auto simp: euler-step-def split: split-option-bind-asm)
from cert-stepsizes-pos[OF intermediate-results(1) pos-prestep] have  $0 < h$  .
from unique-on-intermediate-euler-step[OF ‹ $0 < h$ › assms intermediate-results(1–11)]
show ?th1  $\wedge t. ?ass2 t \implies ?th2 t ?th3$  by –
qed

end

fun set-res-of-appr-res
where set-res-of-appr-res  $(t0', CX, t1', X) = (t0', \text{set-of-appr } CX, t1', \text{set-of-appr } X)$ 

definition
enclosure f t0 t1 xs = list-all (λ(t0', CX, t1', X).
  f t1' ∈ X ∧ (∀ t ∈ {t0'::real .. t1'}. f t ∈ CX) ∧
  t0 ≤ t0' ∧ t0' ≤ t1' ∧ t1' ≤ t1) xs

lemma enclosure-ConsI:
assumes enclosure f t0 t1 ress0
assumes f (fst (snd (snd r))) ∈ snd (snd (snd r))
assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{fst r .. fst (snd (snd r))\} \implies f t \in fst (snd r)$ 
assumes t0 ≤ fst r fst r ≤ fst (snd (snd r)) fst (snd (snd r)) ≤ t1
shows enclosure f t0 t1 (r # ress0)
using assms by (auto simp: enclosure-def)

lemma enclosure-Nil-iff[simp]: enclosure f t0 t1 []  $\longleftrightarrow$  True by (auto simp: enclosure-def)

lemma enclosure-Cons-iff:
shows enclosure f t0 t1 ((t0', CX, t1', X1) # ress0)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (f t1' ∈ X1 ∧ (∀ t ∈ {t0' .. t1'}. f t ∈ CX) ∧
  t0 ≤ t0' ∧ t0' ≤ t1' ∧ t1' ≤ t1 ∧ enclosure f t0 t1 ress0)
using assms by (auto simp: enclosure-def)

lemma enclosure-subst:
assumes enclosure f t0 t1 ress
assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t1\} \implies f t = g t$ 
shows enclosure g t0 t1 ress
using assms
by (induct ress) (auto simp: enclosure-Cons-iff)

lemma enclosure-mono:
assumes t1 ≤ t2
assumes enclosure f t0 t1 ress
shows enclosure f t0 t2 ress

```

```

using assms
by (induct ress) (auto simp: enclosure-Cons-iff)

execution of local.advance-euler

lemma advance-euler-enclosure:
  assumes pos-prestep:  $0 < \text{stepsize optns}$ 
  assumes encl: enclosure (ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1)) t0 t1 (map set-res-of-appr-res
  xs)
  assumes u1: unique-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1)
  assumes sol: ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) t1  $\in$  set-of-appr X1
  assumes adv: advance-euler optns (Some (i, t1, X1, xs)) = Some (j, t2, X2,
  ys)
  shows enclosure (ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t2)) t0 t2 (map set-res-of-appr-res
  ys) (is ?encl)
    and unique-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t2) (is ?unique)
    and ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t2) t2  $\in$  set-of-appr X2 (is ?sol)
proof -
  from adv obtain CX where step: euler-step optns X1 = Some (t2 - t1, CX,
  X2)
    and ys: ys = (t1, CX, t2, X2) # xs
    by (auto simp: split: option.split-asm)
  from u1 interpret u1: unique-solution euler-ivp t0 x0 t1
    by simp
  have  $t0 \leq t1$  using u1.iv-defined by simp
  have  $t1 + (t2 - t1) = t2$  by simp
  note sol-step = unique-on-euler-step[OF sol pos-prestep step this]
  from sol-step(1)
  interpret u2: unique-solution euler-ivp t1 (ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) t1)
  t2 by simp
    have  $t1 \leq t2$  using u2.iv-defined by simp
    from ⟨t0 ≤ t1⟩ ⟨t1 ≤ t2⟩
  interpret connected-unique-solutions
    euler-ivp t0 x0 t2
    euler-ivp t0 x0 t1
    euler-ivp t1 (ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) t1) t2
      t1
    using u1.solution-t0 u2.solution-t0
    by unfold-locales auto
    have enclosure (ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t2)) t0 t2 (map set-res-of-appr-res
    xs)
      by (auto intro!: enclosure-mono[OF ⟨t1 ≤ t2⟩] enclosure-subst[OF encl]
        simp: solution1-eq-solution)
    thus ?encl ?sol
      using sol-step ⟨t0 ≤ t1⟩ ⟨t1 ≤ t2⟩ encl
      by (auto simp: ys enclosure-Cons-iff solution2-eq-solution)
      show ?unique by unfold-locales
  qed

```

lemma euler-series-enclosure:

```

assumes pos-prestep: 0 < stepsize optns
assumes x0: x0 ∈ set-of-appr X0
assumes euler-series-returns: euler-series optns t0 X0 i = Some (j, t2, X2, ress)
shows
  unique-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t2)
  enclosure (ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t2)) t0 t2 (map set-res-of-appr-res ress)
  ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t2) t2 ∈ set-of-appr X2
unfolding atomize-conj
using x0 euler-series-returns
proof (induct i arbitrary: t0 ress t2 X2 j)
  case 0
    let ?triv = euler-ivp t2 x0 t2
    interpret triv: ivp ?triv
      by standard auto
    have triv: unique-solution ?triv
      by (rule triv.singleton-unique-solutionI) auto
    then interpret triv: unique-solution ?triv .
    have triv.solution t2 = x0
      using triv.solution-t0 by auto
    with 0 show ?case
      by (auto intro!: triv enclosure-ConsI)
  next
    case (Suc i)
    then obtain t1 X1 r1 j' where ser: euler-series optns t0 X0 i = Some (j', t1,
    X1, r1)
      by (cases euler-series optns t0 X0 i) auto
    with Suc have adv: advance-euler optns (Some (j', t1, X1, r1)) = Some (j, t2,
    X2, ress)
      by simp
    from Suc.hyps[OF Suc.prems(1) ser]
    have IH: enclosure (ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1)) t0 t1 (map set-res-of-appr-res
    r1)
      unique-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1)
      ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) t1 ∈ set-of-appr X1
      by simp-all
    from advance-euler-enclosure[OF pos-prestep IH adv]
    show ?case by auto
  qed
end

sublocale aform-approximate-ivp0 ⊆
approximate-sets
aform-of-ivl msum-aform' Affine Joints
Inf-aform Sup-aform
  uncurry-options add-aform-componentwise::('a, 'a::executable-euclidean-space
aform, (real × ((real × 'a × 'a × real × 'a × 'a) list))) options ⇒ -
  uncurry-options scaleQ-aform-componentwise
  uncurry-options scaleR-aform-ivl

```

```

 $\lambda \text{optns}. \text{split-aform-largest} (\text{precision optns}) (\text{presplit-summary-tolerance optns})$ 
 $\quad \text{disjoint-aforms}$ 
 $\quad \text{inter-aform-plane}$ 
proof
  fix  $x y::'a$  and  $X Y$  and  $xs ys::'a$  list and  $XS YS$  and  $r s S$ 
  and  $\text{optns}::('a, 'a \text{ aform}, (\text{real} \times ((\text{real} \times 'a \times 'a \times \text{real} \times 'a \times 'a) \text{ list}))$ 
options
  show  $([x] \in \text{Joints } [X]) = (x \in \text{Affine } X)$ 
    by (auto simp: Affine-def value-def Joints-def)
  show  $\text{Affine } X \neq []$  by (rule Affine-notempty)
  show  $\text{compact } (\text{Affine } X)$  by (rule compact-Affine)
  {
    assume  $x \# y \# xs \in \text{Joints } (X \# Y \# XS)$ 
    thus  $y \# x \# xs \in \text{Joints } (Y \# X \# XS)$   $y \# xs @ [x] \in \text{Joints } (Y \# XS$ 
    @  $[X])$ 
      by (auto simp: Joints-def value-def)
  }
  {
    assume  $xs \in \text{Joints } []$ 
    thus  $xs = []$  by (auto simp: Joints-def value-def)
  }
  {
    assume  $xs \in \text{Joints } (X \# XS)$ 
    thus  $\exists y ys. xs = y \# ys \wedge y \in \text{Affine } X \wedge ys \in \text{Joints } XS$ 
      by (auto simp: Joints-def Affine-def value-def)
  }
  {
    assume  $[x, y] \in \text{Joints } [X, Y]$ 
    thus  $(x, y) \in \text{Pair-of-list } \text{`Joints } [X, Y]$ 
      by (auto simp: Joints-def value-def intro!: image-eqI[where  $x=[\text{aform-val}$ 
 $e X, \text{aform-val } e Y]$  for  $e$ ])
  }
  {
    assume uncurry-options add-aform-componentwise  $\text{optns } X Y YS = \text{Some } S$ 
 $\# y \# ys \in \text{Joints } (X \# Y \# YS)$ 
    from add-aform-componentwise[OF this]
    show  $(x + y) \# x \# y \# ys \in \text{Joints } (S \# X \# Y \# YS)$  .
  }
  {
    assume uncurry-options scaleQ-aform-componentwise  $\text{optns } r s X XS = \text{Some }$ 
 $S$ 
 $x \# xs \in \text{Joints } (X \# XS)$ 
    from scaleQ-aform-componentwise[OF this]
    show  $(r/s) *_R x \# x \# xs \in \text{Joints } (S \# X \# XS)$  by simp
  }
  {
    fix  $s t::\text{real}$ 
    assume uncurry-options scaleR-aform-ivl  $\text{optns } r t X XS = \text{Some } S$ 
 $x \# xs \in \text{Joints } (X \# XS)$ 
 $s \in \{r .. t\}$ 
  }

```

```

from scaleR-aform-ivl[OF this]
show s *R x # x # xs ∈ Joints (S # X # XS) .
}

{
assume x ∈ Affine X
then obtain e where e: e ∈ UNIV → {−1 .. 1} x = aform-val e X
  by (auto simp: Affine-def valuate-def)
let ?sum = summarize-threshold (precision optns) (presplit-summary-tolerance
optns) (degree-aform X) (snd X)
obtain e' where e': e' ∈ funcset UNIV {−1 .. 1}
  aform-val e' (fst X, ?sum) = aform-val e X
  by (rule summarize-pdevsE[OF e(1) order-refl, of snd X precision optns
    (λi y. presplit-summary-tolerance optns * infnorm (eucl-truncate-up
    (precision optns) (Radius' (precision optns) X)) ≤ infnorm y)])
    (auto simp: summarize-threshold-def aform-val-def)
from e e' have x: x = aform-val e' (fst X, ?sum)
  by simp
show list-ex (λX. x ∈ Affine X) (split-aform-largest (precision optns) (presplit-summary-tolerance
optns) X)
  proof (rule split-aformE[OF e'(1) x, where i=fst (max-pdev ?sum)])
    fix err::real
    assume err ∈ {−1 .. 1} x = aform-val (e'(fst (max-pdev ?sum) := err))
      (fst (split-aform (fst X, ?sum) (fst (max-pdev ?sum)))))
    thus list-ex (λX. x ∈ Affine X) (split-aform-largest (precision optns) (presplit-summary-tolerance
optns) X)
      using e'(1)
      by (force simp: split-aform-largest-def split-aform-largest-uncond-def Affine-def
valuate-def
        intro!: image-eqI[where x=e' (a := err) for a] split: prod.split)
next
  fix err::real
  assume err ∈ {−1 .. 1} x = aform-val (e'(fst (max-pdev ?sum) := err))
    (snd (split-aform (fst X, ?sum) (fst (max-pdev ?sum))))
  thus list-ex (λX. x ∈ Affine X) (split-aform-largest (precision optns) (presplit-summary-tolerance
optns) X)
    using e'(1)
    by (force simp: split-aform-largest-def split-aform-largest-uncond-def Affine-def
valuate-def
      intro: image-eqI[where x=e' (a := err) for a err]
      split: prod.split)
qed
}
show disjoint-aforms X Y ==> Affine X ∩ Affine Y = {}
  by (rule disjoint-aforms)
show Affine (msum-aform' X Y) = {x + y | x y. x ∈ Affine X ∧ y ∈ Affine Y}
  by (rule Affine-msum-aform) simp
show Inf-aform (msum-aform' X Y) = Inf-aform X + Inf-aform Y
  Sup-aform (msum-aform' X Y) = Sup-aform X + Sup-aform Y
  by (auto simp: Inf-aform-msum-aform Sup-aform-msum-aform)

```

```

show Inf-aform X  $\leq$  Inf (Affine X) Sup (Affine X)  $\leq$  Sup-aform X
  by (auto simp: Affine-def valueate-def Inf-aform Sup-aform intro!: cINF-greatest
cSUP-least)
{
  fix l u::'a assume le: l  $\leq$  u
  show Sup-aform (aform-of-ivl l u) = u
    Inf-aform (aform-of-ivl l u) = l
    Affine (aform-of-ivl l u) = {l..u}
  using Inf-aform-aform-of-ivl[OF le] Sup-aform-aform-of-ivl[OF le]
    Affine-aform-of-ivl[OF le]
  by auto
}
show convex (Affine X)
  by (rule convex-Affine)
show xs  $\in$  Joints XS  $\implies$  length xs = length XS by (auto simp: Joints-def
valueate-def)
qed

locale aform-approximate-ivp = aform-approximate-ivp0 +
approximate-ivp
  aform-of-ivl msum-aform' Affine Joints
  Inf-aform Sup-aform
  uncurry-options add-aform-componentwise::('a, 'a::executable-euclidean-space
aform, (real  $\times$  ((real  $\times$  'a  $\times$  real  $\times$  'a  $\times$  'a) list))) options  $\Rightarrow$  -
uncurry-options scaleQ-aform-componentwise
uncurry-options scaleR-aform-ivl
 $\lambda$  optns. split-aform-largest (precision optns) (presplit-summary-tolerance optns)
disjoint-aforms
inter-aform-plane
begin

```

TODO: prove these lemmas generically

```

lemma ivls-of-aforms:
  assumes enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-appr-res xs)
  shows enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res (ivls-of-aforms p xs))
  using assms
proof (induct xs)
  case (Cons x xs)
  thus ?case
  by (cases x) (auto simp: ivls-of-aforms-def o-def enclosure-Cons-iff
    intro: inf-of-appr eucl-truncate-down-le sup-of-appr eucl-truncate-up-le)
qed (simp add: ivls-of-aforms-def)

lemma summarize-ivls:
  fixes f::real  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res xs)
  shows enclosure f t0 t1 (case summarize-ivls xs of Some x  $\Rightarrow$  [set-res-of-ivl-res
x] | None  $\Rightarrow$  [])
  using assms

```

```

proof (induct xs)
  case Nil
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (Cons x xs)
      have inf-cases:  $\bigwedge t t0 t1 t2 a b$ .
         $\forall t \in \{t1..t2\}. a \leq f t \implies$ 
         $\forall t \in \{t0..t1\}. b \leq f t \implies$ 
         $t0 \leq t \implies t \leq t2 \implies$ 
         $\inf a b \leq f t$ 
        by (metis atLeastAtMost-iff le-cases le-infI1 le-infI2)
      have sup-cases:  $\bigwedge t t0 t1 t2 a b$ .
         $\forall t \in \{t1..t2\}. f t \leq a \implies$ 
         $\forall t \in \{t0..t1\}. f t \leq b \implies$ 
         $t0 \leq t \implies t \leq t2 \implies$ 
         $f t \leq \sup a b$ 
        by (metis atLeastAtMost-iff le-cases le-supI1 le-supI2)
      show ?case
        using Cons
        by (cases x) (fastforce simp: min-def max-def enclosure-Cons-iff
          split: if-split-asm option.split
          intro: inf-cases sup-cases inf.coboundedI1 inf.coboundedI2 le-infI2 le-supI1
          le-supI2
          sup.coboundedI1 sup.coboundedI2)
      qed

lemma enclosure-takeD:
  assumes enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res xs)
  shows enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res (take m xs))
  using assms
  proof (induct xs arbitrary: m)
    case (Cons x xs)
    thus ?case
      by (cases m) (auto simp: enclosure-def)
  qed simp

lemma enclosure-dropD:
  assumes enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res xs)
  shows enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res (drop m xs))
  using assms
  proof (induct xs arbitrary: m)
    case (Cons x xs)
    thus ?case
      by (cases m) (auto simp: enclosure-def)
  qed simp

lemma summarize-option-map-filter-aux: (case f xs of None  $\Rightarrow$  [] | Some x  $\Rightarrow$  [set-res-of-ivl-res x]) =
  (map set-res-of-ivl-res (map the (filter (- Option.is-none) (map f [xs]))))

```

```

by (auto split: option.split simp: Option.is-none-def)

lemma enclosure-Cons-splitI:
  enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res (map the (filter (- Option.is-none)
([X])))) ==>
  enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res (map the (filter (- Option.is-none)
((Xs)))))) ==>
  enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res (map the (filter (- Option.is-none) ((X
# Xs))))))
by (case-tac set-res-of-ivl-res (the X)) (auto simp: enclosure-Cons-iff)

lemma summarize-enclosure-aux:
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a
  assumes enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res xs)
  shows enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res (map the (filter (-Option.is-none)
(map summarize-ivls (parts m xs))))) )
  using assms
  proof (induct m xs rule: parts.induct)
    case 1 thus ?case by simp
    next
      case (2 x xs)
      from summarize-ivls[OF 2]
      show ?case unfolding parts.simps summarize-option-map-filter-aux .
    next
      case (3 m x xs)
      have enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res (map the (filter (- Option.is-none)
[summarize-ivls (take (Suc m) (x # xs))]))) )
      using summarize-ivls summarize-option-map-filter-aux[symmetric,
        of summarize-ivls (take (Suc m) (x # xs)), simplified list.map]
      by (metis 3.preds enclosure-takeD)
      moreover
      from 3 have enclosure f t0 t1
        (map set-res-of-ivl-res (map the (filter (- Option.is-none) (map summarize-ivls
(parts (Suc m) (drop (Suc m) (x # xs)))))))
        by (metis enclosure-dropD)
      ultimately
      show ?case
        unfolding parts.simps list.map
        by (rule enclosure-Cons-splitI)
  qed

lemma summarize-enclosure:
  enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-appr-res xs) ==>
  enclosure f t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res (summarize-enclosure p m xs))
  unfolding summarize-enclosure-def
  by (intro summarize-enclosure-aux ivls-of-aforms)

lemma euler-series-ivls-result:

```

```

assumes pos-prestep: 0 < stepsize optns
assumes x0: x0 ∈ Affine X0
assumes ivls-result: result-fun optns = ivls-result p m
assumes euler-series-returns: euler-series-result optns t0 X0 i = Some (t1, xs)
shows unique-solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1) (is ?th1)
and enclosure (ivp.solution (euler-ivp t0 x0 t1)) t0 t1 (map set-res-of-ivl-res xs)
(is ?th2)
proof -
  from euler-series-returns obtain j X1 ress
    where ress: euler-series optns t0 X0 i = Some (j, t1, X1, ress)
      and xs: xs = summarize-enclosure p m ress
      by (auto simp: ivls-result ivls-result-def)
  from euler-series-enclosure[OF assms(1–2) ress]
  show ?th1 ?th2
    by (auto intro!: summarize-enclosure simp: xs)
qed

end

end

```

14 Optimizations for Code Integer

```

theory Optimize-Integer
imports
  Complex-Main
  ∽/src/HOL/Library/Code-Target-Numerical
begin

TODO: Missing? code post rule?

lemma [code-post]: int-of-integer (– 1) = – 1
  by simp

shallowly embed log and power

definition log2::int ⇒ int
  where log2 a = floor (log 2 (of-int a))

context includes integer.lifting begin

lift-definition log2-integer :: integer ⇒ integer
  is log2 :: int ⇒ int
  .

end

lemma [code]: log2 (int-of-integer a) = int-of-integer (log2-integer a)
  by (simp add: log2-integer.rep_eq)

```

```

code-printing
constant log2-integer :: integer  $\Rightarrow$  -  $\rightarrow$ 
  (SML) IntInf.log2

definition power-int::int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where power-int a b = a  $\wedge$  (nat b)

context includes integer.lifting begin

lift-definition power-integer :: integer  $\Rightarrow$  integer  $\Rightarrow$  integer
  is power-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int
  .

end

code-printing
constant power-integer :: integer  $\Rightarrow$  -  $\Rightarrow$  -  $\rightarrow$ 
  (SML) IntInf.pow ((-), (-))

lemma [code]: power-int (int-of-integer a) (int-of-integer b) = int-of-integer (power-integer a b)
  by (simp add: power-integer.rep-eq)

end

```

15 Optimizations for Code Float

```

theory Optimize-Float
imports
  ..../ODE-Auxiliarities
  Optimize-Integer
begin

lemma compute-bitlen[code]: bitlen a = (if a > 0 then log2 a + 1 else 0)
  by (simp add: bitlen-def log2-def)

lemma compute-real-of-float[code]:
  real-of-float (Float m e) = (if e  $\geq$  0 then m * 2  $\wedge$  nat e else m / power-int 2 (-e))
  unfolding power-int-def[symmetric, of 2 e]
  using compute-real-of-float power-int-def by auto

lemma compute-float-down[code]:
  float-down p (Float m e) =
    (if p + e < 0 then Float (m div power-int 2 (-(p + e))) (-p) else Float m e)
  by (simp add: Float.compute-float-down power-int-def)

lemma compute-lapprox-posrat[code]:
  fixes prec::nat and x y::nat

```

```

shows lapprox-posrat prec x y =

$$(let
    l = rat-precision prec x y;
    d = if 0 \leq l then int x * power-int 2 l div y else int x div power-int 2 (- l)
    div y
    in normfloat (Float d (- l)))
by (auto simp add: Float.compute-lapprox-posrat power-int-def Let-def zdiv-int
of-nat-power of-nat-mult)

lemma compute-rapprox-posrat[code]:
fixes prec x y
defines l \equiv rat-precision prec x y
shows rapprox-posrat prec x y = (let
    l = l ;
    (r, s) = if 0 \leq l then (int x * power-int 2 l, int y) else (int x, int y * power-int
2 (-l)) ;
    d = r div s ;
    m = r mod s
    in normfloat (Float (d + (if m = 0 \vee y = 0 then 0 else 1)) (- l)))
by (auto simp add: l-def Float.compute-rapprox-posrat power-int-def Let-def zdiv-int
of-nat-power of-nat-mult)

lemma compute-float-truncate-down[code]:
float-round-down prec (Float m e) = (let d = bitlen (abs m) - int prec - 1 in
    if 0 < d then let P = power-int 2 d ; n = m div P in Float n (e + d)
    else Float m e)
by (simp add: Float.compute-float-round-down power-int-def cong: if-cong)

lemma compute-int-floor-fl[code]:
int-floor-fl (Float m e) = (if 0 \leq e then m * power-int 2 e else m div (power-int
2 (-e)))
by (simp add: Float.compute-int-floor-fl power-int-def)

lemma compute-floor-fl[code]:
floor-fl (Float m e) = (if 0 \leq e then Float m e else Float (m div (power-int 2
((-e)))) 0)
by (simp add: Float.compute-floor-fl power-int-def)

end$$

```

16 Examples

```

theory Example1
imports
    ..../Numerics/Euler-Affine
    ..../Numerics/Optimize-Float
begin

```

16.1 Example 1

```

approximate-affine e1  $\lambda(t:\text{real}, y:\text{real}). (1:\text{real}, y*y + - t)$ 

lemma e1-fderiv:  $((\lambda(t:\text{real}, y:\text{real}). (1:\text{real}, y * y + - t)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda(a, b) (c, d). (0, 2 * (b * d) + - c)) x)$  (at x within X)
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: split-beta)

approximate-affine e1-d  $\lambda(a:\text{real}, b:\text{real}) (c:\text{real}, d:\text{real}). (0:\text{real}, 2 * (b * d) + - c)$ 

abbreviation e1-ivp  $\equiv \lambda \text{optns} \text{ args}. \text{uncurry-options } e1 \text{ optns} (\text{hd args}) (\text{tl args})$ 
abbreviation e1-d-ivp  $\equiv \lambda \text{optns} \text{ args}. \text{uncurry-options } e1-d \text{ optns} (\text{hd args}) (\text{hd} (\text{tl} (\text{tl args}))) (\text{tl} (\text{tl args}))$ 

interpretation e1: aform-approximate-ivp
  e1-ivp e1-d-ivp
   $\lambda(t:\text{real}, y:\text{real}). (1:\text{real}, y*y + - t)$ 
   $\lambda(a:\text{real}, b:\text{real}) (c:\text{real}, d:\text{real}). (0:\text{real}, 2 * (b * d) + - c)$ 
  apply unfold-locales
  apply (rule e1[THEN Joints2-JointsI])
  unfolding list.sel apply assumption apply assumption
  apply (drule length-set-of-apprs, simp)— TODO: prove in affine-approximation
  apply (rule e1-fderiv)
  apply (rule e1-d[THEN Joints2-JointsI]) apply assumption apply assumption
  apply (drule length-set-of-apprs, simp)— TODO: prove in affine-approximation
  apply (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta')
  done

definition e1-optns = default-optns
  { precision := 30,
    tolerance := FloatR 1 (- 4),
    stepsize := FloatR 1 (- 5),
    result-fun := ivls-result 23 4,
    printing-fun := (λ- - -. ())}

definition e1test = ( $\lambda\text{-::unit. euler-series-result } e1\text{-ivp } e1\text{-d-ivp } e1\text{-optns } 0$  (aform-of-point (real-of-float 0, FloatR 23 (- 5))) (2 ^ 7))

lemma e1test-result: e1test () =
  Some (FloatR 128 (- 5),
        [(FloatR 124 (- 5), (FloatR 248 (- 6), FloatR (- 16128666) (- 23)),
          (FloatR 256 (- 6), FloatR (- 15740142) (- 23)),
          FloatR 128 (- 5), (FloatR 128 (- 5), FloatR (- 16125211) (- 23)),
          FloatR 128 (- 5), FloatR (- 16091195) (- 23)),
         (FloatR 120 (- 5), (FloatR 240 (- 6), FloatR (- 15790851) (- 23)),
          (FloatR 248 (- 6), FloatR (- 15351306) (- 23)),
          FloatR 124 (- 5), (FloatR 124 (- 5), FloatR (- 15785979) (- 23)),
          FloatR 124 (- 5), FloatR (- 15744397) (- 23))],
```


$144 (-6)$, $\text{FloatR } 9674778 (-24)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 72 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 72 (-5), \text{FloatR } 8760369 (-25))$, $\text{FloatR } 72 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 11057176 (-25)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 64 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 128 (-6), \text{FloatR } 8648812 (-24)), (\text{FloatR } 136 (-6), \text{FloatR } 13022332 (-24)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 68 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 68 (-5), \text{FloatR } 8648812 (-24))$, $\text{FloatR } 68 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9657115 (-24)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 60 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 120 (-6), \text{FloatR } 12157652 (-24)), (\text{FloatR } 128 (-6), \text{FloatR } 15549315 (-24)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 64 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 64 (-5), \text{FloatR } 12157652 (-24))$, $\text{FloatR } 64 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 13002210 (-24)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 56 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 112 (-6), \text{FloatR } 14848386 (-24)), (\text{FloatR } 120 (-6), \text{FloatR } 8661118 (-23)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 60 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 60 (-5), \text{FloatR } 14848386 (-24))$, $\text{FloatR } 60 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 15529820 (-24)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 52 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 104 (-6), \text{FloatR } 16774461 (-24)), (\text{FloatR } 112 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9231099 (-23)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 56 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 56 (-5), \text{FloatR } 16774461 (-24))$, $\text{FloatR } 56 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 8652629 (-23)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 48 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 96 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9022516 (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 104 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9549818 (-23)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 52 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 52 (-5), \text{FloatR } 9022516 (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 52 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9224207 (-23)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 44 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 88 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9393521 (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 96 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9675737 (-23)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 48 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 48 (-5), \text{FloatR } 9393521 (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 48 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9544472 (-23)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 40 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 80 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9559617 (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 88 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9683077 (-23)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 44 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 44 (-5), \text{FloatR } 9559617 (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 44 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9671710 (-23)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 36 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 72 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9459075 (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 80 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9656348 (-23)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 40 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 40 (-5), \text{FloatR } 9570310 (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 40 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9653261 (-23)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 32 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 64 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9266075 (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 72 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9527557 (-23)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 36 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 36 (-5), \text{FloatR } 9464260 (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 36 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9525296 (-23)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 28 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 56 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9004983 (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 64 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9316288 (-23)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 32 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 32 (-5), \text{FloatR } 9270001 (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 32 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9314613 (-23)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 24 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 48 (-6), \text{FloatR } 8690219 (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 56 (-6), \text{FloatR } 9041602 (-23)))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 28 (-5)$, $(\text{FloatR } 28 (-5), \text{FloatR } 9007999 (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 28 (-5)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9040328 (-23)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 20 (-5), (\text{FloatR } 40 (-6), \text{FloatR } 16663210 (-24)), (\text{FloatR } 48 (-6), \text{FloatR } 8716734 (-23)))$,

```

    FloatR 24 (- 5), (FloatR 24 (- 5), FloatR 8692586 (- 23)), FloatR 24
    (- 5), FloatR 8715727 (- 23)),
    (FloatR 16 (- 5), (FloatR 32 (- 6), FloatR 15871119 (- 24)), (FloatR 40
    (- 6), FloatR 16701213 (- 24))),
    FloatR 20 (- 5), (FloatR 20 (- 5), FloatR 16667039 (- 24)), FloatR 20
    (- 5), FloatR 16699530 (- 24)),
    (FloatR 12 (- 5), (FloatR 24 (- 6), FloatR 15011935 (- 24)), (FloatR 32
    (- 6), FloatR 15897932 (- 24))),
    FloatR 16 (- 5), (FloatR 16 (- 5), FloatR 15874331 (- 24)), FloatR 16
    (- 5), FloatR 15896432 (- 24)),
    (FloatR 8 (- 5), (FloatR 16 (- 6), FloatR 14089570 (- 24)), (FloatR 24
    (- 6), FloatR 15030402 (- 24))),
    FloatR 12 (- 5), (FloatR 12 (- 5), FloatR 15014747 (- 24)), FloatR 12
    (- 5), FloatR 15028973 (- 24)),
    (FloatR 4 (- 5), (FloatR 8 (- 6), FloatR 13104879 (- 24)), (FloatR 16
    (- 6), FloatR 14101814 (- 24))),
    FloatR 8 (- 5), (FloatR 8 (- 5), FloatR 14092148 (- 24)), FloatR 8 (-
    5), FloatR 14100364 (- 24)),
    (FloatR 0 0, (FloatR 0 (- 6), FloatR 12056138 (- 24)), (FloatR 8 (- 6),
    FloatR 13112497 (- 24))), FloatR 4 (- 5),
    (FloatR 4 (- 5), FloatR 13107355 (- 24)), FloatR 4 (- 5), FloatR
    13110949 (- 24)))]
by eval

end
theory Example3
imports
  ..../Numerics/Euler-Affine
  ..../Numerics/Optimize-Float
  ~~/src/HOL/Decision-Props/Approximation
begin

```

16.2 Example 3

approximate-affine e3 $\lambda(t, x). (1::real, x*x + t*t::real)$

lemma e3-fderiv: $((\lambda(t, x). (1::real, x*x + t*t::real)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda(x, y) (h, j). (0, 2 * (j * y) + 2 * (h * x))) x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } X)$
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: split-beta')

approximate-affine e3-d $\lambda(x, y) (h, j). (0::real, 2 * (j * y) + 2 * (h * x)::real)$

abbreviation e3-ivp $\equiv \lambda \text{optns args. uncurry-options e3 optns (hd args) (tl args)}$
abbreviation e3-d-ivp $\equiv \lambda \text{optns args. uncurry-options e3-d optns (hd args) (hd (tl args)) (tl (tl args))}$

interpretation e3: aform-approximate-ivp
e3-ivp
e3-d-ivp

```

 $\lambda(t, x). (1::real, x*x + t*t::real)$ 
 $\lambda(x, y) (h, j). (0, 2 * (j * y) + 2 * (h * x))$ 
apply unfold-locales
apply (rule e3[THEN Joints2-JointsI])
unfolding list.sel apply assumption apply assumption
apply (drule length-set-of-apprs, simp)— TODO: prove in affine-approximation
apply (rule e3-fderiv)
apply (rule e3-d[THEN Joints2-JointsI]) apply assumption apply assumption
apply (drule length-set-of-apprs, simp)— TODO: prove in affine-approximation
apply (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta')
done

definition e3-optns = default-optns
  () precision := 30,
  tolerance := FloatR 1 (- 4),
  stepsize := FloatR 1 (- 8),
  result-fun := ivls-result 23 1,
  printing-fun := ( $\lambda\_\_ \_\_. ()$ )()

definition e3test = (λ::unit. euler-series-result e3-ipv e3-d-ipv e3-optns 0 (aform-of-point (0, 1)) (2 ^ 5))

lemma e3test: e3test () =
  Some (FloatR 32 (- 8),
    [(FloatR 31 (- 8), (FloatR 62 (- 9), FloatR 9549658 (- 23)), (FloatR 64 (- 9), FloatR 9592906 (- 23))),
     (FloatR 32 (- 8), (FloatR 32 (- 8), FloatR 9592812 (- 23)), FloatR 32 (- 8), FloatR 9592906 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 30 (- 8), (FloatR 60 (- 9), FloatR 9506917 (- 23)), (FloatR 62 (- 9), FloatR 9549748 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 31 (- 8), (FloatR 31 (- 8), FloatR 9549658 (- 23)), FloatR 31 (- 8), FloatR 9549748 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 29 (- 8), (FloatR 58 (- 9), FloatR 9464583 (- 23)), (FloatR 60 (- 9), FloatR 9507004 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 30 (- 8), (FloatR 30 (- 8), FloatR 9506918 (- 23)), FloatR 30 (- 8), FloatR 9507004 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 28 (- 8), (FloatR 56 (- 9), FloatR 9422650 (- 23)), (FloatR 58 (- 9), FloatR 9464666 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 29 (- 8), (FloatR 29 (- 8), FloatR 9464584 (- 23)), FloatR 29 (- 8), FloatR 9464666 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 27 (- 8), (FloatR 54 (- 9), FloatR 9381111 (- 23)), (FloatR 56 (- 9), FloatR 9422729 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 28 (- 8), (FloatR 28 (- 8), FloatR 9422650 (- 23)), FloatR 28 (- 8), FloatR 9422729 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 26 (- 8), (FloatR 52 (- 9), FloatR 9339960 (- 23)), (FloatR 54 (- 9), FloatR 9381186 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 27 (- 8), (FloatR 27 (- 8), FloatR 9381111 (- 23)), FloatR 27 (- 8), FloatR 9381186 (- 23)),
     (FloatR 25 (- 8), (FloatR 50 (- 9), FloatR 9299191 (- 23)), (FloatR 52

```

(-9), $\text{FloatR } 9340031$ (-23)),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 26$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 26$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 9339960$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 26$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 9340031$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 24$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 48$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 9258799$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 50$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 9299259$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 25$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 25$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 9299191$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 25$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 9299259$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 23$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 46$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 9218777$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 48$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 9258863$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 24$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 24$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 9258799$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 24$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 9258863$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 22$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 44$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 9179120$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 46$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 9218838$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 23$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 23$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 9218777$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 23$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 9218838$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 21$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 42$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 9139823$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 44$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 9179178$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 22$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 22$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 9179121$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 22$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 9179178$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 20$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 40$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 9100880$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 42$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 9139878$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 21$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 21$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 9139824$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 21$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 9139878$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 19$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 38$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 9062286$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 40$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 9100932$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 20$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 20$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 9100880$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 20$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 9100932$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 18$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 36$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 9024034$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 38$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 9062334$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 19$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 19$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 9062286$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 19$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 9062334$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 17$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 34$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 8986121$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 36$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 9024080$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 18$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 18$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 9024035$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 18$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 9024080$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 16$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 32$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 8948541$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 34$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 8986164$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 17$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 17$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 8986121$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 17$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 8986164$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 15$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 30$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 8911288$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 32$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 8948580$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 16$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 16$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 8948541$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 16$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 8948580$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 14$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 28$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 8874358$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 30$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 8911325$ (-23))),
 $\quad \text{FloatR } 15$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 15$ (-8), $\text{FloatR } 8911288$ (-23)), $\text{FloatR } 15$
 (-8) , $\text{FloatR } 8911325$ (-23)),
 $\quad (\text{FloatR } 13$ (-8), ($\text{FloatR } 26$ (-9), $\text{FloatR } 8837747$ (-23)), ($\text{FloatR } 28$
 (-9) , $\text{FloatR } 8874392$ (-23))),

$\text{FloatR } 14 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 14 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8874359 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 14 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8874392 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 12 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 24 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8801448 \text{ } (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 26 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8837778 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 13 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 13 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8837747 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 13 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8837778 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 11 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 22 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8765457 \text{ } (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 24 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8801476 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 12 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 12 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8801448 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 12 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8801476 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 10 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 20 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8729770 \text{ } (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 22 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8765483 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 11 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 11 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8765457 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 11 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8765483 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 9 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 18 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8694382 \text{ } (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 20 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8729794 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 10 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 10 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8729770 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 10 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8729794 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 8 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 16 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8659289 \text{ } (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 18 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8694403 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 9 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8694382 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 9 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8694403 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 7 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 14 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8624485 \text{ } (-23)), (\text{FloatR } 16 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8659307 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 8 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 8 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8659289 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 8 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8659307 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 6 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 12 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8589966 \text{ } (-23))$, $(\text{FloatR } 14 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8624501 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 7 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 7 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8624485 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 7 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8624501 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 5 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 10 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8555729 \text{ } (-23))$, $(\text{FloatR } 12 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8589980 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 6 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 6 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8589966 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 6 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8589980 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 4 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 8 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8521768 \text{ } (-23))$, $(\text{FloatR } 10 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8555740 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 5 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 5 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8555729 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 5 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8555740 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 3 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 6 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8488080 \text{ } (-23))$, $(\text{FloatR } 8 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8521777 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 4 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 4 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8521768 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 4 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8521777 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 2 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 4 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8454659 \text{ } (-23))$, $(\text{FloatR } 6 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8488087 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 3 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 3 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8488080 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 3 \text{ } (-8)$, $\text{FloatR } 8488087 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 1 \text{ } (-8), (\text{FloatR } 2 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8421503 \text{ } (-23))$, $(\text{FloatR } 4 \text{ } (-9), \text{FloatR } 8454665 \text{ } (-23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 2 \text{ } (-8)$, $(\text{FloatR } 2 \text{ } (-8), \text{FloatR } 8454660 \text{ } (-23))$, $\text{FloatR } 2 \text{ } (-8)$

```

8), FloatR 8454665 (- 23)),
  (FloatR 0 0, (FloatR 0 (- 9), FloatR 8388608 (- 23)), (FloatR 2 (- 9),
  FloatR 8421507 (- 23)), FloatR 1 (- 8),
    (FloatR 1 (- 8), FloatR 8421503 (- 23)), FloatR 1 (- 8), FloatR 8421507
  (- 23))])
by eval

lemma x0: (0, 1) ∈ Affine (aform-of-point (0::real, 1::real))
by (rule Affine-aform-of-point)

lemma stepsize: 0 < stepsize e3-optns
by (auto simp: e3-optns-def)

lemma result-fun: result-fun e3-optns = ivls-result 23 1
by (auto simp: e3-optns-def)

lemmas certification = e3.euler-series-ivls-result[OF stepsize x0 result-fun e3test[simplified
e3test-def],
simplified e3.euler-ivp-def]

lemma last-enclosure: e3.enclosure
  (ivp.solution
    (ivp-f = λ(t, x). case x of (t, x) ⇒ (1, x * x + t * t), ivp-t0 = 0, ivp-x0
= (0, 1), ivp-T = {0..FloatR 32 (- 8)},
      ivp-X = UNIV))
    0 (FloatR 32 (- 8))
    (map set-res-of-ivl-res
      [(FloatR 31 (- 8), (FloatR 62 (- 9), FloatR 9549658 (- 23)), (FloatR 64
(- 9), FloatR 9592906 (- 23)),
        FloatR 32 (- 8), (FloatR 32 (- 8), FloatR 9592812 (- 23)), FloatR 32
(- 8), FloatR 9592906 (- 23))])
    using certification
    unfoldng e3.enclosure-def
    apply (subst (asm) list.map)
    apply (subst (asm) list-all-simps)
    apply (drule conjunct1)
    apply (simp )
    done

lemma
  unique-solution (ivp-f = λ(s::real, t::real, x::real). (1, x * x + t * t), ivp-t0 =
0,
  ivp-x0 = (0, 1), ivp-T = {0..1 / 8}, ivp-X = UNIV)
  ivp.solution (ivp-f = λ(s::real, t::real, x::real). (1, x * x + t * t), ivp-t0 = 0,
  ivp-x0 = (0, 1), ivp-T = {0..1 / 8}, ivp-X = UNIV) (1 / 8) ∈
  {(1 / 8, 2398203 / 2097152) .. (1 / 8, 4796453 / 4194304)}
  using certification(1) last-enclosure

```

by (simp-all add: e3.enclosure-def)

16.2.1 Comparison with bounds analytically obtained by Walter [4] in section 9, Example V.

First approximation.

```
notepad begin
fix solution
assume Walter:  $\bigwedge x. \text{solution } x \in \{1/(1-x)..tan(x + pi/4)\}$ 
let ?x = 0.125::real
value 1 / (1 - 0.125)
have 1/(1 - ?x) ∈ {1.142857139 .. 1.142857146} by simp
moreover
approximate tan (0.125 + pi/4)
have tan(?x + pi/4) ∈ {1.287426935 .. 1.287426955}
by (approximation 40)
ultimately
have {1/(1 - ?x)..tan(?x + pi/4)} ⊆ {1.142857139 .. 1.287426955} by simp
with Walter have solution ?x ∈ {1.142857139 .. 1.287426955} by blast
end
```

Better approximation.

```
notepad begin
fix solution::real⇒real
assume Walter:  $\bigwedge x. \text{solution } x \in \{1/(1-x)..16 / (16 - 17*x)\}$ 
let ?x = 0.125::real
approximate 1 / (1 - ?x)
have 1/(1 - ?x) ∈ {1.142857139 .. 1.142857146} by simp
moreover
approximate 16 / (16 - 17 * ?x)
have 16 / (16 - 17 * ?x) ∈ {1.153153151 .. 1.153153155}
by (approximation 40)
ultimately
have {1/(1 - ?x)..16 / (16 - 17 * ?x)} ⊆ {1.142857139 .. 1.153153155} by simp
with Walter have solution ?x ∈ {1.142857139 .. 1.153153155} by blast
have error: 16 / (16 - 17 * ?x) - 1 / (1 - ?x) ≥ 1/10^2 by (approximation 20)
end

theory Example-Exp
imports
  ./Numerics/Euler-Affine
  ./Numerics/Optimize-Float
begin
```

16.3 Example Exponential

TODO: why not exp-ivp "lambda x::real. x"?

```

approximate-affine exp-affine  $\lambda(x:\text{real}, y:\text{real}). (x, y)$ 

lemma exp-ivp-fderiv:  $((\lambda(x:\text{real}, y:\text{real}). (x, y)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda(a, b) (h_1, h_2). (h_1, h_2 + 0 * a * b)) x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } X)$ 
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: split-beta id-def)

approximate-affine exp-d  $(\lambda(a:\text{real}, b:\text{real}) (h_1:\text{real}, h_2:\text{real}). (h_1, h_2 + 0 * a * b))$ 

abbreviation exp-ivp  $\equiv \lambda \text{optns args. uncurry-options exp-affine optns (hd args)}$ 
( $\text{tl args}$ )
abbreviation exp-d-ivp  $\equiv \lambda \text{optns args. uncurry-options exp-d optns (hd args)}$  ( $\text{hd} (\text{tl args})$ ) ( $\text{tl} (\text{tl args})$ )

interpretation exp-ivp: aform-approximate-ivp
exp-ivp
exp-d-ivp
 $\lambda(y_1, y_2). (y_1, y_2)$ 
 $\lambda(a, b) (h_1, h_2). (h_1, h_2 + 0 * a * b)$ 
apply standard
apply (rule exp-affine[THEN Joints2-JointsI])
unfolding list.sel
apply assumption apply assumption
apply (drule length-set-of-apprs, simp)— TODO: prove in affine-approximation
apply (rule exp-ivp-fderiv)
apply (rule exp-d[THEN Joints2-JointsI]) apply assumption apply assumption
apply (drule length-set-of-apprs, simp)— TODO: prove in affine-approximation
apply (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta)
done

definition exp-optns = default-optns
| precision := 40,
  tolerance := FloatR 1 (- 9),
  stepsize := FloatR 1 (- 6),
  result-fun := ivls-result 23 1,
  iterations := 40,
  widening-mod := 10,
  printing-fun := ( $\lambda\_\_ \_\_. ()$ )|)

definition exptest = ( $\lambda\_\_: \text{unit. euler-series-result exp-ivp exp-d-ivp exp-optns 0}$ 
(aform-of-point (1, 1)) ( $2^6$ )))

lemma exptest () = Some (FloatR 64 (- 6),
[(FloatR 63 (- 6), (FloatR 11224084 (- 22), FloatR 11224084 (- 22)),
(FloatR 11402234 (- 22), FloatR 11402234 (- 22)),
FloatR 64 (- 6), (FloatR 11400841 (- 22), FloatR 11400841 (- 22)),
FloatR 11402234 (- 22), FloatR 11402234 (- 22)),
(FloatR 62 (- 6), (FloatR 11050078 (- 22), FloatR 11050078 (- 22)),
(FloatR 11225445 (- 22), FloatR 11225445 (- 22))),
```

$\text{FloatR } 63 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 11224095 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 11224095 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 11225445 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 11225445 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 61 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10878769 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10878769 (- 22)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 11051396 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 11051396 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 62 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 11050088 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 11050088 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 11051396 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 11051396 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 60 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10710117 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10710117 (- 22)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 10880046 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10880046 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 61 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10878779 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10878779 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 10880046 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10880046 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 59 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10544078 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10544078 (- 22)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 10711353 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10711353 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 60 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10710126 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10710126 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 10711353 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10711353 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 58 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10380614 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10380614 (- 22)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 10545275 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10545275 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 59 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10544088 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10544088 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 10545275 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10545275 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 57 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10219684 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10219684 (- 22)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 10381773 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10381773 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 58 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10380623 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10380623 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 10381773 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10381773 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 56 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10061249 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10061249 (- 22)$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 10220805 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10220805 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 57 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10219693 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10219693 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 10220805 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10220805 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 55 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9905270 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9905270 (- 22)$), ($\text{FloatR } 10062334 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10062334 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 56 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 10061258 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10061258 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 10062334 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 10062334 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 54 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9751710 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9751710 (- 22)$), ($\text{FloatR } 9906319 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9906319 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 55 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9905279 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9905279 (- 22)$), $\text{FloatR } 9906319 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9906319 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 53 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9600530 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9600530 (- 22)$), ($\text{FloatR } 9752723 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9752723 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 54 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9751718 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9751718 (- 22)$), $\text{FloatR } 9752723 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9752723 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 52 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9451693 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9451693 (- 22)$), ($\text{FloatR } 9601509 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9601509 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 53 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9600537 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9600537 (- 22)$), $\text{FloatR } 9601509 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9601509 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 51 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9305164 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9305164 (- 22)$), ($\text{FloatR } 9452639 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9452639 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 52 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9451701 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9451701 (- 22)$), $\text{FloatR } 9452639 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9452639 (- 22)$),
 ($\text{FloatR } 50 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9160907 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9160907 (- 22)$), ($\text{FloatR } 9306078 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9306078 (- 22)$),
 $\text{FloatR } 51 (- 6)$, ($\text{FloatR } 9305171 (- 22)$, $\text{FloatR } 9305171 (- 22)$), FloatR

9306078 (-22), $\text{FloatR } 9306078$ (-22)),
 $(\text{FloatR } 49$ (-6), $(\text{FloatR } 9018886$ (-22), $\text{FloatR } 9018886$ (-22)), $(\text{FloatR } 9161789$ (-22), $\text{FloatR } 9161789$ (-22))),
 $\text{FloatR } 50$ (-6), $(\text{FloatR } 9160914$ (-22), $\text{FloatR } 9160914$ (-22)), $\text{FloatR } 9161789$ (-22), $\text{FloatR } 9161789$ (-22)),
 $(\text{FloatR } 48$ (-6), $(\text{FloatR } 8879067$ (-22), $\text{FloatR } 8879067$ (-22)), $(\text{FloatR } 9019737$ (-22), $\text{FloatR } 9019737$ (-22))),
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(FloatR 17 (- 6), (FloatR 10940687 (- 23), FloatR 10940687 (- 23)),
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(FloatR 10771407 (- 23), FloatR 10771407 (- 23)),
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(FloatR 13 (- 6), (FloatR 10277851 (- 23), FloatR 10277851 (- 23)),
(FloatR 10439979 (- 23), FloatR 10439979 (- 23)),*

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 $\text{FloatR } 9655340 \ (-\ 23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9 \ (-\ 6)$, $(\text{FloatR } 9655174 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 9655174 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 9655340 \ (-\ 23)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 9655340 \ (-\ 23))$,
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 $\text{FloatR } 7 \ (-\ 6)$, $(\text{FloatR } 9358127 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 9358127 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 9358253 \ (-\ 23)$,
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 $\text{FloatR } 6 \ (-\ 6)$, $(\text{FloatR } 9213048 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 9213048 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 9213155 \ (-\ 23)$,
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 $\text{FloatR } 4 \ (-\ 6)$, $(\text{FloatR } 8929604 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 8929604 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 8929673 \ (-\ 23)$,
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 $\text{FloatR } 8791220 \ (-\ 23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 3 \ (-\ 6)$, $(\text{FloatR } 8791169 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 8791169 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 8791220 \ (-\ 23)$,
 $\text{FloatR } 8791220 \ (-\ 23))$,
 $(\text{FloatR } 1 \ (-\ 6)$, $(\text{FloatR } 8520703 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 8520703 \ (-\ 23))$, $(\text{FloatR } 8654914 \ (-\ 23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 8654914 \ (-\ 23))$,
 $\text{FloatR } 2 \ (-\ 6)$, $(\text{FloatR } 8654880 \ (-\ 23))$, $\text{FloatR } 8654880 \ (-\ 23))$, FloatR

```

8654914 (- 23), FloatR 8654914 (- 23)),
  (FloatR 0 0, (FloatR 8388608 (- 23), FloatR 8388608 (- 23)), (FloatR
8520721 (- 23), FloatR 8520721 (- 23)), FloatR 1 (- 6),
  (FloatR 8520703 (- 23), FloatR 8520703 (- 23)), FloatR 8520721 (- 23),
FloatR 8520721 (- 23))])
by eval

```

```

end
theory Example-Oil
imports
  ./Numerics/Euler-Affine
  ./Numerics/Optimize-Float
begin

```

16.4 Oil reservoir in Affine arithmetic

```

approximate-affine oil  $\lambda(y:\text{real}, z:\text{real}). (z, z*z + -3 * \text{inverse}(\text{inverse } 1000 + y*y))$ 

```

```

lemma oil-deriv-ok: fixes y::real
shows  $1 / 1000 + y*y = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
proof -
  have  $1 / 1000 + y*y > 0$ 
    by (auto intro!: add-pos-nonneg)
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma oil-fderiv:  $((\lambda(y:\text{real}, z:\text{real}). (z, z*z + -3 * \text{inverse}(\text{inverse } 1000 + y*y))) \text{ has-derivative}$ 
 $(\text{case } x \text{ of } (y, z) \Rightarrow \lambda(dy, dz). (dz, 2 * dz * z + 6 * (\text{inverse}(\text{inverse } 1000 + y*y) * (dy * (y * \text{inverse}(\text{inverse } 1000 + y*y))))))$ 
 $(\text{at } x \text{ within } X)$ 
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: oil-deriv-ok split-beta inverse-eq-divide)

```

```

approximate-affine oil-d  $\lambda(y:\text{real}, z) (dy, dz). (dz, 2 * dz * z + 6 * (\text{inverse}(\text{inverse } 1000 + y*y) * (dy * (y * \text{inverse}(\text{inverse } 1000 + y*y))))))$ 

```

```

abbreviation oil-ivp  $\equiv \lambda \text{optns args. uncurry-options oil optns (hd args) (tl args)}$ 
abbreviation oil-d-ivp  $\equiv \lambda \text{optns args. uncurry-options oil-d optns (hd args) (hd (tl args)) (tl (tl args))}$ 

```

```

interpretation oil: aform-approximate-ivp
oil-ivp oil-d-ivp
 $\lambda(y:\text{real}, z:\text{real}). (z, z*z + -3 * \text{inverse}(\text{inverse } 1000 + y*y))$ 
 $\lambda(y:\text{real}, z) (dy, dz).$ 
 $(dz, 2 * dz * z + 6 * (\text{inverse}(\text{inverse } 1000 + y*y) * (dy * (y * \text{inverse}(\text{inverse } 1000 + y*y))))))$ 
apply standard
apply (rule oil[THEN Joints2-JointsI])

```


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 $\text{FloatR}(-614947)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}171431(-12), (\text{FloatR}(-863498)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-701740)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-760505)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-623329)(-21)), \text{FloatR}172311(-12),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-863498)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-692166)(-21)), \text{FloatR}(-768939)(-17),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-623413)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}170551(-12), (\text{FloatR}(-854140)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-711722)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-751953)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-632231)(-21)), \text{FloatR}171431(-12),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-854140)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-701656)(-21)), \text{FloatR}(-760510)(-17),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-632318)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}169671(-12), (\text{FloatR}(-844651)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-722245)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-743271)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-641616)(-21)), \text{FloatR}170551(-12),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-844651)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-711637)(-21)), \text{FloatR}(-751957)(-17),$
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 $(\text{FloatR}(-725487)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-662041)(-21)), \text{FloatR}168791(-12),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-825253)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-733276)(-21)), \text{FloatR}(-734456)(-17),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-662134)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}167031(-12), (\text{FloatR}(-815328)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-757674)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-716368)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-673205)(-21)), \text{FloatR}167911(-12),$
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 $\text{FloatR}(-673299)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}166151(-12), (\text{FloatR}(-805240)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-771028)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-707083)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-685101)(-21)), \text{FloatR}167031(-12),$

$(\text{FloatR}(-805240)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-757580)(-21), \text{FloatR}(-716372)(-17),$
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 $\text{FloatR}(-742171)(-21)),$
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 $\text{FloatR}(-778302)(-21)),$
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 $(\text{FloatR}(-636247)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-798881)(-21)), \text{FloatR}160871(-12),$

$(\text{FloatR}(-728974)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-875915)(-21), \text{FloatR}(-647131)(-17),$
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 $(\text{FloatR}159111(-12), (\text{FloatR}(-717056)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-925642)(-21)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-625045)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-821726)(-21), \text{FloatR}159991(-12),$
 $(\text{FloatR}(-717056)(-17), \text{FloatR}(-899441)(-21), \text{FloatR}(-636252)(-17),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-821851)(-21)),$
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$\text{FloatR}(-726869)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}4620(-9), (\text{FloatR}591111(-16), \text{FloatR}(-720326)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}593519(-16), \text{FloatR}(-713561)(-22)), \text{FloatR}4730(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}591111(-16), \text{FloatR}(-720326)(-22)), \text{FloatR}591112(-16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-720325)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}4510(-9), (\text{FloatR}593518(-16), \text{FloatR}(-713562)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}595903(-16), \text{FloatR}(-706560)(-22)), \text{FloatR}4620(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}593518(-16), \text{FloatR}(-713562)(-22)), \text{FloatR}593519(-16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-713561)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}4400(-9), (\text{FloatR}595902(-16), \text{FloatR}(-706561)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}598263(-16), \text{FloatR}(-699304)(-22)), \text{FloatR}4510(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}595902(-16), \text{FloatR}(-706561)(-22)), \text{FloatR}595903(-16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-706560)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}4290(-9), (\text{FloatR}598262(-16), \text{FloatR}(-699305)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}600598(-16), \text{FloatR}(-691773)(-22)), \text{FloatR}4400(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}598262(-16), \text{FloatR}(-699305)(-22)), \text{FloatR}598263(-16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-699304)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}4180(-9), (\text{FloatR}600597(-16), \text{FloatR}(-691774)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}602907(-16), \text{FloatR}(-683947)(-22)), \text{FloatR}4290(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}600597(-16), \text{FloatR}(-691774)(-22)), \text{FloatR}600598(-16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-691773)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}4070(-9), (\text{FloatR}602906(-16), \text{FloatR}(-683948)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}605189(-16), \text{FloatR}(-675805)(-22)), \text{FloatR}4180(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}602906(-16), \text{FloatR}(-683948)(-22)), \text{FloatR}602907(-16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-683947)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}3960(-9), (\text{FloatR}605188(-16), \text{FloatR}(-675806)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}607444(-16), \text{FloatR}(-667325)(-22)), \text{FloatR}4070(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}605188(-16), \text{FloatR}(-675806)(-22)), \text{FloatR}605189(-16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-675805)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}3850(-9), (\text{FloatR}607443(-16), \text{FloatR}(-667326)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}609669(-16), \text{FloatR}(-658486)(-22)), \text{FloatR}3960(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}607443(-16), \text{FloatR}(-667326)(-22)), \text{FloatR}607444(-16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-667325)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}3740(-9), (\text{FloatR}609668(-16), \text{FloatR}(-658487)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}611864(-16), \text{FloatR}(-649264)(-22)), \text{FloatR}3850(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}609668(-16), \text{FloatR}(-658487)(-22)), \text{FloatR}609669(-16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-658486)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}3630(-9), (\text{FloatR}611863(-16), \text{FloatR}(-649265)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}614028(-16), \text{FloatR}(-639637)(-22)), \text{FloatR}3740(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}611863(-16), \text{FloatR}(-649265)(-22)), \text{FloatR}611864(-$

$16)$,
 $\text{FloatR}(-649264)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}3520(-9), (\text{FloatR}614027(-16), \text{FloatR}(-639638)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}616158(-16), \text{FloatR}(-629580)(-22)), \text{FloatR}3630(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}614027(-16), \text{FloatR}(-639638)(-22)), \text{FloatR}614028(-$
 $16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-639637)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}3410(-9), (\text{FloatR}616157(-16), \text{FloatR}(-629581)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}618254(-16), \text{FloatR}(-619070)(-22)), \text{FloatR}3520(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}616157(-16), \text{FloatR}(-629581)(-22)), \text{FloatR}616158(-$
 $16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-629580)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}3300(-9), (\text{FloatR}618253(-16), \text{FloatR}(-619071)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}620314(-16), \text{FloatR}(-608083)(-22)), \text{FloatR}3410(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}618253(-16), \text{FloatR}(-619071)(-22)), \text{FloatR}618254(-$
 $16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-619070)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}3190(-9), (\text{FloatR}620313(-16), \text{FloatR}(-608084)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}622336(-16), \text{FloatR}(-596594)(-22)), \text{FloatR}3300(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}620313(-16), \text{FloatR}(-608084)(-22)), \text{FloatR}620314(-$
 $16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-608083)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}3080(-9), (\text{FloatR}622335(-16), \text{FloatR}(-596595)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}624319(-16), \text{FloatR}(-584581)(-22)), \text{FloatR}3190(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}622335(-16), \text{FloatR}(-596595)(-22)), \text{FloatR}622336(-$
 $16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-596594)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}2970(-9), (\text{FloatR}624318(-16), \text{FloatR}(-584582)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}626260(-16), \text{FloatR}(-572019)(-22)), \text{FloatR}3080(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}624318(-16), \text{FloatR}(-584582)(-22)), \text{FloatR}624319(-$
 $16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-584581)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}2860(-9), (\text{FloatR}626259(-16), \text{FloatR}(-572020)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}628159(-16), \text{FloatR}(-558886)(-22)), \text{FloatR}2970(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}626259(-16), \text{FloatR}(-572020)(-22)), \text{FloatR}626260(-$
 $16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-572019)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}2750(-9), (\text{FloatR}628158(-16), \text{FloatR}(-558888)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}630012(-16), \text{FloatR}(-545161)(-22)), \text{FloatR}2860(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}628158(-16), \text{FloatR}(-558888)(-22)), \text{FloatR}628159(-$
 $16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-558886)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}2640(-9), (\text{FloatR}630011(-16), \text{FloatR}(-545162)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}631818(-16), \text{FloatR}(-530822)(-22)), \text{FloatR}2750(-9),$
 $(\text{FloatR}630011(-16), \text{FloatR}(-545162)(-22)), \text{FloatR}630012(-$
 $16),$
 $\text{FloatR}(-545161)(-22)),$
 $(\text{FloatR}2530(-9), (\text{FloatR}631817(-16), \text{FloatR}(-530823)(-22))),$
 $(\text{FloatR}633575(-16), \text{FloatR}(-1031701)(-23)), \text{FloatR}2640(-9),$

$\text{FloatR } 647946$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 657699)$ ($- 23$)), $\text{FloatR } 1540$ ($- 9$),
 $\text{FloatR } 646804$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 701275)$ ($- 23$)), $\text{FloatR } 646805$ ($- 16$)),
 $\text{FloatR } (- 701274)$ ($- 23$)),
 $\text{FloatR } 1320$ ($- 9$), $(\text{FloatR } 647945$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 657700)$ ($- 23$))),
 $(\text{FloatR } 649012$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 612824)$ ($- 23$)), $\text{FloatR } 1430$ ($- 9$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 647945$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 657700)$ ($- 23$))), $\text{FloatR } 647946$ ($- 16$)),
 $\text{FloatR } (- 657699)$ ($- 23$)),
 $(\text{FloatR } 1210$ ($- 9$), $(\text{FloatR } 649011$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 612825)$ ($- 23$))),
 $(\text{FloatR } 650002$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 566695)$ ($- 23$)), $\text{FloatR } 1320$ ($- 9$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 649011$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 612825)$ ($- 23$))), $\text{FloatR } 649012$ ($- 16$)),
 $\text{FloatR } (- 612824)$ ($- 23$)),
 $(\text{FloatR } 1100$ ($- 9$), $(\text{FloatR } 650001$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 566696)$ ($- 23$))),
 $(\text{FloatR } 650914$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 1038743)$ ($- 24$)), $\text{FloatR } 1210$ ($- 9$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 650001$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 566696)$ ($- 23$))), $\text{FloatR } 650002$ ($- 16$)),
 $\text{FloatR } (- 566695)$ ($- 23$)),
 $(\text{FloatR } 990$ ($- 9$), $(\text{FloatR } 650913$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 1038744)$ ($- 24$))),
 $(\text{FloatR } 651745$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 941842)$ ($- 24$)), $\text{FloatR } 1100$ ($- 9$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 650913$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 1038744)$ ($- 24$))), $\text{FloatR } 650914$ ($- 16$)),
 $\text{FloatR } (- 1038743)$ ($- 24$)),
 $(\text{FloatR } 880$ ($- 9$), $(\text{FloatR } 651744$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 941843)$ ($- 24$))),
 $(\text{FloatR } 652494$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 842845)$ ($- 24$)), $\text{FloatR } 990$ ($- 9$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 651744$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 941843)$ ($- 24$))), $\text{FloatR } 651745$ ($- 16$)),
 $\text{FloatR } (- 941842)$ ($- 24$)),
 $(\text{FloatR } 770$ ($- 9$), $(\text{FloatR } 652493$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 842846)$ ($- 24$))),
 $(\text{FloatR } 653159$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 741927)$ ($- 24$)), $\text{FloatR } 880$ ($- 9$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 652493$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 842846)$ ($- 24$))), $\text{FloatR } 652494$ ($- 16$)),
 $\text{FloatR } (- 842845)$ ($- 24$)),
 $(\text{FloatR } 660$ ($- 9$), $(\text{FloatR } 653158$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 741928)$ ($- 24$))),
 $(\text{FloatR } 653739$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 639284)$ ($- 24$))), $\text{FloatR } 770$ ($- 9$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 653158$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 741928)$ ($- 24$))), $\text{FloatR } 653159$ ($- 16$)),
 $\text{FloatR } (- 741927)$ ($- 24$)),
 $(\text{FloatR } 550$ ($- 9$), $(\text{FloatR } 653738$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 639285)$ ($- 24$))),
 $(\text{FloatR } 654232$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 535127)$ ($- 24$))), $\text{FloatR } 660$ ($- 9$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 653738$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 639285)$ ($- 24$))), $\text{FloatR } 653739$ ($- 16$)),
 $\text{FloatR } (- 639284)$ ($- 24$)),
 $(\text{FloatR } 440$ ($- 9$), $(\text{FloatR } 654231$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 535128)$ ($- 24$))),
 $(\text{FloatR } 654637$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 859366)$ ($- 25$))), $\text{FloatR } 550$ ($- 9$),
 $(\text{FloatR } 654231$ ($- 16$), $\text{FloatR } (- 535128)$ ($- 24$))), $\text{FloatR } 654232$ ($- 16$)),
 $\text{FloatR } (- 535127)$ ($- 24$)),

```

(FloatR 330 (- 9), (FloatR 654636 (- 16), FloatR (- 859367) (- 25)),
(FloatR 654953 (- 16), FloatR (- 646385) (- 25)), FloatR 440 (- 9),
(FloatR 654636 (- 16), FloatR (- 859367) (- 25)), FloatR 654637 (-
16),
FloatR (- 859366) (- 25)),
(FloatR 220 (- 9), (FloatR 654952 (- 16), FloatR (- 646387) (- 25)),
(FloatR 655179 (- 16), FloatR (- 863632) (- 26)), FloatR 330 (- 9),
(FloatR 654952 (- 16), FloatR (- 646387) (- 25)), FloatR 654953 (-
16),
FloatR (- 646386) (- 25)),
(FloatR 110 (- 9), (FloatR 655178 (- 16), FloatR (- 863633) (- 26)),
(FloatR 655315 (- 16), FloatR (- 864707) (- 27)), FloatR 220 (- 9),
(FloatR 655178 (- 16), FloatR (- 863633) (- 26)), FloatR 655179 (-
16),
FloatR (- 863632) (- 26)),
(FloatR 0 0, (FloatR 655314 (- 16), FloatR (- 864708) (- 27)),
(FloatR 655360 (- 16), FloatR 869715 (- 57)), FloatR 110 (- 9),
(FloatR 655314 (- 16), FloatR (- 864708) (- 27)), FloatR 655315 (-
16),
FloatR (- 864707) (- 27))])
oops — by eval

end
theory Example-van-der-Pol
imports
  ..../Numerics/Euler-Affine
  ..../Numerics/Optimize-Float
begin

```

16.5 Van der Pol oscillator

abbreviation vanderpol-real $\equiv \lambda(x:\text{real}, y:\text{real}). (y, y * (1 + - x*x) + - x)$

approximate-affine vanderpol vanderpol-real

abbreviation of-matrix22 $\equiv \lambda a\ b\ c\ d. \lambda(e, f). (a * e + b * f, c * e + d * f):\text{real*real}$

abbreviation vanderpol-d-real $\equiv \lambda(x, y). \text{of-matrix22}\ 0\ 1\ (- (1 + 2 * x * y)) (- x * x + 1)$

lemma vanderpol-fderiv:

(vanderpol-real has-derivative vanderpol-d-real x) (at x within X)

by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros ext simp: split-beta inverse-eq-divide algebra-simps)

approximate-affine vanderpol-d vanderpol-d-real

abbreviation vanderpol-ivp $\equiv \lambda \text{optns}\ \text{args}. \text{uncurry-options}\ \text{vanderpol}\ \text{optns}\ (\text{hd}\ \text{args})\ (\text{tl}\ \text{args})$

```

abbreviation vanderpol-d-ivp ≡ λoptns args. uncurry-options vanderpol-d optns
(hd args) (hd (tl args)) (tl (tl args))

interpretation vanderpol: aform-approximate-ivp
vanderpol-ivp vanderpol-d-ivp
vanderpol-real
vanderpol-d-real
apply unfold-locales
unfolding list.sel
apply (rule Joints2-JointsI)
apply (rule vanderpol, assumption, assumption)
apply (drule length-set-of-aprs, simp)— TODO: prove in affine-approximation
apply (rule vanderpol-fderiv)
apply (rule vanderpol-d[THEN Joints2-JointsI]) apply assumption apply assumption
apply (drule length-set-of-aprs, simp)— TODO: prove in affine-approximation
apply (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta)
apply intro-locales
done

definition vanderpoltest =
(poicare-distance-d vanderpol-ivp vanderpol-d-ivp
()
precision = 30,
tolerance = FloatR 1 (- 5),
stepsize = FloatR 1 (- 6),
min-stepsize = FloatR 1 (- 7),
iterations = 40,
halve-stepsizes = 10,
widening-mod = 40,
max-tdev-thres = FloatR 1 (- 3),
presplit-summary-tolerance = FloatR 1 (- 1),
collect-mod = 30,
collect-granularity = FloatR 1 (- 4),
override-section = (λb y i s. if snd i > FloatR 149 (- 6) then ((0, 1), FloatR
149 (- 6)) else
if snd i = FloatR 149 (- 6) ∧ snd s = FloatR 149 (- 6) then (0, 0) else
(b, y)),
global-section = (λX. None),
stop-iteration = (λX. False),
printing-fun = (λ- -. print-aform),
result-fun = ivls-result 20 40
())
vanderpoltest [aform-of-ivl (FloatR 5 (- 2), FloatR 146 (- 6)) (FloatR 49
(- 5), FloatR 149 (- 6))] proves a stable limit-cycle.
value vanderpoltest [aform-of-ivl (FloatR 5 (- 2), FloatR 146 (- 6)) (FloatR 49
(- 5), FloatR 149 (- 6))]

end

```

```
theory Example-Variational-Equation
imports
```

```
..../Library/Linear-ODE
```

```
Example-van-der-Pol
```

```
begin
```

16.6 Variational equation for the van der Pol system

```
lift-definition blinfun-of-matrix22::real ⇒ real ⇒ real ⇒ real ⇒ (real × real)
⇒L (real × real)
  is of-matrix22
  by (auto intro!: bounded-linearI' simp: algebra-simps)
```

```
definition vanderpol-d-blinfun ≡ λ(x, y). blinfun-of-matrix22 0 1 (−(1 + 2 * x
* y)) (−x * x + 1)
```

```
interpretation vanderpol: c1-on-open-euclidean vanderpol-real vanderpol-d-blinfun
UNIV
  apply unfold-locales
  apply (force intro!: derivative-eq-intros continuous-on-blinfun-componentwise
    intro: continuous-intros
    simp: vanderpol-d-blinfun-def blinfun-of-matrix22.rep_eq algebra-simps split-beta')+
done
```

```
abbreviation vareq-real::real * real * real * real * real ⇒ real * real * real
* real * real
  where vareq-real ≡ λ(x, y, a, b, c, d).
    (y, y * (1 + −x * x) + −x,
    c, d,
    −(a * (1 + 2 * x * y)) + c * (−x * x + 1),
    −(b * (1 + 2 * x * y)) + d * (−x * x + 1))
```

```
approximate-affine vareq vareq-real
```

```
abbreviation vareq-d-real::real * real * real * real * real ⇒
  real * real * real * real * real ⇒ real * real * real * real * real
  where vareq-d-real ≡ λ(x, y, a, b, c, d). λ(d1, d2, d3, d4, d5, d6).
    (d2, d2 * (1 + −x * x) + −y * (2 * (d1 * x)) + −d1, d5, d6,
    d5 * (1 + −x * x) + −c * (2 * (d1 * x)) + −(a * (2 * x * d2 + 2 * d1
    * y) + d3 * (1 + 2 * x * y)),
    d6 * (1 + −x * x) + −d * (2 * (d1 * x)) + −(b * (2 * x * d2 + 2 * d1
    * y) + d4 * (1 + 2 * x * y)))
```

```
approximate-affine vareq-d vareq-d-real
```

```
lift-definition vareq-d-blinfun::
```

```
(real × real × real × real × real × real) ⇒
```

```
(real × real × real × real × real × real) ⇒L (real × real × real × real × real
× real) is
```

```

vareq-d-real
by (auto intro!: bounded-linearI' simp: algebra-simps)

lemma vareq-fderiv:
  (vareq-real has-derivative vareq-d-real x) (at x within X)
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros ext simp: split-beta')

interpretation vareq: c1-on-open-euclidean vareq-real vareq-d-blinfun UNIV
  by unfold-locales
    (force intro!: derivative-eq-intros continuous-on-blinfun-componentwise
     intro: continuous-intros
     simp: vareq-d-blinfun.rep_eq algebra-simps split-beta')+
  abbreviation vareq-ivp ≡ λoptns args. uncurry-options vareq optns (hd args) (tl
  args)
  abbreviation vareq-d-ivp ≡ λoptns args. uncurry-options vareq-d optns (hd args)
  (hd (tl args)) (tl (tl args))

interpretation vareq: aform-approximate-ivp
  vareq-ivp vareq-d-ivp
  vareq-real
  vareq-d-real
  apply unfold-locales
  unfolding list.sel
  apply (rule Joints2-JointsI)
  apply (rule vareq, assumption, assumption)
  apply (drule length-set-of-apprs, simp)— TODO: prove in affine-approximation
  apply (rule vareq-fderiv)
  apply (rule vareq-d[THEN Joints2-JointsI]) apply assumption apply assumption
  apply (drule length-set-of-apprs, simp)— TODO: prove in affine-approximation
  apply (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta)
  apply intro-locales
  done

definition vareqtest =
  (euler-series-result vareq-ivp vareq-d-ivp
   []
   precision = 30,
   tolerance = FloatR 1 (- 5),
   stepsize = FloatR 1 (- 4),
   min-stepsize = FloatR 1 (- 8),
   iterations = 40,
   halve-stepsizes = 10,
   widening-mod = 40,
   max-tdev-thres = FloatR 1 (- 8),
   presplit-summary-tolerance = FloatR 1 (- 1),
   collect-mod = 30,
   collect-granularity = FloatR 1 (- 1),
   override-section = (λb y i s. ((0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0), FloatR 4 (-1))),
```

```

global-section = ( $\lambda X.$  Some (((0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0), FloatR 4 (-1)))),
stop-iteration = ( $\lambda X.$  True),
printing-fun = ( $\lambda i t.$  print-rectangle i i t),
result-fun = ivls-result 20 40
()
```

```
value[code] vareqtest (aform-of-point (FloatR 5 (- 2), FloatR 146 (- 6), 1, 0, 0, 1)) 10
```

```
lemma blinfun-apply-vanderpol-d-blinfun: blinfun-apply (vanderpol-d-blinfun x) y
=
(snd y, (- 1 - 2 * fst x * snd x) * fst y + (1 - fst x * fst x) * snd y)
by (auto simp: vanderpol-d-blinfun-def blinfun-of-matrix22.rep_eq split-beta')
```

TODO: generalize?

```
lemma vareq-encoding:
notes [simp del] = add-uminus-conv-diff
assumes t ∈ vanderpol.existence-ivl (x0, y0)
shows
vareq.flow(x0, y0, 1, 0, 0, 1) t =
(let
  xy = vanderpol.flow (x0, y0) t;
  M = vanderpol.W (x0, y0) t;
  ac = M (1, 0);
  bd = M (0, 1)
  in (fst xy, snd xy, fst ac, fst bd, snd ac, snd bd))
(is ?l = ?r)
proof -
  from vanderpol.total-derivative-ll-on-open[of (x0, y0)]
  interpret mvar: ll-on-open ( $\lambda t.$  op oL (vanderpol.A (x0, y0) t)) (vanderpol.existence-ivl (x0, y0)) UNIV::((real × real)  $\Rightarrow$ L (real × real)) set
    by auto
  have W-eq: vanderpol.W (x0, y0) = mvar.flow 0 id-blinfun
    by (subst vanderpol.W-def) auto
  have mvar-existence-ivlI: t ∈ vanderpol.existence-ivl (x0, y0)  $\implies$  t ∈ mvar.existence-ivl 0 id-blinfun for t
    using vanderpol.existence-ivl-zero
    by (subst vanderpol.wholevar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl)
      (auto)
  have ?l = vareq.na.flow 0 (x0, y0, 1, 0, 0, 1) t
    unfolding vareq.flow-def ..
  also have ... = ?r
    apply (rule vareq.na.maximal-existence-flowI[where K=vanderpol.existence-ivl (x0, y0)])
    unfolding vareq.flow-def[symmetric] W-eq
    subgoal by simp
    subgoal by simp
    subgoal for t
      unfolding Let-def
```

```

proof goal-cases
  case hyps: 1
    have eq: vanderpol.A (x0, y0) t = vanderpol-d-blinfun (vanderpol.flow (x0,
    y0) t)
      unfolding vanderpol.A-def vanderpol.XX-def
      by auto
    show ?case
      unfolding at-within-open[OF hyps vanderpol.open-existence-ivl] has-vector-derivative-def
      apply (rule derivative-eq-intros vanderpol.flow-has-derivative UNIV-I hyps
    refl
      mvar.flow-has-derivative vanderpol.existence-ivl-zero mvar-existence-ivlI)+
      unfolding blinfun.bilinear-simps eq blinfun-apply-vanderpol-d-blinfun
      blinfun-apply-blinfun-compose
      by (auto simp: algebra-simps prod-eq-iff
           intro!: ext simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps split: prod.split)
    qed
    subgoal by simp
    subgoal by (simp only: vanderpol.existence-ivl-zero mvar.flow-initial-time
    UNIV-I
      vanderpol.flow-zero blinfun-apply-id-blinfun fst-conv snd-conv Let-def)
    subgoal by (rule vanderpol.is-interval-existence-ivl)
    subgoal by (rule vanderpol.existence-ivl-zero) simp
    subgoal by simp
    subgoal by (rule assms)
    done
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma blinfun-of-matrix22-works:
  fixes W::(real × real) ⇒L (real × real)
  shows blinfun-of-matrix22
    (fst (W (1, 0)))
    (fst (W (0, 1)))
    (snd (W (1, 0)))
    (snd (W (0, 1))) = W
    apply (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI)
    apply (auto simp: blinfun-of-matrix22.rep-eq blinfun.bilinear-simps[symmetric])
  proof goal-cases
    case (1 a b)
    have (fst (W (1, 0)) * a + fst (W (0, 1)) * b, snd (W (1, 0)) * a + snd (W
    (0, 1)) * b) =
      (fst (a *R W (1, 0)) + fst (b *R W (0, 1)), snd (a *R W (1, 0)) + snd (b
    *R W (0, 1)))
    by simp
    also have ... = (fst (W (a *R (1, 0))) + fst (W (b *R (0, 1))),  

      snd (W (a *R (1, 0))) + snd (W (b *R (0, 1))))
    unfolding blinfun.scaleR-right scaleR-blinfun.rep-eq[symmetric] ..
    also have ... = (fst (W ((a, 0))) + fst (W ((0, b))), snd (W ((a, 0))) + snd
    (W ((0, b))))
  
```

```

    by auto
  also have ... = (fst (W ((a, 0)) + W ((0, b))), snd (W ((a, 0)) + W ((0,
b)))) by auto
  also have ... = (fst (W (a, b)), snd (W (a, b)))
  unfolding blinfun.add-right[symmetric]
  by auto
  finally show ?case by simp
qed

lemma compute-vareq:
assumes t ∈ vanderpol.existence-ivl (x0, y0)
shows
(vanderpol.flow (x0, y0) t, vanderpol.W (x0, y0) t) =
(let
(x, y, a, b, c, d) = vareq.flow (x0, y0, 1, 0, 0, 1) t
in ((x, y), blinfun-of-matrix22 a b c d))
using vareq-encoding[OF assms]
by (auto simp: Let-def blinfun-of-matrix22.rep_eq blinfun.bilinear-simps
blinfun-of-matrix22-works
intro!: blinfun-eqI)

end
theory Examples
imports
Example1
Example3
Example-Exp
Example-Oil
Example-van-der-Pol
Example-Variational-Equation
begin

end
theory Ordinary-Differential-Equations
imports
Library/MVT-Ex
Library/Linear-ODE
Ex/Examples
begin

end

```

References

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- [3] F. Immler and J. Höglund. Numerical Analysis of Ordinary Differential Equations in Isabelle/HOL. In *ITP 2012*, LNCS.
- [4] W. Walter. *Ordinary Differential Equations*. Springer, 1 edition, 1998.