

Affine Arithmetic

Fabian Immler

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Abstract

We give a formalization of affine forms [1, 2] as abstract representations of zonotopes. We provide affine operations as well as overapproximations of some non-affine operations like multiplication and division. Expressions involving those operations can automatically be turned into (executable) functions approximating the original expression in affine arithmetic.

Moreover we give a verified implementation of a functional algorithm to compute the intersection of a zonotope with a hyperplane, as described in the paper [3].

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theory <i>Affine-Arithmetic-Auxiliarities</i>	
imports <i>HOL-Analysis.Multivariate-Analysis</i>	
begin	

0.1 *sum-list*

lemma *sum-list-nth-eqI*:

fixes *xs ys::'a::monoid-add list*

shows

$length\ xs = length\ ys \implies (\bigwedge x\ y. (x, y) \in set\ (zip\ xs\ ys) \implies x = y) \implies$
 $sum-list\ xs = sum-list\ ys$

<proof>

lemma *fst-sum-list*: $fst\ (sum-list\ xs) = sum-list\ (map\ fst\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *snd-sum-list*: $snd\ (sum-list\ xs) = sum-list\ (map\ snd\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *take-greater-eqI*: $take\ c\ xs = take\ c\ ys \implies c \geq a \implies take\ a\ xs = take\ a\ ys$

<proof>

lemma *take-max-eqD*:

$take\ (max\ a\ b)\ xs = take\ (max\ a\ b)\ ys \implies take\ a\ xs = take\ a\ ys \wedge take\ b\ xs = take\ b\ ys$

<proof>

lemma *take-Suc-eq*: $take\ (Suc\ n)\ xs = (if\ n < length\ xs\ then\ take\ n\ xs\ @\ [xs\ !\ n]\ else\ xs)$

<proof>

0.2 Radiant and Degree

definition *rad-of* $w = w * pi / 180$

definition *deg-of* $w = 180 * w / pi$

lemma *rad-of-inverse[simp]*: $deg-of\ (rad-of\ w) = w$

and *deg-of-inverse[simp]*: $rad-of\ (deg-of\ w) = w$

<proof>

lemma *deg-of-monoI*: $x \leq y \implies deg-of\ x \leq deg-of\ y$

<proof>

lemma *rad-of-monoI*: $x \leq y \implies rad-of\ x \leq rad-of\ y$

<proof>

lemma *deg-of-strict-monoI*: $x < y \implies deg-of\ x < deg-of\ y$

<proof>

lemma *rad-of-strict-monoI*: $x < y \implies rad-of\ x < rad-of\ y$

<proof>

lemma *deg-of-mono*[simp]: $\text{deg-of } x \leq \text{deg-of } y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$
(proof)

lemma *rad-of-mono*[simp]: $\text{rad-of } x \leq \text{rad-of } y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$
(proof)

lemma *deg-of-strict-mono*[simp]: $\text{deg-of } x < \text{deg-of } y \longleftrightarrow x < y$
(proof)

lemma *rad-of-strict-mono*[simp]: $\text{rad-of } x < \text{rad-of } y \longleftrightarrow x < y$
(proof)

lemma *rad-of-lt-iff*: $\text{rad-of } d < r \longleftrightarrow d < \text{deg-of } r$
and *rad-of-gt-iff*: $\text{rad-of } d > r \longleftrightarrow d > \text{deg-of } r$
and *rad-of-le-iff*: $\text{rad-of } d \leq r \longleftrightarrow d \leq \text{deg-of } r$
and *rad-of-ge-iff*: $\text{rad-of } d \geq r \longleftrightarrow d \geq \text{deg-of } r$
(proof)

end

1 Euclidean Space: Executability

theory *Executable-Euclidean-Space*

imports

HOL-Analysis.Multivariate-Analysis

List-Index.List-Index

HOL-Library.Float

HOL-Library.Code-Cardinality

Affine-Arithmetic-Auxiliarities

begin

1.1 Ordered representation of Basis and Rounding of Components

class *executable-euclidean-space* = *ordered-euclidean-space* +

fixes *Basis-list* *eucl-down* *eucl-truncate-down* *eucl-truncate-up*

assumes *eucl-down-def*:

$\text{eucl-down } p \ b = (\sum i \in \text{Basis}. \text{round-down } p \ (b \cdot i) *_R i)$

assumes *eucl-truncate-down-def*:

$\text{eucl-truncate-down } q \ b = (\sum i \in \text{Basis}. \text{truncate-down } q \ (b \cdot i) *_R i)$

assumes *eucl-truncate-up-def*:

$\text{eucl-truncate-up } q \ b = (\sum i \in \text{Basis}. \text{truncate-up } q \ (b \cdot i) *_R i)$

assumes *Basis-list*[simp]: $\text{set } \text{Basis-list} = \text{Basis}$

assumes *distinct-Basis-list*[simp]: $\text{distinct } \text{Basis-list}$

begin

lemma *length-Basis-list*:

$\text{length } \text{Basis-list} = \text{card } \text{Basis}$

(proof)

end

lemma *eucl-truncate-down-zero*[simp]: *eucl-truncate-down* p $0 = 0$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eucl-truncate-up-zero*[simp]: *eucl-truncate-up* p $0 = 0$
⟨*proof*⟩

1.2 Instantiations

instantiation *real::executable-euclidean-space*
begin

definition *Basis-list-real* :: *real list* **where**
Basis-list-real = [1]

definition *eucl-down* $prec$ $b = round-down$ $prec$ b

definition *eucl-truncate-down* $prec$ $b = truncate-down$ $prec$ b

definition *eucl-truncate-up* $prec$ $b = truncate-up$ $prec$ b

instance ⟨*proof*⟩

end

instantiation *prod::(executable-euclidean-space, executable-euclidean-space)*
executable-euclidean-space

begin

definition *Basis-list-prod* :: (*'a* × *'b*) *list* **where**

Basis-list-prod =
zip *Basis-list* (replicate (length (*Basis-list::'a list*)) 0) @
zip (replicate (length (*Basis-list::'b list*)) 0) *Basis-list*

definition *eucl-down* p $a = (eucl-down$ p (*fst* a), *eucl-down* p (*snd* a))

definition *eucl-truncate-down* p $a = (eucl-truncate-down$ p (*fst* a), *eucl-truncate-down* p (*snd* a))

definition *eucl-truncate-up* p $a = (eucl-truncate-up$ p (*fst* a), *eucl-truncate-up* p (*snd* a))

instance

⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *eucl-truncate-down-Basis*[simp]:

$i \in \text{Basis} \implies eucl-truncate-down$ e $x \cdot i = truncate-down$ e ($x \cdot i$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eucl-truncate-down-correct*:

dist ($x::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$) (*eucl-down* e x) \in
 $\{0..sqrt (DIM('a)) * 2 \text{ powr of-int } (- e)\}$
<proof>

lemma *eucl-down*: *eucl-down* e ($x::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$) $\leq x$
<proof>

lemma *eucl-truncate-down*: *eucl-truncate-down* e ($x::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$)
 $\leq x$
<proof>

lemma *eucl-truncate-down-le*:
 $x \leq y \implies \text{eucl-truncate-down } w \ x \leq (y::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$
<proof>

lemma *eucl-truncate-up-Basis[simp]*: $i \in \text{Basis} \implies \text{eucl-truncate-up } e \ x \cdot i =$
truncate-up e ($x \cdot i$)
<proof>

lemma *eucl-truncate-up*: $x \leq \text{eucl-truncate-up } e$ ($x::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$)
<proof>

lemma *eucl-truncate-up-le*: $x \leq y \implies x \leq \text{eucl-truncate-up } e$ ($y::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$)
<proof>

lemma *eucl-truncate-down-mono*:

fixes $x::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$
shows $x \leq y \implies \text{eucl-truncate-down } p \ x \leq \text{eucl-truncate-down } p \ y$
<proof>

lemma *eucl-truncate-up-mono*:

fixes $x::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$
shows $x \leq y \implies \text{eucl-truncate-up } p \ x \leq \text{eucl-truncate-up } p \ y$
<proof>

lemma *infnorm[code]*:

fixes $x::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$
shows *infnorm* $x = \text{fold max } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{abs } (x \cdot i)) \text{Basis-list}) \ 0$
<proof>

declare *Inf-real-def*[code del]

declare *Sup-real-def*[code del]

declare *Inf-prod-def*[code del]

declare *Sup-prod-def*[code del]

declare [[code abort: *Inf::real set* \Rightarrow *real*]]

declare [[code abort: *Sup::real set* \Rightarrow *real*]]

declare [[code abort: *Inf::('a::Inf * 'b::Inf) set* \Rightarrow *'a * 'b*]]

declare [[code abort: *Sup::('a::Sup * 'b::Sup) set* \Rightarrow *'a * 'b*]]

lemma *nth-Basis-list-in-Basis*[simp]:

$n < \text{length } (\text{Basis-list}::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space list}) \implies \text{Basis-list} ! n \in (\text{Basis}::'a \text{ set})$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.3 Representation as list

lemma *nth-eq-iff-index*:

$\text{distinct } xs \implies n < \text{length } xs \implies xs ! n = i \iff n = \text{index } xs \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *in-Basis-index-Basis-list*: $i \in \text{Basis} \implies i = \text{Basis-list} ! \text{index } \text{Basis-list} \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas [simp] = *length-Basis-list*

lemma *sum-Basis-sum-nth-Basis-list*:

$(\sum_{i \in \text{Basis}} f \ i) = (\sum_{i < \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})} f \ ((\text{Basis-list}::'a \ \text{list}) ! i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *eucl-of-list* $xs = (\sum (x, i) \leftarrow \text{zip } xs \ \text{Basis-list}. x *_{\mathbb{R}} i)$

lemma *eucl-of-list-nth*:

assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a)$
shows $\text{eucl-of-list } xs = (\sum_{i < \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})} (xs ! i) *_{\mathbb{R}} ((\text{Basis-list}::'a \ \text{list}) ! i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-inner*:

fixes $i::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$
assumes $i \in \text{Basis}$
assumes $l: \text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a)$
shows $\text{eucl-of-list } xs \cdot i = xs ! (\text{index } \text{Basis-list} \ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inner-eucl-of-list*:

fixes $i::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$
assumes $i \in \text{Basis}$
assumes $l: \text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a)$
shows $i \cdot \text{eucl-of-list } xs = xs ! (\text{index } \text{Basis-list} \ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *list-of-eucl* $x = \text{map } ((\cdot) \ x) \ \text{Basis-list}$

lemma *index-Basis-list-nth*[simp]:

$i < \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}) \implies \text{index } \text{Basis-list} \ ((\text{Basis-list}::'a \ \text{list})$

$! i) = i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-of-eucl-eucl-of-list*[simp]:
 $length\ xs = DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) \implies list-of-eucl\ (eucl-of-list\ xs::'a)$
 $= xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-list-of-eucl*[simp]:
 $eucl-of-list\ (list-of-eucl\ x) = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length-list-of-eucl*[simp]: $length\ (list-of-eucl\ (x::'a::executable-euclidean-space))$
 $= DIM('a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-of-eucl-nth*[simp]: $n < DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) \implies list-of-eucl$
 $x\ !\ n = x \cdot (Basis-list\ !\ n::'a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nth-ge-len*: $n \geq length\ xs \implies xs\ !\ n = []\ !\ (n - length\ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-of-eucl-nth-if*: $list-of-eucl\ x\ !\ n = (if\ n < DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space)$
 $then\ x \cdot (Basis-list\ !\ n::'a)\ else\ []\ !\ (n - DIM('a)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-of-eucl-eq-iff*:
 $list-of-eucl\ (x::'a::executable-euclidean-space) = list-of-eucl\ (y::'b::executable-euclidean-space)$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $(DIM('a) = DIM('b) \wedge (\forall i < DIM('b). x \cdot Basis-list\ !\ i = y \cdot Basis-list\ !\ i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-le-Basis-list-iff*:
 $(x::'a::executable-euclidean-space) \leq y \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall i < DIM('a). x \cdot Basis-list\ !\ i \leq y \cdot Basis-list\ !\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-inj*: $length\ xs = DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) \implies length$
 $ys = DIM('a) \implies$
 $(eucl-of-list\ xs::'a) = eucl-of-list\ (ys) \implies xs = ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-map-plus*[simp]:
assumes [simp]: $length\ xs = DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space)$
shows $(eucl-of-list\ (map\ (\lambda x. f\ x + g\ x)\ xs)::'a) =$
 $eucl-of-list\ (map\ f\ xs) + eucl-of-list\ (map\ g\ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-map-uminus*[simp]:
assumes [simp]: $\text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$
shows $(\text{eucl-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. - f x) xs)::'a) = - \text{eucl-of-list } (\text{map } f xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-map-mult-left*[simp]:
assumes [simp]: $\text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$
shows $(\text{eucl-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. r * f x) xs)::'a) = r *_R \text{eucl-of-list } (\text{map } f xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-map-mult-right*[simp]:
assumes [simp]: $\text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$
shows $(\text{eucl-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. f x * r) xs)::'a) = r *_R \text{eucl-of-list } (\text{map } f xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-map-divide-right*[simp]:
assumes [simp]: $\text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$
shows $(\text{eucl-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. f x / r) xs)::'a) = \text{eucl-of-list } (\text{map } f xs) /_R r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-map-const*[simp]:
assumes [simp]: $\text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$
shows $(\text{eucl-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. c) xs)::'a) = c *_R \text{One}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *replicate-eq-list-of-eucl-zero*: $\text{replicate } \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$
 $0 = \text{list-of-eucl } (0::'a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-append-zeroes*[simp]: $\text{eucl-of-list } (xs @ \text{replicate } n \ 0) = \text{eucl-of-list } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Basis-prodD*:
assumes $(i, j) \in \text{Basis}$
shows $i \in \text{Basis} \wedge j = 0 \vee i = 0 \wedge j \in \text{Basis}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-take-DIM*[simp]:
assumes $d = \text{DIM}('b::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$
shows $(\text{eucl-of-list } (\text{take } d \ xs)::'b) = (\text{eucl-of-list } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-eqI*:
assumes $\text{take } \text{DIM}('a) (xs @ \text{replicate } (\text{DIM}('a) - \text{length } xs) \ 0) =$
 $\text{take } \text{DIM}('a) (ys @ \text{replicate } (\text{DIM}('a) - \text{length } ys) \ 0)$
shows $\text{eucl-of-list } xs = (\text{eucl-of-list } ys)::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-replicate-zero*[simp]: *eucl-of-list (replicate E 0) = 0*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-Nil*[simp]: *eucl-of-list [] = 0*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fst-eucl-of-list-prod*:
shows *fst (eucl-of-list xs::'b::executable-euclidean-space × -) = (eucl-of-list (take DIM('b) xs)::'b)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-zip-replicate1*[simp]: *index (zip (replicate d a) bs) (a, b) = index bs b*
if *d = length bs*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-zip-replicate2*[simp]: *index (zip as (replicate d b)) (a, b) = index as a*
if *d = length as*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-Basis-list-prod*[simp]:
fixes *a::'a::executable-euclidean-space* **and** *b::'b::executable-euclidean-space*
shows *a ∈ Basis ⇒ index Basis-list (a, 0::'b) = index Basis-list a*
b ∈ Basis ⇒ index Basis-list (0::'a, b) = DIM('a) + index Basis-list b
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-eq-takeI*:
assumes *(eucl-of-list (take DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) xs)::'a) = x*
shows *eucl-of-list xs = x*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-inner-le*:
fixes *i::'a::executable-euclidean-space*
assumes *i ∈ Basis*
assumes *l: length xs ≥ DIM('a)*
shows *eucl-of-list xs · i = xs ! (index Basis-list i)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-prod-if*:
assumes *length xs = DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) + DIM('b::executable-euclidean-space)*
shows *eucl-of-list xs = (eucl-of-list (take DIM('a) xs)::'a, eucl-of-list (drop DIM('a) xs)::'b)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *snd-eucl-of-list-prod*:

shows $snd (eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs::'b::executable\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space \times 'c::executable\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space)$
 $=$
 $(eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list (drop\ DIM('b)\ xs)::'c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eucl-of-list-prod*:

shows $eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs = (eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list (take\ DIM('b)\ xs)::'b::executable\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space,$
 $eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list (drop\ DIM('b)\ xs)::'c::executable\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eucl-of-list-real[simp]*: $eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list\ [x] = (x::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eucl-of-list-append[simp]*:

assumes $length\ xs = DIM('i::executable\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space)$
assumes $length\ ys = DIM('j::executable\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space)$
shows $eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (xs\ @\ ys) = (eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs::'i, eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list\ ys::'j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-allI*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in set\ xs \implies P\ x) \implies list\text{-}all\ P\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma

concat-map-nthI:
assumes $\bigwedge x\ y. x \in set\ xs \implies y \in set\ (f\ x) \implies P\ y$
assumes $j < length\ (concat\ (map\ f\ xs))$
shows $P\ (concat\ (map\ f\ xs)\ !\ j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-nth-append1*:

assumes $length\ xs = d$
shows $map\ (!)\ (xs\ @\ ys)\ [0..<d] = xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-nth-append2*:

assumes $length\ ys = d$
shows $map\ (!)\ (xs\ @\ ys)\ [length\ xs..<length\ xs + d] = ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length-map2 [simp]*: $length\ (map2\ f\ xs\ ys) = min\ (length\ xs)\ (length\ ys)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map2-nth [simp]*: $map2\ f\ xs\ ys\ !\ n = f\ (xs\ !\ n)\ (ys\ !\ n)$
if $n < length\ xs\ n < length\ ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-of-eucl-add*: $list\text{-}of\text{-}eucl\ (x + y) = map2\ (+)\ (list\text{-}of\text{-}eucl\ x)\ (list\text{-}of\text{-}eucl\ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-of-eucl-inj*:

list-of-eucl z = list-of-eucl y \implies y = z
<proof>

lemma *length-Basis-list-pos[simp]*: *length Basis-list > 0*

<proof>

lemma *Basis-list-nth-nonzero*:

i < length (Basis-list::'a::executable-euclidean-space list) \implies (Basis-list::'a list)
! i \neq 0
<proof>

lemma *nth-Basis-list-prod*:

i < DIM('a) + DIM('b) \implies (Basis-list::('a::executable-euclidean-space \times 'b::executable-euclidean-space)
list) ! i =
(if i < DIM('a) then (Basis-list ! i, 0) else (0, Basis-list ! (i - DIM('a))))
<proof>

lemma *eucl-of-list-if*:

assumes *[simp]*: *length xs = DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) distinct xs*
shows *eucl-of-list (map ($\lambda xa.$ if xa = x then 1 else 0) (xs::nat list)) =*
(if x \in set xs then Basis-list ! index xs x else 0::'a)
<proof>

lemma *take-append-take-minus-idem*: *take n XS @ map (!) XS [n..<length XS]*
= XS

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-Basis-list[simp]*: *sum-list (map f Basis-list) = ($\sum b \in$ Basis. f b)*

<proof>

lemma *hd-Basis-list[simp]*: *hd Basis-list \in Basis*

<proof>

definition *inner-lv-rel a b = sum-list (map2 (*) a b)*

lemma *eucl-of-list-inner-eq*: *(eucl-of-list xs::'a) \cdot eucl-of-list ys = inner-lv-rel xs ys*

if *length xs = DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) length ys = DIM('a)*
<proof>

lemma *euclidean-vec-componentwise*:

($\sum (xa::'a::euclidean-space \hat{\sim} b::finite) \in$ Basis. f xa) = ($\sum a \in$ Basis. ($\sum b::'b \in$ UNIV.
f (axis b a)))
<proof>

lemma *vec-nth-inner-scaleR-craziness*:

$f (x \$ i \cdot j) *_R j = (\sum_{xa \in UNIV}. f (x \$ xa \cdot j) *_R axis xa j) \$ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

instantiation *vec* :: (*executable-euclidean-space*, *enum*) *executable-euclidean-space*
begin

definition *Basis-list-vec* :: ('a, 'b) *vec list* **where**
Basis-list-vec = *concat* (*map* ($\lambda n. \text{map } (axis\ n) \text{ Basis-list}$) *enum-class.enum*)

definition *eucl-down-vec* :: *int* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *vec* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *vec* **where**
eucl-down-vec *p* *x* = ($\chi\ i. \text{eucl-down } p (x \$ i)$)

definition *eucl-truncate-down-vec* :: *nat* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *vec* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *vec* **where**
eucl-truncate-down-vec *p* *x* = ($\chi\ i. \text{eucl-truncate-down } p (x \$ i)$)

definition *eucl-truncate-up-vec* :: *nat* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *vec* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *vec* **where**
eucl-truncate-up-vec *p* *x* = ($\chi\ i. \text{eucl-truncate-up } p (x \$ i)$)

instance
 ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma *concat-same-lengths-nth*:
assumes $\bigwedge xs. xs \in \text{set } XS \implies \text{length } xs = N$
assumes $i < \text{length } XS * N \wedge N > 0$
shows $\text{concat } XS ! i = XS ! (i \text{ div } N) ! (i \text{ mod } N)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *concat-map-map-index*:
shows $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda n. \text{map } (f\ n) xs) ys) =$
 $\text{map } (\lambda i. f (ys ! (i \text{ div } \text{length } xs)) (xs ! (i \text{ mod } \text{length } xs))) [0..<\text{length } xs * \text{length } ys]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma
sum-list-zip-map:
assumes *distinct* *xs*
shows $(\sum (x, y) \leftarrow \text{zip } xs (\text{map } g\ xs). f\ x\ y) = (\sum x \in \text{set } xs. f\ x\ (g\ x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma
sum-list-zip-map-of:
assumes *distinct* *bs*
assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{length } bs$
shows $(\sum (x, y) \leftarrow \text{zip } xs\ bs. f\ x\ y) = (\sum x \in \text{set } bs. f\ (\text{the } (\text{map-of } (\text{zip } bs\ xs) x)))$
 $x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-nth-matrix*:

$vec\text{-}nth (vec\text{-}nth (matrix\ y)\ i)\ j = vec\text{-}nth (y\ (axis\ j\ 1))\ i$
<proof>

lemma *matrix-eqI*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in Basis \implies A * v\ x = B * v\ x$
shows $(A::real^{n \times n}) = B$
<proof>

lemma *matrix-columnI*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. column\ i\ A = column\ i\ B$
shows $(A::real^{n \times n}) = B$
<proof>

lemma

vec-nth-Basis:

fixes $x::real^n$

shows $x \in Basis \implies vec\text{-}nth\ x\ i = (if\ x = axis\ i\ 1\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
<proof>

lemma *vec-nth-eucl-of-list-eq*: $length\ M = CARD(n) \implies$

$vec\text{-}nth\ (eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list\ M::real^n::enum)\ i = M\ !\ index\ Basis\text{-}list\ (axis\ i\ (1::real))$
<proof>

lemma *index-Basis-list-axis1*: $index\ Basis\text{-}list\ (axis\ i\ (1::real)) = index\ enum\text{-}class.\ enum\ i$

<proof>

lemma *vec-nth-eq-list-of-eucl1*:

$(vec\text{-}nth\ (M::real^n::enum)\ i) = list\text{-}of\text{-}eucl\ M\ !\ (index\ enum\text{-}class.\ enum\ i)$
<proof>

lemma *enum-3[simp]*: $(enum\text{-}class.\ enum::3\ list) = [0, 1, 2]$

<proof>

lemma *three-eq-zero*: $(3::3) = 0$ *<proof>*

lemma *forall-3'*: $(\forall i::3. P\ i) \iff P\ 0 \wedge P\ 1 \wedge P\ 2$

<proof>

lemma *euclidean-eq-list-of-euclI*: $x = y$ **if** $list\text{-}of\text{-}eucl\ x = list\text{-}of\text{-}eucl\ y$

<proof>

lemma *axis-one-neq-zero[simp]*: $axis\ xa\ (1::'a::zero\text{-}neq\text{-}one) \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma *eucl-of-list-vec-nth3*[simp]:
 (eucl-of-list [g, h, i]::real^3) \$ 0 = g
 (eucl-of-list [g, h, i]::real^3) \$ 1 = h
 (eucl-of-list [g, h, i]::real^3) \$ 2 = i
 (eucl-of-list [g, h, i]::real^3) \$ 3 = g
 <proof>

type-synonym *R3* = real*real*real

lemma *Basis-list-R3*: *Basis-list* = [(1,0,0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)::R3]
 <proof>

lemma *Basis-list-vec3*: *Basis-list* = [axis 0 1::real^3, axis 1 1, axis 2 1]
 <proof>

lemma *eucl-of-list3*[simp]: *eucl-of-list* [a, b, c] = (a, b, c)
 <proof>

1.4 Bounded Linear Functions

1.5 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 \Rightarrow 'b::euclidean-space \Rightarrow_L 'c::real-normed-vector

— TODO: generalize?

assumes $\bigwedge i. ((\lambda x. \text{blinfun-apply } (f \ x) \ i) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. f' \ y \ x \ i)) \text{ (at } y)$

shows *bounded-linear* (f' y x)

<proof>

definition *blinfun-scaleR*::('a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow_L real) \Rightarrow 'b::real-normed-vector
 \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_L 'b)

where *blinfun-scaleR* a b = *blinfun-scaleR-left* b o_L a

lemma *blinfun-scaleR-transfer*[transfer-rule]:

rel-fun (*pcr-blinfun* (=) (=)) (*rel-fun* (=) (*pcr-blinfun* (=) (=)))

($\lambda a \ b \ c. a \ c \ *_R \ b$) *blinfun-scaleR*

<proof>

lemma *blinfun-scaleR-rep-eq*[simp]:

blinfun-scaleR a b c = a c *_R b

<proof>

lemma *bounded-linear-blinfun-scaleR*: *bounded-linear* (*blinfun-scaleR* a)

<proof>

lemma *blinfun-scaleR-has-derivative*[*derivative-intros*]:
assumes (*f has-derivative f'*) (*at x within s*)
shows $((\lambda x. \text{blinfun-scaleR } a (f x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. \text{blinfun-scaleR } a (f' x)))$
(*at x within s*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *blinfun-componentwise*:
fixes $f::'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow_L 'c::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $f = (\lambda x. \sum_{i \in \text{Basis}} \text{blinfun-scaleR } (\text{blinfun-inner-left } i) (f x i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
blinfun-has-derivative-componentwiseI:
fixes $f::'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow_L 'c::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \Rightarrow ((\lambda x. f x i) \text{ has-derivative } \text{blinfun-apply } (f' i))$ (*at x*)
shows (*f has-derivative* $(\lambda x. \sum_{i \in \text{Basis}} \text{blinfun-scaleR } (\text{blinfun-inner-left } i) (f' i x))$) (*at x*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
has-derivative-BlinfunI:
fixes $f::'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow_L 'c::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $\bigwedge i. ((\lambda x. f x i) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. f' y x i))$ (*at y*)
shows (*f has-derivative* $(\lambda x. \text{Blinfun } (f' y x))$) (*at y*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
has-derivative-Blinfun:
assumes (*f has-derivative f'*) *F*
shows (*f has-derivative Blinfun f'*) *F*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *flip-blinfun*::
 $('a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow_L 'b::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow_L 'c::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow$
 $'b \Rightarrow_L 'a \Rightarrow_L 'c$ **is**
 $\lambda f x y. f y x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *flip-blinfun-apply*[*simp*]: *flip-blinfun f a b = f b a*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-norm-blinfun*:
shows $\text{norm } (\text{blinfun-apply } f x) / \text{norm } x \leq \text{norm } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-flip-blinfun*[*simp*]: $\text{norm } (\text{flip-blinfun } x) = \text{norm } x$ (**is** *?l = ?r*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bounded-linear-flip-blinfun*[*bounded-linear*]: *bounded-linear flip-blinfun*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dist-swap2-swap2*[*simp*]: *dist (flip-blinfun f) (flip-blinfun g) = dist f g*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

context includes *blinfun.lifting* **begin**

lift-definition *blinfun-of-vmatrix*::(*real*^'*m*^'*n*) ⇒ ((*real*^(''*m*::*finite*)) ⇒_L (*real*^(''*n*::*finite*)))
is

matrix-vector-mult:: ((*real*, '*m*) *vec*, '*n*) *vec* ⇒ ((*real*, '*m*) *vec* ⇒ (*real*, '*n*) *vec*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *matrix-blinfun-of-vmatrix*[*simp*]: *matrix (blinfun-of-vmatrix M) = M*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *blinfun-apply-componentwise*:

$B = (\sum_{i \in \text{Basis}} \text{blinfun-scaleR } (\text{blinfun-inner-left } i) (\text{blinfun-apply } B \ i))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *blinfun-apply-eq-sum*:

assumes [*simp*]: *length v = CARD('n)*
shows *blinfun-apply (B::(real^'*n*::enum)⇒_L(real^'*m*::enum)) (eucl-of-list v) =*
 $(\sum_{i < \text{CARD}('m)} \sum_{j < \text{CARD}('n)} ((B (\text{Basis-list } ! j) \cdot \text{Basis-list } ! i) * v ! j)$
 $*_R (\text{Basis-list } ! i))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in-square-lemma*[*intro, simp*]: $x * C + y < D * C$ **if** $x < D$ $y < C$ **for**
 $x::\text{nat}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *less-square-imp-div-less*[*intro, simp*]: $i < E * D \implies i \text{ div } E < D$ **for** $i::\text{nat}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in-square-lemma'*[*intro, simp*]: $i < L \implies n < N \implies i * N + n < N * L$
for $i n::\text{nat}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma

distinct-nth-eq-iff:

$\text{distinct } xs \implies x < \text{length } xs \implies y < \text{length } xs \implies xs ! x = xs ! y \iff x = y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *index-Basis-list-axis2*:

index Basis-list (axis (j::'j::enum) (axis (i::'i::enum) (1::real))) =
 $(\text{index enum-class.enum } j) * \text{CARD}('i) + \text{index enum-class.enum } i$

<proof>

lemma

vec-nth-Basis2:

fixes $x::\text{real}^n{}^m$

shows $x \in \text{Basis} \implies \text{vec-nth} (\text{vec-nth } x \ i) \ j = ((\text{if } x = \text{axis } i \ (\text{axis } j \ 1) \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0))$

<proof>

lemma *vec-nth-eucl-of-list-eq2:* $\text{length } M = \text{CARD}'n * \text{CARD}'m \implies$

$\text{vec-nth} (\text{vec-nth} (\text{eucl-of-list } M::\text{real}'n::\text{enum}'m::\text{enum}) \ i) \ j = M \ ! \ \text{index } \text{Basis-list} \ (\text{axis } i \ (\text{axis } j \ (1::\text{real})))$

<proof>

lemma *vec-nth-eq-list-of-eucl2:*

$\text{vec-nth} (\text{vec-nth} (M::\text{real}'n::\text{enum}'m::\text{enum}) \ i) \ j =$

$\text{list-of-eucl } M \ ! \ (\text{index } \text{enum-class.enum } i * \text{CARD}'n + \text{index } \text{enum-class.enum}$

$j)$

<proof>

theorem

eucl-of-list-matrix-vector-mult-eq-sum-nth-Basis-list:

assumes $\text{length } M = \text{CARD}'n * \text{CARD}'m$

assumes $\text{length } v = \text{CARD}'n$

shows $(\text{eucl-of-list } M::\text{real}'n::\text{enum}'m::\text{enum}) * v \ \text{eucl-of-list } v =$

$(\sum i < \text{CARD}'m).$

$(\sum j < \text{CARD}'n). M \ ! \ (i * \text{CARD}'n + j) * v \ ! \ j) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Basis-list} \ ! \ i$

<proof>

lemma *index-enum-less[intro, simp]:* $\text{index } \text{enum-class.enum} \ (i::'n::\text{enum}) < \text{CARD}'n$

<proof>

lemmas $[\text{intro}, \text{simp}] = \text{enum-distinct}$

lemmas $[\text{simp}] = \text{card-UNIV-length-enum}[\text{symmetric}] \ \text{enum-UNIV}$

lemma *sum-index-enum-eq:*

$(\sum (k::'n::\text{enum}) \in \text{UNIV}. f \ (\text{index } \text{enum-class.enum } k)) = (\sum i < \text{CARD}'n). f \ i$

<proof>

end

2 Affine Form

theory *Affine-Form*

imports

HOL-Analysis.Multivariate-Analysis

HOL-Combinatorics.List-Permutation

Affine-Arithmetic-Auxiliarities

Executable-Euclidean-Space

begin

2.1 Auxiliary developments

lemma *sum-list-mono*:

fixes $xs\ ys::'a::ordered-ab-group-add\ list$

shows

$length\ xs = length\ ys \implies (\bigwedge x\ y. (x, y) \in set\ (zip\ xs\ ys) \implies x \leq y) \implies$
 $sum-list\ xs \leq sum-list\ ys$

<proof>

lemma

fixes $xs::'a::ordered-comm-monoid-add\ list$

shows $sum-list-nonneg: (\bigwedge x. x \in set\ xs \implies x \geq 0) \implies sum-list\ xs \geq 0$

<proof>

lemma *map-filter*:

$map\ f\ (filter\ (\lambda x. P\ (f\ x))\ xs) = filter\ P\ (map\ f\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma

map-of-upto2-length-eq-nth:

assumes *distinct B*

assumes $i < length\ B$

shows $(map-of\ (zip\ B\ [0..<length\ B])\ (B\ !\ i)) = Some\ i$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-map-fst-snd-eqD*:

$distinct\ (map\ fst\ xs) \implies (i, a) \in set\ xs \implies (i, b) \in set\ xs \implies a = b$

<proof>

lemma *length-filter-snd-upto*:

$length\ ys = length\ xs \implies length\ (filter\ (p \circ snd)\ (zip\ ys\ xs)) = length\ (filter\ p\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *filter-snd-nth*:

$length\ ys = length\ xs \implies n < length\ (filter\ p\ xs) \implies$

$snd\ (filter\ (p \circ snd)\ (zip\ ys\ xs))\ !\ n = filter\ p\ xs\ !\ n$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-map-snd-fst-eqD*:

$distinct\ (map\ snd\ xs) \implies (i, a) \in set\ xs \implies (j, a) \in set\ xs \implies i = j$

<proof>

lemma *map-of-mapk-inj-on-SomeI*:

$inj-on\ f\ (fst\ ` (set\ t)) \implies map-of\ t\ k = Some\ x \implies$

$map-of\ (map\ (case-prod\ (\lambda k. Pair\ (f\ k)))\ t)\ (f\ k) = Some\ x$

<proof>

lemma *map-abs-nonneg*[simp]:

fixes $xs::'a::\text{ordered-ab-group-add-abs list}$

shows $\text{list-all } (\lambda x. x \geq 0) xs \implies \text{map abs } xs = xs$

<proof>

lemma *the-inv-into-image-eq*: $\text{inj-on } f A \implies Y \subseteq f^{-1} A \implies \text{the-inv-into } A f^{-1} Y = f^{-1} Y \cap A$

<proof>

lemma *image-fst-zip*: $\text{length } ys = \text{length } xs \implies \text{fst}^{-1} \text{set } (\text{zip } ys xs) = \text{set } ys$

<proof>

lemma *inj-on-fst-set-zip-distinct*[simp]:

$\text{distinct } xs \implies \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \implies \text{inj-on fst } (\text{set } (\text{zip } xs ys))$

<proof>

lemma *mem-greaterThanLessThan-absI*:

fixes $x::\text{real}$

assumes $\text{abs } x < 1$

shows $x \in \{-1 < .. < 1\}$

<proof>

lemma *minus-one-less-divideI*: $b > 0 \implies -b < a \implies -1 < a / (b::\text{real})$

<proof>

lemma *divide-less-oneI*: $b > 0 \implies b > a \implies a / (b::\text{real}) < 1$

<proof>

lemma *closed-segment-real*:

fixes $a b::\text{real}$

shows $\text{closed-segment } a b = (\text{if } a \leq b \text{ then } \{a .. b\} \text{ else } \{b .. a\})$ (**is** - = ?*if*)

<proof>

2.2 Partial Deviations

typedef (**overloaded**) $'a \text{ pdevs} = \{x::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{zero. finite } \{i. x i \neq 0\}\}$

— TODO: unify with polynomials

morphisms *pdevs-apply* *Abs-pdev*

<proof>

setup-lifting *type-definition-pdevs*

lemma *pdevs-eqI*: $(\bigwedge i. \text{pdevs-apply } x i = \text{pdevs-apply } y i) \implies x = y$

<proof>

definition *pdevs-val* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector pdevs} \Rightarrow 'a$

where $\text{pdevs-val } e x = (\sum i. e i *_R \text{pdevs-apply } x i)$

definition *valuate*:: $((nat \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$
where *valuate* $x = x \text{ ' (UNIV } \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\})$

lemma *valuate-ex*: $x \in \text{valuate } f \longleftrightarrow (\exists e. (\forall i. e \ i \in \{-1 .. 1\}) \wedge x = f \ e)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instantiation *pdevs* :: $(\text{equal}) \ \text{equal}$
begin

definition *equal-pdevs*:: $'a \ \text{pdevs} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{pdevs} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *equal-pdevs* $a \ b \longleftrightarrow a = b$

instance $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
end

2.3 Affine Forms

The data structure of affine forms represents particular sets, zonotopes

type-synonym $'a \ \text{aform} = 'a \times 'a \ \text{pdevs}$

2.4 Evaluation, Range, Joint Range

definition *aform-val* :: $(nat \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \ \text{aform} \Rightarrow 'a$
where *aform-val* $e \ X = \text{fst } X + \text{pdevs-val } e \ (\text{snd } X)$

definition *Affine* ::
 $'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \ \text{aform} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{set}$
where *Affine* $X = \text{valuate } (\lambda e. \ \text{aform-val } e \ X)$

definition *Joints* ::
 $'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \ \text{aform list} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list set}$
where *Joints* $XS = \text{valuate } (\lambda e. \ \text{map } (\text{aform-val } e) \ XS)$

lemma *Joints-nthE*:
assumes $zs \in \text{Joints } ZS$
obtains e **where**
 $\bigwedge i. \ i < \text{length } zs \implies zs \ ! \ i = \text{aform-val } e \ (ZS \ ! \ i)$
 $\bigwedge i. \ e \ i \in \{-1 .. 1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Joints-mapE*:
assumes $ys \in \text{Joints } YS$
obtains e **where**
 $ys = \text{map } (\lambda x. \ \text{aform-val } e \ x) \ YS$
 $\bigwedge i. \ e \ i \in \{-1 .. 1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
zipped-subset-mapped-Elem:

assumes $xs = \text{map } (\text{aform-val } e) \text{ } XS$
assumes $e: \bigwedge i. e \ i \in \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $[\text{simp}]: \text{length } xs = \text{length } XS$
assumes $[\text{simp}]: \text{length } ys = \text{length } YS$
assumes $\text{set } (\text{zip } ys \ YS) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{zip } xs \ XS)$
shows $ys = \text{map } (\text{aform-val } e) \ YS$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Joints-set-zip-subset*:
assumes $xs \in \text{Joints } XS$
assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{length } XS$
assumes $\text{length } ys = \text{length } YS$
assumes $\text{set } (\text{zip } ys \ YS) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{zip } xs \ XS)$
shows $ys \in \text{Joints } YS$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Joints-set-zip*:
assumes $ys \in \text{Joints } YS$
assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{length } XS$
assumes $\text{length } YS = \text{length } XS$
assumes $\text{sets-eq}: \text{set } (\text{zip } xs \ XS) = \text{set } (\text{zip } ys \ YS)$
shows $xs \in \text{Joints } XS$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *Joints2* ::
 $'a::\text{real-normed-vector aform list} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector aform} \Rightarrow ('a \ \text{list} \times 'b)$
 set
where $\text{Joints2 } XS \ Y = \text{valuate } (\lambda e. (\text{map } (\text{aform-val } e) \ XS, \text{aform-val } e \ Y))$

lemma *Joints2E*:
assumes $zs-y \in \text{Joints2 } ZS \ Y$
obtains e **where**
 $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } (\text{fst } zs-y) \implies (\text{fst } zs-y) \ ! \ i = \text{aform-val } e \ (ZS \ ! \ i)$
 $\text{snd } (zs-y) = \text{aform-val } e \ Y$
 $\bigwedge i. e \ i \in \{-1..1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nth-in-AffineI*:
assumes $xs \in \text{Joints } XS$
assumes $i < \text{length } XS$
shows $xs \ ! \ i \in \text{Affine } (XS \ ! \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Cons-nth-in-Joints1*:
assumes $xs \in \text{Joints } XS$
assumes $i < \text{length } XS$
shows $((xs \ ! \ i) \ # \ xs) \in \text{Joints } ((XS \ ! \ i) \ # \ XS)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Cons-nth-in-Joints2*:

assumes $xs \in \text{Joints } XS$

assumes $i < \text{length } XS$

assumes $j < \text{length } XS$

shows $((xs ! i) \# (xs ! j) \# xs) \in \text{Joints } ((XS ! i) \# (XS ! j) \# XS)$

<proof>

lemma *Joints-swap*:

$x \# y \# xs \in \text{Joints } (X \# Y \# XS) \longleftrightarrow y \# x \# xs \in \text{Joints } (Y \# X \# XS)$

<proof>

lemma *Joints-swap-Cons-append*:

$\text{length } xs = \text{length } XS \implies x \# ys @ xs \in \text{Joints } (X \# YS @ XS) \longleftrightarrow ys @ x \# xs \in \text{Joints } (YS @ X \# XS)$

<proof>

lemma *Joints-ConsD*:

$x \# xs \in \text{Joints } (X \# XS) \implies xs \in \text{Joints } XS$

<proof>

lemma *Joints-appendD1*:

$ys @ xs \in \text{Joints } (YS @ XS) \implies \text{length } xs = \text{length } XS \implies xs \in \text{Joints } XS$

<proof>

lemma *Joints-appendD2*:

$ys @ xs \in \text{Joints } (YS @ XS) \implies \text{length } ys = \text{length } YS \implies ys \in \text{Joints } YS$

<proof>

lemma *Joints-imp-length-eq*: $xs \in \text{Joints } XS \implies \text{length } xs = \text{length } XS$

<proof>

lemma *Joints-rotate[simp]*: $xs @ [x] \in \text{Joints } (XS @ [X]) \longleftrightarrow x \# xs \in \text{Joints } (X \# XS)$

<proof>

2.5 Domain

definition *pdevs-domain* $x = \{i. \text{pdevs-apply } x \ i \neq 0\}$

lemma *finite-pdevs-domain[intro, simp]*: *finite* (*pdevs-domain* x)

<proof>

lemma *in-pdevs-domain[simp]*: $i \in \text{pdevs-domain } x \longleftrightarrow \text{pdevs-apply } x \ i \neq 0$

<proof>

2.6 Least Fresh Index

definition *degree*: $'a::\text{real-vector } pdevs \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where $\text{degree } x = (\text{LEAST } i. \forall j \geq i. \text{pdevs-apply } x \ j = 0)$

lemma *degree[rule-format, intro, simp]*:

shows $\forall j \geq \text{degree } x. \text{pdevs-apply } x \ j = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-le*:
assumes $d: \forall j \geq d. \text{pdevs-apply } x \ j = 0$
shows $\text{degree } x \leq d$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-gt*: $\text{pdevs-apply } x \ j \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } x > j$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-pdevs-domain*: $\text{pdevs-val } e \ X = (\sum_{i \in \text{pdevs-domain } X}. e \ i \ *R \ \text{pdevs-apply } X \ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-sum-le*: $\text{degree } X \leq d \implies \text{pdevs-val } e \ X = (\sum_{i < d}. e \ i \ *R \ \text{pdevs-apply } X \ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas $\text{pdevs-val-sum} = \text{pdevs-val-sum-le}[\text{OF order-refl}]$

lemma *pdevs-val-zero[simp]*: $\text{pdevs-val } (\lambda \cdot. 0) \ x = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-eqI*:
assumes $\text{pdevs-apply } x \ d \neq 0$
assumes $\bigwedge j. j > d \implies \text{pdevs-apply } x \ j = 0$
shows $\text{degree } x = \text{Suc } d$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-degree-nonzero[intro, simp]*: $\text{finite } \{i. \text{pdevs-apply } x \ i \neq 0\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-eq-Suc-max*:
 $\text{degree } x = (\text{if } (\forall i. \text{pdevs-apply } x \ i = 0) \ \text{then } 0 \ \text{else } \text{Suc } (\text{Max } \{i. \text{pdevs-apply } x \ i \neq 0\}))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-degree-cong*:
assumes $b = d$
assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{degree } b \implies a \ i = c \ i$
shows $\text{pdevs-val } a \ b = \text{pdevs-val } c \ d$
 ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation *degree-aform*:: $'a::\text{real-vector aform} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where $\text{degree-aform } X \equiv \text{degree } (\text{snd } X)$

lemma *degree-cong*: $(\bigwedge i. (\text{pdevs-apply } x \ i = 0) = (\text{pdevs-apply } y \ i = 0)) \implies \text{degree } x = \text{degree } y$

<proof>

lemma *Least-True-nat*[*intro, simp*]: (*LEAST i::nat. True*) = 0
<proof>

lemma *sorted-list-of-pdevs-domain-eq*:
*sorted-list-of-set (pdevs-domain X) = filter ((\neq) 0 o pdevs-apply X) [0..*degree X*]*
<proof>

2.7 Total Deviation

definition *tdev::'a::ordered-euclidean-space pdevs \Rightarrow 'a where*
*tdev x = (\sum *i < degree x. |pdevs-apply x i|)**

lemma *abs-pdevs-val-le-tdev*: $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\} \Longrightarrow |pdevs-val e x| \leq tdev x$
<proof>

2.8 Binary Pointwise Operations

definition *binop-pdevs-raw::('a::zero \Rightarrow 'b::zero \Rightarrow 'c::zero) \Rightarrow*
(nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'c
where *binop-pdevs-raw f x y i = (if x i = 0 \wedge y i = 0 then 0 else f (x i) (y i))*

lemma *nonzeros-binop-pdevs-subset*:
{i. binop-pdevs-raw f x y i \neq 0} \subseteq {i. x i \neq 0} \cup {i. y i \neq 0}
<proof>

lift-definition *binop-pdevs::*
('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow 'a::zero pdevs \Rightarrow 'b::zero pdevs \Rightarrow 'c::zero pdevs
is *binop-pdevs-raw*
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-apply-binop-pdevs*[*simp*]: *pdevs-apply (binop-pdevs f x y) i =*
(if pdevs-apply x i = 0 \wedge pdevs-apply y i = 0 then 0 else f (pdevs-apply x i)
(pdevs-apply y i))
<proof>

2.9 Addition

definition *add-pdevs::'a::real-vector pdevs \Rightarrow 'a pdevs \Rightarrow 'a pdevs*
where *add-pdevs = binop-pdevs (+)*

lemma *pdevs-apply-add-pdevs*[*simp*]:
pdevs-apply (add-pdevs X Y) n = pdevs-apply X n + pdevs-apply Y n
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-add-pdevs*[*simp*]:
fixes *x y::'a::euclidean-space*
shows *pdevs-val e (add-pdevs X Y) = pdevs-val e X + pdevs-val e Y*

<proof>

2.10 Total Deviation

lemma *tdev-eq-zero-iff*: **fixes** $X::\text{real pdevs}$ **shows** $tdev\ X = 0 \iff (\forall e. pdevs\text{-val}\ e\ X = 0)$
<proof>

lemma *tdev-nonneg*[*intro, simp*]: $tdev\ X \geq 0$
<proof>

lemma *tdev-nonpos-iff*[*simp*]: $tdev\ X \leq 0 \iff tdev\ X = 0$
<proof>

2.11 Unary Operations

definition *unop-pdevs-raw*::
 $(a::\text{zero} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{zero}) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'b$
where *unop-pdevs-raw* $f\ x\ i = (\text{if } x\ i = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f\ (x\ i))$

lemma *nonzeros-unop-pdevs-subset*: $\{i. \text{unop-pdevs-raw } f\ x\ i \neq 0\} \subseteq \{i. x\ i \neq 0\}$
<proof>

lift-definition *unop-pdevs*::
 $(a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a::\text{zero pdevs} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{zero pdevs}$
is *unop-pdevs-raw*
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-apply-unop-pdevs*[*simp*]: $pdevs\text{-apply } (\text{unop-pdevs } f\ x)\ i =$
 $(\text{if } pdevs\text{-apply } x\ i = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f\ (pdevs\text{-apply } x\ i))$
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-domain-unop-linear*:
assumes *linear* f
shows $pdevs\text{-domain } (\text{unop-pdevs } f\ x) \subseteq pdevs\text{-domain } x$
<proof>

lemma
pdevs-val-unop-linear:
assumes *linear* f
shows $pdevs\text{-val } e\ (\text{unop-pdevs } f\ x) = f\ (pdevs\text{-val } e\ x)$
<proof>

2.12 Pointwise Scaling of Partial Deviations

definition *scaleR-pdevs*:: $\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-vector pdevs} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{pdevs}$
where *scaleR-pdevs* $r\ x = \text{unop-pdevs } ((*_R)\ r)\ x$

lemma *pdevs-apply-scaleR-pdevs*[*simp*]:
 $pdevs\text{-apply } (\text{scaleR-pdevs } x\ Y)\ n = x\ *_R\ pdevs\text{-apply } Y\ n$

<proof>

lemma *degree-scaleR-pdevs[simp]*: $\text{degree } (\text{scaleR-pdevs } r \ x) = (\text{if } r = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{degree } x)$
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-scaleR-pdevs[simp]*:
fixes $x::\text{real}$ **and** $Y::'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$ *pdevs*
shows $\text{pdevs-val } e \ (\text{scaleR-pdevs } x \ Y) = x *_R \ \text{pdevs-val } e \ Y$
<proof>

2.13 Partial Deviations Scale Pointwise

definition *pdevs-scaleR::real pdevs \Rightarrow 'a::real-vector \Rightarrow 'a pdevs*
where $\text{pdevs-scaleR } r \ x = \text{unop-pdevs } (\lambda r. r *_R x) \ r$

lemma *pdevs-apply-pdevs-scaleR[simp]*:
 $\text{pdevs-apply } (\text{pdevs-scaleR } X \ y) \ n = \text{pdevs-apply } X \ n *_R \ y$
<proof>

lemma *degree-pdevs-scaleR[simp]*: $\text{degree } (\text{pdevs-scaleR } r \ x) = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{degree } r)$
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-pdevs-scaleR[simp]*:
fixes $X::\text{real pdevs}$ **and** $y::'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{pdevs-val } e \ (\text{pdevs-scaleR } X \ y) = \text{pdevs-val } e \ X *_R \ y$
<proof>

2.14 Pointwise Unary Minus

definition *uminus-pdevs::'a::real-vector pdevs \Rightarrow 'a pdevs*
where $\text{uminus-pdevs} = \text{unop-pdevs } \text{uminus}$

lemma *pdevs-apply-uminus-pdevs[simp]*: $\text{pdevs-apply } (\text{uminus-pdevs } x) = - \ \text{pdevs-apply } x$
<proof>

lemma *degree-uminus-pdevs[simp]*: $\text{degree } (\text{uminus-pdevs } x) = \text{degree } x$
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-uminus-pdevs[simp]*: $\text{pdevs-val } e \ (\text{uminus-pdevs } x) = - \ \text{pdevs-val } e \ x$
<proof>

definition $\text{uminus-aform } X = (- \ \text{fst } X, \ \text{uminus-pdevs } (\text{snd } X))$

lemma *fst-uminus-aform[simp]*: $\text{fst } (\text{uminus-aform } Y) = - \ \text{fst } Y$
<proof>

lemma *aform-val-uminus-aform*[simp]: *aform-val* *e* (*uminus-aform* *X*) = - *aform-val* *e* *X*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

2.15 Constant

lift-definition *zero-pdevs*::'a::zero *pdevs* **is** $\lambda\cdot. 0$ ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pdevs-apply-zero-pdevs*[simp]: *pdevs-apply* *zero-pdevs* *i* = 0
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-zero-pdevs*[simp]: *pdevs-val* *e* *zero-pdevs* = 0
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *num-aform* *f* = (*f*, *zero-pdevs*)

2.16 Inner Product

definition *pdevs-inner*::'a::euclidean-space *pdevs* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow real *pdevs*
where *pdevs-inner* *x* *b* = *unop-pdevs* ($\lambda x. x \cdot b$) *x*

lemma *pdevs-apply-pdevs-inner*[simp]: *pdevs-apply* (*pdevs-inner* *p* *a*) *i* = *pdevs-apply* *p* *i* \cdot *a*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-pdevs-inner*[simp]: *pdevs-val* *e* (*pdevs-inner* *p* *a*) = *pdevs-val* *e* *p* \cdot *a*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *inner-aform*::'a::euclidean-space *aform* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow real *aform*
where *inner-aform* *X* *b* = (*fst* *X* \cdot *b*, *pdevs-inner* (*snd* *X*) *b*)

2.17 Inner Product Pair

definition *inner2*::'a::euclidean-space \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow real*real
where *inner2* *x* *n* *l* = (*x* \cdot *n*, *x* \cdot *l*)

definition *pdevs-inner2*::'a::euclidean-space *pdevs* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (real*real) *pdevs*
where *pdevs-inner2* *X* *n* *l* = *unop-pdevs* ($\lambda x. \text{inner2 } x \text{ } n \text{ } l$) *X*

lemma *pdevs-apply-pdevs-inner2*[simp]: *pdevs-apply* (*pdevs-inner2* *p* *a* *b*) *i* = (*pdevs-apply* *p* *i* \cdot *a*, *pdevs-apply* *p* *i* \cdot *b*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *inner2-aform*::'a::euclidean-space *aform* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (real*real) *aform*
where *inner2-aform* *X* *a* *b* = (*inner2* (*fst* *X*) *a* *b*, *pdevs-inner2* (*snd* *X*) *a* *b*)

lemma *linear-inner2*[intro, simp]: *linear* ($\lambda x. \text{inner2 } x \text{ } n \text{ } i$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *aform-val-inner2-aform*[simp]: $aform\text{-}val\ e\ (inner2\text{-}aform\ Z\ n\ i) = inner2\ (aform\text{-}val\ e\ Z)\ n\ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

2.18 Update

lemma *pdevs-val-upd*[simp]:
 $pdevs\text{-}val\ (e(n := e'))\ X = pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ X - e\ n * pdevs\text{-}apply\ X\ n + e' * pdevs\text{-}apply\ X\ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonzeros-fun-upd*:
 $\{i. (f(n := a))\ i \neq 0\} \subseteq \{i. f\ i \neq 0\} \cup \{n\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lift-definition *pdev-upd*:: $'a::real\text{-}vector\ pdevs \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ pdevs$
is $\lambda x\ n\ a. x(n:=a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-apply-pdev-upd*[simp]:
 $pdevs\text{-}apply\ (pdev\text{-}upd\ X\ n\ x) = (pdevs\text{-}apply\ X)(n:=x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-pdev-upd*[simp]:
 $pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (pdev\text{-}upd\ X\ n\ x) = pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ X + e\ n *_R\ x - e\ n *_R\ pdevs\text{-}apply\ X\ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-pdev-upd*:
assumes $x = 0 \longleftrightarrow pdevs\text{-}apply\ X\ n = 0$
shows $degree\ (pdev\text{-}upd\ X\ n\ x) = degree\ X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-pdev-upd-le*:
assumes $degree\ X \leq n$
shows $degree\ (pdev\text{-}upd\ X\ n\ x) \leq Suc\ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

2.19 Inf/Sup

definition *Inf-aform* $X = fst\ X - tdev\ (snd\ X)$

definition *Sup-aform* $X = fst\ X + tdev\ (snd\ X)$

lemma *Inf-aform*:
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
shows $Inf\text{-}aform\ X \leq aform\text{-}val\ e\ X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Sup-aform*:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
shows $aform\text{-}val\ e\ X \leq Sup\text{-}aform\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.20 Minkowski Sum

definition $msum\text{-}pdevs\text{-}raw::nat \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'a::real\text{-}vector) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'a)$
where

$msum\text{-}pdevs\text{-}raw\ n\ x\ y\ i = (if\ i < n\ then\ x\ i\ else\ y\ (i - n))$

lemma $nonzeros\text{-}msum\text{-}pdevs\text{-}raw$:

$\{i. msum\text{-}pdevs\text{-}raw\ n\ f\ g\ i \neq 0\} = (\{0..<n\} \cap \{i. f\ i \neq 0\}) \cup (+)\ n\ '(\{i. g\ i \neq 0\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition $msum\text{-}pdevs::nat \Rightarrow 'a::real\text{-}vector\ pdevs \Rightarrow 'a\ pdevs \Rightarrow 'a\ pdevs$ **is** $msum\text{-}pdevs\text{-}raw$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pdevs\text{-}apply\text{-}msum\text{-}pdevs$: $pdevs\text{-}apply\ (msum\text{-}pdevs\ n\ f\ g)\ i =$
 $(if\ i < n\ then\ pdevs\text{-}apply\ f\ i\ else\ pdevs\text{-}apply\ g\ (i - n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $degree\text{-}least\text{-}nonzero$:

assumes $degree\ f \neq 0$
shows $pdevs\text{-}apply\ f\ (degree\ f - 1) \neq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $degree\text{-}leI$:

assumes $(\bigwedge i. pdevs\text{-}apply\ y\ i = 0 \implies pdevs\text{-}apply\ x\ i = 0)$
shows $degree\ x \leq degree\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $degree\text{-}msum\text{-}pdevs\text{-}ge1$:

shows $degree\ f \leq n \implies degree\ f \leq degree\ (msum\text{-}pdevs\ n\ f\ g)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $degree\text{-}msum\text{-}pdevs\text{-}ge2$:

assumes $degree\ f \leq n$
shows $degree\ g \leq degree\ (msum\text{-}pdevs\ n\ f\ g) - n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $degree\text{-}msum\text{-}pdevs\text{-}le$:

shows $degree\ (msum\text{-}pdevs\ n\ f\ g) \leq n + degree\ g$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma

$sum\text{-}msum\text{-}pdevs\text{-}cases$:

assumes $degree\ f \leq n$

assumes $[simp]: \bigwedge i. e\ i\ 0 = 0$

shows

$(\sum i < \text{degree } (\text{msum-pdevs } n \ f \ g).$
 $e \ i \ (\text{if } i < n \ \text{then } \text{pdevs-apply } f \ i \ \text{else } \text{pdevs-apply } g \ (i - n))) =$
 $(\sum i < \text{degree } f. e \ i \ (\text{pdevs-apply } f \ i)) + (\sum i < \text{degree } g. e \ (i + n) \ (\text{pdevs-apply}$
 $g \ i))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
<proof>

lemma *tdev-msum-pdevs*: $\text{degree } f \leq n \implies \text{tdev } (\text{msum-pdevs } n \ f \ g) = \text{tdev } f + \text{tdev } g$
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-msum-pdevs*:

$\text{degree } f \leq n \implies \text{pdevs-val } e \ (\text{msum-pdevs } n \ f \ g) = \text{pdevs-val } e \ f + \text{pdevs-val } (\lambda i. e \ (i + n)) \ g$
<proof>

definition *msum-aform::nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-vector aform \Rightarrow 'a aform \Rightarrow 'a aform*
where *msum-aform* $n \ f \ g = (\text{fst } f + \text{fst } g, \text{msum-pdevs } n \ (\text{snd } f) \ (\text{snd } g))$

lemma *fst-msum-aform[simp]*: $\text{fst } (\text{msum-aform } n \ f \ g) = \text{fst } f + \text{fst } g$
<proof>

lemma *snd-msum-aform[simp]*: $\text{snd } (\text{msum-aform } n \ f \ g) = \text{msum-pdevs } n \ (\text{snd } f) \ (\text{snd } g)$
<proof>

lemma *finite-nonzero-summable*: $\text{finite } \{i. f \ i \neq 0\} \implies \text{summable } f$
<proof>

lemma *aform-val-msum-aform*:

assumes $\text{degree-aform } f \leq n$
shows $\text{aform-val } e \ (\text{msum-aform } n \ f \ g) = \text{aform-val } e \ f + \text{aform-val } (\lambda i. e \ (i + n)) \ g$
<proof>

lemma *Inf-aform-msum-aform*:

$\text{degree-aform } X \leq n \implies \text{Inf-aform } (\text{msum-aform } n \ X \ Y) = \text{Inf-aform } X + \text{Inf-aform } Y$
<proof>

lemma *Sup-aform-msum-aform*:

$\text{degree-aform } X \leq n \implies \text{Sup-aform } (\text{msum-aform } n \ X \ Y) = \text{Sup-aform } X + \text{Sup-aform } Y$
<proof>

definition *independent-from* $d \ Y = \text{msum-aform } d \ (0, \text{zero-pdevs}) \ Y$

definition *independent-aform* $X \ Y = \text{independent-from } (\text{degree-aform } X) \ Y$

lemma *degree-zero-pdevs[simp]*: $\text{degree zero-pdevs} = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *independent-aform-Joints*:

assumes $x \in \text{Affine } X$
assumes $y \in \text{Affine } Y$
shows $[x, y] \in \text{Joints } [X, \text{independent-aform } X Y]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *msum-aform-Joints*:

assumes $d \geq \text{degree-aform } X$
assumes $\bigwedge X. X \in \text{set } XS \implies d \geq \text{degree-aform } X$
assumes $(x\#xs) \in \text{Joints } (X\#XS)$
assumes $y \in \text{Affine } Y$
shows $((x + y)\#x\#xs) \in \text{Joints } (\text{msum-aform } d X Y\#X\#XS)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Joints-msum-aform*:

assumes $d \geq \text{degree-aform } X$
assumes $\bigwedge Y. Y \in \text{set } YS \implies d \geq \text{degree-aform } Y$
shows $\text{Joints } (\text{msum-aform } d X Y\#YS) = \{((x + y)\#ys) \mid x y ys. y \in \text{Affine } Y$
 $\wedge x\#ys \in \text{Joints } (X\#YS)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Joints-singleton-image*: $\text{Joints } [x] = (\lambda x. [x]) \text{ ' Affine } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Collect-extract-image*: $\{g (f x y) \mid x y. P x y\} = g \text{ ' } \{f x y \mid x y. P x y\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inj-Cons*: $\text{inj } (\lambda x. x\#xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Joints-Nil[simp]*: $\text{Joints } [] = \{[]\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *msum-pdevs-zero-ident[simp]*: $\text{msum-pdevs } 0 \text{ zero-pdevs } x = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *msum-aform-zero-ident[simp]*: $\text{msum-aform } 0 (0, \text{zero-pdevs}) x = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mem-Joints-singleton*: $(x \in \text{Joints } [X]) = (\exists y. x = [y] \wedge y \in \text{Affine } X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *singleton-mem-Joints[simp]*: $[x] \in \text{Joints } [X] \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{Affine } X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *msum-aform-Joints-without-first*:

assumes $d \geq \text{degree-aform } X$
assumes $\bigwedge X. X \in \text{set } XS \implies d \geq \text{degree-aform } X$
assumes $(x\#xs) \in \text{Joints } (X\#XS)$
assumes $y \in \text{Affine } Y$
assumes $z = x + y$
shows $z\#xs \in \text{Joints } (\text{msum-aform } d \ X \ Y\#XS)$
<proof>

lemma *Affine-msum-aform*:

assumes $d \geq \text{degree-aform } X$
shows $\text{Affine } (\text{msum-aform } d \ X \ Y) = \{x + y \mid x \in \text{Affine } X \wedge y \in \text{Affine } Y\}$
<proof>

lemma *Affine-zero-pdevs[simp]*: $\text{Affine } (0, \text{zero-pdevs}) = \{0\}$
<proof>

lemma *Affine-independent-aform*:

$\text{Affine } (\text{independent-aform } X \ Y) = \text{Affine } Y$
<proof>

lemma

abs-diff-eq1:
fixes $l \ u :: 'a :: \text{ordered-euclidean-space}$
shows $l \leq u \implies |u - l| = u - l$
<proof>

lemma *compact-sum*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{topological-space} \Rightarrow 'c :: \text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes *finite* I
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies \text{compact } (S \ i)$
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies \text{continuous-on } (S \ i) \ (f \ i)$
assumes $I \subseteq J$
shows $\text{compact } \{\sum_{i \in I} f \ i \ (x \ i) \mid x. x \in \text{Pi } J \ S\}$
<proof>

lemma *compact-Affine*:

fixes $X :: 'a :: \text{ordered-euclidean-space}$ *aform*
shows $\text{compact } (\text{Affine } X)$
<proof>

lemma *Joints2-JointsI*:

$(xs, x) \in \text{Joints2 } XS \ X \implies x\#xs \in \text{Joints } (X\#XS)$
<proof>

2.21 Splitting

definition *split-aform* $X \ i =$

(let $xi = pdevs\text{-}apply (snd X) i /_R 2$
in $((fst X - xi, pdev\text{-}upd (snd X) i xi), (fst X + xi, pdev\text{-}upd (snd X) i xi))$)

lemma *split-aformE*:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

assumes $x = aform\text{-}val e X$

obtains err **where** $x = aform\text{-}val (e(i:=err)) (fst (split\text{-}aform X i))$ $err \in \{-1 .. 1\}$

| err **where** $x = aform\text{-}val (e(i:=err)) (snd (split\text{-}aform X i))$ $err \in \{-1 .. 1\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-add*: $pdevs\text{-}val (\lambda i. e i + f i) xs = pdevs\text{-}val e xs + pdevs\text{-}val f xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-minus*: $pdevs\text{-}val (\lambda i. e i - f i) xs = pdevs\text{-}val e xs - pdevs\text{-}val f xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-cmul*: $pdevs\text{-}val (\lambda i. u * e i) xs = u *_R pdevs\text{-}val e xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *atLeastAtMost-absI*: $- a \leq a \implies |x::real| \leq |a| \implies x \in atLeastAtMost (- a) a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *divide-atLeastAtMost-1-absI*: $|x::real| \leq |a| \implies x/a \in \{-1 .. 1\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convex-scaleR-aux*: $u + v = 1 \implies u *_R x + v *_R x = (x::'a::real\text{-}vector)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convex-mult-aux*: $u + v = 1 \implies u * x + v * x = (x::real)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convex-Affine*: $convex (Affine X)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *segment-in-aform-val*:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

assumes $f \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

shows $closed\text{-}segment (aform\text{-}val e X) (aform\text{-}val f X) \subseteq Affine X$

$\langle proof \rangle$

2.22 From List of Generators

lift-definition *pdevs-of-list*:: $'a::zero list \Rightarrow 'a pdevs$

is $\lambda xs i. if i < length xs then xs ! i else 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-apply-pdevs-of-list*:

pdevs-apply (pdevs-of-list xs) i = (if i < length xs then xs ! i else 0)
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-apply-pdevs-of-list-Nil[simp]*:

pdevs-apply (pdevs-of-list []) i = 0
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-apply-pdevs-of-list-Cons*:

pdevs-apply (pdevs-of-list (x # xs)) i =
(if i = 0 then x else pdevs-apply (pdevs-of-list xs) (i - 1))
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-domain-pdevs-of-list-Cons[simp]*: *pdevs-domain (pdevs-of-list (x #*

xs)) =
(if x = 0 then {} else {0}) ∪ (+) 1 ‘ pdevs-domain (pdevs-of-list xs)
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-pdevs-of-list-eq[simp]*:

*pdevs-val e (pdevs-of-list (x # xs)) = e 0 *_R x + pdevs-val (e o (+) 1) (pdevs-of-list*
xs)
<proof>

lemma

less-degree-pdevs-of-list-imp-less-length:

assumes *i < degree (pdevs-of-list xs)*

shows *i < length xs*

<proof>

lemma *tdev-pdevs-of-list[simp]*: *tdev (pdevs-of-list xs) = sum-list (map abs xs)*

<proof>

lemma *pdevs-of-list-Nil[simp]*: *pdevs-of-list [] = zero-pdevs*

<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-inj-sumI*:

fixes *K::'a set* **and** *g::'a ⇒ nat*

assumes *finite K*

assumes *inj-on g K*

assumes *pdevs-domain x ⊆ g ‘ K*

assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in K \implies g\ i \notin \text{pdevs-domain } x \implies f\ i = 0$

assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in K \implies g\ i \in \text{pdevs-domain } x \implies f\ i = e\ (g\ i) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{pdevs-apply}$
x (g i)

shows *pdevs-val e x = (∑ i∈K. f i)*

<proof>

lemma *pdevs-domain-pdevs-of-list-le*: *pdevs-domain (pdevs-of-list xs) ⊆ {0..<length*
xs}

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-zip*: $pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs) = (\sum (i,x) \leftarrow zip\ [0..<length\ xs]\ xs.\ e\ i\ *_R\ x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-map*:

$\langle pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs)$
 $= (\sum n \leftarrow [0..<length\ xs].\ e\ n\ *_R\ xs\ !\ n) \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *scaleR-sum-list*:

fixes $xs::'a::real\text{-}vector\ list$

shows $a\ *_R\ sum\text{-}list\ xs = sum\text{-}list\ (map\ (scaleR\ a)\ xs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-const-pdevs-of-list*: $pdevs\text{-}val\ (\lambda\cdot.\ c)\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs) = c\ *_R\ sum\text{-}list\ xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-partition*:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

obtains $f\ g$ **where** $pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs) =$

$pdevs\text{-}val\ f\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (filter\ p\ xs)) +$

$pdevs\text{-}val\ g\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (filter\ (Not\ o\ p)\ xs))$

$f \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

$g \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-apply-pdevs-of-list-append*:

$pdevs\text{-}apply\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (xs\ @\ zs))\ i =$

$(if\ i < length\ xs$

$then\ pdevs\text{-}apply\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs)\ i\ else\ pdevs\text{-}apply\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ zs)\ (i - length\ xs))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *degree-pdevs-of-list-le-length*[*intro, simp*]: $degree\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs) \leq length\ xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *degree-pdevs-of-list-append*:

$degree\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (xs\ @\ ys)) \leq length\ xs + degree\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ ys)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-pdevs-of-list-append*:

assumes $f \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

assumes $g \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

obtains e **where**

$pdevs\text{-}val\ f\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs) + pdevs\text{-}val\ g\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ ys) =$

$pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (xs\ @\ ys))$
 $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$
 <proof>

lemma

sum-general-mono:

fixes $f::'a \Rightarrow ('b::ordered\text{-}ab\text{-}group\text{-}add)$

assumes $[simp,intro]:\ finite\ s\ finite\ t$

assumes $f:\ \bigwedge x. x \in s - t \implies f\ x \leq 0$

assumes $g:\ \bigwedge x. x \in t - s \implies g\ x \geq 0$

assumes $fg:\ \bigwedge x. x \in s \cap t \implies f\ x \leq g\ x$

shows $(\sum x \in s. f\ x) \leq (\sum x \in t. g\ x)$

<proof>

lemma *degree-pdevs-of-list-eq'*:

$\langle degree\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs) = Min\ \{n. n \leq length\ xs \wedge (\forall m. n \leq m \longrightarrow m < length\ xs \longrightarrow xs\ !\ m = 0)\} \rangle$

<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-permuted:*

$\langle pdevs\text{-}val\ (e \circ p)\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (permute\text{-}list\ p\ xs)) = pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs) \rangle$
(is $\langle ?r = ?s \rangle$

if *perm*: $\langle p\ permutes\ \{..<length\ xs\} \rangle$

<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-perm-ex:*

assumes $xs <^{\sim\sim} ys$

assumes *mem*: $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

shows $\exists e'. e' \in UNIV \rightarrow I \wedge pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs) = pdevs\text{-}val\ e'\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ ys)$

<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-perm:*

assumes $xs <^{\sim\sim} ys$

assumes *mem*: $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

obtains e' **where** $e' \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

$pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs) = pdevs\text{-}val\ e'\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ ys)$

<proof>

lemma *set-distinct-permI*: $set\ xs = set\ ys \implies distinct\ xs \implies distinct\ ys \implies xs <^{\sim\sim} ys$

<proof>

lemmas *pdevs-val-permute = pdevs-val-perm[OF set-distinct-permI]*

lemma *partition-permI*:

$filter\ p\ xs\ @\ filter\ (Not\ o\ p)\ xs <^{\sim\sim} xs$

<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-eqI*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{pdevs-domain } y \implies i \in \text{pdevs-domain } x \implies$
 $e \ i \ *_R \ \text{pdevs-apply } x \ i = f \ i \ *_R \ \text{pdevs-apply } y \ i$
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{pdevs-domain } y \implies i \notin \text{pdevs-domain } x \implies f \ i \ *_R \ \text{pdevs-apply}$
 $y \ i = 0$
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{pdevs-domain } x \implies i \notin \text{pdevs-domain } y \implies e \ i \ *_R \ \text{pdevs-apply}$
 $x \ i = 0$
shows $\text{pdevs-val } e \ x = \text{pdevs-val } f \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

filter-pdevs-raw:: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-vector}) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$
where $\text{filter-pdevs-raw } I \ X = (\lambda i. \text{if } I \ i \ (X \ i) \ \text{then } X \ i \ \text{else } 0)$

lemma *filter-pdevs-raw-nonzeros*: $\{i. \text{filter-pdevs-raw } s \ f \ i \neq 0\} = \{i. f \ i \neq 0\} \cap$
 $\{x. s \ x \ (f \ x)\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *filter-pdevs*:: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-vector} \ \text{pdevs} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{pdevs}$
is *filter-pdevs-raw*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-apply-filter-pdevs[simp]*:

$\text{pdevs-apply } (\text{filter-pdevs } I \ x) \ i = (\text{if } I \ i \ (\text{pdevs-apply } x \ i) \ \text{then } \text{pdevs-apply } x \ i \ \text{else}$
 $0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *degree-filter-pdevs-le*: $\text{degree } (\text{filter-pdevs } I \ x) \leq \text{degree } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-filter-pdevs*:

$\text{pdevs-val } e \ (\text{filter-pdevs } I \ x) =$
 $(\sum i \in \{..<\text{degree } x\} \cap \{i. I \ i \ (\text{pdevs-apply } x \ i)\}. e \ i \ *_R \ \text{pdevs-apply } x \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-filter-pdevs-dom*:

$\text{pdevs-val } e \ (\text{filter-pdevs } I \ x) =$
 $(\sum i \in \text{pdevs-domain } x \cap \{i. I \ i \ (\text{pdevs-apply } x \ i)\}. e \ i \ *_R \ \text{pdevs-apply } x \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-filter-pdevs-eval*:

$\text{pdevs-val } e \ (\text{filter-pdevs } p \ x) = \text{pdevs-val } (\lambda i. \text{if } p \ i \ (\text{pdevs-apply } x \ i) \ \text{then } e \ i \ \text{else}$
 $0) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *pdevs-applys* $X \ i = \text{map } (\lambda x. \text{pdevs-apply } x \ i) \ X$

definition *pdevs-vals* $e \ X = \text{map } (\text{pdevs-val } e) \ X$

definition *aform-vals* $e \ X = \text{map } (\text{aform-val } e) \ X$

definition *filter-pdevs-list* $I \ X = \text{map } (\text{filter-pdevs } (\lambda i \ -. \ I \ i \ (\text{pdevs-applys } X \ i)))$

X

lemma *pdevs-applys-filter-pdevs-list[simp]*:

pdevs-applys (filter-pdevs-list I X) i = (if I i (pdevs-applys X i) then pdevs-applys X i else map (λ -. 0) X)
<proof>

definition *degrees X = Max (insert 0 (degree ' set X))*

abbreviation *degree-aforms X \equiv degrees (map snd X)*

lemma *degrees-leI*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } X \implies \text{degree } x \leq K$
shows *degrees X \leq K*
<proof>

lemma *degrees-leD*:

assumes *degrees X \leq K*
shows $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } X \implies \text{degree } x \leq K$
<proof>

lemma *degree-filter-pdevs-list-le*: *degrees (filter-pdevs-list I x) \leq degrees x*
<proof>

definition *dense-list-of-pdevs x = map (λ i. pdevs-apply x i) [0.. $\text{degree } x$]*

2.22.1 (reverse) ordered coefficients as list

definition *list-of-pdevs x =*

map (λ i. (i, pdevs-apply x i)) (rev (sorted-list-of-set (pdevs-domain x)))

lemma *list-of-pdevs-zero-pdevs[simp]*: *list-of-pdevs zero-pdevs = []*
<proof>

lemma *sum-list-list-of-pdevs*: *sum-list (map snd (list-of-pdevs x)) = sum-list (dense-list-of-pdevs x)*
<proof>

lemma *sum-list-filter-dense-list-of-pdevs[symmetric]*:

sum-list (map snd (filter (p o snd) (list-of-pdevs x))) =
sum-list (filter p (dense-list-of-pdevs x))
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-of-list-dense-list-of-pdevs*: *pdevs-of-list (dense-list-of-pdevs x) = x*
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-sum-list*: *pdevs-val (λ -. c) X = c $*_R$ sum-list (map snd (list-of-pdevs*

X)
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *list-of-pdevs-all-nonzero*: $list\text{-}all (\lambda x. x \neq 0) (map\ snd (list\text{-}of\text{-}pdevs\ xs))$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *list-of-pdevs-nonzero*: $x \in set (map\ snd (list\text{-}of\text{-}pdevs\ xs)) \implies x \neq 0$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *pdevs-of-list-scaleR-0*[simp]:
fixes $xs::'a::real\text{-}vector\ list$
shows $pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list (map ((*_R)\ 0)\ xs) = zero\text{-}pdevs$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *degree-pdevs-of-list-scaleR*:
 $degree (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list (map ((*_R)\ c)\ xs)) = (if\ c \neq 0\ then\ degree (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs)$
 $else\ 0)$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *list-of-pdevs-eq*:
 $rev (list\text{-}of\text{-}pdevs\ X) = (filter ((\neq\ 0)\ o\ snd) (map (\lambda i. (i, pdevs\text{-}apply\ X\ i))$
 $[0..<degree\ X]))$
(is - = filter ?P (map ?f ?xs))
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *sum-list-take-pdevs-val-eq*:
 $sum\text{-}list (take\ d\ xs) = pdevs\text{-}val (\lambda i. if\ i < d\ then\ 1\ else\ 0) (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs)$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *zero-in-range-pdevs-apply*[intro, simp]:
fixes $X::'a::real\text{-}vector\ pdevs$ **shows** $0 \in range (pdevs\text{-}apply\ X)$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *dense-list-in-range*: $x \in set (dense\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}pdevs\ X) \implies x \in range (pdevs\text{-}apply\ X)$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *not-in-dense-list-zeroD*:
assumes $pdevs\text{-}apply\ X\ i \notin set (dense\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}pdevs\ X)$
shows $pdevs\text{-}apply\ X\ i = 0$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *list-all-list-of-pdevsI*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in pdevs\text{-}domain\ X \implies P (pdevs\text{-}apply\ X\ i)$
shows $list\text{-}all (\lambda x. P\ x) (map\ snd (list\text{-}of\text{-}pdevs\ X))$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *pdevs-of-list-map-scaleR*:
 $pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list (map (scaleR\ r)\ xs) = scaleR\text{-}pdevs\ r (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma

map-permI:

assumes $xs < \sim \sim > ys$

shows $map\ f\ xs < \sim \sim > map\ f\ ys$

<proof>

lemma *rev-perm:* $rev\ xs < \sim \sim > ys \longleftrightarrow xs < \sim \sim > ys$

<proof>

lemma *list-of-pdevs-perm-filter-nonzero:*

$map\ snd\ (list-of-pdevs\ X) < \sim \sim > (filter\ ((\neq)\ 0)\ (dense-list-of-pdevs\ X))$

<proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-filter:*

assumes $mem: e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

assumes $0 \in I$

obtains e' **where**

$pdevs-val\ e\ (pdevs-of-list\ (filter\ p\ xs)) = pdevs-val\ e'\ (pdevs-of-list\ xs)$

$e' \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

<proof>

lemma

pdevs-val-of-list-of-pdevs:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

assumes $0 \in I$

obtains e' **where**

$pdevs-val\ e\ (pdevs-of-list\ (map\ snd\ (list-of-pdevs\ X))) = pdevs-val\ e'\ X$

$e' \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

<proof>

lemma

pdevs-val-of-list-of-pdevs2:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

obtains e' **where**

$pdevs-val\ e\ X = pdevs-val\ e'\ (pdevs-of-list\ (map\ snd\ (list-of-pdevs\ X)))$

$e' \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

<proof>

lemma *dense-list-of-pdevs-scaleR:*

$r \neq 0 \implies map\ ((*_R)\ r)\ (dense-list-of-pdevs\ x) = dense-list-of-pdevs\ (scaleR-pdevs\ r\ x)$

<proof>

lemma *degree-pdevs-of-list-eq:*

$(\bigwedge x. x \in set\ xs \implies x \neq 0) \implies degree\ (pdevs-of-list\ xs) = length\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *dense-list-of-pdevs-pdevs-of-list*:

$(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \neq 0) \implies \text{dense-list-of-pdevs } (\text{pdevs-of-list } xs) = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-of-list-sum*:

assumes *distinct* xs

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

obtains f **where** $f \in UNIV \rightarrow I$ $\text{pdevs-val } e (\text{pdevs-of-list } xs) = (\sum_{P \in \text{set } xs} f P *_R P)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-domain-eq-pdevs-of-list*:

assumes $nz: \bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } (xs) \implies x \neq 0$

shows $\text{pdevs-domain } (\text{pdevs-of-list } xs) = \{0..<\text{length } xs\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *length-list-of-pdevs-pdevs-of-list*:

assumes $nz: \bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \neq 0$

shows $\text{length } (\text{list-of-pdevs } (\text{pdevs-of-list } xs)) = \text{length } xs$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *nth-list-of-pdevs-pdevs-of-list*:

assumes $nz: \bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \neq 0$

assumes $l: n < \text{length } xs$

shows $\text{list-of-pdevs } (\text{pdevs-of-list } xs) ! n = ((\text{length } xs - \text{Suc } n), xs ! (\text{length } xs - \text{Suc } n))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-of-pdevs-pdevs-of-list-eq*:

$(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \neq 0) \implies$

$\text{list-of-pdevs } (\text{pdevs-of-list } xs) = \text{zip } (\text{rev } [0..<\text{length } xs]) (\text{rev } xs)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sum-list-filter-list-of-pdevs-of-list*:

fixes $xs::'a::\text{comm-monoid-add list}$

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \neq 0$

shows $\text{sum-list } (\text{filter } p (\text{map } \text{snd } (\text{list-of-pdevs } (\text{pdevs-of-list } xs)))) = \text{sum-list } (\text{filter } p xs)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma

sum-list-partition:

fixes $xs::'a::\text{comm-monoid-add list}$

shows $\text{sum-list } (\text{filter } p xs) + \text{sum-list } (\text{filter } (\text{Not } o p) xs) = \text{sum-list } xs$

⟨proof⟩

2.23 2d zonotopes

definition *prod-of-pdevs* $x y = \text{binop-pdevs Pair } x y$

lemma *apply-pdevs-prod-of-pdevs*[simp]:
 $pdevs\ apply\ (prod\ of\ pdevs\ x\ y)\ i = (pdevs\ apply\ x\ i,\ pdevs\ apply\ y\ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-domain-prod-of-pdevs*[simp]:
 $pdevs\ domain\ (prod\ of\ pdevs\ x\ y) = pdevs\ domain\ x \cup pdevs\ domain\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-prod-of-pdevs*[simp]:
 $pdevs\ val\ e\ (prod\ of\ pdevs\ x\ y) = (pdevs\ val\ e\ x,\ pdevs\ val\ e\ y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *prod-of-aforms* (**infixr** \times_a 80)
 where $prod\ of\ aforms\ x\ y = ((fst\ x,\ fst\ y),\ prod\ of\ pdevs\ (snd\ x)\ (snd\ y))$

2.24 Intervals

definition *One-pdevs-raw*:: $nat \Rightarrow 'a::executable\ euclidean\ space$
 where $One\ pdevs\ raw\ i = (if\ i < length\ (Basis\ list::'a\ list)\ then\ Basis\ list\ !\ i\ else\ 0)$

lemma *zeros-One-pdevs-raw*:
 $One\ pdevs\ raw\ -'\ \{0::'a::executable\ euclidean\ space\} = \{length\ (Basis\ list::'a\ list)..'\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonzeros-One-pdevs-raw*:
 $\{i.\ One\ pdevs\ raw\ i \neq (0::'a::executable\ euclidean\ space)\} = -\ \{length\ (Basis\ list::'a\ list)..'\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lift-definition *One-pdevs*:: $'a::executable\ euclidean\ space\ pdevs$ **is** *One-pdevs-raw*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-apply-One-pdevs*[simp]: $pdevs\ apply\ One\ pdevs\ i =$
 (if $i < length\ (Basis\ list::'a::executable\ euclidean\ space\ list)$ then $Basis\ list\ !\ i$ else $0::'a$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Max-Collect-less-nat*: $Max\ \{i::nat.\ i < k\} = (if\ k = 0\ then\ Max\ \{\}\ else\ k - 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-One-pdevs*[simp]: $degree\ (One\ pdevs::'a\ pdevs) =$
 $length\ (Basis\ list::'a::executable\ euclidean\ space\ list)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *inner-scaleR-pdevs*:: $'a::euclidean\ space \Rightarrow 'a\ pdevs \Rightarrow 'a\ pdevs$

where $inner-scaleR-pdevs\ b\ x = unop-pdevs\ (\lambda x. (b \cdot x) *_R x)\ x$

lemma $pdevs-apply-inner-scaleR-pdevs[simp]$:

$pdevs-apply\ (inner-scaleR-pdevs\ a\ x)\ i = (a \cdot (pdevs-apply\ x\ i)) *_R (pdevs-apply\ x\ i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $degree-inner-scaleR-pdevs-le$:

$degree\ (inner-scaleR-pdevs\ (l::'a::executable-euclidean-space)\ One-pdevs) \leq$
 $degree\ (One-pdevs::'a\ pdevs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $pdevs-of-ivl\ l\ u = scaleR-pdevs\ (1/2)\ (inner-scaleR-pdevs\ (u - l)\ One-pdevs)$

lemma $degree-pdevs-of-ivl-le$:

$degree\ (pdevs-of-ivl\ l\ u::'a::executable-euclidean-space\ pdevs) \leq DIM('a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pdevs-apply-pdevs-of-ivl$:

defines $B \equiv Basis-list::'a::executable-euclidean-space\ list$
shows $pdevs-apply\ (pdevs-of-ivl\ l\ u)\ i = (if\ i < length\ B\ then\ ((u - l) \cdot (B!i) / 2) *_R (B!i)$
 $else\ 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $deg-length-less-imp[simp]$:

$k < degree\ (pdevs-of-ivl\ l\ u::'a::executable-euclidean-space\ pdevs) \implies$
 $k < length\ (Basis-list::'a\ list)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tdev-pdevs-of-ivl$: $tdev\ (pdevs-of-ivl\ l\ u) = |u - l| /_R\ 2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition $aform-of-ivl\ l\ u = ((l + u) /_R\ 2, pdevs-of-ivl\ l\ u)$

definition $aform-of-point\ x = aform-of-ivl\ x\ x$

lemma $Elem-affine-of-ivl-le$:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $l \leq u$
shows $l \leq aform-val\ e\ (aform-of-ivl\ l\ u)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Elem-affine-of-ivl-ge$:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $l \leq u$
shows $aform-val\ e\ (aform-of-ivl\ l\ u) \leq u$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma

map-of-zip-upto-length-eq-nth:
assumes $i < \text{length } B$
assumes $d = \text{length } B$
shows $(\text{map-of } (\text{zip } [0..<d] B) i) = \text{Some } (B ! i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-ivl-affine-of-ivlE*:
assumes $k \in \{l .. u\}$
obtains e **where** $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\} k = \text{aform-val } e (\text{aform-of-ivl } l u)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Inf-aform-aform-of-ivl*:
assumes $l \leq u$
shows $\text{Inf-aform } (\text{aform-of-ivl } l u) = l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Sup-aform-aform-of-ivl*:
assumes $l \leq u$
shows $\text{Sup-aform } (\text{aform-of-ivl } l u) = u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Affine-aform-of-ivl*:
 $a \leq b \implies \text{Affine } (\text{aform-of-ivl } a b) = \{a .. b\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

3 Operations on Expressions

theory *Floatarith-Expression*
imports
HOL-Decision-Procs.Approximation
Affine-Arithmetic-Auxiliarities
Executable-Euclidean-Space
begin

Much of this could move to the distribution...

3.1 Approximating Expression*s*

unbundle *floatarith-notation*

primrec *interpret-floatariths* :: *floatarith list* \Rightarrow *real list* \Rightarrow *real list*

where

$\text{interpret-floatariths } [] \text{ vs} = []$
 $| \text{interpret-floatariths } (a\#bs) \text{ vs} = \text{interpret-floatarith } a \text{ vs}\#\text{interpret-floatariths } bs \text{ vs}$

lemma *length-interpret-floatariths*[simp]: $\text{length } (\text{interpret-floatariths } fas \ xs) = \text{length } fas$

<proof>

lemma *interpret-floatariths-nth*[simp]:

$\text{interpret-floatariths } fas \ xs \ ! \ n = \text{interpret-floatarith } (fas \ ! \ n) \ xs$

if $n < \text{length } fas$

<proof>

abbreviation *einterpret* $\equiv \lambda fas \ vs. \ \text{eucl-of-list } (\text{interpret-floatariths } fas \ vs)$

3.2 Syntax

syntax *interpret-floatarith::floatarith* $\Rightarrow \text{real list} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

instantiation *floatarith* $:: \{plus, minus, uminus, times, inverse, zero, one\}$

begin

definition $- f = \text{Minus } f$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-uminus*[simp]:

$\text{interpret-floatarith } (- f) \ xs = - \text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs$

<proof>

definition $f + g = \text{Add } f \ g$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-plus*[simp]:

$\text{interpret-floatarith } (f + g) \ xs = \text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs + \text{interpret-floatarith } g \ xs$

<proof>

definition $f - g = \text{Add } f \ (\text{Minus } g)$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-minus*[simp]:

$\text{interpret-floatarith } (f - g) \ xs = \text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs - \text{interpret-floatarith } g \ xs$

<proof>

definition $\text{inverse } f = \text{Inverse } f$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-inverse*[simp]:

$\text{interpret-floatarith } (\text{inverse } f) \ xs = \text{inverse } (\text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs)$

<proof>

definition $f * g = \text{Mult } f \ g$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-times*[simp]:

$\text{interpret-floatarith } (f * g) \ xs = \text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs * \text{interpret-floatarith } g \ xs$

<proof>

definition $f \ \text{div} \ g = f * \text{Inverse } g$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-divide*[simp]:

$\text{interpret-floatarith } (f \ \text{div} \ g) \ xs = \text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs / \text{interpret-floatarith } g \ xs$

<proof>

definition $1 = \text{Num } 1$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-one*[simp]:

interpret-floatarith 1 xs = 1

<proof>

definition $0 = \text{Num } 0$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-zero*[simp]:

interpret-floatarith 0 xs = 0

<proof>

instance *<proof>*

end

3.3 Derived symbols

definition $R_e r = (\text{case quotient-of } r \text{ of } (n, d) \Rightarrow \text{Num } (\text{of-int } n) / \text{Num } (\text{of-int } d))$

declare [[*coercion* R_e]]

lemma *interpret-Re*[simp]: *interpret-floatarith (R_e x) xs = real-of-rat x*

<proof>

definition $\text{Sin } x = \text{Cos } ((\text{Pi} * (\text{Num } (\text{Float } 1 (-1)))) - x)$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-Sin*[simp]:

interpret-floatarith (Sin x) vs = sin (interpret-floatarith x vs)

<proof>

definition $\text{Half } x = \text{Mult } (\text{Num } (\text{Float } 1 (-1))) x$

lemma *interpret-Half*[simp]: *interpret-floatarith (Half x) xs = interpret-floatarith x xs / 2*

<proof>

definition $\text{Tan } x = (\text{Sin } x) / (\text{Cos } x)$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-Tan*[simp]:

interpret-floatarith (Tan x) vs = tan (interpret-floatarith x vs)

<proof>

primrec Sum_e **where**

$\text{Sum}_e f [] = 0$

| $\text{Sum}_e f (x\#xs) = f x + \text{Sum}_e f xs$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-Sum_e*[simp]:

interpret-floatarith (Sum_e f x) vs = (∑ i←x. interpret-floatarith (f i) vs)

<proof>

definition *Norm* where $Norm\ is = Sqrt\ (Sum_e\ (\lambda i.\ i * i)\ is)$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-norm*[simp]:

assumes [simp]: $length\ x = DIM('a)$

shows *interpret-floatarith* ($Norm\ x$) $vs = norm\ (einterpret\ x\ vs::'a::executable-euclidean-space)$

<proof>

notation *floatarith.Power* (**infixr** \hat{e} 80)

3.4 Constant Folding

fun *dest-Num-fa* where

dest-Num-fa (*floatarith.Num* x) = *Some* x

| *dest-Num-fa* - = *None*

fun-cases *dest-Num-fa-None*: *dest-Num-fa* $fa = None$

and *dest-Num-fa-Some*: *dest-Num-fa* $fa = Some\ x$

fun *fold-const-fa* where

fold-const-fa (*Add* $fa1\ fa2$) =

(*let* ($ffa1, ffa2$) = (*fold-const-fa* $fa1, fold-const-fa\ fa2$)

in case (*dest-Num-fa* $ffa1, dest-Num-fa\ (ffa2)$) of

(*Some* $a, Some\ b$) $\Rightarrow Num\ (a + b)$

| (*Some* $a, None$) $\Rightarrow (if\ a = 0\ then\ ffa2\ else\ Add\ (Num\ a)\ ffa2)$

| (*None, Some* a) $\Rightarrow (if\ a = 0\ then\ ffa1\ else\ Add\ ffa1\ (Num\ a))$

| (*None, None*) $\Rightarrow Add\ ffa1\ ffa2$)

| *fold-const-fa* (*Minus* a) =

(*case* (*fold-const-fa* a) of

(*Num* x) $\Rightarrow Num\ (-x)$

| $x \Rightarrow Minus\ x$)

| *fold-const-fa* (*Mult* $fa1\ fa2$) =

(*let* ($ffa1, ffa2$) = (*fold-const-fa* $fa1, fold-const-fa\ fa2$)

in case (*dest-Num-fa* $ffa1, dest-Num-fa\ (ffa2)$) of

(*Some* $a, Some\ b$) $\Rightarrow Num\ (a * b)$

| (*Some* $a, None$) $\Rightarrow (if\ a = 0\ then\ Num\ 0\ else\ if\ a = 1\ then\ ffa2\ else\ Mult\ (Num\ a)\ ffa2)$

| (*None, Some* a) $\Rightarrow (if\ a = 0\ then\ Num\ 0\ else\ if\ a = 1\ then\ ffa1\ else\ Mult\ ffa1\ (Num\ a))$

| (*None, None*) $\Rightarrow Mult\ ffa1\ ffa2$)

| *fold-const-fa* (*Inverse* a) = *Inverse* (*fold-const-fa* a)

| *fold-const-fa* (*Abs* a) =

(*case* (*fold-const-fa* a) of

(*Num* x) $\Rightarrow Num\ (abs\ x)$

| $x \Rightarrow Abs\ x$)

| *fold-const-fa* (*Max* $a\ b$) =

(*case* (*fold-const-fa* $a, fold-const-fa\ b$) of

(*Num* $x, Num\ y$) $\Rightarrow Num\ (max\ x\ y)$

| (x, y) $\Rightarrow Max\ x\ y$)

| *fold-const-fa* (*Min* $a\ b$) =

```

    (case (fold-const-fa a, fold-const-fa b) of
      (Num x, Num y) ⇒ Num (min x y)
    | (x, y) ⇒ Min x y)
| fold-const-fa (Floor a) =
  (case (fold-const-fa a) of
    (Num x) ⇒ Num (floor-fl x)
  | x ⇒ Floor x)
| fold-const-fa (Power a b) =
  (case (fold-const-fa a) of
    (Num x) ⇒ Num (x ^ b)
  | x ⇒ Power x b)
| fold-const-fa (Cos a) = Cos (fold-const-fa a)
| fold-const-fa (Arctan a) = Arctan (fold-const-fa a)
| fold-const-fa (Sqrt a) = Sqrt (fold-const-fa a)
| fold-const-fa (Exp a) = Exp (fold-const-fa a)
| fold-const-fa (Ln a) = Ln (fold-const-fa a)
| fold-const-fa (Powr a b) = Powr (fold-const-fa a) (fold-const-fa b)
| fold-const-fa Pi = Pi
| fold-const-fa (Var v) = Var v
| fold-const-fa (Num x) = Num x

```

```

fun-cases fold-const-fa-Num: fold-const-fa fa = Num y
and fold-const-fa-Add: fold-const-fa fa = Add x y
and fold-const-fa-Minus: fold-const-fa fa = Minus y

```

```

lemma fold-const-fa[simp]: interpret-floatarith (fold-const-fa fa) xs = interpret-floatarith
fa xs
⟨proof⟩

```

3.5 Free Variables

```

primrec max-Var-floatarith where— TODO: include bound in predicate
  max-Var-floatarith (Add a b) = max (max-Var-floatarith a) (max-Var-floatarith
b)
| max-Var-floatarith (Mult a b) = max (max-Var-floatarith a) (max-Var-floatarith
b)
| max-Var-floatarith (Inverse a) = max-Var-floatarith a
| max-Var-floatarith (Minus a) = max-Var-floatarith a
| max-Var-floatarith (Num a) = 0
| max-Var-floatarith (Var i) = Suc i
| max-Var-floatarith (Cos a) = max-Var-floatarith a
| max-Var-floatarith (floatarith.Arctan a) = max-Var-floatarith a
| max-Var-floatarith (Abs a) = max-Var-floatarith a
| max-Var-floatarith (floatarith.Max a b) = max (max-Var-floatarith a) (max-Var-floatarith
b)
| max-Var-floatarith (floatarith.Min a b) = max (max-Var-floatarith a) (max-Var-floatarith
b)
| max-Var-floatarith (floatarith.Pi) = 0
| max-Var-floatarith (Sqrt a) = max-Var-floatarith a

```

| *max-Var-floatarith* (*Exp* *a*) = *max-Var-floatarith* *a*
| *max-Var-floatarith* (*Powr* *a* *b*) = *max* (*max-Var-floatarith* *a*) (*max-Var-floatarith* *b*)
| *max-Var-floatarith* (*floatarith.Ln* *a*) = *max-Var-floatarith* *a*
| *max-Var-floatarith* (*Power* *a* *n*) = *max-Var-floatarith* *a*
| *max-Var-floatarith* (*Floor* *a*) = *max-Var-floatarith* *a*

primrec *max-Var-floatariths* **where**

max-Var-floatariths [] = 0
| *max-Var-floatariths* (*x#xs*) = *max* (*max-Var-floatarith* *x*) (*max-Var-floatariths* *xs*)

primrec *max-Var-form* **where**

max-Var-form (*Conj* *a* *b*) = *max* (*max-Var-form* *a*) (*max-Var-form* *b*)
| *max-Var-form* (*Disj* *a* *b*) = *max* (*max-Var-form* *a*) (*max-Var-form* *b*)
| *max-Var-form* (*Less* *a* *b*) = *max* (*max-Var-floatarith* *a*) (*max-Var-floatarith* *b*)
| *max-Var-form* (*LessEqual* *a* *b*) = *max* (*max-Var-floatarith* *a*) (*max-Var-floatarith* *b*)
| *max-Var-form* (*Bound* *a* *b* *c* *d*) = *linorder-class.Max* {*max-Var-floatarith* *a*, *max-Var-floatarith* *b*, *max-Var-floatarith* *c*, *max-Var-form* *d*}
| *max-Var-form* (*AtLeastAtMost* *a* *b* *c*) = *linorder-class.Max* {*max-Var-floatarith* *a*, *max-Var-floatarith* *b*, *max-Var-floatarith* *c*}
| *max-Var-form* (*Assign* *a* *b* *c*) = *linorder-class.Max* {*max-Var-floatarith* *a*, *max-Var-floatarith* *b*, *max-Var-form* *c*}

lemma

interpret-floatarith-eq-take-max-VarI:
assumes *take* (*max-Var-floatarith* *ra*) *ys* = *take* (*max-Var-floatarith* *ra*) *zs*
shows *interpret-floatarith* *ra* *ys* = *interpret-floatarith* *ra* *zs*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma

interpret-floatariths-eq-take-max-VarI:
assumes *take* (*max-Var-floatariths* *ea*) *ys* = *take* (*max-Var-floatariths* *ea*) *zs*
shows *interpret-floatariths* *ea* *ys* = *interpret-floatariths* *ea* *zs*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Max-Image-distrib*:

includes *no-floatarith-notation*
assumes *finite* *X* *X* ≠ {}
shows *Max* ((*λx. max* (*f1* *x*) (*f2* *x*)) ' *X*) = *max* (*Max* (*f1* ' *X*)) (*Max* (*f2* ' *X*))
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *max-Var-floatarith-simps[simp]*:

max-Var-floatarith (*a* / *b*) = *max* (*max-Var-floatarith* *a*) (*max-Var-floatarith* *b*)
max-Var-floatarith (*a* * *b*) = *max* (*max-Var-floatarith* *a*) (*max-Var-floatarith* *b*)
max-Var-floatarith (*a* + *b*) = *max* (*max-Var-floatarith* *a*) (*max-Var-floatarith* *b*)
max-Var-floatarith (*a* - *b*) = *max* (*max-Var-floatarith* *a*) (*max-Var-floatarith* *b*)

$max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatarith (- b) = (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatarith b)$
(proof)

lemma $max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths\text{-}Max$:

$max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths xs = (if set xs = \{\} then 0 else linorder\text{-}class.Max (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatarith$
 $' set xs))$
(proof)

lemma $max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths\text{-}map\text{-}plus[simp]$:

$max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map (\lambda i. fa1 i + fa2 i) xs) = max (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths$
 $(map fa1 xs)) (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map fa2 xs))$
(proof)

lemma $max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths\text{-}map\text{-}times[simp]$:

$max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map (\lambda i. fa1 i * fa2 i) xs) = max (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map$
 $fa1 xs)) (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map fa2 xs))$
(proof)

lemma $max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths\text{-}map\text{-}divide[simp]$:

$max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map (\lambda i. fa1 i / fa2 i) xs) = max (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map$
 $fa1 xs)) (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map fa2 xs))$
(proof)

lemma $max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths\text{-}map\text{-}uminus[simp]$:

$max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map (\lambda i. - fa1 i) xs) = max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map fa1 xs)$
(proof)

lemma $max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths\text{-}map\text{-}const[simp]$:

$max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map (\lambda i. fa) xs) = (if xs = [] then 0 else max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatarith$
 $fa)$
(proof)

lemma $max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths\text{-}map\text{-}minus[simp]$:

$max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map (\lambda i. fa1 i - fa2 i) xs) = max (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths$
 $(map fa1 xs)) (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths (map fa2 xs))$
(proof)

primrec $fresh\text{-}floatarith$ where

$fresh\text{-}floatarith (Var y) x \longleftrightarrow (x \neq y)$
| $fresh\text{-}floatarith (Num a) x \longleftrightarrow True$
| $fresh\text{-}floatarith Pi x \longleftrightarrow True$
| $fresh\text{-}floatarith (Cos a) x \longleftrightarrow fresh\text{-}floatarith a x$
| $fresh\text{-}floatarith (Abs a) x \longleftrightarrow fresh\text{-}floatarith a x$
| $fresh\text{-}floatarith (Arctan a) x \longleftrightarrow fresh\text{-}floatarith a x$
| $fresh\text{-}floatarith (Sqrt a) x \longleftrightarrow fresh\text{-}floatarith a x$
| $fresh\text{-}floatarith (Exp a) x \longleftrightarrow fresh\text{-}floatarith a x$
| $fresh\text{-}floatarith (Floor a) x \longleftrightarrow fresh\text{-}floatarith a x$

| *fresh-floatarith (Power a n) x* \longleftrightarrow *fresh-floatarith a x*
 | *fresh-floatarith (Minus a) x* \longleftrightarrow *fresh-floatarith a x*
 | *fresh-floatarith (Ln a) x* \longleftrightarrow *fresh-floatarith a x*
 | *fresh-floatarith (Inverse a) x* \longleftrightarrow *fresh-floatarith a x*
 | *fresh-floatarith (Add a b) x* \longleftrightarrow *fresh-floatarith a x* \wedge *fresh-floatarith b x*
 | *fresh-floatarith (Mult a b) x* \longleftrightarrow *fresh-floatarith a x* \wedge *fresh-floatarith b x*
 | *fresh-floatarith (Max a b) x* \longleftrightarrow *fresh-floatarith a x* \wedge *fresh-floatarith b x*
 | *fresh-floatarith (Min a b) x* \longleftrightarrow *fresh-floatarith a x* \wedge *fresh-floatarith b x*
 | *fresh-floatarith (Powr a b) x* \longleftrightarrow *fresh-floatarith a x* \wedge *fresh-floatarith b x*

lemma *fresh-floatarith-subst*:

fixes *v::float*
assumes *fresh-floatarith e x*
assumes *x < length vs*
shows *interpret-floatarith e (vs[x:=v]) = interpret-floatarith e vs*
<proof>

lemma *fresh-floatarith-max-Var*:

assumes *max-Var-floatarith ea \leq i*
shows *fresh-floatarith ea i*
<proof>

primrec *fresh-floatariths where*

fresh-floatariths [] x \longleftrightarrow *True*
 | *fresh-floatariths (a#as) x* \longleftrightarrow *fresh-floatarith a x* \wedge *fresh-floatariths as x*

lemma *fresh-floatariths-max-Var*:

assumes *max-Var-floatariths ea \leq i*
shows *fresh-floatariths ea i*
<proof>

lemma

interpret-floatariths-take-eqI:
assumes *take n ys = take n zs*
assumes *max-Var-floatariths ea \leq n*
shows *interpret-floatariths ea ys = interpret-floatariths ea zs*
<proof>

lemma

interpret-floatarith-fresh-eqI:
assumes $\bigwedge i. \text{fresh-floatarith } ea \ i \vee (i < \text{length } ys \wedge i < \text{length } zs \wedge ys \ ! \ i = zs \ ! \ i)$
shows *interpret-floatarith ea ys = interpret-floatarith ea zs*
<proof>

lemma

interpret-floatariths-fresh-eqI:
assumes $\bigwedge i. \text{fresh-floatariths } ea \ i \vee (i < \text{length } ys \wedge i < \text{length } zs \wedge ys \ ! \ i = zs \ ! \ i)$

shows $\text{interpret-floatariths } ea \ ys = \text{interpret-floatariths } ea \ zs$
(proof)

lemma

interpret-floatarith-max-Var-cong:

assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{max-Var-floatarith } f \implies xs \ ! \ i = ys \ ! \ i$

shows $\text{interpret-floatarith } f \ ys = \text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs$

(proof)

lemma

interpret-floatarith-fresh-cong:

assumes $\bigwedge i. \neg \text{fresh-floatarith } f \ i \implies xs \ ! \ i = ys \ ! \ i$

shows $\text{interpret-floatarith } f \ ys = \text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs$

(proof)

lemma *max-Var-floatarith-le-max-Var-floatariths:*

$fa \in \text{set } fas \implies \text{max-Var-floatarith } fa \leq \text{max-Var-floatariths } fas$

(proof)

lemma *max-Var-floatarith-le-max-Var-floatariths-nth:*

$n < \text{length } fas \implies \text{max-Var-floatarith } (fas \ ! \ n) \leq \text{max-Var-floatariths } fas$

(proof)

lemma *max-Var-floatariths-leI:*

assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } xs \implies \text{max-Var-floatarith } (xs \ ! \ i) \leq F$

shows $\text{max-Var-floatariths } xs \leq F$

(proof)

lemma *fresh-floatariths-map-Var[simp]:*

$\text{fresh-floatariths } (\text{map } \text{floatarith. Var } xs) \ i \longleftrightarrow i \notin \text{set } xs$

(proof)

lemma *max-Var-floatarith-fold-const-fa:*

$\text{max-Var-floatarith } (\text{fold-const-fa } fa) \leq \text{max-Var-floatarith } fa$

(proof)

lemma *max-Var-floatariths-fold-const-fa:*

$\text{max-Var-floatariths } (\text{map fold-const-fa } xs) \leq \text{max-Var-floatariths } xs$

(proof)

lemma *interpret-form-max-Var-cong:*

assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{max-Var-form } f \implies xs \ ! \ i = ys \ ! \ i$

shows $\text{interpret-form } f \ xs = \text{interpret-form } f \ ys$

(proof)

lemma *max-Var-floatariths-lessI:* $i < \text{max-Var-floatarith } (fas \ ! \ j) \implies j < \text{length } fas \implies i < \text{max-Var-floatariths } fas$

(proof)

lemma *interpret-floatariths-max-Var-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{max-Var-floatariths } f \implies xs ! i = ys ! i$
shows $\text{interpret-floatariths } f \text{ } ys = \text{interpret-floatariths } f \text{ } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *max-Var-floatarithimage-Var[simp]*: $\text{max-Var-floatarith } ' \text{Var } ' X = \text{Suc } ' X$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *max-Var-floatariths-map-Var[simp]*:
 $\text{max-Var-floatariths } (\text{map } \text{Var } xs) = (\text{if } xs = [] \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{Suc } (\text{linorder-class.Max } (\text{set } xs)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Max-atLeastLessThan-nat[simp]*: $a < b \implies \text{linorder-class.Max } \{a..<b\} = b - 1$ **for** $a \ b :: \text{nat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.6 Derivatives

lemma *isDERIV-Power-iff*: $\text{isDERIV } j \text{ } (\text{Power } fa \ n) \text{ } xs = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } \text{True} \text{ else } \text{isDERIV } j \text{ } fa \text{ } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isDERIV-max-Var-floatarithI*:
assumes $\text{isDERIV } n \text{ } f \text{ } ys$
assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{max-Var-floatarith } f \implies xs ! i = ys ! i$
shows $\text{isDERIV } n \text{ } f \text{ } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *isFDERIV* **where** $\text{isFDERIV } n \text{ } xs \text{ } fas \text{ } vs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i < n. \forall j < n. \text{isDERIV } (xs ! i) \text{ } (fas ! j) \text{ } vs) \wedge \text{length } fas = n \wedge \text{length } xs = n$

lemma *isFDERIV-I*: $(\bigwedge i \ j. i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{isDERIV } (xs ! i) \text{ } (fas ! j) \text{ } vs) \implies \text{length } fas = n \implies \text{length } xs = n \implies \text{isFDERIV } n \text{ } xs \text{ } fas \text{ } vs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isFDERIV-isDERIV-D*: $\text{isFDERIV } n \text{ } xs \text{ } fas \text{ } vs \implies i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{isDERIV } (xs ! i) \text{ } (fas ! j) \text{ } vs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isFDERIV-lengthD*: $\text{length } fas = n \text{ length } xs = n$ **if** $\text{isFDERIV } n \text{ } xs \text{ } fas \text{ } vs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isFDERIV-uptD*: $\text{isFDERIV } n \text{ } [0..<n] \text{ } fas \text{ } vs \implies i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{isDERIV } i \text{ } (fas ! j) \text{ } vs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isFDERIV-max-Var-congI*: *isFDERIV n xs fas ws*
if *f*: *isFDERIV n xs fas vs* **and** *c*: $(\bigwedge i. i < \text{max-Var-floatariths fas} \implies \text{vs ! } i = \text{ws ! } i)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *isFDERIV-max-Var-cong*: *isFDERIV n xs fas ws* \longleftrightarrow *isFDERIV n xs fas vs*
if *c*: $(\bigwedge i. i < \text{max-Var-floatariths fas} \implies \text{vs ! } i = \text{ws ! } i)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *isDERIV-max-VarI*:
 $i \geq \text{max-Var-floatarith fa} \implies \text{isDERIV } j \text{ fa } xs \implies \text{isDERIV } i \text{ fa } xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *max-Var-floatarith-le-max-Var-floatariths-nthI* =
max-Var-floatarith-le-max-Var-floatariths-nth[*THEN order-trans*]

lemma
isFDERIV-appendD1:
assumes *isFDERIV (J + K) [0..*J + K*] (es @ rs) xs*
assumes *length es = J*
assumes *length rs = K*
assumes *max-Var-floatariths es ≤ J*
shows *isFDERIV J [0..*J*] (es) xs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *interpret-floatariths-Var[simp]*:
interpret-floatariths (map floatarith.Var xs) vs = (map (nth vs) xs)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *max-Var-floatariths-append[simp]*: *max-Var-floatariths (xs @ ys) = max (max-Var-floatariths xs) (max-Var-floatariths ys)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *map-nth-append-upt[simp]*:
assumes $a \geq \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{map } (!) (xs @ ys) [a..*b*] = \text{map } (!) ys [a - \text{length } xs..*b* - \text{length } xs]$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *map-nth-Cons-upt[simp]*:
assumes $a > 0$
shows $\text{map } (!) (x \# ys) [a..*b*] = \text{map } (!) ys [a - \text{Suc } 0..*b* - \text{Suc } 0]$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *map-nth-eq-self[simp]*:
shows $\text{length } fas = l \implies (\text{map } (!) fas) [0..*l*] = fas$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma

isFDERIV-appendI1:

assumes *isFDERIV* J $[0..<J]$ (es) xs

assumes $\bigwedge i j. i < J + K \implies j < K \implies isDERIV\ i\ (rs\ !\ j)\ xs$

assumes $length\ es = J$

assumes $length\ rs = K$

assumes *max-Var-floatariths* $es \leq J$

shows *isFDERIV* $(J + K)$ $[0..<J + K]$ $(es\ @\ rs)$ xs

<proof>

lemma *matrix-matrix-mult-zero[simp]:*

$a\ **\ 0 = 0\ 0\ **\ a = 0$

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-blinfun-compose-left:* $i\ *_R\ (A\ o_L\ B) = i\ *_R\ A\ o_L\ B$

and *scaleR-blinfun-compose-right:* $i\ *_R\ (A\ o_L\ B) = A\ o_L\ i\ *_R\ B$

<proof>

lemma

matrix-blinfun-compose:

fixes $A\ B::(real\ ^\ n) \Rightarrow_L\ (real\ ^\ n)$

shows *matrix* $(A\ o_L\ B) = (matrix\ A)\ **\ (matrix\ B)$

<proof>

lemma *matrix-add-rdistrib:* $((B + C)\ **\ A) = (B\ **\ A) + (C\ **\ A)$

<proof>

lemma *matrix-scaleR-right:* $r\ *_R\ (a::'a::real-algebra-1^\ n^\ m)\ **\ b = r\ *_R\ (a\ **\ b)$

<proof>

lemma *matrix-scaleR-left:* $(a::'a::real-algebra-1^\ n^\ m)\ **\ r\ *_R\ b = r\ *_R\ (a\ **\ b)$

<proof>

lemma *bounded-bilinear-matrix-matrix-mult[bounded-bilinear]:*

bounded-bilinear $((**))::$

$(a::\{euclidean-space,\ real-normed-algebra-1\}^\ n^\ m) \Rightarrow$

$(a::\{euclidean-space,\ real-normed-algebra-1\}^\ p^\ n) \Rightarrow$

$(a::\{euclidean-space,\ real-normed-algebra-1\}^\ p^\ m))$

<proof>

lemma *norm-axis:* $norm\ (axis\ ia\ 1::'a::\{real-normed-algebra-1\}^\ n) = 1$

<proof>

lemma *abs-vec-nth-blinfun-apply-lemma:*

fixes $x::(real\ ^\ n) \Rightarrow_L\ (real\ ^\ m)$

shows $abs (vec\text{-}nth (blinfun\text{-}apply\ x (axis\ ia\ 1))\ i) \leq norm\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bounded-linear-matrix-blinfun-apply*: *bounded-linear* $(\lambda x::(real^{\prime}n) \Rightarrow_L (real^{\prime}m)).$
matrix $(blinfun\text{-}apply\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matrix-has-derivative*:
shows $((\lambda x::(real^{\prime}n) \Rightarrow_L (real^{\prime}n)).\ matrix\ (blinfun\text{-}apply\ x))\ has\text{-}derivative\ (\lambda h.$
matrix $(blinfun\text{-}apply\ h))$ *(at* $x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma
matrix-comp-has-derivative[*derivative-intros*]:
fixes $f::'a::real\text{-}normed\text{-}vector \Rightarrow ((real^{\prime}n) \Rightarrow_L (real^{\prime}n))$
assumes $(f\ has\text{-}derivative\ f')$ *(at* x *within* $S)$
shows $((\lambda x.\ matrix\ (blinfun\text{-}apply\ (f\ x)))\ has\text{-}derivative\ (\lambda x.\ matrix\ (f'\ x)))$ *(at*
 x *within* $S)$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *inner-floatariths* **where**
inner-floatariths $[] = Num\ 0$
 $| inner\text{-}floatariths\ - [] = Num\ 0$
 $| inner\text{-}floatariths\ (x\#\!xs)\ (y\#\!ys) = Add\ (Mult\ x\ y)\ (inner\text{-}floatariths\ xs\ ys)$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-inner-eq*:
assumes $length\ xs = length\ ys$
shows $interpret\text{-}floatarith\ (inner\text{-}floatariths\ xs\ ys)\ vs =$
 $(\sum\ i < length\ ys.\ (interpret\text{-}floatariths\ xs\ vs\ !\ i) * (interpret\text{-}floatariths\ ys\ vs\ !\ i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma
interpret-floatarith-inner-floatariths:
assumes $length\ xs = DIM('a::executable\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space)$
assumes $length\ ys = DIM('a)$
assumes $eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (interpret\text{-}floatariths\ xs\ vs) = (x::'a)$
assumes $eucl\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (interpret\text{-}floatariths\ ys\ vs) = y$
shows $interpret\text{-}floatarith\ (inner\text{-}floatariths\ xs\ ys)\ vs = x \cdot y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *max-Var-floatarith-inner-floatariths*[*simp*]:
assumes $length\ f = length\ g$
shows $max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatarith\ (inner\text{-}floatariths\ f\ g) = max\ (max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths\ f)$
 $(max\text{-}Var\text{-}floatariths\ g)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *FDERIV-floatarith* **where**
FDERIV-floatarith $fa\ xs\ d = inner\text{-}floatariths\ (map\ (\lambda x.\ fold\text{-}const\text{-}fa\ (DERIV\text{-}floatarith$

$x \text{ fa}) \text{ xs} \text{ d}$

— TODO: specialize to $FDERIV\text{-floatarith } fa [0..<n] [m..<m + n]$ and do the rest with $subst\text{-floatarith}$? TODO: introduce approximation on type $((real, 'i) \text{ vec}, 'j) \text{ vec}$ and use $jacobian$?

lemma $interpret\text{-floatariths}\text{-map}$: $interpret\text{-floatariths} (\text{map } f \text{ xs}) \text{ vs} = \text{map} (\lambda x. interpret\text{-floatarith } (f \ x) \ \text{vs}) \ \text{xs}$
(proof)

lemma $max\text{-Var}\text{-floatarith}\text{-DERIV}\text{-floatarith}$:
 $max\text{-Var}\text{-floatarith} (DERIV\text{-floatarith } x \ \text{fa}) \leq max\text{-Var}\text{-floatarith } \text{fa}$
(proof)

lemma $max\text{-Var}\text{-floatarith}\text{-FDERIV}\text{-floatarith}$:
 $length \ \text{xs} = length \ d \implies$
 $max\text{-Var}\text{-floatarith} (FDERIV\text{-floatarith } \text{fa} \ \text{xs} \ d) \leq max (max\text{-Var}\text{-floatarith } \text{fa})$
 $(max\text{-Var}\text{-floatariths } d)$
(proof)

definition $FDERIV\text{-floatariths where}$
 $FDERIV\text{-floatariths } \text{fas} \ \text{xs} \ d = \text{map} (\lambda \text{fa}. FDERIV\text{-floatarith } \text{fa} \ \text{xs} \ d) \ \text{fas}$

lemma $max\text{-Var}\text{-floatarith}\text{-FDERIV}\text{-floatariths}$:
 $length \ \text{xs} = length \ d \implies max\text{-Var}\text{-floatariths} (FDERIV\text{-floatariths } \text{fa} \ \text{xs} \ d) \leq max$
 $(max\text{-Var}\text{-floatariths } \text{fa}) (max\text{-Var}\text{-floatariths } d)$
(proof)

lemma $length\text{-FDERIV}\text{-floatariths}[simp]$:
 $length (FDERIV\text{-floatariths } \text{fas} \ \text{xs} \ \text{ds}) = length \ \text{fas}$
(proof)

lemma $FDERIV\text{-floatariths}\text{-nth}[simp]$:
 $i < length \ \text{fas} \implies FDERIV\text{-floatariths } \text{fas} \ \text{xs} \ \text{ds} ! i = FDERIV\text{-floatarith} (\text{fas} !$
 $i) \ \text{xs} \ \text{ds}$
(proof)

definition $FDERIV\text{-n}\text{-floatariths } \text{fas} \ \text{xs} \ \text{ds} \ n = ((\lambda x. FDERIV\text{-floatariths } x \ \text{xs} \ \text{ds}) \tilde{n}) \ \text{fas}$

lemma $FDERIV\text{-n}\text{-floatariths}\text{-Suc}[simp]$:
 $FDERIV\text{-n}\text{-floatariths } \text{fa} \ \text{xs} \ \text{ds} \ 0 = \text{fa}$
 $FDERIV\text{-n}\text{-floatariths } \text{fa} \ \text{xs} \ \text{ds} \ (\text{Suc } n) = FDERIV\text{-floatariths} (FDERIV\text{-n}\text{-floatariths}$
 $\text{fa} \ \text{xs} \ \text{ds} \ n) \ \text{xs} \ \text{ds}$
(proof)

lemma $length\text{-FDERIV}\text{-n}\text{-floatariths}[simp]$: $length (FDERIV\text{-n}\text{-floatariths } \text{fa} \ \text{xs} \ \text{ds}$
 $n) = length \ \text{fa}$
(proof)

lemma *max-Var-floatarith-FDERIV-n-floatariths:*

length xs = length d \implies max-Var-floatariths (FDERIV-n-floatariths fa xs d n)
 \leq *max (max-Var-floatariths fa) (max-Var-floatariths d)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *interpret-floatarith-FDERIV-floatarith-cong:*

assumes *rq: $\bigwedge i. i < \text{max-Var-floatarith } f \implies rs ! i = qs ! i$*
assumes [*simp*]: *length ds = length xs length es = length xs*
assumes *interpret-floatariths ds qs = interpret-floatariths es rs*
shows *interpret-floatarith (FDERIV-floatarith f xs ds) qs =*
interpret-floatarith (FDERIV-floatarith f xs es) rs
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem

matrix-vector-mult-eq-list-of-eucl-nth:
 $(M::\text{real}^{\wedge n}::\text{enum}^{\wedge m}::\text{enum}) * v =$
 $(\sum i < \text{CARD}('m).$
 $(\sum j < \text{CARD}('n). \text{list-of-eucl } M ! (i * \text{CARD}('n) + j) * \text{list-of-eucl } v ! j) *_{\mathbb{R}}$
Basis-list ! i)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *mmult-fa l m n AS BS =*

concat (map ($\lambda i. \text{map } (\lambda k. \text{inner-floatariths}$
 $(\text{map } (\lambda j. AS ! (i * m + j)) [0..<m])$) ($\text{map } (\lambda j. BS ! (j * n + k)) [0..<m]$))
 $[0..<n]) [0..<l]$)

lemma *length-mmult-fa[simp]: length (mmult-fa l m n AS BS) = l * n*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *einterpret-mmult-fa:*

assumes [*simp*]: *Dn = CARD('n::enum) Dm = CARD('m::enum) Dl = CARD('l::enum)*
*length A = CARD('l)*CARD('m) length B = CARD('m)*CARD('n)*
shows *einterpret (mmult-fa Dl Dm Dn A B) vs = (einterpret A vs::((real,*
 $'m::\text{enum}) \text{vec}, 'l) \text{vec}) ** (einterpret B vs::((real, 'n::\text{enum}) \text{vec}, 'm) \text{vec})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *max-Var-floatariths-mmult-fa:*

assumes [*simp*]: *length A = D * E length B = E * F*
shows *max-Var-floatariths (mmult-fa D E F A B) \leq max (max-Var-floatariths*
A) (max-Var-floatariths B)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isDERIV-inner-iff:*

assumes *length xs = length ys*
shows *isDERIV i (inner-floatariths xs ys) vs \longleftrightarrow*
 $(\forall k < \text{length } xs. \text{isDERIV } i (xs ! k) vs) \wedge (\forall k < \text{length } ys. \text{isDERIV } i (ys ! k)$
 $vs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isDERIV-Power*: $isDERIV\ x\ (fa)\ vs \Longrightarrow isDERIV\ x\ (fa\ \widehat{e}\ n)\ vs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isDERIV-mmult-fa-nth*:

assumes $\bigwedge j. j < D * E \Longrightarrow isDERIV\ i\ (A\ !\ j)\ xs$
assumes $\bigwedge j. j < E * F \Longrightarrow isDERIV\ i\ (B\ !\ j)\ xs$
assumes [*simp*]: $length\ A = D * E\ length\ B = E * F\ j < D * F$
shows $isDERIV\ i\ (mmult-fa\ D\ E\ F\ A\ B\ !\ j)\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *mvmult-fa n m AS B =*

map ($\lambda i. inner-floatariths\ (map\ (\lambda j. AS\ !\ (i * m + j))\ [0..<m])\ (map\ (\lambda j. B\ !\ j)\ [0..<m]))\ [0..<n]$)

lemma *einterpret-mvmult-fa*:

assumes [*simp*]: $Dn = CARD('n::enum)\ Dm = CARD('m::enum)$
 $length\ A = CARD('n)*CARD('m)\ length\ B = CARD('m)$
shows $einterpret\ (mvmult-fa\ Dn\ Dm\ A\ B)\ vs = (einterpret\ A\ vs::((real,\ 'm::enum)\ vec,\ 'n)\ vec) * v\ (einterpret\ B\ vs::(real,\ 'm)\ vec)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *max-Var-floatariths-mvult-fa*:

assumes [*simp*]: $length\ A = D * E\ length\ B = E$
shows $max-Var-floatariths\ (mvmult-fa\ D\ E\ A\ B) \leq max\ (max-Var-floatariths\ A)\ (max-Var-floatariths\ B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isDERIV-mvmult-fa-nth*:

assumes $\bigwedge j. j < D * E \Longrightarrow isDERIV\ i\ (A\ !\ j)\ xs$
assumes $\bigwedge j. j < E \Longrightarrow isDERIV\ i\ (B\ !\ j)\ xs$
assumes [*simp*]: $length\ A = D * E\ length\ B = E\ j < D$
shows $isDERIV\ i\ (mvmult-fa\ D\ E\ A\ B\ !\ j)\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *max-Var-floatariths-mapI*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in set\ xs \Longrightarrow max-Var-floatarith\ (f\ x) \leq m$
shows $max-Var-floatariths\ (map\ f\ xs) \leq m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma

max-Var-floatariths-list-updateI:
assumes $max-Var-floatariths\ xs \leq m$
assumes $max-Var-floatarith\ v \leq m$
assumes $i < length\ xs$
shows $max-Var-floatariths\ (xs[i := v]) \leq m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma

max-Var-floatariths-replicateI:
assumes *max-Var-floatarith* $v \leq m$
shows *max-Var-floatariths* (*replicate* n v) $\leq m$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition *FDERIV-n-floatarith* fa xs ds $n = ((\lambda x. FDERIV-floatarith$ x xs $ds) \sim^n)$
 fa

lemma *FDERIV-n-floatariths-nth*: $i < \text{length } fas \implies FDERIV-n-floatariths$ fas
 xs ds n $! i = FDERIV-n-floatarith$ (fas $! i$) xs ds n
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *einterpret-fold-const-fa*[*simp*]:
 $(einterpret$ ($\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{fold-const-fa } (fa$ $i))$ xs) $vs::'a::executable-euclidean-space$)
 $=$
 $einterpret$ ($\text{map } fa$ xs) vs **if** $\text{length } xs = DIM('a)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *einterpret-plus*[*simp*]:
shows $(einterpret$ ($\text{map } (\lambda i. fa1$ $i + fa2$ $i)$ $[0..<DIM('a)])$ $vs::'a$) $=$
 $einterpret$ ($\text{map } fa1$ $[0..<DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space)])$ $vs + einterpret$
 $(\text{map } fa2$ $[0..<DIM('a)])$ vs
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *einterpret-uminus*[*simp*]:
shows $(einterpret$ ($\text{map } (\lambda i. - fa1$ $i)$ $[0..<DIM('a)])$ $vs::'a::executable-euclidean-space$)
 $=$
 $- einterpret$ ($\text{map } fa1$ $[0..<DIM('a)])$ vs
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *diff-floatarith-conv-add-uminus*: $a - b = a + - b$ **for** a $b::floatarith$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *einterpret-minus*[*simp*]:
shows $(einterpret$ ($\text{map } (\lambda i. fa1$ $i - fa2$ $i)$ $[0..<DIM('a)])$ $vs::'a::executable-euclidean-space$)
 $=$
 $einterpret$ ($\text{map } fa1$ $[0..<DIM('a)])$ $vs - einterpret$ ($\text{map } fa2$ $[0..<DIM('a)])$
 vs
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *einterpret-scaleR*[*simp*]:
shows $(einterpret$ ($\text{map } (\lambda i. fa1 * fa2$ $i)$ $[0..<DIM('a)])$ $vs::'a::executable-euclidean-space$)
 $=$
 $interpret-floatarith$ ($fa1$) $vs *_R einterpret$ ($\text{map } fa2$ $[0..<DIM('a)])$ vs
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *einterpret-nth*[*simp*]:
assumes [*simp*]: $\text{length } xs = DIM('a)$
shows $(einterpret$ ($\text{map } (!) xs$) $[0..<DIM('a)])$ $vs::'a::executable-euclidean-space$)

= *einterpret xs vs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

type-synonym 'n rvec = (real, 'n) vec

lemma *length-mvmult-fa[simp]*: *length (mvmult-fa D E xs ys) = D*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *interpret-mvmult-nth*:

assumes *D = CARD('n::enum)*

assumes *E = CARD('m::enum)*

assumes *length xs = D * E*

assumes *length ys = E*

assumes *n < CARD('n)*

shows *interpret-floatarith (mvmult-fa D E xs ys ! n) vs =*

*((einterpret xs vs::(real, 'm) vec, 'n) vec) *v einterpret ys vs) · (Basis-list ! n)*

⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas [*simp del*] = *fold-const-fa.simps*

lemma *take-eq-map-nth*: *n < length xs ⇒ take n xs = map (!) xs [0..<n]*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas [*simp del*] = *upt-rec-numeral*

lemmas *map-nth-eq-take = take-eq-map-nth[symmetric]*

3.7 Definition of Approximating Function using Affine Arithmetic

lemma *interpret-Floatreal*: *interpret-floatarith (floatarith.Num f) vs = (real-of-float f)*

⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

schematic-goal *reify-example*:

*[xs!i * xs!j, xs!i + xs!j powr (sin (xs!0)), xs!k + (2 / 3 * xs!i * xs!j)] = interpret-floatariths ?fas xs*

⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

lemma *eucl-of-list-interpret-floatariths-cong*:

fixes *y::'a::executable-euclidean-space*

assumes $\bigwedge b. b \in \text{Basis} \Rightarrow \text{interpret-floatarith (fa (index Basis-list b)) vs} = y$

$\cdot b$

assumes *length xs = DIM('a)*

shows *eucl-of-list (interpret-floatariths (map fa [0..<DIM('a)]) vs) = y*

<proof>

lemma *interpret-floatariths-fold-const-fa*[*simp*]:

interpret-floatariths (map fold-const-fa ds) = interpret-floatariths ds

<proof>

fun *subst-floatarith* **where**

subst-floatarith s (Add a b) = Add (subst-floatarith s a) (subst-floatarith s b) |
subst-floatarith s (Mult a b) = Mult (subst-floatarith s a) (subst-floatarith s b) |
subst-floatarith s (Minus a) = Minus (subst-floatarith s a) |
subst-floatarith s (Inverse a) = Inverse (subst-floatarith s a) |
subst-floatarith s (Cos a) = Cos (subst-floatarith s a) |
subst-floatarith s (Arctan a) = Arctan (subst-floatarith s a) |
subst-floatarith s (Min a b) = Min (subst-floatarith s a) (subst-floatarith s b) |
subst-floatarith s (Max a b) = Max (subst-floatarith s a) (subst-floatarith s b) |
subst-floatarith s (Abs a) = Abs (subst-floatarith s a) |
subst-floatarith s Pi = Pi |
subst-floatarith s (Sqrt a) = Sqrt (subst-floatarith s a) |
subst-floatarith s (Exp a) = Exp (subst-floatarith s a) |
subst-floatarith s (Powr a b) = Powr (subst-floatarith s a) (subst-floatarith s b) |
subst-floatarith s (Ln a) = Ln (subst-floatarith s a) |
subst-floatarith s (Power a i) = Power (subst-floatarith s a) i |
subst-floatarith s (Floor a) = Floor (subst-floatarith s a) |
subst-floatarith s (Num f) = Num f |
subst-floatarith s (Var n) = s n

lemma *interpret-floatarith-subst-floatarith*:

assumes *max-Var-floatarith fa ≤ D*

shows *interpret-floatarith (subst-floatarith s fa) vs =*

*interpret-floatarith fa (map (λi. interpret-floatarith (s i) vs) [0..*D*])*

<proof>

lemma *max-Var-floatarith-subst-floatarith-le*[*THEN order-trans*]:

assumes *length xs ≥ max-Var-floatarith fa*

shows *max-Var-floatarith (subst-floatarith (!) xs) fa ≤ max-Var-floatariths xs*

<proof>

lemma *max-Var-floatariths-subst-floatarith-le*[*THEN order-trans*]:

assumes *length xs ≥ max-Var-floatariths fas*

shows *max-Var-floatariths (map (subst-floatarith (!) xs) fas) ≤ max-Var-floatariths xs*

<proof>

<proof>

fun *continuous-on-floatarith* :: *floatarith ⇒ bool* **where**

$\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Add } a \ b) = (\text{continuous-on-floatarith } a \wedge \text{continuous-on-floatarith } b) \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Mult } a \ b) = (\text{continuous-on-floatarith } a \wedge \text{continuous-on-floatarith } b) \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Minus } a) = \text{continuous-on-floatarith } a \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Inverse } a) = \text{False} \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Cos } a) = \text{continuous-on-floatarith } a \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Arctan } a) = \text{continuous-on-floatarith } a \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Min } a \ b) = (\text{continuous-on-floatarith } a \wedge \text{continuous-on-floatarith } b) \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Max } a \ b) = (\text{continuous-on-floatarith } a \wedge \text{continuous-on-floatarith } b) \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Abs } a) = \text{continuous-on-floatarith } a \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith Pi} = \text{True} \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Sqrt } a) = \text{False} \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Exp } a) = \text{continuous-on-floatarith } a \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Powr } a \ b) = \text{False} \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Ln } a) = \text{False} \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Floor } a) = \text{False} \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Power } a \ n) = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then True else continuous-on-floatarith } a) \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Num } f) = \text{True} \mid$
 $\text{continuous-on-floatarith (Var } n) = \text{True}$

definition $\text{Maxs}_e \ xs = \text{fold } (\lambda a \ b. \text{floatarith.Max } a \ b) \ xs$

definition $\text{norm2}_e \ n = \text{Maxs}_e \ (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{Norm } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{Var } (\text{Suc } j * n + i)) [0..<n]))) [0..<n]) \ (\text{Num } 0)$

definition $N_r \ l = \text{Num } (\text{float-of } l)$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-Norm:*

$\text{interpret-floatarith (Norm } xs) \ vs = \text{L2-set } (\lambda i. \text{interpret-floatarith } (xs \ ! \ i) \ vs)$
 $\{0..<\text{length } xs\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *interpret-floatarith-Nr[simp]:* $\text{interpret-floatarith } (N_r \ U) \ vs = \text{real-of-float } (\text{float-of } U)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *list-updates where*

$\text{list-updates } [] \ - \ xs = xs$
 $\mid \text{list-updates } - \ [] \ xs = xs$
 $\mid \text{list-updates } (i\#is) \ (u\#us) \ xs = \text{list-updates } is \ us \ (xs[i:=u])$

lemma *list-updates-nth-notmem:*

assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
assumes $i \notin \text{set } xs$

shows $list_updates\ xs\ ys\ vs\ !\ i = vs\ !\ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $list_updates_nth_less$:

assumes $length\ xs = length\ ys$ $distinct\ xs$

assumes $i < length\ vs$

shows $list_updates\ xs\ ys\ vs\ !\ i = (if\ i \in set\ xs\ then\ ys\ !\ (index\ xs\ i)\ else\ vs\ !\ i)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $length_list_updates[simp]$: $length\ (list_updates\ xs\ ys\ vs) = length\ vs$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $list_updates_nth_ge[simp]$:

$x \geq length\ vs \implies length\ xs = length\ ys \implies list_updates\ xs\ ys\ vs\ !\ x = vs\ !\ x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma

$list_updates_nth$:

assumes $[simp]$: $length\ xs = length\ ys$ $distinct\ xs$

shows $list_updates\ xs\ ys\ vs\ !\ i = (if\ i < length\ vs \wedge i \in set\ xs\ then\ ys\ !\ index\ xs\ i\ else\ vs\ !\ i)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $list_of_eucl_coord_update$:

assumes $[simp]$: $length\ xs = DIM('a::executable_euclidean_space)$

assumes $[simp]$: $distinct\ xs$

assumes $[simp]$: $i \in Basis$

assumes $[simp]$: $\bigwedge n. n \in set\ xs \implies n < length\ vs$

shows $list_updates\ xs\ (list_of_eucl\ (x + (p - x \cdot i) *_{\mathbb{R}} i::'a))\ vs =$

$(list_updates\ xs\ (list_of_eucl\ x)\ vs)[xs\ !\ index\ Basis_list\ i := p]$

⟨proof⟩

definition $eucl_of_env\ is\ vs = eucl_of_list\ (map\ (nth\ vs)\ is)$

lemma $list_updates_list_of_eucl_of_env[simp]$:

assumes $[simp]$: $length\ xs = DIM('a::executable_euclidean_space)$ $distinct\ xs$

shows $list_updates\ xs\ (list_of_eucl\ (eucl_of_env\ xs\ vs::'a))\ vs = vs$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $nth_nth_eucl_of_env_inner$:

$b \in Basis \implies length\ is = DIM('a) \implies vs\ !\ (is\ !\ index\ Basis_list\ b) = eucl_of_env\ is\ vs \cdot b$

for $b::'a::executable_euclidean_space$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $list_updates_idem[simp]$:

assumes $(\bigwedge i. i \in set\ X0 \implies i < length\ vs)$

shows $(list_updates\ X0\ (map\ (!)\ vs)\ X0)\ vs = vs$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *pairwise-orthogonal-Basis*[*intro, simp*]: *pairwise orthogonal Basis*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

primrec *freshs-floatarith* **where**

freshs-floatarith (Var y) $x \longleftrightarrow (y \notin \text{set } x)$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Num a) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
 | *freshs-floatarith* Pi $x \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Cos a) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Abs a) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Arctan a) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Sqrt a) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Exp a) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Floor a) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Power $a \ n$) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Minus a) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Ln a) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Inverse a) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Add $a \ b$) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x \wedge \text{freshs-floatarith } b \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Mult $a \ b$) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x \wedge \text{freshs-floatarith } b \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (floatarith.Max $a \ b$) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x \wedge \text{freshs-floatarith } b \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (floatarith.Min $a \ b$) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x \wedge \text{freshs-floatarith } b \ x$
 | *freshs-floatarith* (Powr $a \ b$) $x \longleftrightarrow \text{freshs-floatarith } a \ x \wedge \text{freshs-floatarith } b \ x$

lemma *freshs-floatarith*[*simp*]:

assumes *freshs-floatarith* $fa \ ds \ \text{length } ds = \text{length } xs$
shows *interpret-floatarith* $fa \ (\text{list-updates } ds \ xs \ vs) = \text{interpret-floatarith } fa \ vs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *freshs-floatarith-max-Var-floatarithI*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{max-Var-floatarith } f \leq x$
shows *freshs-floatarith* $f \ xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *freshs-floatariths* $fas \ xs = (\forall fa \in \text{set } fas. \text{freshs-floatarith } fa \ xs)$

lemma *freshs-floatariths-max-Var-floatarithsI*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{max-Var-floatariths } f \leq x$
shows *freshs-floatariths* $f \ xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *freshs-floatariths-freshs-floatarithI*:

assumes $\bigwedge fa. fa \in \text{set } fas \implies \text{freshs-floatarith } fa \ xs$
shows *freshs-floatariths* $fas \ xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *fresh-floatariths-fresh-floatarithI*:

assumes *freshs-floatariths fas xs*

assumes $fa \in \text{set } fas$

shows *freshs-floatarith fa xs*

<proof>

lemma *fresh-floatariths-fresh-floatarith[simp]*:

fresh-floatariths (fas) i \implies fa \in set fas \implies fresh-floatarith fa i

<proof>

lemma *interpret-floatariths-fresh-cong*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. \neg \text{fresh-floatariths } f \ i \implies xs \ ! \ i = ys \ ! \ i$

shows *interpret-floatariths f ys = interpret-floatariths f xs*

<proof>

fun *subterms* :: *floatarith \Rightarrow floatarith set* **where**

subterms (Add a b) = insert (Add a b) (subterms a \cup subterms b) |

subterms (Mult a b) = insert (Mult a b) (subterms a \cup subterms b) |

subterms (Min a b) = insert (Min a b) (subterms a \cup subterms b) |

subterms (floatarith.Max a b) = insert (floatarith.Max a b) (subterms a \cup subterms b) |

subterms (Powr a b) = insert (Powr a b) (subterms a \cup subterms b) |

subterms (Inverse a) = insert (Inverse a) (subterms a) |

subterms (Cos a) = insert (Cos a) (subterms a) |

subterms (Arctan a) = insert (Arctan a) (subterms a) |

subterms (Abs a) = insert (Abs a) (subterms a) |

subterms (Sqrt a) = insert (Sqrt a) (subterms a) |

subterms (Exp a) = insert (Exp a) (subterms a) |

subterms (Ln a) = insert (Ln a) (subterms a) |

subterms (Power a n) = insert (Power a n) (subterms a) |

subterms (Floor a) = insert (Floor a) (subterms a) |

subterms (Minus a) = insert (Minus a) (subterms a) |

subterms Pi = {Pi} |

subterms (Var v) = {Var v} |

subterms (Num n) = {Num n}

lemma *subterms-self[simp]*: $fa2 \in \text{subterms } fa2$

<proof>

lemma *interpret-floatarith-FDERIV-floatarith-eucl-of-env*:— TODO: cleanup, reduce to DERIV?!

assumes $iD: \bigwedge i. i < DIM('a) \implies isDERIV (xs \ ! \ i) \ fa \ vs$

assumes *ds-fresh: freshs-floatarith fa ds*

assumes *[simp]: length xs = DIM ('a) length ds = DIM ('a)*

$\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } xs \implies i < \text{length } vs \ \text{distinct } xs$

$\bigwedge i. i \in \text{set } ds \implies i < \text{length } vs \ \text{distinct } ds$

shows $((\lambda x::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}.$

$(\text{interpret-floatarith } fa \ (\text{list-updates } xs \ (\text{list-of-eucl } x) \ vs))) \ \text{has-derivative}$

$(\lambda d. \text{interpret-floatarith } (FDERIV-floatarith \ fa \ xs \ (\text{map } \text{Var } ds)) \ (\text{list-updates}$

ds (*list-of-eucl d vs*))
) (*at (eucl-of-env xs vs)*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *interpret-floatarith-FDERIV-floatarith-append:*

assumes *iD*: $\bigwedge i j. i < DIM('a) \implies isDERIV\ i\ (fa)\ (list-of-eucl\ x\ @\ params)$
assumes *m*: *max-Var-floatarith fa* $\leq DIM('a) + length\ params$
shows $((\lambda x::'a::executable-euclidean-space.$
interpret-floatarith fa (list-of-eucl x @ params)) *has-derivative*
 $(\lambda d. interpret-floatarith$
 $(FDERIV-floatarith\ fa\ [0..<DIM('a)]\ (map\ Var\ [length\ params + DIM('a)..<length$
 $params + 2*DIM('a)]))$
 $(list-of-eucl\ x\ @\ params\ @\ list-of-eucl\ d)))$ (*at x*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *interpret-floatarith-FDERIV-floatarith:*

assumes *iD*: $\bigwedge i j. i < DIM('a) \implies isDERIV\ i\ (fa)\ (list-of-eucl\ x)$
assumes *m*: *max-Var-floatarith fa* $\leq DIM('a)$
shows $((\lambda x::'a::executable-euclidean-space.$
interpret-floatarith fa (list-of-eucl x)) *has-derivative*
 $(\lambda d. interpret-floatarith$
 $(FDERIV-floatarith\ fa\ [0..<DIM('a)]\ (map\ Var\ [DIM('a)..<2*DIM('a)]))$
 $(list-of-eucl\ x\ @\ list-of-eucl\ d)))$ (*at x*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *interpret-floatarith-eventually-isDERIV:*

assumes *iD*: $\bigwedge i j. i < DIM('a) \implies isDERIV\ i\ fa\ (list-of-eucl\ x\ @\ params)$
assumes *m*: *max-Var-floatarith fa* $\leq DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) + length$
 $params$
shows $\forall i < DIM('a). \forall_F (x::'a)\ in\ at\ x. isDERIV\ i\ fa\ (list-of-eucl\ x\ @\ params)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eventually-isFDERIV:*

assumes *iD*: *isFDERIV DIM('a) [0..<DIM('a)] fas (list-of-eucl x@params)*
assumes *m*: *max-Var-floatariths fas* $\leq DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) +$
 $length\ params$
shows $\forall_F (x::'a)\ in\ at\ x. isFDERIV\ DIM('a)\ [0..<DIM('a)]\ fas\ (list-of-eucl\ x$
 $@\ params)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *isFDERIV-eventually-isFDERIV:*

assumes *iD*: *isFDERIV DIM('a) [0..<DIM('a)] fas (list-of-eucl x@params)*
assumes *m*: *max-Var-floatariths fas* $\leq DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) +$
 $length\ params$
shows $\forall_F (x::'a)\ in\ at\ x. isFDERIV\ DIM('a)\ [0..<DIM('a)]\ fas\ (list-of-eucl\ x$
 $@\ params)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *interpret-floatarith-FDERIV-floatariths-eucl-of-env:*

assumes iD : $isFDERIV\ DIM('a)\ xs\ fas\ vs$
assumes $fresh$: $freshs-floatariths\ (fas)\ ds$
assumes $[simp]$: $length\ ds = DIM\ ('a)$
 $\bigwedge i. i \in set\ xs \implies i < length\ vs\ distinct\ xs$
 $\bigwedge i. i \in set\ ds \implies i < length\ vs\ distinct\ ds$
shows $((\lambda x::'a::executable-euclidean-space.$
 $eucl-of-list$
 $(interpret-floatariths\ fas\ (list-updates\ xs\ (list-of-eucl\ x\ vs))::'a)\ has-derivative$
 $(\lambda d. eucl-of-list\ (interpret-floatariths$
 $(FDERIV-floatariths\ fas\ xs\ (map\ Var\ ds))$
 $(list-updates\ ds\ (list-of-eucl\ d\ vs))))\ (at\ (eucl-of-env\ xs\ vs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $interpret-floatarith-FDERIV-floatariths-append$:
assumes iD : $isFDERIV\ DIM('a)\ [0..<DIM('a)]\ fas\ (list-of-eucl\ x\ @\ ramsch)$
assumes m : $max-Var-floatariths\ fas \leq DIM('a) + length\ ramsch$
assumes $[simp]$: $length\ fas = DIM('a)$
shows $((\lambda x::'a::executable-euclidean-space.$
 $eucl-of-list$
 $(interpret-floatariths\ fas\ (list-of-eucl\ x@ramsch))::'a)\ has-derivative$
 $(\lambda d. eucl-of-list\ (interpret-floatariths$
 $(FDERIV-floatariths\ fas\ [0..<DIM('a)]\ (map\ Var\ [DIM('a)+length\ ram-$
 $sch..<2*DIM('a) + length\ ramsch]))$
 $(list-of-eucl\ x\ @\ ramsch\ @\ list-of-eucl\ d))))\ (at\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $interpret-floatarith-FDERIV-floatariths$:
assumes iD : $isFDERIV\ DIM('a)\ [0..<DIM('a)]\ fas\ (list-of-eucl\ x)$
assumes m : $max-Var-floatariths\ fas \leq DIM('a)$
assumes $[simp]$: $length\ fas = DIM('a)$
shows $((\lambda x::'a::executable-euclidean-space.$
 $eucl-of-list$
 $(interpret-floatariths\ fas\ (list-of-eucl\ x))::'a)\ has-derivative$
 $(\lambda d. eucl-of-list\ (interpret-floatariths$
 $(FDERIV-floatariths\ fas\ [0..<DIM('a)]\ (map\ Var\ [DIM('a)..<2*DIM('a)]))$
 $(list-of-eucl\ x\ @\ list-of-eucl\ d))))\ (at\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $continuous-on-min[continuous-intros]$:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::topological-space \Rightarrow 'b::linorder-topology$
shows $continuous-on\ A\ f \implies continuous-on\ A\ g \implies continuous-on\ A\ (\lambda x. min$
 $(f\ x)\ (g\ x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $[continuous-intros] = continuous-on-max$

lemma $continuous-on-if-const[continuous-intros]$:
 $continuous-on\ s\ f \implies continuous-on\ s\ g \implies continuous-on\ s\ (\lambda x. if\ p\ then\ f\ x$
 $else\ g\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *continuous-on-floatarith*:

assumes *continuous-on-floatarith* *fa* *length xs = DIM('a)* *distinct xs*
shows *continuous-on UNIV* ($\lambda x.$ *interpret-floatarith* *fa* (*list-updates xs* (*list-of-eucl*
(*x::'a::executable-euclidean-space*)) *vs*))
(*proof*)

fun *open-form* :: *form* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

open-form (*Bound* *x a b f*) = *False* |
open-form (*Assign* *x a f*) = *False* |
open-form (*Less* *a b*) \longleftrightarrow *continuous-on-floatarith a* \wedge *continuous-on-floatarith b* |
open-form (*LessEqual* *a b*) = *False* |
open-form (*AtLeastAtMost* *x a b*) = *False* |
open-form (*Conj* *f g*) \longleftrightarrow *open-form f* \wedge *open-form g* |
open-form (*Disj* *f g*) \longleftrightarrow *open-form f* \wedge *open-form g*

lemma *open-form*:

assumes *open-form f* *length xs = DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space)* *distinct xs*
shows *open* (*Collect* ($\lambda x::'a.$ *interpret-form f* (*list-updates xs* (*list-of-eucl x* *vs*))))
(*proof*)

primrec *isnFDERIV* **where**

isnFDERIV N fas xs ds vs 0 = *True*
| *isnFDERIV N fas xs ds vs (Suc n)* \longleftrightarrow
isFDERIV N xs (FDERIV-n-floatariths fas xs (map Var ds) n) vs \wedge
isnFDERIV N fas xs ds vs n

lemma *one-add-square-eq-0*: $1 + (x)^2 \neq (0::real)$

(*proof*)

lemma *isDERIV-fold-const-fa*[*intro*]:

assumes *isDERIV x fa vs*
shows *isDERIV x (fold-const-fa fa) vs*
(*proof*)

lemma *isDERIV-fold-const-fa-minus*[*intro!*]:

assumes *isDERIV x (fold-const-fa fa) vs*
shows *isDERIV x (fold-const-fa (Minus fa)) vs*
(*proof*)

lemma *isDERIV-fold-const-fa-plus*[*intro!*]:

assumes *isDERIV x (fold-const-fa fa) vs*
assumes *isDERIV x (fold-const-fa fb) vs*
shows *isDERIV x (fold-const-fa (Add fa fb)) vs*
(*proof*)

lemma *isDERIV-fold-const-fa-mult*[*intro!*]:

assumes *isDERIV x (fold-const-fa fa) vs*
assumes *isDERIV x (fold-const-fa fb) vs*

shows $isDERIV\ x\ (fold-const-fa\ (Mult\ fa\ fb))\ vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isDERIV-fold-const-fa-power[intro!]$:
assumes $isDERIV\ x\ (fold-const-fa\ fa)\ vs$
shows $isDERIV\ x\ (fold-const-fa\ (fa\ \hat{e}\ n))\ vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isDERIV-fold-const-fa-inverse[intro!]$:
assumes $isDERIV\ x\ (fold-const-fa\ fa)\ vs$
assumes $interpret-floatarith\ fa\ vs\ \neq\ 0$
shows $isDERIV\ x\ (fold-const-fa\ (Inverse\ fa))\ vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $add-square-ne-zero[simp]$: $(y::'a::linordered-idom) > 0 \implies y + x^2 \neq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isDERIV-FDERIV-floatarith$:
assumes $isDERIV\ x\ fa\ vs\ \wedge\ i.\ i < length\ ds \implies isDERIV\ x\ (ds\ !\ i)\ vs$
assumes $[simp]: length\ xs = length\ ds$
shows $isDERIV\ x\ (FDERIV-floatarith\ fa\ xs\ ds)\ vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isDERIV-FDERIV-floatariths$:
assumes $isFDERIV\ N\ xs\ fas\ vs\ isFDERIV\ N\ xs\ ds\ vs\ \mathbf{and}\ [simp]: length\ fas =$
 $length\ ds$
shows $isFDERIV\ N\ xs\ (FDERIV-floatariths\ fas\ xs\ ds)\ vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isFDERIV-imp-isFDERIV-FDERIV-n$:
assumes $length\ fas = length\ ds$
shows $isFDERIV\ N\ xs\ fas\ vs \implies isFDERIV\ N\ xs\ ds\ vs \implies$
 $isFDERIV\ N\ xs\ (FDERIV-n-floatariths\ fas\ xs\ ds\ n)\ vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isFDERIV-map-Var$:
assumes $[simp]: length\ ds = N\ length\ xs = N$
shows $isFDERIV\ N\ xs\ (map\ Var\ ds)\ vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $isFDERIV-imp-isnFDERIV$:
assumes $isFDERIV\ N\ xs\ fas\ vs\ \mathbf{and}\ [simp]: length\ fas = N\ length\ xs = N\ length$
 $ds = N$
shows $isnFDERIV\ N\ fas\ xs\ ds\ vs\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $eventually-isnFDERIV$:
assumes $iD: isnFDERIV\ DIM('a)\ fas\ [0..<DIM('a)]\ [DIM('a)..<2*DIM('a)]$
 $(list-of-eucl\ x\ @\ list-of-eucl\ (d::'a))\ n$

assumes m : *max-Var-floatariths* $fas \leq 2 * DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space)$
shows $\forall_F (x::'a)$ in at x . *isnFDERIV* $DIM('a)$ $fas [0..<DIM('a)] [DIM('a)..<2*DIM('a)]$
(list-of-eucl x @ list-of-eucl d) n
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isFDERIV-open*:

assumes *max-Var-floatariths* $fas \leq DIM('a)$
shows *open* $\{x::'a. isFDERIV DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) [0..<DIM('a)]$
 $fas (list-of-eucl x)\}$
 (is *open* (Collect ?s))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *interpret-floatarith-FDERIV-floatarith-eq*:

assumes [*simp*]: *length* $xs = DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space)$ *length* $ds =$
 $DIM('a)$
shows *interpret-floatarith* (*FDERIV-floatarith* $fa xs ds$) $vs =$
einterpret (*map* $(\lambda x. DERIV-floatarith x fa) xs$) $vs \cdot (einterpret ds vs::'a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma

interpret-floatariths-FDERIV-floatariths-cong:
assumes [*simp*]: *length* $d1s = DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space)$ *length* $d2s =$
 $DIM('a)$ *length* $fas1 = length fas2$
assumes *fresh1*: *freshs-floatariths* $fas1 d1s$
assumes *fresh2*: *freshs-floatariths* $fas2 d2s$
assumes *eq1*: $\bigwedge i. i < length fas1 \implies interpret-floatariths (map (\lambda x. DE-$
 $RIV-floatarith x (fas1 ! i)) [0..<DIM('a)]) xs1 =$
interpret-floatariths (*map* $(\lambda x. DERIV-floatarith x (fas2 ! i)) [0..<DIM('a)])$
 $xs2$
assumes *eq2*: $\bigwedge i. i < DIM('a) \implies xs1 ! (d1s ! i) = xs2 ! (d2s ! i)$
shows *interpret-floatariths* (*FDERIV-floatariths* $fas1 [0..<DIM('a)] (map floatarith.Var$
 $d1s)$) $xs1 =$
interpret-floatariths (*FDERIV-floatariths* $fas2 [0..<DIM('a)] (map floatarith.Var$
 $d2s)$) $xs2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subst-floatarith-Var-DERIV-floatarith*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x = n \longleftrightarrow s x = n$
shows *subst-floatarith* $(\lambda x. Var (s x)) (DERIV-floatarith n fa) =$
 $DERIV-floatarith n (subst-floatarith (\lambda x. Var (s x)) fa)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subst-floatarith-inner-floatariths*[*simp*]:

assumes *length* $fs = length gs$
shows *subst-floatarith* $s (inner-floatariths fs gs) =$
inner-floatariths (*map* (*subst-floatarith* s) fs) (*map* (*subst-floatarith* s) gs)
 ⟨proof⟩

fun-cases *subst-floatarith-Num*: *subst-floatarith* $s fa = Num y$

and *subst-floatarith-Add*: $\text{subst-floatarith } s \text{ fa} = \text{Add } x \ y$
and *subst-floatarith-Minus*: $\text{subst-floatarith } s \text{ fa} = \text{Minus } y$

lemma *Num-eq-subst-Var[simp]*: $\text{Num } x = \text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s \ x)) \ \text{fa} \longleftrightarrow \text{fa} = \text{Num } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Add-eq-subst-VarE*:
assumes $\text{Add } \text{fa1 } \text{fa2} = \text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s \ x)) \ \text{fa}$
obtains $a1 \ a2$ **where** $\text{fa} = \text{Add } a1 \ a2$ $\text{fa1} = \text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s \ x)) \ a1$
 $\text{fa2} = \text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s \ x)) \ a2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subst-floatarith-eq-self[simp]*: $\text{subst-floatarith } s \ f = f$ **if** $\text{max-Var-floatarith } f = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *fold-const-fa-unique*: False **if** $(\bigwedge x. f = \text{Num } x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *zero-unique*: False **if** $(\bigwedge x::\text{float}. x = 0)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *fold-const-fa-Mult-eq-NumE*:
assumes $\text{fold-const-fa } (\text{Mult } a \ b) = \text{Num } x$
obtains $y \ z$ **where** $\text{fold-const-fa } a = \text{Num } y$ $\text{fold-const-fa } b = \text{Num } z$ $x = y * z$
 | y **where** $\text{fold-const-fa } a = \text{Num } 0$ $x = 0$
 | y **where** $\text{fold-const-fa } b = \text{Num } 0$ $x = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *fold-const-fa-Add-eq-NumE*:
assumes $\text{fold-const-fa } (\text{Add } a \ b) = \text{Num } x$
obtains $y \ z$ **where** $\text{fold-const-fa } a = \text{Num } y$ $\text{fold-const-fa } b = \text{Num } z$ $x = y + z$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subst-floatarith-Var-fold-const-fa[symmetric]*:
 $\text{fold-const-fa } (\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s \ x)) \ \text{fa}) =$
 $\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s \ x)) \ (\text{fold-const-fa } \text{fa})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subst-floatarith-eq-Num[simp]*: $(\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s \ x)) \ \text{fa} = \text{Num } x) \longleftrightarrow \text{fa} = \text{Num } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *fold-const-fa-subst-eq-Num0-iff[simp]*:
 $\text{fold-const-fa } (\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s \ x)) \ \text{fa}) = \text{Num } x \longleftrightarrow \text{fold-const-fa } \text{fa} = \text{Num } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subst-floatarith-Var-FDERIV-floatarith*:

assumes *len*: $\text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$ **and** [*simp*]: $\text{length } ds = \text{DIM}('a)$

assumes *eq*: $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set } xs \implies (y = x) = (s y = x)$

shows $\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s x)) (\text{FDERIV-floatarith } fa \text{ } xs \text{ } ds) =$
 $(\text{FDERIV-floatarith } (\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s x)) \text{ } fa) \text{ } xs \text{ } (\text{map } (\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s x))) \text{ } ds))$

<proof>

lemma *subst-floatarith-Var-FDERIV-n-nth*:

assumes *len*: $\text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$ **and** [*simp*]: $\text{length } ds = \text{DIM}('a)$

assumes *eq*: $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set } xs \implies (y = x) = (s y = x)$

assumes [*simp*]: $i < \text{length } fas$

shows $\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s x)) (\text{FDERIV-n-floatariths } fas \text{ } xs \text{ } ds \text{ } n ! i) =$
 $(\text{FDERIV-n-floatariths } (\text{map } (\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s x))) \text{ } fas) \text{ } xs \text{ } (\text{map } (\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda x. \text{Var } (s x))) \text{ } ds) \text{ } n ! i)$

<proof>

lemma *subst-floatarith-Var-max-Var-floatarith*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{max-Var-floatarith } fa \implies s i = i$

shows $\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda i. \text{Var } (s i)) \text{ } fa = fa$

<proof>

lemma *interpret-floatarith-subst-floatarith-idem*:

assumes *mv*: $\text{max-Var-floatarith } fa \leq \text{length } vs$

assumes *idem*: $\bigwedge j. j < \text{max-Var-floatarith } fa \implies vs ! s j = vs ! j$

shows $\text{interpret-floatarith } (\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda i. \text{Var } (s i)) \text{ } fa) \text{ } vs = \text{interpret-floatarith } fa \text{ } vs$

<proof>

lemma *isDERIV-subst-Var-floatarith*:

assumes *mv*: $\text{max-Var-floatarith } fa \leq \text{length } vs$

assumes *idem*: $\bigwedge j. j < \text{max-Var-floatarith } fa \implies vs ! s j = vs ! j$

assumes $\bigwedge j. s j = i \iff j = i$

shows $\text{isDERIV } i \text{ } (\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda i. \text{Var } (s i)) \text{ } fa) \text{ } vs = \text{isDERIV } i \text{ } fa \text{ } vs$

<proof>

lemma *isFDERIV-subst-Var-floatarith*:

assumes *mv*: $\text{max-Var-floatariths } fas \leq \text{length } vs$

assumes *idem*: $\bigwedge j. j < \text{max-Var-floatariths } fas \implies vs ! (s j) = vs ! j$

assumes $\bigwedge i j. i \in \text{set } xs \implies s j = i \iff j = i$

shows $\text{isFDERIV } n \text{ } xs \text{ } (\text{map } (\text{subst-floatarith } (\lambda i. \text{Var } (s i))) \text{ } fas) \text{ } vs = \text{isFDERIV } n \text{ } xs \text{ } fas \text{ } vs$

<proof>

lemma *interpret-floatariths-append[*simp*]*:

$\text{interpret-floatariths } (xs @ ys) \text{ } vs = \text{interpret-floatariths } xs \text{ } vs @ \text{interpret-floatariths } ys \text{ } vs$

<proof>

lemma *not-fresh-inner-floatariths*:

assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$

shows $\neg \text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{inner-floatariths } xs \ ys) \ i \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{fresh-floatariths } xs \ i \vee \neg \text{fresh-floatariths } ys \ i$

<proof>

lemma *fresh-inner-floatariths*:

assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$

shows $\text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{inner-floatariths } xs \ ys) \ i \longleftrightarrow \text{fresh-floatariths } xs \ i \wedge \text{fresh-floatariths } ys \ i$

<proof>

lemma *not-fresh-floatariths-map*:

$\neg \text{fresh-floatariths } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ i \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \neg \text{fresh-floatarith } (f \ x) \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *fresh-floatariths-map*:

$\text{fresh-floatariths } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ i \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{fresh-floatarith } (f \ x) \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *fresh-floatarith-fold-const-fa*: $\text{fresh-floatarith } fa \ i \implies \text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{fold-const-fa } fa) \ i$

<proof>

lemma *fresh-floatarith-fold-const-fa-Add[intro!]*:

assumes $\text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{fold-const-fa } a) \ i$ $\text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{fold-const-fa } b) \ i$

shows $\text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{fold-const-fa } (\text{Add } a \ b)) \ i$

<proof>

lemma *fresh-floatarith-fold-const-fa-Mult[intro!]*:

assumes $\text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{fold-const-fa } a) \ i$ $\text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{fold-const-fa } b) \ i$

shows $\text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{fold-const-fa } (\text{Mult } a \ b)) \ i$

<proof>

lemma *fresh-floatarith-fold-const-fa-Minus[intro!]*:

assumes $\text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{fold-const-fa } b) \ i$

shows $\text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{fold-const-fa } (\text{Minus } b)) \ i$

<proof>

lemma *fresh-FDERIV-floatarith*:

$\text{fresh-floatarith } \text{ode-e } i \implies \text{fresh-floatariths } ds \ i$

$\implies \text{length } ds = \text{DIM}('a)$

$\implies \text{fresh-floatarith } (\text{FDERIV-floatarith } \text{ode-e } [0..<\text{DIM}('a)::\text{executable-euclidean-space}])$

$ds) \ i$

<proof>

lemma *not-fresh-FDERIV-floatarith*:

$\neg \text{fresh-floatarith} (\text{FDERIV-floatarith ode-e } [0..<\text{DIM}('a)::\text{executable-euclidean-space}])$
 $ds) i$
 $\implies \text{length } ds = \text{DIM}('a)$
 $\implies \neg \text{fresh-floatarith ode-e } i \vee \neg \text{fresh-floatariths } ds i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-fresh-FDERIV-floatariths*:

$\neg \text{fresh-floatariths} (\text{FDERIV-floatariths ode-e } [0..<\text{DIM}('a)::\text{executable-euclidean-space}])$
 $ds) i \implies$
 $\text{length } ds = \text{DIM}('a) \implies \neg \text{fresh-floatariths ode-e } i \vee \neg \text{fresh-floatariths } ds i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isDERIV-FDERIV-floatarith-linear*:

fixes $x h::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$
assumes $\bigwedge k. k < \text{DIM}('a) \implies \text{isDERIV } i (\text{DERIV-floatarith } k \text{ } fa) \text{ } xs$
assumes $\text{max-Var-floatarith } fa \leq \text{DIM}('a)$
assumes $[simp]: \text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a) \text{ length } hs = \text{DIM}('a)$
shows $\text{isDERIV } i (\text{FDERIV-floatarith } fa [0..<\text{DIM}('a)]) (\text{map Var } [\text{DIM}('a)..<2$
 $* \text{DIM}('a)])$
 $(xs @ hs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma

isFDERIV-FDERIV-floatariths-linear:
fixes $x h::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$
assumes $\bigwedge i j k.$
 $i < \text{DIM}('a) \implies$
 $j < \text{DIM}('a) \implies k < \text{DIM}('a) \implies \text{isDERIV } i (\text{DERIV-floatarith } k (fas !$
 $j)) (xs)$
assumes $[simp]: \text{length } fas = \text{DIM}('a::\text{executable-euclidean-space})$
assumes $[simp]: \text{length } xs = \text{DIM}('a) \text{ length } hs = \text{DIM}('a)$
assumes $\text{max-Var-floatariths } fas \leq \text{DIM}('a)$
shows $\text{isFDERIV } \text{DIM}('a) [0..<\text{DIM}('a)::\text{executable-euclidean-space}]$
 $(\text{FDERIV-floatariths } fas [0..<\text{DIM}('a)]) (\text{map floatarith.Var } [\text{DIM}('a)..<2 *$
 $\text{DIM}('a)])$
 $(xs @ hs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *isFDERIV-approx where*

$\text{isFDERIV-approx } p \text{ } n \text{ } xs \text{ } fas \text{ } vs =$
 $((\forall i < n. \forall j < n. \text{isDERIV-approx } p (xs ! i) (fas ! j) vs) \wedge \text{length } fas = n \wedge \text{length}$
 $xs = n)$

lemma *isFDERIV-approx*:

$\text{bounded-by } vs \text{ } VS \implies \text{isFDERIV-approx } prec \text{ } n \text{ } xs \text{ } fas \text{ } VS \implies \text{isFDERIV } n \text{ } xs$
 $fas \text{ } vs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

primrec *isnFDERIV-approx where*

$isnFDERIV\text{-}approx\ p\ N\ fas\ xs\ ds\ vs\ 0 = True$
 $| isnFDERIV\text{-}approx\ p\ N\ fas\ xs\ ds\ vs\ (Suc\ n) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\quad isnFDERIV\text{-}approx\ p\ N\ xs\ (FDERIV\text{-}n\text{-}floatariths\ fas\ xs\ (map\ Var\ ds)\ n)\ vs \wedge$
 $\quad isnFDERIV\text{-}approx\ p\ N\ fas\ xs\ ds\ vs\ n$

lemma *isnFDERIV-approx:*

$bounded\text{-}by\ vs\ VS \implies isnFDERIV\text{-}approx\ prec\ N\ fas\ xs\ ds\ VS\ n \implies isnFDERIV$
 $N\ fas\ xs\ ds\ vs\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *plain-floatarith::nat \Rightarrow floatarith \Rightarrow bool* **where**

$plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Add\ a\ b) \longleftrightarrow plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ a \wedge plain\text{-}floatarith$
 $N\ b$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Mult\ a\ b) \longleftrightarrow plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ a \wedge plain\text{-}floatarith$
 $N\ b$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Minus\ a) \longleftrightarrow plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ a$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Pi) \longleftrightarrow True$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Num\ n) \longleftrightarrow True$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Var\ i) \longleftrightarrow i < N$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Max\ a\ b) \longleftrightarrow plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ a \wedge plain\text{-}floatarith$
 $N\ b$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Min\ a\ b) \longleftrightarrow plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ a \wedge plain\text{-}floatarith$
 $N\ b$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Power\ a\ n) \longleftrightarrow plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ a$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Cos\ a) \longleftrightarrow False$ — TODO: should be plain!
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Arctan\ a) \longleftrightarrow False$ — TODO: should be plain!
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Abs\ a) \longleftrightarrow plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ a$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Exp\ a) \longleftrightarrow False$ — TODO: should be plain!
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Sqrt\ a) \longleftrightarrow False$ — TODO: should be plain!
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Floor\ a) \longleftrightarrow plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ a$

 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Powr\ a\ b) \longleftrightarrow False$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Inverse\ a) \longleftrightarrow False$
 $| plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ (floatarith.Ln\ a) \longleftrightarrow False$

lemma *plain-floatarith-approx-not-None:*

assumes $plain\text{-}floatarith\ N\ fa\ N \leq length\ XS \wedge i. i < N \implies XS\ !\ i \neq None$
shows $approx\ p\ fa\ XS \neq None$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *Rad-of* $w = w * (Pi / Num\ 180)$

lemma *interpret-Rad-of[simp]:* $interpret\text{-}floatarith\ (Rad\text{-}of\ w)\ xs = rad\text{-}of\ (interpret\text{-}floatarith$
 $w\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *Deg-of* $w = Num\ 180 * w / Pi$

lemma *interpret-Deg-of[simp]:* $interpret\text{-}floatarith\ (Deg\text{-}of\ w)\ xs = deg\text{-}of\ (interpret\text{-}floatarith$
 $w\ xs)$

<proof>

unbundle *no-floatarith-notation*

end

4 Straight Line Programs

theory *Straight-Line-Program*

imports

Floatarith-Expression

Deriving.Derive

HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax

HOL-Library.RBT-Mapping

begin

unbundle *floatarith-notation*

derive (*linorder*) *compare-order float*

derive *linorder floatarith*

4.1 Definition

type-synonym *slp = floatarith list*

primrec *interpret-slp::slp ⇒ real list ⇒ real list* **where**

interpret-slp [] = (λxs. xs)

| *interpret-slp (ea # eas) = (λxs. interpret-slp eas (interpret-floatarith ea xs#xs))*

4.2 Reification as straight line program (with common subexpression elimination)

definition *slp-index vs i = (length vs - Suc i)*

definition *slp-index-lookup vs M a = slp-index vs (the (Mapping.lookup M a))*

definition

slp-of-fa-bin Binop a b M slp M2 slp2 =

(case Mapping.lookup M (Binop a b) of

Some i ⇒ (Mapping.update (Binop a b) (length slp) M, slp@[Var (slp-index

slp i)])

| None ⇒ (Mapping.update (Binop a b) (length slp2) M2,

slp2@[Binop (Var (slp-index-lookup slp2 M2 a)) (Var (slp-index-lookup

slp2 M2 b))]))

definition

slp-of-fa-un Unop a M slp M1 slp1 =

(case Mapping.lookup M (Unop a) of

$Some\ i \Rightarrow (Mapping.update\ (Unop\ a)\ (length\ slp)\ M,\ slp@[Var\ (slp-index\ slp\ i)])$
 $| None \Rightarrow (Mapping.update\ (Unop\ a)\ (length\ slp1)\ M1,\ slp1@[Unop\ (Var\ (slp-index-lookup\ slp1\ M1\ a))])$

definition

$slp-of-fa-cnst\ Const\ Const'\ M\ vs =$
 $(Mapping.update\ Const\ (length\ vs)\ M,$
 $vs\ @\ [case\ Mapping.lookup\ M\ Const\ of\ Some\ i \Rightarrow Var\ (slp-index\ vs\ i) | None$
 $\Rightarrow Const'])$

fun $slp-of-fa :: floatarith \Rightarrow (floatarith, nat)\ mapping \Rightarrow floatarith\ list \Rightarrow$
 $((floatarith, nat)\ mapping \times floatarith\ list)\ \mathbf{where}$
 $slp-of-fa\ (Add\ a\ b)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp;\ (M2,\ slp2) = slp-of-fa\ b\ M1\ slp1\ in$
 $slp-of-fa-bin\ Add\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ M2\ slp2)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Mult\ a\ b)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp;\ (M2,\ slp2) = slp-of-fa\ b\ M1\ slp1\ in$
 $slp-of-fa-bin\ Mult\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ M2\ slp2)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Min\ a\ b)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp;\ (M2,\ slp2) = slp-of-fa\ b\ M1\ slp1\ in$
 $slp-of-fa-bin\ Min\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ M2\ slp2)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Max\ a\ b)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp;\ (M2,\ slp2) = slp-of-fa\ b\ M1\ slp1\ in$
 $slp-of-fa-bin\ Max\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ M2\ slp2)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Powr\ a\ b)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp;\ (M2,\ slp2) = slp-of-fa\ b\ M1\ slp1\ in$
 $slp-of-fa-bin\ Powr\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ M2\ slp2)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Inverse\ a)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp\ in\ slp-of-fa-un\ Inverse\ a\ M\ slp\ M1\ slp1)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Cos\ a)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp\ in\ slp-of-fa-un\ Cos\ a\ M\ slp\ M1\ slp1)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Arctan\ a)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp\ in\ slp-of-fa-un\ Arctan\ a\ M\ slp\ M1\ slp1)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Abs\ a)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp\ in\ slp-of-fa-un\ Abs\ a\ M\ slp\ M1\ slp1)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Sqrt\ a)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp\ in\ slp-of-fa-un\ Sqrt\ a\ M\ slp\ M1\ slp1)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Exp\ a)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp\ in\ slp-of-fa-un\ Exp\ a\ M\ slp\ M1\ slp1)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Ln\ a)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp\ in\ slp-of-fa-un\ Ln\ a\ M\ slp\ M1\ slp1)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Minus\ a)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp\ in\ slp-of-fa-un\ Minus\ a\ M\ slp\ M1\ slp1)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Floor\ a)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp\ in\ slp-of-fa-un\ Floor\ a\ M\ slp\ M1\ slp1)$
 $| slp-of-fa\ (Power\ a\ n)\ M\ slp =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1) = slp-of-fa\ a\ M\ slp\ in\ slp-of-fa-un\ (\lambda a.\ Power\ a\ n)\ a\ M\ slp\ M1\ slp1)$

| $slp\text{-of-fa } Pi \ M \ slp = slp\text{-of-fa-cnst } Pi \ Pi \ M \ slp$
| $slp\text{-of-fa } (Var \ v) \ M \ slp = slp\text{-of-fa-cnst } (Var \ v) \ (Var \ (v + length \ slp)) \ M \ slp$
| $slp\text{-of-fa } (Num \ n) \ M \ slp = slp\text{-of-fa-cnst } (Num \ n) \ (Num \ n) \ M \ slp$

lemma *interpret-slp-snoc[simp]*:

$interpret\text{-slp } (slp \ @ \ [fa]) \ xs = interpret\text{-floatarith } fa \ (interpret\text{-slp } slp \ xs) \# interpret\text{-slp } slp \ xs$
⟨proof⟩

lemma

binop-slp-of-fa-induction-step:

assumes

Binop-IH1:

$\bigwedge M \ slp \ M' \ slp'. \ slp\text{-of-fa } fa1 \ M \ slp = (M', \ slp') \implies$
 $(\bigwedge f. f \in Mapping.keys \ M \implies subterms \ f \subseteq Mapping.keys \ M) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge f. f \in Mapping.keys \ M \implies the \ (Mapping.lookup \ M \ f) < length \ slp) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge f. f \in Mapping.keys \ M \implies interpret\text{-slp } slp \ xs \ ! \ slp\text{-index-lookup } slp \ M \ f =$
 $interpret\text{-floatarith } f \ xs) \implies$
 $subterms \ fa1 \subseteq Mapping.keys \ M' \wedge$
 $Mapping.keys \ M \subseteq Mapping.keys \ M' \wedge$
 $(\forall f \in Mapping.keys \ M'. subterms \ f \subseteq Mapping.keys \ M' \wedge$
 $the \ (Mapping.lookup \ M' \ f) < length \ slp' \wedge$
 $interpret\text{-slp } slp' \ xs \ ! \ slp\text{-index-lookup } slp' \ M' \ f = interpret\text{-floatarith } f \ xs)$

and

Binop-IH2:

$\bigwedge M \ slp \ M' \ slp'. \ slp\text{-of-fa } fa2 \ M \ slp = (M', \ slp') \implies$
 $(\bigwedge f. f \in Mapping.keys \ M \implies subterms \ f \subseteq Mapping.keys \ M) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge f. f \in Mapping.keys \ M \implies the \ (Mapping.lookup \ M \ f) < length \ slp) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge f. f \in Mapping.keys \ M \implies interpret\text{-slp } slp \ xs \ ! \ slp\text{-index-lookup } slp \ M \ f =$
 $interpret\text{-floatarith } f \ xs) \implies$
 $subterms \ fa2 \subseteq Mapping.keys \ M' \wedge$
 $Mapping.keys \ M \subseteq Mapping.keys \ M' \wedge$
 $(\forall f \in Mapping.keys \ M'. subterms \ f \subseteq Mapping.keys \ M' \wedge$
 $the \ (Mapping.lookup \ M' \ f) < length \ slp' \wedge$
 $interpret\text{-slp } slp' \ xs \ ! \ slp\text{-index-lookup } slp' \ M' \ f = interpret\text{-floatarith } f \ xs)$

and *Binop-prems*:

$(case \ slp\text{-of-fa } fa1 \ M \ slp \ of$
 $(M1, \ slp1) \Rightarrow$
 $case \ slp\text{-of-fa } fa2 \ M1 \ slp1 \ of \ (x, \ xa) \Rightarrow slp\text{-of-fa-bin } Binop \ fa1 \ fa2 \ M \ slp \ x$
 $xa) = (M', \ slp')$
 $\bigwedge f. f \in Mapping.keys \ M \implies subterms \ f \subseteq Mapping.keys \ M$
 $\bigwedge f. f \in Mapping.keys \ M \implies the \ (Mapping.lookup \ M \ f) < length \ slp$
 $\bigwedge f. f \in Mapping.keys \ M \implies interpret\text{-slp } slp \ xs \ ! \ slp\text{-index-lookup } slp \ M \ f =$
 $interpret\text{-floatarith } f \ xs$

assumes *subterms-Binop[simp]*:

$\bigwedge a \ b. subterms \ (Binop \ a \ b) = insert \ (Binop \ a \ b) \ (subterms \ a \cup subterms \ b)$

assumes *interpret-Binop[simp]*:

$\bigwedge a \ b \ xs. interpret\text{-floatarith } (Binop \ a \ b) \ xs = binop \ (interpret\text{-floatarith } a \ xs)$
 $(interpret\text{-floatarith } b \ xs)$

shows $\text{insert } (\text{Binop } fa1 \ fa2) \ (\text{subterms } fa1 \cup \text{subterms } fa2) \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M'$
 \wedge
 $\text{Mapping.keys } M \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$
 $(\forall f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M'. \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$
 $\text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M' \ f) < \text{length } slp' \wedge$
 $\text{interpret-slp } slp' \ xs \ ! \ \text{slp-index-lookup } slp' \ M' \ f = \text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma

unop-slp-of-fa-induction-step:

assumes

Unop-IH1:

$\wedge M \ \text{slp} \ M' \ \text{slp}'. \ \text{slp-of-fa } fa1 \ M \ \text{slp} = (M', \ \text{slp}') \implies$

$(\wedge f. \ f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M) \implies$

$(\wedge f. \ f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M \ f) < \text{length } \text{slp}) \implies$

$(\wedge f. \ f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{interpret-slp } \text{slp} \ xs \ ! \ \text{slp-index-lookup } \text{slp} \ M \ f =$
 $\text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs) \implies$

$\text{subterms } fa1 \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$

$\text{Mapping.keys } M \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$

$(\forall f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M'. \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$

$\text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M' \ f) < \text{length } \text{slp}' \wedge$

$\text{interpret-slp } \text{slp}' \ xs \ ! \ \text{slp-index-lookup } \text{slp}' \ M' \ f = \text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs)$

and *Unop-prems:*

$(\text{case } \text{slp-of-fa } fa1 \ M \ \text{slp} \ \text{of } (M1, \ \text{slp1}) \Rightarrow \text{slp-of-fa-un } \text{Unop } fa1 \ M \ \text{slp} \ M1 \ \text{slp1})$

$= (M', \ \text{slp}')$

$\wedge f. \ f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M$

$\wedge f. \ f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M \ f) < \text{length } \text{slp}$

$\wedge f. \ f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{interpret-slp } \text{slp} \ xs \ ! \ \text{slp-index-lookup } \text{slp} \ M \ f =$

$\text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs$

assumes *subterms-Unop[simp]:*

$\wedge a \ b. \ \text{subterms } (\text{Unop } a) = \text{insert } (\text{Unop } a) \ (\text{subterms } a)$

assumes *interpret-Unop[simp]:*

$\wedge a \ b \ xs. \ \text{interpret-floatarith } (\text{Unop } a) \ xs = \text{unop } (\text{interpret-floatarith } a \ xs)$

shows $\text{insert } (\text{Unop } fa1) \ (\text{subterms } fa1) \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$

$\text{Mapping.keys } M \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$

$(\forall f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M'. \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$

$\text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M' \ f) < \text{length } \text{slp}' \wedge$

$\text{interpret-slp } \text{slp}' \ xs \ ! \ \text{slp-index-lookup } \text{slp}' \ M' \ f = \text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma

cnst-slp-of-fa-induction-step:

assumes ***:

$\text{slp-of-fa-cnst } \text{Unop } \text{Unop}' \ M \ \text{slp} = (M', \ \text{slp}')$

$\wedge f. \ f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M$

$\wedge f. \ f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M \ f) < \text{length } \text{slp}$

$\wedge f. \ f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{interpret-slp } \text{slp} \ xs \ ! \ \text{slp-index-lookup } \text{slp} \ M \ f =$

$\text{interpret-floatarith } f \ xs$

assumes *subterms-Unop[simp]:*

$\wedge a b. \text{subterms } (Unop) = \{Unop\}$
assumes *interpret-Unop[simp]*:
interpret-floatarith Unop xs = unop xs
interpret-floatarith Unop' (interpret-slp slp xs) = unop xs
assumes *ui*: *unop (interpret-slp slp xs) = unop xs*
shows $\{Unop\} \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$
 $\text{Mapping.keys } M \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$
 $(\forall f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M'. \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$
 $\text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M' f) < \text{length } slp' \wedge$
 $\text{interpret-slp } slp' xs \text{ ! } slp\text{-index-lookup } slp' M' f = \text{interpret-floatarith } f xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *interpret-slp-nth*:
 $n \geq \text{length } slp \implies \text{interpret-slp } slp xs \text{ ! } n = xs \text{ ! } (n - \text{length } slp)$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem
interpret-slp-of-fa:
assumes *slp-of-fa* $fa M slp = (M', slp')$
assumes $\wedge f. f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M$
assumes $\wedge f. f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies (\text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M f)) < \text{length } slp$
assumes $\wedge f. f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{interpret-slp } slp xs \text{ ! } slp\text{-index-lookup } slp$
 $M f = \text{interpret-floatarith } f xs$
shows $\text{subterms } fa \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge \text{Mapping.keys } M \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M'$
 \wedge
 $(\forall f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M'. \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$
 $\text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M' f) < \text{length } slp' \wedge$
 $(\text{interpret-slp } slp' xs \text{ ! } slp\text{-index-lookup } slp' M' f = \text{interpret-floatarith } f xs))$
 ⟨proof⟩

primrec *slp-of-fas'* **where**
 $slp\text{-of-fas}' \ [] M slp = (M, slp)$
 $| slp\text{-of-fas}' (fa \# fas) M slp = (\text{let } (M, slp) = slp\text{-of-fa } fa M slp \text{ in } slp\text{-of-fas}' fas M slp)$

theorem
interpret-slp-of-fas':
assumes *slp-of-fas'* $fas M slp = (M', slp')$
assumes $\wedge f. f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M$
assumes $\wedge f. f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M f) < \text{length } slp$
assumes $\wedge f. f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M \implies \text{interpret-slp } slp xs \text{ ! } slp\text{-index-lookup } slp$
 $M f = \text{interpret-floatarith } f xs$
shows $\bigcup (\text{subterms ' set } fas) \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge \text{Mapping.keys } M \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$
 $(\forall f \in \text{Mapping.keys } M'. \text{subterms } f \subseteq \text{Mapping.keys } M' \wedge$
 $(\text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } M' f) < \text{length } slp') \wedge$
 $(\text{interpret-slp } slp' xs \text{ ! } slp\text{-index-lookup } slp' M' f = \text{interpret-floatarith } f xs))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *slp-of-fas* *fas* =
 (let
 (*M*, *slp*) = *slp-of-fas'* *fas* *Mapping.empty* [];
 fasi = map (the o *Mapping.lookup* *M*) *fas*;
 fasi' = map ($\lambda(a, b). \text{Var } (\text{length } \textit{slp} + a - \text{Suc } b)$) (zip [0..*length fasi*] (rev *fasi*)))
 in *slp* @ *fasi'*)

lemma *length-interpret-slp[simp]*:
length (interpret-slp slp xs) = length slp + length xs
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *length-interpret-floatariths[simp]*:
length (interpret-floatariths slp xs) = length slp
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *interpret-slp-append[simp]*:
interpret-slp (slp1 @ slp2) xs =
interpret-slp slp2 (interpret-slp slp1 xs)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *interpret-slp (map Var [a + 0, b + 1, c + 2, d + 3]) xs =*
*(rev (map ($\lambda(i, e). \text{xs } ! (e - i)$) (zip [0..*4*] [a + 0, b + 1, c + 2, d + 3]))) @ xs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *aC-eq-aa: xs @ y # zs = (xs @ [y]) @ zs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma
interpret-slp-map-Var:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } \textit{is} \implies \textit{is} ! i \geq i$
assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } \textit{is} \implies (\textit{is} ! i - i) < \text{length } \textit{xs}$
shows *interpret-slp (map Var is) xs =*
*(rev (map ($\lambda(i, e). \text{xs } ! (e - i)$) (zip [0..*length is*] is)))*
 @
xs
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *slp-of-fas:*
take (length fas) (interpret-slp (slp-of-fas fas) xs) = interpret-floatariths fas xs
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.3 better code equations for construction of large programs

definition *slp-indexl slpl i = slpl - Suc i*

definition *slp-indexl-lookup vsl M a = slp-indexl vsl (the (Mapping.lookup M a))*

definition

$slp\text{-of-fa-rev-bin } Binop\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ slpl\ M2\ slp2\ slpl2 =$
 $(case\ Mapping.lookup\ M\ (Binop\ a\ b)\ of$
 $\quad Some\ i \Rightarrow (Mapping.update\ (Binop\ a\ b)\ (slpl)\ M,\ Var\ (slp\text{-indexl}\ slpl\ i)\#slp,$
 $\quad Suc\ slpl)$
 $\quad | None \Rightarrow (Mapping.update\ (Binop\ a\ b)\ (slpl2)\ M2,$
 $\quad\quad Binop\ (Var\ (slp\text{-indexl-lookup}\ slpl2\ M2\ a))\ (Var\ (slp\text{-indexl-lookup}$
 $\quad\quad slpl2\ M2\ b))\#slp2,$
 $\quad\quad Suc\ slpl2))$

definition

$slp\text{-of-fa-rev-un } Unop\ a\ M\ slp\ slpl\ M1\ slp1\ slpl1 =$
 $(case\ Mapping.lookup\ M\ (Unop\ a)\ of$
 $\quad Some\ i \Rightarrow (Mapping.update\ (Unop\ a)\ (slpl)\ M,\ Var\ (slp\text{-indexl}\ slpl\ i)\#slp,$
 $\quad Suc\ slpl)$
 $\quad | None \Rightarrow (Mapping.update\ (Unop\ a)\ (slpl1)\ M1,$
 $\quad\quad Unop\ (Var\ (slp\text{-indexl-lookup}\ slpl1\ M1\ a))\#slp1,\ Suc\ slpl1))$

definition

$slp\text{-of-fa-rev-cnst } Const\ Const'\ M\ vs\ vsl =$
 $(Mapping.update\ Const\ vsl\ M,$
 $\quad (case\ Mapping.lookup\ M\ Const\ of\ Some\ i \Rightarrow Var\ (slp\text{-indexl}\ vsl\ i)\ | None \Rightarrow$
 $\quad Const')\#vs,\ Suc\ vsl)$

fun $slp\text{-of-fa-rev} :: floatarith \Rightarrow (floatarith, nat)\ mapping \Rightarrow floatarith\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow$

$(floatarith, nat)\ mapping \times floatarith\ list \times nat)$ **where**
 $slp\text{-of-fa-rev } (Add\ a\ b)\ M\ slp\ slpl =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1,\ slpl1) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev } a\ M\ slp\ slpl;\ (M2,\ slp2,\ slpl2) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev}$
 $b\ M1\ slp1\ slpl1\ in$
 $\quad slp\text{-of-fa-rev-bin } Add\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ slpl\ M2\ slp2\ slpl2)$
 $| slp\text{-of-fa-rev } (Mult\ a\ b)\ M\ slp\ slpl =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1,\ slpl1) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev } a\ M\ slp\ slpl;\ (M2,\ slp2,\ slpl2) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev}$
 $b\ M1\ slp1\ slpl1\ in$
 $\quad slp\text{-of-fa-rev-bin } Mult\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ slpl\ M2\ slp2\ slpl2)$
 $| slp\text{-of-fa-rev } (Min\ a\ b)\ M\ slp\ slpl =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1,\ slpl1) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev } a\ M\ slp\ slpl;\ (M2,\ slp2,\ slpl2) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev}$
 $b\ M1\ slp1\ slpl1\ in$
 $\quad slp\text{-of-fa-rev-bin } Min\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ slpl\ M2\ slp2\ slpl2)$
 $| slp\text{-of-fa-rev } (Max\ a\ b)\ M\ slp\ slpl =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1,\ slpl1) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev } a\ M\ slp\ slpl;\ (M2,\ slp2,\ slpl2) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev}$
 $b\ M1\ slp1\ slpl1\ in$
 $\quad slp\text{-of-fa-rev-bin } Max\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ slpl\ M2\ slp2\ slpl2)$
 $| slp\text{-of-fa-rev } (Powr\ a\ b)\ M\ slp\ slpl =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1,\ slpl1) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev } a\ M\ slp\ slpl;\ (M2,\ slp2,\ slpl2) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev}$
 $b\ M1\ slp1\ slpl1\ in$
 $\quad slp\text{-of-fa-rev-bin } Powr\ a\ b\ M\ slp\ slpl\ M2\ slp2\ slpl2)$
 $| slp\text{-of-fa-rev } (Inverse\ a)\ M\ slp\ slpl =$
 $(let\ (M1,\ slp1,\ slpl1) = slp\text{-of-fa-rev } a\ M\ slp\ slpl\ in\ slp\text{-of-fa-rev-un } Inverse\ a\ M$
 $slp\ slpl\ M1\ slp1\ slpl1)$

$| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Cos } a) M \text{ slp slpl} =$
 $(\text{let } (M1, \text{slp1}, \text{slpl1}) = \text{slp-of-fa-rev } a M \text{ slp slpl} \text{ in } \text{slp-of-fa-rev-un } \text{Cos } a M \text{ slp}$
 $\text{slpl } M1 \text{ slp1 slpl1})$
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Arctan } a) M \text{ slp slpl} =$
 $(\text{let } (M1, \text{slp1}, \text{slpl1}) = \text{slp-of-fa-rev } a M \text{ slp slpl} \text{ in } \text{slp-of-fa-rev-un } \text{Arctan } a M$
 $\text{slp slpl } M1 \text{ slp1 slpl1})$
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Abs } a) M \text{ slp slpl} =$
 $(\text{let } (M1, \text{slp1}, \text{slpl1}) = \text{slp-of-fa-rev } a M \text{ slp slpl} \text{ in } \text{slp-of-fa-rev-un } \text{Abs } a M \text{ slp}$
 $\text{slpl } M1 \text{ slp1 slpl1})$
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Sqrt } a) M \text{ slp slpl} =$
 $(\text{let } (M1, \text{slp1}, \text{slpl1}) = \text{slp-of-fa-rev } a M \text{ slp slpl} \text{ in } \text{slp-of-fa-rev-un } \text{Sqrt } a M \text{ slp}$
 $\text{slpl } M1 \text{ slp1 slpl1})$
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Exp } a) M \text{ slp slpl} =$
 $(\text{let } (M1, \text{slp1}, \text{slpl1}) = \text{slp-of-fa-rev } a M \text{ slp slpl} \text{ in } \text{slp-of-fa-rev-un } \text{Exp } a M \text{ slp}$
 $\text{slpl } M1 \text{ slp1 slpl1})$
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Ln } a) M \text{ slp slpl} =$
 $(\text{let } (M1, \text{slp1}, \text{slpl1}) = \text{slp-of-fa-rev } a M \text{ slp slpl} \text{ in } \text{slp-of-fa-rev-un } \text{Ln } a M \text{ slp}$
 $\text{slpl } M1 \text{ slp1 slpl1})$
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Minus } a) M \text{ slp slpl} =$
 $(\text{let } (M1, \text{slp1}, \text{slpl1}) = \text{slp-of-fa-rev } a M \text{ slp slpl} \text{ in } \text{slp-of-fa-rev-un } \text{Minus } a M$
 $\text{slp slpl } M1 \text{ slp1 slpl1})$
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Floor } a) M \text{ slp slpl} =$
 $(\text{let } (M1, \text{slp1}, \text{slpl1}) = \text{slp-of-fa-rev } a M \text{ slp slpl} \text{ in } \text{slp-of-fa-rev-un } \text{Floor } a M$
 $\text{slp slpl } M1 \text{ slp1 slpl1})$
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Power } a n) M \text{ slp slpl} =$
 $(\text{let } (M1, \text{slp1}, \text{slpl1}) = \text{slp-of-fa-rev } a M \text{ slp slpl} \text{ in } \text{slp-of-fa-rev-un } (\lambda a. \text{Power}$
 $a n) a M \text{ slp slpl } M1 \text{ slp1 slpl1})$
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } \text{Pi } M \text{ slp slpl} = \text{slp-of-fa-rev-cnst } \text{Pi } \text{Pi } M \text{ slp slpl}$
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Var } v) M \text{ slp slpl} = \text{slp-of-fa-rev-cnst } (\text{Var } v) (\text{Var } (v + \text{slpl})) M$
 slp slpl
 $| \text{slp-of-fa-rev } (\text{Num } n) M \text{ slp slpl} = \text{slp-of-fa-rev-cnst } (\text{Num } n) (\text{Num } n) M \text{ slp slpl}$

lemma *slp-index-length[simp]*: $\text{slp-indexl } (\text{length } xs) i = \text{slp-index } xs i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *slp-indexl-lookup-length[simp]*: $\text{slp-indexl-lookup } (\text{length } xs) i = \text{slp-index-lookup}$
 $xs i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *slp-index-rev[simp]*: $\text{slp-index } (\text{rev } xs) i = \text{slp-index } xs i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *slp-index-lookup-rev[simp]*: $\text{slp-index-lookup } (\text{rev } xs) i = \text{slp-index-lookup}$
 $xs i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *slp-of-fa-bin-slp-of-fa-rev-bin*:
 $\text{slp-of-fa-rev-bin } \text{Binop } a b M \text{ slp } (\text{length } \text{slp}) M2 \text{ slp2 } (\text{length } \text{slp2}) =$
 $(\text{let } (M, \text{slp}') = \text{slp-of-fa-bin } \text{Binop } a b M (\text{rev } \text{slp}) M2 (\text{rev } \text{slp2}) \text{ in } (M, \text{rev}$

slp', *length slp'*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *slp-of-fa-un-slp-of-fa-rev-un*:

slp-of-fa-rev-un Binop a M slp (length slp) M2 slp2 (length slp2) =
(let (M, slp') = slp-of-fa-un Binop a M (rev slp) M2 (rev slp2) in (M, rev slp',
length slp'))
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *slp-of-fa-cnst-slp-of-fa-rev-cnst*:

slp-of-fa-rev-cnst Cnst Cnst' M slp (length slp) =
(let (M, slp') = slp-of-fa-cnst Cnst Cnst' M (rev slp) in (M, rev slp', *length*
slp'))
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *slp-of-fa-rev*:

slp-of-fa-rev fa M slp (length slp) = (let (M, slp') = slp-of-fa fa M (rev slp) in
(M, rev slp', length slp'))
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *slp-of-fa-code*[*code*]:

slp-of-fa fa M slp = (let (M, slp', -) = slp-of-fa-rev fa M (rev slp) (length slp) in
(M, rev slp'))
⟨*proof*⟩

definition *norm2-slp n = slp-of-fas [floatarith.Inverse (norm2_e n)]*

unbundle *no-floatarith-notation*

end

5 Approximation with Affine Forms

theory *Affine-Approximation*

imports

HOL-Decision-Procs.Approximation

HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax

HOL-Library.Mapping

Executable-Euclidean-Space

Affine-Form

Straight-Line-Program

begin

lemma *convex-on-imp-above-tangent*:— **TODO**: generalizes $\llbracket \text{convex-on } ?A \ ?f; \text{ connected } ?A; ?c \in \text{interior } ?A; ?x \in ?A; (?f \text{ has-real-derivative } ?f') \text{ (at } ?c \text{ within } ?A) \rrbracket$
 $\implies ?f' * (?x - ?c) \leq ?f ?x - ?f ?c$

assumes *convex*: *convex-on A f* **and** *connected*: *connected A*

assumes *c*: *c ∈ A* **and** *x*: *x ∈ A*

assumes *deriv*: (*f has-field-derivative f'*) (at *c* within *A*)

shows $f x - f c \geq f' * (x - c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Approximate operations on affine forms.

lemma *Affine-notempty*[intro, simp]: $\text{Affine } X \neq \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *truncate-up-lt*: $x < y \implies x < \text{truncate-up } \text{prec } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *truncate-up-pos-eq*[simp]: $0 < \text{truncate-up } p \ x \iff 0 < x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inner-scaleR-pdevs-0*: $\text{inner-scaleR-pdevs } 0 \ \text{One-pdevs} = \text{zero-pdevs}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Affine-aform-of-point-eq*[simp]: $\text{Affine } (\text{aform-of-point } p) = \{p\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mem-Affine-aform-of-point*: $x \in \text{Affine } (\text{aform-of-point } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma
aform-val-aform-of-ivl-innerE:
assumes $e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $a \leq b \ c \in \text{Basis}$
obtains f **where** $\text{aform-val } e \ (\text{aform-of-ivl } a \ b) \cdot c = \text{aform-val } f \ (\text{aform-of-ivl } (a \cdot c) \ (b \cdot c))$
 $f \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lift-definition *coord-pdevs::nat* \Rightarrow *real pdevs* **is** $\lambda n \ i. \text{if } i = n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-apply-coord-pdevs* [simp]: $\text{pdevs-apply } (\text{coord-pdevs } i) \ x = (\text{if } x = i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-coord-pdevs*[simp]: $\text{degree } (\text{coord-pdevs } i) = \text{Suc } i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-coord-pdevs*[simp]: $\text{pdevs-val } e \ (\text{coord-pdevs } i) = e \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *aforms-of-ivls* $ls \ us = \text{map}$
 $(\lambda(i, (l, u)). ((l + u)/2, \text{scaleR-pdevs } ((u - l)/2) \ (\text{coord-pdevs } i)))$
 $(\text{zip } [0..<\text{length } ls] \ (\text{zip } ls \ us))$

lemma
aforms-of-ivls:

assumes $\text{length } ls = \text{length } us \text{ length } xs = \text{length } ls$
assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } xs \implies xs ! i \in \{ls ! i .. us ! i\}$
shows $xs \in \text{Joints } (\text{aforms-of-ivls } ls \ us)$
 <proof>

5.1 Approximate Operations

definition $\text{max-pdev } x = \text{fold } (\lambda x y. \text{if } \text{infnorm } (\text{snd } x) \geq \text{infnorm } (\text{snd } y) \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) (\text{list-of-pdevs } x) (0, 0)$

5.1.1 set of generated endpoints

fun $\text{points-of-list where}$

$\text{points-of-list } x0 \ [] = [x0]$
 $|\ \text{points-of-list } x0 \ ((i, x)\#xs) = (\text{points-of-list } (x0 + x) \ xs \ @ \ \text{points-of-list } (x0 - x) \ xs)$

primrec $\text{points-of-aform where}$

$\text{points-of-aform } (x, xs) = \text{points-of-list } x \ (\text{list-of-pdevs } xs)$

5.1.2 Approximate total deviation

definition $\text{sum-list}'::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$
where $\text{sum-list}' \ p \ xs = \text{fold } (\lambda a \ b. \text{eucl-truncate-up } p \ (a + b)) \ xs \ 0$

definition $\text{tdev}' \ p \ x = \text{sum-list}' \ p \ (\text{map } (\text{abs } o \ \text{snd}) \ (\text{list-of-pdevs } x))$

lemma

eucl-fold-mono:

fixes $f::'a::\text{ordered-euclidean-space} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

assumes $\text{mono}: \bigwedge w \ x \ y \ z. w \leq x \implies y \leq z \implies f \ w \ y \leq f \ x \ z$

shows $x \leq y \implies \text{fold } f \ xs \ x \leq \text{fold } f \ xs \ y$

<proof>

lemma $\text{sum-list-add-le-fold-eucl-truncate-up}:$

fixes $z::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space}$

shows $\text{sum-list } xs + z \leq \text{fold } (\lambda x \ y. \text{eucl-truncate-up } p \ (x + y)) \ xs \ z$

<proof>

lemma $\text{sum-list-le-sum-list}':$

$\text{sum-list } xs \leq \text{sum-list}' \ p \ xs$

<proof>

lemma $\text{sum-list}'\text{-sum-list-le}:$

$y \leq \text{sum-list } xs \implies y \leq \text{sum-list}' \ p \ xs$

<proof>

lemma $\text{tdev}':$ $\text{tdev } x \leq \text{tdev}' \ p \ x$

<proof>

lemma *tdev'-le*: $x \leq tdev\ y \implies x \leq tdev'\ p\ y$
<proof>

lemmas *abs-pdevs-val-le-tdev'* = *tdev'-le*[*OF abs-pdevs-val-le-tdev'*]

lemma *tdev'-uminus-pdevs[simp]*: $tdev'\ p\ (uminus\ pdevs\ x) = tdev'\ p\ x$
<proof>

abbreviation *Radius::'a::ordered-euclidean-space aform* $\Rightarrow 'a$
where *Radius* $X \equiv tdev\ (snd\ X)$

abbreviation *Radius'::nat \Rightarrow 'a::executable-euclidean-space aform* $\Rightarrow 'a$
where *Radius'* $p\ X \equiv tdev'\ p\ (snd\ X)$

lemma *Radius'-uminus-aform[simp]*: $Radius'\ p\ (uminus\ aform\ X) = Radius'\ p\ X$
<proof>

5.1.3 truncate partial deviations

definition *trunc-pdevs-raw::nat* $\Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a::executable-euclidean-space$
where *trunc-pdevs-raw* $p\ x\ i = eucl-truncate-down\ p\ (x\ i)$

lemma *nonzeros-trunc-pdevs-raw*:
 $\{i. trunc-pdevs-raw\ r\ x\ i \neq 0\} \subseteq \{i. x\ i \neq 0\}$
<proof>

lift-definition *trunc-pdevs::nat* $\Rightarrow 'a::executable-euclidean-space\ pdevs \Rightarrow 'a\ pdevs$
is *trunc-pdevs-raw*
<proof>

definition *trunc-err-pdevs-raw::nat* $\Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a::executable-euclidean-space$
where *trunc-err-pdevs-raw* $p\ x\ i = trunc-pdevs-raw\ p\ x\ i - x\ i$

lemma *nonzeros-trunc-err-pdevs-raw*:
 $\{i. trunc-err-pdevs-raw\ r\ x\ i \neq 0\} \subseteq \{i. x\ i \neq 0\}$
<proof>

lift-definition *trunc-err-pdevs::nat* $\Rightarrow 'a::executable-euclidean-space\ pdevs \Rightarrow 'a\ pdevs$
is *trunc-err-pdevs-raw*
<proof>

term *float-plus-down*

lemma *pdevs-apply-trunc-pdevs[simp]*:
fixes $x\ y::'a::euclidean-space$
shows $pdevs-apply\ (trunc-pdevs\ p\ X)\ n = eucl-truncate-down\ p\ (pdevs-apply\ X\ n)$
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-apply-trunc-err-pdevs[simp]*:
fixes $x y :: 'a :: euclidean-space$
shows $pdevs-apply (trunc-err-pdevs p X) n =$
 $eucl-truncate-down p (pdevs-apply X n) - (pdevs-apply X n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-trunc-pdevs*:
fixes $x y :: 'a :: euclidean-space$
shows $pdevs-val e (trunc-pdevs p X) = pdevs-val e X + pdevs-val e (trunc-err-pdevs p X)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-trunc-err-pdevs*:
fixes $x y :: 'a :: euclidean-space$
shows $pdevs-val e (trunc-err-pdevs p X) = pdevs-val e (trunc-pdevs p X) - pdevs-val e X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *truncate-aform::nat \Rightarrow 'a aform \Rightarrow 'a::executable-euclidean-space aform*
where $truncate-aform p x = (eucl-truncate-down p (fst x), trunc-pdevs p (snd x))$

definition *truncate-error-aform::nat \Rightarrow 'a aform \Rightarrow 'a::executable-euclidean-space aform*
where $truncate-error-aform p x =$
 $(eucl-truncate-down p (fst x) - fst x, trunc-err-pdevs p (snd x))$

lemma
abs-aform-val-le:
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1..1\}$
shows $abs (aform-val e X) \leq eucl-truncate-up p (|fst X| + tdev' p (snd X))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.1.4 truncation with error bound

definition *trunc-bound-eucl p s =*
 $(let$
 $d = eucl-truncate-down p s;$
 $ed = abs (d - s) in$
 $(d, eucl-truncate-up p ed))$

lemma *trunc-bound-euclE*:
obtains *err* **where**
 $|err| \leq snd (trunc-bound-eucl p x)$
 $fst (trunc-bound-eucl p x) = x + err$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *trunc-bound-pdevs p x = (trunc-pdevs p x, tdev' p (trunc-err-pdevs p*

$x))$

lemma *pdevs-apply-fst-trunc-bound-pdevs[simp]*: $pdevs\text{-apply } (fst \ (trunc\text{-bound-pdevs } p \ x)) = pdevs\text{-apply } (trunc\text{-pdevs } p \ x)$
<proof>

lemma *trunc-bound-pdevsE*:
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1..1\}$
obtains err **where**
 $|err| \leq snd \ (trunc\text{-bound-pdevs } p \ x)$
 $pdevs\text{-val } e \ (fst \ ((trunc\text{-bound-pdevs } p \ x))) = pdevs\text{-val } e \ x + err$
<proof>

lemma
degree-add-pdevs-le:
assumes $degree \ X \leq n$
assumes $degree \ Y \leq n$
shows $degree \ (add\text{-pdevs } X \ Y) \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *truncate-aform-error-aform-cancel*:
 $aform\text{-val } e \ (truncate\text{-aform } p \ z) = aform\text{-val } e \ z + aform\text{-val } e \ (truncate\text{-error-aform } p \ z)$
<proof>

lemma *error-absE*:
assumes $abs \ err \leq k$
obtains $e::real$ **where** $err = e * k$ $e \in \{-1 .. 1\}$
<proof>

lemma *eucl-truncate-up-nonneg-eq-zero-iff*:
 $x \geq 0 \implies eucl\text{-truncate-up } p \ x = 0 \iff x = 0$
<proof>

lemma
aform-val-consume-error:
assumes $abs \ err \leq abs \ (pdevs\text{-apply } (snd \ X) \ n)$
shows $aform\text{-val } (e(n := 0)) \ X + err = aform\text{-val } (e(n := err/pdevs\text{-apply } (snd \ X) \ n)) \ X$
<proof>

lemma
aform-val-consume-errorE:
fixes $X::real \ aform$
assumes $abs \ err \leq abs \ (pdevs\text{-apply } (snd \ X) \ n)$
obtains err' **where** $aform\text{-val } (e(n := 0)) \ X + err = aform\text{-val } (e(n := err'))$
 $X \ err' \in \{-1 .. 1\}$

assumes $deg: degree\text{-}aforms [X, Y] \leq k$
assumes $e: e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1..1\}$
assumes $d: abs\ u \leq d$
obtains ek **where**
 $a * aform\text{-}val\ e\ X + b * aform\text{-}val\ e\ Y + c + u = aform\text{-}val\ (e(k:=ek))$
 $(affine\text{-}binop'\ p\ X\ Y\ a\ b\ c\ d\ k)$
 $ek \in \{-1 .. 1\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.1.6 Inf/Sup

definition $Inf\text{-}aform'\ p\ X = eucl\text{-}truncate\text{-}down\ p\ (fst\ X - tdev'\ p\ (snd\ X))$

definition $Sup\text{-}aform'\ p\ X = eucl\text{-}truncate\text{-}up\ p\ (fst\ X + tdev'\ p\ (snd\ X))$

lemma $Inf\text{-}aform'$:

shows $Inf\text{-}aform'\ p\ X \leq Inf\text{-}aform\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Sup\text{-}aform'$:

shows $Sup\text{-}aform\ X \leq Sup\text{-}aform'\ p\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Inf\text{-}aform\text{-}le\text{-}Sup\text{-}aform[intro]$:

$Inf\text{-}aform\ X \leq Sup\text{-}aform\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Inf\text{-}aform'\text{-}le\text{-}Sup\text{-}aform'[intro]$:

$Inf\text{-}aform'\ p\ X \leq Sup\text{-}aform'\ p\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$iws\text{-}of\text{-}aforms\ prec = map\ (\lambda a. Interval'\ (float\text{-}of\ (Inf\text{-}aform'\ prec\ a))\ (float\text{-}of\ (Sup\text{-}aform'\ prec\ a)))$

lemma

assumes $\bigwedge i. e''\ i \leq 1$

assumes $\bigwedge i. -1 \leq e''\ i$

shows $Inf\text{-}aform'\text{-}le: Inf\text{-}aform'\ p\ r \leq aform\text{-}val\ e''\ r$
and $Sup\text{-}aform'\text{-}le: aform\text{-}val\ e''\ r \leq Sup\text{-}aform'\ p\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $InfSup\text{-}aform'\text{-}in\text{-}float[intro, simp]$:

$Inf\text{-}aform'\ p\ X \in float\ Sup\text{-}aform'\ p\ X \in float$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $iws\text{-}of\text{-}aforms: xs \in Joints\ XS \implies bounded\text{-}by\ xs\ (iws\text{-}of\text{-}aforms\ prec\ XS)$

<proof>

definition *isFDERIV-aform prec N xs fas AS = isFDERIV-approx prec N xs fas (ivs-of-aforms prec AS)*

theorem *isFDERIV-aform:*

assumes *isFDERIV-aform prec N xs fas AS*

assumes *vs ∈ Joints AS*

shows *isFDERIV N xs fas vs*

<proof>

definition *env-len env l = (∀ xs ∈ env. length xs = l)*

lemma *env-len-takeI: env-len xs d1 ⇒ d1 ≥ d ⇒ env-len (take d ' xs) d*

<proof>

5.2 Min Range approximation

lemma

linear-lower:

fixes *x::real*

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies (f \text{ has-field-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a .. b\})$

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies f' x \leq u$

assumes $x \in \{a .. b\}$

shows $f b + u * (x - b) \leq f x$

<proof>

lemma

linear-lower2:

fixes *x::real*

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies (f \text{ has-field-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a .. b\})$

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies l \leq f' x$

assumes $x \in \{a .. b\}$

shows $f x \geq f a + l * (x - a)$

<proof>

lemma

linear-upper:

fixes *x::real*

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies (f \text{ has-field-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a .. b\})$

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies f' x \leq u$

assumes $x \in \{a .. b\}$

shows $f x \leq f a + u * (x - a)$

<proof>

lemma

linear-upper2:

fixes *x::real*

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies (f \text{ has-field-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a .. b\})$

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies l \leq f' x$
assumes $x \in \{a .. b\}$
shows $f x \leq f b + l * (x - b)$
 <proof>

lemma *linear-enclosure*:

fixes $x::real$
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies (f \text{ has-field-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a .. b\})$
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a .. b\} \implies f' x \leq u$
assumes $x \in \{a .. b\}$
shows $f x \in \{f b + u * (x - b) .. f a + u * (x - a)\}$
 <proof>

definition *mid-err ivl* = $((\text{lower ivl} + \text{upper ivl}::float)/2, (\text{upper ivl} - \text{lower ivl})/2)$

lemma *degree-aform-uminus-aform[simp]*: $\text{degree-aform (uminus-aform } X) = \text{degree-aform } X$
 <proof>

5.2.1 Addition

definition *add-aform*:: $'a::real\text{-vector } aform \Rightarrow 'a aform \Rightarrow 'a aform$
where $\text{add-aform } x y = (\text{fst } x + \text{fst } y, \text{add-pdevs } (\text{snd } x) (\text{snd } y))$

lemma *aform-val-add-aform*:

shows $\text{aform-val } e (\text{add-aform } X Y) = \text{aform-val } e X + \text{aform-val } e Y$
 <proof>

type-synonym *aform-err* = $\text{real } aform \times \text{real}$

definition *add-aform'*:: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow aform\text{-err} \Rightarrow aform\text{-err} \Rightarrow aform\text{-err}$

where $\text{add-aform}' p x y =$
 (let
 $z0 = \text{trunc-bound-eucl } p (\text{fst } (\text{fst } x) + \text{fst } (\text{fst } y));$
 $z = \text{trunc-bound-pdevs } p (\text{add-pdevs } (\text{snd } (\text{fst } x)) (\text{snd } (\text{fst } y)))$
 in $((\text{fst } z0, \text{fst } z), (\text{sum-list}' p [\text{snd } z0, \text{snd } z, \text{abs } (\text{snd } x), \text{abs } (\text{snd } y)]))$)

abbreviation *degree-aform-err*:: $aform\text{-err} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where $\text{degree-aform-err } X \equiv \text{degree-aform } (\text{fst } X)$

lemma *degree-aform-err-add-aform'*:

assumes $\text{degree-aform-err } x \leq n$
assumes $\text{degree-aform-err } y \leq n$
shows $\text{degree-aform-err } (\text{add-aform}' p x y) \leq n$
 <proof>

definition *aform-err e Xe* = $\{\text{aform-val } e (\text{fst } Xe) - \text{snd } Xe .. \text{aform-val } e (\text{fst } Xe) + \text{snd } Xe::real\}$

lemma *aform-errI*: $x \in \text{aform-err } e \ Xe$
if $\text{abs } (x - \text{aform-val } e \ (\text{fst } Xe)) \leq \text{snd } Xe$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-aform'*:
assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1..1\}$
assumes $x: x \in \text{aform-err } e \ X$
assumes $y: y \in \text{aform-err } e \ Y$
shows $x + y \in \text{aform-err } e \ (\text{add-aform}' \ p \ X \ Y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.2.2 Scaling

definition *aform-scaleR::real aform \Rightarrow 'a::real-vector \Rightarrow 'a aform*
where $\text{aform-scaleR } x \ y = (\text{fst } x \ *_R \ y, \ \text{pdevs-scaleR } (\text{snd } x) \ y)$

lemma *aform-val-scaleR-aform[simp]*:
shows $\text{aform-val } e \ (\text{aform-scaleR } X \ y) = \text{aform-val } e \ X \ *_R \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.2.3 Multiplication

lemma *aform-val-mult-exact*:
 $\text{aform-val } e \ x \ * \ \text{aform-val } e \ y =$
 $\text{fst } x \ * \ \text{fst } y +$
 $\text{pdevs-val } e \ (\text{add-pdevs } (\text{scaleR-pdevs } (\text{fst } y) \ (\text{snd } x)) \ (\text{scaleR-pdevs } (\text{fst } x) \ (\text{snd } y))) +$
 $(\sum i < d. e \ i \ *_R \ \text{pdevs-apply } (\text{snd } x) \ i) * (\sum i < d. e \ i \ *_R \ \text{pdevs-apply } (\text{snd } y) \ i)$
if $\text{degree } (\text{snd } x) \leq d \ \text{degree } (\text{snd } y) \leq d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-times-bound*:— TODO: this gives better bounds for the remainder of multiplication

$(\sum i < d. e \ i \ * \ f \ i :: \text{real}) \ * \ (\sum i < d. e \ i \ * \ g \ i) =$
 $(\sum i < d. (e \ i)^2 \ * \ (f \ i \ * \ g \ i)) +$
 $(\sum (i, j) \mid i < j \wedge j < d. (e \ i \ * \ e \ j) \ * \ (f \ j \ * \ g \ i + f \ i \ * \ g \ j))$ **for** $d :: \text{nat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *mult-aform::aform-err \Rightarrow aform-err \Rightarrow aform-err*
where $\text{mult-aform } x \ y = ((\text{fst } (\text{fst } x) \ * \ \text{fst } (\text{fst } y),$
 $(\text{add-pdevs } (\text{scaleR-pdevs } (\text{fst } (\text{fst } y)) \ (\text{snd } (\text{fst } x))) \ (\text{scaleR-pdevs } (\text{fst } (\text{fst } x))$
 $(\text{snd } (\text{fst } y))))),$
 $(\text{tdev } (\text{snd } (\text{fst } x)) \ * \ \text{tdev } (\text{snd } (\text{fst } y)) +$
 $\text{abs } (\text{snd } x) \ * \ (\text{abs } (\text{fst } (\text{fst } y)) + \text{Radius } (\text{fst } y)) +$
 $\text{abs } (\text{snd } y) \ * \ (\text{abs } (\text{fst } (\text{fst } x)) + \text{Radius } (\text{fst } x)) + \text{abs } (\text{snd } x) \ * \ \text{abs } (\text{snd } y)$
 $))$

lemma *mult-aformE*:
fixes $X \ Y :: \text{aform-err}$

assumes $e: e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1..1\}$
assumes $x: x \in \text{aform-err } e \ X$
assumes $y: y \in \text{aform-err } e \ Y$
shows $x * y \in \text{aform-err } e \ (\text{mult-aform } X \ Y)$
 <proof>

definition $\text{mult-aform}'::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{aform-err} \Rightarrow \text{aform-err} \Rightarrow \text{aform-err}$

where $\text{mult-aform}' \ p \ x \ y = ($
 let
 $(fx, sx) = x;$
 $(fy, sy) = y;$
 $ex = \text{abs } sx;$
 $ey = \text{abs } sy;$
 $z0 = \text{trunc-bound-eucl } p \ (\text{fst } fx * \text{fst } fy);$
 $u = \text{trunc-bound-pdevs } p \ (\text{scaleR-pdevs } (\text{fst } fy) \ (\text{snd } fx));$
 $v = \text{trunc-bound-pdevs } p \ (\text{scaleR-pdevs } (\text{fst } fx) \ (\text{snd } fy));$
 $w = \text{trunc-bound-pdevs } p \ (\text{add-pdevs } (\text{fst } u) \ (\text{fst } v));$
 $tx = \text{tdev}' \ p \ (\text{snd } fx);$
 $ty = \text{tdev}' \ p \ (\text{snd } fy);$
 $l = \text{truncate-up } p \ (tx * ty);$
 $ee = \text{truncate-up } p \ (ex * ey);$
 $e1 = \text{truncate-up } p \ (ex * \text{truncate-up } p \ (\text{abs } (\text{fst } fy) + ty));$
 $e2 = \text{truncate-up } p \ (ey * \text{truncate-up } p \ (\text{abs } (\text{fst } fx) + tx))$
 in
 $((\text{fst } z0, (\text{fst } w)), (\text{sum-list}' \ p \ [ee, e1, e2, l, \text{snd } z0, \text{snd } u, \text{snd } v, \text{snd } w]))$

lemma $\text{aform-err}E:$

$\text{abs } (x - \text{aform-val } e \ (\text{fst } X)) \leq \text{snd } X$
if $x \in \text{aform-err } e \ X$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{mult-aform}'E:$

fixes $X \ Y::\text{aform-err}$
assumes $e: e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1..1\}$
assumes $x: x \in \text{aform-err } e \ X$
assumes $y: y \in \text{aform-err } e \ Y$
shows $x * y \in \text{aform-err } e \ (\text{mult-aform}' \ p \ X \ Y)$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{degree-aform-mult-aform}':$

assumes $\text{degree-aform-err } x \leq n$
assumes $\text{degree-aform-err } y \leq n$
shows $\text{degree-aform-err } (\text{mult-aform}' \ p \ x \ y) \leq n$
 <proof>

lemma

fixes $x \ a \ b::\text{real}$
assumes $a > 0$
assumes $x \in \{a ..b\}$

assumes $- \text{inverse } (b * b) \leq \text{alpha}$
shows $\text{inverse-linear-lower: } \text{inverse } b + \text{alpha} * (x - b) \leq \text{inverse } x$ (**is** ?lower)
and $\text{inverse-linear-upper: } \text{inverse } x \leq \text{inverse } a + \text{alpha} * (x - a)$ (**is** ?upper)
 <proof>

5.2.4 Inverse

definition $\text{inverse-aform}'::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real aform} \Rightarrow \text{real aform} \times \text{real}$ **where**

$\text{inverse-aform}' p X =$ (
 let $l = \text{Inf-aform}' p X$ in
 let $u = \text{Sup-aform}' p X$ in
 let $a = \min (\text{abs } l) (\text{abs } u)$ in
 let $b = \max (\text{abs } l) (\text{abs } u)$ in
 let $\text{sq} = \text{truncate-up } p (b * b)$ in
 let $\text{alpha} = - \text{real-divl } p 1 \text{sq}$ in
 let $\text{dmax} = \text{truncate-up } p (\text{real-divr } p 1 a - \text{alpha} * a)$ in
 let $\text{dmin} = \text{truncate-down } p (\text{real-divl } p 1 b - \text{alpha} * b)$ in
 let $\text{zeta}' = \text{truncate-up } p ((\text{dmin} + \text{dmax}) / 2)$ in
 let $\text{zeta} = \text{if } l < 0 \text{ then } - \text{zeta}' \text{ else } \text{zeta}'$ in
 let $\text{delta} = \text{truncate-up } p (\text{zeta} - \text{dmin})$ in
 let $\text{res1} = \text{trunc-bound-eucl } p (\text{alpha} * \text{fst } X)$ in
 let $\text{res2} = \text{trunc-bound-eucl } p (\text{fst } \text{res1} + \text{zeta})$ in
 let $\text{zs} = \text{trunc-bound-pdevs } p (\text{scaleR-pdevs } \text{alpha} (\text{snd } X))$ in
 $((\text{fst } \text{res2}, \text{fst } \text{zs}), (\text{sum-list}' p [\text{delta}, \text{snd } \text{res1}, \text{snd } \text{res2}, \text{snd } \text{zs}])))$

lemma $\text{inverse-aform}'E$:

fixes $X::\text{real aform}$

assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

assumes $\text{Inf-pos: } \text{Inf-aform}' p X > 0$

assumes $x = \text{aform-val } e X$

shows $\text{inverse } x \in \text{aform-err } e (\text{inverse-aform}' p X)$

<proof>

definition $\text{inverse-aform } p a =$

do {
 let $l = \text{Inf-aform}' p a$;
 let $u = \text{Sup-aform}' p a$;
 if $(l \leq 0 \wedge 0 \leq u)$ then None
 else if $(l \leq 0)$ then $(\text{Some } (\text{apfst } \text{uminus-aform } (\text{inverse-aform}' p (\text{uminus-aform } a))))$
 else $\text{Some } (\text{inverse-aform}' p a)$
 }

lemma $\text{eucl-truncate-up-eq-eucl-truncate-down}$:

$\text{eucl-truncate-up } p x = - (\text{eucl-truncate-down } p (- x))$

<proof>

lemma $\text{inverse-aform}E$:

fixes $X::\text{real aform}$

assumes $e: e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
and $disj: Inf\text{-}aform' p X > 0 \vee Sup\text{-}aform' p X < 0$
obtains Y **where**
 $inverse\text{-}aform p X = Some Y$
 $inverse (aform\text{-}val e X) \in aform\text{-}err e Y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $aform\text{-}err\text{-}to\text{-}aform::aform\text{-}err \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real\ aform$
where $aform\text{-}err\text{-}to\text{-}aform X n = (fst (fst X), pdev\text{-}upd (snd (fst X)) n (snd X))$

lemma $aform\text{-}err\text{-}to\text{-}aformE$:
assumes $x \in aform\text{-}err e X$
assumes $deg: degree\text{-}aform\text{-}err X \leq n$
obtains err **where** $x = aform\text{-}val (e(n:=err)) (aform\text{-}err\text{-}to\text{-}aform X n)$
 $-1 \leq err \leq 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $aform\text{-}to\text{-}aform\text{-}err::real\ aform \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow aform\text{-}err$
where $aform\text{-}to\text{-}aform\text{-}err X n = ((fst X, pdev\text{-}upd (snd X) n 0), abs (pdevs\text{-}apply (snd X) n))$

lemma $aform\text{-}to\text{-}aform\text{-}err$: $aform\text{-}val e X \in aform\text{-}err e (aform\text{-}to\text{-}aform\text{-}err X n)$
if $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $acc\text{-}err p x e \equiv (fst x, truncate\text{-}up p (snd x + e))$

definition $ivl\text{-}err :: real\ interval \Rightarrow (real \times real\ pdevs) \times real$
where $ivl\text{-}err ivl \equiv (((upper\ ivl + lower\ ivl)/2, zero\text{-}pdevs::real\ pdevs), (upper\ ivl - lower\ ivl) / 2)$

lemma $inverse\text{-}aform$:
fixes $X::real\ aform$
assumes $e: e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $inverse\text{-}aform p X = Some Y$
shows $inverse (aform\text{-}val e X) \in aform\text{-}err e Y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $aform\text{-}err\text{-}acc\text{-}err\text{-}leI$:
 $fx \in aform\text{-}err e (acc\text{-}err p X err)$
if $aform\text{-}val e (fst X) - (snd X + err) \leq fx \leq aform\text{-}val e (fst X) + (snd X + err)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $aform\text{-}err\text{-}acc\text{-}errI$:
 $fx \in aform\text{-}err e (acc\text{-}err p X err)$
if $fx \in aform\text{-}err e (fst X, snd X + err)$

<proof>

lemma *minus-times-le-abs*: $-(err * B) \leq |B|$ **if** $-1 \leq err$ $err \leq 1$ **for** $err::real$
<proof>

lemma *times-le-abs*: $err * B \leq |B|$ **if** $-1 \leq err$ $err \leq 1$ **for** $err::real$
<proof>

lemma *aform-err-lemma1*: $-1 \leq err \implies err \leq 1 \implies$
 $X1 + (A - e d * B + err * B) - e1 \leq x \implies$
 $X1 + (A - e d * B) - truncate-up p (|B| + e1) \leq x$
<proof>

lemma *aform-err-lemma2*: $-1 \leq err \implies err \leq 1 \implies$
 $x \leq X1 + (A - e d * B + err * B) + e1 \implies$
 $x \leq X1 + (A - e d * B) + truncate-up p (|B| + e1)$
<proof>

lemma *aform-err-acc-err-aform-to-aform-errI*:
 $x \in aform-err e (acc-err p (aform-to-aform-err X1 d) e1)$
if $-1 \leq err$ $err \leq 1$ $x \in aform-err (e(d := err)) (X1, e1)$
<proof>

definition *map-aform-err* $I p X =$
(do {
 let $X0 = aform-err-to-aform X (degree-aform-err X)$;
 $(X1, e1) \leftarrow I X0$;
 Some (acc-err p (aform-to-aform-err X1 (degree-aform-err X)) e1)
})

lemma *map-aform-err*:
 $i x \in aform-err e Y$
if $I: \bigwedge e X Y. e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\} \implies I X = Some Y \implies i (aform-val e X) \in aform-err e Y$
and $e: e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
and $Y: map-aform-err I p X = Some Y$
and $x: x \in aform-err e X$
<proof>

definition *inverse-aform-err* $p X = map-aform-err (inverse-aform p) p X$

lemma *inverse-aform-err*:
 $inverse x \in aform-err e Y$
if $e: e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
and $Y: inverse-aform-err p X = Some Y$
and $x: x \in aform-err e X$
<proof>

5.3 Reduction (Summarization of Coefficients)

definition *pdevs-of-centered-ivl* $r = (\text{inner-scaleR-pdevs } r \text{ One-pdevs})$

lemma *pdevs-of-centered-ivl-eq-pdevs-of-ivl[simp]*: $\text{pdevs-of-centered-ivl } r = \text{pdevs-of-ivl } (-r) \text{ } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *filter-pdevs-raw-nonzeros*: $\{i. \text{filter-pdevs-raw } s \text{ } f \text{ } i \neq 0\} = \{i. f \text{ } i \neq 0\} \cap \{x. s \text{ } x (f \text{ } x)\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *summarize-pdevs*::

$\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space } \text{pdevs} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ } \text{pdevs}$

where *summarize-pdevs* $p \text{ } I \text{ } d \text{ } x =$
 $(\text{let } t = \text{tdev}' p (\text{filter-pdevs } (-I) \text{ } x)$
 $\text{in } \text{msum-pdevs } d (\text{filter-pdevs } I \text{ } x) (\text{pdevs-of-centered-ivl } t))$

definition *summarize-threshold*

where *summarize-threshold* $p \text{ } t \text{ } x \text{ } y \longleftrightarrow \text{infnorm } y \geq t * \text{infnorm } (\text{eucl-truncate-up } p (\text{tdev}' p \text{ } x))$

lemma *error-abs-euclE*:

fixes *err*:: $'a::\text{ordered-euclidean-space}$
assumes $\text{abs } \text{err} \leq k$
obtains $e::'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where** $\text{err} = (\sum i \in \text{Basis}. (e \text{ } i * (k \cdot i)) *_R i) \text{ } e \in \text{UNIV}$
 $\rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summarize-pdevsE*:

fixes $x::'a::\text{executable-euclidean-space } \text{pdevs}$
assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $d: \text{degree } x \leq d$
obtains e' **where** $\text{pdevs-val } e \text{ } x = \text{pdevs-val } e' (\text{summarize-pdevs } p \text{ } I \text{ } d \text{ } x)$
 $\bigwedge i. i < d \implies e \text{ } i = e' \text{ } i$
 $e' \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *summarize-pdevs-list* $p \text{ } I \text{ } d \text{ } xs =$

$\text{map } (\lambda(d, x). \text{summarize-pdevs } p (\lambda i -. I \text{ } i (\text{pdevs-applys } xs \text{ } i)) \text{ } d \text{ } x) (\text{zip } [d..<d + \text{length } xs] \text{ } xs)$

lemma *filter-pdevs-cong[cong]*:

assumes $x = y$
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{pdevs-domain } y \implies P \text{ } i (\text{pdevs-apply } x \text{ } i) = Q \text{ } i (\text{pdevs-apply } y \text{ } i)$
shows $\text{filter-pdevs } P \text{ } x = \text{filter-pdevs } Q \text{ } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summarize-pdevs-cong*[*cong*]:
assumes $p = q \ a = c \ b = d$
assumes $PQ: \bigwedge i. i \in \text{pdevs-domain } d \implies P \ i \ (\text{pdevs-apply } b \ i) = Q \ i \ (\text{pdevs-apply } d \ i)$
shows $\text{summarize-pdevs } p \ P \ a \ b = \text{summarize-pdevs } q \ Q \ c \ d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lookup-eq-None-iff*: $(\text{Mapping.lookup } M \ x = \text{None}) = (x \notin \text{Mapping.keys } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lookup-eq-SomeD*:
 $(\text{Mapping.lookup } M \ x = \text{Some } y) \implies (x \in \text{Mapping.keys } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *domain-pdevs* $xs = (\bigcup (\text{pdevs-domain } `(\text{set } xs)))$

definition *pdevs-mapping* $xs =$
 $(\text{let}$
 $\ D = \text{sorted-list-of-set } (\text{domain-pdevs } xs);$
 $\ M = \text{Mapping.tabulate } D \ (\text{pdevs-applys } xs);$
 $\ \text{zeroes} = \text{replicate } (\text{length } xs) \ 0$
 $\ \text{in } \text{Mapping.lookup-default } \text{zeroes } M)$

lemma *pdevs-mapping-eq*[*simp*]: $\text{pdevs-mapping } xs = \text{pdevs-applys } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compute-summarize-pdevs-list*[*code*]:
 $\text{summarize-pdevs-list } p \ I \ d \ xs =$
 $(\text{let } M = \text{pdevs-mapping } xs$
 $\ \text{in } \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). \text{summarize-pdevs } p \ (\lambda i -. I \ i \ (M \ i)) \ x \ y) \ (\text{zip } [d..<d + \text{length } xs] \ xs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
in-centered-ivlE:
fixes $r \ t::\text{real}$
assumes $r \in \{-t .. t\}$
obtains e **where** $e \in \{-1 .. 1\} \ r = e * t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *singleton-pdevs*:: $'a \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector pdevs}$ **is** $\lambda x \ i. \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas [*simp*] = *singleton-pdevs.rep-eq*

lemma *singleton-0*[*simp*]: $\text{singleton-pdevs } 0 = \text{zero-pdevs}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *degree-singleton-pdevs[simp]*: $\text{degree} (\text{singleton-pdevs } x) = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{Suc } 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-singleton-pdevs[simp]*: $\text{pdevs-val } e (\text{singleton-pdevs } x) = e \ 0 \ *_{\mathbb{R}} \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-of-ivl-real*:
fixes $a \ b :: \text{real}$
shows $\text{pdevs-of-ivl } a \ b = \text{singleton-pdevs } ((b - a) / 2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *summarize-pdevs-listE*:
fixes $X :: \text{real pdevs list}$
assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $d: \text{degrees } X \leq d$
obtains e' **where** $\text{pdevs-vals } e \ X = \text{pdevs-vals } e' (\text{summarize-pdevs-list } p \ I \ d \ X)$
 $\bigwedge i. i < d \implies e \ i = e' \ i$
 $e' \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *list-ex2* **where**
 $\text{list-ex2 } P \ [] \ xs = \text{False}$
 $|\ \text{list-ex2 } P \ xs \ [] = \text{False}$
 $|\ \text{list-ex2 } P \ (x\#\xs) \ (y\#ys) = (P \ x \ y \vee \text{list-ex2 } P \ xs \ ys)$

lemma *list-ex2-iff*:
 $\text{list-ex2 } P \ xs \ ys \longleftrightarrow (\neg \text{list-all2 } (\neg P) (\text{take } (\text{length } ys) \ xs) (\text{take } (\text{length } xs) \ ys))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *summarize-aforms* $p \ C \ d \ (X :: \text{real aform list}) =$
 $(\text{zip } (\text{map } \text{fst } X) (\text{summarize-pdevs-list } p \ (C \ X) \ d \ (\text{map } \text{snd } X)))$

lemma *aform-vals-pdevs-vals*:
 $\text{aform-vals } e \ X = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). x + y) (\text{zip } (\text{map } \text{fst } X) (\text{pdevs-vals } e \ (\text{map } \text{snd } X)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *summarize-aformsE*:
fixes $X :: \text{real aform list}$
assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $d: \text{degree-aforms } X \leq d$
obtains e' **where** $\text{aform-vals } e \ X = \text{aform-vals } e' (\text{summarize-aforms } p \ C \ d \ X)$
 $\bigwedge i. i < d \implies e \ i = e' \ i$
 $e' \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

Different reduction strategies:

definition *collect-threshold* p ta t ($X::real$ *aform list*) =
 (let
 $Xs = map\ snd\ X$;
 $as = map\ (\lambda X. max\ ta\ (t * tdev'\ p\ X))\ Xs$
 in ($\lambda(i::nat)\ xs. list-ex2\ (\leq)\ as\ (map\ abs\ xs)$))

definition *collect-girard* p m ($X::real$ *aform list*) =
 (let
 $Xs = map\ snd\ X$;
 $M = pdevs-mapping\ Xs$;
 $D = domain-pdevs\ Xs$;
 $N = length\ X$
 in if $card\ D \leq m$ then ($\lambda - . True$) else
 let
 $Ds = sorted-list-of-set\ D$;
 $ortho-indices = map\ fst\ (take\ (2 * N)\ (sort-key\ (\lambda(i, r). r)\ (map\ (\lambda i. let\ xs$
 = $M\ i\ in\ (i, sum-list'\ p\ xs - fold\ max\ xs\ 0))\ Ds)))$;
 $- = ()$
 in ($\lambda i\ (xs::real\ list). i \in set\ ortho-indices$))

5.4 Splitting with heuristics

definition *abs-pdevs* = *unop-pdevs abs*

definition *abssum-of-pdevs-list* $X = fold\ (\lambda a\ b. (add-pdevs\ (abs-pdevs\ a)\ b))\ X\ zero-pdevs$

definition *split-aforms* $xs\ i = (let\ splits = map\ (\lambda x. split-aform\ x\ i)\ xs\ in\ (map\ fst\ splits, map\ snd\ splits))$

definition *split-aforms-largest-uncond* $X =$
 (let (i, x) = *max-pdev* (*abssum-of-pdevs-list* (*map snd X*)) in *split-aforms X i*)

definition *Inf-aform-err* $p\ Rd = (float-of\ (truncate-down\ p\ (Inf-aform'\ p\ (fst\ Rd) - abs(snd\ Rd))))$

definition *Sup-aform-err* $p\ Rd = (float-of\ (truncate-up\ p\ (Sup-aform'\ p\ (fst\ Rd) + abs(snd\ Rd))))$

context includes *interval.lifting begin*

lift-definition *ivl-of-aform-err::nat* \Rightarrow *aform-err* \Rightarrow *float interval*

is $\lambda p\ Rd. (Inf-aform-err\ p\ Rd, Sup-aform-err\ p\ Rd)$

<proof>

lemma *lower-ivl-of-aform-err*: *lower* (*ivl-of-aform-err p Rd*) = *Inf-aform-err p Rd*

and *upper-ivl-of-aform-err*: *upper* (*ivl-of-aform-err p Rd*) = *Sup-aform-err p Rd*

<proof>

end

definition *approx-un::nat*

\Rightarrow (*float interval* \Rightarrow *float interval option*)

$\Rightarrow ((\text{real} \times \text{real pdevs}) \times \text{real}) \text{ option}$
 $\Rightarrow ((\text{real} \times \text{real pdevs}) \times \text{real}) \text{ option}$
where *approx-un p f a* = do {
rd \leftarrow *a*;
ivl \leftarrow *f (ivl-of-aform-err p rd)*;
Some (ivl-err (real-interval ivl))
}

definition *interval-extension1*::(*float interval* \Rightarrow (*float interval*) *option*) \Rightarrow (*real*
 \Rightarrow *real*) \Rightarrow *bool*
where *interval-extension1 F f* \longleftrightarrow (\forall *ivl ivl'*. *F ivl* = *Some ivl'* \longrightarrow (\forall *x*. *x* \in_r
ivl \longrightarrow *f x* \in_r *ivl'*))

lemma *interval-extension1D*:
assumes *interval-extension1 F f*
assumes *F ivl* = *Some ivl'*
assumes *x* \in_r *ivl*
shows *f x* \in_r *ivl'*
<proof>

lemma *approx-un-argE*:
assumes *au: approx-un p F X* = *Some Y*
obtains *X'* **where** *X* = *Some X'*
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-independent-from*:
degree-aform (independent-from d1 X) \leq *d1* + *degree-aform X*
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-of-ivl*:
fixes *a b::'a::executable-euclidean-space*
shows *degree-aform (aform-of-ivl a b)* \leq *length (Basis-list::'a list)*
<proof>

lemma *aform-err-ivl-err[simp]*: *aform-err e (ivl-err ivl')* = *set-of ivl'*
<proof>

lemma *Inf-Sup-aform-err*:
fixes *X*
assumes *e: e* \in *UNIV* \rightarrow $\{-1 .. 1\}$
defines *X'* \equiv *fst X*
shows *aform-err e X* \subseteq $\{\text{Inf-aform-err } p \text{ } X .. \text{Sup-aform-err } p \text{ } X\}$
<proof>

lemma *ivl-of-aform-err*:
fixes *X*
assumes *e: e* \in *UNIV* \rightarrow $\{-1 .. 1\}$
shows *x* \in *aform-err e X* \implies *x* \in_r *ivl-of-aform-err p X*
<proof>

lemma *approx-unE*:

assumes *ie*: *interval-extension1* *F f*

assumes *e*: $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

assumes *au*: *approx-un* *p F X'err = Some Ye*

assumes *x*: *case X'err of None \Rightarrow True | Some X'err $\Rightarrow x \in aform-err e X'err$*

shows $f x \in aform-err e Ye$

<proof>

definition *approx-bin p f rd sd = do* {

ivl $\leftarrow f$ (*ivl-of-aform-err p rd*)

(*ivl-of-aform-err p sd*);

Some (*ivl-err* (*real-interval ivl*))

}

definition *interval-extension2::(float interval \Rightarrow float interval \Rightarrow float interval option) \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow bool*

where *interval-extension2 F f \longleftrightarrow ($\forall ivl1 ivl2 ivl. F ivl1 ivl2 = Some ivl \longrightarrow$*
($\forall x y. x \in_r ivl1 \longrightarrow y \in_r ivl2 \longrightarrow f x y \in_r ivl$))

lemma *interval-extension2D*:

assumes *interval-extension2 F f*

assumes *F ivl1 ivl2 = Some ivl*

shows $x \in_r ivl1 \Longrightarrow y \in_r ivl2 \Longrightarrow f x y \in_r ivl$

<proof>

lemma *approx-binE*:

assumes *ie*: *interval-extension2 F f*

assumes *w*: $w \in aform-err e (W', errw)$

assumes *x*: $x \in aform-err e (X', errx)$

assumes *ab*: *approx-bin p F ((W', errw)) ((X', errx)) = Some Ye*

assumes *e*: $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

shows $f w x \in aform-err e Ye$

<proof>

definition *min-aform-err p a1 (a2::aform-err) =*

(*let*

ivl1 = *ivl-of-aform-err p a1*;

ivl2 = *ivl-of-aform-err p a2*

in if upper ivl1 < lower ivl2 then a1

else if upper ivl2 < lower ivl1 then a2

else ivl-err (*real-interval* (*min-interval ivl1 ivl2*)))

definition *max-aform-err p a1 (a2::aform-err) =*

(*let*

ivl1 = *ivl-of-aform-err p a1*;

ivl2 = *ivl-of-aform-err p a2*

in if upper ivl1 < lower ivl2 then a2

else if upper ivl2 < lower ivl1 then a1

else ivl-err (real-interval (max-interval ivl1 ivl2)))

5.5 Approximate Min Range - Kind Of Trigonometric Functions

definition *affine-unop* :: nat \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow aform-err \Rightarrow aform-err
where

affine-unop p a b d X = (let
 ((x, xs), xe) = X;
 (ax, axe) = trunc-bound-eucl p (a * x);
 (y, ye) = trunc-bound-eucl p (ax + b);
 (ys, yse) = trunc-bound-pdevs p (scaleR-pdevs a xs)
 in ((y, ys), sum-list' p [truncate-up p (|a| * xe), axe, ye, yse, d]))
 — TODO: also do binop

lemma *aform-err-leI*:

y \in aform-err e (c, d)
if y \in aform-err e (c, d') d' \leq d
 <proof>

lemma *aform-err-eqI*:

y \in aform-err e (c, d)
if y \in aform-err e (c, d') d' = d
 <proof>

lemma *sum-list'-append[simp]*: sum-list' p (ds@[d]) = truncate-up p (d + sum-list' p ds)

<proof>

lemma *aform-err-sum-list'*:

y \in aform-err e (c, sum-list' p ds)
if y \in aform-err e (c, sum-list ds)
 <proof>

lemma *aform-err-trunc-bound-eucl*:

y \in aform-err e ((fst (trunc-bound-eucl p X), xs), snd (trunc-bound-eucl p X) + d)

if y: y \in aform-err e ((X, xs), d)
 <proof>

lemma *trunc-err-pdevsE*:

assumes e \in UNIV \rightarrow $\{-1 .. 1\}$

obtains err **where**

|err| \leq tdev' p (trunc-err-pdevs p xs)

pdevs-val e (trunc-pdevs p xs) = pdevs-val e xs + err

<proof>

lemma *aform-err-trunc-bound-pdevsI*:

y \in aform-err e ((c, fst (trunc-bound-pdevs p xs)), snd (trunc-bound-pdevs p xs))

+ d)
if $y: y \in \text{aform-err } e ((c, xs), d)$
and $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *aform-err-addI*:
 $y \in \text{aform-err } e ((a + b, xs), d)$
if $y - b \in \text{aform-err } e ((a, xs), d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *affine-unop*:
assumes $x: x \in \text{aform-err } e X$
assumes $f: |f x - (a * x + b)| \leq d$
and $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
shows $f x \in \text{aform-err } e (\text{affine-unop } p a b d X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *min-range-coeffs-ge*:
 $|f x - (a * x + b)| \leq d$
if $l: l \leq x$ **and** $u: x \leq u$
and $f': \bigwedge y. y \in \{l .. u\} \implies (f \text{ has-real-derivative } f' y) (\text{at } y)$
and $a: \bigwedge y. y \in \{l..u\} \implies a \leq f' y$
and $d: d \geq (f u - f l - a * (u - l)) / 2 + |(f l + f u - a * (l + u)) / 2 - b|$
for $a b d::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *min-range-coeffs-le*:
 $|f x - (a * x + b)| \leq d$
if $l: l \leq x$ **and** $u: x \leq u$
and $f': \bigwedge y. y \in \{l .. u\} \implies (f \text{ has-real-derivative } f' y) (\text{at } y)$
and $a: \bigwedge y. y \in \{l .. u\} \implies f' y \leq a$
and $d: d \geq (f l - f u + a * (u - l)) / 2 + |(f l + f u - a * (l + u)) / 2 - b|$
for $a b d::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

context includes *floatarith-notation begin*

definition *range-reducer* $p l =$
 (if $l < 0 \vee l > 2 * \text{lb-pi } p$
 then $\text{approx } p (Pi * (\text{Num } (-2)) * (\text{Floor } (\text{Num } (l * \text{Float } 1 (-1)) / Pi))) \square$
 else $\text{Some } 0$)

lemmas *approx-emptyD = approx[OF bounded-by-None[of Nil], simplified]*

lemma *range-reducerE*:
assumes *range-reducer* $p l = \text{Some } ivl$
obtains $n::\text{int}$ **where** $n * (2 * pi) \in_r ivl$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *range-reduce-aform-err* $p X = do \{$
 $r \leftarrow range-reducer\ p\ (lower\ (ivl-of-aform-err\ p\ X));$
 $Some\ (add-aform'\ p\ X\ (ivl-err\ (real-interval\ r)))$
 $\}$

lemma *range-reduce-aform-errE*:
assumes $e: e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $x: x \in aform-err\ e\ X$
assumes $range-reduce-aform-err\ p\ X = Some\ Y$
obtains $n::int$ **where** $x + n * (2 * pi) \in aform-err\ e\ Y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *min-range-mono* $p F DF l u X = do \{$
 $let\ L = Num\ l;$
 $let\ U = Num\ u;$
 $aivl \leftarrow approx\ p\ (Min\ (DF\ L)\ (DF\ U))\ [];$
 $let\ a = lower\ aivl;$
 $let\ A = Num\ a;$
 $bivl \leftarrow approx\ p\ (Half\ (F\ L + F\ U - A * (L + U)))\ [];$
 $let\ (b, be) = mid-err\ bivl;$
 $let\ (B, Be) = (Num\ (float-of\ b), Num\ (float-of\ be));$
 $divl \leftarrow approx\ p\ ((Half\ (F\ U - F\ L - A * (U - L))) + Be)\ [];$
 $Some\ (affine-unop\ p\ a\ b\ (real-of-float\ (upper\ divl))\ X)$
 $\}$

lemma *min-range-mono*:
assumes $x: x \in aform-err\ e\ X$
assumes $l \leq x\ x \leq u$
assumes $min-range-mono\ p\ F\ DF\ l\ u\ X = Some\ Y$
assumes $e: e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $F: \bigwedge x. x \in \{real-of-float\ l .. u\} \implies interpret-floatarith\ (F\ (Num\ x))\ [] = f\ x$
assumes $DF: \bigwedge x. x \in \{real-of-float\ l .. u\} \implies interpret-floatarith\ (DF\ (Num\ x))\ [] = f'\ x$
assumes $f': \bigwedge x. x \in \{real-of-float\ l .. u\} \implies (f\ has-real-derivative\ f'\ x)\ (at\ x)$
assumes $f'-le: \bigwedge x. x \in \{real-of-float\ l .. u\} \implies min\ (f'\ l)\ (f'\ u) \leq f'\ x$
shows $f\ x \in aform-err\ e\ Y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *min-range-antimono* $p F DF l u X = do \{$
 $let\ L = Num\ l;$
 $let\ U = Num\ u;$
 $aivl \leftarrow approx\ p\ (Max\ (DF\ L)\ (DF\ U))\ [];$
 $let\ a = upper\ aivl;$
 $let\ A = Num\ a;$
 $bivl \leftarrow approx\ p\ (Half\ (F\ L + F\ U - A * (L + U)))\ [];$
 $let\ (b, be) = mid-err\ bivl;$
 $let\ (B, Be) = (Num\ (float-of\ b), Num\ (float-of\ be));$
 $divl \leftarrow approx\ p\ (Add\ (Half\ (F\ L - F\ U + A * (U - L)))\ Be)\ [];$
 $\}$

Some (affine-unop p a b (real-of-float (upper divl)) X)
}

lemma *min-range-antimono*:

assumes $x: x \in \text{aform-err } e \ X$
assumes $l \leq x \ x \leq u$
assumes *min-range-antimono* p F DF l u X = Some Y
assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $F: \bigwedge x. x \in \{\text{real-of-float } l .. u\} \implies \text{interpret-floatarith } (F \ (\text{Num } x)) \ \square$
 $= f \ x$
assumes $DF: \bigwedge x. x \in \{\text{real-of-float } l .. u\} \implies \text{interpret-floatarith } (DF \ (\text{Num } x)) \ \square = f' \ x$
assumes $f': \bigwedge x. x \in \{\text{real-of-float } l .. u\} \implies (f \ \text{has-real-derivative } f' \ x) \ (\text{at } x)$
assumes $f'\text{-le}: \bigwedge x. x \in \{\text{real-of-float } l .. u\} \implies f' \ x \leq \max (f' \ l) (f' \ u)$
shows $f \ x \in \text{aform-err } e \ Y$
⟨proof⟩

definition *cos-aform-err* p X = do {

$X \leftarrow \text{range-reduce-aform-err } p \ X;$
let $ivl = \text{ivl-of-aform-err } p \ X;$
let $l = \text{lower } ivl;$
let $u = \text{upper } ivl;$
let $L = \text{Num } l;$
let $U = \text{Num } u;$
if $l \geq 0 \wedge u \leq \text{lb-pi } p$ then
 min-range-antimono p Cos ($\lambda x. (\text{Minus } (\text{Sin } x))) \ l \ u \ X$
else if $l \geq \text{ub-pi } p \wedge u \leq 2 * \text{lb-pi } p$ then
 min-range-mono p Cos ($\lambda x. (\text{Minus } (\text{Sin } x))) \ l \ u \ X$
else do {
 Some (*ivl-err* (real-interval (cos-float-interval p ivl)))
}
}

lemma *abs-half-enclosure*:

fixes $r::\text{real}$
assumes $bl \leq r \ r \leq bu$
shows $|r - (bl + bu) / 2| \leq (bu - bl) / 2$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-aform-err*:

assumes $x: x \in \text{aform-err } e \ X0$
assumes *cos-aform-err* p X0 = Some Y
assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
shows $\cos \ x \in \text{aform-err } e \ Y$
⟨proof⟩

definition *sqrt-aform-err* p X = do {

let $ivl = \text{ivl-of-aform-err } p \ X;$
let $l = \text{lower } ivl;$


```

let u = upper ivl;
if 0 < l then min-range-mono p Sqrt ( $\lambda x. \text{Half } (\text{Inverse } (\text{Sqrt } x))$ ) l u X
else Some (ivl-err (real-interval (sqrt-float-interval p ivl)))
}

```

lemma *sqrt-aform-err*:

```

assumes x: x  $\in$  aform-err e X
assumes sqrt-aform-err p X = Some Y
assumes e: e  $\in$  UNIV  $\rightarrow$   $\{-1 .. 1\}$ 
shows sqrt x  $\in$  aform-err e Y
<proof>

```

definition *ln-aform-err* p X = do {

```

let ivl = ivl-of-aform-err p X;
let l = lower ivl;
if 0 < l then min-range-mono p Ln inverse l (upper ivl) X
else None
}

```

lemma *ln-aform-err*:

```

assumes x: x  $\in$  aform-err e X
assumes ln-aform-err p X = Some Y
assumes e: e  $\in$  UNIV  $\rightarrow$   $\{-1 .. 1\}$ 
shows ln x  $\in$  aform-err e Y
<proof>

```

definition *exp-aform-err* p X = do {

```

let ivl = ivl-of-aform-err p X;
min-range-mono p Exp Exp (lower ivl) (upper ivl) X
}

```

lemma *exp-aform-err*:

```

assumes x: x  $\in$  aform-err e X
assumes exp-aform-err p X = Some Y
assumes e: e  $\in$  UNIV  $\rightarrow$   $\{-1 .. 1\}$ 
shows exp x  $\in$  aform-err e Y
<proof>

```

definition *arctan-aform-err* p X = do {

```

let l = Inf-aform-err p X;
let u = Sup-aform-err p X;
min-range-mono p Arctan ( $\lambda x. 1 / (\text{Num } 1 + x * x)$ ) l u X
}

```

lemma *pos-add-nonneg-ne-zero*: $a > 0 \implies b \geq 0 \implies a + b \neq 0$

```

for a b::real
<proof>

```

lemma *arctan-aform-err*:

assumes $x: x \in \text{aform-err } e \ X$
assumes $\text{arctan-aform-err } p \ X = \text{Some } Y$
assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
shows $\text{arctan } x \in \text{aform-err } e \ Y$
 <proof>

5.6 Power, TODO: compare with Min-range approximation?!

definition $\text{power-aform-err } p \ (X::\text{aform-err}) \ n =$
 (if $n = 0$ then $((1, \text{zero-pdevs}), 0)$
 else if $n = 1$ then X
 else
 let $x0 = \text{float-of } (\text{fst } (\text{fst } X));$
 $xs = \text{snd } (\text{fst } X);$
 $xe = \text{float-of } (\text{snd } X);$
 $C = \text{the } (\text{approx } p \ (\text{Num } x0 \ \widehat{e} \ n) \ []);$
 $(c, ce) = \text{mid-err } C;$
 $NX = \text{the } (\text{approx } p \ (\text{Num } (\text{of-nat } n) * (\text{Num } x0 \ \widehat{e} \ (n - 1))) \ []);$
 $(nx, nxe) = \text{mid-err } NX;$
 $Y = \text{scaleR-pdevs } nx \ xs;$
 $(Y', Y\text{-err}) = \text{trunc-bound-pdevs } p \ Y;$
 $t = \text{tdev}' \ p \ xs;$
 $Ye = \text{truncate-up } p \ (nxe * t);$
 $\text{err} = \text{the } (\text{approx } p$
 $(\text{Num } (\text{of-nat } n) * \text{Num } xe * \text{Abs } (\text{Num } x0) \ \widehat{e} \ (n - 1) +$
 $(\text{Sum}_e (\lambda k. \text{Num } (\text{of-nat } (n \ \text{choose } k)) * \text{Abs } (\text{Num } x0) \ \widehat{e} \ (n - k)) * (\text{Num}$
 $xe + \text{Num } (\text{float-of } t)) \ \widehat{e} \ k$
 $[2..<\text{Suc } n])) \ []);$
 $\text{ERR} = \text{upper err}$
 in $((c, Y'), \text{sum-list}' \ p \ [ce, Y\text{-err}, Ye, \text{real-of-float } \text{ERR}])$

lemma $\text{bounded-by-Nil: bounded-by } [] \ []$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{plain-floatarith-approx:}$
assumes $\text{plain-floatarith } 0 \ f$
shows $\text{interpret-floatarith } f \ [] \ \in_r \ (\text{the } (\text{approx } p \ f \ []))$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{plain-floatarith-Sum}_e:$
 $\text{plain-floatarith } n \ (\text{Sum}_e \ f \ xs) \ \longleftrightarrow \ \text{list-all } (\lambda i. \text{plain-floatarith } n \ (f \ i)) \ xs$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{sum-list}'\text{-float[simp]: } \text{sum-list}' \ p \ xs \in \text{float}$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{tdev}'\text{-float[simp]: } \text{tdev}' \ p \ xs \in \text{float}$
 <proof>

lemma

fixes $x\ y::\text{real}$
assumes $\text{abs } (x - y) \leq e$
obtains err **where** $x = y + \text{err}$ $\text{abs } \text{err} \leq e$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *power-aform-err*:

assumes $x \in \text{aform-err } e\ X$
assumes $\text{floats}[\text{simp}]: \text{fst } (\text{fst } X) \in \text{float}$ $\text{snd } X \in \text{float}$
assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
shows $x \wedge n \in \text{aform-err } e$ (*power-aform-err* $p\ X\ n$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition [*code-abbrev*]: $\text{is-float } r \longleftrightarrow r \in \text{float}$

lemma [*code*]: $\text{is-float } (\text{real-of-float } f) = \text{True}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *powr-aform-err* $p\ X\ A =$ (
 if $\text{Inf-aform-err } p\ X > 0$ **then do** {
 $L \leftarrow \text{ln-aform-err } p\ X$;
 $\text{exp-aform-err } p$ ($\text{mult-aform}'\ p\ A\ L$)
 }
 else $\text{approx-bin } p$ ($\text{powr-float-interval } p$) $X\ A$)

lemma *interval-extension-powr*: $\text{interval-extension2 } (\text{powr-float-interval } p)$ (*powr*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *powr-aform-err*:

assumes $x: x \in \text{aform-err } e\ X$
assumes $a: a \in \text{aform-err } e\ A$
assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $Y: \text{powr-aform-err } p\ X\ A = \text{Some } Y$
shows $x \text{ powr } a \in \text{aform-err } e\ Y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun

$\text{approx-floatarith} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{floatarith} \Rightarrow \text{aform-err list} \Rightarrow (\text{aform-err}) \text{ option}$

where

$\text{approx-floatarith } p$ (*Add* $a\ b$) $vs =$
 do {
 $a1 \leftarrow \text{approx-floatarith } p\ a\ vs$;
 $a2 \leftarrow \text{approx-floatarith } p\ b\ vs$;
 $\text{Some } (\text{add-aform}'\ p\ a1\ a2)$
 }
| $\text{approx-floatarith } p$ (*Mult* $a\ b$) $vs =$
 do {
 $a1 \leftarrow \text{approx-floatarith } p\ a\ vs$;
 $a2 \leftarrow \text{approx-floatarith } p\ b\ vs$;
 $\text{Some } (\text{mult-aform}'\ p\ a1\ a2)$

```

    }
| approx-floatarith p (Inverse a) vs =
  do {
    a ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    inverse-aform-err p a
  }
| approx-floatarith p (Minus a) vs =
  map-option (apfst uminus-aform) (approx-floatarith p a vs)
| approx-floatarith p (Num f) vs =
  Some (num-aform (real-of-float f), 0)
| approx-floatarith p (Var i) vs =
  (if i < length vs then Some (vs ! i) else None)
| approx-floatarith p (Abs a) vs =
  do {
    r ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    let ivl = ivl-of-aform-err p r;
    let i = lower ivl;
    let s = upper ivl;
    if i > 0 then Some r
    else if s < 0 then Some (apfst uminus-aform r)
    else do {
      Some (ivl-err (real-interval (abs-interval ivl)))
    }
  }
}
| approx-floatarith p (Min a b) vs =
  do {
    a1 ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    a2 ← approx-floatarith p b vs;
    Some (min-aform-err p a1 a2)
  }
| approx-floatarith p (Max a b) vs =
  do {
    a1 ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    a2 ← approx-floatarith p b vs;
    Some (max-aform-err p a1 a2)
  }
| approx-floatarith p (Floor a) vs =
  approx-un p (λivl. Some (floor-float-interval ivl)) (approx-floatarith p a vs)
| approx-floatarith p (Cos a) vs =
  do {
    a ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    cos-aform-err p a
  }
| approx-floatarith p Pi vs = Some (ivl-err (real-interval (pi-float-interval p)))
| approx-floatarith p (Sqrt a) vs =
  do {
    a ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    sqrt-aform-err p a
  }
}

```

```

| approx-floatarith p (Ln a) vs =
  do {
    a ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    ln-aform-err p a
  }
| approx-floatarith p (Arctan a) vs =
  do {
    a ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    arctan-aform-err p a
  }
| approx-floatarith p (Exp a) vs =
  do {
    a ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    exp-aform-err p a
  }
| approx-floatarith p (Power a n) vs =
  do {
    ((a, as), e) ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    if is-float a ∧ is-float e then Some (power-aform-err p ((a, as), e) n)
    else None
  }
| approx-floatarith p (Powr a b) vs =
  do {
    ae1 ← approx-floatarith p a vs;
    ae2 ← approx-floatarith p b vs;
    powr-aform-err p ae1 ae2
  }

```

lemma *uminus-aform-uminus-aform[simp]*: $uminus-aform (uminus-aform z) = (z::'a::real-vector\ aform)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-aform-inverse-aform'*:
 $degree-aform X \leq n \implies degree-aform (fst (inverse-aform' p X)) \leq n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-aform-inverse-aform*:
assumes $inverse-aform p X = Some Y$
assumes $degree-aform X \leq n$
shows $degree-aform (fst Y) \leq n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-aform-ivl-err[simp]*: $degree-aform (fst (ivl-err a)) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-aform-approx-bin*:
assumes $approx-bin p ivl X Y = Some Z$
assumes $degree-aform (fst X) \leq m$
assumes $degree-aform (fst Y) \leq m$

shows $\text{degree-iform } (\text{fst } Z) \leq m$
<proof>

lemma *degree-iform-approx-un*:
assumes $\text{approx-un } p \text{ ivl } X = \text{Some } Y$
assumes $\text{case } X \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Some } X \Rightarrow \text{degree-iform } (\text{fst } X) \leq d1$
shows $\text{degree-iform } (\text{fst } Y) \leq d1$
<proof>

lemma *degree-iform-num-iform[simp]*: $\text{degree-iform } (\text{num-iform } x) = 0$
<proof>

lemma *degree-max-iform*:
assumes $\text{degree-iform-err } x \leq d$
assumes $\text{degree-iform-err } y \leq d$
shows $\text{degree-iform-err } (\text{max-iform-err } p \ x \ y) \leq d$
<proof>

lemma *degree-min-iform*:
assumes $\text{degree-iform-err } x \leq d$
assumes $\text{degree-iform-err } y \leq d$
shows $\text{degree-iform-err } ((\text{min-iform-err } p \ x \ y)) \leq d$
<proof>

lemma *degree-iform-acc-err*:
 $\text{degree-iform } (\text{fst } (\text{acc-err } p \ X \ e)) \leq d$
if $\text{degree-iform } (\text{fst } X) \leq d$
<proof>

lemma *degree-pdev-upd-degree*:
assumes $\text{degree } b \leq \text{Suc } n$
assumes $\text{degree } b \leq \text{Suc } (\text{degree-iform-err } X)$
assumes $\text{degree-iform-err } X \leq n$
shows $\text{degree } (\text{pdev-upd } b \ (\text{degree-iform-err } X) \ 0) \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-iform-err-inverse-iform-err*:
assumes $\text{inverse-iform-err } p \ X = \text{Some } Y$
assumes $\text{degree-iform-err } X \leq n$
shows $\text{degree-iform-err } Y \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-iform-err-affine-unop*:
 $\text{degree-iform-err } (\text{affine-unop } p \ a \ b \ d \ X) \leq n$
if $\text{degree-iform-err } X \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-iform-err-min-range-mono*:

assumes *min-range-mono* p $F D l u X = \text{Some } Y$
assumes *degree-aform-err* $X \leq n$
shows *degree-aform-err* $Y \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-err-min-range-antimono*:
assumes *min-range-antimono* p $F D l u X = \text{Some } Y$
assumes *degree-aform-err* $X \leq n$
shows *degree-aform-err* $Y \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-err-cos-aform-err*:
assumes *cos-aform-err* p $X = \text{Some } Y$
assumes *degree-aform-err* $X \leq n$
shows *degree-aform-err* $Y \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-err-sqrt-aform-err*:
assumes *sqrt-aform-err* p $X = \text{Some } Y$
assumes *degree-aform-err* $X \leq n$
shows *degree-aform-err* $Y \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-err-arctan-aform-err*:
assumes *arctan-aform-err* p $X = \text{Some } Y$
assumes *degree-aform-err* $X \leq n$
shows *degree-aform-err* $Y \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-err-exp-aform-err*:
assumes *exp-aform-err* p $X = \text{Some } Y$
assumes *degree-aform-err* $X \leq n$
shows *degree-aform-err* $Y \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-err-ln-aform-err*:
assumes *ln-aform-err* p $X = \text{Some } Y$
assumes *degree-aform-err* $X \leq n$
shows *degree-aform-err* $Y \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-err-power-aform-err*:
assumes *degree-aform-err* $X \leq n$
shows *degree-aform-err* (*power-aform-err* p X m) $\leq n$
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-err-powr-aform-err*:
assumes *powr-aform-err* p X $Z = \text{Some } Y$
assumes *degree-aform-err* $X \leq n$

assumes *degree-aform-err* $Z \leq n$
shows *degree-aform-err* $Y \leq n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *approx-floatarith-degree*:
assumes *approx-floatarith* $p \text{ ra } VS = \text{Some } X$
assumes $\bigwedge V. V \in \text{set } VS \implies \text{degree-aform-err } V \leq d$
shows *degree-aform-err* $X \leq d$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *affine-extension2* **where**
affine-extension2 *fctn-aff* *fctn* \longleftrightarrow (
 $\forall d \ a1 \ a2 \ X \ e2.$
fctn-aff $d \ a1 \ a2 = \text{Some } X \longrightarrow$
 $e2 \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1..1\} \longrightarrow$
 $d \geq \text{degree-aform } a1 \longrightarrow$
 $d \geq \text{degree-aform } a2 \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists e3 \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1..1\}.$
 $(\text{fctn } (\text{aform-val } e2 \ a1) (\text{aform-val } e2 \ a2) = \text{aform-val } e3 \ X \wedge$
 $(\forall n. n < d \longrightarrow e3 \ n = e2 \ n) \wedge$
 $\text{aform-val } e2 \ a1 = \text{aform-val } e3 \ a1 \wedge \text{aform-val } e2 \ a2 = \text{aform-val } e3 \ a2)))$

lemma *affine-extension2E*:
assumes *affine-extension2* *fctn-aff* *fctn*
assumes *fctn-aff* $d \ a1 \ a2 = \text{Some } X$
 $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1..1\}$
 $d \geq \text{degree-aform } a1$
 $d \geq \text{degree-aform } a2$
obtains e' **where** $e' \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1..1\}$
 $\text{fctn } (\text{aform-val } e \ a1) (\text{aform-val } e \ a2) = \text{aform-val } e' \ X$
 $\bigwedge n. n < d \implies e' \ n = e \ n$
 $\text{aform-val } e \ a1 = \text{aform-val } e' \ a1$
 $\text{aform-val } e \ a2 = \text{aform-val } e' \ a2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *aform-err-uminus-aform*:
 $- x \in \text{aform-err } e \ (\text{uminus-aform } X, \text{ba})$
if $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\} \ x \in \text{aform-err } e \ (X, \text{ba})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *aforms-err* $e \ (xs::\text{aform-err list}) = \text{listset } (\text{map } (\text{aform-err } e) \ xs)$

lemma *aforms-err-Nil[simp]*: *aforms-err* $e \ [] = \{[]\}$
and *aforms-err-Cons*: *aforms-err* $e \ (x\#\text{xs}) = \text{set-Cons } (\text{aform-err } e \ x) \ (\text{aforms-err } e \ \text{xs})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in-set-ConsI*: $a\#b \in \text{set-Cons } A \ B$
if $a \in A$ **and** $b \in B$

<proof>

lemma *mem-aforms-err-Cons-iff[simp]*: $x\#xs \in \text{aforms-err } e \ (X\#XS) \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{aform-err } e \ X \wedge xs \in \text{aforms-err } e \ XS$

<proof>

lemma *mem-aforms-err-Cons-iff-Ex-conv*: $x \in \text{aforms-err } e \ (X\#XS) \longleftrightarrow (\exists y \ ys. x = y\#ys \wedge y \in \text{aform-err } e \ X \wedge ys \in \text{aforms-err } e \ XS)$

<proof>

lemma *listset-Cons-mem-conv*:

$a \# vs \in \text{listset } AVS \longleftrightarrow (\exists A \ VS. AVS = A \# VS \wedge a \in A \wedge vs \in \text{listset } VS)$

<proof>

lemma *listset-Nil-mem-conv[simp]*:

$[] \in \text{listset } AVS \longleftrightarrow AVS = []$

<proof>

lemma *listset-nthD*: $vs \in \text{listset } VS \Longrightarrow i < \text{length } vs \Longrightarrow vs ! i \in VS ! i$

<proof>

lemma *length-listsetD*:

$vs \in \text{listset } VS \Longrightarrow \text{length } vs = \text{length } VS$

<proof>

lemma *length-aforms-errD*:

$vs \in \text{aforms-err } e \ VS \Longrightarrow \text{length } vs = \text{length } VS$

<proof>

lemma *nth-aforms-errI*:

$vs ! i \in \text{aform-err } e \ (VS ! i)$

if $vs \in \text{aforms-err } e \ VS \ i < \text{length } vs$

<proof>

lemma *eucl-truncate-down-float[simp]*: $\text{eucl-truncate-down } p \ x \in \text{float}$

<proof>

lemma *eucl-truncate-up-float[simp]*: $\text{eucl-truncate-up } p \ x \in \text{float}$

<proof>

lemma *trunc-bound-eucl-float[simp]*: $\text{fst } (\text{trunc-bound-eucl } p \ x) \in \text{float}$

$\text{snd } (\text{trunc-bound-eucl } p \ x) \in \text{float}$

<proof>

lemma *add-aform'-float*:

$\text{add-aform}' \ p \ x \ y = ((a, b), ba) \Longrightarrow a \in \text{float}$

$\text{add-aform}' \ p \ x \ y = ((a, b), ba) \Longrightarrow ba \in \text{float}$

<proof>

lemma *uminus-aform-float*: $uminus\text{-}aform\ (aa, bb) = (a, b) \implies aa \in float \implies a \in float$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mult-aform'-float*: $mult\text{-}aform'\ p\ x\ y = ((a, b), ba) \implies a \in float$
 $mult\text{-}aform'\ p\ x\ y = ((a, b), ba) \implies ba \in float$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-aform'-float*: $inverse\text{-}aform'\ p\ x = ((a, bb), baa) \implies a \in float$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-aform-float*:
 $inverse\text{-}aform\ p\ x = Some\ ((a, bb), baa) \implies a \in float$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-aform-err-float*: $inverse\text{-}aform\text{-}err\ p\ x = Some\ ((a, b), ba) \implies a \in float$
 $inverse\text{-}aform\text{-}err\ p\ x = Some\ ((a, b), ba) \implies ba \in float$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *affine-unop-float*:
 $affine\text{-}unop\ p\ asdf\ aaa\ bba\ h = ((a, b), ba) \implies a \in float$
 $affine\text{-}unop\ p\ asdf\ aaa\ bba\ h = ((a, b), ba) \implies ba \in float$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *min-range-antimono-float*:
 $min\text{-}range\text{-}antimono\ p\ f\ f'\ i\ g\ h = Some\ ((a, b), ba) \implies a \in float$
 $min\text{-}range\text{-}antimono\ p\ f\ f'\ i\ g\ h = Some\ ((a, b), ba) \implies ba \in float$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *min-range-mono-float*:
 $min\text{-}range\text{-}mono\ p\ f\ f'\ i\ g\ h = Some\ ((a, b), ba) \implies a \in float$
 $min\text{-}range\text{-}mono\ p\ f\ f'\ i\ g\ h = Some\ ((a, b), ba) \implies ba \in float$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *in-float-timesI*: $a \in float$ **if** $b = a * 2$ $b \in float$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *interval-extension-floor*: $interval\text{-}extension1\ (\lambda ivl.\ Some\ (floor\text{-}float\text{-}interval\ ivl))\ floor$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-floatarith-Elem*:
assumes $approx\text{-}floatarith\ p\ ra\ VS = Some\ X$
assumes $e: e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $vs \in aforms\text{-}err\ e\ VS$
shows $interpret\text{-}floatarith\ ra\ vs \in aform\text{-}err\ e\ X$
 ⟨proof⟩

primrec *approx-floatariths-aformerr* ::
nat \Rightarrow *floatarith list* \Rightarrow *aform-err list* \Rightarrow *aform-err list option*
where
approx-floatariths-aformerr - [] - = *Some* []
| *approx-floatariths-aformerr* *p* (*a#bs*) *vs* =
 do {
 a \leftarrow *approx-floatarith* *p* *a* *vs*;
 r \leftarrow *approx-floatariths-aformerr* *p* *bs* *vs*;
 Some (*a#r*)
 }

lemma *approx-floatariths-Elem*:
assumes *e* \in *UNIV* \rightarrow $\{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes *approx-floatariths-aformerr* *p* *ra* *VS* = *Some* *X*
assumes *vs* \in *aforms-err* *e* *VS*
shows *interpret-floatariths* *ra* *vs* \in *aforms-err* *e* *X*
<proof>

lemma *fold-max-mono*:
fixes *x::'a::linorder*
shows $x \leq y \implies \text{fold max } zs \ x \leq \text{fold max } zs \ y$
<proof>

lemma *fold-max-le-self*:
fixes *y::'a::linorder*
shows $y \leq \text{fold max } ys \ y$
<proof>

lemma *fold-max-le*:
fixes *x::'a::linorder*
shows $x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \leq \text{fold max } xs \ z$
<proof>

abbreviation *degree-aforms-err* \equiv *degrees o map (snd o fst)*

definition *aforms-err-to-aforms* *d* *xs* =
(*map* ($\lambda(d, x). \text{aform-err-to-aform } x \ d$) (*zip* [*d..<d + length* *xs*] *xs*))

lemma *aform-vals-empty[simp]*: *aform-vals* *e'* [] = []
<proof>

lemma *aforms-err-to-aforms-Nil[simp]*: (*aforms-err-to-aforms* *n* []) = []
<proof>

lemma *aforms-err-to-aforms-Cons[simp]*:
aforms-err-to-aforms *n* (*X # XS*) = *aform-err-to-aform* *X* *n* # *aforms-err-to-aforms*
(*Suc* *n*) *XS*
<proof>

lemma *degree-aform-err-to-aform-le*:

$\text{degree-aform (aform-err-to-aform } X \ n) \leq \max (\text{degree-aform-err } X) (\text{Suc } n)$

<proof>

lemma *less-degree-aform-aform-err-to-aformD*: $i < \text{degree-aform (aform-err-to-aform } X \ n) \implies i < \max (\text{Suc } n) (\text{degree-aform-err } X)$

<proof>

lemma *pdevs-domain-aform-err-to-aform*:

$\text{pdevs-domain (snd (aform-err-to-aform } X \ n)) = \text{pdevs-domain (snd (fst } X)) \cup$
(if snd } X = 0 then {} else {n})

if $n \geq \text{degree-aform-err } X$

<proof>

lemma *length-aforms-err-to-aforms[simp]*: $\text{length (aforms-err-to-aforms } i \ XS) = \text{length } XS$

<proof>

lemma *aforms-err-to-aforms-ex*:

assumes $X: x \in \text{aforms-err } e \ X$

assumes $\text{deg: degree-aforms-err } X \leq n$

assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

shows $\exists e' \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}. x = \text{aform-vals } e' (\text{aforms-err-to-aforms } n \ X)$

\wedge

$(\forall i < n. e' \ i = e \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *aforms-err-to-aformsE*:

assumes $X: x \in \text{aforms-err } e \ X$

assumes $\text{deg: degree-aforms-err } X \leq n$

assumes $e: e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

obtains e' **where** $x = \text{aform-vals } e' (\text{aforms-err-to-aforms } n \ X) \ e' \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

$\wedge i. i < n \implies e' \ i = e \ i$

<proof>

definition *approx-floatariths* $p \ ea \ as =$

do {

let $da = (\text{degree-aforms } as);$

let $aes = (\text{map } (\lambda x. (x, 0)) \ as);$

$rs \leftarrow \text{approx-floatariths-aformerr } p \ ea \ aes;$

let $d = \max \ da \ (\text{degree-aforms-err } (rs));$

Some (aforms-err-to-aforms } d \ rs)

}

lemma *listset-sings[simp]*:

$\text{listset (map } (\lambda x. \{f \ x\}) \ as) = \{\text{map } f \ as\}$

<proof>

lemma *approx-floatariths-outer*:
assumes *approx-floatariths p ea as = Some XS*
assumes *vs ∈ Joints as*
shows *(interpret-floatariths ea vs @ vs) ∈ Joints (XS @ as)*
<proof>

lemma *length-eq-NilI*: *length [] = length []*
and *length-eq-ConsI*: *length xs = length ys ⇒ length (x#xs) = length (y#ys)*
<proof>

5.7 Generic operations on Affine Forms in Euclidean Space

lemma *pdevs-val-domain-cong*:
assumes *b = d*
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{pdevs-domain } b \Rightarrow a \ i = c \ i$
shows *pdevs-val a b = pdevs-val c d*
<proof>

lemma *fresh-JointsI*:
assumes *xs ∈ Joints XS*
assumes *list-all (λY. pdevs-domain (snd X) ∩ pdevs-domain (snd Y) = {}) XS*
assumes *x ∈ Affine X*
shows *x#xs ∈ Joints (X#XS)*
<proof>

primrec *approx-slp::nat ⇒ slp ⇒ aform-err list ⇒ aform-err list option*

where

approx-slp p [] xs = Some xs
| *approx-slp p (ea # eas) xs =*
 do {
 r ← approx-floatarith p ea xs;
 approx-slp p eas (r#xs)
 }

lemma *Nil-mem-Joints[intro, simp]*: *[] ∈ Joints []*
<proof>

lemma *map-nth-Joints*: *xs ∈ Joints XS ⇒ (λi. i ∈ set is ⇒ i < length XS)*
 $\Rightarrow \text{map } (nth \ xs) \ is \ @ \ xs \ \in \ \text{Joints } (\text{map } (nth \ XS) \ is \ @ \ XS)$
<proof>

lemma *map-nth-Joints'*: *xs ∈ Joints XS ⇒ (λi. i ∈ set is ⇒ i < length XS)*
 $\Rightarrow \text{map } (nth \ xs) \ is \ \in \ \text{Joints } (\text{map } (nth \ XS) \ is)$
<proof>

lemma *approx-slp-Elem*:
assumes *e: e ∈ UNIV → {-1 .. 1}*
assumes *vs ∈ aforms-err e VS*

assumes *approx-slp* p ra $VS = \text{Some } X$
shows *interpret-slp* ra $vs \in \text{aforms-err } e$ X
<proof>

definition *approx-slp-outer* p n slp $XS =$
do {
 let $d = \text{degree-aforms } XS$;
 let $XSe = (\text{map } (\lambda x. (x, 0)) XS)$;
 $rs \leftarrow \text{approx-slp } p \text{ slp } XSe$;
 let $rs' = \text{take } n \text{ } rs$;
 let $d' = \text{max } d (\text{degree-aforms-err } rs')$;
 Some (*aforms-err-to-aforms* d' rs')
}

lemma *take-in-listsetI*: $xs \in \text{listset } XS \implies \text{take } n \text{ } xs \in \text{listset } (\text{take } n \text{ } XS)$
<proof>

lemma *take-in-aforms-errI*: $\text{take } n \text{ } xs \in \text{aforms-err } e (\text{take } n \text{ } XS)$
if $xs \in \text{aforms-err } e \text{ } XS$
<proof>

theorem *approx-slp-outer*:
assumes *approx-slp-outer* p n slp $XS = \text{Some } RS$
assumes *slp*: $slp = \text{slp-of-fas } fas \text{ } n = \text{length } fas$
assumes $xs \in \text{Joints } XS$
shows *interpret-floatariths* fas $xs @ xs \in \text{Joints } (RS @ XS)$
<proof>

theorem *approx-slp-outer-plain*:
assumes *approx-slp-outer* p n slp $XS = \text{Some } RS$
assumes *slp*: $slp = \text{slp-of-fas } fas \text{ } n = \text{length } fas$
assumes $xs \in \text{Joints } XS$
shows *interpret-floatariths* fas $xs \in \text{Joints } RS$
<proof>

end

end

6 Counterclockwise

theory *Counterclockwise*
imports *HOL-Analysis.Multivariate-Analysis*
begin

6.1 Auxiliary Lemmas

lemma *convex3-alt*:

fixes $x\ y\ z :: 'a :: \text{real-vector}$
assumes $0 \leq a\ 0 \leq b\ 0 \leq c\ a + b + c = 1$
obtains $u\ v$ **where** $a *_R x + b *_R y + c *_R z = x + u *_R (y - x) + v *_R (z - x)$
and $0 \leq u\ 0 \leq v\ u + v \leq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *ordered-ab-group-add*) *add-nonpos-eq-0-iff*:
assumes $x: 0 \geq x$ **and** $y: 0 \geq y$
shows $x + y = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0 \wedge y = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-nonpos-eq-0-iff*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{ordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\llbracket \text{finite } A; \forall x \in A. f\ x \leq 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{sum } f\ A = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. f\ x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-if-in-set*:
fold $(\lambda x\ m. \text{if } P\ x\ m \text{ then } x \text{ else } m)\ xs\ x \in \text{set } (x \# xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.2 Sort Elements of a List

locale *linorder-list0* = **fixes** $le :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
begin

definition *min-for* $a\ b = (\text{if } le\ a\ b \text{ then } a \text{ else } b)$

lemma *min-for-in[simp]*: $x \in S \Longrightarrow y \in S \Longrightarrow \text{min-for } x\ y \in S$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-min-eqI1*: $\text{fold } \text{min-for } ys\ y \notin \text{set } ys \Longrightarrow \text{fold } \text{min-for } ys\ y = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

function *selsort* **where**
 $\text{selsort } [] = []$
 $| \text{selsort } (y \# ys) = (\text{let}$
 $\quad xm = \text{fold } \text{min-for } ys\ y;$
 $\quad xs' = \text{List.remove1 } xm\ (y \# ys)$
 $\quad \text{in } (xm \# \text{selsort } xs'))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

termination
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-set-selsort-eq*: $x \in \text{set } (\text{selsort } xs) \longleftrightarrow x \in (\text{set } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-selsort[simp]*: $\text{set } (\text{selsort } xs) = \text{set } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length-selsort[simp]*: $\text{length } (\text{selsort } xs) = \text{length } xs$
(proof)

lemma *distinct-selsort[simp]*: $\text{distinct } (\text{selsort } xs) = \text{distinct } xs$
(proof)

lemma *selsort-eq-empty-iff[simp]*: $\text{selsort } xs = [] \longleftrightarrow xs = []$
(proof)

inductive *sortedP* :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**
 Nil: *sortedP* []
 | *Cons*: $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. \text{le } x \ y \Longrightarrow \text{sortedP } ys \Longrightarrow \text{sortedP } (x \# \text{ys})$

inductive-cases
 sortedP-Nil: *sortedP* [] **and**
 sortedP-Cons: *sortedP* (x#xs)

inductive-simps
 sortedP-Nil-iff: *sortedP* Nil **and**
 sortedP-Cons-iff: *sortedP* (Cons x xs)

lemma *sortedP-append-iff*:
 $\text{sortedP } (xs \ @ \ ys) = (\text{sortedP } xs \ \& \ \text{sortedP } ys \ \& \ (\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \forall y \in \text{set } ys. \text{le } x \ y))$
(proof)

lemma *sortedP-appendI*:
 $\text{sortedP } xs \Longrightarrow \text{sortedP } ys \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x \ y. x \in \text{set } xs \Longrightarrow y \in \text{set } ys \Longrightarrow \text{le } x \ y) \Longrightarrow \text{sortedP } (xs \ @ \ ys)$
(proof)

lemma *sorted-nth-less*: $\text{sortedP } xs \Longrightarrow i < j \Longrightarrow j < \text{length } xs \Longrightarrow \text{le } (xs \ ! \ i) \ (xs \ ! \ j)$
(proof)

lemma *sorted-butlastI[intro, simp]*: $\text{sortedP } xs \Longrightarrow \text{sortedP } (\text{butlast } xs)$
(proof)

lemma *sortedP-right-of-append1*:
 assumes *sortedP* (zs@[z])
 assumes $y \in \text{set } zs$
 shows $\text{le } y \ z$
(proof)

lemma *sortedP-right-of-last*:
 assumes *sortedP* zs
 assumes $y \in \text{set } zs \ y \neq \text{last } zs$
 shows $\text{le } y \ (\text{last } zs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *selsort-singleton-iff*: $selsort\ xs = [x] \longleftrightarrow xs = [x]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hd-last-sorted*:
assumes *sortedP xs length xs > 1*
shows $le\ (hd\ xs)\ (last\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma (in *comm-monoid-add*) *sum-list-distinct-selsort*:
assumes *distinct xs*
shows $sum\ list\ (linorder\ list0.\ selsort\ le\ xs) = sum\ list\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *linorder-list0.sortedP-Nil-iff*[code]
linorder-list0.sortedP-Cons-iff[code]
linorder-list0.selsort.simps[code]
linorder-list0.min-for-def[code]

locale *linorder-list* = *linorder-list0 le* **for** $le::'a::ab\ group\ add \Rightarrow - +$
fixes S
assumes *order-refl*: $a \in S \Longrightarrow le\ a\ a$
assumes *trans'*: $a \in S \Longrightarrow b \in S \Longrightarrow c \in S \Longrightarrow a \neq b \Longrightarrow b \neq c \Longrightarrow a \neq c$
 \Longrightarrow
 $le\ a\ b \Longrightarrow le\ b\ c \Longrightarrow le\ a\ c$
assumes *antisym*: $a \in S \Longrightarrow b \in S \Longrightarrow le\ a\ b \Longrightarrow le\ b\ a \Longrightarrow a = b$
assumes *linear'*: $a \in S \Longrightarrow b \in S \Longrightarrow a \neq b \Longrightarrow le\ a\ b \vee le\ b\ a$

begin

lemma *trans*: $a \in S \Longrightarrow b \in S \Longrightarrow c \in S \Longrightarrow le\ a\ b \Longrightarrow le\ b\ c \Longrightarrow le\ a\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *linear*: $a \in S \Longrightarrow b \in S \Longrightarrow le\ a\ b \vee le\ b\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *min-le1*: $w \in S \Longrightarrow y \in S \Longrightarrow le\ (min\ for\ w\ y)\ y$
and *min-le2*: $w \in S \Longrightarrow y \in S \Longrightarrow le\ (min\ for\ w\ y)\ w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fold-min*:
assumes $set\ xs \subseteq S$
shows $list\ all\ (\lambda y.\ le\ (fold\ min\ for\ (tl\ xs)\ (hd\ xs))\ y)\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma
sortedP-selsort:

assumes $set\ xs \subseteq S$
shows $sortedP\ (selsort\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

6.3 Abstract CCW Systems

locale $ccw\text{-}system0 =$
fixes $ccw::'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$
and $S::'a\ set$
begin

abbreviation $in\delta\ t\ p\ q\ r \equiv ccw\ t\ q\ r \wedge ccw\ p\ t\ r \wedge ccw\ p\ q\ t$
abbreviation $in\text{square}\ p\ q\ r\ s \equiv ccw\ p\ q\ r \wedge ccw\ q\ r\ s \wedge ccw\ r\ s\ p \wedge ccw\ s\ p\ q$

end

abbreviation $distinct3\ p\ q\ r \equiv \neg(p = q \vee p = r \vee q = r)$
abbreviation $distinct4\ p\ q\ r\ s \equiv \neg(p = q \vee p = r \vee p = s \vee \neg distinct3\ q\ r\ s)$
abbreviation $distinct5\ p\ q\ r\ s\ t \equiv \neg(p = q \vee p = r \vee p = s \vee p = t \vee \neg distinct4\ q\ r\ s\ t)$

abbreviation $in3\ S\ p\ q\ r \equiv p \in S \wedge q \in S \wedge r \in S$
abbreviation $in4\ S\ p\ q\ r\ s \equiv in3\ S\ p\ q\ r \wedge s \in S$
abbreviation $in5\ S\ p\ q\ r\ s\ t \equiv in4\ S\ p\ q\ r\ s \wedge t \in S$

locale $ccw\text{-}system12 = ccw\text{-}system0 +$
assumes $cyclic: ccw\ p\ q\ r \Longrightarrow ccw\ q\ r\ p$
assumes $ccw\text{-}antisym: distinct3\ p\ q\ r \Longrightarrow in3\ S\ p\ q\ r \Longrightarrow ccw\ p\ q\ r \Longrightarrow \neg ccw\ p\ r\ q$

locale $ccw\text{-}system123 = ccw\text{-}system12 +$
assumes $nondegenerate: distinct3\ p\ q\ r \Longrightarrow in3\ S\ p\ q\ r \Longrightarrow ccw\ p\ q\ r \vee ccw\ p\ r\ q$
begin

lemma $not\text{-}ccw\text{-}eq: distinct3\ p\ q\ r \Longrightarrow in3\ S\ p\ q\ r \Longrightarrow \neg ccw\ p\ q\ r \longleftrightarrow ccw\ p\ r\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

locale $ccw\text{-}system4 = ccw\text{-}system123 +$
assumes $interior:$
 $distinct4\ p\ q\ r\ t \Longrightarrow in4\ S\ p\ q\ r\ t \Longrightarrow ccw\ t\ q\ r \Longrightarrow ccw\ p\ t\ r \Longrightarrow ccw\ p\ q\ t$
 $\Longrightarrow ccw\ p\ q\ r$
begin

lemma $interior'$:

$distinct4\ p\ q\ r\ t \implies in4\ S\ p\ q\ r\ t \implies ccw\ p\ q\ t \implies ccw\ q\ r\ t \implies ccw\ r\ p\ t \implies$
 $ccw\ p\ q\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

locale $ccw\text{-}system1235'$ = $ccw\text{-}system123$ +
assumes *dual-transitive*:
 $distinct5\ p\ q\ r\ s\ t \implies in5\ S\ p\ q\ r\ s\ t \implies$
 $ccw\ s\ t\ p \implies ccw\ s\ t\ q \implies ccw\ s\ t\ r \implies ccw\ t\ p\ q \implies ccw\ t\ q\ r \implies ccw\ t\ p\ r$

locale $ccw\text{-}system1235$ = $ccw\text{-}system123$ +
assumes *transitive*: $distinct5\ p\ q\ r\ s\ t \implies in5\ S\ p\ q\ r\ s\ t \implies$
 $ccw\ t\ s\ p \implies ccw\ t\ s\ q \implies ccw\ t\ s\ r \implies ccw\ t\ p\ q \implies ccw\ t\ q\ r \implies ccw\ t\ p\ r$
begin

lemmas $ccw\text{-}axioms$ = *cyclic nondegenerate ccw-antisym transitive*

sublocale $ccw\text{-}system1235'$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

locale $ccw\text{-}system$ = $ccw\text{-}system1235$ + $ccw\text{-}system4$

end

7 CCW Vector Space

theory *Counterclockwise-Vector*

imports *Counterclockwise*

begin

locale $ccw\text{-}vector\text{-}space$ = $ccw\text{-}system12\ ccw\ S$ **for** $ccw::'a::real\text{-}vector \implies 'a \implies 'a$
 $\implies bool$ **and** S +

assumes *translate-plus[simp]*: $ccw\ (a + x)\ (b + x)\ (c + x) \longleftrightarrow ccw\ a\ b\ c$

assumes *scaleR1-eq[simp]*: $0 < e \implies ccw\ 0\ (e*_R a)\ b = ccw\ 0\ a\ b$

assumes *uminus1[simp]*: $ccw\ 0\ (-a)\ b = ccw\ 0\ b\ a$

assumes *add1*: $ccw\ 0\ a\ b \implies ccw\ 0\ c\ b \implies ccw\ 0\ (a + c)\ b$

begin

lemma *translate-plus'[simp]*:

$ccw\ (x + a)\ (x + b)\ (x + c) \longleftrightarrow ccw\ a\ b\ c$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *uminus2[simp]*: $ccw\ 0\ a\ (-b) = ccw\ 0\ b\ a$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *uminus-all[simp]*: $ccw\ (-a)\ (-b)\ (-c) \longleftrightarrow ccw\ a\ b\ c$

<proof>

lemma *translate-origin: NO-MATCH* $0 p \implies ccw p q r \longleftrightarrow ccw 0 (q - p) (r - p)$
<proof>

lemma *translate[simp]*: $ccw a (a + b) (a + c) \longleftrightarrow ccw 0 b c$
<proof>

lemma *translate-plus3*: $ccw (a - x) (b - x) c \longleftrightarrow ccw a b (c + x)$
<proof>

lemma *renormalize*:
 $ccw 0 (a - b) (c - a) \implies ccw b a c$
<proof>

lemma *cyclicI*: $ccw p q r \implies ccw q r p$
<proof>

lemma
scaleR2-eq[simp]:
 $0 < e \implies ccw 0 xr (e *_R P) \longleftrightarrow ccw 0 xr P$
<proof>

lemma *scaleR1-nonzero-eq*:
 $e \neq 0 \implies ccw 0 (e *_R a) b = (if e > 0 then ccw 0 a b else ccw 0 b a)$
<proof>

lemma *neg-scaleR[simp]*: $x < 0 \implies ccw 0 (x *_R b) c \longleftrightarrow ccw 0 c b$
<proof>

lemma
scaleR1:
 $0 < e \implies ccw 0 xr P \implies ccw 0 (e *_R xr) P$
<proof>

lemma
add3: $ccw 0 a b \wedge ccw 0 a c \implies ccw 0 a (b + c)$
<proof>

lemma *add3-self[simp]*: $ccw 0 p (p + q) \longleftrightarrow ccw 0 p q$
<proof>

lemma *add2-self[simp]*: $ccw 0 (p + q) p \longleftrightarrow ccw 0 q p$
<proof>

lemma *scale-add3[simp]*: $ccw 0 a (x *_R a + b) \longleftrightarrow ccw 0 a b$
<proof>

lemma *scale-add3'*[simp]: $ccw\ 0\ a\ (b + x *_{R}\ a) \longleftrightarrow ccw\ 0\ a\ b$
and *scale-minus3'*[simp]: $ccw\ 0\ a\ (x *_{R}\ a - b) \longleftrightarrow ccw\ 0\ b\ a$
and *scale-minus3'*[simp]: $ccw\ 0\ a\ (b - x *_{R}\ a) \longleftrightarrow ccw\ 0\ a\ b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sum*:
assumes *fin*: *finite* *X*
assumes *ne*: $X \neq \{\}$
assumes *ncoll*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in X \implies ccw\ 0\ a\ (f\ x))$
shows $ccw\ 0\ a\ (sum\ f\ X)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sum2*:
assumes *fin*: *finite* *X*
assumes *ne*: $X \neq \{\}$
assumes *ncoll*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in X \implies ccw\ 0\ (f\ x)\ a)$
shows $ccw\ 0\ (sum\ f\ X)\ a$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *translate-minus*[simp]:
 $ccw\ (x - a)\ (x - b)\ (x - c) = ccw\ (-a)\ (-b)\ (-c)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

locale *ccw-convex* = *ccw-system* *ccw* *S* **for** *ccw* **and** *S*::'*a*::*real-vector* *set* +
fixes *oriented*
assumes *convex2*:
 $u \geq 0 \implies v \geq 0 \implies u + v = 1 \implies ccw\ a\ b\ c \implies ccw\ a\ b\ d \implies oriented\ a$
 $b \implies$
 $ccw\ a\ b\ (u *_{R}\ c + v *_{R}\ d)$

begin

lemma *convex-hull*:
assumes [*intro*, *simp*]: *finite* *C*
assumes *ccw*: $\bigwedge c. c \in C \implies ccw\ a\ b\ c$
assumes *ch*: $x \in convex\ hull\ C$
assumes *oriented*: *oriented* *a* *b*
shows $ccw\ a\ b\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

end

8 CCW for Nonaligned Points in the Plane

theory *Counterclockwise-2D-Strict*
imports

Counterclockwise-Vector
Affine-Arithmetic-Auxiliarities

begin

8.1 Determinant

type-synonym *point* = *real***real*

fun *det3*::*point* ⇒ *point* ⇒ *point* ⇒ *real* **where** *det3* (*xp*, *yp*) (*xq*, *yq*) (*xr*, *yr*) =
xp * *yq* + *yp* * *xr* + *xq* * *yr* - *yq* * *xr* - *yp* * *xq* - *xp* * *yr*

lemma *det3-def'*:

det3 *p q r* = *fst p* * *snd q* + *snd p* * *fst r* + *fst q* * *snd r* -
snd q * *fst r* - *snd p* * *fst q* - *fst p* * *snd r*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *det3-eq-det*: *det3* (*xa*, *ya*) (*xb*, *yb*) (*xc*, *yc*) =

det (*vector* [*vector* [*xa*, *ya*, 1], *vector* [*xb*, *yb*, 1], *vector* [*xc*, *yc*, 1]]::*real*³)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *det3.simps*[*simp det*]

lemma *det3-self23*[*simp*]: *det3* *a b b* = 0

and *det3-self12*[*simp*]: *det3* *b b a* = 0

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma

coll-ex-scaling:

assumes *b* ≠ *c*

assumes *d*: *det3* *a b c* = 0

shows ∃*r*. *a* = *b* + *r* *_R (*c* - *b*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cramer*: ¬*det3* *s t q* = 0 ⇒

(*det3* *t p r*) = ((*det3* *t q r*) * (*det3* *s t p*) + (*det3* *t p q*) * (*det3* *s t r*))/(*det3* *s t*

q)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *convex-comb-dets*:

assumes *det3* *p q r* > 0

shows *s* = (*det3* *s q r* / *det3* *p q r*) *_R *p* + (*det3* *p s r* / *det3* *p q r*) *_R *q* +

(*det3* *p q s* / *det3* *p q r*) *_R *r*

(**is** ?*lhs* = ?*rhs*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *four-points-aligned*:

assumes *c*: *det3* *t p q* = 0 *det3* *t q r* = 0

assumes *distinct*: *distinct5* *t s p q r*

shows *det3* *t r p* = 0 *det3* *p q r* = 0

<proof>

lemma *det-identity*:

$$\det3\ t\ p\ q * \det3\ t\ s\ r + \det3\ t\ q\ r * \det3\ t\ s\ p + \det3\ t\ r\ p * \det3\ t\ s\ q = 0$$

<proof>

lemma *det3-eq-zeroI*:

$$\text{assumes } p = q + x *_R (t - q)$$

$$\text{shows } \det3\ q\ t\ p = 0$$

<proof>

lemma *det3-rotate*: $\det3\ a\ b\ c = \det3\ c\ a\ b$

<proof>

lemma *det3-switch*: $\det3\ a\ b\ c = - \det3\ a\ c\ b$

<proof>

lemma *det3-switch'*: $\det3\ a\ b\ c = - \det3\ b\ a\ c$

<proof>

lemma *det3-pos-transitive-coll*:

$$\det3\ t\ s\ p > 0 \implies \det3\ t\ s\ r \geq 0 \implies \det3\ t\ p\ q \geq 0 \implies$$

$$\det3\ t\ q\ r > 0 \implies \det3\ t\ s\ q = 0 \implies \det3\ t\ p\ r > 0$$

<proof>

lemma *det3-pos-transitive*:

$$\det3\ t\ s\ p > 0 \implies \det3\ t\ s\ q \geq 0 \implies \det3\ t\ s\ r \geq 0 \implies \det3\ t\ p\ q \geq 0 \implies$$

$$\det3\ t\ q\ r > 0 \implies \det3\ t\ p\ r > 0$$

<proof>

lemma *det3-zero-translate-plus[simp]*: $\det3\ (a + x)\ (b + x)\ (c + x) = 0 \iff \det3\ a\ b\ c = 0$

<proof>

lemma *det3-zero-translate-plus'[simp]*: $\det3\ (a)\ (a + b)\ (a + c) = 0 \iff \det3\ 0\ b\ c = 0$

<proof>

lemma

det30-zero-scaleR1:

$$0 < e \implies \det3\ 0\ x\ r\ P = 0 \implies \det3\ 0\ (e *_R x\ r)\ P = 0$$

<proof>

lemma *det3-same[simp]*: $\det3\ a\ x\ x = 0$

<proof>

lemma

det30-zero-scaleR2:

$$0 < e \implies \det3\ 0\ P\ x\ r = 0 \implies \det3\ 0\ P\ (e *_R x\ r) = 0$$

<proof>

lemma *det3-eq-zero*: $e \neq 0 \implies \det3\ 0\ xr\ (e *_{\mathbb{R}} Q) = 0 \iff \det3\ 0\ xr\ Q = 0$
<proof>

lemma *det30-plus-scaled3[simp]*: $\det3\ 0\ a\ (b + x *_{\mathbb{R}} a) = 0 \iff \det3\ 0\ a\ b = 0$
<proof>

lemma *det30-plus-scaled2[simp]*:
shows $\det3\ 0\ (a + x *_{\mathbb{R}} a)\ b = 0 \iff (\text{if } x = -1 \text{ then True else } \det3\ 0\ a\ b = 0)$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
<proof>

lemma *det30-uminus2[simp]*: $\det3\ 0\ (-a)\ (b) = 0 \iff \det3\ 0\ a\ b = 0$
and *det30-uminus3[simp]*: $\det3\ 0\ a\ (-b) = 0 \iff \det3\ 0\ a\ b = 0$
<proof>

lemma *det30-minus-scaled3[simp]*: $\det3\ 0\ a\ (b - x *_{\mathbb{R}} a) = 0 \iff \det3\ 0\ a\ b = 0$
<proof>

lemma *det30-scaled-minus3[simp]*: $\det3\ 0\ a\ (e *_{\mathbb{R}} a - b) = 0 \iff \det3\ 0\ a\ b = 0$
<proof>

lemma *det30-minus-scaled2[simp]*:
 $\det3\ 0\ (a - x *_{\mathbb{R}} a)\ b = 0 \iff (\text{if } x = 1 \text{ then True else } \det3\ 0\ a\ b = 0)$
<proof>

lemma *det3-nonneg-scaleR1*:
 $0 < e \implies \det3\ 0\ xr\ P \geq 0 \implies \det3\ 0\ (e *_{\mathbb{R}} xr)\ P \geq 0$
<proof>

lemma *det3-nonneg-scaleR1-eq*:
 $0 < e \implies \det3\ 0\ (e *_{\mathbb{R}} xr)\ P \geq 0 \iff \det3\ 0\ xr\ P \geq 0$
<proof>

lemma *det3-translate-origin*: *NO-MATCH* $0\ p \implies \det3\ p\ q\ r = \det3\ 0\ (q - p)\ (r - p)$
<proof>

lemma *det3-nonneg-scaleR-segment2*:
assumes $\det3\ x\ y\ z \geq 0$
assumes $a > 0$
shows $\det3\ x\ ((1 - a) *_{\mathbb{R}} x + a *_{\mathbb{R}} y)\ z \geq 0$
<proof>

lemma *det3-nonneg-scaleR-segment1*:
assumes $\det3\ x\ y\ z \geq 0$
assumes $0 \leq a < 1$

shows $\text{det3 } ((1 - a) *_R x + a *_R y) y z \geq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.2 Strict CCW Predicate

definition $\text{ccw}' p q r \longleftrightarrow 0 < \text{det3 } p q r$

interpretation ccw' : *ccw-vector-space* ccw'
 ⟨proof⟩

interpretation ccw' : *linorder-list0* $\text{ccw}' x$ **for** x ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ccw'-contra*: $\text{ccw}' t r q \implies \text{ccw}' t q r = \text{False}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-ccw'-eq*: $\neg \text{ccw}' t p s \longleftrightarrow \text{ccw}' t s p \vee \text{det3 } t s p = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *neq-left-right-of*: $\text{ccw}' a b c \implies \text{ccw}' a c d \implies b \neq d$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ccw'-subst-collinear*:
assumes $\text{det3 } t r s = 0$
assumes $s \neq t$
assumes $\text{ccw}' t r p$
shows $\text{ccw}' t s p \vee \text{ccw}' t p s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ccw'-sorted-scaleR*: $\text{ccw}'.\text{sortedP } 0 xs \implies r > 0 \implies \text{ccw}'.\text{sortedP } 0 (\text{map } ((*_R) r) xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.3 Collinearity

abbreviation $\text{coll } a b c \equiv \text{det3 } a b c = 0$

lemma *coll-zero*[*intro, simp*]: $\text{coll } 0 z 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-zero1*[*intro, simp*]: $\text{coll } 0 0 z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-self*[*intro, simp*]: $\text{coll } 0 z z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ccw'-not-coll*:
 $\text{ccw}' a b c \implies \neg \text{coll } a b c$
 $\text{ccw}' a b c \implies \neg \text{coll } a c b$
 $\text{ccw}' a b c \implies \neg \text{coll } b a c$
 $\text{ccw}' a b c \implies \neg \text{coll } b c a$

$ccw' a b c \implies \neg coll\ c\ a\ b$
 $ccw' a b c \implies \neg coll\ c\ b\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-add*: $coll\ 0\ x\ y \implies coll\ 0\ x\ z \implies coll\ 0\ x\ (y + z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-scaleR-left-eq[simp]*: $coll\ 0\ (r *_{\mathbb{R}} x)\ y \longleftrightarrow r = 0 \vee coll\ 0\ x\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-scaleR-right-eq[simp]*: $coll\ 0\ y\ (r *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \longleftrightarrow r = 0 \vee coll\ 0\ y\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-scaleR*: $coll\ 0\ x\ y \implies coll\ 0\ (r *_{\mathbb{R}} x)\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-sum-list*: $(\bigwedge y. y \in set\ ys \implies coll\ 0\ x\ y) \implies coll\ 0\ x\ (sum\ list\ ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *scaleR-left-normalize*:
fixes $a :: real$ **and** $b\ c :: 'a :: real\ vector$
shows $a *_{\mathbb{R}} b = c \longleftrightarrow (if\ a = 0\ then\ c = 0\ else\ b = c /_{\mathbb{R}} a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-scale-pair*: $coll\ 0\ (a, b)\ (c, d) \implies (a, b) \neq 0 \implies (\exists x. (c, d) = x *_{\mathbb{R}} (a, b))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-scale*: $coll\ 0\ r\ q \implies r \neq 0 \implies (\exists x. q = x *_{\mathbb{R}} r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-add-trans*:
assumes $coll\ 0\ x\ (y + z)$
assumes $coll\ 0\ y\ z$
assumes $x \neq 0$
assumes $y \neq 0$
assumes $z \neq 0$
assumes $y + z \neq 0$
shows $coll\ 0\ x\ z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-commute*: $coll\ 0\ a\ b \longleftrightarrow coll\ 0\ b\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-add-cancel*: $coll\ 0\ a\ (a + b) \implies coll\ 0\ a\ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *coll-trans*:
 $coll\ 0\ a\ b \implies coll\ 0\ a\ c \implies a \neq 0 \implies coll\ 0\ b\ c$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-posI*:

fixes *xs::'a::ordered-comm-monoid-add list*

shows $(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x > 0) \implies xs \neq [] \implies \text{sum-list } xs > 0$

<proof>

lemma *nonzero-fstI*[*intro, simp*]: $\text{fst } x \neq 0 \implies x \neq 0$

and *nonzero-sndI*[*intro, simp*]: $\text{snd } x \neq 0 \implies x \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma *coll-sum-list-trans*:

$xs \neq [] \implies \text{coll } 0 \ a \ (\text{sum-list } xs) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{coll } 0 \ x \ y) \implies$

$(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{coll } 0 \ x \ (\text{sum-list } xs)) \implies$

$(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{snd } x > 0) \implies a \neq 0 \implies \text{coll } 0 \ a \ y$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-coll-ex-scale*:

assumes *coll*: $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{coll } 0 \ z \ x$

assumes *nz*: $z \neq 0$

shows $\exists r. \text{sum-list } xs = r *_{\mathbb{R}} z$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-filter-coll-ex-scale*: $z \neq 0 \implies \exists r. \text{sum-list } (\text{filter } (\text{coll } 0 \ z) \ zs) = r *_{\mathbb{R}} z$

<proof>

end

theory *Polygon*

imports *Counterclockwise-2D-Strict*

begin

8.4 Polygonal chains

definition *polychain* $xs = (\forall i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } xs \longrightarrow \text{snd } (xs ! i) = \text{fst } (xs ! \text{Suc } i))$

lemma *polychainI*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } xs \implies \text{snd } (xs ! i) = \text{fst } (xs ! \text{Suc } i)$

shows *polychain* xs

<proof>

lemma *polychain-Nil*[*simp*]: *polychain* $[] = \text{True}$

and *polychain-singleton*[*simp*]: *polychain* $[x] = \text{True}$

<proof>

lemma *polychain-Cons*:

polychain $(y \# ys) = (\text{if } ys = [] \text{ then } \text{True} \text{ else } \text{snd } y = \text{fst } (ys ! 0) \wedge \text{polychain } ys)$

<proof>

lemma *polychain-appendI*:

$polychain\ xs \implies polychain\ ys \implies (xs \neq [] \implies ys \neq [] \implies snd\ (last\ xs) = fst\ (hd\ ys)) \implies$
 $polychain\ (xs\ @\ ys)$
<proof>

fun *pairself* **where** *pairself* $f\ (x, y) = (f\ x, f\ y)$

lemma *pairself-apply*: *pairself* $f\ x = (f\ (fst\ x), f\ (snd\ x))$

<proof>

lemma *polychain-map-pairself*: $polychain\ xs \implies polychain\ (map\ (pairself\ f)\ xs)$

<proof>

definition *convex-polychain* $xs \longleftrightarrow$

$(polychain\ xs \wedge$
 $(\forall i. Suc\ i < length\ xs \longrightarrow det3\ (fst\ (xs\ !\ i))\ (snd\ (xs\ !\ i))\ (snd\ (xs\ !\ Suc\ i)) > 0))$

lemma *convex-polychain-Cons2[simp]*:

$convex-polychain\ (x\ \#\ y\ \#\ zs) \longleftrightarrow$
 $snd\ x = fst\ y \wedge det3\ (fst\ x)\ (fst\ y)\ (snd\ y) > 0 \wedge convex-polychain\ (y\ \#\ zs)$
<proof>

lemma *convex-polychain-ConsD*:

assumes $convex-polychain\ (x\ \#\ xs)$

shows $convex-polychain\ xs$

<proof>

definition

$convex-polygon\ xs \longleftrightarrow (convex-polychain\ xs \wedge (xs \neq [] \longrightarrow fst\ (hd\ xs) = snd\ (last\ xs)))$

lemma *convex-polychain-Nil[simp]*: $convex-polychain\ [] = True$

and *convex-polychain-Cons[simp]*: $convex-polychain\ [x] = True$

<proof>

lemma *convex-polygon-Cons2[simp]*:

$convex-polygon\ (x\ \#\ y\ \#\ zs) \longleftrightarrow fst\ x = snd\ (last\ (y\ \#\ zs)) \wedge convex-polychain\ (x\ \#\ y\ \#\ zs)$
<proof>

lemma *polychain-append-connected*:

$polychain\ (xs\ @\ ys) \implies xs \neq [] \implies ys \neq [] \implies fst\ (hd\ ys) = snd\ (last\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *convex-polychain-appendI*:

assumes *cxs*: *convex-polychain xs*
assumes *cys*: *convex-polychain ys*
assumes *pxy*: *polychain (xs @ ys)*
assumes $xs \neq [] \implies ys \neq [] \implies \text{det3 } (\text{fst } (\text{last } xs)) (\text{snd } (\text{last } xs)) (\text{snd } (\text{hd } ys))$
 > 0
shows *convex-polychain (xs @ ys)*
<proof>

lemma *convex-polychainI*:
assumes *polychain xs*
assumes $\bigwedge i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } xs \implies \text{det3 } (\text{fst } (xs ! i)) (\text{snd } (xs ! i)) (\text{snd } (xs ! \text{Suc } i)) > 0$
shows *convex-polychain xs*
<proof>

lemma *convex-polygon-skip*:
assumes *convex-polygon (x # y # z # w # ws)*
assumes *ccw'.sortedP (fst x) (map snd (butlast (x # y # z # w # ws)))*
shows *convex-polygon ((fst x, snd y) # z # w # ws)*
<proof>

primrec *polychain-of::'a::ab-group-add \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow ('a*'a) list where*
polychain-of xc [] = []
| polychain-of xc (xm#xs) = (xc, xc + xm)#polychain-of (xc + xm) xs

lemma *in-set-polychain-ofD*: $ab \in \text{set } (\text{polychain-of } x \text{ } xs) \implies (\text{snd } ab - \text{fst } ab) \in \text{set } xs$
<proof>

lemma *fst-polychain-of-nth-0[simp]*: $xs \neq [] \implies \text{fst } ((\text{polychain-of } p \text{ } xs) ! 0) = p$
<proof>

lemma *fst-hd-polychain-of*: $xs \neq [] \implies \text{fst } (\text{hd } (\text{polychain-of } x \text{ } xs)) = x$
<proof>

lemma *length-polychain-of-eq[simp]*:
shows $\text{length } (\text{polychain-of } p \text{ } qs) = \text{length } qs$
<proof>

lemma
polychain-of-subsequent-eq:
assumes $\text{Suc } i < \text{length } qs$
shows $\text{snd } (\text{polychain-of } p \text{ } qs ! i) = \text{fst } (\text{polychain-of } p \text{ } qs ! \text{Suc } i)$
<proof>

lemma *polychain-of-eq-empty-iff[simp]*: $\text{polychain-of } p \text{ } xs = [] \longleftrightarrow xs = []$
<proof>

lemma *in-set-polychain-of-imp-sum-list*:
assumes $z \in \text{set } (\text{polychain-of } Pc \ Ps)$
obtains d **where** $z = (Pc + \text{sum-list } (\text{take } d \ Ps), Pc + \text{sum-list } (\text{take } (Suc \ d) \ Ps))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *last-polychain-of*: $\text{length } xs > 0 \implies \text{snd } (\text{last } (\text{polychain-of } p \ xs)) = p + \text{sum-list } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *polychain-of-singleton-iff*: $\text{polychain-of } p \ xs = [a] \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } a = p \wedge xs = [(\text{snd } a - p)]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *polychain-of-add*: $\text{polychain-of } (x + y) \ xs = \text{map } (((+) (y, y))) (\text{polychain-of } x \ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.5 Dirvec: Inverse of Polychain

primrec *dirvec* **where** $\text{dirvec } (x, y) = (y - x)$

lemma *dirvec-minus*: $\text{dirvec } x = \text{snd } x - \text{fst } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dirvec-nth-polychain-of*: $n < \text{length } xs \implies \text{dirvec } ((\text{polychain-of } p \ xs) ! n) = (xs ! n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dirvec-hd-polychain-of*: $xs \neq [] \implies \text{dirvec } (\text{hd } (\text{polychain-of } p \ xs)) = (\text{hd } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dirvec-last-polychain-of*: $xs \neq [] \implies \text{dirvec } (\text{last } (\text{polychain-of } p \ xs)) = (\text{last } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-dirvec-polychain-of[simp]*: $\text{map } \text{dirvec } (\text{polychain-of } x \ xs) = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.6 Polychain of Sorted (*polychain-of, ccw'.sortedP*)

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-translateD*:
 $\text{linorder-list0.sortedP } (ccw' \ x0) (\text{map } ((+) \ x \circ g) \ xs) \implies$
 $\text{linorder-list0.sortedP } (ccw' (x0 - x)) (\text{map } g \ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-translateI*:
 $\text{linorder-list0.sortedP } (ccw' (x0 - x)) (\text{map } g \ xs) \implies$
 $\text{linorder-list0.sortedP } (ccw' \ x0) (\text{map } ((+) \ x \circ g) \ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-translate-comp[simp]*:
linorder-list0.sortedP (ccw' x0) (map ((+) x o g) xs) \longleftrightarrow
linorder-list0.sortedP (ccw' (x0 - x)) (map g xs)
<proof>

lemma *snd-plus-commute*: *snd o (+) (x0, x0) = (+) x0 o snd*
<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-renormalize*:
ccw'.sortedP a (map snd (polychain-of (x0 + x) xs)) \longleftrightarrow
ccw'.sortedP (a - x0) (map snd (polychain-of x xs))
<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-polychain-of01*:
shows *ccw'.sortedP 0 [u] \implies ccw'.sortedP x0 (map snd (polychain-of x0 [u]))*
and *ccw'.sortedP 0 [] \implies ccw'.sortedP x0 (map snd (polychain-of x0 []))*
<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-polychain-of2*:
assumes *ccw'.sortedP 0 [u, v]*
shows *ccw'.sortedP x0 (map snd (polychain-of x0 [u, v]))*
<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-polychain-of3*:
assumes *ccw'.sortedP 0 (u#v#w#xs)*
shows *ccw'.sortedP x0 (map snd (polychain-of x0 (u#v#w#xs)))*
<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-polychain-of-snd*:
assumes *ccw'.sortedP 0 xs*
shows *ccw'.sortedP x0 (map snd (polychain-of x0 xs))*
<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-implies-distinct*:
assumes *ccw'.sortedP x qs*
shows *distinct qs*
<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-implies-nonaligned*:
assumes *ccw'.sortedP x qs*
assumes *y \in set qs z \in set qs y \neq z*
shows \neg *coll x y z*
<proof>

lemma *list-all-mp*: *list-all P xs \implies ($\bigwedge x. x \in$ set xs \implies P x \implies Q x) \implies list-all Q xs*
<proof>

lemma

ccw'-scale-origin:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{0 < .. < 1\}$

assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{polychain-of } Pc \ (P \# \text{QRRs}))$

assumes $ccw'.\text{sortedP } 0 \ (P \# \text{QRRs})$

assumes $ccw' \ (fst \ x) \ (snd \ x) \ (P + (Pc + (\sum_{P \in \text{set } \text{QRRs}} e \ P \ *_R \ P)))$

shows $ccw' \ (fst \ x) \ (snd \ x) \ (e \ P \ *_R \ P + (Pc + (\sum_{P \in \text{set } \text{QRRs}} e \ P \ *_R \ P)))$

<proof>

lemma *polychain-of-ccw-convex:*

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{0 < .. < 1\}$

assumes *sorted: linorder-list0.sortedP* $(ccw' \ 0) \ (P \# \text{Q} \# \text{Ps})$

shows *list-all*

$(\lambda(x_i, x_j). ccw' \ x_i \ x_j \ (Pc + (\sum_{P \in \text{set } (P \# \text{Q} \# \text{Ps})} e \ P \ *_R \ P)))$

$(\text{polychain-of } Pc \ (P \# \text{Q} \# \text{Ps}))$

<proof>

lemma *polychain-of-ccw:*

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{0 < .. < 1\}$

assumes *sorted: ccw'.sortedP* $0 \ qs$

assumes *qs: length qs* $\neq 1$

shows *list-all* $(\lambda(x_i, x_j). ccw' \ x_i \ x_j \ (Pc + (\sum_{P \in \text{set } qs} e \ P \ *_R \ P))) \ (\text{polychain-of } Pc \ qs)$

<proof>

lemma *in-polychain-of-ccw:*

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{0 < .. < 1\}$

assumes $ccw'.\text{sortedP } 0 \ qs$

assumes *length qs* $\neq 1$

assumes *seg* $\in \text{set } (\text{polychain-of } Pc \ qs)$

shows $ccw' \ (fst \ \text{seg}) \ (snd \ \text{seg}) \ (Pc + (\sum_{P \in \text{set } qs} e \ P \ *_R \ P))$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-butlast-ne-last: distinct xs* $\implies x \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } xs) \implies x \neq \text{last } xs$

<proof>

lemma

ccw'-sortedP-convex-rotate-aux:

assumes $ccw'.\text{sortedP } 0 \ (zs) \ ccw'.\text{sortedP } x \ (\text{map } \text{snd} \ (\text{polychain-of } x \ (zs)))$

shows $ccw'.\text{sortedP} \ (\text{snd} \ (\text{last} \ (\text{polychain-of } x \ (zs)))) \ (\text{map } \text{snd} \ (\text{butlast} \ (\text{polychain-of } x \ (zs))))$

<proof>

lemma *ccw'-polychain-of-sorted-center-last:*

assumes *set-butlast: (c, d) ∈ set (butlast (polychain-of x0 xs))*

assumes *sorted: ccw'.sortedP* $0 \ xs$

assumes *ne: xs* $\neq []$

shows $ccw' \ x0 \ d \ (\text{snd} \ (\text{last} \ (\text{polychain-of } x0 \ xs)))$

<proof>

end

9 CCW for Arbitrary Points in the Plane

theory *Counterclockwise-2D-Arbitrary*

imports *Counterclockwise-2D-Strict*

begin

9.1 Interpretation of Knuth's axioms in the plane

definition *lex::point \Rightarrow point \Rightarrow bool where*

$$\text{lex } p \ q \longleftrightarrow (\text{fst } p < \text{fst } q \vee \text{fst } p = \text{fst } q \wedge \text{snd } p < \text{snd } q \vee p = q)$$

definition *psi::point \Rightarrow point \Rightarrow point \Rightarrow bool where*

$$\text{psi } p \ q \ r \longleftrightarrow (\text{lex } p \ q \wedge \text{lex } q \ r)$$

definition *ccw::point \Rightarrow point \Rightarrow point \Rightarrow bool where*

$$\text{ccw } p \ q \ r \longleftrightarrow \text{ccw}' \ p \ q \ r \vee (\text{det3 } p \ q \ r = 0 \wedge (\text{psi } p \ q \ r \vee \text{psi } q \ r \ p \vee \text{psi } r \ p \ q))$$

interpretation *ccw: linorder-list0 ccw x for x <proof>*

lemma *ccw'-imp-ccw: ccw' a b c \Longrightarrow ccw a b c*

<proof>

lemma *ccw-ncoll-imp-ccw: ccw a b c \Longrightarrow \neg coll a b c \Longrightarrow ccw' a b c*

<proof>

lemma *ccw-translate: ccw p (p + q) (p + r) = ccw 0 q r*

<proof>

lemma *ccw-translate-origin: NO-MATCH 0 p \Longrightarrow ccw p q r = ccw 0 (q - p) (r - p)*

<proof>

lemma *psi-scale:*

*psi (r *_R a) (r *_R b) 0 = (if r > 0 then psi a b 0 else if r < 0 then psi 0 b a else True)*

*psi (r *_R a) 0 (r *_R b) = (if r > 0 then psi a 0 b else if r < 0 then psi b 0 a else True)*

*psi 0 (r *_R a) (r *_R b) = (if r > 0 then psi 0 a b else if r < 0 then psi b a 0 else True)*

<proof>

lemma *ccw-scale23: ccw 0 a b \Longrightarrow r > 0 \Longrightarrow ccw 0 (r *_R a) (r *_R b)*

<proof>

lemma *psi-notI: distinct3 p q r \Longrightarrow psi p q r \Longrightarrow \neg psi q p r*

<proof>

lemma *not-lex-eq*: $\neg \text{lex } a \ b \longleftrightarrow \text{lex } b \ a \wedge b \neq a$
<proof>

lemma *lex-trans*: $\text{lex } a \ b \implies \text{lex } b \ c \implies \text{lex } a \ c$
<proof>

lemma *lex-sym-eqI*: $\text{lex } a \ b \implies \text{lex } b \ a \implies a = b$
and *lex-sym-eq-iff*: $\text{lex } a \ b \implies \text{lex } b \ a \longleftrightarrow a = b$
<proof>

lemma *lex-refl[simp]*: $\text{lex } p \ p$
<proof>

lemma *psi-disjuncts*:
 $\text{distinct3 } p \ q \ r \implies \text{psi } p \ q \ r \vee \text{psi } p \ r \ q \vee \text{psi } q \ r \ p \vee \text{psi } q \ p \ r \vee \text{psi } r \ p \ q \vee \text{psi } r \ q \ p$
<proof>

lemma *nlex-ccw-left*: $\text{lex } x \ 0 \implies \text{ccw } 0 \ (0, 1) \ x$
<proof>

interpretation *ccw-system123* *ccw*
<proof>

lemma *lex-scaleR-nonneg*: $\text{lex } a \ b \implies r \geq 0 \implies \text{lex } a \ (a + r *_{\mathbb{R}} (b - a))$
<proof>

lemma *lex-scale1-zero*:
 $\text{lex } (v *_{\mathbb{R}} u) \ 0 = (\text{if } v > 0 \text{ then } \text{lex } u \ 0 \text{ else if } v < 0 \text{ then } \text{lex } 0 \ u \text{ else } \text{True})$
and *lex-scale2-zero*:
 $\text{lex } 0 \ (v *_{\mathbb{R}} u) = (\text{if } v > 0 \text{ then } \text{lex } 0 \ u \text{ else if } v < 0 \text{ then } \text{lex } u \ 0 \text{ else } \text{True})$
<proof>

lemma *nlex-add*:
assumes $\text{lex } a \ 0 \ \text{lex } b \ 0$
shows $\text{lex } (a + b) \ 0$
<proof>

lemma *nlex-sum*:
assumes *finite* X
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in X \implies \text{lex } (f \ x) \ 0$
shows $\text{lex } (\text{sum } f \ X) \ 0$
<proof>

lemma *abs-add-nlex*:
assumes *coll* $0 \ a \ b$
assumes $\text{lex } a \ 0$

assumes $lex\ b\ 0$
shows $abs\ (a + b) = abs\ a + abs\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lex\text{-}sum\text{-}list$: $(\bigwedge x. x \in set\ xs \implies lex\ x\ 0) \implies lex\ (sum\text{-}list\ xs)\ 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma
abs-sum-list-coll:
assumes $coll$: $list\text{-}all\ (coll\ 0\ x)\ xs$
assumes $x \neq 0$
assumes up : $list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. lex\ x\ 0)\ xs$
shows $abs\ (sum\text{-}list\ xs) = sum\text{-}list\ (map\ abs\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lex\text{-}diff1$: $lex\ (a - b)\ c = lex\ a\ (c + b)$
and $lex\text{-}diff2$: $lex\ c\ (a - b) = lex\ (c + b)\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sum\text{-}list\text{-}eq\ 0\text{-}iff\text{-}nonpos$:
fixes $xs::'a::ordered\text{-}ab\text{-}group\text{-}add\ list$
shows $list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. x \leq 0)\ xs \implies sum\text{-}list\ xs = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall n \in set\ xs. n = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sum\text{-}list\text{-}nlex\text{-}eq\text{-}zeroI$:
assumes $nlex$: $list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. lex\ x\ 0)\ xs$
assumes $sum\text{-}list\ xs = 0$
assumes $x \in set\ xs$
shows $x = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sum\text{-}list\text{-}eq0I$: $(\forall x \in set\ xs. x = 0) \implies sum\text{-}list\ xs = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sum\text{-}list\text{-}nlex\text{-}eq\text{-}zero\text{-}iff$:
assumes $nlex$: $list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. lex\ x\ 0)\ xs$
shows $sum\text{-}list\ xs = 0 \longleftrightarrow list\text{-}all\ ((=)\ 0)\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma
assumes $lex\ p\ q\ lex\ q\ r\ 0 \leq a\ 0 \leq b\ 0 \leq c\ a + b + c = 1$
assumes $comb\text{-}def$: $comb = a *_{R}\ p + b *_{R}\ q + c *_{R}\ r$
shows $lex\text{-}convex3$: $lex\ p\ comb\ lex\ comb\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lex\text{-}convex\text{-}self2$:
assumes $lex\ p\ q\ 0 \leq a\ a \leq 1$
defines $r \equiv a *_{R}\ p + (1 - a) *_{R}\ q$
shows $lex\ p\ r$ (**is** ?th1)

and $\text{lex } r \ q$ (**is** ?th2)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{lex-uminus0}[simp]$: $\text{lex } (-a) \ 0 = \text{lex } 0 \ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma
 lex-fst-zero-imp :
 $\text{fst } x = 0 \implies \text{lex } x \ 0 \implies \text{lex } y \ 0 \implies \neg \text{coll } 0 \ x \ y \implies \text{ccw}' \ 0 \ y \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma lex-ccw-left : $\text{lex } x \ y \implies r > 0 \implies \text{ccw } y \ (y + (0, r)) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{lex-translate-origin}$: $\text{NO-MATCH } 0 \ a \implies \text{lex } a \ b = \text{lex } 0 \ (b - a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

9.2 Order prover setup

definition $\text{lexs } p \ q \longleftrightarrow (\text{lex } p \ q \wedge p \neq q)$

lemma lexs-irrefl : $\neg \text{lexs } p \ p$
and lexs-imp-lex : $\text{lexs } x \ y \implies \text{lex } x \ y$
and not-lexs : $(\neg \text{lexs } x \ y) = (\text{lex } y \ x)$
and not-lex : $(\neg \text{lex } x \ y) = (\text{lexs } y \ x)$
and eq-lex-refl : $x = y \implies \text{lex } x \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma lexs-trans : $\text{lexs } x \ y \implies \text{lexs } y \ z \implies \text{lexs } x \ z$
and lexs-lex-trans : $\text{lexs } x \ y \implies \text{lex } y \ z \implies \text{lexs } x \ z$
and lex-lexs-trans : $\text{lex } x \ y \implies \text{lexs } y \ z \implies \text{lexs } x \ z$
and lex-neq-trans : $\text{lex } a \ b \implies a \neq b \implies \text{lexs } a \ b$
and neq-lex-trans : $a \neq b \implies \text{lex } a \ b \implies \text{lexs } a \ b$
and lexs-imp-neq : $\text{lexs } a \ b \implies a \neq b$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

9.3 Contradictions

lemma
assumes d : $\text{distinct4 } s \ p \ q \ r$
shows contra1 : $\neg(\text{lex } p \ q \wedge \text{lex } q \ r \wedge \text{lex } r \ s \wedge \text{indelta } s \ p \ q \ r)$ (**is** ?th1)
and contra2 : $\neg(\text{lex } s \ p \wedge \text{lex } p \ q \wedge \text{lex } q \ r \wedge \text{indelta } s \ p \ q \ r)$ (**is** ?th2)
and contra3 : $\neg(\text{lex } p \ r \wedge \text{lex } p \ s \wedge \text{lex } q \ r \wedge \text{lex } q \ s \wedge \text{insquare } p \ r \ q \ s)$ (**is** ?th3)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{ccw}'\text{-subst-psi-disj}$:
assumes $\text{det3 } t \ r \ s = 0$
assumes $\text{psi } t \ r \ s \vee \text{psi } t \ s \ r \vee \text{psi } s \ r \ t$

assumes $s \neq t$
assumes $ccw' t r p$
shows $ccw' t s p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lex-contr*:
assumes $distinct_4 t s q r$
assumes $lex t s lex s r$
assumes $det_3 t s r = 0$
assumes $ccw' t s q$
assumes $ccw' t q r$
shows *False*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *contra_4*:
assumes $distinct_4 s r q p$
assumes $lex: lex q p lex p r lex r s$
assumes $ccw: ccw r q s ccw r s p ccw r q p$
shows *False*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *not-coll-ordered-lexI*:
assumes $l \neq x_0$
and $lex x_1 r$
and $lex x_1 l$
and $lex r x_0$
and $lex l x_0$
and $ccw' x_0 l x_1$
and $ccw' x_0 x_1 r$
shows $det_3 x_0 l r \neq 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *ccw-system_4 ccw*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lex-total*: $lex t q \wedge t \neq q \vee lex q t \wedge t \neq q \vee t = q$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma
ccw-two-up-contr:
assumes $c: ccw' t p q ccw' t q r$
assumes $ccws: ccw t s p ccw t s q ccw t s r ccw t p q ccw t q r ccw t r p$
assumes *distinct*: $distinct_5 t s p q r$
shows *False*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma
ccw-transitive-contr:
fixes $t s p q r$

assumes *ccws*: $ccw\ t\ s\ p\ ccw\ t\ s\ q\ ccw\ t\ s\ r\ ccw\ t\ p\ q\ ccw\ t\ q\ r\ ccw\ t\ r\ p$
assumes *distinct*: $distinct5\ t\ s\ p\ q\ r$
shows *False*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *ccw*: *ccw-system ccw*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw-scaleR1*:
 $det3\ 0\ xr\ P \neq 0 \implies 0 < e \implies ccw\ 0\ xr\ P \implies ccw\ 0\ (e*_R xr)\ P$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw-scaleR2*:
 $det3\ 0\ xr\ P \neq 0 \implies 0 < e \implies ccw\ 0\ xr\ P \implies ccw\ 0\ xr\ (e*_R P)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw-translate3-aux*:
assumes $\neg coll\ 0\ a\ b$
assumes $x < 1$
assumes $ccw\ 0\ (a - x*_R a)\ (b - x*_R a)$
shows $ccw\ 0\ a\ b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw-translate3-minus*: $det3\ 0\ a\ b \neq 0 \implies x < 1 \implies ccw\ 0\ a\ (b - x*_R a) \implies ccw\ 0\ a\ b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw-translate3*: $det3\ 0\ a\ b \neq 0 \implies x < 1 \implies ccw\ 0\ a\ b \implies ccw\ 0\ a\ (x*_R a + b)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw-switch23*: $det3\ 0\ P\ Q \neq 0 \implies (\neg ccw\ 0\ Q\ P \longleftrightarrow ccw\ 0\ P\ Q)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw0-upward*: $fst\ a > 0 \implies snd\ a = 0 \implies snd\ b > snd\ a \implies ccw\ 0\ a\ b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw-uminus3[simp]*: $det3\ a\ b\ c \neq 0 \implies ccw\ (-a)\ (-b)\ (-c) = ccw\ a\ b\ c$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *coll-minus-eq*: $coll\ (x - a)\ (x - b)\ (x - c) = coll\ a\ b\ c$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw-minus3*: $\neg coll\ a\ b\ c \implies ccw\ (x - a)\ (x - b)\ (x - c) \longleftrightarrow ccw\ a\ b\ c$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw0-uminus[simp]*: $\neg coll\ 0\ a\ b \implies ccw\ 0\ (-a)\ (-b) \longleftrightarrow ccw\ 0\ a\ b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lex-convex2*:

assumes $\text{lex } p \ q \ \text{lex } p \ r \ 0 \leq u \ u \leq 1$

shows $\text{lex } p \ (u *_{\mathbb{R}} q + (1 - u) *_{\mathbb{R}} r)$

<proof>

lemma *lex-convex2'*:

assumes $\text{lex } q \ p \ \text{lex } r \ p \ 0 \leq u \ u \leq 1$

shows $\text{lex } (u *_{\mathbb{R}} q + (1 - u) *_{\mathbb{R}} r) \ p$

<proof>

lemma *psi-convex1*:

assumes $\text{psi } c \ a \ b$

assumes $\text{psi } d \ a \ b$

assumes $0 \leq u \ 0 \leq v \ u + v = 1$

shows $\text{psi } (u *_{\mathbb{R}} c + v *_{\mathbb{R}} d) \ a \ b$

<proof>

lemma *psi-convex2*:

assumes $\text{psi } a \ c \ b$

assumes $\text{psi } a \ d \ b$

assumes $0 \leq u \ 0 \leq v \ u + v = 1$

shows $\text{psi } a \ (u *_{\mathbb{R}} c + v *_{\mathbb{R}} d) \ b$

<proof>

lemma *psi-convex3*:

assumes $\text{psi } a \ b \ c$

assumes $\text{psi } a \ b \ d$

assumes $0 \leq u \ 0 \leq v \ u + v = 1$

shows $\text{psi } a \ b \ (u *_{\mathbb{R}} c + v *_{\mathbb{R}} d)$

<proof>

lemma *coll-convex*:

assumes $\text{coll } a \ b \ c \ \text{coll } a \ b \ d$

assumes $0 \leq u \ 0 \leq v \ u + v = 1$

shows $\text{coll } a \ b \ (u *_{\mathbb{R}} c + v *_{\mathbb{R}} d)$

<proof>

lemma (*in ccw-vector-space*) *convex3*:

assumes $u \geq 0 \ v \geq 0 \ u + v = 1 \ \text{ccw } a \ b \ d \ \text{ccw } a \ b \ c$

shows $\text{ccw } a \ b \ (u *_{\mathbb{R}} c + v *_{\mathbb{R}} d)$

<proof>

lemma *ccw-self[simp]*: $\text{ccw } a \ a \ b \ \text{ccw } b \ a \ a$

<proof>

lemma *ccw-seft'[simp]*: $\text{ccw } a \ b \ a$

<proof>

lemma *ccw-convex'*:

assumes $uv: u \geq 0 \ v \geq 0 \ u + v = 1$
assumes $ccw \ a \ b \ c$ **and** $1: coll \ a \ b \ c$
assumes $ccw \ a \ b \ d$ **and** $2: \neg \ coll \ a \ b \ d$
shows $ccw \ a \ b \ (u \ *_R \ c + v \ *_R \ d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ccw-convex*:
assumes $uv: u \geq 0 \ v \geq 0 \ u + v = 1$
assumes $ccw \ a \ b \ c$
assumes $ccw \ a \ b \ d$
assumes $lex: coll \ a \ b \ c \implies coll \ a \ b \ d \implies lex \ b \ a$
shows $ccw \ a \ b \ (u \ *_R \ c + v \ *_R \ d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *ccw*: *ccw-convex* $ccw \ S \ \lambda a \ b. lex \ b \ a$ **for** S
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ccw-sorted-scaleR*: $ccw.sortedP \ 0 \ xs \implies r > 0 \implies ccw.sortedP \ 0 \ (map \ ((*_R) \ r) \ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ccw-sorted-implies-ccw'-sortedP*:
assumes $nonaligned: \bigwedge y \ z. y \in set \ Ps \implies z \in set \ Ps \implies y \neq z \implies \neg \ coll \ 0 \ y \ z$
assumes $sorted: linorder-list0.sortedP \ (ccw \ 0) \ Ps$
assumes $distinct \ Ps$
shows $linorder-list0.sortedP \ (ccw' \ 0) \ Ps$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

10 Intersection

theory *Intersection*
imports
HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax
Polygon
Counterclockwise-2D-Arbitrary
Affine-Form
begin

10.1 Polygons and *ccw*, *Counterclockwise-2D-Arbitrary.lex*, *psi*, *coll*

lemma *polychain-of-ccw-conjunction*:
assumes $sorted: ccw'.sortedP \ 0 \ Ps$
assumes $z: z \in set \ (polychain-of \ Pc \ Ps)$

shows $list\text{-}all (\lambda(xi, xj). ccw\ xi\ xj\ (fst\ z) \wedge ccw\ xi\ xj\ (snd\ z))\ (polychain\text{-}of\ Pc\ Ps)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lex-polychain-of-center*:

$d \in set\ (polychain\text{-}of\ x0\ xs) \implies list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. lex\ x\ 0)\ xs \implies lex\ (snd\ d)\ x0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lex-polychain-of-last*:

$(c, d) \in set\ (polychain\text{-}of\ x0\ xs) \implies list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. lex\ x\ 0)\ xs \implies lex\ (snd\ (last\ (polychain\text{-}of\ x0\ xs)))\ d$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *distinct-fst-polychain-of*:

assumes $list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. x \neq 0)\ xs$

assumes $list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. lex\ x\ 0)\ xs$

shows $distinct\ (map\ fst\ (polychain\text{-}of\ x0\ xs))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *distinct-snd-polychain-of*:

assumes $list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. x \neq 0)\ xs$

assumes $list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. lex\ x\ 0)\ xs$

shows $distinct\ (map\ snd\ (polychain\text{-}of\ x0\ xs))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

10.2 Orient all entries

lift-definition $nlex\text{-}pdevs::point\ pdevs \Rightarrow point\ pdevs$

is $\lambda x\ n. if\ lex\ 0\ (x\ n)\ then\ -\ x\ n\ else\ x\ n\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pdevs\text{-}apply\ nlex\text{-}pdevs[simp]$: $pdevs\text{-}apply\ (nlex\text{-}pdevs\ x)\ n =$

$(if\ lex\ 0\ (pdevs\text{-}apply\ x\ n)\ then\ -\ pdevs\text{-}apply\ x\ n\ else\ pdevs\text{-}apply\ x\ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nlex\text{-}pdevs\text{-}zero\text{-}pdevs[simp]$: $nlex\text{-}pdevs\ zero\text{-}pdevs = zero\text{-}pdevs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pdevs\text{-}domain\ nlex\text{-}pdevs[simp]$: $pdevs\text{-}domain\ (nlex\text{-}pdevs\ x) = pdevs\text{-}domain$

x

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $degree\ nlex\text{-}pdevs[simp]$: $degree\ (nlex\text{-}pdevs\ x) = degree\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma

$pdevs\text{-}val\ nlex\text{-}pdevs$:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I\ uminus\ 'I = I$

obtains e' **where** $e' \in UNIV \rightarrow I\ pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ x = pdevs\text{-}val\ e'\ (nlex\text{-}pdevs\ x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma

pdevs-val-nlex-pdevs2:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$ *uminus* ' $I = I$

obtains e' **where** $e' \in UNIV \rightarrow I$ $pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (nlex\text{-}pdevs\ x) = pdevs\text{-}val\ e'\ x$

<proof>

lemma

pdevs-val-selsort-ccw:

assumes *distinct xs*

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

obtains e' **where** $e' \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

$pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs) = pdevs\text{-}val\ e'\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (ccw.\textit{selsort}\ 0\ xs))$

<proof>

lemma

pdevs-val-selsort-ccw2:

assumes *distinct xs*

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

obtains e' **where** $e' \in UNIV \rightarrow I$

$pdevs\text{-}val\ e\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (ccw.\textit{selsort}\ 0\ xs)) = pdevs\text{-}val\ e'\ (pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *lex-nlex-pdevs:* $lex\ (pdevs\text{-}apply\ (nlex\text{-}pdevs\ x)\ i)\ 0$

<proof>

10.3 Lowest Vertex

definition *lowest-vertex::'a::ordered-euclidean-space aform \Rightarrow 'a where*

lowest-vertex $X = fst\ X - sum\text{-}list\ (map\ snd\ (list\text{-}of\text{-}pdevs\ (snd\ X)))$

lemma *snd-abs:* $snd\ (abs\ x) = abs\ (snd\ x)$

<proof>

lemma *lowest-vertex:*

fixes $X\ Y::(real*real)\ aform$

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

assumes $\bigwedge i. snd\ (pdevs\text{-}apply\ (snd\ X)\ i) \geq 0$

assumes $\bigwedge i. abs\ (snd\ (pdevs\text{-}apply\ (snd\ Y)\ i)) = abs\ (snd\ (pdevs\text{-}apply\ (snd\ X)\ i))$

assumes *degree-aform* $Y = degree\text{-}aform\ X$

assumes *fst* $Y = fst\ X$

shows $snd\ (lowest\text{-}vertex\ X) \leq snd\ (aform\text{-}val\ e\ Y)$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-nonposI:*

fixes $xs::'a::ordered\text{-}comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add\ list$

shows $list\text{-}all\ (\lambda x. x \leq 0)\ xs \implies sum\text{-}list\ xs \leq 0$

<proof>

lemma *center-le-lowest*:

fst (fst X) ≤ fst (lowest-vertex (fst X, nlex-pdevs (snd X)))
⟨proof⟩

lemma *lowest-vertex-eq-center-iff*:

lowest-vertex (x0, nlex-pdevs (snd X)) = x0 ↔ snd X = zero-pdevs
⟨proof⟩

10.4 Collinear Generators

lemma *scaleR-le-self-cancel*:

fixes *c::'a::ordered-real-vector*

shows $a *_R c \leq c \longleftrightarrow (1 < a \wedge c \leq 0 \vee a < 1 \wedge 0 \leq c \vee a = 1)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-coll*:

assumes *coll*: *list-all (coll 0 x) xs*

assumes *nlex*: *list-all (λx. lex x 0) xs*

assumes $x \neq 0$

assumes $f \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

obtains *e* **where** $e \in \{-1 .. 1\}$ *pdevs-val f (pdevs-of-list xs) = e *_R (sum-list xs)*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *scaleR-eq-self-cancel*:

fixes *x::'a::real-vector*

shows $a *_R x = x \longleftrightarrow a = 1 \vee x = 0$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-pdevs-val-less-tdev*:

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 <..< 1\}$ *degree x > 0*

shows $|pdevs-val e x| < tdev x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-val-coll-strict*:

assumes *coll*: *list-all (coll 0 x) xs*

assumes *nlex*: *list-all (λx. lex x 0) xs*

assumes $x \neq 0$

assumes $f \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 <..< 1\}$

obtains *e* **where** $e \in \{-1 <..< 1\}$ *pdevs-val f (pdevs-of-list xs) = e *_R (sum-list xs)*

⟨proof⟩

10.5 Independent Generators

fun *independent-pdevs::point list ⇒ point list*

where

independent-pdevs [] = []

| *independent-pdevs (x#xs) =*

(let
 (cs, is) = List.partition (coll 0 x) xs;
 s = x + sum-list cs
 in (if s = 0 then [] else [s]) @ independent-pdevs is)

lemma *in-set-independent-pdevsE*:
assumes $y \in \text{set } (\text{independent-pdevs } xs)$
obtains x **where** $x \in \text{set } xs$ coll 0 x y
 <proof>

lemma *in-set-independent-pdevs-nonzero*: $x \in \text{set } (\text{independent-pdevs } xs) \implies x \neq 0$
 <proof>

lemma *independent-pdevs-pairwise-non-coll*:
assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{independent-pdevs } xs)$
assumes $y \in \text{set } (\text{independent-pdevs } xs)$
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \neq 0$
assumes $x \neq y$
shows \neg coll 0 x y
 <proof>

lemma *distinct-independent-pdevs[simp]*:
shows distinct (independent-pdevs xs)
 <proof>

lemma *in-set-independent-pdevs-invariant-nlex*:
 $x \in \text{set } (\text{independent-pdevs } xs) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{lex } x \ 0) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \neq 0) \implies \text{Counterclockwise-2D-Arbitrary.lex } x \ 0$
 <proof>

lemma
pdevs-val-independent-pdevs2:
assumes $e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow I$
shows $\exists e'. e' \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow I \wedge$
 $\text{pdevs-val } e (\text{pdevs-of-list } (\text{independent-pdevs } xs)) = \text{pdevs-val } e' (\text{pdevs-of-list } xs)$
 <proof>

lemma *list-all-filter*: list-all p (filter p xs)
 <proof>

lemma *pdevs-val-independent-pdevs*:
assumes list-all $(\lambda x. \text{lex } x \ 0)$ xs
assumes list-all $(\lambda x. x \neq 0)$ xs
assumes $e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
shows $\exists e'. e' \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\} \wedge \text{pdevs-val } e (\text{pdevs-of-list } xs) =$
 $\text{pdevs-val } e' (\text{pdevs-of-list } (\text{independent-pdevs } xs))$
 <proof>

lemma

pdevs-val-independent-pdevs-strict:

assumes *list-all* ($\lambda x. \text{lex } x \ 0$) *xs*

assumes *list-all* ($\lambda x. x \neq 0$) *xs*

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 < .. < 1\}$

shows $\exists e'. e' \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 < .. < 1\} \wedge \text{pdevs-val } e (\text{pdevs-of-list } xs) =$
 $\text{pdevs-val } e' (\text{pdevs-of-list } (\text{independent-pdevs } xs))$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-independent-pdevs:* $\text{sum-list } (\text{independent-pdevs } xs) = \text{sum-list } xs$

<proof>

lemma *independent-pdevs-eq-Nil-iff:*

$\text{list-all } (\lambda x. \text{lex } x \ 0) \ xs \implies \text{list-all } (\lambda x. x \neq 0) \ xs \implies \text{independent-pdevs } xs = []$
 $\longleftrightarrow xs = []$

<proof>

10.6 Independent Oriented Generators

definition $\text{inl } p = \text{independent-pdevs } (\text{map } \text{snd } (\text{list-of-pdevs } (\text{nlex-pdevs } p)))$

lemma *distinct-inl[simp]:* $\text{distinct } (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X))$

<proof>

lemma *in-set-inl-nonzero:* $x \in \text{set } (\text{inl } xs) \implies x \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma

inl-ncoll: $y \in \text{set } (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X)) \implies z \in \text{set } (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X)) \implies y \neq z \implies \neg \text{coll } 0$
 $y \ z$

<proof>

lemma *in-set-inl-lex:* $x \in \text{set } (\text{inl } xs) \implies \text{lex } x \ 0$

<proof>

interpretation *ccw0:* *linorder-list* $\text{ccw } 0 \ \text{set } (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X))$

<proof>

lemma *sorted-inl:* $\text{ccw.sortedP } 0 \ (\text{ccw.selsort } 0 \ (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X)))$

<proof>

lemma *sorted-scaled-inl:* $\text{ccw.sortedP } 0 \ (\text{map } ((*_R) \ 2) \ (\text{ccw.selsort } 0 \ (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X))))$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-selsort-inl:* $\text{distinct } (\text{ccw.selsort } 0 \ (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X)))$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-map-scaleRI*:

fixes $xs::'a::\text{real-vector list}$

shows $\text{distinct } xs \implies c \neq 0 \implies \text{distinct } (\text{map } ((*_R) c) xs)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-scaled-inl*: $\text{distinct } (\text{map } ((*_R) 2) (\text{ccw.selsort } 0 (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X))))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-scaled-inl*:

$\text{ccw'.sortedP } 0 (\text{map } ((*_R) 2) (\text{ccw.selsort } 0 (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X))))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-pdevs-of-list-inl2E*:

assumes $e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

obtains e' **where** $\text{pdevs-val } e X = \text{pdevs-val } e' (\text{pdevs-of-list } (\text{inl } X))$ $e' \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-val-pdevs-of-list-inlE*:

assumes $e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow I \text{ uminus } 'I = I \ 0 \in I$

obtains e' **where** $\text{pdevs-val } e (\text{pdevs-of-list } (\text{inl } X)) = \text{pdevs-val } e' X$ $e' \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow I$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-nlex-eq-sum-list-inl*:

$\text{sum-list } (\text{map } \text{snd } (\text{list-of-pdevs } (\text{nlex-pdevs } X))) = \text{sum-list } (\text{inl } X)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Affine-inl*: $\text{Affine } (\text{fst } X, \text{pdevs-of-list } (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X))) = \text{Affine } X$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.7 Half Segments

definition *half-segments-of-aform::point aform* $\Rightarrow (\text{point*point}) \text{ list}$

where *half-segments-of-aform* $X =$

(let

$x0 = \text{lowest-vertex } (\text{fst } X, \text{nlex-pdevs } (\text{snd } X))$

in

$\text{polychain-of } x0 (\text{map } ((*_R) 2) (\text{ccw.selsort } 0 (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X))))$)

lemma *subsequent-half-segments*:

fixes X

assumes $\text{Suc } i < \text{length } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$

shows $\text{snd } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X ! i) = \text{fst } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X ! \text{Suc } i)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *polychain-half-segments-of-aform*: $\text{polychain } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fst-half-segments*:

half-segments-of-aform $X \neq [] \implies$

fst (*half-segments-of-aform* X ! 0) = *lowest-vertex* (*fst* X , *nlex-pdevs* (*snd* X))

<proof>

lemma *nlex-half-segments-of-aform*: $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X) \implies$

lex b a

<proof>

lemma *ccw-half-segments-of-aform-all*:

assumes *cd*: $(c, d) \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$

shows *list-all* $(\lambda(xi, xj). \text{ccw } xi \ xj \ c \wedge \text{ccw } xi \ xj \ d)$ (*half-segments-of-aform* X)

<proof>

lemma *ccw-half-segments-of-aform*:

assumes *ij*: $(xi, xj) \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$

assumes *c*: $(c, d) \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$

shows *ccw* $xi \ xj \ c \ \text{ccw } xi \ xj \ d$

<proof>

lemma *half-segments-of-aform1*:

assumes *ch*: $x \in \text{convex hull set } (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X))$

assumes *ab*: $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$

shows *ccw* $a \ b \ x$

<proof>

lemma *half-segments-of-aform2*:

assumes *ch*: $x \in \text{convex hull set } (\text{map } \text{snd } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X))$

assumes *ab*: $(a, b) \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$

shows *ccw* $a \ b \ x$

<proof>

lemma

in-set-half-segments-of-aform-aform-valE:

assumes $(x2, y2) \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$

obtains *e* **where** $y2 = \text{aform-val } e \ X \ e \in \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$

<proof>

lemma *fst-hd-half-segments-of-aform*:

assumes *half-segments-of-aform* $X \neq []$

shows *fst* (*hd* (*half-segments-of-aform* X)) = *lowest-vertex* (*fst* X , (*nlex-pdevs* (*snd* X)))

<proof>

lemma

linorder-list0.sortedP (*ccw'* (*lowest-vertex* (*fst* X , *nlex-pdevs* (*snd* X))))

(*map* *snd* (*half-segments-of-aform* X))

(**is** *linorder-list0.sortedP* (*ccw'* ?*x0*) ?*ms*)

<proof>

lemma *rev-zip*: $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \implies \text{rev } (\text{zip } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{zip } (\text{rev } xs) (\text{rev } ys)$
<proof>

lemma *zip-upt-self-aux*: $\text{zip } [0..<\text{length } xs] \text{ } xs = \text{map } (\lambda i. (i, xs ! i)) [0..<\text{length } xs]$
<proof>

lemma *half-segments-of-aform-strict*:
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 < .. < 1\}$
assumes $seg \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$
assumes $\text{length } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X) \neq 1$
shows $\text{ccw}' (\text{fst } seg) (\text{snd } seg) (\text{aform-val } e \text{ } X)$
<proof>

lemma *half-segments-of-aform-strict-all*:
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 < .. < 1\}$
assumes $\text{length } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X) \neq 1$
shows $\text{list-all } (\lambda \text{seg}. \text{ccw}' (\text{fst } seg) (\text{snd } seg) (\text{aform-val } e \text{ } X)) (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$
<proof>

lemma *list-allD*: $\text{list-all } P \text{ } xs \implies x \in \text{set } xs \implies P \text{ } x$
<proof>

lemma *minus-one-less-multI*:
fixes $e \text{ } x :: \text{real}$
shows $-1 \leq e \implies 0 < x \implies x < 1 \implies -1 < e * x$
<proof>

lemma *less-one-multI*:
fixes $e \text{ } x :: \text{real}$
shows $e \leq 1 \implies 0 < x \implies x < 1 \implies e * x < 1$
<proof>

lemma *ccw-half-segments-of-aform-strictI*:
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 < .. < 1\}$
assumes $(s1, s2) \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$
assumes $\text{length } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X) \neq 1$
assumes $x = (\text{aform-val } e \text{ } X)$
shows $\text{ccw}' s1 \text{ } s2 \text{ } x$
<proof>

lemma
ccw'-sortedP-subsequent:
assumes $\text{Suc } i < \text{length } xs \text{ } \text{ccw}'.\text{sortedP } 0 (\text{map } \text{dirvec } xs) \text{ } \text{fst } (xs ! \text{Suc } i) = \text{snd } (xs ! i)$
shows $\text{ccw}' (\text{fst } (xs ! i)) (\text{snd } (xs ! i)) (\text{snd } (xs ! \text{Suc } i))$

<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-uminus*: $ccw'.sortedP\ 0\ xs \implies ccw'.sortedP\ 0\ (map\ uminus\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *subsequent-half-segments-ccw*:

fixes X

assumes $Suc\ i < length\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X)$

shows $ccw'\ (fst\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X\ !\ i))\ (snd\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X\ !\ i))$

$(snd\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X\ !\ Suc\ i))$

<proof>

lemma *convex-polychain-half-segments-of-aform*: $convex-polychain\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X)$

<proof>

lemma *hd-distinct-neq-last*: $distinct\ xs \implies length\ xs > 1 \implies hd\ xs \neq last\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *ccw-hd-last-half-segments-dirvec*:

assumes $length\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X) > 1$

shows $ccw'\ 0\ (dirvec\ (hd\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X)))\ (dirvec\ (last\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X)))$

<proof>

lemma *map-fst-half-segments-aux-eq*: $\square \neq half-segments-of-aform\ X \implies$

$map\ fst\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X) =$

$fst\ (hd\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X))\ \#butlast\ (map\ snd\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X))$

<proof>

lemma *le-less-Suc-eq*: $x - Suc\ 0 \leq (i::nat) \implies i < x \implies x - Suc\ 0 = i$

<proof>

lemma *map-snd-half-segments-aux-eq*: $half-segments-of-aform\ X \neq \square \implies$

$map\ snd\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X) =$

$tl\ (map\ fst\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X))\ @\ [snd\ (last\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X))]$

<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-snd-half-segments-of-aform*:

$ccw'.sortedP\ (lowest-vertex\ (fst\ X,\ nlex-pdevs\ (snd\ X)))\ (map\ snd\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X))$

<proof>

lemma

lex-half-segments-lowest-vertex:

assumes $(c, d) \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$
shows $\text{lex } d \text{ (lowest-vertex (fst } X, \text{nlex-pdevs (snd } X))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma

lex-half-segments-lowest-vertex':
assumes $d \in \text{set } (\text{map snd } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X))$
shows $\text{lex } d \text{ (lowest-vertex (fst } X, \text{nlex-pdevs (snd } X))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma

lex-half-segments-last:
assumes $(c, d) \in \text{set } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$
shows $\text{lex } (\text{snd } (\text{last } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X))) \text{ } d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma

lex-half-segments-last':
assumes $d \in \text{set } (\text{map snd } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X))$
shows $\text{lex } (\text{snd } (\text{last } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X))) \text{ } d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma

ccw'-half-segments-lowest-last:
assumes $\text{set-butlast: } (c, d) \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X))$
assumes $\text{ne: } \text{inl } (\text{snd } X) \neq []$
shows $\text{ccw}' \text{ (lowest-vertex (fst } X, \text{nlex-pdevs (snd } X))} \text{ } d \text{ (snd } (\text{last } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-fst-half-segments*:

$\text{distinct } (\text{map fst } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-snd-half-segments*:

$\text{distinct } (\text{map snd } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.8 Mirror

definition $\text{mirror-point } x \ y = 2 *_{\mathbb{R}} x - y$

lemma *ccw'-mirror-point3[simp]*:

$\text{ccw}' \text{ (mirror-point } x \ y) \text{ (mirror-point } x \ z) \text{ (mirror-point } x \ w) \longleftrightarrow \text{ccw}' \ y \ z \ w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mirror-point-self-inverse[simp]*:

fixes $x::'a::\text{real-vector}$
shows $\text{mirror-point } p \text{ (mirror-point } p \ x) = x$

<proof>

lemma *mirror-half-segments-of-aform:*

assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 < .. < 1\}$

assumes $length\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X) \neq 1$

shows $list-all\ (\lambda seg.\ ccw'\ (fst\ seg)\ (snd\ seg)\ (aform-val\ e\ X))$

$(map\ (pairsel\ (mirror-point\ (fst\ X)))\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X))$

<proof>

lemma *last-half-segments:*

assumes $half-segments-of-aform\ X \neq []$

shows $snd\ (last\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X)) =$

$mirror-point\ (fst\ X)\ (lowest-vertex\ (fst\ X,\ nlex-pdevs\ (snd\ X)))$

<proof>

lemma *convex-polychain-map-mirror:*

assumes $convex-polychain\ hs$

shows $convex-polychain\ (map\ (pairsel\ (mirror-point\ x))\ hs)$

<proof>

lemma *ccw'-mirror-point0:*

$ccw'\ (mirror-point\ x\ y)\ z\ w \longleftrightarrow ccw'\ y\ (mirror-point\ x\ z)\ (mirror-point\ x\ w)$

<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-mirror:*

$ccw'.sortedP\ x0\ (map\ (mirror-point\ p0)\ xs) \longleftrightarrow ccw'.sortedP\ (mirror-point\ p0\ x0)\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-mirror2:*

$ccw'.sortedP\ (mirror-point\ p0\ x0)\ (map\ (mirror-point\ p0)\ xs) \longleftrightarrow ccw'.sortedP\ x0\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *map-mirror-o-snd-polychain-of-eq:* $map\ (mirror-point\ x0\ o\ snd)\ (polychain-of\ y\ xs) =$

$map\ snd\ (polychain-of\ (mirror-point\ x0\ y)\ (map\ uminus\ xs))$

<proof>

lemma *lowest-vertex-eq-mirror-last:*

$half-segments-of-aform\ X \neq [] \implies$

$(lowest-vertex\ (fst\ X,\ nlex-pdevs\ (snd\ X))) =$

$mirror-point\ (fst\ X)\ (snd\ (last\ (half-segments-of-aform\ X)))$

<proof>

lemma *snd-last:* $xs \neq [] \implies snd\ (last\ xs) = last\ (map\ snd\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *mirror-point-snd-last-eq-lowest:*

half-segments-of-aform $X \neq [] \implies$
mirror-point (*fst* X) (*last* (*map* *snd* (*half-segments-of-aform* X))) =
lowest-vertex (*fst* X , *nlex-pdevs* (*snd* X))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lex-mirror-point*: *lex* (*mirror-point* $x0$ a) (*mirror-point* $x0$ b) \implies *lex* b a
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccw'-mirror-point*:
ccw' (*mirror-point* $x0$ a) (*mirror-point* $x0$ b) (*mirror-point* $x0$ c) \implies *ccw'* a b c
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inj-mirror-point*: *inj* (*mirror-point* ($x::'a::\text{real-vector}$))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma
distinct-map-mirror-point-eq:
distinct (*map* (*mirror-point* ($x::'a::\text{real-vector}$)) xs) = *distinct* xs
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eq-self-mirror-iff*: **fixes** $x::'a::\text{real-vector}$ **shows** $x = \text{mirror-point } y \iff x = y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

10.9 Full Segments

definition *segments-of-aform::point aform* \Rightarrow (*point* * *point*) *list*
where *segments-of-aform* $X =$
 (*let* $hs = \text{half-segments-of-aform } X$ *in* $hs @ \text{map} (\text{pairsel} (\text{mirror-point} (\text{fst } X))) hs$)

lemma *segments-of-aform-strict*:
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 <..< 1\}$
assumes *length* (*half-segments-of-aform* X) $\neq 1$
shows *list-all* ($\lambda \text{seg. ccw}' (\text{fst } \text{seg}) (\text{snd } \text{seg}) (\text{aform-val } e \text{ } X)$) (*segments-of-aform* X)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mirror-point-aform-val[simp]*: *mirror-point* (*fst* X) (*aform-val* e X) = *aform-val* ($- e$) X
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma
in-set-segments-of-aform-aform-valE:
assumes $(x2, y2) \in \text{set} (\text{segments-of-aform } X)$
obtains e **where** $y2 = \text{aform-val } e \text{ } X$ $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma

last-half-segments-eq-mirror-hd:

assumes $\text{half-segments-of-aform } X \neq []$

shows $\text{snd } (\text{last } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)) = \text{mirror-point } (\text{fst } X) (\text{fst } (\text{hd } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)))$

<proof>

lemma *polychain-segments-of-aform:* $\text{polychain } (\text{segments-of-aform } X)$

<proof>

lemma *segments-of-aform-closed:*

assumes $\text{segments-of-aform } X \neq []$

shows $\text{fst } (\text{hd } (\text{segments-of-aform } X)) = \text{snd } (\text{last } (\text{segments-of-aform } X))$

<proof>

lemma *convex-polychain-segments-of-aform:*

assumes $1 < \text{length } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$

shows $\text{convex-polychain } (\text{segments-of-aform } X)$

<proof>

lemma *convex-polygon-segments-of-aform:*

assumes $1 < \text{length } (\text{half-segments-of-aform } X)$

shows $\text{convex-polygon } (\text{segments-of-aform } X)$

<proof>

lemma

previous-segments-of-aformE:

assumes $(y, z) \in \text{set } (\text{segments-of-aform } X)$

obtains x **where** $(x, y) \in \text{set } (\text{segments-of-aform } X)$

<proof>

lemma *fst-compose-pairself:* $\text{fst } o \text{ pairself } f = f o \text{ fst}$

and *snd-compose-pairself:* $\text{snd } o \text{ pairself } f = f o \text{ snd}$

<proof>

lemma *in-set-butlastI:* $xs \neq [] \implies x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \neq \text{last } xs \implies x \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-in-set-butlastD:*

$x \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } xs) \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies x \neq \text{last } xs$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-in-set-tlD:*

$x \in \text{set } (\text{tl } xs) \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies x \neq \text{hd } xs$

<proof>

lemma *ccw'-sortedP-snd-segments-of-aform:*

assumes $\text{length } (\text{inl } (\text{snd } X)) > 1$

shows
 $ccw'.sortedP$ ($lowest\text{-}vertex$ (fst X , $nlex\text{-}pdevs$ (snd X)))
($butlast$ (map snd ($segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform$ X)))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $polychain\text{-}of\text{-}segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform1$:
assumes $length$ ($segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform$ X) = 1
shows $False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $polychain\text{-}of\text{-}segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform2$:
assumes $segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform$ X = [x , y]
assumes $between$ (fst x , snd x) p
shows $p \in convex$ $hull$ set (map fst ($segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform$ X))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $append\text{-}eq\text{-}2$:
assumes $length$ xs = $length$ ys
shows $xs @ ys$ = [x , y] \longleftrightarrow xs = [x] \wedge ys = [y]
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform\text{-}line\text{-}segment$:
assumes $segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform$ X = [x , y]
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
shows $aform\text{-}val$ e $X \in closed\text{-}segment$ (fst x) (snd x)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

10.10 Continuous Generalization

lemma $LIMSEQ\text{-}minus\text{-}fract\text{-}mult$:
 $(\lambda n. r * (1 - 1 / real (Suc (Suc n)))) \longrightarrow r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $det3\text{-}nonneg\text{-}segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform$:
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $length$ ($half\text{-}segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform$ X) $\neq 1$
shows $list\text{-}all$ ($\lambda seg. det3$ (fst seg) (snd seg) ($aform\text{-}val$ e X) ≥ 0) ($segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform$ X)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $det3\text{-}nonneg\text{-}segments\text{-}of\text{-}aformI$:
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
assumes $length$ ($half\text{-}segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform$ X) $\neq 1$
assumes $seg \in set$ ($segments\text{-}of\text{-}aform$ X)
shows $det3$ (fst seg) (snd seg) ($aform\text{-}val$ e X) ≥ 0
 $\langle proof \rangle$

10.11 Intersection of Vertical Line with Segment

fun $intersect\text{-}segment\text{-}xline'$:: $nat \Rightarrow point * point \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow point option$

where *intersect-segment-xline'* $p ((x0, y0), (x1, y1)) xl =$
 (if $x0 \leq xl \wedge xl \leq x1$ then
 if $x0 = x1$ then *Some* ((*min* $y0 y1$), (*max* $y0 y1$))
 else
 let
 $yl = \text{truncate-down } p (\text{truncate-down } p (\text{real-divl } p (y1 - y0) (x1 - x0)$
 $* (xl - x0)) + y0$);
 $yr = \text{truncate-up } p (\text{truncate-up } p (\text{real-divr } p (y1 - y0) (x1 - x0) * (xl$
 $- x0)) + y0$)
 in *Some* (yl, yr)
 else *None*)

lemma *norm-pair-fst0[simp]*: $\text{norm } (0, x) = \text{norm } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *add-right-mono-le* = *order-trans[OF add-right-mono]*
lemmas *mult-right-mono-le* = *order-trans[OF mult-right-mono]*

lemmas *add-right-mono-ge* = *order-trans[OF - add-right-mono]*
lemmas *mult-right-mono-ge* = *order-trans[OF - mult-right-mono]*

lemma *dest-segment*:

fixes $x b::\text{real}$
assumes $(x, b) \in \text{closed-segment } (x0, y0) (x1, y1)$
assumes $x0 \neq x1$
shows $b = (y1 - y0) * (x - x0) / (x1 - x0) + y0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *intersect-segment-xline'*:

assumes *intersect-segment-xline'* *prec* ($p0, p1$) $x = \text{Some } (m, M)$
shows $\text{closed-segment } p0 p1 \cap \{p. \text{fst } p = x\} \subseteq \{(x, m) .. (x, M)\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma

in-segment-fst-le:
fixes $x0 x1 b::\text{real}$
assumes $x0 \leq x1$ $(x, b) \in \text{closed-segment } (x0, y0) (x1, y1)$
shows $x \leq x1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma

in-segment-fst-ge:
fixes $x0 x1 b::\text{real}$
assumes $x0 \leq x1$ $(x, b) \in \text{closed-segment } (x0, y0) (x1, y1)$
shows $x0 \leq x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *intersect-segment-xline'-eq-None*:

assumes *intersect-segment-xline'* *prec* ($p0, p1$) $x = \text{None}$

assumes $\text{fst } p0 \leq \text{fst } p1$
shows $\text{closed-segment } p0 \ p1 \cap \{p. \text{fst } p = x\} = \{\}$
 <proof>

fun *intersect-segment-xline*
where *intersect-segment-xline* *prec* $((a, b), (c, d)) \ x =$
 (if $a \leq c$ then *intersect-segment-xline'* *prec* $((a, b), (c, d)) \ x$
 else *intersect-segment-xline'* *prec* $((c, d), (a, b)) \ x$)

lemma *closed-segment-commute*: $\text{closed-segment } a \ b = \text{closed-segment } b \ a$
 <proof>

lemma *intersect-segment-xline*:
assumes *intersect-segment-xline* *prec* $(p0, p1) \ x = \text{Some } (m, M)$
shows $\text{closed-segment } p0 \ p1 \cap \{p. \text{fst } p = x\} \subseteq \{(x, m) .. (x, M)\}$
 <proof>

lemma *intersect-segment-xline-fst-snd*:
assumes *intersect-segment-xline* *prec* $\text{seg } x = \text{Some } (m, M)$
shows $\text{closed-segment } (\text{fst } \text{seg}) \ (\text{snd } \text{seg}) \cap \{p. \text{fst } p = x\} \subseteq \{(x, m) .. (x, M)\}$
 <proof>

lemma *intersect-segment-xline-eq-None*:
assumes *intersect-segment-xline* *prec* $(p0, p1) \ x = \text{None}$
shows $\text{closed-segment } p0 \ p1 \cap \{p. \text{fst } p = x\} = \{\}$
 <proof>

lemma *inter-image-empty-iff*: $(X \cap \{p. \text{fst } p = x\} = \{\}) \longleftrightarrow (x \notin \text{fst } X)$
 <proof>

lemma *fst-closed-segment[simp]*: $\text{fst } \text{closed-segment } a \ b = \text{closed-segment } (\text{fst } a)$
 ($\text{fst } b$)
 <proof>

lemma *intersect-segment-xline-eq-empty*:
fixes $p0 \ p1 :: \text{real} * \text{real}$
assumes $\text{closed-segment } p0 \ p1 \cap \{p. \text{fst } p = x\} = \{\}$
shows *intersect-segment-xline* *prec* $(p0, p1) \ x = \text{None}$
 <proof>

lemma *intersect-segment-xline-le*:
assumes *intersect-segment-xline* *prec* $y \ xl = \text{Some } (m0, M0)$
shows $m0 \leq M0$
 <proof>

lemma *intersect-segment-xline-None-iff*:
fixes $p0 \ p1 :: \text{real} * \text{real}$
shows *intersect-segment-xline* *prec* $(p0, p1) \ x = \text{None} \longleftrightarrow \text{closed-segment } p0 \ p1$
 $\cap \{p. \text{fst } p = x\} = \{\}$

<proof>

10.12 Bounds on Vertical Intersection with Oriented List of Segments

primrec *bound-intersect-2d* **where**

bound-intersect-2d prec [] x = None
| *bound-intersect-2d prec (X # Xs) xl =*
 (*case bound-intersect-2d prec Xs xl of*
 None ⇒ intersect-segment-xline prec X xl
 | *Some (m, M) ⇒*
 (*case intersect-segment-xline prec X xl of*
 None ⇒ Some (m, M)
 | *Some (m', M') ⇒ Some (min m' m, max M' M)))*)

lemma

bound-intersect-2d-eq-None:
assumes *bound-intersect-2d prec Xs x = None*
assumes $X \in \text{set } Xs$
shows *intersect-segment-xline prec X x = None*
<proof>

lemma *bound-intersect-2d-upper:*

assumes *bound-intersect-2d prec Xs x = Some (m, M)*
obtains $X m'$ **where** $X \in \text{set } Xs$ *intersect-segment-xline prec X x = Some (m', M)*
 $\bigwedge X m' M'. X \in \text{set } Xs \implies \text{intersect-segment-xline prec X x = Some (m', M')}$
 $\implies M' \leq M$
<proof>

lemma *bound-intersect-2d-lower:*

assumes *bound-intersect-2d prec Xs x = Some (m, M)*
obtains $X M'$ **where** $X \in \text{set } Xs$ *intersect-segment-xline prec X x = Some (m, M')*
 $\bigwedge X m' M'. X \in \text{set } Xs \implies \text{intersect-segment-xline prec X x = Some (m', M')}$
 $\implies m \leq m'$
<proof>

lemma *bound-intersect-2d:*

assumes *bound-intersect-2d prec Xs x = Some (m, M)*
shows $(\bigcup (p1, p2) \in \text{set } Xs. \text{closed-segment } p1 \ p2) \cap \{p. \text{fst } p = x\} \subseteq \{(x, m) .. (x, M)\}$
<proof>

lemma *bound-intersect-2d-eq-None-iff:*

bound-intersect-2d prec Xs x = None $\longleftrightarrow (\forall X \in \text{set } Xs. \text{intersect-segment-xline prec X x = None})$
<proof>

lemma *bound-intersect-2d-nonempty*:

assumes *bound-intersect-2d* prec Xs $x = \text{Some } (m, M)$

shows $(\bigcup (p1, p2) \in \text{set } Xs. \text{closed-segment } p1 \ p2) \cap \{p. \text{fst } p = x\} \neq \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bound-intersect-2d-le*:

assumes *bound-intersect-2d* prec Xs $x = \text{Some } (m, M)$ **shows** $m \leq M$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.13 Bounds on Vertical Intersection with General List of Segments

definition *bound-intersect-2d-ud* prec X $xl =$

(*case segments-of-aform* X of

$\square \Rightarrow$ if $\text{fst } (\text{fst } X) = xl$ then let $m = \text{snd } (\text{fst } X)$ in $\text{Some } (m, m)$ else None

| $[x, y] \Rightarrow$ *intersect-segment-xline* prec x xl

| $xs \Rightarrow$

(*case bound-intersect-2d* prec (*filter* $(\lambda((x1, y1), x2, y2). x1 < x2)$ xs) xl of
 $\text{Some } (m, M') \Rightarrow$

(*case bound-intersect-2d* prec (*filter* $(\lambda((x1, y1), x2, y2). x1 > x2)$ xs) xl of
 $\text{Some } (m', M) \Rightarrow \text{Some } (\min m \ m', \max M \ M')$

| $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None}$)

| $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None}$)

lemma *list-cases4*:

$\bigwedge x P. (x = \square \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge y. x = [y] \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow$

$(\bigwedge y z. x = [y, z] \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow$

$(\bigwedge w y z zs. x = w \# y \# z \# zs \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bound-intersect-2d-ud-segments-of-aform-le*:

bound-intersect-2d-ud prec X $xl = \text{Some } (m0, M0) \Longrightarrow m0 \leq M0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-domain-eq-empty-iff[simp]*: $\text{pdevs-domain } (\text{snd } X) = \{\} \longleftrightarrow \text{snd } X$

$= \text{zero-pdevs}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ccw-contr-on-line-left*:

assumes $\text{det3 } (a, b) (x, c) (x, d) \geq 0$ $a > x$

shows $d \leq c$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ccw-contr-on-line-right*:

assumes $\text{det3 } (a, b) (x, c) (x, d) \geq 0$ $a < x$

shows $d \geq c$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *singleton-contrE*:

assumes $\bigwedge x y. x \neq y \implies x \in X \implies y \in X \implies \text{False}$
assumes $X \neq \{\}$
obtains x **where** $X = \{x\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *segment-intersection-singleton*:
fixes xl **and** $a b :: \text{real} * \text{real}$
defines $i \equiv \text{closed-segment } a b \cap \{p. \text{fst } p = xl\}$
assumes $ne1: \text{fst } a \neq \text{fst } b$
assumes $upper: i \neq \{\}$
obtains $p1$ **where** $i = \{p1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bound-intersect-2d-ud-segments-of-aform*:
assumes $\text{bound-intersect-2d-ud } prec \ X \ xl = \text{Some } (m0, M0)$
assumes $e \in UNIV \rightarrow \{-1 .. 1\}$
shows $\{\text{aform-val } e \ X\} \cap \{x. \text{fst } x = xl\} \subseteq \{(xl, m0) .. (xl, M0)\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.14 Approximation from Orthogonal Directions

definition *inter-aform-plane-ortho*:
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{executable-euclidean-space } \text{aform} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{aform } \text{option}$
where
 $\text{inter-aform-plane-ortho } p \ Z \ n \ g = \text{do } \{$
 $\quad mMs \leftarrow \text{those } (\lambda b. \text{bound-intersect-2d-ud } p \ (\text{inner2-aform } Z \ n \ b) \ g)$
 $\quad \text{Basis-list};$
 $\quad \text{let } l = (\sum (b, m) \leftarrow \text{zip } \text{Basis-list } (\text{map } \text{fst } mMs). m *_{\mathbb{R}} b);$
 $\quad \text{let } u = (\sum (b, M) \leftarrow \text{zip } \text{Basis-list } (\text{map } \text{snd } mMs). M *_{\mathbb{R}} b);$
 $\quad \text{Some } (\text{aform-of-ivl } l \ u)$
 $\}$

lemma
 those-eq-SomeD :
assumes $\text{those } (\text{map } f \ xs) = \text{Some } ys$
shows $ys = \text{map } (\text{the } o \ f) \ xs \wedge (\forall i. \exists y. i < \text{length } xs \longrightarrow f \ (xs ! i) = \text{Some } y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
 sum-list-zip-map :
assumes $\text{distinct } xs$
shows $(\sum (x, y) \leftarrow \text{zip } xs \ (\text{map } g \ xs). f \ x \ y) = (\sum x \in \text{set } xs. f \ x \ (g \ x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
 $\text{inter-aform-plane-ortho-overappr}$:
assumes $\text{inter-aform-plane-ortho } p \ Z \ n \ g = \text{Some } X$
shows $\{x. \forall i \in \text{Basis}. x \cdot i \in \{y. (g, y) \in (\lambda x. (x \cdot n, x \cdot i)) \ \text{Affine } Z\}\} \subseteq \text{Affine } X$

<proof>

lemma *inter-proj-eq*:

fixes $n\ g\ l$

defines $G \equiv \{x. x \cdot n = g\}$

shows $(\lambda x. x \cdot l) \text{ ' } (Z \cap G) =$
 $\{y. (g, y) \in (\lambda x. (x \cdot n, x \cdot l)) \text{ ' } Z\}$

<proof>

lemma

inter-overappr:

fixes $n\ \gamma\ l$

shows $Z \cap \{x. x \cdot n = g\} \subseteq \{x. \forall i \in \text{Basis}. x \cdot i \in \{y. (g, y) \in (\lambda x. (x \cdot n, x$
 $\cdot i)) \text{ ' } Z\}$

<proof>

lemma *inter-inter-aform-plane-ortho*:

assumes *inter-aform-plane-ortho* $p\ Z\ n\ g = \text{Some } X$

shows $\text{Affine } Z \cap \{x. x \cdot n = g\} \subseteq \text{Affine } X$

<proof>

10.15 “Completeness” of Intersection

abbreviation *encompasses* $x\ \text{seg} \equiv \text{det3 } (\text{fst } \text{seg})\ (\text{snd } \text{seg})\ x \geq 0$

lemma *encompasses-cases*:

encompasses $x\ \text{seg} \vee \text{encompasses } x\ (\text{snd } \text{seg}, \text{fst } \text{seg})$

<proof>

lemma *list-all-encompasses-cases*:

assumes *list-all* (*encompasses* p) $(x \# y \# zs)$

obtains *list-all* (*encompasses* p) $[x, y, (\text{snd } y, \text{fst } x)]$

| *list-all* (*encompasses* p) $((\text{fst } x, \text{snd } y) \# zs)$

<proof>

lemma *triangle-encompassing-polychain-of*:

assumes $\text{det3 } p\ a\ b \geq 0\ \text{det3 } p\ b\ c \geq 0\ \text{det3 } p\ c\ a \geq 0$

assumes $\text{ccw}'\ a\ b\ c$

shows $p \in \text{convex hull } \{a, b, c\}$

<proof>

lemma *encompasses-convex-polygon3*:

assumes *list-all* (*encompasses* p) $(x \# y \# z \# zs)$

assumes *convex-polygon* $(x \# y \# z \# zs)$

assumes $\text{ccw}'.\text{sortedP } (\text{fst } x)\ (\text{map } \text{snd } (\text{butlast } (x \# y \# z \# zs)))$

shows $p \in \text{convex hull } (\text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } (x \# y \# z \# zs)))$

<proof>

lemma *segments-of-aform-empty-Affine-eq*:

assumes *segments-of-aform* $X = []$
shows *Affine* $X = \{fst\ X\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-segments-of-aform-singleton*: *segments-of-aform* $X \neq [x]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *encompasses-segments-of-aform-in-AffineI*:
assumes *length* (*segments-of-aform* X) > 2
assumes *list-all* (*encompasses* p) (*segments-of-aform* X)
shows $p \in \textit{Affine } X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

11 Implementation

theory *Affine-Code*
imports
Affine-Approximation
Intersection
begin

Implementing partial deviations as sorted lists of coefficients.

11.1 Reverse Sorted, Distinct Association Lists

typedef (**overloaded**) ($'a, 'b$) *slist* =
 $\{xs::('a::\textit{linorder} \times 'b)\ \textit{list}. \textit{distinct} (\textit{map}\ \textit{fst}\ xs) \wedge \textit{sorted} (\textit{rev} (\textit{map}\ \textit{fst}\ xs))\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

setup-lifting *type-definition-slist*

lift-definition *map-of-slist*::($\textit{nat}, 'a::\textit{zero}$) *slist* $\Rightarrow \textit{nat} \Rightarrow 'a\ \textit{option}$ **is** *map-of*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-dom-map-of-slist*[*intro, simp*]: *finite* (*dom* (*map-of-slist* xs))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation *the-default* $a\ x \equiv (\textit{case}\ x\ \textit{of}\ \textit{None} \Rightarrow a \mid \textit{Some}\ b \Rightarrow b)$

definition *Pdevs-raw* $xs\ i = \textit{the-default}\ 0\ (\textit{map-of}\ xs\ i)$

lemma *nonzeros-Pdevs-raw-subset*: $\{i. \textit{Pdevs-raw}\ xs\ i \neq 0\} \subseteq \textit{dom}\ (\textit{map-of}\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition *Pdevs*::($\textit{nat}, 'a::\textit{zero}$) *slist* $\Rightarrow 'a\ \textit{pdevs}$
is *Pdevs-raw*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

code-datatype *Pdevs*

11.2 Degree

primrec *degree-list*::(nat × 'a::zero) list ⇒ nat **where**
 degree-list [] = 0
| *degree-list* (x#xs) = (if snd x = 0 then *degree-list* xs else Suc (fst x))

lift-definition *degree-slist*::(nat, 'a::zero) slist ⇒ nat **is** *degree-list* ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-list-eq-zeroD*:
 assumes *degree-list* xs = 0
 shows the-default 0 (map-of xs i) = 0
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-slist-eq-zeroD*: *degree-slist* xs = 0 ⇒ *degree* (Pdevs xs) = 0
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-slist-eq-SucD*: *degree-slist* xs = Suc n ⇒ *pdevs-apply* (Pdevs xs) n
 ≠ 0
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *degree-slist-zero*:
 degree-slist xs = n ⇒ n ≤ j ⇒ *pdevs-apply* (Pdevs xs) j = 0
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compute-degree[code]*: *degree* (Pdevs xs) = *degree-slist* xs
 ⟨proof⟩

11.3 Auxiliary Definitions

fun *binop* **where**
 binop f z1 z2 [] [] = []
| *binop* f z1 z2 ((i, x)#xs) [] = (i, f x z2) # *binop* f z1 z2 xs []
| *binop* f z1 z2 [] ((i, y)#ys) = (i, f z1 y) # *binop* f z1 z2 [] ys
| *binop* f z1 z2 ((i, x)#xs) ((j, y)#ys) =
 (if (i = j) then (i, f x y) # *binop* f z1 z2 xs ys
 else if (i > j) then (i, f x z2) # *binop* f z1 z2 xs ((j, y)#ys)
 else (j, f z1 y) # *binop* f z1 z2 ((i, x)#xs) ys)

lemma *set-binop-elemD1*:
 (a, b) ∈ set (*binop* f z1 z2 xs ys) ⇒ (a ∈ set (map fst xs) ∨ a ∈ set (map fst ys))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-binop-elemD2*:
 (a, b) ∈ set (*binop* f z1 z2 xs ys) ⇒
 (∃ x ∈ set (map snd xs). b = f x z2) ∨
 (∃ y ∈ set (map snd ys). b = f z1 y) ∨

$(\exists x \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd } xs). \exists y \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd } ys). b = f x y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{rsorted} \equiv \lambda x. \text{sorted } (\text{rev } x)$

lemma *rsorted-binop*:

fixes $xs::('a::\text{linorder} * 'b) \text{ list}$ **and** $ys::('a::\text{linorder} * 'c) \text{ list}$
assumes $\text{rsorted } ((\text{map } \text{fst } xs))$
assumes $\text{rsorted } ((\text{map } \text{fst } ys))$
shows $\text{rsorted } ((\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{binop } f z1 z2 xs ys)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-binop*:

fixes $xs::('a::\text{linorder} * 'b) \text{ list}$ **and** $ys::('a::\text{linorder} * 'c) \text{ list}$
assumes $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs)$
assumes $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } ys)$
assumes $\text{rsorted } ((\text{map } \text{fst } xs))$
assumes $\text{rsorted } ((\text{map } \text{fst } ys))$
shows $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{binop } f z1 z2 xs ys))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *binop-plus*:

fixes $b::(\text{nat} * 'a::\text{euclidean-space}) \text{ list}$
shows
 $(\sum (i, y) \leftarrow \text{binop } (+) 0 0 b \text{ ba. } e i *_R y) = (\sum (i, y) \leftarrow b. e i *_R y) + (\sum (i, y) \leftarrow \text{ba. } e i *_R y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *binop-compose*:

$\text{binop } (\lambda x y. f (g x y)) z1 z2 xs ys = \text{map } (\text{apsnd } f) (\text{binop } g z1 z2 xs ys)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *linear-cmul-left*[*intro, simp*]: $\text{linear } ((*) x::\text{real} \Rightarrow -)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length-merge-sorted-eq*:

$\text{length } (\text{binop } f z1 z2 xs ys) = \text{length } (\text{binop } g y1 y2 xs ys)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

11.4 Pointwise Addition

lift-definition $\text{add-slist}::(\text{nat}, 'a::\{\text{plus}, \text{zero}\}) \text{ slist} \Rightarrow (\text{nat}, 'a) \text{ slist} \Rightarrow (\text{nat}, 'a) \text{ slist}$ **is**

$\lambda xs ys. \text{binop } (+) 0 0 xs ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map-of-binop*[*simp*]: $\text{rsorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs) \Longrightarrow \text{rsorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } ys) \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs) \Longrightarrow \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } ys) \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{map-of } (\text{binop } f z1 z2 xs ys) i =$

(*case map-of xs i of*
Some x \Rightarrow *Some (f x (case map-of ys i of Some x* \Rightarrow *x | None* \Rightarrow *z2))*
| None \Rightarrow (*case map-of ys i of Some y* \Rightarrow *Some (f z1 y) | None* \Rightarrow *None*)
<proof>)

lemma *pdevs-apply-Pdevs-add-slist[simp]*:
fixes *xs ys::(nat, 'a::monoid-add) slist*
shows *pdevs-apply (Pdevs (add-slist xs ys)) i =*
pdevs-apply (Pdevs xs) i + pdevs-apply (Pdevs ys) i
<proof>

lemma *compute-add-pdevs[code]*: *add-pdevs (Pdevs xs) (Pdevs ys) = Pdevs (add-slist xs ys)*
<proof>

11.5 prod of pdevs

lift-definition *prod-slist::(nat, 'a::zero) slist* \Rightarrow (*nat, 'b::zero) slist* \Rightarrow (*nat, ('a* \times *'b)) slist* **is**
 $\lambda xs ys. \text{binop Pair } 0 \ 0 \ xs \ ys$
<proof>

lemma *pdevs-apply-Pdevs-prod-slist[simp]*:
pdevs-apply (Pdevs (prod-slist xs ys)) i = (pdevs-apply (Pdevs xs) i, pdevs-apply (Pdevs ys) i)
<proof>

lemma *compute-prod-of-pdevs[code]*: *prod-of-pdevs (Pdevs xs) (Pdevs ys) = Pdevs (prod-slist xs ys)*
<proof>

11.6 Set of Coefficients

lift-definition *set-slist::(nat, 'a::real-vector) slist* \Rightarrow (*nat * 'a) set* **is** *set* *<proof>*

lemma *finite-set-slist[intro, simp]*: *finite (set-slist xs)*
<proof>

11.7 Domain

lift-definition *list-of-slist::('a::linorder, 'b::zero) slist* \Rightarrow (*'a * 'b) list*
is $\lambda xs. \text{filter } (\lambda x. \text{snd } x \neq 0) \ xs$ *<proof>*

lemma *compute-pdevs-domain[code]*: *pdevs-domain (Pdevs xs) = set (map fst (list-of-slist xs))*
<proof>

lemma *sort-rev-eq-sort*: *distinct xs* \implies *sort (rev xs) = sort xs*
<proof>

lemma *compute-list-of-pdevs*[code]: $list\text{-of-pdevs } (Pdevs\ xs) = list\text{-of-slist } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lift-definition *slist-of-pdevs*:: $'a\ pdevs \Rightarrow (nat, 'a::real\text{-vector})\ slist$ **is** $list\text{-of-pdevs}$
 ⟨proof⟩

11.8 Application

lift-definition *slist-apply*:: $('a::linorder, 'b::zero)\ slist \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ **is**
 $\lambda xs\ i.\ the\text{-default } 0\ (map\text{-of } xs\ i)$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compute-pdevs-apply*[code]: $pdevs\text{-apply } (Pdevs\ x)\ i = slist\text{-apply } x\ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

11.9 Total Deviation

lift-definition *tdev-slist*:: $(nat, 'a::ordered\text{-euclidean-space})\ slist \Rightarrow 'a$ **is**
 $sum\text{-list } o\ map\ (abs\ o\ snd)$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tdev-slist-sum*: $tdev\text{-slist } xs = sum\ (abs\ o\ snd)\ (set\text{-slist } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-apply-set-slist*: $x \in set\text{-slist } xs \Longrightarrow snd\ x = pdevs\text{-apply } (Pdevs\ xs)$
 (fst x)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma
tdev-list-eq-zeroI:
shows $(\bigwedge i.\ pdevs\text{-apply } (Pdevs\ xs)\ i = 0) \Longrightarrow tdev\text{-slist } xs = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inj-on-fst-set-slist*: $inj\text{-on } fst\ (set\text{-slist } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-apply-Pdevs-eq-0*:
 $pdevs\text{-apply } (Pdevs\ xs)\ i = 0 \longleftrightarrow ((\forall x.\ (i, x) \in set\text{-slist } xs \longrightarrow x = 0))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compute-tdev*[code]: $tdev\ (Pdevs\ xs) = tdev\text{-slist } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

11.10 Minkowski Sum

lemma *dropWhile-rsorted-eq-filter*:
 $rsorted\ (map\ fst\ xs) \Longrightarrow drop\ While\ (\lambda(i, x).\ i \geq (m::nat))\ xs = filter\ (\lambda(i, x).\ i < m)\ xs$
 (**is** $\Longrightarrow ?lhs\ xs = ?rhs\ xs$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lift-definition *msum-slist*:: $nat \Rightarrow (nat, 'a)\ slist \Rightarrow (nat, 'a)\ slist \Rightarrow (nat, 'a)\ slist$

is $\lambda m \ xs \ ys. \text{map} (\text{apfst} (\lambda n. n + m)) \ ys \ @ \ \text{dropWhile} (\lambda(i, x). i \geq m) \ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *slist-apply-msum-slist*:

slist-apply (*msum-slist* $m \ xs \ ys$) $i =$
 (if $i < m$ then *slist-apply* $xs \ i$ else *slist-apply* $ys \ (i - m)$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-apply-msum-slist*:

pdevs-apply (*Pdevs* (*msum-slist* $m \ xs \ ys$)) $i =$
 (if $i < m$ then *pdevs-apply* (*Pdevs* xs) i else *pdevs-apply* (*Pdevs* ys) $(i - m)$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compute-msum-pdevs*[code]: *msum-pdevs* $m \ (Pdevs \ xs) \ (Pdevs \ ys) = Pdevs$
 (*msum-slist* $m \ xs \ ys$)

⟨proof⟩

11.11 Unary Operations

lift-definition *map-slist*::($'a \Rightarrow 'b$) $\Rightarrow (nat, 'a) \text{ slist} \Rightarrow (nat, 'b) \text{ slist}$ **is** $\lambda f. \text{map}$
 (*apsnd* f)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdevs-apply-map-slist*:

$f \ 0 = 0 \implies \text{pdevs-apply} \ (Pdevs \ (\text{map-slist} \ f \ xs)) \ i = f \ (\text{pdevs-apply} \ (Pdevs \ xs) \ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compute-scaleR-pdves*[code]: *scaleR-pdevs* $r \ (Pdevs \ xs) = Pdevs \ (\text{map-slist}$
 ($\lambda x. r *_{\mathbb{R}} x$) xs)

and *compute-pdevs-scaleR*[code]: *pdevs-scaleR* (*Pdevs* rs) $x = Pdevs \ (\text{map-slist}$
 ($\lambda r. r *_{\mathbb{R}} x$) rs)

and *compute-uminus-pdevs*[code]: *uminus-pdevs* (*Pdevs* xs) = *Pdevs* (*map-slist*
 ($\lambda x. - x$) xs)

and *compute-abs-pdevs*[code]: *abs-pdevs* (*Pdevs* xs) = *Pdevs* (*map-slist* *abs* xs)

and *compute-pdevs-inner*[code]: *pdevs-inner* (*Pdevs* xs) $b = Pdevs \ (\text{map-slist} \ (\lambda x. x \cdot b) \ xs)$

and *compute-pdevs-inner2*[code]:

pdevs-inner2 (*Pdevs* xs) $b \ c = Pdevs \ (\text{map-slist} \ (\lambda x. (x \cdot b, x \cdot c)) \ xs)$

and *compute-inner-scaleR-pdevs*[code]:

inner-scaleR-pdevs $x \ (Pdevs \ ys) = Pdevs \ (\text{map-slist} \ (\lambda y. (x \cdot y) *_{\mathbb{R}} y) \ ys)$

and *compute-trunc-pdevs*[code]:

trunc-pdevs $p \ (Pdevs \ xs) = Pdevs \ (\text{map-slist} \ (\lambda x. \text{eucl-truncate-down} \ p \ x) \ xs)$

and *compute-trunc-err-pdevs*[code]:

trunc-err-pdevs $p \ (Pdevs \ xs) = Pdevs \ (\text{map-slist} \ (\lambda x. \text{eucl-truncate-down} \ p \ x - x) \ xs)$

⟨proof⟩

11.12 Filter

lift-definition *filter-slist*::(nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow (nat, 'a) slist \Rightarrow (nat, 'a) slist
is $\lambda P xs. \text{filter } (\lambda(i, x). (P i x)) xs$
(proof)

lemma *slist-apply-filter-slist*: *slist-apply* (*filter-slist* *P xs*) *i* =
(if *P i* (*slist-apply xs i*) then *slist-apply xs i* else 0)
(proof)

lemma *pdevs-apply-filter-slist*: *pdevs-apply* (*Pdevs* (*filter-slist P xs*)) *i* =
(if *P i* (*pdevs-apply* (*Pdevs xs*) *i*) then *pdevs-apply* (*Pdevs xs*) *i* else 0)
(proof)

lemma *compute-filter-pdevs*[code]: *filter-pdevs P* (*Pdevs xs*) = *Pdevs* (*filter-slist P xs*)
(proof)

11.13 Constant

lift-definition *zero-slist*::(nat, 'a) slist is [] (proof)

lemma *compute-zero-pdevs*[code]: *zero-pdevs* = *Pdevs* (*zero-slist*)
(proof)

lift-definition *One-slist*::(nat, 'a::executable-euclidean-space) slist
is *rev* (*zip* [$0..<\text{length}$ (*Basis-list*::'a list)] (*Basis-list*::'a list))
(proof)

lemma
map-of-rev-zip-upto-length-eq-nth:
assumes $i < \text{length } B$ $d = \text{length } B$
shows (*map-of* (*rev* (*zip* [$0..<d$] *B*)) *i*) = *Some* (*B* ! *i*)
(proof)

lemma
map-of-rev-zip-upto-length-eq-None:
assumes $\neg i < \text{length } B$
assumes $d = \text{length } B$
shows (*map-of* (*rev* (*zip* [$0..<d$] *B*)) *i*) = *None*
(proof)

lemma *pdevs-apply-One-slist*:
pdevs-apply (*Pdevs One-slist*) *i* =
(if $i < \text{length}$ (*Basis-list*::'a::executable-euclidean-space list)
then (*Basis-list*::'a list) ! *i*
else 0)
(proof)

lemma *compute-One-pdevs*[code]: *One-pdevs* = *Pdevs One-slist*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition $coord-slist::nat \Rightarrow (nat, real) slist$ **is** $\lambda i. [(i, 1)]$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $compute-coord-pdevs[code]: coord-pdevs i = Pdevs (coord-slist i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

11.14 Update

primrec $update-list::nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (nat * 'a) list \Rightarrow (nat * 'a) list$

where

$update-list\ n\ x\ [] = [(n, x)]$
 $| update-list\ n\ x\ (y\#\!ys) =$
 $(if\ n > fst\ y\ then\ (n, x)\#\!y\#\!ys$
 $else\ if\ n = fst\ y\ then\ (n, x)\#\!ys$
 $else\ y\#\!(update-list\ n\ x\ ys))$

lemma $map-of-update-list[simp]: map-of (update-list\ n\ x\ ys) = (map-of\ ys)(n:=Some\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $in-set-update-listD:$

assumes $y \in set (update-list\ n\ x\ ys)$

shows $y = (n, x) \vee (y \in set\ ys)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $in-set-update-listI:$

$y = (n, x) \vee (fst\ y \neq n \wedge y \in set\ ys) \implies y \in set (update-list\ n\ x\ ys)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $in-set-update-list: (n, x) \in set (update-list\ n\ x\ xs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $overwrite-update-list: (a, b) \in set\ xs \implies (a, b) \notin set (update-list\ n\ x\ xs)$

$\implies a = n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $insert-update-list:$

$distinct (map\ fst\ xs) \implies rsorted (map\ fst\ xs) \implies (a, b) \in set (update-list\ a\ x\ xs) \implies b = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $set-update-list-eq: distinct (map\ fst\ xs) \implies rsorted (map\ fst\ xs) \implies$

$set (update-list\ n\ x\ xs) = insert\ (n, x) (set\ xs - \{x.\ fst\ x = n\})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition $update-slist::nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (nat, 'a) slist \Rightarrow (nat, 'a) slist$ **is** $update-list$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pdevs-apply-update-slist*: $pdevs\text{-}apply (Pdevs (update\text{-}slist\ n\ x\ xs))\ i =$
(if $i = n$ *then* x *else* $pdevs\text{-}apply (Pdevs\ xs)\ i$)
<proof>

lemma *compute-pdev-upd[code]*: $pdev\text{-}upd (Pdevs\ xs)\ n\ x = Pdevs (update\text{-}slist\ n\ x\ xs)$
<proof>

11.15 Approximate Total Deviation

lift-definition *fold-slist*:: $'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow (nat, 'a::zero)\ slist \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b$
is $\lambda f\ xs\ z.\ fold (f\ o\ snd) (filter (\lambda x.\ snd\ x \neq 0)\ xs)\ z$ *<proof>*

lemma *Pdevs-raw-Cons*:
 $Pdevs\text{-}raw ((a, b) \# xs) = (\lambda i.\ if\ i = a\ then\ b\ else\ Pdevs\text{-}raw\ xs\ i)$
<proof>

lemma *zeros-aux*: $-\ (\lambda i.\ if\ i = a\ then\ b\ else\ Pdevs\text{-}raw\ xs\ i) - ' \{0\} \subseteq$
 $-\ Pdevs\text{-}raw\ xs - ' \{0\} \cup \{a\}$
<proof>

lemma *compute-tdev'[code]*:
 $tdev'\ p (Pdevs\ xs) = fold\text{-}slist (\lambda a\ b.\ eucl\text{-}truncate\text{-}up\ p (|a| + b))\ xs\ 0$
<proof>

11.16 Equality

lemma *slist-apply-list-of-slist-eq*: $slist\text{-}apply\ a\ i = the\text{-}default\ 0 (map\text{-}of (list\text{-}of\text{-}slist\ a)\ i)$
<proof>

lemma *compute-equal-pdevs[code]*:
 $equal\text{-}class.\ equal (Pdevs\ a) (Pdevs\ b) \longleftrightarrow (list\text{-}of\text{-}slist\ a) = (list\text{-}of\text{-}slist\ b)$
<proof>

11.17 From List of Generators

lift-definition *slist-of-list*:: $'a::zero\ list \Rightarrow (nat, 'a)\ slist$
is $\lambda xs.\ rev (zip [0..<length\ xs]\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *slist-apply-slist-of-list*:
 $slist\text{-}apply (slist\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs)\ i = (if\ i < length\ xs\ then\ xs\ !\ i\ else\ 0)$
<proof>

lemma *compute-pdevs-of-list[code]*: $pdevs\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs = Pdevs (slist\text{-}of\text{-}list\ xs)$
<proof>

abstraction function which can be used in code equations

lift-definition *abs-slist-if*::('a::linorder×'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) slist
is λlist. if distinct (map fst list) ∧ rsorted (map fst list) then list else []
⟨proof⟩

definition *slist* = *Abs-slist*

lemma [*code-post*]: *Abs-slist* = *slist*
⟨proof⟩

lemma [*code*]: *slist* = (λxs.
(if distinct (map fst xs) ∧ rsorted (map fst xs) then *abs-slist-if* xs else *Code.abort*
(*STR* "'") (λ-. *slist* xs)))
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation *pdevs* ≡ (λx. *Pdevs* (*slist* x))

lift-definition *nlex-slist*::(nat, point) slist ⇒ (nat, point) slist **is**
map (λ(i, x). (i, if lex 0 x then - x else x))
⟨proof⟩

lemma *Pdevs-raw-map*: f 0 = 0 ⇒ *Pdevs-raw* (map (λ(i, x). (i, f x)) xs) i = f
(*Pdevs-raw* xs i)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *compute-nlex-pdevs*[*code*]: *nlex-pdevs* (*Pdevs* x) = *Pdevs* (*nlex-slist* x)
⟨proof⟩

end

12 Optimizations for Code Integer

theory *Optimize-Integer*

imports

Complex-Main

HOL-Library.Code-Target-Numeral

begin

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
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma [code]: $\log_2 (\text{int-of-integer } a) = \text{int-of-integer } (\log_2\text{-integer } a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

code-printing

constant *log2-integer* :: *integer* \Rightarrow - \rightarrow
 (SML) *IntInf.log2*

definition *power-int*::*int* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *int*
where *power-int* *a* *b* = $a^{\wedge}(\text{nat } b)$

context includes *integer.lifting* **begin**

lift-definition *power-integer* :: *integer* \Rightarrow *integer* \Rightarrow *integer*
is *power-int* :: *int* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *int*
 ⟨proof⟩

end

code-printing

constant *power-integer* :: *integer* \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - \rightarrow
 (SML) *IntInf.pow* ((-), (-))

lemma [code]: $\text{power-int } (\text{int-of-integer } a) (\text{int-of-integer } b) = \text{int-of-integer } (\text{power-integer } a \ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

13 Optimizations for Code Float

theory *Optimize-Float*

imports

HOL-Library.Float
Optimize-Integer

begin

lemma *compute-bitlen*[code]: $\text{bitlen } a = (\text{if } a > 0 \text{ then } \log_2 a + 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compute-float-plus*[code]: $\text{Float } m1 \ e1 + \text{Float } m2 \ e2 =$
 (if $m1 = 0$ then $\text{Float } m2 \ e2$ else if $m2 = 0$ then $\text{Float } m1 \ e1$ else
 if $e1 \leq e2$ then $\text{Float } (m1 + m2 * \text{power-int } 2 \ (e2 - e1)) \ e1$
 else $\text{Float } (m2 + m1 * \text{power-int } 2 \ (e1 - e2)) \ e2$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compute-real-of-float*[code]:

$\text{real-of-float } (\text{Float } m \ e) = (\text{if } e \geq 0 \text{ then } m * 2^{\wedge} \text{nat } e \text{ else } m / \text{power-int } 2$
 $(-e))$
 ⟨proof⟩

```

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)
  ⟨proof⟩

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 ≤ l then int x * power-int 2 l div y else int x div power-int 2 (- l)
    in normfloat (Float d (- l)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma compute-rapprox-posrat[code]:
  fixes prec x y
  defines l ≡ rat-precision prec x y
  shows rapprox-posrat prec x y = (let
    l = l ;
    (r, s) = if 0 ≤ 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 ∨ y = 0 then 0 else 1)) (- l)))
  ⟨proof⟩

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)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma compute-int-floor-fl[code]:
  int-floor-fl (Float m e) = (if 0 ≤ e then m * power-int 2 e else m div (power-int
  2 (-e)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma compute-floor-fl[code]:
  floor-fl (Float m e) = (if 0 ≤ e then Float m e else Float (m div (power-int 2
  ((-e)))) 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

14 Target Language debug messages

theory *Print*


```

imports
  HOL-Decision-Procs.Approximation
  Affine-Code
  Show.Show-Instances
  HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax
  Optimize-Float
begin

```

```

hide-const (open) floatarith.Max

```

14.1 Printing

Just for debugging purposes

```

definition print::String.literal ⇒ unit where print x = ()

```

```

context includes integer.lifting begin

```

```

end

```

```

code-printing constant print → (SML) TextIO.print

```

14.2 Write to File

```

definition file-output::String.literal ⇒ ((String.literal ⇒ unit) ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a where
  file-output - f = f (λ-. ())

```

```

code-printing constant file-output → (SML) (fn s => fn f => File.open'-output
  (fn os => f (File.output os)) (Path.explode s))

```

14.3 Show for Floats

```

definition showsp-float :: float showsp
where

```

```

  showsp-float p x = (
    let m = mantissa x; e = exponent x in
    if e = 0 then showsp-int p m else showsp-int p m o shows-string "*"2^" o
  showsp-int p e)

```

```

lemma show-law-float [show-law-intros]:
  show-law showsp-float r
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma showsp-float-append [show-law-simps]:
  showsp-float p r (x @ y) = showsp-float p r x @ y
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

⟨ML⟩

```

```

derive show float

```

14.4 Convert Float to Decimal number

type for decimal floating point numbers (currently just for printing, TODO?
generalize theory Float for arbitrary base)

datatype *float10* = *Float10* (*mantissa10*: int) (*exponent10*: int)

notation *Float10* (**infix** e 999)

partial-function (*tailrec*) *normalize-float10*

where [*code*]: *normalize-float10* *f* =

(if *mantissa10* *f* mod 10 \neq 0 \vee *mantissa10* *f* = 0 then *f*

else *normalize-float10* (*Float10* (*mantissa10* *f* div 20) (*exponent10* *f* + 1)))

14.4.1 Version that should be easy to prove correct, but slow!

context includes *floatarith-notation* **begin**

definition *float-to-float10-approximation* *f* = the

```
(do {
  let (x, y) = (mantissa f * 1024, exponent f - 10);
  let p = nat (bitlen (abs x) + bitlen (abs y) + 80); — FIXME: are there
guarantees?
  y-log  $\leftarrow$  approx p (Mult (Num (of-int y))
    ((Mult (Ln (Num 2))
      (Inverse (Ln (Num 10)))))) [];
  let e-fl = floor-fl (lower y-log);
  let e = int-floor-fl e-fl;
  m  $\leftarrow$  approx p (Mult (Num (of-int x)) (Powr (Num 10) (Add (Var 0) (Minus
(Num e-fl))))) [Some y-log];
  let ml = lower m;
  let mu = upper m;
  Some (normalize-float10 (Float10 (int-floor-fl ml) e), normalize-float10 (Float10
(- int-floor-fl (- mu)) e))
})
```

end

lemma *compute-float-of*[*code*]: *float-of* (*real-of-float* *f*) = *f* \langle *proof* \rangle

14.5 Trusted, but faster version

TODO: this is the HOL version of the SML-code in Approximation.thy

lemma *prod-case-call-mono*[*partial-function-mono*]:

mono-tailrec ($\lambda f. (let (d, e) = a in (\lambda y. f (c d e y))) b$)

\langle *proof* \rangle

definition *divmod-int::int* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *int* * *int*

where *divmod-int* *a* *b* = (*a* div *b*, *a* mod *b*)

```

partial-function (tailrec) f2f10-frac where
  f2f10-frac c p r digits cnt e =
    (if r = 0 then (digits, cnt, 0)
     else if p = 0 then (digits, cnt, r)
     else (let
            (d, r) = divmod-int (r * 10) (power-int 2 (-e))
            in f2f10-frac (c ∨ d ≠ 0) (if d ≠ 0 ∨ c then p - 1 else p) r
            (digits * 10 + d) (cnt + 1)) e)
declare f2f10-frac.simps[code]

definition float2-float10::int ⇒ bool ⇒ int ⇒ int ⇒ (int * int) where
  float2-float10 prec rd m e = (
  let
    (m, e) = (if e < 0 then (m,e) else (m * power-int 2 e, 0));
    sgn = sgn m;
    m = abs m;

    round-down = (sgn = 1 ∧ rd) ∨ (sgn = -1 ∧ ¬ rd);

    (x, r) = divmod-int m ((power-int 2 (-e)));

    p = ((if x = 0 then prec else prec - (log2 x + 1)) * 3) div 10 + 1;

    (digits, e10, r) = if p > 0 then f2f10-frac (x ≠ 0) p r 0 0 e else (0,0,0);

    digits = if round-down ∨ r = 0 then digits else digits + 1

  in (sgn * (digits + x * (power-int 10 e10)), -e10))

definition lfloat10 r = (let f = float-of r in case-prod Float10 (float2-float10 20
  True (mantissa f) (exponent f)))
definition ufloat10 r = (let f = float-of r in case-prod Float10 (float2-float10 20
  False (mantissa f) (exponent f)))

partial-function (tailrec) digits
  where [code]: digits m ds = (if m = 0 then ds else digits (m div 10) (m mod 10
  # ds))

primrec showsp-float10 :: float10 showsp
where
  showsp-float10 p (Float10 m e) = (
  let
    ds = digits (nat (abs m)) [];
    d = int (length ds);
    e = e + d - 1;
    mp = take 1 ds;
    ms = drop 1 ds;
    ms = rev (dropWhile ((=) 0) (rev ms));
    show-digits = shows-list-gen (showsp-nat p) "0" "" "" "" ""

```

in (if $m < 0$ then shows-string "--" else $(\lambda x. x)$) o
 show-digits mp o
 (if $ms = []$ then $(\lambda x. x)$ else shows-string "." o show-digits ms) o
 (if $e = 0$ then $(\lambda x. x)$ else shows-string "e" o showsp-int p e))

lemma show-law-float10-aux:
fixes m e
shows show-law showsp-float10 (Float10 m e)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma show-law-float10 [show-law-intros]: show-law showsp-float10 r
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma showsp-float10-append [show-law-simps]:
 showsp-float10 p r (x @ y) = showsp-float10 p r x @ y
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

derive show float10

definition showsp-real p x = showsp-float10 p (lfloat10 x)

lemma show-law-real[show-law-intros]: show-law showsp-real x
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

derive show real

14.6 gnuplot output

14.6.1 vector output of 2D zonotope

fun polychain-of-segments::((real × real) × (real × real)) list ⇒ (real × real) list
where

polychain-of-segments [] = []
 | polychain-of-segments (((x0, y0), z)#segs) = (x0, y0)#z#map snd segs

definition shows-segments-of-aform

where shows-segments-of-aform a b xs color =
 shows-list-gen id "" "" "↔" "↔" (map $(\lambda(x0, y0).$
 shows-words (map lfloat10 [x0, y0]) o shows-space o shows-string color)
 (polychain-of-segments (segments-of-aform (prod-of-aforms (xs ! a) (xs ! b))))))

abbreviation show-segments-of-aform a b x c ≡ shows-segments-of-aform a b x c
 ""

definition shows-box-of-aforms— box and some further information

where shows-box-of-aforms (XS::real aform list) = (let
 RS = map (Radius' 20) XS;
 l = map (Inf-aform' 20) XS;

```

    u = map (Sup-aform' 20) XS
    in shows-words
      (l @ u @ RS) o shows-space o
        shows (card (⋃((λx. pdevs-domain (snd x)) ' (set XS))))
      )
abbreviation show-box-of-aforms x ≡ shows-box-of-aforms x ""
definition pdevs-domains ((XS::real aform list)) = (⋃((λx. pdevs-domain (snd
x)) ' (set XS)))
definition generators XS =
  (let
    is = sorted-list-of-set (pdevs-domains XS);
    rs = map (λi. (i, map (λx. pdevs-apply (snd x) i) XS)) is
  in
    (map fst XS, rs))
definition shows-box-of-aforms-hr— human readable
where shows-box-of-aforms-hr XS = (let
  RS = map (Radius' 20) XS;
  l = map (Inf-aform' 20) XS;
  u = map (Sup-aform' 20) XS
  in shows-paren (shows-words l) o shows-string ".." o shows-paren (shows-words
u) o
  shows-string "; devs: " o shows (card (pdevs-domains XS)) o
  shows-string "; tdev: " o shows-paren (shows-words RS)
  )
abbreviation show-box-of-aforms-hr x ≡ shows-box-of-aforms-hr x ""
definition shows-aforms-hr— human readable
where shows-aforms-hr XS = shows (generators XS)
abbreviation show-aform-hr x ≡ shows-aforms-hr x ""
end

```

15 Dyadic Rational Representation of Real

```

theory Float-Real
imports
  HOL-Library.Float
  Optimize-Float
begin
code-datatype real-of-float
abbreviation
  float-of-nat :: nat ⇒ float
where

```

float-of-nat \equiv *of-nat*

abbreviation

float-of-int $::$ *int* \Rightarrow *float*

where

float-of-int \equiv *of-int*

Collapse nested embeddings

Operations

Undo code setup for *Ratreal*.

lemma *of-rat-numeral-eq* [*code-abbrev*]:

real-of-float (*numeral w*) = *Ratreal* (*numeral w*)
<*proof*>

lemma *zero-real-code* [*code*]:

0 = *real-of-float* 0
<*proof*>

lemma *one-real-code* [*code*]:

1 = *real-of-float* 1
<*proof*>

lemma [*code-abbrev*]:

(*real-of-float* (*of-int a*) $::$ *real*) = (*Ratreal* (*Rat.of-int a*) $::$ *real*)
<*proof*>

lemma [*code-abbrev*]:

real-of-float 0 \equiv *Ratreal* 0
<*proof*>

lemma [*code-abbrev*]:

real-of-float 1 = *Ratreal* 1
<*proof*>

lemmas *compute-real-of-float*[*code del*]

lemmas [*code del*] =

real-equal-code
real-less-eq-code
real-less-code
real-plus-code
real-times-code
real-uminus-code
real-minus-code
real-inverse-code
real-divide-code
real-floor-code
Float.compute-truncate-down

Float.compute-truncate-up

lemma *real-equal-code* [code]:

HOL.equal (real-of-float *x*) (real-of-float *y*) \longleftrightarrow *HOL.equal* *x y*
(*proof*)

abbreviation *FloatR::int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow real* **where**

FloatR a b \equiv *real-of-float* (*Float a b*)

lemma *real-less-eq-code'* [code]: *real-of-float* *x* \leq *real-of-float* *y* \longleftrightarrow *x* \leq *y*

and *real-less-code'* [code]: *real-of-float* *x* $<$ *real-of-float* *y* \longleftrightarrow *x* $<$ *y*

and *real-plus-code'* [code]: *real-of-float* *x* + *real-of-float* *y* = *real-of-float* (*x* + *y*)

and *real-times-code'* [code]: *real-of-float* *x* * *real-of-float* *y* = *real-of-float* (*x* * *y*)

and *real-uminus-code'* [code]: - *real-of-float* *x* = *real-of-float* (- *x*)

and *real-minus-code'* [code]: *real-of-float* *x* - *real-of-float* *y* = *real-of-float* (*x* - *y*)

and *real-inverse-code'* [code]: *inverse* (*FloatR a b*) =

(if *FloatR a b* = 2 then *FloatR 1* (-1) else

if *a* = 1 then *FloatR 1* (- *b*) else

Code.abort (*STR "inverse not of 2"*) (λ -. *inverse* (*FloatR a b*)))

and *real-divide-code'* [code]: *FloatR a b* / *FloatR c d* =

(if *FloatR c d* = 2 then if *a mod 2* = 0 then *FloatR* (*a div 2*) *b* else *FloatR a*
(*b* - 1) else

if *c* = 1 then *FloatR a* (*b* - *d*) else

Code.abort (*STR "division not by 2"*) (λ -. *FloatR a b* / *FloatR c d*))

and *real-floor-code'* [code]: *floor* (*real-of-float* *x*) = *int-floor-fl* *x*

and *real-abs-code'* [code]: *abs* (*real-of-float* *x*) = *real-of-float* (*abs* *x*)

(*proof*)

lemma *compute-round-down*[code]: *round-down prec* (*real-of-float* *f*) = *real-of-float* (*float-down prec* *f*)

(*proof*)

lemma *compute-round-up*[code]: *round-up prec* (*real-of-float* *f*) = *real-of-float* (*float-up prec* *f*)

(*proof*)

lemma *compute-truncate-down*[code]:

truncate-down prec (*real-of-float* *f*) = *real-of-float* (*float-round-down prec* *f*)

(*proof*)

lemma *compute-truncate-up*[code]:

truncate-up prec (*real-of-float* *f*) = *real-of-float* (*float-round-up prec* *f*)

(*proof*)

lemma [code]: *real-divl* *p* (*real-of-float* *x*) (*real-of-float* *y*) = *real-of-float* (*float-divl* *p x y*)

(*proof*)

```

lemma [code]: real-divr p (real-of-float x) (real-of-float y) = real-of-float (float-divr p x y)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas [code] = real-of-float-inverse

end

```

16 Examples

```

theory Ex-Affine-Approximation
imports
  Affine-Code
  Print
  Float-Real
begin

context includes floatarith-notation begin

definition rotate-fas =
  [Cos (Rad-of (Var 2)) * Var 0 - Sin (Rad-of (Var 2)) * Var 1,
   Sin (Rad-of (Var 2)) * Var 0 + Cos (Rad-of (Var 2)) * Var 1]

definition rotate-slp = slp-of-fas rotate-fas
definition approx-rotate p t X = approx-slp-outer p 3 rotate-slp X

fun rotate-aform where
  rotate-aform x i = (let r = (((the o (λx. approx-rotate 30 (FloatR 1 (-3)) x))~i
x) in
  (r ! 0) ×a (r ! 1) ×a (r ! 2))

value [code] rotate-aform (aforms-of-ivls [2, 1, 45] [3, 5, 45]) 70

definition translate-slp = slp-of-fas [Var 0 + Var 2, Var 1 + Var 2]
fun translatei where translatei x i = (((the o (λx. approx-slp-outer 7 3 translate-slp
x))~i x)

value translatei (aforms-of-ivls [2, 1, 512] [3, 5, 512]) 50

end

hide-const rotate-fas rotate-slp approx-rotate rotate-aform translate-slp translatei

end

```

17 Examples on Proving Inequalities

```

theory Ex-Ineqs

```



```

imports
  Affine-Code
  Print
  Float-Real
begin

definition plotcolors =
  [[(0, 1, "0x000000"),

    [(0, 2, "0xff0000"),
     (1, 2, "0x7f0000")],

    [(0, 3, "0x00ff00"),
     (1, 3, "0x00aa00"),
     (2, 3, "0x005500")],

    [(1, 4, "0x0000ff"),
     (2, 4, "0x0000c0"),
     (3, 4, "0x00007f"),
     (0, 4, "0x00003f")],

    [(0, 5, "0x00ffff"),
     (1, 5, "0x00cccc"),
     (2, 5, "0x009999"),
     (3, 5, "0x006666"),
     (4, 5, "0x003333")],

    [(0, 6, "0xff00ff"),
     (1, 6, "0xd500d5"),
     (2, 6, "0xaa00aa"),
     (3, 6, "0x800080"),
     (4, 6, "0x550055"),
     (5, 6, "0x2a002a")]]

```

```

primrec prove-pos::(nat * nat * string) list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒
  (nat ⇒ real aform list ⇒ real aform option) ⇒ real aform list list ⇒ bool where
  prove-pos prnt 0 p F X = (let - = if prnt ≠ [] then print (STR "# depth limit
  exceeded[↔]") else () in False)
| prove-pos prnt (Suc i) p F XXS =
  (case XXS of [] ⇒ True | (X#XS) ⇒
  let
    R = F p X;
    - = if prnt ≠ [] then print (String.implode ((shows "# " o shows-box-of-aforms-hr
  X) "[↔]")) else ();
    - = fold (λ(a, b, c) -. print (String.implode (shows-segments-of-aform a b X
  c "[↔]"))) prnt ()
  in

```

```

    if R ≠ None ∧ 0 < Inf-aform' p (the R)
    then let - = if prnt ≠ [] then print (STR "# Success↔") else () in prove-pos
prnt i p F XS
    else let - = if prnt ≠ [] then print (STR "# Split↔") else () in case
split-aforms-largest-uncond X of (a, b) ⇒
    prove-pos prnt i p F (a#b#XS)

```

definition *prove-pos-slp prnt p fa i xs = (let slp = slp-of-fas [fa] in prove-pos prnt i p (λp xs.*

case approx-slp-outer p 1 slp xs of None ⇒ None | Some [x] ⇒ Some x | Some - ⇒ None) xs)

experiment begin

unbundle *floatarith-notation*

The examples below are taken from http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-642-38088-4_26, “Formal Verification of Nonlinear Inequalities with Taylor Interval Approximations”, Alexey Solovyev, Thomas C. Hales, NASA Formal Methods 2013, LNCS 7871

definition *schwefel =*

(5.8806 / 10 ^ 10) + (Var 0 - (Var 1) ^ e 2) ^ e 2 + (Var 1 - 1) ^ e 2 + (Var 0 - (Var 2) ^ e 2) ^ e 2 + (Var 2 - 1) ^ e 2

lemma *schwefel:*

5.8806 / 10 ^ 10 + (x0 - (x1)^2)^2 + (x1 - 1)^2 + (x0 - (x2)^2)^2 + (x2 - 1)^2 =
interpret-floatarith schwefel [x0, x1, x2]
<proof>

lemma *prove-pos-slp [] 30 schwefel 100000 [aforms-of-ivls [-10,-10,-10] [10,10,10]]*
<proof>

definition *delta6 = (Var 0 * Var 3 * (-Var 0 + Var 1 + Var 2 - Var 3 + Var 4 + Var 5) +*

*Var 1 * Var 4 * (Var 0 - Var 1 + Var 2 + Var 3 - Var 4 + Var 5) +*
*Var 2 * Var 5 * (Var 0 + Var 1 - Var 2 + Var 3 + Var 4 - Var 5)*
*- Var 1 * Var 2 * Var 3*
*- Var 0 * Var 2 * Var 4*
*- Var 0 * Var 1 * Var 5*
*- Var 3 * Var 4 * Var 5)*

schematic-goal *delta6:*

*(x0 * x3 * (-x0 + x1 + x2 - x3 + x4 + x5) +*
*x1 * x4 * (x0 - x1 + x2 + x3 - x4 + x5) +*
*x2 * x5 * (x0 + x1 - x2 + x3 + x4 - x5)*
*- x1 * x2 * x3*
*- x0 * x2 * x4*
*- x0 * x1 * x5)*

– $x3 * x4 * x5$) = *interpret-floatarith delta6* [$x0, x1, x2, x3, x4, x5$]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *prove-pos-slp* [] 20 *delta6 10000* [*aforms-of-ivls* (*replicate 6 4*) (*replicate 6*
(FloatR 104045 (-14)))]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *caprasse* = ($3.1801 + - \text{Var } 0 * (\text{Var } 2) \wedge_e 3 + 4 * \text{Var } 1 * (\text{Var } 2) \wedge_e 2 * \text{Var } 3 +$
 $4 * \text{Var } 0 * \text{Var } 2 * (\text{Var } 3) \wedge_e 2 + 2 * \text{Var } 1 * (\text{Var } 3) \wedge_e 3 + 4 * \text{Var } 0 * \text{Var } 2 + 4 * (\text{Var } 2) \wedge_e 2 - 10 * \text{Var } 1 * \text{Var } 3 +$
 $-10 * (\text{Var } 3) \wedge_e 2 + 2$)

schematic-goal *caprasse*:

($3.1801 + - \text{xs!0} * (\text{xs!2}) \wedge 3 + 4 * \text{xs!1} * (\text{xs!2})^2 * \text{xs!3} +$
 $4 * \text{xs!0} * \text{xs!2} * (\text{xs!3})^2 + 2 * \text{xs!1} * (\text{xs!3}) \wedge 3 + 4 * \text{xs!0} * \text{xs!2} + 4 * (\text{xs!2})^2$
 $- 10 * \text{xs!1} * \text{xs!3} +$
 $-10 * (\text{xs!3})^2 + 2$) = *interpret-floatarith caprasse xs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *prove-pos-slp* [] 20 *caprasse 10000* [*aforms-of-ivls* (*replicate 4 (1/2)*) (*replicate 4*
(1/2))]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *magnetism* =

$0.25001 + (\text{Var } 0) \wedge_e 2 + 2 * (\text{Var } 1) \wedge_e 2 + 2 * (\text{Var } 2) \wedge_e 2 + 2 * (\text{Var } 3) \wedge_e 2$
 $+ 2 * (\text{Var } 4) \wedge_e 2 + 2 * (\text{Var } 5) \wedge_e 2 +$
 $2 * (\text{Var } 6) \wedge_e 2 - \text{Var } 0$

schematic-goal *magnetism*:

$0.25001 + (\text{xs!0})^2 + 2 * (\text{xs!1})^2 + 2 * (\text{xs!2})^2 + 2 * (\text{xs!3})^2 + 2 * (\text{xs!4})^2 +$
 $2 * (\text{xs!5})^2 +$
 $2 * (\text{xs!6})^2 - \text{xs!0} = \textit{interpret-floatarith magnetism xs}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

end

18 Examples: Intersection of Zonotopes with Hyperplanes

theory *Ex-Inter*

imports

Intersection

Affine-Code

Print

begin

18.1 Example

definition *zono1*::(real*real*real) aform
where *zono1* = msum-aform 53 (aform-of-ivl ((0,0,0)::real*real*real) ((1,2,0)::real*real*real))
 (0, pdevs-of-list [(5, 10, 20)])

definition *interzono1*::(real*real*real) aform
where *interzono1* = the (inter-aform-plane-ortho 53 *zono1* (0, 0, 1) 3)

10-dimensional zonotope with 50 generators

definition *random-zono*::(real*real*real*real*real*real*real*real*real*real) aform
where

random-zono =
 (0, pdevs-of-list
 [(5, 9, 27, 12, 23, 3, 9, 10, 18, 2),
 (26, 4, 14, 15, 11, 7, 27, 5, 21, 16),
 (10, 17, 11, 27, 13, 14, 27, 14, 25, 23),
 (7, 6, 5, 30, 14, 10, 2, 1, 18, 25),
 (17, 5, 28, 6, 10, 22, 5, 18, 8, 11),
 (5, 7, 14, 14, 5, 11, 5, 17, 1, 22),
 (3, 6, 11, 20, 28, 13, 12, 10, 2, 23),
 (3, 1, 26, 15, 1, 3, 25, 23, 6, 18),
 (30, 8, 24, 16, 8, 20, 27, 25, 21, 17),
 (30, 4, 8, 12, 8, 4, 22, 27, 23, 2),
 (24, 21, 19, 15, 24, 22, 16, 15, 25, 6),
 (20, 4, 1, 24, 2, 9, 19, 4, 21, 17),
 (1, 12, 13, 7, 8, 8, 2, 11, 28, 6),
 (26, 25, 19, 8, 6, 26, 27, 17, 27, 25),
 (8, 8, 1, 4, 6, 2, 28, 13, 18, 28),
 (14, 14, 12, 7, 26, 19, 9, 25, 21, 17),
 (25, 14, 30, 17, 24, 17, 7, 25, 25, 5),
 (27, 21, 29, 22, 30, 10, 13, 15, 23, 19),
 (27, 5, 10, 4, 11, 12, 3, 20, 8, 23),
 (29, 11, 19, 12, 2, 28, 30, 27, 27, 1),
 (18, 7, 23, 1, 14, 6, 23, 22, 23, 19),
 (7, 17, 3, 15, 28, 15, 9, 16, 23, 7),
 (18, 25, 10, 13, 17, 14, 3, 24, 14, 7),
 (28, 13, 6, 27, 8, 14, 7, 14, 5, 24),
 (17, 5, 18, 9, 2, 11, 24, 17, 3, 2),
 (13, 17, 15, 30, 27, 29, 29, 16, 27, 13),
 (25, 21, 21, 17, 19, 3, 26, 27, 26, 2),
 (5, 16, 21, 18, 23, 1, 19, 13, 10, 2),
 (8, 27, 14, 16, 2, 11, 27, 27, 29, 2),
 (10, 22, 1, 23, 2, 22, 17, 22, 19, 15),
 (16, 8, 9, 27, 19, 23, 24, 30, 1, 3),
 (2, 20, 9, 12, 19, 21, 30, 9, 19, 13),
 (23, 21, 28, 26, 27, 17, 22, 9, 17, 13),
 (24, 1, 19, 19, 28, 21, 4, 8, 10, 20),
 (27, 19, 7, 23, 11, 30, 12, 10, 27, 20),
 (4, 3, 23, 21, 17, 13, 25, 8, 13, 26),

(11, 25, 7, 2, 27, 10, 15, 14, 17, 23),
(25, 27, 28, 15, 11, 4, 30, 25, 16, 1),
(27, 26, 11, 21, 9, 14, 15, 11, 30, 18),
(3, 19, 13, 17, 13, 9, 22, 4, 20, 30),
(21, 26, 20, 8, 19, 1, 22, 9, 28, 15),
(22, 12, 5, 25, 29, 27, 13, 9, 2, 10),
(9, 24, 30, 6, 23, 13, 18, 15, 30, 20),
(13, 5, 7, 6, 21, 30, 7, 22, 26, 15),
(9, 3, 3, 1, 29, 16, 10, 2, 21, 25),
(3, 14, 22, 18, 21, 15, 16, 22, 27, 26),
(16, 25, 16, 22, 27, 18, 4, 15, 9, 21),
(30, 23, 29, 24, 20, 14, 15, 25, 3, 22),
(6, 18, 17, 14, 19, 25, 9, 22, 7, 26),
(24, 7, 30, 27, 9, 2, 8, 23, 24, 1)]])

10-dimensional zonotope with 100 generators

definition *random-zono2::(real*real*real*real*real*real*real*real*real*real) aform*
where

random-zono2 =
(0, *pdeus-of-list*
[(17, 28, 12, 10, 18, 3, 14, 27, 21, 22),
(7, 17, 16, 26, 25, 4, 12, 20, 18, 28),
(11, 8, 30, 20, 11, 17, 8, 13, 28, 18),
(18, 20, 26, 12, 25, 24, 23, 24, 22, 2),
(14, 27, 20, 12, 16, 7, 21, 5, 5, 20),
(4, 27, 8, 19, 11, 14, 9, 25, 8, 11),
(14, 29, 12, 28, 29, 21, 20, 6, 18, 6),
(20, 25, 8, 19, 30, 1, 21, 18, 7, 18),
(5, 6, 7, 25, 30, 2, 19, 7, 13, 19),
(11, 15, 16, 13, 17, 2, 9, 10, 29, 17),
(29, 1, 30, 6, 6, 27, 19, 24, 11, 12),
(27, 30, 8, 11, 30, 2, 19, 25, 5, 27),
(3, 26, 16, 18, 12, 11, 4, 8, 2, 4),
(16, 7, 11, 23, 29, 30, 22, 22, 5, 21),
(6, 12, 28, 24, 12, 4, 11, 27, 6, 13),
(30, 13, 16, 29, 22, 7, 10, 12, 3, 17),
(26, 22, 6, 4, 8, 11, 29, 23, 13, 17),
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fun *random-inter1* **where**
random-inter1 () =
 the (*inter-aform-plane-ortho* 53 *random-zono* (1, 15, 26, 8, 15, 23, 5, 14, 8,
 8) 12)

fun *random-inter2* **where**
random-inter2 () =
 the (*inter-aform-plane-ortho* 53 *random-zono2* (13, 23, 22, 30, 27, 19, 17, 11,
 24, 29) 12)

fun *random-inter3* **where**
random-inter3 () =
 the (*inter-aform-plane-ortho* 53 *random-zono3*
 (7, 10, 24, 12, 6, 14, 10, 14, 23, 13, 25, 27, 20, 2, 1, 9, 4, 17, 28, 19)
 12)

(ML)

Timings

$\langle ML \rangle$

end

theory *Affine-Arithmetic*

imports

Affine-Code

Intersection

Straight-Line-Program

Ex-Affine-Approximation

Ex-Ineqs

Ex-Inter

begin

end

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