

Expressiveness of Deep Learning

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Abstract

Deep learning has had a profound impact on computer science in recent years, with applications to search engines, image recognition and language processing, bioinformatics, and more. Recently, Cohen et al. [2] provided theoretical evidence for the superiority of deep learning over shallow learning. For my master's thesis [1], I formalized their mathematical proof using Isabelle/HOL. This formalization simplifies and generalizes the original proof, while working around the limitations of the Isabelle type system. To support the formalization, I developed reusable libraries of formalized mathematics, including results about the matrix rank, the Lebesgue measure, and multivariate polynomials, as well as a library for tensor analysis.

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1 Tensor

```
theory Tensor
imports Main
begin
```

```
typedef 'a tensor = {t::nat list × 'a list. length (snd t) = prod-list (fst t)}
⟨proof⟩
```

```
definition dims::'a tensor ⇒ nat list where
  dims A = fst (Rep-tensor A)
```

```
definition vec::'a tensor ⇒ 'a list where
  vec A = snd (Rep-tensor A)
```

```
definition tensor-from-vec::nat list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a tensor where
  tensor-from-vec d v = Abs-tensor (d,v)
```

```
lemma
assumes length v = prod-list d
shows dims-tensor[simp]: dims (tensor-from-vec d v) = d
and vec-tensor[simp]: vec (tensor-from-vec d v) = v
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma tensor-from-vec-simp[simp]: tensor-from-vec (dims A) (vec A) = A
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma length-vec: length (vec A) = prod-list (dims A)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma tensor-eqI[intro]:
```

assumes $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$ **and** $\text{vec } A = \text{vec } B$
shows $A=B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{order}::'a \text{ tensor} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{order } t == \text{length } (\text{dims } t)$

inductive $\text{valid-index}::\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infix** $\triangleleft 50$) **where**
 $\text{Nil}: [] \triangleleft [] \mid$
 $\text{Cons}: is \triangleleft ds \Longrightarrow i < d \Longrightarrow i \# is \triangleleft d \# ds$

inductive-cases $\text{valid-indexE}[\text{elim}]: is \triangleleft ds$
inductive-cases $\text{valid-index-dimsE}[\text{elim}]: is \triangleleft \text{dims } A$

lemma $\text{valid-index-length}: is \triangleleft ds \Longrightarrow \text{length } is = \text{length } ds$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{valid-index-lt}: is \triangleleft ds \Longrightarrow m < \text{length } ds \Longrightarrow is!m < ds!m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma valid-indexI :
assumes $\text{length } is = \text{length } ds$ **and** $\bigwedge m. m < \text{length } ds \Longrightarrow is!m < ds!m$
shows $is \triangleleft ds$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{valid-index-append}$:
assumes $is1\text{-valid}:is1 \triangleleft ds1$ **and** $is2\text{-valid}:is2 \triangleleft ds2$
shows $is1 @ is2 \triangleleft ds1 @ ds2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{valid-index-list-all2-iff}: is \triangleleft ds \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all2 } (<) is ds$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{fixed-length-sublist}::'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
 $\text{fixed-length-sublist } xs \ l \ i = (\text{take } l \ (\text{drop } (l*i) \ xs))$

fun $\text{lookup-base}::\text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{lookup-base-Nil}: \text{lookup-base } [] \ v \ [] = \text{hd } v \mid$
 $\text{lookup-base-Cons}: \text{lookup-base } (d \# ds) \ v \ (i \# is) =$
 $\text{lookup-base } ds \ (\text{fixed-length-sublist } v \ (\text{prod-list } ds) \ i) \ is$

definition $\text{lookup}::'a \text{ tensor} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{lookup } A = \text{lookup-base } (\text{dims } A) \ (\text{vec } A)$

fun $\text{tensor-vec-from-lookup}::\text{nat list} \Rightarrow (\text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
 $\text{tensor-vec-from-lookup-Nil}: \text{tensor-vec-from-lookup } [] \ e = [e \ []] \mid$
 $\text{tensor-vec-from-lookup-Cons}: \text{tensor-vec-from-lookup } (d \# ds) \ e = \text{concat } (\text{map}$
 $(\lambda i. \text{tensor-vec-from-lookup } ds \ (\lambda is. e \ (i \# is))) \ [0..<d])$

definition *tensor-from-lookup*:: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow (\text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$ **tensor where**
tensor-from-lookup ds e = tensor-from-vec ds (tensor-vec-from-lookup ds e)

lemma *concat-parts-leq*:

assumes $a * d \leq \text{length } v$

shows $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{fixed-length-sublist } v \ d) \ [0..<a]) = \text{take } (a*d) \ v$

<proof>

lemma *concat-parts-eq*:

assumes $a * d = \text{length } v$

shows $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{fixed-length-sublist } v \ d) \ [0..<a]) = v$

<proof>

lemma *tensor-lookup-base*:

assumes $\text{length } v = \text{prod-list } ds$

and $\bigwedge is. is \triangleleft ds \implies \text{lookup-base } ds \ v \ is = e \ is$

shows $\text{tensor-vec-from-lookup } ds \ e = v$

<proof>

lemma *tensor-lookup*:

assumes $\bigwedge is. is \triangleleft \text{dims } A \implies \text{lookup } A \ is = e \ is$

shows $\text{tensor-from-lookup } (\text{dims } A) \ e = A$

<proof>

lemma *concat-equal-length*:

assumes $\bigwedge xs. xs \in \text{set } xss \implies \text{length } xs = l$

shows $\text{length } (\text{concat } xss) = \text{length } xss * l$

<proof>

lemma *concat-equal-length-map*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. i < a \implies \text{length } (f \ i) = d$

shows $\text{length } (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda i. f \ i) \ [0..<a])) = a*d$

<proof>

lemma *concat-parts*:

assumes $\bigwedge xs. xs \in \text{set } xss \implies \text{length } xs = d$ **and** $i < \text{length } xss$

shows $\text{fixed-length-sublist } (\text{concat } xss) \ d \ i = xss \ ! \ i$

<proof>

lemma *concat-parts'*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. i < a \implies \text{length } (f \ i) = d$

and $i < a$

shows $\text{fixed-length-sublist } (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda i. f \ i) \ [0..<a])) \ d \ i = f \ i$

<proof>

lemma *length-tensor-vec-from-lookup*:

$\text{length } (\text{tensor-vec-from-lookup } ds \ e) = \text{prod-list } ds$

<proof>

lemma *lookup-tensor-vec*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $lookup\text{-base } ds \ (tensor\text{-vec-from-lookup } ds \ e) \ is = e \ is$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lookup-tensor-from-lookup*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $lookup \ (tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e) \ is = e \ is$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dims-tensor-from-lookup*: $dims \ (tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e) = ds$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tensor-lookup-cong*:
assumes $tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e_1 = tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e_2$
and $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $e_1 \ is = e_2 \ is \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tensor-from-lookup-eqI*:
assumes $\bigwedge is. is \triangleleft ds \implies e_1 \ is = e_2 \ is$
shows $tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e_1 = tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e_2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tensor-lookup-eqI*:
assumes $dims \ A = dims \ B$ **and** $\bigwedge is. is \triangleleft (dims \ A) \implies lookup \ A \ is = lookup \ B \ is$
shows $A = B \ \langle proof \rangle$

end

2 Subtensors

theory *Tensor-Subtensor*
imports *Tensor*
begin

definition *subtensor*:: $'a \ tensor \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \ tensor$ **where**
 $subtensor \ A \ i = tensor\text{-from-vec} \ (tl \ (dims \ A)) \ (fixed\text{-length-sublist} \ (vec \ A) \ (prod\text{-list} \ (tl \ (dims \ A)))) \ i$

definition *subtensor-combine*:: $nat \ list \Rightarrow 'a \ tensor \ list \Rightarrow 'a \ tensor$ **where**
 $subtensor\text{-combine} \ ds \ As = tensor\text{-from-vec} \ (length \ As \ \# \ ds) \ (concat \ (map \ vec \ As))$

lemma *length-fixed-length-sublist[simp]*:
assumes $(Suc \ i) * l \leq length \ xs$
shows $length \ (fixed\text{-length-sublist} \ xs \ l \ i) = l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vec-subtensor*[simp]:
assumes $\text{dims } A \neq []$ **and** $i < \text{hd } (\text{dims } A)$
shows $\text{vec } (\text{subtensor } A \ i) = \text{fixed-length-sublist } (\text{vec } A) (\text{prod-list } (\text{tl } (\text{dims } A))) \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dims-subtensor*[simp]:
assumes $\text{dims } A \neq []$ **and** $i < \text{hd } (\text{dims } A)$
shows $\text{dims } (\text{subtensor } A \ i) = \text{tl } (\text{dims } A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-combine-subtensor*[simp]:
assumes $\text{dims } A \neq []$
shows $\text{subtensor-combine } (\text{tl } (\text{dims } A)) (\text{map } (\text{subtensor } A) [0..\text{hd } (\text{dims } A)]) = A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds$
shows *subtensor-combine-dims*[simp]: $\text{dims } (\text{subtensor-combine } ds \ As) = \text{length } As$
 $\neq ds$ (is ?D)
and *subtensor-combine-vec*[simp]: $\text{vec } (\text{subtensor-combine } ds \ As) = \text{concat } (\text{map } \text{vec } As)$ (is ?V)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-subtensor-combine*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds$ **and** $i < \text{length } As$
shows $\text{subtensor } (\text{subtensor-combine } ds \ As) \ i = As \ ! \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-induct*[case-names order-0 order-step]:
assumes order-0: $\bigwedge A. \text{dims } A = [] \implies P \ A$
and order-step: $\bigwedge A. \text{dims } A \neq [] \implies (\bigwedge i. i < \text{hd } (\text{dims } A) \implies P (\text{subtensor } A \ i)) \implies P \ A$
shows $P \ B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-combine-induct*[case-names order-0 order-step]:
assumes order-0: $\bigwedge A. \text{dims } A = [] \implies P \ A$
and order-step: $\bigwedge As \ ds. (\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies P \ A) \implies (\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds) \implies P (\text{subtensor-combine } ds \ As)$
shows $P \ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lookup-subtensor1*[simp]:
assumes $i \# is \triangleleft \text{dims } A$
shows $\text{lookup } (\text{subtensor } A \ i) \ is = \text{lookup } A \ (i \# is)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lookup-subtensor*:

assumes $is \triangleleft dims A$
shows $lookup A is = hd (vec (fold (\lambda i A. subtensor A i) is A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtensor-eqI*:
assumes $dims A \neq []$
and *dims-eq*: $dims A = dims B$
and $\bigwedge i. i < hd (dims A) \implies subtensor A i = subtensor B i$
shows $A=B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

3 Tensor Addition

theory *Tensor-Plus*
imports *Tensor-Subtensor*
begin

definition *vec-plus* $a b = map (\lambda(x,y). plus x y) (zip a b)$

definition *plus-base*: $'a::semigroup-add tensor \Rightarrow 'a tensor \Rightarrow 'a tensor$
where *plus-base* $A B = (tensor-from-vec (dims A) (vec-plus (vec A) (vec B)))$

instantiation *tensor*: $(semigroup-add) plus$
begin

definition *plus-def*: $A + B = (if (dims A = dims B)$
 $then plus-base A B$
 $else undefined)$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$
end

lemma *plus-dim1*[*simp*]: $dims A = dims B \implies dims (A + B) = dims A \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *plus-dim2*[*simp*]: $dims A = dims B \implies dims (A + B) = dims B \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *plus-base*: $dims A = dims B \implies A + B = plus-base A B \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fixed-length-sublist-plus*:

assumes $length xs1 = c * l$ $length xs2 = c * l$ $i < c$

shows $fixed-length-sublist (vec-plus xs1 xs2) l i$
 $= vec-plus (fixed-length-sublist xs1 l i) (fixed-length-sublist xs2 l i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vec-plus*[*simp*]:

assumes $dims A = dims B$

shows $vec (A+B) = vec-plus (vec A) (vec B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtensor-plus*:
fixes $A::'a::\text{semigroup-add tensor}$ **and** $B::'a::\text{semigroup-add tensor}$
assumes $i < \text{hd } (\text{dims } A)$
and $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$
and $\text{dims } A \neq []$
shows $\text{subtensor } (A + B) i = \text{subtensor } A i + \text{subtensor } B i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lookup-plus[simp]*:
assumes $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$
and $is \triangleleft \text{dims } A$
shows $\text{lookup } (A + B) is = \text{lookup } A is + \text{lookup } B is$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *plus-assoc*:
assumes $\text{dims } A = ds$ **and** $\text{dims } B = ds$ **and** $\text{dims } C = ds$
shows $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tensor-comm[simp]*:
fixes $A::'a::\text{ab-semigroup-add tensor}$
shows $A + B = B + A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{vec0 } n = \text{replicate } n \ 0$

definition $\text{tensor0}::\text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{zero tensor}$ **where**
 $\text{tensor0 } d = \text{tensor-from-vec } d (\text{vec0 } (\text{prod-list } d))$

lemma *dims-tensor0[simp]*: $\text{dims } (\text{tensor0 } d) = d$
and *vec-tensor0[simp]*: $\text{vec } (\text{tensor0 } d) = \text{vec0 } (\text{prod-list } d)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lookup-is-in-vec*: $is \triangleleft (\text{dims } A) \implies \text{lookup } A is \in \text{set } (\text{vec } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lookup-tensor0*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $\text{lookup } (\text{tensor0 } ds) is = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
fixes $A::'a::\text{monoid-add tensor}$
shows *tensor-add-0-right[simp]*: $A + \text{tensor0 } (\text{dims } A) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
fixes $A::'a::\text{monoid-add tensor}$
shows *tensor-add-0-left[simp]*: $\text{tensor0 } (\text{dims } A) + A = A$

<proof>

definition *listsum*::*nat list* \Rightarrow *'a::monoid-add tensor list* \Rightarrow *'a tensor* **where**
listsum ds As = *foldr (+) As (tensor0 ds)*

definition *listsum'*::*'a::monoid-add tensor list* \Rightarrow *'a tensor* **where**
listsum' As = *listsum (dims (hd As)) As*

lemma *listsum-Nil*: *listsum ds []* = *tensor0 ds* *<proof>*

lemma *listsum-one*: *listsum (dims A) [A]* = *A* *<proof>*

lemma *listsum-Cons*: *listsum ds (A # As)* = *A + listsum ds As*
<proof>

lemma *listsum-dims*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds$
shows *dims (listsum ds As)* = *ds*
<proof>

lemma *subtensor0*:
assumes *ds* $\neq []$ **and** *i* < *hd ds*
shows *subtensor (tensor0 ds) i* = *tensor0 (tl ds)*
<proof>

lemma *subtensor-listsum*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds$
and *ds* $\neq []$ **and** *i* < *hd ds*
shows *subtensor (listsum ds As) i* = *listsum (tl ds) (map (\lambda A. subtensor A i) As)*
<proof>

lemma *listsum0*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies A = \text{tensor0 } ds$
shows *listsum ds As* = *tensor0 ds*
<proof>

lemma *listsum-all-0-but-one*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \neq j \implies i < \text{length } As \implies As!i = \text{tensor0 } ds$
and *dims (As!j)* = *ds*
and *j* < *length As*
shows *listsum ds As* = *As!j*
<proof>

lemma *lookup-listsum*:
assumes *is* \triangleleft *ds*
and $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds$
shows *lookup (listsum ds As) is* = $(\sum A \leftarrow As. \text{lookup } A \text{ is})$

<proof>

end

4 Tensor Scalar Multiplication

theory *Tensor-Scalar-Mult*
imports *Tensor-Plus Tensor-Subtensor*
begin

definition *vec-smult*::'a::ring \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
vec-smult α $\beta = \text{map } ((*) \alpha) \beta$

lemma *vec-smult0*: *vec-smult* 0 *as* = *vec0* (length *as*)
<proof>

lemma *vec-smult-distr-right*:
shows *vec-smult* ($\alpha + \beta$) *as* = *vec-plus* (*vec-smult* α *as*) (*vec-smult* β *as*)
<proof>

lemma *vec-smult-Cons*:
shows *vec-smult* α (*a* # *as*) = ($\alpha * a$) # *vec-smult* α *as* *<proof>*

lemma *vec-plus-Cons*:
shows *vec-plus* (*a* # *as*) (*b* # *bs*) = (*a+b*) # *vec-plus* *as* *bs* *<proof>*

lemma *vec-smult-distr-left*:
assumes length *as* = length *bs*
shows *vec-smult* α (*vec-plus* *as* *bs*) = *vec-plus* (*vec-smult* α *as*) (*vec-smult* α *bs*)
<proof>

lemma *length-vec-smult*: length (*vec-smult* α *v*) = length *v* *<proof>*

definition *smult*::'a::ring \Rightarrow 'a tensor \Rightarrow 'a tensor (**infixl** \cdot 70) **where**
smult α *A* = (*tensor-from-vec* (dims *A*) (*vec-smult* α (*vec* *A*)))

lemma *tensor-smult0*: **fixes** *A*::'a::ring tensor
shows 0 \cdot *A* = *tensor0* (dims *A*)
<proof>

lemma *dims-smult[simp]*: dims ($\alpha \cdot A$) = dims *A*
and *vec-smult[simp]*: *vec* ($\alpha \cdot A$) = *map* ((*) α) (*vec* *A*)
<proof>

lemma *tensor-smult-distr-right*: ($\alpha + \beta$) \cdot *A* = $\alpha \cdot A$ + $\beta \cdot A$
<proof>

lemma *tensor-smult-distr-left*: $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B \implies \alpha \cdot (A + B) = \alpha \cdot A + \alpha \cdot B$

<proof>

lemma *smult-fixed-length-sublist*:

assumes $\text{length } xs = l * c \ i < c$

shows $\text{fixed-length-sublist } (\text{vec-smult } \alpha \ xs) \ l \ i = \text{vec-smult } \alpha \ (\text{fixed-length-sublist } xs \ l \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *smult-subtensor*:

assumes $\text{dims } A \neq [] \ i < \text{hd } (\text{dims } A)$

shows $\alpha \cdot \text{subtensor } A \ i = \text{subtensor } (\alpha \cdot A) \ i$

<proof>

lemma *lookup-smult*:

assumes $is \triangleleft \text{dims } A$

shows $\text{lookup } (\alpha \cdot A) \ is = \alpha * \text{lookup } A \ is$

<proof>

lemma *tensor-smult-assoc*:

fixes $A::'a::\text{ring tensor}$

shows $\alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot A) = (\alpha * \beta) \cdot A$

<proof>

end

5 Tensor Product

theory *Tensor-Product*

imports *Tensor-Scalar-Mult Tensor-Subtensor*

begin

instantiation *tensor::(ring) semigroup-mult*

begin

definition *tensor-prod-def*: $A * B = \text{tensor-from-vec } (\text{dims } A \ @ \ \text{dims } B) \ (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda a. \text{vec-smult } a \ (\text{vec } B)) \ (\text{vec } A)))$

abbreviation *tensor-prod-otimes* :: $'a \ \text{tensor} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{tensor} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{tensor}$ (**infixl** \otimes 70)

where $A \otimes B \equiv A * B$

lemma *vec-tensor-prod[simp]*: $\text{vec } (A \otimes B) = \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda a. \text{vec-smult } a \ (\text{vec } B)) \ (\text{vec } A))$ (**is** ?V)

and *dims-tensor-prod[simp]*: $\text{dims } (A \otimes B) = \text{dims } A \ @ \ \text{dims } B$ (**is** ?D)

<proof>

lemma *tensorprod-subtensor-base*:

shows $\text{concat} (\text{map } f (\text{concat } xss)) = \text{concat} (\text{map} (\lambda xs. \text{concat} (\text{map } f xs)) xss)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-combine-tensor-prod*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds$
shows $\text{subtensor-combine } ds \ As \otimes B = \text{subtensor-combine} (ds @ \text{dims } B) (\text{map} (\lambda A. A \otimes B) As)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-tensor-prod*:
assumes $\text{dims } A \neq []$ **and** $i < \text{hd} (\text{dims } A)$
shows $\text{subtensor} (A \otimes B) i = \text{subtensor } A \ i \otimes B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lookup-tensor-prod[simp]*:
assumes *is1-valid*: $is1 \triangleleft \text{dims } A$ **and** *is2-valid*: $is2 \triangleleft \text{dims } B$
shows $\text{lookup} (A \otimes B) (is1 @ is2) = \text{lookup } A \ is1 * \text{lookup } B \ is2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-index-split*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds1 @ ds2$
obtains $is1 \ is2$ **where** $is1 @ is2 = is$ $is1 \triangleleft ds1$ $is2 \triangleleft ds2$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma *tensor-prod-distr-left*:
assumes $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$
shows $(A + B) \otimes C = (A \otimes C) + (B \otimes C)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *tensor-prod-distr-right*:
assumes $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$
shows $C \otimes (A + B) = (C \otimes A) + (C \otimes B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

instantiation *tensor* :: (ring-1) monoid-mult
begin
definition *tensor-one-def*: $1 = \text{tensor-from-vec} [] [1]$

lemma *tensor-one-from-lookup*: $1 = \text{tensor-from-lookup} [] (\lambda-. 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma *order-tensor-one*: $order\ 1 = 0$ *<proof>*

lemma *smult-prod-extract1*:
fixes $a::'a::comm-ring-1$
shows $a \cdot (A \otimes B) = (a \cdot A) \otimes B$
<proof>

lemma *smult-prod-extract2*:
fixes $a::'a::comm-ring-1$
shows $a \cdot (A \otimes B) = A \otimes (a \cdot B)$
<proof>

lemma *order-0-multiple-of-one*:
assumes $order\ A = 0$
obtains a **where** $A = a \cdot 1$
<proof>

lemma *smult-1*:
fixes $A::'a::ring-1\ tensor$
shows $A = 1 \cdot A$ *<proof>*

lemma *tensor0-prod-right[simp]*: $A \otimes tensor0\ ds = tensor0\ (dims\ A\ @\ ds)$
<proof>

lemma *tensor0-prod-left[simp]*: $tensor0\ ds \otimes A = tensor0\ (ds\ @\ dims\ A)$
<proof>

lemma *subtensor-prod-with-vec*:
assumes $order\ A = 1\ i < hd\ (dims\ A)$
shows $subtensor\ (A \otimes B)\ i = lookup\ A\ [i] \cdot B$
<proof>

end

6 Unit Vectors as Tensors

theory *Tensor-Unit-Vec*
imports *Tensor-Product*
begin

definition *unit-vec*:: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a::ring-1\ tensor$
where $unit-vec\ n\ i = tensor-from-lookup\ [n]\ (\lambda x. if\ x=[i]\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$

lemma *dims-unit-vec*: $dims\ (unit-vec\ n\ i) = [n]$ *<proof>*

lemma *lookup-unit-vec*:
assumes $j < n$

shows $lookup (unit-vec\ n\ i)\ [j] = (if\ i=j\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-prod-with-unit-vec*:

fixes $A::'a::ring-1\ tensor$

assumes $j < n$

shows $subtensor (unit-vec\ n\ i \otimes A)\ j = (if\ i=j\ then\ A\ else\ (tensor0\ (dims\ A)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-decomposition*:

assumes $dims\ A \neq []$

shows $listsum\ (dims\ A)\ (map\ (\lambda i. unit-vec\ (hd\ (dims\ A))\ i \otimes\ subtensor\ A\ i)\ [0..<hd\ (dims\ A)]) = A$ (**is** $?LS = A$)
 ⟨proof⟩

end

7 Tensor CP-Rank

theory *Tensor-Rank*

imports *Tensor-Unit-Vec*

begin

inductive *cprank-max1::'a::ring-1 tensor \Rightarrow bool* **where**

order1: $order\ A \leq 1 \Longrightarrow cprank-max1\ A$ |

higher-order: $order\ A = 1 \Longrightarrow cprank-max1\ B \Longrightarrow cprank-max1\ (A \otimes B)$

lemma *cprank-max1-order0*: $cprank-max1\ B \Longrightarrow order\ A = 0 \Longrightarrow cprank-max1\ (A \otimes B)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cprank-max1-order-le1*: $order\ A \leq 0 \Longrightarrow cprank-max1\ B \Longrightarrow cprank-max1\ (A \otimes B)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cprank-max1-prod*: $cprank-max1\ A \Longrightarrow cprank-max1\ B \Longrightarrow cprank-max1\ (A \otimes B)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cprank-max1-prod-list*:

assumes $\bigwedge B. B \in set\ Bs \Longrightarrow cprank-max1\ B$

shows $cprank-max1\ (prod-list\ Bs)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cprank-max1-prod-listE*:

fixes $A::'a::comm-ring-1\ tensor$

assumes $cprank-max1\ A$

obtains $Bs\ a$ **where** $\bigwedge B. B \in set\ Bs \Longrightarrow order\ B = 1\ a \cdot prod-list\ Bs = A$

⟨proof⟩

inductive *cprank-max* :: *nat* \Rightarrow '*a*::*ring-1 tensor* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

cprank-max0: *cprank-max* 0 (*tensor0* *ds*) |

cprank-max-Suc: *dims* *A* = *dims* *B* \Rightarrow *cprank-max1* *A* \Rightarrow *cprank-max* *j* *B* \Rightarrow
cprank-max (*Suc* *j*) (*A+B*)

lemma *cprank-max1*: *cprank-max1* *A* \Rightarrow *cprank-max* 1 *A*

<proof>

lemma *cprank-max-plus*: *cprank-max* *i* *A* \Rightarrow *cprank-max* *j* *B* \Rightarrow *dims* *A* = *dims*
B \Rightarrow *cprank-max* (*i+j*) (*A+B*)

<proof>

lemma *cprank-max-listsum*:

assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \Rightarrow \text{dims } A = ds$

and $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \Rightarrow \text{cprank-max } n \ A$

shows *cprank-max* (*n*length* *As*) (*listsum* *ds* *As*)

<proof>

lemma *cprank-maxE*:

assumes *cprank-max* *n* *A*

obtains *BS* **where** ($\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } BS \Rightarrow \text{cprank-max1 } B$) **and** ($\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } BS$
 $\Rightarrow \text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$) **and** *listsum* (*dims* *A*) *BS* = *A* **and** *length* *BS* = *n*

<proof>

lemma *cprank-maxI*:

assumes $\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } BS \Rightarrow \text{cprank-max1 } B$

and $\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } BS \Rightarrow \text{dims } B = ds$

shows *cprank-max* (*length* *BS*) (*listsum* *ds* *BS*)

<proof>

lemma *cprank-max-0E*: *cprank-max* 0 *A* \Rightarrow *A* = *tensor0* (*dims* *A*) *<proof>*

lemma *listsum-prod-distr-right*:

assumes ($\bigwedge C. C \in \text{set } CS \Rightarrow \text{dims } C = ds$)

shows *A* \otimes *listsum* *ds* *CS* = *listsum* (*dims* *A* @ *ds*) (*map* ($\lambda C. A \otimes C$) *CS*)

<proof>

lemma *cprank-max-prod-order1*:

assumes *order* *A* = 1

and *cprank-max* *n* *B*

shows *cprank-max* *n* (*A* \otimes *B*)

<proof>

lemma *cprank-max-upper-bound*:

shows *cprank-max* (*prod-list* (*dims* *A*)) *A*

<proof>

definition *cprank* :: '*a*::*ring-1 tensor* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

$cprank\ A = (LEAST\ n.\ cprank-max\ n\ A)$

lemma *cprank-upper-bound*: $cprank\ A \leq prod-list\ (dims\ A)$
<proof>

lemma *cprank-max-cprank*: $cprank-max\ (cprank\ A)\ A$
<proof>

end

8 Tensor Matricization

theory *Tensor-Matricization*

imports *Tensor-Plus*

Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Missing-Sublist

begin

fun *digit-decode* :: $nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
digit-decode [] [] = 0 |
digit-decode (d # ds) (i # is) = i + d * *digit-decode* ds is

fun *digit-encode* :: $nat\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat\ list$ **where**
digit-encode [] a = [] |
digit-encode (d # ds) a = a mod d # *digit-encode* ds (a div d)

lemma *digit-encode-decode[simp]*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $digit-encode\ ds\ (digit-decode\ ds\ is) = is$
<proof>

lemma *digit-decode-encode[simp]*:
shows $digit-decode\ ds\ (digit-encode\ ds\ a) = a\ mod\ (prod-list\ ds)$
<proof>

lemma *digit-decode-encode-lt[simp]*:
assumes $a < prod-list\ ds$
shows $digit-decode\ ds\ (digit-encode\ ds\ a) = a$
<proof>

lemma *digit-decode-lt*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $digit-decode\ ds\ is < prod-list\ ds$
<proof>

lemma *digit-encode-valid-index*:
assumes $a < prod-list\ ds$
shows $digit-encode\ ds\ a \triangleleft ds$
<proof>

lemma *length-digit-encode*:
shows $\text{length } (\text{digit-encode } ds \ a) = \text{length } ds$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *digit-encode-0*:
 $\text{prod-list } ds \ \text{dvd } a \implies \text{digit-encode } ds \ a = \text{replicate } (\text{length } ds) \ 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *valid-index-weave*:
assumes $is1 \triangleleft (\text{nths } ds \ A)$
and $is2 \triangleleft (\text{nths } ds \ (-A))$
shows $\text{weave } A \ is1 \ is2 \triangleleft ds$
and $\text{nths } (\text{weave } A \ is1 \ is2) \ A = is1$
and $\text{nths } (\text{weave } A \ is1 \ is2) \ (-A) = is2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *matricize* :: $\text{nat set} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{tensor} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat}$ **where**
 $\text{matricize } rmodes \ T = \text{mat}$
 ($\text{prod-list } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } T) \ rmodes)$)
 ($\text{prod-list } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } T) \ (-rmodes))$)
 ($\lambda(r, c). \ \text{Tensor.lookup } T \ (\text{weave } rmodes$
 ($\text{digit-encode } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } T) \ rmodes) \ r$)
 ($\text{digit-encode } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } T) \ (-rmodes)) \ c$)
)))

definition *dematricize*:: $\text{nat set} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{tensor}$ **where**
 $\text{dematricize } rmodes \ A \ ds = \text{tensor-from-lookup } ds$
 ($\lambda is. \ A \ \$\$ \ (\text{digit-decode } (\text{nths } ds \ rmodes) \ (\text{nths } is \ rmodes),$
 $\text{digit-decode } (\text{nths } ds \ (-rmodes)) \ (\text{nths } is \ (-rmodes)))$)
)

lemma *dims-matricize*:
 $\text{dim-row } (\text{matricize } rmodes \ T) = \text{prod-list } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } T) \ rmodes)$
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{matricize } rmodes \ T) = \text{prod-list } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } T) \ (-rmodes))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dims-dematricize*: $\text{Tensor.dims } (\text{dematricize } rmodes \ A \ ds) = ds$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *valid-index-nths*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $\text{nths } is \ A \triangleleft \text{nths } ds \ A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dematricize-matricize*:
shows $\text{dematricize } rmodes \ (\text{matricize } rmodes \ T) \ (\text{Tensor.dims } T) = T$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *matricize-dematricize*:
assumes $\dim\text{-row } A = \text{prod-list } (nths \ ds \ rmodes)$
and $\dim\text{-col } A = \text{prod-list } (nths \ ds \ (-rmodes))$
shows $\text{matricize } rmodes \ (\text{dematricize } rmodes \ A \ ds) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matricize-add*:
assumes $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$
shows $\text{matricize } I \ A + \text{matricize } I \ B = \text{matricize } I \ (A+B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matricize-0*:
shows $\text{matricize } I \ (\text{tensor0 } ds) = 0_m \ (\dim\text{-row } (\text{matricize } I \ (\text{tensor0 } ds))) \ (\dim\text{-col } (\text{matricize } I \ (\text{tensor0 } ds)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

9 CP-Rank and Matrix Rank

theory *DL-Rank-CP-Rank*
imports *Tensor-Rank Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Rank Tensor-Matricization*
Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Submatrix Jordan-Normal-Form.Missing-VectorSpace
begin

abbreviation $mrank \ A == \text{vec-space.rank } (\dim\text{-row } A) \ A$

no-notation *normal-rel* (**infixl** $\triangleleft 60$)

lemma *lookup-order1-prod*:
assumes $\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } Bs \implies \text{Tensor.order } B = 1$
assumes $is \triangleleft \text{dims } (\text{prod-list } Bs)$
shows $\text{lookup } (\text{prod-list } Bs) \ is = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } (\lambda(i,B). \text{lookup } B \ [i]) \ (\text{zip } is \ Bs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matricize-cprank-max1*:
fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{field} \ \text{tensor}$
assumes *cprank-max1* A
shows $mrank \ (\text{matricize } I \ A) \leq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matrix-rank-le-cprank-max*:
fixes $A :: ('a :: \text{field}) \ \text{tensor}$
assumes *cprank-max* $r \ A$
shows $mrank \ (\text{matricize } I \ A) \leq r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matrix-rank-le-cp-rank*:

fixes $A :: ('a::field) \text{ tensor}$
shows $\text{mrank } (\text{matricize } I \ A) \leq \text{cprank } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
end

10 Matrix to Vector Conversion

theory *DL-Flatten-Matrix*
imports *Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix*
begin

definition *extract-matrix* $:: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**
extract-matrix $a \ m \ n = \text{mat } m \ n \ (\lambda(i,j). a \ (i*n + j))$

definition *flatten-matrix* $:: 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$ **where**
flatten-matrix $A \ k = A \ \$\$ \ (k \ \text{div} \ \text{dim-col } A, \ k \ \text{mod} \ \text{dim-col } A)$

lemma *two-digit-le*:
 $i * n + j < m * n$ **if** $i < m \ j < n$ **for** $i \ j :: \text{nat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-matrix-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i < m * n \implies a \ i = b \ i$
shows $\text{extract-matrix } a \ m \ n = \text{extract-matrix } b \ m \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-matrix-flatten-matrix*:
 $\text{extract-matrix } (\text{flatten-matrix } A) \ (\text{dim-row } A) \ (\text{dim-col } A) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-matrix-flatten-matrix-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x < \text{dim-row } A * \text{dim-col } A \implies f \ x = \text{flatten-matrix } A \ x$
shows $\text{extract-matrix } f \ (\text{dim-row } A) \ (\text{dim-col } A) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *flatten-matrix-extract-matrix*:
 $\text{flatten-matrix } (\text{extract-matrix } a \ m \ n) \ k = a \ k$ **if** $k < m * n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-extract-matrix*:
assumes $i < m \ j < n$
shows $\text{extract-matrix } a \ m \ n \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = a \ (i*n + j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dim-extract-matrix*:
shows $\text{dim-row } (\text{extract-matrix } a \ m \ n) = m$
and $\text{dim-col } (\text{extract-matrix } a \ m \ n) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

11 Deep Learning Networks

theory *DL-Network*

imports *Tensor-Product*

Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix Tensor-Unit-Vec DL-Flatten-Matrix

Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Missing-List

begin

This symbol is used for the Tensor product:

no-notation *Group.monoid.mult* (**infixl** \otimes_1 70)

notation *Matrix.unit-vec* ($unit_v$)

hide-const (**open**) *Matrix.unit-vec*

datatype *'a convnet* = *Input nat* | *Conv 'a 'a convnet* | *Pool 'a convnet 'a convnet*

fun *input-sizes* :: *'a convnet* \Rightarrow *nat list* **where**

input-sizes (*Input M*) = [*M*] |

input-sizes (*Conv A m*) = *input-sizes m* |

input-sizes (*Pool m1 m2*) = *input-sizes m1* @ *input-sizes m2*

fun *count-weights* :: *bool* \Rightarrow (*nat* \times *nat*) *convnet* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

count-weights shared (*Input M*) = 0 |

count-weights shared (*Conv (r0, r1) m*) = *r0 * r1 + count-weights shared m* |

count-weights shared (*Pool m1 m2*) =

(*if shared*

then max (count-weights shared m1) (count-weights shared m2)

else count-weights shared m1 + count-weights shared m2)

fun *output-size* :: (*nat* \times *nat*) *convnet* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

output-size (*Input M*) = *M* |

output-size (*Conv (r0,r1) m*) = *r0* |

output-size (*Pool m1 m2*) = *output-size m1*

inductive *valid-net* :: (*nat* \times *nat*) *convnet* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

valid-net (*Input M*) |

output-size m = r1 \Longrightarrow *valid-net m* \Longrightarrow *valid-net (Conv (r0,r1) m)* |

output-size m1 = output-size m2 \Longrightarrow *valid-net m1* \Longrightarrow *valid-net m2* \Longrightarrow *valid-net (Pool m1 m2)*

fun *insert-weights* :: *bool* \Rightarrow (*nat* \times *nat*) *convnet* \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow *real*) \Rightarrow *real mat convnet* **where**

insert-weights shared (*Input M*) *w* = *Input M* |

insert-weights shared (*Conv (r0,r1) m*) *w* = *Conv*

```

    (extract-matrix w r0 r1)
    (insert-weights shared m ( $\lambda i. w (i+r0*r1)$ )) |
insert-weights shared (Pool m1 m2) w = Pool
    (insert-weights shared m1 w)
    (insert-weights shared m2 (if shared then w else ( $\lambda i. w (i+(count-weights shared m1))$ ))))

```

fun *remove-weights* :: *real mat convnet* \Rightarrow (*nat* \times *nat*) *convnet* **where**
remove-weights (*Input* *M*) = *Input* *M* |
remove-weights (*Conv* *A* *m*) = *Conv* (*dim-row* *A*, *dim-col* *A*) (*remove-weights* *m*) |
remove-weights (*Pool* *m1* *m2*) = *Pool* (*remove-weights* *m1*) (*remove-weights* *m2*)

abbreviation *output-size'* == ($\lambda m. output-size (remove-weights m)$)
abbreviation *valid-net'* == ($\lambda m. valid-net (remove-weights m)$)

fun *evaluate-net* :: *real mat convnet* \Rightarrow *real vec list* \Rightarrow *real vec* **where**
evaluate-net (*Input* *M*) *inputs* = *hd inputs* |
evaluate-net (*Conv* *A* *m*) *inputs* = *A* *_v *evaluate-net m inputs* |
evaluate-net (*Pool* *m1* *m2*) *inputs* = *component-mult*
 (*evaluate-net* *m1* (*take* (*length* (*input-sizes* *m1*)) *inputs*))
 (*evaluate-net* *m2* (*drop* (*length* (*input-sizes* *m1*)) *inputs*))

definition *mat-tensorlist-mult* :: *real mat* \Rightarrow *real tensor vec* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *real tensor vec*
where *mat-tensorlist-mult* *A* *Ts* *ds*
 = *Matrix.vec* (*dim-row* *A*) ($\lambda j. tensor-from-lookup ds (\lambda is. (A *_v (map-vec (\lambda T. Tensor.lookup T is) Ts)) \$j)$)

lemma *insert-weights-cong*:
assumes ($\bigwedge i. i < count-weights s m \implies w1 i = w2 i$)
shows *insert-weights* *s* *m* *w1* = *insert-weights* *s* *m* *w2*
 <proof>

lemma *dims-mat-tensorlist-mult*:
assumes $T \in set_v (mat-tensorlist-mult A Ts ds)$
shows *Tensor.dims* *T* = *ds*
 <proof>

fun *tensors-from-net* :: *real mat convnet* \Rightarrow *real tensor vec* **where**
tensors-from-net (*Input* *M*) = *Matrix.vec* *M* ($\lambda i. unit-vec M i$) |
tensors-from-net (*Conv* *A* *m*) = *mat-tensorlist-mult* *A* (*tensors-from-net* *m*) (*input-sizes* *m*) |
tensors-from-net (*Pool* *m1* *m2*) = *component-mult* (*tensors-from-net* *m1*) (*tensors-from-net* *m2*)

lemma *output-size-correct-tensors*:
assumes *valid-net'* *m*
shows *output-size'* *m* = *dim-vec* (*tensors-from-net* *m*)
 <proof>

lemma *output-size-correct*:
assumes *valid-net' m*
and *map dim-vec inputs = input-sizes m*
shows *output-size' m = dim-vec (evaluate-net m inputs)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *input-sizes-remove-weights*: *input-sizes m = input-sizes (remove-weights m)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *dims-tensors-from-net*:
assumes $T \in \text{set}_v$ (*tensors-from-net m*)
shows *Tensor.dims T = input-sizes m*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition *base-input* :: *real mat convnet* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *real vec list* **where**
base-input m is = (*map* ($\lambda(n, i). \text{unit}_v n i$) (*zip (input-sizes m) is*))

lemma *base-input-length*:
assumes $is \triangleleft \text{input-sizes } m$
shows *input-sizes m = map dim-vec (base-input m is)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *nth-mat-tensorlist-mult*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set}_v Ts \implies \text{dims } A = ds$
assumes $i < \text{dim-row } A$
assumes *dim-vec Ts = dim-col A*
shows *mat-tensorlist-mult A Ts ds \$ i = listsum ds (map ($\lambda j. (A \text{ $$ } (i, j)) \cdot Ts$ \$ j) [0..*dim-vec Ts*])*
(is - = listsum ds ?Ts')
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lookup-tensors-from-net*:
assumes *valid-net' m*
and $is \triangleleft \text{input-sizes } m$
and $j < \text{output-size}' m$
shows *Tensor.lookup (tensors-from-net m \$ j) is = evaluate-net m (base-input m is) \$ j*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

primrec *extract-weights::bool* \Rightarrow *real mat convnet* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
extract-weights-Input: *extract-weights shared (Input M) = ($\lambda x. 0$)*
 $|$ *extract-weights-Conv*: *extract-weights shared (Conv A m) =*
*($\lambda x. \text{if } x < \text{dim-row } A * \text{dim-col } A \text{ then flatten-matrix } A x$*
*else extract-weights shared m (x - dim-row A * dim-col A))*
 $|$ *extract-weights-Pool*: *extract-weights shared (Pool m1 m2) =*
($\lambda x. \text{if } x < \text{count-weights shared (remove-weights m1)}$

then *extract-weights shared m1 x*
 else *extract-weights shared m2 (x - count-weights shared (remove-weights m1))*))

inductive *balanced-net::(nat × nat) convnet ⇒ bool where*
balanced-net-Input: balanced-net (Input M)
 | *balanced-net-Conv: balanced-net m ⇒ balanced-net (Conv A m)*
 | *balanced-net-Pool: balanced-net m1 ⇒ balanced-net m2 ⇒*
count-weights True m1 = count-weights True m2 ⇒ balanced-net (Pool m1 m2)

inductive *shared-weight-net::real mat convnet ⇒ bool where*
shared-weight-net-Input: shared-weight-net (Input M)
 | *shared-weight-net-Conv: shared-weight-net m ⇒ shared-weight-net (Conv A m)*
 | *shared-weight-net-Pool: shared-weight-net m1 ⇒ shared-weight-net m2 ⇒*
count-weights True (remove-weights m1) = count-weights True (remove-weights m2) ⇒
($\bigwedge x. x < \text{count-weights True (remove-weights m1)} \Rightarrow \text{extract-weights True m1}$
x = extract-weights True m2 x)
⇒ shared-weight-net (Pool m1 m2)

lemma *insert-extract-weights-cong-shared:*
assumes *shared-weight-net m*
assumes $\bigwedge x. x < \text{count-weights True (remove-weights m)} \Rightarrow f x = \text{extract-weights True m } x$
shows $m = \text{insert-weights True (remove-weights m) } f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *insert-extract-weights-cong-unshared:*
assumes $\bigwedge x. x < \text{count-weights False (remove-weights m)} \Rightarrow f x = \text{extract-weights False m } x$
shows $m = \text{insert-weights False (remove-weights m) } f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *remove-insert-weights:*
shows $\text{remove-weights (insert-weights s m w) } = m$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *extract-insert-weights-shared:*
assumes $x < \text{count-weights True m}$
and *balanced-net m*
shows $\text{extract-weights True (insert-weights True m w) } x = w x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *shared-weight-net-insert-weights: balanced-net m ⇒ shared-weight-net (insert-weights True m w)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-valid-index: finite {is. is < ds}*

<proof>

lemma *setsum-valid-index-split*:

$(\sum is \mid is < ds1 \ @ \ ds2. f \ is) = (\sum is1 \mid is1 < ds1. (\sum is2 \mid is2 < ds2. f \ (is1 \ @ \ is2)))$

<proof>

lemma *prod-lessThan-split*:

fixes $g :: nat \Rightarrow real$ **shows** $prod \ g \ \{..<n+m\} = prod \ g \ \{..<n\} * prod \ (\lambda x. g \ (x+n)) \ \{..<m\}$

<proof>

lemma *evaluate-net-from-tensors*:

assumes *valid-net' m*

and $map \ dim_vec \ inputs = input_sizes \ m$

and $j < output_size' \ m$

shows $evaluate_net \ m \ inputs \ \$ \ j$

$= (\sum is \in \{is. is < input_sizes \ m\}. (\prod k < length \ inputs. inputs \ ! \ k \ \$ \ (is!k)) * Tensor.lookup \ (tensors_from_net \ m \ \$ \ j) \ is)$

<proof>

lemma *tensors-from-net-eqI*:

assumes *valid-net' m1 valid-net' m2 input-sizes m1 = input-sizes m2*

assumes $\bigwedge inputs. input_sizes \ m1 = map \ dim_vec \ inputs \Longrightarrow evaluate_net \ m1 \ inputs = evaluate_net \ m2 \ inputs$

shows $tensors_from_net \ m1 = tensors_from_net \ m2$

<proof>

end

12 Concrete Matrices

theory *DL-Concrete-Matrices*

imports *Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix*

begin

The following definition allows non-square-matrices, `mat_one (mat_one n)` only allows square matrices.

definition *id-matrix*:: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real \ mat$

where $id_matrix \ nr \ nc = mat \ nr \ nc \ (\lambda(r, c). \ if \ r=c \ then \ 1 \ else \ 0)$

lemma *id-matrix-dim*: $dim_row \ (id_matrix \ nr \ nc) = nr \ dim_col \ (id_matrix \ nr \ nc) = nc$ *<proof>*

lemma *row-id-matrix*:

assumes $i < nr$

shows $row \ (id_matrix \ nr \ nc) \ i = unit_vec \ nc \ i$

<proof>

lemma *unit-eq-0[simp]*:
assumes $i: i \geq n$
shows $\text{unit-vec } n \ i = 0_v \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mult-id-matrix*:
assumes $i < nr$
shows $(\text{id-matrix } nr \ (\text{dim-vec } v) *_{\mathbb{R}} v) \ \$ \ i = (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } v \ \text{then } v \ \$ \ i \ \text{else } 0) \ (\text{is } ?a \ \$ \ i = ?b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *all1-vec::nat \Rightarrow real vec*
where $\text{all1-vec } n = \text{vec } n \ (\lambda i. 1)$

definition *all1-matrix::nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real mat*
where $\text{all1-matrix } nr \ nc = \text{mat } nr \ nc \ (\lambda(r, c). 1)$

lemma *all1-matrix-dim*: $\text{dim-row } (\text{all1-matrix } nr \ nc) = nr \ \text{dim-col } (\text{all1-matrix } nr \ nc) = nc$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *row-all1-matrix*:
assumes $i < nr$
shows $\text{row } (\text{all1-matrix } nr \ nc) \ i = \text{all1-vec } nc$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *all1-vec-scalar-prod*:
shows $\text{all1-vec } (\text{length } xs) \cdot (\text{vec-of-list } xs) = \text{sum-list } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mult-all1-matrix*:
assumes $i < nr$
shows $((\text{all1-matrix } nr \ (\text{dim-vec } v)) *_{\mathbb{R}} v) \ \$ \ i = \text{sum-list } (\text{list-of-vec } v) \ (\text{is } ?a \ \$ \ i = \text{sum-list } (\text{list-of-vec } v))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *copy-first-matrix::nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real mat*
where $\text{copy-first-matrix } nr \ nc = \text{mat } nr \ nc \ (\lambda(r, c). \text{if } c = 0 \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0)$

lemma *copy-first-matrix-dim*: $\text{dim-row } (\text{copy-first-matrix } nr \ nc) = nr \ \text{dim-col } (\text{copy-first-matrix } nr \ nc) = nc$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *row-copy-first-matrix*:
assumes $i < nr$

shows *row (copy-first-matrix nr nc) i = unit-vec nc 0*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mult-copy-first-matrix:*

assumes *i < nr and dim-vec v > 0*

shows *(copy-first-matrix nr (dim-vec v) *_v v) \$ i = v \$ 0 (is ?a \$ i = v \$ 0)*
⟨*proof*⟩

end

13 Missing Lemmas of Finite_Set

theory *DL-Missing-Finite-Set*

imports *Main*

begin

lemma *card-even[simp]: card {a ∈ Collect even. a < 2 * n} = n*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *card-odd[simp]: card {a ∈ Collect odd. a < 2 * n} = n*
⟨*proof*⟩

end

14 Deep Network Model

theory *DL-Deep-Model*

imports *DL-Network Tensor-Matricization Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Submatrix DL-Concrete-Matrices*
DL-Missing-Finite-Set Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Missing-Sublist Jordan-Normal-Form.Determinant

begin

hide-const(**open**) *Polynomial.order*

hide-const (**open**) *Matrix.unit-vec*

fun *deep-model and deep-model' where*

deep-model' Y [] = Input Y |

deep-model' Y (r # rs) = Pool (deep-model Y r rs) (deep-model Y r rs) |

deep-model Y r rs = Conv (Y,r) (deep-model' r rs)

abbreviation *deep-model'-l rs == deep-model' (rs!0) (tl rs)*

abbreviation *deep-model-l rs == deep-model (rs!0) (rs!1) (tl (tl rs))*

lemma *valid-deep-model: valid-net (deep-model Y r rs)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *valid-deep-model': valid-net (deep-model' r rs)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *input-sizes-deep-model'*:
assumes $\text{length } rs \geq 1$
shows $\text{input-sizes } (\text{deep-model}'\text{-l } rs) = \text{replicate } (2^{\wedge}(\text{length } rs - 1)) \text{ (last } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *input-sizes-deep-model*:
assumes $\text{length } rs \geq 2$
shows $\text{input-sizes } (\text{deep-model}\text{-l } rs) = \text{replicate } (2^{\wedge}(\text{length } rs - 2)) \text{ (last } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *evaluate-net-Conv-id*:
assumes $\text{valid-net}' m$
and $\text{input-sizes } m = \text{map dim-vec input}$
and $j < nr$
shows $\text{evaluate-net } (\text{Conv } (\text{id-matrix } nr \text{ (output-size}' m)) m) \text{ input } \$ j$
 $= (\text{if } j < \text{output-size}' m \text{ then evaluate-net } m \text{ input } \$ j \text{ else } 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tensors-from-net-Conv-id*:
assumes $\text{valid-net}' m$
and $i < nr$
shows $\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{Conv } (\text{id-matrix } nr \text{ (output-size}' m)) m) \$ i$
 $= (\text{if } i < \text{output-size}' m \text{ then tensors-from-net } m \$ i \text{ else tensor0 } (\text{input-sizes } m))$
 $(\text{is } ?a \$ i = ?b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *evaluate-net-Conv-copy-first*:
assumes $\text{valid-net}' m$
and $\text{input-sizes } m = \text{map dim-vec input}$
and $j < nr$
and $\text{output-size}' m > 0$
shows $\text{evaluate-net } (\text{Conv } (\text{copy-first-matrix } nr \text{ (output-size}' m)) m) \text{ input } \$ j$
 $= \text{evaluate-net } m \text{ input } \$ 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tensors-from-net-Conv-copy-first*:
assumes $\text{valid-net}' m$
and $i < nr$
and $\text{output-size}' m > 0$
shows $\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{Conv } (\text{copy-first-matrix } nr \text{ (output-size}' m)) m) \$ i =$
 $\text{tensors-from-net } m \$ 0$
 $(\text{is } ?a \$ i = ?b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *evaluate-net-Conv-all1*:
assumes $\text{valid-net}' m$
and $\text{input-sizes } m = \text{map dim-vec input}$
and $i < nr$

shows *evaluate-net* (*Conv* (*all1-matrix* *nr* (*output-size'* *m*)) *m*) *input* \$ *i*
 = *Groups-List.sum-list* (*list-of-vec* (*evaluate-net* *m* *input*))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *tensors-from-net-Conv-all1*:

assumes *valid-net'* *m*

and $i < nr$

shows *tensors-from-net* (*Conv* (*all1-matrix* *nr* (*output-size'* *m*)) *m*) \$ *i*
 = *listsum* (*input-sizes* *m*) (*list-of-vec* (*tensors-from-net* *m*))
 (**is** ?*a* \$ *i* = ?*b*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *witness* **and** *witness'* **where**

witness' *Y* [] = *Input* *Y* |

witness' *Y* (*r* # *rs*) = *Pool* (*witness* *Y* *r* *rs*) (*witness* *Y* *r* *rs*) |

witness *Y* *r* *rs* = *Conv* ((*if* *length* *rs* = 0 *then* *id-matrix* *else* (*if* *length* *rs* = 1 *then*
all1-matrix *else* *copy-first-matrix*)) *Y* *r*) (*witness'* *r* *rs*)

abbreviation *witness-l* *rs* == *witness* (*rs!*0) (*rs!*1) (*tl* (*tl* *rs*))

abbreviation *witness'-l* *rs* == *witness'* (*rs!*0) (*tl* *rs*)

lemma *witness-is-deep-model: remove-weights* (*witness* *Y* *r* *rs*) = *deep-model* *Y* *r* *rs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *witness'-is-deep-model: remove-weights* (*witness'* *Y* *rs*) = *deep-model'* *Y* *rs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *witness-valid: valid-net'* (*witness* *Y* *r* *rs*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *witness'-valid: valid-net'* (*witness'* *Y* *rs*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *shared-weight-net-witness: shared-weight-net* (*witness* *Y* *r* *rs*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *witness-l0'*: *witness'* *Y* [*M*] =
 (*Pool*
 (*Conv* (*id-matrix* *Y* *M*) (*Input* *M*))
 (*Conv* (*id-matrix* *Y* *M*) (*Input* *M*))
)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *witness-l1*: *witness* *Y* *r0* [*M*] =
Conv (*all1-matrix* *Y* *r0*) (*witness'* *r0* [*M*])
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *tensors-ht-l0*:

assumes $j < r0$

shows $\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{Conv } (\text{id-matrix } r0 \ M) \ (\text{Input } M)) \ \$ \ j$

$= (\text{if } j < M \ \text{then } \text{unit-vec } M \ j \ \text{else } \text{tensor0 } [M])$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{tensor-prod-unit-vec}$:

$\text{unit-vec } M \ j \ \otimes \ \text{unit-vec } M \ j = \text{tensor-from-lookup } [M, M] \ (\lambda is. \ \text{if } is = [j, j] \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0) \ (\text{is } ?A = ?B)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{tensors-ht-l0}'$:

assumes $j < r0$

shows $\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness}' \ r0 \ [M]) \ \$ \ j$

$= (\text{if } j < M \ \text{then } \text{unit-vec } M \ j \ \otimes \ \text{unit-vec } M \ j \ \text{else } \text{tensor0 } [M, M]) \ (\text{is } - = ?b)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lookup-tensors-ht-l0}'$:

assumes $j < r0$

and $is \triangleleft [M, M]$

shows $(\text{Tensor.lookup } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness}' \ r0 \ [M]) \ \$ \ j)) \ is = (\text{if } is = [j, j] \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lookup-tensors-ht-l1}$:

assumes $j < r1$

and $is \triangleleft [M, M]$

shows $\text{Tensor.lookup } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness } r1 \ r0 \ [M]) \ \$ \ j) \ is$

$= (\text{if } is!0 = is!1 \ \wedge \ is!0 < r0 \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{length-output-deep-model}$:

assumes $\text{remove-weights } m = \text{deep-model-l } rs$

shows $\text{dim-vec } (\text{tensors-from-net } m) = rs \ ! \ 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{length-output-deep-model}'$:

assumes $\text{remove-weights } m = \text{deep-model}'\text{-l } rs$

shows $\text{dim-vec } (\text{tensors-from-net } m) = rs \ ! \ 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{length-output-witness}$:

$\text{dim-vec } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness-l } rs)) = rs \ ! \ 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{length-output-witness}'$:

$\text{dim-vec } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness}'\text{-l } rs)) = rs \ ! \ 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dims-output-deep-model*:
assumes $\text{length } rs \geq 2$
and $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{set } rs \implies r > 0$
and $j < \text{rs!}0$
and *remove-weights* $m = \text{deep-model-l } rs$
shows $\text{Tensor.dims } (\text{tensors-from-net } m \ \$ \ j) = \text{replicate } (2^{\text{length } rs - 2}) \ (\text{last } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dims-output-witness*:
assumes $\text{length } rs \geq 2$
and $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{set } rs \implies r > 0$
and $j < \text{rs!}0$
shows $\text{Tensor.dims } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness-l } rs) \ \$ \ j) = \text{replicate } (2^{\text{length } rs - 2}) \ (\text{last } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dims-output-deep-model'*:
assumes $\text{length } rs \geq 1$
and $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{set } rs \implies r > 0$
and $j < \text{rs!}0$
and *remove-weights* $m = \text{deep-model'-l } rs$
shows $\text{Tensor.dims } (\text{tensors-from-net } m \ \$ \ j) = \text{replicate } (2^{\text{length } rs - 1}) \ (\text{last } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dims-output-witness'*:
assumes $\text{length } rs \geq 1$
and $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{set } rs \implies r > 0$
and $j < \text{rs!}0$
shows $\text{Tensor.dims } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness'-l } rs) \ \$ \ j) = \text{replicate } (2^{\text{length } rs - 1}) \ (\text{last } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{ten2mat} == \text{matricize } \{n. \text{even } n\}$
abbreviation $\text{mat2ten} == \text{dematricize } \{n. \text{even } n\}$

locale *deep-model-correct-params* =
fixes *shared-weights*::*bool*
fixes *rs*::*nat list*
assumes $\text{deep:length } rs \geq 3$
and *no-zeros*: $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{set } rs \implies 0 < r$
begin

definition $r = \text{min } (\text{last } rs) \ (\text{last } (\text{butlast } rs))$

definition $N\text{-half} = 2^{\text{length } rs - 3}$

definition *weight-space-dim* = *count-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l rs)*

end

locale *deep-model-correct-params-y* = *deep-model-correct-params* +
fixes *y::nat*
assumes *y-valid:y < rs ! 0*
begin

definition *A* :: (*nat* \Rightarrow *real*) \Rightarrow *real tensor*
where *A ws* = *tensors-from-net (insert-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l rs) ws) \$ y*

definition *A'* :: (*nat* \Rightarrow *real*) \Rightarrow *real mat*
where *A' ws* = *ten2mat (A ws)*

lemma *dims-tensor-deep-model*:
assumes *remove-weights m = deep-model-l rs*
shows *dims (tensors-from-net m \$ y) = replicate (2 * N-half) (last rs)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *order-tensor-deep-model*:
assumes *remove-weights m = deep-model-l rs*
shows *order (tensors-from-net m \$ y) = 2 * N-half*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *dims-A*:
shows *Tensor.dims (A ws) = replicate (2 * N-half) (last rs)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *order-A*:
shows *order (A ws) = 2 * N-half* \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *dims-A'*:
shows *dim-row (A' ws) = prod-list (nth (Tensor.dims (A ws)) {n. even n})*
and *dim-col (A' ws) = prod-list (nth (Tensor.dims (A ws)) {n. odd n})*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *dims-A'-pow*:
shows *dim-row (A' ws) = (last rs) ^ N-half* *dim-col (A' ws) = (last rs) ^ N-half*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition *Aw* = *tensors-from-net (witness-l rs) \$ y*

definition *Aw'* = *ten2mat Aw*

definition *witness-weights* = *extract-weights shared-weights (witness-l rs)*

lemma *witness-weights:witness-l rs = insert-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l rs) witness-weights*

<proof>

lemma *Aw-def'*: $Aw = A$ witness-weights *<proof>*

lemma *Aw'-def'*: $Aw' = A'$ witness-weights *<proof>*

lemma *dims-Aw*: $Tensor.dims Aw = replicate (2 * N-half) (last rs)$
<proof>

lemma *order-Aw*: $order Aw = 2 * N-half$
<proof>

lemma *dims-Aw'*:
 $dim-row Aw' = prod-list (nth (Tensor.dims Aw) \{n. even n\})$
 $dim-col Aw' = prod-list (nth (Tensor.dims Aw) \{n. odd n\})$
<proof>

lemma *dims-Aw'-pow*: $dim-row Aw' = (last rs) \wedge N-half$
 $dim-col Aw' = (last rs) \wedge N-half$
<proof>

lemma *witness-tensor*:

assumes $is \triangleleft Tensor.dims Aw$

shows $Tensor.lookup Aw is$

$= (if\ nth\ is\ \{n. even\ n\} = nth\ is\ \{n. odd\ n\} \wedge (\forall i \in set\ is. i < last\ (butlast\ rs))\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$

<proof>

lemma *witness-matricization*:

assumes $i < dim-row Aw'$ and $j < dim-col Aw'$

shows $Aw' \$\$ (i, j)$

$= (if\ i=j \wedge (\forall i0 \in set\ (digit-encode\ (nth\ (Tensor.dims\ Aw)\ \{n. even\ n\})\ i). i0 < last\ (butlast\ rs))\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$

<proof>

definition *rows-with-1* = $\{i. (\forall i0 \in set\ (digit-encode\ (nth\ (Tensor.dims\ Aw)\ \{n. even\ n\})\ i). i0 < last\ (butlast\ rs))\}$

lemma *card-low-digits*:

assumes $m > 0 \wedge d. d \in set\ ds \implies m \leq d$

shows $card\ \{i. i < prod-list\ ds \wedge (\forall i0 \in set\ (digit-encode\ ds\ i). i0 < m)\} = m \wedge (length\ ds)$

<proof>

lemma *card-rows-with-1*: $card\ \{i \in rows-with-1. i < dim-row Aw'\} = r \wedge N-half$
<proof>

lemma *infinite-rows-with-1*: *infinite rows-with-1*
<proof>

lemma *witness-submatrix*: *submatrix Aw' rows-with-1 rows-with-1 = 1_m (r[^]N-half)*
<proof>

lemma *witness-det*: *det (submatrix Aw' rows-with-1 rows-with-1) ≠ 0* <proof>

end

interpretation *example* : *deep-model-correct-params False [10,10,10]*
<proof>

interpretation *example* : *deep-model-correct-params-y False [10,10,10] 1*
<proof>

end

15 Polynomials representing the Deep Network Model

theory *DL-Deep-Model-Poly*

imports *DL-Deep-Model Polynomials.More-MPoly-Type Jordan-Normal-Form.Determinant*
begin

lemma *polyfun-det*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. (A\ x) \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$

assumes $\bigwedge x\ i\ j. i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{polyfun } N\ (\lambda x. (A\ x)\ \S\S\ (i,j))$

shows *polyfun* $N\ (\lambda x. \text{det } (A\ x))$

<proof>

lemma *polyfun-extract-matrix*:

assumes $i < m\ j < n$

shows *polyfun* $\{.. < a + (m * n + c)\} (\lambda f. \text{extract-matrix } (\lambda i. f\ (i + a))\ m\ n\ \S\S\ (i,j))$

<proof>

lemma *polyfun-mult-mat-vec*:

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

assumes $\bigwedge j. j < n \implies \text{polyfun } N\ (\lambda x. v\ x\ \$\ j)$

assumes $\bigwedge x. A\ x \in \text{carrier-mat } m\ n$

assumes $\bigwedge i\ j. i < m \implies j < n \implies \text{polyfun } N\ (\lambda x. A\ x\ \S\S\ (i,j))$

assumes $j < m$

shows *polyfun* $N\ (\lambda x. ((A\ x) *_v (v\ x))\ \$\ j)$

<proof>

lemma *polyfun-evaluate-net-plus-a*:

assumes $\text{map dim-vec inputs} = \text{input-sizes } m$
assumes $\text{valid-net } m$
assumes $j < \text{output-size } m$
shows $\text{polyfun } \{..<a + \text{count-weights } s\ m\} (\lambda f. \text{evaluate-net } (\text{insert-weights } s\ m$
 $(\lambda i. f\ (i + a)))\ \text{inputs } \$ j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{polyfun-evaluate-net}$:
assumes $\text{map dim-vec inputs} = \text{input-sizes } m$
assumes $\text{valid-net } m$
assumes $j < \text{output-size } m$
shows $\text{polyfun } \{..<\text{count-weights } s\ m\} (\lambda f. \text{evaluate-net } (\text{insert-weights } s\ m\ f)$
 $\text{inputs } \$ j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{polyfun-tensors-from-net}$:
assumes $\text{valid-net } m$
assumes $is \triangleleft \text{input-sizes } m$
assumes $j < \text{output-size } m$
shows $\text{polyfun } \{..<\text{count-weights } s\ m\} (\lambda f. \text{Tensor.lookup } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{insert-weights}$
 $s\ m\ f)\ \$ j)\ is)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma polyfun-matricize :
assumes $\bigwedge x. \text{dims } (T\ x) = ds$
assumes $\bigwedge is. is \triangleleft ds \implies \text{polyfun } N (\lambda x. \text{Tensor.lookup } (T\ x)\ is)$
assumes $\bigwedge x. \text{dim-row } (\text{matricize } I\ (T\ x)) = nr$
assumes $\bigwedge x. \text{dim-col } (\text{matricize } I\ (T\ x)) = nc$
assumes $i < nr$
assumes $j < nc$
shows $\text{polyfun } N (\lambda x. \text{matricize } I\ (T\ x)\ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $(\neg (a::nat) < b) = (a \geq b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma polyfun-submatrix :
assumes $\bigwedge x. (A\ x) \in \text{carrier-mat } m\ n$
assumes $\bigwedge x\ i\ j. i < m \implies j < n \implies \text{polyfun } N (\lambda x. (A\ x)\ \$\$ (i,j))$
assumes $i < \text{card } \{i. i < m \wedge i \in I\}$
assumes $j < \text{card } \{j. j < n \wedge j \in J\}$
assumes $\text{infinite } I\ \text{infinite } J$
shows $\text{polyfun } N (\lambda x. (\text{submatrix } (A\ x)\ I\ J)\ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context $\text{deep-model-correct-params-}y$
begin

definition witness-submatrix **where**

witness-submatrix f = submatrix (A' f) rows-with-1 rows-with-1

lemma *polyfun-tensor-deep-model:*

assumes *is* \triangleleft *input-sizes (deep-model-l rs)*

shows *polyfun* $\{..<weight-space-dim\}$

$(\lambda f. Tensor.lookup (tensors-from-net (insert-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l rs) f) \$ y) is)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *input-sizes-deep-model: input-sizes (deep-model-l rs) = replicate (2 * N-half)*

$(last\ rs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *polyfun-matrix-deep-model:*

assumes $i < (last\ rs) \wedge N-half$

assumes $j < (last\ rs) \wedge N-half$

shows *polyfun* $\{..<weight-space-dim\}$ $(\lambda f. A' f \$\$ (i,j))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *polyfun-submatrix-deep-model:*

assumes $i < r \wedge N-half$

assumes $j < r \wedge N-half$

shows *polyfun* $\{..<weight-space-dim\}$ $(\lambda f. witness-submatrix f \$\$ (i,j))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *polyfun-det-deep-model:*

shows *polyfun* $\{..<weight-space-dim\}$ $(\lambda f. det (witness-submatrix f))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

16 Alternative Lebesgue Measure Definition

theory *Lebesgue-Functional*

imports *HOL-Analysis.Lebesgue-Measure*

begin

`Lebesgue_Measure.lborel` is defined on the typeclass `euclidean_space`, which does not allow the space dimension to be dependent on a variable. As the Lebesgue measure of higher dimensions is the product measure of the one dimensional Lebesgue measure, we can easily define a more flexible version of the Lebesgue measure as follows. This version of the Lebesgue measure measures sets of functions from `nat` to `real` whose values are undefined for arguments higher than `n`. These "Extensional Function Spaces" are defined in `HOL/FuncSet`.

definition $lborel-f :: nat \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow real) \text{ measure where}$
 $lborel-f\ n = (\Pi_M\ b \in \{..<n\}. lborel)$

lemma *product-sigma-finite-interval*: $product-sigma-finite (\lambda b. interval-measure (\lambda x. x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *l-borel-f-1*: $distr (lborel-f\ 1) lborel (\lambda x. x\ 0) = lborel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *space-lborel-f*: $space (lborel-f\ n) = Pi_E\ \{..<n\} (\lambda-. UNIV) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *space-lborel-f-subset*: $space (lborel-f\ n) \subseteq space (lborel-f\ (Suc\ n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *space-lborel-add-dim*:
assumes $f \in space (lborel-f\ n)$
shows $f(n := x) \in space (lborel-f\ (Suc\ n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *integral-lborel-f*:
assumes $f \in borel-measurable (lborel-f\ (Suc\ n))$
shows $integral^N (lborel-f\ (Suc\ n))\ f = \int^+ y. \int^+ x. f (x(n := y))\ \partial lborel-f\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *emeasure-lborel-f-Suc*:
assumes $A \in sets (lborel-f\ (Suc\ n))$
assumes $\bigwedge y. \{x \in space (lborel-f\ n). x(n := y) \in A\} \in sets (lborel-f\ n)$
shows $emeasure (lborel-f\ (Suc\ n))\ A = \int^+ y. emeasure (lborel-f\ n)\ \{x \in space (lborel-f\ n). x(n := y) \in A\}\ \partial lborel-f\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lborel-f-measurable-add-dim*: $(\lambda f. f(n := x)) \in measurable (lborel-f\ n) (lborel-f\ (Suc\ n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sets-lborel-f-sub-dim*:
assumes $A \in sets (lborel-f\ (Suc\ n))$
shows $\{x. x(n := y) \in A\} \cap space (lborel-f\ n) \in sets (lborel-f\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lborel-f-measurable-restrict*:
assumes $m \leq n$
shows $(\lambda f. restrict\ f\ \{..<m\}) \in measurable (lborel-f\ n) (lborel-f\ m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lborel-measurable-sub-dim*: $(\lambda f. restrict\ f\ \{..<n\}) \in measurable (lborel-f\ (Suc\ n)) (lborel-f\ n)$

<proof>

lemma *measurable-lborel-component* [*measurable*]:

assumes $k < n$

shows $(\lambda x. x k) \in \text{borel-measurable } (\text{lborel-f } n)$

<proof>

end

17 Lebesgue Measure of Polynomial Zero Sets

theory *Lebesgue-Zero-Set*

imports

Polynomials.More-MPoly-Type

Lebesgue-Functional

Polynomials.MPoly-Type-Univariate

begin

lemma *measurable-insertion* [*measurable*]:

assumes $\text{vars } p \subseteq \{..<n\}$

shows $(\lambda f. \text{insertion } f p) \in \text{borel-measurable } (\text{lborel-f } n)$

<proof>

This proof follows Richard Caron and Tim Traynor, "The zero set of a polynomial" <http://www1.uwindsor.ca/math/sites/uwindsor.ca.math/files/05-03.pdf>

lemma *lebesgue-mpoly-zero-set*:

fixes $p::\text{real mpoly}$

assumes $p \neq 0 \text{ vars } p \subseteq \{..<n\}$

shows $\{f \in \text{space } (\text{lborel-f } n). \text{insertion } f p = 0\} \in \text{null-sets } (\text{lborel-f } n)$

<proof>

end

18 Shallow Network Model

theory *DL-Shallow-Model*

imports *DL-Network Tensor-Rank*

begin

fun *shallow-model'* **where**

shallow-model' Z M 0 = Conv (Z,M) (Input M) |

shallow-model' Z M (Suc N) = Pool (shallow-model' Z M 0) (shallow-model' Z M N)

definition *shallow-model* **where**

shallow-model Y Z M N = Conv (Y,Z) (shallow-model' Z M N)

lemma *valid-shallow-model'*: *valid-net (shallow-model' Z M N)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *output-size-shallow-model'*: *output-size (shallow-model' Z M N) = Z*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *valid-shallow-model*: *valid-net (shallow-model Y Z M N)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *output-size-shallow-model*: *output-size (shallow-model Y Z M N) = Y*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *input-sizes-shallow-model*: *input-sizes (shallow-model Y Z M N) = replicate (Suc N) M*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *balanced-net-shallow-model'*: *balanced-net (shallow-model' Z M N)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *balanced-net-shallow-model*: *balanced-net (shallow-model Y Z M N)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cprank-max1-shallow-model'*:

assumes $y < \text{output-size (shallow-model' Z M N)}$

shows *cprank-max1 (tensors-from-net (insert-weights s (shallow-model' Z M N) w) \$ y)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cprank-shallow-model*:

assumes $m = \text{insert-weights s (shallow-model Y Z M N) w}$

assumes $y < Y$

shows *cprank (tensors-from-net m \$ y) ≤ Z*
⟨*proof*⟩

end

19 Fundamental Theorem of Network Capacity

theory *DL-Fundamental-Theorem-Network-Capacity*

imports *DL-Rank-CP-Rank DL-Deep-Model-Poly Lebesgue-Zero-Set*

Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Rank-Submatrix HOL-Analysis.Complete-Measure DL-Shallow-Model

begin

context *deep-model-correct-params-y*

begin

definition *polynomial-f w = det (submatrix (matricize {n. even n} (A w)) rows-with-1*

rows-with-1)

lemma *polyfun-polynomial*:

shows *polyfun* $\{..<weight-space-dim\}$ *polynomial-f*
<proof>

definition *polynomial-p* = (*SOME* *p*. *vars* *p* $\subseteq \{..<weight-space-dim\}$ $\wedge (\forall x$. *insertion* *x* *p* = *polynomial-f* *x*))

lemma

polynomial-p-not-0: *polynomial-p* $\neq 0$ **and**
vars-polynomial-p: *vars* *polynomial-p* $\subseteq \{..<weight-space-dim\}$ **and**
polynomial-pf: $\bigwedge w$. *insertion* *w* *polynomial-p* = *polynomial-f* *w*
<proof>

lemma *if-polynomial-0-rank*:

assumes *polynomial-f* *w* $\neq 0$
shows $r \wedge N\text{-half} \leq \text{cprank } (A \ w)$
<proof>

lemma *if-polynomial-0-evaluate*:

assumes *polynomial-f* *wd* $\neq 0$
assumes \forall *inputs*. *input-sizes* (*deep-model-l* *rs*) = *map dim-vec inputs* \longrightarrow *evaluate-net* (*insert-weights shared-weights* (*deep-model-l* *rs*) *wd*) *inputs*
= *evaluate-net* (*insert-weights shared-weights* (*shallow-model* (*rs* ! 0) *Z* (*last* *rs*)
($2 * N\text{-half} - 1$)) *ws*) *inputs*)
shows $Z \geq r \wedge N\text{-half}$
<proof>

lemma *if-polynomial-0-evaluate-notex*:

assumes *polynomial-f* *wd* $\neq 0$
shows $\neg(\exists$ *weights-shallow* *Z*. $Z < r \wedge N\text{-half} \wedge (\forall$ *inputs*. *input-sizes* (*deep-model-l*
rs) = *map dim-vec inputs* \longrightarrow
evaluate-net (*insert-weights shared-weights* (*deep-model-l* *rs*) *wd*) *inputs*
= *evaluate-net* (*insert-weights shared-weights* (*shallow-model* (*rs* ! 0) *Z* (*last* *rs*)
($2 * N\text{-half} - 1$)) *ws*) *inputs*))
<proof>

theorem *fundamental-theorem-network-capacity*:

AE *x* in *lborel-f weight-space-dim*. $r \wedge N\text{-half} \leq \text{cprank } (A \ x)$
<proof>

theorem *fundamental-theorem-network-capacity-v2*:

shows *AE* *wd* in *lborel-f weight-space-dim*.
 $\neg(\exists$ *ws* *Z*. $Z < r \wedge N\text{-half} \wedge (\forall$ *inputs*. *input-sizes* (*deep-model-l* *rs*) = *map*
dim-vec inputs \longrightarrow
evaluate-net (*insert-weights shared-weights* (*deep-model-l* *rs*) *wd*) *inputs*
= *evaluate-net* (*insert-weights shared-weights* (*shallow-model* (*rs* ! 0) *Z* (*last* *rs*))

$(2 * N - \text{half} - 1)$ ws) inputs))
<proof>

abbreviation lebesgue-f **where** lebesgue-f n \equiv completion (lborel-f n)

lemma space-lebesgue-f: space (lebesgue-f n) = $Pi_E \{.. < n\} (\lambda \cdot UNIV)$
<proof>

theorem fundamental-theorem-network-capacity-v3:

assumes

$S = \{wd \in \text{space (lebesgue-f weight-space-dim)}.$

$\exists ws Z. Z < r \wedge N - \text{half} \wedge (\forall \text{inputs. input-sizes (deep-model-l rs) = map dim-vec inputs} \rightarrow$

$\text{evaluate-net (insert-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l rs) wd) inputs}$

$= \text{evaluate-net (insert-weights shared-weights (shallow-model (rs ! 0) Z (last rs) (2 * N - \text{half} - 1)) ws) inputs)\}$

shows $S \in \text{null-sets (completion (lborel-f weight-space-dim))}$

<proof>

end

end

References

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