

Simultaneous diagonalization of pairwise commuting Hermitian matrices

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Abstract

A Hermitian matrix is a square complex matrix A that is equal to its conjugate transpose A^\dagger . The (finite-dimensional) spectral theorem states that for any such matrix A , we have the equality $A = U \cdot B \cdot U^\dagger$, where U is a unitary matrix and B is a diagonal matrix containing only real elements. We formalize the generalization of this result, which states that if $\{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ are Hermitian and pairwise commuting matrices, then there exists a unitary matrix U such that $A_i = U \cdot B_i \cdot U^\dagger$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, and each B_i is diagonal and contains only real elements. Sets of pairwise commuting Hermitian matrices are called *Complete Sets of Commuting Observables* in Quantum Mechanics, where they represent physical quantities that can be simultaneously measured to uniquely distinguish quantum states.

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theory *Spectral-Theory-Complements* **imports** *HOL-Combinatorics.Permutations*
Projective-Measurements.Linear-Algebra-Complements
Projective-Measurements.Projective-Measurements

begin

1 Some preliminary results

1.1 Roots of a polynomial

Results on polynomials, the main one being that the set of roots of a polynomial is uniquely defined.

lemma *root-poly-linear*:

shows $\text{poly} (\prod a \leftarrow L. [:- a, 1:]) (c :: 'a :: \text{field}) = 0 \implies c \in \text{set } L$
<proof>

lemma *poly-root-set-subseteq*:

assumes $(\prod (a :: 'a :: \text{field}) \leftarrow L. [:- a, 1:]) = (\prod a \leftarrow M. [:- a, 1:])$
shows $\text{set } L \subseteq \text{set } M$
<proof>

lemma *poly-root-set-eq*:

assumes $(\prod (a :: 'a :: \text{field}) \leftarrow L. [:- a, 1:]) = (\prod a \leftarrow M. [:- a, 1:])$
shows $\text{set } L = \text{set } M$ *<proof>*

1.2 Linear algebra preliminaries

lemma *minus-zero-vec-eq*:

fixes $v :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-group-add}\}$ *Matrix.vec*
assumes $\text{dim-vec } v = n$
and $\text{dim-vec } w = n$

and $v - w = 0_v \ n$
shows $v = w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *right-minus-zero-mat*:
fixes $A::'a::\{group-add\} \ Matrix.mat$
shows $A - 0_m \ (dim-row \ A) \ (dim-col \ A) = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smult-zero*:
shows $(0::'a::comm-ring) \cdot_m \ A = 0_m \ (dim-row \ A) \ (dim-col \ A) \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rank-1-proj-col-carrier*:
assumes $i < dim-col \ A$
shows $rank-1-proj \ (Matrix.col \ A \ i) \in carrier-mat \ (dim-row \ A) \ (dim-row \ A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zero-adjoint*:
shows $Complex-Matrix.adjoint \ (0_m \ n \ m) = ((0_m \ m \ n)::'a::conjugatable-field \ Matrix.mat)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *assoc-mat-mult-vec'*:
assumes $A \in carrier-mat \ n \ n$
and $B \in carrier-mat \ n \ n$
and $C \in carrier-mat \ n \ n$
and $v \in carrier-vec \ n$
shows $A * B * C *_v \ v = A *_v \ (B *_v \ (C *_v \ v)) \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *adjoint-dim'*:
 $A \in carrier-mat \ n \ m \implies Complex-Matrix.adjoint \ A \in carrier-mat \ m \ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *mat-conj where*
 $mat-conj \ U \ V = U * V * (Complex-Matrix.adjoint \ U)$

lemma *mat-conj-adjoint*:
shows $mat-conj \ (Complex-Matrix.adjoint \ U) \ V = Complex-Matrix.adjoint \ U * V * U \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map2-mat-conj-exp*:
assumes $length \ A = length \ B$
shows $map2 \ (*) \ (map2 \ (*) \ A \ B) \ (map \ Complex-Matrix.adjoint \ A) = map2 \ mat-conj \ A \ B \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mat-conj-unit-commute*:
assumes *unitary* U
and $U * A = A * U$
and $A \in carrier-mat \ n \ n$

and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\text{mat-conj } U \ A = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hermitian-mat-conj*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *hermitian* A
shows *hermitian* $(\text{mat-conj } U \ A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hermitian-mat-conj'*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *hermitian* A
shows *hermitian* $(\text{mat-conj } (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U) \ A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-conj-uminus-eq*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $A = \text{mat-conj } U \ B$
shows $-A = \text{mat-conj } U \ (-B)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-conj-smult*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $A = U * B * (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U)$
shows $x \cdot_m A = U * (x \cdot_m B) * (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mult-adjoint-hermitian*:
fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-field Matrix.mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$
shows *hermitian* $((\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } A) * A)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hermitian-square-hermitian*:
fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-field Matrix.mat}$
assumes *hermitian* A
shows *hermitian* $(A * A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2 Properties of the spectrum of a matrix

2.1 Results on diagonal matrices

lemma *diagonal-mat-uminus*:
fixes $A :: 'a :: \{\text{ring}\} \text{ Matrix.mat}$

assumes *diagonal-mat* A
shows *diagonal-mat* $(-A)$ \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *diagonal-mat-smult*:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{ring}\}$ *Matrix.mat*
assumes *diagonal-mat* A
shows *diagonal-mat* $(x \cdot_m A)$ \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *diagonal-imp-upper-triangular*:
assumes *diagonal-mat* A
and $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows *upper-triangular* A \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *set-diag-mat-uminus*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows *set* $(\text{diag-mat } (-A)) = \{-a \mid a. a \in \text{set } (\text{diag-mat } A)\}$ **(is ?L = ?R)**
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *set-diag-mat-smult*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows *set* $(\text{diag-mat } (x \cdot_m A)) = \{x * a \mid a. a \in \text{set } (\text{diag-mat } A)\}$ **(is ?L = ?R)**
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *diag-mat-diagonal-eq*:
assumes *diag-mat* $A = \text{diag-mat } B$
and *diagonal-mat* A
and *diagonal-mat* B
and *dim-col* $A = \text{dim-col } B$
shows $A = B$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *diag-elems-ne*:
assumes $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $0 < n$
shows *diag-elems* $B \neq \{\}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *diagonal-mat-mult-vec*:
fixes $B::'a::\text{conjugatable-field}$ *Matrix.mat*
assumes *diagonal-mat* B
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $i < n$
shows *vec-index* $(B *_v v) \ i = B \ \$\$ \ (i,i) * (\text{vec-index } v \ i)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *diagonal-mat-mult-index*:
fixes $B::'a::\{\text{ring}\}$ *Matrix.mat*
assumes *diagonal-mat A*
and $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $i < n$
and $j < n$
shows $(A * B) \ \$\$ (i,j) = A \ \$\$ (i,i) * B \ \$\$ (i,j)$ *<proof>*

lemma *diagonal-mat-mult-index'*:
fixes $A::'a::\text{comm-ring}$ *Matrix.mat*
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *diagonal-mat B*
and $j < n$
and $i < n$
shows $(A*B) \ \$\$ (i,j) = B \ \$\$ (j,j) * A \ \$\$ (i, j)$

<proof>

lemma *diagonal-mat-times-diag*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *diagonal-mat A*
and *diagonal-mat B*
shows *diagonal-mat* $(A*B)$ *<proof>*

lemma *diagonal-mat-commute*:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{comm-ring}\}$ *Matrix.mat*
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *diagonal-mat A*
and *diagonal-mat B*
shows $A * B = B * A$
<proof>

lemma *diagonal-mat-sq-index*:
fixes $B::'a::\{\text{ring}\}$ *Matrix.mat*
assumes *diagonal-mat B*
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $i < n$
and $j < n$
shows $(B * B) \ \$\$ (i,j) = B \ \$\$ (i,i) * B \ \$\$ (j,i)$
<proof>

lemma *diagonal-mat-sq-index'*:
fixes $B::'a::\{\text{ring}\}$ *Matrix.mat*
assumes *diagonal-mat B*
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $i < n$
and $j < n$
shows $(B * B) \$(i,j) = B\$(i,j) * B\$(i,j)$
 <proof>

lemma *diagonal-mat-sq-diag*:
fixes $B::'a::\{ring\} Matrix.mat$
assumes *diagonal-mat* B
and $B \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ n$
shows *diagonal-mat* $(B * B)$ <proof>

lemma *real-diagonal-hermitian*:
fixes $B::complex\ Matrix.mat$
assumes $B \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ n$
and *diagonal-mat* B
and $\forall i < dim\text{-}row\ B. B\$(i, i) \in Reals$
shows *hermitian* B <proof>

2.2 Unitary equivalence

definition *unitarily-equiv* **where**
unitarily-equiv $A\ B\ U \equiv (unitary\ U \wedge$
similar-mat-wit $A\ B\ U\ (Complex\text{-}Matrix.adjoint\ U))$

lemma *unitarily-equivD*:
assumes *unitarily-equiv* $A\ B\ U$
shows *unitary* U
similar-mat-wit $A\ B\ U\ (Complex\text{-}Matrix.adjoint\ U)$ <proof>

lemma *unitarily-equivI*:
assumes *similar-mat-wit* $A\ B\ U\ (Complex\text{-}Matrix.adjoint\ U)$
and *unitary* U
shows *unitarily-equiv* $A\ B\ U$ <proof>

lemma *unitarily-equivI'*:
assumes $A = mat\text{-}conj\ U\ B$
and *unitary* U
and $A \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ n$
and $B \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ n$
shows *unitarily-equiv* $A\ B\ U$ <proof>

lemma *unitarily-equiv-carrier*:
assumes $A \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ n$
and *unitarily-equiv* $A\ B\ U$
shows $B \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ n$ $U \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ n$
 <proof>

lemma *unitarily-equiv-carrier'*:
assumes *unitarily-equiv* $A\ B\ U$

shows $A \in \text{carrier-mat } (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-row } A)$
 $B \in \text{carrier-mat } (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-row } A)$
 $U \in \text{carrier-mat } (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-row } A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *unitarily-equiv-eg*:
assumes *unitarily-equiv* $A B U$
shows $A = U * B * (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U)$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *unitarily-equiv-smult*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and *unitarily-equiv* $A B U$
shows *unitarily-equiv* $(x \cdot_m A) (x \cdot_m B) U$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *unitarily-equiv-uminus*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and *unitarily-equiv* $A B U$
shows *unitarily-equiv* $(-A) (-B) U$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *unitarily-equiv-adjoint*:
assumes *unitarily-equiv* $A B U$
shows *unitarily-equiv* $B A (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *unitary-mult-conjugate*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and $V \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and *unitary* V
and *mat-conj* $(\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } V) A = \text{mat-conj } U B$
shows $A = V * U * B * \text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } (V * U)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *unitarily-equiv-conjugate*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and $V \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and *unitarily-equiv* $(\text{mat-conj } (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } V) A) B U$
and *unitary* V
shows *unitarily-equiv* $A B (V * U)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-conj-commute*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$

and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *unitary* U
and $A*B = B*A$
shows $(\text{mat-conj } (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U) \ A) * (\text{mat-conj } (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U) \ B) = (\text{mat-conj } (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U) \ B) * (\text{mat-conj } (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U) \ A)$ **(is** $?L*?R = ?R* ?L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *unitarily-equiv-commute*:
assumes *unitarily-equiv* $A \ B \ U$
and $A*C = C*A$
shows $B * (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U * C * U) = \text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U * C * U * B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *unitary-diag* **where**
unitary-diag $A \ B \ U \equiv \text{unitarily-equiv } A \ B \ U \wedge \text{diagonal-mat } B$

lemma *unitary-diagI*:
assumes *similar-mat-wit* $A \ B \ U$ $(\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U)$
and *diagonal-mat* B
and *unitary* U
shows *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *unitary-diagI'*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *diagonal-mat* B
and *unitary* U
and $A = \text{mat-conj } U \ B$
shows *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *unitary-diagD*:
assumes *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$
shows *similar-mat-wit* $A \ B \ U$ $(\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U)$
diagonal-mat B *unitary* U $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *unitary-diag-imp-unitarily-equiv[simp]*:
assumes *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$
shows *unitarily-equiv* $A \ B \ U$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *unitary-diag-diagonal[simp]*:
assumes *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$
shows *diagonal-mat* B $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *unitary-diag-carrier*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$

shows $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
<proof>

lemma *unitary-mult-square-eq*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $A = \text{mat-conj } U \ B$
and $(\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U) * U = 1_m \ n$
shows $A * A = \text{mat-conj } U \ (B*B)$
<proof>

lemma *hermitian-square-similar-mat-wit*:
fixes $A::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes *hermitian* A
and $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$
shows *similar-mat-wit* $(A * A) \ (B * B) \ U \ (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U)$
<proof>

lemma *unitarily-equiv-square*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *unitarily-equiv* $A \ B \ U$
shows *unitarily-equiv* $(A*A) \ (B*B) \ U$
<proof>

lemma *conjugate-eq-unitarily-equiv*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $V \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *unitarily-equiv* $A \ B \ U$
and *unitary* V
and $V * B * (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } V) = B$
shows *unitarily-equiv* $A \ B \ (U*V)$
<proof>

definition *real-diag-decomp* **where**
real-diag-decomp $A \ B \ U \equiv \text{unitary-diag } A \ B \ U \ \wedge$
 $(\forall i < \text{dim-row } B. B\$\$(i, i) \in \text{Reals})$

lemma *real-diag-decompD[simp]*:
assumes *real-diag-decomp* $A \ B \ U$
shows *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$
 $(\forall i < \text{dim-row } B. B\$\$(i, i) \in \text{Reals})$ *<proof>*

lemma *hermitian-decomp-decomp'*:
fixes $A::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes *hermitian-decomp* $A \ B \ U$
shows *real-diag-decomp* $A \ B \ U$

<proof>

lemma *real-diag-decomp-hermitian:*

fixes *A::complex Matrix.mat*
assumes *real-diag-decomp A B U*
shows *hermitian A*

<proof>

lemma *unitary-conjugate-real-diag-decomp:*

assumes *A ∈ carrier-mat n n*
and *Us ∈ carrier-mat n n*
and *unitary Us*
and *real-diag-decomp (mat-conj (Complex-Matrix.adjoint Us) A) B U*
shows *real-diag-decomp A B (Us * U) <proof>*

2.3 On the spectrum of a matrix

lemma *similar-spectrum-eq:*

fixes *A::complex Matrix.mat*
assumes *A ∈ carrier-mat n n*
and *similar-mat A B*
and *upper-triangular B*
shows *spectrum A = set (diag-mat B)*

<proof>

lemma *unitary-diag-spectrum-eq:*

fixes *A::complex Matrix.mat*
assumes *A ∈ carrier-mat n n*
and *unitary-diag A B U*
shows *spectrum A = set (diag-mat B)*

<proof>

lemma *unitary-diag-spectrum-eq':*

fixes *A::complex Matrix.mat*
assumes *A ∈ carrier-mat n n*
and *unitary-diag A B U*
shows *spectrum A = diag-elems B*

<proof>

lemma *hermitian-real-diag-decomp:*

fixes *A::complex Matrix.mat*
assumes *A ∈ carrier-mat n n*
and *0 < n*
and *hermitian A*

obtains *B U where real-diag-decomp A B U*

<proof>

lemma *spectrum-smult:*

fixes *A::complex Matrix.mat*

assumes *hermitian A*
and $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $0 < n$
shows $\text{spectrum } (x \cdot_m A) = \{x * a \mid a. a \in \text{spectrum } A\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *spectrum-uminus*:
fixes $A::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes *hermitian A*
and $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $0 < n$
shows $\text{spectrum } (-A) = \{-a \mid a. a \in \text{spectrum } A\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3 Properties of the inner product

3.1 Some analysis complements

lemma *add-conj-le*:
shows $z + \text{cnj } z \leq 2 * \text{cmod } z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-real*:
fixes $x::\text{complex}$
assumes $x \in \text{Reals}$
shows $\text{abs } x \in \text{Reals}$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *csqrt-cmod-square*:
shows $\text{csqrt } ((\text{cmod } z)^2) = \text{cmod } z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cpx-real-le*:
fixes $z::\text{complex}$
assumes $0 \leq z$
and $0 \leq u$
and $z^2 \leq u^2$
shows $z \leq u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mult-conj-real*:
fixes $v::\text{complex}$
shows $v * (\text{conjugate } v) \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sum-real*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies ((f \ i)::\text{complex}) \in \text{Reals}$
shows $(\sum i \in \{0 ..< n\}. f \ i) \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-re*:
assumes $a \in \text{Reals}$ **and** $b \in \text{Reals}$
shows $\text{Re } (a * b) = \text{Re } a * \text{Re } b$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-positive-Im*:
fixes $b::\text{complex}$
assumes $0 \leq b$
shows $\text{Im } b = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cmod-pos*:
fixes $z::\text{complex}$
assumes $0 \leq z$
shows $\text{cmod } z = z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cpx-pos-square-pos*:
fixes $z::\text{complex}$
assumes $0 \leq z$
shows $0 \leq z^2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cmod-mult-pos*:
fixes $b::\text{complex}$
fixes $z::\text{complex}$
assumes $0 \leq b$
shows $\text{cmod } (b * z) = \text{Re } b * \text{cmod } z$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cmod-conjugate-square-eq*:
fixes $z::\text{complex}$
shows $\text{cmod } (z * (\text{conjugate } z)) = z * (\text{conjugate } z)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pos-sum-gt-comp*:
assumes *finite* I
and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies (0::\text{real}) \leq f i$
and $j \in I$
and $c < f j$
shows $c < \text{sum } f I$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pos-sum-le-comp*:
assumes *finite* I
and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies (0::\text{real}) \leq f i$
and $\text{sum } f I \leq c$

shows $\forall i \in I. f i \leq c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *square-pos-mult-le*:
assumes *finite I*
and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies ((0::real) \leq f i \wedge f i \leq 1)$
shows $sum (\lambda x. f x * f x) I \leq sum f I$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *square-pos-mult-lt*:
assumes *finite I*
and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies ((0::real) \leq f i \wedge f i \leq 1)$
and $j \in I$
and $f j < 1$
and $0 < f j$
shows $sum (\lambda x. f x * f x) I < sum f I$ $\langle proof \rangle$

3.2 Inner product results

In particular we prove the triangle inequality, i.e. that for vectors u and v we have $\|u + v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$.

lemma *inner-prod-vec-norm-pow2*:
shows $(vec-norm v)^2 = v \cdot c v$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inner-prod-mult-mat-vec-left*:
assumes $v \in carrier-vec n$
and $w \in carrier-vec n'$
and $A \in carrier-mat m n$
and $B \in carrier-mat m n'$
shows $inner-prod (A *_v v) (B *_v w) =$
 $inner-prod (((Complex-Matrix.adjoint B) * A) *_v v) w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rank-1-proj-trace-inner*:
fixes $A :: 'a::conjugatable-field Matrix.mat$ **and** $v :: 'a Matrix.vec$
assumes $A: A \in carrier-mat n n$
and $v: v \in carrier-vec n$
shows $Complex-Matrix.trace (A * (rank-1-proj v)) = Complex-Matrix.inner-prod$
 $v (A *_v v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *unitary-inner-prod*:
assumes $v \in carrier-vec n$
and $w \in carrier-vec n$
and $U \in carrier-mat n n$
and $Complex-Matrix.unitary U$
shows $inner-prod (U *_v v) (U *_v w) = inner-prod v w$

<proof>

lemma *unitary-vec-norm:*

assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $\text{Complex-Matrix.unitary } U$

shows $\text{vec-norm } (U *_v v) = \text{vec-norm } v$ *<proof>*

lemma *unitary-col-norm-square:*

assumes $\text{unitary } U$

and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $i < n$

shows $\|\text{Matrix.col } U \ i\|^2 = 1$

<proof>

lemma *unitary-col-norm:*

assumes $\text{unitary } U$

and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $i < n$

shows $\|\text{Matrix.col } U \ i\| = 1$ *<proof>*

lemma *inner-mult-diag-expand:*

fixes $B::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$

assumes $\text{diagonal-mat } B$

and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $\text{inner-prod } (B *_v v) \ v =$

$(\sum i \in \{0 \ .. < n\}. (\text{conjugate } (B \ \$\$ (i,i))) * (\text{vec-index } v \ i * (\text{conjugate } (\text{vec-index } v \ i))))$

<proof>

lemma *inner-mult-diag-expand':*

fixes $B::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$

assumes $\text{diagonal-mat } B$

and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $\text{inner-prod } v \ (B *_v v) =$

$(\sum i \in \{0 \ .. < n\}. B \ \$\$ (i,i) * (\text{vec-index } v \ i * (\text{conjugate } (\text{vec-index } v \ i))))$

<proof>

lemma *self-inner-prod-real:*

fixes $v::\text{complex Matrix.vec}$

shows $\text{Complex-Matrix.inner-prod } v \ v \in \text{Reals}$

<proof>

lemma *inner-mult-diag-real:*

fixes $B::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$

assumes $\text{diagonal-mat } B$

and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\forall i < n. B\$(i, i) \in \text{Reals}$
and $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{inner-prod } (B *_v v) v \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inner-mult-diag-real*:
fixes $B::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes *diagonal-mat* B
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\forall i < n. B\$(i, i) \in \text{Reals}$
and $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{inner-prod } v (B *_v v) \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inner-prod-mult-mat-vec-right*:
assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n'$
and $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n'$
shows $\text{inner-prod } (A *_v v) (B *_v w) =$
 $\text{inner-prod } v (((\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } A) * B) *_v w)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Cauchy-Schwarz-complex-vec-norm*:
assumes $\text{dim-vec } x = \text{dim-vec } y$
shows $\text{cmod } (\text{inner-prod } x \ y) \leq \text{vec-norm } x * \text{vec-norm } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vec-norm-triangle-sq*:
fixes $u::\text{complex Matrix.vec}$
assumes $\text{dim-vec } u = \text{dim-vec } v$
shows $(\text{vec-norm } (u + v))^2 \leq (\text{vec-norm } u + \text{vec-norm } v)^2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vec-norm-triangle*:
fixes $u::\text{complex Matrix.vec}$
assumes $\text{dim-vec } u = \text{dim-vec } v$
shows $\text{vec-norm } (u + v) \leq \text{vec-norm } u + \text{vec-norm } v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4 Matrix decomposition

lemma (*in cpx-sq-mat*) *sum-decomp-cols*:
fixes $A::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes *hermitian* A
and $A \in \text{fc-mats}$
and *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$
shows $\text{sum-mat } (\lambda i. (\text{diag-mat } B \ ! \ i) \cdot_m \text{rank-1-proj } (\text{Matrix.col } U \ i))$

$\{.. < \dim R\} = A$
 <proof>

lemma *unitary-col-inner-prod*:

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $0 < n$

and *Complex-Matrix.unitary* A

and $j < n$

and $k < n$

shows *Complex-Matrix.inner-prod* (*Matrix.col* $A \ j$) (*Matrix.col* $A \ k$) =

$(1_m \ n) \ \$(j,k)$

<proof>

lemma (**in** *cpx-sq-mat*) *sum-mat-ortho-proj*:

assumes *finite* I

and $j \in I$

and $A \ j * A \ j = A \ j$

and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies A \ i \in \text{fc-mats}$

and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies i \neq j \implies A \ i * (A \ j) = (0_m \ \dim R \ \dim R)$

shows (*sum-mat* $A \ I$) * ($A \ j$) = ($A \ j$) <proof>

lemma (**in** *cpx-sq-mat*) *sum-mat-ortho-one*:

assumes *finite* I

and $j \in I$

and $B \in \text{fc-mats}$

and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies A \ i \in \text{fc-mats}$

and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies i \neq j \implies A \ i * B = (0_m \ \dim R \ \dim R)$

shows (*sum-mat* $A \ I$) * $B = A \ j * B$ <proof>

lemma *unitarily-equiv-rank-1-proj-col-carrier*:

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and *unitarily-equiv* $A \ B \ U$

and $i < n$

shows *rank-1-proj* (*Matrix.col* $U \ i$) $\in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

<proof>

lemma *decomp-eigenvector*:

fixes $A::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $0 < n$

and *hermitian* A

and *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$

and $j < n$

shows *Complex-Matrix.trace* ($A * (\text{rank-1-proj} (\text{Matrix.col } U \ j))) = B \ \(j,j)

<proof>

lemma *positive-unitary-diag-pos*:

fixes $A::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

```

    and Complex-Matrix.positive A
    and unitary-diag A B U
  and j < n
  shows 0 ≤ B $$ (j, j)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma unitary-diag-trace-mult-sum:
  fixes A::complex Matrix.mat
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and C ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and hermitian A
  and unitary-diag A B U
  and 0 < n
  shows Complex-Matrix.trace (C * A) =
    (∑ i = 0 ..< n. B$$ (i, i) *
      Complex-Matrix.trace (C * rank-1-proj (Matrix.col U i)))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma unitarily-equiv-trace:
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and unitarily-equiv A B U
  shows Complex-Matrix.trace A = Complex-Matrix.trace B
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma unitarily-equiv-trace':
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and unitarily-equiv A B U
  shows Complex-Matrix.trace A = (∑ i = 0 ..< dim-row A. B $$ (i, i))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma positive-decomp-cmod-le:
  fixes A::complex Matrix.mat
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and C ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and 0 < n
  and Complex-Matrix.positive A
  and unitary-diag A B U
  and  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies \text{cmod} (\text{Complex-Matrix.trace} (C * \text{rank-1-proj} (\text{Matrix.col } U \ i))) \leq M$ 
  shows  $\text{cmod} (\text{Complex-Matrix.trace} (C * A)) \leq \text{Re} (\text{Complex-Matrix.trace } A) * M$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

theory Commuting-Hermitian imports Spectral-Theory-Complements Commuting-Hermitian-Misc
Projective-Measurements.Linear-Algebra-Complements
Projective-Measurements.Projective-Measurements begin

```

5 Additional results on block decompositions of matrices

5.1 Split block results

lemma *split-block-diag-carrier*:
 assumes $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 and $a \leq n$
 and *split-block* $D \ a \ a = (D1, D2, D3, D4)$
shows $D1 \in \text{carrier-mat } a \ a \ D4 \in \text{carrier-mat } (n-a) \ (n-a)$
 <proof>

lemma *split-block-diagonal*:
 assumes *diagonal-mat* D
 and $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 and $a \leq n$
 and *split-block* $D \ a \ a = (D1, D2, D3, D4)$
shows *diagonal-mat* $D1 \wedge \text{diagonal-mat } D4$ *<proof>*

lemma *split-block-times-diag-index*:
 fixes $B::'a::\text{comm-ring Matrix.mat}$
 assumes *diagonal-mat* D
 and $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 and $a \leq n$
 and *split-block* $B \ a \ a = (B1, B2, B3, B4)$
 and *split-block* $D \ a \ a = (D1, D2, D3, D4)$
 and $i < \text{dim-row } (D4 * B4)$
 and $j < \text{dim-col } (D4 * B4)$
shows $(B4 * D4) \ \$(i, j) = (B*D) \ \$(i+a, j+a)$
 $(D4 * B4) \ \$(i, j) = (D*B) \ \$(i+a, j+a)$
 <proof>

lemma *split-block-commute-subblock*:
 fixes $B::'a::\text{comm-ring Matrix.mat}$
 assumes *diagonal-mat* D
 and $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 and $a \leq n$
 and *split-block* $B \ a \ a = (B1, B2, B3, B4)$
 and *split-block* $D \ a \ a = (D1, D2, D3, D4)$
 and $B * D = D * B$
shows $B4 * D4 = D4 * B4$
 <proof>

lemma *commute-diag-mat-zero-comp*:
 fixes $D::'a::\{\text{field}\} \text{ Matrix.mat}$
 assumes *diagonal-mat* D
 and $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B * D = D * B$
and $i < n$
and $j < n$
and $D_{(i,i)} \neq D_{(j,j)}$
shows $B_{(i,j)} = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *commute-diag-mat-split-block*:
fixes $D :: 'a :: \{\text{field}\} \text{Matrix.mat}$
assumes *diagonal-mat* D
and $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B * D = D * B$
and $k \leq n$
and $\forall i \ j. (i < k \wedge k \leq j \wedge j < n) \longrightarrow D_{(i,i)} \neq D_{(j,j)}$
and $(B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4) = \text{split-block } B \ k \ k$
shows $B_2 = 0_m \ k \ (n-k)$ $B_3 = 0_m \ (n-k) \ k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *split-block-hermitian-1*:
assumes *hermitian* A
and $n \leq \text{dim-row } A$
and $(A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4) = \text{split-block } A \ n \ n$
shows *hermitian* A_1 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *split-block-hermitian-4*:
assumes *hermitian* A
and $n \leq \text{dim-row } A$
and $(A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4) = \text{split-block } A \ n \ n$
shows *hermitian* A_4 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-split-block*:
assumes $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $k < n$
and $(B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4) = \text{split-block } B \ k \ k$
and $B_2 = 0_m \ k \ (n-k)$
and $B_3 = 0_m \ (n-k) \ k$
shows $B = \text{diag-block-mat } [B_1, B_4]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.2 Diagonal block matrices

abbreviation *four-block-diag* **where**
four-block-diag $B_1 \ B_2 \equiv$
 $(\text{four-block-mat } B_1 \ (0_m \ (\text{dim-row } B_1) \ (\text{dim-col } B_2)))$
 $(0_m \ (\text{dim-row } B_2) \ (\text{dim-col } B_1)) \ B_2$

lemma *four-block-diag-cong-comp*:

assumes $\dim\text{-row } A1 = \dim\text{-row } B1$
and $\dim\text{-col } A1 = \dim\text{-col } B1$
and $\text{four-block-diag } A1 \ A2 = \text{four-block-diag } B1 \ B2$
shows $A1 = B1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *four-block-diag-cong-comp'*:
assumes $\dim\text{-row } A1 = \dim\text{-row } B1$
and $\dim\text{-col } A1 = \dim\text{-col } B1$
and $\text{four-block-diag } A1 \ A2 = \text{four-block-diag } B1 \ B2$
shows $A2 = B2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *four-block-mat-real-diag*:
assumes $\forall i < \dim\text{-row } B1. B1\$(i,i) \in \text{Reals}$
and $\forall i < \dim\text{-row } B2. B2\$(i,i) \in \text{Reals}$
and $\dim\text{-row } B1 = \dim\text{-col } B1$
and $\dim\text{-row } B2 = \dim\text{-col } B2$
and $i < \dim\text{-row } (\text{four-block-diag } B1 \ B2)$
shows $(\text{four-block-diag } B1 \ B2)\$(i,i) \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *four-block-diagonal*:
assumes $\dim\text{-row } B1 = \dim\text{-col } B1$
and $\dim\text{-row } B2 = \dim\text{-col } B2$
and *diagonal-mat* $B1$
and *diagonal-mat* $B2$
shows *diagonal-mat* $(\text{four-block-diag } B1 \ B2) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *four-block-diag-zero*:
assumes $B \in \text{carrier-mat } 0 \ 0$
shows $\text{four-block-diag } A \ B = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *four-block-diag-zero'*:
assumes $B \in \text{carrier-mat } 0 \ 0$
shows $\text{four-block-diag } B \ A = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mult-four-block-diag*:
assumes $A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ n1 \ D1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ n2$
and $A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } n1 \ nc1 \ D2 \in \text{carrier-mat } n2 \ nc2$
shows $\text{four-block-diag } A1 \ D1 \ *$
 $\text{four-block-diag } A2 \ D2$
 $= \text{four-block-diag } (A1 \ * \ A2) \ (D1 \ * \ D2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *four-block-diag-adjoint*:
shows $(\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } (\text{four-block-diag } A1 \ A2)) =$

(*four-block-diag* (*Complex-Matrix.adjoint* *A1*)
(*Complex-Matrix.adjoint* *A2*))
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *four-block-diag-unitary*:

assumes *unitary* *U1*

and *unitary* *U2*

shows *unitary*

(*four-block-diag* *U1* *U2*)

(**is** *unitary* ?*fU*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *four-block-diag-similar*:

assumes *unitarily-equiv* *A1* *B1* *U1*

and *unitarily-equiv* *A2* *B2* *U2*

and *dim-row* *A1* = *dim-col* *A1*

and *dim-row* *A2* = *dim-col* *A2*

shows *similar-mat-wit*

(*four-block-diag* *A1* *A2*)

(*four-block-diag* *B1* *B2*)

(*four-block-diag* *U1* *U2*)

(*Complex-Matrix.adjoint* (*four-block-diag* *U1* *U2*))

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *four-block-unitarily-equiv*:

assumes *unitarily-equiv* *A1* *B1* *U1*

and *unitarily-equiv* *A2* *B2* *U2*

and *dim-row* *A1* = *dim-col* *A1*

and *dim-row* *A2* = *dim-col* *A2*

shows *unitarily-equiv*

(*four-block-diag* *A1* *A2*)

(*four-block-diag* *B1* *B2*)

(*four-block-diag* *U1* *U2*)

(**is** *unitarily-equiv* ?*fA* ?*fB* ?*fU*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *four-block-unitary-diag*:

assumes *unitary-diag* *A1* *B1* *U1*

and *unitary-diag* *A2* *B2* *U2*

and *dim-row* *A1* = *dim-col* *A1*

and *dim-row* *A2* = *dim-col* *A2*

shows *unitary-diag*

(*four-block-diag* *A1* *A2*)

(*four-block-diag* *B1* *B2*)

(*four-block-diag* *U1* *U2*)

(**is** *unitary-diag* ?*fA* ?*fB* ?*fU*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *four-block-real-diag-decomp*:

assumes *real-diag-decomp* $A1\ B1\ U1$
and *real-diag-decomp* $A2\ B2\ U2$
and $\dim\text{-row}\ A1 = \dim\text{-col}\ A1$
and $\dim\text{-row}\ A2 = \dim\text{-col}\ A2$
shows *real-diag-decomp*
(four-block-diag $A1\ A2)$
(four-block-diag $B1\ B2)$
(four-block-diag $U1\ U2)$
(is *real-diag-decomp* $?fA\ ?fB\ ?fU)$
<proof>

lemma *diag-block-mat-mult*:
assumes $\text{length}\ A1 = \text{length}\ B1$
and $\forall i < \text{length}\ A1. \dim\text{-col}\ (A!!i) = \dim\text{-row}\ (B!!i)$
shows *diag-block-mat* $A1 * (\text{diag-block-mat}\ B1) =$
(diag-block-mat $(\text{map2}\ (*)\ A1\ B1))$ *<proof>*

lemma *real-diag-decomp-block*:
fixes $A1::\text{complex}\ \text{Matrix.mat}\ \text{list}$
assumes $A1 \neq []$
and $\text{list-all}\ (\lambda A. 0 < \dim\text{-row}\ A \wedge \text{hermitian}\ A)\ A1$
shows $\exists B1\ U1. \text{length}\ U1 = \text{length}\ A1 \wedge$
 $(\forall i < \text{length}\ A1.$
 $U1!!i \in \text{carrier-mat}\ (\dim\text{-row}\ (A!!i))\ (\dim\text{-col}\ (A!!i)) \wedge \text{unitary}\ (U1!!i) \wedge$
 $B1!!i \in \text{carrier-mat}\ (\dim\text{-row}\ (A!!i))\ (\dim\text{-col}\ (A!!i))) \wedge$
 $\text{real-diag-decomp}\ (\text{diag-block-mat}\ A1)\ (\text{diag-block-mat}\ B1)\ (\text{diag-block-mat}\ U1)$
<proof>

lemma *diag-block-mat-adjoint*:
shows *Complex-Matrix.adjoint* $(\text{diag-block-mat}\ A1) =$
diag-block-mat $(\text{map}\ \text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint}\ A1)$
<proof>

lemma *diag-block-mat-mat-conj*:
assumes $\text{length}\ A1 = \text{length}\ B1$
and $\forall i < \text{length}\ A1. \dim\text{-col}\ (A!!i) = \dim\text{-row}\ (B!!i)$
and $\forall i < \text{length}\ A1. \dim\text{-row}\ (B!!i) = \dim\text{-col}\ (B!!i)$
shows *mat-conj* $(\text{diag-block-mat}\ A1)\ (\text{diag-block-mat}\ B1) =$
diag-block-mat $(\text{map2}\ \text{mat-conj}\ A1\ B1)$
<proof>

lemma *diag-block-mat-commute*:
assumes $\text{length}\ A1 = \text{length}\ B1$
and $\forall i < \text{length}\ A1. A1!!i * (B1!!i) = B1!!i * (A1!!i)$
and $\forall i < \text{length}\ A1. \dim\text{-col}\ (A1!!i) = \dim\text{-row}\ (B1!!i)$
and $\forall i < \text{length}\ A1. \dim\text{-col}\ (B1!!i) = \dim\text{-row}\ (A1!!i)$
shows *diag-block-mat* $A1 * (\text{diag-block-mat}\ B1) =$
diag-block-mat $B1 * (\text{diag-block-mat}\ A1)$
<proof>

lemma *diag-block-mat-length-1*:
assumes $\text{length } A1 = 1$
shows $\text{diag-block-mat } A1 = A1!0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-cong-hd*:
assumes $0 < \text{length } A1$
and $\text{length } A1 = \text{length } B1$
and $\text{dim-row } (\text{hd } A1) = \text{dim-row } (\text{hd } B1)$
and $\text{dim-col } (\text{hd } A1) = \text{dim-col } (\text{hd } B1)$
and $\text{diag-block-mat } A1 = \text{diag-block-mat } B1$
shows $\text{hd } A1 = \text{hd } B1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-cong-tl*:
assumes $0 < \text{length } A1$
and $\text{length } A1 = \text{length } B1$
and $\text{dim-row } (\text{hd } A1) = \text{dim-row } (\text{hd } B1)$
and $\text{dim-col } (\text{hd } A1) = \text{dim-col } (\text{hd } B1)$
and $\text{diag-block-mat } A1 = \text{diag-block-mat } B1$
shows $\text{diag-block-mat } (\text{tl } A1) = \text{diag-block-mat } (\text{tl } B1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-cong-comp*:
assumes $\text{length } A1 = \text{length } B1$
and $\forall i < \text{length } A1. \text{dim-row } (A1 ! i) = \text{dim-row } (B1 ! i)$
and $\forall i < \text{length } A1. \text{dim-col } (A1 ! i) = \text{dim-col } (B1 ! i)$
and $\text{diag-block-mat } A1 = \text{diag-block-mat } B1$
and $j < \text{length } A1$
shows $A1!j = B1!j$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-commute-comp*:
assumes $\text{length } A1 = \text{length } B1$
and $\forall i < \text{length } A1. \text{dim-row } (A1 ! i) = \text{dim-col } (A1 ! i)$
and $\forall i < \text{length } A1. \text{dim-row } (A1 ! i) = \text{dim-row } (B1 ! i)$
and $\forall i < \text{length } A1. \text{dim-col } (A1 ! i) = \text{dim-col } (B1 ! i)$
and $\text{diag-block-mat } A1 * (\text{diag-block-mat } B1) =$
 $\text{diag-block-mat } B1 * (\text{diag-block-mat } A1)$
and $i < \text{length } A1$
shows $A1!i * B1!i = B1!i * A1!i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-dim-row-cong*:
assumes $\text{length } U1 = \text{length } B1$
and $\forall i < \text{length } B1. \text{dim-row } (B1!i) = \text{dim-row } (U1!i)$
shows $\text{dim-row } (\text{diag-block-mat } U1) = \text{dim-row } (\text{diag-block-mat } B1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-dim-col-cong*:
assumes $\text{length } Ul = \text{length } Bl$
and $\forall i < \text{length } Bl. \text{dim-col } (B!!i) = \text{dim-col } (U!!i)$
shows $\text{dim-col } (\text{diag-block-mat } Ul) = \text{dim-col } (\text{diag-block-mat } Bl)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-dim-row-col-eq*:
assumes $\forall i < \text{length } Al. \text{dim-row } (A!!i) = \text{dim-col } (A!!i)$
shows $\text{dim-row } (\text{diag-block-mat } Al) = \text{dim-col } (\text{diag-block-mat } Al)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6 Block matrix decomposition

6.1 Subdiagonal extraction

`extract_subdiags` returns a list of diagonal sub-blocks, the sizes of which are specified by the list of integers provided as parameters.

fun *extract-subdiags* **where**
 $\text{extract-subdiags } B \ [] = []$
 $| \text{extract-subdiags } B (x\#xs) =$
 $(\text{let } (B1, B2, B3, B4) = (\text{split-block } B \ x \ x) \text{ in}$
 $B1 \ \# \ (\text{extract-subdiags } B4 \ xs))$

lemma *extract-subdiags-not-emp*:
fixes $x::\text{nat}$ **and** $l::\text{nat list}$
assumes $(B1, B2, B3, B4) = (\text{split-block } B \ x \ x)$
shows $\text{hd } (\text{extract-subdiags } B (x\#l)) = B1$
 $\text{tl } (\text{extract-subdiags } B (x\#l)) = \text{extract-subdiags } B4 \ l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-subdiags-neq-Nil*:
shows $\text{extract-subdiags } B (a\#l) \neq []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-subdiags-length*:
shows $\text{length } (\text{extract-subdiags } B \ l) = \text{length } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-subdiags-carrier*:
assumes $i < \text{length } l$
shows $(\text{extract-subdiags } B \ l)!!i \in \text{carrier-mat } (l!!i) \ (l!!i)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-subdiags-diagonal*:
assumes *diagonal-mat* B
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $l \neq []$
and *sum-list* $l \leq n$
and $i < \text{length } l$

shows *diagonal-mat* ((*extract-subdiags* *B* *l*)!i) ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *extract-subdiags-diag-elem*:

fixes *B*::*complex Matrix.mat*

assumes *B* ∈ *carrier-mat* *n* *n*

and $0 < n$

and $l \neq []$

and $i < \text{length } l$

and $j < l!i$

and *sum-list* $l \leq n$

and $\forall j < \text{length } l. 0 < l!j$

shows *extract-subdiags* *B* *l*!i \$\$ (j,j) =
diag-mat *B*!(*n*-*sum* *i* *l* + *j*) ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hermitian-extract-subdiags*:

assumes *hermitian* *A*

and *sum-list* $l \leq \text{dim-row } A$

and *list-all* ($\lambda a. 0 < a$) *l*

shows *list-all* ($\lambda B. 0 < \text{dim-row } B \wedge \text{hermitian } B$) (*extract-subdiags* *A* *l*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

6.2 Predicates on diagonal block matrices

The predicate **diag_compat** ensures that the provided matrix, when decomposed according to the list of integers provided as an input, is indeed a diagonal block matrix.

fun *diag-compat* **where**

diag-compat *B* [] = (*dim-row* *B* = 0 ∧ *dim-col* *B* = 0)

| *diag-compat* *B* (*x*#*xs*) =

($x \leq \text{dim-row } B \wedge$

(*let* $n = \text{dim-row } B$; (*B*1, *B*2, *B*3, *B*4) = (*split-block* *B* *x* *x*) in

$B2 = (0_m \ x \ (n - x)) \wedge B3 = (0_m \ (n - x) \ x) \wedge \text{diag-compat } B4 \ xs$)

When this is the case, the decomposition of a matrix leaves it unchanged.

lemma *diag-compat-extract-subdiag*:

assumes *B* ∈ *carrier-mat* *n* *n*

and *diag-compat* *B* *l*

shows *B* = *diag-block-mat* (*extract-subdiags* *B* *l*) ⟨*proof*⟩

Predicate **diag_diff** holds when the decomposition of the considered matrix based on the list of integers provided as a parameter, is such that the diagonal elements of separate components are pairwise distinct.

fun *diag-diff* **where**

diag-diff *D* [] = (*dim-row* *D* = 0 ∧ *dim-col* *D* = 0)

| *diag-diff* *D* (*x*#*xs*) =

($x \leq \text{dim-row } D \wedge$

(*let* (*D*1, *D*2, *D*3, *D*4) = (*split-block* *D* *x* *x*) in

$(\forall i \ j. i < \text{dim-row } D1 \wedge j < \text{dim-row } D4 \longrightarrow D1\$(i,i) \neq D4 \$(j,j)) \wedge$

diag-diff D4 xs))

lemma *diag-diff-hd-diff*:
assumes *diag-diff D (a#xs)*
and *D ∈ carrier-mat n n*
and *i < a*
and *a ≤ j*
and *j < n*
shows *D\$(i,i) ≠ D \$(j,j)*
<proof>

lemma *diag-compat-diagonal*:
assumes *B ∈ carrier-mat (dim-row B) (dim-row B)*
and *diagonal-mat B*
and *dim-row B = sum-list l*
shows *diag-compat B l <proof>*

The following lemma provides a sufficient condition for the `diag_compat` predicate to hold.

lemma *commute-diag-compat*:
fixes *D::'a::{field} Matrix.mat*
assumes *diagonal-mat D*
and *D ∈ carrier-mat n n*
and *B ∈ carrier-mat n n*
and *B * D = D * B*
and *diag-diff D l*
shows *diag-compat B l <proof>*

6.3 Counting similar neighbours in a list

The function `eq_comps` takes a list as an input and counts the number of adjacent elements that are identical.

fun *eq_comps* **where**
eq_comps [] = []
| eq_comps [x] = [1]
| eq_comps (x#y#l) = (let tmp = (eq_comps (y#l)) in
if x = y then Suc (hd tmp) # (tl tmp)
else 1 # tmp)

lemma *eq_comps-not-empty*:
assumes *l ≠ []*
shows *eq_comps l ≠ [] <proof>*

lemma *eq_comps-empty-if*:
assumes *eq_comps l = []*
shows *l = []*
<proof>

lemma *eq-comps-hd-eq-tl*:
assumes $x = y$
shows $tl (eq-comps (x\#y\#l)) = tl (eq-comps (y\#l))$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-hd-neq-tl*:
assumes $x \neq y$
shows $tl (eq-comps (x\#y\#l)) = eq-comps (y\#l)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-drop*:
assumes $x\#xs = eq-comps l$
shows $xs = eq-comps (drop x l)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-neq-0*:
assumes $a\#m = eq-comps l$
shows $a \neq 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-gt-0*:
assumes $l \neq []$
shows $list-all (\lambda a. 0 < a) (eq-comps l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-elem-le-length*:
assumes $a\#m = eq-comps l$
shows $a \leq length l$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-length*:
shows $length (eq-comps l) \leq length l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-eq*:
assumes $a\#m = eq-comps l$
and $i < a$
shows $nth l i = hd l$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-singleton*:
assumes $[a] = eq-comps l$
shows $a = length l$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-leq*:
assumes $a\#b\#m = eq-comps l$
and *sorted* l
shows $hd l < hd (drop a l)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-compare*:
assumes *sorted* l
and $a\#m = eq-comps l$
and $i < a$
and $a \leq j$
and $j < length l$

shows $\text{nth } l \ i < \text{nth } l \ j$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-singleton-elems*:

assumes $\text{eq-comps } l = [a]$

shows $\forall i < \text{length } l. \text{!}i = \text{!}0$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eq-comp-Re*:

assumes $\forall z \in \text{set } l. z \in \text{Reals}$

and $m = \text{eq-comps } l$

shows $m = \text{eq-comps } (\text{map } \text{Re } l)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-sum-list*:

shows $\text{sum-list } (\text{eq-comps } l) = \text{length } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-elem-lt*:

assumes $1 < \text{length } (\text{eq-comps } l)$

shows $\text{hd } (\text{eq-comps } l) < \text{length } l$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eq-comp-sum-diag-mat*:

shows $\text{sum-list } (\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } A)) = \text{dim-row } A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nsum-Suc-elem*:

assumes $1 < \text{length } (\text{eq-comps } l)$

shows $\text{!}(n\text{-sum } (\text{Suc } i) (\text{eq-comps } l)) =$

$(\text{drop } (\text{hd } (\text{eq-comps } l)) \ l) \ \text{!}(n\text{-sum } i \ (\text{tl } (\text{eq-comps } l)))$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eq-comps-elems-eq*:

assumes $l \neq []$

and $i < \text{length } (\text{eq-comps } l)$

and $j < (\text{eq-comps } l) \ \text{!}i$

shows $\text{!}(n\text{-sum } i \ (\text{eq-comps } l)) = \text{!}(n\text{-sum } i \ (\text{eq-comps } l) + j)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

When the diagonal block matrices are extracted using `eq_comp`, each extracted matrix is a multiple of the identity.

lemma *extract-subdiags-eq-comp*:

fixes $A::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$

assumes *diagonal-mat* A

and $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $0 < n$

and $i < \text{length } (\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } A))$

shows $\exists k. (\text{extract-subdiags } A \ (\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } A))) \ \text{!}i =$

$k \cdot_m (1_m \ ((\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } A)) \ \text{!}i))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-subdiags-comp-commute*:

fixes $A::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$

```

assumes diagonal-mat A
and  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and  $0 < n$ 
and  $i < \text{length } (\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } A))$ 
and  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } ((\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } A))!i) ((\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } A))!i)$ 
shows  $(\text{extract-subdiags } A (\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } A))!i) * B =$ 
 $B * (\text{extract-subdiags } A (\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } A))!i)$ 
<proof>

```

In particular, extracting the diagonal sub-blocks of a diagonal matrix leaves it unchanged.

```

lemma diagonal-extract-eq:
assumes  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and diagonal-mat B
shows  $B = \text{diag-block-mat } (\text{extract-subdiags } B (\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } B)))$ 
<proof>

```

```

fun lst-diff where
  lst-diff  $l \ [] = (l = [])$ 
| lst-diff  $l (x\#\text{xs}) = (x \leq \text{length } l \wedge$ 
   $(\forall i \ j. i < x \wedge x \leq j \wedge j < \text{length } l \longrightarrow \text{nth } l \ i < \text{nth } l \ j) \wedge$ 
  lst-diff  $(\text{drop } x \ l) \ \text{xs})$ 

```

```

lemma sorted-lst-diff:
assumes sorted l
and  $m = \text{eq-comps } l$ 
shows lst-diff  $l \ m$  <proof>

```

```

lemma lst-diff-imp-diag-diff:
fixes  $D::'a::\text{preorder Matrix.mat}$ 
assumes  $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and lst-diff  $(\text{diag-mat } D) \ m$ 
shows diag-diff  $D \ m$  <proof>

```

```

lemma sorted-diag-diff:
fixes  $D::'a::\text{linorder Matrix.mat}$ 
assumes  $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and sorted  $(\text{diag-mat } D)$ 
shows diag-diff  $D (\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } D))$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma Re-sorted-lst-diff:
fixes  $l::\text{complex list}$ 
assumes  $\forall z \in \text{set } l. z \in \text{Reals}$ 
and sorted  $(\text{map } \text{Re } l)$ 
and  $m = \text{eq-comps } l$ 
shows lst-diff  $l \ m$  <proof>

```

The following lemma states a sufficient condition for the `diag_diff` predi-

cate to hold.

lemma *cpx-sorted-diag-diff*:
fixes $D :: \text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\forall i < n. D \$\$ (i, i) \in \text{Reals}$
and *sorted* (*map Re* (*diag-mat* D))
shows *diag-diff* D (*eq-comps* (*diag-mat* D))
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

7 Sorted hermitian decomposition

We prove that any Hermitian matrix A can be decomposed into a product $U^\dagger \cdot B \cdot U$, where U is a unitary matrix and B is a diagonal matrix containing only real components which are ordered along the diagonal.

definition *per-col where*
per-col $A \ f = \text{Matrix.mat} (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } A) (\lambda (i, j). A \$\$ (i, (f j)))$

lemma *per-col-carrier*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$
shows *per-col* $A \ f \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *per-col-col*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$
and $j < m$
shows *Matrix.col* (*per-col* $A \ f$) $j = \text{Matrix.col } A \ (f j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *per-col-adjoint-row*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $i < n$
and $f i < n$
shows *Matrix.row* (*Complex-Matrix.adjoint* (*per-col* $A \ f$)) $i =$
Matrix.row (*Complex-Matrix.adjoint* A) $(f i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *per-col-mult-adjoint*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $i < n$
and $j < n$
and $f i < n$
and $f j < n$
shows $((\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint} (\text{per-col } A \ f)) * (\text{per-col } A \ f)) \$\$ (i, j) =$
 $((\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } A) * A) \$\$ (f i, f j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *idty-index*:
assumes *bij-betw* $f \ \{.. < n\} \ \{.. < n\}$

and $i < n$
and $j < n$
shows $(1_m \ n) \$(i,j) = (1_m \ n) \$(f \ i, f \ j)$
 <proof>

lemma *per-col-unitary*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *unitary* A
and *bij-betw* $f \ \{.. < n\} \ \{.. < n\}$
shows *unitary* $(\text{per-col } A \ f)$ <proof>

definition *per-diag where*
 $\text{per-diag } A \ f = \text{Matrix.mat } (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } A) (\lambda \ (i,j). A \ \$(f \ i, (f \ j)))$

lemma *per-diag-carrier*:
shows $\text{per-diag } A \ f \in \text{carrier-mat } (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } A)$
 <proof>

lemma *per-diag-diagonal*:
assumes $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *diagonal-mat* D
and *bij-betw* $f \ \{.. < n\} \ \{.. < n\}$
shows *diagonal-mat* $(\text{per-diag } D \ f)$ <proof>

lemma *per-diag-diag-mat*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $i < n$
and $f \ i < n$
shows $\text{diag-mat } (\text{per-diag } A \ f) ! i = \text{diag-mat } A ! (f \ i)$
 <proof>

lemma *per-diag-diag-mat-Re*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $i < n$
and $f \ i < n$
shows $\text{map Re } (\text{diag-mat } (\text{per-diag } A \ f)) ! i = \text{map Re } (\text{diag-mat } A) ! (f \ i)$
 <proof>

lemma *per-diag-real*:
fixes $B :: \text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\forall i < n. B \ \$(i,i) \in \text{Reals}$
and *bij-betw* $f \ \{.. < n\} \ \{.. < n\}$
shows $\forall j < n. (\text{per-diag } B \ f) \ \$(j,j) \in \text{Reals}$
 <proof>

lemma *per-col-mult-unitary*:
fixes $A :: \text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and *unitary* A
and $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *diagonal-mat* D
and $0 < n$
and *bij-betw* $f \ \{..< n\} \ \{..< n\}$
shows $A * D * (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } A) =$
 $(\text{per-col } A \ f) * (\text{per-diag } D \ f) * (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } (\text{per-col } A \ f))$
(is $?L = ?R$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sort-permutation*:
assumes $m = \text{sort } l$
obtains f **where** *bij-betw* $f \ \{..< \text{length } l\} \ \{..< \text{length } l\} \wedge$
 $(\forall i < \text{length } l. \ l ! \ f \ i = m ! \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *per-diag-sorted-Re*:
fixes $B :: \text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
obtains f **where** *bij-betw* $f \ \{..< n\} \ \{..< n\} \wedge$
 $\text{map } \text{Re} \ (\text{diag-mat } (\text{per-diag } B \ f)) = \text{sort} \ (\text{map } \text{Re} \ (\text{diag-mat } B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bij-unitary-diag*:
fixes $A :: \text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes *unitary-diag* $A \ B \ U$
and $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *bij-betw* $f \ \{..< n\} \ \{..< n\}$
and $0 < n$
shows *unitary-diag* $A \ (\text{per-diag } B \ f) \ (\text{per-col } U \ f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hermitian-real-diag-sorted*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $0 < n$
and *hermitian* A
obtains $Bs \ Us$ **where** *real-diag-decomp* $A \ Bs \ Us \wedge \text{sorted} \ (\text{map } \text{Re} \ (\text{diag-mat } Bs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

8 Commuting Hermitian families

This part is devoted to the proof that a finite family of commuting Hermitian matrices is simultaneously diagonalizable.

8.1 Intermediate properties

lemma *real-diag-decomp-mult-dbm-unit*:

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\text{real-diag-decomp } A \ B \ U$
and $B = \text{diag-block-mat } Bl$
and $\text{length } Ul = \text{length } Bl$
and $\forall i < \text{length } Bl. \text{dim-col } (Bl!i) = \text{dim-row } (Bl!i)$
and $\forall i < \text{length } Bl. \text{dim-row } (Bl!i) = \text{dim-row } (Ul!i)$
and $\forall i < \text{length } Bl. \text{dim-col } (Bl!i) = \text{dim-col } (Ul!i)$
and $\text{unitary } (\text{diag-block-mat } Ul)$
and $\forall i < \text{length } Ul. Ul!i * Bl!i = Bl!i * Ul!i$
shows $\text{real-diag-decomp } A \ B \ (U * (\text{diag-block-mat } Ul))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-diag-decomp-block-set*:

assumes $Als \neq \{\}$
and $0 < n$
and $\forall Al \in Als. \text{length } Al = n$
and $\forall i < n. \forall Al \in Als. \text{dim-row } (Al!i) = \text{dim-col } (Al!i)$
and $\forall i < n. \exists U. \forall Al \in Als. \exists B. \text{real-diag-decomp } (Al!i) \ B \ U$
shows $\exists Ul. (\text{length } Ul = n \wedge (\forall i < n. \forall Al \in Als. (\text{dim-row } (Ul!i) = \text{dim-row } (Al!i) \wedge \text{dim-col } (Ul!i) = \text{dim-col } (Al!i))) \wedge (\forall Al \in Als. \exists Bl. (\text{length } Bl = n \wedge \text{real-diag-decomp } (\text{diag-block-mat } Al) (\text{diag-block-mat } Bl) (\text{diag-block-mat } Ul))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-diag-decomp-eq-comps-props*:

assumes $Ap \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $0 < n$
and $\text{real-diag-decomp } Ap \ Bs \ Us \wedge \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{Re } (\text{diag-mat } Bs))$
shows $Bs \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ \text{diagonal-mat } Bs \ \text{unitary } Us$
 $Us \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ \text{diag-diff } Bs \ (\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } Bs))$
 $\text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } Bs) \neq [] \ \text{diag-mat } Bs \neq []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *commuting-conj-mat-set-props*:

fixes $As::'a::\text{conjugatable-field } \text{Matrix.mat } \text{set}$
and $U::'a \ \text{Matrix.mat}$
assumes $\text{finite } As$
and $\text{card } As \leq i$
and $\forall A \in As. \text{hermitian } A \wedge A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\forall A \in As. \forall B \in As. A*B = B*A$
and $\text{unitary } U$
and $U \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $CjA = (\lambda A2. \text{mat-conj } (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } U) \ A2)'As$
shows $\text{finite } CjA \ \text{card } CjA \leq i$
 $\forall A \in CjA. A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \wedge \text{hermitian } A$
 $\forall C1 \in CjA. \forall C2 \in CjA. C1*C2 = C2*C1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *commute-extract-diag-block-eq*:

fixes $Ap::\text{complex Matrix.mat}$
assumes $Ap \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $0 < n$
and $\text{real-diag-decomp } Ap \ Bs \ Us \wedge \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{Re } (\text{diag-mat } Bs))$
and $\text{finite } Afp$
and $\text{card } Afp \leq i$
and $\forall A \in Afp. \text{hermitian } A \wedge A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\forall A \in Afp. \forall B \in Afp. A * B = B * A$
and $\forall A \in Afp. Ap * A = A * Ap$
and $CjA = (\lambda A2. \text{mat-conj } (\text{Complex-Matrix.adjoint } Us) \ A2) 'Afp$
and $\text{eqcl} = \text{eq-comps } (\text{diag-mat } Bs)$
shows $\forall C \in CjA. C = \text{diag-block-mat } (\text{extract-subdiags } C \ \text{eqcl})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{extract-dbm-eq-component-commute}$:
assumes $\forall C \in Cs. C = \text{diag-block-mat } (\text{extract-subdiags } C \ l)$
and $\forall C1 \in Cs. \forall C2 \in Cs. C1 * C2 = C2 * C1$
and $\text{ExC} = (\lambda A. \text{extract-subdiags } A \ l) 'Cs$
and $j < \text{length } l$
and $\text{Exi} = (\lambda A. (A!j)) 'ExC$
and $Al \in \text{Exi}$
and $Bl \in \text{Exi}$
shows $Al * Bl = Bl * Al$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{extract-comm-real-diag-decomp}$:
fixes $CjA::\text{complex Matrix.mat set}$
assumes $\bigwedge (Afp::\text{complex Matrix.mat set}) \ n \ . \ \text{finite } Afp \implies$
 $\text{card } Afp \leq i \implies$
 $Afp \neq \{\}$
 $(\bigwedge A. A \in Afp \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n) \implies$
 $0 < n \implies (\bigwedge A. A \in Afp \implies \text{hermitian } A) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge A \ B. A \in Afp \implies B \in Afp \implies A * B = B * A) \implies$
 $\exists U. \forall A \in Afp. \exists B. \text{real-diag-decomp } A \ B \ U$
and $\text{finite } CjA$
and $CjA \neq \{\}$
and $\text{card } CjA \leq i$
and $\forall C \in CjA. C = \text{diag-block-mat } (\text{extract-subdiags } C \ \text{eqcl})$
and $\forall C1 \in CjA. \forall C2 \in CjA. C1 * C2 = C2 * C1$
and $\text{Exc} = (\lambda A. \text{extract-subdiags } A \ \text{eqcl}) 'CjA$
and $\forall E \in \text{Exc}. \text{list-all } (\lambda B. 0 < \text{dim-row } B \wedge \text{hermitian } B) \ E$
and $\forall i < \text{length } \text{eqcl}. 0 < \text{eqcl}!i$
shows $\forall i < \text{length } \text{eqcl}. \exists U. \forall Al \in \text{Exc}. \exists B. \text{real-diag-decomp } (Al \ ! \ i) \ B \ U$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

8.2 The main result

theorem $\text{commuting-hermitian-family-diag}$:
fixes $Afp::\text{complex Matrix.mat set}$

```

assumes finite Af
and  $Af \neq \{\}$ 
and  $\bigwedge A. A \in Af \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and  $0 < n$ 
and  $\bigwedge A. A \in Af \implies \text{hermitian } A$ 
and  $\bigwedge A \ B. A \in Af \implies B \in Af \implies A * B = B * A$ 
shows  $\exists U. \forall A \in Af. \exists B. \text{real-diag-decomp } A \ B \ U \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

end

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