

Algebraic Numbers in Isabelle/HOL*

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Abstract

Based on existing libraries for matrices, factorization of integer polynomials, and Sturm’s theorem, we formalized algebraic numbers in Isabelle/HOL. Our development serves as an implementation for real and complex numbers, and it admits to compute roots and completely factorize real and complex polynomials, provided that all coefficients are rational numbers. Moreover, we provide two implementations to display algebraic numbers, an injective one that reveals the representing polynomial, or an approximative one that only displays a fixed amount of digits.

To this end, we mechanized several results on resultants.

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1 Introduction

Isabelle’s previous implementation of irrational numbers was limited: it only admitted numbers expressed in the form “ $a + b\sqrt{c}$ ” for $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}$, and even computations like $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}$ led to a runtime error [3].

In this work, we provide full support for the *real algebraic numbers*, i.e., the real numbers that are expressed as roots of non-zero integer polynomials, and we also partially support complex algebraic numbers.

Most of the results on algebraic numbers have been taken from a textbook by Bhuvaneshwar Mishra [2]. Also Wikipedia provided valuable help.

Concerning the real algebraic numbers, we first had to prove that they form a field. To show that the addition and multiplication of real algebraic numbers are also real algebraic numbers, we formalize the theory of *resultants*, which are the determinants of specific matrices, where the size of these matrices depend on the degree of the polynomials. To this end, we utilized the matrix library provided in the Jordan-Normal-Form AFP-entry [4] where the matrix dimension can arbitrarily be chosen at runtime.

Given real algebraic numbers x and y expressed as the roots of polynomials, we compute a polynomial that has $x + y$ or $x \cdot y$ as its root via resultants. In order to guarantee that the resulting polynomial is non-zero, we needed the result that multivariate polynomials over fields form a unique factorization domain (UFD). To this end, we initially proved that polynomials over some UFD are again a UFD, relying upon results in HOL-algebra.

When performing actual computations with algebraic numbers, it is important to reduce the degree of the representing polynomials. To this end, we use the existing Berlekamp-Zassenhaus factorization algorithm. This is crucial for the default show-function for real algebraic numbers which requires the unique minimal polynomial representing the algebraic number – but an alternative which displays only an approximative value is also available.

In order to support tests on whether a given algebraic number is a rational number, we also make use of the fact that we compute the minimal polynomial.

The formalization of Sturm’s method [1] was crucial to separate the different roots of a fixed polynomial. We could nearly use it as it is, and just copied some function definition so that Sturm’s method now is available to separate the real roots of rational polynomial, where all computations are now performed over $\mathbb{Q}$.

With all the mentioned ingredients we implemented all arithmetic operations on real algebraic numbers, i.e., addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, comparison, n -th root, floor- and ceiling, and testing on membership in $\mathbb{Q}$. Moreover, we provide a method to create real algebraic numbers from a given rational polynomial, a method which computes precisely the set of real roots of a rational polynomial.

The absence of an equivalent to Sturm’s method for the complex numbers in Isabelle/HOL prevented us from having native support for complex algebraic numbers. Instead, we represent complex algebraic numbers as their real and imaginary part: note that a complex number is algebraic if and only if both the real and the imaginary part are real algebraic numbers. This equivalence also admitted us to design an algorithm which computes all complex roots of a rational polynomial. It first constructs a set of polynomials which represent all real and imaginary parts of all complex roots, yielding a superset of all roots, and afterwards the set just is just filtered.

By the fundamental theorem of algebra, we then also have a factorization algorithm for polynomials over $\mathbb{C}$ with rational coefficients.

Finally, for factorizing a rational polynomial over $\mathbb{R}$, we first factorize it over $\mathbb{C}$, and then combine each pair of complex conjugate roots.

As future it would be interesting to include the result that the set of complex algebraic numbers is algebraically closed, i.e., at the moment we are limited to determine the complex roots of a polynomial over $\mathbb{Q}$, and cannot determine the real or complex roots of a polynomial having arbitrary algebraic coefficients.

Finally, an analog to Sturm's method for the complex numbers would be welcome, in order to have a smaller representation: for instance, currently the complex roots of $1 + x + x^3$ are computed as “root #1 of $1 + x + x^3$ ”, “(root #1 of $-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4}x + x^3$)+(root #1 of $-\frac{31}{64} + \frac{9}{16}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^4 + x^6$)i”, and “(root #1 of $-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4}x + x^3$)+(root #2 of $-\frac{31}{64} + \frac{9}{16}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^4 + x^6$)i”.

2 Auxiliary Algorithms

3 Algebraic Numbers – Excluding Addition and Multiplication

This theory contains basic definition and results on algebraic numbers, namely that algebraic numbers are closed under negation, inversion, n -th roots, and that every rational number is algebraic. For all of these closure properties, corresponding polynomial witnesses are available.

Moreover, this theory contains the uniqueness result, that for every algebraic number there is exactly one content-free irreducible polynomial with positive leading coefficient for it. This result is stronger than similar ones which you find in many textbooks. The reason is that here we do not require a least degree construction.

This is essential, since given some content-free irreducible polynomial for x , how should we check whether the degree is optimal. In the formalized result, this is not required. The result is proven via GCDs, and that the GCD does not change when executed on the rational numbers or on the reals or complex numbers, and that the GCD of a rational polynomial can be expressed via the GCD of integer polynomials.

Many results are taken from the textbook [2, pages 317ff].

theory *Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim*

imports

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra

Polynomial-Interpolation.Newton-Interpolation

Polynomial-Factorization.Gauss-Lemma

Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Unique-Factorization-Poly

Polynomial-Factorization.Square-Free-Factorization

begin

lemma *primitive-imp-unit-iff*:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly*

assumes pr : *primitive* p

shows $p \text{ dvd } 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } p = 0$

proof

assume $\text{degree } p = 0$

from *degree0-coeffs*[*OF this*] **obtain** $p0$ **where** p : $p = [:p0:]$ **by** *auto*

then have $\forall c \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). p0 \text{ dvd } c$ **by** (*simp add: cCons-def*)

with pr **have** $p0 \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** (*auto dest: primitiveD*)

with p **show** $p \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** *auto*

next

assume $p \text{ dvd } 1$

then show $\text{degree } p = 0$ **by** (*auto simp: poly-dvd-1*)

qed

lemma *dvd-all-coeffs-imp-dvd*:

assumes $\forall a \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). c \text{ dvd } a$ **shows** $[:c:] \text{ dvd } p$

proof (*insert assms, induct p*)

case 0

then show *?case* **by** *simp*

next

case ($p\text{Cons } a \ p$)

have $p\text{Cons } a \ p = [:a:] + p\text{Cons } 0 \ p$ **by** *simp*

also have $[:c:] \text{ dvd } \dots$

proof (*rule dvd-add*)

from $p\text{Cons}$ **show** $[:c:] \text{ dvd } [:a:]$ **by** (*auto simp: cCons-def*)

from $p\text{Cons}$ **have** $[:c:] \text{ dvd } p$ **by** *auto*

from *Rings.dvd-mult*[*OF this*]

show $[:c:] \text{ dvd } p\text{Cons } 0 \ p$ **by** (*subst pCons-0-as-mult*)

qed

finally show *?case*.

qed

lemma *irreducible-content*:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly*

assumes *irreducible* p **shows** $\text{degree } p = 0 \vee \text{primitive } p$

proof(*rule ccontr*)

assume *not*: $\neg ?thesis$

then obtain c **where** $c1$: $\neg c \text{ dvd } 1$ **and** $\forall a \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). c \text{ dvd } a$ **by** (*auto elim: not-primitiveE*)

from *dvd-all-coeffs-imp-dvd*[*OF this*(2)]

obtain r **where** p : $p = r * [:c:]$ **by** (*elim dvdE, auto*)

from *irreducibleD*[*OF assms this*] **have** $r \text{ dvd } 1 \vee [:c:] \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** *auto*

with $c1$ **have** $r \text{ dvd } 1$ **unfolding** *const-poly-dvd-1* **by** *auto*

then have $\text{degree } r = 0$ **unfolding** *poly-dvd-1* **by** *auto*

with p **have** $\text{degree } p = 0$ **by** *auto*

with *not* **show** *False* **by** *auto*

qed

```

lemma linear-irreducible-field:
  fixes p :: 'a :: field poly
  assumes deg: degree p = 1 shows irreducible p
proof (intro irreducibleI)
  from deg show p0: p ≠ 0 by auto
  from deg show ¬ p dvd 1 by (auto simp: poly-dvd-1)
  fix a b assume p: p = a * b
  with p0 have a0: a ≠ 0 and b0: b ≠ 0 by auto
  from degree-mult-eq[OF this, folded p] assms
  consider degree a = 1 degree b = 0 | degree a = 0 degree b = 1 by force
  then show a dvd 1 ∨ b dvd 1
    by (cases; insert a0 b0, auto simp: primitive-imp-unit-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma linear-irreducible-int:
  fixes p :: int poly
  assumes deg: degree p = 1 and cp: content p dvd 1
  shows irreducible p
proof (intro irreducibleI)
  from deg show p0: p ≠ 0 by auto
  from deg show ¬ p dvd 1 by (auto simp: poly-dvd-1)
  fix a b assume p: p = a * b
  note * = cp[unfolded p is-unit-content-iff, unfolded content-mult]
  have a1: content a dvd 1 and b1: content b dvd 1
    using content-ge-0-int[of a] pos-zmult-eq-1-iff-lemma[OF *] * by (auto simp:
abs-mult)
  with p0 have a0: a ≠ 0 and b0: b ≠ 0 by auto
  from degree-mult-eq[OF this, folded p] assms
  consider degree a = 1 degree b = 0 | degree a = 0 degree b = 1 by force
  then show a dvd 1 ∨ b dvd 1
    by (cases; insert a1 b1, auto simp: primitive-imp-unit-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma irreducible-connect-rev:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes irr: irreducible p and deg: degree p > 0
  shows irreducibled p
proof (intro irreducibledI deg)
  fix q r
  assume degq: degree q > 0 and diff: degree q < degree p and p: p = q * r
  from degq have nu: ¬ q dvd 1 by (auto simp: poly-dvd-1)
  from irreducibleD[OF irr p] nu have r dvd 1 by auto
  then have degree r = 0 by (auto simp: poly-dvd-1)
  with degq diff show False unfolding p using degree-mult-le[of q r] by auto
qed

```

3.1 Polynomial Evaluation of Integer and Rational Polynomials in Fields.

abbreviation *ipoly* **where** $ipoly\ f\ x \equiv poly\ (of-int-poly\ f)\ x$

lemma *poly-map-poly-code*[code-unfold]: $poly\ (map-poly\ h\ p)\ x = fold-coeffs\ (\lambda\ a\ b.\ h\ a + x * b)\ p\ 0$
by (*induct* *p*, *auto*)

abbreviation *real-of-int-poly* :: $int\ poly \Rightarrow real\ poly$ **where**
real-of-int-poly $\equiv of-int-poly$

abbreviation *real-of-rat-poly* :: $rat\ poly \Rightarrow real\ poly$ **where**
real-of-rat-poly $\equiv map-poly\ of-rat$

lemma *of-rat-of-int*[simp]: $of-rat \circ of-int = of-int$ **by** *auto*

lemma *ipoly-of-rat*[simp]: $ipoly\ p\ (of-rat\ y) = of-rat\ (ipoly\ p\ y)$

proof –

have *id*: $of-int = of-rat \circ of-int$ **unfolding** *comp-def* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **by** (*subst id*, *subst map-poly-map-poly*[*symmetric*], *auto*)

qed

lemma *ipoly-of-real*[simp]:

$ipoly\ p\ (of-real\ x :: 'a :: \{field, real-algebra-1\}) = of-real\ (ipoly\ p\ x)$

proof –

have *id*: $of-int = of-real \circ of-int$ **unfolding** *comp-def* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **by** (*subst id*, *subst map-poly-map-poly*[*symmetric*], *auto*)

qed

lemma *finite-ipoly-roots*: **assumes** $p \neq 0$

shows $finite\ \{x :: real.\ ipoly\ p\ x = 0\}$

proof –

let $?p = real-of-int-poly\ p$

from *assms* **have** $?p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*rule poly-roots-finite*)

qed

3.2 Algebraic Numbers – Definition, Inverse, and Roots

A number x is algebraic iff it is the root of an integer polynomial. Whereas the Isabelle distribution this is defined via the embedding of integers in an field via $\mathbb{Z}$, we work with integer polynomials of type *int* and then use *ipoly* for evaluating the polynomial at a real or complex point.

lemma *algebraic-altdef-ipoly*:

shows $algebraic\ x \longleftrightarrow (\exists p.\ ipoly\ p\ x = 0 \wedge p \neq 0)$

unfolding *algebraic-def*

proof (*safe*, *goal-cases*)

case (*1 p*)


```

define the-int where the-int = ( $\lambda x :: 'a. \text{THE } r. x = \text{of-int } r$ )
define p' where p' = map-poly the-int p
have of-int-the-int: of-int (the-int x) = x if  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$  for x
  unfolding the-int-def by (rule sym, rule theI') (insert that, auto simp: Ints-def)
have the-int-0-iff: the-int x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0 if  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
  using of-int-the-int[OF that] by auto
have map-poly of-int p' = map-poly (of-int  $\circ$  the-int) p
  by (simp add: p'-def map-poly-map-poly)
also from 1 of-int-the-int have  $\dots = p$ 
  by (subst poly-eq-iff) (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
finally have p-p': map-poly of-int p' = p .
show ?case
proof (intro exI conjI notI)
  from 1 show ipoly p' x = 0 by (simp add: p-p')
next
  assume p' = 0
  hence p = 0 by (simp add: p-p' [symmetric])
  with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  show False by contradiction
qed
next
  case (2 p)
  thus ?case by (intro exI[of - map-poly of-int p], auto)
qed

```

Definition of being algebraic with explicit witness polynomial.

```

definition represents :: int poly  $\Rightarrow$   $'a :: \text{field-char-0} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  (infix  $\langle \text{represents} \rangle$  51)
  where p represents x = (ipoly p x = 0  $\wedge$  p  $\neq$  0)

```

```

lemma representsI[intro]: ipoly p x = 0  $\implies$  p  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  p represents x
  unfolding represents-def by auto

```

```

lemma representsD:
  assumes p represents x shows p  $\neq$  0 and ipoly p x = 0 using assms unfolding
represents-def by auto

```

```

lemma representsE:
  assumes p represents x and p  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  ipoly p x = 0  $\implies$  thesis
  shows thesis using assms unfolding represents-def by auto

```

```

lemma represents-imp-degree:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$ 
  assumes p represents x shows degree p  $\neq$  0
proof–
  from assms have p  $\neq$  0 and px: ipoly p x = 0 by (auto dest:representsD)
  then have (of-int-poly p :: 'a poly)  $\neq$  0 by auto
  then have degree (of-int-poly p :: 'a poly)  $\neq$  0 by (fold poly-zero[OF px])
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma representsE-full[elim]:
  assumes rep: p represents x
    and main:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \implies \text{degree } p \neq 0 \implies \text{thesis}$ 
  shows thesis
  by (rule main, insert represents-imp-degree[OF rep] rep, auto elim: representsE)

lemma represents-of-rat[simp]: p represents (of-rat x) = p represents x by (auto
elim!:representsE)
lemma represents-of-real[simp]: p represents (of-real x) = p represents x by (auto
elim!:representsE)

lemma algebraic-iff-represents: algebraic x  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists \ p. \ p \text{ represents } x)$ 
  unfolding algebraic-altdef-ipoly represents-def ..

lemma represents-irr-non-0:
  assumes irr: irreducible p and ap: p represents x and x0:  $x \neq 0$ 
  shows poly p 0  $\neq 0$ 
proof
  have nu:  $\neg \text{[:0,1::int:]} \text{ dvd } 1$  by (auto simp: poly-dvd-1)
  assume poly p 0 = 0
  hence dvd:  $\text{[:0,1:]} \text{ dvd } p$  by (unfold dvd-iff-poly-eq-0, simp)
  then obtain q where pq:  $p = \text{[:0,1:]} * q$  by (elim dvdE)
  from irreducibleD[OF irr this] nu have q dvd 1 by auto
  from this obtain r where  $q = \text{[:r:]} \ r \text{ dvd } 1$  by (auto simp add: poly-dvd-1 dest:
degree0-coeffs)
  with pq have  $p = \text{[:0,r:]}$  by auto
  with ap have  $x = 0$  by (auto simp: of-int-hom.map-poly-pCons-hom)
  with x0 show False by auto
qed

The polynomial encoding a rational number.

definition poly-rat :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  int poly where
  poly-rat x = (case quotient-of x of (n,d)  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{[: -n,d:]}$ )

definition abs-int-poly:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  int poly where
  abs-int-poly p  $\equiv$  if lead-coeff p < 0 then  $\neg p$  else p

lemma pos-poly-abs-poly[simp]:
  shows lead-coeff (abs-int-poly p) > 0  $\longleftrightarrow p \neq 0$ 
proof –
  have  $p \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{lead-coeff } p * \text{sgn } (\text{lead-coeff } p) > 0$  by (fold abs-sgn, auto)
  then show ?thesis by (auto simp: abs-int-poly-def mult commute)
qed

lemma abs-int-poly-0[simp]: abs-int-poly 0 = 0
  by (auto simp: abs-int-poly-def)

lemma abs-int-poly-eq-0-iff[simp]: abs-int-poly p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow p = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: abs-int-poly-def sgn-eq-0-iff)

```

lemma *degree-abs-int-poly*[simp]: $\text{degree } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) = \text{degree } p$
by (*auto simp: abs-int-poly-def sgn-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *abs-int-poly-dvd*[simp]: $\text{abs-int-poly } p \text{ dvd } q \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } q$
by (*unfold abs-int-poly-def, auto*)

lemma (*in idom*) *irreducible-uminus*[simp]: $\text{irreducible } (-x) \longleftrightarrow \text{irreducible } x$
proof–
have $-x = -1 * x$ **by** *simp*
also have $\text{irreducible } \dots \longleftrightarrow \text{irreducible } x$ **by** (*rule irreducible-mult-unit-left, auto*)
finally show *?thesis*.
qed

lemma *irreducible-abs-int-poly*[simp]:
 $\text{irreducible } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) \longleftrightarrow \text{irreducible } p$
by (*unfold abs-int-poly-def, auto*)

lemma *coeff-abs-int-poly*[simp]:
 $\text{coeff } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) \ n = (\text{if } \text{lead-coeff } p < 0 \text{ then } - \text{coeff } p \ n \text{ else } \text{coeff } p \ n)$
by (*simp add: abs-int-poly-def*)

lemma *lead-coeff-abs-int-poly*[simp]:
 $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) = \text{abs } (\text{lead-coeff } p)$
by *auto*

lemma *ipoly-abs-int-poly-eq-zero-iff*[simp]:
 $\text{ipoly } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) \ (x :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0$
by (*auto simp: abs-int-poly-def sgn-eq-0-iff of-int-poly-hom.hom-uminus*)

lemma *abs-int-poly-represents*[simp]:
 $\text{abs-int-poly } p \text{ represents } x \longleftrightarrow p \text{ represents } x$ **by** (*auto elim!:representsE*)

lemma *content-pCons*[simp]: $\text{content } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = \text{gcd } a \ (\text{content } p)$
by (*unfold content-def coeffs-pCons-eq-cCons cCons-def, auto*)

lemma *content-uminus*[simp]:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{ring-gcd poly}$ **shows** $\text{content } (-p) = \text{content } p$
by (*induct p, auto*)

lemma *primitive-abs-int-poly*[simp]:
 $\text{primitive } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) \longleftrightarrow \text{primitive } p$
by (*auto simp: abs-int-poly-def*)

lemma *abs-int-poly-inv*[simp]: $\text{smult } (\text{sgn } (\text{lead-coeff } p)) \ (\text{abs-int-poly } p) = p$

by (cases lead-coeff $p > 0$, auto simp: abs-int-poly-def)

definition $cf\text{-}pos :: int \text{ poly} \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $cf\text{-}pos\ p = (content\ p = 1 \wedge lead\text{-}coeff\ p > 0)$

definition $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly :: int \text{ poly} \Rightarrow int \text{ poly}$ **where**
 $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\ f = (let$
 $\quad c = content\ f;$
 $\quad d = (sgn\ (lead\text{-}coeff\ f) * c)$
 $\quad in\ sdiv\text{-}poly\ f\ d)$

lemma $sgn\text{-}is\text{-}unit[intro!]$:
fixes $x :: 'a :: linordered\text{-}idom$
assumes $x \neq 0$
shows $sgn\ x\ dvd\ 1$ **using** $assms$ **by** (cases $x\ 0 :: 'a$ rule: linorder-cases, auto)

lemma $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\text{-}0[simp]$: $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\ 0 = 0$ **by** (unfold $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\text{-}def$ $sdiv\text{-}poly\text{-}def$, auto)

lemma $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\text{-}eq\text{-}0[simp]$: $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\ f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0$
proof (cases $f = 0$)
 $\quad$ **case** $True$
 $\quad$ **thus** $?thesis$ **unfolding** $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\text{-}def$ $Let\text{-}def$ **by** (simp add: $sdiv\text{-}poly\text{-}def$)
next
 $\quad$ **case** $False$
 $\quad$ **then have** $lc0$: $lead\text{-}coeff\ f \neq 0$ **by** auto
 $\quad$ **then have** $s0$: $sgn\ (lead\text{-}coeff\ f) \neq 0$ (**is** $?s \neq 0$) **and** $content\ f \neq 0$ (**is** $?c \neq 0$) **by** (auto simp: $sgn\text{-}0\text{-}0$)
 $\quad$ **then have** $sc0$: $?s * ?c \neq 0$ **by** auto
 $\quad$ { **fix** i
 $\quad$ **from** $content\text{-}dvd\text{-}coeff\ sgn\text{-}is\text{-}unit[OF\ lc0]$
 $\quad$ **have** $?s * ?c\ dvd\ coeff\ f\ i$ **by** (auto simp: $unit\text{-}dvd\text{-}iff$)
 $\quad$ **then have** $coeff\ f\ i\ div\ (?s * ?c) = 0 \longleftrightarrow coeff\ f\ i = 0$ **by** (auto simp: $dvd\text{-}div\text{-}eq\text{-}0\text{-}iff$)
 $\quad$ } **note** $*$ = $this$
 $\quad$ **show** $?thesis$ **unfolding** $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\text{-}def$ $Let\text{-}def$ $sdiv\text{-}poly\text{-}def$ $poly\text{-}eq\text{-}iff$ **by** (auto simp: $coeff\text{-}map\text{-}poly\ *$)
qed

lemma
shows $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\text{-}main$: $smult\ (sgn\ (lead\text{-}coeff\ f) * content\ f)\ (cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\ f) = f$ (**is** $?g1$)
 $\quad$ **and** $content\text{-}cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly[simp]$: $content\ (cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\ f) = (if\ f = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$ (**is** $?g2$)
 $\quad$ **and** $lead\text{-}coeff\text{-}cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly[simp]$: $lead\text{-}coeff\ (cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\ f) > 0 \longleftrightarrow f \neq 0$ (**is** $?g3$)
 $\quad$ **and** $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\text{-}dvd[simp]$: $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\ f\ dvd\ f$ (**is** $?g4$)
proof (atomize(full), (cases $f = 0$; intro conjI))

```

    case True
    then show ?g1 ?g2 ?g3 ?g4 by simp-all
next
case f0: False
let ?s = sgn (lead-coeff f)
have s: ?s ∈ {-1,1} using f0 unfolding sgn-if by auto
define g where g ≡ smult ?s f
define d where d ≡ ?s * content f
have content g = content ([:?s:] * f) unfolding g-def by simp
also have ... = content [:?s:] * content f unfolding content-mult by simp
also have content [:?s:] = 1 using s by (auto simp: content-def)
finally have cg: content g = content f by simp
from f0
have d: cf-pos-poly f = sdiv-poly f d by (auto simp: cf-pos-poly-def Let-def d-def)
let ?g = primitive-part g
define ng where ng = primitive-part g
note d
also have sdiv-poly f d = sdiv-poly g (content g) unfolding cg unfolding g-def
d-def
by (rule poly-eqI, unfold coeff-sdiv-poly coeff-smult, insert s, auto simp: div-minus-right)
finally have fg: cf-pos-poly f = primitive-part g unfolding primitive-part-alt-def
.
have lead-coeff f ≠ 0 using f0 by auto
hence lg: lead-coeff g > 0 unfolding g-def lead-coeff-smult
by (meson linorder-neqE-linordered-idom sgn-greater sgn-less zero-less-mult-iff)
hence g0: g ≠ 0 by auto
from f0 content-primitive-part[OF this]
show ?g2 unfolding fg by auto
from g0 have content g ≠ 0 by simp
with arg-cong[OF content-times-primitive-part[of g], of lead-coeff, unfolded lead-coeff-smult]
lg content-ge-0-int[of g] have lg': lead-coeff ng > 0 unfolding ng-def
by (metis dual-order.antisym dual-order.strict-implies-order zero-less-mult-iff)
with f0 show ?g3 unfolding fg ng-def by auto

have d0: d ≠ 0 using s f0 by (force simp add: d-def)
have smult d (cf-pos-poly f) = smult ?s (smult (content f) (sdiv-poly (smult ?s
f) (content f)))
unfolding fg primitive-part-alt-def cg by (simp add: g-def d-def)
also have sdiv-poly (smult ?s f) (content f) = smult ?s (sdiv-poly f (content f))
using s by (metis cg g-def primitive-part-alt-def primitive-part-smult-int sgn-sgn)
finally have smult d (cf-pos-poly f) = smult (content f) (primitive-part f)
unfolding primitive-part-alt-def using s by auto
also have ... = f by (rule content-times-primitive-part)
finally have df: smult d (cf-pos-poly f) = f .
with d0 show ?g1 by (auto simp: d-def)
from df have *: f = cf-pos-poly f * [:d:] by simp
from dvdI[OF this] show ?g4.
qed

```

lemma *irreducible-connect-int*:

fixes $p :: \text{int poly}$

assumes ir : *irreducible_d p* **and** c : *content p = 1*

shows *irreducible p*

using c *primitive-iff-content-eq-1 ir irreducible-primitive-connect* **by** *blast*

lemma

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$

shows *ipoly-cf-pos-poly-eq-0[simp]*: $\text{ipoly } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p) \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0$

and *degree-cf-pos-poly[simp]*: $\text{degree } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p) = \text{degree } p$

and *cf-pos-cf-pos-poly[intro]*: $p \neq 0 \implies cf\text{-pos } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p)$

proof –

show $\text{degree } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p) = \text{degree } p$

by (*subst(3) cf-pos-poly-main[symmetric], auto simp:sgn-eq-0-iff*)

{

assume $p: p \neq 0$

show $cf\text{-pos } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p)$ **using** *cf-pos-poly-main p* **by** (*auto simp: cf-pos-def*)

have $(\text{ipoly } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p) \ x = 0) = (\text{ipoly } p \ x = 0)$

apply (*subst(3) cf-pos-poly-main[symmetric]*) **by** (*auto simp: sgn-eq-0-iff*)

hom-distrib)

}

then show $(\text{ipoly } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p) \ x = 0) = (\text{ipoly } p \ x = 0)$ **by** (*cases p = 0,*

auto)

qed

lemma *cf-pos-poly-eq-1*: $cf\text{-pos-poly } f = 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } f = 0 \wedge f \neq 0$ (**is** $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$)

proof(*intro iffI conjI*)

assume $?r$

then have $df0$: $\text{degree } f = 0$ **and** $f0$: $f \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from $\text{degree0-coeffs}[OF \ df0]$ **obtain** $f0$ **where** $f: f = [:f0:]$ **by** *auto*

show $cf\text{-pos-poly } f = 1$ **using** $f0$ **unfolding** f *cf-pos-poly-def Let-def sdiv-poly-def*

by (*auto simp: content-def mult-sgn-abs*)

next

assume l : $?l$

then have $\text{degree } (cf\text{-pos-poly } f) = 0$ **by** *auto*

then show $\text{degree } f = 0$ **by** *simp*

from l **have** $cf\text{-pos-poly } f \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

then show $f \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *irr-cf-poly-rat[simp]*: *irreducible (poly-rat x)*

lead-coeff (poly-rat x) > 0 primitive (poly-rat x)

proof –

obtain $n \ d$ **where** x : *quotient-of x = (n,d)* **by** *force*

hence $id: poly-rat\ x = [-n, d:]$ **by** $(auto\ simp: poly-rat-def)$
from $quotient-of-denom-pos[OF\ x]$ **have** $d: d > 0$ **by** $auto$
show $lead-coeff\ (poly-rat\ x) > 0$ $primitive\ (poly-rat\ x)$
unfolding $id\ cf-pos-def$ **using** $d\ quotient-of-coprime[OF\ x]$ **by** $(auto\ simp: content-def)$
from $this[unfolding\ cf-pos-def]$
show $irr: irreducible\ (poly-rat\ x)$ **unfolding** id **using** d **by** $(auto\ intro!: linear-irreducible-int)$
qed

lemma $poly-rat[simp]: ipoly\ (poly-rat\ x)\ (of-rat\ x :: 'a :: field-char-0) = 0$ $ipoly\ (poly-rat\ x)\ x = 0$

$poly-rat\ x \neq 0\ ipoly\ (poly-rat\ x)\ y = 0 \longleftrightarrow y = (of-rat\ x :: 'a)$

proof –

from $irr-cf-poly-rat(1)[of\ x]$ **show** $poly-rat\ x \neq 0$
unfolding $Factorial-Ring.irreducible-def$ **by** $auto$
obtain $n\ d$ **where** $x: quotient-of\ x = (n, d)$ **by** $force$
hence $id: poly-rat\ x = [-n, d:]$ **by** $(auto\ simp: poly-rat-def)$
from $quotient-of-denom-pos[OF\ x]$ **have** $d: d \neq 0$ **by** $auto$
have $y * of-int\ d = of-int\ n \implies y = of-int\ n / of-int\ d$ **using** d
by $(simp\ add: eq-divide-imp)$
with $d\ id$ **show** $ipoly\ (poly-rat\ x)\ (of-rat\ x) = 0$ $ipoly\ (poly-rat\ x)\ x = 0$
 $ipoly\ (poly-rat\ x)\ y = 0 \longleftrightarrow y = (of-rat\ x :: 'a)$
by $(auto\ simp: of-rat-minus\ of-rat-divide\ simp: quotient-of-div[OF\ x])$

qed

lemma $poly-rat-represents-of-rat: (poly-rat\ x)\ represents\ (of-rat\ x)$ **by** $auto$

lemma $ipoly-smult-0-iff: assumes\ c: c \neq 0$

shows $(ipoly\ (smult\ c\ p)\ x = (0 :: real)) = (ipoly\ p\ x = 0)$

using c **by** $(simp\ add: hom-distribs)$

lemma $not-irreducibleD:$

assumes $\neg irreducible\ x$ **and** $x \neq 0$ **and** $\neg x\ dvd\ 1$

shows $\exists y\ z. x = y * z \wedge \neg y\ dvd\ 1 \wedge \neg z\ dvd\ 1$ **using** $assms$

apply $(unfold\ Factorial-Ring.irreducible-def)$ **by** $auto$

lemma $cf-pos-poly-represents[simp]: (cf-pos-poly\ p)\ represents\ x \longleftrightarrow p\ represents\ x$

unfolding $represents-def$ **by** $auto$

lemma $coprime-prod:$

$a \neq 0 \implies c \neq 0 \implies coprime\ (a * b)\ (c * d) \implies coprime\ b\ (d :: 'a :: \{semiring-gcd\})$

by $auto$

lemma $smult-prod:$

```

    smult a b = monom a 0 * b
  by (simp add: monom-0)

lemma degree-map-poly-2:
  assumes f (lead-coeff p) ≠ 0
  shows degree (map-poly f p) = degree p
proof (cases p=0)
  case False thus ?thesis
    unfolding degree-eq-length-coeffs Polynomial.coeffs-map-poly
    using assms by (simp add: coeffs-def)
qed auto

lemma irreducible-cf-pos-poly:
  assumes irr: irreducible p and deg: degree p ≠ 0
  shows irreducible (cf-pos-poly p) (is irreducible ?p)
proof (unfold irreducible-altdef, intro conjI allI impI)
  from irr show ?p ≠ 0 by auto
  from deg have degree ?p ≠ 0 by simp
  then show ¬ ?p dvd 1 unfolding poly-dvd-1 by auto
  fix b assume b dvd cf-pos-poly p
  also note cf-pos-poly-dvd
  finally have b dvd p.
  with irr[unfolded irreducible-altdef] have p dvd b ∨ b dvd 1 by auto
  then show ?p dvd b ∨ b dvd 1 by (auto dest: dvd-trans[OF cf-pos-poly-dvd])
qed

locale dvd-preserving-hom = comm-semiring-1-hom +
  assumes hom-eq-mult-hom-imp: hom x = hom y * hz ⟹ ∃ z. hz = hom z ∧ x
  = y * z
begin

  lemma hom-dvd-hom-iff[simp]: hom x dvd hom y ⟷ x dvd y
  proof
    assume hom x dvd hom y
    then obtain hz where hom y = hom x * hz by (elim dvdE)
    from hom-eq-mult-hom-imp[OF this] obtain z
    where hz = hom z and mult: y = x * z by auto
    then show x dvd y by auto
  qed auto

  sublocale unit-preserving-hom
  proof unfold-locale
    fix x assume hom x dvd 1 then have hom x dvd hom 1 by simp
    then show x dvd 1 by (unfold hom-dvd-hom-iff)
  qed

  sublocale zero-hom-0
  proof (unfold-locale)
    fix a :: 'a

```



```

    assume hom a = 0
    then have hom 0 dvd hom a by auto
    then have 0 dvd a by (unfold hom-dvd-hom-iff)
    then show a = 0 by auto
  qed

end

lemma smult-inverse-monom:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{smult } (\text{inverse } c) (p::\text{rat poly}) = 1 \iff$ 
 $p = [: c :]$ 
  proof (cases c=0)
    case True thus  $p \neq 0 \implies ?thesis$  by auto
  next
    case False thus ?thesis by (metis left-inverse right-inverse smult-1 smult-1-left
    smult-smult)
  qed

lemma of-int-monom:  $\text{of-int-poly } p = [: \text{rat-of-int } c:] \iff p = [: c :]$  by (induct p,
auto)

lemma degree-0-content:
  fixes p :: int poly
  assumes deg:  $\text{degree } p = 0$  shows  $\text{content } p = \text{abs } (\text{coeff } p 0)$ 
  proof-
    from deg obtain a where  $p = [: a:]$  by (auto dest: degree0-coeffs)
    show ?thesis by (auto simp: p)
  qed

lemma prime-elem-imp-gcd-eq:
  fixes x::'a:: ring-gcd
  shows  $\text{prime-elem } x \implies \text{gcd } x \ y = \text{normalize } x \vee \text{gcd } x \ y = 1$ 
  using prime-elem-imp-coprime [of x y]
  by (auto simp add: gcd-proj1-iff intro: coprime-imp-gcd-eq-1)

lemma irreducible-pos-gcd:
  fixes p :: int poly
  assumes ir:  $\text{irreducible } p$  and pos:  $\text{lead-coeff } p > 0$  shows  $\text{gcd } p \ q \in \{1, p\}$ 
  proof-
    from pos have  $[: \text{sgn } (\text{lead-coeff } p):] = 1$  by auto
    with prime-elem-imp-gcd-eq [of p, unfolded prime-elem-iff-irreducible, OF ir, of
    q]
    show ?thesis by (auto simp: normalize-poly-def)
  qed

lemma irreducible-pos-gcd-twice:
  fixes p q :: int poly
  assumes p:  $\text{irreducible } p$   $\text{lead-coeff } p > 0$ 
  and q:  $\text{irreducible } q$   $\text{lead-coeff } q > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{gcd } p \ q = 1 \vee p = q$ 

```

```

proof (cases gcd p q = 1)
  case False note pq = this
  have p = gcd p q using irreducible-pos-gcd [OF p, of q] pq
    by auto
  also have ... = q using irreducible-pos-gcd [OF q, of p] pq
    by (auto simp add: ac-simps)
  finally show ?thesis by auto
qed simp

```

interpretation of-rat-hom: field-hom-0' of-rat..

```

lemma poly-zero-imp-not-unit:
  assumes poly p x = 0 shows ¬ p dvd 1
proof (rule notI)
  assume p dvd 1
  from poly-hom.hom-dvd-1 [OF this] have poly p x dvd 1 by auto
  with assms show False by auto
qed

```

```

lemma poly-prod-mset-zero-iff:
  fixes x :: 'a :: idom
  shows poly (prod-mset F) x = 0 ⟷ (∃ f ∈ # F. poly f x = 0)
  by (induct F, auto simp: poly-mult-zero-iff)

```

```

lemma algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible:
  fixes x :: 'a :: field-char-0
  assumes algebraic x
  shows ∃ p. p represents x ∧ irreducible p
proof –
  from assms obtain p
  where px0: ipoly p x = 0 and p0: p ≠ 0 unfolding algebraic-altdef-ipoly by
    auto
  from poly-zero-imp-not-unit [OF px0]
  have ¬ p dvd 1 by (auto dest: of-int-poly-hom.hom-dvd-1 [where 'a = 'a])
  from mset-factors-exist [OF p0 this]
  obtain F where F: mset-factors F p by auto
  then have p = prod-mset F by auto
  also have (of-int-poly ... :: 'a poly) = prod-mset (image-mset of-int-poly F) by
    simp
  finally have poly ... x = 0 using px0 by auto
  from this [unfolded poly-prod-mset-zero-iff]
  obtain f where f ∈ # F and fx0: ipoly f x = 0 by auto
  with F have irreducible f by auto
  with fx0 show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible-cf-pos:
  assumes algebraic (x :: 'a :: field-char-0)
  shows ∃ p. p represents x ∧ irreducible p ∧ lead-coeff p > 0 ∧ primitive p

```

```

proof –
  from algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible[OF assms(1)]
  obtain p where px: p represents x and irr: irreducible p by auto
  let ?p = cf-pos-poly p
  from px irr represents-imp-degree
  have 1: ?p represents x and 2: irreducible ?p and 3: cf-pos ?p
    by (auto intro: irreducible-cf-pos-poly)
  then show ?thesis by (auto intro: exI[of - ?p] simp: cf-pos-def)
qed

lemma gcd-of-int-poly: gcd (of-int-poly f) (of-int-poly g :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}
poly) =
  smult (inverse (of-int (lead-coeff (gcd f g)))) (of-int-poly (gcd f g))
proof –
  let ?ia = of-int-poly :: -  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  let ?ir = of-int-poly :: -  $\Rightarrow$  rat poly
  let ?ra = map-poly of-rat :: -  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  have id: ?ia x = ?ra (?ir x) for x by (subst map-poly-map-poly, auto)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding id
    unfolding of-rat-hom.map-poly-gcd[symmetric]
    unfolding gcd-rat-to-gcd-int by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
qed

lemma algebraic-imp-represents-unique:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}
  assumes algebraic x
  shows  $\exists!$  p. p represents x  $\wedge$  irreducible p  $\wedge$  lead-coeff p > 0 (is Ex1 ?p)
proof –
  from assms obtain p
  where p: ?p p and cfp: cf-pos p
    by (auto simp: cf-pos-def dest: algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible-cf-pos)
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule ex1I)
    show ?p p by fact
    fix q
    assume q: ?p q
    then have q represents x by auto
    from represents-imp-degree[OF this] q irreducible-content[of q]
    have cfq: cf-pos q by (auto simp: cf-pos-def)
    show q = p
  proof (rule ccontr)
    let ?ia = map-poly of-int :: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
    assume q  $\neq$  p
    with irreducible-pos-gcd-twice[of p q] p q cfp cfq have gcd: gcd p q = 1 by
auto
    from p q have rt: ipoly p x = 0 ipoly q x = 0 unfolding represents-def by
auto
    define c :: 'a where c = inverse (of-int (lead-coeff (gcd p q)))

```

```

have rt: poly (?ia p) x = 0 poly (?ia q) x = 0 using rt by auto
hence [-x,1:] dvd ?ia p [-x,1:] dvd ?ia q
  unfolding poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by auto
hence [-x,1:] dvd gcd (?ia p) (?ia q) by (rule gcd-greatest)
also have ... = smult c (?ia (gcd p q)) unfolding gcd-of-int-poly c-def ..
also have ?ia (gcd p q) = 1 by (simp add: gcd)
also have smult c 1 = [: c :] by simp
finally show False using c-def gcd by (simp add: dvd-iff-poly-eq-0)
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma ipoly-poly-compose:
  fixes x :: 'a :: idom
  shows ipoly (p ∘p q) x = ipoly p (ipoly q x)
proof (induct p)
  case (pCons a p)
  have ipoly ((pCons a p) ∘p q) x = of-int a + ipoly (q * p ∘p q) x by (simp add:
hom-distrib)
  also have ipoly (q * p ∘p q) x = ipoly q x * ipoly (p ∘p q) x by (simp add:
hom-distrib)
  also have ipoly (p ∘p q) x = ipoly p (ipoly q x) unfolding pCons(2) ..
  also have of-int a + ipoly q x * ... = ipoly (pCons a p) (ipoly q x)
  unfolding map-poly-pCons[OF pCons(1)] by simp
  finally show ?case .
qed simp

```

```

lemma algebraic-0[simp]: algebraic 0
  unfolding algebraic-altdef-ipoly
  by (intro exI[of - [:0,1:]], auto)

```

```

lemma algebraic-1[simp]: algebraic 1
  unfolding algebraic-altdef-ipoly
  by (intro exI[of - [-1,1:]], auto)

```

Polynomial for unary minus.

```

definition poly-uminus :: 'a :: ring-1 poly ⇒ 'a poly where [code del]:
poly-uminus p ≡ ∑ i ≤ degree p. monom ((-1) ^ i * coeff p i) i

```

```

lemma poly-uminus-pCons-pCons[simp]:
poly-uminus (pCons a (pCons b p)) = pCons a (pCons (-b) (poly-uminus p)) (is
?l = ?r)
proof (cases p = 0)
  case False
  then have deg: degree (pCons a (pCons b p)) = Suc (Suc (degree p)) by simp
  show ?thesis
  by (unfold poly-uminus-def deg sum.atMost-Suc-shift monom-Suc monom-0 sum-pCons-0-commute,
simp)
next

```

```

    case True
    then show ?thesis by (auto simp add: poly-uminus-def monom-0 monom-Suc)
qed

fun poly-uminus-inner :: 'a :: ring-1 list  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
where poly-uminus-inner [] = 0
      | poly-uminus-inner [a] = [:a:]
      | poly-uminus-inner (a#b#cs) = pCons a (pCons (-b) (poly-uminus-inner cs))

lemma poly-uminus-code[code,simp]: poly-uminus p = poly-uminus-inner (coeffs p)
proof -
  have poly-uminus (Poly as) = poly-uminus-inner as for as :: 'a list
  proof (induct length as arbitrary:as rule: less-induct)
    case less
    show ?case
    proof (cases as)
      case Nil
      then show ?thesis by (simp add: poly-uminus-def)
    next
      case [simp]: (Cons a bs)
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases bs)
        case Nil
        then show ?thesis by (simp add: poly-uminus-def monom-0)
      next
        case [simp]: (Cons b cs)
        show ?thesis by (simp add: less)
      qed
    qed
  qed
  from this[of coeffs p]
  show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma poly-uminus-inner-0[simp]: poly-uminus-inner as = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  Poly as = 0
  by (induct as rule: poly-uminus-inner.induct, auto)

lemma degree-poly-uminus-inner[simp]: degree (poly-uminus-inner as) = degree (Poly as)
  by (induct as rule: poly-uminus-inner.induct, auto)

lemma ipoly-uminus-inner[simp]:
  ipoly (poly-uminus-inner as) (x::'a::comm-ring-1) = ipoly (Poly as) (-x)
  by (induct as rule: poly-uminus-inner.induct, auto simp: hom-distrib ring-distrib)

lemma represents-uminus: assumes alg: p represents x
  shows (poly-uminus p) represents (-x)
proof -

```

from *representsD*[*OF alg*] **have** $p \neq 0$ **and** $rp: ipoly\ p\ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
hence $0: poly-uminus\ p \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
show *?thesis*
by (*rule representsI*[*OF - 0*], *insert rp, auto*)
qed

lemma *content-poly-uminus-inner*[*simp*]:
fixes $as :: 'a :: ring-gcd\ list$
shows $content\ (poly-uminus-inner\ as) = content\ (Poly\ as)$
by (*induct as rule: poly-uminus-inner.induct, auto*)

Multiplicative inverse is represented by *reflect-poly*.

lemma *inverse-pow-minus*: **assumes** $x \neq (0 :: 'a :: field)$
and $i \leq n$
shows $inverse\ x^{\wedge} n * x^{\wedge} i = inverse\ x^{\wedge} (n - i)$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: field-class.field-divide-inverse power-diff power-inverse*)

lemma (*in inj-idom-hom*) *reflect-poly-hom*:
 $reflect-poly\ (map-poly\ hom\ p) = map-poly\ hom\ (reflect-poly\ p)$
proof –
obtain xs **where** $xs: rev\ (coeffs\ p) = xs$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *reflect-poly-def coeffs-map-poly-hom rev-map*
 xs **by** (*induct xs, auto simp: hom-distrib*)
qed

lemma *ipoly-reflect-poly*: **assumes** $x: (x :: 'a :: field-char-0) \neq 0$
shows $ipoly\ (reflect-poly\ p)\ x = x^{\wedge} (degree\ p) * ipoly\ p\ (inverse\ x)$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)
proof –
let $?or = of-int :: int \Rightarrow 'a$
have $hom: inj-idom-hom\ ?or ..$
show *?thesis*
using *poly-reflect-poly-nz*[*OF x, of map-poly ?or p*] **by** (*simp add: inj-idom-hom.reflect-poly-hom*[*OF hom*])
qed

lemma *represents-inverse*: **assumes** $x: x \neq 0$
and $alg: p\ represents\ x$
shows $(reflect-poly\ p)\ represents\ (inverse\ x)$
proof (*intro representsI*)
from *representsD*[*OF alg*] **have** $p \neq 0$ **and** $rp: ipoly\ p\ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
then **show** $reflect-poly\ p \neq 0$ **by** (*metis reflect-poly-0 reflect-poly-at-0-eq-0-iff*)
show $ipoly\ (reflect-poly\ p)\ (inverse\ x) = 0$ **by** (*subst ipoly-reflect-poly, insert x, auto simp: rp*)
qed

lemma *inverse-roots*: **assumes** $x: (x :: 'a :: field-char-0) \neq 0$
shows $ipoly\ (reflect-poly\ p)\ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow ipoly\ p\ (inverse\ x) = 0$
using x **by** (*auto simp: ipoly-reflect-poly*)

context

fixes $n :: \text{nat}$

begin

Polynomial for n-th root.

definition $\text{poly-nth-root} :: 'a :: \text{idom poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$ **where**

$\text{poly-nth-root } p = p \circ_p \text{monom } 1 \ n$

lemma ipoly-nth-root :

fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{idom}$

shows $\text{ipoly } (\text{poly-nth-root } p) \ x = \text{ipoly } p \ (x \wedge n)$

unfolding poly-nth-root-def $\text{ipoly-poly-compose}$ **by** ($\text{simp add: map-poly-monom poly-monom}$)

context

assumes $n: n \neq 0$

begin

lemma poly-nth-root-0 [simp]: $\text{poly-nth-root } p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$

unfolding poly-nth-root-def

by ($\text{metis degree-monom-eq } n \ \text{not-gr0 } \text{pcompose-eq-0-iff zero-neq-one}$)

lemma $\text{represents-nth-root}$:

assumes $y: y \wedge n = x$ **and** $\text{alg: } p \text{ represents } x$

shows $(\text{poly-nth-root } p) \text{ represents } y$

proof –

from $\text{representsD}[\text{OF alg}]$ **have** $p \neq 0$ **and** $\text{rp: ipoly } p \ x = 0$ **by** auto

hence $0: \text{poly-nth-root } p \neq 0$ **by** simp

show $?thesis$

by ($\text{rule representsI}[\text{OF } - \ 0], \text{unfold ipoly-nth-root } y \ \text{rp}, \text{simp}$)

qed

lemma $\text{represents-nth-root-odd-real}$:

assumes $\text{alg: } p \text{ represents } x$ **and** $\text{odd: odd } n$

shows $(\text{poly-nth-root } p) \text{ represents } (\text{root } n \ x)$

by ($\text{rule represents-nth-root}[\text{OF odd-real-root-pow}[\text{OF odd}] \ \text{alg}]$)

lemma $\text{represents-nth-root-pos-real}$:

assumes $\text{alg: } p \text{ represents } x$ **and** $\text{pos: } x > 0$

shows $(\text{poly-nth-root } p) \text{ represents } (\text{root } n \ x)$

proof –

from n **have** $\text{id: Suc } (n - 1) = n$ **by** auto

show $?thesis$

proof ($\text{rule represents-nth-root}[\text{OF } - \ \text{alg}]$)

show $\text{root } n \ x \wedge n = x$ **using** id pos **by** auto

qed

qed

lemma $\text{represents-nth-root-neg-real}$:

```

    assumes alg:  $p$  represents  $x$  and neg:  $x < 0$ 
    shows (poly-uminus (poly-nth-root (poly-uminus  $p$ ))) represents (root  $n$   $x$ )
  proof -
    have rt: root  $n$   $x = -$  root  $n$  ( $-x$ ) unfolding real-root-minus by simp
    show ?thesis unfolding rt
    by (rule represents-uminus[OF represents-nth-root-pos-real[OF represents-uminus[OF alg]]], insert neg, auto)
  qed
end
end

```

```

lemma represents-csqr:
  assumes alg:  $p$  represents  $x$  shows (poly-nth-root 2  $p$ ) represents (csqrt  $x$ )
  by (rule represents-nth-root[OF - alg], auto)

```

```

lemma represents-sqrt:
  assumes alg:  $p$  represents  $x$  and pos:  $x \geq 0$ 
  shows (poly-nth-root 2  $p$ ) represents (sqrt  $x$ )
  by (rule represents-nth-root[OF - alg], insert pos, auto)

```

```

lemma represents-degree:
  assumes  $p$  represents  $x$  shows degree  $p \neq 0$ 
  proof
    assume degree  $p = 0$ 
    from degree0-coeffs[OF this] obtain  $c$  where  $p: p = [:c:]$  by auto
    from assms[unfolded represents-def  $p$ ]
    show False by auto
  qed

```

Polynomial for multiplying a rational number with an algebraic number.

```

definition poly-mult-rat-main where
  poly-mult-rat-main  $n$   $d$  ( $f :: 'a :: idom$  poly) = (let  $fs = coeffs$   $f$ ;  $k = length$   $fs$  in
    poly-of-list (map ( $\lambda$  ( $fi, i$ ).  $fi * d^i * n^{(k - Suc i)}$ ) (zip  $fs$  [0.. $k$ ])))

```

```

definition poly-mult-rat :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  int poly  $\Rightarrow$  int poly where
  poly-mult-rat  $r$   $p \equiv$  case quotient-of  $r$  of ( $n, d$ )  $\Rightarrow$  poly-mult-rat-main  $n$   $d$   $p$ 

```

```

lemma coeff-poly-mult-rat-main: coeff (poly-mult-rat-main  $n$   $d$   $f$ )  $i =$  coeff  $f$   $i * n^{(degree$   $f - i) * d^i$ 
  proof -
    have id: coeff (poly-mult-rat-main  $n$   $d$   $f$ )  $i =$  (coeff  $f$   $i * d^i) * n^{(length$ 
      (coeffs  $f$ ) - Suc  $i$ )
    unfolding poly-mult-rat-main-def Let-def poly-of-list-def coeff-Poly
    unfolding nth-default-coeffs-eq[symmetric]
    unfolding nth-default-def by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding id by (simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs)
  qed

```

```

lemma degree-poly-mult-rat-main:  $n \neq 0 \implies degree$  (poly-mult-rat-main  $n$   $d$   $f$ ) =

```



```

(if d = 0 then 0 else degree f)
proof (cases d = 0)
  case True
    thus ?thesis unfolding degree-def unfolding coeff-poly-mult-rat-main by simp
  next
    case False
      hence id: (d = 0) = False by simp
      show n ≠ 0  $\implies$  ?thesis unfolding degree-def coeff-poly-mult-rat-main id
        by (simp add: id)
qed

```

lemma ipoly-mult-rat-main:

```

fixes x :: 'a :: {field,ring-char-0}
assumes d ≠ 0 and n ≠ 0
shows ipoly (poly-mult-rat-main n d p) x = of-int n ^ degree p * ipoly p (x *
of-int d / of-int n)
proof -
  from assms have d: (if d = 0 then t else f) = f for t f :: 'b by simp
  show ?thesis
    unfolding poly-altdef of-int-hom.coeff-map-poly-hom mult.assoc[symmetric] of-int-mult[symmetric]
      sum-distrib-left
    unfolding of-int-hom.degree-map-poly-hom degree-poly-mult-rat-main[OF assms(2)]
  d
  proof (rule sum.cong[OF refl])
    fix i
    assume i ∈ {..degree p}
    hence i: i ≤ degree p by auto
    hence id: of-int n ^ (degree p - i) = (of-int n ^ degree p / of-int n ^ i :: 'a)
      by (simp add: assms(2) power-diff)
    thus of-int (coeff (poly-mult-rat-main n d p) i) * x ^ i = of-int n ^ degree p *
of-int (coeff p i) * (x * of-int d / of-int n) ^ i
      unfolding coeff-poly-mult-rat-main
      by (simp add: field-simps)
    qed
  qed

```

lemma degree-poly-mult-rat[simp]: **assumes** r ≠ 0 **shows** degree (poly-mult-rat r p) = degree p

```

proof -
  obtain n d where quot: quotient-of r = (n,d) by force
  from quotient-of-div[OF quot] have r: r = of-int n / of-int d by auto
  from quotient-of-denom-pos[OF quot] have d: d ≠ 0 by auto
  with assms r have n0: n ≠ 0 by simp
  from quot have id: poly-mult-rat r p = poly-mult-rat-main n d p unfolding
poly-mult-rat-def by simp
  show ?thesis unfolding id degree-poly-mult-rat-main[OF n0] using d by simp
qed

```

lemma ipoly-mult-rat:

assumes $r0: r \neq 0$
shows $ipoly \ (poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat \ r \ p) \ x = of\text{-}int \ (fst \ (quotient\text{-}of \ r)) \wedge degree \ p * ipoly$
 $p \ (x * inverse \ (of\text{-}rat \ r))$
proof –
obtain $n \ d$ **where** $quot: quotient\text{-}of \ r = (n, d)$ **by** *force*
from $quotient\text{-}of\text{-}div[OF \ quot]$ **have** $r: r = of\text{-}int \ n / of\text{-}int \ d$ **by** *auto*
from $quotient\text{-}of\text{-}denom\text{-}pos[OF \ quot]$ **have** $d: d \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $r \ r0$ **have** $n: n \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
from $r \ d \ n$ **have** $inv: of\text{-}int \ d / of\text{-}int \ n = inverse \ r$ **by** *simp*
from $quot$ **have** $id: poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat \ r \ p = poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main \ n \ d \ p$ **unfolding**
 $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}def$ **by** *simp*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** $id \ ipoly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main[OF \ d \ n] \ quot \ fst\text{-}conv \ of\text{-}rat\text{-}inverse[symmetric]$
 $inv[symmetric]$
by (*simp add: of-rat-divide*)
qed

lemma $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main\text{-}0[simp]:$
assumes $n \neq 0 \ d \neq 0$ **shows** $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main \ n \ d \ p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
proof
assume $p = 0$ **thus** $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main \ n \ d \ p = 0$
by (*simp add: poly-mult-rat-main-def*)
next
assume $0: poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main \ n \ d \ p = 0$
{
fix i
from 0 **have** $coeff \ (poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main \ n \ d \ p) \ i = 0$ **by** *simp*
hence $coeff \ p \ i = 0$ **unfolding** $coeff\text{-}poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main$ **using** *assms* **by** *simp*
}
thus $p = 0$ **by** (*intro poly-eqI, auto*)
qed

lemma $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}0[simp]:$ **assumes** $r0: r \neq 0$ **shows** $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat \ r \ p = 0$
 $\longleftrightarrow p = 0$
proof –
obtain $n \ d$ **where** $quot: quotient\text{-}of \ r = (n, d)$ **by** *force*
from $quotient\text{-}of\text{-}div[OF \ quot]$ **have** $r: r = of\text{-}int \ n / of\text{-}int \ d$ **by** *auto*
from $quotient\text{-}of\text{-}denom\text{-}pos[OF \ quot]$ **have** $d: d \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $r \ r0$ **have** $n: n \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
from $quot$ **have** $id: poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat \ r \ p = poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main \ n \ d \ p$ **unfolding**
 $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}def$ **by** *simp*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** id **using** $n \ d$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma $represents\text{-}mult\text{-}rat:$
assumes $r: r \neq 0$ **and** p **represents** x **shows** $(poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat \ r \ p)$ **represents** $(of\text{-}rat$
 $r * x)$
using *assms*
unfolding $represents\text{-}def \ ipoly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat[OF \ r]$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)

Polynomial for adding a rational number on an algebraic number. Again, we do not have to factor afterwards.

definition *poly-add-rat* :: *rat* $\Rightarrow$ *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *int poly* **where**

poly-add-rat *r p* $\equiv$ *case quotient-of* *r* *of* (*n,d*) $\Rightarrow$
(poly-mult-rat-main *d* 1 *p* $\circ_p$ $[-n,d:]$)

lemma *poly-add-rat-code*[*code*]: *poly-add-rat* *r p* $\equiv$ *case quotient-of* *r* *of* (*n,d*) $\Rightarrow$
 $\text{let } p' = (\text{let } fs = \text{coeffs } p; k = \text{length } fs \text{ in } \text{poly-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda(fi, i). fi * d ^ (k - Suc i)) (\text{zip } fs [0..<k])))$;
 $p'' = p' \circ_p [-n,d:]$
in p''

unfolding *poly-add-rat-def* *poly-mult-rat-main-def* *Let-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-poly-add-rat*[*simp*]: *degree* (*poly-add-rat* *r p*) = *degree* *p*

proof –

obtain *n d* **where** *quot*: *quotient-of* *r* = (*n,d*) **by** *force*
from *quotient-of-div*[*OF quot*] **have** *r*: *r* = *of-int* *n* / *of-int* *d* **by** *auto*
from *quotient-of-denom-pos*[*OF quot*] **have** *d*: *d* $\neq$ 0 *d* > 0 **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *poly-add-rat-def* *quot split*
by (*simp add: degree-poly-mult-rat-main* *d*)

qed

lemma *ipoly-add-rat*: *ipoly* (*poly-add-rat* *r p*) *x* = (*of-int* (*snd* (*quotient-of* *r*)) $\wedge$ *degree* *p*) * *ipoly* *p* (*x* – *of-rat* *r*)

proof –

obtain *n d* **where** *quot*: *quotient-of* *r* = (*n,d*) **by** *force*
from *quotient-of-div*[*OF quot*] **have** *r*: *r* = *of-int* *n* / *of-int* *d* **by** *auto*
from *quotient-of-denom-pos*[*OF quot*] **have** *d*: *d* $\neq$ 0 *d* > 0 **by** *auto*
have *id*: *ipoly* $[-n, 1:]$ (*x* / *of-int* *d* :: 'a) = – *of-int* *n* + *x* / *of-int* *d* **by** *simp*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *poly-add-rat-def* *quot split*
by (*simp add: ipoly-mult-rat-main ipoly-poly-compose* *d r degree-poly-mult-rat-main field-simps id of-rat-divide*)

qed

lemma *poly-add-rat-0*[*simp*]: *poly-add-rat* *r p* = 0 $\longleftrightarrow$ *p* = 0

proof –

obtain *n d* **where** *quot*: *quotient-of* *r* = (*n,d*) **by** *force*
from *quotient-of-div*[*OF quot*] **have** *r*: *r* = *of-int* *n* / *of-int* *d* **by** *auto*
from *quotient-of-denom-pos*[*OF quot*] **have** *d*: *d* $\neq$ 0 *d* > 0 **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *poly-add-rat-def* *quot split*
by (*simp add: d pcompose-eq-0-iff*)

qed

lemma *add-rat-roots*: *ipoly* (*poly-add-rat* *r p*) *x* = 0 $\longleftrightarrow$ *ipoly* *p* (*x* – *of-rat* *r*) = 0

unfolding *ipoly-add-rat* **using** *quotient-of-nonzero* **by** *auto*

lemma *represents-add-rat*:

assumes *p* *represents* *x* **shows** (*poly-add-rat* *r p*) *represents* (*of-rat* *r* + *x*)

```

using assms unfolding represents-def ipoly-add-rat by simp

lemmas pos-mult[simplified,simp] = mult-less-cancel-left-pos[of - 0] mult-less-cancel-left-pos[of - - 0]

lemma ipoly-add-rat-pos-neg:
  ipoly (poly-add-rat r p) (x::'a::linordered-field) < 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  ipoly p (x - of-rat r) < 0
  ipoly (poly-add-rat r p) (x::'a::linordered-field) > 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  ipoly p (x - of-rat r) > 0
using quotient-of-nonzero unfolding ipoly-add-rat by auto

lemma sgn-ipoly-add-rat[simp]:
  sgn (ipoly (poly-add-rat r p) (x::'a::linordered-field)) = sgn (ipoly p (x - of-rat r)) (is sgn ?l = sgn ?r)
  using ipoly-add-rat-pos-neg[of r p x]
  by (cases ?r 0::'a rule: linorder-cases,auto simp: sgn-1-pos sgn-1-neg sgn-eq-0-iff)

lemma deg-nonzero-represents:
  assumes deg: degree p  $\neq$  0 shows  $\exists$  x :: complex. p represents x
proof -
  let ?p = of-int-poly p :: complex poly
  from fundamental-theorem-algebra-factorized[of ?p]
  obtain as c where id: smult c ( $\prod a \leftarrow as. [: - a, 1:]$ ) = ?p
  and len: length as = degree ?p by blast
  have degree ?p = degree p by simp
  with deg len obtain b bs where as: as = b # bs by (cases as, auto)
  have p represents b unfolding represents-def id[symmetric] as using deg by auto
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed

end

```

4 Resultants

We need some results on resultants to show that a suitable prime for Berlekamp's algorithm always exists if the input is square free. Most of this theory has been developed for algebraic numbers, though. We moved this theory here, so that algebraic numbers can already use the factorization algorithm of this entry.

4.1 Bivariate Polynomials

```

theory Bivariate-Polynomials
imports
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom-Poly

```

Subresultants.More-Homomorphisms
Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Unique-Factorization-Poly
begin

4.1.1 Evaluation of Bivariate Polynomials

definition *map-poly2* :: ('a :: zero $\Rightarrow$ 'b :: zero) $\Rightarrow$ 'a poly poly $\Rightarrow$ 'b poly poly
where *map-poly2* f = *map-poly* (*map-poly* f)

definition *poly2* :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 poly poly $\Rightarrow$ 'a $\Rightarrow$ 'a $\Rightarrow$ 'a
where *poly2* p x y = *poly* (*poly* p [: y :]) x

lemma *poly2-by-map*: *poly2* p x = *poly* (*map-poly* ($\lambda c.$ *poly* c x) p)
apply (*rule ext*) **unfolding** *poly2-def* **by** (*induct* p; *simp*)

lemma *poly2-const*[*simp*]: *poly2* [[:a:]] x y = a **by** (*simp add: poly2-def*)

lemma *poly2-smult*[*simp,hom-distrib*]: *poly2* (*smult* a p) x y = *poly* a x * *poly2* p x y **by** (*simp add: poly2-def*)

interpretation *poly2-hom*: *comm-semiring-hom* $\lambda p.$ *poly2* p x y **by** (*unfold-locales*;
simp add: poly2-def)

interpretation *poly2-hom*: *comm-ring-hom* $\lambda p.$ *poly2* p x y..

interpretation *poly2-hom*: *idom-hom* $\lambda p.$ *poly2* p x y..

lemma *poly2-pCons*[*simp,hom-distrib*]: *poly2* (*pCons* a p) x y = *poly* a x + y *
poly2 p x y **by** (*simp add: poly2-def*)

lemma *poly2-monom*: *poly2* (*monom* a n) x y = *poly* a x * y n **by** (*auto simp*;
poly-monom poly2-def)

lemma *poly-poly-as-poly2*: *poly2* p x (*poly* q x) = *poly* (*poly* p q) x **by** (*induct* p;
simp add: poly2-def)

The following lemma is an extension rule for bivariate polynomials.

lemma *poly2-ext*:

fixes p q :: 'a :: {ring-char-0,idom} poly poly

assumes $\bigwedge x y.$ *poly2* p x y = *poly2* q x y **shows** p = q

proof(*intro poly-ext*)

fix r x

show *poly* (*poly* p r) x = *poly* (*poly* q r) x

unfolding *poly-poly-as-poly2*[*symmetric*] **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

qed

abbreviation (*input*) *coeff-lift2* == $\lambda a.$ [[: a :]]

lemma *coeff-lift2-lift*: *coeff-lift2* = *coeff-lift* $\circ$ *coeff-lift* **by** *auto*

definition *poly-lift* = *map-poly coeff-lift*

definition *poly-lift2* = *map-poly coeff-lift2*

```

lemma degree-poly-lift[simp]: degree (poly-lift p) = degree p
  unfolding poly-lift-def by(rule degree-map-poly; auto)

lemma poly-lift-0[simp]: poly-lift 0 = 0 unfolding poly-lift-def by simp

lemma poly-lift-0-iff[simp]: poly-lift p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
  unfolding poly-lift-def by(induct p; simp)

lemma poly-lift-pCons[simp]:
  poly-lift (pCons a p) = pCons [:a:] (poly-lift p)
  unfolding poly-lift-def map-poly-simps by simp

lemma coeff-poly-lift[simp]:
  fixes p:: 'a :: comm-monoid-add poly
  shows coeff (poly-lift p) i = coeff-lift (coeff p i)
  unfolding poly-lift-def by simp

lemma pcompose-conv-poly: pcompose p q = poly (poly-lift p) q
  by (induction p) auto

interpretation poly-lift-hom: inj-comm-monoid-add-hom poly-lift
proof–
  interpret map-poly-inj-comm-monoid-add-hom coeff-lift..
  show inj-comm-monoid-add-hom poly-lift by (unfold-locales, auto simp: poly-lift-def
hom-distrib)
qed
interpretation poly-lift-hom: inj-comm-semiring-hom poly-lift
proof–
  interpret map-poly-inj-comm-semiring-hom coeff-lift..
  show inj-comm-semiring-hom poly-lift by (unfold-locales, auto simp add: poly-lift-def
hom-distrib)
qed
interpretation poly-lift-hom: inj-comm-ring-hom poly-lift..
interpretation poly-lift-hom: inj-idom-hom poly-lift..

lemma (in comm-monoid-add-hom) map-poly-hom-coeff-lift[simp, hom-distrib]:
  map-poly hom (coeff-lift a) = coeff-lift (hom a) by (cases a=0; simp)

lemma (in comm-ring-hom) map-poly-coeff-lift-hom:
  map-poly (coeff-lift  $\circ$  hom) p = map-poly (map-poly hom) (map-poly coeff-lift p)
proof (induct p)
  case (pCons a p) show ?case
    proof(cases a = 0)
      case True
        hence poly-lift p  $\neq$  0 using pCons(1) by simp
        thus ?thesis
          unfolding map-poly-pCons[OF pCons(1)]
          unfolding pCons(2) True by simp
      next case False

```

```

    hence coeff-lift a ≠ 0 by simp
    thus ?thesis
    unfolding map-poly-pCons[OF pCons(1)]
    unfolding pCons(2) by simp
  qed
qed auto

lemma poly-poly-lift[simp]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-semiring-0 poly
  shows poly (poly-lift p) [:x:] = [: poly p x :]
proof (induct p)
  case 0 show ?case by simp
  next case (pCons a p) show ?case
    unfolding poly-lift-pCons
    unfolding poly-pCons
    unfolding pCons apply (subst mult.commute) by auto
qed

lemma degree-poly-lift2[simp]:
  degree (poly-lift2 p) = degree p unfolding poly-lift2-def by (induct p; auto)

lemma poly-lift2-0[simp]: poly-lift2 0 = 0 unfolding poly-lift2-def by simp

lemma poly-lift2-0-iff[simp]: poly-lift2 p = 0 ⟷ p = 0
  unfolding poly-lift2-def by (induct p; simp)

lemma poly-lift2-pCons[simp]:
  poly-lift2 (pCons a p) = pCons [[:a:]] (poly-lift2 p)
  unfolding poly-lift2-def map-poly-simps by simp

lemma poly-lift2-lift: poly-lift2 = poly-lift ∘ poly-lift (is ?l = ?r)
proof
  fix p show ?l p = ?r p
    unfolding poly-lift2-def coeff-lift2-lift poly-lift-def by (induct p; auto)
qed

lemma poly2-poly-lift[simp]: poly2 (poly-lift p) x y = poly p y by (induct p; simp)

lemma poly-lift2-nonzero:
  assumes p ≠ 0 shows poly-lift2 p ≠ 0
  unfolding poly-lift2-def
  apply (subst map-poly-zero)
  using assms by auto

```

4.1.2 Swapping the Order of Variables

definition

$\text{poly-y-x } p \equiv \sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \sum j \leq \text{degree } (\text{coeff } p \ i). \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ j) \ i) \ j$

```

lemma poly-y-x-fix-y-deg:
  assumes ydeg:  $\forall i \leq \text{degree } p. \text{degree } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \leq d$ 
  shows  $\text{poly-y-x } p = (\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \sum j \leq d. \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ j) \ i) \ j)$ 
  (is  $- = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{sum } (?f \ i) \ -) \ -$ )
  unfolding poly-y-x-def
  apply (rule sum.cong,simp)
  unfolding atMost-iff
proof -
  fix i assume i:  $i \leq \text{degree } p$ 
  let ?d =  $\text{degree } (\text{coeff } p \ i)$ 
  have  $\{..d\} = \{..?d\} \cup \{\text{Suc } ?d .. d\}$  using ydeg[rule-format, OF i] by auto
  also have  $\text{sum } (?f \ i) \dots = \text{sum } (?f \ i) \ \{..?d\} + \text{sum } (?f \ i) \ \{\text{Suc } ?d .. d\}$ 
  by(rule sum.union-disjoint,auto)
  also { fix j
    assume j:  $j \in \{\text{Suc } ?d .. d\}$ 
    have  $\text{coeff } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ j = 0$  apply (rule coeff-eq-0) using j by auto
    hence  $?f \ i \ j = 0$  by auto
  } hence  $\text{sum } (?f \ i) \ \{\text{Suc } ?d .. d\} = 0$  by auto
  finally show  $\text{sum } (?f \ i) \ \{..?d\} = \text{sum } (?f \ i) \ \{..d\}$  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma poly-y-x-fixed-deg:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add poly poly
  defines d  $\equiv \text{Max } \{ \text{degree } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \mid i. i \leq \text{degree } p \}$ 
  shows  $\text{poly-y-x } p = (\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \sum j \leq d. \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ j) \ i) \ j)$ 
  (is  $- = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{sum } (?f \ i) \ -) \ -$ )
  apply (rule poly-y-x-fix-y-deg, intro allI impI)
  unfolding d-def
  by (subst Max-ge,auto)

```

```

lemma poly-y-x-swapped:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add poly poly
  defines d  $\equiv \text{Max } \{ \text{degree } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \mid i. i \leq \text{degree } p \}$ 
  shows  $\text{poly-y-x } p = (\sum j \leq d. \sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ j) \ i) \ j)$ 
  (is  $- = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{sum } (?f \ i) \ -) \ -$ )
  using poly-y-x-fixed-deg[of p, folded d-def] sum.swap by auto

```

```

lemma poly2-poly-y-x[simp]:  $\text{poly2 } (\text{poly-y-x } p) \ x \ y = \text{poly2 } p \ y \ x$ 
  using [[unfold-abs-def = false]]
  apply(subst (3) poly-as-sum-of-monoms[symmetric])
  apply(subst poly-as-sum-of-monoms[symmetric,of coeff p -])
  unfolding poly-y-x-def
  unfolding coeff-sum monom-sum
  unfolding poly2-hom.hom-sum
  apply(rule sum.cong, simp)
  apply(rule sum.cong, simp)
  unfolding poly2-monom poly-monom

```



```

unfolding mult.assoc
unfolding mult.commute..

context begin
private lemma poly-monom-mult:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1
  shows poly (monom p i * q ^ j) y = poly (monom p j * [:y:] ^ i) (poly q y)
  unfolding poly-hom.hom-mult
  unfolding poly-monom
  apply(subst mult.assoc)
  apply(subst(2) mult.commute)
  by (auto simp: mult.assoc)

lemma poly-poly-y-x:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly poly
  shows poly (poly (poly-y-x p) q) y = poly (poly p [:y:]) (poly q y)
  apply(subst(5) poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric])
  apply(subst poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric, of coeff p -])
  unfolding poly-y-x-def
  unfolding coeff-sum monom-sum
  unfolding poly-hom.hom-sum
  apply(rule sum.cong, simp)
  apply(rule sum.cong, simp)
  unfolding atMost-iff
  unfolding poly2-monom poly-monom
  apply(subst poly-monom-mult)..

end

interpretation poly-y-x-hom: zero-hom poly-y-x by (unfold-locales, auto simp:
poly-y-x-def)
interpretation poly-y-x-hom: one-hom poly-y-x by (unfold-locales, auto simp: poly-y-x-def
monom-0)

lemma map-poly-sum-commute:
  assumes h 0 = 0  $\forall$  p q. h (p + q) = h p + h q
  shows sum ( $\lambda$ i. map-poly h (f i)) S = map-poly h (sum f S)
  apply(induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  using map-poly-add[OF assms] by auto

lemma poly-y-x-const: poly-y-x [:p:] = poly-lift p (is ?l = ?r)
proof -
  have ?l = ( $\sum$  j  $\leq$  degree p. monom [:coeff p j:] j)
    unfolding poly-y-x-def by (simp add: monom-0)
  also have ... = poly-lift ( $\sum$  x  $\leq$  degree p. monom (coeff p x) x)
    unfolding poly-lift-hom.hom-sum unfolding poly-lift-def by simp
  also have ... = poly-lift p unfolding poly-as-sum-of-monoms..
  finally show ?thesis.

```

qed

lemma *poly-y-x-pCons*:

shows *poly-y-x* (*pCons* *a* *p*) = *poly-lift* *a* + *map-poly* (*pCons* 0) (*poly-y-x* *p*)

proof(*cases* *p* = 0)

interpret *ml*: *map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom* *coeff-lift*..

interpret *mc*: *map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom* *pCons* 0..

interpret *mm*: *map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom* $\lambda x. \text{monom } x \text{ } i$ **for** *i*..

{ **case** *False* **show** ?thesis

apply(*subst*(1) *poly-y-x-fixed-deg*)

apply(*unfold* *degree-pCons-eq*[*OF* *False*])

apply(*subst*(2) *atLeast0AtMost*[*symmetric*])

apply(*subst* *atLeastAtMost-insertL*[*OF* *le0,symmetric*])

apply(*subst* *sum.insert,simp,simp*)

apply(*unfold* *coeff-pCons-0*)

apply(*unfold* *monom-0*)

apply(*fold* *coeff-lift-hom.map-poly-hom-monom* *poly-lift-def*)

apply(*fold* *poly-lift-hom.hom-sum*)

apply(*subst* *poly-as-sum-of-monom*'s', *subst* *Max-ge,simp,simp,force,simp*)

apply(*rule* *cong*[*of* $\lambda x. \text{poly-lift } a + x$, *OF* *refl*])

apply(*simp* *only: image-Suc-atLeastAtMost* [*symmetric*])

apply(*unfold* *atLeast0AtMost*)

apply(*subst* *sum.reindex,simp*)

apply(*unfold* *o-def*)

apply(*unfold* *coeff-pCons-Suc*)

apply(*unfold* *monom-Suc*)

apply (*subst* *poly-y-x-fix-y-deg*[*of* - *Max* {*degree* (*coeff* (*pCons* *a* *p*) *i*) | *i. i* ≤

Suc (*degree* *p*)}])

apply (*intro* *allI* *impI*)

apply (*rule* *Max.coboundedI*)

by (*auto* *simp: hom-distrib intro: exI*[*of* - *Suc* -])

}

case *True* **show** ?thesis **by** (*simp* *add: True* *poly-y-x-const*)

qed

lemma *poly-y-x-pCons-0*: *poly-y-x* (*pCons* 0 *p*) = *map-poly* (*pCons* 0) (*poly-y-x* *p*)

proof(*cases* *p*=0)

case *False*

interpret *mc*: *map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom* *pCons* 0..

interpret *mm*: *map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom* $\lambda x. \text{monom } x \text{ } i$ **for** *i*..

from *False* **show** ?thesis

apply (*unfold* *poly-y-x-def* *degree-pCons-eq*)

apply (*unfold* *sum.atMost-Suc-shift*)

by (*simp* *add: hom-distrib monom-Suc*)

qed *simp*

lemma *poly-y-x-map-poly-pCons-0*: *poly-y-x* (*map-poly* (*pCons* 0) *p*) = *pCons* 0 (*poly-y-x* *p*)

proof—

```

let ?l = λi j. monom (monom (coeff (pCons 0 (coeff p i)) j) i) j
let ?r = λi j. pCons 0 (monom (monom (coeff (coeff p i) j) i) j)
have *: (∑ j ≤ degree (pCons 0 (coeff p i)). ?l i j) = (∑ j ≤ degree (coeff p i). ?r
i j) for i
proof (cases coeff p i = 0)
  case True then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  apply (unfold degree-pCons-eq[OF False])
  apply (unfold sum.atMost-Suc-shift, simp)
  apply (fold monom-Suc)..
qed
show ?thesis
  apply (unfold poly-y-x-def)
  apply (unfold hom-distrib pCons-0-hom.degree-map-poly-hom pCons-0-hom.coeff-map-poly-hom)
  unfolding *..
qed

```

interpretation *poly-y-x-hom*: *comm-monoid-add-hom poly-y-x :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add*
poly poly $\Rightarrow$ -

```

proof (unfold locales)
  fix p q :: 'a poly poly
  show poly-y-x (p + q) = poly-y-x p + poly-y-x q
  proof (induct p arbitrary: q)
    case 0 show ?case by simp
  next
    case p: (pCons a p)
    show ?case
    proof (induct q)
      case q: (pCons b q)
      show ?case
      apply (unfold add-pCons)
      apply (unfold poly-y-x-pCons)
      apply (unfold p)
      by (simp add: poly-y-x-const ac-simps hom-distrib)
    qed auto
  qed
qed

```

poly-y-x is bijective.

lemma *poly-y-x-poly-lift*:
 fixes *p* :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add poly
 shows *poly-y-x (poly-lift p) = [:p:]*
 apply (subst poly-y-x-fix-y-deg[of - 0], force)
 apply (subst (10) poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric])
 by (auto simp add: monom-sum monom-0 hom-distrib)

lemma *poly-y-x-id[simp]*:

```

    fixes p :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add poly poly
    shows poly-y-x (poly-y-x p) = p
  proof (induct p)
    case 0
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (pCons a p)
    interpret mm: map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom  $\lambda x. \text{monom } x \text{ } i$  for i..
    interpret mc: map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom pCons 0 ..
    have pCons-as-add: pCons a p = [:a:] + pCons 0 p by simp
    from pCons show ?case
      apply (unfold pCons-as-add)
      by (simp add: poly-y-x-pCons poly-y-x-poly-lift poly-y-x-map-poly-pCons-0 hom-distrib)
  qed

```

```

interpretation poly-y-x-hom:
  bijective poly-y-x :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add poly poly  $\Rightarrow$  -
  by (unfold bijective-eq-bij, auto intro!: o-bij[of poly-y-x])

```

```

lemma inv-poly-y-x[simp]: Hilbert-Choice.inv poly-y-x = poly-y-x by auto

```

```

interpretation poly-y-x-hom: comm-monoid-add-isom poly-y-x
  by (unfold-locales, auto)

```

```

lemma pCons-as-add:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  shows pCons a p = [:a:] + monom 1 1 * p by (auto simp: monom-Suc)

```

```

lemma mult-pCons-0: (*) (pCons 0 1) = pCons 0 by auto

```

```

lemma pCons-0-as-mult:
  shows pCons (0 :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1) = ( $\lambda p. \text{pCons } 0 \text{ } 1 * p$ ) by auto

```

```

lemma map-poly-pCons-0-as-mult:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly poly
  shows map-poly (pCons 0) p = [:pCons 0 1:] * p
  apply (subst(1) pCons-0-as-mult)
  apply (fold smult-as-map-poly) by simp

```

```

lemma poly-y-x-monom:
  fixes a :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  shows poly-y-x (monom a n) = smult (monom 1 n) (poly-lift a)
  proof (cases a = 0)
    case True then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    interpret map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom  $\lambda x. c * x$  for c :: 'a poly..
    from False show ?thesis
      apply (unfold poly-y-x-def)

```

```

    apply (unfold degree-monom-eq)
    apply (subst(2) lessThan-Suc-atMost[symmetric])
    apply (unfold sum.lessThan-Suc)
    apply (subst sum.neutral,force)
    apply (subst(14) poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric])
    apply (unfold smult-as-map-poly)
    by (auto simp: monom-altdef[unfolded x-as-monom x-pow-n,symmetric] hom-distrib)
  qed

```

lemma *poly-y-x-smult*:

```

  fixes c :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  shows poly-y-x (smult c p) = poly-lift c * poly-y-x p (is ?l = ?r)
proof -
  have smult c p = (∑ i ≤ degree p. monom (coeff (smult c p) i) i)
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) degree-smult-le poly-as-sum-of-monom's sum.cong)
  also have ... = (∑ i ≤ degree p. monom (c * coeff p i) i)
    by auto
  also have poly-y-x ... = poly-lift c * (∑ i ≤ degree p. smult (monom 1 i) (poly-lift
    (coeff p i)))
    by (simp add: poly-y-x-monom hom-distrib)
  also have ... = poly-lift c * poly-y-x (∑ i ≤ degree p. monom (coeff p i) i)
    by (simp add: poly-y-x-monom hom-distrib)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: poly-as-sum-of-monom's)
qed

```

interpretation *poly-y-x-hom*:

```

  comm-semiring-isom poly-y-x :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly poly ⇒ -
proof
  fix p q :: 'a poly poly
  show poly-y-x (p * q) = poly-y-x p * poly-y-x q
proof (induct p)
  case (pCons a p)
  show ?case
    apply (unfold mult-pCons-left)
    apply (unfold hom-distrib)
    apply (unfold poly-y-x-smult)
    apply (unfold poly-y-x-pCons-0)
    apply (unfold pCons)
    by (simp add: poly-y-x-pCons map-poly-pCons-0-as-mult field-simps)
qed simp
qed

```

interpretation *poly-y-x-hom*: *comm-ring-isom poly-y-x..*

interpretation *poly-y-x-hom*: *idom-isom poly-y-x..*

lemma *Max-degree-coeff-pCons*:

```

  Max { degree (coeff (pCons a p) i) | i. i ≤ degree (pCons a p) } =
  max (degree a) (Max { degree (coeff p x) | x. x ≤ degree p })
proof (cases p = 0)

```

```

case False show ?thesis
  unfolding degree-pCons-eq[OF False]
  unfolding image-Collect[symmetric]
  unfolding atMost-def[symmetric]
  apply(subst(1) atLeast0AtMost[symmetric])
  unfolding atLeastAtMost-insertL[OF le0,symmetric]
  unfolding image-insert
  apply(subst Max-insert,simp,simp)
  unfolding image-Suc-atLeastAtMost [symmetric]
  unfolding image-image
  unfolding atLeast0AtMost by simp
qed simp

lemma degree-poly-y-x:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly poly
  assumes p ≠ 0
  shows degree (poly-y-x p) = Max { degree (coeff p i) | i. i ≤ degree p }
    (is - = ?d p)
  using assms
proof(induct p)
  interpret rhm: map-poly-comm-ring-hom coeff-lift ..
  let ?f = λp i j. monom (monom (coeff (coeff p i) j) i) j
  case (pCons a p)
  show ?case
  proof(cases p=0)
    case True show ?thesis unfolding True unfolding poly-y-x-pCons by auto
  next case False
    note IH = pCons(2)[OF False]
    let ?a = poly-lift a
    let ?p = map-poly (pCons 0) (poly-y-x p)
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases rule:linorder-cases[of degree ?a degree ?p])
      case less
      have dle: degree a ≤ degree (poly-y-x p)
      apply(rule le-trans[OF less-imp-le[OF less[simplified]]])
      using degree-map-poly-le by auto
      show ?thesis
      unfolding poly-y-x-pCons
      unfolding degree-add-eq-right[OF less]
      unfolding Max-degree-coeff-pCons
      unfolding IH[symmetric]
      unfolding max-absorb2[OF dle]
      apply (rule degree-map-poly) by auto
    next case equal
      have dega: degree ?a = degree a by auto
      have degp: degree (poly-y-x p) = degree a
      using equal[unfolded dega]
      using degree-map-poly[of pCons 0 poly-y-x p] by auto
    end
  end
end

```

```

have *: degree (?a + ?p) = degree a
proof(cases a = 0)
  case True show ?thesis using equal unfolding True by auto
  next case False show ?thesis
    apply(rule antisym)
    apply(rule degree-add-le, simp, fold equal, simp)
    apply(rule le-degree)
    unfolding coeff-add
    using False
    by auto
qed
show ?thesis unfolding poly-y-x-pCons
  unfolding *
  unfolding Max-degree-coeff-pCons
  unfolding IH[symmetric]
  unfolding degp by auto
next case greater
  have dge: degree a ≥ degree (poly-y-x p)
  apply(rule le-trans[OF - less-imp-le[OF greater[simplified]]])
  by auto
  show ?thesis
    unfolding poly-y-x-pCons
    unfolding degree-add-eq-left[OF greater]
    unfolding Max-degree-coeff-pCons
    unfolding IH[symmetric]
    unfolding max-absorb1[OF dge] by simp
qed
qed
qed auto
end

```

4.2 Resultant

This theory contains facts about resultants which are required for addition and multiplication of algebraic numbers.

The results are taken from the textbook [2, pages 227ff and 235ff].

```

theory Resultant
imports
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra
  Subresultants.Resultant-Prelim
  Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Unique-Factorization-Poly
  Bivariate-Polynomials
begin

```

4.2.1 Sylvester matrices and vector representation of polynomials

definition *vec-of-poly-rev-shifted* **where**

```

vec-of-poly-rev-shifted p n j ≡
  vec n (λi. if i ≤ j ∧ j ≤ degree p + i then coeff p (degree p + i - j) else 0)

lemma vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-dim[simp]: dim-vec (vec-of-poly-rev-shifted p n j) =
  n
  unfolding vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-def by auto

lemma col-sylvester:
  fixes p q
  defines m ≡ degree p and n ≡ degree q
  assumes j: j < m+n
  shows col (sylvester-mat p q) j =
    vec-of-poly-rev-shifted p n j @v vec-of-poly-rev-shifted q m j (is ?l = ?r)
proof
  note [simp] = m-def[symmetric] n-def[symmetric]
  show dim-vec ?l = dim-vec ?r by simp
  fix i assume i < dim-vec ?r hence i: i < m+n by auto
  show ?l $ i = ?r $ i
    unfolding vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-def
    apply (subst index-col) using i apply simp using j apply simp
    apply (subst sylvester-index-mat) using i apply simp using j apply simp
    apply (cases i < n) apply force using i by simp
qed

lemma inj-on-diff-nat2: inj-on (λi. (n::nat) - i) {..n} by (rule inj-onI, auto)

lemma image-diff-atMost: (λi. (n::nat) - i) ‘ {..n} = {..n} (is ?l = ?r)
  unfolding set-eq-iff
proof (intro allI iffI)
  fix x assume x: x ∈ ?r
  thus x ∈ ?l unfolding image-def mem-Collect-eq
    by(intro bexI[of - n-x],auto)
qed auto

lemma sylvester-sum-mat-upper:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  defines m ≡ degree p and n ≡ degree q
  assumes i: i < n
  shows (∑ j<m+n. monom (sylvester-mat p q $$ (i,j)) (m + n - Suc j)) =
    monom 1 (n - Suc i) * p (is sum ?f - = ?r)
proof -
  have n1: n ≥ 1 using i by auto
  define ni1 where ni1 = n - Suc i
  hence ni1: n - i = Suc ni1 using i by auto
  define l where l = m + n - 1
  hence l: Suc l = m + n using n1 by auto
  let ?g = λj. monom (coeff (monom 1 (n - Suc i) * p) j) j
  let ?p = λj. l - j
  have sum ?f {..<m+n} = sum ?f {..l}

```



```

    unfolding l[symmetric] unfolding lessThan-Suc-atMost..
  also {
    fix j assume j: j ≤ l
    have ?f j = ((λj. monom (coeff (monom 1 (n-i) * p) (Suc j)) j) ∘ ?p) j
      apply(subst sylvester-index-mat2)
      using i j unfolding l-def m-def[symmetric] n-def[symmetric]
      by (auto simp add: Suc-diff-Suc)
    also have ... = (?g ∘ ?p) j
      unfolding ni1
      unfolding coeff-monom-Suc
      unfolding ni1-def
      using i by auto
    finally have ?f j = (?g ∘ ?p) j.
  }
  hence (∑ j ≤ l. ?f j) = (∑ j ≤ l. (?g ∘ ?p) j) using l by auto
  also have ... = (∑ j ≤ l. ?g j)
    unfolding l-def
    using sum.reindex[OF inj-on-diff-nat2, symmetric, unfolded image-diff-atMost].
  also have degree ?r ≤ l
    using degree-mult-le[of monom 1 (n-Suc i) p]
    unfolding l-def m-def
    unfolding degree-monom-eq[OF one-neq-zero] using i by auto
  from poly-as-sum-of-monomials'[OF this]
  have (∑ j ≤ l. ?g j) = ?r.
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

lemma sylvester-sum-mat-lower:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  defines m ≡ degree p and n ≡ degree q
  assumes ni: n ≤ i and imn: i < m+n
  shows (∑ j < m+n. monom (sylvester-mat p q $$ (i,j)) (m + n - Suc j)) =
    monom 1 (m + n - Suc i) * q (is sum ?f - = ?r)
proof -
  define l where l = m+n-1
  hence l: Suc l = m+n using imn by auto
  define mni1 where mni1 = m + n - Suc i
  hence mni1: m+n-i = Suc mni1 using imn by auto
  let ?g = λj. monom (coeff (monom 1 (m + n - Suc i) * q) j) j
  let ?p = λj. l-j
  have sum ?f {..<m+n} = sum ?f {..l}
    unfolding l[symmetric] unfolding lessThan-Suc-atMost..
  also {
    fix j assume j: j ≤ l
    have ?f j = ((λj. monom (coeff (monom 1 (m+n-i) * q) (Suc j)) j) ∘ ?p) j
      apply(subst sylvester-index-mat2)
      using ni imn j unfolding l-def m-def[symmetric] n-def[symmetric]
      by (auto simp add: Suc-diff-Suc)
    also have ... = (?g ∘ ?p) j

```

```

    unfolding mni1
    unfolding coeff-monom-Suc
    unfolding mni1-def..
    finally have ?f j = ....
  }
  hence  $(\sum j \leq l. ?f j) = (\sum j \leq l. (?g \circ ?p) j)$  by auto
  also have ... =  $(\sum j \leq l. ?g j)$ 
    using sum.reindex[OF inj-on-diff-nat2,symmetric,unfolded image-diff-atMost].
  also have degree ?r  $\leq$  l
    using degree-mult-le[of monom 1 (m+n-1-i) q]
    unfolding l-def n-def[symmetric]
    unfolding degree-monom-eq[OF one-neq-zero] using ni imn by auto
  from poly-as-sum-of-monoms'[OF this]
  have  $(\sum j \leq l. ?g j) = ?r$ .
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

```

definition *vec-of-poly* $p \equiv$ let $m = \text{degree } p$ in *vec* (Suc m) ($\lambda i. \text{coeff } p (m-i)$)

definition *poly-of-vec* $v \equiv$ let $d = \text{dim-vec } v$ in $\sum_{i < d}. \text{monom } (v \$ (d - \text{Suc } i))$

lemma *poly-of-vec-of-poly[simp]*:
 fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add poly}$
 shows *poly-of-vec* (*vec-of-poly* p) = p
 unfolding *poly-of-vec-def* *vec-of-poly-def* *Let-def*
 unfolding *dim-vec*
 unfolding *lessThan-Suc-atMost*
 using *poly-as-sum-of-monoms*[of p] by auto

lemma *poly-of-vec-0[simp]*: *poly-of-vec* (0_v n) = 0 unfolding *poly-of-vec-def* *Let-def* by auto

lemma *poly-of-vec-0-iff[simp]*:
 fixes $v :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add vec}$
 shows *poly-of-vec* $v = 0 \iff v = 0_v$ (*dim-vec* v) (is $?v = - \iff - = ?z$)

proof
 assume $?v = 0$
 hence $\forall i \in \{.. < \text{dim-vec } v\}. v \$ (\text{dim-vec } v - \text{Suc } i) = 0$
 unfolding *poly-of-vec-def* *Let-def*
 by (subst *sum-monom-0-iff*[symmetric],auto)
 hence $a: \bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ (\text{dim-vec } v - \text{Suc } i) = 0$ by auto
 { fix i assume $i < \text{dim-vec } v$
 hence $v \$ i = 0$ using a [of $\text{dim-vec } v - \text{Suc } i$] by auto
 }
 thus $v = ?z$ by auto
 next assume $r: v = ?z$
 show $?v = 0$ apply (subst r) by auto
qed

```

lemma degree-sum-smaller:
  assumes  $n > 0$  finite A
  shows  $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{degree } (f\ x) < n) \implies \text{degree } (\sum_{x \in A} f\ x) < n$ 
  using  $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle$ 
  by (induct rule: finite-induct)
    (simp-all add: degree-add-less assms)

lemma degree-poly-of-vec-less:
  fixes  $v :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add } \text{vec}$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim}: \text{dim-vec } v > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{degree } (\text{poly-of-vec } v) < \text{dim-vec } v$ 
  unfolding poly-of-vec-def Let-def
  apply (rule degree-sum-smaller)
    using dim apply force
    apply force
  unfolding lessThan-iff
  by (metis degree-0 degree-monom-eq dim monom-eq-0-iff)

lemma coeff-poly-of-vec:
   $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-of-vec } v)\ i = (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } v \text{ then } v\ \$\ (\text{dim-vec } v - \text{Suc } i) \text{ else } 0)$ 
  (is ?l = ?r)
proof -
  have  $?l = (\sum x < \text{dim-vec } v. \text{if } x = i \text{ then } v\ \$\ (\text{dim-vec } v - \text{Suc } x) \text{ else } 0)$  (is -
   $= ?m$ )
    unfolding poly-of-vec-def Let-def coeff-sum coeff-monom ..
  also have  $\dots = ?r$ 
  proof (cases i < dim-vec v)
    case False
    show ?thesis
    by (subst sum.neutral, insert False, auto)
  next
    case True
    show ?thesis
    by (subst sum.remove[of - i], force, force simp: True, subst sum.neutral, insert
    True, auto)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-scalar-prod:
  fixes  $p\ v$ 
  defines  $q \equiv \text{poly-of-vec } v$ 
  assumes  $m[\text{simp}]: \text{degree } p = m$  and  $n: \text{dim-vec } v = n$ 
  assumes  $j: j < m+n$ 
  shows  $\text{vec-of-poly-rev-shifted } p\ n\ (n+m-\text{Suc } j) \cdot v = \text{coeff } (p * q)\ j$  (is ?l = ?r)
proof -
  have  $\text{id1}: \bigwedge i. m + i - (n + m - \text{Suc } j) = i + \text{Suc } j - n$ 

```

```

using j by auto
let ?g = λ i. if i ≤ n + m - Suc j ∧ n - Suc j ≤ i then coeff p (i + Suc j -
n) * v $ i else 0
have ?thesis = ((∑ i = 0..

```

```

also have  $\text{sum } ?g \text{ } ?L2 = 0$ 
  by (rule sum.neutral, auto)
also have  $\text{sum } ?g \text{ } ?L1 + 0 = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{coeff } p (i + \text{Suc } j - n) * v \$ i) \text{ } ?L1$ 
  (is - =  $\text{sum } ?G$  -)
  by (subst sum.cong, auto)
also have  $\dots = \text{sum } ?G ( ?L1 \cap \{i. i + \text{Suc } j - n \leq m\} \cup ( ?L1 - \{i. i + \text{Suc } j - n \leq m\} ) )$ 
  (is - =  $\text{sum} - ( ?L \cup ?L' )$ )
  by (subst sum.cong, auto)
also have  $\dots = \text{sum } ?G \text{ } ?L + \text{sum } ?G \text{ } ?L'$ 
  by (subst sum.union-disjoint, auto)
also have  $\text{sum } ?G \text{ } ?L' = 0$ 
proof -
{
  fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x + \text{Suc } j - n > m$ 
  from coeff-eq-0[OF this[folded m]]
  have  $?G x = 0$  by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  by (subst sum.neutral, auto)
qed
finally have  $l: ?l = \text{sum } ?G \text{ } ?L$  by simp

let  $?bij = \lambda i. i + n - \text{Suc } j$ 
{
  fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x: j < m + n \text{ Suc } (x + j) - n \leq m \text{ } x < n \text{ } n - \text{Suc } j \leq x$ 
  define  $y$  where  $y = x + \text{Suc } j - n$ 
  from  $x$  have  $x + \text{Suc } j \geq n$  by auto
  with  $x$  have  $xy: x = ?bij y$  unfolding y-def by auto
  from  $x$  have  $y: y \in ?R$  unfolding y-def by auto
  have  $x \in ?bij ' ?R$  unfolding xy using  $y$  by blast
} note tedious = this
show ?thesis unfolding  $l \text{ } r$ 
  by (rule sum.reindex-cong[of ?bij], insert j, auto simp: inj-on-def tedious)
qed
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma syvester-vec-poly:
  fixes  $p \text{ } q :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}$  poly
  defines  $m \equiv \text{degree } p$ 
  and  $n \equiv \text{degree } q$ 
  assumes  $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } (m+n)$ 
  shows  $\text{poly-of-vec } (\text{transpose-mat } (\text{syvester-mat } p \text{ } q) *_{\text{v}} v) =$ 
 $\text{poly-of-vec } (\text{vec-first } v \text{ } n) * p + \text{poly-of-vec } (\text{vec-last } v \text{ } m) * q$  (is  $?l = ?r$ )
proof (rule poly-eqI)
  fix  $i$ 

```

```

note  $mn[simp] = m-def[symmetric] \ n-def[symmetric]$ 
let  $?Tv = transpose-mat \ (sylvester-mat \ p \ q) * _v \ v$ 
have  $dim: dim-vec \ (vec-first \ v \ n) = n \ dim-vec \ (vec-last \ v \ m) = m \ dim-vec \ ?Tv$ 
 $= n + m$ 
using  $v$  by  $auto$ 
have  $if-distrib: \bigwedge x \ y \ z. (if \ x \ then \ y \ else \ (0 :: 'a)) * z = (if \ x \ then \ y * z \ else \ 0)$ 
by  $auto$ 
show  $coeff \ ?l \ i = coeff \ ?r \ i$ 
proof  $(cases \ i < m+n)$ 
case  $False$ 
hence  $i-mn: i \geq m+n$ 
and  $i-n: \bigwedge x. x \leq i \wedge x < n \longleftrightarrow x < n$ 
and  $i-m: \bigwedge x. x \leq i \wedge x < m \longleftrightarrow x < m$  by  $auto$ 
have  $coeff \ ?r \ i =$ 
 $(\sum x < n. vec-first \ v \ n \ \$ \ (n - Suc \ x) * coeff \ p \ (i - x)) +$ 
 $(\sum x < m. vec-last \ v \ m \ \$ \ (m - Suc \ x) * coeff \ q \ (i - x))$ 
 $(is \ - = sum \ ?f \ - + sum \ ?g \ -)$ 
unfolding  $coeff-add \ coeff-mult \ Let-def$ 
unfolding  $coeff-poly-of-vec \ dim \ if-distrib$ 
unfolding  $atMost-def$ 
apply  $(subst \ sum.inter-filter[symmetric], simp)$ 
apply  $(subst \ sum.inter-filter[symmetric], simp)$ 
unfolding  $mem-Collect-eq$ 
unfolding  $i-n \ i-m$ 
unfolding  $lessThan-def$  by  $simp$ 
also  $\{ \text{fix } x \text{ assume } x: x < n$ 
have  $coeff \ p \ (i-x) = 0$ 
apply  $(rule \ coeff-eq-0)$  using  $i-mn \ x$  unfolding  $m-def$  by  $auto$ 
hence  $?f \ x = 0$  by  $auto$ 
 $\}$  hence  $sum \ ?f \ \{..<n\} = 0$  by  $auto$ 
also  $\{ \text{fix } x \text{ assume } x: x < m$ 
have  $coeff \ q \ (i-x) = 0$ 
apply  $(rule \ coeff-eq-0)$  using  $i-mn \ x$  unfolding  $n-def$  by  $auto$ 
hence  $?g \ x = 0$  by  $auto$ 
 $\}$  hence  $sum \ ?g \ \{..<m\} = 0$  by  $auto$ 
finally have  $coeff \ ?r \ i = 0$  by  $auto$ 
also from  $False$  have  $0 = coeff \ ?l \ i$ 
unfolding  $coeff-poly-of-vec \ dim \ sum.distrib[symmetric]$  by  $auto$ 
finally show  $?thesis$  by  $auto$ 
next case  $True$ 
hence  $coeff \ ?l \ i = (transpose-mat \ (sylvester-mat \ p \ q) * _v \ v) \$ \ (n + m - Suc$ 
 $i)$ 
unfolding  $coeff-poly-of-vec \ dim \ sum.distrib[symmetric]$  by  $auto$ 
also have  $\dots = coeff \ (p * poly-of-vec \ (vec-first \ v \ n) + q * poly-of-vec \ (vec-last$ 
 $v \ m)) \ i$ 
apply  $(subst \ index-mult-mat-vec)$  using  $True$  apply  $simp$ 
apply  $(subst \ row-transpose)$  using  $True$  apply  $simp$ 
apply  $(subst \ col-sylvester)$ 
unfolding  $mn$  using  $True$  apply  $simp$ 

```

```

      apply(subst vec-first-last-append[of v n m,symmetric]) using v apply(simp
add: add.commute)
      apply(subst scalar-prod-append)
      apply (rule carrier-vecI,simp)+
      apply (subst vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-scalar-prod,simp,simp) using True apply
simp
      apply (subst add.commute[of n m])
      apply (subst vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-scalar-prod,simp,simp) using True apply
simp
      by simp
    also have ... =
      (∑ x≤i. (if x < n then vec-first v n $ (n - Suc x) else 0) * coeff p (i - x))
+
      (∑ x≤i. (if x < m then vec-last v m $ (m - Suc x) else 0) * coeff q (i - x))
    unfolding coeff-poly-of-vec[of vec-first v n,unfolded dim-vec-first,symmetric]
    unfolding coeff-poly-of-vec[of vec-last v m,unfolded dim-vec-last,symmetric]
    unfolding coeff-mult[symmetric] by (simp add: mult.commute)
    also have ... = coeff ?r i
      unfolding coeff-add coeff-mult Let-def
      unfolding coeff-poly-of-vec dim..
    finally show ?thesis.
  qed
qed

```

4.2.2 Homomorphism and Resultant

Here we prove Lemma 7.3.1 of the textbook.

```

lemma(in comm-ring-hom) resultant-sub-map-poly:
  fixes p q :: 'a poly
  shows hom (resultant-sub m n p q) = resultant-sub m n (map-poly hom p)
    (map-poly hom q)
    (is ?l = ?r')
proof -
  let ?mh = map-poly hom
  have ?l = det (sylvestermat-sub m n (?mh p) (?mh q))
    unfolding resultant-sub-def
    apply(subst sylvestermat-sub-map[symmetric]) by auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding resultant-sub-def.
qed

```

4.2.3 Resultant as Polynomial Expression

context begin

This context provides notions for proving Lemma 7.2.1 of the textbook.

```

private fun mk-poly-sub where
  mk-poly-sub A l 0 = A
| mk-poly-sub A l (Suc j) = mat-addcol (monom 1 (Suc j)) l (l - Suc j) (mk-poly-sub
A l j)

```

definition $mk\text{-}poly\ A = mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\ (map\text{-}mat\ coeff\text{-}lift\ A)\ (dim\text{-}col\ A - 1)$
 $(dim\text{-}col\ A - 1)$

private lemma $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\text{-}dim[simp]$:
 $dim\text{-}row\ (mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\ A\ l\ j) = dim\text{-}row\ A$
 $dim\text{-}col\ (mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\ A\ l\ j) = dim\text{-}col\ A$
by $(induct\ j, auto)$

private lemma $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\text{-}carrier$:
assumes $A \in carrier\text{-}mat\ nr\ nc$ **shows** $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\ A\ l\ j \in carrier\text{-}mat\ nr\ nc$
apply $(rule\ carrier\text{-}matI)$ **using** $assms$ **by** $auto$

private lemma $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}dim[simp]$:
 $dim\text{-}col\ (mk\text{-}poly\ A) = dim\text{-}col\ A$
 $dim\text{-}row\ (mk\text{-}poly\ A) = dim\text{-}row\ A$
unfolding $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$

private lemma $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\text{-}others[simp]$:
assumes $l \neq j'$ **and** $i < dim\text{-}row\ A$ **and** $j' < dim\text{-}col\ A$
shows $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\ A\ l\ j\ \$\$ (i, j') = A\ \$\$ (i, j')$
using $assms$ **by** $(induct\ j; simp)$

private lemma $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}others[simp]$:
assumes $i < dim\text{-}row\ A$ **and** $j < dim\text{-}col\ A - 1$
shows $mk\text{-}poly\ A\ \$\$ (i, j) = [: A\ \$\$ (i, j) :]$
unfolding $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}def$
apply $(subst\ mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\text{-}others)$
using $i\ j$ **by** $auto$

private lemma $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}delete[simp]$:
assumes $i < dim\text{-}row\ A$
shows $mat\text{-}delete\ (mk\text{-}poly\ A)\ i\ (dim\text{-}col\ A - 1) = map\text{-}mat\ coeff\text{-}lift\ (mat\text{-}delete\ A\ i\ (dim\text{-}col\ A - 1))$
apply $(rule\ eq\text{-}matI)$ **unfolding** $mat\text{-}delete\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$

private lemma $col\text{-}mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub[simp]$:
assumes $l \neq j'$ **and** $j' < dim\text{-}col\ A$
shows $col\ (mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\ A\ l\ j)\ j' = col\ A\ j'$
by $(rule\ eq\text{-}vecI; insert\ assms; simp)$

private lemma $det\text{-}mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub$:
assumes $A: (A :: 'a :: comm\text{-}ring\text{-}1\ poly\ mat) \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ n$ **and** $i: i < n$
shows $det\ (mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub\ A\ (n-1)\ i) = det\ A$
using i
proof $(induct\ i)$
case $(Suc\ i)$
show $?case$ **unfolding** $mk\text{-}poly\text{-}sub.simps$
apply $(subst\ det\text{-}addcol[of\ -\ n])$


```

    using Suc apply simp
    using Suc apply simp
    apply (rule mk-poly-sub-carrier[OF A])
    using Suc by auto
qed simp

private lemma det-mk-poly:
  fixes A :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat
  shows det (mk-poly A) = [: det A :]
proof (cases dim-row A = dim-col A)
  case True
    define n where n = dim-col A
    have map-mat coeff-lift A ∈ carrier-mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A) by simp
    hence sq: map-mat coeff-lift A ∈ carrier-mat (dim-col A) (dim-col A) unfolding
    True.
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases dim-col A = 0)
      case True thus ?thesis unfolding det-def by simp
      next case False thus ?thesis
        unfolding mk-poly-def
        by (subst det-mk-poly-sub[OF sq]; simp)
    qed
  next case False
    hence f2: dim-row A = dim-col A ⟷ False by simp
    hence f3: dim-row (mk-poly A) = dim-col (mk-poly A) ⟷ False
      unfolding mk-poly-dim by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding det-def unfolding f2 f3 if-False by simp
  qed

private fun mk-poly2-row where
  mk-poly2-row A d j pv 0 = pv
| mk-poly2-row A d j pv (Suc n) =
  mk-poly2-row A d j pv n |v n ↦ pv $ n + monom (A$$$n,j) d

private fun mk-poly2-col where
  mk-poly2-col A pv 0 = pv
| mk-poly2-col A pv (Suc m) =
  mk-poly2-row A m (dim-col A - Suc m) (mk-poly2-col A pv m) (dim-row A)

private definition mk-poly2 A ≡ mk-poly2-col A (0v (dim-row A)) (dim-col A)

private lemma mk-poly2-row-dim[simp]: dim-vec (mk-poly2-row A d j pv i) =
dim-vec pv
  by (induct i arbitrary: pv, auto)

private lemma mk-poly2-col-dim[simp]: dim-vec (mk-poly2-col A pv j) = dim-vec
pv
  by (induct j arbitrary: pv, auto)

```

```

private lemma mk-poly2-row:
  assumes n:  $n \leq \text{dim-vec } pv$ 
  shows mk-poly2-row A d j pv n  $\$ i =$ 
    (if  $i < n$  then  $pv \$ i + \text{monom } (A \$\$ (i,j)) \ d$  else  $pv \$ i$ )
  using n
proof (induct n arbitrary: pv)
  case (Suc n) thus ?case
    unfolding mk-poly2-row.simps by (cases rule: linorder-cases[of i n],auto)
qed simp

private lemma mk-poly2-row-col:
  assumes dim[simp]:  $\text{dim-vec } pv = n \ \text{dim-row } A = n$  and j:  $j < \text{dim-col } A$ 
  shows mk-poly2-row A d j pv n  $= pv + \text{map-vec } (\lambda a. \text{monom } a \ d) \ (\text{col } A \ j)$ 
  apply rule using mk-poly2-row[of - pv] j by auto

private lemma mk-poly2-col:
  fixes pv :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly vec and A :: 'a mat
  assumes i:  $i < \text{dim-row } A$  and dim:  $\text{dim-row } A = \text{dim-vec } pv$ 
  shows mk-poly2-col A pv j  $\$ i = pv \$ i + (\sum j' < j. \text{monom } (A \$\$ (i, \text{dim-col } A - \text{Suc } j')) \ j')$ 
  using dim
proof (induct j arbitrary: pv)
  case (Suc j) show ?case
    unfolding mk-poly2-col.simps
    apply (subst mk-poly2-row)
    using Suc apply simp
    unfolding Suc(1)[OF Suc(2)]
    using i by (simp add: add.assoc)
qed simp

private lemma mk-poly2-pre:
  fixes A :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 mat
  assumes i:  $i < \text{dim-row } A$ 
  shows mk-poly2 A  $\$ i = (\sum j' < \text{dim-col } A. \text{monom } (A \$\$ (i, \text{dim-col } A - \text{Suc } j')) \ j')$ 
  unfolding mk-poly2-def
  apply(subst mk-poly2-col) using i by auto

private lemma mk-poly2:
  fixes A :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 mat
  assumes i:  $i < \text{dim-row } A$ 
  and c:  $\text{dim-col } A > 0$ 
  shows mk-poly2 A  $\$ i = (\sum j' < \text{dim-col } A. \text{monom } (A \$\$ (i,j')) \ (\text{dim-col } A - \text{Suc } j'))$ 
  (is ?l = sum ?f ?S)
proof -
  define l where  $l = \text{dim-col } A - 1$ 
  have dim:  $\text{dim-col } A = \text{Suc } l$  unfolding l-def using i c by auto
  let ?g =  $\lambda j. \ l - j$ 

```

```

have ?l = sum (?f ∘ ?g) ?S unfolding l-def mk-poly2-pre[OF i] by auto
also have ... = sum ?f ?S
  unfolding dim
  unfolding lessThan-Suc-atMost
  using sum.reindex[OF inj-on-diff-nat2,symmetric,unfolded image-diff-atMost].
finally show ?thesis.
qed

```

```

private lemma mk-poly2-sylvester-upper:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  assumes i: i < degree q
  shows mk-poly2 (sylvester-mat p q) $ i = monom 1 (degree q - Suc i) * p
  apply (subst mk-poly2)
  using i apply simp using i apply simp
  apply (subst sylvester-sum-mat-upper[OF i,symmetric])
  apply (rule sum.cong)
  unfolding sylvester-mat-dim lessThan-Suc-atMost apply simp
  by auto

```

```

private lemma mk-poly2-sylvester-lower:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  assumes mi: i ≥ degree q and imn: i < degree p + degree q
  shows mk-poly2 (sylvester-mat p q) $ i = monom 1 (degree p + degree q - Suc
i) * q
  apply (subst mk-poly2)
  using imn apply simp using mi imn apply simp
  unfolding sylvester-mat-dim
  using sylvester-sum-mat-lower[OF mi imn]
  apply (subst sylvester-sum-mat-lower) using mi imn by auto

```

```

private lemma foo:
  fixes v :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 vec
  shows monom 1 d ·v map-vec coeff-lift v = map-vec (λa. monom a d) v
  apply (rule eq-vecI)
  unfolding index-map-vec index-col
  by (auto simp add: Polynomial.smult-monom)

```

```

private lemma mk-poly-sub-corresp:
  assumes dimA[simp]: dim-col A = Suc l and dimpv[simp]: dim-vec pv = dim-row
A
  and j: j < dim-col A
  shows pv + col (mk-poly-sub (map-mat coeff-lift A) l j) l =
mk-poly2-col A pv (Suc j)
proof(insert j, induct j)
  have le: dim-row A ≤ dim-vec pv using dimpv by simp
  have l: l < dim-col A using dimA by simp
  { case 0 show ?case
    apply (rule eq-vecI)
    using mk-poly2-row[OF le]

```

```

    by (auto simp add: monom-0)
  }
  { case (Suc j)
    hence j:  $j < \dim\text{-col } A$  by simp
    show ?case
      unfolding mk-poly-sub.simps
      apply (subst col-addcol)
      apply simp
      apply simp
      apply (subst(2) comm-add-vec)
      apply (rule carrier-vecI, simp)
      apply (rule carrier-vecI, simp)
      apply (subst assoc-add-vec[symmetric])
      apply (rule carrier-vecI, rule refl)
      apply (rule carrier-vecI, simp)
      apply (rule carrier-vecI, simp)
      unfolding Suc(1)[OF j]
      apply (subst(2) mk-poly2-col.simps)
      apply (subst mk-poly2-row-col)
      apply simp
      apply simp
      using Suc apply simp
      apply (subst col-mk-poly-sub)
      using Suc apply simp
      using Suc apply simp
      apply (subst col-map-mat)
      using dimA apply simp
      unfolding foo dimA by simp
    }
  }
qed

private lemma col-mk-poly-mk-poly2:
  fixes A :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 mat
  assumes dim:  $\dim\text{-col } A > 0$ 
  shows col (mk-poly A) ( $\dim\text{-col } A - 1$ ) = mk-poly2 A
proof -
  define l where  $l = \dim\text{-col } A - 1$ 
  have dim:  $\dim\text{-col } A = \text{Suc } l$  unfolding l-def using dim by auto
  show ?thesis
    unfolding mk-poly-def mk-poly2-def dim
    apply (subst mk-poly-sub-corresp[symmetric])
    apply (rule dim)
    apply simp
    using dim apply simp
    apply (subst left-zero-vec)
    apply (rule carrier-vecI) using dim apply simp
    apply simp
  done
qed

```

```

private lemma mk-poly-mk-poly2:
  fixes A :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 mat
  assumes dim: dim-col A > 0 and i: i < dim-row A
  shows mk-poly A $$ (i, dim-col A - 1) = mk-poly2 A $ i
proof -
  have mk-poly A $$ (i, dim-col A - 1) = col (mk-poly A) (dim-col A - 1) $ i
    apply (subst index-col(1)) using dim i by auto
  also note col-mk-poly-mk-poly2[OF dim]
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

lemma mk-poly-sylvester-upper:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  defines m ≡ degree p and n ≡ degree q
  assumes i: i < n
  shows mk-poly (sylvester-mat p q) $$ (i, m + n - 1) = monom 1 (n - Suc i)
    * p (is ?l = ?r)
proof -
  let ?S = sylvester-mat p q
  have c: m+n = dim-col ?S and r: m+n = dim-row ?S unfolding m-def n-def
  by auto
  hence dim-col ?S > 0 i < dim-row ?S using i by auto
  from mk-poly-mk-poly2[OF this]
  have ?l = mk-poly2 (sylvester-mat p q) $ i unfolding m-def n-def by auto
  also have ... = ?r
    apply (subst mk-poly2-sylvester-upper)
    using i unfolding n-def m-def by auto
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

lemma mk-poly-sylvester-lower:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  defines m ≡ degree p and n ≡ degree q
  assumes ni: n ≤ i and imn: i < m+n
  shows mk-poly (sylvester-mat p q) $$ (i, m + n - 1) = monom 1 (m + n -
    Suc i) * q (is ?l = ?r)
proof -
  let ?S = sylvester-mat p q
  have c: m+n = dim-col ?S and r: m+n = dim-row ?S unfolding m-def n-def
  by auto
  hence dim-col ?S > 0 i < dim-row ?S using imn by auto
  from mk-poly-mk-poly2[OF this]
  have ?l = mk-poly2 (sylvester-mat p q) $ i unfolding m-def n-def by auto
  also have ... = ?r
    apply (subst mk-poly2-sylvester-lower)
    using ni imn unfolding n-def m-def by auto
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

```

The next lemma corresponds to Lemma 7.2.1.

lemma *resultant-as-poly*:

fixes $p\ q :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly}$

assumes $\text{degp}: \text{degree } p > 0$ **and** $\text{degq}: \text{degree } q > 0$

shows $\exists p'\ q'. \text{degree } p' < \text{degree } q \wedge \text{degree } q' < \text{degree } p \wedge$

$[: \text{resultant } p\ q :] = p' * p + q' * q$

proof (*intro exI conjI*)

define m **where** $m = \text{degree } p$

define n **where** $n = \text{degree } q$

define d **where** $d = \text{dim-row } (\text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q))$

define c **where** $c = (\lambda i. \text{coeff-lift } (\text{cofactor } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q))\ i\ (m+n-1)))$

define p' **where** $p' = (\sum i < n. \text{monom } 1\ (n - \text{Suc } i) * c\ i)$

define q' **where** $q' = (\sum i < m. \text{monom } 1\ (m - \text{Suc } i) * c\ (n+i))$

have $\text{degc}: \bigwedge i. \text{degree } (c\ i) = 0$ **unfolding** $c\text{-def}$ **by** *auto*

have $\text{dmn}: d = m+n$ **and** $\text{mnd}: m + n = d$ **unfolding** $d\text{-def } m\text{-def } n\text{-def}$ **by** *auto*

have $[: \text{resultant } p\ q :] =$

$(\sum i < d. \text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q))\ \$\$ (i, m+n-1) * \text{cofactor } (\text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q))\ i\ (m+n-1))$

unfolding resultant-def

unfolding $\text{det-mk-poly}[\text{symmetric}]$

unfolding $m\text{-def } n\text{-def } d\text{-def}$

apply(*rule laplace-expansion-column*[*of - - degree p + degree q - 1*])

apply(*rule carrier-matI*) **using** degp **by** *auto*

also { **fix** i **assume** $i: i < d$

have $d2: d = \text{dim-row } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q)$ **unfolding** $d\text{-def}$ **by** *auto*

have $\text{cofactor } (\text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q))\ i\ (m+n-1) =$

$(-1)^{i+(m+n-1)} * \text{det } (\text{mat-delete } (\text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q))\ i\ (m+n-1))$

using cofactor-def .

also have $\dots =$

$(-1)^{i+m+n-1} * \text{coeff-lift } (\text{det } (\text{mat-delete } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q))\ i\ (m+n-1)))$

using $\text{mk-poly-delete}[\text{OF } i[\text{unfolded } d2]]\ \text{degp } \text{degq}$

unfolding $m\text{-def } n\text{-def}$ **by** (*auto simp add: add.assoc*)

also have $i+m+n-1 = i+(m+n-1)$ **using** $i[\text{folded } mnd]$ **by** *auto*

finally have $\text{cofactor } (\text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q))\ i\ (m+n-1) = c\ i$

unfolding $c\text{-def } \text{cofactor-def } \text{hom-distrib}$ **by** *simp*

}

hence $\dots = (\sum i < d. \text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q))\ \$\$ (i, m+n-1) * c\ i$

(*is - = sum ?f -*) **by** *auto*

also have $\dots = \text{sum } ?f\ (\{..<n\} \cup \{n..<d\})$ **unfolding** dmn **apply**(*subst invl-disj-un(8)*) **by** *auto*

also have $\dots = \text{sum } ?f\ \{..<n\} + \text{sum } ?f\ \{n..<d\}$ **apply**(*subst sum.union-disjoint*) **by** *auto*

also { **fix** i **assume** $i: i < n$

have $?f\ i = \text{monom } 1\ (n - \text{Suc } i) * c\ i * p$

```

    unfolding m-def n-def
    apply(subst mk-poly-sylvester-upper)
    using i unfolding n-def by auto
  }
  hence sum ?f {.. $n$ } =  $p' * p$  unfolding p'-def sum-distrib-right by auto
  also { fix i assume i:  $i \in \{n..<d\}$ 
    have ?f i = monom 1 (m + n - Suc i) * c i * q
      unfolding m-def n-def
      apply(subst mk-poly-sylvester-lower)
      using i unfolding dmn n-def m-def by auto
    }
  hence sum ?f {n.. $d$ } = ( $\sum i=n..<d. \text{monom } 1 (m + n - \text{Suc } i) * c i$ ) * q
    (is - = sum ?h - * -) unfolding sum-distrib-right by auto
  also have {n.. $d$ } = ( $\lambda i. i+n$ ) ` {0.. $m$ }
    by (simp add: dmn)
  also have sum ?h ... = sum (?h o ( $\lambda i. i+n$ )) {0.. $m$ }
    apply(subst sum.reindex[symmetric])
    apply (rule inj-onI) by auto
  also have ... =  $q'$  unfolding q'-def apply(rule sum.cong) by (auto simp add:
add.commute)
  finally show main: [:resultant p q:] =  $p' * p + q' * q$ .
  show degree  $p' < n$ 
    unfolding p'-def
    apply(rule degree-sum-smaller)
    using degq[folded n-def] apply force+
  proof -
    fix i assume i:  $i \in \{..<n\}$ 
    show degree (monom 1 (n - Suc i) * c i) < n
      apply (rule order.strict-trans1)
      apply (rule degree-mult-le)
      unfolding add.right-neutral degc
      apply (rule order.strict-trans1)
      apply (rule degree-monom-le) using i by auto
    qed
  show degree  $q' < m$ 
    unfolding q'-def
    apply (rule degree-sum-smaller)
    using degp[folded m-def] apply force+
  proof -
    fix i assume i:  $i \in \{..<m\}$ 
    show degree (monom 1 (m - Suc i) * c (n+i)) < m
      apply (rule order.strict-trans1)
      apply (rule degree-mult-le)
      unfolding add.right-neutral degc
      apply (rule order.strict-trans1)
      apply (rule degree-monom-le) using i by auto
    qed
  qed

```

end

4.2.4 Resultant as Nonzero Polynomial Expression

lemma *resultant-zero*:

```

  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  assumes deg: degree p > 0  $\vee$  degree q > 0
    and xp: poly p x = 0 and xq: poly q x = 0
  shows resultant p q = 0
proof -
  { assume degp: degree p > 0 and degq: degree q > 0
    obtain p' q' where [: resultant p q :] = p' * p + q' * q
      using resultant-as-poly[OF degp degq] by force
    hence resultant p q = poly (p' * p + q' * q) x
      using mpoly-base-conv(2)[of resultant p q] by auto
    also have ... = poly p x * poly p' x + poly q x * poly q' x
      unfolding poly2-def by simp
    finally have ?thesis using xp xq by simp
  } moreover
  { assume degp: degree p = 0
    have p: p = [:0:] using xp degree-0-id[OF degp,symmetric] by (metis mpoly-base-conv(2))
    have ?thesis unfolding p using degp deg by simp
  } moreover
  { assume degq: degree q = 0
    have q: q = [:0:] using xq degree-0-id[OF degq,symmetric] by (metis mpoly-base-conv(2))
    have ?thesis unfolding q using degq deg by simp
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma *poly-resultant-zero*:

```

  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly poly
  assumes deg: degree p > 0  $\vee$  degree q > 0
  assumes p0: poly2 p x y = 0 and q0: poly2 q x y = 0
  shows poly (resultant p q) x = 0
proof -
  { assume degree p > 0 degree q > 0
    from resultant-as-poly[OF this]
    obtain p' q' where [: resultant p q :] = p' * p + q' * q by force
    hence resultant p q = poly (p' * p + q' * q) [:y:]
      using mpoly-base-conv(2)[of resultant p q] by auto
    also have poly ... x = poly2 p x y * poly2 p' x y + poly2 q x y * poly2 q' x y
      unfolding poly2-def by simp
    finally have ?thesis unfolding p0 q0 by simp
  } moreover {
    assume degp: degree p = 0
    hence p: p = [: coeff p 0 :] by (subst degree-0-id[OF degp,symmetric],simp)
    hence resultant p q = coeff p 0  $\wedge$  degree q using resultant-const(1) by metis
    also have poly ... x = poly (coeff p 0) x  $\wedge$  degree q by auto
  }

```



```

    also have ... = poly2 p x y ^ degree q unfolding poly2-def by (subst p, auto)
    finally have ?thesis unfolding p0 using deg degp zero-power by auto
  } moreover {
    assume degq: degree q = 0
    hence q: q = [: coeff q 0 :] by (subst degree-0-id[OF degq,symmetric],simp)
    hence resultant p q = coeff q 0 ^ degree p using resultant-const(2) by metis
    also have poly ... x = poly (coeff q 0) x ^ degree p by auto
    also have ... = poly2 q x y ^ degree p unfolding poly2-def by (subst q, auto)
    finally have ?thesis unfolding q0 using deg degq zero-power by auto
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma resultant-as-nonzero-poly-weak:

```

  fixes p q :: 'a :: idom poly
  assumes degp: degree p > 0 and degq: degree q > 0
  and r0: resultant p q ≠ 0
  shows ∃ p' q'. degree p' < degree q ∧ degree q' < degree p ∧
    [: resultant p q :] = p' * p + q' * q ∧ p' ≠ 0 ∧ q' ≠ 0
proof -
  obtain p' q'
  where deg: degree p' < degree q ∧ degree q' < degree p
    and main: [: resultant p q :] = p' * p + q' * q
    using resultant-as-poly[OF degp degq] by auto
  have p0: p ≠ 0 using degp by auto
  have q0: q ≠ 0 using degq by auto
  show ?thesis
proof (intro exI conjI notI)
  assume p' = 0
  hence [: resultant p q :] = q' * q using main by auto
  also hence d0: 0 = degree (q' * q) by (metis degree-pCons-0)
  { assume q' ≠ 0
    hence degree (q' * q) = degree q' + degree q
    apply (rule degree-mult-eq) using q0 by auto
    hence False using d0 degq by auto
  } hence q' = 0 by auto
  finally show False using r0 by auto
next
  assume q' = 0
  hence [: resultant p q :] = p' * p using main by auto
  also
  hence d0: 0 = degree (p' * p) by (metis degree-pCons-0)
  { assume p' ≠ 0
    hence degree (p' * p) = degree p' + degree p
    apply (rule degree-mult-eq) using p0 by auto
    hence False using d0 degp by auto
  } hence p' = 0 by auto
  finally show False using r0 by auto
qed fact+

```

qed

Next lemma corresponds to Lemma 7.2.2 of the textbook

```

lemma resultant-as-nonzero-poly:
  fixes  $p\ q :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}$ 
  defines  $m \equiv \text{degree } p$  and  $n \equiv \text{degree } q$ 
  assumes  $\text{degp}: m > 0$  and  $\text{degq}: n > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists p'\ q'. \text{degree } p' < n \wedge \text{degree } q' < m \wedge$ 
     $[: \text{resultant } p\ q :] = p' * p + q' * q \wedge p' \neq 0 \wedge q' \neq 0$ 
proof (cases resultant  $p\ q = 0$ )
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using resultant-as-nonzero-poly-weak degp degq
    unfolding m-def n-def by auto
next case True
  define  $S$  where  $S = \text{transpose-mat } (\text{sylvester-mat } p\ q)$ 
  have  $S: S \in \text{carrier-mat } (m+n) (m+n)$  unfolding S-def m-def n-def by auto
  have  $\det S = 0$  using True
    unfolding resultant-def S-def apply (subst det-transpose) by auto
  then obtain  $v$ 
    where  $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } (m+n)$  and  $v0: v \neq 0_v (m+n)$  and  $S * _v v = 0_v$ 
     $(m+n)$ 
    using det-0-iff-vec-prod-zero[OF  $S$ ] by auto
  hence  $\text{poly-of-vec } (S * _v v) = 0$  by auto
  hence main:  $\text{poly-of-vec } (\text{vec-first } v\ n) * p + \text{poly-of-vec } (\text{vec-last } v\ m) * q = 0$ 
    (is ?p * - + ?q * - = -)
    using sylvester-vec-poly[OF  $v$ [unfolded m-def n-def], folded m-def n-def S-def]
    by auto
  have split:  $\text{vec-first } v\ n @_v \text{vec-last } v\ m = v$ 
    using vec-first-last-append[simplified add commute]  $v$  by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof(intro exI conjI)
    show  $[: \text{resultant } p\ q :] = ?p * p + ?q * q$  unfolding True using main by
    auto
    show ?p  $\neq 0$ 
    proof
      assume  $p'0: ?p = 0$ 
      hence  $?q * q = 0$  using main by auto
      hence  $?q = 0$  using degq n-def by auto
      hence  $\text{vec-last } v\ m = 0_v\ m$  unfolding poly-of-vec-0-iff by auto
      also have  $\text{vec-first } v\ n @_v \dots = 0_v (m+n)$  using  $p'0$  unfolding poly-of-vec-0-iff
    by auto
    finally have  $v = 0_v (m+n)$  using split by auto
    thus False using  $v0$  by auto
  qed
  show ?q  $\neq 0$ 
  proof
    assume  $q'0: ?q = 0$ 
    hence  $?p * p = 0$  using main by auto

```

```

    hence ?p = 0 using degp m-def by auto
    hence vec-first v n = 0_v n unfolding poly-of-vec-0-iff by auto
    also have ... @_v vec-last v m = 0_v (m+n) using q'0 unfolding poly-of-vec-0-iff
  by auto
    finally have v = 0_v (m+n) using split by auto
    thus False using v0 by auto
  qed
  show degree ?p < n using degree-poly-of-vec-less[of vec-first v n] using degq
by auto
  show degree ?q < m using degree-poly-of-vec-less[of vec-last v m] using degp
by auto
  qed
qed

```

Corresponds to Lemma 7.2.3 of the textbook

lemma resultant-zero-imp-common-factor:

```

  fixes p q :: 'a :: ufd poly
  assumes deg: degree p > 0 ∨ degree q > 0 and r0: resultant p q = 0
  shows ¬ coprime p q
  unfolding neq0-conv[symmetric]
proof -
  { assume degp: degree p > 0 and degq: degree q > 0
    assume cop: coprime p q
    obtain p' q' where p' * p + q' * q = 0
      and p': degree p' < degree q and q': degree q' < degree p
      and p'0: p' ≠ 0 and q'0: q' ≠ 0
      using resultant-as-nonzero-poly[OF degp degq] r0 by auto
    hence p' * p = - q' * q by (simp add: eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0)

    from some-gcd.coprime-mult-cross-dvd[OF cop this]
    have p dvd q' by auto
    from dvd-imp-degree-le[OF this q'0]
    have degree p ≤ degree q' by auto
    hence False using q' by auto
  }
  moreover
  { assume degp: degree p = 0
    then obtain x where p = [:x:] by (elim degree-eq-zeroE)
    moreover hence resultant p q = x ^ degree q using resultant-const by auto
      hence x = 0 using r0 by auto
    ultimately have p = 0 by auto
    hence ?thesis unfolding not-coprime-iff-common-factor
      by (metis deg degp dvd-0-right dvd-refl less-numeral-extra(3) poly-dvd-1)
  }
  moreover
  { assume degq: degree q = 0
    then obtain x where q = [:x:] by (elim degree-eq-zeroE)
    moreover hence resultant p q = x ^ degree p using resultant-const by auto
      hence x = 0 using r0 by auto
  }
}

```

```

ultimately have  $q = 0$  by auto
hence ?thesis unfolding not-coprime-iff-common-factor
  by (metis deg degq dvd-0-right dvd-refl less-numeral-extra(3) poly-dvd-1)
}
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma resultant-non-zero-imp-coprime:
  assumes nz: resultant (f :: 'a :: field poly) g  $\neq 0$ 
  and nz': f  $\neq 0 \vee g \neq 0$ 
shows coprime f g
proof (cases degree f = 0  $\vee$  degree g = 0)
  case False
  define r where r = [:resultant f g:]
  from nz have r: r  $\neq 0$  unfolding r-def by auto
  from False have degree f > 0 degree g > 0 by auto
  from resultant-as-nonzero-poly-weak[OF this nz]
  obtain p q where degree p < degree g degree q < degree f
    and id: r = p * f + q * g
    and p  $\neq 0$  q  $\neq 0$  unfolding r-def by auto
  define h where h = some-gcd f g
  have h dvd f h dvd g unfolding h-def by auto
  then obtain j k where f: f = h * j and g: g = h * k unfolding dvd-def by
    auto
  from id[unfolded f g] have id: h * (p * j + q * k) = r by (auto simp: field-simps)
  from arg-cong[OF id, of degree] have degree (h * (p * j + q * k)) = 0
    unfolding r-def by auto
  also have degree (h * (p * j + q * k)) = degree h + degree (p * j + q * k)
    by (subst degree-mult-eq, insert id r, auto)
  finally have h: degree h = 0 h  $\neq 0$  using r id by auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding h-def using is-unit-iff-degree some-gcd.gcd-dvd-1 by
    blast
next
case True
thus ?thesis
proof
  assume deg-g: degree g = 0
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases g = 0)
    case False
    then show ?thesis using divides-degree[of - g, unfolded deg-g]
      by (simp add: is-unit-right-imp-coprime)
  next
  case g: True
  then have g = [:0:] by auto
  from nz[unfolded this resultant-const] have degree f = 0 by auto
  with nz' show ?thesis unfolding g by auto
qed
next

```

```

assume deg-f: degree f = 0
show ?thesis
proof (cases f = 0)
  case False
    then show ?thesis using divides-degree[of - f, unfolded deg-f]
      by (simp add: is-unit-left-imp-coprime)
  next
    case f: True
    then have f = [:0:] by auto
    from nz[unfolded this resultant-const] have degree g = 0 by auto
    with nz' show ?thesis unfolding f by auto
qed
qed
qed

end

```

5 Algebraic Numbers: Addition and Multiplication

This theory contains the remaining field operations for algebraic numbers, namely addition and multiplication.

```

theory Algebraic-Numbers
  imports
    Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim
    Resultant
    Polynomial-Factorization.Polynomial-Irreducibility
  begin

  interpretation coeff-hom: monoid-add-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ i$  by (unfold-locale, auto)
  interpretation coeff-hom: comm-monoid-add-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ i..$ 
  interpretation coeff-hom: group-add-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ i..$ 
  interpretation coeff-hom: ab-group-add-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ i..$ 
  interpretation coeff-0-hom: monoid-mult-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0$  by (unfold-locale,
    auto simp: coeff-mult)
  interpretation coeff-0-hom: semiring-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0..$ 
  interpretation coeff-0-hom: comm-monoid-mult-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0..$ 
  interpretation coeff-0-hom: comm-semiring-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0..$ 

```

5.1 Addition of Algebraic Numbers

definition $x \cdot y \equiv [[: 0, 1 :], -1 :]$

definition $\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \ p = \text{poly-lift } p \circ_p x \cdot y$

lemma *coeff-xy-power*:

assumes $k \leq n$

shows $\text{coeff } (x \cdot y \wedge n :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly poly}) \ k =$

```

      monom (of-nat (n choose (n - k)) * (- 1) ^ k) (n - k)
proof -
  define X :: 'a poly poly where X = monom (monom 1 1) 0
  define Y :: 'a poly poly where Y = monom (-1) 1

  have [simp]: monom 1 b * (-1) ^ k = monom ((-1) ^ k :: 'a) b for b k
    by (auto simp: monom-altdef minus-one-power-iff)

  have (X + Y) ^ n = (∑ i ≤ n. of-nat (n choose i) * X ^ i * Y ^ (n - i))
    by (subst binomial-ring) auto
  also have ... = (∑ i ≤ n. of-nat (n choose i) * monom (monom ((-1) ^ (n - i)) i) (n - i))
    by (simp add: X-def Y-def monom-power mult-monom mult.assoc)
  also have ... = (∑ i ≤ n. monom (monom (of-nat (n choose i) * (-1) ^ (n - i)) i) (n - i))
    by (simp add: of-nat-poly smult-monom)
  also have coeff ... k =
    (∑ i ≤ n. if n - i = k then monom (of-nat (n choose i) * (-1) ^ (n - i)) i
    else 0)
    by (simp add: of-nat-poly coeff-sum)
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {n-k}. monom (of-nat (n choose i) * (-1) ^ (n - i)) i)
    using <k ≤ n> by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) auto
  also have X + Y = x-y
    by (simp add: X-def Y-def x-y-def monom-altdef)
  finally show ?thesis
    using <k ≤ n> by simp
qed

```

The following polynomial represents the sum of two algebraic numbers.

```

definition poly-add :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly where
  poly-add p q = resultant (poly-x-minus-y p) (poly-lift q)

```

5.1.1 poly-add has desired root

interpretation poly-x-minus-y-hom:

```

  comm-ring-hom poly-x-minus-y by (unfold-locales; simp add: poly-x-minus-y-def
  hom-distrib)

```

lemma poly2-x-y[simp]:

```

  fixes x :: 'a :: comm-ring-1

```

```

  shows poly2 x-y x y = x - y unfolding poly2-def by (simp add: x-y-def)

```

lemma degree-poly-x-minus-y[simp]:

```

  fixes p :: 'a::idom poly

```

```

  shows degree (poly-x-minus-y p) = degree p unfolding poly-x-minus-y-def x-y-def
  by auto

```

lemma poly-x-minus-y-pCons[simp]:

```

  poly-x-minus-y (pCons a p) = [[: a :]] + poly-x-minus-y p * x-y

```

```

unfolding poly-x-minus-y-def x-y-def by simp

lemma poly-poly-poly-x-minus-y[simp]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  shows poly (poly (poly-x-minus-y p) q) x = poly p (x - poly q x)
  by (induct p; simp add: ring-distrib x-y-def)

lemma poly2-poly-x-minus-y[simp]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  shows poly2 (poly-x-minus-y p) x y = poly p (x-y) unfolding poly2-def by simp

interpretation x-y-mult-hom: zero-hom-0  $\lambda p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly$  poly. x-y *
p
proof (unfold-locales)
  fix p :: 'a poly poly
  assume x-y * p = 0
  then show p = 0 apply (simp add: x-y-def)
  by (metis eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0 minus-equation-iff minus-pCons synthetic-div-unique-lemma)
qed

lemma x-y-nonzero[simp]: x-y ≠ 0 by (simp add: x-y-def)

lemma degree-x-y[simp]: degree x-y = 1 by (simp add: x-y-def)

interpretation x-y-mult-hom: inj-comm-monoid-add-hom  $\lambda p :: 'a :: idom poly$ 
poly. x-y * p
proof (unfold-locales)
  show x-y * p = x-y * q  $\implies$  p = q for p q :: 'a poly poly
  proof (induct p arbitrary:q)
    case 0
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case p: (pCons a p)
    from p(3)[unfolded mult-pCons-right]
    have x-y * (monom a 0 + pCons 0 1 * p) = x-y * q
    apply (subst(asm) pCons-0-as-mult)
    apply (subst(asm) smult-prod) by (simp only: field-simps distrib-left)
    then have monom a 0 + pCons 0 1 * p = q by simp
    then show pCons a p = q using pCons-as-add by (simp add: monom-0 monom-Suc)
  qed
qed

interpretation poly-x-minus-y-hom: inj-idom-hom poly-x-minus-y
proof
  fix p :: 'a poly
  assume 0: poly-x-minus-y p = 0
  then have poly-lift p  $\circ_p$  x-y = 0 by (simp add: poly-x-minus-y-def)
  then show p = 0

```

```

proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (pCons a p)
  note p = this[unfolded poly-lift-pCons pcompose-pCons]
  show ?case
  proof (cases a=0)
    case a0: True
    with p have x-y * poly-lift p  $\circ_p$  x-y = 0 by simp
    then have poly-lift p  $\circ_p$  x-y = 0 by simp
    then show ?thesis using p by simp
  next
    case a0: False
    with p have p0: p  $\neq$  0 by auto
  from p have [:a:] = - x-y * poly-lift p  $\circ_p$  x-y by (simp add: eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0)
  then have degree [:a:] = degree (x-y * poly-lift p  $\circ_p$  x-y) by simp
  also have ... = degree (x-y::'a poly poly) + degree (poly-lift p  $\circ_p$  x-y)
    using degree-mult-eq p0 pCons.hyps(2) x-y-nonzero by blast
  finally have False by simp
  then show ?thesis..
qed
qed
qed

lemma poly-add:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  assumes q0: q  $\neq$  0 and x: poly p x = 0 and y: poly q y = 0
  shows poly (poly-add p q) (x+y) = 0
proof (unfold poly-add-def, rule poly-resultant-zero[OF disjI2])
  have degree q > 0 using poly-zero q0 y by auto
  thus degq: degree (poly-lift q) > 0 by auto
qed (insert x y, simp-all)

```

5.1.2 poly-add is nonzero

We first prove that *poly-lift* preserves factorization. The result will be essential also in the next section for division of algebraic numbers.

interpretation poly-lift-hom:

unit-preserving-hom poly-lift :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}
poly $\Rightarrow$ -

proof

```

fix x :: 'a poly
assume poly-lift x dvd 1
then have poly-y-x (poly-lift x) dvd poly-y-x 1
  by simp
then show x dvd 1
  by (auto simp add: poly-y-x-poly-lift)
qed

```



```

interpretation poly-lift-hom:
  factor-preserving-hom poly-lift::'a::idom poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly poly
proof unfold-locales
  fix p :: 'a poly
  assume p: irreducible p
  show irreducible (poly-lift p)
  proof(rule ccontr)
    from p have p0: p  $\neq$  0 and  $\neg$  p dvd 1 by (auto dest: irreducible-not-unit)
    with poly-lift-hom.hom-dvd[of p 1] have p1:  $\neg$  poly-lift p dvd 1 by auto
    assume  $\neg$  irreducible (poly-lift p)
    from this[unfolded irreducible-altdef,simplified] p0 p1
    obtain q where q dvd poly-lift p and pq:  $\neg$  poly-lift p dvd q and q:  $\neg$  q dvd 1
  by auto
    then obtain r where q * r = poly-lift p by (elim dvdE, auto)
    then have poly-y-x (q * r) = poly-y-x (poly-lift p) by auto
    also have  $\dots = [:p:]$  by (auto simp: poly-y-x-poly-lift monom-0)
    also have poly-y-x (q * r) = poly-y-x q * poly-y-x r by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    finally have  $\dots = [:p:]$  by auto
    then have qp: poly-y-x q dvd [:p:] by (metis dvdI)
    from dvd-const[OF this] p0 have degree (poly-y-x q) = 0 by auto
    from degree-0-id[OF this,symmetric] obtain s
      where qs: poly-y-x q = [:s:] by auto
    have poly-lift s = poly-y-x (poly-y-x (poly-lift s)) by auto
    also have  $\dots = poly-y-x [:s:]$  by (auto simp: poly-y-x-poly-lift monom-0)
    also have  $\dots = q$  by (auto simp: qs[symmetric])
    finally have sq: poly-lift s = q by auto
    from qp[unfolded qs] have sp: s dvd p by (auto simp: const-poly-dvd)
    from irreducibleD'[OF p this] sq q pq show False by auto
  qed
qed

```

We now show that *poly-x-minus-y* is a factor-preserving homomorphism. This is essential for this section. This is easy since *poly-x-minus-y* can be represented as the composition of two factor-preserving homomorphisms.

```

lemma poly-x-minus-y-as-comp: poly-x-minus-y = ( $\lambda p. p \circ_p x-y$ )  $\circ$  poly-lift
  by (intro ext, unfold poly-x-minus-y-def, auto)
context idom-isom begin
  sublocale comm-semiring-isom..
end

```

```

interpretation poly-x-minus-y-hom:
  factor-preserving-hom poly-x-minus-y :: 'a :: idom poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly poly
proof –
  have  $\langle p \circ_p x-y \circ_p x-y = p \rangle$  for p :: 'a poly poly
  proof (induction p)
    case 0
    show ?case
    by simp

```

```

next
  case (pCons a p)
  then show ?case
    by (unfold x-y-def hom-distrib pcompose-pCons) simp
qed
then interpret x-y-hom: bijective  $\lambda p :: 'a \text{ poly poly. } p \circ_p x-y$ 
  by (unfold bijective-eq-bij) (rule involuntary-imp-bij)
interpret x-y-hom: idom-isom  $\lambda p :: 'a \text{ poly poly. } p \circ_p x-y$ 
  by standard simp-all
have ⟨factor-preserving-hom ( $\lambda p :: 'a \text{ poly poly. } p \circ_p x-y$ )⟩
  and ⟨factor-preserving-hom ( $\text{poly-lift} :: 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly poly}$ )⟩
..
then show factor-preserving-hom ( $\text{poly-x-minus-y} :: 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow -$ )
  by (unfold poly-x-minus-y-as-comp) (rule factor-preserving-hom-comp)
qed

```

Now we show that results of *poly-x-minus-y* and *poly-lift* are coprime.

```

lemma poly-y-x-const[simp]:  $\text{poly-y-x } [:a:] = [:a:]$  by (simp add: poly-y-x-def monom-0)

```

context begin

```

private abbreviation y-x == [: 0, -1 :], 1 :]

```

```

lemma poly-y-x-x-y[simp]:  $\text{poly-y-x } x-y = y-x$  by (simp add: x-y-def poly-y-x-def monom-Suc monom-0)

```

```

private lemma y-x[simp]: fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}$  shows  $\text{poly2 } y-x \ x \ y = y - x$ 
  unfolding poly2-def by simp

```

```

private definition poly-y-minus-x  $p \equiv \text{poly-lift } p \circ_p y-x$ 

```

```

private lemma poly-y-minus-x-0[simp]:  $\text{poly-y-minus-x } 0 = 0$  by (simp add: poly-y-minus-x-def)

```

```

private lemma poly-y-minus-x-pCons[simp]:
   $\text{poly-y-minus-x } (pCons \ a \ p) = [:a:] + \text{poly-y-minus-x } p * y-x$  by (simp add: poly-y-minus-x-def)

```

```

private lemma poly-y-x-poly-x-minus-y:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}$ 
  shows  $\text{poly-y-x } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) = \text{poly-y-minus-x } p$ 
  apply (induct p, simp)
  apply (unfold poly-x-minus-y-pCons hom-distrib) by simp

```

```

lemma degree-poly-y-minus-x[simp]:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}$ 
  shows  $\text{degree } (\text{poly-y-x } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p)) = \text{degree } p$ 

```

```

    by (simp add: poly-y-minus-x-def poly-y-x-poly-x-minus-y)

end

lemma dvd-all-coeffs-iff:
  fixes x :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1
  shows  $(\forall pi \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). x \text{ dvd } pi) \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. x \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p \ i) \text{ (is ?l = ?r)}$ 
proof -
  have ?r =  $(\forall i \in \{.. \text{degree } p\} \cup \{\text{Suc } (\text{degree } p)..\}. x \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p \ i)$  by auto
  also have ... =  $(\forall i \leq \text{degree } p. x \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p \ i)$  by (auto simp add: ball-Un-coeff-eq-0)
  also have ... = ?l by (auto simp: coeffs-def)
  finally show ?thesis..
qed

lemma primitive-imp-no-constant-factor:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes pr: primitive p and F: mset-factors F p and fF:  $f \in \# F$ 
  shows  $\text{degree } f \neq 0$ 
proof
  from F fF have irr: irreducible f and fp:  $f \text{ dvd } p$  by (auto dest: mset-factors-imp-dvd)
  assume deg:  $\text{degree } f = 0$ 
  then obtain f0 where  $f0: f = [:f0:]$  by (auto dest: degree0-coeffs)
  with fp have  $[:f0:] \text{ dvd } p$  by simp
  then have  $f0 \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p \ i$  for i by (simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff)
  with primitiveD[OF pr] dvd-all-coeffs-iff have  $f0 \text{ dvd } 1$  by (auto simp: coeffs-def)
  with f0 irr show False by auto
qed

lemma coprime-poly-x-minus-y-poly-lift:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: ufd poly
  assumes degp:  $\text{degree } p > 0$  and degq:  $\text{degree } q > 0$ 
  and pr: primitive p
  shows coprime (poly-x-minus-y p) (poly-lift q)
proof(rule ccontr)
  from degp have p:  $\neg p \text{ dvd } 1$  by (auto simp: dvd-const)
  from degp have p0:  $p \neq 0$  by auto
  from mset-factors-exist[of p, OF p0 p]
  obtain F where F: mset-factors F p by auto
  with poly-x-minus-y-hom.hom-mset-factors
  have pF: mset-factors (image-mset poly-x-minus-y F) (poly-x-minus-y p) by auto

  from degq have q:  $\neg q \text{ dvd } 1$  by (auto simp: dvd-const)
  from degq have q0:  $q \neq 0$  by auto
  from mset-factors-exist[OF q0 q]
  obtain G where G: mset-factors G q by auto
  with poly-lift-hom.hom-mset-factors
  have pG: mset-factors (image-mset poly-lift G) (poly-lift q) by auto

```

```

assume  $\neg \text{coprime } (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \ p) \ (\text{poly-lift } q)$ 
from this[unfolded not-coprime-iff-common-factor]
obtain  $r$ 
where  $rp: r \text{ dvd } (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \ p)$ 
       and  $rq: r \text{ dvd } (\text{poly-lift } q)$ 
       and  $rU: \neg r \text{ dvd } 1$  by auto note poly-lift-hom.hom-dvd
from  $rp \ p0$  have  $r0: r \neq 0$  by auto
from mset-factors-exist[OF  $r0 \ rU$ ]
obtain  $H$  where  $H: \text{mset-factors } H \ r$  by auto
then have  $H \neq \{\#\}$  by auto
then obtain  $h$  where  $hH: h \in\# \ H$  by fastforce
with  $H \text{ mset-factors-imp-dvd}$  have  $hr: h \text{ dvd } r$  and  $h: \text{irreducible } h$  by auto
from irreducible-not-unit[OF  $h$ ] have  $hU: \neg h \text{ dvd } 1$  by auto
from  $hr \ rp$  have  $h \text{ dvd } (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \ p)$  by (rule dvd-trans)
from irreducible-dvd-imp-factor[OF this h pF]  $p0$ 
obtain  $f$  where  $f: f \in\# \ F$  and  $fh: \text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \ f \ \text{ddvd } h$  by auto
from  $hr \ rq$  have  $h \text{ dvd } (\text{poly-lift } q)$  by (rule dvd-trans)
from irreducible-dvd-imp-factor[OF this h pG]  $q0$ 
obtain  $g$  where  $g: g \in\# \ G$  and  $gh: \text{poly-lift } g \ \text{ddvd } h$  by auto
from  $fh \ gh$  have  $\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \ f \ \text{ddvd } \text{poly-lift } g$  using ddvd-trans by auto
then have  $\text{poly-}y\text{-}x \ (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \ f) \ \text{ddvd } \text{poly-}y\text{-}x \ (\text{poly-lift } g)$  by simp
also have  $\text{poly-}y\text{-}x \ (\text{poly-lift } g) = [:g:]$  unfolding poly-}y\text{-}x\text{-poly-lift monom-0} by
auto
finally have  $\text{ddvd}: \text{poly-}y\text{-}x \ (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \ f) \ \text{ddvd } [:g:]$  by auto
then have  $\text{degree } (\text{poly-}y\text{-}x \ (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \ f)) = 0$  by (metis degree-pCons-0
dvd-0-left-iff dvd-const)
then have  $\text{degree } f = 0$  by simp
with primitive-imp-no-constant-factor[OF pr F f] show False by auto
qed

lemma poly-add-nonzero:
  fixes  $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{ufd poly}$ 
  assumes  $p0: p \neq 0$  and  $q0: q \neq 0$  and  $x: \text{poly } p \ x = 0$  and  $y: \text{poly } q \ y = 0$ 
  and  $pr: \text{primitive } p$ 
  shows  $\text{poly-add } p \ q \neq 0$ 
proof
  have  $\text{degp}: \text{degree } p > 0$  using le-0-eq order-degree order-root p0 x by (metis
gr0I)
  have  $\text{degq}: \text{degree } q > 0$  using le-0-eq order-degree order-root q0 y by (metis
gr0I)
  assume  $0: \text{poly-add } p \ q = 0$ 
  from resultant-zero-imp-common-factor[OF - this[unfolded poly-add-def]]  $\text{degp}$ 
  and coprime-poly-}x\text{-minus-}y\text{-poly-lift[OF degp degq pr]
  show False by auto
qed

```

5.1.3 Summary for addition

Now we lift the results to one that uses *ipoly*, by showing some homomorphism lemmas.

```

lemma (in comm-ring-hom) map-poly-x-minus-y:
  map-poly (map-poly hom) (poly-x-minus-y p) = poly-x-minus-y (map-poly hom p)
proof –
  interpret mp: map-poly-comm-ring-hom hom..
  interpret mmp: map-poly-comm-ring-hom map-poly hom..
  show ?thesis
    apply (induct p, simp)
    apply (unfold x-y-def hom-distrib poly-x-minus-y-pCons, simp) done
qed

```

```

lemma (in comm-ring-hom) hom-poly-lift[simp]:
  map-poly (map-poly hom) (poly-lift q) = poly-lift (map-poly hom q)
proof –
  show ?thesis
    unfolding poly-lift-def
    unfolding map-poly-map-poly[of coeff-lift, OF coeff-lift-hom.hom-zero]
    unfolding map-poly-coeff-lift-hom by simp
qed

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-poly-x-minus-y:
  fixes p :: 'a :: idom poly
  shows lead-coeff (poly-x-minus-y p) = [lead-coeff p * ((- 1) ^ degree p):] (is ?l
= ?r)
proof –
  have ?l = Polynomial.smult (lead-coeff p) ((- 1) ^ degree p)
    by (unfold poly-x-minus-y-def, subst lead-coeff-comp; simp add: x-y-def)
  also have ... = ?r by (unfold hom-distrib, simp add: smult-as-map-poly[symmetric])
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

```

```

lemma degree-coeff-poly-x-minus-y:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {idom, semiring-char-0} poly
  shows degree (coeff (poly-x-minus-y p) i) = degree p - i
proof –
  consider i = degree p | i > degree p | i < degree p
    by force
  thus ?thesis
proof cases
  assume i > degree p
  thus ?thesis by (subst coeff-eq-0) auto
next
  assume i = degree p
  thus ?thesis using lead-coeff-poly-x-minus-y[of p]
    by (simp add: lead-coeff-poly-x-minus-y)

```

```

next
  assume  $i < \text{degree } p$ 
  define  $n$  where  $n = \text{degree } p$ 
  have  $\text{degree } (\text{coeff } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) i) =$ 
     $\text{degree } (\sum_{j \leq n. [\text{coeff } p j]} * \text{coeff } (x-y \wedge j) i)$  (is - =  $\text{degree } (\text{sum } ?f -)$ )
    by (simp add: poly-x-minus-y-def pcompose-conv-poly poly-altdef coeff-sum
n-def)
  also have  $\{..n\} = \text{insert } n \ \{..<n\}$ 
  by auto
  also have  $\text{sum } ?f \dots = ?f \ n + \text{sum } ?f \ \{..<n\}$ 
  by (subst sum.insert) auto
  also have  $\text{degree } \dots = n - i$ 
  proof -
    have  $\text{degree } (?f \ n) = n - i$ 
    using  $\langle i < \text{degree } p \rangle$  by (simp add: n-def coeff-xy-power degree-monom-eq)
    moreover have  $\text{degree } (\text{sum } ?f \ \{..<n\}) < n - i$ 
    proof (intro degree-sum-smaller)
      fix  $j$  assume  $j \in \{..<n\}$ 
      have  $\text{degree } ([\text{coeff } p j] * \text{coeff } (x-y \wedge j) i) \leq j - i$ 
      proof (cases  $i \leq j$ )
        case True
        thus ?thesis
        by (auto simp: n-def coeff-xy-power degree-monom-eq)
      next
        case False
        hence  $\text{coeff } (x-y \wedge j) :: 'a \text{ poly } \text{poly} \ i = 0$ 
        by (subst coeff-eq-0) (auto simp: degree-power-eq)
        thus ?thesis by simp
      qed
    also have  $\dots < n - i$ 
    using  $\langle j \in \{..<n\} \rangle \langle i < \text{degree } p \rangle$  by (auto simp: n-def)
    finally show  $\text{degree } ([\text{coeff } p j] * \text{coeff } (x-y \wedge j) i) < n - i$  .
  qed (use  $\langle i < \text{degree } p \rangle$  in  $\langle \text{auto simp: n-def} \rangle$ )
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (subst degree-add-eq-left) auto
qed
finally show ?thesis
by (simp add: n-def)
qed
qed

```

lemma $\text{coeff-0-poly-x-minus-y}$ [simp]: $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) \ 0 = p$
 by (induction p) (auto simp: poly-x-minus-y-def x-y-def)

lemma (in idom-hom) poly-add-hom:
 assumes $p0: \text{hom } (\text{lead-coeff } p) \neq 0$ and $q0: \text{hom } (\text{lead-coeff } q) \neq 0$
 shows $\text{map-poly hom } (\text{poly-add } p \ q) = \text{poly-add } (\text{map-poly hom } p) \ (\text{map-poly hom } q)$
 proof -

```

interpret mh: map-poly-idom-hom..
show ?thesis unfolding poly-add-def
  apply (subst mh.resultant-map-poly(1)[symmetric])
    apply (subst degree-map-poly-2)
      apply (unfold lead-coeff-poly-x-minus-y, unfold hom-distribs, simp add: p0)
        apply simp
          apply (subst degree-map-poly-2)
            apply (simp-all add: q0 map-poly-x-minus-y)
              done
qed

lemma(in zero-hom) hom-lead-coeff-nonzero-imp-map-poly-hom:
  assumes hom (lead-coeff p)  $\neq$  0
  shows map-poly hom p  $\neq$  0
proof
  assume map-poly hom p = 0
  then have coeff (map-poly hom p) (degree p) = 0 by simp
  with assms show False by simp
qed

lemma ipoly-poly-add:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: idom
  assumes p0: (of-int (lead-coeff p) :: 'a)  $\neq$  0 and q0: (of-int (lead-coeff q) :: 'a)
 $\neq$  0
    and x: ipoly p x = 0 and y: ipoly q y = 0
  shows ipoly (poly-add p q) (x+y) = 0
  using assms of-int-hom.hom-lead-coeff-nonzero-imp-map-poly-hom[OF q0]
  by (auto intro: poly-add simp: of-int-hom.poly-add-hom[OF p0 q0])

lemma (in comm-monoid-gcd) gcd-list-eq-0-iff[simp]: listgcd xs = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in$ 
set xs. x = 0)
  by (induct xs, auto)

lemma primitive-field-poly[simp]: primitive (p :: 'a :: field poly)  $\longleftrightarrow$  p  $\neq$  0
  by (unfold primitive-iff-some-content-dvd-1, auto simp: dvd-field-iff coeffs-def)

lemma ipoly-poly-add-nonzero:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: field
  assumes p  $\neq$  0 and q  $\neq$  0 and ipoly p x = 0 and ipoly q y = 0
    and (of-int (lead-coeff p) :: 'a)  $\neq$  0 and (of-int (lead-coeff q) :: 'a)  $\neq$  0
  shows poly-add p q  $\neq$  0
proof-
  from assms have (of-int-poly (poly-add p q) :: 'a poly)  $\neq$  0
    apply (subst of-int-hom.poly-add-hom, simp, simp)
    by (rule poly-add-nonzero, auto dest: of-int-hom.hom-lead-coeff-nonzero-imp-map-poly-hom)
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma represents-add:

```

assumes x : p represents x **and** y : q represents y
shows $(\text{poly-add } p \ q)$ represents $(x + y)$
using assms **by** $(\text{intro representsI ipoly-poly-add ipoly-poly-add-nonzero, auto})$

5.2 Division of Algebraic Numbers

definition poly-x-mult-y **where**

$[\text{code del}]: \text{poly-x-mult-y } p \equiv (\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ i) \ i)$

lemma $\text{coeff-poly-x-mult-y}$:

shows $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-x-mult-y } p) \ i = \text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ i$ **(is** $?l = ?r$ **)**

proof $(\text{cases degree } p < i)$

case i : False

have $?l = \text{sum } (\lambda j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ j) \ j) \text{ else } 0) \ \{.. \text{degree } p\}$

(is $- = \text{sum } ?f \ ?A$ **)** **by** $(\text{simp add: poly-x-mult-y-def coeff-sum})$

also have $\dots = \text{sum } ?f \ \{i\}$ **using** i **by** $(\text{intro sum.mono-neutral-right, auto})$

also have $\dots = ?f \ i$ **by** simp

also have $\dots = ?r$ **by** auto

finally show $?thesis$.

next

case True **then show** $?thesis$ **by** $(\text{auto simp: poly-x-mult-y-def coeff-eq-0 coeff-sum})$

qed

lemma $\text{poly-x-mult-y-code}[\text{code}]: \text{poly-x-mult-y } p = (\text{let } cs = \text{coeffs } p$
 $\text{in poly-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda (i, ai). \text{monom } ai \ i) \ (\text{zip } [0 ..< \text{length } cs] \ cs)))$

unfolding $\text{Let-def poly-of-list-def}$

proof $(\text{rule poly-eqI, unfold coeff-poly-x-mult-y})$

fix n

let $?xs = \text{zip } [0 ..< \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)] \ (\text{coeffs } p)$

let $?f = (\lambda (i, ai). \text{monom } ai \ i)$

show $\text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ n) \ n = \text{coeff } (\text{Poly } (\text{map } ?f \ ?xs)) \ n$

proof $(\text{cases } n < \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p))$

case True

hence $n: n < \text{length } (\text{map } ?f \ ?xs)$ **and** $nn: n < \text{length } ?xs$

unfolding $\text{degree-eq-length-coeffs}$ **by** auto

show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $\text{coeff-Poly nth-default-nth}[OF \ n] \ \text{nth-map}[OF \ nn]$

using True **by** $(\text{simp add: nth-coeffs-coeff})$

next

case False

hence $\text{id: coeff } (\text{Poly } (\text{map } ?f \ ?xs)) \ n = 0$ **unfolding** coeff-Poly

by $(\text{subst nth-default-beyond, auto})$

from False **have** $n > \text{degree } p \vee p = 0$ **unfolding** $\text{degree-eq-length-coeffs}$ **by**
 $(\text{cases } n, \text{auto})$

hence $\text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ n) \ n = 0$ **using** $\text{coeff-eq-0}[of \ p \ n]$ **by** auto

thus $?thesis$ **unfolding** id **by** simp

qed

qed

definition $\text{poly-div} :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$ **where**
 $\text{poly-div } p \ q = \text{resultant } (\text{poly-x-mult-y } p) (\text{poly-lift } q)$

poly-div has desired roots.

lemma $\text{poly2-poly-x-mult-y}$:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly}$
shows $\text{poly2 } (\text{poly-x-mult-y } p) \ x \ y = \text{poly } p \ (x * y)$
apply $(\text{subst}(\mathcal{J}) \ \text{poly-as-sum-of-monom}[symmetric])$
apply $(\text{unfold } \text{poly-x-mult-y-def } \text{hom-distribs})$
by $(\text{auto simp: poly2-monom poly-monom power-mult-distrib ac-simps})$

lemma poly-div :
fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{field poly}$
assumes $q0: q \neq 0$ **and** $x: \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ **and** $y: \text{poly } q \ y = 0$ **and** $y0: y \neq 0$
shows $\text{poly } (\text{poly-div } p \ q) \ (x/y) = 0$
proof $(\text{unfold } \text{poly-div-def}, \text{rule } \text{poly-resultant-zero}[OF \ \text{disjI2}])$
have $\text{degree } q > 0$ **using** $\text{poly-zero } q0 \ y$ **by** auto
thus $\text{degq: degree } (\text{poly-lift } q) > 0$ **by** auto
qed $(\text{insert } x \ y \ y0, \text{simp-all add: poly2-poly-x-mult-y})$

poly-div is nonzero.

interpretation $\text{poly-x-mult-y-hom: ring-hom poly-x-mult-y} :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$
 $\text{poly} \Rightarrow -$
by $(\text{unfold-locales}, \text{auto intro: poly2-ext simp: poly2-poly-x-mult-y hom-distribs})$

interpretation $\text{poly-x-mult-y-hom: inj-ring-hom poly-x-mult-y} :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$
 $\text{poly} \Rightarrow -$
proof
let $?h = \text{poly-x-mult-y}$
fix $f :: 'a \text{ poly}$
assume $?h \ f = 0$
then have $\text{poly2 } (?h \ f) \ x \ 1 = 0$ **for** x **by** simp
from $\text{this}[\text{unfolded } \text{poly2-poly-x-mult-y}]$
show $f = 0$ **by** auto
qed

lemma $\text{degree-poly-x-mult-y}[simp]$:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{ring-char-0}\} \text{ poly}$
shows $\text{degree } (\text{poly-x-mult-y } p) = \text{degree } p$ **(is** $?l = ?r)$
proof (rule antisym)
show $?r \leq ?l$ **by** $(\text{cases } p=0, \text{auto intro: le-degree simp: coeff-poly-x-mult-y})$
show $?l \leq ?r$ **unfolding** poly-x-mult-y-def
by $(\text{auto intro: degree-sum-le le-trans}[OF \ \text{degree-monom-le}])$
qed

interpretation $\text{poly-x-mult-y-hom: unit-preserving-hom poly-x-mult-y} :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$
 $\text{poly} \Rightarrow -$
proof (unfold-locales)
let $?h = \text{poly-x-mult-y} :: 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow -$

```

fix f :: 'a poly
assume unit: ?h f dvd 1
then have degree (?h f) = 0 and coeff (?h f) 0 dvd 1 unfolding poly-dvd-1 by
auto
then have deg: degree f = 0 by (auto simp add: degree-monom-eq)
with unit show f dvd 1 by (cases f = 0, auto)
qed

lemmas poly-y-x-o-poly-lift = o-def[of poly-y-x poly-lift, unfolded poly-y-x-poly-lift]

lemma irreducible-dvd-degree: assumes (f::'a::field poly) dvd g
irreducible g
degree f > 0
shows degree f = degree g
using assms
by (metis irreducible-altdef degree-0 dvd-refl is-unit-field-poly linorder-neqE-nat
poly-divides-conv0)

lemma coprime-poly-x-mult-y-poly-lift:
fixes p q :: 'a :: field-char-0 poly
assumes degp: degree p > 0 and degq: degree q > 0
and nz: poly p 0 ≠ 0 ∨ poly q 0 ≠ 0
shows coprime (poly-x-mult-y p) (poly-lift q)
proof(rule ccontr)
from degp have p: ¬ p dvd 1 by (auto simp: dvd-const)
from degp have p0: p ≠ 0 by auto
from mset-factors-exist[of p, OF p0]
obtain F where F: mset-factors F p by auto
then have pF: prod-mset (image-mset poly-x-mult-y F) = poly-x-mult-y p
by (auto simp: hom-distrib)

from degq have q: ¬ is-unit q by (auto simp: dvd-const)
from degq have q0: q ≠ 0 by auto
from mset-factors-exist[OF q0]
obtain G where G: mset-factors G q by auto
with poly-lift-hom.hom-mset-factors
have pG: mset-factors (image-mset poly-lift G) (poly-lift q) by auto
from poly-y-x-hom.hom-mset-factors[OF this]
have pG: mset-factors (image-mset coeff-lift G) [:q:]
by (auto simp: poly-y-x-poly-lift monom-0 image-mset.compositionality poly-y-x-o-poly-lift)

assume ¬ coprime (poly-x-mult-y p) (poly-lift q)
then have ¬ coprime (poly-y-x (poly-x-mult-y p)) (poly-y-x (poly-lift q))
by (simp del: coprime-iff-coprime)
from this[unfolded not-coprime-iff-common-factor]
obtain r
where rp: r dvd poly-y-x (poly-x-mult-y p)
and rq: r dvd poly-y-x (poly-lift q)
and rU: ¬ r dvd 1 by auto

```

```

from rp p0 have r0:  $r \neq 0$  by auto
from mset-factors-exist[OF r0 rU]
obtain H where H: mset-factors H r by auto
then have  $H \neq \{\#\}$  by auto
then obtain h where hH:  $h \in \# H$  by fastforce
with H mset-factors-imp-dvd have hr:  $h \text{ dvd } r$  and h: irreducible h by auto
from irreducible-not-unit[OF h] have hU:  $\neg h \text{ dvd } 1$  by auto
from hr rp have  $h \text{ dvd poly-}y\text{-}x \text{ (poly-}x\text{-mult-}y \text{ } p)$  by (rule dvd-trans)
note this[folded pF, unfolded poly-y-x-hom.hom-prod-mset image-mset.compositionality]
from prime-elem-dvd-prod-mset[OF h [folded prime-elem-iff-irreducible] this]
obtain f where  $f: f \in \# F$  and hf:  $h \text{ dvd poly-}y\text{-}x \text{ (poly-}x\text{-mult-}y \text{ } f)$  by auto
have irrF: irreducible f using f F by blast
from dvd-trans[OF hr rq] have  $h \text{ dvd } [:q:]$  by (simp add: poly-y-x-poly-lift
monom-0)
from irreducible-dvd-imp-factor[OF this h pG] q0
obtain g where  $g: g \in \# G$  and gh:  $[:g:] \text{ dvd } h$  by auto
from dvd-trans[OF gh hf] have  $*$ :  $[:g:] \text{ dvd poly-}y\text{-}x \text{ (poly-}x\text{-mult-}y \text{ } f)$  using
dvd-trans by auto
show False
proof (cases poly f 0 = 0)
  case f-0: False
    from poly-hom.hom-dvd[OF *]
    have  $g \text{ dvd poly (poly-}y\text{-}x \text{ (poly-}x\text{-mult-}y \text{ } f)) [:0:]$  by simp
    also have  $\dots = [:poly \text{ } f \text{ } 0:]$  by (intro poly-ext, fold poly2-def, simp add:
poly2-poly-x-mult-y)
    also have  $\dots \text{ dvd } 1$  using f-0 by auto
    finally have  $g \text{ dvd } 1$ .
    with  $g \text{ } G$  show False by (auto elim!: mset-factorsE dest!: irreducible-not-unit)
  next
    case True
    hence  $[:0,1:] \text{ dvd } f$  by (unfold dvd-iff-poly-eq-0, simp)
    from irreducible-dvd-degree[OF this irrF]
    have  $\text{degree } f = 1$  by auto
    from degree1-coeffs[OF this] True
    obtain c where  $c: c \neq 0$  and  $f: f = [:0,c:]$ 
    by (metis add.right-neutral mult-zero-left poly-pCons)
    from  $g \text{ } G$  have irrG: irreducible g by auto
    from poly-hom.hom-dvd[OF *]
    have  $g \text{ dvd poly (poly-}y\text{-}x \text{ (poly-}x\text{-mult-}y \text{ } f)) 1$  by simp
    also have  $\dots = f$  by (auto simp: f poly-x-mult-y-code Let-def c poly-y-x-pCons
map-poly-monom poly-monom poly-lift-def)
    also have  $\dots \text{ dvd } [:0,1:]$  unfolding f dvd-def using c
    by (intro exI[of - [:inverse c :]], auto)
    finally have g01:  $g \text{ dvd } [:0,1:]$ .
    from divides-degree[OF this irrG] have  $\text{degree } g = 1$  by auto
    from degree1-coeffs[OF this] obtain a b where  $g: g = [:b,a:]$  and  $a: a \neq 0$  by
metis
    from g01 [unfolded dvd-def]  $g$  obtain k where  $\text{id: } [:0,1:] = g * k$  by auto
    from id have  $0: g \neq 0 \text{ } k \neq 0$  by auto

```

```

from arg-cong[OF id, of degree] have degree  $k = 0$  unfolding degree-mult-eq[OF 0]
  unfolding g using a by auto
  from degree0-coeffs[OF this] obtain kk where  $k: k = [kk:]$  by auto
  from id[unfolded g k] a have  $b = 0$  by auto
  hence poly g 0 = 0 by (auto simp: g)
  from True this nz  $\langle f \in \# F \rangle \langle g \in \# G \rangle F G$ 
  show False by (auto dest!: mset-factors-imp-dvd elim: dvdE)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma poly-div-nonzero:
  fixes  $p\ q :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$  poly
  assumes  $p0: p \neq 0$  and  $q0: q \neq 0$  and  $x: \text{poly } p\ x = 0$  and  $y: \text{poly } q\ y = 0$ 
  and  $p-0: \text{poly } p\ 0 \neq 0 \vee \text{poly } q\ 0 \neq 0$ 
  shows poly-div  $p\ q \neq 0$ 
proof
  have degp: degree  $p > 0$  using le-0-eq order-degree order-root  $p0\ x$  by (metis gr0I)
  have degq: degree  $q > 0$  using le-0-eq order-degree order-root  $q0\ y$  by (metis gr0I)
  assume 0: poly-div  $p\ q = 0$ 
  from resultant-zero-imp-common-factor[OF - this[unfolded poly-div-def]] degp
  and coprime-poly-x-mult-y-poly-lift[OF degp degq] p-0
  show False by auto
qed

```

5.2.1 Summary for division

Now we lift the results to one that uses *ipoly*, by showing some homomorphism lemmas.

```

lemma (in inj-comm-ring-hom) poly-x-mult-y-hom:
  poly-x-mult-y (map-poly hom  $p$ ) = map-poly (map-poly hom) (poly-x-mult-y  $p$ )
proof -
  interpret mh: map-poly-inj-comm-ring-hom..
  interpret mmh: map-poly-inj-comm-ring-hom map-poly hom..
  show ?thesis unfolding poly-x-mult-y-def by (simp add: hom-distrib)
qed

```

```

lemma (in inj-comm-ring-hom) poly-div-hom:
  map-poly hom (poly-div  $p\ q$ ) = poly-div (map-poly hom  $p$ ) (map-poly hom  $q$ )
proof -
  have zero:  $\forall x. \text{hom } x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$  by simp
  interpret mh: map-poly-inj-comm-ring-hom..
  show ?thesis unfolding poly-div-def mh.resultant-hom[symmetric]
  by (simp add: poly-x-mult-y-hom)
qed

```

```

lemma ipoly-poly-div:

```

```

fixes  $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$ 
assumes  $q \neq 0$  and  $\text{ipoly } p\ x = 0$  and  $\text{ipoly } q\ y = 0$  and  $y \neq 0$ 
shows  $\text{ipoly } (\text{poly-div } p\ q)\ (x/y) = 0$ 
by (unfold of-int-hom.poly-div-hom, rule poly-div, insert assms, auto)

lemma ipoly-poly-div-nonzero:
  fixes  $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$ 
  assumes  $p \neq 0$  and  $q \neq 0$  and  $\text{ipoly } p\ x = 0$  and  $\text{ipoly } q\ y = 0$  and  $\text{poly } p\ 0 \neq 0 \vee \text{poly } q\ 0 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{poly-div } p\ q \neq 0$ 
proof–
  from assms have ( $\text{of-int-poly } (\text{poly-div } p\ q) :: 'a\ \text{poly}$ )  $\neq 0$  using of-int-hom.poly-map-poly[of p]
  by (subst of-int-hom.poly-div-hom, subst poly-div-nonzero, auto)
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma represents-div:
  fixes  $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$ 
  assumes  $p$  represents  $x$  and  $q$  represents  $y$  and  $\text{poly } q\ 0 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(\text{poly-div } p\ q)$  represents  $(x / y)$ 
  using assms by (intro representsI ipoly-poly-div ipoly-poly-div-nonzero, auto)

```

5.3 Multiplication of Algebraic Numbers

definition *poly-mult* **where** $\text{poly-mult } p\ q \equiv \text{poly-div } p\ (\text{reflect-poly } q)$

```

lemma represents-mult:
  assumes  $px$ :  $p$  represents  $x$  and  $qy$ :  $q$  represents  $y$  and  $q0$ :  $\text{poly } q\ 0 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(\text{poly-mult } p\ q)$  represents  $(x * y)$ 
proof–
  from  $q0\ qy$  have  $y0$ :  $y \neq 0$  by auto
  from represents-inverse[OF y0 qy]  $y0\ px\ q0$ 
  have  $\text{poly-mult } p\ q$  represents  $x / (\text{inverse } y)$ 
  unfolding poly-mult-def by (intro represents-div, auto)
  with  $y0$  show ?thesis by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

```

5.4 Summary: Closure Properties of Algebraic Numbers

```

lemma algebraic-representsI:  $p$  represents  $x \implies$  algebraic  $x$ 
  unfolding represents-def algebraic-altdef-ipoly by auto

```

```

lemma algebraic-of-rat: algebraic ( $\text{of-rat } x$ )
  by (rule algebraic-representsI[OF poly-rat-represents-of-rat])

```

```

lemma algebraic-uminus: algebraic  $x \implies$  algebraic  $(-x)$ 
  by (auto dest: algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible intro: algebraic-representsI represents-uminus)

```

lemma *algebraic-inverse*: $\text{algebraic } x \implies \text{algebraic } (\text{inverse } x)$
using *algebraic-of-rat*[*of 0*]
by (*cases* $x = 0$, *auto dest*: *algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible intro*: *algebraic-representsI represents-inverse*)

lemma *algebraic-plus*: $\text{algebraic } x \implies \text{algebraic } y \implies \text{algebraic } (x + y)$
by (*auto dest*!: *algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible-cf-pos intro*!: *algebraic-representsI*[*OF represents-add*])

lemma *algebraic-div*:
assumes x : *algebraic* x **and** y : *algebraic* y **shows** *algebraic* (x/y)
proof(*cases* $y = 0 \vee x = 0$)
case *True*
then show *?thesis* **using** *algebraic-of-rat*[*of 0*] **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
then have $x0$: $x \neq 0$ **and** $y0$: $y \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from x y **obtain** p q
where px : p *represents* x **and** irr : *irreducible* q **and** qy : q *represents* y
by (*auto dest*!: *algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible*)
show *?thesis*
using *False px represents-irr-non-0*[*OF irr qy*]
by (*auto intro*!: *algebraic-representsI*[*OF represents-div*] qy)
qed

lemma *algebraic-times*: $\text{algebraic } x \implies \text{algebraic } y \implies \text{algebraic } (x * y)$
using *algebraic-div*[*OF - algebraic-inverse, of x y*] **by** (*simp add*: *field-simps*)

lemma *algebraic-root*: $\text{algebraic } x \implies \text{algebraic } (\text{root } n \ x)$
proof –
assume *algebraic* x
then obtain p **where** p : p *represents* x **by** (*auto dest*: *algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible-cf-pos*)
from
algebraic-representsI[*OF represents-nth-root-neg-real*[*OF - this, of n*]]
algebraic-representsI[*OF represents-nth-root-pos-real*[*OF - this, of n*]]
algebraic-of-rat[*of 0*]
show *?thesis* **by** (*cases* $n = 0$, *force*, *cases* $n > 0$, *force*, *cases* $n < 0$, *auto*)
qed

lemma *algebraic-nth-root*: $n \neq 0 \implies \text{algebraic } x \implies y^n = x \implies \text{algebraic } y$
by (*auto dest*: *algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible-cf-pos intro*: *algebraic-representsI represents-nth-root*)

5.5 More on algebraic integers

definition *poly-add-sign* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}$ **where**
poly-add-sign m n = *signof* (λi . if $i < n$ then $m + i$ else if $i < m + n$ then $i - n$ else i)

```

lemma lead-coeff-poly-add:
  fixes  $p\ q :: 'a :: \{idom, semiring-char-0\}$  poly
  defines  $m \equiv \text{degree } p$  and  $n \equiv \text{degree } q$ 
  assumes  $\text{lead-coeff } p = 1$   $\text{lead-coeff } q = 1$   $m > 0$   $n > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{poly-add } p\ q :: 'a\ \text{poly}) = \text{poly-add-sign } m\ n$ 
proof -
  from assms have [simp]:  $p \neq 0$   $q \neq 0$ 
    by auto
  define  $M$  where  $M = \text{sylvester-mat } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) (\text{poly-lift } q)$ 
  define  $\pi :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$  where
     $\pi = (\lambda i. \text{if } i < n \text{ then } m + i \text{ else if } i < m + n \text{ then } i - n \text{ else } i)$ 
  have  $\pi :: \pi \text{ permutes } \{0..<m+n\}$ 
    by (rule inj-on-nat-permutes) (auto simp:  $\pi$ -def inj-on-def)
  have  $\text{nz}: M\ \$\$ (i, \pi\ i) \neq 0$  if  $i < m + n$  for  $i$ 
    using that by (auto simp:  $M$ -def  $\pi$ -def sylvester-index-mat  $m$ -def  $n$ -def)

  have indices-eq:  $\{0..<m+n\} = \{..<n\} \cup (+)\ n\ \text{' } \{..<m\}$ 
    by (auto simp flip: atLeast0LessThan)

  define  $f$  where  $f = (\lambda \sigma. \text{signof } \sigma * (\prod_{i=0..<m+n} M\ \$\$ (i, \sigma\ i)))$ 
  have  $\text{degree } (f\ \pi) = \text{degree } (\prod_{i=0..<m+n} M\ \$\$ (i, \pi\ i))$ 
    using  $\text{nz}$  by (auto simp:  $f$ -def degree-mult-eq sign-def)
  also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i=0..<m+n} \text{degree } (M\ \$\$ (i, \pi\ i)))$ 
    using  $\text{nz}$  by (subst degree-prod-eq-sum-degree) auto
  also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i<n} \text{degree } (M\ \$\$ (i, \pi\ i))) + (\sum_{i<m} \text{degree } (M\ \$\$ (n + i, \pi\ (n + i))))$ 
    by (subst indices-eq, subst sum.union-disjoint) (auto simp: sum.reindex)
  also have  $(\sum_{i<n} \text{degree } (M\ \$\$ (i, \pi\ i))) = (\sum_{i<n} m)$ 
    by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp:  $M$ -def sylvester-index-mat  $\pi$ -def  $m$ -def  $n$ -def)
  also have  $(\sum_{i<m} \text{degree } (M\ \$\$ (n + i, \pi\ (n + i)))) = (\sum_{i<m} 0)$ 
    by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp:  $M$ -def sylvester-index-mat  $\pi$ -def  $m$ -def  $n$ -def)
  finally have deg-f1:  $\text{degree } (f\ \pi) = m * n$ 
    by simp

  have deg-f2:  $\text{degree } (f\ \sigma) < m * n$  if  $\sigma \text{ permutes } \{0..<m+n\}$   $\sigma \neq \pi$  for  $\sigma$ 
proof (cases  $\exists i \in \{0..<m+n\}. M\ \$\$ (i, \sigma\ i) = 0$ )
  case True
    hence  $*$ :  $(\prod_{i=0..<m+n} M\ \$\$ (i, \sigma\ i)) = 0$ 
      by auto
    show ?thesis using  $\langle m > 0 \rangle \langle n > 0 \rangle$ 
      by (simp add:  $f$ -def  $*$ )
  next
  case False
    note  $\text{nz} = \text{this}$ 
    from that have  $\sigma$ -less:  $\sigma\ i < m + n$  if  $i < m + n$  for  $i$ 
      using permutes-in-image[OF  $\langle \sigma \text{ permutes } \rightarrow \rangle$ ] that by auto
    have  $\text{degree } (f\ \sigma) = \text{degree } (\prod_{i=0..<m+n} M\ \$\$ (i, \sigma\ i))$ 

```

```

    using nz by (auto simp: f-def degree-mult-eq sign-def)
  also have ... = (∑ i=0.. $m+n$ . degree (M $$ (i, σ i)))
    using nz by (subst degree-prod-eq-sum-degree) auto
  also have ... = (∑ i<n. degree (M $$ (i, σ i))) + (∑ i<m. degree (M $$ (n
+ i, σ (n + i))))
    by (subst indices-eq, subst sum.union-disjoint) (auto simp: sum.reindex)
  also have (∑ i<m. degree (M $$ (n + i, σ (n + i)))) = (∑ i<m. 0)
    using σ-less by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat π-def
m-def n-def)
  also have (∑ i<n. degree (M $$ (i, σ i))) < (∑ i<n. m)
  proof (rule sum-strict-mono-ex1)
    show ∀ x ∈ {.. $n$ }. degree (M $$ (x, σ x)) ≤ m using σ-less
    by (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat π-def m-def n-def degree-coeff-poly-x-minus-y)
  next

```

```

  have ∃ i < n. σ i ≠ π i
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume nex: ¬(∃ i < n. σ i ≠ π i)
    have ∀ i ≥ m+n-k. σ i = π i if k ≤ m for k
      using that
    proof (induction k)
      case 0
      thus ?case using ⟨π permutes → σ permutes →⟩
        by (fastforce simp: permutes-def)
    next
      case (Suc k)
      have IH: σ i = π i if i ≥ m+n-k for i
        using Suc.premis Suc.IH that by auto
      from nz have M $$ (m + n - Suc k, σ (m + n - Suc k)) ≠ 0
        using Suc.premis by auto
      moreover have m + n - Suc k ≥ n
        using Suc.premis by auto
      ultimately have σ (m+n-Suc k) ≥ m-Suc k
        using assms σ-less[of m+n-Suc k] Suc.premis
        by (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def split: if-splits)
      have ¬(σ (m+n-Suc k) > m - Suc k)
      proof
        assume *: σ (m+n-Suc k) > m - Suc k
        have less: σ (m+n-Suc k) < m
        proof (rule ccontr)
          assume *: ¬σ (m + n - Suc k) < m
          define j where j = σ (m + n - Suc k) - m
          have σ (m + n - Suc k) = m + j
            using * by (simp add: j-def)
          moreover {
            have j < n
              using σ-less[of m+n-Suc k] ⟨m > 0⟩ ⟨n > 0⟩ by (simp add: j-def)
            hence σ j = π j
              using nex by auto

```



```

    with ⟨j < n⟩ have σ j = m + j
      by (auto simp: π-def)
  }
  ultimately have σ (m + n - Suc k) = σ j
    by simp
  hence m + n - Suc k = j
    using permutes-inj[OF ⟨σ permutes -⟩] unfolding inj-def by blast
  thus False using ⟨n ≤ m + n - Suc k⟩ σ-less[of m+n-Suc k] ⟨n >
0⟩
    unfolding j-def by linarith
qed

define j where j = σ (m+n-Suc k) - (m - Suc k)
from * have j: σ (m+n-Suc k) = m - Suc k + j j > 0
  by (auto simp: j-def)
have σ (m+n-Suc k + j) = π (m+n - Suc k + j)
  using * by (intro IH) (auto simp: j-def)
also {
  have j < Suc k
    using less by (auto simp: j-def algebra-simps)
  hence m + n - Suc k + j < m + n
    using ⟨m > 0⟩ ⟨n > 0⟩ Suc.prem by linarith
  hence π (m + n - Suc k + j) = m - Suc k + j
    unfolding π-def using Suc.prem by (simp add: π-def)
}
finally have σ (m + n - Suc k + j) = σ (m + n - Suc k)
  using j by simp
hence m + n - Suc k + j = m + n - Suc k
  using permutes-inj[OF ⟨σ permutes -⟩] unfolding inj-def by blast
thus False using ⟨j > 0⟩ by simp
qed
with ⟨σ (m+n-Suc k) ≥ m-Suc k⟩ have eq: σ (m+n-Suc k) = m -
Suc k
  by linarith

show ?case
proof safe
  fix i :: nat
  assume i: i ≥ m + n - Suc k
  show σ i = π i
    using eq Suc.prem ⟨m > 0⟩ IH i
  proof (cases i = m + n - Suc k)
    case True
    thus ?thesis using eq Suc.prem ⟨m > 0⟩
      by (auto simp: π-def)
    qed (use IH i in auto)
  qed
qed
from this[of m] and nex have σ i = π i for i

```

```

    by (cases i ≥ n) auto
    hence σ = π by force
    thus False using ⟨σ ≠ π⟩ by contradiction
  qed

  then obtain i where i: i < n σ i ≠ π i
    by auto
  have σ i < m + n
    using i by (intro σ-less) auto
  moreover have π i = m + i
    using i by (auto simp: π-def)
  ultimately have degree (M $$ (i, σ i)) < m using i ⟨m > 0⟩
  by (auto simp: M-def m-def n-def sylvester-index-mat degree-coeff-poly-x-minus-y)
  thus ∃ i ∈ {.. $n$ }. degree (M $$ (i, σ i)) < m
    using i by blast
  qed auto
  finally show degree (f σ) < m * n
    by (simp add: mult-ac)
  qed

  have lead-coeff (f π) = poly-add-sign m n
  proof -
    have lead-coeff (f π) = signof π * (∏ i=0.. $m + n$ . lead-coeff (M $$ (i, π i)))
    by (simp add: f-def sign-def lead-coeff-prod)
    also have (∏ i=0.. $m + n$ . lead-coeff (M $$ (i, π i))) =
      (∏ i < n. lead-coeff (M $$ (i, π i))) * (∏ i < m. lead-coeff (M $$ (n + i, π (n + i))))
    by (subst indices-eq, subst prod.union-disjoint) (auto simp: prod.reindex)
    also have (∏ i < n. lead-coeff (M $$ (i, π i))) = (∏ i < n. lead-coeff p)
    by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp: M-def m-def n-def π-def sylvester-index-mat)
    also have (∏ i < m. lead-coeff (M $$ (n + i, π (n + i)))) = (∏ i < m. lead-coeff q)
    by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp: M-def m-def n-def π-def sylvester-index-mat)
    also have signof π = poly-add-sign m n
    by (simp add: π-def poly-add-sign-def m-def n-def cong: if-cong)
    finally show ?thesis
      using assms by simp
  qed

  have lead-coeff (poly-add p q) =
    lead-coeff (det (sylvester-mat (poly-x-minus-y p) (poly-lift q)))
  by (simp add: poly-add-def resultant-def)
  also have det (sylvester-mat (poly-x-minus-y p) (poly-lift q)) =
    (∑ π | π permutes {0.. $m + n$ }. f π)
  by (simp add: det-def m-def n-def M-def f-def)
  also have {π. π permutes {0.. $m + n$ }} = insert π ({π. π permutes {0.. $m + n$ }}
    - {π})
  using π by auto

```

```

also have  $(\sum \sigma \in \dots f \sigma) = (\sum \sigma \in \{\sigma. \sigma \text{ permutes } \{0..<m+n\}\} - \{\pi\}. f \sigma) + f$ 
 $\pi$ 
  by (subst sum.insert) (auto simp: finite-permutations)
also have lead-coeff ... = lead-coeff (f  $\pi$ )
proof –
  have degree  $(\sum \sigma \in \{\sigma. \sigma \text{ permutes } \{0..<m+n\}\} - \{\pi\}. f \sigma) < m * n$  using
assms
  by (intro degree-sum-smaller deg-f2) (auto simp: m-def n-def finite-permutations)
  with deg-f1 show ?thesis
  by (subst lead-coeff-add-le) auto
qed
finally show ?thesis
  using  $\langle \text{lead-coeff } (f \pi) = \rightarrow \rangle$  by simp
qed

```

lemma *lead-coeff-poly-mult*:

```

fixes  $p \ q :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{ring-char-0}\} \text{ poly}$ 
defines  $m \equiv \text{degree } p$  and  $n \equiv \text{degree } q$ 
assumes lead-coeff  $p = 1$  lead-coeff  $q = 1$   $m > 0$   $n > 0$ 
assumes coeff  $q \ 0 \neq 0$ 
shows lead-coeff (poly-mult  $p \ q :: 'a \text{ poly}$ ) = 1
proof –
from assms have [simp]:  $p \neq 0$   $q \neq 0$ 
  by auto
have [simp]: degree (reflect-poly  $q$ ) =  $n$ 
  using assms by (subst degree-reflect-poly-eq) (auto simp: n-def)

define  $M$  where  $M = \text{sylvester-mat } (\text{poly-x-mult-y } p) (\text{poly-lift } (\text{reflect-poly } q))$ 
have  $\text{nz}: M \ \$\$ (i, i) \neq 0$  if  $i < m + n$  for  $i$ 
  using that by (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def coeff-poly-x-mult-y)

have indices-eq:  $\{0..<m+n\} = \{..<n\} \cup (+) \ n \ ' \ \{..<m\}$ 
  by (auto simp flip: atLeast0LessThan)

define  $f$  where  $f = (\lambda \sigma. \text{signof } \sigma * (\prod i=0..<m+n. M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma \ i)))$ 
have degree ( $f \text{ id}$ ) = degree  $(\prod i=0..<m+n. M \ \$\$ (i, i))$ 
  using nz by (auto simp: f-def degree-mult-eq sign-def)
also have ... =  $(\sum i=0..<m+n. \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, i)))$ 
  using nz by (subst degree-prod-eq-sum-degree) auto
also have ... =  $(\sum i < n. \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, i))) + (\sum i < m. \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (n + i, n + i)))$ 
  by (subst indices-eq, subst sum.union-disjoint) (auto simp: sum.reindex)
also have  $(\sum i < n. \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, i))) = (\sum i < n. m)$ 
  by (intro sum.cong)
  (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def coeff-poly-x-mult-y degree-monom-eq)
also have  $(\sum i < m. \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (n + i, n + i))) = (\sum i < m. 0)$ 
  by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def)
finally have deg-f1: degree ( $f \text{ id}$ ) =  $m * n$ 

```

```

by (simp add: mult-ac id-def)

have deg-f2: degree (f σ) < m * n if σ permutes {0.. $m+n$ } σ ≠ id for σ
proof (cases ∃ i ∈ {0.. $m+n$ }. M $$ (i, σ i) = 0)
  case True
  hence *: (∏ i = 0.. $m+n$ . M $$ (i, σ i)) = 0
  by auto
  show ?thesis using ⟨m > 0⟩ ⟨n > 0⟩
  by (simp add: f-def *)
next
  case False
  note nz = this
  from that have σ-less: σ i < m + n if i < m + n for i
  using permutes-in-image[OF ⟨σ permutes -⟩] that by auto
  have degree (f σ) = degree (∏ i = 0.. $m+n$ . M $$ (i, σ i))
  using nz by (auto simp: f-def degree-mult-eq sign-def)
  also have ... = (∑ i = 0.. $m+n$ . degree (M $$ (i, σ i)))
  using nz by (subst degree-prod-eq-sum-degree) auto
  also have ... = (∑ i < n. degree (M $$ (i, σ i))) + (∑ i < m. degree (M $$ (n
+ i, σ (n + i))))
  by (subst indices-eq, subst sum.union-disjoint) (auto simp: sum.reindex)
  also have (∑ i < m. degree (M $$ (n + i, σ (n + i)))) = (∑ i < m. 0)
  using σ-less by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def
n-def)
  also have (∑ i < n. degree (M $$ (i, σ i))) < (∑ i < n. m)
  proof (rule sum-strict-mono-ex1)
    show ∀ x ∈ {.. $n$ }. degree (M $$ (x, σ x)) ≤ m using σ-less
    by (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def degree-coeff-poly-x-minus-y
coeff-poly-x-mult-y
      intro: order.trans[OF degree-monom-le])
  next
  have ∃ i < n. σ i ≠ i
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume nex: ¬(∃ i < n. σ i ≠ i)
    have σ i = i for i
    using that
  proof (induction i rule: less-induct)
    case (less i)
    consider i < n | i ∈ {n.. $m+n$ } | i ≥ m + n
    by force
  thus ?case
  proof cases
    assume i < n
    thus ?thesis using nex by auto
  next
    assume i ≥ m + n
    thus ?thesis using ⟨σ permutes -⟩
    by (auto simp: permutes-def)
  next

```

```

    assume  $i: i \in \{n..<m+n\}$ 
    have  $IH: \sigma j = j$  if  $j < i$  for  $j$ 
      using that less.prem by (intro less.IH) auto

    from nz have  $M \$\$ (i, \sigma i) \neq 0$ 
      using  $i$  by auto
    hence  $\sigma i \leq i$ 
      using  $i$   $\sigma$ -less[of  $i$ ] by (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def
n-def)
    moreover have  $\sigma i \geq i$ 
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume *:  $\neg \sigma i \geq i$ 
      from * have  $\sigma (\sigma i) = \sigma i$ 
        by (subst IH) auto
      hence  $\sigma i = i$ 
        using permutes-inj[OF  $\langle \sigma \text{ permutes } \rangle$ ] unfolding inj-def by blast
      with * show False by simp
    qed
    ultimately show ?case by simp
  qed
  hence  $\sigma = id$ 
    by force
  with  $\langle \sigma \neq id \rangle$  show False
    by contradiction
  qed

  then obtain  $i$  where  $i: i < n$   $\sigma i \neq i$ 
    by auto
  have  $\sigma i < m + n$ 
    using  $i$  by (intro  $\sigma$ -less) auto
  hence  $\text{degree } (M \$\$ (i, \sigma i)) < m$  using  $i$   $\langle m > 0 \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: M-def m-def n-def sylvester-index-mat degree-coeff-poly-x-minus-y
    coeff-poly-x-mult-y intro: le-less-trans[OF degree-monom-le])
  thus  $\exists i \in \{..<n\}. \text{degree } (M \$\$ (i, \sigma i)) < m$ 
    using  $i$  by blast
  qed auto
  finally show  $\text{degree } (f \sigma) < m * n$ 
    by (simp add: mult-ac)
  qed

  have  $\text{lead-coeff } (f id) = 1$ 
  proof -
    have  $\text{lead-coeff } (f id) = (\prod i=0..<m+n. \text{lead-coeff } (M \$\$ (i, i)))$ 
      by (simp add: f-def lead-coeff-prod)
    also have  $(\prod i=0..<m+n. \text{lead-coeff } (M \$\$ (i, i))) =$ 
       $(\prod i<n. \text{lead-coeff } (M \$\$ (i, i))) * (\prod i<m. \text{lead-coeff } (M \$\$ (n + i,$ 
n + i)))
      by (subst indices-eq, subst prod.union-disjoint) (auto simp: prod.reindex)

```

also have $(\prod_{i < n}. \text{lead-coeff } (M \text{ \&\& } (i, i))) = (\prod_{i < n}. \text{lead-coeff } p)$ **using**
assms
by (*intro prod.cong*) (*auto simp: M-def m-def n-def sylvestor-index-mat*
coeff-poly-x-mult-y degree-monom-eq)
also have $(\prod_{i < m}. \text{lead-coeff } (M \text{ \&\& } (n + i, n + i))) = (\prod_{i < m}. \text{lead-coeff } q)$
by (*intro prod.cong*) (*auto simp: M-def m-def n-def sylvestor-index-mat*)
finally show *?thesis*
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: id-def*)
qed

have $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{poly-mult } p \ q) = \text{lead-coeff } (\det M)$
by (*simp add: poly-mult-def resultant-def M-def poly-div-def*)
also have $\det M = (\sum \pi \mid \pi \text{ permutes } \{0..<m+n\}. f \ \pi)$
by (*simp add: det-def m-def n-def M-def f-def*)
also have $\{\pi. \pi \text{ permutes } \{0..<m+n\}\} = \text{insert id } (\{\pi. \pi \text{ permutes } \{0..<m+n\}\} - \{id\})$
by (*auto simp: permutes-id*)
also have $(\sum \sigma \in \dots f \ \sigma) = (\sum \sigma \in \{\sigma. \sigma \text{ permutes } \{0..<m+n\}\} - \{id\}. f \ \sigma) + f \ id$
by (*subst sum.insert*) (*auto simp: finite-permutations*)
also have $\text{lead-coeff } \dots = \text{lead-coeff } (f \ id)$
proof –
have $\text{degree } (\sum \sigma \in \{\sigma. \sigma \text{ permutes } \{0..<m+n\}\} - \{id\}. f \ \sigma) < m * n$ **using**
assms
by (*intro degree-sum-smaller deg-f2*) (*auto simp: m-def n-def finite-permutations*)
with *deg-f1* **show** *?thesis*
by (*subst lead-coeff-add-le*) *auto*
qed
finally show *?thesis*
using $\langle \text{lead-coeff } (f \ id) = 1 \rangle$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *algebraic-int-plus* [*intro*]:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$
assumes *algebraic-int x algebraic-int y*
shows *algebraic-int (x + y)*

proof –

from *assms(1)* **obtain** p **where** $p: \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \text{ ipoly } p \ x = 0$
by (*auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly*)
from *assms(2)* **obtain** q **where** $q: \text{lead-coeff } q = 1 \text{ ipoly } q \ y = 0$
by (*auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly*)
have *deg-pos: degree p > 0 degree q > 0*
using $p \ q$ **by** (*auto intro!: Nat.gr0I elim!: degree-eq-zeroE*)
define r **where** $r = \text{poly-add-sign } (\text{degree } p) (\text{degree } q) * \text{poly-add } p \ q$

have $\text{lead-coeff } r = 1$ **using** $p \ q \ \text{deg-pos}$
by (*simp add: r-def lead-coeff-mult poly-add-sign-def sign-def lead-coeff-poly-add*)
moreover have $\text{ipoly } r \ (x + y) = 0$
using $p \ q$ **by** (*simp add: ipoly-poly-add r-def of-int-poly-hom.hom-mult*)

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly)
qed

lemma algebraic-int-times [intro]:
  fixes  $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$ 
  assumes algebraic-int  $x$  algebraic-int  $y$ 
  shows algebraic-int  $(x * y)$ 
proof (cases  $y = 0$ )
case [simp]: False
  from assms(1) obtain  $p$  where  $p$ : lead-coeff  $p = 1$  ipoly  $p\ x = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly)
  from assms(2) obtain  $q$  where  $q$ : lead-coeff  $q = 1$  ipoly  $q\ y = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly)
  have deg-pos: degree  $p > 0$  degree  $q > 0$ 
  using  $p\ q$  by (auto intro!: Nat.gr0I elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
  have [simp]:  $q \neq 0$ 
  using  $q$  by auto

  define  $n$  where  $n = \text{Polynomial.order } 0\ q$ 
  have monom 1  $n$  dvd  $q$ 
  by (simp add: n-def monom-1-dvd-iff)
  then obtain  $q'$  where  $q$ -split:  $q = q' * \text{monom } 1\ n$ 
  by auto
  have  $\text{Polynomial.order } 0\ q = \text{Polynomial.order } 0\ q' + n$ 
  using  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  unfolding  $q$ -split by (subst order-mult) auto
  hence poly  $q'\ 0 \neq 0$ 
  unfolding n-def using  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  by (simp add:  $q$ -split order-root)

  have  $q'$ : ipoly  $q'\ y = 0$  lead-coeff  $q' = 1$  using  $q$ -split  $q$ 
  by (auto simp: of-int-poly-hom.hom-mult poly-monom lead-coeff-mult degree-monom-eq)
  from this have deg-pos': degree  $q' > 0$ 
  by (intro Nat.gr0I) (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
  from  $\langle \text{poly } q'\ 0 \neq 0 \rangle$  have [simp]: coeff  $q'\ 0 \neq 0$ 
  by (auto simp: monom-1-dvd-iff' poly-0-coeff-0)

  have  $p$  represents  $x$   $q'$  represents  $y$ 
  using  $p\ q'$  by (auto simp: represents-def)
  hence poly-mult  $p\ q'$  represents  $x * y$ 
  by (rule represents-mult) (simp add: poly-0-coeff-0)
  moreover have lead-coeff (poly-mult  $p\ q') = 1$  using  $p$  deg-pos  $q'$  deg-pos'
  by (simp add: lead-coeff-mult lead-coeff-poly-mult)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly represents-def)
qed auto

lemma algebraic-int-power [intro]:
  algebraic-int  $(x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) \implies \text{algebraic-int } (x ^ n)$ 
  by (induction  $n$ ) auto

```

lemma *algebraic-int-diff* [intro]:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$
assumes *algebraic-int* x *algebraic-int* y
shows *algebraic-int* $(x - y)$
using *algebraic-int-plus*[*OF* *assms*(1)] *algebraic-int-minus*[*OF* *assms*(2)]] **by** *simp*

lemma *algebraic-int-sum* [intro]:
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{algebraic-int } (f\ x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}))$
 $\implies \text{algebraic-int } (\text{sum } f\ A)$
by (*induction* A *rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *auto*

lemma *algebraic-int-prod* [intro]:
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{algebraic-int } (f\ x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}))$
 $\implies \text{algebraic-int } (\text{prod } f\ A)$
by (*induction* A *rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *auto*

lemma *algebraic-int-nth-root-real-iff*:
 $\text{algebraic-int } (\text{root } n\ x) \longleftrightarrow n = 0 \vee \text{algebraic-int } x$
proof –
have *algebraic-int* x **if** *algebraic-int* $(\text{root } n\ x)$ $n \neq 0$
proof –
from *that*(1) **have** *algebraic-int* $(\text{root } n\ x \wedge n)$
by *auto*
also have $\text{root } n\ x \wedge n = (\text{if even } n \text{ then } |x| \text{ else } x)$
using *sgn-power-root*[*of* $n\ x$] *that*(2) **by** (*auto simp: sgn-if split: if-splits*)
finally show *?thesis*
by (*auto split: if-splits*)
qed
thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *algebraic-int-power-iff*:
 $\text{algebraic-int } (x \wedge n :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) \longleftrightarrow n = 0 \vee \text{algebraic-int } x$
proof –
have *algebraic-int* x **if** *algebraic-int* $(x \wedge n)$ $n > 0$
proof (*rule algebraic-int-root*)
show *poly* (*monom* 1 n) $x = x \wedge n$
by (*auto simp: poly-monom*)
qed (*use that in <auto simp: degree-monom-eq>*)
thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *algebraic-int-power-iff'* [*simp*]:
 $n > 0 \implies \text{algebraic-int } (x \wedge n :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) \longleftrightarrow \text{algebraic-int } x$
by (*subst algebraic-int-power-iff*) *auto*

lemma *algebraic-int-sqrt-iff* [*simp*]: *algebraic-int* $(\text{sqrt } x) \longleftrightarrow \text{algebraic-int } x$
by (*simp add: sqrt-def algebraic-int-nth-root-real-iff*)


```

lemma algebraic-int-csqr-iff [simp]: algebraic-int (csqr x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic-int x
proof
  assume algebraic-int (csqr x)
  hence algebraic-int (csqr x  $\wedge$  2)
    by (rule algebraic-int-power)
  thus algebraic-int x
    by simp
qed auto

lemma algebraic-int-norm-complex [intro]:
  assumes algebraic-int (z :: complex)
  shows algebraic-int (norm z)
proof -
  from assms have algebraic-int (z * cnj z)
    by auto
  also have z * cnj z = of-real (norm z  $\wedge$  2)
    by (rule complex-norm-square [symmetric])
  finally show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

hide-const (open) x-y

end

```

6 Separation of Roots: Sturm

We adapt the existing theory on Sturm's theorem to work on rational numbers instead of real numbers. The reason is that we want to implement real numbers as real algebraic numbers with the help of Sturm's theorem to separate the roots. To this end, we just copy the definitions of the algorithms w.r.t. Sturm and let them be executed on rational numbers. We then prove that corresponds to a homomorphism and therefore can transfer the existing soundness results.

```

theory Sturm-Rat
imports
  Sturm-Sequences.Sturm-Theorem
  Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim
  Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Square-Free-Int-To-Square-Free-GFp
begin

hide-const (open) UnivPoly.coeff

```

```

lemma root-primitive-part [simp]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {semiring-gcd, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly

```

```

  shows  $\text{poly } (\text{primitive-part } p) \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ 
proof(cases  $p = 0$ )
  case True
    then show ?thesis by auto
  next
  case False
    have  $\text{poly } p \ x = \text{content } p * \text{poly } (\text{primitive-part } p) \ x$ 
      by (metis content-times-primitive-part poly-smult)
    also have  $\dots = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } (\text{primitive-part } p) \ x = 0$  by (simp add: False)
    finally show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma irreducible-primitive-part:
  assumes irreducible  $p$  and degree  $p > 0$ 
  shows primitive-part  $p = p$ 
  using irreducible-content[OF assms(1), unfolded primitive-iff-content-eq-1] assms(2)
  by (auto simp: primitive-part-def abs-poly-def)

```

6.1 Interface for Separating Roots

For a given rational polynomial, we need to know how many real roots are in a given closed interval, and how many real roots are in an interval $(-\infty, r]$.

```

datatype root-info = Root-Info (l-r:  $\text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ ) (number-root:  $\text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ )
hide-const (open) l-r
hide-const (open) number-root

```

```

definition count-roots-interval-sf ::  $\text{real poly} \Rightarrow (\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \times (\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat})$  where
  count-roots-interval-sf  $p = (\text{let } ps = \text{sturm-squarefree } p$ 
    in  $((\lambda \ a \ b. \text{sign-changes } ps \ a - \text{sign-changes } ps \ b + (\text{if } \text{poly } p \ a = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)),$ 
     $(\lambda \ a. \text{sign-changes-neg-inf } ps - \text{sign-changes } ps \ a)))$ 

```

```

definition count-roots-interval ::  $\text{real poly} \Rightarrow (\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \times (\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat})$  where
  count-roots-interval  $p = (\text{let } ps = \text{sturm } p$ 
    in  $((\lambda \ a \ b. \text{sign-changes } ps \ a - \text{sign-changes } ps \ b + (\text{if } \text{poly } p \ a = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)),$ 
     $(\lambda \ a. \text{sign-changes-neg-inf } ps - \text{sign-changes } ps \ a)))$ 

```

```

lemma count-roots-interval-iff:  $\text{square-free } p \Longrightarrow \text{count-roots-interval } p = \text{count-roots-interval-sf } p$ 

```

```

  unfolding count-roots-interval-def count-roots-interval-sf-def sturm-squarefree-def
    square-free-iff-separable separable-def by (cases  $p = 0$ , auto)

```

```

lemma count-roots-interval-sf: assumes  $p: p \neq 0$ 
  and  $cr: \text{count-roots-interval-sf } p = (cr, nr)$ 
  shows  $a \leq b \Longrightarrow cr \ a \ b = (\text{card } \{x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0\})$ 

```

$nr\ a = \text{card } \{x. x \leq a \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\}$
proof -
have $id: a \leq b \implies \{x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\} =$
 $\{x. a < x \wedge x \leq b \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\} \cup (\text{if } \text{poly } p\ a = 0 \text{ then } \{a\} \text{ else } \{\})$
(is $- \implies - = ?R \cup ?S)$ **using** *not-less* **by** *force*
have $RS: \text{finite } ?R \text{ finite } ?S\ ?R \cap ?S = \{\}$ **using** p **by** *(auto simp: poly-roots-finite)*

show $a \leq b \implies cr\ a\ b = (\text{card } \{x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\})$
 $nr\ a = \text{card } \{x. x \leq a \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\}$ **using** cr **unfolding** *arg-cong*[$OF\ id,$
of card] *card-Un-disjoint*[$OF\ RS$]
count-roots-interval-sf-def *count-roots-between-correct*[*symmetric*]
count-roots-below-correct[*symmetric*] *count-roots-below-def*
count-roots-between-def *Let-def* **using** p **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *count-roots-interval*: **assumes** $cr: \text{count-roots-interval } p = (cr, nr)$
and $sf: \text{square-free } p$
shows $a \leq b \implies cr\ a\ b = (\text{card } \{x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\})$
 $nr\ a = \text{card } \{x. x \leq a \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\}$
using *count-roots-interval-sf*[$OF - cr[\text{unfolded count-roots-interval-iff}[$OF\ sf$]]]$
 $sf[\text{unfolded square-free-def}]$ **by** *blast+*

definition *root-cond* :: $\text{int poly} \times \text{rat} \times \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{root-cond } plr\ x = (\text{case } plr \text{ of } (p, l, r) \Rightarrow \text{of-rat } l \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{of-rat } r \wedge \text{ipoly } p\ x = 0)$

definition *root-info-cond* :: $\text{root-info} \Rightarrow \text{int poly} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{root-info-cond } ri\ p \equiv (\forall\ a\ b. a \leq b \longrightarrow \text{root-info.l-r } ri\ a\ b = \text{card } \{x. \text{root-cond } (p, a, b)\ x\})$
 $\wedge (\forall\ a. \text{root-info.number-root } ri\ a = \text{card } \{x. x \leq \text{real-of-rat } a \wedge \text{ipoly } p\ x = 0\})$

lemma *root-info-condD*: $\text{root-info-cond } ri\ p \implies a \leq b \implies \text{root-info.l-r } ri\ a\ b =$
 $\text{card } \{x. \text{root-cond } (p, a, b)\ x\}$
 $\text{root-info-cond } ri\ p \implies \text{root-info.number-root } ri\ a = \text{card } \{x. x \leq \text{real-of-rat } a \wedge \text{ipoly } p\ x = 0\}$
unfolding *root-info-cond-def* **by** *auto*

definition *count-roots-interval-sf-rat* :: $\text{int poly} \Rightarrow \text{root-info}$ **where**
 $\text{count-roots-interval-sf-rat } p = (\text{let } pp = \text{real-of-int-poly } p;$
 $(cr, nr) = \text{count-roots-interval-sf } pp$
 $\text{in } \text{Root-Info } (\lambda\ a\ b. cr\ (\text{of-rat } a)\ (\text{of-rat } b)) (\lambda\ a. nr\ (\text{of-rat } a)))$

definition *count-roots-interval-rat* :: $\text{int poly} \Rightarrow \text{root-info}$ **where**
 $[\text{code del}]: \text{count-roots-interval-rat } p = (\text{let } pp = \text{real-of-int-poly } p;$
 $(cr, nr) = \text{count-roots-interval } pp$
 $\text{in } \text{Root-Info } (\lambda\ a\ b. cr\ (\text{of-rat } a)\ (\text{of-rat } b)) (\lambda\ a. nr\ (\text{of-rat } a)))$

definition *count-roots-rat* :: *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *nat* **where**
 $[code\ del]: count-roots-rat\ p = (count-roots\ (real-of-int-poly\ p))$

lemma *count-roots-interval-sf-rat*: **assumes** *p*: *p* $\neq 0$
shows *root-info-cond* (*count-roots-interval-sf-rat* *p*) *p*
proof –
let *?p* = *real-of-int-poly* *p*
let *?r* = *real-of-rat*
let *?ri* = *count-roots-interval-sf-rat* *p*
from *p* **have** *p*: *?p* $\neq 0$ **by** *auto*
obtain *cr nr* **where** *cr*: *count-roots-interval-sf* *?p* = (*cr*, *nr*) **by** *force*
have *?ri* = *Root-Info* ($\lambda a\ b.\ cr\ (?r\ a)\ (?r\ b)$) ($\lambda a.\ nr\ (?r\ a)$)
unfolding *count-roots-interval-sf-rat-def* *Let-def* *cr* **by** *auto*
hence *id*: *root-info.l-r* *?ri* = ($\lambda a\ b.\ cr\ (?r\ a)\ (?r\ b)$) *root-info.number-root* *?ri* =
($\lambda a.\ nr\ (?r\ a)$)
by *auto*
note *cr* = *count-roots-interval-sf*[*OF* *p* *cr*]
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *root-info-cond-def* *id*
proof (*intro conjI impI allI*)
fix *a*
show *nr* (*?r* *a*) = *card* {*x*. *x* $\leq$ (*?r* *a*) $\wedge$ *ipoly* *p* *x* = 0}
using *cr*(2)[*of* *?r* *a*] **by** *simp*
next
fix *a b* :: *rat*
assume *ab*: *a* $\leq$ *b*
from *ab* **have** *ab*: *?r* *a* $\leq$ *?r* *b* **by** (*simp add: of-rat-less-eq*)
from *cr*(1)[*OF this*] **show** *cr* (*?r* *a*) (*?r* *b*) = *card* (*Collect* (*root-cond* (*p*, *a*,
b)))
unfolding *root-cond-def*[*abs-def*] *split* **by** *simp*
qed
qed

lemma *of-rat-of-int-poly*: *map-poly* *of-rat* (*of-int-poly* *p*) = *of-int-poly* *p*
by (*subst map-poly-map-poly*, *auto simp: o-def*)

lemma *square-free-of-int-poly*: **assumes** *square-free* *p*
shows *square-free* (*of-int-poly* *p* :: '*a* :: {*field-gcd*, *field-char-0*} *poly*)
proof –
have *square-free* (*map-poly* *of-rat* (*of-int-poly* *p*) :: '*a* *poly*)
unfolding *of-rat-hom.square-free-map-poly* **by** (*rule square-free-int-rat*[*OF assms*])
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *of-rat-of-int-poly* .
qed

lemma *count-roots-interval-rat*: **assumes** *sf*: *square-free* *p*
shows *root-info-cond* (*count-roots-interval-rat* *p*) *p*
proof –
from *sf* **have** *sf*: *square-free* (*real-of-int-poly* *p*) **by** (*rule square-free-of-int-poly*)
from *sf* **have** *p*: *p* $\neq 0$ **unfolding** *square-free-def* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*

```

using count-roots-interval-sf-rat[OF p]
unfolding count-roots-interval-rat-def count-roots-interval-sf-rat-def
  Let-def count-roots-interval-iff[OF sf] .
qed

```

```

lemma count-roots-rat: count-roots-rat p = card {x. ipoly p x = (0 :: real)}
unfolding count-roots-rat-def count-roots-correct ..

```

6.2 Implementing Sturm on Rational Polynomials

```

function sturm-aux-rat where
  sturm-aux-rat (p :: rat poly) q =
    (if degree q = 0 then [p,q] else p # sturm-aux-rat q (-(p mod q)))
  by (pat-completeness, simp-all)
termination by (relation measure (degree o snd),
  simp-all add: o-def degree-mod-less')

lemma sturm-aux-rat: sturm-aux (real-of-rat-poly p) (real-of-rat-poly q) =
  map real-of-rat-poly (sturm-aux-rat p q)
proof (induct p q rule: sturm-aux-rat.induct)
  case (1 p q)
  interpret map-poly-inj-idom-hom of-rat..
  note deg = of-int-hom.degree-map-poly-hom
  show ?case
    unfolding sturm-aux.simps[of real-of-rat-poly p] sturm-aux-rat.simps[of p]
    using 1 by (cases degree q = 0; simp add: hom-distrib)
qed

```

```

definition sturm-rat where sturm-rat p = sturm-aux-rat p (pderiv p)

```

```

lemma sturm-rat: sturm (real-of-rat-poly p) = map real-of-rat-poly (sturm-rat p)
unfolding sturm-rat-def sturm-def
apply (fold of-rat-hom.map-poly-pderiv)
unfolding sturm-aux-rat..

```

```

definition poly-number-rootat :: rat poly  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  poly-number-rootat p  $\equiv$  sgn (coeff p (degree p))

```

```

definition poly-neg-number-rootat :: rat poly  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  poly-neg-number-rootat p  $\equiv$  if even (degree p) then sgn (coeff p (degree p))
    else -sgn (coeff p (degree p))

```

```

lemma poly-number-rootat: poly-inf (real-of-rat-poly p) = real-of-rat (poly-number-rootat p)
unfolding poly-inf-def poly-number-rootat-def of-int-hom.degree-map-poly-hom
  of-rat-hom.coeff-map-poly-hom
  real-of-rat-sgn by simp

```

lemma *poly-neg-number-rootat*: $\text{poly-neg-inf } (\text{real-of-rat-poly } p) = \text{real-of-rat } (\text{poly-neg-number-rootat } p)$

unfolding *poly-neg-inf-def poly-neg-number-rootat-def of-int-hom.degree-map-poly-hom of-rat-hom.coeff-map-poly-hom real-of-rat-sgn* **by** (*simp add:hom-distribs*)

definition *sign-changes-rat* **where**

sign-changes-rat ps ($x::\text{rat}$) =
 $\text{length } (\text{remdups-adj } (\text{filter } (\lambda x. x \neq 0) (\text{map } (\lambda p. \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p \ x)) \ ps))) - 1$

definition *sign-changes-number-rootat* **where**

sign-changes-number-rootat ps =
 $\text{length } (\text{remdups-adj } (\text{filter } (\lambda x. x \neq 0) (\text{map } \text{poly-number-rootat } ps))) - 1$

definition *sign-changes-neg-number-rootat* **where**

sign-changes-neg-number-rootat ps =
 $\text{length } (\text{remdups-adj } (\text{filter } (\lambda x. x \neq 0) (\text{map } \text{poly-neg-number-rootat } ps))) - 1$

lemma *real-of-rat-list-neq*: $\text{list-neq } (\text{map } \text{real-of-rat } xs) \ 0$
 $= \text{map } \text{real-of-rat } (\text{list-neq } xs \ 0)$
by (*induct xs, auto*)

lemma *real-of-rat-remdups-adj*: $\text{remdups-adj } (\text{map } \text{real-of-rat } xs) = \text{map } \text{real-of-rat } (\text{remdups-adj } xs)$
by (*induct xs rule: remdups-adj.induct, auto*)

lemma *sign-changes-rat*: $\text{sign-changes } (\text{map } \text{real-of-rat-poly } ps) \ (\text{real-of-rat } x)$
 $= \text{sign-changes-rat } ps \ x \ (\text{is } ?l = ?r)$

proof –

define xs **where** $xs = \text{list-neq } (\text{map } (\lambda p. \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p \ x)) \ ps) \ 0$
have $?l = \text{length } (\text{remdups-adj } (\text{list-neq } (\text{map } \text{real-of-rat } (\text{map } (\lambda xa. (\text{sgn } (\text{poly } xa \ x))) \ ps)) \ 0)) - 1$
by (*simp add: sign-changes-def real-of-rat-sgn o-def*)
also have $\dots = ?r$ **unfolding** *sign-changes-rat-def real-of-rat-list-neq*
unfolding *real-of-rat-remdups-adj* **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *sign-changes-neg-number-rootat*: $\text{sign-changes-neg-inf } (\text{map } \text{real-of-rat-poly } ps)$
 $= \text{sign-changes-neg-number-rootat } ps \ (\text{is } ?l = ?r)$

proof –

have $?l = \text{length } (\text{remdups-adj } (\text{list-neq } (\text{map } \text{real-of-rat } (\text{map } \text{poly-neg-number-rootat } ps)) \ 0)) - 1$
by (*simp add: sign-changes-neg-inf-def o-def real-of-rat-sgn poly-neg-number-rootat*)
also have $\dots = ?r$ **unfolding** *sign-changes-neg-number-rootat-def real-of-rat-list-neq*

unfolding *real-of-rat-remdups-adj* **by** *simp*

finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *sign-changes-number-rootat*: *sign-changes-inf* (map *real-of-rat-poly* *ps*)
= *sign-changes-number-rootat* *ps* (**is** ?*l* = ?*r*)
proof –
have ?*l* = *length* (*remdups-adj* (*list-neq* (map *real-of-rat* (map *poly-number-rootat* *ps*)) 0)) – 1
unfolding *sign-changes-inf-def*
unfolding *map-map o-def real-of-rat-sgn poly-number-rootat ..*
also have ... = ?*r* unfolding *sign-changes-number-rootat-def real-of-rat-list-neq*

unfolding *real-of-rat-remdups-adj* by *simp*
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *count-roots-interval-rat-code*[*code*]:
count-roots-interval-rat *p* = (let *rp* = *map-poly rat-of-int* *p*; *ps* = *sturm-rat* *rp*
in *Root-Info*
(λ *a b*. *sign-changes-rat* *ps* *a* – *sign-changes-rat* *ps* *b* + (if *poly* *rp* *a* = 0 then 1 else 0))
(λ *a*. *sign-changes-neg-number-rootat* *ps* – *sign-changes-rat* *ps* *a*))
unfolding *count-roots-interval-rat-def* *Let-def count-roots-interval-def split of-rat-of-int-poly*[*symmetric*,
where '*a* = *real*]
sturm-rat sign-changes-rat
by (*simp add: sign-changes-neg-number-rootat*)

lemma *count-roots-rat-code*[*code*]:
count-roots-rat *p* = (let *rp* = *map-poly rat-of-int* *p* in if *p* = 0 then 0 else let *ps*
= *sturm-rat* *rp*
in *sign-changes-neg-number-rootat* *ps* – *sign-changes-number-rootat* *ps*)
unfolding *count-roots-rat-def* *Let-def sturm-rat count-roots-code of-rat-of-int-poly*[*symmetric*,
where '*a* = *real*]
sign-changes-neg-number-rootat sign-changes-number-rootat
by *simp*

hide-const (**open**) *count-roots-interval-sf-rat*

Finally we provide an even more efficient implementation which avoids the "*poly* *p* *x* = 0" test, but it is restricted to irreducible polynomials.

definition *root-info* :: *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *root-info* **where**
root-info *p* = (if *degree* *p* = 1 then
(let *x* = *Rat.Fract* (– *coeff* *p* 0) (*coeff* *p* 1)
in *Root-Info* (λ *l r*. if *l* $\leq$ *x* $\wedge$ *x* $\leq$ *r* then 1 else 0) (λ *b*. if *x* $\leq$ *b* then 1 else 0)) else
(let *rp* = *map-poly rat-of-int* *p*; *ps* = *sturm-rat* *rp* in
Root-Info (λ *a b*. *sign-changes-rat* *ps* *a* – *sign-changes-rat* *ps* *b*)
(λ *a*. *sign-changes-neg-number-rootat* *ps* – *sign-changes-rat* *ps* *a*)))

```

lemma root-info:
  assumes irr: irreducible p and deg: degree p > 0
  shows root-info-cond (root-info p) p
proof (cases degree p = 1)
  case deg: True
    from degree1-coeffs[OF this] obtain a b where p: p = [:b,a:] and a ≠ 0 by
metis
    from deg have degree (real-of-int-poly p) = 1 by simp
    from roots1[OF this, unfolded roots1-def] p
    have id: (ipoly p x = 0) = ((x :: real) = - b / a) for x by auto
    have idd: {x. real-of-rat aa ≤ x ∧
      x ≤ real-of-rat ba ∧ x = real-of-int (- b) / real-of-int a}
    = (if real-of-rat aa ≤ real-of-int (- b) / real-of-int a ∧
      real-of-int (- b) / real-of-int a ≤ real-of-rat ba then {real-of-int (-
b) / real-of-int a} else {})
    for aa ba by auto
    have iddd: {x. x ≤ real-of-rat aa ∧ x = real-of-int (- b) / real-of-int a}
    = (if real-of-int (- b) / real-of-int a ≤ real-of-rat aa then {real-of-int (- b) /
real-of-int a} else {}) for aa
    by auto
    have id4: real-of-int x = real-of-rat (rat-of-int x) for x by simp
    show ?thesis unfolding root-info-def deg unfolding root-info-cond-def id root-cond-def
split
    unfolding p Fract-of-int-quotient Let-def idd iddd
    unfolding id4 of-rat-divide[symmetric] of-rat-less-eq by auto
next
  case False
    have irr-d: irreduciblea p by (simp add: deg irr irreducible-connect-rev)
    from irreduciblea-int-rat[OF this]
    have irreducible (of-int-poly p :: rat poly) by auto
    from irreducible-root-free[OF this]
    have idd: (poly (of-int-poly p) a = 0) = False for a :: rat
    unfolding root-free-def using False by auto
    have id: root-info p = count-roots-interval-rat p
    unfolding root-info-def if-False count-roots-interval-rat-code Let-def idd using
False by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding id
    by (rule count-roots-interval-rat[OF irreduciblea-square-free[OF irr-d]])
qed
end

```

7 Getting Small Representative Polynomials via Factorization

In this theory we import a factorization algorithm for integer polynomials to turn a representing polynomial of some algebraic number into a list of irreducible polynomials where exactly one list element represents the same

number. Moreover, we prove that the certain polynomial operations preserve irreducibility, so that no factorization is required.

theory *Factors-of-Int-Poly*

imports

Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Factorize-Int-Poly

Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim

begin

lemma *degree-of-gcd*: $\text{degree} (\text{gcd } q \ r) \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow$

$\text{degree} (\text{gcd} (\text{of-int-poly } q :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\} \text{ poly}) (\text{of-int-poly } r)) \neq 0$

proof –

let $?r = \text{of-rat} :: \text{rat} \Rightarrow 'a$

interpret *rpoly*: *field-hom*' $?r$

by (*unfold-locales*, *auto simp: of-rat-add of-rat-mult*)

{

fix p

have $\text{of-int-poly } p = \text{map-poly } (?r \circ \text{of-int}) \ p$ **unfolding** *o-def*

by *auto*

also have $\dots = \text{map-poly } ?r (\text{map-poly } \text{of-int } p)$

by (*subst map-poly-map-poly*, *auto*)

finally have $\text{of-int-poly } p = \text{map-poly } ?r (\text{map-poly } \text{of-int } p)$.

} **note** $\text{id} = \text{this}$

show *?thesis* **unfolding** id **by** (*fold hom-distribs*, *simp add: gcd-rat-to-gcd-int*)

qed

definition *factors-of-int-poly* :: $\text{int poly} \Rightarrow \text{int poly list}$ **where**

$\text{factors-of-int-poly } p = \text{map } (\text{abs-int-poly} \circ \text{fst}) (\text{snd } (\text{factorize-int-poly } p))$

lemma *factors-of-int-poly-const*: **assumes** $\text{degree } p = 0$

shows $\text{factors-of-int-poly } p = []$

proof –

from *degree0-coeffs[OF assms]* **obtain** a **where** $p = [: a :]$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** p *factors-of-int-poly-def*

factorize-int-poly-generic-def x-split-def

by (*cases a = 0*, *auto simp add: Let-def factorize-int-last-nz-poly-def*)

qed

lemma *factors-of-int-poly*:

defines $\text{rp} \equiv \text{ipoly} :: \text{int poly} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{field-gcd}, \text{field-char-0}\} \Rightarrow 'a$

assumes $\text{factors-of-int-poly } p = \text{qs}$

shows $\bigwedge q. q \in \text{set } \text{qs} \implies \text{irreducible } q \wedge \text{lead-coeff } q > 0 \wedge \text{degree } q \leq \text{degree } p \wedge \text{degree } q \neq 0$

$p \neq 0 \implies \text{rp } p \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists q \in \text{set } \text{qs}. \text{rp } q \ x = 0)$

$p \neq 0 \implies \text{rp } p \ x = 0 \implies \exists! q \in \text{set } \text{qs}. \text{rp } q \ x = 0$

distinct qs

proof –

obtain $c \ \text{qis}$ **where** $\text{factt}: \text{factorize-int-poly } p = (c, \text{qis})$ **by** *force*

from *assms[unfolded factors-of-int-poly-def factt]*

have $\text{qs}: \text{qs} = \text{map } (\text{abs-int-poly} \circ \text{fst}) (\text{snd } (c, \text{qis}))$ **by** *auto*

```

note fact = factorize-int-poly(1)[OF factt]
note fact-mem = factorize-int-poly(2,3)[OF factt]
have sqf: square-free-factorization p (c, qis) by (rule fact(1))
note sff = square-free-factorizationD[OF sqf]
have sff': p = Polynomial.smult c ( $\prod (a, i) \leftarrow qis. a \wedge i$ )
  unfolding sff(1) prod.distinct-set-conv-list[OF sff(5)] ..
{
  fix q
  assume q: q ∈ set qs
  then obtain r i where qi: (r, i) ∈ set qis and qr: q = abs-int-poly r unfolding
qs by auto
  from sff(2)[OF qi] have i: i > 0 by auto
  from split-list[OF qi] obtain qis1 qis2 where qis: qis = qis1 @ (r, i) # qis2
by auto
  have dvd: r dvd p unfolding sff' qis dvd-def using i
    by (intro exI[of - smult c ( $r \wedge (i - 1) * (\prod (a, i) \leftarrow qis1 @ qis2. a \wedge i)$ )],
cases i, auto)
  from fact-mem[OF qi] have r0: r ≠ 0 by auto
  from qi factt have p: p ≠ 0 by (cases p, auto)
  with dvd have deg: degree r ≤ degree p by (metis dvd-imp-degree-le)
  with fact-mem[OF qi] r0
  show irreducible q ∧ lead-coeff q > 0 ∧ degree q ≤ degree p ∧ degree q ≠ 0
    unfolding qr lead-coeff-abs-int-poly by auto
} note * = this
show distinct qs unfolding distinct-conv-nth
proof (intro allI impI)
  fix i j
  assume i < length qs j < length qs and diff: i ≠ j
  hence ij: i < length qis j < length qis
    and id: qs ! i = abs-int-poly (fst (qis ! i)) qs ! j = abs-int-poly (fst (qis ! j))
unfolding qs by auto
  obtain qi I where qi: qis ! i = (qi, I) by force
  obtain qj J where qj: qis ! j = (qj, J) by force
  from sff(5)[unfolded distinct-conv-nth, rule-format, OF ij diff] qi qj
  have diff: (qi, I) ≠ (qj, J) by auto
  from ij qi qj have (qi, I) ∈ set qis (qj, J) ∈ set qis unfolding set-conv-nth
by force+
  from sff(3)[OF this diff] sff(2) this
  have cop: coprime qi qj degree qi ≠ 0 degree qj ≠ 0 by auto
  note i = cf-pos-poly-main[of qi, unfolded smult-prod monom-0]
  note j = cf-pos-poly-main[of qj, unfolded smult-prod monom-0]
  from cop(2) i have deg: degree (qs ! i) ≠ 0 by (auto simp: id qi)
  have cop: coprime (qs ! i) (qs ! j)
    unfolding id qi qj fst-conv
    apply (rule coprime-prod[of [:sgn (lead-coeff qi):] [:sgn (lead-coeff qj):]])
    using cop
    unfolding i j by (auto simp: sgn-eq-0-iff)
  show qs ! i ≠ qs ! j
proof

```

```

    assume id: qs ! i = qs ! j
    have degree (gcd (qs ! i) (qs ! j)) = degree (qs ! i) unfolding id by simp
    also have ... ≠ 0 using deg by simp
    finally show False using cop by simp
  qed
qed
assume p: p ≠ 0
from fact(1) p have c: c ≠ 0 using sff(1) by auto
let ?r = of-int :: int ⇒ 'a
let ?rp = map-poly ?r
have rp:  $\bigwedge x p. rp\ p\ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow poly\ (?rp\ p)\ x = 0$  unfolding rp-def ..
have rp p x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow rp\ (\prod (x, y) \leftarrow qis. x \wedge y)\ x = 0$  unfolding sff'(1)
  unfolding rp hom-distrib using c by simp
also have ... =  $(\exists (q, i) \in set\ qis. poly\ (?rp\ (q \wedge i))\ x = 0)$ 
  unfolding qs rp of-int-poly-hom.hom-prod-list poly-prod-list-zero-iff set-map by
fastforce
also have ... =  $(\exists (q, i) \in set\ qis. poly\ (?rp\ q)\ x = 0)$ 
  unfolding of-int-poly-hom.hom-power poly-power-zero-iff using sff(2) by auto
also have ... =  $(\exists q \in fst\ 'set\ qis. poly\ (?rp\ q)\ x = 0)$  by force
also have ... =  $(\exists q \in set\ qs. rp\ q\ x = 0)$  unfolding rp qs snd-conv o-def
bex-simps set-map
  by simp
finally show iff:  $rp\ p\ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists q \in set\ qs. rp\ q\ x = 0)$  by auto
assume rp p x = 0
with iff obtain q where q:  $q \in set\ qs$  and rtq:  $rp\ q\ x = 0$  by auto
then obtain i q' where qi:  $(q', i) \in set\ qis$  and qq':  $q = abs-int-poly\ q'$  unfolding
qs by auto
show  $\exists! q \in set\ qs. rp\ q\ x = 0$ 
proof (intro exI, intro conjI, rule q, rule rtq, clarify)
  fix r
  assume r  $\in set\ qs$  and rtr:  $rp\ r\ x = 0$ 
  then obtain j r' where rj:  $(r', j) \in set\ qis$  and rr':  $r = abs-int-poly\ r'$ 
unfolding qs by auto
  from rtr rtq have rtr:  $rp\ r'\ x = 0$  and rtq:  $rp\ q'\ x = 0$ 
  unfolding rp rr' qq' by auto
  from rtr rtq have  $[-x, 1:]\ dvd\ ?rp\ q'\ [-x, 1:]\ dvd\ ?rp\ r'$  unfolding rp
  by (auto simp: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
  hence  $[-x, 1:]\ dvd\ gcd\ (?rp\ q')\ (?rp\ r')$  by simp
  hence  $gcd\ (?rp\ q')\ (?rp\ r') = 0 \vee degree\ (gcd\ (?rp\ q')\ (?rp\ r')) \neq 0$ 
  by (metis is-unit-gcd-iff is-unit-iff-degree is-unit-pCons-iff one-poly-eq-simps(1))
  hence  $gcd\ q'\ r' = 0 \vee degree\ (gcd\ q'\ r') \neq 0$ 
  unfolding gcd-eq-0-iff degree-of-gcd[of q' r', symmetric] by auto
  hence  $\neg coprime\ q'\ r'$  by auto
  with sff(3)[OF qi rj] have  $q' = r'$  by auto
  thus  $r = q$  unfolding rr' qq' by simp
qed
qed

```

lemma factors-int-poly-represents:

```

fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$ 
assumes  $p: p \text{ represents } x$ 
shows  $\exists q \in \text{set } (\text{factors-of-int-poly } p).$ 
 $q \text{ represents } x \wedge \text{irreducible } q \wedge \text{lead-coeff } q > 0 \wedge \text{degree } q \leq \text{degree } p$ 
proof –
  from  $\text{representsD}[OF\ p]$  have  $p: p \neq 0$  and  $rt: \text{ipoly } p\ x = 0$  by auto
  note  $\text{fact} = \text{factors-of-int-poly}[OF\ \text{refl}]$ 
  from  $\text{fact}(2)[OF\ p, \text{ of } x]\ rt$  obtain  $q$  where  $q: q \in \text{set } (\text{factors-of-int-poly } p)$ 
and
   $rt: \text{ipoly } q\ x = 0$  by auto
  from  $\text{fact}(1)[OF\ q]\ rt$  show  $?thesis$ 
  by (intro  $\text{bexI}[OF\ -\ q]$ , auto simp: represents-def irreducible-def)
qed

```

corollary *irreducible-represents-imp-degree:*

```

fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$ 
assumes  $\text{irreducible } f$  and  $f \text{ represents } x$  and  $g \text{ represents } x$ 
shows  $\text{degree } f \leq \text{degree } g$ 
proof –
  from  $\text{factors-of-int-poly}(1)[OF\ \text{refl}, \text{ of } -\ g]\ \text{factors-of-int-poly}(3)[OF\ \text{refl}, \text{ of } g\ x]$ 
   $\text{assms}(3)$  obtain  $h$  where  $h \text{ represents } x \wedge \text{degree } h \leq \text{degree } g \wedge \text{irreducible } h$ 
  by blast
  let  $?af = \text{abs-int-poly } f$ 
  let  $?ah = \text{abs-int-poly } h$ 
  from  $\text{assms}$  have  $af: \text{irreducible } ?af \wedge ?af \text{ represents } x \wedge \text{lead-coeff } ?af > 0$  by
fastforce+
  from  $*$  have  $ah: \text{irreducible } ?ah \wedge ?ah \text{ represents } x \wedge \text{lead-coeff } ?ah > 0$  by fastforce+
  from  $\text{algebraic-imp-represents-unique}[of\ x]\ af\ ah$  have  $id: ?af = ?ah$ 
  unfolding  $\text{algebraic-iff-represents}$  by blast
  show  $?thesis$  using  $\text{arg-cong}[OF\ id, \text{ of degree }]\ \langle \text{degree } h \leq \text{degree } g \rangle$  by simp
qed

```

lemma *irreducible-preservation:*

```

fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$ 
assumes  $\text{irr}: \text{irreducible } p$ 
and  $x: p \text{ represents } x$ 
and  $y: q \text{ represents } y$ 
and  $\text{deg}: \text{degree } p \geq \text{degree } q$ 
and  $f: \bigwedge q. q \text{ represents } y \implies (f\ q) \text{ represents } x \wedge \text{degree } (f\ q) \leq \text{degree } q$ 
and  $pr: \text{primitive } q$ 
shows  $\text{irreducible } q$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  define  $pp$  where  $pp = \text{abs-int-poly } p$ 
  have  $dp: \text{degree } p \neq 0$  using  $x$  by (rule represents-degree)
  have  $dq: \text{degree } q \neq 0$  using  $y$  by (rule represents-degree)
  from  $dp$  have  $p0: p \neq 0$  by auto
  from  $x\ \text{deg}\ \text{irr}\ p0$ 
  have  $\text{irr}: \text{irreducible } pp$  and  $x: pp \text{ represents } x$  and
   $\text{deg}: \text{degree } pp \geq \text{degree } q$  and  $\text{cf-pos}: \text{lead-coeff } pp > 0$ 

```

unfolding *pp-def lead-coeff-abs-int-poly* **by** (*auto intro! representsI*)
from *x* **have** *ax: algebraic x* **unfolding** *algebraic-altdef-ipoly represents-def* **by**
blast
assume $\neg ?thesis$
from *this irreducible-connect-int[of q]* *pr* **have** $\neg irreducible_d q$ **by** *auto*
from *this dq* **obtain** *r* **where**
r: degree r $\neq$ 0 degree r < degree q and r dvd q **by** *auto*
then obtain *rr* **where** *q: q = r * rr* **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *auto*
have *degree q = degree r + degree rr* **using** *dq* **unfolding** *q*
by (*subst degree-mult-eq, auto*)
with *r* **have** *rr: degree rr $\neq$ 0 degree rr < degree q* **by** *auto*
from *representsD(2)[OF y, unfolded q hom-distrib]*
have *ipoly r y = 0 $\vee$ ipoly rr y = 0* **by** *auto*
with *r rr* **have** *r represents y $\vee$ rr represents y* **unfolding** *represents-def* **by**
auto
with *r rr* **obtain** *r* **where** *r: r represents y degree r < degree q* **by** *blast*
from *f[OF r(1)] deg r(2)* **obtain** *r* **where** *r: r represents x degree r < degree*
pp **by** *auto*
from *factors-int-poly-represents[OF r(1)] r(2)* **obtain** *r* **where**
r: r represents x irreducible r lead-coeff r > 0 and deg: degree r < degree pp
by *force*
from *algebraic-imp-represents-unique[OF ax] r irr cf-pos x* **have** *r = pp* **by** *auto*
with *deg* **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

declare *irreducible-const-poly-iff* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-uminus-irreducible*:
assumes *p: irreducible (p :: int poly)* **and** *deg: degree p $\neq$ 0*
shows *irreducible (poly-uminus p)*
proof—
from *deg-nonzero-represents[OF deg]* **obtain** *x :: complex* **where** *x: p represents*
x **by** *auto*
from *represents-uminus[OF x]*
have *y: poly-uminus p represents (- x)* .
show *?thesis*
proof (*rule irreducible-preservation[OF p x y], force*)
from *deg irreducible-imp-primitive[OF p]* **have** *primitive p* **by** *auto*
then show *primitive (poly-uminus p)* **by** *simp*
fix *q*
assume *q represents (- x)*
from *represents-uminus[OF this]* **have** *(poly-uminus q) represents x* **by** *simp*
thus *(poly-uminus q) represents x $\wedge$ degree (poly-uminus q) $\leq$ degree q* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *reflect-poly-irreducible*:
fixes *x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}*
assumes *p: irreducible p* **and** *x: p represents x* **and** *x0: x $\neq$ 0*

shows *irreducible* (*reflect-poly p*)
proof –
 from *represents-inverse*[*OF x0 x*]
 have *y*: (*reflect-poly p*) *represents* (*inverse x*) **by** *simp*
 from *x0* have *ix0*: *inverse x* $\neq 0$ **by** *auto*
 show ?thesis
proof (*rule irreducible-preservation*[*OF p x y*])
 from *x* *irreducible-imp-primitive*[*OF p*]
 show *primitive* (*reflect-poly p*) **by** (*auto simp: content-reflect-poly*)
 fix *q*
 assume *q* *represents* (*inverse x*)
 from *represents-inverse*[*OF ix0 this*] have (*reflect-poly q*) *represents* *x* **by** *simp*
 with *degree-reflect-poly-le*
 show (*reflect-poly q*) *represents* *x* $\wedge$ *degree* (*reflect-poly q*) $\leq$ *degree q* **by** *auto*
 qed (*insert p, auto simp: degree-reflect-poly-le*)
 qed

lemma *poly-add-rat-irreducible*:
 assumes *p*: *irreducible p* and *deg*: *degree p* $\neq 0$
 shows *irreducible* (*cf-pos-poly* (*poly-add-rat r p*))
proof –
 from *deg-nonzero-represents*[*OF deg*] obtain *x* :: *complex* **where** *x*: *p* *represents*
x **by** *auto*
 from *represents-add-rat*[*OF x*]
 have *y*: *cf-pos-poly* (*poly-add-rat r p*) *represents* (*of-rat r* + *x*) **by** *simp*
 show ?thesis
proof (*rule irreducible-preservation*[*OF p x y*], *force*)
 fix *q*
 assume *q* *represents* (*of-rat r* + *x*)
 from *represents-add-rat*[*OF this, of - r*] have (*poly-add-rat* ($- r$) *q*) *represents*
x **by** (*simp add: of-rat-minus*)
 thus (*poly-add-rat* ($- r$) *q*) *represents* *x* $\wedge$ *degree* (*poly-add-rat* ($- r$) *q*) $\leq$
degree q **by** *auto*
 qed (*insert p, auto*)
 qed

lemma *poly-mult-rat-irreducible*:
 assumes *p*: *irreducible p* and *deg*: *degree p* $\neq 0$ and *r*: *r* $\neq 0$
 shows *irreducible* (*cf-pos-poly* (*poly-mult-rat r p*))
proof –
 from *deg-nonzero-represents*[*OF deg*] obtain *x* :: *complex* **where** *x*: *p* *represents*
x **by** *auto*
 from *represents-mult-rat*[*OF r x*]
 have *y*: *cf-pos-poly* (*poly-mult-rat r p*) *represents* (*of-rat r* * *x*) **by** *simp*
 show ?thesis
proof (*rule irreducible-preservation*[*OF p x y*], *force simp: r*)
 fix *q*
 from *r* have *r'*: *inverse r* $\neq 0$ **by** *simp*
 assume *q* *represents* (*of-rat r* * *x*)

```

    from represents-mult-rat[OF r' this] have (poly-mult-rat (inverse r) q) represents x using r
    by (simp add: of-rat-divide field-simps)
    thus (poly-mult-rat (inverse r) q) represents x  $\wedge$  degree (poly-mult-rat (inverse r) q)  $\leq$  degree q
    using r by auto
  qed (insert p r, auto)
qed

```

```

interpretation coeff-lift-hom:
  factor-preserving-hom coeff-lift :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}
 $\Rightarrow$  -
  by (unfold-locals, auto)

end

```

8 The minimal polynomial of an algebraic number

```

theory Min-Int-Poly
imports
  Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim
begin

```

Given an algebraic number x in a field, the minimal polynomial is the unique irreducible integer polynomial with positive leading coefficient that has x as a root.

Note that we assume characteristic 0 since the material upon which all of this builds also assumes it.

```

definition min-int-poly :: 'a :: field-char-0  $\Rightarrow$  int poly where
  min-int-poly x =
    (if algebraic x then THE p. p represents x  $\wedge$  irreducible p  $\wedge$  lead-coeff p  $>$  0
     else [:0, 1:])

```

```

lemma
  fixes x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}
  shows min-int-poly-represents [intro]: algebraic x  $\implies$  min-int-poly x represents x
  and min-int-poly-irreducible [intro]: irreducible (min-int-poly x)
  and lead-coeff-min-int-poly-pos: lead-coeff (min-int-poly x)  $>$  0
proof -
  note * = theI'[OF algebraic-imp-represents-unique, of x]
  show min-int-poly x represents x if algebraic x
    using *[OF that] by (simp add: that min-int-poly-def)
  have irreducible [:0, 1::int:]
    by (rule irreducible-linear-poly) auto
  thus irreducible (min-int-poly x)
    using * by (auto simp: min-int-poly-def)
  show lead-coeff (min-int-poly x)  $>$  0
    using * by (auto simp: min-int-poly-def)

```

qed

lemma

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$

shows $\text{degree-min-int-poly-pos [intro]: degree (min-int-poly } x) > 0$

and $\text{degree-min-int-poly-nonzero [simp]: degree (min-int-poly } x) \neq 0$

proof –

show $\text{degree (min-int-poly } x) > 0$

proof (cases algebraic x)

case True

hence $\text{min-int-poly } x$ represents x

by auto

thus ?thesis by blast

qed (auto simp: min-int-poly-def)

thus $\text{degree (min-int-poly } x) \neq 0$

by blast

qed

lemma $\text{min-int-poly-primitive [intro]:}$

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$

shows $\text{primitive (min-int-poly } x)$

by (rule irreducible-imp-primitive) auto

lemma $\text{min-int-poly-content [simp]:}$

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$

shows $\text{content (min-int-poly } x) = 1$

using $\text{min-int-poly-primitive[of } x]$ by (simp add: primitive-def)

lemma $\text{ipoly-min-int-poly [simp]:}$

$\text{algebraic } x \implies \text{ipoly (min-int-poly } x) (x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-gcd}, \text{field-char-0}\}) = 0$

using $\text{min-int-poly-represents[of } x]$ by (auto simp: represents-def)

lemma $\text{min-int-poly-nonzero [simp]:}$

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$

shows $\text{min-int-poly } x \neq 0$

using $\text{lead-coeff-min-int-poly-pos[of } x]$ by auto

lemma $\text{min-int-poly-normalize [simp]:}$

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$

shows $\text{normalize (min-int-poly } x) = \text{min-int-poly } x$

unfolding $\text{normalize-poly-def}$ using $\text{lead-coeff-min-int-poly-pos[of } x]$ by simp

lemma $\text{min-int-poly-prime-elem [intro]:}$

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$

shows $\text{prime-elem (min-int-poly } x)$

using $\text{min-int-poly-irreducible[of } x]$ by blast

lemma $\text{min-int-poly-prime [intro]:}$

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$


```

shows prime (min-int-poly x)
using min-int-poly-prime-elim[of x]
by (simp only: prime-normalize-iff [symmetric] min-int-poly-normalize)

lemma min-int-poly-unique:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}
  assumes p represents x irreducible p lead-coeff p > 0
  shows min-int-poly x = p
proof -
  from assms(1) have x: algebraic x
    using algebraic-iff-represents by blast
  thus ?thesis
    using the1-equality[OF algebraic-imp-represents-unique[OF x], of p] assms
    unfolding min-int-poly-def by auto
qed

lemma min-int-poly-of-int [simp]:
  min-int-poly (of-int n :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}) = [:-of-int n, 1:]
  by (intro min-int-poly-unique irreducible-linear-poly) auto

lemma min-int-poly-of-nat [simp]:
  min-int-poly (of-nat n :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}) = [:-of-nat n, 1:]
  using min-int-poly-of-int[of int n] by (simp del: min-int-poly-of-int)

lemma min-int-poly-0 [simp]: min-int-poly (0 :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}) =
  [:-0, 1:]
  using min-int-poly-of-int[of 0] unfolding of-int-0 by simp

lemma min-int-poly-1 [simp]: min-int-poly (1 :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}) =
  [:-1, 1:]
  using min-int-poly-of-int[of 1] unfolding of-int-1 by simp

lemma poly-min-int-poly-0-eq-0-iff [simp]:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}
  assumes algebraic x
  shows poly (min-int-poly x) 0 = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
proof
  assume *: poly (min-int-poly x) 0 = 0
  show x = 0
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume x  $\neq$  0
    hence poly (min-int-poly x) 0  $\neq$  0
    using assms by (intro represents-irr-non-0) auto
    with * show False by contradiction
  qed
qed auto

lemma min-int-poly-eqI:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}

```

```

    assumes p represents x irreducible p lead-coeff p ≥ 0
    shows min-int-poly x = p
  proof -
    from assms have [simp]: p ≠ 0
      by auto
    have lead-coeff p ≠ 0
      by auto
    with assms(3) have lead-coeff p > 0
      by linarith
    moreover have algebraic x
      using ⟨p represents x⟩ by (meson algebraic-iff-represents)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      unfolding min-int-poly-def
      using the1-equality[OF algebraic-imp-represents-unique[OF ⟨algebraic x⟩, of p]
assms by auto
  qed

```

Implementation for real and rational numbers

```

lemma min-int-poly-of-rat: min-int-poly (of-rat r :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd})
= poly-rat r
  by (intro min-int-poly-unique, auto)

```

```

definition min-int-poly-real :: real ⇒ int poly where
  [simp]: min-int-poly-real = min-int-poly

```

```

lemma min-int-poly-real-code-unfold [code-unfold]: min-int-poly = min-int-poly-real
  by simp

```

```

lemma min-int-poly-real-basic-impl[code]: min-int-poly-real (real-of-rat x) = poly-rat
x
  unfolding min-int-poly-real-def by (rule min-int-poly-of-rat)

```

```

lemma min-int-poly-rat-code-unfold [code-unfold]: min-int-poly = poly-rat
  by (intro ext, insert min-int-poly-of-rat[where ?'a = rat], auto)

```

end

9 Algebraic Numbers – Preliminary Implementation

This theory gathers some preliminary results to implement algebraic numbers, e.g., it defines an invariant to have unique representing polynomials and shows that polynomials for unary minus and inversion preserve this invariant.

```

theory Algebraic-Numbers-Pre-Impl
imports
  Abstract-Rewriting.SN-Order-Carrier

```

Deriving.Compare-Rat
Deriving.Compare-Real
Jordan-Normal-Form.Gauss-Jordan-IArray-Impl
Algebraic-Numbers
Sturm-Rat
Factors-of-Int-Poly
Min-Int-Poly

begin

For algebraic numbers, it turned out that *gcd-int-poly* is not preferable to the default implementation of *gcd*, which just implements Collin's primitive remainder sequence.

declare *gcd-int-poly-code*[*code-unfold del*]

lemma *ex1-imp-Collect-singleton*: $(\exists!x. P\ x) \wedge P\ x \longleftrightarrow \text{Collect } P = \{x\}$

proof(*intro iffI conjI, unfold conj-imp-eq-imp-imp*)

assume *Ex1 P P x* **then show** *Collect P = {x}* **by** *blast*

next

assume *Px: Collect P = {x}*

then have $P\ y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ **for** *y* **by** *auto*

then show *Ex1 P* **by** *auto*

from *Px* **show** $P\ x$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *ex1-Collect-singleton*[*consumes 2*]:

assumes $\exists!x. P\ x$ **and** $P\ x$ **and** $\text{Collect } P = \{x\} \implies \text{thesis}$ **shows** *thesis*

by (*rule assms(3), subst ex1-imp-Collect-singleton[symmetric], insert assms(1,2), auto*)

lemma *ex1-iff-Collect-singleton*: $P\ x \implies (\exists!x. P\ x) \longleftrightarrow \text{Collect } P = \{x\}$

by (*subst ex1-imp-Collect-singleton[symmetric], auto*)

context

fixes *f*

assumes *bij: bij f*

begin

lemma *bij-imp-ex1-iff*: $(\exists!x. P\ (f\ x)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists!y. P\ y)$ (**is** *?l = ?r*)

proof (*intro iffI*)

assume *l: ?l*

then obtain *x* **where** $P\ (f\ x)$ **by** *auto*

with *l* **have** $\ast: \{x\} = \text{Collect } (P\ o\ f)$ **by** *auto*

also have $f'\ \dots = \{y. P\ (f\ (\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f\ y))\}$ **using** *bij-image-Collect-eq[OF bij]* **by** *auto*

also have $\dots = \{y. P\ y\}$

proof—

have $f\ (\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f\ y) = y$ **for** *y* **by** (*meson bij bij-inv-eq-iff*)

then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

finally have $\text{Collect } P = \{f x\}$ **by** *auto*
then show $?r$ **by** (*fold ex1-imp-Collect-singleton, auto*)
next
assume $r: ?r$
then obtain y **where** $P y$ **by** *auto*
with r **have** $\{y\} = \text{Collect } P$ **by** *auto*
also have $\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f \text{ ' } \dots = \text{Collect } (P \circ f)$
using *bij-image-Collect-eq[OF bij-imp-bij-inv[OF bij]]* bij **by** (*auto simp: inv-inv-eq*)
finally have $\text{Collect } (P \circ f) = \{\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f y\}$ **by** (*simp add: o-def*)
then show $?l$ **by** (*fold ex1-imp-Collect-singleton, auto*)
qed

lemma *bij-ex1-imp-the-shift*:

assumes $\text{ex1: } \exists! y. P y$ **shows** $(\text{THE } x. P (f x)) = \text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f (\text{THE } y. P y)$ **(is** $?l = ?r$ **)**

proof–

from ex1 **have** $P (\text{THE } y. P y)$ **by** (*rule the1I2*)
moreover from $\text{ex1}[\text{folded } \text{bij-imp-ex1-iff}]$ **have** $P (f (\text{THE } x. P (f x)))$ **by** (*rule the1I2*)
ultimately have $(\text{THE } y. P y) = f (\text{THE } x. P (f x))$ **using** ex1 **by** *auto*
also have $\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f \dots = (\text{THE } x. P (f x))$ **using** bij **by** (*simp add: bij-is-inj*)
finally show $?l = ?r$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *bij-imp-Collect-image*: $\{x. P (f x)\} = \text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f \text{ ' } \{y. P y\}$ **(is** $?l = ?g \text{ ' } -$ **)**

proof–

have $?l = ?g \text{ ' } f \text{ ' } ?l$ **by** (*simp add: image-comp inv-o-cancel[OF bij-is-inj[OF bij]]*)
also have $f \text{ ' } ?l = \{f x \mid x. P (f x)\}$ **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = \{y. P y\}$ **by** (*metis bij bij-iff*)
finally show $?thesis$.
qed

lemma *bij-imp-card-image*: $\text{card } (f \text{ ' } X) = \text{card } X$

by (*metis bij bij-iff card.infinite finite-imageD inj-onI inj-on-iff-eq-card*)

end

definition *poly-cond* :: $\text{int } poly \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

poly-cond $p = (\text{lead-coeff } p > 0 \wedge \text{irreducible } p)$

lemma *poly-condI[intro]*:

assumes $\text{lead-coeff } p > 0$ **and** *irreducible* p **shows** *poly-cond* p **using** *assms* **by**
(auto simp: poly-cond-def)

lemma *poly-condD*:

assumes *poly-cond* p

shows *irreducible p and lead-coeff p > 0 and root-free p and square-free p and*
p ≠ 0
using *assms unfolding poly-cond-def using irreducible-root-free irreducible-imp-square-free*
cf-pos-def by auto

lemma *poly-condE[elim]:*
assumes *poly-cond p*
and *irreducible p ⇒ lead-coeff p > 0 ⇒ root-free p ⇒ square-free p ⇒*
p ≠ 0 ⇒ thesis
shows *thesis*
using *assms by (auto dest:poly-condD)*

lemma *poly-cond-abs-int-poly[simp]: irreducible p ⇒ poly-cond (abs-int-poly p)*
unfolding *poly-cond-def by (cases p = 0, auto)*

definition *poly-uminus-abs :: int poly ⇒ int poly where*
poly-uminus-abs p = abs-int-poly (poly-uminus p)

lemma *irreducible-poly-uminus[simp]: irreducible p ⇒ irreducible (poly-uminus*
(p :: int poly))
proof *(cases degree p = 0)*
case *True*
from *degree0-coeffs[OF this]*
obtain *a where p = [:a:] by auto*
have *poly-uminus p = p unfolding p by (cases a = 0, auto)*
thus *irreducible p ⇒ irreducible (poly-uminus p) by auto*
next
case *False*
from *poly-uminus-irreducible[OF - this]*
show *irreducible p ⇒ irreducible (poly-uminus p) .*
qed

lemma *irreducible-poly-uminus-abs[simp]: irreducible p ⇒ irreducible (poly-uminus-abs*
p)
unfolding *poly-uminus-abs-def using irreducible-poly-uminus[of p] by auto*

lemma *poly-cond-poly-uminus-abs[simp]: poly-cond p ⇒ poly-cond (poly-uminus-abs*
p)
by *(auto simp: poly-cond-def, unfold poly-uminus-abs-def, subst pos-poly-abs-poly,*
auto)

lemma *ipoly-poly-uminus-abs-zero[simp]: ipoly (poly-uminus-abs p) (x :: 'a :: idom)*
= 0 ⟷ ipoly p (-x) = 0
unfolding *poly-uminus-abs-def by simp*

lemma *degree-poly-uminus-abs[simp]: degree (poly-uminus-abs p) = degree p*
unfolding *poly-uminus-abs-def by auto*

definition *poly-inverse* :: *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *int poly* **where**
poly-inverse *p* = *abs-int-poly* (*reflect-poly* *p*)

lemma *irreducible-poly-inverse[simp]*: *coeff* *p* 0 $\neq$ 0 $\implies$ *irreducible* *p* $\implies$ *irreducible* (*poly-inverse* *p*)
unfolding *poly-inverse-def* **by** (*auto simp: irreducible-reflect-poly*)

lemma *degree-poly-inverse[simp]*: *coeff* *p* 0 $\neq$ 0 $\implies$ *degree* (*poly-inverse* *p*) = *degree* *p*
unfolding *poly-inverse-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *ipoly-poly-inverse[simp]*: **assumes** *coeff* *p* 0 $\neq$ 0
shows *ipoly* (*poly-inverse* *p*) (*x* :: 'a :: *field-char-0*) = 0 $\longleftrightarrow$ *ipoly* *p* (*inverse* *x*) = 0
unfolding *poly-inverse-def ipoly-abs-int-poly-eq-zero-iff*
proof (*cases* *x* = 0)
case *False*
thus (*ipoly* (*reflect-poly* *p*) *x* = 0) = (*ipoly* *p* (*inverse* *x*) = 0)
by (*subst ipoly-reflect-poly, auto*)
next
case *True*
show (*ipoly* (*reflect-poly* *p*) *x* = 0) = (*ipoly* *p* (*inverse* *x*) = 0) **unfolding** *True*
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: poly-0-coeff-0*)
qed

lemma *ipoly-roots-finite*: *p* $\neq$ 0 $\implies$ *finite* {*x* :: 'a :: {*idom*, *ring-char-0*}. *ipoly* *p* *x* = 0}
by (*rule poly-roots-finite, simp*)

lemma *root-sign-change*: **assumes**
p0: *poly* (*p*::*real poly*) *x* = 0 **and**
pd-ne0: *poly* (*pderiv* *p*) *x* $\neq$ 0
obtains *d* **where**
0 < *d*
sgn (*poly* *p* (*x* - *d*)) $\neq$ *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* + *d*))
sgn (*poly* *p* (*x* - *d*)) $\neq$ 0
0 $\neq$ *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* + *d*))
 $\forall$ *d'* > 0. *d'* $\leq$ *d* $\longrightarrow$ *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* + *d'*)) = *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* + *d*)) $\wedge$ *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* - *d'*)) = *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* - *d*))
proof -
assume *a*: ($\bigwedge$ *d*. 0 < *d* $\implies$
sgn (*poly* *p* (*x* - *d*)) $\neq$ *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* + *d*)) $\implies$
sgn (*poly* *p* (*x* - *d*)) $\neq$ 0 $\implies$
0 $\neq$ *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* + *d*)) $\implies$
 $\forall$ *d'* > 0. *d'* $\leq$ *d* $\longrightarrow$
sgn (*poly* *p* (*x* + *d'*)) = *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* + *d*)) $\wedge$ *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* - *d'*))
= *sgn* (*poly* *p* (*x* - *d*)) $\implies$
thesis)
from *pd-ne0* **consider** *poly* (*pderiv* *p*) *x* > 0 | *poly* (*pderiv* *p*) *x* < 0 **by** *linarith*

```

thus ?thesis proof(cases)
  case 1
  obtain d1 where d1:  $\bigwedge h. 0 < h \implies h < d1 \implies \text{poly } p (x - h) < 0$  d1 > 0
    using DERIV-pos-inc-left[OF poly-DERIV 1] p0 by auto
  obtain d2 where d2:  $\bigwedge h. 0 < h \implies h < d2 \implies \text{poly } p (x + h) > 0$  d2 > 0
    using DERIV-pos-inc-right[OF poly-DERIV 1] p0 by auto
  have g0:  $0 < (\min d1 d2) / 2$  using d1 d2 by auto
  hence m1:  $\min d1 d2 / 2 < d1$  and m2:  $\min d1 d2 / 2 < d2$  by auto
  { fix d
    assume a1:  $0 < d$  and a2:  $d < \min d1 d2$ 
    have sgn (poly p (x - d)) = -1 sgn (poly p (x + d)) = 1
      using d1(1)[OF a1] d2(1)[OF a1] a2 by auto
    } note d=this
  show ?thesis by(rule a[OF g0];insert d g0 m1 m2, simp)
next
case 2
  obtain d1 where d1:  $\bigwedge h. 0 < h \implies h < d1 \implies \text{poly } p (x - h) > 0$  d1 > 0
    using DERIV-neg-dec-left[OF poly-DERIV 2] p0 by auto
  obtain d2 where d2:  $\bigwedge h. 0 < h \implies h < d2 \implies \text{poly } p (x + h) < 0$  d2 > 0
    using DERIV-neg-dec-right[OF poly-DERIV 2] p0 by auto
  have g0:  $0 < (\min d1 d2) / 2$  using d1 d2 by auto
  hence m1:  $\min d1 d2 / 2 < d1$  and m2:  $\min d1 d2 / 2 < d2$  by auto
  { fix d
    assume a1:  $0 < d$  and a2:  $d < \min d1 d2$ 
    have sgn (poly p (x - d)) = 1 sgn (poly p (x + d)) = -1
      using d1(1)[OF a1] d2(1)[OF a1] a2 by auto
    } note d=this
  show ?thesis by(rule a[OF g0];insert d g0 m1 m2, simp)
qed
qed

lemma gt-rat-sign-change-square-free:
  assumes ur:  $\exists! x. \text{root-cond } \text{plr } x$ 
  and plr[simp]:  $\text{plr} = (p, l, r)$ 
  and sf: square-free p and in-interval:  $l \leq y \leq r$ 
  and py0:  $\text{ipoly } p \ y \neq 0$  and pr0:  $\text{ipoly } p \ r \neq 0$ 
  shows (sgn (ipoly p y) = sgn (ipoly p r)) = (of-rat y > (THE x. root-cond plr x)) (is ?gt = -)
proof (rule ccontr)
  define ur where ur = (THE x. root-cond plr x)
  assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
  hence ?gt  $\neq$  (real-of-rat y > ur) unfolding ur-def by auto
  note a = this[unfolded plr]
  from py0 have  $p \neq 0$  unfolding irreducible-def by auto
  hence p0-real: real-of-int-poly p  $\neq$  (0::real poly) by auto
  let ?p = real-of-int-poly p
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  from in-interval have in':  $?r \ l \leq ?r \ y \leq ?r \ r$  unfolding of-rat-less-eq by

```

```

auto
from sf square-free-of-int-poly[of p] square-free-rsquarefree
have rsf:rsquarefree ?p by auto
from ur have root-cond plr ur by (metis ur-def theI')
note urD = this[unfolded root-cond-def plr split] this[unfolded plr]
have ur3:poly ?p ur = 0 using urD by auto
from urD have ur ≤ of-rat r by auto
moreover
from pr0 have ipoly p (real-of-rat r) ≠ 0 by auto
with ur3 have real-of-rat r ≠ ur by force
ultimately have ur < ?r r by auto
hence ur2: 0 < ?r r - ur by linarith
from rsquarefree-roots rsf ur3
have pd-nonz:poly (pderiv ?p) ur ≠ 0 by auto
obtain d where d':∧d'. d'>0 ⇒ d' ≤ d ⇒
  sgn (poly ?p (ur + d')) = sgn (poly ?p (ur + d)) ∧
  sgn (poly ?p (ur - d')) = sgn (poly ?p (ur - d))
  sgn (poly ?p (ur - d)) ≠ sgn (poly ?p (ur + d))
  sgn (poly ?p (ur + d)) ≠ 0
  and d-ge-0:d > 0
  by (metis root-sign-change[OF ur3 pd-nonz])
have sr:sgn (poly ?p (ur + d)) = sgn (poly ?p (?r r))
proof (cases ?r r - ur ≤ d)
  case True show ?thesis using d'(1)[OF ur2 True] by auto
next
  case False hence less:ur + d < ?r r by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof(rule no-roots-inbetween-imp-same-sign[OF less,rule-format],goal-cases)
    case (1 x)
    from ur 1 d-ge-0 have ran: real-of-rat l ≤ x x ≤ real-of-rat r using urD by
auto
    from 1 d-ge-0 have ur ≠ x by auto
    with ur urD have ¬ root-cond (p,l,r) x by (auto simp: root-cond-def)
    with ran show ?case by (auto simp: root-cond-def)
  qed
qed
consider ?r l < ur - d ?r l < ur | 0 < ur - ?r l ur - ?r l ≤ d | ur = ?r l
  using urD by argo
hence sl:sgn (poly ?p (ur - d)) = sgn (poly ?p (?r l)) ∨ 0 = sgn (poly ?p (?r
l))
proof (cases)
  case 1
  have sgn (poly ?p (?r l)) = sgn (poly ?p (ur - d))
  proof(rule no-roots-inbetween-imp-same-sign[OF 1(1),rule-format],goal-cases)
    case (1 x)
    from ur 1 d-ge-0 urD have ran: real-of-rat l ≤ x x ≤ real-of-rat r by auto
    from 1 d-ge-0 have ur ≠ x by auto
    with ur urD have ¬ root-cond (p,l,r) x by (auto simp: root-cond-def)
    with ran show ?case by (auto simp: root-cond-def)
  qed

```



```

qed
thus ?thesis by auto
next
case 2 show ?thesis using d'(1)[OF 2] by simp
qed (insert ur3,simp)
have diff-sign: sgn (ipoly p l) ≠ sgn (ipoly p r)
  using d'(2-) sr sl real-of-rat-sgn by auto
have ur':  $\bigwedge x. \text{real-of-rat } l \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{real-of-rat } y \implies \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \implies \neg (?r \ y \leq ur)$ 
proof(standard+,goal-cases)
  case (1 x)
  {
    assume id: ur = ?r y
    with urD ur py0 have False by auto
  } note neq = this
  have x: root-cond (p, l, r) x unfolding root-cond-def
    using 1 a ur urD by auto
  from ur urD x have ur-eqI: ur = x
    by auto
  with 1 have ur = of-rat y by auto
  with urD(1) py0 show False by auto
qed
hence ur'':  $\forall x. \text{real-of-rat } y \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{real-of-rat } r \longrightarrow \text{poly } (\text{real-of-int-poly } p) \ x \neq 0 \implies \neg (?r \ y \leq ur)$ 
  using urD by auto
have (sgn (ipoly p y) = sgn (ipoly p r)) = (?r y > ur)
proof(cases sgn (ipoly p r) = sgn (ipoly p y))
  case True
  have sgn:sgn (poly ?p (real-of-rat l)) ≠ sgn (poly ?p (real-of-rat y)) using True
diff-sign
    by (simp add: real-of-rat-sgn)
  have ly:of-rat l < (of-rat y::real) using in-interval True diff-sign less-eq-rat-def
of-rat-less by auto
    with no-roots-inbetween-imp-same-sign[OF ly,of ?p] sgn ur' True
  show ?thesis by force
next
case False
  hence ne:sgn (ipoly p (real-of-rat y)) ≠ sgn (ipoly p (real-of-rat r)) by (simp
add: real-of-rat-sgn)
  have ry:of-rat y < (of-rat r::real) using in-interval False diff-sign less-eq-rat-def
of-rat-less by auto
  obtain x where x:real-of-rat y ≤ x ≤ real-of-rat r ipoly p x = 0
    using no-roots-inbetween-imp-same-sign[OF ry,of ?p] ne by auto
  hence lx:real-of-rat l ≤ x using in-interval
    using False a urD by auto
  with x have root-cond (p,l,r) x by (auto simp: root-cond-def)
  with urD ur
  have ur = x by auto
  then show ?thesis using False x by auto

```

```

qed
thus False using diff-sign(1) a py0 by(cases ipoly p r = 0;auto simp:sgn-0-0)
qed

```

```

definition algebraic-real :: real  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  [simp]: algebraic-real = algebraic

```

```

lemma algebraic-real-iff[code-unfold]: algebraic = algebraic-real by simp
end

```

10 Cauchy's Root Bound

This theory contains a formalization of Cauchy's root bound, i.e., given an integer polynomial it determines a bound b such that all real or complex roots of the polynomials have a norm below b .

```

theory Cauchy-Root-Bound
imports
  Algebraic-Numbers-Pre-Impl
begin

```

```

hide-const (open) UnivPoly.coeff
hide-const (open) Module.smult

```

Division of integers, rounding to the upper value.

```

definition div-ceiling :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int where
  div-ceiling x y = (let q = x div y in if q * y = x then q else q + 1)

```

```

definition root-bound :: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  root-bound p  $\equiv$  let
    n = degree p;
    m = 1 + div-ceiling (max-list-non-empty (map ( $\lambda$ i. abs (coeff p i)) [0.. $n$ ]))
      (abs (lead-coeff p))
    — round to the next higher number  $2^{\wedge}n$ , so that bisection will
    — stay on integers for as long as possible
  in of-int (2  $\wedge$  (log-ceiling 2 m))

```

```

lemma root-imp-deg-nonzero: assumes p  $\neq$  0 poly p x = 0
shows degree p  $\neq$  0
proof
  assume degree p = 0
  from degree0-coeffs[OF this] assms show False by auto
qed

```

```

lemma cauchy-root-bound: fixes x :: 'a :: real-normed-field
assumes x: poly p x = 0 and p: p  $\neq$  0

```

shows $\text{norm } x \leq 1 + \text{max-list-non-empty } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{norm } (\text{coeff } p \ i)) \ [0 \ ..< \text{degree } p])$
 $/ \text{norm } (\text{lead-coeff } p) \ (\text{is } - \leq - + ?\text{max} / ?\text{nlc})$
proof –
let $?n = \text{degree } p$
let $?p = \text{coeff } p$
let $?lc = \text{lead-coeff } p$
define ml **where** $ml = ?\text{max} / ?\text{nlc}$
from p **have** $lc: ?lc \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
hence $nlc: \text{norm } ?lc > 0$ **by** *auto*
from $\text{root-imp-deg-nonzero}[OF \ p \ x]$ **have** $*: 0 \in \text{set } [0 \ ..< \text{degree } p]$ **by** *auto*
have $0 \leq \text{norm } (?p \ 0)$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots \leq ?\text{max}$
by (*rule max-list-non-empty, insert *, auto*)
finally have $\text{max0}: ?\text{max} \geq 0$.
with nlc **have** $ml0: ml \geq 0$ **unfolding** $ml\text{-def}$ **by** *auto*
hence *easy*: $\text{norm } x \leq 1 \implies ?thesis$ **unfolding** $ml\text{-def}[symmetric]$ **by** *auto*
show $?thesis$
proof (*cases norm x ≤ 1*)
case *True*
thus $?thesis$ **using** *easy* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
hence $nx: \text{norm } x > 1$ **by** *simp*
hence $x0: x \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
hence $xn0: 0 < \text{norm } x \wedge ?n$ **by** *auto*
from $x[\text{unfolded poly-altdef}]$ **have** $x \wedge ?n * ?lc = x \wedge ?n * ?lc - (\sum_{i \leq ?n. x \wedge i * ?p \ i})$
unfolding poly-altdef **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)
also have $(\sum_{i \leq ?n. x \wedge i * ?p \ i}) = x \wedge ?n * ?lc + (\sum_{i < ?n. x \wedge i * ?p \ i})$
by (*subst sum.remove[of - ?n], auto intro: sum.cong*)
finally have $x \wedge ?n * ?lc = - (\sum_{i < ?n. x \wedge i * ?p \ i})$ **by** *simp*
with lc **have** $x \wedge ?n = - (\sum_{i < ?n. x \wedge i * ?p \ i} / ?lc$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)
from $\text{arg-cong}[OF \ \text{this}, \ \text{of norm}]$
have $\text{norm } x \wedge ?n = \text{norm } ((\sum_{i < ?n. x \wedge i * ?p \ i} / ?lc)$ **unfolding**
 norm-power **by** *simp*
also have $(\sum_{i < ?n. x \wedge i * ?p \ i} / ?lc = (\sum_{i < ?n. x \wedge i * ?p \ i} / ?lc)$
by (*rule sum-divide-distrib*)
also have $\text{norm } \dots \leq (\sum_{i < ?n. \text{norm } (x \wedge i * (?p \ i / ?lc)))$
by (*simp add: field-simps, rule norm-sum*)
also have $\dots = (\sum_{i < ?n. \text{norm } x \wedge i * \text{norm } (?p \ i / ?lc)$
unfolding $\text{norm-mult norm-power ..}$
also have $\dots \leq (\sum_{i < ?n. \text{norm } x \wedge i * ml)$
proof (*rule sum-mono*)
fix i
assume $i \in \{..< ?n\}$
hence $i: i < ?n$ **by** *simp*
show $\text{norm } x \wedge i * \text{norm } (?p \ i / ?lc) \leq \text{norm } x \wedge i * ml$

```

proof (rule mult-left-mono)
  show  $0 \leq \text{norm } x \wedge i$  using  $nx$  by auto
  show  $\text{norm } (?p \ i \ / \ ?lc) \leq ml$  unfolding norm-divide ml-def
    by (rule divide-right-mono[OF max-list-non-empty], insert nlc i, auto)
qed
qed
also have  $\dots = ml * (\sum i < ?n. \text{norm } x \wedge i)$ 
  unfolding sum-distrib-right[symmetric] by simp
also have  $(\sum i < ?n. \text{norm } x \wedge i) = (\text{norm } x \wedge ?n - 1) / (\text{norm } x - 1)$ 
  by (rule geometric-sum, insert nx, auto)
finally have  $\text{norm } x \wedge ?n \leq ml * (\text{norm } x \wedge ?n - 1) / (\text{norm } x - 1)$  by simp

from mult-left-mono[OF this, of norm x - 1]
have  $(\text{norm } x - 1) * (\text{norm } x \wedge ?n) \leq ml * (\text{norm } x \wedge ?n - 1)$  using  $nx$  by
auto
also have  $\dots = (ml * (1 - 1 / (\text{norm } x \wedge ?n))) * \text{norm } x \wedge ?n$ 
  using  $nx$  False xn0 by (simp add: field-simps)
finally have  $(\text{norm } x - 1) * (\text{norm } x \wedge ?n) \leq (ml * (1 - 1 / (\text{norm } x \wedge ?n)))$ 
   $* \text{norm } x \wedge ?n$  .
  from mult-right-le-imp-le[OF this xn0]
  have  $\text{norm } x - 1 \leq ml * (1 - 1 / (\text{norm } x \wedge ?n))$  by simp
  hence  $\text{norm } x \leq 1 + ml - ml / (\text{norm } x \wedge ?n)$  by (simp add: field-simps)
  also have  $\dots \leq 1 + ml$  using  $ml0 \ xn0$  by auto
  finally show ?thesis unfolding ml-def .
qed
qed

lemma div-le-div-ceiling:  $x \text{ div } y \leq \text{div-ceiling } x \ y$ 
  unfolding div-ceiling-def Let-def by auto

lemma div-ceiling: assumes  $q: q \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(\text{of-int } x :: 'a :: \text{floor-ceiling}) / \text{of-int } q \leq \text{of-int } (\text{div-ceiling } x \ q)$ 
proof (cases q dvd x)
  case True
    then obtain  $k$  where  $xqk: x = q * k$  unfolding dvd-def by auto
    hence  $\text{id}: \text{div-ceiling } x \ q = k$  unfolding div-ceiling-def Let-def using  $q$  by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding id unfolding  $xqk$  using  $q$  by simp
  next
    case False
    {
      assume  $x \text{ div } q * q = x$ 
      hence  $x = q * (x \text{ div } q)$  by (simp add: ac-simps)
      hence  $q \text{ dvd } x$  unfolding dvd-def by auto
      with False have False by simp
    }
    hence  $\text{id}: \text{div-ceiling } x \ q = x \text{ div } q + 1$ 
    unfolding div-ceiling-def Let-def using  $q$  by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding id
    by (metis floor-divide-of-int-eq le-less add1-zle-eq floor-less-iff)

```

qed

lemma *max-list-non-empty-map*: **assumes** *hom*: $\bigwedge x y. \max (f x) (f y) = f (\max x y)$
shows $xs \neq [] \implies \max\text{-list-non-empty} (\text{map } f xs) = f (\max\text{-list-non-empty } xs)$
by (*induct xs rule: max-list-non-empty.induct, auto simp: hom*)

lemma *root-bound*: **assumes** *root-bound* $p = B$ **and** *deg*: *degree* $p > 0$
shows $\text{ipoly } p (x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}) = 0 \implies \text{norm } x \leq \text{of-rat } B \ B \geq 0$

proof –

let $?r = \text{of-rat} :: - \Rightarrow 'a$
let $?i = \text{of-int} :: - \Rightarrow 'a$
let $?p = \text{map-poly } ?i p$
define n **where** $n = \text{degree } p$
let $?lc = \text{coeff } p n$
let $?list = \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{abs } (\text{coeff } p i)) [0..<n]$
let $?list' = (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{real-of-int } (\text{abs } (\text{coeff } p i)))) [0..<n]$
define m **where** $m = \max\text{-list-non-empty } ?list$
define $m\text{-up}$ **where** $m\text{-up} = 1 + \text{div-ceiling } m (\text{abs } ?lc)$
define C **where** $C = \text{rat-of-int } (2^{\lceil \log\text{-ceiling } 2 m\text{-up} \rceil})$
from *deg* **have** $p0: p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $p0$ **have** $\text{alc0}: \text{abs } ?lc \neq 0$ **unfolding** *n-def* **by** *auto*
from *deg* **have** $\text{mem}: \text{abs } (\text{coeff } p 0) \in \text{set } ?list$ **unfolding** *n-def* **by** *auto*
from $\max\text{-list-non-empty}$ [*OF this, folded m-def*]
have $m0: m \geq 0$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{div-ceiling } m (\text{abs } ?lc) \geq 0$
by (*rule order-trans* [*OF - div-le-div-ceiling* [*of m abs ?lc*]], *subst*
pos-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff, insert p0 m0, auto simp: n-def)
hence $mup: m\text{-up} \geq 1$ **unfolding** *m-up-def* **by** *auto*
have $m\text{-up} \leq 2^{\lceil \log\text{-ceiling } 2 m\text{-up} \rceil}$ **using** mup *log-ceiling-sound*(1) **by** *auto*
hence $Cmup: C \geq \text{of-int } m\text{-up}$ **unfolding** *C-def* **by** *linarith*
with mup **have** $C: C \geq 1$ **by** *auto*
from *assms*(1) [*unfolded root-bound-def Let-def*]
have $B: C = B$ **unfolding** *C-def m-up-def n-def m-def* **by** *auto*
note $dc = \text{div-le-div-ceiling}$ [*of m abs ?lc*]
with C **show** $B \geq 0$ **unfolding** *B* **by** *auto*
assume $\text{ipoly } p x = 0$
hence $rt: \text{poly } ?p x = 0$ **by** *simp*
from $\text{root-imp-deg-nonzero}$ [*OF - this*] $p0$ **have** $n0: n \neq 0$ **unfolding** *n-def* **by**
auto
from cauchy-root-bound [*OF rt*] $p0$
have $\text{norm } x \leq 1 + \max\text{-list-non-empty } ?list' / \text{real-of-int } (\text{abs } ?lc)$
by (*simp add: n-def*)
also **have** $?list' = \text{map real-of-int } ?list$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $\max\text{-list-non-empty } \dots = \text{real-of-int } m$ **unfolding** *m-def*
by (*rule max-list-non-empty-map, insert mem, auto*)
also **have** $1 + m / \text{real-of-int } (\text{abs } ?lc) \leq \text{real-of-int } m\text{-up}$
unfolding *m-up-def* **using** div-ceiling [*OF alc0, of m*] **by** *auto*
also **have** $\dots \leq \text{real-of-rat } C$ **using** $Cmup$ **using** *of-rat-less-eq* **by** *force*

```

    finally have  $\text{norm } x \leq \text{real-of-rat } C$  .
    thus  $\text{norm } x \leq \text{real-of-rat } B$  unfolding  $B$  by simp
qed

end

```

11 Real Algebraic Numbers

Whereas we previously only proved the closure properties of algebraic numbers, this theory adds the numeric computations that are required to separate the roots, and to pick unique representatives of algebraic numbers.

The development is split into three major parts. First, an ambiguous representation of algebraic numbers is used, afterwards another layer is used with special treatment of rational numbers which still does not admit unique representatives, and finally, a quotient type is created modulo the equivalence.

The theory also contains a code-setup to implement real numbers via real algebraic numbers.

The results are taken from the textbook [2, pages 329ff].

```

theory Real-Algebraic-Numbers
imports
  Algebraic-Numbers-Pre-Impl
begin

```

```

lemma ex1-imp-Collect-singleton:  $(\exists!x. P\ x) \wedge P\ x \longleftrightarrow \text{Collect } P = \{x\}$ 

```

```

proof(intro iffI conjI, unfold conj-imp-imp)

```

```

  assume  $\text{Ex1 } P\ P\ x$  then show  $\text{Collect } P = \{x\}$  by blast

```

```

next

```

```

  assume  $Px$ :  $\text{Collect } P = \{x\}$ 

```

```

  then have  $P\ y \longleftrightarrow x = y$  for  $y$  by auto

```

```

  then show  $\text{Ex1 } P$  by auto

```

```

  from  $Px$  show  $P\ x$  by auto

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma ex1-Collect-singleton[consumes 2]:

```

```

  assumes  $\exists!x. P\ x$  and  $P\ x$  and  $\text{Collect } P = \{x\} \implies \text{thesis}$  shows thesis

```

```

  by (rule assms(3), subst ex1-imp-Collect-singleton[symmetric], insert assms(1,2), auto)

```

```

lemma ex1-iff-Collect-singleton:  $P\ x \implies (\exists!x. P\ x) \longleftrightarrow \text{Collect } P = \{x\}$ 

```

```

  by (subst ex1-imp-Collect-singleton[symmetric], auto)

```

```

lemma bij-imp-card: assumes bij:  $\text{bij } f$  shows  $\text{card } \{x. P\ (f\ x)\} = \text{card } \{x. P\ x\}$ 
unfolding bij-imp-Collect-image[OF bij] bij-imp-card-image[OF bij-imp-bij-inv [OF bij]]..

```

```

lemma bij-add: bij ( $\lambda x. x + y :: 'a :: \text{group-add}$ ) (is ?g1)
  and bij-minus: bij ( $\lambda x. x - y :: 'a$ ) (is ?g2)
  and inv-add[simp]: Hilbert-Choice.inv ( $\lambda x. x + y$ ) = ( $\lambda x. x - y$ ) (is ?g3)
  and inv-minus[simp]: Hilbert-Choice.inv ( $\lambda x. x - y$ ) = ( $\lambda x. x + y$ ) (is ?g4)
proof -
  have 1: ( $\lambda x. x - y$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda x. x + y$ ) = id and 2: ( $\lambda x. x + y$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda x. x - y$ ) = id
by auto
  from o-bij[OF 1 2] show ?g1.
  from o-bij[OF 2 1] show ?g2.
  from inv-unique-comp[OF 2 1] show ?g3.
  from inv-unique-comp[OF 1 2] show ?g4.
qed

lemmas ex1-shift[simp] = bij-imp-ex1-iff[OF bij-add] bij-imp-ex1-iff[OF bij-minus]

lemma ex1-the-shift:
  assumes ex1:  $\exists !y :: 'a :: \text{group-add}. P\ y$ 
  shows (THE x. P (x + d)) = (THE y. P y) - d
    and (THE x. P (x - d)) = (THE y. P y) + d
  unfolding bij-ex1-imp-the-shift[OF bij-add ex1] bij-ex1-imp-the-shift[OF bij-minus ex1] by auto

lemma card-shift-image[simp]:
  shows card (( $\lambda x :: 'a :: \text{group-add}. x + d$ ) ' X) = card X
    and card (( $\lambda x. x - d$ ) ' X) = card X
  by (auto simp: bij-imp-card-image[OF bij-add] bij-imp-card-image[OF bij-minus])

lemma irreducible-root-free:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {idom,comm-ring-1} poly
  assumes irr: irreducible p shows root-free p
proof (cases degree p 1::nat rule: linorder-cases)
  case greater
  {
    fix x
    assume poly p x = 0
    hence [-x,1:] dvd p using poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
    then obtain r where p: p = r * [-x,1:] by (elim dvdE, auto)
    have deg: degree [-x,1:] = 1 by simp
    have dvd:  $\neg$  [-x,1:] dvd 1 by (auto simp: poly-dvd-1)
    from greater have degree r  $\neq$  0 using degree-mult-le[of r [-x,1:], unfolded deg, folded p] by auto
    then have  $\neg$  r dvd 1 by (auto simp: poly-dvd-1)
    with p irr irreducibleD[OF irr p] dvd have False by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis unfolding root-free-def by auto
next
  case less then have deg: degree p = 0 by auto
  from deg obtain p0 where p: p = [p0:] using degree0-coeffs by auto
  with irr have p  $\neq$  0 by auto

```

```

with  $p$  have  $\text{poly } p \ x \neq 0$  for  $x$  by auto
thus ?thesis by (auto simp: root-free-def)
qed (auto simp: root-free-def)

```

11.1 Real Algebraic Numbers – Innermost Layer

We represent a real algebraic number α by a tuple (p, l, r) : α is the unique root in the interval $[l, r]$ and l and r have the same sign. We always assume that p is normalized, i.e., p is the unique irreducible and positive content-free polynomial which represents the algebraic number.

This representation clearly admits duplicate representations for the same number, e.g. $(\dots, x-3, 3, 3)$ is equivalent to $(\dots, x-3, 2, 10)$.

11.1.1 Basic Definitions

type-synonym *real-alg-1* = *int poly* $\times$ *rat* $\times$ *rat*

```

fun poly-real-alg-1 :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  int poly where poly-real-alg-1 ( $p, -, -$ ) =  $p$ 
fun rai-ub :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  rat where rai-ub ( $-, -, r$ ) =  $r$ 
fun rai-lb :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  rat where rai-lb ( $-, l, -$ ) =  $l$ 

```

abbreviation *roots-below* $p \ x \equiv \{y :: \text{real}. y \leq x \wedge \text{ipoly } p \ y = 0\}$

abbreviation(*input*) *unique-root* :: *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
unique-root $plr \equiv (\exists! x. \text{root-cond } plr \ x)$

abbreviation *the-unique-root* :: *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *real* **where**
the-unique-root $plr \equiv (\text{THE } x. \text{root-cond } plr \ x)$

abbreviation *real-of-1* **where** *real-of-1* $\equiv \text{the-unique-root}$

lemma *root-condI*[*intro*]:
assumes *of-rat* (*rai-lb* plr) $\leq x$ **and** $x \leq \text{of-rat } (\text{rai-ub } plr)$ **and** *ipoly* (*poly-real-alg-1* plr) $x = 0$
shows *root-cond* $plr \ x$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: root-cond-def*)

lemma *root-condE*[*elim*]:
assumes *root-cond* $plr \ x$
and *of-rat* (*rai-lb* plr) $\leq x \implies x \leq \text{of-rat } (\text{rai-ub } plr) \implies \text{ipoly } (\text{poly-real-alg-1 } plr) \ x = 0 \implies \text{thesis}$
shows *thesis*
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: root-cond-def*)

lemma
assumes *ur*: *unique-root* plr
defines $x \equiv \text{the-unique-root } plr$ **and** $p \equiv \text{poly-real-alg-1 } plr$ **and** $l \equiv \text{rai-lb } plr$
and $r \equiv \text{rai-ub } plr$

shows *unique-rootD*: $\text{of-rat } l \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{of-rat } r \wedge \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \wedge \text{root-cond } \text{plr } x$
 $x = y \longleftrightarrow \text{root-cond } \text{plr } y \wedge y = x \longleftrightarrow \text{root-cond } \text{plr } y$
and *the-unique-root-eqI*: $\text{root-cond } \text{plr } y \implies y = x \wedge \text{root-cond } \text{plr } y \implies x = y$
proof –
from *ur* **show** x : $\text{root-cond } \text{plr } x$ **unfolding** *x-def* **by** (*rule theI'*)
have $\text{plr} = (p, l, r)$ **by** (*cases plr*, *auto simp: p-def l-def r-def*)
from $x[\text{unfolded this}]$ **show** $\text{of-rat } l \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{of-rat } r \wedge \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
from x *ur*
show $\text{root-cond } \text{plr } y \implies y = x$ **and** $\text{root-cond } \text{plr } y \implies x = y$
and $x = y \longleftrightarrow \text{root-cond } \text{plr } y$ **and** $y = x \longleftrightarrow \text{root-cond } \text{plr } y$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *unique-rootE*:
assumes *ur*: *unique-root plr*
defines $x \equiv \text{the-unique-root } \text{plr}$ **and** $p \equiv \text{poly-real-alg-1 } \text{plr}$ **and** $l \equiv \text{rai-lb } \text{plr}$
and $r \equiv \text{rai-ub } \text{plr}$
assumes *main*: $\text{of-rat } l \leq x \implies x \leq \text{of-rat } r \implies \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \implies \text{root-cond } \text{plr } x \implies$
 $(\bigwedge y. x = y \longleftrightarrow \text{root-cond } \text{plr } y) \implies (\bigwedge y. y = x \longleftrightarrow \text{root-cond } \text{plr } y) \implies$
thesis
shows *thesis* **by** (*rule main*, *unfold x-def p-def l-def r-def*; *rule unique-rootD[OF ur]*)

lemma *unique-rootI*:
assumes $\bigwedge y. \text{root-cond } \text{plr } y \implies x = y \wedge \text{root-cond } \text{plr } x$
shows *unique-root plr* **using** *assms* **by** *blast*

definition *invariant-1* :: *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
invariant-1 *tup* $\equiv$ *case tup of* $(p, l, r) \Rightarrow$
 $\text{unique-root } (p, l, r) \wedge \text{sgn } l = \text{sgn } r \wedge \text{poly-cond } p$

lemma *invariant-1I*:
assumes *unique-root plr* **and** $\text{sgn } (\text{rai-lb } \text{plr}) = \text{sgn } (\text{rai-ub } \text{plr})$ **and** *poly-cond*
(poly-real-alg-1 plr)
shows *invariant-1 plr*
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: invariant-1-def*)

lemma
assumes *invariant-1 plr*
defines $x \equiv \text{the-unique-root } \text{plr}$ **and** $p \equiv \text{poly-real-alg-1 } \text{plr}$ **and** $l \equiv \text{rai-lb } \text{plr}$
and $r \equiv \text{rai-ub } \text{plr}$
shows *invariant-1D*: $\text{root-cond } \text{plr } x$
 $\text{sgn } l = \text{sgn } r \wedge \text{sgn } x = \text{of-rat } (\text{sgn } r) \wedge \text{unique-root } \text{plr} \wedge \text{poly-cond } p \wedge \text{degree } p > 0$
primitive p
and *invariant-1-root-cond*: $\bigwedge y. \text{root-cond } \text{plr } y \longleftrightarrow y = x$
proof –
let *?l* = *of-rat l :: real*
let *?r* = *of-rat r :: real*

```

have plr: plr = (p,l,r) by (cases plr, auto simp: p-def l-def r-def)
from assms
show ur: unique-root plr and sgn: sgn l = sgn r and pc: poly-cond p by (auto
simp: invariant-1-def)
from ur show rc: root-cond plr x by (auto simp add: x-def plr intro: theI')
from this[unfolded plr] have x: ipoly p x = 0 and bnd: ?l ≤ x x ≤ ?r by auto
show sgn x = of-rat (sgn r)
proof (cases 0::real x rule:linorder-cases)
  case less
  with bnd(2) have 0 < ?r by arith
  thus ?thesis using less by simp
next
  case equal
  with bnd have ?l ≤ 0 ?r ≥ 0 by auto
  hence l ≤ 0 r ≥ 0 by auto
  with ⟨sgn l = sgn r⟩ have l = 0 r = 0 unfolding sgn-rat-def by (auto split:
if-splits)
  with rc[unfolded plr]
  show ?thesis by auto
next
  case greater
  with bnd(1) have ?l < 0 by arith
  thus ?thesis unfolding ⟨sgn l = sgn r⟩[symmetric] using greater by simp
qed
from the-unique-root-eqI[OF ur] rc
show ∧ y. root-cond plr y ⟷ y = x by metis
{
  assume degree p = 0
  with poly-zero[OF x, simplified] sgn bnd have p = 0 by auto
  with pc have False by auto
}
then show degree p > 0 by auto
with pc show primitive p by (intro irreducible-imp-primitive, auto)
qed

```

```

lemma invariant-1E[elim]:
  assumes invariant-1 plr
  defines x ≡ the-unique-root plr and p ≡ poly-real-alg-1 plr and l ≡ rai-lb plr
  and r ≡ rai-ub plr
  assumes main: root-cond plr x ⟹
    sgn l = sgn r ⟹ sgn x = of-rat (sgn r) ⟹ unique-root plr ⟹ poly-cond p
  ⟹ degree p > 0 ⟹
    primitive p ⟹ thesis
  shows thesis apply (rule main)
  using assms(1) unfolding x-def p-def l-def r-def by (auto dest: invariant-1D)

```

```

lemma invariant-1-realI:
  fixes plr :: real-alg-1
  defines p ≡ poly-real-alg-1 plr and l ≡ rai-lb plr and r ≡ rai-ub plr

```

```

assumes x: root-cond plr x and sgn l = sgn r
and ur: unique-root plr
and poly-cond p
shows invariant-1 plr  $\wedge$  real-of-1 plr = x
using the-unique-root-eqI[OF ur x] assms by (cases plr, auto intro: invariant-1I)

lemma real-of-1-0:
assumes invariant-1 (p,l,r)
shows [simp]: the-unique-root (p,l,r) = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  r = 0
and [dest]: l = 0  $\implies$  r = 0
and [intro]: r = 0  $\implies$  l = 0
using assms by (auto simp: sgn-0-0)

lemma invariant-1-pos: assumes rc: invariant-1 (p,l,r)
shows [simp]: the-unique-root (p,l,r) > 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  r > 0 (is ?x > 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  -)
and [simp]: the-unique-root (p,l,r) < 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  r < 0
and [simp]: the-unique-root (p,l,r)  $\leq$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  r  $\leq$  0
and [simp]: the-unique-root (p,l,r)  $\geq$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  r  $\geq$  0
and [intro]: r > 0  $\implies$  l > 0
and [dest]: l > 0  $\implies$  r > 0
and [intro]: r < 0  $\implies$  l < 0
and [dest]: l < 0  $\implies$  r < 0
proof(atomize(full),goal-cases)
case 1
let ?r = real-of-rat
from assms[unfolded invariant-1-def]
have ur: unique-root (p,l,r) and sgn: sgn l = sgn r by auto
from unique-rootD(1-2)[OF ur] have le: ?r l  $\leq$  ?x ?x  $\leq$  ?r r by auto
from rc show ?case
proof (cases r 0::rat rule:linorder-cases)
case greater
with sgn have sgn l = 1 by simp
hence l0: l > 0 by (auto simp: sgn-1-pos)
hence ?r l > 0 by auto
hence ?x > 0 using le(1) by arith
with greater l0 show ?thesis by auto
next
case equal
with real-of-1-0[OF rc] show ?thesis by auto
next
case less
hence ?r r < 0 by auto
with le(2) have ?x < 0 by arith
with less sgn show ?thesis by (auto simp: sgn-1-neg)
qed
qed

```

definition *invariant-1-2* **where**

invariant-1-2 rai $\equiv$ *invariant-1 rai* $\wedge$ *degree (poly-real-alg-1 rai)* > 1

definition *poly-cond2* **where** *poly-cond2 p* $\equiv$ *poly-cond p* $\wedge$ *degree p* > 1

lemma *poly-cond2I[intro!]*: *poly-cond p* $\implies$ *degree p* $> 1 \implies$ *poly-cond2 p* **by** (*simp add: poly-cond2-def*)

lemma *poly-cond2D*:
assumes *poly-cond2 p*
shows *poly-cond p* **and** *degree p* > 1 **using** *assms* **by** (*auto simp: poly-cond2-def*)

lemma *poly-cond2E[elim!]*:
assumes *poly-cond2 p* **and** *poly-cond p* $\implies$ *degree p* $> 1 \implies$ *thesis* **shows** *thesis*
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: poly-cond2-def*)

lemma *invariant-1-2-poly-cond2*: *invariant-1-2 rai* $\implies$ *poly-cond2 (poly-real-alg-1 rai)*
unfolding *invariant-1-def invariant-1-2-def poly-cond2-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *invariant-1-2I[intro!]*:
assumes *invariant-1 rai* **and** *degree (poly-real-alg-1 rai)* > 1 **shows** *invariant-1-2 rai*
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: invariant-1-2-def*)

lemma *invariant-1-2E[elim!]*:
assumes *invariant-1-2 rai*
and *invariant-1 rai* $\implies$ *degree (poly-real-alg-1 rai)* $> 1 \implies$ *thesis*
shows *thesis* **using** *assms[unfolded invariant-1-2-def]* **by** *auto*

lemma *invariant-1-2-realI*:
fixes *plr* :: *real-alg-1*
defines *p* $\equiv$ *poly-real-alg-1 plr* **and** *l* $\equiv$ *rai-lb plr* **and** *r* $\equiv$ *rai-ub plr*
assumes *x*: *root-cond plr x* **and** *sgn*: *sgn l* = *sgn r* **and** *ur*: *unique-root plr* **and**
p: *poly-cond2 p*
shows *invariant-1-2 plr* $\wedge$ *real-of-1 plr* = *x*
using *invariant-1-realI[OF x] p sgn ur* **unfolding** *p-def l-def r-def* **by** *auto*

11.2 Real Algebraic Numbers = Rational + Irrational Real Algebraic Numbers

In the next representation of real algebraic numbers, we distinguish between rational and irrational numbers. The advantage is that whenever we only work on rational numbers, there is not much overhead involved in comparison to the existing implementation of real numbers which just supports the rational numbers. For irrational numbers we additionally store the number of the root, counting from left to right. For instance $-\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{2}$ would be root number 1 and 2 of $x^2 - 2$.

11.2.1 Definitions and Algorithms on Raw Type

datatype *real-alg-2* = *Rational rat* | *Irrational nat real-alg-1*

fun *invariant-2* :: *real-alg-2* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
 invariant-2 (*Irrational n rai*) = (*invariant-1-2 rai*
 $\wedge$ *n* = *card*(*roots-below* (*poly-real-alg-1 rai*) (*real-of-1 rai*)))
 | *invariant-2* (*Rational r*) = *True*

fun *real-of-2* :: *real-alg-2* $\Rightarrow$ *real* **where**
 real-of-2 (*Rational r*) = *of-rat r*
 | *real-of-2* (*Irrational n rai*) = *real-of-1 rai*

definition *of-rat-2* :: *rat* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2* **where**
 [*code-unfold*]: *of-rat-2* = *Rational*

lemma *of-rat-2*: *real-of-2* (*of-rat-2 x*) = *of-rat x invariant-2* (*of-rat-2 x*)
 by (*auto simp: of-rat-2-def*)

typedef *real-alg-3* = *Collect invariant-2*
 morphisms *rep-real-alg-3 Real-Alg-Invariant*
 by (*rule exI[of - Rational 0]*, *auto*)

setup-lifting *type-definition-real-alg-3*

lift-definition *real-of-3* :: *real-alg-3* $\Rightarrow$ *real* **is** *real-of-2* .

11.2.2 Definitions and Algorithms on Quotient Type

quotient-type *real-alg* = *real-alg-3* / $\lambda x y. \text{real-of-3 } x = \text{real-of-3 } y$
 morphisms *rep-real-alg Real-Alg-Quotient*
 by (*auto simp: equivp-def*) *metis*

lift-definition *real-of* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real* **is** *real-of-3* .

lemma *real-of-inj*: (*real-of x* = *real-of y*) = (*x* = *y*)
 by (*transfer, simp*)

11.2.3 Sign

definition *sgn-1* :: *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *rat* **where**
 sgn-1 x = *sgn* (*rai-ub x*)

lemma *sgn-1*: *invariant-1 x* $\Longrightarrow$ *real-of-rat* (*sgn-1 x*) = *sgn* (*real-of-1 x*)
 unfolding *sgn-1-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *sgn-1-inj*: *invariant-1 x* $\Longrightarrow$ *invariant-1 y* $\Longrightarrow$ *real-of-1 x* = *real-of-1 y* $\Longrightarrow$

$sgn-1\ x = sgn-1\ y$
by (*auto simp: sgn-1-def elim!: invariant-1E*)

11.2.4 Normalization: Bounds Close Together

lemma *unique-root-lr*: **assumes** *ur*: *unique-root plr* **shows** $rai-lb\ plr \leq rai-ub\ plr$
(is $?l \leq ?r$ **)**

proof –

let $?p = poly-real-alg-1\ plr$
from *ur*[*unfolded root-cond-def*]
have *ex1*: $\exists! x :: real. of-rat\ ?l \leq x \wedge x \leq of-rat\ ?r \wedge ipoly\ ?p\ x = 0$ **by** (*cases plr, simp*)
then obtain $x :: real$ **where** $bnd: of-rat\ ?l \leq x \leq of-rat\ ?r$ **and** $rt: ipoly\ ?p\ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
from *bnd* **have** $real-of-rat\ ?l \leq of-rat\ ?r$ **by** *linarith*
thus $?l \leq ?r$ **by** (*simp add: of-rat-less-eq*)
qed

locale *map-poly-zero-hom-0* = *base*: *zero-hom-0*

begin

sublocale *zero-hom-0 map-poly hom* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto*)

end

interpretation *of-int-poly-hom*:

map-poly-zero-hom-0 of-int :: *int* $\Rightarrow 'a :: \{ring-1, ring-char-0\}$..

lemma *roots-below-the-unique-root*:

assumes *ur*: *unique-root (p,l,r)*

shows *roots-below p (the-unique-root (p,l,r)) = roots-below p (of-rat r)* **(is** *roots-below p ?x = -***)**

proof –

from *ur* **have** *rc*: *root-cond (p,l,r) ?x* **by** (*auto dest!: unique-rootD*)
with *ur* **have** $x: \{x. root-cond\ (p,l,r)\ x\} = \{?x\}$ **by** (*auto intro: the-unique-root-eqI*)
from *rc* **have** $?x \in \{y. ?x \leq y \wedge y \leq of-rat\ r \wedge ipoly\ p\ y = 0\}$ **by** *auto*
with *rc* **have** $l1x: \dots = \{?x\}$ **by** (*intro equalityI, fold x(1), force, simp add: x*)

have $rb: roots-below\ p\ (of-rat\ r) = roots-below\ p\ ?x \cup \{y. ?x < y \wedge y \leq of-rat\ r \wedge ipoly\ p\ y = 0\}$

using *rc* **by** *auto*

have *emp*: $\bigwedge x. the-unique-root\ (p, l, r) < x \implies$

$x \notin \{ra. ?x \leq ra \wedge ra \leq real-of-rat\ r \wedge ipoly\ p\ ra = 0\}$

using *l1x* **by** *auto*

with *rb* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *unique-root-sub-interval*:

assumes *ur*: *unique-root (p,l,r)*

and *rc*: *root-cond (p,l',r')* (*the-unique-root (p,l,r)*)

and *between*: $l \leq l'\ r' \leq r$

```

shows unique-root (p,l',r')
  and the-unique-root (p,l',r') = the-unique-root (p,l,r)
proof -
  from between have ord: real-of-rat l ≤ of-rat l' real-of-rat r' ≤ of-rat r by (auto
simp: of-rat-less-eq)
  from rc have lr': real-of-rat l' ≤ of-rat r' by auto
  with ord have lr: real-of-rat l ≤ real-of-rat r by auto
  show ∃!x. root-cond (p, l', r') x
  proof (rule, rule rc)
    fix y
    assume root-cond (p,l',r') y
    with ord have root-cond (p,l,r) y by (auto intro!:root-condI)
    from the-unique-root-eqI[OF ur this] show y = the-unique-root (p,l,r) by simp
  qed
  from the-unique-root-eqI[OF this rc]
  show the-unique-root (p,l',r') = the-unique-root (p,l,r) by simp
qed

lemma invariant-1-sub-interval:
  assumes rc: invariant-1 (p,l,r)
    and sub: root-cond (p,l',r') (the-unique-root (p,l,r))
    and between: l ≤ l' r' ≤ r
  shows invariant-1 (p,l',r') and real-of-1 (p,l',r') = real-of-1 (p,l,r)
proof -
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  note rcD = invariant-1D[OF rc]
  from rc
  have ur: unique-root (p, l', r')
    and id: the-unique-root (p, l', r') = the-unique-root (p, l, r)
    by (atomize(full), intro conjI unique-root-sub-interval[OF - sub between], auto)
  show real-of-1 (p,l',r') = real-of-1 (p,l,r)
    using id by simp
  from rcD(1)[unfolded split] have ?r l ≤ ?r r by auto
  hence lr: l ≤ r by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
  from unique-rootD[OF ur] have ?r l' ≤ ?r r' by auto
  hence lr': l' ≤ r' by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
  have sgn l' = sgn r'
  proof (cases r 0::rat rule: linorder-cases)
    case less
      with lr lr' between have l < 0 l' < 0 r' < 0 r < 0 by auto
      thus ?thesis unfolding sgn-rat-def by auto
    next
      case equal with rcD(2) have l = 0 using sgn-0-0 by auto
      with equal between lr' have l' = 0 r' = 0 by auto then show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case greater
      with rcD(4) have sgn r = 1 unfolding sgn-rat-def by (cases r = 0, auto)
      with rcD(2) have sgn l = 1 by simp
      hence l: l > 0 unfolding sgn-rat-def by (cases l = 0; cases l < 0; auto)

```

with lr lr' between have $l > 0$ $l' > 0$ $r' > 0$ $r > 0$ by auto
 thus ?thesis unfolding sgn-rat-def by auto
 qed
 with between ur rc show invariant-1 (p, l', r') by (auto simp add: invariant-1-def id)
 qed

lemma rational-root-free-degree-iff: assumes rf: root-free (map-poly rat-of-int p)
 and rt: ipoly p $x = 0$
 shows $(x \in \mathbb{Q}) = (\text{degree } p = 1)$
proof
 assume $x \in \mathbb{Q}$
 then obtain y where $x: x = \text{of-rat } y$ (is - = ?x) unfolding Rats-def by blast
 from rt[unfolded x] have poly (map-poly rat-of-int p) $y = 0$ by simp
 with rf show degree p = 1 unfolding root-free-def by auto
next
 assume degree p = 1
 from degree1-coeffs[OF this]
 obtain a b where $p: p = [:a, b:]$ and $b: b \neq 0$ by metis
 from rt[unfolded p hom-distrib] have of-int a + $x * \text{of-int } b = 0$ by auto
 from arg-cong[OF this, of $\lambda x. (x - \text{of-int } a) / \text{of-int } b$]
 have $x = - \text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } a) / \text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } b)$ using b by auto
 also have ... = of-rat $(- \text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b)$ unfolding of-rat-minus of-rat-divide
 ..
 finally show $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ by auto
 qed

lemma rational-poly-cond-iff: assumes poly-cond p and ipoly p $x = 0$ and degree
 $p > 1$
 shows $(x \in \mathbb{Q}) = (\text{degree } p = 1)$
proof (rule rational-root-free-degree-iff[OF - assms(2)])
 from poly-condD[OF assms(1)] irreducible-connect-rev[of p] assms(3)
 have $p: \text{irreducible}_d p$ by auto
 from irreducible_d-int-rat[OF this]
 have irreducible (map-poly rat-of-int p) by simp
 thus root-free (map-poly rat-of-int p) by (rule irreducible-root-free)
 qed

lemma poly-cond-degree-gt-1: assumes poly-cond p degree p > 1 ipoly p $x = 0$
 shows $x \notin \mathbb{Q}$
 using rational-poly-cond-iff[OF assms(1,3)] assms(2) by simp

lemma poly-cond2-no-rat-root: assumes poly-cond2 p
 shows ipoly p $(\text{real-of-rat } x) \neq 0$
 using poly-cond-degree-gt-1[of p real-of-rat x] assms by auto

context
 fixes $p :: \text{int poly}$
 and $x :: \text{rat}$

begin

lemma *gt-rat-sign-change*:

assumes *ur*: *unique-root plr*

defines $p \equiv \text{poly-real-alg-1 } plr$ **and** $l \equiv \text{rai-lb } plr$ **and** $r \equiv \text{rai-ub } plr$

assumes p : *poly-cond2* p **and** *in-interval*: $l \leq y \leq r$

shows $(\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ y) = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)) = (\text{of-rat } y > \text{the-unique-root } plr)$

proof –

have plr : $plr = (p, l, r)$ **by** (*cases plr, auto simp: p-def l-def r-def*)

show *?thesis*

proof (*rule gt-rat-sign-change-square-free[OF ur plr - in-interval]*)

note $nz = \text{poly-cond2-no-rat-root}[OF \ p]$

from $nz[of \ y]$ **show** $\text{ipoly } p \ y \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from $nz[of \ r]$ **show** $\text{ipoly } p \ r \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from p **have** *irreducible* p **by** *auto*

thus *square-free* p **by** (*rule irreducible-imp-square-free*)

qed

qed

definition *tighten-poly-bounds* :: $\text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \times \text{rat} \times \text{rat}$ **where**

tighten-poly-bounds $l \ r \ sr = (\text{let } m = (l + r) / 2; \text{sm} = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ m) \text{ in}$

if $\text{sm} = sr$

then (l, m, sm) *else* (m, r, sr))

lemma *tighten-poly-bounds*: **assumes** *res*: *tighten-poly-bounds* $l \ r \ sr = (l', r', sr')$

and *ur*: *unique-root* (p, l, r)

and p : *poly-cond2* p

and sr : $sr = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)$

shows *root-cond* (p, l', r') (*the-unique-root* (p, l, r)) $l \leq l' \leq r' \leq r$

$(r' - l') = (r - l) / 2 \ sr' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$

proof –

let $?x = \text{the-unique-root } (p, l, r)$

let $?x' = \text{the-unique-root } (p, l', r')$

let $?m = (l + r) / 2$

note $d = \text{tighten-poly-bounds-def Let-def}$

from *unique-root-lr*[*OF ur*] **have** lr : $l \leq r$ **by** *auto*

thus $l \leq l' \leq r' \leq r$ $(r' - l') = (r - l) / 2 \ sr' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$

using *res sr unfolding d by (auto split: if-splits)*

hence $l \leq ?m \leq r$ **by** *auto*

note $le = \text{gt-rat-sign-change}[OF \ ur, \text{simplified}, OF \ p \ \text{this}]$

note $urD = \text{unique-rootD}[OF \ ur]$

show *root-cond* (p, l', r') $?x$

proof (*cases* $\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ ?m) = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)$)

case *: *False*

with *res sr* **have** id : $l' = ?m \ r' = r$ **unfolding** d **by** *auto*

from $*[unfolding \ le] \ urD$ **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** id **by** *auto*

next

case *: *True*

with *res sr* **have** id : $l' = l \ r' = ?m$ **unfolding** d **by** *auto*

from $*[unfolded\ le]\ urD$ show $?thesis$ unfolding id by $auto$
 qed
 qed

partial-function (tailrec) tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon :: $rat \Rightarrow rat \Rightarrow rat \Rightarrow rat \times rat \times rat$ **where**
 [code]: tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon $l\ r\ sr = (if\ r - l \leq x\ then\ (l,r,sr)\ else$
 (case tighten-poly-bounds $l\ r\ sr$ of $(l',r',sr') \Rightarrow tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon\ l'\ r'\ sr')$)

partial-function (tailrec) tighten-poly-bounds-for-x :: $rat \Rightarrow rat \Rightarrow rat \Rightarrow rat \times rat \times rat$ **where**
 [code]: tighten-poly-bounds-for-x $l\ r\ sr = (if\ x < l \vee r < x\ then\ (l,\ r,\ sr)\ else$
 (case tighten-poly-bounds $l\ r\ sr$ of $(l',r',sr') \Rightarrow tighten-poly-bounds-for-x\ l'\ r'\ sr')$)

lemma tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon:

assumes ur : unique-root (p,l,r)

defines u : $u \equiv the-unique-root\ (p,l,r)$

assumes p : poly-cond2 p

and res : tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon $l\ r\ sr = (l',r',sr')$

and sr : $sr = sgn\ (ipoly\ p\ r)$

and x : $x > 0$

shows $l \leq l'\ r' \leq r$ root-cond (p,l',r') $u\ r' - l' \leq x$ $sr' = sgn\ (ipoly\ p\ r')$

proof –

let $?u = the-unique-root\ (p,l,r)$

define δ **where** $\delta = x / 2$

have δ : $\delta > 0$ unfolding δ -def using x by $auto$

let $?dist = \lambda\ (l,r,sr). r - l$

let $?rel = inv-image\ \{(x, y). 0 \leq y \wedge \delta < x - y\}$ $?dist$

note $SN = SN-inv-image[OF\ \delta < x - SN[OF\ \delta],\ of\ ?dist]$

note $sims = res[unfolded\ tighten-poly-bounds-for-x.sims[of\ l\ r]]$

let $?P = \lambda\ (l,r,sr). unique-root\ (p,l,r) \longrightarrow u = the-unique-root\ (p,l,r)$

$\longrightarrow tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon\ l\ r\ sr = (l',r',sr')$

$\longrightarrow sr = sgn\ (ipoly\ p\ r)$

$\longrightarrow l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r \wedge r' - l' \leq x \wedge root-cond\ (p,l',r')\ u \wedge sr' = sgn\ (ipoly\ p$

$r')$

have $?P\ (l,r,sr)$

proof (induct rule: $SN-induct[OF\ SN]$)

case (1 lr)

obtain $l\ r\ sr$ **where** lr : $lr = (l,r,sr)$ **by** (cases lr , $auto$)

show $?case$ unfolding lr split

proof (intro $impI$)

assume ur : unique-root (p, l, r)

and u : $u = the-unique-root\ (p, l, r)$

and res : tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon $l\ r\ sr = (l', r', sr')$

and sr : $sr = sgn\ (ipoly\ p\ r)$

note $tur = unique-rootD[OF\ ur]$

note $sims = tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon.sims[of\ l\ r\ sr]$

```

    show  $l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r \wedge r' - l' \leq x \wedge \text{root-cond } (p, l', r') \ u \wedge sr' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$ 
  proof (cases  $r - l \leq x$ )
    case True
      with  $\text{res}[\text{unfolded simp}] \ ur \ \text{tur}(4) \ u \ sr$ 
      show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
        hence  $x: r - l > x$  by auto
        let ?tight = tighten-poly-bounds  $l \ r \ sr$ 
        obtain  $L \ R \ SR$  where tight: ?tight =  $(L, R, SR)$  by (cases ?tight, auto)
        note tighten = tighten-poly-bounds[ $OF \ \text{tight}[\text{unfolded } sr] \ ur \ p$ ]
        from unique-root-sub-interval[ $OF \ ur \ \text{tighten}(1-2, 4)] \ p$ 
        have  $ur': \text{unique-root } (p, L, R) \ u = \text{the-unique-root } (p, L, R) \ \text{unfolding } u$  by
auto
        from  $\text{res}[\text{unfolded simp tight}] \ False \ sr$  have tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon  $L \ R \ SR = (l', r', sr')$  by auto
        note IH = 1[of  $(L, R, SR)$ , unfolded tight split  $lr$ , rule-format,  $OF - ur'$  this]
        have  $L \leq l' \wedge r' \leq R \wedge r' - l' \leq x \wedge \text{root-cond } (p, l', r') \ u \wedge sr' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$ 
by (rule IH, insert tighten False, auto simp: delta-gt-def delta-def)
        thus ?thesis using tighten by auto
      qed
    qed
  qed
  from this[unfolded split  $u$ , rule-format,  $OF \ ur \ \text{refl} \ res \ sr$ ]
  show  $l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r \wedge r' - l' \leq x \wedge sr' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$  using
u by auto
qed

lemma tighten-poly-bounds-for-x:
  assumes  $ur: \text{unique-root } (p, l, r)$ 
  defines  $u: u \equiv \text{the-unique-root } (p, l, r)$ 
  assumes  $p: \text{poly-cond2 } p$ 
  and  $\text{res}: \text{tighten-poly-bounds-for-x } l \ r \ sr = (l', r', sr')$ 
  and  $sr: sr = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)$ 
  shows  $l \leq l' \wedge l' \leq r' \wedge r' \leq r \wedge r' - l' \leq x \wedge \text{root-cond } (p, l', r') \ u \wedge (l' \leq x \wedge x \leq r') \ sr' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r') \ \text{unique-root } (p, l', r')$ 
proof -
  let ?u = the-unique-root  $(p, l, r)$ 
  let ?x = real-of-rat  $x$ 
  define delta where  $\text{delta} = \text{abs } ((u - ?x) / 2)$ 
  let ?p = real-of-int-poly  $p$ 
  note  $ru = \text{unique-rootD}[OF \ ur]$ 
  {
    assume  $u = ?x$ 
    note  $u = \text{this}[\text{unfolded } u]$ 
    from poly-cond2-no-rat-root[ $OF \ p$ ]  $ur$  have False by (elim unique-rootE, auto
simp:  $u$ )
  }

```

```

}
hence delta: delta > 0 unfolding delta-def by auto
let ?dist =  $\lambda (l,r,sr). \text{real-of-rat } (r - l)$ 
let ?rel =  $\text{inv-image } \{(x, y). 0 \leq y \wedge \text{delta-gt delta } x \ y\} \text{ ?dist}$ 
note SN =  $\text{SN-inv-image}[OF \text{ delta-gt-SN}[OF \text{ delta}], \text{ of ?dist}]$ 
note simps =  $\text{res}[\text{unfolded tighten-poly-bounds-for-x.simps}[\text{of } l \ r]]$ 
let ?P =  $\lambda (l,r,sr). \text{unique-root } (p,l,r) \longrightarrow u = \text{the-unique-root } (p,l,r)$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{tighten-poly-bounds-for-x } l \ r \ sr = (l',r',sr')$ 
 $\longrightarrow sr = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)$ 
 $\longrightarrow l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r \wedge \neg (l' \leq x \wedge x \leq r') \wedge \text{root-cond } (p,l',r') \ u \wedge sr' = \text{sgn}$ 
 $(\text{ipoly } p \ r')$ 
have ?P (l,r,sr)
proof (induct rule: SN-induct[OF SN])
  case (1 lr)
  obtain l r sr where lr: lr = (l,r,sr) by (cases lr, auto)
  let ?l =  $\text{real-of-rat } l$ 
  let ?r =  $\text{real-of-rat } r$ 
  show ?case unfolding lr split
  proof (intro impI)
    assume ur:  $\text{unique-root } (p, l, r)$ 
    and u:  $u = \text{the-unique-root } (p, l, r)$ 
    and res:  $\text{tighten-poly-bounds-for-x } l \ r \ sr = (l', r', sr')$ 
    and sr:  $sr = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)$ 
    note tur =  $\text{unique-rootD}[OF \text{ ur}]$ 
    note simps =  $\text{tighten-poly-bounds-for-x.simps}[\text{of } l \ r]$ 
    show  $l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r \wedge \neg (l' \leq x \wedge x \leq r') \wedge \text{root-cond } (p, l', r') \ u \wedge sr' =$ 
 $\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$ 
    proof (cases  $x < l \vee r < x$ )
      case True
      with  $\text{res}[\text{unfolded simps}] \text{ ur tur}(4) \ u \ sr$ 
      show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
      hence  $x: ?l \leq ?x \wedge ?x \leq ?r$  by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
      let ?tight =  $\text{tighten-poly-bounds } l \ r \ sr$ 
      obtain L R SR where tight: ?tight = (L,R,SR) by (cases ?tight, auto)
      note tighten =  $\text{tighten-poly-bounds}[OF \text{ tight ur } p \ sr]$ 
      from  $\text{unique-root-sub-interval}[OF \text{ ur tighten}(1-2,4)] \ p$ 
      have ur':  $\text{unique-root } (p,L,R) \ u = \text{the-unique-root } (p,L,R)$  unfolding u by
 $\text{auto}$ 
      from  $\text{res}[\text{unfolded simps tight}] \text{ False have tighten-poly-bounds-for-x } L \ R \ SR$ 
 $= (l',r',sr') \text{ by auto}$ 
      note IH =  $1[\text{of ?tight, unfolded tight split lr, rule-format, OF - ur' this}]$ 
      let ?DIFF =  $\text{real-of-rat } (R - L)$  let ?diff =  $\text{real-of-rat } (r - l)$ 
      have diff0:  $0 \leq ?DIFF$  using tighten(3)
      by (metis cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel diff-right-mono of-rat-less-eq
 $\text{of-rat-hom.hom-zero}$ )
      have *:  $r - l - (r - l) / 2 = (r - l) / 2$  by (auto simp: field-simps)
      have delta-gt delta ?diff ?DIFF =  $(\text{abs } (u - \text{of-rat } x) \leq \text{real-of-rat } (r - l))$ 

```

```

* 1)
  unfolding delta-gt-def tighten(5) delta-def of-rat-diff[symmetric] * by
(simp add: hom-distrib)
  also have real-of-rat (r - l) * 1 = ?r - ?l
  unfolding of-rat-divide of-rat-mult of-rat-diff by auto
  also have abs (u - of-rat x) ≤ ?r - ?l using x ur by (elim unique-rootE,
auto simp: u)
  finally have delta: delta-gt delta ?diff ?DIFF .
  have L ≤ l' ∧ r' ≤ R ∧ ¬ (l' ≤ x ∧ x ≤ r') ∧ root-cond (p, l', r') u ∧ sr'
= sgn (ipoly p r')
  by (rule IH, insert delta diff0 tighten(6), auto)
  with ⟨l ≤ L⟩ ⟨R ≤ r⟩ show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed
qed
from this[unfolded split u, rule-format, OF ur refl res sr]
show *: l ≤ l' r' ≤ r root-cond (p,l',r') u ∧ (l' ≤ x ∧ x ≤ r') sr' = sgn (ipoly
p r') unfolding u
  by auto
from *(3)[unfolded split] have real-of-rat l' ≤ of-rat r' by auto
thus l' ≤ r' unfolding of-rat-less-eq .
show unique-root (p,l',r') using ur *(1-3) p poly-condD(5) u unique-root-sub-interval(1)
by blast
qed
end

```

definition *real-alg-precision* :: rat where

real-alg-precision ≡ Rat.Fract 1 2

lemma *real-alg-precision*: *real-alg-precision* > 0

by eval

definition *normalize-bounds-1-main* :: rat ⇒ real-alg-1 ⇒ real-alg-1 where

normalize-bounds-1-main eps rai = (case rai of (p,l,r) ⇒
 let (l',r',sr') = tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon p eps l r (sgn (ipoly p r));
 fr = rat-of-int (floor r');
 (l'',r'',-) = tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p fr l' r' sr'
 in (p,l'',r''))

definition *normalize-bounds-1* :: real-alg-1 ⇒ real-alg-1 where

normalize-bounds-1 = (normalize-bounds-1-main *real-alg-precision*)

context

fixes p q and l r :: rat

assumes cong: $\bigwedge x. \text{real-of-rat } l \leq x \implies x \leq \text{of-rat } r \implies (\text{ipoly } p \ x = (0 :: \text{real})) = (\text{ipoly } q \ x = 0)$

begin

lemma *root-cond-cong*: *root-cond* (p,l,r) = *root-cond* (q,l,r)

by (intro ext, insert cong, auto simp: root-cond-def)

lemma *the-unique-root-cong*:
the-unique-root (p, l, r) = *the-unique-root* (q, l, r)
unfolding *root-cond-cong* ..

lemma *unique-root-cong*:
unique-root (p, l, r) = *unique-root* (q, l, r)
unfolding *root-cond-cong* ..
end

lemma *normalize-bounds-1-main*: **assumes** *eps*: $\text{eps} > 0$ **and** *rc*: *invariant-1-2* *x*
defines *y*: $y \equiv \text{normalize-bounds-1-main } \text{eps } x$
shows *invariant-1-2* $y \wedge (\text{real-of-1 } y = \text{real-of-1 } x)$
proof –
obtain $p \ l \ r$ **where** $x = (p, l, r)$ **by** (*cases* x) *auto*
note $rc = rc[\text{unfolded } x]$
obtain $l' \ r' \ sr'$ **where** tb : *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon* $p \ \text{eps} \ l \ r \ (\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r))$
 $= (l', r', sr')$
by (*cases rule*: *prod-cases3*, *auto*)
let $?fr = \text{rat-of-int } (\text{floor } r')$
obtain $l'' \ r'' \ sr''$ **where** tbx : *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x* $p \ ?fr \ l' \ r' \ sr' = (l'', r'', sr'')$
by (*cases rule*: *prod-cases3*, *auto*)
from $y[\text{unfolded } \text{normalize-bounds-1-main-def } x]$ $tb \ tbx$
have $y = (p, l'', r'')$
by (*auto simp*: *Let-def*)
from rc **have** *unique-root* (p, l, r) **and** $p2$: *poly-cond2* p **by** *auto*
from *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon* [*OF this* $tb \ refl \ \text{eps}$]
have bnd : $l \leq l' \ r' \leq r$ **and** rc' : *root-cond* (p, l', r') (*the-unique-root* (p, l, r))
and eps : $r' - l' \leq \text{eps}$
and sr' : $sr' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$ **by** *auto*
from *invariant-1-sub-interval* [*OF* - $rc' \ bnd$] rc
have inv' : *invariant-1* (p, l', r') **and** eq : *real-of-1* (p, l', r') = *real-of-1* (p, l, r)
by *auto*
have bnd : $l' \leq l'' \ r'' \leq r'$ **and** rc' : *root-cond* (p, l'', r'') (*the-unique-root* (p, l', r'))
by (*rule* *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x* [*OF* - $p2 \ tbx \ sr'$], *fact* *invariant-1D* [*OF* inv']) +
from *invariant-1-sub-interval* [*OF* $inv' \ rc' \ bnd$] $p2 \ eq$
show *?thesis* **unfolding** $y \ x$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *normalize-bounds-1*: **assumes** x : *invariant-1-2* x
shows *invariant-1-2* (*normalize-bounds-1* x) $\wedge$ (*real-of-1* (*normalize-bounds-1* x)
 $= \text{real-of-1 } x$)
proof (*cases* x)
case xx : (*fields* $p \ l \ r$)
let $?res = (p, l, r)$
have $norm$: *normalize-bounds-1* $x = (\text{normalize-bounds-1-main } \text{real-alg-precision } ?res)$
unfolding *normalize-bounds-1-def* **by** (*simp add*: xx)

from x **have** x : *invariant-1-2* ?res *real-of-1* ?res = *real-of-1* x **unfolding** xx **by** *auto*
from *normalize-bounds-1-main*[*OF* *real-alg-precision* $x(1)$] $x(2-)$
show ?thesis **unfolding** *normalize-bounds-1-def* xx **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *normalize-bound-1-poly*: *poly-real-alg-1* (*normalize-bounds-1* rai) = *poly-real-alg-1* rai
unfolding *normalize-bounds-1-def* *normalize-bounds-1-main-def* *Let-def*
by (*auto* *split*: *prod.splits*)

definition *real-alg-2-main* :: *root-info* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2* **where**
real-alg-2-main ri rai $\equiv$ *let* $p = \text{poly-real-alg-1 } rai$
in (*if* *degree* $p = 1$ *then* *Rational* (*Rat.Fract* ($- \text{coeff } p \ 0$) ($\text{coeff } p \ 1$))
else (*case* *normalize-bounds-1* rai *of* (p', l, r) $\Rightarrow$
Irrational (*root-info.number-root* $ri \ r$) (p', l, r)))

definition *real-alg-2* :: *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2* **where**
real-alg-2 rai $\equiv$ *let* $p = \text{poly-real-alg-1 } rai$
in (*if* *degree* $p = 1$ *then* *Rational* (*Rat.Fract* ($- \text{coeff } p \ 0$) ($\text{coeff } p \ 1$))
else (*case* *normalize-bounds-1* rai *of* (p', l, r) $\Rightarrow$
Irrational (*root-info.number-root* (*root-info* p) r) (p', l, r)))

lemma *degree-1-ipoly*: **assumes** *degree* $p = \text{Suc } 0$
shows *ipoly* $p \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow (x = \text{real-of-rat } (\text{Rat.Fract } (- \text{coeff } p \ 0) (\text{coeff } p \ 1)))$
proof –
from *roots1*[*of* *map-poly* *real-of-int* p] *assms*
have *ipoly* $p \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x \in \{\text{roots1 } (\text{real-of-int-poly } p)\}$ **by** *auto*
also **have** $\dots = (x = \text{real-of-rat } (\text{Rat.Fract } (- \text{coeff } p \ 0) (\text{coeff } p \ 1)))$
unfolding *Fract-of-int-quotient* *roots1-def* *hom-distrib*
by *auto*
finally **show** ?thesis .
qed

lemma *invariant-1-degree-0*:
assumes *inv*: *invariant-1* rai
shows *degree* (*poly-real-alg-1* rai) $\neq 0$ (**is** *degree* ? $p \neq 0$)
proof (*rule notI*)
assume *deg*: *degree* ? $p = 0$
from *inv* **have** *ipoly* ? p (*real-of-1* rai) = 0 **by** *auto*
with *deg* **have** ? $p = 0$ **by** (*meson* *less-Suc0* *representsI* *represents-degree*)
with *inv* **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *real-alg-2-main*:
assumes *inv*: *invariant-1* rai
defines [*simp*]: $p \equiv \text{poly-real-alg-1 } rai$
assumes *ric*: *irreducible* (*poly-real-alg-1* rai) $\implies$ *root-info-cond* ri (*poly-real-alg-1* rai)

```

shows invariant-2 (real-alg-2-main ri rai) real-of-2 (real-alg-2-main ri rai) =
real-of-1 rai
proof (atomize(full))
  define l r where [simp]: l  $\equiv$  rai-lb rai and [simp]: r  $\equiv$  rai-ub rai
  show invariant-2 (real-alg-2-main ri rai)  $\wedge$  real-of-2 (real-alg-2-main ri rai) =
real-of-1 rai
    unfolding id using invariant-1D
  proof (cases degree p Suc 0 rule: linorder-cases)
    case deg: equal
      hence id: real-alg-2-main ri rai = Rational (Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p
1))
        unfolding real-alg-2-main-def Let-def by auto
      note rc = invariant-1D[OF inv]
      from degree-1-ipoly[OF deg, of the-unique-root rai] rc(1)
      show ?thesis unfolding id by auto
    next
      case deg: greater
        with inv have inv: invariant-1-2 rai unfolding p-def by auto
        define rai' where rai' = normalize-bounds-1 rai
        have rai': real-of-1 rai = real-of-1 rai' and inv': invariant-1-2 rai'
          unfolding rai'-def using normalize-bounds-1[OF inv] by auto
        obtain p' l' r' where rai' = (p',l',r') by (cases rai')
        with arg-cong[OF rai'-def, of poly-real-alg-1, unfolded normalize-bound-1-poly]
      split
        have split: rai' = (p,l',r') by auto
        from inv'[unfolded split]
        have poly-cond p by auto
        from poly-condD[OF this] have irr: irreducible p by simp
        from ric irr have ric: root-info-cond ri p by auto
        have id: real-alg-2-main ri rai = (Irrational (root-info.number-root ri r') rai')
          unfolding real-alg-2-main-def Let-def using deg split rai'-def
          by (auto simp: rai'-def rai')
        show ?thesis unfolding id using rai' root-info-condD(2)[OF ric]
          inv'[unfolded split]
          apply (elim invariant-1-2E invariant-1E) using inv'
          by (auto simp: split roots-below-the-unique-root)
      next
        case deg: less then have degree p = 0 by auto
        from this invariant-1-degree-0[OF inv] have p = 0 by simp
        with inv show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed

lemma real-alg-2: assumes invariant-1 rai
shows invariant-2 (real-alg-2 rai) real-of-2 (real-alg-2 rai) = real-of-1 rai
proof -
  have deg: 0 < degree (poly-real-alg-1 rai) using assms by auto
  have real-alg-2 rai = real-alg-2-main (root-info (poly-real-alg-1 rai)) rai
    unfolding real-alg-2-def real-alg-2-main-def Let-def by auto

```


from *real-alg-2-main*[*OF* *assms* *root-info*, *folded this*, *simplified*] *deg*
show *invariant-2* (*real-alg-2* *rai*) *real-of-2* (*real-alg-2* *rai*) = *real-of-1* *rai* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *invariant-2-realI*:
fixes *plr* :: *real-alg-1*
defines *p* $\equiv$ *poly-real-alg-1* *plr* **and** *l* $\equiv$ *rai-lb* *plr* **and** *r* $\equiv$ *rai-ub* *plr*
assumes *x*: *root-cond* *plr* *x* **and** *sgn*: *sgn* *l* = *sgn* *r*
and *ur*: *unique-root* *plr*
and *p*: *poly-cond* *p*
shows *invariant-2* (*real-alg-2* *plr*) $\wedge$ *real-of-2* (*real-alg-2* *plr*) = *x*
using *invariant-1-realI*[*OF* *x*, *folded p-def l-def r-def*] *sgn ur p*
real-alg-2[*of plr*] **by** *auto*

11.2.5 Comparisons

fun *compare-rat-1* :: *rat* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *order* **where**
compare-rat-1 *x* (*p*, *l*, *r*) = (*if* *x* < *l* *then Lt* *else if* *x* > *r* *then Gt* *else*
if *sgn* (*ipoly* *p* *x*) = *sgn*(*ipoly* *p* *r*) *then Gt* *else Lt*)

lemma *compare-rat-1*: **assumes** *rai*: *invariant-1-2* *y*
shows *compare-rat-1* *x* *y* = *compare* (*of-rat* *x*) (*real-of-1* *y*)
proof–
define *p l r* **where** *p* $\equiv$ *poly-real-alg-1* *y* *l* $\equiv$ *rai-lb* *y* *r* $\equiv$ *rai-ub* *y*
then have *y* [*simp*]: *y* = (*p*, *l*, *r*) **by** (*cases y*, *auto*)
from *rai* **have** *ur*: *unique-root* *y* **by** *auto*
show ?*thesis*
proof (*cases* *x* < *l* $\vee$ *x* > *r*)
case *True*
{
assume *xl*: *x* < *l*
hence *real-of-rat* *x* < *of-rat* *l* **unfolding** *of-rat-less* **by** *auto*
with *rai* **have** *of-rat* *x* < *the-unique-root* *y* **by** (*auto elim!*: *invariant-1E*)
with *xl rai* **have** ?*thesis* **by** (*cases y*, *auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def*)
}
moreover
{
assume *xr*: $\neg$ *x* < *l* *x* > *r*
hence *real-of-rat* *x* > *of-rat* *r* **unfolding** *of-rat-less* **by** *auto*
with *rai* **have** *of-rat* *x* > *the-unique-root* *y* **by** (*auto elim!*: *invariant-1E*)
with *xr rai* **have** ?*thesis* **by** (*cases y*, *auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def*)
}
ultimately show ?*thesis* **using** *True* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
have *0*: *ipoly* *p* (*real-of-rat* *x*) $\neq$ *0* **by** (*rule poly-cond2-no-rat-root*, *insert rai*, *auto*)

```

with rai have diff: real-of-1 y  $\neq$  of-rat x by (auto elim!: invariant-1E)
have  $\bigwedge P. (1 < \text{degree } (\text{poly-real-alg-1 } y) \implies \exists! x. \text{root-cond } y \ x \implies \text{poly-cond } p \implies P) \implies P$ 
using poly-real-alg-1.simps y rai invariant-1-2E invariant-1E by metis
from this[OF gt-rat-sign-change] False
have left: compare-rat-1 x y = (if real-of-rat x  $\leq$  the-unique-root y then Lt else Gt)
by (auto simp: poly-cond2-def)
also have ... = compare (real-of-rat x) (real-of-1 y) using diff
by (auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

```

lemma cf-pos-0[simp]:  $\neg$  cf-pos 0
unfolding cf-pos-def by auto

```

11.2.6 Negation

```

fun uminus-1 :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1 where
  uminus-1 (p,l,r) = (abs-int-poly (poly-uminus p), -r, -l)

```

```

lemma uminus-1: assumes x: invariant-1 x
defines y:  $y \equiv \text{uminus-1 } x$ 
shows invariant-1 y  $\wedge$  (real-of-1 y = - real-of-1 x)
proof (cases x)
case plr: (fields p l r)
from x plr have inv: invariant-1 (p,l,r) by auto
note * = invariant-1D[OF this]
from plr have x:  $x = (p,l,r)$  by simp
let ?p = poly-uminus p
let ?mp = abs-int-poly ?p
have y:  $y = (?mp, -r, -l)$ 
unfolding y plr by (simp add: Let-def)
{
  fix y
  assume root-cond (?mp, -r, -l) y
  hence mpy: ipoly ?mp y = 0 and bnd:  $- \text{of-rat } r \leq y \leq - \text{of-rat } l$ 
unfolding root-cond-def by (auto simp: of-rat-minus)
from mpy have id: ipoly p (-y) = 0 by auto
from bnd have bnd:  $\text{of-rat } l \leq -y \leq \text{of-rat } r$  by auto
from id bnd have root-cond (p, l, r) (-y) unfolding root-cond-def by auto
with inv x have real-of-1 x = -y by (auto intro!: the-unique-root-eqI)
then have -real-of-1 x = y by auto
} note inj = this
have rc: root-cond (?mp, -r, -l) (- real-of-1 x)
using * unfolding root-cond-def y x by (auto simp: of-rat-minus sgn-minus-rat)
from inj rc have ur': unique-root (?mp, -r, -l) by (auto intro: unique-rootI)
with rc have the:  $- \text{real-of-1 } x = \text{the-unique-root } (?mp, -r, -l)$  by (auto intro:

```

the-unique-root-eqI)
have *x*p: *p* represents (*real-of-1* *x*) **using** * **unfolding** *root-cond-def* *split* *represents-def* *x* **by** *auto*
from * **have** *mon*: *lead-coeff* ?*mp* > 0 **by** (*unfold pos-poly-abs-poly*, *auto*)
from *poly-uminus-irreducible* * **have** *mi*: *irreducible* ?*mp* **by** *auto*
from *mi mon* **have** *pc'*: *poly-cond* ?*mp* **by** (*auto simp: cf-pos-def*)
from *poly-condD[OF pc']* **have** *irr*: *irreducible* ?*mp* **by** *auto*
show ?*thesis* **unfolding** *y* **apply** (*intro invariant-1-realI ur' rc*) **using** *pc' inv*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *uminus-1-2*:
assumes *x*: *invariant-1-2* *x*
defines *y*: *y* $\equiv$ *uminus-1* *x*
shows *invariant-1-2* *y* $\wedge$ (*real-of-1* *y* = - *real-of-1* *x*)
proof -
from *x* **have** *invariant-1* *x* **by** *auto*
from *uminus-1[OF this]* **have** *: *real-of-1* *y* = - *real-of-1* *x*
invariant-1 *y* **unfolding** *y* **by** *auto*
obtain *p l r* **where** *id*: *x* = (*p*,*l*,*r*) **by** (*cases* *x*)
from *x[unfolded id]* **have** *degree* *p* > 1 **by** *auto*
moreover **have** *poly-real-alg-1* *y* = *abs-int-poly* (*poly-uminus* *p*)
unfolding *y id uminus-1.simps split Let-def* **by** *auto*
ultimately **have** *degree* (*poly-real-alg-1* *y*) > 1 **by** *simp*
with * **show** ?*thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

fun *uminus-2* :: *real-alg-2* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2* **where**
uminus-2 (*Rational* *r*) = *Rational* (-*r*)
| *uminus-2* (*Irrational* *n* *x*) = *real-alg-2* (*uminus-1* *x*)

lemma *uminus-2*: **assumes** *invariant-2* *x*
shows *real-of-2* (*uminus-2* *x*) = *uminus* (*real-of-2* *x*)
invariant-2 (*uminus-2* *x*)
using *assms real-alg-2 uminus-1* **by** (*atomize(full)*, *cases* *x*, *auto simp: hom-distrib*)

declare *uminus-1.simps[simp del]*

lift-definition *uminus-3* :: *real-alg-3* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-3* **is** *uminus-2*
by (*auto simp: uminus-2*)

lemma *uminus-3*: *real-of-3* (*uminus-3* *x*) = - *real-of-3* *x*
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: uminus-2*)

instantiation *real-alg* :: *uminus*
begin

lift-definition *uminus-real-alg* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* **is** *uminus-3*
by (*simp add: uminus-3*)

instance ..
end

lemma *uminus-real-alg*: $- (real-of\ x) = real-of\ (-\ x)$
by (*transfer*, *rule uminus-3[symmetric]*)

11.2.7 Inverse

fun *inverse-1* :: *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2* **where**
inverse-1 (*p,l,r*) = *real-alg-2* (*abs-int-poly* (*reflect-poly p*), *inverse r*, *inverse l*)

lemma *invariant-1-2-of-rat*: **assumes** *rc*: *invariant-1-2 rai*
shows *real-of-1 rai* $\neq$ *of-rat x*
proof –
obtain *p l r* **where** *rai*: *rai* = (*p*, *l*, *r*) **by** (*cases rai*, *auto*)
from *rc[unfolded rai]*
have *poly-cond2 p ipoly p* (*the-unique-root* (*p*, *l*, *r*)) = 0 **by** (*auto elim!*: *invariant-1E*)
from *poly-cond2-no-rat-root[OF this(1), of x] this(2)* **show** *?thesis* **unfolding**
rai **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *inverse-1*:
assumes *rcx*: *invariant-1-2 x*
defines *y*: *y* $\equiv$ *inverse-1 x*
shows *invariant-2 y* $\wedge$ (*real-of-2 y* = *inverse* (*real-of-1 x*))
proof (*cases x*)
case *x*: (*fields p l r*)
from *x rcx* **have** *rcx*: *invariant-1-2* (*p,l,r*) **by** *auto*
from *invariant-1-2-poly-cond2[OF rcx]* **have** *pc2*: *poly-cond2 p* **by** *simp*
have *x0*: *real-of-1* (*p,l,r*) $\neq$ 0 **using** *invariant-1-2-of-rat[OF rcx, of 0]* *x* **by** *auto*
let *?x* = *real-of-1* (*p,l,r*)
let *?mp* = *abs-int-poly* (*reflect-poly p*)
from *x0 rcx* **have** *lr0*: *l* $\neq$ 0 **and** *r* $\neq$ 0 **by** *auto*
from *x0 rcx* **have** *y*: *y* = *real-alg-2* (*?mp*, *inverse r*, *inverse l*)
unfolding *y x* *Let-def inverse-1.simps* **by** *auto*
from *rcx* **have** *mon*: *lead-coeff ?mp* > 0 **by** (*unfold lead-coeff-abs-int-poly*, *auto*)
{
fix *y*
assume *root-cond* (*?mp*, *inverse r*, *inverse l*) *y*
hence *mpy*: *ipoly ?mp y* = 0 **and** *bnd*: *inverse* (*of-rat r*) $\leq$ *y* $\leq$ *inverse*
(*of-rat l*)
unfolding *root-cond-def* **by** (*auto simp: of-rat-inverse*)
from *sgn-real-mono[OF bnd(1)] sgn-real-mono[OF bnd(2)]*
have *sgn* (*of-rat r*) $\leq$ *sgn y* *sgn y* $\leq$ *sgn* (*of-rat l*)
by (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)
with *rcx* **have** *sgn*: *sgn* (*inverse* (*of-rat r*)) = *sgn y* *sgn y* = *sgn* (*inverse* (*of-rat*
l))
unfolding *sgn-inverse inverse-sgn*

```

    by (auto simp add: real-of-rat-sgn intro: order-antisym)
  from sgn[simplified, unfolded real-of-rat-sgn] lr0 have  $y \neq 0$  by (auto simp:sgn-0-0)
  with mpy have id: ipoly p (inverse y) = 0 by (auto simp: ipoly-reflect-poly)
  from inverse-le-sgn[OF sgn(1) bnd(1)] inverse-le-sgn[OF sgn(2) bnd(2)]
  have bnd: of-rat l  $\leq$  inverse y inverse y  $\leq$  of-rat r by auto
  from id bnd have root-cond (p,l,r) (inverse y) unfolding root-cond-def by
auto
  from rcx this x0 have  $?x = \text{inverse } y$  by auto
  then have inverse  $?x = y$  by auto
} note inj = this
have rc: root-cond (?mp, inverse r, inverse l) (inverse ?x)
  using rcx x0 apply (elim invariant-1-2E invariant-1E)
  by (simp add: root-cond-def of-rat-inverse real-of-rat-sgn inverse-le-iff-sgn ipoly-reflect-poly)
from inj rc have ur: unique-root (?mp, inverse r, inverse l) by (auto intro:
unique-rootI)
  with rc have the: the-unique-root (?mp, inverse r, inverse l) = inverse ?x by
(auto intro: the-unique-root-eqI)
  have xp: p represents ?x unfolding split represents-def using rcx by (auto elim!:
invariant-1E)
  from reflect-poly-irreducible[OF - xp x0] poly-condD rcx
  have mi: irreducible ?mp by auto
  from mi mon have un: poly-cond ?mp by (auto simp: poly-cond-def)
  show ?thesis using rcx rc ur unfolding y
  by (intro invariant-2-realI, auto simp: x y un)
qed

```

```

fun inverse-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  inverse-2 (Rational r) = Rational (inverse r)
| inverse-2 (Irrational n x) = inverse-1 x

```

```

lemma inverse-2: assumes invariant-2 x
  shows real-of-2 (inverse-2 x) = inverse (real-of-2 x)
  invariant-2 (inverse-2 x)
  using assms
  by (atomize(full), cases x, auto simp: real-alg-2 inverse-1 hom-distrib)

```

```

lift-definition inverse-3 :: real-alg-3  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-3 is inverse-2
  by (auto simp: inverse-2)

```

```

lemma inverse-3: real-of-3 (inverse-3 x) = inverse (real-of-3 x)
  by (transfer, auto simp: inverse-2)

```

11.2.8 Floor

```

fun floor-1 :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  int where
  floor-1 (p,l,r) = (let
    (l',r',sr') = tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon p (1/2) l r (sgn (ipoly p r));
    fr = floor r';
    fl = floor l';

```

```

    fr' = rat-of-int fr
    in (if fr = fl then fr else
    let (l'',r'',sr'') = tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p fr' l' r' sr'
    in if fr' < l'' then fr else fl))

lemma floor-1: assumes invariant-1-2 x
shows floor (real-of-1 x) = floor-1 x
proof (cases x)
  case (fields p l r)
    obtain l' r' sr' where tbe: tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon p (1 / 2) l r (sgn (ipoly
p r)) = (l',r',sr')
    by (cases rule: prod-cases3, auto)
    let ?fr = floor r'
    let ?fl = floor l'
    let ?fr' = rat-of-int ?fr
    obtain l'' r'' sr'' where tbx: tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p ?fr' l' r' sr' = (l'',r'',sr'')

    by (cases rule: prod-cases3, auto)
    note rc = asms[unfolded fields]
    hence rc1: invariant-1 (p,l,r) by auto
    have id: floor-1 x = ((if ?fr = ?fl then ?fr
    else if ?fr' < l'' then ?fr else ?fl))
    unfolding fields floor-1.simps the Let-def split tbx by simp
    let ?x = real-of-1 x
    have x: ?x = the-unique-root (p,l,r) unfolding fields by simp
    have bnd: l ≤ l' r' ≤ r r' - l' ≤ 1 / 2
    and rc': root-cond (p, l', r') (the-unique-root (p, l, r))
    and sr': sr' = sgn (ipoly p r')
    by (atomize(full), intro conjI tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon[OF - - tbe refl],insert
rc,auto elim!: invariant-1E)
    let ?r = real-of-rat
    from rc'[folded x, unfolded split]
    have ineq: ?r l' ≤ ?x ?x ≤ ?r r' ?r l' ≤ ?r r' by auto
    hence lr': l' ≤ r' unfolding of-rat-less-eq by simp
    have flr: ?fl ≤ ?fr
    by (rule floor-mono[OF lr'])
    from invariant-1-sub-interval[OF rc1 rc' bnd(1,2)]
    have rc': invariant-1 (p, l', r')
    and id': the-unique-root (p, l', r') = the-unique-root (p, l, r) by auto
    with rc have rc2': invariant-1-2 (p, l', r') by auto
    have x: ?x = the-unique-root (p,l',r')
    unfolding fields using id' by simp
    {
      assume ?fr ≠ ?fl
      with flr have flr: ?fl ≤ ?fr - 1 by simp
      have ?fr' ≤ r' l' ≤ ?fr' using flr bnd by linarith+
    }
    note fl-diff = this
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases ?fr = ?fl)

```

```

case True
hence id1: floor-1 x = ?fr unfolding id by auto
from True have id: floor (?r l') = floor (?r r')
  by simp
have floor ?x ≤ floor (?r r')
  by (rule floor-mono[OF ineq(2)])
moreover have floor (?r l') ≤ floor ?x
  by (rule floor-mono[OF ineq(1)])
ultimately have floor ?x = floor (?r r')
  unfolding id by (simp add: id)
then show ?thesis by (simp add: id1)
next
case False
with id have id: floor-1 x = (if ?fr' < l'' then ?fr else ?fl) by simp
from rc2' have unique-root (p,l',r') poly-cond2 p by auto
from tighten-poly-bounds-for-x[OF this tbx sr']
have ineq': l' ≤ l'' r'' ≤ r' and lr'': l'' ≤ r'' and rc'': root-cond (p,l'',r'') ?x
  and fr': ¬ (l'' ≤ ?fr' ∧ ?fr' ≤ r'') unfolding x by auto
from rc''[unfolded split]
have ineq'': ?r l'' ≤ ?x ?x ≤ ?r r'' by auto
from False have ?fr ≠ ?fl by auto
note fr = fl-diff[OF this]
show ?thesis
proof (cases ?fr' < l'')
  case True
  with id have id: floor-1 x = ?fr by simp
  have floor ?x ≤ ?fr using floor-mono[OF ineq(2)] by simp
  moreover
  from True have ?r ?fr' < ?r l'' unfolding of-rat-less .
  with ineq''(1) have ?r ?fr' ≤ ?x by simp
  from floor-mono[OF this]
  have ?fr ≤ floor ?x by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding id by auto
next
case False
with id have id: floor-1 x = ?fl by simp
from False have l'' ≤ ?fr' by auto
from floor-mono[OF ineq(1)] have ?fl ≤ floor ?x by simp
moreover have floor ?x ≤ ?fl
proof -
  from False fr' have fr': r'' < ?fr' by auto
  hence floor r'' < ?fr by linarith
  with floor-mono[OF ineq''(2)]
  have floor ?x ≤ ?fr - 1 by auto
  also have ?fr - 1 = floor (r' - 1) by simp
  also have ... ≤ ?fl
  by (rule floor-mono, insert bnd, auto)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

      ultimately show ?thesis unfolding id by auto
    qed
  qed
qed

```

11.2.9 Generic Factorization and Bisection Framework

```

lemma card-1-Collect-ex1: assumes card (Collect P) = 1
shows  $\exists! x. P\ x$ 
proof -
  from assms[unfolded card-eq-1-iff] obtain x where Collect P = {x} by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by (intro ex1I[of - x], auto)
qed

```

```

fun sub-interval :: rat  $\times$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\times$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  sub-interval (l,r) (l',r') = (l'  $\leq$  l  $\wedge$  r  $\leq$  r')

```

```

fun in-interval :: rat  $\times$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  in-interval (l,r) x = (of-rat l  $\leq$  x  $\wedge$  x  $\leq$  of-rat r)

```

```

definition converges-to :: (nat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\times$  rat)  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  converges-to f x  $\equiv$  ( $\forall$  n. in-interval (f n) x  $\wedge$  sub-interval (f (Suc n)) (f n))
     $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  (eps :: real) > 0.  $\exists$  n l r. f n = (l,r)  $\wedge$  of-rat r - of-rat l  $\leq$  eps)

```

```

context
  fixes bnd-update :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  and bnd-get :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\times$  rat
begin

```

```

definition at-step :: (nat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\times$  rat)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  at-step f n a  $\equiv$   $\forall$  i. bnd-get ((bnd-update  $\hat{\sim}$  i) a) = f (n + i)

```

```

partial-function (tailrec) select-correct-factor-main
  :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  (int poly  $\times$  root-info)list  $\Rightarrow$  (int poly  $\times$  root-info)list
   $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (int poly  $\times$  root-info)  $\times$  rat  $\times$  rat where
  [code]: select-correct-factor-main bnd todo old l r n = (case todo of Nil
     $\Rightarrow$  if n = 1 then (hd old, l, r) else let bnd' = bnd-update bnd in (case bnd-get
  bnd' of (l,r)  $\Rightarrow$ 
    select-correct-factor-main bnd' old [] l r 0)
  | Cons (p,ri) todo  $\Rightarrow$  let m = root-info.l-r ri l r in
    if m = 0 then select-correct-factor-main bnd todo old l r n
    else select-correct-factor-main bnd todo ((p,ri) # old) l r (n + m))

```

```

definition select-correct-factor :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  (int poly  $\times$  root-info)list  $\Rightarrow$ 
  (int poly  $\times$  root-info)  $\times$  rat  $\times$  rat where
  select-correct-factor init polys = (case bnd-get init of (l,r)  $\Rightarrow$ 
    select-correct-factor-main init polys [] l r 0)

```


lemma *select-correct-factor-main*: **assumes** *conv*: *converges-to* *f* *x*
and *at*: *at-step* *f* *i* *a*
and *res*: *select-correct-factor-main* *a* *todo* *old* *l* *r* *n* = $((q,ri-fin),(l-fin,r-fin))$
and *bnd*: *bnd-get* *a* = (l,r)
and *ri*: $\bigwedge q\ ri. (q,ri) \in \text{set } todo \cup \text{set } old \implies \text{root-info-cond } ri\ q$
and *q0*: $\bigwedge q\ ri. (q,ri) \in \text{set } todo \cup \text{set } old \implies q \neq 0$
and *ex*: $\exists q. q \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } todo \cup \text{fst } ' \text{set } old \wedge \text{ipoly } q\ x = 0$
and *dist*: *distinct* (*map* *fst* (*todo* @ *old*))
and *old*: $\bigwedge q\ ri. (q,ri) \in \text{set } old \implies \text{root-info.l-r } ri\ l\ r \neq 0$
and *un*: $\bigwedge x :: \text{real}. (\exists q. q \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } todo \cup \text{fst } ' \text{set } old \wedge \text{ipoly } q\ x = 0) \implies$
 $\exists ! q. q \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } todo \cup \text{fst } ' \text{set } old \wedge \text{ipoly } q\ x = 0$
and *n*: *n* = *sum-list* (*map* $(\lambda (q,ri). \text{root-info.l-r } ri\ l\ r)$ *old*)
shows *unique-root* $(q,l-fin,r-fin) \wedge (q,ri-fin) \in \text{set } todo \cup \text{set } old \wedge x = \text{the-unique-root}$
 $(q,l-fin,r-fin)$
proof –
define *orig* **where** *orig* = *set* *todo* $\cup$ *set* *old*
have *orig*: *set* *todo* $\cup$ *set* *old* $\subseteq$ *orig* **unfolding** *orig-def* **by** *auto*
let *?rts* = $\{x :: \text{real}. \exists q\ ri. (q,ri) \in \text{orig} \wedge \text{ipoly } q\ x = 0\}$
define *rts* **where** *rts* = *?rts*
let *?h* = $\lambda (x,y). \text{abs } (x - y)$
let *?r* = *real-of-rat*
have *rts*: *?rts* = $(\bigcup ((\lambda (q,ri). \{x. \text{ipoly } q\ x = 0\}) ' \text{set } (todo @ old)))$ **unfolding**
orig-def **by** *auto*
have *finite* *rts* **unfolding** *rts* *rts-def*
using *finite-ipoly-roots*[*OF* *q0*] *finite-set*[*of* *todo* @ *old*] **by** *auto*
hence *fin*: *finite* (*rts* $\times$ *rts* – *Id*) **by** *auto*
define *diffs* **where** *diffs* = *insert* 1 $\{\text{abs } (x - y) \mid x\ y. x \in \text{rts} \wedge y \in \text{rts} \wedge x \neq y\}$
have *finite* $\{\text{abs } (x - y) \mid x\ y. x \in \text{rts} \wedge y \in \text{rts} \wedge x \neq y\}$
by (*rule* *subst*[*of* - - *finite*, *OF* - *finite-imageI*[*OF* *fin*, *of* *?h*]], *auto*)
hence *diffs*: *finite* *diffs* *diffs* $\neq \{\}$ **unfolding** *diffs-def* **by** *auto*
define *eps* **where** *eps* = *Min* *diffs* / 2
have $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{diffs} \implies x > 0$ **unfolding** *diffs-def* **by** *auto*
with *Min-gr-iff*[*OF* *diffs*] **have** *eps*: *eps* > 0 **unfolding** *eps-def* **by** *auto*
note *conv* = *conv*[*unfolded* *converges-to-def*]
from *conv* *eps* **obtain** *N* *L* *R* **where**
 $N: f\ N = (L,R)\ ?r\ R - ?r\ L \leq \text{eps}$ **by** *auto*
obtain *pair* **where** *pair*: *pair* = (*todo*, *i*) **by** *auto*
define *rel* **where** *rel* = *measures* [$\lambda (t,i). N - i, \lambda (t :: (\text{int } \text{poly} \times \text{root-info})$
 $\text{list}, i). \text{length } t]$
have *wf*: *wf* *rel* **unfolding** *rel-def* **by** *simp*
show *?thesis*
using *at* *res* *bnd* *ri* *q0* *ex* *dist* *old* *un* *n* *pair* *orig*
proof (*induct* *pair* *arbitrary*: *todo* *i* *old* *a* *l* *r* *n* *rule*: *wf-induct*[*OF* *wf*])
case (1 *pair* *todo* *i* *old* *a* *l* *r* *n*)
note *IH* = 1(1)[*rule-format*]
note *at* = 1(2)
note *res* = 1(3)[*unfolded* *select-correct-factor-main.simps*[*of* - *todo*]]
note *bnd* = 1(4)

```

note  $ri = 1(5)$ 
note  $q0 = 1(6)$ 
note  $ex = 1(7)$ 
note  $dist = 1(8)$ 
note  $old = 1(9)$ 
note  $un = 1(10)$ 
note  $n = 1(11)$ 
note  $pair = 1(12)$ 
note  $orig = 1(13)$ 
from  $at[unfolds\ at\ step\ def, rule\ format, of\ 0]$  bnd have  $fi: f\ i = (l, r)$  by auto
with  $conv$  have  $inx: in\ interval\ (f\ i)\ x$  by blast
hence  $lrr: ?r\ l \leq x \leq ?r\ r$  unfolding  $fi$  by auto
from  $order.trans[OF\ this]$  have  $lr: l \leq r$  unfolding  $of\ rat\ less\ eq$  .
show ?case
proof (cases\ todo)
  case ( $Cons\ rri\ tod$ )
    obtain  $s\ ri$  where  $rri: rri = (s, ri)$  by force
    with  $Cons$  have  $todo: todo = (s, ri) \# tod$  by simp
    note  $res = res[unfolds\ todo\ list.simps\ split\ Let\ def]$ 
    from  $root\ info\ condD(1)[OF\ ri[of\ s\ ri, unfolds\ todo]\ lr]$ 
    have  $ri': root\ info.l\ r\ ri\ l\ r = card\ \{x. root\ cond\ (s, l, r)\ x\}$  by auto
    from  $q0$  have  $s0: s \neq 0$  unfolding  $todo$  by auto
    from  $finite\ ipoly\ roots[OF\ s0]$  have  $fins: finite\ \{x. root\ cond\ (s, l, r)\ x\}$ 
      unfolding  $root\ cond\ def$  by auto
    have  $rel: ((tod, i), pair) \in rel$  unfolding  $rel\ def\ pair\ todo$  by simp
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases\ root\ info.l\ r\ ri\ l\ r = 0)
      case True
        with  $res$  have  $res: select\ correct\ factor\ main\ a\ tod\ old\ l\ r\ n = ((q, ri\ fin),$ 
 $l\ fin, r\ fin)$  by auto
        from  $ri'[symmetric, unfolds\ True]\ fins$  have  $empty: \{x. root\ cond\ (s, l, r)$ 
 $x\} = \{\}$  by simp
        from  $ex\ lrr\ empty$  have  $ex': (\exists q. q \in fst\ 'set\ tod \cup fst\ 'set\ old \wedge ipoly\ q$ 
 $x = 0)$ 
          unfolding  $todo\ root\ cond\ def\ split$  by auto
          have  $unique\ root\ (q, l\ fin, r\ fin) \wedge (q, ri\ fin) \in set\ tod \cup set\ old \wedge$ 
 $x = the\ unique\ root\ (q, l\ fin, r\ fin)$ 
          proof ( $rule\ IH[OF\ rel\ at\ res\ bnd\ ri - ex' - -\ n\ refl], goal\ cases$ )
            case ( $5\ y$ ) thus ?case using  $un[of\ y]$  unfolding  $todo$  by auto
          next
            case 2 thus ?case using  $q0$  unfolding  $todo$  by auto
          qed ( $insert\ dist\ old\ orig, auto\ simp: todo$ )
          thus ?thesis unfolding  $todo$  by auto
      next
        case False
          with  $res$  have  $res: select\ correct\ factor\ main\ a\ tod\ ((s, ri) \# old)\ l\ r$ 
 $(n + root\ info.l\ r\ ri\ l\ r) = ((q, ri\ fin), l\ fin, r\ fin)$  by auto
          from  $ex$  have  $ex': \exists q. q \in fst\ 'set\ tod \cup fst\ 'set\ ((s, ri) \# old) \wedge ipoly\ q$ 
 $x = 0$ 

```

```

      unfolding todo by auto
      from dist have dist: distinct (map fst (tod @ (s, ri) # old)) unfolding
todo by auto
      have id: set todo ∪ set old = set tod ∪ set ((s, ri) # old) unfolding todo
by simp
      show ?thesis unfolding id
      proof (rule IH[OF rel at res bnd ri - ex' dist], goal-cases)
        case 4 thus ?case using un unfolding todo by auto
      qed (insert old False orig, auto simp: q0 todo n)
    qed
  next
  case Nil
  note res = res[unfolded Nil list.simps Let-def]
  from ex[unfolded Nil] lxr obtain s where s ∈ fst ' set old ∧ root-cond (s,l,r)
x
      unfolding root-cond-def by auto
      then obtain q1 ri1 old' where old': old = (q1,ri1) # old' using id by (cases
old, auto)
      let ?ri = root-info.l-r ri1 l r
      from old[unfolded old'] have 0: ?ri ≠ 0 by auto
      from n[unfolded old'] 0 have n0: n ≠ 0 by auto
      from ri[unfolded old'] have ri': root-info-cond ri1 q1 by auto
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases n = 1)
        case False
        with n0 have n1: n > 1 by auto
        obtain l' r' where bnd': bnd-get (bnd-update a) = (l',r') by force
        with res False have res: select-correct-factor-main (bnd-update a) old [] l'
r' 0 =
          ((q, ri-fin), l-fin, r-fin) by auto
        have at': at-step f (Suc i) (bnd-update a) unfolding at-step-def
        proof (intro allI, goal-cases)
          case (1 n)
          have id: (bnd-update ~ Suc n) a = (bnd-update ~ n) (bnd-update a)
            by (induct n, auto)
          from at[unfolded at-step-def, rule-format, of Suc n]
          show ?case unfolding id by simp
        qed
        from 0[unfolded root-info-condD(1)[OF ri' lr]] obtain y1 where y1:
root-cond (q1,l,r) y1
          by (cases Collect (root-cond (q1, l, r)) = {}, auto)
        from n1[unfolded n old']
        have ?ri > 1 ∨ sum-list (map (λ (q,ri). root-info.l-r ri l r) old') ≠ 0
          by (cases sum-list (map (λ (q,ri). root-info.l-r ri l r) old'), auto)
        hence ∃ q2 ri2 y2. (q2,ri2) ∈ set old ∧ root-cond (q2,l,r) y2 ∧ y1 ≠ y2
        proof
          assume ?ri > 1
          with root-info-condD(1)[OF ri' lr] have card {x. root-cond (q1, l, r) x}
> 1 by simp

```

from *card-gt-1D*[*OF this*] *y1* **obtain** *y2* **where** *root-cond* (*q1*, *l*, *r*) *y2* **and**
y1 $\neq$ *y2* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *old'* **by** *auto*
next
assume *sum-list* (*map* (λ (*q*, *ri*). *root-info.l-r* *ri* *l* *r*) *old'*) $\neq$ 0
then obtain *q2* *ri2* **where** *mem*: (*q2*, *ri2*) $\in$ *set old'* **and** *ri2*: *root-info.l-r*
ri2 *l* *r* $\neq$ 0 **by** *auto*
with *q0* *ri* **have** *root-info-cond* *ri2* *q2* **unfolding** *old'* **by** *auto*
from *ri2*[*unfolded root-info-condD*(1)[*OF this* *lr*]] **obtain** *y2* **where** *y2*:
root-cond (*q2*, *l*, *r*) *y2*
by (*cases Collect* (*root-cond* (*q2*, *l*, *r*)) = {}, *auto*)
from *dist*[*unfolded old'*] *split-list*[*OF mem*] **have** *diff*: *q1* $\neq$ *q2* **by** *auto*
from *y1* **have** *q1*: *q1* $\in$ *fst* ' *set todo* $\cup$ *fst* ' *set old* $\wedge$ *ipoly* *q1* *y1* = 0
unfolding *old'* *root-cond-def* **by** *auto*
from *y2* **have** *q2*: *q2* $\in$ *fst* ' *set todo* $\cup$ *fst* ' *set old* $\wedge$ *ipoly* *q2* *y2* = 0
unfolding *old'* *root-cond-def* **using** *mem* **by** *force*
have *y1* $\neq$ *y2*
proof
assume *id*: *y1* = *y2*
from *q1* **have** $\exists$ *q1*. *q1* $\in$ *fst* ' *set todo* $\cup$ *fst* ' *set old* $\wedge$ *ipoly* *q1* *y1* = 0
by *blast*
from *un*[*OF this*] *q1* *q2*[*folded id*] **have** *q1* = *q2* **by** *auto*
with *diff* **show** *False* **by** *simp*
qed
with *mem* *y2* **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *old'* **by** *auto*
qed
then obtain *q2* *ri2* *y2* **where**
mem2: (*q2*, *ri2*) $\in$ *set old* **and** *y2*: *root-cond* (*q2*, *l*, *r*) *y2* **and** *diff*: *y1* $\neq$
y2 **by** *auto*
from *mem2* *orig* **have** (*q1*, *ri1*) $\in$ *orig* (*q2*, *ri2*) $\in$ *orig* **unfolding** *old'* **by**
auto
with *y1* *y2* *diff* **have** *abs* (*y1* - *y2*) $\in$ *diffs* **unfolding** *diffs-def* *rts-def*
root-cond-def **by** *auto*
from *Min-le*[*OF diffs*(1) *this*] **have** *abs* (*y1* - *y2*) $\geq$ 2 * *eps* **unfolding**
eps-def **by** *auto*
with *eps* **have** *eps*: *abs* (*y1* - *y2*) > *eps* **by** *auto*
from *y1* *y2* **have** *l*: *of-rat* *l* $\leq$ *min* *y1* *y2* **unfolding** *root-cond-def* **by** *auto*
from *y1* *y2* **have** *r*: *of-rat* *r* $\geq$ *max* *y1* *y2* **unfolding** *root-cond-def* **by** *auto*
from *l* *r* *eps* **have** *eps*: *of-rat* *r* - *of-rat* *l* > *eps* **by** *auto*
have *i* < *N*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg$ *i* < *N*
hence $\exists$ *k*. *i* = *N* + *k* **by** *presburger*
then obtain *k* **where** *i*: *i* = *N* + *k* **by** *auto*
{
fix *k* *l* *r*
assume *f* (*N* + *k*) = (*l*, *r*)
hence *of-rat* *r* - *of-rat* *l* $\leq$ *eps*
proof (*induct k arbitrary: l r*)

```

      case 0
      with N show ?case by auto
    next
      case (Suc k l r)
      obtain l' r' where f: f (N + k) = (l', r') by force
      from Suc(1)[OF this] have IH: ?r r' - ?r l' ≤ eps by auto
      from f Suc(2) conv[THEN conjunct1, rule-format, of N + k]
      have ?r l ≥ ?r l' ?r r ≤ ?r r'
        by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
      thus ?case using IH by auto
    qed
  } note * = this
  from at[unfolded at-step-def i, rule-format, of 0] bnd have f (N + k) =
(l,r) by auto
  from *[OF this] eps
  show False by auto
qed
hence rel: ((old, Suc i), pair) ∈ rel unfolding pair rel-def by auto
from dist have dist: distinct (map fst (old @ [])) unfolding Nil by auto
have id: set todo ∪ set old = set old ∪ set [] unfolding Nil by auto
show ?thesis unfolding id
proof (rule IH[OF rel at' res bnd' ri - - dist - - refl], goal-cases)
  case 2 thus ?case using q0 by auto
qed (insert ex un orig Nil, auto)
next
case True
with res old' have id: q = q1 ri-fin = ri1 l-fin = l r-fin = r by auto
from n[unfolded True old'] 0 have 1: ?ri = 1
  by (cases ?ri; cases ?ri - 1, auto)
from root-info-condD(1)[OF ri' lr] 1 have card {x. root-cond (q1,l,r) x}
= 1 by auto
from card-1-Collect-ex1[OF this]
have unique: unique-root (q1,l,r) .
from ex[unfolded Nil old'] consider (A) ipoly q1 x = 0
| (B) q where q ∈ fst 'set old' ipoly q x = 0 by auto
hence x = the-unique-root (q1,l,r)
proof (cases)
  case A
  with lxr have root-cond (q1,l,r) x unfolding root-cond-def by auto
  from the-unique-root-eqI[OF unique this] show ?thesis by simp
next
case (B q)
with lxr have root-cond (q,l,r) x unfolding root-cond-def by auto
hence empty: {x. root-cond (q,l,r) x} ≠ {} by auto
from B(1) obtain ri' where mem: (q,ri') ∈ set old' by force
from q0[unfolded old'] mem have q0: q ≠ 0 by auto
from finite-ipoly-roots[OF this] have finite {x. root-cond (q,l,r) x}
  unfolding root-cond-def by auto
with empty have card: card {x. root-cond (q,l,r) x} ≠ 0 by simp

```

```

    from ri[unfolded old'] mem have root-info-cond ri' q by auto
    from root-info-condD(1)[OF this lr] card have root-info.l-r ri' l r ≠ 0 by
auto
    with n[unfolded True old'] 1 split-list[OF mem] have False by auto
    thus ?thesis by simp
qed
thus ?thesis unfolding id using unique ri' unfolding old' by auto
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *select-correct-factor*: **assumes**

```

    conv: converges-to (λ i. bnd-get ((bnd-update ~ i) init)) x
    and res: select-correct-factor init polys = ((q,ri),(l,r))
    and ri: ∧ q ri. (q,ri) ∈ set polys ⇒ root-info-cond ri q
    and q0: ∧ q ri. (q,ri) ∈ set polys ⇒ q ≠ 0
    and ex: ∃ q. q ∈ fst ' set polys ∧ ipoly q x = 0
    and dist: distinct (map fst polys)
    and un: ∧ x :: real. (∃ q. q ∈ fst ' set polys ∧ ipoly q x = 0) ⇒
    ∃!q. q ∈ fst ' set polys ∧ ipoly q x = 0
    shows unique-root (q,l,r) ∧ (q,ri) ∈ set polys ∧ x = the-unique-root (q,l,r)
proof -
    obtain l' r' where init: bnd-get init = (l',r') by force
    from res[unfolded select-correct-factor-def init split]
    have res: select-correct-factor-main init polys [] l' r' 0 = ((q, ri), l, r) by auto
    have at: at-step (λ i. bnd-get ((bnd-update ~ i) init)) 0 init unfolding at-step-def
    by auto
    have unique-root (q,l,r) ∧ (q,ri) ∈ set polys ∪ set [] ∧ x = the-unique-root (q,l,r)
    by (rule select-correct-factor-main[OF conv at res init ri], insert dist un ex q0,
    auto)
    thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

definition *real-alg-2'* :: root-info ⇒ int poly ⇒ rat ⇒ rat ⇒ real-alg-2 **where**

```

[code del]: real-alg-2' ri p l r = (
  if degree p = 1 then Rational (Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p 1)) else
  real-alg-2-main ri (case tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p 0 l r (sgn (ipoly p r)) of
    (l',r',sr') ⇒ (p, l', r'))

```

lemma *real-alg-2'-code*[code]: *real-alg-2'* ri p l r =

```

  (if degree p = 1 then Rational (Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p 1))
   else case normalize-bounds-1
        (case tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p 0 l r (sgn (ipoly p r)) of (l', r', sr') ⇒ (p,
l', r'))
   of (p', l, r) ⇒ Irrational (root-info.number-root ri r) (p', l, r))
unfolding real-alg-2'-def real-alg-2-main-def
by (cases tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p 0 l r (sgn (ipoly p r)), simp add: Let-def)

```

definition *real-alg-2''* :: *root-info* $\Rightarrow$ *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *rat* $\Rightarrow$ *rat* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2* **where**
real-alg-2'' *ri* *p* *l* *r* = (case *normalize-bounds-1*
(case *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x* *p* 0 *l* *r* (*sgn* (*ipoly* *p* *r*)) of (*l'*, *r'*, *sr'*) $\Rightarrow$ (*p*,
l', *r'*))
of (*p'*, *l*, *r*) $\Rightarrow$ *Irrational* (*root-info.number-root* *ri* *r*) (*p'*, *l*, *r*))

lemma *real-alg-2''*: *degree* *p* $\neq$ 1 $\implies$ *real-alg-2''* *ri* *p* *l* *r* = *real-alg-2'* *ri* *p* *l* *r*
unfolding *real-alg-2'-code* *real-alg-2''-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *poly-cond-degree-0-imp-no-root*:
fixes *x* :: 'b :: {*comm-ring-1*, *ring-char-0*}
assumes *pc*: *poly-cond* *p* **and** *deg*: *degree* *p* = 0 **shows** *ipoly* *p* *x* $\neq$ 0
proof
from *pc* **have** *p* $\neq$ 0 **by** *auto*
moreover **assume** *ipoly* *p* *x* = 0
note *poly-zero*[*OF this*]
ultimately **show** *False* **using** *deg* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *real-alg-2'*:
assumes *ur*: *unique-root* (*q*, *l*, *r*) **and** *pc*: *poly-cond* *q* **and** *ri*: *root-info-cond* *ri* *q*
shows *invariant-2* (*real-alg-2'* *ri* *q* *l* *r*) $\wedge$ *real-of-2* (*real-alg-2'* *ri* *q* *l* *r*) =
the-unique-root (*q*, *l*, *r*) (**is** - $\wedge$ - = ?*x*)
proof (*cases* *degree* *q* *Suc* 0 *rule*: *linorder-cases*)
case *deg*: *less*
then **have** *degree* *q* = 0 **by** *auto*
from *poly-cond-degree-0-imp-no-root*[*OF pc this*] *ur* **have** *False* **by** *force*
then **show** ?*thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *deg*: *equal*
hence *id*: *real-alg-2'* *ri* *q* *l* *r* = *Rational* (*Rat.Fract* (- *coeff* *q* 0) (*coeff* *q* 1))
unfolding *real-alg-2'-def* **by** *auto*
show ?*thesis* **unfolding** *id* **using** *degree-1-ipoly*[*OF deg*]
using *unique-rootD*(4)[*OF ur*] **by** *auto*
next
case *deg*: *greater*
with *pc* **have** *pc2*: *poly-cond2* *q* **by** *auto*
let ?*rai* = *real-alg-2'* *ri* *q* *l* *r*
let ?*r* = *real-of-rat*
obtain *l'* *r'* *sr'* **where** *tight*: *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x* *q* 0 *l* *r* (*sgn* (*ipoly* *q* *r*)) =
(*l'*, *r'*, *sr'*)
by (*cases* *rule*: *prod-cases3*, *auto*)
let ?*rai'* = (*q*, *l'*, *r'*)
have *rai'*: ?*rai* = *real-alg-2-main* *ri* ?*rai'*
unfolding *real-alg-2'-def* **using** *deg* *tight* **by** *auto*
hence *rai*: *real-of-1* ?*rai'* = *the-unique-root* (*q*, *l'*, *r'*) **by** *auto*
note *tight* = *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x*[*OF ur pc2* *tight* *refl*]
let ?*x* = *the-unique-root* (*q*, *l*, *r*)
from *tight* **have** *tight*: *root-cond* (*q*, *l'*, *r'*) ?*x* *l* $\leq$ *l'* *l'* $\leq$ *r'* *r'* $\leq$ *r* *l'* $>$ 0 $\vee$ *r'* $<$

0 **by** *auto*
from *unique-root-sub-interval*[*OF* *ur* *tight*(1) *tight*(2,4)] *poly-condD*[*OF* *pc*]
have *ur'*: *unique-root* (*q*, *l'*, *r'*) **and** *x*: ?*x* = *the-unique-root* (*q*, *l'*, *r'*) **by** *auto*
from *tight*(2-) **have** *sgn*: *sgn* *l'* = *sgn* *r'* **by** *auto*
show ?*thesis* **unfolding** *rai'* **using** *real-alg-2-main*[*of* ?*rai'* *ri*] *invariant-1-realI*[*of* ?*rai'* ?*x*]
by (*auto simp: tight*(1) *sgn pc ri ur'*)
qed

definition *select-correct-factor-int-poly* :: '*a* $\Rightarrow$ *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2* **where**
select-correct-factor-int-poly *init p* $\equiv$
 let *qs* = *factors-of-int-poly* *p*;
polys = *map* (λ *q*. (*q*, *root-info* *q*)) *qs*;
 ((*q*, *ri*), (*l*, *r*)) = *select-correct-factor* *init polys*
 in *real-alg-2'* *ri q l r*

lemma *select-correct-factor-int-poly*: **assumes**

conv: *converges-to* (λ *i*. *bnd-get* ((*bnd-update* $\sim$ *i*) *init*)) *x*
and *rai*: *select-correct-factor-int-poly* *init p* = *rai*
and *x*: *ipoly* *p* *x* = 0
and *p*: *p* $\neq$ 0
shows *invariant-2* *rai* $\wedge$ *real-of-2* *rai* = *x*

proof –

obtain *qs* **where** *fact*: *factors-of-int-poly* *p* = *qs* **by** *auto*
define *polys* **where** *polys* = *map* (λ *q*. (*q*, *root-info* *q*)) *qs*
obtain *q ri l r* **where** *res*: *select-correct-factor* *init polys* = ((*q*, *ri*), (*l*, *r*))
by (*cases* *select-correct-factor* *init polys*, *auto*)
have *fst*: *map* *fst* *polys* = *qs* *fst* ' *set polys* = *set* *qs* **unfolding** *polys-def* *map-map*
o-def
by *force+*
note *fact'* = *factors-of-int-poly*[*OF fact*]
note *rai* = *rai*[*unfolded* *select-correct-factor-int-poly-def* *Let-def fact*,
folded polys-def, *unfolded res split*]
from *fact'* *fst* **have** *dist*: *distinct* (*map* *fst* *polys*) **by** *auto*
from *fact'*(2)[*OF p*, *of x*] *x* *fst*
have *ex*: $\exists$ *q*. *q* $\in$ *fst* ' *set polys* $\wedge$ *ipoly* *q* *x* = 0 **by** *auto*
{
fix *q ri*
assume (*q*, *ri*) $\in$ *set polys*
hence *ri*: *ri* = *root-info* *q* **and** *q*: *q* $\in$ *set* *qs* **unfolding** *polys-def* **by** *auto*
from *fact'*(1)[*OF q*] **have** *: *lead-coeff* *q* > 0 *irreducible* *q* *degree* *q* > 0 **by** *auto*
from * **have** *q0*: *q* $\neq$ 0 **by** *auto*
from *root-info*[*OF* *(2-3)] *ri* **have** *ri*: *root-info-cond* *ri* *q* **by** *auto*
note *ri* *q0* *
} **note** *polys* = *this*
have *unique-root* (*q*, *l*, *r*) $\wedge$ (*q*, *ri*) $\in$ *set polys* $\wedge$ *x* = *the-unique-root* (*q*, *l*, *r*)
by (*rule* *select-correct-factor*[*OF conv res polys*(1) - *ex dist*, *unfolded fst*, *OF* -
fact'(3)[*OF p*]],
insert *fact'*(2)[*OF p*] *polys*(2), *auto*)

hence *ur*: *unique-root* (*q,l,r*) **and** *mem*: (*q,ri*) ∈ *set polys* **and** *x*: *x* = *the-unique-root* (*q,l,r*) **by** *auto*
note *polys* = *polys*[*OF mem*]
from *polys*(3-4) **have** *ty*: *poly-cond q* **by** (*simp add: poly-cond-def*)
show *?thesis unfolding x rat[symmetric]* **by** (*intro real-alg-2' ur ty polys(1)*)
qed
end

11.2.10 Addition

lemma *ipoly-0-0[simp]*: *ipoly f* (*0::'a::{comm-ring-1,ring-char-0}*) = 0 $\longleftrightarrow$ *poly f 0* = 0
unfolding *poly-0-coeff-0* **by** *simp*

lemma *add-rat-roots-below[simp]*: *roots-below* (*poly-add-rat r p*) *x* = ($\lambda y. y + \text{of-rat } r$) ' *roots-below p* (*x* - *of-rat r*)
proof (*unfold add-rat-roots image-def, intro Collect-eqI, goal-cases*)
case (*1 y*) **then show** *?case* **by** (*auto intro: exI[of - y - real-of-rat r]*)
qed

lemma *add-rat-root-cond*:
shows *root-cond* (*cf-pos-poly* (*poly-add-rat m p*),*l,r*) *x* = *root-cond* (*p, l - m, r - m*) (*x* - *of-rat m*)
by (*unfold root-cond-def, auto simp add: add-rat-roots hom-distrib*)

lemma *add-rat-unique-root*: *unique-root* (*cf-pos-poly* (*poly-add-rat m p*), *l, r*) = *unique-root* (*p, l - m, r - m*)
by (*auto simp: add-rat-root-cond*)

fun *add-rat-1* :: *rat* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-1* **where**
add-rat-1 r1 (*p2,l2,r2*) = (
let p = *cf-pos-poly* (*poly-add-rat r1 p2*);
(*l,r,sr*) = *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p 0* (*l2+r1*) (*r2+r1*) (*sgn* (*ipoly p* (*r2+r1*)))
in
(*p,l,r*))

lemma *poly-real-alg-1-add-rat[simp]*:
poly-real-alg-1 (*add-rat-1 r y*) = *cf-pos-poly* (*poly-add-rat r* (*poly-real-alg-1 y*))
by (*cases y, auto simp: Let-def split: prod.split*)

lemma *sgn-cf-pos*:
assumes *lead-coeff p* > 0 **shows** *sgn* (*ipoly* (*cf-pos-poly p*) (*x::'a::linordered-field*))
= *sgn* (*ipoly p x*)
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case *True* **with** *assms* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
from *cf-pos-poly-main False* **obtain** *d* **where** *p'*: *Polynomial.smult d* (*cf-pos-poly*

```

p) = p by auto
have d > 0
proof (rule zero-less-mult-pos2)
  from False assms have 0 < lead-coeff p by (auto simp: cf-pos-def)
  also from p' have ... = d * lead-coeff (cf-pos-poly p) by (metis lead-coeff-smult)
  finally show 0 < ...
  show lead-coeff (cf-pos-poly p) > 0 using False by (unfold lead-coeff-cf-pos-poly)
qed
moreover from p' have ipoly p x = of-int d * ipoly (cf-pos-poly p) x
  by (fold poly-smult of-int-hom.map-poly-hom-smult, auto)
ultimately show ?thesis by (auto simp: sgn-mult[where 'a='a])
qed

```

```

lemma add-rat-1: fixes r1 :: rat assumes inv-y: invariant-1-2 y
  defines z  $\equiv$  add-rat-1 r1 y
  shows invariant-1-2 z  $\wedge$  (real-of-1 z = of-rat r1 + real-of-1 y)
proof (cases y)
  case y-def: (fields p2 l2 r2)
  define p where p  $\equiv$  cf-pos-poly (poly-add-rat r1 p2)
  obtain l r sr where lr: tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p 0 (l2+r1) (r2+r1) (sgn
(ipoly p (r2+r1))) = (l,r,sr)
  by (metis surj-pair)
  from lr have z: z = (p,l,r) by (auto simp: y-def z-def p-def Let-def)
  from inv-y have ur: unique-root (p, l2 + r1, r2 + r1)
  by (auto simp: p-def add-rat-root-cond y-def add-rat-unique-root)
  from inv-y[unfolded y-def invariant-1-2-def,simplified] have pc2: poly-cond2 p
  unfolding p-def
  apply (intro poly-cond2I poly-add-rat-irreducible poly-condI, unfold lead-coeff-cf-pos-poly)
  apply (auto elim!: invariant-1E)
  done
  note main = tighten-poly-bounds-for-x[OF ur pc2 lr refl, simplified]
  then have sgn l = sgn r unfolding sgn-if apply simp apply linarith done
  from invariant-1-2-realI[OF main(4) - main(7), simplified, OF this pc2] main(1-3)
ur
  show ?thesis by (auto simp: z p-def y-def add-rat-root-cond ex1-the-shift)
qed

```

```

fun tighten-poly-bounds-binary :: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  int poly  $\Rightarrow$  (rat  $\times$  rat  $\times$  rat)  $\times$  rat  $\times$ 
rat  $\times$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  (rat  $\times$  rat  $\times$  rat)  $\times$  rat  $\times$  rat  $\times$  rat where
  tighten-poly-bounds-binary cr1 cr2 ((l1,r1,sr1),(l2,r2,sr2)) =
    (tighten-poly-bounds cr1 l1 r1 sr1, tighten-poly-bounds cr2 l2 r2 sr2)

```

```

lemma tighten-poly-bounds-binary:
  assumes ur: unique-root (p1,l1,r1) unique-root (p2,l2,r2) and pt: poly-cond2
p1 poly-cond2 p2
  defines x  $\equiv$  the-unique-root (p1,l1,r1) and y  $\equiv$  the-unique-root (p2,l2,r2)
  assumes bnd:  $\bigwedge$  l1 r1 l2 r2 l r sr1 sr2.  $I\ l1 \Rightarrow I\ l2 \Rightarrow \text{root-cond } (p1,l1,r1)\ x$ 
 $\Rightarrow \text{root-cond } (p2,l2,r2)\ y \Rightarrow$ 
    bnd ((l1,r1,sr1),(l2,r2,sr2)) = (l,r)  $\Rightarrow$  of-rat l  $\leq$  f x y  $\wedge$  f x y  $\leq$  of-rat r

```

and approx: $\bigwedge l1\ r1\ l2\ r2\ l1'\ r1'\ l2'\ r2'\ l\ l'\ r\ r'\ sr1\ sr2\ sr1'\ sr2'$
 $I\ l1 \implies I\ l2 \implies$
 $l1 \leq r1 \implies l2 \leq r2 \implies$
 $(l,r) = \text{bnd}((l1,r1,sr1), (l2,r2,sr2)) \implies$
 $(l',r') = \text{bnd}((l1',r1',sr1'), (l2',r2',sr2')) \implies$
 $(l1',r1') \in \{(l1,(l1+r1)/2), ((l1+r1)/2,r1)\} \implies$
 $(l2',r2') \in \{(l2,(l2+r2)/2), ((l2+r2)/2,r2)\} \implies$
 $(r' - l') \leq 3/4 * (r - l) \wedge l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r$
and I-mono: $\bigwedge l\ l'. I\ l \implies l \leq l' \implies I\ l'$
and I: $I\ l1\ I\ l2$
and sr: $sr1 = \text{sgn}(\text{ipoly } p1\ r1)\ sr2 = \text{sgn}(\text{ipoly } p2\ r2)$
shows converges-to $(\lambda i. \text{bnd}((\text{tighten-poly-bounds-binary } p1\ p2 \rightsquigarrow i)((l1,r1,sr1),(l2,r2,sr2))))$
 $(f\ x\ y)$
proof –
let $?upd = \text{tighten-poly-bounds-binary } p1\ p2$
define upd **where** $upd = ?upd$
define init **where** $init = ((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2)$
let $?g = (\lambda i. \text{bnd}((upd \rightsquigarrow i) init))$
obtain $l\ r$ **where** $\text{bnd-init}: \text{bnd } init = (l,r)$ **by force**
note $ur1 = \text{unique-rootD}[OF\ ur(1)]$
note $ur2 = \text{unique-rootD}[OF\ ur(2)]$
from $ur1(4)\ ur2(4)\ x\text{-def } y\text{-def}$
have $rc1: \text{root-cond } (p1,l1,r1)\ x$ **and** $rc2: \text{root-cond } (p2,l2,r2)\ y$ **by auto**
define g **where** $g = ?g$
 $\{$
fix $i\ L1\ R1\ L2\ R2\ L\ R\ j\ SR1\ SR2$
assume $((upd \rightsquigarrow i) init = ((L1,R1,SR1),(L2,R2,SR2))\ g\ i = (L,R)$
hence $I\ L1 \wedge I\ L2 \wedge \text{root-cond } (p1,L1,R1)\ x \wedge \text{root-cond } (p2,L2,R2)\ y \wedge$
 $\text{unique-root } (p1, L1, R1) \wedge \text{unique-root } (p2, L2, R2) \wedge \text{in-interval } (L,R)\ (f$
 $x\ y) \wedge$
 $(i = \text{Suc } j \longrightarrow \text{sub-interval } (g\ i)\ (g\ j) \wedge (R - L \leq 3/4 * (\text{snd } (g\ j) - \text{fst } (g$
 $j))))$
 $\wedge SR1 = \text{sgn}(\text{ipoly } p1\ R1) \wedge SR2 = \text{sgn}(\text{ipoly } p2\ R2)$
proof $(\text{induct } i\ \text{arbitrary}: L1\ R1\ L2\ R2\ L\ R\ j\ SR1\ SR2)$
case 0
thus $?case\ \text{using } I\ rc1\ rc2\ ur\ \text{bnd}[of\ l1\ l2\ r1\ r2\ sr1\ sr2\ L\ R]\ g\text{-def } sr$ **unfolding**
 $init\text{-def}\ \text{by auto}$
next
case $(\text{Suc } i)$
obtain $l1\ r1\ l2\ r2\ sr1\ sr2$ **where** $updi: (upd \rightsquigarrow i) init = ((l1, r1, sr1), l2,$
 $r2, sr2)$ **by** $(\text{cases } (upd \rightsquigarrow i) init, auto)$
obtain $l\ r$ **where** $\text{bndi}: \text{bnd}((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2) = (l,r)$ **by force**
hence $gi: g\ i = (l,r)$ **using** $updi$ **unfolding** $g\text{-def}$ **by auto**
have $(upd \rightsquigarrow \text{Suc } i) init = upd((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2)$ **using** $updi$ **by**
 simp
from $\text{Suc}(2)[\text{unfolded this}]\ \text{have } upd: upd((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2) = ((L1,$
 $R1, SR1), L2, R2, SR2)$.
from $updi\ \text{Suc}(3)\ \text{have } \text{bndsi}: \text{bnd}((L1, R1, SR1), L2, R2, SR2) =$
 (L,R) **by** $(auto\ \text{simp}: g\text{-def})$

```

from Suc(1)[OF updi gi] have I: I l1 I l2
  and rc: root-cond (p1, l1, r1) x root-cond (p2, l2, r2) y
  and ur: unique-root (p1, l1, r1) unique-root (p2, l2, r2)
  and sr: sr1 = sgn (ipoly p1 r1) sr2 = sgn (ipoly p2 r2)
  by auto
from upd[unfolded upd-def]
have tight: tighten-poly-bounds p1 l1 r1 sr1 = (L1, R1, SR1) tighten-poly-bounds
p2 l2 r2 sr2 = (L2, R2, SR2)
  by auto
note tight1 = tighten-poly-bounds[OF tight(1) ur(1) pt(1) sr(1)]
note tight2 = tighten-poly-bounds[OF tight(2) ur(2) pt(2) sr(2)]
from tight1 have lr1: l1 ≤ r1 by auto
from tight2 have lr2: l2 ≤ r2 by auto
note ur1 = unique-rootD[OF ur(1)]
note ur2 = unique-rootD[OF ur(2)]
from tight1 I-mono[OF I(1)] have I1: I L1 by auto
from tight2 I-mono[OF I(2)] have I2: I L2 by auto
note ur1 = unique-root-sub-interval[OF ur(1) tight1(1,2,4)]
note ur2 = unique-root-sub-interval[OF ur(2) tight2(1,2,4)]
from rc(1) ur ur1 have x: x = the-unique-root (p1, L1, R1) by (auto intro!:the-unique-root-eqI)
from rc(2) ur ur2 have y: y = the-unique-root (p2, L2, R2) by (auto intro!:the-unique-root-eqI)
from unique-rootD[OF ur1(1)] x have x: root-cond (p1, L1, R1) x by auto
from unique-rootD[OF ur2(1)] y have y: root-cond (p2, L2, R2) y by auto
from tight(1) have half1: (L1, R1) ∈ {(l1, (l1 + r1) / 2), ((l1 + r1) / 2, r1)}
unfolding tighten-poly-bounds-def Let-def by (auto split: if-splits)
from tight(2) have half2: (L2, R2) ∈ {(l2, (l2 + r2) / 2), ((l2 + r2) / 2, r2)}
unfolding tighten-poly-bounds-def Let-def by (auto split: if-splits)
from approx[OF I lr1 lr2 bndi[symmetric] bndsi[symmetric] half1 half2]
have R − L ≤ 3 / 4 * (r − l) ∧ l ≤ L ∧ R ≤ r .
hence sub-interval (g (Suc i)) (g i) R − L ≤ 3/4 * (snd (g i) − fst (g i))
unfolding gi Suc(3) by auto
with bnd[OF I1 I2 x y bndsi]
show ?case using I1 I2 x y ur1 ur2 tight1(6) tight2(6) by auto
qed
} note invariants = this
define L where L = (λ i. fst (g i))
define R where R = (λ i. snd (g i))
{
  fix i
  obtain l1 r1 l2 r2 sr1 sr2 where updi: (upd  $\hat{~}$  i) init = ((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2) by (cases (upd  $\hat{~}$  i) init, auto)
  obtain l r where bnd': bnd ((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2) = (l, r) by force
  have gi: g i = (l, r) unfolding g-def updi bnd' by auto
  hence id: l = L i r = R i unfolding L-def R-def by auto
from invariants[OF updi gi[unfolded id]]

```

```

have in-interval (L i, R i) (f x y)
   $\wedge j. i = \text{Suc } j \implies \text{sub-interval } (g i) (g j) \wedge R i - L i \leq 3 / 4 * (R j - L j)$ 
  unfolding L-def R-def by auto
} note * = this
{
  fix i
  from *(1)[of i] *(2)[of Suc i, OF refl]
  have in-interval (g i) (f x y) sub-interval (g (Suc i)) (g i)
     $R (\text{Suc } i) - L (\text{Suc } i) \leq 3 / 4 * (R i - L i)$ 
    unfolding L-def R-def by auto
} note * = this
show ?thesis unfolding upd-def[symmetric] init-def[symmetric] g-def[symmetric]
  unfolding converges-to-def
proof (intro conjI allI impI, rule *(1), rule *(2))
  fix eps :: real
  assume eps: 0 < eps
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  define r where r = ( $\lambda n. ?r (R n)$ )
  define l where l = ( $\lambda n. ?r (L n)$ )
  define diff where diff = ( $\lambda n. r n - l n$ )
  {
    fix n
    from *(3)[of n] have ?r (R (Suc n) - L (Suc n))  $\leq ?r (3 / 4 * (R n - L$ 
n))
      unfolding of-rat-less-eq by simp
    also have ?r (R (Suc n) - L (Suc n)) = (r (Suc n) - l (Suc n))
      unfolding of-rat-diff r-def l-def by simp
    also have ?r (3 / 4 * (R n - L n)) = 3 / 4 * (r n - l n)
      unfolding r-def l-def by (simp add: hom-distrib)
    finally have diff (Suc n)  $\leq 3 / 4 * \text{diff } n$  unfolding diff-def .
  } note * = this
  {
    fix i
    have diff i  $\leq (3/4)^i * \text{diff } 0$ 
    proof (induct i)
      case (Suc i)
      from Suc *(of i) show ?case by auto
    qed auto
  }
  then obtain c where *:  $\wedge i. \text{diff } i \leq (3/4)^i * c$  by auto
  have  $\exists n. \text{diff } n \leq \text{eps}$ 
  proof (cases c  $\leq 0$ )
    case True
    with *(of 0) eps show ?thesis by (intro exI[of - 0], auto)
  next
    case False
    hence c: c > 0 by auto
    with eps have inverse c * eps > 0 by auto
    from exp-tends-to-zero[of 3/4 :: real, OF - - this] obtain n where
       $(3/4)^n \leq \text{inverse } c * \text{eps}$  by auto
  
```

```

    from mult-right-mono[OF this, of c] c
    have  $(3/4) \wedge n * c \leq eps$  by (auto simp: field-simps)
    with  $*[of\ n]$  show ?thesis by (intro exI[of - n], auto)
  qed
  then obtain n where  $?r\ (R\ n) - ?r\ (L\ n) \leq eps$  unfolding l-def r-def diff-def
by blast
  thus  $\exists n\ l\ r. g\ n = (l, r) \wedge ?r\ r - ?r\ l \leq eps$  unfolding L-def R-def by (intro
exI[of - n], force)
  qed
qed

```

fun *add-1* :: *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-1* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2* **where**

```

  add-1 (p1,l1,r1) (p2,l2,r2) = (
    select-correct-factor-int-poly
      (tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2)
      ( $\lambda ((l1,r1,sr1),(l2,r2,sr2)). (l1 + l2, r1 + r2)$ )
      ( $((l1,r1,sgn\ (ipoly\ p1\ r1)),(l2,r2,sgn\ (ipoly\ p2\ r2)))$ )
      (poly-add p1 p2))

```

lemma *add-1*:

```

  assumes x: invariant-1-2 x and y: invariant-1-2 y
  defines z:  $z \equiv add-1\ x\ y$ 
  shows invariant-2 z  $\wedge$  (real-of-2 z = real-of-1 x + real-of-1 y)
proof (cases x)
  case xt: (fields p1 l1 r1)
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases y)
  case yt: (fields p2 l2 r2)
  let ?x = real-of-1 (p1, l1, r1)
  let ?y = real-of-1 (p2, l2, r2)
  let ?p = poly-add p1 p2
  note x = x[unfolded xt]
  note y = y[unfolded yt]
  from x have ax: p1 represents ?x unfolding represents-def by (auto elim!:
invariant-1E)
  from y have ay: p2 represents ?y unfolding represents-def by (auto elim!:
invariant-1E)
  let ?bnd = ( $\lambda((l1, r1, sr1 :: rat), l2 :: rat, r2 :: rat, sr2 :: rat). (l1 + l2, r1
+ r2)$ )
  define bnd where  $bnd = ?bnd$ 
  have invariant-2 z  $\wedge$  real-of-2 z = ?x + ?y
  proof (intro select-correct-factor-int-poly)
  from represents-add[OF ax ay]
  show  $?p \neq 0\ ipoly\ ?p\ (?x + ?y) = 0$  by auto
  from z[unfolded xt yt]
  show sel: select-correct-factor-int-poly
    (tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2)
    bnd
    ( $((l1,r1,sgn\ (ipoly\ p1\ r1)),(l2,r2,sgn\ (ipoly\ p2\ r2)))$ )

```

```

      (poly-add p1 p2) = z by (auto simp: bnd-def)
    have ur1: unique-root (p1,l1,r1) poly-cond2 p1 using x by auto
    have ur2: unique-root (p2,l2,r2) poly-cond2 p2 using y by auto
    show converges-to
      (λi. bnd ((tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2  $\sim$  i)
        ((l1,r1,sgn (ipoly p1 r1)),(l2,r2,sgn (ipoly p2 r2))))) (?x + ?y)
    by (intro tighten-poly-bounds-binary ur1 ur2; force simp: bnd-def hom-distrib)
  qed
thus ?thesis unfolding xt yt .
qed
qed

declare add-rat-1.simps[simp del]
declare add-1.simps[simp del]

```

11.2.11 Multiplication

```

context
begin
private fun mult-rat-1-pos :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  mult-rat-1-pos r1 (p2,l2,r2) = real-alg-2 (cf-pos-poly (poly-mult-rat r1 p2), l2*r1,
    r2*r1)

private fun mult-1-pos :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  mult-1-pos (p1,l1,r1) (p2,l2,r2) =
    select-correct-factor-int-poly
      (tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2)
      (λ ((l1,r1,sr1),(l2,r2,sr2)). (l1 * l2, r1 * r2))
      ((l1,r1,sgn (ipoly p1 r1)),(l2,r2,sgn (ipoly p2 r2)))
      (poly-mult p1 p2)

fun mult-rat-1 :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  mult-rat-1 x y =
    (if x < 0 then uminus-2 (mult-rat-1-pos (-x) y)
     else if x = 0 then Rational 0 else (mult-rat-1-pos x y))

fun mult-1 :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  mult-1 x y = (case (x,y) of ((p1,l1,r1),(p2,l2,r2))  $\Rightarrow$ 
    if r1 > 0 then
      if r2 > 0 then mult-1-pos x y
      else uminus-2 (mult-1-pos x (uminus-1 y))
    else if r2 > 0 then uminus-2 (mult-1-pos (uminus-1 x) y)
    else mult-1-pos (uminus-1 x) (uminus-1 y))

lemma mult-rat-1-pos: fixes r1 :: rat assumes r1: r1 > 0 and y: invariant-1 y
defines z: z  $\equiv$  mult-rat-1-pos r1 y
shows invariant-2 z  $\wedge$  (real-of-2 z = of-rat r1 * real-of-1 y)
proof –
  obtain p2 l2 r2 where yt: y = (p2,l2,r2) by (cases y, auto)

```

```

let ?x = real-of-rat r1
let ?y = real-of-1 (p2, l2, r2)
let ?p = poly-mult-rat r1 p2
let ?mp = cf-pos-poly ?p
note y = y[unfolded yt]
note yD = invariant-1D[OF y]
from yD r1 have p: ?p ≠ 0 and r10: r1 ≠ 0 by auto
hence mp: ?mp ≠ 0 by simp
from yD(1)
have rt: ipoly p2 ?y = 0 and bnd: of-rat l2 ≤ ?y ?y ≤ of-rat r2 by auto
from rt r1 have rt: ipoly ?mp (?x * ?y) = 0 by (auto simp add: field-simps
ipoly-mult-rat[OF r10])
from yD(5) have irr: irreducible p2
  unfolding represents-def using y unfolding root-cond-def split by auto
from poly-mult-rat-irreducible[OF this - r10] yD
have irr: irreducible ?mp by simp
from p have mon: cf-pos ?mp by auto
obtain l r where lr: l = l2 * r1 r = r2 * r1 by force
from bnd r1 have bnd: of-rat l ≤ ?x * ?y ?x * ?y ≤ of-rat r unfolding lr
of-rat-mult by auto
with rt have rc: root-cond (?mp, l, r) (?x * ?y) unfolding root-cond-def by auto
have ur: unique-root (?mp, l, r)
proof (rule ex1I, rule rc)
  fix z
  assume root-cond (?mp, l, r) z
  from this[unfolded root-cond-def split] have bndz: of-rat l ≤ z z ≤ of-rat r
  and rt: ipoly ?mp z = 0 by auto
  have fst (quotient-of r1) ≠ 0 using quotient-of-div[of r1] r10 by (cases quo-
tient-of r1, auto)
  with rt have rt: ipoly p2 (z * inverse ?x) = 0 by (auto simp: ipoly-mult-rat[OF
r10])
  from bndz r1 have of-rat l2 ≤ z * inverse ?x z * inverse ?x ≤ of-rat r2
unfolding lr of-rat-mult
  by (auto simp: field-simps)
  with rt have root-cond (p2, l2, r2) (z * inverse ?x) unfolding root-cond-def
by auto
  also note invariant-1-root-cond[OF y]
  finally have ?y = z * inverse ?x by auto
  thus z = ?x * ?y using r1 by auto
qed
from r1 have sgnr: sgn r = sgn r2 unfolding lr
by (cases r2 = 0; cases r2 < 0; auto simp: mult-neg-pos mult-less-0-iff)
from r1 have sgnl: sgn l = sgn l2 unfolding lr
by (cases l2 = 0; cases l2 < 0; auto simp: mult-neg-pos mult-less-0-iff)
from the-unique-root-eqI[OF ur rc] have xy: ?x * ?y = the-unique-root (?mp, l, r)
by auto
from z[unfolded yt, simplified, unfolded Let-def lr[symmetric] split]
have z: z = real-alg-2 (?mp, l, r) by simp
have yp2: p2 represents ?y using yD unfolding root-cond-def split represents-def

```



```

by auto
  with irr mon have pc: poly-cond ?mp by (auto simp: poly-cond-def cf-pos-def)
  have rc: invariant-1 (?mp, l, r) unfolding z using yD(2) pc ur
    by (auto simp add: invariant-1-def ur mp sgnr sgnl)
  show ?thesis unfolding z using real-alg-2[OF rc]
    unfolding yt xy unfolding z by simp
qed

lemma mult-1-pos: assumes x: invariant-1-2 x and y: invariant-1-2 y
  defines z: z  $\equiv$  mult-1-pos x y
  assumes pos: real-of-1 x > 0 real-of-1 y > 0
  shows invariant-2 z  $\wedge$  (real-of-2 z = real-of-1 x * real-of-1 y)
proof -
  obtain p1 l1 r1 where xt: x = (p1, l1, r1) by (cases x, auto)
  obtain p2 l2 r2 where yt: y = (p2, l2, r2) by (cases y, auto)
  let ?x = real-of-1 (p1, l1, r1)
  let ?y = real-of-1 (p2, l2, r2)
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  let ?p = poly-mult p1 p2
  note x = x[unfolded xt]
  note y = y[unfolded yt]
  from x y have basic: unique-root (p1, l1, r1) poly-cond2 p1 unique-root (p2, l2,
r2) poly-cond2 p2 by auto
  from basic have irr1: irreducible p1 and irr2: irreducible p2 by auto
  from x have ax: p1 represents ?x unfolding represents-def by (auto elim!:invariant-1E)
  from y have ay: p2 represents ?y unfolding represents-def by (auto elim!:invariant-1E)
  from ax ay pos[unfolded xt yt] have axy: ?p represents (?x * ?y)
    by (intro represents-mult represents-irr-non-0[OF irr2], auto)
  from representsD[OF this] have p: ?p  $\neq$  0 and rt: ipoly ?p (?x * ?y) = 0 .
  from x pos(1)[unfolded xt] have ?r r1 > 0 unfolding split by auto
  hence sgn r1 = 1 unfolding sgn-rat-def by (auto split: if-splits)
  with x have sgn l1 = 1 by auto
  hence l1-pos: l1 > 0 unfolding sgn-rat-def by (cases l1 = 0; cases l1 < 0;
auto)
  from y pos(2)[unfolded yt] have ?r r2 > 0 unfolding split by auto
  hence sgn r2 = 1 unfolding sgn-rat-def by (auto split: if-splits)
  with y have sgn l2 = 1 by auto
  hence l2-pos: l2 > 0 unfolding sgn-rat-def by (cases l2 = 0; cases l2 < 0;
auto)
  let ?bnd = ( $\lambda$ ((l1, r1, sr1 :: rat), l2 :: rat, r2 :: rat, sr2 :: rat). (l1 * l2, r1 *
r2))
  define bnd where bnd = ?bnd
  obtain z' where sel: select-correct-factor-int-poly
    (tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2)
    bnd
    ((l1, r1, sgn (ipoly p1 r1)), (l2, r2, sgn (ipoly p2 r2)))
    ?p = z' by auto
  have main: invariant-2 z'  $\wedge$  real-of-2 z' = ?x * ?y
  proof (rule select-correct-factor-int-poly[OF - sel rt p])

```

```

{
  fix l1 r1 l2 r2 l1' r1' l2' r2' l l' r r' :: rat
  let ?m1 = (l1+r1)/2 let ?m2 = (l2+r2)/2
  define d1 where d1 = r1 - l1
  define d2 where d2 = r2 - l2
  let ?M1 = l1 + d1/2 let ?M2 = l2 + d2/2
  assume le: l1 > 0 l2 > 0 l1 ≤ r1 l2 ≤ r2 and id: (l, r) = (l1 * l2, r1 * r2)
    (l', r') = (l1' * l2', r1' * r2')
    and mem: (l1', r1') ∈ {(l1, ?m1), (?m1, r1)}
      (l2', r2') ∈ {(l2, ?m2), (?m2, r2)}
  hence id: l = l1 * l2 r = (l1 + d1) * (l2 + d2) l' = l1' * l2' r' = r1' * r2'
    r1 = l1 + d1 r2 = l2 + d2 and id': ?m1 = ?M1 ?m2 = ?M2
    unfolding d1-def d2-def by (auto simp: field-simps)
  define l1d1 where l1d1 = l1 + d1
  from le have ge0: d1 ≥ 0 d2 ≥ 0 l1 ≥ 0 l2 ≥ 0 unfolding d1-def d2-def
by auto
  have 4 * (r' - l') ≤ 3 * (r - l)
  proof (cases l1' = l1 ∧ r1' = ?M1 ∧ l2' = l2 ∧ r2' = ?M2)
    case True
      hence id2: l1' = l1 r1' = ?M1 l2' = l2 r2' = ?M2 by auto
      show ?thesis unfolding id id2 unfolding ring-distrib using ge0 by simp
    next
      case False note 1 = this
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases l1' = l1 ∧ r1' = ?M1 ∧ l2' = ?M2 ∧ r2' = r2)
        case True
          hence id2: l1' = l1 r1' = ?M1 l2' = ?M2 r2' = r2 by auto
          show ?thesis unfolding id id2 unfolding ring-distrib using ge0 by simp
        next
          case False note 2 = this
          show ?thesis
          proof (cases l1' = ?M1 ∧ r1' = r1 ∧ l2' = l2 ∧ r2' = ?M2)
            case True
              hence id2: l1' = ?M1 r1' = r1 l2' = l2 r2' = ?M2 by auto
              show ?thesis unfolding id id2 unfolding ring-distrib using ge0 by simp
            next
              case False note 3 = this
              from 1 2 3 mem have id2: l1' = ?M1 r1' = r1 l2' = ?M2 r2' = r2
                unfolding id' by auto
              show ?thesis unfolding id id2 unfolding ring-distrib using ge0 by simp
            qed
          qed
        hence r' - l' ≤ 3 / 4 * (r - l) by simp
      } note decr = this
  show converges-to
    (λi. bnd ((tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2 ~ i)
      ((l1,r1,sgn (ipoly p1 r1)),(l2,r2,sgn (ipoly p2 r2))))) (?x * ?y)
  proof (intro tighten-poly-bounds-binary[where f = (*) and I = λ l. l > 0])

```

```

    basic l1-pos l2-pos, goal-cases)
  case (1 L1 R1 L2 R2 L R)
  hence L = L1 * L2 R = R1 * R2 unfolding bnd-def by auto
    hence id: ?r L = ?r L1 * ?r L2 ?r R = ?r R1 * ?r R2 by (auto simp:
hom-distribs)
    from 1(3-4) have le: ?r L1 ≤ ?x ?x ≤ ?r R1 ?r L2 ≤ ?y ?y ≤ ?r R2
      unfolding root-cond-def by auto
    from 1(1-2) have lt: 0 < ?r L1 0 < ?r L2 by auto
    from mult-mono[OF le(1,3), folded id] lt le have L: ?r L ≤ ?x * ?y by
linarith
    have R: ?x * ?y ≤ ?r R
      by (rule mult-mono[OF le(2,4), folded id], insert lt le, linarith+)
    show ?case using L R by blast
  next
  case (2 l1 r1 l2 r2 l1' r1' l2' r2' l l' r r')
  from 2(5-6) have lr: l = l1 * l2 r = r1 * r2 l' = l1' * l2' r' = r1' * r2'
    unfolding bnd-def by auto
  from 2(1-4) have le: 0 < l1 0 < l2 l1 ≤ r1 l2 ≤ r2 by auto
  from 2(7-8) le have le': l1 ≤ l1' r1' ≤ r1 l2 ≤ l2' r2' ≤ r2 0 < r2' 0 <
r2 by auto
    from mult-mono[OF le'(1,3), folded lr] le le' have l: l ≤ l' by auto
    have r: r' ≤ r by (rule mult-mono[OF le'(2,4), folded lr], insert le le',
linarith+)
    have r' - l' ≤ 3 / 4 * (r - l)
      by (rule decr[OF - - - - 2(7-8)], insert le le' lr, auto)
    thus ?case using l r by blast
  qed auto
  qed
  have z': z' = z unfolding z[unfolded xt yt, simplified, unfolded bnd-def[symmetric]
sel]
    by auto
  from main[unfolded this] show ?thesis unfolding xt yt by simp
  qed

lemma mult-1: assumes x: invariant-1-2 x and y: invariant-1-2 y
defines z[simp]: z ≡ mult-1 x y
shows invariant-2 z ∧ (real-of-2 z = real-of-1 x * real-of-1 y)
proof -
  obtain p1 l1 r1 where xt[simp]: x = (p1, l1, r1) by (cases x)
  obtain p2 l2 r2 where yt[simp]: y = (p2, l2, r2) by (cases y)
  let ?xt = (p1, l1, r1)
  let ?yt = (p2, l2, r2)
  let ?x = real-of-1 ?xt
  let ?y = real-of-1 ?yt
  let ?mxt = uminus-1 ?xt
  let ?myt = uminus-1 ?yt
  let ?mx = real-of-1 ?mxt
  let ?my = real-of-1 ?myt
  let ?r = real-of-rat

```

```

from invariant-1-2-of-rat[OF x, of 0] have x0: ?x < 0  $\vee$  ?x > 0 by auto
from invariant-1-2-of-rat[OF y, of 0] have y0: ?y < 0  $\vee$  ?y > 0 by auto
from uminus-1-2[OF x] have mx: invariant-1-2 ?mxt and [simp]: ?mx = - ?x
by auto
from uminus-1-2[OF y] have my: invariant-1-2 ?myt and [simp]: ?my = - ?y
by auto
have id: r1 > 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?x > 0 r1 < 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?x < 0 r2 > 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?y > 0 r2 < 0
 $\longleftrightarrow$  ?y < 0
  using x y by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases ?x > 0)
  case x0: True
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases ?y > 0)
      case y0: True
        with x y x0 mult-1-pos[OF x y] show ?thesis by auto
      next
        case False
          with y0 have y0: ?y < 0 by auto
          with x0 have z: z = uminus-2 (mult-1-pos ?xt ?myt)
            unfolding z xt yt mult-1.simps split id by simp
          from x0 y0 mult-1-pos[OF x my] uminus-2[of mult-1-pos ?xt ?myt]
          show ?thesis unfolding z by simp
        qed
      next
        case False
          with x0 have x0: ?x0 < 0 by simp
          show ?thesis
          proof (cases ?y > 0)
            case y0: True
              with x0 x y id have z: z = uminus-2 (mult-1-pos ?mxt ?yt) by simp
              from x0 y0 mult-1-pos[OF mx y] uminus-2[of mult-1-pos ?mxt ?yt]
              show ?thesis unfolding z by auto
            next
              case False
                with y0 have y0: ?y < 0 by simp
                with x0 x y have z: z = mult-1-pos ?mxt ?myt by auto
                with x0 y0 x y mult-1-pos[OF mx my]
                show ?thesis unfolding z by auto
              qed
            qed
          qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma mult-rat-1: fixes x assumes y: invariant-1 y
  defines z: z  $\equiv$  mult-rat-1 x y
  shows invariant-2 z  $\wedge$  (real-of-2 z = of-rat x * real-of-1 y)
proof (cases y)
  case yt: (fields p2 l2 r2)

```

```

let ?yt = (p2, l2, r2)
let ?x = real-of-rat x
let ?y = real-of-1 ?yt
let ?myt = mult-rat-1-pos (- x) ?yt
note y = y[unfolded yt]
note z = z[unfolded yt]
show ?thesis
proof(cases x 0::rat rule:linorder-cases)
  case x: greater
    with z have z: z = mult-rat-1-pos x ?yt by simp
    from mult-rat-1-pos[OF x y]
    show ?thesis unfolding yt z by auto
  next
    case less
    then have x: - x > 0 by auto
    hence z: z = uminus-2 ?myt unfolding z by simp
    from mult-rat-1-pos[OF x y] have rc: invariant-2 ?myt
    and rr: real-of-2 ?myt = - ?x * ?y by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    from uminus-2[OF rc] rr show ?thesis unfolding z[symmetric] unfolding
yt[symmetric]
    by simp
  qed (auto simp: z)
qed
end

declare mult-1.simps[simp del]
declare mult-rat-1.simps[simp del]

```

11.2.12 Root

definition *ipoly-root-delta* :: *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *real* **where**

ipoly-root-delta p = *Min* (*insert* 1 { *abs* (x - y) | x y. *ipoly* p x = 0 $\wedge$ *ipoly* p y = 0 $\wedge$ x $\neq$ y }) / 4

lemma *ipoly-root-delta*: **assumes** p $\neq$ 0

shows *ipoly-root-delta* p > 0

2 $\leq$ *card* (*Collect* (*root-cond* (p, l, r))) $\implies$ *ipoly-root-delta* p $\leq$ *real-of-rat* (r - l) / 4

proof -

let ?z = 0 :: *real*

let ?R = {x. *ipoly* p x = ?z}

let ?set = { *abs* (x - y) | x y. *ipoly* p x = ?z $\wedge$ *ipoly* p y = 0 $\wedge$ x $\neq$ y }

define S **where** S = *insert* 1 ?set

from *finite-ipoly-roots*[OF *assms*] **have** finR: *finite* ?R **and** fin: *finite* (?R $\times$?R) **by** *auto*

have *finite* ?set

by (*rule finite-subset*[OF - *finite-imageI*[OF fin, of λ (x,y). *abs* (x - y)]]], *force*)

hence fin: *finite* S **and** ne: S $\neq$ {} **and** pos: $\bigwedge$ x. x $\in$ S $\implies$ x > 0 **unfolding** S-def **by** *auto*

```

have delta: ipoly-root-delta p = Min S / 4 unfolding ipoly-root-delta-def S-def
..
have pos: Min S > 0 using fin ne pos by auto
show ipoly-root-delta p > 0 unfolding delta using pos by auto
let ?S = Collect (root-cond (p, l, r))
assume 2 ≤ card ?S
hence 2: Suc (Suc 0) ≤ card ?S by simp
from 2[unfolded card-le-Suc-iff[of - ?S]] obtain x T where
  ST: ?S = insert x T and xT: x ∉ T and 1: Suc 0 ≤ card T by auto
from 1[unfolded card-le-Suc-iff[of - T]] obtain y where yT: y ∈ T by auto
from ST xT yT have x: x ∈ ?S and y: y ∈ ?S and xy: x ≠ y by auto
hence abs (x - y) ∈ S unfolding S-def root-cond-def[abs-def] by auto
with fin have Min S ≤ abs (x - y) by auto
with pos have le: Min S / 2 ≤ abs (x - y) / 2 by auto
from x y have abs (x - y) ≤ of-rat r - of-rat l unfolding root-cond-def[abs-def]
by auto
also have ... = of-rat (r - l) by (auto simp: of-rat-diff)
finally have abs (x - y) / 2 ≤ of-rat (r - l) / 2 by auto
with le show ipoly-root-delta p ≤ real-of-rat (r - l) / 4 unfolding delta by
auto
qed

```

```

lemma sgn-less-eq-1-rat: fixes a b :: rat
  shows sgn a = 1 ⟹ a ≤ b ⟹ sgn b = 1
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) not-less one-neq-neg-one one-neq-zero or-
  der-trans sgn-rat-def)

```

```

lemma sgn-less-eq-1-real: fixes a b :: real
  shows sgn a = 1 ⟹ a ≤ b ⟹ sgn b = 1
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) not-less one-neq-neg-one one-neq-zero or-
  der-trans sgn-real-def)

```

```

definition compare-1-rat :: real-alg-1 ⇒ rat ⇒ order where
  compare-1-rat rai = (let p = poly-real-alg-1 rai in
    if degree p = 1 then let x = Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p 1)
      in (λ y. compare y x)
    else (λ y. compare-rat-1 y rai))

```

```

lemma compare-real-of-rat: compare (real-of-rat x) (of-rat y) = compare x y
  unfolding compare-rat-def compare-real-def comparator-of-def of-rat-less by auto

```

```

lemma compare-1-rat: assumes rc: invariant-1 y
  shows compare-1-rat y x = compare (of-rat x) (real-of-1 y)
proof (cases degree (poly-real-alg-1 y) Suc 0 rule: linorder-cases)
  case less with invariant-1-degree-0[OF rc] show ?thesis by auto
next
  case deg: greater
  with rc have rc: invariant-1-2 y by auto
  from deg compare-rat-1[OF rc, of x]

```

```

show ?thesis unfolding compare-1-rat-def by auto
next
  case deg: equal
  obtain p l r where y: y = (p,l,r) by (cases y)
  note rc = invariant-1D[OF rc[unfolded y]]
  from deg have p: degree p = Suc 0
    and id: compare-1-rat y x = compare x (Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p 1))
    unfolding compare-1-rat-def by (auto simp: Let-def y)
  from rc(1)[unfolded split] have ipoly p (real-of-1 y) = 0
    unfolding y by auto
  with degree-1-ipoly[OF p, of real-of-1 y]
  have id': real-of-1 y = real-of-rat (Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p 1)) by simp
  show ?thesis unfolding id id' compare-real-of-rat ..
qed

context
  fixes n :: nat
begin
private definition initial-lower-bound :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  initial-lower-bound l = (if l  $\leq$  1 then l else of-int (root-rat-floor n l))

private definition initial-upper-bound :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  initial-upper-bound r = (of-int (root-rat-ceiling n r))

context
  fixes cmpx :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  order
begin
fun tighten-bound-root ::
  rat  $\times$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\times$  rat where
  tighten-bound-root (l',r') = (let
    m' = (l' + r') / 2;
    m = m' ^ n
  in case cmpx m of
    Eq  $\Rightarrow$  (m',m')
  | Lt  $\Rightarrow$  (m',r')
  | Gt  $\Rightarrow$  (l',m'))

lemma tighten-bound-root: assumes sgn: sgn il = 1 real-of-1 x  $\geq$  0 and
  il: real-of-rat il  $\leq$  root n (real-of-1 x) and
  ir: root n (real-of-1 x)  $\leq$  real-of-rat ir and
  rai: invariant-1 x and
  cmpx: cmpx = compare-1-rat x and
  n: n  $\neq$  0
shows converges-to ( $\lambda$  i. (tighten-bound-root  $\hat{\sim}$  i) (il, ir))
  (root n (real-of-1 x)) (is converges-to ?f ?x)
  unfolding converges-to-def
proof (intro conjI impI allI)
  {
    fix x :: real

```

```

  have  $x \geq 0 \implies (\text{root } n \ x) \wedge^n n = x$  using  $n$  by simp
} note root-exp-cancel = this
{
  fix  $x :: \text{real}$ 
  have  $x \geq 0 \implies \text{root } n \ (x \wedge^n n) = x$  using  $n$ 
    using real-root-pos-unique by blast
} note root-exp-cancel' = this
from  $il \ ir$  have real-of-rat  $il \leq \text{of-rat } ir$  by auto
hence  $ir-il: il \leq ir$  by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
from  $n$  have  $n': n > 0$  by auto
{
  fix  $i$ 
  have in-interval ( $?f \ i$ )  $?x \wedge \text{sub-interval } (?f \ i) \ (il, ir) \wedge (i \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{sub-interval}$ 
( $?f \ i$ ) ( $?f \ (i - 1)$ )))
     $\wedge \text{snd } (?f \ i) - \text{fst } (?f \ i) \leq (ir - il) / 2^i$ 
  proof (induct i)
    case 0
    show  $?case$  using  $il \ ir$  by auto
  next
    case (Suc i)
    obtain  $l' \ r'$  where  $id: (\text{tighten-bound-root } \wedge^i) \ (il, ir) = (l', r')$ 
      by (cases ( $\text{tighten-bound-root } \wedge^i$ ) ( $il, ir$ ), auto)
    let  $?m' = (l' + r') / 2$ 
    let  $?m = ?m' \wedge^n n$ 
    define  $m$  where  $m = ?m$ 
    note  $IH = \text{Suc}[\text{unfolded } id \ \text{split } \text{snd-conv } \text{fst-conv}]$ 
    from  $IH$  have sub-interval  $(l', r') \ (il, ir)$  by auto
    hence  $ill': il \leq l' \ r' \leq ir$  by auto
    with  $sgn$  have  $l'0: l' > 0$  using sgn-1-pos sgn-less-eq-1-rat by blast
    from  $IH$  have  $lr'x: \text{in-interval } (l', r') \ ?x$  by auto
    hence  $lr'': \text{real-of-rat } l' \leq \text{of-rat } r'$  by auto
    hence  $lr': l' \leq r'$  unfolding of-rat-less-eq .
    with  $l'0$  have  $r'0: r' > 0$  by auto
    note  $\text{compare} = \text{compare-1-rat}[OF \ rai, \ of \ ?m, \ folded \ cmpx]$ 
    from  $IH$  have  $*$ :  $r' - l' \leq (ir - il) / 2^i$  by auto
    have  $r' - (l' + r') / 2 = (r' - l') / 2$  by (simp add: field-simps)
    also have  $\dots \leq (ir - il) / 2^i / 2$  using  $*$ 
      by (rule divide-right-mono, auto)
    finally have size:  $r' - (l' + r') / 2 \leq (ir - il) / (2 * 2^i)$  by simp
    also have  $r' - (l' + r') / 2 = (l' + r') / 2 - l'$  by auto
    finally have size':  $(l' + r') / 2 - l' \leq (ir - il) / (2 * 2^i)$  by simp
    have  $\text{root } n \ (\text{real-of-rat } ?m) = \text{root } n \ ((\text{real-of-rat } ?m') \wedge^n n)$  by (simp add: hom-distribs)
    also have  $\dots = \text{real-of-rat } ?m'$ 
      by (rule root-exp-cancel', insert l'0 lr', auto)
    finally have root:  $\text{root } n \ (\text{of-rat } ?m) = \text{of-rat } ?m'$  .
    show  $?case$ 
  proof (cases cmpx ?m)
    case Eq

```



```

from compare[unfolded Eq] have real-of-1  $x = \text{of-rat } ?m$ 
  unfolding compare-real-def comparator-of-def by (auto split: if-splits)
from arg-cong[OF this, of root n] have  $?x = \text{root } n \ (\text{of-rat } ?m)$  .
also have  $\dots = \text{root } n \ (\text{real-of-rat } ?m')^{\wedge} n$ 
  using n real-root-power by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
also have  $\dots = \text{of-rat } ?m'$ 
  by (rule root-exp-cancel, insert IH sgn(2) l'0 r'0, auto)
finally have  $x: ?x = \text{of-rat } ?m'$  .
show ?thesis using x id Eq lr' ill' ir-il by (auto simp: Let-def)
next
  case Lt
  from compare[unfolded Lt] have lt:  $\text{of-rat } ?m \leq \text{real-of-1 } x$ 
    unfolding compare-real-def comparator-of-def by (auto split: if-splits)
  have id'':  $?f (\text{Suc } i) = (?m', r') \ ?f (\text{Suc } i - 1) = (l', r')$ 
    using Lt id by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  from real-root-le-mono[OF n' lt]
  have  $\text{of-rat } ?m' \leq ?x$  unfolding root by simp
  with lr'x lr'' have ineq':  $\text{real-of-rat } l' + \text{real-of-rat } r' \leq ?x * 2$  by (auto
simp: hom-distrib)
  show ?thesis unfolding id''
    by (auto simp: Let-def hom-distrib, insert size ineq' lr' ill' lr'x ir-il, auto)
  next
    case Gt
    from compare[unfolded Gt] have lt:  $\text{of-rat } ?m \geq \text{real-of-1 } x$ 
      unfolding compare-real-def comparator-of-def by (auto split: if-splits)
    have id'':  $?f (\text{Suc } i) = (l', ?m') \ ?f (\text{Suc } i - 1) = (l', r')$ 
      using Gt id by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    from real-root-le-mono[OF n' lt]
    have  $?x \leq \text{of-rat } ?m'$  unfolding root by simp
    with lr'x lr'' have ineq':  $?x * 2 \leq \text{real-of-rat } l' + \text{real-of-rat } r'$  by (auto
simp: hom-distrib)
    show ?thesis unfolding id''
      by (auto simp: Let-def hom-distrib, insert size' ineq' lr' ill' lr'x ir-il, auto)
    qed
  qed
} note main = this
fix i
from main[of i] show in-interval ( $?f i$ )  $?x$  by auto
from main[of Suc i] show sub-interval ( $?f (\text{Suc } i)$ ) ( $?f i$ ) by auto
fix eps :: real
assume eps:  $0 < \text{eps}$ 
define c where  $c = \text{eps} / (\max (\text{real-of-rat } (ir - il)) 1)$ 
have c0:  $c > 0$  using eps unfolding c-def by auto
from exp-tends-to-zero[OF - - this, of 1/2] obtain i where  $c: (1/2)^{\wedge} i \leq c$  by
auto
obtain l' r' where fi:  $?f i = (l', r')$  by force
from main[of i, unfolded fi] have le:  $r' - l' \leq (ir - il) / 2^{\wedge} i$  by auto
have iril:  $\text{real-of-rat } (ir - il) \geq 0$  using ir-il by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
show  $\exists n \ la \ ra. ?f n = (la, ra) \wedge \text{real-of-rat } ra - \text{real-of-rat } la \leq \text{eps}$ 

```

```

proof (intro conjI exI, rule fi)
  have real-of-rat  $r' - \text{of-rat } l' = \text{real-of-rat } (r' - l')$  by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{real-of-rat } ((ir - il) / 2^i)$  using le unfolding of-rat-less-eq
  .
  also have  $\dots = (\text{real-of-rat } (ir - il)) * ((1/2)^i)$  by (simp add: field-simps
hom-distrib)
  also have  $\dots \leq (\text{real-of-rat } (ir - il)) * c$ 
    by (rule mult-left-mono[OF c iril])
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{eps}$ 
proof (cases real-of-rat  $(ir - il) \leq 1$ )
  case True
    hence  $c = \text{eps}$  unfolding c-def by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    thus ?thesis using eps True by auto
  next
    case False
    hence  $\max (\text{real-of-rat } (ir - il)) \ 1 = \text{real-of-rat } (ir - il) \ \text{real-of-rat } (ir - il)$ 
 $\neq 0$ 
      by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    hence  $(\text{real-of-rat } (ir - il)) * c = \text{eps}$  unfolding c-def by auto
    thus ?thesis by simp
  qed
finally show real-of-rat  $r' - \text{of-rat } l' \leq \text{eps}$  .
qed
qed
end

```

```

private fun root-pos-1 :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  root-pos-1 (p,l,r) = (
    (select-correct-factor-int-poly
      (tighten-bound-root (compare-1-rat (p,l,r)))
      ( $\lambda x. x$ )
      (initial-lower-bound l, initial-upper-bound r)
      (poly-nth-root n p)))

```

```

fun root-1 :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  root-1 (p,l,r) = (
    if  $n = 0 \vee r = 0$  then Rational 0
    else if  $r > 0$  then root-pos-1 (p,l,r)
    else uminus-2 (root-pos-1 (uminus-1 (p,l,r))))

```

```

context
  assumes n:  $n \neq 0$ 
begin

```

```

lemma initial-upper-bound: assumes x:  $x > 0$  and xr:  $x \leq \text{of-rat } r$ 
  shows  $\text{sgn } (\text{initial-upper-bound } r) = 1 \ \text{root } n \ x \leq \text{of-rat } (\text{initial-upper-bound } r)$ 
proof -
  have n:  $n > 0$  using n by auto
  note d = initial-upper-bound-def

```

let $?r = \text{initial-upper-bound } r$
from $x \text{ } xr$ **have** $r0: r > 0$ **by** (*meson not-less of-rat-le-0-iff order-trans*)
hence $\text{of-rat } r > (0 :: \text{real})$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{root } n (\text{of-rat } r) > 0$ **using** n **by** *simp*
hence $1 \leq \text{ceiling } (\text{root } n (\text{of-rat } r))$ **by** *auto*
hence $(1 :: \text{rat}) \leq \text{of-int } (\text{ceiling } (\text{root } n (\text{of-rat } r)))$ **by** *linarith*
also have $\dots = ?r$ **unfolding** d **by** *simp*
finally show $\text{sgn } ?r = 1$ **unfolding** *sgn-rat-def* **by** *auto*
have $\text{root } n x \leq \text{root } n (\text{of-rat } r)$
unfolding *real-root-le-iff[OF n]* **by** (*rule xr*)
also have $\dots \leq \text{of-rat } ?r$ **unfolding** d **by** *simp*
finally show $\text{root } n x \leq \text{of-rat } ?r$.
qed

lemma *initial-lower-bound*: **assumes** $l: l > 0$ **and** $lx: \text{of-rat } l \leq x$
shows $\text{sgn } (\text{initial-lower-bound } l) = 1$ $\text{of-rat } (\text{initial-lower-bound } l) \leq \text{root } n x$
proof –
have $n: n > 0$ **using** n **by** *auto*
note $d = \text{initial-lower-bound-def}$
let $?l = \text{initial-lower-bound } l$
from $l \text{ } lx$ **have** $x0: x > 0$ **by** (*meson not-less of-rat-le-0-iff order-trans*)
have $\text{sgn } ?l = 1 \wedge \text{of-rat } ?l \leq \text{root } n x$
proof (*cases* $l \leq 1$)
case *True*
hence $ll: ?l = l$ **and** $l0: \text{of-rat } l \geq (0 :: \text{real})$ **and** $l1: \text{of-rat } l \leq (1 :: \text{real})$
using l **unfolding** *True d* **by** *auto*
have $\text{sgn}: \text{sgn } ?l = 1$ **using** l **unfolding** ll **by** *auto*
have $\text{of-rat } ?l = \text{of-rat } l$ **unfolding** ll **by** *simp*
also have $\text{of-rat } l \leq \text{root } n (\text{of-rat } l)$ **using** *real-root-increasing[OF - - l0 l1, of 1 n]* n
by (*cases* $n = 1$, *auto*)
also have $\dots \leq \text{root } n x$ **using** lx **unfolding** *real-root-le-iff[OF n]* .
finally show $?thesis$ **using** sgn **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
hence $l: (1 :: \text{real}) \leq \text{of-rat } l$ **and** $ll: ?l = \text{of-int } (\text{floor } (\text{root } n (\text{of-rat } l)))$
unfolding d **by** *auto*
hence $\text{root } n 1 \leq \text{root } n (\text{of-rat } l)$
unfolding *real-root-le-iff[OF n]* **by** *auto*
hence $1 \leq \text{root } n (\text{of-rat } l)$ **using** n **by** *auto*
from *floor-mono[OF this]* **have** $1 \leq ?l$
using *one-le-floor* **unfolding** ll **by** *fastforce*
hence $\text{sgn}: \text{sgn } ?l = 1$ **by** *simp*
have $\text{of-rat } ?l \leq \text{root } n (\text{of-rat } l)$ **unfolding** ll **by** *simp*
also have $\dots \leq \text{root } n x$ **using** lx **unfolding** *real-root-le-iff[OF n]* .
finally have $\text{of-rat } ?l \leq \text{root } n x$.
with sgn **show** $?thesis$ **by** *auto*
qed
thus $\text{sgn } ?l = 1$ $\text{of-rat } ?l \leq \text{root } n x$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *root-pos-1*:

assumes *x*: *invariant-1* *x* **and** *pos*: *rai-ub* *x* > 0

defines *y*: *y* $\equiv$ *root-pos-1* *x*

shows *invariant-2* *y* $\wedge$ *real-of-2* *y* = *root* *n* (*real-of-1* *x*)

proof (*cases* *x*)

case (*fields* *p* *l* *r*)

let *?l* = *initial-lower-bound* *l*

let *?r* = *initial-upper-bound* *r*

from *x* *fields* **have** *rai*: *invariant-1* (*p*,*l*,*r*) **by** *auto*

note *** = *invariant-1D*[*OF this*]

let *?x* = *the-unique-root* (*p*,*l*,*r*)

from *pos*[*unfolded fields*] ***

have *sgnl*: *sgn* *l* = 1 **by** *auto*

from *sgnl* **have** *l0*: *l* > 0 **by** (*unfold* *sgn-1-pos*)

hence *ll0*: *real-of-rat* *l* > 0 **by** *auto*

from *** **have** *lx*: *of-rat* *l* $\leq$ *?x* **by** *auto*

with *ll0* **have** *x0*: *?x* > 0 **by** *linarith*

note *il* = *initial-lower-bound*[*OF l0 lx*]

from *** **have** *?x* $\leq$ *of-rat* *r* **by** *auto*

note *iu* = *initial-upper-bound*[*OF x0 this*]

let *?p* = *poly-nth-root* *n* *p*

from *x0* **have** *id*: *root* *n* *?x* n = *?x* **using** *n* *real-root-pow-pos* **by** *blast*

have *rc*: *root-cond* (*?p*, *?l*, *?r*) (*root* *n* *?x*)

using *il* *iu* *** **by** (*intro* *root-condI*, *auto* *simp*: *ipoly-nth-root id*)

hence *root*: *ipoly* *?p* (*root* *n* (*real-of-1* *x*)) = 0

unfolding *root-cond-def* *fields* **by** *auto*

from *** **have** *p* $\neq$ 0 **by** *auto*

hence *p'*: *?p* $\neq$ 0 **using** *poly-nth-root-0*[*of n p*] *n* **by** *auto*

have *tbr*: 0 $\leq$ *real-of-1* *x*

real-of-rat (*initial-lower-bound* *l*) $\leq$ *root* *n* (*real-of-1* *x*)

root *n* (*real-of-1* *x*) $\leq$ *real-of-rat* (*initial-upper-bound* *r*)

using *x0 il(2) iu(2) fields* **by** *auto*

from *select-correct-factor-int-poly*[*OF tighten-bound-root*[*OF il(1)*][*folded fields*]

tbr x refl n] *refl* *root p*]

show *?thesis* **by** (*simp* *add*: *y fields*)

qed

end

lemma *root-1*: **assumes** *x*: *invariant-1* *x*

defines *y*: *y* $\equiv$ *root-1* *x*

shows *invariant-2* *y* $\wedge$ (*real-of-2* *y* = *root* *n* (*real-of-1* *x*))

proof (*cases* *n* = 0 $\vee$ *rai-ub* *x* = 0)

case *True*

with *x* **have** *n* = 0 $\vee$ *real-of-1* *x* = 0 **by** (*cases* *x*, *auto*)

then **have** *root* *n* (*real-of-1* *x*) = 0 **by** *auto*

then **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *y* *root-1.simps*

```

    using x by (cases x, auto)
next
  case False with x have n: n ≠ 0 and x0: real-of-1 x ≠ 0 by (simp, cases x,
auto)
  note rt = root-pos-1
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases rai-ub x 0::rat rule:linorder-cases)
    case greater
    with rt[OF n x this] n show ?thesis by (unfold y, cases x, simp)
  next
    case less
    let ?um = uminus-1
    let ?rt = root-pos-1
    from n less y x0 have y: y = uminus-2 (?rt (?um x)) by (cases x, auto)
    from uminus-1[OF x] have umx: invariant-1 (?um x) and umx2: real-of-1
(?um x) = - real-of-1 x by auto
    with x less have 0 < rai-ub (uminus-1 x)
    by (cases x, auto simp: uminus-1.simps Let-def)
    from rt[OF n umx this] umx2 have rumx: invariant-2 (?rt (?um x))
    and rumx2: real-of-2 (?rt (?um x)) = root n (- real-of-1 x)
    by auto
    from uminus-2[OF rumx] rumx2 y real-root-minus show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case equal with x0 x show ?thesis by (cases x, auto)
qed
qed
end

declare root-1.simps[simp del]

```

11.2.13 Embedding of Rational Numbers

definition *of-rat-1* :: *rat* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-1* **where**
of-rat-1 *x* $\equiv$ (*poly-rat* *x,x,x*)

lemma *of-rat-1*:
shows *invariant-1* (*of-rat-1* *x*) **and** *real-of-1* (*of-rat-1* *x*) = *of-rat* *x*
unfolding *of-rat-1-def*
by (*atomize*(*full*), *intro invariant-1-realI unique-rootI poly-condI*, *auto*)

fun *info-2* :: *real-alg-2* $\Rightarrow$ *rat* + *int poly* $\times$ *nat* **where**
info-2 (*Rational* *x*) = *Inl* *x*
| *info-2* (*Irrational* *n* (*p,l,r*)) = *Inr* (*p,n*)

lemma *info-2-card*: **assumes** *rc*: *invariant-2* *x*
shows *info-2* *x* = *Inr* (*p,n*) $\Longrightarrow$ *poly-cond* *p* $\wedge$ *ipoly* *p* (*real-of-2* *x*) = 0 $\wedge$ *degree*
p $\geq$ 2
 $\wedge$ *card* (*roots-below* *p* (*real-of-2* *x*)) = *n*
info-2 *x* = *Inl* *y* $\Longrightarrow$ *real-of-2* *x* = *of-rat* *y*

```

proof (atomize(full), goal-cases)
  case 1
  show ?case
  proof (cases x)
    case (Irrational m rai)
    then obtain q l r where x: x = Irrational m (q,l,r) by (cases rai, auto)
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases q = p ∧ m = n)
      case False
      thus ?thesis using x by auto
    next
    case True
    with x have x: x = Irrational n (p,l,r) by auto
    from rc[unfolded x, simplified] have inv: invariant-1-2 (p,l,r) and
      n: card (roots-below p (real-of-2 x)) = n and 1: degree p ≠ 1
    by (auto simp: x)
    from inv have degree p ≠ 0 unfolding irreducible-def by auto
    with 1 have degree p ≥ 2 by linarith
    thus ?thesis unfolding n using inv x by (auto elim!: invariant-1E)
  qed
qed auto
qed

lemma real-of-2-Irrational: invariant-2 (Irrational n rai) ⇒ real-of-2 (Irrational
n rai) ≠ of-rat x
proof
  assume invariant-2 (Irrational n rai) and rat: real-of-2 (Irrational n rai) =
real-of-rat x
  hence real-of-1 rai ∈ ℚ invariant-1-2 rai by auto
  from invariant-1-2-of-rat[OF this(2)] rat show False by auto
qed

lemma info-2: assumes
  ix: invariant-2 x and iy: invariant-2 y
  shows info-2 x = info-2 y ⇔ real-of-2 x = real-of-2 y
proof (cases x)
  case x: (Irrational n1 rai1)
  note ix = ix[unfolded x]
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases y)
    case (Rational y)
    with real-of-2-Irrational[OF ix, of y] show ?thesis unfolding x by (cases rai1,
auto)
  next
  case y: (Irrational n2 rai2)
  obtain p1 l1 r1 where rai1: rai1 = (p1,l1,r1) by (cases rai1)
  obtain p2 l2 r2 where rai2: rai2 = (p2,l2,r2) by (cases rai2)
  let ?rx = the-unique-root (p1,l1,r1)
  let ?ry = the-unique-root (p2,l2,r2)

```

```

have id: (info-2 x = info-2 y) = (p1 = p2 ∧ n1 = n2)
  (real-of-2 x = real-of-2 y) = (?rx = ?ry)
  unfolding x y rai1 rai2 by auto
from ix[unfolded x rai1]
have ix: invariant-1 (p1, l1, r1) and deg1: degree p1 > 1 and n1: n1 = card
  (roots-below p1 ?rx) by auto
note Ix = invariant-1D[OF ix]
from deg1 have p1-0: p1 ≠ 0 by auto
from iy[unfolded y rai2]
  have iy: invariant-1 (p2, l2, r2) and degree p2 > 1 and n2: n2 = card
    (roots-below p2 ?ry) by auto
note Iy = invariant-1D[OF iy]
show ?thesis unfolding id
proof
  assume eq: ?rx = ?ry
  from Ix
  have algr: p1 represents ?rx ∧ irreducible p1 ∧ lead-coeff p1 > 0 unfolding
    represents-def by auto
  from iy
  have algy: p2 represents ?rx ∧ irreducible p2 ∧ lead-coeff p2 > 0 unfolding
    represents-def eq by (auto elim!: invariant-1E)
  from algr have algebraic ?rx unfolding algebraic-altdef-ipoly by auto
  note unique = algebraic-imp-represents-unique[OF this]
  with algr algy have id: p2 = p1 by auto
  from eq id n1 n2 show p1 = p2 ∧ n1 = n2 by auto
next
  assume p1 = p2 ∧ n1 = n2
  hence id: p1 = p2 n1 = n2 by auto
  hence card: card (roots-below p1 ?rx) = card (roots-below p1 ?ry) unfolding
    n1 n2 by auto
  show ?rx = ?ry
  proof (cases ?rx ?ry rule: linorder-cases)
    case less
    have roots-below p1 ?rx = roots-below p1 ?ry
    proof (intro card-subset-eq finite-subset[OF - ipoly-roots-finite] card)
      from less show roots-below p1 ?rx ⊆ roots-below p1 ?ry by auto
    qed (insert p1-0, auto)
    then show ?thesis using id less unique-rootD(3)[OF Iy(4)] by (auto simp:
      less-eq-real-def)
  next
    case equal
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: id)
  next
    case greater
    have roots-below p1 ?ry = roots-below p1 ?rx
    proof (intro card-subset-eq card[symmetric] finite-subset[OF - ipoly-roots-finite[OF
      p1-0]])
      from greater show roots-below p1 ?ry ⊆ roots-below p1 ?rx by auto
    qed auto
  end
end

```

```

      hence roots-below p2 ?ry = roots-below p2 ?rx unfolding id by auto
      thus ?thesis using id greater unique-rootD(3)[OF Ix(4)] by (auto simp:
less-eq-real-def)
    qed
  qed
  qed
next
  case x: (Rational x)
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases y)
    case (Rational y)
    thus ?thesis using x by auto
  next
    case y: (Irrational n rai)
    with real-of-2-Irrational[OF iy[unfolded y], of x] show ?thesis unfolding x by
(cases rai, auto)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma info-2-unique: invariant-2 x  $\implies$  invariant-2 y  $\implies$ 
  real-of-2 x = real-of-2 y  $\implies$  info-2 x = info-2 y
using info-2 by blast

```

```

lemma info-2-inj: invariant-2 x  $\implies$  invariant-2 y  $\implies$  info-2 x = info-2 y  $\implies$ 
  real-of-2 x = real-of-2 y
using info-2 by blast

```

context

```

  fixes cr1 cr2 :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
begin
partial-function (tailrec) compare-1 :: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  int poly  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$ 
rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  order where
  [code]: compare-1 p1 p2 l1 r1 sr1 l2 r2 sr2 = (if r1 < l2 then Lt else if r2 < l1
then Gt
  else let
    (l1',r1',sr1') = tighten-poly-bounds p1 l1 r1 sr1;
    (l2',r2',sr2') = tighten-poly-bounds p2 l2 r2 sr2
    in compare-1 p1 p2 l1' r1' sr1' l2' r2' sr2')

```

lemma compare-1:

```

  assumes ur1: unique-root (p1,l1,r1)
  and ur2: unique-root (p2,l2,r2)
  and pc: poly-cond2 p1 poly-cond2 p2
  and diff: the-unique-root (p1,l1,r1)  $\neq$  the-unique-root (p2,l2,r2)
  and sr: sr1 = sgn (ipoly p1 r1) sr2 = sgn (ipoly p2 r2)
shows compare-1 p1 p2 l1 r1 sr1 l2 r2 sr2 = compare (the-unique-root (p1,l1,r1))
(the-unique-root (p2,l2,r2))
proof -

```



```

let ?r = real-of-rat
{
  fix d x y
  assume d: d = (r1 - l1) + (r2 - l2) and xy: x = the-unique-root (p1,l1,r1)
y = the-unique-root (p2,l2,r2)
  define delta where delta = abs (x - y) / 4
  have delta: delta > 0 and diff: x ≠ y unfolding delta-def using diff xy by
auto
  let ?rel' = {(x, y). 0 ≤ y ∧ delta-gt delta x y}
  let ?rel = inv-image ?rel' ?r
  have SN: SN ?rel by (rule SN-inv-image[OF delta-gt-SN[OF delta]])
  from d ur1 ur2
  have ?thesis unfolding xy[symmetric] using xy sr
proof (induct d arbitrary: l1 r1 l2 r2 sr1 sr2 rule: SN-induct[OF SN])
  case (1 d l1 r1 l2 r2)
  note IH = 1(1)
  note d = 1(2)
  note ur = 1(3-4)
  note xy = 1(5-6)
  note sr = 1(7-8)
  note simps = compare-1.simps[of p1 p2 l1 r1 sr1 l2 r2 sr2]
  note urx = unique-rootD[OF ur(1), folded xy]
  note ury = unique-rootD[OF ur(2), folded xy]
  show ?case (is ?l = -)
  proof (cases r1 < l2)
    case True
    hence l: ?l = Lt and lt: ?r r1 < ?r l2 unfolding simps of-rat-less by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding l using lt True urx(2) ury(1)
    by (auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def)
  next
    case False note le = this
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases r2 < l1)
      case True
      with le have l: ?l = Gt and lt: ?r r2 < ?r l1 unfolding simps of-rat-less
by auto
      show ?thesis unfolding l using lt True ury(2) urx(1)
      by (auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def)
    next
      case False
      obtain l1' r1' sr1' where tb1: tighten-poly-bounds p1 l1 r1 sr1 =
(l1',r1',sr1')
      by (cases rule: prod-cases3, auto)
      obtain l2' r2' sr2' where tb2: tighten-poly-bounds p2 l2 r2 sr2 =
(l2',r2',sr2')
      by (cases rule: prod-cases3, auto)
      from False le tb1 tb2 have l: ?l = compare-1 p1 p2 l1' r1' sr1' l2' r2'
sr2' unfolding simps
      by auto

```

```

from tighten-poly-bounds[OF tb1 ur(1) pc(1) sr(1)]
have rc1: root-cond (p1, l1', r1') (the-unique-root (p1, l1, r1))
  and bnd1: l1 ≤ l1' l1' ≤ r1' r1' ≤ r1 and d1: r1' - l1' = (r1 - l1) /
2
  and sr1: sr1' = sgn (ipoly p1 r1') by auto
from pc have p1 ≠ 0 p2 ≠ 0 by auto
from unique-root-sub-interval[OF ur(1) rc1 bnd1(1,3)] xy ur this
have ur1: unique-root (p1, l1', r1') and x: x = the-unique-root (p1, l1',
r1') by (auto intro!: the-unique-root-eqI)
from tighten-poly-bounds[OF tb2 ur(2) pc(2) sr(2)]
have rc2: root-cond (p2, l2', r2') (the-unique-root (p2, l2, r2))
  and bnd2: l2 ≤ l2' l2' ≤ r2' r2' ≤ r2 and d2: r2' - l2' = (r2 - l2) /
2
  and sr2: sr2' = sgn (ipoly p2 r2') by auto
from unique-root-sub-interval[OF ur(2) rc2 bnd2(1,3)] xy ur pc
have ur2: unique-root (p2, l2', r2') and y: y = the-unique-root (p2, l2',
r2') by auto
define d' where d' = d/2
have d': d' = r1' - l1' + (r2' - l2') unfolding d'-def d d1 d2 by (simp
add: field-simps)
have d'0: d' ≥ 0 using bnd1 bnd2 unfolding d' by auto
have dd: d - d' = d/2 unfolding d'-def by simp
have abs (x - y) ≤ 2 * ?r d
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ¬ ?thesis
  hence lt: 2 * ?r d < abs (x - y) by auto
  have r1 - l1 ≤ d r2 - l2 ≤ d unfolding d using bnd1 bnd2 by auto
  from this[folded of-rat-less-eq[where 'a = real]] lt
  have ?r (r1 - l1) < abs (x - y) / 2 ?r (r2 - l2) < abs (x - y) / 2
    and dd: ?r r1 - ?r l1 ≤ ?r d ?r r2 - ?r l2 ≤ ?r d by (auto simp:
of-rat-diff)
  from le have r1 ≥ l2 by auto hence r1l2: ?r r1 ≥ ?r l2 unfolding
of-rat-less-eq by auto
  from False have r2 ≥ l1 by auto hence r2l1: ?r r2 ≥ ?r l1 unfolding
of-rat-less-eq by auto
  show False
  proof (cases x ≤ y)
    case True
      from urx(1-2) dd(1) have ?r r1 ≤ x + ?r d by auto
      with r1l2 have ?r l2 ≤ x + ?r d by auto
      with True lt ury(2) dd(2) show False by auto
    next
      case False
        from ury(1-2) dd(2) have ?r r2 ≤ y + ?r d by auto
        with r2l1 have ?r l1 ≤ y + ?r d by auto
        with False lt urx(2) dd(1) show False by auto
  qed
qed
hence dd': delta-gt delta (?r d) (?r d')

```

```

      unfolding delta-gt-def delta-def using dd by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    show ?thesis unfolding l
      by (rule IH[OF - d' ur1 ur2 x y sr1 sr2], insert d'0 dd', auto)
  qed
qed
qed
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed
end

```

```

fun real-alg-1 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1 where
  real-alg-1 (Rational r) = of-rat-1 r
| real-alg-1 (Irrational n rai) = rai

```

```

lemma real-alg-1: real-of-1 (real-alg-1 x) = real-of-2 x
  by (cases x, auto simp: of-rat-1)

```

```

definition root-2 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  root-2 n x = root-1 n (real-alg-1 x)

```

```

lemma root-2: assumes invariant-2 x
  shows real-of-2 (root-2 n x) = root n (real-of-2 x)
  invariant-2 (root-2 n x)
proof (atomize(full), cases x, goal-cases)
  case (1 y)
  from of-rat-1[of y] root-1[of of-rat-1 y n] assms 1 real-alg-2
  show ?case by (simp add: root-2-def)
next
  case (2 i rai)
  from root-1[of rai n] assms 2 real-alg-2
  show ?case by (auto simp: root-2-def)
qed

```

```

fun add-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  add-2 (Rational r) (Rational q) = Rational (r + q)
| add-2 (Rational r) (Irrational n x) = Irrational n (add-rat-1 r x)
| add-2 (Irrational n x) (Rational q) = Irrational n (add-rat-1 q x)
| add-2 (Irrational n x) (Irrational m y) = add-1 x y

```

```

lemma add-2: assumes x: invariant-2 x and y: invariant-2 y
  shows invariant-2 (add-2 x y) (is ?g1)
  and real-of-2 (add-2 x y) = real-of-2 x + real-of-2 y (is ?g2)
  using assms add-rat-1 add-1
  by (atomize (full), (cases x; cases y), auto simp: hom-distrib)

```

```

fun mult-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where

```

```

  mult-2 (Rational r) (Rational q) = Rational (r * q)
| mult-2 (Rational r) (Irrational n y) = mult-rat-1 r y
| mult-2 (Irrational n x) (Rational q) = mult-rat-1 q x
| mult-2 (Irrational n x) (Irrational m y) = mult-1 x y

```

```

lemma mult-2: assumes invariant-2 x invariant-2 y
shows real-of-2 (mult-2 x y) = real-of-2 x * real-of-2 y
invariant-2 (mult-2 x y)
using assms
by (atomize(full), (cases x; cases y; auto simp: mult-rat-1 mult-1 hom-distribs))

```

```

fun to-rat-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  rat option where
  to-rat-2 (Rational r) = Some r
| to-rat-2 (Irrational n rai) = None

```

```

lemma to-rat-2: assumes rc: invariant-2 x
shows to-rat-2 x = (if real-of-2 x  $\in$   $\mathbb{Q}$  then Some (THE q. real-of-2 x = of-rat q) else None)
proof (cases x)
  case (Irrational n rai)
    from real-of-2-Irrational[OF rc[unfolded this]] show ?thesis
    unfolding Irrational Rats-def by auto
qed simp

```

```

fun equal-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  equal-2 (Rational r) (Rational q) = (r = q)
| equal-2 (Irrational n (p,-)) (Irrational m (q,-)) = (p = q  $\wedge$  n = m)
| equal-2 (Rational r) (Irrational - yy) = False
| equal-2 (Irrational - xx) (Rational q) = False

```

```

lemma equal-2[simp]: assumes rc: invariant-2 x invariant-2 y
shows equal-2 x y = (real-of-2 x = real-of-2 y)
using info-2[OF rc]
by (cases x; cases y, auto)

```

```

fun compare-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  order where
  compare-2 (Rational r) (Rational q) = (compare r q)
| compare-2 (Irrational n (p,l,r)) (Irrational m (q,l',r')) = (if p = q  $\wedge$  n = m then
Eq
  else compare-1 p q l r (sgn (ipoly p r)) l' r' (sgn (ipoly q r')))
| compare-2 (Rational r) (Irrational - xx) = (compare-rat-1 r xx)
| compare-2 (Irrational - xx) (Rational r) = (invert-order (compare-rat-1 r xx))

```

```

lemma compare-2: assumes rc: invariant-2 x invariant-2 y
shows compare-2 x y = compare (real-of-2 x) (real-of-2 y)
proof (cases x)
  case (Rational r) note xx = this
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases y)

```

```

    case (Rational q) note yy = this
    show ?thesis unfolding xx yy by (simp add: compare-rat-def compare-real-def
comparator-of-def of-rat-less)
  next
    case (Irrational n yy) note yy = this
    from compare-rat-1 rc
    show ?thesis unfolding xx yy by (simp add: of-rat-1)
  qed
next
  case (Irrational n xx) note xx = this
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases y)
    case (Rational q) note yy = this
    from compare-rat-1 rc
    show ?thesis unfolding xx yy by simp
  next
    case (Irrational m yy) note yy = this
    obtain p l r where xxx: xx = (p,l,r) by (cases xx)
    obtain q l' r' where yyy: yy = (q,l',r') by (cases yy)
    note rc = rc[unfolded xx xxx yy yyy]
    from rc have I: invariant-1-2 (p,l,r) invariant-1-2 (q,l',r') by auto
    then have unique-root (p,l,r) unique-root (q,l',r') poly-cond2 p poly-cond2 q
  by auto
    from compare-1[OF this - refl refl]
    show ?thesis using equal-2[OF rc] unfolding xx xxx yy yyy by simp
  qed
qed

fun sgn-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  sgn-2 (Rational r) = sgn r
| sgn-2 (Irrational n rai) = sgn-1 rai

lemma sgn-2: invariant-2 x  $\implies$  real-of-rat (sgn-2 x) = sgn (real-of-2 x)
  using sgn-1 by (cases x, auto simp: real-of-rat-sgn)

fun floor-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  int where
  floor-2 (Rational r) = floor r
| floor-2 (Irrational n rai) = floor-1 rai

lemma floor-2: invariant-2 x  $\implies$  floor-2 x = floor (real-of-2 x)
  by (cases x, auto simp: floor-1)

```

11.2.14 Definitions and Algorithms on Type with Invariant

lift-definition *of-rat-3* :: rat $\Rightarrow$ real-alg-3 is *of-rat-2*
 by (auto simp: of-rat-2)

lemma *of-rat-3*: $\text{real-of-3 } (\text{of-rat-3 } x) = \text{of-rat } x$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: of-rat-2*)

lift-definition *root-3* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3}$ **is** *root-2*
by (*auto simp: root-2*)

lemma *root-3*: $\text{real-of-3 } (\text{root-3 } n \ x) = \text{root } n \ (\text{real-of-3 } x)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: root-2*)

lift-definition *equal-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **is** *equal-2* .

lemma *equal-3*: $\text{equal-3 } x \ y = (\text{real-of-3 } x = \text{real-of-3 } y)$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lift-definition *compare-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{order}$ **is** *compare-2* .

lemma *compare-3*: $\text{compare-3 } x \ y = (\text{compare } (\text{real-of-3 } x) \ (\text{real-of-3 } y))$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: compare-2*)

lift-definition *add-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3}$ **is** *add-2*
by (*auto simp: add-2*)

lemma *add-3*: $\text{real-of-3 } (\text{add-3 } x \ y) = \text{real-of-3 } x + \text{real-of-3 } y$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: add-2*)

lift-definition *mult-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3}$ **is** *mult-2*
by (*auto simp: mult-2*)

lemma *mult-3*: $\text{real-of-3 } (\text{mult-3 } x \ y) = \text{real-of-3 } x * \text{real-of-3 } y$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: mult-2*)

lift-definition *sgn-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{rat}$ **is** *sgn-2* .

lemma *sgn-3*: $\text{real-of-rat } (\text{sgn-3 } x) = \text{sgn } (\text{real-of-3 } x)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: sgn-2*)

lift-definition *to-rat-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{rat option}$ **is** *to-rat-2* .

lemma *to-rat-3*: $\text{to-rat-3 } x =$
(if $\text{real-of-3 } x \in \mathbb{Q}$ *then* $\text{Some } (\text{THE } q. \text{real-of-3 } x = \text{of-rat } q)$ *else* None *)*
by (*transfer*, *simp add: to-rat-2*)

lift-definition *floor-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **is** *floor-2* .

lemma *floor-3*: $\text{floor-3 } x = \text{floor } (\text{real-of-3 } x)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: floor-2*)

lift-definition *info-3* :: *real-alg-3* $\Rightarrow$ *rat* + *int poly* $\times$ *nat* **is** *info-2* .

lemma *info-3-fun*: *real-of-3* *x* = *real-of-3* *y* $\implies$ *info-3* *x* = *info-3* *y*
by (*transfer*, *intro info-2-unique*, *auto*)

lift-definition *info-real-alg* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *rat* + *int poly* $\times$ *nat* **is** *info-3*
by (*metis info-3-fun*)

lemma *info-real-alg*:

info-real-alg *x* = *Inr* (*p*,*n*) $\implies$ *p* represents (*real-of* *x*) $\wedge$ *card* {*y*. *y* $\leq$ *real-of* *x*
 $\wedge$ *ipoly* *p* *y* = 0} = *n* $\wedge$ *irreducible* *p*

info-real-alg *x* = *Inl* *q* $\implies$ *real-of* *x* = *of-rat* *q*

proof (*atomize(full)*, *transfer*, *transfer*, *goal-cases*)

case (*1 x p n q*)

from *1* **have** *x*: *invariant-2* *x* **by** *auto*

note *info* = *info-2-card*[*OF this*]

show *?case*

proof (*cases* *x*)

case *irr*: (*Irrational* *m* *rai*)

from *info*(*1*)[*of* *p* *n*]

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *irr* **by** (*cases* *rai*, *auto* *simp*: *poly-cond-def*)

qed (*insert 1 info*, *auto*)

qed

instantiation *real-alg* :: *plus*

begin

lift-definition *plus-real-alg* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* **is** *add-3*

by (*simp* *add*: *add-3*)

instance ..

end

lemma *plus-real-alg*: (*real-of* *x*) + (*real-of* *y*) = *real-of* (*x* + *y*)

by (*transfer*, *rule* *add-3[symmetric]*)

instantiation *real-alg* :: *minus*

begin

definition *minus-real-alg* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* **where**

minus-real-alg *x* *y* = *x* + (*-y*)

instance ..

end

lemma *minus-real-alg*: (*real-of* *x*) - (*real-of* *y*) = *real-of* (*x* - *y*)

unfolding *minus-real-alg-def* *minus-real-def* *uminus-real-alg* *plus-real-alg* ..

lift-definition *of-rat-real-alg* :: *rat* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* **is** *of-rat-3* .

lemma *of-rat-real-alg*: $\text{real-of-rat } x = \text{real-of } (\text{of-rat-real-alg } x)$
by (*transfer*, *rule of-rat-3[symmetric]*)

instantiation *real-alg* :: *zero*
begin
definition *zero-real-alg* :: *real-alg* **where** *zero-real-alg* $\equiv$ *of-rat-real-alg* 0
instance ..
end

lemma *zero-real-alg*: $0 = \text{real-of } 0$
unfolding *zero-real-alg-def* **by** (*simp add: of-rat-real-alg[symmetric]*)

instantiation *real-alg* :: *one*
begin
definition *one-real-alg* :: *real-alg* **where** *one-real-alg* $\equiv$ *of-rat-real-alg* 1
instance ..
end

lemma *one-real-alg*: $1 = \text{real-of } 1$
unfolding *one-real-alg-def* **by** (*simp add: of-rat-real-alg[symmetric]*)

instantiation *real-alg* :: *times*
begin
lift-definition *times-real-alg* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* **is** *mult-3*
by (*simp add: mult-3*)
instance ..
end

lemma *times-real-alg*: $(\text{real-of } x) * (\text{real-of } y) = \text{real-of } (x * y)$
by (*transfer*, *rule mult-3[symmetric]*)

instantiation *real-alg* :: *inverse*
begin
lift-definition *inverse-real-alg* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* **is** *inverse-3*
by (*simp add: inverse-3*)
definition *divide-real-alg* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* **where**
divide-real-alg $x\ y = x * \text{inverse } y$
instance ..
end

lemma *inverse-real-alg*: $\text{inverse } (\text{real-of } x) = \text{real-of } (\text{inverse } x)$
by (*transfer*, *rule inverse-3[symmetric]*)

lemma *divide-real-alg*: $(\text{real-of } x) / (\text{real-of } y) = \text{real-of } (x / y)$


```

unfolding divide-real- $\text{alg}$ -def times-real- $\text{alg}$ [symmetric] divide-real-def inverse-real- $\text{alg}$ 
..

```

```

instance real- $\text{alg}$  :: ab-group-add
  apply intro-classes
  apply (transfer, unfold add-3, force)
  apply (unfold zero-real- $\text{alg}$ -def, transfer, unfold add-3 of-rat-3, force)
  apply (transfer, unfold add-3 of-rat-3, force)
  apply (transfer, unfold add-3 uminus-3 of-rat-3, force)
  apply (unfold minus-real- $\text{alg}$ -def, force)
done

```

```

instance real- $\text{alg}$  :: field
  apply intro-classes
  apply (transfer, unfold mult-3, force)
  apply (transfer, unfold mult-3, force)
  apply (unfold one-real- $\text{alg}$ -def, transfer, unfold mult-3 of-rat-3, force)
  apply (transfer, unfold mult-3 add-3, force simp: field-simps)
  apply (unfold zero-real- $\text{alg}$ -def, transfer, unfold of-rat-3, force)
  apply (transfer, unfold mult-3 inverse-3 of-rat-3, force simp: field-simps)
  apply (unfold divide-real- $\text{alg}$ -def, force)
  apply (transfer, unfold inverse-3 of-rat-3, force)
done

```

```

instance real- $\text{alg}$  :: numeral ..

```

```

lift-definition root-real- $\text{alg}$  :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real- $\text{alg}$   $\Rightarrow$  real- $\text{alg}$  is root-3
  by (simp add: root-3)

```

```

lemma root-real- $\text{alg}$ : root n (real-of x) = real-of (root-real- $\text{alg}$  n x)
  by (transfer, rule root-3[symmetric])

```

```

lift-definition sgn-real- $\text{alg}$ -rat :: real- $\text{alg}$   $\Rightarrow$  rat is sgn-3
  by (insert sgn-3, metis to-rat-of-rat)

```

```

lemma sgn-real- $\text{alg}$ -rat: real-of-rat (sgn-real- $\text{alg}$ -rat x) = sgn (real-of x)
  by (transfer, auto simp: sgn-3)

```

```

instantiation real- $\text{alg}$  :: sgn
begin
  definition sgn-real- $\text{alg}$  :: real- $\text{alg}$   $\Rightarrow$  real- $\text{alg}$  where
    sgn-real- $\text{alg}$  x = of-rat-real- $\text{alg}$  (sgn-real- $\text{alg}$ -rat x)
instance ..
end

```

```

lemma sgn-real-alg: sgn (real-of x) = real-of (sgn x)
  unfolding sgn-real-alg-def of-rat-real-alg[symmetric]
  by (transfer, simp add: sgn-3)

instantiation real-alg :: equal
begin
lift-definition equal-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  bool is equal-3
  by (simp add: equal-3)
instance
proof
  fix x y :: real-alg
  show equal-class.equal x y = (x = y)
    by (transfer, simp add: equal-3)
qed
end

lemma equal-real-alg: HOL.equal (real-of x) (real-of y) = (x = y)
  unfolding equal-real-def by (transfer, auto)

instantiation real-alg :: ord
begin

definition less-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  [code del]: less-real-alg x y = (real-of x < real-of y)

definition less-eq-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  [code del]: less-eq-real-alg x y = (real-of x  $\leq$  real-of y)

instance ..
end

lemma less-real-alg: less (real-of x) (real-of y) = (x < y) unfolding less-real-alg-def
..
lemma less-eq-real-alg: less-eq (real-of x) (real-of y) = (x  $\leq$  y) unfolding less-eq-real-alg-def
..

instantiation real-alg :: compare-order
begin

lift-definition compare-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  order is compare-3
  by (simp add: compare-3)

lemma compare-real-alg: compare (real-of x) (real-of y) = (compare x y)
  by (transfer, simp add: compare-3)

instance

```

```

proof (intro-classes, unfold compare-real-alg[symmetric, abs-def])
  show le-of-comp ( $\lambda x y. \text{compare } (\text{real-of } x) (\text{real-of } y) = (\leq)$ )
    by (intro ext, auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def le-of-comp-def
less-eq-real-alg-def)
  show lt-of-comp ( $\lambda x y. \text{compare } (\text{real-of } x) (\text{real-of } y) = (<)$ )
    by (intro ext, auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def lt-of-comp-def
less-real-alg-def)
  show comparator ( $\lambda x y. \text{compare } (\text{real-of } x) (\text{real-of } y)$ )
    unfolding comparator-def
proof (intro conjI impI allI)
  fix x y z :: real-alg
  let ?r = real-of
  note rc = comparator-compare[where 'a = real, unfolded comparator-def]
  from rc show invert-order (compare (?r x) (?r y)) = compare (?r y) (?r x)
by blast
  from rc show compare (?r x) (?r y) = Lt  $\implies$  compare (?r y) (?r z) = Lt  $\implies$ 
compare (?r x) (?r z) = Lt by blast
  assume compare (?r x) (?r y) = Eq
  with rc have ?r x = ?r y by blast
  thus x = y unfolding real-of-inj .
qed
qed
end

```

```

lemma less-eq-real-alg-code[code]:
  (less-eq :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  bool) = le-of-comp compare
  (less :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  bool) = lt-of-comp compare
  by (rule ord-defs(1)[symmetric], rule ord-defs(2)[symmetric])

```

```

instantiation real-alg :: abs
begin

```

```

definition abs-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg where
  abs-real-alg x = (if real-of x < 0 then uminus x else x)
instance ..
end

```

```

lemma abs-real-alg: abs (real-of x) = real-of (abs x)
  unfolding abs-real-alg-def abs-real-def if-distrib
  by (auto simp: uminus-real-alg)

```

```

lemma sgn-real-alg-sound: sgn x = (if x = 0 then 0 else if 0 < real-of x then 1
else - 1)
  (is - = ?r)

```

```

proof -
  have real-of (sgn x) = sgn (real-of x) by (simp add: sgn-real-alg)
  also have ... = real-of ?r unfolding sgn-real-def if-distrib
  by (auto simp: less-real-alg-def
zero-real-alg-def one-real-alg-def of-rat-real-alg[symmetric] equal-real-alg[symmetric])

```

```

    equal-real-def uminus-real-alg[symmetric])
  finally show sgn x = ?r unfolding equal-real-alg[symmetric] equal-real-def by
simp
qed

lemma real-of-of-int: real-of-rat (rat-of-int z) = real-of (of-int z)
proof (cases z ≥ 0)
  case True
    define n where n = nat z
    from True have z: z = int n unfolding n-def by simp
    show ?thesis unfolding z
      by (induct n, auto simp: zero-real-alg plus-real-alg[symmetric] one-real-alg
hom-distrib)
  next
    case False
    define n where n = nat (-z)
    from False have z: z = - int n unfolding n-def by simp
    show ?thesis unfolding z
      by (induct n, auto simp: zero-real-alg plus-real-alg[symmetric] one-real-alg umi-
nus-real-alg[symmetric]
minus-real-alg[symmetric] hom-distrib)
qed

instance real-alg :: linordered-field
  apply standard
    apply (unfold less-eq-real-alg-def plus-real-alg[symmetric], force)
    apply (unfold abs-real-alg-def less-real-alg-def zero-real-alg[symmetric], rule refl)
    apply (unfold less-real-alg-def times-real-alg[symmetric], force)
    apply (rule sgn-real-alg-sound)
  done

instantiation real-alg :: floor-ceiling
begin
lift-definition floor-real-alg :: real-alg ⇒ int is floor-3
  by (auto simp: floor-3)

lemma floor-real-alg: floor (real-of x) = floor x
  by (transfer, auto simp: floor-3)

instance
proof
  fix x :: real-alg
  show of-int ⌊x⌋ ≤ x ∧ x < of-int (⌊x⌋ + 1) unfolding floor-real-alg[symmetric]
    using floor-correct[of real-of x] unfolding less-eq-real-alg-def less-real-alg-def
    real-of-of-int[symmetric] by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
  hence x ≤ of-int (⌊x⌋ + 1) by auto
  thus ∃ z. x ≤ of-int z by blast
qed
end

```

```

instantiation real-alg ::
  {unique-euclidean-ring, normalization-euclidean-semiring, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
begin

definition [simp]: normalize-real-alg = (normalize-field :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: unit-factor-real-alg = (unit-factor-field :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: modulo-real-alg = (mod-field :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: euclidean-size-real-alg = (euclidean-size-field :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: division-segment (x :: real-alg) = 1

instance
  by standard
    (simp-all add: dvd-field-iff field-split-simps split: if-splits)

end

instantiation real-alg :: euclidean-ring-gcd
begin

definition gcd-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg where
  gcd-real-alg = Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd
definition lcm-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg where
  lcm-real-alg = Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
definition Gcd-real-alg :: real-alg set  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg where
  Gcd-real-alg = Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd
definition Lcm-real-alg :: real-alg set  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg where
  Lcm-real-alg = Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm

instance by standard (simp-all add: gcd-real-alg-def lcm-real-alg-def Gcd-real-alg-def Lcm-real-alg-def)

end

instance real-alg :: field-gcd ..

definition min-int-poly-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  int poly where
  min-int-poly-real-alg x = (case info-real-alg x of Inl r  $\Rightarrow$  poly-rat r | Inr (p, -)  $\Rightarrow$ 
p)

lemma min-int-poly-real-alg-real-of: min-int-poly-real-alg x = min-int-poly (real-of
x)
proof (cases info-real-alg x)
  case (Inl r)
    show ?thesis unfolding info-real-alg(2)[OF Inl] min-int-poly-real-alg-def Inl
      by (simp add: min-int-poly-of-rat)
  next
    case (Inr pair)
      then obtain p n where Inr: info-real-alg x = Inr (p, n) by (cases pair, auto)

```

```

    hence poly-cond p by (transfer, transfer, auto simp: info-2-card)
    hence min-int-poly (real-of x) = p using info-real-alg(1)[OF Inr]
      by (intro min-int-poly-unique, auto)
    thus ?thesis unfolding min-int-poly-real-alg-def Inr by simp
qed

lemma min-int-poly-real-code: min-int-poly-real (real-of x) = min-int-poly-real-alg
x
  by (simp add: min-int-poly-real-alg-real-of)

lemma min-int-poly-real-of: min-int-poly (real-of x) = min-int-poly x
proof (rule min-int-poly-unique[OF - min-int-poly-irreducible lead-coeff-min-int-poly-pos])

  show min-int-poly x represents real-of x oops

definition real-alg-of-real :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg where
  real-alg-of-real x = (if ( $\exists$  y. x = real-of y) then (THE y. x = real-of y) else 0)

lemma real-alg-of-real-code[code]: real-alg-of-real (real-of x) = x
  using real-of-inj unfolding real-alg-of-real-def by auto

lift-definition to-rat-real-alg-main :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  rat option is to-rat-3
  by (simp add: to-rat-3)

lemma to-rat-real-alg-main: to-rat-real-alg-main x = (if real-of x  $\in$   $\mathbb{Q}$  then
  Some (THE q. real-of x = of-rat q) else None)
  by (transfer, simp add: to-rat-3)

definition to-rat-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  to-rat-real-alg x = (case to-rat-real-alg-main x of Some q  $\Rightarrow$  q | None  $\Rightarrow$  0)

definition is-rat-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-rat-real-alg x = (case to-rat-real-alg-main x of Some q  $\Rightarrow$  True | None  $\Rightarrow$  False)

lemma is-rat-real-alg: is-rat (real-of x) = (is-rat-real-alg x)
  unfolding is-rat-real-alg-def is-rat to-rat-real-alg-main by auto

lemma to-rat-real-alg: to-rat (real-of x) = (to-rat-real-alg x)
  unfolding to-rat to-rat-real-alg-def to-rat-real-alg-main by auto

lemma algebraic-real-code[code]: algebraic-real (real-of x) = True
proof (cases info-real-alg x)
  case (Inl r)
  show ?thesis using info-real-alg(2)[OF Inl] by (auto simp: algebraic-of-rat)
next
  case (Inr pair)
  then obtain p n where Inr: info-real-alg x = Inr (p,n) by (cases pair, auto)

```

```

from info-real-alg(1)[OF Inr] have p represents (real-of x) by auto
thus ?thesis by (auto simp: algebraic-altdef-ipoly)
qed

```

11.3 Real Algebraic Numbers as Implementation for Real Numbers

```

lemmas real-alg-code-eqns =

```

```

  one-real-alg
  zero-real-alg
  uminus-real-alg
  root-real-alg
  minus-real-alg
  plus-real-alg
  times-real-alg
  inverse-real-alg
  divide-real-alg
  equal-real-alg
  less-real-alg
  less-eq-real-alg
  compare-real-alg
  sgn-real-alg
  abs-real-alg
  floor-real-alg
  is-rat-real-alg
  to-rat-real-alg
  min-int-poly-real-code

```

```

code-datatype real-of

```

```

declare real-alg-code-eqns [code]

```

```

lemma Ratreal-code[code]:

```

```

  Ratreal = real-of  $\circ$  of-rat-real-alg
  by (transfer, transfer) (simp add: fun-eq-iff of-rat-2)

```

```

lemma real-of-post[code-post]: real-of (Real-Alg-Quotient (Real-Alg-Invariant (Rational
x))) = of-rat x

```

```

proof (transfer)

```

```

  fix x
  show real-of-3 (Real-Alg-Invariant (Rational x)) = real-of-rat x
  by (simp add: Real-Alg-Invariant-inverse real-of-3.rep-eq)

```

```

qed

```

```

end

```

12 Real Roots

This theory contains an algorithm to determine the set of real roots of a rational polynomial. For polynomials with real coefficients, we refer to the AFP entry "Factor-Algebraic-Polynomial".

theory *Real-Roots*

imports

Cauchy-Root-Bound

Real-Algebraic-Numbers

begin

hide-const (**open**) *UnivPoly.coeff*

hide-const (**open**) *Module.smult*

partial-function (*tailrec*) *roots-of-2-main* ::

int poly $\Rightarrow$ *root-info* $\Rightarrow$ (*rat* $\Rightarrow$ *rat* $\Rightarrow$ *nat*) $\Rightarrow$ (*rat* $\times$ *rat*)*list* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2 list* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2 list* **where**

[*code*]: *roots-of-2-main* *p ri cr lrs rais* = (*case lrs of Nil* $\Rightarrow$ *rais*

| (*l,r*) $\#$ *lrs* $\Rightarrow$ *let c = cr l r in*

if c = 0 then roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs rais

else if c = 1 then roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs (real-alg-2'' ri p l r $\#$ rais)

else let m = (l + r) / 2 in roots-of-2-main p ri cr ((m,r) $\#$ (l,m) $\#$ lrs) rais)

definition *roots-of-2-irr* :: *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2 list* **where**

roots-of-2-irr p = (*if degree p = 1*

then [Rational (Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p 1))] *else*

let ri = root-info p;

cr = root-info.l-r ri;

B = root-bound p

in (roots-of-2-main p ri cr [(-B,B)] []))

fun *pairwise-disjoint* :: '*a* *set list* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**

pairwise-disjoint [] = *True*

| *pairwise-disjoint (x # xs)* = (*(x* $\cap$ ($\bigcup$ *y* $\in$ *set xs. y*) = *{}*) $\wedge$ *pairwise-disjoint xs*)

lemma *roots-of-2-irr*: **assumes** *pc: poly-cond p* **and** *deg: degree p > 0*

shows *real-of-2 ' set (roots-of-2-irr p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0}* (**is** *?one*)

Ball (set (roots-of-2-irr p)) invariant-2 (**is** *?two*)

distinct (map real-of-2 (roots-of-2-irr p)) (**is** *?three*)

proof –

note *d = roots-of-2-irr-def*

from *poly-condD[OF pc]* **have** *mon: lead-coeff p > 0* **and** *irr: irreducible p* **by** *auto*

let *?norm = real-alg-2'*

have *?one* $\wedge$ *?two* $\wedge$ *?three*

proof (*cases degree p = 1*)

case *True*

define *c* **where** *c = coeff p 0*


```

define d where d = coeff p 1
from True have rr: roots-of-2-irr p = [Rational (Rat.Fract (- c) (d))] un-
folding d d-def c-def by auto
from degree1-coeffs[OF True]
obtain p: p = [:c,d:] and d: d ≠ 0 unfolding c-def d-def
by (metis True coeff-0 coeff-pCons-0 degree-pCons-0 lead-coeff-pCons(1))
have *: real-of-int c + x * real-of-int d = 0 ⇒ x = - (real-of-int c / real-of-int
d) for x
using d by (simp add: field-simps)
show ?thesis unfolding rr using d * unfolding p using of-rat-1[of Rat.Fract
(- c) (d)]
by (auto simp: Fract-of-int-quotient hom-distrib)
next
case False
let ?r = real-of-rat
let ?rp = map-poly ?r
let ?rr = set (roots-of-2-irr p)
define ri where ri = root-info p
define cr where cr = root-info.l-r ri
define bnds where bnds = [(-root-bound p, root-bound p)]
define empty where empty = (Nil :: real-arg-2 list)
have empty: Ball (set empty) invariant-2 ∧ distinct (map real-of-2 empty)
unfolding empty-def by auto
from mon have p: p ≠ 0 by auto
from root-info[OF irr deg] have ri: root-info-cond ri p unfolding ri-def .
from False
have rr: roots-of-2-irr p = roots-of-2-main p ri cr bnds empty
unfolding d ri-def cr-def Let-def bnds-def empty-def by auto
note root-bound = root-bound[OF refl deg]
from root-bound(2)
have bnds: ∧ l r. (l,r) ∈ set bnds ⇒ l ≤ r unfolding bnds-def by auto
have ipoly p x = 0 ⇒ ?r (- root-bound p) ≤ x ∧ x ≤ ?r (root-bound p) for x
using root-bound(1)[of x] by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
hence rts: {x. ipoly p x = 0}
= real-of-2 ' set empty ∪ {x. ∃ l r. root-cond (p,l,r) x ∧ (l,r) ∈ set bnds}
unfolding empty-def bnds-def by (force simp: root-cond-def)
define rts where rts lr = Collect (root-cond (p,lr)) for lr
have disj: pairwise-disjoint (real-of-2 ' set empty # map rts bnds)
unfolding empty-def bnds-def by auto
from deg False have deg1: degree p > 1 by auto
define delta where delta = ipoly-root-delta p
note delta = ipoly-root-delta[OF p, folded delta-def]
define rel' where rel' = ({(x, y). 0 ≤ y ∧ delta-gt delta x y})-1
define mm where mm = (λbnds. mset (map (λ (l,r). ?r r - ?r l) bnds))
define rel where rel = inv-image (mult1 rel') mm
have wf: wf rel unfolding rel-def rel'-def
by (rule wf-inv-image[OF wf-mult1[OF SN-imp-wf[OF delta-gt-SN[OF delta(1)]]]])
let ?main = roots-of-2-main p ri cr
have real-of-2 ' set (?main bnds empty) =

```

```

    real-of-2 ' set empty  $\cup$ 
    { $x. \exists l r. \text{root-cond } (p, l, r) \ x \wedge (l, r) \in \text{set bnds}$ }  $\wedge$ 
    Ball (set (?main bnds empty)) invariant-2  $\wedge$  distinct (map real-of-2 (?main
bnds empty)) (is ?one'  $\wedge$  ?two'  $\wedge$  ?three')
    using empty bnds disj
proof (induct bnds arbitrary: empty rule: wf-induct[OF wf])
    case (1 lrss rais)
    note rais = 1(2)[rule-format]
    note lrs = 1(3)
    note disj = 1(4)
    note IH = 1(1)[rule-format]
    note simp = roots-of-2-main.simps[of p ri cr lrss rais]
    show ?case
    proof (cases lrss)
      case Nil
      with rais show ?thesis unfolding simp by auto
    next
      case (Cons lr lrs)
      obtain l r where lr':  $lr = (l, r)$  by force
      {
        fix lr'
        assume lt:  $\bigwedge l' r'. (l', r') \in \text{set lr}' \implies$ 
           $l' \leq r' \wedge \text{delta-gt delta } (?r r - ?r l) (?r r' - ?r l')$ 
        have l:  $\text{mm } (lr' @ lrs) = \text{mm } lrs + \text{mm } lr'$  unfolding mm-def by (auto
simp: ac-simps)
        have r:  $\text{mm } lrss = \text{mm } lrs + \{\# ?r r - ?r l \# \}$  unfolding Cons lr'
rel-def mm-def
        by auto
        have (mm (lr' @ lrs), mm lrss)  $\in \text{mult1 rel'}$  unfolding l r mult1-def
        proof (rule, unfold split, intro exI conjI, unfold add-mset-add-single[symmetric],
rule refl, rule refl, intro allI impI)
          fix d
          assume d  $\in \# \text{mm } lr'$ 
          then obtain l' r' where d:  $d = ?r r' - ?r l'$  and lr':  $(l', r') \in \text{set lr}'$ 
          unfolding mm-def in-multiset-in-set by auto
          from lt[OF lr']
          show  $(d, ?r r - ?r l) \in \text{rel'}$  unfolding d rel'-def
          by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
        qed
        hence  $(lr' @ lrs, lrss) \in \text{rel}$  unfolding rel-def by auto
      } note rel = this
    from rel[of Nil] have easy-rel:  $(lrs, lrss) \in \text{rel}$  by auto
    define c where  $c = \text{cr } l r$ 
    from simp Cons lr' have simp: ?main lrss rais =
      (if  $c = 0$  then ?main lrs rais else if  $c = 1$  then
        ?main lrs (real-alg-2' ri p l r # rais)
        else let  $m = (l + r) / 2$  in ?main ((m, r) # (l, m) # lrs) rais)
    unfolding c-def simp Cons lr' using real-alg-2'[OF False] by auto
    note lrs = lrs[unfolded Cons lr']

```

```

from lrs have lr:  $l \leq r$  by auto
from root-info-condD(1)[OF ri lr, folded cr-def]
have c:  $c = \text{card } \{x. \text{root-cond } (p, l, r) \ x\}$  unfolding c-def by auto
let ?rt =  $\lambda \text{ lrs. } \{x. \exists l \ r. \text{root-cond } (p, l, r) \ x \wedge (l, r) \in \text{set lrs}\}$ 
have rts:  $?rt \text{ lrss} = ?rt \text{ lrs} \cup \{x. \text{root-cond } (p, l, r) \ x\}$  (is ?rt1 = ?rt2  $\cup$ 
?rt3)
  unfolding Cons lr' by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases  $c = 0$ )
  case True
  with simp have simp:  $?main \text{ lrss} \text{ rais} = ?main \text{ lrs} \text{ rais}$  by simp
  from disj have disj: pairwise-disjoint (real-of-2 ' set rais # map rts lrs)
  unfolding Cons by auto
  from finite-ipoly-roots[OF p] True[unfolded c] have empty:  $?rt3 = \{\}$ 
  unfolding root-cond-def[abs-def] split by simp
  with rts have rts:  $?rt1 = ?rt2$  by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding simp rts
    by (rule IH[OF easy-rel rais lrs disj], auto)
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $c = 1$ )
    case True
    let ?rai = real-alg-2' ri p l r
    from True simp have simp:  $?main \text{ lrss} \text{ rais} = ?main \text{ lrs} \text{ (?rai \# rais)}$ 
  by auto
    from card-1-Collect-ex1[OF c[symmetric, unfolded True]]
    have ur: unique-root (p, l, r) .
    from real-alg-2'[OF ur pc ri]
    have rai: invariant-2 ?rai real-of-2 ?rai = the-unique-root (p, l, r) by
auto
    with rais have rais:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } (?rai \# \text{rais}) \implies \text{invariant-2 } x$ 
    and dist: distinct (map real-of-2 rais) by auto
    have rt3:  $?rt3 = \{\text{real-of-2 } ?rai\}$ 
    using ur rai by (auto intro: the-unique-root-eqI theI')
    have real-of-2 ' set (roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs (?rai # rais)) =
      real-of-2 ' set (?rai # rais)  $\cup$  ?rt2  $\wedge$ 
      Ball (set (roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs (?rai # rais))) invariant-2  $\wedge$ 
      distinct (map real-of-2 (roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs (?rai # rais)))
      (is ?one  $\wedge$  ?two  $\wedge$  ?three)
    proof (rule IH[OF easy-rel, of ?rai # rais, OF conjI lrs])
      show Ball (set (real-alg-2' ri p l r # rais)) invariant-2 using rais by
auto
      have real-of-2 (real-alg-2' ri p l r)  $\notin$  set (map real-of-2 rais)
      using disj rt3 unfolding Cons lr' rts-def by auto
      thus distinct (map real-of-2 (real-alg-2' ri p l r # rais)) using dist by
auto
      show pairwise-disjoint (real-of-2 ' set (real-alg-2' ri p l r # rais) #
map rts lrs)

```

```

      using disj rt3 unfolding Cons lr' rts-def by auto
    qed auto
    hence ?one ?two ?three by blast+
    show ?thesis unfolding simp rts rt3
      by (rule conjI[OF - conjI[OF <?two> <?three>]], unfold <?one>, auto)
  next
    case False
    let ?m = (l+r)/2
    let ?lrs = [(?m,r),(l,?m)] @ lrs
    from False <c ≠ 0> have simp: ?main lrss rais = ?main ?lrs rais
      unfolding simp by (auto simp: Let-def)
    from False <c ≠ 0> have c ≥ 2 by auto
    from delta(2)[OF this[unfolded c]] have delta: delta ≤ ?r (r - l) / 4
  by auto
    have lrs:  $\bigwedge l r. (l,r) \in \text{set } ?lrs \implies l \leq r$ 
      using lr lrs by (fastforce simp: field-simps)
    have ?r ?m ∈  $\mathbb{Q}$  unfolding Rats-def by blast
    with poly-cond-degree-gt-1[OF pc deg1, of ?r ?m]
      have disj1: ?r ?m ∉ rts lr for lr unfolding rts-def root-cond-def by
    auto
    have disj2:  $\text{rts } (?m, r) \cap \text{rts } (l, ?m) = \{\}$  using disj1[of (l,?m)] disj1[of
    (?m,r)]
      unfolding rts-def root-cond-def by auto
    have disj3:  $(\text{rts } (l, ?m) \cup \text{rts } (?m, r)) = \text{rts } (l, r)$ 
      unfolding rts-def root-cond-def by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    have disj4:  $\text{real-of-2 } ' \text{ set rais} \cap \text{rts } (l, r) = \{\}$  using disj unfolding
    Cons lr' by auto
    have disj: pairwise-disjoint (real-of-2 ' set rais # map rts [(?m, r), (l,
    ?m)] @ lrs)
      using disj disj2 disj3 disj4 by (auto simp: Cons lr')
    have (?lrs,lrss) ∈ rel
    proof (rule rel, intro conjI)
      fix l' r'
      assume mem:  $(l', r') \in \text{set } [(?m,r),(l,?m)]$ 
      from mem lr show  $l' \leq r'$  by auto
      from mem have diff:  $?r r' - ?r l' = (?r r - ?r l) / 2$  by auto
      (metis eq-diff-eq minus-diff-eq mult-2-right of-rat-add of-rat-diff,
      metis of-rat-add of-rat-mult of-rat-numeral-eq)
      show delta-gt delta (?r r - ?r l) (?r r' - ?r l') unfolding diff
      delta-gt-def by (rule order.trans[OF delta], insert lr,
      auto simp: field-simps of-rat-diff of-rat-less-eq)
    qed
    note IH = IH[OF this, of rais, OF rais lrs disj]
    have real-of-2 ' set (?main ?lrs rais) =
      real-of-2 ' set rais ∪ ?rt ?lrs ∧
      Ball (set (?main ?lrs rais)) invariant-2 ∧ distinct (map real-of-2 (?main
    ?lrs rais))
      (is ?one ∧ ?two)
      by (rule IH)

```

```

    hence ?one ?two by blast+
    have cong:  $\bigwedge a b c. b = c \implies a \cup b = a \cup c$  by auto
    have id:  $?rt \ ?lrs = ?rt \ lrs \cup ?rt \ [(?m,r),(l,?m)]$  by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding rts simp  $\langle ?one \rangle$  id
    proof (rule conjI[OF cong[OF cong] conjI])
      have  $\bigwedge x. \text{root-cond } (p,l,r) \ x = (\text{root-cond } (p,l,?m) \ x \vee \text{root-cond } (p,?m,r) \ x)$ 
        unfolding root-cond-def by (auto simp:hom-distrib)
      hence id:  $\text{Collect } (\text{root-cond } (p,l,r)) = \{x. (\text{root-cond } (p,l,?m) \ x \vee \text{root-cond } (p,?m,r) \ x)\}$ 
        by auto
      show  $?rt \ [(?m,r),(l,?m)] = \text{Collect } (\text{root-cond } (p,l,r))$  unfolding id
        list.simps by blast
      show  $\forall a \in \text{set } (?main \ ?lrs \ \text{rais}). \text{invariant-2 } a$  using  $\langle ?two \rangle$  by auto
      show  $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{real-of-2 } (?main \ ?lrs \ \text{rais}))$  using  $\langle ?two \rangle$  by auto
    qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  hence idd: ?one' and cond: ?two' ?three' by blast+
  define res where  $\text{res} = \text{roots-of-2-main } p \ \text{ri } \text{cr } \text{bnds } \text{empty}$ 
  have  $e: \text{set } \text{empty} = \{\}$  unfolding empty-def by auto
  from idd[folded res-def] e have idd:  $\text{real-of-2 } ' \text{set } \text{res} = \{\} \cup \{x. \exists l \ r. \text{root-cond } (p, l, r) \ x \wedge (l, r) \in \text{set } \text{bnds}\}$ 
    by auto
  show ?thesis
    unfolding rr unfolding rts id e norm-def using cond
    unfolding res-def[symmetric] image-empty e idd[symmetric] by auto
  qed
  thus ?one ?two ?three by blast+
qed

```

definition *roots-of-2* :: *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg-2 list* **where**

```

  roots-of-2 p = concat (map roots-of-2-irr
    (factors-of-int-poly p))

```

lemma *roots-of-2*:

```

  shows  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{real-of-2 } ' \text{set } (\text{roots-of-2 } p) = \{x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0\}$ 
    Ball (set (roots-of-2 p)) invariant-2
    distinct (map real-of-2 (roots-of-2 p))

```

proof –

```

  let ?rr = roots-of-2 p
  note d = roots-of-2-def
  note frp1 = factors-of-int-poly
  {
    fix q r
    assume  $q \in \text{set } ?rr$ 
    then obtain s where

```

```

    s: s ∈ set (factors-of-int-poly p) and
    q: q ∈ set (roots-of-2-irr s)
    unfolding d by auto
  from frp1(1)[OF refl s] have poly-cond s degree s > 0 by (auto simp: poly-cond-def)
  from roots-of-2-irr[OF this] q
  have invariant-2 q by auto
}
thus Ball (set ?rr) invariant-2 by auto
{
  assume p: p ≠ 0
  have real-of-2 ‘ set ?rr = (⋃ ((λ p. real-of-2 ‘ set (roots-of-2-irr p)) ‘
    (set (factors-of-int-poly p))))
    (is - = ?rrr)
  unfolding d set-concat set-map by auto
  also have ... = {x. ipoly p x = 0}
  proof -
    {
      fix x
      assume x ∈ ?rrr
      then obtain q s where
        s: s ∈ set (factors-of-int-poly p) and
        q: q ∈ set (roots-of-2-irr s) and
        x: x = real-of-2 q by auto
      from frp1(1)[OF refl s] have s0: s ≠ 0 and pt: poly-cond s degree s > 0
        by (auto simp: poly-cond-def)
      from roots-of-2-irr[OF pt] q have rt: ipoly s x = 0 unfolding x by auto
      from frp1(2)[OF refl p, of x] rt s have rt: ipoly p x = 0 by auto
    }
    moreover
    {
      fix x :: real
      assume rt: ipoly p x = 0
      from rt frp1(2)[OF refl p, of x] obtain s where s: s ∈ set (factors-of-int-poly
p)
        and rt: ipoly s x = 0 by auto
      from frp1(1)[OF refl s] have s0: s ≠ 0 and ty: poly-cond s degree s > 0
        by (auto simp: poly-cond-def)
      from roots-of-2-irr(1)[OF ty] rt obtain q where
        q: q ∈ set (roots-of-2-irr s) and
        x: x = real-of-2 q by blast
      have x ∈ ?rrr unfolding x using q s by auto
    }
    ultimately show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  finally show real-of-2 ‘ set ?rr = {x. ipoly p x = 0} by auto
}
show distinct (map real-of-2 (roots-of-2 p))
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True

```

```

from factors-of-int-poly-const[of 0] True show ?thesis unfolding roots-of-2-def
by auto
next
  case p: False
  note frp1 = frp1[OF refl]
  let ?fp = factors-of-int-poly p
  let ?cc = concat (map roots-of-2-irr ?fp)
  show ?thesis unfolding roots-of-2-def distinct-conv-nth length-map
  proof (intro allI impI notI)
    fix i j
    assume ij: i < length ?cc j < length ?cc i ≠ j and id: map real-of-2 ?cc ! i
    = map real-of-2 ?cc ! j
    from ij id have id: real-of-2 (?cc ! i) = real-of-2 (?cc ! j) by auto
    from nth-concat-diff[OF ij, unfolded length-map] obtain j1 k1 j2 k2 where
      *: (j1, k1) ≠ (j2, k2)
      j1 < length ?fp j2 < length ?fp and
      k1 < length (map roots-of-2-irr ?fp ! j1)
      k2 < length (map roots-of-2-irr ?fp ! j2)
      ?cc ! i = map roots-of-2-irr ?fp ! j1 ! k1
      ?cc ! j = map roots-of-2-irr ?fp ! j2 ! k2 by blast
    hence **: k1 < length (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j1))
      k2 < length (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2))
      ?cc ! i = roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j1) ! k1
      ?cc ! j = roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2) ! k2
    by auto
    from * have mem: ?fp ! j1 ∈ set ?fp ?fp ! j2 ∈ set ?fp by auto
    from frp1(1)[OF mem(1)] frp1(1)[OF mem(2)]
    have pc1: poly-cond (?fp ! j1) degree (?fp ! j1) > 0 and pc10: ?fp ! j1 ≠ 0
      and pc2: poly-cond (?fp ! j2) degree (?fp ! j2) > 0
      by (auto simp: poly-cond-def)
    show False
    proof (cases j1 = j2)
      case True
      with * have neg: k1 ≠ k2 by auto
      from **[unfolded True] id *
      have map real-of-2 (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2)) ! k1 = real-of-2 (?cc ! j)
        map real-of-2 (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2)) ! k1 = real-of-2 (?cc ! j)
      by auto
      hence ¬ distinct (map real-of-2 (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2)))
        unfolding distinct-conv-nth using * ** True by auto
      with roots-of-2-irr(3)[OF pc2] show False by auto
    next
      case neg: False
      with frp1(4)[of p] * have neg: ?fp ! j1 ≠ ?fp ! j2 unfolding distinct-conv-nth
by auto
      let ?x = real-of-2 (?cc ! i)
      define x where x = ?x
      from ** have x ∈ real-of-2 ‘ set (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j1)) unfolding x-def
by auto

```

```

with roots-of-2-irr(1)[OF pc1] have x1: ipoly (?fp ! j1) x = 0 by auto
from ** id have x ∈ real-of-2 ‘ set (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2)) unfolding
x-def
  by (metis image-eqI nth-mem)
with roots-of-2-irr(1)[OF pc2] have x2: ipoly (?fp ! j2) x = 0 by auto
have ipoly p x = 0 using x1 mem unfolding roots-of-2-def by (metis
frp1(2) p)
from frp1(3)[OF p this] x1 x2 neq mem show False by blast
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

lift-definition (code-dt) roots-of-3 :: int poly $\Rightarrow$ real-alg-3 list **is** roots-of-2
by (insert roots-of-2, auto simp: list-all-iff)

lemma roots-of-3:

```

shows p ≠ 0  $\implies$  real-of-3 ‘ set (roots-of-3 p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0}
  distinct (map real-of-3 (roots-of-3 p))
proof –
  show p ≠ 0  $\implies$  real-of-3 ‘ set (roots-of-3 p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0}
    by (transfer; intro roots-of-2, auto)
  show distinct (map real-of-3 (roots-of-3 p))
    by (transfer; insert roots-of-2, auto)
qed

```

lift-definition roots-of-real-alg :: int poly $\Rightarrow$ real-alg list **is** roots-of-3 .

lemma roots-of-real-alg:

```

p ≠ 0  $\implies$  real-of ‘ set (roots-of-real-alg p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0}
  distinct (map real-of (roots-of-real-alg p))
proof –
  show p ≠ 0  $\implies$  real-of ‘ set (roots-of-real-alg p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0}
    by (transfer', insert roots-of-3, auto)
  show distinct (map real-of (roots-of-real-alg p))
    by (transfer, insert roots-of-3(2), auto)
qed

```

definition real-roots-of-int-poly :: int poly $\Rightarrow$ real list **where**
 real-roots-of-int-poly p = map real-of (roots-of-real-alg p)

definition real-roots-of-rat-poly :: rat poly $\Rightarrow$ real list **where**
 real-roots-of-rat-poly p = map real-of (roots-of-real-alg (snd (rat-to-int-poly p)))

abbreviation rpoly :: rat poly $\Rightarrow$ 'a :: field-char-0 $\Rightarrow$ 'a
where rpoly f $\equiv$ poly (map-poly of-rat f)

lemma real-roots-of-int-poly: p ≠ 0 $\implies$ set (real-roots-of-int-poly p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0}


```

distinct (real-roots-of-int-poly p)
unfolding real-roots-of-int-poly-def using roots-of-real-alg[of p] by auto

lemma real-roots-of-rat-poly:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{set } (\text{real-roots-of-rat-poly } p) = \{x. \text{rpoly } p \ x = 0\}$ 
distinct (real-roots-of-rat-poly p)
proof -
  obtain c q where cq:  $\text{rat-to-int-poly } p = (c, q)$  by force
  from rat-to-int-poly[OF this]
  have pq:  $p = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } c)) (\text{of-int-poly } q)$ 
  and c:  $c \neq 0$  by auto
  have id:  $\{x. \text{rpoly } p \ x = (0 :: \text{real})\} = \{x. \text{ipoly } q \ x = 0\}$ 
  unfolding pq by (simp add: c of-rat-of-int-poly hom-distrib)
  show distinct (real-roots-of-rat-poly p) unfolding real-roots-of-rat-poly-def cq
  snd-conv
  using roots-of-real-alg(2)[of q] .
  assume p  $\neq 0$ 
  with pq c have q:  $q \neq 0$  by auto
  show  $\text{set } (\text{real-roots-of-rat-poly } p) = \{x. \text{rpoly } p \ x = 0\}$  unfolding id
  unfolding real-roots-of-rat-poly-def cq snd-conv using roots-of-real-alg(1)[OF
q]
  by auto
qed
end

```

13 Complex Roots of Real Valued Polynomials

We provide conversion functions between polynomials over the real and the complex numbers, and prove that the complex roots of real-valued polynomial always come in conjugate pairs. We further show that also the order of the complex conjugate roots is identical.

As a consequence, we derive that every real-valued polynomial can be factored into real factors of degree at most 2, and we prove that every polynomial over the reals with odd degree has a real root.

```

theory Complex-Roots-Real-Poly
imports
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra
  Polynomial-Factorization.Order-Polynomial
  Polynomial-Factorization.Explicit-Roots
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom-Poly
begin

```

```

interpretation of-real-poly-hom: map-poly-idom-hom complex-of-real..

```

```

lemma real-poly-real-coeff: assumes  $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  shows  $\text{coeff } p \ x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

```

```

proof –
  have  $\text{coeff } p \ x \in \text{range } (\text{coeff } p)$  by auto
  from this[unfolded range-coeff] assms show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma complex-conjugate-root:
  assumes real:  $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and rt:  $\text{poly } p \ c = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{poly } p \ (\text{cnj } c) = 0$ 
proof –
  let ?c =  $\text{cnj } c$ 
  {
    fix x
    have  $\text{coeff } p \ x \in \mathbb{R}$ 
    by (rule real-poly-real-coeff[OF real])
    hence  $\text{cnj } (\text{coeff } p \ x) = \text{coeff } p \ x$  by (cases coeff p x, auto)
  } note cnj-coeff = this
  have  $\text{poly } p \ ?c = \text{poly } (\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ x) \ x) \ ?c$ 
  unfolding poly-as-sum-of-monoms ..
  also have  $\dots = (\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{coeff } p \ x * \text{cnj } (c \wedge x))$ 
  unfolding poly-sum poly-monom complex-cn-j-power ..
  also have  $\dots = (\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{cnj } (\text{coeff } p \ x * c \wedge x))$ 
  unfolding complex-cn-j-mult cnj-coeff ..
  also have  $\dots = \text{cnj } (\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{coeff } p \ x * c \wedge x)$ 
  unfolding cnj-sum ..
  also have  $(\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{coeff } p \ x * c \wedge x) =$ 
   $\text{poly } (\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ x) \ x) \ c$ 
  unfolding poly-sum poly-monom ..
  also have  $\dots = 0$  unfolding poly-as-sum-of-monoms rt ..
  also have  $\text{cnj } 0 = 0$  by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

context
  fixes p :: complex poly
  assumes coeffs:  $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
begin
lemma map-poly-Re-poly: fixes x :: real
  shows  $\text{poly } (\text{map-poly } \text{Re } p) \ x = \text{poly } p \ (\text{of-real } x)$ 
proof –
  have id:  $\text{map-poly } (\text{of-real } o \ \text{Re}) \ p = p$ 
  by (rule map-poly-idI, insert coeffs, auto)
  show ?thesis unfolding arg-cong[OF id, of poly, symmetric]
  by (subst map-poly-map-poly[symmetric], auto)
qed

```

```

lemma map-poly-Re-coeffs:
   $\text{coeffs } (\text{map-poly } \text{Re } p) = \text{map } \text{Re } (\text{coeffs } p)$ 
proof (rule coeffs-map-poly)

```

have $\text{lead-coeff } p \in \text{range } (\text{coeff } p)$ **by** *auto*
hence $x: \text{lead-coeff } p \in \mathbb{R}$ **using** *coeffs* **by** (*auto simp: range-coeff*)
show $(\text{Re } (\text{lead-coeff } p) = 0) = (p = 0)$
using *of-real-Re[OF x]* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *map-poly-Re-0*: $\text{map-poly Re } p = 0 \implies p = 0$
using *map-poly-Re-coeffs* **by** *auto*

end

lemma *real-poly-add*:
assumes $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } q) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (p + q)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
proof –
define *pp* **where** $pp = \text{coeffs } p$
define *qq* **where** $qq = \text{coeffs } q$
show *?thesis* **using** *assms*
unfolding *coeffs-plus-eq-plus-coeffs pp-def[symmetric] qq-def[symmetric]*
by (*induct pp qq rule: plus-coeffs.induct, auto simp: cCons-def*)
qed

lemma *real-poly-sum*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies \text{set } (\text{coeffs } (f x)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{sum } f S)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
using *assms*
proof (*induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct*)
case (*insert x S*)
hence *id*: $\text{sum } f (\text{insert } x S) = f x + \text{sum } f S$ **by** *auto*
show *?case* **unfolding** *id*
by (*rule real-poly-add[OF - insert(3)], insert insert, auto*)
qed *auto*

lemma *real-poly-smult*: **fixes** $p :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{real-algebra-1}\}$ *poly*
assumes $c \in \mathbb{R}$ $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{smult } c p)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: coeffs-smult*)

lemma *real-poly-pCons*:
assumes $c \in \mathbb{R}$ $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{pCons } c p)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: cCons-def*)

lemma *real-poly-mult*: **fixes** $p :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{real-algebra-1}\}$ *poly*
assumes $p: \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ **and** $q: \text{set } (\text{coeffs } q) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (p * q)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ **using** *p*
proof (*induct p*)

```

case (pCons a p)
show ?case unfolding mult-pCons-left
  by (intro real-poly-add real-poly-smult real-poly-pCons pCons(2) q,
      insert pCons(1,3), auto simp: cCons-def if-splits)
qed simp

```

```

lemma real-poly-power: fixes p :: 'a :: {idom,real-algebra-1} poly
  assumes p: set (coeffs p)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  shows set (coeffs (p ^ n))  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n)
  from real-poly-mult[OF p this]
  show ?case by simp
qed simp

```

```

lemma real-poly-prod: fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: {idom,real-algebra-1} poly
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies \text{set } (\text{coeffs } (f x)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  shows set (coeffs (prod f S))  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  using assms
proof (induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  case (insert x S)
  hence id: prod f (insert x S) = f x * prod f S by auto
  show ?case unfolding id
    by (rule real-poly-mult[OF - insert(3)], insert insert, auto)
qed auto

```

```

lemma real-poly-uminus:
  assumes set (coeffs p)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  shows set (coeffs (-p))  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  using assms unfolding coeffs-uminus by auto

```

```

lemma real-poly-minus:
  assumes set (coeffs p)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$  set (coeffs q)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  shows set (coeffs (p - q))  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  using assms unfolding diff-conv-add-uminus
  by (intro real-poly-uminus real-poly-add, auto)

```

```

lemma fixes p :: 'a :: real-field poly
  assumes p: set (coeffs p)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and *: set (coeffs q)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  shows real-poly-div: set (coeffs (q div p))  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
    and real-poly-mod: set (coeffs (q mod p))  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
proof (atomize(full), insert *, induct q)
  case 0
  thus ?case by auto
next
  case (pCons a q)
  from pCons(1,3) have a: a  $\in \mathbb{R}$  and q: set (coeffs q)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$  by auto
  note res = pCons

```

```

show ?case
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
    with res pCons(3) show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
      from pCons have IH: set (coeffs (q div p))  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$  set (coeffs (q mod p))  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$  by
auto
      define c where c = coeff (pCons a (q mod p)) (degree p) / coeff p (degree p)
      {
        have coeff (pCons a (q mod p)) (degree p)  $\in \mathbb{R}$ 
          by (rule real-poly-real-coeff, insert IH a, intro real-poly-pCons)
        moreover have coeff p (degree p)  $\in \mathbb{R}$ 
          by (rule real-poly-real-coeff[OF p])
        ultimately have c  $\in \mathbb{R}$  unfolding c-def by simp
      } note c = this
      from False
        have r: pCons a q div p = pCons c (q div p) and s: pCons a q mod p = pCons
a (q mod p) - smult c p
          unfolding c-def div-pCons-eq mod-pCons-eq by simp-all
        show ?thesis unfolding r s using a p c IH by (intro conjI real-poly-pCons
real-poly-minus real-poly-smult)
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma real-poly-factor: fixes p :: 'a :: real-field poly
  assumes set (coeffs (p * q))  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  set (coeffs p)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  p  $\neq 0$ 
  shows set (coeffs q)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
proof -
  have q = p * q div p using ⟨p  $\neq 0$ ⟩ by simp
  hence id: coeffs q = coeffs (p * q div p) by simp
  show ?thesis unfolding id
    by (rule real-poly-div, insert assms, auto)
qed

```

```

lemma complex-conjugate-order: assumes real: set (coeffs p)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  p  $\neq 0$ 
  shows order (cnj c) p = order c p
proof -
  define n where n = degree p
  have degree p  $\leq n$  unfolding n-def by auto
  thus ?thesis using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: p)
  case (0 p)
  {
    fix x
    have order x p  $\leq$  degree p

```

```

      by (rule order-degree[OF 0(3)])
    hence order  $x\ p = 0$  using 0 by auto
  }
  thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc m p)
  note order = order[OF <math>p \neq 0</math>]
  let ?c = cnj c
  show ?case
  proof (cases poly p c = 0)
    case True note rt1 = this
    from complex-conjugate-root[OF Suc(3) True]
    have rt2: poly p ?c = 0 .
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases c ∈ ℝ)
      case True
      hence ?c = c by (cases c, auto)
      thus ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
      hence neg: ?c ≠ c by (simp add: Reals-cnj-iff)
      let ?fac1 = [: -c, 1 :]
      let ?fac2 = [: -?c, 1 :]
      let ?fac = ?fac1 * ?fac2
      from rt1 have ?fac1 dvd p unfolding poly-eq-0-iff-dvd .
      from this[unfolded dvd-def] obtain q where p: p = ?fac1 * q by auto
      from rt2[unfolded p poly-mult] neg have poly q ?c = 0 by auto
      hence ?fac2 dvd q unfolding poly-eq-0-iff-dvd .
      from this[unfolded dvd-def] obtain r where q: q = ?fac2 * r by auto
      have p: p = ?fac * r unfolding p q by algebra
      from <math>p \neq 0</math> have nz: ?fac1 ≠ 0 ?fac2 ≠ 0 ?fac ≠ 0 r ≠ 0 unfolding p
    by auto
    have id: ?fac = [: ?c * c, - (?c + c), 1 :] by simp
    have cfac: coeffs ?fac = [ ?c * c, - (?c + c), 1 ] unfolding id by simp
    have cfac: set (coeffs ?fac) ⊆ ℝ unfolding cfac by (cases c, auto simp:
Reals-cnj-iff)
    have degree p = degree ?fac + degree r unfolding p
    by (rule degree-mult-eq, insert nz, auto)
    also have degree ?fac = degree ?fac1 + degree ?fac2
    by (rule degree-mult-eq, insert nz, auto)
    finally have degree p = 2 + degree r by simp
    with Suc have deg: degree r ≤ m by auto
    from real-poly-factor[OF Suc(3)[unfolded p] cfac] nz have set (coeffs r) ⊆
ℝ by auto
    from Suc(1)[OF deg this <math>r \neq 0</math>] have IH: order ?c r = order c r .
    {
      fix cc
      have order cc p = order cc ?fac + order cc r using <math>p \neq 0</math> unfolding p
      by (rule order-mult)
    }
  }

```

```

    also have order cc ?fac = order cc ?fac1 + order cc ?fac2
      by (rule order-mult, rule nz)
    also have order cc ?fac1 = (if cc = c then 1 else 0)
      unfolding order-linear' by simp
    also have order cc ?fac2 = (if cc = ?c then 1 else 0)
      unfolding order-linear' by simp
    finally have order cc p =
      (if cc = c then 1 else 0) + (if cc = cnj c then 1 else 0) + order cc r .
  } note order = this
  show ?thesis unfolding order IH by auto
qed
next
case False note rt1 = this
{
  assume poly p ?c = 0
  from complex-conjugate-root[OF Suc(3) this] rt1
  have False by auto
}
hence rt2: poly p ?c ≠ 0 by auto
from rt1 rt2 show ?thesis
  unfolding order-root by simp
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *map-poly-of-real-Re*: assumes $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
 shows *map-poly of-real* (*map-poly* Re p) = p
 by (subst *map-poly-map-poly*, force+, rule *map-poly-idI*, insert *assms*, auto)

lemma *map-poly-Re-of-real*: *map-poly* Re (*map-poly of-real* p) = p
 by (subst *map-poly-map-poly*, force+, rule *map-poly-idI*, auto)

lemma *map-poly-Re-mult*: assumes $p: \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
 and $q: \text{set } (\text{coeffs } q) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ shows *map-poly* Re ($p * q$) = *map-poly* Re $p * \text{map-poly}$
Re q

proof –

```

  let ?r = map-poly Re
  let ?c = map-poly complex-of-real
  have ?r (p * q) = ?r (?c (?r p) * ?c (?r q))
    unfolding map-poly-of-real-Re[OF p] map-poly-of-real-Re[OF q] by simp
  also have ?c (?r p) * ?c (?r q) = ?c (?r p * ?r q) by (simp add: hom-distrib)
  also have ?r ... = ?r p * ?r q unfolding map-poly-Re-of-real ..
  finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

lemma *map-poly-Re-power*: assumes $p: \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
 shows *map-poly* Re ($p^{\wedge} n$) = (*map-poly* Re p) $^{\wedge} n$

proof (*induct* n)

case (*Suc* n)

```

let ?r = map-poly Re
have ?r (p ^ Suc n) = ?r (p * p ^ n) by simp
also have ... = ?r p * ?r (p ^ n)
  by (rule map-poly-Re-mult[OF p real-poly-power[OF p]])
also have ?r (p ^ n) = (?r p) ^ n by (rule Suc)
finally show ?case by simp
qed simp

lemma real-degree-2-factorization-exists-complex: fixes p :: complex poly
  assumes pR: set (coeffs p) ⊆ ℝ
  shows ∃ qs. p = prod-list qs ∧ (∀ q ∈ set qs. set (coeffs q) ⊆ ℝ ∧ degree q ≤ 2)
proof -
  obtain n where degree p = n by auto
  thus ?thesis using pR
  proof (induct n arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
    case (less n p)
    hence pR: set (coeffs p) ⊆ ℝ by auto
    show ?case
    proof (cases n ≤ 2)
      case True
      thus ?thesis using pR
      by (intro exI[of - [p]], insert less(2), auto)
    next
      case False
      hence degp: degree p ≥ 2 using less(2) by auto
      hence ¬ constant (poly p) by (simp add: constant-degree)
      from fundamental-theorem-of-algebra[OF this] obtain x where x: poly p x =
0 by auto
      from x have dvd: [: -x, 1 :] dvd p using poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
      have ∃ f. f dvd p ∧ set (coeffs f) ⊆ ℝ ∧ 1 ≤ degree f ∧ degree f ≤ 2
      proof (cases x ∈ ℝ)
        case True
        with dvd show ?thesis
        by (intro exI[of - [: -x, 1:]], auto)
      next
        case False
        let ?x = cnj x
        let ?a = ?x * x
        let ?b = - ?x - x
        from complex-conjugate-root[OF pR x]
        have xx: poly p ?x = 0 by auto
        from False have diff: x ≠ ?x by (simp add: Reals-cnj-iff)
        from dvd obtain r where p: p = [: -x, 1 :] * r unfolding dvd-def by
auto
        from xx[unfolded this] diff have poly r ?x = 0 by simp
        hence [: -?x, 1 :] dvd r using poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
        then obtain s where r: r = [: -?x, 1 :] * s unfolding dvd-def by auto
        have p = ([: -x, 1 :] * [: -?x, 1 :]) * s unfolding p r by algebra
        also have [: -x, 1 :] * [: -?x, 1 :] = [: ?a, ?b, 1 :] by simp

```



```

    finally have [: ?a, ?b, 1 :] dvd p unfolding dvd-def by auto
    moreover have ?a ∈ ℝ by (simp add: Reals-cnj-iff)
    moreover have ?b ∈ ℝ by (simp add: Reals-cnj-iff)
    ultimately show ?thesis by (intro exI[of - [:?a,?b,1:]], auto)
  qed
  then obtain f where dvd: f dvd p and fR: set (coeffs f) ⊆ ℝ and degf: 1
≤ degree f degree f ≤ 2 by auto
  from dvd obtain r where p: p = f * r unfolding dvd-def by auto
  from degp have p0: p ≠ 0 by auto
  with p have f0: f ≠ 0 and r0: r ≠ 0 by auto
  from real-poly-factor[OF pR[unfolded p] fR f0] have rR: set (coeffs r) ⊆ ℝ .
  have deg: degree p = degree f + degree r unfolding p
    by (rule degree-mult-eq[OF f0 r0])
  with degf less(2) have degr: degree r < n by auto
  from less(1)[OF this refl rR] obtain qs
    where IH: r = prod-list qs (∀ q ∈ set qs. set (coeffs q) ⊆ ℝ ∧ degree q ≤ 2)
  by auto
  from IH(1) have p: p = prod-list (f # qs) unfolding p by auto
  with IH(2) fR degf show ?thesis
    by (intro exI[of - f # qs], auto)
  qed
  qed
  qed

lemma real-degree-2-factorization-exists: fixes p :: real poly
  shows ∃ qs. p = prod-list qs ∧ (∀ q ∈ set qs. degree q ≤ 2)
proof -
  let ?cp = map-poly complex-of-real
  let ?rp = map-poly Re
  let ?p = ?cp p
  have set (coeffs ?p) ⊆ ℝ by auto
  from real-degree-2-factorization-exists-complex[OF this]
  obtain qs where p: ?p = prod-list qs and
    qs: ⋀ q. q ∈ set qs ⟹ set (coeffs q) ⊆ ℝ ∧ degree q ≤ 2 by auto
  have p: p = ?rp (prod-list qs) unfolding arg-cong[OF p, of ?rp, symmetric]
    by (subst map-poly-map-poly, force, rule sym, rule map-poly-idI, auto)
  from qs have ∃ rs. prod-list qs = ?cp (prod-list rs) ∧ (∀ r ∈ set rs. degree r ≤
2)
  proof (induct qs)
    case Nil
    show ?case by (auto intro!: exI[of - Nil])
  next
    case (Cons q qs)
    then obtain rs where qs: prod-list qs = ?cp (prod-list rs)
      and rs: ⋀ q. q ∈ set rs ⟹ degree q ≤ 2 by force+
    from Cons(2)[of q] have q: set (coeffs q) ⊆ ℝ and dq: degree q ≤ 2 by auto
    define r where r = ?rp q
    have q: q = ?cp r unfolding r-def
      by (subst map-poly-map-poly, force, rule sym, rule map-poly-idI, insert q,

```

```

auto)
  have dr: degree r ≤ 2 using dq unfolding q by (simp add: degree-map-poly)
  show ?case
    by (rule exI[of - r # rs], unfold prod-list.Cons qs q, insert dr rs, auto simp:
hom-distrib)
  qed
  then obtain rs where id: prod-list qs = ?cp (prod-list rs) and deg: ∀ r ∈ set
rs. degree r ≤ 2 by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding p id
    by (intro exI, rule conjI[OF - deg], subst map-poly-map-poly, force, rule map-poly-idI,
auto)
  qed

```

```

lemma odd-degree-imp-real-root: assumes odd (degree p)
  shows ∃ x. poly p x = (0 :: real)
proof -
  from real-degree-2-factorization-exists[of p] obtain qs where
    id: p = prod-list qs and qs: ∧ q. q ∈ set qs ⟹ degree q ≤ 2 by auto
  show ?thesis using asms qs unfolding id
  proof (induct qs)
    case (Cons q qs)
    from Cons(3)[of q] have dq: degree q ≤ 2 by auto
    show ?case
    proof (cases degree q = 1)
      case True
      from roots1[OF this] show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
      with dq have deg: degree q = 0 ∨ degree q = 2 by arith
      from Cons(2) have q * prod-list qs ≠ 0 by fastforce
      hence q ≠ 0 prod-list qs ≠ 0 by auto
      from degree-mult-eq[OF this]
      have degree (prod-list (q # qs)) = degree q + degree (prod-list qs) by simp
      from Cons(2)[unfolded this] deg have odd (degree (prod-list qs)) by auto
      from Cons(1)[OF this Cons(3)] obtain x where poly (prod-list qs) x = 0
    by auto
    thus ?thesis by auto
  qed
  qed simp
qed
end

```

13.1 Compare Instance for Complex Numbers

We define some code equations for complex numbers, provide a comparator for complex numbers, and register complex numbers for the container framework.

```

theory Compare-Complex
imports
  HOL.Complex
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Unsorted
  Deriving.Compare-Real
  Containers.Set-Impl
begin

definition gcds :: 'a::semiring-gcd list  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: gcds xs = gcd-list xs

lemma [code]:
  gcds xs = fold gcd xs 0
  by (simp add: Gcd-fin.set-eq-fold)

definition lcms :: 'a::semiring-gcd list  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: lcms xs = lcm-list xs

lemma [code]:
  lcms xs = fold lcm xs 1
  by (simp add: Lcm-fin.set-eq-fold)

lemma in-reals-code [code-unfold]:
   $x \in \mathbb{R} \iff \text{Im } x = 0$ 
  by (fact complex-is-Real-iff)

definition is-norm-1 :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-norm-1 z =  $((\text{Re } z)^2 + (\text{Im } z)^2 = 1)$ 

lemma is-norm-1[simp]: is-norm-1 x = (norm x = 1)
  unfolding is-norm-1-def norm-complex-def by simp

definition is-norm-le-1 :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-norm-le-1 z =  $((\text{Re } z)^2 + (\text{Im } z)^2 \leq 1)$ 

lemma is-norm-le-1[simp]: is-norm-le-1 x = (norm x  $\leq$  1)
  unfolding is-norm-le-1-def norm-complex-def by simp

instantiation complex :: finite-UNIV
begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(complex) False
instance
  by (intro-classes, unfold finite-UNIV-complex-def, simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0)
end

instantiation complex :: compare
begin
definition compare-complex :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  complex  $\Rightarrow$  order where
  compare-complex x y = compare (Re x, Im x) (Re y, Im y)

```

```

instance
proof (intro-classes, unfold-locales; unfold compare-complex-def)
  fix x y z :: complex
  let ?c = compare :: (real × real) comparator
  interpret comparator ?c by (rule comparator-compare)
  show invert-order (?c (Re x, Im x) (Re y, Im y)) = ?c (Re y, Im y) (Re x, Im
x)
  by (rule sym)
  {
    assume ?c (Re x, Im x) (Re y, Im y) = Lt
    ?c (Re y, Im y) (Re z, Im z) = Lt
    thus ?c (Re x, Im x) (Re z, Im z) = Lt
    by (rule comp-trans)
  }
  {
    assume ?c (Re x, Im x) (Re y, Im y) = Eq
    from weak-eq[OF this] show x = y unfolding complex-eq-iff by auto
  }
qed
end

derive (eq) ceq complex real
derive (compare) ccompare complex
derive (compare) ccompare real
derive (dlist) set-impl complex real

end

```

14 Interval Arithmetic

We provide basic interval arithmetic operations for real and complex intervals. As application we prove that complex polynomial evaluation is continuous w.r.t. interval arithmetic. To be more precise, if an interval sequence converges to some element x , then the interval polynomial evaluation of f tends to $f(x)$.

```

theory Interval-Arithmetic
imports
  Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim
begin

  Intervals

  datatype ('a) interval = Interval (lower: 'a) (upper: 'a)

  hide-const(open) lower upper

  definition to-interval where to-interval a ≡ Interval a a

```

abbreviation *of-int-interval* :: *int* $\Rightarrow$ '*a* :: *ring-1 interval* **where**
of-int-interval *x* $\equiv$ *to-interval* (*of-int* *x*)

14.1 Syntactic Class Instantiations

instantiation *interval* :: (*zero*) *zero* **begin**
definition *zero-interval* **where** $0 \equiv \text{Interval } 0 \ 0$
instance..
end

instantiation *interval* :: (*one*) *one* **begin**
definition $1 = \text{Interval } 1 \ 1$
instance..
end

instantiation *interval* :: (*plus*) *plus* **begin**
fun *plus-interval* **where** $\text{Interval } lx \ ux + \text{Interval } ly \ uy = \text{Interval } (lx + ly) \ (ux + uy)$
instance..
end

instantiation *interval* :: (*uminus*) *uminus* **begin**
fun *uminus-interval* **where** $- \text{Interval } l \ u = \text{Interval } (-u) \ (-l)$
instance..
end

instantiation *interval* :: (*minus*) *minus* **begin**
fun *minus-interval* **where** $\text{Interval } lx \ ux - \text{Interval } ly \ uy = \text{Interval } (lx - uy) \ (ux - ly)$
instance..
end

instantiation *interval* :: ({*ord,times*}) *times* **begin**
fun *times-interval* **where**
 $\text{Interval } lx \ ux * \text{Interval } ly \ uy =$
 $(\text{let } x1 = lx * ly; x2 = lx * uy; x3 = ux * ly; x4 = ux * uy$
 $\text{in } \text{Interval } (\min x1 \ (\min x2 \ (\min x3 \ x4))) \ (\max x1 \ (\max x2 \ (\max x3 \ x4))))$
instance..
end

instantiation *interval* :: ({*ord,times,inverse*}) *inverse* **begin**
fun *inverse-interval* **where**
 $\text{inverse } (\text{Interval } l \ u) = \text{Interval } (\text{inverse } u) \ (\text{inverse } l)$
definition *divide-interval* :: '*a interval* $\Rightarrow$ - **where**
 $\text{divide-interval } X \ Y = X * (\text{inverse } Y)$
instance..
end

14.2 Class Instantiations

```
instance interval :: (semigroup-add) semigroup-add
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a interval
  show  $a + b + c = a + (b + c)$  by (cases a, cases b, cases c, auto simp: ac-simps)
qed
```

```
instance interval :: (monoid-add) monoid-add
proof
  fix a :: 'a interval
  show  $0 + a = a$  by (cases a, auto simp: zero-interval-def)
  show  $a + 0 = a$  by (cases a, auto simp: zero-interval-def)
qed
```

```
instance interval :: (ab-semigroup-add) ab-semigroup-add
proof
  fix a b :: 'a interval
  show  $a + b = b + a$  by (cases a, cases b, auto simp: ac-simps)
qed
```

```
instance interval :: (comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add by (intro-classes, auto)
```

Intervals do not form an additive group, but satisfy some properties.

```
lemma interval-uminus-zero[simp]:
  shows  $-(0 :: 'a :: group-add interval) = 0$ 
  by (simp add: zero-interval-def)
```

```
lemma interval-diff-zero[simp]:
  fixes a :: 'a :: cancel-comm-monoid-add interval
  shows  $a - 0 = a$  by (cases a, simp add: zero-interval-def)
```

Without type invariant, intervals do not form a multiplicative monoid, but satisfy some properties.

```
instance interval :: ({linorder,mult-zero}) mult-zero
proof
  fix a :: 'a interval
  show  $a * 0 = 0 \ 0 * a = 0$  by (atomize(full), cases a, auto simp: zero-interval-def)
qed
```

14.3 Membership

```
fun in-interval :: 'a :: order  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle \langle \text{notation} = \langle \text{infix } \in_i \rangle \rangle - / \in_i - \rangle$ 
[51, 51] 50) where
   $y \in_i \text{Interval } lx \ ux = (lx \leq y \wedge y \leq ux)$ 
```

```
lemma in-interval-to-interval[intro!]:  $a \in_i \text{to-interval } a$ 
  by (auto simp: to-interval-def)
```

```
lemma plus-in-interval:
```

```

fixes  $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{ordered-comm-monoid-add}$ 
shows  $x \in_i X \implies y \in_i Y \implies x + y \in_i X + Y$ 
by (cases  $X$ , cases  $Y$ , auto dest:add-mono)

lemma uminus-in-interval:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{ordered-ab-group-add}$ 
  shows  $x \in_i X \implies -x \in_i -X$ 
  by (cases  $X$ , auto)

lemma minus-in-interval:
  fixes  $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{ordered-ab-group-add}$ 
  shows  $x \in_i X \implies y \in_i Y \implies x - y \in_i X - Y$ 
  by (cases  $X$ , cases  $Y$ , auto dest:diff-mono)

lemma times-in-interval:
  fixes  $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{linordered-ring}$ 
  assumes  $x \in_i X\ y \in_i Y$ 
  shows  $x * y \in_i X * Y$ 
proof -
  obtain  $X1\ X2$  where  $X:\text{Interval}\ X1\ X2 = X$  by (cases  $X$ , auto)
  obtain  $Y1\ Y2$  where  $Y:\text{Interval}\ Y1\ Y2 = Y$  by (cases  $Y$ , auto)
  from assms  $X\ Y$  have assms:  $X1 \leq x\ x \leq X2\ Y1 \leq y\ y \leq Y2$  by auto
  have  $(X1 * Y1 \leq x * y \vee X1 * Y2 \leq x * y \vee X2 * Y1 \leq x * y \vee X2 * Y2 \leq$ 
 $x * y) \wedge$ 
 $(X1 * Y1 \geq x * y \vee X1 * Y2 \geq x * y \vee X2 * Y1 \geq x * y \vee X2 * Y2 \geq$ 
 $x * y)$ 
  proof (cases  $x\ 0 :: 'a$  rule: linorder-cases)
    case  $x0$ : less
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases  $y < 0$ )
        case  $y0$ : True
          from  $y0\ x0$  assms have  $x * y \leq X1 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono-neg, auto)
          also from  $x0\ y0$  assms have  $X1 * y \leq X1 * Y1$  by (intro mult-left-mono-neg,
 $\text{auto}$ )
          finally have  $1: x * y \leq X1 * Y1$ .
          show ?thesis proof(cases  $X2 \leq 0$ )
            case True
              with assms have  $X2 * Y2 \leq X2 * y$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
              also from assms  $y0$  have  $\dots \leq x * y$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
              finally have  $X2 * Y2 \leq x * y$ .
              with  $1$  show ?thesis by auto
            next
              case False
                with assms have  $X2 * Y1 \leq X2 * y$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
                also from assms  $y0$  have  $\dots \leq x * y$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
                finally have  $X2 * Y1 \leq x * y$ .
                with  $1$  show ?thesis by auto
          qed
        next

```

```

    case False
    then have  $y0: y \geq 0$  by auto
    from  $x0\ y0$  assms have  $X1 * Y2 \leq x * Y2$  by (intro mult-right-mono, auto)
    also from  $y0\ x0$  assms have  $\dots \leq x * y$  by (intro mult-left-mono-neg, auto)
    finally have  $1: X1 * Y2 \leq x * y$ .
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases  $X2 \leq 0$ )
      case  $X2: True$ 
      from assms  $y0$  have  $x * y \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono)
      also from assms  $X2$  have  $\dots \leq X2 * Y1$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
      finally have  $x * y \leq X2 * Y1$ .
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case  $X2: False$ 
      from assms  $y0$  have  $x * y \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono)
      also from assms  $X2$  have  $\dots \leq X2 * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
      finally have  $x * y \leq X2 * Y2$ .
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed
next
  case [simp]: equal
  with assms show ?thesis by (cases  $Y2 \leq 0$ , auto intro: mult-sign-intros)
next
  case  $x0: greater$ 
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $y < 0$ )
    case  $y0: True$ 
    from  $x0\ y0$  assms have  $X2 * Y1 \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-left-mono, auto)
    also from  $y0\ x0$  assms have  $X2 * y \leq x * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono-neg, auto)
    finally have  $1: X2 * Y1 \leq x * y$ .
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases  $Y2 \leq 0$ )
      case  $Y2: True$ 
      from  $x0$  assms have  $x * y \leq x * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
      also from assms  $Y2$  have  $\dots \leq X1 * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
      finally have  $x * y \leq X1 * Y2$ .
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case  $Y2: False$ 
      from  $x0$  assms have  $x * y \leq x * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
      also from assms  $Y2$  have  $\dots \leq X2 * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
      finally have  $x * y \leq X2 * Y2$ .
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  next
    case  $y0: False$ 
    from  $x0\ y0$  assms have  $x * y \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono, auto)

```



```

also from  $y0\ x0$  assms have  $\dots \leq X2 * Y2$  by (intro mult-left-mono, auto)
finally have  $1: x * y \leq X2 * Y2$ .
show ?thesis
proof(cases  $X1 \leq 0$ )
  case True
  with assms have  $X1 * Y2 \leq X1 * y$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
  also from assms  $y0$  have  $\dots \leq x * y$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
  finally have  $X1 * Y2 \leq x * y$ .
  with 1 show ?thesis by auto
next
  case False
  with assms have  $X1 * Y1 \leq X1 * y$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
  also from assms  $y0$  have  $\dots \leq x * y$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
  finally have  $X1 * Y1 \leq x * y$ .
  with 1 show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed
qed
hence  $\min:\min (X1 * Y1) (\min (X1 * Y2) (\min (X2 * Y1) (X2 * Y2))) \leq x$ 
*  $y$ 
  and  $\max:x * y \leq \max (X1 * Y1) (\max (X1 * Y2) (\max (X2 * Y1) (X2 * Y2)))$ 
  by (auto simp: min-le-iff-disj le-max-iff-disj)
  show ?thesis using min max X Y by (auto simp: Let-def)
qed

```

14.4 Convergence

definition *interval-tendsto* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{topological-space interval}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 (infixr $\langle \longrightarrow_i \rangle$ 55) **where**
 $(X \longrightarrow_i x) \equiv ((\text{interval.upper} \circ X) \longrightarrow x) \wedge ((\text{interval.lower} \circ X) \longrightarrow x)$

lemma *interval-tendstoI*[intro]:
 assumes $(\text{interval.upper} \circ X) \longrightarrow x$ and $(\text{interval.lower} \circ X) \longrightarrow x$
 shows $X \longrightarrow_i x$
 using *assms* by (auto simp: interval-tendsto-def)

lemma *const-interval-tendsto*: $(\lambda i. \text{to-interval } a) \longrightarrow_i a$
 by (auto simp: o-def to-interval-def)

lemma *interval-tendsto-0*: $(\lambda i. 0) \longrightarrow_i 0$
 by (auto simp: o-def zero-interval-def)

lemma *plus-interval-tendsto*:
 fixes $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{topological-monoid-add}$
 assumes $X \longrightarrow_i x$ $Y \longrightarrow_i y$
 shows $(\lambda i. X\ i + Y\ i) \longrightarrow_i x + y$
proof –

have *: $X\ i + Y\ i = \text{Interval} (\text{interval.lower } (X\ i) + \text{interval.lower } (Y\ i))$
 $(\text{interval.upper } (X\ i) + \text{interval.upper } (Y\ i))$ **for** i
by (*cases* $X\ i$; *cases* $Y\ i$, *auto*)
from *assms* **show** ?thesis **unfolding** * *interval-tendsto-def o-def* **by** (*auto intro*:
tendsto-intros)
qed

lemma *uminus-interval-tendsto*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{topological-group-add}$
assumes $X \longrightarrow_i x$
shows $(\lambda i. - X\ i) \longrightarrow_i -x$
proof –
have *: $- X\ i = \text{Interval} (- \text{interval.upper } (X\ i)) (- \text{interval.lower } (X\ i))$ **for** i
by (*cases* $X\ i$, *auto*)
from *assms* **show** ?thesis **unfolding** *o-def* * *interval-tendsto-def* **by** (*auto intro*:
tendsto-intros)
qed

lemma *minus-interval-tendsto*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{topological-group-add}$
assumes $X \longrightarrow_i x$ $Y \longrightarrow_i y$
shows $(\lambda i. X\ i - Y\ i) \longrightarrow_i x - y$
proof –
have *: $X\ i - Y\ i = \text{Interval} (\text{interval.lower } (X\ i) - \text{interval.upper } (Y\ i))$
 $(\text{interval.upper } (X\ i) - \text{interval.lower } (Y\ i))$ **for** i
by (*cases* $X\ i$; *cases* $Y\ i$, *auto*)
from *assms* **show** ?thesis **unfolding** *o-def* * *interval-tendsto-def* **by** (*auto intro*:
tendsto-intros)
qed

lemma *times-interval-tendsto*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a :: \{\text{linorder-topology, real-normed-algebra}\}$
assumes $X \longrightarrow_i x$ $Y \longrightarrow_i y$
shows $(\lambda i. X\ i * Y\ i) \longrightarrow_i x * y$
proof –
have *: $(\text{interval.lower } (X\ i * Y\ i)) = ($
 $\text{let } lx = (\text{interval.lower } (X\ i)); ux = (\text{interval.upper } (X\ i));$
 $ly = (\text{interval.lower } (Y\ i)); uy = (\text{interval.upper } (Y\ i));$
 $x1 = lx * ly; x2 = lx * uy; x3 = ux * ly; x4 = ux * uy \text{ in}$
 $(\min x1 (\min x2 (\min x3 x4)))) (\text{interval.upper } (X\ i * Y\ i)) = ($
 $\text{let } lx = (\text{interval.lower } (X\ i)); ux = (\text{interval.upper } (X\ i));$
 $ly = (\text{interval.lower } (Y\ i)); uy = (\text{interval.upper } (Y\ i));$
 $x1 = lx * ly; x2 = lx * uy; x3 = ux * ly; x4 = ux * uy \text{ in}$
 $(\max x1 (\max x2 (\max x3 x4))))$ **for** i
by (*cases* $X\ i$; *cases* $Y\ i$, *auto simp*: *Let-def*) +
have $(\lambda i. (\text{interval.lower } (X\ i * Y\ i))) \longrightarrow \min (x * y) (\min (x * y) (\min (x$
 $* y) (x * y)))$
using *assms* **unfolding** *interval-tendsto-def* * *Let-def o-def*
by (*intro tendsto-min tendsto-intros, auto*)

```

moreover
  have ( $\lambda i. (interval.upper (X i * Y i)) \longrightarrow \max (x * y) (\max (x * y) (\max$ 
    ( $x * y) (x * y)))$ )
    using assms unfolding interval-tendsto-def * Let-def o-def
    by (intro tendsto-max tendsto-intros, auto)
    ultimately show ?thesis unfolding interval-tendsto-def o-def by auto
qed

```

lemma *interval-tendsto-neq*:

```

  fixes a b :: real
  assumes ( $\lambda i. f i \longrightarrow_i a$  and  $a \neq b$ )
  shows  $\exists n. \neg b \in_i f n$ 
proof -
  let ?d = norm (b - a) / 2
  from assms have d: ?d > 0 by auto
  from assms(1)[unfolded interval-tendsto-def]
  have cvg: (interval.lower o f)  $\longrightarrow a$  (interval.upper o f)  $\longrightarrow a$  by auto
  from LIMSEQ-D[OF cvg(1) d] obtain n1 where
    n1:  $\bigwedge n. n \geq n1 \implies \text{norm } ((\text{interval.lower} \circ f) n - a) < ?d$  by auto
  from LIMSEQ-D[OF cvg(2) d] obtain n2 where
    n2:  $\bigwedge n. n \geq n2 \implies \text{norm } ((\text{interval.upper} \circ f) n - a) < ?d$  by auto
  define n where n = max n1 n2
  from n1[of n] n2[of n] have bnd:
    norm ((interval.lower o f) n - a) < ?d
    norm ((interval.upper o f) n - a) < ?d
    unfolding n-def by auto
  show ?thesis by (rule exI[of - n], insert bnd, cases f n, auto, argo)
qed

```

14.5 Complex Intervals

datatype *complex-interval* = *Complex-Interval* (*Re-interval*: *real interval*) (*Im-interval*: *real interval*)

definition *in-complex-interval* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex-interval* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* ($\langle (- / \in_c -) \rangle$ [51, 51] 50) **where**
 $y \in_c x \equiv (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Complex-Interval } r \ i \Rightarrow \text{Re } y \in_i r \wedge \text{Im } y \in_i i)$

instantiation *complex-interval* :: *comm-monoid-add* **begin**

definition *0* $\equiv$ *Complex-Interval* 0 0

fun *plus-complex-interval* :: *complex-interval* $\Rightarrow$ *complex-interval* $\Rightarrow$ *complex-interval*
where

Complex-Interval *rx ix* + *Complex-Interval* *ry iy* = *Complex-Interval* (*rx* + *ry*) (*ix* + *iy*)

instance

proof

```

    fix a b c :: complex-interval
    show a + b + c = a + (b + c) by (cases a, cases b, cases c, simp add: ac-simps)
    show a + b = b + a by (cases a, cases b, simp add: ac-simps)
    show 0 + a = a by (cases a, simp add: ac-simps zero-complex-interval-def)
  qed
end

lemma plus-complex-interval:  $x \in_c X \implies y \in_c Y \implies x + y \in_c X + Y$ 
  unfolding in-complex-interval-def using plus-in-interval by (cases X, cases Y,
  auto)

definition of-int-complex-interval ::  $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{complex-interval}$  where
  of-int-complex-interval x = Complex-Interval (of-int-interval x) 0

lemma of-int-complex-interval-0[simp]: of-int-complex-interval 0 = 0
  by (simp add: of-int-complex-interval-def zero-complex-interval-def to-interval-def
  zero-interval-def)

lemma of-int-complex-interval: of-int i  $\in_c$  of-int-complex-interval i
  unfolding in-complex-interval-def of-int-complex-interval-def
  by (auto simp: zero-complex-interval-def zero-interval-def)

instantiation complex-interval :: mult-zero begin

  fun times-complex-interval where
    Complex-Interval rx ix * Complex-Interval ry iy =
      Complex-Interval (rx * ry - ix * iy) (rx * iy + ix * ry)

instance
proof
  fix a :: complex-interval
  show 0 * a = 0 a * 0 = 0 by (atomize(full), cases a, auto simp: zero-complex-interval-def)
qed
end

instantiation complex-interval :: minus begin

  fun minus-complex-interval where
    Complex-Interval R I - Complex-Interval R' I' = Complex-Interval (R-R')
    (I-I')

instance..

end

lemma times-complex-interval:  $x \in_c X \implies y \in_c Y \implies x * y \in_c X * Y$ 
  unfolding in-complex-interval-def
  by (cases X, cases Y, auto intro: times-in-interval minus-in-interval plus-in-interval)

```

definition *ipoly-complex-interval* :: *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *complex-interval* $\Rightarrow$ *complex-interval*
where

ipoly-complex-interval *p x* = *fold-coeffs* ($\lambda a \ b. \text{of-int-complex-interval } a + x * b$)
p 0

lemma *ipoly-complex-interval-0[simp]*:

ipoly-complex-interval 0 x = 0

by (*auto simp: ipoly-complex-interval-def*)

lemma *ipoly-complex-interval-pCons[simp]*:

*ipoly-complex-interval (pCons a p) x = of-int-complex-interval a + x * (ipoly-complex-interval p x)*

by (*cases p = 0; cases a = 0, auto simp: ipoly-complex-interval-def*)

lemma *ipoly-complex-interval: assumes* *x: x* $\in_c$ *X*

shows *ipoly p x* $\in_c$ *ipoly-complex-interval p X*

proof –

define *xs* **where** *xs* = *coeffs p*

have *0: in-complex-interval 0 0 (is in-complex-interval ?Z ?z)*

unfolding *in-complex-interval-def zero-complex-interval-def zero-interval-def*

by *auto*

define *Z* **where** *Z* = *?Z*

define *z* **where** *z* = *?z*

from *0* **have** *0: in-complex-interval Z z unfolding Z-def z-def by auto*

note *x = times-complex-interval[OF x]*

show *?thesis*

unfolding *poly-map-poly-code ipoly-complex-interval-def fold-coeffs-def*

xs-def[symmetric] Z-def[symmetric] z-def[symmetric] using 0

by (*induct xs arbitrary: Z z, auto intro!: plus-complex-interval of-int-complex-interval*
x)

qed

definition *complex-interval-tendsto* (**infix** $\langle \longrightarrow_c \rangle$ 55) **where**

C $\longrightarrow_c c \equiv ((\text{Re-interval} \circ C) \longrightarrow_i \text{Re } c) \wedge ((\text{Im-interval} \circ C) \longrightarrow_i \text{Im } c)$

lemma *complex-interval-tendstoI[intro!]*:

$(\text{Re-interval} \circ C) \longrightarrow_i \text{Re } c \implies (\text{Im-interval} \circ C) \longrightarrow_i \text{Im } c \implies C \longrightarrow_c c$

by (*simp add: complex-interval-tendsto-def*)

lemma *of-int-complex-interval-tendsto*: ($\lambda i. \text{of-int-complex-interval } n$) $\longrightarrow_c \text{of-int } n$

by (*auto simp: o-def of-int-complex-interval-def intro!:const-interval-tendsto interval-tendsto-0*)

lemma *Im-interval-plus*: *Im-interval (A + B) = Im-interval A + Im-interval B*

by (*cases A; cases B, auto*)

lemma *Re-interval-plus*: $\text{Re-interval } (A + B) = \text{Re-interval } A + \text{Re-interval } B$
by (*cases A*; *cases B*, *auto*)

lemma *Im-interval-minus*: $\text{Im-interval } (A - B) = \text{Im-interval } A - \text{Im-interval } B$
by (*cases A*; *cases B*, *auto*)

lemma *Re-interval-minus*: $\text{Re-interval } (A - B) = \text{Re-interval } A - \text{Re-interval } B$
by (*cases A*; *cases B*, *auto*)

lemma *Re-interval-times*: $\text{Re-interval } (A * B) = \text{Re-interval } A * \text{Re-interval } B - \text{Im-interval } A * \text{Im-interval } B$
by (*cases A*; *cases B*, *auto*)

lemma *Im-interval-times*: $\text{Im-interval } (A * B) = \text{Re-interval } A * \text{Im-interval } B + \text{Im-interval } A * \text{Re-interval } B$
by (*cases A*; *cases B*, *auto*)

lemma *plus-complex-interval-tendsto*:
 $A \longrightarrow_c a \implies B \longrightarrow_c b \implies (\lambda i. A\ i + B\ i) \longrightarrow_c a + b$
unfolding *complex-interval-tendsto-def*
by (*auto intro!*; *plus-interval-tendsto simp*; *o-def Re-interval-plus Im-interval-plus*)

lemma *minus-complex-interval-tendsto*:
 $A \longrightarrow_c a \implies B \longrightarrow_c b \implies (\lambda i. A\ i - B\ i) \longrightarrow_c a - b$
unfolding *complex-interval-tendsto-def*
by (*auto intro!*; *minus-interval-tendsto simp*; *o-def Re-interval-minus Im-interval-minus*)

lemma *times-complex-interval-tendsto*:
 $A \longrightarrow_c a \implies B \longrightarrow_c b \implies (\lambda i. A\ i * B\ i) \longrightarrow_c a * b$
unfolding *complex-interval-tendsto-def*
by (*auto intro!*; *minus-interval-tendsto times-interval-tendsto plus-interval-tendsto*
simp; *o-def Re-interval-times Im-interval-times*)

lemma *ipoly-complex-interval-tendsto*:
assumes $C \longrightarrow_c c$
shows $(\lambda i. \text{ipoly-complex-interval } p\ (C\ i)) \longrightarrow_c \text{ipoly } p\ c$
proof (*induct p*)
case 0
show ?case **by** (*auto simp*; *o-def zero-complex-interval-def zero-interval-def complex-interval-tendsto-def*)
next
case (*pCons a p*)
show ?case
apply (*unfold ipoly-complex-interval-pCons of-int-hom.map-poly-pCons-hom poly-pCons*)
apply (*intro plus-complex-interval-tendsto times-complex-interval-tendsto assms pCons of-int-complex-interval-tendsto*)

```

    done
qed

lemma complex-interval-tendsto-neq: assumes  $(\lambda i. f i) \longrightarrow_c a$ 
  and  $a \neq b$ 
shows  $\exists n. \neg b \in_c f n$ 
proof -
  from assms(1)[unfolded complex-interval-tendsto-def o-def]
  have cvg:  $(\lambda x. \text{Re-interval } (f x)) \longrightarrow_i \text{Re } a$   $(\lambda x. \text{Im-interval } (f x)) \longrightarrow_i$ 
Im a by auto
  from assms(2) have  $\text{Re } a \neq \text{Re } b \vee \text{Im } a \neq \text{Im } b$ 
  using complex.expand by blast
  thus ?thesis
proof
  assume  $\text{Re } a \neq \text{Re } b$ 
  from interval-tendsto-neq[OF cvg(1) this] show ?thesis
  unfolding in-complex-interval-def by (metis (no-types, lifting) complex-interval.case-eq-if)
next
  assume  $\text{Im } a \neq \text{Im } b$ 
  from interval-tendsto-neq[OF cvg(2) this] show ?thesis
  unfolding in-complex-interval-def by (metis (no-types, lifting) complex-interval.case-eq-if)
qed
qed
end

```

15 Complex Algebraic Numbers

Since currently there is no immediate analog of Sturm's theorem for the complex numbers, we implement complex algebraic numbers via their real and imaginary part.

The major algorithm in this theory is a factorization algorithm which factors a rational polynomial over the complex numbers.

For factorization of polynomials with complex algebraic coefficients, there is a separate AFP entry "Factor-Algebraic-Polynomial".

theory *Complex-Algebraic-Numbers*

imports

Real-Roots

Complex-Roots-Real-Poly

Compare-Complex

Jordan-Normal-Form.Char-Poly

Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Code-Abort-Gcd

Interval-Arithmetic

begin

15.1 Complex Roots

hide-const (open) *UnivPoly.coeff*

hide-const (**open**) *Module.smult*
hide-const (**open**) *Coset.order*

abbreviation *complex-of-int-poly* :: *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *complex poly* **where**
complex-of-int-poly $\equiv$ *map-poly of-int*

abbreviation *complex-of-rat-poly* :: *rat poly* $\Rightarrow$ *complex poly* **where**
complex-of-rat-poly $\equiv$ *map-poly of-rat*

lemma *poly-complex-to-real*: (*poly (complex-of-int-poly p) (complex-of-real x) = 0*)
 $=$ (*poly (real-of-int-poly p) x = 0*)

proof –

have *id*: *of-int = complex-of-real o real-of-int* **by** *auto*

interpret *cr*: *semiring-hom complex-of-real* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto*)

show *?thesis unfolding id*

by (*subst map-poly-map-poly[symmetric], force+*)

qed

lemma *represents-cn timer*: **assumes** *p represents x* **shows** *p represents (cnj x)*

proof –

from *assms* **have** *p: p $\neq$ 0 and ipoly p x = 0* **by** *auto*

hence *rt*: *poly (complex-of-int-poly p) x = 0* **by** *auto*

have *poly (complex-of-int-poly p) (cnj x) = 0*

by (*rule complex-conjugate-root[OF - rt], subst coeffs-map-poly, auto*)

with p **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

definition *poly-2i* :: *int poly* **where**

poly-2i $\equiv$ [*4, 0, 1*]

lemma *represents-2i*: *poly-2i represents (2 * i)*

unfolding *represents-def poly-2i-def* **by** *simp*

definition *root-poly-Re* :: *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *int poly* **where**

root-poly-Re p = *cf-pos-poly (poly-mult-rat (inverse 2) (poly-add p p))*

lemma *root-poly-Re-code[code]*:

root-poly-Re p = (*let fs = coeffs (poly-add p p); k = length fs*

*in cf-pos-poly (poly-of-list (map (λ (*fi, i*). *fi* * 2 $\wedge$ *i*) (zip fs [0..*k*]))))*)

proof –

have [*simp*]: *quotient-of (1 / 2) = (1,2)* **by** *eval*

show *?thesis unfolding root-poly-Re-def poly-mult-rat-def poly-mult-rat-main-def*

Let-def **by** *simp*

qed

definition *root-poly-Im* :: *int poly* $\Rightarrow$ *int poly list* **where**

root-poly-Im p = (*let fs = factors-of-int-poly*

(poly-add p (poly-uminus p)))

in remdups ((if ($\exists f \in \text{set fs. coeff } f \ 0 = 0$) then $[:0,1:]$ else $[]$)) @
 [cf-pos-poly (poly-div f poly-2i) . f $\leftarrow$ fs, coeff f 0 $\neq$ 0])

lemma represents-root-poly:
 assumes ipoly p x = 0 and p: p $\neq$ 0
 shows (root-poly-Re p) represents (Re x)
 and $\exists q \in \text{set (root-poly-Im p). } q \text{ represents (Im x)}$
proof –
 let ?Rep = root-poly-Re p
 let ?Imp = root-poly-Im p
 from assms have ap: p represents x by auto
 from represents-cnj[OF this] have apc: p represents (cnj x) .
 from represents-mult-rat[OF - represents-add[OF ap apc], of inverse 2]
 have ?Rep represents (1 / 2 * (x + cnj x)) unfolding root-poly-Re-def Let-def
 by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
 also have 1 / 2 * (x + cnj x) = of-real (Re x)
 by (simp add: complex-add-cnj)
 finally have Rep: ?Rep $\neq$ 0 and rt: ipoly ?Rep (complex-of-real (Re x)) = 0
 unfolding represents-def by auto
 from rt[unfolded poly-complex-to-real]
 have ipoly ?Rep (Re x) = 0 .
 with Rep show ?Rep represents (Re x) by auto
 let ?q = poly-add p (poly-uminus p)
 from represents-add[OF ap, of poly-uminus p - cnj x] represents-uminus[OF apc]

 have apq: ?q represents (x - cnj x) by auto
 from factors-int-poly-represents[OF this] obtain pi where pi: pi $\in \text{set (factors-of-int-poly } ?q)$
 and appi: pi represents (x - cnj x) and irr-pi: irreducible pi by auto
 have id: inverse (2 * i) * (x - cnj x) = of-real (Im x)
 apply (cases x) by (simp add: complex-split imaginary-unit.ctr Complex-simps)
 from represents-2i have 12: poly-2i represents (2 * i) by simp
 have $\exists qi \in \text{set ?Imp. } qi \text{ represents (inverse (2 * i) * (x - cnj x))}$
proof (cases x - cnj x = 0)
 case False
 have poly poly-2i 0 $\neq$ 0 unfolding poly-2i-def by auto
 from represents-div[OF appi 12 this]
 represents-irr-non-0[OF irr-pi appi False, unfolded poly-0-coeff-0] pi
 show ?thesis unfolding root-poly-Im-def Let-def by (auto intro: bexI[of -
 cf-pos-poly (poly-div pi poly-2i)])
 next
 case True
 hence id2: Im x = 0 by (simp add: complex-eq-iff)
 from appi[unfolded True represents-def] have coeff pi 0 = 0 by (cases pi, auto)
 with pi have mem: $[:0,1:] \in \text{set ?Imp}$ unfolding root-poly-Im-def Let-def by
 auto
 have $[:0,1:]$ represents (complex-of-real (Im x)) unfolding id2 represents-def
 by simp
 with mem show ?thesis unfolding id by auto

```

qed
then obtain qi where qi: qi ∈ set ?Imp qi ≠ 0 and rt: ipoly qi (complex-of-real
(Im x)) = 0
  unfolding id represents-def by auto
  from qi rt[unfolded poly-complex-to-real]
  show ∃ qi ∈ set ?Imp. qi represents (Im x) by auto
qed

```

definition *complex-poly* :: *int poly* ⇒ *int poly* ⇒ *int poly list* **where**
complex-poly re im = (let i = [:1,0,1:]
 in factors-of-int-poly (poly-add re (poly-mult im i)))

lemma *complex-poly*: **assumes** re: re represents (Re x)
 and im: im represents (Im x)
shows ∃ f ∈ set (complex-poly re im). f represents x ∧ f. f ∈ set (complex-poly
 re im) ⇒ poly-cond f
proof –
 let ?p = poly-add re (poly-mult im [:1, 0, 1:])
 from re have re: re represents complex-of-real (Re x) by simp
 from im have im: im represents complex-of-real (Im x) by simp
 have [:1,0,1:] represents i by auto
 from represents-add[OF re represents-mult[OF im this]]
 have ?p represents of-real (Re x) + complex-of-real (Im x) * i by simp
 also have of-real (Re x) + complex-of-real (Im x) * i = x
 by (metis complex-eq mult.commute)
 finally have p: ?p represents x by auto
 have factors-of-int-poly ?p = complex-poly re im
 unfolding complex-poly-def Let-def by simp
 from factors-of-int-poly(1)[OF this] factors-of-int-poly(2)[OF this, of x] p
 show ∃ f ∈ set (complex-poly re im). f represents x ∧ f. f ∈ set (complex-poly
 re im) ⇒ poly-cond f
 unfolding represents-def by auto
qed

lemma *algebraic-complex-iff*: algebraic x = (algebraic (Re x) ∧ algebraic (Im x))
proof
 assume algebraic x
 from this[unfolded algebraic-altdef-ipoly] obtain p where ipoly p x = 0 p ≠ 0
 by auto
 from represents-root-poly[OF this] show algebraic (Re x) ∧ algebraic (Im x)
 unfolding represents-def algebraic-altdef-ipoly by auto
next
 assume algebraic (Re x) ∧ algebraic (Im x)
 from this[unfolded algebraic-altdef-ipoly] obtain re im where
 re represents (Re x) im represents (Im x) by blast
 from complex-poly[OF this] show algebraic x
 unfolding represents-def algebraic-altdef-ipoly by auto
qed

definition *algebraic-complex* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**

[*simp*]: *algebraic-complex* = *algebraic*

lemma *algebraic-complex-code-unfold*[*code-unfold*]: *algebraic* = *algebraic-complex*
by *simp*

lemma *algebraic-complex-code*[*code*]:

algebraic-complex *x* = (*algebraic* (*Re* *x*) $\wedge$ *algebraic* (*Im* *x*))

unfolding *algebraic-complex-def algebraic-complex-iff* ..

Determine complex roots of a polynomial, intended for polynomials of degree 3 or higher, for lower degree polynomials use *roots1* or *roots2*

hide-const (**open**) *eq*

primrec *remdups-gen* :: ('*a* $\Rightarrow$ '*a* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*) $\Rightarrow$ '*a* *list* $\Rightarrow$ '*a* *list* **where**

remdups-gen *eq* [] = []

| *remdups-gen* *eq* (*x* # *xs*) = (if ($\exists$ *y* $\in$ *set xs*. *eq* *x* *y*) then

remdups-gen *eq* *xs* else *x* # *remdups-gen* *eq* *xs*)

lemma *real-of-3-remdups-equal-3*[*simp*]: *real-of-3* ' *set* (*remdups-gen* *equal-3* *xs*) =
real-of-3 ' *set xs*

by (*induct xs*, *auto simp: equal-3*)

lemma *distinct-remdups-equal-3*: *distinct* (*map* *real-of-3* (*remdups-gen* *equal-3* *xs*))

by (*induct xs*, *auto*, *auto simp: equal-3*)

lemma *real-of-3-code* [*code*]: *real-of-3* *x* = *real-of* (*Real-Alg-Quotient* *x*)

by (*transfer*, *auto*)

definition *real-parts-3* *p* = *roots-of-3* (*root-poly-Re* *p*)

definition *pos-imaginary-parts-3* *p* =

remdups-gen *equal-3* (*filter* (λ *x*. *sgn-3* *x* = 1) (*concat* (*map* *roots-of-3* (*root-poly-Im* *p*))))

lemma *real-parts-3*: **assumes** *p*: *p* $\neq$ 0 **and** *ipoly* *p* *x* = 0

shows *Re* *x* $\in$ *real-of-3* ' *set* (*real-parts-3* *p*)

unfolding *real-parts-3-def* **using** *represents-root-poly*(1)[*OF* *assms*(2,1)]

roots-of-3(1) **unfolding** *represents-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *distinct-real-parts-3*: *distinct* (*map* *real-of-3* (*real-parts-3* *p*))

unfolding *real-parts-3-def* **using** *roots-of-3*(2) .

lemma *pos-imaginary-parts-3*: **assumes** *p*: *p* $\neq$ 0 **and** *ipoly* *p* *x* = 0 **and** *Im* *x* > 0

shows *Im* *x* $\in$ *real-of-3* ' *set* (*pos-imaginary-parts-3* *p*)

proof –

from *represents-root-poly*(2)[*OF assms*(2,1)] **obtain** *q* **where**
q: *q* ∈ *set* (*root-poly-Im p*) *q* *represents Im x* **by** *auto*
from *roots-of-3*(1)[*of q*] **have** *Im x* ∈ *real-of-3* ' *set* (*roots-of-3 q*) **using** *q*
unfolding *represents-def* **by** *auto*
then obtain *i3* **where** *i3*: *i3* ∈ *set* (*roots-of-3 q*) **and** *id*: *Im x* = *real-of-3 i3*
by *auto*
from $\langle \text{Im } x > 0 \rangle$ **have** *sgn* (*Im x*) = 1 **by** *simp*
hence *sgn*: *sgn-3 i3* = 1 **unfolding** *id* **by** (*metis of-rat-eq-1-iff sgn-3*)
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *pos-imaginary-parts-3-def* *real-of-3-remdups-equal-3* *id*
using *sgn i3 q(1)* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *distinct-pos-imaginary-parts-3*: *distinct* (*map real-of-3* (*pos-imaginary-parts-3 p*))
unfolding *pos-imaginary-parts-3-def* **by** (*rule distinct-remdups-equal-3*)

lemma *remdups-gen-subset*: *set* (*remdups-gen eq xs*) ⊆ *set xs*
by (*induct xs, auto*)

lemma *positive-pos-imaginary-parts-3*: **assumes** *x* ∈ *set* (*pos-imaginary-parts-3 p*)
shows $0 < \text{real-of-3 } x$
proof –
from *subsetD*[*OF remdups-gen-subset assms*[*unfolded pos-imaginary-parts-3-def*]]
have *sgn-3 x* = 1 **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **using** *sgn-3*[*of x*] **by** (*simp add: sgn-1-pos*)
qed

definition *pair-to-complex* *ri* ≡ *case ri of* (*r,i*) ⇒ *Complex* (*real-of-3 r*) (*real-of-3 i*)

fun *get-itvl-2* :: *real-alg-2* ⇒ *real interval* **where**
get-itvl-2 (*Irrational n* (*p,l,r*)) = *Interval* (*of-rat l*) (*of-rat r*)
| *get-itvl-2* (*Rational r*) = (*let rr = of-rat r in Interval rr rr*)

lemma *get-bounds-2*: **assumes** *invariant-2 x*
shows *real-of-2 x* ∈_{*i*} *get-itvl-2 x*
proof (*cases x*)
case (*Irrational n plr*)
with *assms* **obtain** *p l r* **where** *plr*: *plr* = (*p,l,r*) **by** (*cases plr, auto*)
from *assms* *Irrational plr* **have** *inv1*: *invariant-1* (*p,l,r*)
and *id*: *real-of-2 x* = *real-of-1* (*p,l,r*) **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *id* **using** *invariant-1D(1)*[*OF inv1*] **by** (*auto simp: plr Irrational*)
qed (*insert assms, auto simp: Let-def*)

lift-definition *get-itvl-3* :: *real-alg-3* ⇒ *real interval* **is** *get-itvl-2* .

lemma *get-itvl-3*: *real-of-3 x* ∈_{*i*} *get-itvl-3 x*

```

by (transfer, insert get-bounds-2, auto)

fun tighten-bounds-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  tighten-bounds-2 (Irrational n (p,l,r)) = (case tighten-poly-bounds p l r (sgn (ipoly
p r))
    of (l',r',-)  $\Rightarrow$  Irrational n (p,l',r'))
| tighten-bounds-2 (Rational r) = Rational r

lemma tighten-bounds-2: assumes inv: invariant-2 x
shows real-of-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) = real-of-2 x invariant-2 (tighten-bounds-2
x)
  get-itvl-2 x = Interval l r  $\implies$ 
  get-itvl-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) = Interval l' r'  $\implies$  r' - l' = (r-l) / 2
proof (atomize(full), cases x)
  case (Irrational n plr)
  show real-of-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) = real-of-2 x  $\wedge$ 
    invariant-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x)  $\wedge$ 
    (get-itvl-2 x = Interval l r  $\longrightarrow$ 
      get-itvl-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) = Interval l' r'  $\longrightarrow$  r' - l' = (r - l) / 2)
  proof -
    obtain p l r where plr: plr = (p,l,r) by (cases plr, auto)
    let ?tb = tighten-poly-bounds p l r (sgn (ipoly p r))
    obtain l' r' sr' where tb: ?tb = (l',r',sr') by (cases ?tb, auto)
    have id: tighten-bounds-2 x = Irrational n (p,l',r') unfolding Irrational plr
      using tb by auto
    from inv[unfolded Irrational plr] have inv: invariant-1-2 (p, l, r)
      n = card {y. y  $\leq$  real-of-1 (p, l, r)  $\wedge$  ipoly p y = 0} by auto
    have rof: real-of-2 x = real-of-1 (p, l, r)
      real-of-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) = real-of-1 (p, l', r') using Irrational plr id by
auto
    from inv have inv1: invariant-1 (p, l, r) and poly-cond2 p by auto
    hence rc:  $\exists !x$ . root-cond (p, l, r) x poly-cond2 p by auto
    note tb' = tighten-poly-bounds[OF tb rc refl]
    have eq: real-of-1 (p, l, r) = real-of-1 (p, l', r') using tb' inv1
      using invariant-1-sub-interval(2) by presburger
    from inv1 tb' have invariant-1 (p, l', r') by (metis invariant-1-sub-interval(1))
    hence inv2: invariant-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) unfolding id using inv eq by
auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding rof eq unfolding id unfolding Irrational plr
      using tb'(1-4) arg-cong[OF tb'(5), of real-of-rat] by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
  qed
qed (auto simp: Let-def)

lift-definition tighten-bounds-3 :: real-alg-3  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-3 is tighten-bounds-2
using tighten-bounds-2 by auto

lemma tighten-bounds-3:
  real-of-3 (tighten-bounds-3 x) = real-of-3 x
  get-itvl-3 x = Interval l r  $\implies$ 

```

get-itol-3 (*tighten-bounds-3* *x*) = *Interval* *l'* *r'* $\implies r' - l' = (r-l) / 2$
by (*transfer*, *insert tighten-bounds-2*, *auto*)**+**

partial-function (*tailrec*) *filter-list-length*
 $:: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
 $[code]: \text{filter-list-length } f \ p \ n \ xs = (\text{let } ys = \text{filter } p \ xs$
 $\text{in if length } ys = n \text{ then } ys \text{ else}$
 $\text{filter-list-length } f \ p \ n \ (\text{map } f \ ys))$

lemma *filter-list-length*: **assumes** $\text{length } (\text{filter } P \ xs) = n$
and $\bigwedge i \ x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies P \ x \implies p \ ((f \rightsquigarrow i) \ x)$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \neg P \ x \implies \exists i. \neg p \ ((f \rightsquigarrow i) \ x)$
and $g: \bigwedge x. g \ (f \ x) = g \ x$
and $P: \bigwedge x. P \ (f \ x) = P \ x$
shows $\text{map } g \ (\text{filter-list-length } f \ p \ n \ xs) = \text{map } g \ (\text{filter } P \ xs)$

proof –
from *assms*(3) **have** $\forall x. \exists i. x \in \text{set } xs \longrightarrow \neg P \ x \longrightarrow \neg p \ ((f \rightsquigarrow i) \ x)$
by *auto*
from *choice*[*OF this*] **obtain** *i* **where** $i: \bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \neg P \ x \implies \neg p \ ((f \rightsquigarrow (i \ x)) \ x)$
by *auto*
define *m* **where** $m = \text{max-list } (\text{map } i \ xs)$
have $m: \bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \neg P \ x \implies \exists i \leq m. \neg p \ ((f \rightsquigarrow i) \ x)$
using *max-list*[*of - map i xs, folded m-def*] *i* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **using** *assms*(1–2) *m*
proof (*induct m arbitrary: xs rule: less-induct*)
case (*less m xs*)
define *ys* **where** $ys = \text{filter } p \ xs$
have *xs-ys*: $\text{filter } P \ xs = \text{filter } P \ ys$ **unfolding** *ys-def* *filter-filter*
by (*rule filter-cong*[*OF refl*], *insert less*(3)[*of - 0*], *auto*)
have $\text{filter } (P \circ f) \ ys = \text{filter } P \ ys$ **using** *P* **unfolding** *o-def* **by** *auto*
hence *id3*: $\text{filter } P \ (\text{map } f \ ys) = \text{map } f \ (\text{filter } P \ ys)$ **unfolding** *filter-map* **by** *simp*
hence *id2*: $\text{map } g \ (\text{filter } P \ (\text{map } f \ ys)) = \text{map } g \ (\text{filter } P \ ys)$ **by** (*simp add: g*)
show *?case*
proof (*cases length ys = n*)
case *True*
hence *id*: $\text{filter-list-length } f \ p \ n \ xs = ys$ **unfolding** *ys-def*
 $\text{filter-list-length.simps}$ [*of - - xs*] *Let-def* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **using** *True* **unfolding** *id xs-ys* **using** *less*(2)
by (*metis filter-id-conv length-filter-less less-le xs-ys*)
next
case *False*
{
assume $m = 0$
from *less*(4)[*unfolded this*] **have** $Pp: x \in \text{set } xs \implies \neg P \ x \implies \neg p \ x$ **for** *x*
by *auto*
with *xs-ys* *False*[*folded less*(2)] **have** *False*
by (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *filter-True mem-Collect-eq set-filter ys-def*)

```

} note m0 = this
then obtain M where mM: m = Suc M by (cases m, auto)
hence m: M < m by simp
from False have id: filter-list-length f p n xs = filter-list-length f p n (map f
ys)
  unfolding ys-def filter-list-length.simps[of - - xs] Let-def by auto
show ?thesis unfolding id xs-ys id2[symmetric]
proof (rule less(1)[OF m])
  fix y
  assume y ∈ set (map f ys)
  then obtain x where x: x ∈ set xs p x and y: y = f x unfolding ys-def
by auto
{
  assume ¬ P y
  hence ¬ P x unfolding y P .
  from less(4)[OF x(1) this] obtain i where i: i ≤ m and p: ¬ p ((f ~
i) x) by auto
  with x obtain j where ij: i = Suc j by (cases i, auto)
  with i have j: j ≤ M unfolding mM by auto
  have ¬ p ((f ~ j) y) using p unfolding ij y funpow-Suc-right by simp
  thus ∃ i ≤ M. ¬ p ((f ~ i) y) using j by auto
}
{
  fix i
  assume P y
  hence P x unfolding y P .
  from less(3)[OF x(1) this, of Suc i]
  show p ((f ~ i) y) unfolding y funpow-Suc-right by simp
}
next
show length (filter P (map f ys)) = n unfolding id3 length-map using xs-ys
less(2) by auto
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

definition *complex-roots-of-int-poly3* :: *int poly* ⇒ *complex list* **where**
complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p ≡ let n = degree p;
rrts = real-roots-of-int-poly p;
nr = length rrts;
crts = map (λ r. Complex r 0) rrts
in
if n = nr then crts
else let nr-crts = n - nr in if nr-crts = 2 then
let pp = real-of-int-poly p div (prod-list (map (λ x. [:-x,1:]) rrts));
cpp = map-poly (λ r. Complex r 0) pp
in crts @ croots2 cpp else

```

let
  nr-pos-crts = nr-crts div 2;
  rxs = real-parts-3 p;
  ixs = pos-imaginary-parts-3 p;
  rts = [(rx, ix). rx <- rxs, ix <- ixs];
  crts' = map pair-to-complex
    (filter-list-length (map-prod tighten-bounds-3 tighten-bounds-3)
      (λ (r, i). 0 ∈c ipoly-complex-interval p (Complex-Interval (get-itvl-3 r)
        (get-itvl-3 i)))) nr-pos-crts rts)
  in crts @ (concat (map (λ x. [x, conj x]) crts'))

```

definition *complex-roots-of-int-poly-all* :: *int poly* ⇒ *complex list* **where**
complex-roots-of-int-poly-all p = (let n = degree p in
 if n ≥ 3 then *complex-roots-of-int-poly3* p
 else if n = 1 then [roots1 (map-poly of-int p)] else if n = 2 then croots2 (map-poly
 of-int p)
 else [])

lemma *in-real-itvl-get-bounds-tighten*: *real-of-3* x ∈_i *get-itvl-3* ((tighten-bounds-3
[~]_n) x)
proof (induct n arbitrary: x)
 case 0
 thus ?case using *get-itvl-3*[of x] by simp
next
 case (Suc n x)
 have id: (tighten-bounds-3 [~]_(Suc n)) x = (tighten-bounds-3 [~]_n) (tighten-bounds-3
 x)
 by (metis comp-apply funpow-Suc-right)
 show ?case unfolding id tighten-bounds-3(1)[of x, symmetric] by (rule Suc)
qed

lemma *sandwich-real*:
fixes l r :: nat ⇒ real
assumes la: l ⟶ a **and** ra: r ⟶ a
and lm: ∧i. l i ≤ m i **and** mr: ∧i. m i ≤ r i
shows m ⟶ a
proof (rule LIMSEQ-I)
 fix e :: real
 assume 0 < e
 hence e: 0 < e / 2 by simp
 from LIMSEQ-D[OF la e] obtain n1 where n1: ∧ n. n ≥ n1 ⟹ norm (l n
 − a) < e/2 by auto
 from LIMSEQ-D[OF ra e] obtain n2 where n2: ∧ n. n ≥ n2 ⟹ norm (r n
 − a) < e/2 by auto
 show ∃ no. ∀ n ≥ no. norm (m n − a) < e
proof (rule exI[of - max n1 n2], intro allI impI)
 fix n
 assume max n1 n2 ≤ n

with $n1\ n2$ **have** $*$: $\text{norm } (l\ n - a) < e/2$ $\text{norm } (r\ n - a) < e/2$ **by** *auto*
from $lm[of\ n]\ mr[of\ n]$ **have** $\text{norm } (m\ n - a) \leq \text{norm } (l\ n - a) + \text{norm } (r\ n - a)$ **by** *simp*
with $*$ **show** $\text{norm } (m\ n - a) < e$ **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *real-of-tighten-bounds-many[simp]*: $\text{real-of-3 } ((\text{tighten-bounds-3 } \sim i)\ x) = \text{real-of-3 } x$
apply (*induct i*) **using** *tighten-bounds-3* **by** *auto*

definition *lower-3* **where** $\text{lower-3 } x\ i \equiv \text{interval.lower } (\text{get-itvl-3 } ((\text{tighten-bounds-3 } \sim i)\ x))$

definition *upper-3* **where** $\text{upper-3 } x\ i \equiv \text{interval.upper } (\text{get-itvl-3 } ((\text{tighten-bounds-3 } \sim i)\ x))$

lemma *interval-size-3*: $\text{upper-3 } x\ i - \text{lower-3 } x\ i = (\text{upper-3 } x\ 0 - \text{lower-3 } x\ 0) / 2^i$

proof (*induct i*)

case (*Suc i*)

have $\text{upper-3 } x\ (\text{Suc } i) - \text{lower-3 } x\ (\text{Suc } i) = (\text{upper-3 } x\ i - \text{lower-3 } x\ i) / 2$

unfolding *upper-3-def lower-3-def* **using** *tighten-bounds-3 get-itvl-3* **by** *auto*

with *Suc* **show** *?case* **by** *auto*

qed *auto*

lemma *interval-size-3-tendsto-0*: $(\lambda i. (\text{upper-3 } x\ i - \text{lower-3 } x\ i)) \longrightarrow 0$
by (*subst interval-size-3, auto intro: LIMSEQ-divide-realpow-zero*)

lemma *dist-tendsto-0-imp-tendsto*: $(\lambda i. |f\ i - a| :: \text{real}) \longrightarrow 0 \implies f \longrightarrow a$
using *LIM-zero-cancel tendsto-rabs-zero-iff* **by** *blast*

lemma *upper-3-tendsto*: $\text{upper-3 } x \longrightarrow \text{real-of-3 } x$

proof(*rule dist-tendsto-0-imp-tendsto, rule sandwich-real*)

fix i

obtain $l\ r$ **where** lr : $\text{get-itvl-3 } ((\text{tighten-bounds-3 } \sim i)\ x) = \text{Interval } l\ r$

by (*metis interval.collapse*)

with $\text{get-itvl-3}[of\ (\text{tighten-bounds-3 } \sim i)\ x]$

show $|(\text{upper-3 } x)\ i - \text{real-of-3 } x| \leq (\text{upper-3 } x\ i - \text{lower-3 } x\ i)$

unfolding *upper-3-def lower-3-def* **by** *auto*

qed (*insert interval-size-3-tendsto-0, auto*)

lemma *lower-3-tendsto*: $\text{lower-3 } x \longrightarrow \text{real-of-3 } x$

proof(*rule dist-tendsto-0-imp-tendsto, rule sandwich-real*)

fix i

obtain $l\ r$ **where** lr : $\text{get-itvl-3 } ((\text{tighten-bounds-3 } \sim i)\ x) = \text{Interval } l\ r$

by (*metis interval.collapse*)

with $\text{get-itvl-3}[of\ (\text{tighten-bounds-3 } \sim i)\ x]$

show $|\text{lower-3 } x\ i - \text{real-of-3 } x| \leq (\text{upper-3 } x\ i - \text{lower-3 } x\ i)$

unfolding *upper-3-def lower-3-def* **by** *auto*

```

qed (insert interval-size-3-tendsto-0, auto)

lemma tends-to-tight-bounds-3: ( $\lambda x. \text{get-itol-3 } ((\text{tighten-bounds-3 } \sim x) y)$ )  $\longrightarrow_i$ 
real-of-3 y
using lower-3-tendsto[of y] upper-3-tendsto[of y] unfolding lower-3-def upper-3-def
interval-tendsto-def o-def by auto

lemma complex-roots-of-int-poly3: assumes p:  $p \neq 0$  and sf: square-free p
shows set (complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p) =  $\{x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0\}$  (is ?l = ?r)
distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p)
proof -
interpret map-poly-inj-idom-hom of-real..
define q where q = real-of-int-poly p
let ?q = map-poly complex-of-real q
from p have q0:  $q \neq 0$  unfolding q-def by auto
hence q: ?q  $\neq 0$  by auto
define rr where rr = real-roots-of-int-poly p
define rrts where rrts = map ( $\lambda r. \text{Complex } r \ 0$ ) rr
note d = complex-roots-of-int-poly3-def[of p, unfolded Let-def, folded rr-def,
folded rrts-def]
have rr: set rr =  $\{x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0\}$  unfolding rr-def
using real-roots-of-int-poly(1)[OF p] .
have rrts: set rrts =  $\{x. \text{poly } ?q \ x = 0 \wedge x \in \mathbb{R}\}$  unfolding rrts-def set-map rr
q-def
complex-of-real-def[symmetric] by (auto elim: Reals-cases)
have dist: distinct rr unfolding rr-def using real-roots-of-int-poly(2) .
from dist have dist1: distinct rrts unfolding rrts-def distinct-map inj-on-def
by auto
have lrr: length rr = card  $\{x. \text{poly } (\text{real-of-int-poly } p) \ x = 0\}$ 
unfolding rr-def using real-roots-of-int-poly[of p] p distinct-card by fastforce
have cr: length rr = card  $\{x. \text{poly } ?q \ x = 0 \wedge x \in \mathbb{R}\}$  unfolding lrr q-def[symmetric]
proof -
have card  $\{x. \text{poly } q \ x = 0\} \leq \text{card } \{x. \text{poly } (\text{map-poly complex-of-real } q) \ x =$ 
 $0 \wedge x \in \mathbb{R}\}$  (is ?l  $\leq$  ?r)
by (rule card-inj-on-le[of of-real], insert poly-roots-finite[OF q], auto simp:
inj-on-def)
moreover have ?l  $\geq$  ?r
by (rule card-inj-on-le[of Re, OF - - poly-roots-finite[OF q0]], auto simp:
inj-on-def elim!: Reals-cases)
ultimately show ?l = ?r by simp
qed
have conv:  $\bigwedge x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } ?q \ x = 0$ 
unfolding q-def by (subst map-poly-map-poly, auto simp: o-def)
have r: ?r =  $\{x. \text{poly } ?q \ x = 0\}$  unfolding conv ..
have ?l =  $\{x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0\} \wedge \text{distinct } (\text{complex-roots-of-int-poly3 } p)$ 
proof (cases degree p = length rr)
case False note oFalse = this
show ?thesis
proof (cases degree p - length rr = 2)

```

```

case False
let ?nr = (degree p - length rr) div 2
define cpxI where cpxI = pos-imaginary-parts-3 p
define cpxR where cpxR = real-parts-3 p
let ?rts = [(rx,ix). rx <- cpxR, ix <- cpxI]
define cpx where cpx = map pair-to-complex (filter ( $\lambda c.$  ipoly p (pair-to-complex
c) = 0)
?rts)
let ?LL = cpx @ map cnj cpx
let ?LL' = concat (map ( $\lambda x.$  [x, cnj x]) cpx)
let ?ll = rrts @ ?LL
let ?ll' = rrts @ ?LL'
have cpx: set cpx  $\subseteq$  ?r unfolding cpx-def by auto
have ccpx: cnj ' set cpx  $\subseteq$  ?r using cpx unfolding r
  by (auto intro!: complex-conjugate-root[of ?q] simp: Reals-def)
have set ?ll  $\subseteq$  ?r using rrts cpx ccpx unfolding r by auto
moreover
{
  fix x :: complex
  assume rt: ipoly p x = 0
  {
    fix x
    assume rt: ipoly p x = 0
    and gt: Im x > 0
    define rx where rx = Re x
    let ?x = Complex rx (Im x)
    have x: x = ?x by (cases x, auto simp: rx-def)
    from rt x have rt': ipoly p ?x = 0 by auto
    from real-parts-3[OF p rt, folded rx-def] pos-imaginary-parts-3[OF p rt
gt] rt'
    have ?x  $\in$  set cpx unfolding cpx-def cpxI-def cpxR-def
      by (force simp: pair-to-complex-def[abs-def])
    hence x  $\in$  set cpx using x by simp
  } note gt = this
  have cases: Im x = 0  $\vee$  Im x > 0  $\vee$  Im x < 0 by auto
  from rt have rt': ipoly p (cnj x) = 0 unfolding conv
    by (intro complex-conjugate-root[of ?q x], auto simp: Reals-def)
  {
    assume Im x > 0
    from gt[OF rt this] have x  $\in$  set ?ll by auto
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume Im x < 0
    hence Im (cnj x) > 0 by simp
    from gt[OF rt' this] have cnj (cnj x)  $\in$  set ?ll unfolding set-append
set-map by blast
    hence x  $\in$  set ?ll by simp
  }
}

```

```

moreover
{
  assume  $Im\ x = 0$ 
  hence  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  using complex-is-Real-iff by blast
  with  $rt\ rrts$  have  $x \in set\ ?ll$  unfolding conv by auto
}
ultimately have  $x \in set\ ?ll$  using cases by blast
}
ultimately have  $lr: set\ ?ll = \{x. ipoly\ p\ x = 0\}$  by blast
let  $?rr = map\ real-of-3\ cpxR$ 
let  $?pi = map\ real-of-3\ cpxI$ 
have  $dist2: distinct\ ?rr$  unfolding cpxR-def by (rule distinct-real-parts-3)
have  $dist3: distinct\ ?pi$  unfolding cpxI-def by (rule distinct-pos-imaginary-parts-3)
have  $idd: concat\ (map\ (map\ pair-to-complex)\ (map\ (\lambda x. map\ (Pair\ rx)\ cpxI)\$ 
 $cpxR))$ 
   $= concat\ (map\ (\lambda r. map\ (\lambda i. Complex\ (real-of-3\ r)\ (real-of-3\ i))\ cpxI)$ 
 $cpxR)$ 
  unfolding pair-to-complex-def by (auto simp: o-def)
  have  $dist4: distinct\ cpx$  unfolding cpx-def
proof (rule distinct-map-filter, unfold map-concat idd, unfold distinct-conv-nth,
intro allI impI, goal-cases)
  case ( $1\ i\ j$ )
  from  $nth-concat-diff[OF\ 1, unfolded\ length-map]\ dist2[unfolded\ distinct-conv-nth]$ 
   $dist3[unfolded\ distinct-conv-nth]$  show  $?case$  by auto
qed
  have  $dist5: distinct\ (map\ cnj\ cpx)$  using  $dist4$  unfolding distinct-map by
(auto simp: inj-on-def)
  {
    fix  $x :: complex$ 
    have  $rrts: x \in set\ rrts \implies Im\ x = 0$  unfolding rrts-def by auto
    have  $cpx: \bigwedge x. x \in set\ cpx \implies Im\ x > 0$  unfolding cpx-def cpxI-def
    by (auto simp: pair-to-complex-def[abs-def] positive-pos-imaginary-parts-3)
    have  $cpx': x \in cnj\ 'set\ cpx \implies sgn\ (Im\ x) = -1$  using  $cpx$  by auto
    have  $x \notin set\ rrts \cap set\ cpx \cup set\ rrts \cap cnj\ 'set\ cpx \cup set\ cpx \cap cnj\ 'set$ 
 $cpx$ 
    using  $rrts\ cpx[of\ x]\ cpx'$  by auto
  }
note  $dist6 = this$ 
have  $dist: distinct\ ?ll$ 
  unfolding distinct-append using  $dist6$  by (auto simp: dist1 dist4 dist5)
let  $?p = complex-of-int-poly\ p$ 
have  $pp: ?p \neq 0$  using  $p$  by auto
from  $p\ square-free-of-int-poly[OF\ sf]\ square-free-rsquarefree$ 
have  $rsf: rsquarefree\ ?p$  by auto
from  $dist\ lr$  have  $length\ ?ll = card\ \{x. poly\ ?p\ x = 0\}$ 
  by (metis distinct-card)
also have  $\dots = degree\ p$ 
  using  $rsf$  unfolding rsquarefree-card-degree[OF pp] by simp
finally have  $deg-len: degree\ p = length\ ?ll$  by simp
let  $?P = \lambda c. ipoly\ p\ (pair-to-complex\ c) = 0$ 

```

```

    let ?itvl = λ r i. ipoly-complex-interval p (Complex-Interval (get-itvl-3 r)
(get-itvl-3 i))
    let ?itv = λ (r,i). ?itvl r i
    let ?p = (λ (r,i). 0 ∈c (?itvl r i))
    let ?tb = tighten-bounds-3
    let ?f = map-prod ?tb ?tb
    have filter: map pair-to-complex (filter-list-length ?f ?p ?nr ?rts) = map
pair-to-complex (filter ?P ?rts)
    proof (rule filter-list-length)
      have length (filter ?P ?rts) = length cpx
      unfolding cpx-def by simp
      also have ... = ?nr unfolding deg-len by (simp add: rrts-def)
      finally show length (filter ?P ?rts) = ?nr by auto
    next
      fix n x
      assume x: ?P x
      obtain r i where xri: x = (r,i) by force
      have id: (?f ~ n) x = ((?tb ~ n) r, (?tb ~ n) i) unfolding xri
      by (induct n, auto)
      have px: pair-to-complex x = Complex (real-of-3 r) (real-of-3 i)
      unfolding xri pair-to-complex-def by auto
      show ?p ((?f ~ n) x)
      unfolding id split
      by (rule ipoly-complex-interval[of pair-to-complex x - p, unfolded x], unfold
px,
      auto simp: in-complex-interval-def in-real-itvl-get-bounds-tighten)
    next
      fix x
      assume x: x ∈ set ?rts ∧ ?P x
      let ?x = pair-to-complex x
      obtain r i where xri: x = (r,i) by force
      have id: (?f ~ n) x = ((?tb ~ n) r, (?tb ~ n) i) for n unfolding xri
      by (induct n, auto)
      have px: ?x = Complex (real-of-3 r) (real-of-3 i)
      unfolding xri pair-to-complex-def by auto
      have cvg: (λ n. ?itv ((?f ~ n) x)) →c ipoly p ?x
      unfolding id split px
      proof (rule ipoly-complex-interval-tendsto)
        show (λia. Complex-Interval (get-itvl-3 ((?tb ~ ia) r)) (get-itvl-3 ((?tb
~ ia) i))) →c
Complex (real-of-3 r) (real-of-3 i)
        unfolding complex-interval-tendsto-def by (simp add: tends-to-tight-bounds-3
o-def)
      qed
      from complex-interval-tendsto-neq[OF this x(2)]
      show ∃ i. ¬ ?p ((?f ~ i) x) unfolding id by auto
    next
      show pair-to-complex (?f x) = pair-to-complex x for x
      by (cases x, auto simp: pair-to-complex-def tighten-bounds-3(1))

```

```

next
  show ?P (?f x) = ?P x for x
    by (cases x, auto simp: pair-to-complex-def tighten-bounds-3(1))
qed
have l: complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p = ?ll'
unfolding d filter cpx-def[symmetric] cpxI-def[symmetric] cpxR-def[symmetric]
using False oFalse
  by auto
have distinct ?ll' = (distinct rrts ∧ distinct ?LL' ∧ set rrts ∩ set ?LL' = {})
  unfolding distinct-append ..
also have set ?LL' = set ?LL by auto
also have distinct ?LL' = distinct ?LL by (induct cpx, auto)
finally have distinct ?ll' = distinct ?ll unfolding distinct-append by auto
with dist have distinct ?ll' by auto
with lr l show ?thesis by auto
next
case True
let ?cr = map-poly of-real :: real poly ⇒ complex poly
define pp where pp = complex-of-int-poly p
have id: pp = map-poly of-real q unfolding q-def pp-def
  by (subst map-poly-map-poly, auto simp: o-def)
let ?rts = map (λ x. [-x,1:]) rr
define rts where rts = prod-list ?rts
let ?c2 = ?cr (q div rts)
have pq:  $\bigwedge x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \iff \text{poly } q \ x = 0$  unfolding q-def by simp
  from True have 2: degree q - card {x. poly q x = 0} = 2 unfolding
pq[symmetric] lrr
  unfolding q-def by simp
from True have id: degree p = length rr  $\iff$  False
  degree p - length rr = 2  $\iff$  True by auto
have l: ?l = of-real ' {x. poly q x = 0} ∪ set (croots2 ?c2)
  unfolding d rts-def id if-False if-True set-append rrts Reals-def
  by (fold complex-of-real-def q-def, auto)
from dist
  have len-rr: length rr = card {x. poly q x = 0} unfolding rr[unfolded pq,
symmetric]
  by (simp add: distinct-card)
  have rr':  $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{set } rr \implies \text{poly } q \ r = 0$  using rr unfolding q-def by
simp
with dist have q = q div prod-list ?rts * prod-list ?rts
proof (induct rr arbitrary: q)
case (Cons r rr q)
note dist = Cons(2)
let ?p = q div [-r,1:]
from Cons.premis(2) have poly q r = 0 by simp
hence [-r,1:] dvd q using poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
from dvd-mult-div-cancel[OF this]
have q = ?p * [-r,1:] by simp
moreover have ?p = ?p div ( $\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1:]$ ) * ( $\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1:]$ )

```

```

proof (rule Cons.hyps)
  show distinct rr using dist by auto
  fix s
  assume  $s \in \text{set } rr$ 
  with dist Cons(3) have  $s \neq r \text{ poly } q \text{ } s = 0$  by auto
  hence poly (?p * [:- 1 * r, 1:]) s = 0 using calculation by force
  thus poly ?p s = 0 by (simp add: ⟨s ≠ r⟩)
qed
ultimately have q:  $q = ?p \text{ div } (\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1]) * (\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1])$ 
* [:-r, 1:]
  by auto
  also have ... = (?p div ( $\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1]$ )) * ( $\prod x \leftarrow r \# rr. [-x, 1]$ )
  unfolding mult.assoc by simp
  also have ?p div ( $\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1]$ ) = q div ( $\prod x \leftarrow r \# rr. [-x, 1]$ )
  unfolding poly-div-mult-right[symmetric] by simp
  finally show ?case .
qed simp
hence q-div:  $q = q \text{ div } rts * rts$  unfolding rts-def .
from q-div q0 have  $q \text{ div } rts \neq 0 \text{ } rts \neq 0$  by auto
from degree-mult-eq[OF this] have degree q = degree (q div rts) + degree rts
using q-div by simp
also have degree rts = length rr unfolding rts-def by (rule degree-linear-factors)
also have ... = card {x. poly q x = 0} unfolding len-rr by simp
finally have deg2: degree ?c2 = 2 using 2 by simp
note croots2 = croots2[OF deg2, symmetric]
have ?q = ?cr (q div rts * rts) using q-div by simp
also have ... = ?cr rts * ?c2 unfolding hom-distribs by simp
finally have q-prod: ?q = ?cr rts * ?c2 .
from croots2 l
have l: ?l = of-real ' {x. poly q x = 0} ∪ {x. poly ?c2 x = 0} by simp
from r[unfolded q-prod]
have r: ?r = {x. poly (?cr rts) x = 0} ∪ {x. poly ?c2 x = 0} by auto
  also have ?cr rts = ( $\prod x \leftarrow rr. ?cr [-x, 1]$ ) by (simp add: rts-def o-def
of-real-poly-hom.hom-prod-list)
also have {x. poly ... x = 0} = of-real ' set rr
  unfolding poly-prod-list-zero-iff by auto
also have set rr = {x. poly q x = 0} unfolding rr q-def by simp
finally have lr: ?l = ?r unfolding l by simp
show ?thesis
proof (intro conjI[OF lr])
from sf have sf: square-free q unfolding q-def by (rule square-free-of-int-poly)
  {
    interpret field-hom-0' complex-of-real ..
    from sf have square-free ?q unfolding square-free-map-poly .
  } note sf = this
  have l: complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p = rrts @ croots2 ?c2
  unfolding d rts-def id if-False if-True set-append rrts q-def complex-of-real-def
by auto
  have dist2: distinct (croots2 ?c2) unfolding croots2-def Let-def by auto

```

```

{
  fix x
  assume x: x ∈ set (croots2 ?c2) x ∈ set rrts
  from x(1)[unfolded croots2] have x1: poly ?c2 x = 0 by auto
  from x(2) have x2: poly (?cr rts) x = 0
    unfolding rrts-def rts-def complex-of-real-def[symmetric]
    by (auto simp: poly-prod-list-zero-iff o-def)
  from square-free-multD(1)[OF sf[unfolded q-prod], of [: -x, 1:]]
    x1 x2 have False unfolding poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by auto
} note dist3 = this
show distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p) unfolding l distinct-append
  by (intro conjI dist1 dist2, insert dist3, auto)
qed
qed
next
case True
have card {x. poly ?q x = 0} ≤ degree ?q by (rule poly-roots-degree[OF q])
also have ... = degree p unfolding q-def by simp
also have ... = card {x. poly ?q x = 0 ∧ x ∈ ℝ} using True cr by simp
finally have le: card {x. poly ?q x = 0} ≤ card {x. poly ?q x = 0 ∧ x ∈ ℝ}
by auto
have {x. poly ?q x = 0 ∧ x ∈ ℝ} = {x. poly ?q x = 0}
  by (rule card-seteq[OF - - le], insert poly-roots-finite[OF q], auto)
with True rrts dist1 show ?thesis unfolding r d by auto
qed
thus distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p) ?l = ?r by auto
qed

lemma complex-roots-of-int-poly-all: assumes sf: degree p ≥ 3 ⟹ square-free p
  shows p ≠ 0 ⟹ set (complex-roots-of-int-poly-all p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0} (is -
  ⟹ set ?l = ?r)
  and distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly-all p)
proof -
  note d = complex-roots-of-int-poly-all-def Let-def
  have (p ≠ 0 ⟹ set ?l = ?r) ∧ (distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly-all p))
  proof (cases degree p ≥ 3)
    case True
    hence p: p ≠ 0 by auto
    from True complex-roots-of-int-poly3[OF p] sf show ?thesis unfolding d by
  auto
  next
  case False
  let ?p = map-poly (of-int :: int ⇒ complex) p
  have deg: degree ?p = degree p
    by (simp add: degree-map-poly)
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases degree p = 1)
    case True

```



```

    hence l: ?l = [roots1 ?p] unfolding d by auto
    from True have degree ?p = 1 unfolding deg by auto
    from roots1[OF this] show ?thesis unfolding l roots1-def by auto
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases degree p = 2)
      case True
      hence l: ?l = croots2 ?p unfolding d by auto
      from True have degree ?p = 2 unfolding deg by auto
      from croots2[OF this] show ?thesis unfolding l by (simp add: croots2-def
Let-def)
    next
      case False
      with ⟨degree p ≠ 1⟩ ⟨degree p ≠ 2⟩ ⟨¬ (degree p ≥ 3)⟩ have True: degree
p = 0 by auto
      hence l: ?l = [] unfolding d by auto
      from True have degree ?p = 0 unfolding deg by auto
      from roots0[OF - this] show ?thesis unfolding l by simp
    qed
  qed
qed
thus p ≠ 0 ⇒ set ?l = ?r distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly-all p) by auto
qed

```

It now comes the preferred function to compute complex roots of an integer polynomial.

definition *complex-roots-of-int-poly* :: int poly ⇒ complex list **where**
complex-roots-of-int-poly p = (
 let ps = (if degree p ≥ 3 then factors-of-int-poly p else [p])
 in concat (map complex-roots-of-int-poly-all ps))

definition *complex-roots-of-rat-poly* :: rat poly ⇒ complex list **where**
complex-roots-of-rat-poly p = complex-roots-of-int-poly (snd (rat-to-int-poly p))

lemma *complex-roots-of-int-poly*:

```

shows p ≠ 0 ⇒ set (complex-roots-of-int-poly p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0} (is - ⇒
?l = ?r)
and distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly p)
proof -
have (p ≠ 0 ⇒ ?l = ?r) ∧ (distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly p))
proof (cases degree p ≥ 3)
  case False
  hence complex-roots-of-int-poly p = complex-roots-of-int-poly-all p
  unfolding complex-roots-of-int-poly-def Let-def by auto
  with complex-roots-of-int-poly-all[of p] False show ?thesis by auto
next
  case True

```

```

{
  fix q
  assume q ∈ set (factors-of-int-poly p)
  from factors-of-int-poly(1)[OF refl this] irreducible-imp-square-free[of q]
  have 0: q ≠ 0 and sf: square-free q by auto
  from complex-roots-of-int-poly-all(1)[OF sf 0] complex-roots-of-int-poly-all(2)[OF
sf]
    have set (complex-roots-of-int-poly-all q) = {x. ipoly q x = 0}
      distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly-all q) by auto
} note all = this
from True have
  ?l = (⋃ ((λ p. set (complex-roots-of-int-poly-all p)) ‘ set (factors-of-int-poly
p)))
  unfolding complex-roots-of-int-poly-def Let-def by auto
  also have ... = (⋃ ((λ p. {x. ipoly p x = 0}) ‘ set (factors-of-int-poly p)))
    using all by blast
  finally have l: ?l = (⋃ ((λ p. {x. ipoly p x = 0}) ‘ set (factors-of-int-poly p)))
  .
  have lr: p ≠ 0 ⟶ ?l = ?r using l factors-of-int-poly(2)[OF refl, of p] by
auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule conjI[OF lr])
    from True have id: complex-roots-of-int-poly p =
      concat (map complex-roots-of-int-poly-all (factors-of-int-poly p))
      unfolding complex-roots-of-int-poly-def Let-def by auto
    show distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly p) unfolding id distinct-conv-nth
    proof (intro allI impI, goal-cases)
      case (1 i j)
      let ?fp = factors-of-int-poly p
      let ?rr = complex-roots-of-int-poly-all
      let ?cc = concat (map ?rr (factors-of-int-poly p))
      from nth-concat-diff[OF 1, unfolded length-map]
      obtain j1 k1 j2 k2 where
        *: (j1,k1) ≠ (j2,k2)
        j1 < length ?fp j2 < length ?fp and
        k1 < length (map ?rr ?fp ! j1)
        k2 < length (map ?rr ?fp ! j2)
        ?cc ! i = map ?rr ?fp ! j1 ! k1
        ?cc ! j = map ?rr ?fp ! j2 ! k2 by blast
      hence **: k1 < length (?rr (?fp ! j1))
        k2 < length (?rr (?fp ! j2))
        ?cc ! i = ?rr (?fp ! j1) ! k1
        ?cc ! j = ?rr (?fp ! j2) ! k2
      by auto
      from * have mem: ?fp ! j1 ∈ set ?fp ?fp ! j2 ∈ set ?fp by auto
      show ?cc ! i ≠ ?cc ! j
      proof (cases j1 = j2)
        case True
        with * have k1 ≠ k2 by auto

```

```

      with all(2)[OF mem(2)] **(1-2) show ?thesis unfolding **(3-4)
unfolding True
  distinct-conv-nth by auto
next
  case False
  from ⟨degree  $p \geq 3$ ⟩ have  $p: p \neq 0$  by auto
  note  $fip = \text{factors-of-int-poly}(2-3)$ [OF refl this]
  show ?thesis unfolding **(3-4)
  proof
    define  $x$  where  $x = ?rr (?fp ! j2) ! k2$ 
    assume  $id: ?rr (?fp ! j1) ! k1 = ?rr (?fp ! j2) ! k2$ 
    from ** have  $x1: x \in \text{set} (?rr (?fp ! j1))$  unfolding  $x\text{-def}$   $id[\text{symmetric}]$ 
  by auto
    from ** have  $x2: x \in \text{set} (?rr (?fp ! j2))$  unfolding  $x\text{-def}$  by auto

    from all(1)[OF mem(1)]  $x1$  have  $x1: \text{ipoly} (?fp ! j1) x = 0$  by auto
    from all(1)[OF mem(2)]  $x2$  have  $x2: \text{ipoly} (?fp ! j2) x = 0$  by auto
    from False  $\text{factors-of-int-poly}(4)$ [OF refl, of  $p$ ] have  $neq: ?fp ! j1 \neq ?fp$ 
!  $j2$ 
    using * unfolding distinct-conv-nth by auto
    have  $\text{poly} (\text{complex-of-int-poly } p) x = 0$  by (meson  $fip(1)$   $\text{mem}(2)$   $x2$ )
    from  $fip(2)$ [OF this]  $\text{mem } x1$   $x2$   $neq$ 
    show False by blast
  qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
  thus  $p \neq 0 \implies ?l = ?r$  distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly  $p$ ) by auto
qed

lemma complex-roots-of-rat-poly:
   $p \neq 0 \implies \text{set} (\text{complex-roots-of-rat-poly } p) = \{x. \text{rpoly } p x = 0\}$  (is -  $\implies ?l = ?r$ )
  distinct (complex-roots-of-rat-poly  $p$ )
proof -
  obtain  $c$   $q$  where  $cq: \text{rat-to-int-poly } p = (c, q)$  by force
  from rat-to-int-poly[OF this]
  have  $pq: p = \text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{of-int } c)) (\text{of-int-poly } q)$ 
  and  $c: c \neq 0$  by auto
  show distinct (complex-roots-of-rat-poly  $p$ ) unfolding complex-roots-of-rat-poly-def
  using complex-roots-of-int-poly(2) .
  assume  $p: p \neq 0$ 
  with  $pq$   $c$  have  $q: q \neq 0$  by auto
  have  $id: \{x. \text{rpoly } p x = (0 :: \text{complex})\} = \{x. \text{ipoly } q x = 0\}$ 
  unfolding  $pq$  by (simp add:  $c$  of-rat-of-int-poly hom-distrib)
  show  $?l = ?r$  unfolding complex-roots-of-rat-poly-def  $cq$  snd-conv id
  complex-roots-of-int-poly(1)[OF  $q$ ] ..
qed

```

```

lemma min-int-poly-complex-of-real[simp]: min-int-poly (complex-of-real x) = min-int-poly
x
proof (cases algebraic x)
  case False
    hence  $\neg$  algebraic (complex-of-real x) unfolding algebraic-complex-iff by auto
    with False show ?thesis unfolding min-int-poly-def by auto
  next
    case True
    from min-int-poly-represents[OF True]
    have min-int-poly x represents x by auto
    thus ?thesis
    by (intro min-int-poly-unique, auto simp: lead-coeff-min-int-poly-pos)
qed

```

TODO: the implementation might be tuned, since the search process should be faster when using interval arithmetic to figure out the correct factor. (One might also implement the search via checking $ipoly\ f\ x = 0$, but because of complex-algebraic-number arithmetic, I think that search would be slower than the current one via $x \in set\ (complex-roots-of-int-poly\ f)$)

definition *min-int-poly-complex* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *int poly* **where**
min-int-poly-complex *x* = (*if algebraic* *x* then *if Im* *x* = 0 then *min-int-poly-real* (*Re* *x*)
 else *the* (*find* ($\lambda f. x \in set\ (complex-roots-of-int-poly\ f)$) (*complex-poly* (*min-int-poly* (*Re* *x*)) (*min-int-poly* (*Im* *x*))))
 else $[0, 1]$)

lemma *min-int-poly-complex[code-unfold]*: *min-int-poly* = *min-int-poly-complex*

proof (*standard*)

```

fix x
define fs where fs = complex-poly (min-int-poly (Re x)) (min-int-poly (Im x))
let ?f = min-int-poly-complex x
show min-int-poly x = ?f
proof (cases algebraic x)
  case False
    thus ?thesis unfolding min-int-poly-def min-int-poly-complex-def by auto
  next
    case True
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases Im x = 0)
      case *: True
        have id: ?f = min-int-poly-real (Re x) unfolding min-int-poly-complex-def *
using True by auto
        show ?thesis unfolding id min-int-poly-real-code-unfold[symmetric] min-int-poly-complex-of-real[symmetric]
          using * by (intro arg-cong[of - - min-int-poly] complex-eqI, auto)
      next
        case False
        from True[unfolding algebraic-complex-iff] have algebraic (Re x) algebraic (Im
x) by auto

```

```

from complex-poly[OF min-int-poly-represents[OF this(1)] min-int-poly-represents[OF
this(2)]]
  have fs:  $\exists f \in \text{set } fs. \text{ipoly } f \ x = 0 \wedge f. f \in \text{set } fs \implies \text{poly-cond } f$  unfolding
fs-def by auto
  let ?fs = find ( $\lambda f. \text{ipoly } f \ x = 0$ ) fs
  let ?fs' = find ( $\lambda f. x \in \text{set } (\text{complex-roots-of-int-poly } f)$ ) fs
  have ?f = the ?fs' unfolding min-int-poly-complex-def fs-def
    using True False by auto
  also have ?fs' = ?fs
    by (rule find-cong[OF refl], subst complex-roots-of-int-poly, insert fs, auto)
  finally have id: ?f = the ?fs .
  from fs(1) have ?fs  $\neq$  None unfolding find-None-iff by auto
  then obtain f where Some: ?fs = Some f by auto
  from find-Some-D[OF this] fs(2)[of f]
  show ?thesis unfolding id Some
    by (intro min-int-poly-unique, auto)
qed
qed
qed
end

```

16 Show for Real Algebraic Numbers – Interface

We just demand that there is some function from real algebraic numbers to string and register this as show-function and use it to implement *show-real*.

Implementations for real algebraic numbers are available in one of the theories *Show-Real-Precise* and *Show-Real-Approx*.

```

theory Show-Real-Alg
imports
  Real-Algebraic-Numbers
  Show.Show-Real
begin

consts show-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  string

definition showsp-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  string where
  showsp-real-alg p x y = (show-real-alg x @ y)

lemma show-law-real-alg [show-law-intros]:
  show-law showsp-real-alg r
  by (rule show-lawI) (simp add: showsp-real-alg-def show-law-simps)

lemma showsp-real-alg-append [show-law-simps]:
  showsp-real-alg p r (x @ y) = showsp-real-alg p r x @ y
  by (intro show-lawD show-law-intros)

local-setup <

```

```

    Show-Generator.register-foreign-showsp @{typ real-alg} @{term showsp-real-alg}
@{thm show-law-real-alg}
>

```

derive *show real-alg*

We now define *show-real*.

overloading *show-real* $\equiv$ *show-real*

begin

definition *show-real* $\equiv$ *show-real-alg o real-alg-of-real*

end

end

17 Show for Real (Algebraic) Numbers – Approximate Representation

We implement the show-function for real (algebraic) numbers by calculating the number precisely for three digits after the comma.

theory *Show-Real-Approx*

imports

Show-Real-Alg

Show.Show-Instances

begin

overloading *show-real-alg* $\equiv$ *show-real-alg*

begin

definition *show-real-alg[code]*: *show-real-alg* *x* $\equiv$ *let*

x1000' = *floor* (*1000 * x*);

(*x1000,s*) = (*if* *x1000' < 0* *then* (*-x1000'*, *"-"*) *else* (*x1000'*, *""*));

(*bef,aft*) = *divmod-int* *x1000 1000*;

a' = *show* *aft*;

a = *replicate* (*3-length* *a'*) (*CHR* *"0"*) @ *a'*

in

" ~ " @ *s* @ *show* *bef* @ *"."* @ *a*

end

end

18 Show for Real (Algebraic) Numbers – Unique Representation

We implement the show-function for real (algebraic) numbers by printing them uniquely via their monic irreducible polynomial with a special cases

for polynomials of degree at most 2.

theory *Show-Real-Precise*

imports

Show-Real-Alg

Show.Show-Instances

begin

datatype *real-alg-show-info* = *Rat-Info* *rat* | *Sqrt-Info* *rat* *rat* | *Real-Alg-Info* *int* *poly* *nat*

fun *convert-info* :: *rat* + *int* *poly* × *nat* ⇒ *real-alg-show-info* **where**

convert-info (*Inl* *q*) = *Rat-Info* *q*

| *convert-info* (*Inr* (*f*, *n*)) = (if degree *f* = 2 then (let *a* = coeff *f* 2; *b* = coeff *f* 1;
c = coeff *f* 0;

b2a = *Rat.Fract* (−*b*) (2 * *a*);

below = *Rat.Fract* (*b***b* − 4 * *a* * *c*) (4 * *a* * *a*)

in *Sqrt-Info* *b2a* (if *n* = 1 then −*below* else *below*))

else *Real-Alg-Info* *f* *n*)

definition *real-alg-show-info* :: *real-alg* ⇒ *real-alg-show-info* **where**

real-alg-show-info *x* = *convert-info* (*info-real-alg* *x*)

We prove that the extracted information for showing an algebraic real number is correct.

lemma *real-alg-show-info*: *real-alg-show-info* *x* = *Rat-Info* *r* ⇒ *real-of* *x* = *of-rat* *r*

real-alg-show-info *x* = *Sqrt-Info* *r* *sq* ⇒ *real-of* *x* = *of-rat* *r* + *sqr* (*of-rat* *sq*)

real-alg-show-info *x* = *Real-Alg-Info* *p* *n* ⇒ *p* represents (*real-of* *x*) ∧ *n* = card {*y*. *y* ≤ *real-of* *x* ∧ *ipoly* *p* *y* = 0}

(is ?*l* ⇒ ?*r*)

proof (*atomize*(*full*), *goal-cases*)

case 1

note *d* = *real-alg-show-info-def*

show ?*case*

proof (*cases* *info-real-alg* *x*)

case (*Inl* *q*)

from *info-real-alg*(2)[*OF* *this*] **this** **show** ?*thesis* **unfolding** *d* **by** *auto*

next

case (*Inr* *qm*)

then obtain *p* *n* **where** *id*: *info-real-alg* *x* = *Inr* (*p*, *n*) **by** (*cases* *qm*, *auto*)

from *info-real-alg*(1)[*OF* *id*]

have *ap*: *p* represents (*real-of* *x*) **and** *n*: *n* = card {*y*. *y* ≤ *real-of* *x* ∧ *ipoly* *p* *y* = 0}

and *irr*: *irreducible* *p* **by** *auto*

note *id'* = *real-alg-show-info-def* *id* *convert-info.simps* *Fract-of-int-quotient*

Let-def

have *last*: ?*l* ⇒ ?*r* **unfolding** *id'* **using** *ap* *n* **by** (*auto split: if-splits*)

{

assume *: *real-alg-show-info* *x* = *Sqrt-Info* *r* *sq*

```

    from this[unfolded id'] have deg: degree p = 2 by (auto split: if-splits)
    from degree2-coeffs[OF this] obtain a b c where p: p = [:c,b,a:] and a: a ≠
0
    by metis
    hence coeffs: coeff p 0 = c coeff p 1 = b coeff p (Suc (Suc 0)) = a 2 = Suc
(Suc 0) by auto
    let ?a = real-of-int a
    let ?b = real-of-int b
    let ?c = real-of-int c
    define A where A = ?a
    define B where B = ?b
    define C where C = ?c
    let ?r = - (B / (2 * A))
    define R where R = ?r
    let ?sq = (B * B - 4 * A * C) / (4 * A * A)
    let ?p = real-of-int-poly p
    let ?disc = (B / (2 * A)) ^ Suc (Suc 0) - C / A
    define D where D = ?disc
    from arg-cong[OF p, of map-poly real-of-int]
    have rp: ?p = [: C, B, A :]
    using a by (auto simp: A-def B-def C-def)
    from a have A: A ≠ 0 unfolding A-def by auto
    from *[unfolded id' deg, unfolded coeffs of-int-minus of-int-minus of-int-mult
of-int-diff, simplified]
    have r: real-of-rat r = R and sq: sqrt (of-rat sq) = (if n = 1 then - sqrt ?sq
else sqrt ?sq)
    by (auto simp: A-def B-def C-def R-def real-sqrt-minus hom-distrib)
    note sq
    also have ?sq = D using A by (auto simp: field-simps D-def)
    finally have sq: sqrt (of-rat sq) = (if n = 1 then - sqrt D else sqrt D) by
simp
    with rp have coeffs': coeff ?p 0 = C coeff ?p 1 = B coeff ?p (Suc (Suc 0))
= A 2 = Suc (Suc 0) by auto
    from rp A have degree (real-of-int-poly p) = 2 by auto
    note roots = rroots2[OF this, unfolded rroots2-def Let-def coeffs', folded D-def
R-def]
    from ap[unfolded represents-def] have root: ipoly p (real-of x) = 0 by auto
    from root roots have D: (D < 0) = False by auto
    note roots = roots[unfolded this if-False, folded R-def]
    have real-of x = of-rat r + sqrt (of-rat sq)
    proof (cases D = 0)
    case True
    show ?thesis using roots root unfolding sq r True by auto
    next
    case False
    with D have D: D > 0 by auto
    from roots False have roots: {x. ipoly p x = 0} = {R + sqrt D, R - sqrt
D} by auto
    let ?Roots = {y. y ≤ real-of x ∧ ipoly p y = 0}

```



```

      have x: real-of x ∈ ?Roots using root by auto
    from root roots have choice: real-of x = R + sqrt D ∨ real-of x = R - sqrt
D by auto
    hence small: R - sqrt D ∈ ?Roots using roots D by auto
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases n = 1)
      case True
        from card-1-singletonE[OF n[symmetric, unfolded this]] obtain y where
id: ?Roots = {y} by auto
        from x small show ?thesis unfolding sq r id using True by auto
      next
        case False
          from x obtain Y where Y: ?Roots = insert (real-of x) (Y - {real-of
x}) by auto
          with False[unfolded n] obtain z Z where Z: Y - {real-of x} = insert z
Z by (cases Y - {real-of x} = {}, auto)
          from Y[unfolded Z] Z have sub: {real-of x, z} ⊆ ?Roots and z: z ≠ real-of
x by auto
          with roots choice D have real-of x = R + sqrt D by force
          thus ?thesis unfolding sq r id using False by auto
        qed
      qed
    }
  with last show ?thesis unfolding d by (auto simp: id Let-def)
qed
qed

```

```

fun show-rai-info :: int ⇒ real-alg-show-info ⇒ string where
  show-rai-info fl (Rat-Info r) = show r
| show-rai-info fl (Sqrt-Info r sq) = (let sqrt = "sqrt(" @ show (abs sq) @ ")"
  in if r = 0 then (if sq < 0 then "-" else []) @ sqrt
    else ("(" @ show r @ (if sq < 0 then "-" else "+") @ sqrt @ ")"))
| show-rai-info fl (Real-Alg-Info p n) =
  "(root #" @ show n @ " of " @ show p @ ", in (" @ show fl @ ", " @ show (fl
+ 1) @ ")")

```

```

overloading show-real-alg ≡ show-real-alg
begin
  definition show-real-alg[code]:
    show-real-alg x ≡ show-rai-info (floor x) (real-alg-show-info x)
end
end

```

19 Algebraic Number Tests

We provide a sequence of examples which demonstrate what can be done with the implementation of algebraic numbers.

```
theory Algebraic-Number-Tests
```

```

imports
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Char-Poly
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Determinant-Impl
  Show.Show-Complex
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Nat
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Int
  Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Factorize-Rat-Poly
  Complex-Algebraic-Numbers
  Show-Real-Precise
begin

```

19.1 Stand-Alone Examples

```

abbreviation (input) show-lines x  $\equiv$  shows-lines x Nil

```

```

fun show-factorization :: 'a :: {semiring-1, show}  $\times$  (('a poly  $\times$  nat)list)  $\Rightarrow$  string
where
  show-factorization (c,[]) = show c
| show-factorization (c,((p,i) # ps)) = show-factorization (c,ps) @ " * (" @ show
p @ ")" @
  (if i = 1 then [] else "^" @ show i)

```

```

definition show-sf-factorization :: 'a :: {semiring-1, show}  $\times$  (('a poly  $\times$  nat)list)
 $\Rightarrow$  string where
  show-sf-factorization x = show-factorization (map-prod id (map (map-prod id
Suc)) x)

```

Determine the roots over the rational, real, and complex numbers.

```

definition testpoly = [:5/2, -7/2, 1/2, -5, 7, -1, 5/2, -7/2, 1/2:]
definition test = show-lines ( real-roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)

```

```

value [code] show-lines ( roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)
value [code] show-lines ( real-roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)
value [code] show-lines (complex-roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)

```

Compute real and complex roots of a polynomial with rational coefficients.

```

value [code] show (complex-roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)
value [code] show (real-roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)

```

A sequence of calculations.

```

value [code] show (- sqrt 2 - sqrt 3)
lemma root 3 4 > sqrt (root 4 3) + [1/10 * root 3 7] by eval
lemma csqrt (4 + 3 * i)  $\notin$   $\mathbf{R}$  by eval
value [code] show (csqrt (4 + 3 * i))
value [code] show (csqrt (1 + i))

```

19.2 Example Application: Compute Norms of Eigenvalues

For complexity analysis of some matrix A it is important to compute the spectral radius of a matrix, i.e., the maximal norm of all complex eigenvalues, since the spectral radius determines the growth rates of matrix-powers A^n , cf. [4] for a formalized statement of this fact.

definition *eigenvalues* :: *rat mat* $\Rightarrow$ *complex list* **where**
eigenvalues A = *complex-roots-of-rat-poly* (*char-poly* A)

definition *testmat* = *mat-of-rows-list* 3 [
 [1,-4,2],
 [1/5,7,9],
 [7,1,5 :: *rat*]
]

definition *spectral-radius-test* = *show* (*Max* (*set* [*norm ev. ev* $\leftarrow$ *eigenvalues testmat*]))

value [code] *char-poly testmat*

value [code] *spectral-radius-test*

end

20 Explicit Constants for External Code

theory *Algebraic-Numbers-External-Code*

imports *Algebraic-Number-Tests*

begin

We define constants for most operations on real- and complex- algebraic numbers, so that they are easily accessible in target languages. In particular, we use target languages integers, pairs of integers, strings, and integer lists, resp., in order to represent the Isabelle types *int/nat*, *rat*, *string*, and *int poly*, resp.

definition *decompose-rat* = *map-prod integer-of-int integer-of-int o quotient-of*

20.1 Operations on Real Algebraic Numbers

definition *zero-ra* = (*0* :: *real-alg*)

definition *one-ra* = (*1* :: *real-alg*)

definition *of-integer-ra* = (*of-int o int-of-integer* :: *integer* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)

definition *of-rational-ra* = ((λ (*num*, *denom*). *of-rat-real-alg* (*Rat.Fract* (*int-of-integer num*) (*int-of-integer denom*))))

:: *integer* $\times$ *integer* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)

definition *plus-ra* = ((*+*) :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)

definition *minus-ra* = ((*-*) :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)

definition *uminus-ra* = (*uminus* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)

definition *times-ra* = ((***) :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)

definition *divide-ra* = ((*/*) :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)

definition *inverse-ra* = (*inverse* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)
definition *abs-ra* = (*abs* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)
definition *floor-ra* = (*integer-of-int* o *floor* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *integer*)
definition *ceiling-ra* = (*integer-of-int* o *ceiling* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *integer*)
definition *minimum-ra* = (*min* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)
definition *maximum-ra* = (*max* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)
definition *equals-ra* = (*(=)* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*)
definition *less-ra* = (*(<)* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*)
definition *less-equal-ra* = (*(<=)* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*)
definition *compare-ra* = (*compare* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *order*)
definition *roots-of-poly-ra* = (*roots-of-real-alg* o *poly-of-list* o *map int-of-integer* ::
integer list $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg list*)
definition *root-ra* = (*root-real-alg* o *nat-of-integer* :: *integer* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)

definition *show-ra* = (*(String.implode* o *show)* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *String.literal*)
definition *is-rational-ra* = (*is-rat-real-alg* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*)
definition *to-rational-ra* = (*decompose-rat* o *to-rat-real-alg* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *integer* $\times$
integer)
definition *sign-ra* = (*fst* o *to-rational-ra* o *sgn* :: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *integer*)
definition *decompose-ra* = (*map-sum* *decompose-rat* (*map-prod* (*map integer-of-int*
o *coeffs*) *integer-of-nat*) o *info-real-alg*
:: *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *integer* $\times$ *integer* + *integer list* $\times$ *integer*)

20.2 Operations on Complex Algebraic Numbers

definition *zero-ca* = (*0* :: *complex*)
definition *one-ca* = (*1* :: *complex*)
definition *imag-unit-ca* = (*i* :: *complex*)
definition *of-integer-ca* = (*of-int* o *int-of-integer* :: *integer* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*)
definition *of-rational-ca* = ((λ (*num*, *denom*). *of-rat* (*Rat.Fract* (*int-of-integer*
num) (*int-of-integer denom*)))
:: *integer* $\times$ *integer* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*)
definition *of-real-imag-ca* = ((λ (*real*, *imag*). *Complex* (*real-of-real*) (*real-of-imag*))
:: *real-alg* $\times$ *real-alg* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*)
definition *plus-ca* = (*(+)* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*)
definition *minus-ca* = (*(-)* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*)
definition *uminus-ca* = (*uminus* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*)
definition *times-ca* = (*(*)* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*)
definition *divide-ca* = (*(/)* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*)
definition *inverse-ca* = (*inverse* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*)
definition *equals-ca* = (*(=)* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*)
definition *roots-of-poly-ca* = (*complex-roots-of-int-poly* o *poly-of-list* o *map int-of-integer*
:: *integer list* $\Rightarrow$ *complex list*)
definition *csqrt-ca* = (*csqrt* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*)
definition *show-ca* = (*(String.implode* o *show)* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *String.literal*)
definition *real-of-ca* = (*real-alg-of-real* o *Re* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)
definition *imag-of-ca* = (*real-alg-of-real* o *Im* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *real-alg*)

20.3 Export Constants in Haskell

export-code

order.Eq order.Lt order.Gt — for comparison

Inl Inr — make disjoint sums available for decomposition information

zero-ra

one-ra

of-integer-ra

of-rational-ra

plus-ra

minus-ra

uminus-ra

times-ra

divide-ra

inverse-ra

abs-ra

floor-ra

ceiling-ra

minimum-ra

maximum-ra

equals-ra

less-ra

less-equal-ra

compare-ra

roots-of-poly-ra

root-ra

show-ra

is-rational-ra

to-rational-ra

sign-ra

decompose-ra

zero-ca

one-ca

imag-unit-ca

of-integer-ca

of-rational-ca

of-real-imag-ca

plus-ca

minus-ca

uminus-ca

times-ca

divide-ca

inverse-ca

equals-ca

roots-of-poly-ca

```

    csqrt-ca
    show-ca
    real-of-ca
    imag-of-ca

in Haskell module-name Algebraic-Numbers

end

```

References

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- [4] R. Thiemann and A. Yamada. Matrices, Jordan normal forms, and spectral radius theory. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, 2015, 2015.