

Digit Expansions

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Abstract

We formalize how a natural number a can be expanded as

$$a = \sum_{k=0}^l a_k b^k$$

for some base b and prove properties about functions that operate on such expansions. This includes the formalization of concepts such as digit shifts and carries. For a base that is a power of 2 we formalize the binary AND, binary orthogonality and binary masking of two natural numbers. This library on digit expansions builds the basis for the formalization of the DPRM theorem.

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1 Digit functions

```
theory Bits-Digits
  imports Main
begin
```

We define the n -th bit of a number in base 2 representation

```
definition nth-bit :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat (infix j 100) where
  nth-bit num k = (num div (2 ^ k)) mod 2
```

as well as the n -th digit of a number in an arbitrary base

```
definition nth-digit :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  nth-digit num k base = (num div (base ^ k)) mod base
```

In base 2, the two definitions coincide.

```
lemma nth-digit-base2-equiv: nth-bit a k = nth-digit a k (2::nat)
  by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def nth-digit-def)
```

```
lemma general-digit-base:
```

```
  assumes  $t1 > t2$  and  $b > 1$ 
  shows  $nth-digit (a * b^{t1}) t2 b = 0$ 
```

```
proof -
```

```
  have 1:  $b^{t1} div b^{t2} = b^{(t1-t2)}$  using assms apply auto
```

```
  by (metis Suc-lessD less-imp-le less-numeral-extra(3) power-diff)
```

```
  have  $b^{t2} dvd b^{t1}$  using  $\langle t1 > t2 \rangle$ 
```

```
  by (simp add: le-imp-power-dvd)
```

```
  hence  $(a * b^{t1}) div b^{t2} = a * b^{(t1-t2)}$  using div-mult-swap[of  $b^{t2} b^{t1} a$ ]
```

```
1 by auto
```

```
  thus ?thesis using nth-digit-def assms by auto
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma nth-bit-bounded:  $nth-bit a k \leq 1$ 
  by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def)
```

```
lemma nth-digit-bounded:  $b > 1 \implies nth-digit a k b \leq b-1$ 
  apply (auto simp add: nth-digit-def)
  using less-Suc-eq-le by fastforce
```

```
lemma obtain-smallest:  $P (n::nat) \implies \exists k \leq n. P k \wedge (\forall a < k. \neg(P a))$ 
  by (metis ex-least-nat-le not-less-zero zero-le)
```

1.1 Simple properties and equivalences

Reduce the $nth-digit$ function to (j) if the base is a power of 2

```
lemma digit-gen-pow2-reduct:
```

```
   $\langle (nth-digit a t (2 ^ c)) j k = a j (c * t + k) \rangle$  if  $\langle k < c \rangle$ 
```

```
proof -
```

```
  have moddiv:  $(x mod 2 ^ c) j k = x j k$  for  $x$ 
```

proof–
define n **where** $\langle n = c - k \rangle$
with $\langle k < c \rangle$ **have** $c-nk$: $\langle c = n + k \rangle$
by *simp*
obtain a b **where** x -*def*: $x = a * 2^c + b$ **and** $b < 2^c$
by (*meson mod-div-decomp mod-less-divisor zero-less-numeral zero-less-power*)
then have bk : $(x \bmod 2^c) \dot{\div} k = b \dot{\div} k$ **by** *simp*
from $\langle b < 2^c \rangle$ **have** $\langle x \div 2^k = a * 2^{c-k} + b \div 2^k \rangle$
by (*simp add: x-def c-nk power-add flip: mult.commute [of $\langle 2^k \rangle$] mult.left-commute [of $\langle 2^k \rangle$]*)
then have $x \dot{\div} k = (a * 2^{c-k} + b \div 2^k) \bmod 2$ **by** (*simp add: nth-bit-def*)
then have $x \dot{\div} k = b \dot{\div} k$ **using** *nth-bit-def $\langle k < c \rangle$* **by** (*simp add: mod2-eq-if*)
then show *?thesis* **using** *nth-bit-def bk by linarith*
qed
have $a \div ((2^c)^t * 2^k) = a \div (2^c)^t \div 2^k$ **using** *div-mult2-eq*
by *blast*
moreover have $a \div (2^c)^t \bmod 2^c \div 2^k \bmod 2 = a \div (2^c)^t \div 2^k \bmod 2$
using *moddiv nth-bit-def by auto*
ultimately show $(nth-digit\ a\ t\ (2^c)) \dot{\div} k = a \dot{\div} (c * t + k)$
using *nth-digit-def nth-bit-def by (auto simp: power-add power-mult)*
qed

Show equivalence of numbers by equivalence of all their bits (digits)

lemma *aux-even-pow2-factor*: $a > 0 \implies \exists k\ b. ((a::nat) = (2^k) * b \wedge odd\ b)$
proof(*induction a rule: full-nat-induct*)
case (1 n)
then show *?case*
proof (*cases odd n*)
case *True*
then show *?thesis* **by** (*metis nat-power-eq-Suc-0-iff power-Suc power-Suc0-right power-commutes*)
next
case *False*
have $(\exists t. n = 2 * t)$ **using** *False by auto*
then obtain t **where** n -*def*: $n = 2 * t$..
then have $t < n$ **using** *1.prem*s **by** *linarith*
then have ih : $\exists r\ s. t = 2^r * s \wedge odd\ s$ **using** *1 n-def* **by** *simp*
then have $\exists r\ s. n = 2^r (Suc\ r) * s$ **using** n -*def* **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis* **by** (*metis ih n-def power-commutes semiring-normalization-rules(18) semiring-normalization-rules(28)*)
qed
qed

lemma *aux0-digit-wise-equiv*: $a > 0 \implies (\exists k. nth-bit\ a\ k = 1)$

proof –

assume a -*geq-0*: $a > 0$
consider $(odd)\ a \bmod 2 = 1 \mid (even)\ a \bmod 2 = 0$ **by** *force*
then show *?thesis*

```

proof(cases)
  case odd
    then show ?thesis by (metis div-by-1 nth-bit-def power-0)
  next
    case even
      then have bk-def: $\exists k b. (a = (2^k) * b \wedge \text{odd } b)$ 
        using aux-even-pow2-factor a-geq-0 by simp
      then obtain b k where bk-cond: $(a = (2^k) * b \wedge \text{odd } b)$  by blast
      then have  $b = a \text{ div } (2^k)$  by simp
      then have digi-b: $\text{nth-bit } b \ 0 = 1$  using bk-def
        using bk-cond nth-bit-def odd-iff-mod-2-eq-one by fastforce
      then have  $\text{nth-bit } a \ k = (\text{nth-bit } b \ 0)$  using nth-bit-def bk-cond by force
      then have  $\text{nth-bit } a \ k = 1$  using digi-b by simp
      then show ?thesis by blast
    qed
  qed

```

lemma aux1-digit-wise-equiv: $(\forall k. (\text{nth-bit } a \ k = 0)) \longleftrightarrow a = 0$ (**is** $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)

```

proof
  assume ?Q
  then show ?P by (simp add: nth-bit-def)
  next
    {
      assume a-neq-0: $\neg ?Q$ 
      then have  $a > 0$  by blast
      then have  $\neg ?P$  using aux0-digit-wise-equiv by (metis zero-neq-one)
    }
  thus  $?P \implies ?Q$  by blast
  qed

```

lemma aux2-digit-wise-equiv: $(\forall r < k. \text{nth-bit } a \ r = 0) \longrightarrow (a \bmod 2^k = 0)$

```

proof(induct k)
  case 0
    then show ?case
      by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def)
  next
    case (Suc k)
    then show ?case
      by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def)
      (metis dvd-imp-mod-0 dvd-mult-div-cancel dvd-refl even-iff-mod-2-eq-zero
        lessI minus-mod-eq-div-mult minus-mod-eq-mult-div mult-dvd-mono)
  qed

```

lemma digit-wise-equiv: $(a = b) \longleftrightarrow (\forall k. \text{nth-bit } a \ k = \text{nth-bit } b \ k)$ (**is** $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)

```

proof
  assume ?P
  then show ?Q by simp
  next

```

```

{
  assume notP: ¬?P
  have ¬(∀ k. nth-bit a k = nth-bit b k) if ab: a < b for a b
  proof-
    define c::nat where c = b - a
    have b: a+c=b by (auto simp add: c-def ab less-imp-le)
    have ∃ k.(nth-bit c k = 1) using nth-bit-def aux1-digit-wise-equiv
      by (metis c-def not-less0 not-mod-2-eq-1-eq-0 that zero-less-diff)
    then obtain k where k1:nth-bit c k = 1 and k2:∀ r < k. (nth-bit c r ≠ 1)
      by (auto dest: obtain-smallest)
    then have cr0: ∀ r < k. (nth-bit c r = 0) by (simp add: nth-bit-def)
    from aux2-digit-wise-equiv cr0 have c mod 2^k = 0 by auto
    then have a div 2^k mod 2 ≠ b div 2^k mod 2
      by auto (metis b div-plus-div-distrib-dvd-right even-add k1 nth-bit-def
odd-iff-mod-2-eq-one)
    then show ?thesis by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def)
  qed
  from this [of a b] this [of b a] notP have ∀ k. nth-bit a k = nth-bit b k ⇒ a
= b
  using linorder-neqE-nat by auto
}
then show ?Q ==> ?P by auto
qed

```

Represent natural numbers in their binary expansion

```

lemma aux3-digit-sum-repr:
  assumes b < 2^r
  shows (a*2^r + b) j r = (a*2^r) j r
  by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def assms)

```

```

lemma aux2-digit-sum-repr:
  assumes n < 2^c r < c
  shows (a*2^c+n) j r = n j r

```

```

proof -
  have [simp]: ⟨a*(2::nat) ^ c div 2 ^ r = a*2 ^ (c - r)⟩
    using assms(2)
  by (auto simp: less-iff-Suc-add
monoid-mult-class.power-add ac-simps)
  show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def
div-plus-div-distrib-dvd-left
le-imp-power-dvd
simp flip: mod-add-left-eq)
qed

```

```

lemma aux1-digit-sum-repr:
  assumes n < 2^c r < c
  shows (∑ k < c. ((n j k)*2^k)) j r = n j r

```

proof–

define a **where** $a \equiv (\sum k=0..<Suc(r)).((n \ i \ k)*2^k)$

define d **where** $d \equiv (\sum k=Suc(r)..<c).((n \ i \ k)*2^k)$

define e **where** $e \equiv (\sum k=Suc \ r..<c).((n \ i \ k)*2^{k-Suc(r)})$

define b **where** $b \equiv (\sum k=0..<r).((n \ i \ k)*2^k)$

have $ad: (\sum k=0..<c).((n \ i \ k)*2^k) = a + d$

using $a\text{-def } d\text{-def } \text{assms}$

by ($\text{metis (no-types, lifting) Suc-leI a-def assms(2) d-def sum.atLeastLessThan-concat zero-le}$)

have $d = (\sum k=Suc(r)..<c).(2^{Suc \ r} * (n \ i \ k * 2^{k - Suc \ r}))$

using $d\text{-def } \text{apply (simp)}$

apply ($\text{rule sum.cong; auto simp: algebra-simps}$)

by ($\text{metis add-Suc le-add-diff-inverse numerals(2) power-Suc power-add}$)

hence $d2r: d = 2^{Suc(r)}*e$ **using** $d\text{-def } e\text{-def}$

$\text{sum-distrib-left[of } 2^{Suc \ r} \ \lambda k. (n \ i \ k) * 2^{k - Suc \ r} \ \{Suc \ r..<c\}]$ **by** auto

have $(\sum k<c).((n \ i \ k)*2^k) = a + 2^{Suc(r)}*e$ **by** ($\text{simp add: d2r ad lessThan-atLeast0}$)

moreover **have** $(\sum k=0..<Suc(r)).((n \ i \ k)*2^k) < 2^{Suc(r)}$ **using** assms

proof($\text{induct } r$)

case 0

then show $?case$

proof –

have $n \ i \ 0 < Suc \ 1$

by ($\text{metis (no-types) atLeastLessThan-empty atLeastLessThan-iff lessI linorder-not-less nth-bit-bounded}$)

then show $?thesis$

by simp

qed

next

case ($Suc \ r$)

have $r2: n \ i \ Suc(r) * 2^{Suc(r)} \leq 2^{Suc(r)}$ **using** nth-bit-bounded **by**

simp

have $(\sum k=0..<Suc(r)).((n \ i \ k)*2^k) < 2^{Suc(r)}$

using $\text{Suc.hyps using Suc.prem(2) Suc-lessD assms(1) by blast}$

then show $?case$ **using** $r2$

by ($\text{smt Suc-leI Suc-le-lessD add-Suc add-le-mono mult-2 power-Suc sum.atLeast0-lessThan-Suc}$)

qed

then have $a < 2^{Suc(r)}$ **using** $a\text{-def}$ **by** blast

ultimately have $ar:(a+d) \ i \ r = a \ i \ r$ **using** $d2r$

by ($\text{metis (no-types, lifting) aux2-digit-sum-repr lessI semiring-normalization-rules(24)}$)

$\text{semiring-normalization-rules(7)}$

have $ab: a = (n \ i \ r)*2^r + b$ **using** $a\text{-def } b\text{-def } d\text{-def}$ **by** simp

have $(\sum k=0..<r).((n \ i \ k)*2^k) < 2^r$

proof($\text{induct } r$)

case 0

then show $?case$ **by** auto

```

next
  case (Suc r)
  have r2:  $n \dot{\vdash} r * 2^{\hat{r}} \leq 2^{\hat{r}}$  using nth-bit-bounded by simp
  have ( $\sum k = 0..<r. n \dot{\vdash} k * 2^{\hat{k}} < 2^{\hat{r}}$ ) using Suc.hyps by auto
  then show ?case apply simp using r2 by linarith
qed
then have b:  $b < 2^{\hat{r}}$  using b-def by blast
then have a  $\dot{\vdash}$  r =  $((n \dot{\vdash} r) * 2^{\hat{r}}) \dot{\vdash} r$  using ab aux3-digit-sum-repr by simp
then have a  $\dot{\vdash}$  r =  $(n \dot{\vdash} r)$  using nth-bit-def by simp
then show ?thesis using ar a-def by (simp add: ad lessThan-atLeast0)
qed

lemma digit-sum-repr:
  assumes  $n < 2^{\hat{c}}$ 
  shows  $n = (\sum k < c. ((n \dot{\vdash} k) * 2^{\hat{k}}))$ 
proof -
  have  $\forall k. (c \leq k \longrightarrow n < 2^{\hat{k}})$  using assms less-le-trans by fastforce
  then have nik:  $\forall k. (k \geq c \longrightarrow (n \dot{\vdash} k = 0))$  by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def)
  have ( $\sum r < c. ((n \dot{\vdash} r) * (2::nat)^{\hat{r}}) < (2::nat)^{\hat{c}}$ )
  proof (induct c)
    case 0
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Suc c)
    then show ?case
      using nth-bit-bounded
      add-mono-thms-linordered-field[of  $(n \dot{\vdash} c) * 2^{\hat{c}} 2^{\hat{c}} (\sum r < c. n \dot{\vdash} r * 2^{\hat{r}}) 2^{\hat{c}}$ ]
      by simp
  qed
  then have  $\forall k. k \geq c \longrightarrow (\sum r < c. ((n \dot{\vdash} r) * 2^{\hat{r}})) \dot{\vdash} k = 0$ 
  using less-le-trans by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def) fastforce
  then have  $\forall r \geq c. (n \dot{\vdash} r = (\sum k < c. ((n \dot{\vdash} k) * 2^{\hat{k}})) \dot{\vdash} r)$  by (simp add: nik)
  moreover have  $\forall r < c. (n \dot{\vdash} r = (\sum k < c. ((n \dot{\vdash} k) * 2^{\hat{k}})) \dot{\vdash} r)$  using aux1-digit-sum-repr
  assms by simp
  ultimately have  $\forall r. (\sum k < c. ((nth-bit n k) * 2^{\hat{k}})) \dot{\vdash} r = n \dot{\vdash} r$  by (metis not-less)
  then show ?thesis using digit-wise-equiv by presburger
qed

lemma digit-sum-repr-variant:
   $n = (\sum k < n. ((nth-bit n k) * 2^{\hat{k}}))$ 
  using less-exp digit-sum-repr by auto

lemma digit-sum-index-variant:
   $r > n \longrightarrow ((\sum k < n. ((n \dot{\vdash} k) * 2^{\hat{k}})) = (\sum k < r. (n \dot{\vdash} k) * 2^{\hat{k}}))$ 
proof -
  have  $\forall r. (2^{\hat{r}} > r)$  using less-exp by simp
  then have pow2:  $\forall r. (r > n \longrightarrow 2^{\hat{r}} > n)$  using less-trans by blast
  then have  $\forall r. (r > n \longrightarrow (n \dot{\vdash} r = 0))$  by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def)

```

then have $\forall r. r > n \longrightarrow (n \downarrow r) * 2^{\wedge r} = 0$ **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis* **using** *digit-sum-repr digit-sum-repr-variant pow2* **by** *auto*
qed

Digits are preserved under shifts

lemma *digit-shift-preserves-digits*:
assumes $b > 1$
shows $\text{nth-digit } (b * y) (\text{Suc } t) b = \text{nth-digit } y t b$
using *nth-digit-def assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *digit-shift-inserts-zero-least-siginificant-digit*:
assumes $t > 0$ **and** $b > 1$
shows $\text{nth-digit } (1 + b * y) t b = \text{nth-digit } (b * y) t b$
using *nth-digit-def assms* **apply** *auto*

proof –

assume $0 < t$
assume $\text{Suc } 0 < b$
hence $\text{Suc } (b * y) \text{ mod } b = 1$
by (*simp add: Suc-times-mod-eq*)
hence $b * y \text{ div } b = \text{Suc } (b * y) \text{ div } b$
using $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** (*metis (no-types) One-nat-def diff-Suc-Suc gr-implies-not0 minus-mod-eq-div-mult mod-mult-self1-is-0 nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right*)
then show $\text{Suc } (b * y) \text{ div } b^{\wedge t} \text{ mod } b = b * y \text{ div } b^{\wedge t} \text{ mod } b$
using $\langle t > 0 \rangle$ **by** (*metis Suc-pred div-mult2-eq power-Suc*)

qed

Represent natural numbers in their base-b digitwise expansion

lemma *aux3-digit-gen-sum-repr*:
assumes $d < b^{\wedge r}$ **and** $b > 1$
shows $\text{nth-digit } (a * b^{\wedge r} + d) r b = \text{nth-digit } (a * b^{\wedge r}) r b$
using $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** (*auto simp: nth-digit-def assms*)

lemma *aux2-digit-gen-sum-repr*:
assumes $n < b^{\wedge c}$ $r < c$
shows $\text{nth-digit } (a * b^{\wedge c} + n) r b = \text{nth-digit } n r b$

proof –

have [*simp*]: $\langle a * b^{\wedge c} \text{ div } b^{\wedge r} = a * b^{\wedge (c - r)} \rangle$
using *assms(2)*
by (*auto simp: less-iff-Suc-add monoid-mult-class.power-add ac-simps*)
show *?thesis*
using *assms*
by (*auto simp add: nth-digit-def div-plus-div-distrib-dvd-left le-imp-power-dvd simp flip: mod-add-left-eq*)

qed

lemma *aux1-digit-gen-sum-repr*:
assumes $n < b^{\wedge}c$ $r < c$ **and** $b > 1$
shows $\text{nth-digit } (\sum k < c. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}k)) \ r \ b = \text{nth-digit } n \ r \ b$
proof –
define a **where** $a \equiv (\sum k = 0.. < \text{Suc } r). ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}k)$
define d **where** $d \equiv (\sum k = \text{Suc } r.. < c. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}k))$
define e **where** $e \equiv (\sum k = \text{Suc } r.. < c. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}(k - \text{Suc } r)))$
define f **where** $f \equiv (\sum k = 0.. < r. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}k))$
have ad : $(\sum k = 0.. < c. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}k)) = a + d$
using $a\text{-def } d\text{-def } \text{assms}$
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) Suc-leI a-def assms(2) d-def sum.atLeastLessThan-concat zero-le*)
have $d = (\sum k = \text{Suc } r.. < c. (b^{\wedge}(\text{Suc } r) * (\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b * b^{\wedge}(k - \text{Suc } r))))$
using $d\text{-def } \text{apply } (auto) \ \text{apply } (rule \ \text{sum.cong}; \ auto \ \text{simp}; \ \text{algebra-simps})$
by (*metis add-Suc le-add-diff-inverse power-Suc power-add*)
hence $d2r$: $d = b^{\wedge}\text{Suc } r * e$ **using** $d\text{-def } e\text{-def } \text{sum-distrib-left}$ [of $b^{\wedge}(\text{Suc } r)$
 $\lambda k. (\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}(k - \text{Suc } r) \ \{\text{Suc } r.. < c\}$] **by** *auto*
have $(\sum k < c. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}k)) = a + b^{\wedge}\text{Suc } r * e$
by (*simp add: d2r ad lessThan-atLeast0*)
moreover **have** $(\sum k = 0.. < \text{Suc } r). ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}k) < b^{\wedge} \text{Suc } r$ **using**
assms
proof(*induct r*)
case 0
then show *?case*
proof –
have $\text{nth-digit } n \ 0 \ b < b$
using nth-digit-bounded [of $b \ n \ 0$] $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis*
by *simp*
qed
next
case $(\text{Suc } r)$
have $r2$: $(\text{nth-digit } n \ (\text{Suc } r) \ b) * b^{\wedge} \text{Suc } r \leq (b - 1) * b^{\wedge} \text{Suc } r$
using nth-digit-bounded [of $b \ n \ \text{Suc } r$] $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
moreover **have** $(\sum k = 0.. < \text{Suc } r). ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}k) < b^{\wedge} \text{Suc } r$
using Suc.hyps **using** $\text{Suc.prems}(2)$ Suc-lessD *assms(1)* $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** *blast*
ultimately **have** $(\text{nth-digit } n \ (\text{Suc } r) \ b) * b^{\wedge} \text{Suc } r$
 $+ (\sum k = 0.. < \text{Suc } r). ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}k) < b^{\wedge} \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } r)$
using $\text{assms}(3)$ mult-eq-if **by** *auto*
then show *?case* **by** *auto*
qed
hence $a < b^{\wedge}\text{Suc } r$ **using** $a\text{-def}$ **by** *blast*
ultimately **have** ar : $\text{nth-digit } (a + d) \ r \ b = \text{nth-digit } a \ r \ b$ **using** $d2r$
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) aux2-digit-gen-sum-repr lessI semiring-normalization-rules(24)*
 $\text{semiring-normalization-rules}(7)$)
have ab : $a = (\text{nth-digit } n \ r \ b) * b^{\wedge}r + f$ **using** $a\text{-def } f\text{-def } d\text{-def}$ **by** *simp*
have $(\sum k = 0.. < r. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge}k)) < b^{\wedge}r$

```

proof(induct r)
  case 0
    then show ?case by auto
  next
    case (Suc r)
      have r2: nth-digit n r b * b ^ r ≤ (b-1) * b ^ r
        using nth-digit-bounded[of b] <b>1> by auto
      have ( $\sum k = 0..<r. \text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b * b ^ k$ ) <br using Suc.hyps by auto
      then show ?case using r2 assms(3) mult-eq-if by auto
    qed
  hence f: f < br using f-def by blast
  hence nth-digit a r b = (nth-digit (nth-digit n r b * br) r b)
    using ab aux3-digit-gen-sum-repr <b>1> by simp
  hence nth-digit a r b = nth-digit n r b
    using nth-digit-def <b>1> by simp
  then show ?thesis using ar a-def by (simp add: ad lessThan-atLeast0)
qed

lemma aux-gen-b-factor: a > 0 ⇒ b > 1 ⇒ ∃ k c. ((a::nat) = (bk) * c ∧ ¬(c mod b = 0))
proof(induction a rule: full-nat-induct)
  case (1 n)
    show ?case
    proof(cases n mod b = 0)
      case True
        then obtain t where n-def: n = b * t by blast
        hence t < n
          using 1 by auto
        with 1 have ih:  $\exists r \ s. \ t = b^r * s \wedge \neg(s \text{ mod } b = 0)$ 
          by (metis Suc-leI grOI mult-0-right n-def)
        hence  $\exists r \ s. \ n = b^{(Suc \ r)} * s$  using n-def by auto
        then show ?thesis by (metis ih mult.commute mult.left-commute n-def power-Suc)
      next
        case False
        then show ?thesis by (metis mult.commute power-0 power-Suc power-Suc0-right)
    qed
qed

lemma aux0-digit-wise-gen-equiv:
  assumes b > 1 and a-geq-0: a > 0
  shows ( $\exists k. \text{nth-digit } a \ k \ b \neq 0$ )
proof(cases a mod b = 0)
  case True
    hence  $\exists k \ c. \ a = (b^k) * c \wedge \neg(c \text{ mod } b = 0)$ 
      using aux-gen-b-factor a-geq-0 assms by simp
    then obtain c k where ck-cond:  $a = (b^k) * c \wedge \neg(c \text{ mod } b = 0)$  by blast
    hence c-cond: c = a div (bk) using a-geq-0 by auto
    hence digi-b: nth-digit c 0 b ≠ 0
      using ck-cond nth-digit-def by force
  case False
    then show ?thesis by force
qed

```

```

hence nth-digit a k b = nth-digit c 0 b
  using nth-digit-def c-cond by simp
hence nth-digit a k b ≠ 0 using digi-b by simp
then show ?thesis by blast next
case False
then show ?thesis
  by (metis div-by-1 nth-digit-def power.simps(1))
qed

```

```

lemma aux1-digit-wise-gen-equiv:
  assumes b > 1
  shows  $(\forall k. (\text{nth-digit } a \ k \ b = 0)) \longleftrightarrow a = 0$  (is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)
proof
  assume ?Q
  then show ?P by (simp add: nth-digit-def)
next
{
  assume a-neq-0: ¬?Q
  hence a > 0 by blast
  hence  $\neg ?P$  using aux0-digit-wise-gen-equiv <b>1 by auto
} from this show ?P  $\implies$  ?Q by blast
qed

```

```

lemma aux2-digit-wise-gen-equiv:  $(\forall r < k. \text{nth-digit } a \ r \ b = 0) \longrightarrow (a \bmod b^{\wedge}k = 0)$ 
proof(induct k)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc k)
  then show ?case apply(auto simp add: nth-digit-def)
  using dvd-imp-mod-0 dvd-mult-div-cancel dvd-refl
  lessI minus-mod-eq-div-mult minus-mod-eq-mult-div mult-dvd-mono
  by (metis mod-0-imp-dvd)
qed

```

Two numbers are the same if and only if their digits are the same

```

lemma digit-wise-gen-equiv:
  assumes b > 1
  shows  $(x = y) \longleftrightarrow (\forall k. \text{nth-digit } x \ k \ b = \text{nth-digit } y \ k \ b)$  (is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)
proof
  assume ?P
  then show ?Q by simp
next{
  assume notP: ¬?P
  have  $\neg(\forall k. \text{nth-digit } x \ k \ b = \text{nth-digit } y \ k \ b)$  if xy: x < y for x y
  proof-
    define c::nat where c = y - x
    have y: x + c = y by (auto simp add: c-def xy less-imp-le)
  end
}

```

```

have  $\exists k. (nth\_digit\ c\ k\ b \neq 0)$ 
  using nth-digit-def  $\langle b > 1 \rangle$  aux0-digit-wise-gen-equiv
  by (metis c-def that zero-less-diff)
then obtain  $k$  where  $k1: nth\_digit\ c\ k\ b \neq 0$ 
  and  $k2: \forall r < k. (nth\_digit\ c\ r\ b = 0)$ 
  apply(auto dest: obtain-smallest) done
hence  $cr0: \forall r < k. (nth\_digit\ c\ r\ b = 0)$  by (simp add: nth-digit-def)
from aux2-digit-wise-gen-equiv cr0 have  $c \bmod b^k = 0$  by auto
hence  $x \bmod b^k \neq y \bmod b^k$ 
  using  $y\ k1\ \langle b > 1 \rangle$  aux1-digit-wise-gen-equiv[of b c] nth-digit-def apply auto
proof –
  fix  $ka :: nat$ 
  assume  $a1: b^k \mid c$ 
  assume  $a2: x \bmod b^k = (x + c) \bmod b^k$ 
  assume  $a3: y = x + c$ 
  assume  $a4: \bigwedge num\ k\ base. nth\_digit\ num\ k\ base$ 
     $= num \bmod b^k$ 
have  $f5: \forall n\ na. (na :: nat) + n - na = n$ 
  by simp
have  $f6: x \bmod b^k + c \bmod b^k = y \bmod b^k$ 
using  $a3\ a1$  by (simp add: add.commute div-plus-div-distrib-dvd-left)
have  $f7: \forall n. (x \bmod b^k + n) \bmod b = (y \bmod b^k + n) \bmod b$ 
  using  $a3\ a2$  by (metis add.commute mod-add-right-eq)
have  $\forall n\ na\ nb. ((nb :: nat) \bmod na + n - (nb + n) \bmod na) \bmod$ 
 $na = 0$ 
  by (metis (no-types) add.commute minus-mod-eq-mult-div
    mod-add-right-eq
    mod-mult-self1-is-0)
then show  $c \bmod b^ka = 0$ 
using  $f7\ f6\ f5\ a4$  by (metis (no-types) k1)
qed
then show ?thesis by (auto simp add: nth-digit-def)
qed
from this [of x y] this [of y x] notP
have  $\forall k. nth\_digit\ x\ k\ b = nth\_digit\ y\ k\ b \implies x = y$  apply(auto)
using linorder-neqE-nat by blast}then show ?Q  $\implies$  ?P by auto
qed

```

A number is equal to the sum of its digits multiplied by powers of two

lemma *digit-gen-sum-repr*:

assumes $n < b^c$ **and** $b > 1$

shows $n = (\sum k < c. (nth_digit\ n\ k\ b) * b^k)$

proof –

have $1: (c \leq k \implies nth_digit\ n\ k\ b = 0)$ **for** k **using** *assms less-le-trans* **by** *fastforce*

hence $nik: (c \leq k \implies nth_digit\ n\ k\ b = 0)$ **for** k

by (*auto simp add: nth-digit-def*)

have $(\sum r < c. (nth_digit\ n\ r\ b) * b^r) < b^c$ **apply**(*induct c, auto*)

subgoal for c

proof –

assume *IH*: $(\sum r < c. \text{nth-digit } n \ r \ b * b^{\wedge} r) < b^{\wedge} c$
have *bound*: $(\text{nth-digit } n \ c \ b) * b^{\wedge} c \leq (b-1) * b^{\wedge} c$
using *nth-digit-bounded* $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **using** *assms IH*
by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *bound* *add-mono-thms-linordered-field*(1)
add-mono-thms-linordered-field(5) *le-less* *mult-eq-if* *not-one-le-zero*)
qed
done
hence $k \geq c \longrightarrow \text{nth-digit } (\sum r < c. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ r \ b) * b^{\wedge} r)) \ k \ b = 0$ **for** *k*
apply(*auto* *simp* *add: nth-digit-def*) **using** *less-le-trans* *assms*(2) **by** *fastforce*
hence $\forall r \geq c. (\text{nth-digit } n \ r \ b$
 $= \text{nth-digit } (\sum k < c. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge} k)) \ r \ b)$ **by** (*simp* *add: nik*)
moreover **have** $\forall r < c. (\text{nth-digit } n \ r \ b$
 $= \text{nth-digit } (\sum k < c. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge} k)) \ r \ b)$
using *aux1-digit-gen-sum-repr* *assms* **by** *simp*
ultimately **have** $\forall r. \text{nth-digit } (\sum k < c. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge} k)) \ r \ b$
 $= \text{nth-digit } n \ r \ b$ **by** (*metis* *not-less*)
then show *?thesis*
using *digit-wise-gen-equiv*[of b $(\sum k < c. \text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b * b^{\wedge} k) \ n]$ $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by**
auto
qed

lemma *digit-gen-sum-repr-variant*:
assumes $b > 1$
shows $n = (\sum k < n. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge} k))$
proof –
have $n < b^{\wedge} n$ **using** $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **apply** (*induct* *n*, *auto*) **by** (*simp* *add: less-trans-Suc*)

then show *?thesis* **using** *digit-gen-sum-repr* $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *digit-gen-sum-index-variant*:
assumes $b > 1$ **shows** $r > n \implies$
 $(\sum k < n. ((\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge} k)) = (\sum k < r. (\text{nth-digit } n \ k \ b) * b^{\wedge} k)$
proof –
assume $r > n$
have $b^{\wedge} r > r$ **for** *r* **using** $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** (*induction* *r*, *auto* *simp* *add: less-trans-Suc*)
hence *powb*: $\forall r. (r > n \longrightarrow b^{\wedge} r > n)$ **using** *less-trans* **by** *auto*
hence $r > n \longrightarrow (\text{nth-digit } n \ r \ b = 0)$ **for** *r*
by (*auto* *simp* *add: nth-digit-def*)
hence $r > n \longrightarrow (\text{nth-digit } n \ r \ b) * b^{\wedge} r = 0$ **for** *r* **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis* **using** *digit-gen-sum-repr* *digit-gen-sum-repr-variant* *powb* $\langle n < r \rangle$ *assms* **by** *auto*
qed

nth-digit extracts coefficients from a base-b digitwise expansion

lemma *nth-digit-gen-power-series*:
fixes *c b k q*
defines $b \equiv 2^{\wedge}(\text{Suc } c)$

assumes *bound*: $\forall k. (f\ k) < b$
shows *nth-digit* $(\sum k=0..q. (f\ k) * b^k) t\ b = (if\ t \leq q\ then\ (f\ t)\ else\ 0)$
proof (*induction q arbitrary: t*)
case 0
have $b > 1$ **using** *b-def*
using *one-less-numeral-iff power-gt1 semiring-norm(76)* **by** *blast*
have $f\ 0 < b$ **using** *bound* **by** *auto*
hence $t > 0 \longrightarrow f\ 0 < b^t$ **using** $\langle b > 1 \rangle$
using *bound less-imp-le-nat less-le-trans* **by** (*metis self-le-power*)
thus *?case* **using** *nth-digit-def bound* **by** *auto*
next
case (*Suc q*)
thus *?case*
proof (*cases t ≤ Suc q*)
case *True*
have *f-le-bound*: $f\ k \leq b-1$ **for** k **using** *bound* **apply** *auto*
by (*metis Suc-pred b-def less-Suc-eq-le numeral-2-eq-2 zero-less-Suc zero-less-power*)
have *series-bound*: $(\sum k = 0..q. f\ k * b^k) < b^{Suc\ q}$
apply (*induct q*)
subgoal **using** *bound* **by** (*simp add: less-imp-le-nat*)
subgoal **for** q
proof –
assume *asm*: $(\sum k = 0..q. f\ k * b^k) < b^{Suc\ q}$
have $(\sum k = 0..q. f\ k * b^k) + f\ (Suc\ q) * (b * b^q)$
 $\leq (\sum k = 0..q. f\ k * b^k) + (b-1) * (b * b^q)$ **using** *f-le-bound*
by *auto*
also **have** $\dots < b^{Suc\ q} + (b-1) * (b * b^q)$ **using** *asm* **by** *auto*
also **have** $\dots \leq b * b * b^q$ **apply** *auto*
by (*metis One-nat-def Suc-neq-Zero b-def eq-imp-le mult.assoc mult-eq-if*
numerals(2)
power-not-zero)
finally **show** *?thesis* **using** *asm* **by** *auto*
qed
done
hence *nth-digit* $((\sum k = 0..q. f\ k * b^k) + f\ (Suc\ q) * (b * b^q)) t\ b = f\ t$
using *Suc nth-digit-def* **apply** (*cases t = Suc q, auto*)
subgoal **using** *Suc-n-not-le-n add commute add.left-neutral b-def bound*
div-mult-self1
less-imp-le-nat less-mult-imp-div-less mod-less not-one-le-zero one-less-numeral-iff
one-less-power power-Suc semiring-norm(76) zero-less-Suc **by** *auto*
subgoal
proof –
assume $t \neq Suc\ q$
hence $t < Suc\ q$ **using** *True* **by** *auto*
hence *nth-digit* $(f\ (Suc\ q) * b^{Suc\ q} + (\sum k = 0..q. f\ k * b^k)) t\ b$
 $= nth-digit\ (\sum k = 0..q. f\ k * b^k) t\ b$
using *aux2-digit-gen-sum-repr* [of $\sum k = 0..q. f\ k * b^k$ $b\ Suc\ q\ t$
 $f\ (Suc\ q)$] *series-bound* **by** *auto*

```

    hence (( $\sum k = 0..q. f k * b ^ k$ ) +  $f (Suc q) * (b * b ^ q)$ )  $\text{div } b ^ t \text{ mod } b$ 
    = ( $\sum k = 0..q. f k * b ^ k$ )  $\text{div } b ^ t \text{ mod } b$ 
    using nth-digit-def by (auto simp:add.commute)
    thus ?thesis using Suc[of t] nth-digit-def True <t ≠ Suc q> by auto
  qed
done
thus ?thesis using True by auto
next
case False
hence  $t \geq Suc (Suc q)$  by auto
have f-le-bound:  $f k \leq b-1$  for  $k$  using bound apply auto
by (metis Suc-pred b-def less-Suc-eq-le numeral-2-eq-2 zero-less-Suc zero-less-power)
have bound: ( $\sum k = 0..q. f k * b ^ k$ )  $< b ^ (Suc q)$  for  $q$ 
apply (induct q)
subgoal using bound by (simp add: less-imp-le-nat)
subgoal for  $q$ 
proof -
  assume asm: ( $\sum k = 0..q. f k * b ^ k$ )  $< b ^ Suc q$ 
  have ( $\sum k = 0..q. f k * b ^ k$ ) +  $f (Suc q) * (b * b ^ q)$ 
     $\leq (\sum k = 0..q. f k * b ^ k) + (b-1) * (b * b ^ q)$  using f-le-bound
by auto
  also have ...  $< b ^ (Suc q) + (b-1) * (b * b ^ q)$  using asm by auto
  also have ...  $\leq b * b * b ^ q$  apply auto
  by (metis One-nat-def Suc-neq-Zero b-def eq-imp-le mult.assoc mult-eq-if
numerals(2)
power-not-zero)
  finally show ?thesis using asm by auto
qed
done
have ( $\sum k = 0..q. f k * b ^ k$ ) +  $f (Suc q) * (b * b ^ q) < (b ^ Suc (Suc q))$ 
using bound[of Suc q] by auto
also have ...  $\leq b ^ t$  using  $\langle t \geq Suc (Suc q) \rangle$ 
apply auto by (metis b-def nat-power-less-imp-less not-le numeral-2-eq-2
power-Suc
zero-less-Suc zero-less-power)
finally show ?thesis using  $\langle t \geq Suc (Suc q) \rangle$  bound[of Suc q] nth-digit-def by
auto
qed
qed

```

Equivalence condition for the *nth-digit* function [1] (see equation 2.29)

lemma *digit-gen-equiv*:

```

  assumes  $b > 1$ 
  shows  $d = \text{nth-digit } a \ k \ b \iff (\exists x. \exists y. (a = x * b ^ (k+1) + d * b ^ k + y \wedge d < b \wedge y < b ^ k))$ 
  (is ?P  $\iff$  ?Q)
proof
  assume  $p: ?P$ 

```

```

then show ?Q
proof(cases k<a)
  case True

  have  $(\sum i<k.((nth-digit\ a\ i\ b)*b^i)) < b^k$ 
  proof(induct k)
    case 0
    then show ?case by auto
  next
  case (Suc k)
  have  $(\sum i<Suc\ k. nth-digit\ a\ i\ b * b^i) = (nth-digit\ a\ k\ b) * b^k$ 
    +  $(\sum i<k.((nth-digit\ a\ i\ b)*b^i))$  by simp
  moreover have  $(nth-digit\ a\ k\ b) * b^k \leq (b-1) * b^k$ 
    using assms mult-le-mono nth-digit-bounded by auto
  moreover have  $(\sum i<k.((nth-digit\ a\ i\ b)*b^i)) < b^k (Suc\ k)$ 
    using Suc.hyps assms order.strict-trans2 by fastforce
  ultimately show ?case using assms using Suc.hyps mult-eq-if by auto
qed
moreover define y where  $y = (\sum i<k.((nth-digit\ a\ i\ b)*b^i))$ 
ultimately have  $\exists: y < b^k$  by blast

  have  $2: d < b$  using nth-digit-bounded[of b a k] p assms by linarith

  define x where  $x = (\sum i=Suc\ k..<a. ((nth-digit\ a\ i\ b)*b^{i-Suc\ k}))$ 
  have  $a = (\sum i<a.((nth-digit\ a\ i\ b)*b^i))$  using assms digit-gen-sum-repr-variant
  by blast
  hence  $s:a = y + d * b^k$ 
    +  $(\sum i=Suc\ k..<a.((nth-digit\ a\ i\ b)*b^i))$  using True y-def p
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Suc-leI atLeast0LessThan gr-implies-not0
      linorder-not-less sum.atLeastLessThan-concat sum.lessThan-Suc)
  have  $(\sum n = Suc\ k..<a. nth-digit\ a\ n\ b * b^{n - Suc\ k} * b^{Suc\ k})$ 
    =  $(\sum i = Suc\ k..<a. nth-digit\ a\ i\ b * b^i)$ 
    apply (rule sum.cong; auto simp: algebra-simps)
  by (metis Suc-le-lessD Zero-not-Suc add-diff-cancel-left' diff-Suc-1 diff-Suc-Suc
      less-imp-Suc-add power-add power-eq-if)
  hence  $x * b^{k+1} = (\sum i=Suc\ k..<a.((nth-digit\ a\ i\ b)*b^i))$ 
    using x-def sum-distrib-right[of  $\lambda i. (nth-digit\ a\ i\ b) * b^{i - Suc\ k}$ ] by simp
  hence  $a = x * b^{k+1} + d*b^k + y$  using s by auto
  thus ?thesis using  $2\ 3$  by blast
next
case False
then have  $a < b^k$  using assms power-gt-expt[of b k] by auto
moreover have  $d = 0$  by (simp add: calculation nth-digit-def p)
ultimately show ?thesis
  using assms by force

```



```

qed
next
  assume ?Q
  then obtain x y where conds: a = x * b^(k+1) + d*b^k + y ∧ d < b ∧ y <
  b^k by auto
  hence nth-digit a k b = nth-digit(x * b^(k+1) + d*b^k) k b
    using aux3-digit-gen-sum-repr[of y b k x*b + d] assms by (auto simp: alge-
  bra-simps)
  hence nth-digit a k b = nth-digit(d*b^k) k b
    using aux2-digit-gen-sum-repr[of d*b^k b k+1 k x] conds by auto
  then show ?P using conds nth-digit-def by simp
qed

```

```

end
theory Carries
  imports Bits-Digits
begin

```

2 Carries in base-b expansions

Some auxiliary lemmas

```

lemma rev-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step]:
  fixes i k :: nat
  assumes le: i ≤ k
    and base: P k
    and step: ∧i. i ≤ k ⇒ P i ⇒ P (i - 1)
  shows P i
proof -
  have ∧i::nat. n = k-i ⇒ i ≤ k ⇒ P i for n
  proof (induct n)
    case 0
    then have i = k by arith
    with base show P i by simp
  next
    case (Suc n)
    then have n = (k - (i + 1)) by arith
    moreover have k: i + 1 ≤ k using Suc.prem1 by arith
    ultimately have P (i + 1) by (rule Suc.hyps)
    from step[OF k this] show ?case by simp
  qed
  with le show ?thesis by fast
qed

```

2.1 Definition of carry received at position k

When adding two numbers m and n , the carry is *introduced* at position 1 but is *received* at position 2. The function below accounts for the latter case.

```

      k: 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
      c:           1
      - - - - -
      m:  1 0 1 0 1 0
      n:           1 1
      -----
m + n: 0 1 0 1 1 0 0

```

definition *bin-carry* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
bin-carry a b $k = (a \bmod 2^k + b \bmod 2^k) \text{ div } 2^k$

Carry in the subtraction of two natural numbers

definition *bin-narry* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
bin-narry a b $k = (\text{if } b \bmod 2^k > a \bmod 2^k \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

Equivalent definition

definition *bin-narry2* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
bin-narry2 a b $k = ((2^k + a \bmod 2^k - b \bmod 2^k) \text{ div } 2^k + 1) \bmod 2$

lemma *bin-narry-equiv*: $\text{bin-narry } a \ b \ c = \text{bin-narry2 } a \ b \ c$

apply (*auto simp add: bin-narry-def bin-narry2-def*)

subgoal by (*smt add.commute div-less dvd-0-right even-Suc le-add-diff-inverse2 less-add-eq-less*)

mod-greater-zero-iff-not-dvd neq0-conv not-mod2-eq-Suc-0-eq-0 order-le-less zero-less-diff

zero-less-numeral zero-less-power)

subgoal by (*simp add: le-div-geq less-imp-diff-less*)

done

2.2 Properties of carries

lemma *div-sub*:

fixes $a \ b \ c :: \text{nat}$

shows $(a - b) \text{ div } c = (\text{if } (a \bmod c < b \bmod c) \text{ then } a \text{ div } c - b \text{ div } c - 1 \text{ else } a \text{ div } c - b \text{ div } c)$

proof–

consider (*alb*) $a < b$ | (*ageb*) $a \geq b$ **by** *linarith*

then show *?thesis*

proof *cases*

case *alb*

then show *?thesis* **using** *div-le-mono* **by** *auto*

next

case *ageb*

obtain $a1 \ a2$ **where** *a1-def*: $a1 = a \text{ div } c$ **and** *a2-def*: $a2 = a \bmod c$ **and** *a-def*: $a = a1 * c + a2$

using *mod-div-decomp* **by** *blast*

obtain $b1 \ b2$ **where** *b1-def*: $b1 = b \text{ div } c$ **and** *b2-def*: $b2 = b \bmod c$ **and** *b-def*: $b = b1 * c + b2$

```

    using mod-div-decomp by blast
  have a1geb1: a1 ≥ b1 using ageb a1-def b1-def using div-le-mono by blast
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases c=0)
    assume c=0
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
  assume cneq0: c ≠ 0
  then show ?thesis
  proof(cases a2 < b2)
    assume a2lb2: a2 < b2
    then show ?thesis
  proof(cases a1=b1)
    case True
    then show ?thesis using ageb a2lb2 a-def b-def by force
  next
  assume ¬(a1=b1)
  hence a1gb1: a1 > b1 using a1geb1 by auto
  have boundc: a2+c-b2 < c using a2lb2 cneq0 by linarith
  have a-b = (a1 - b1) * c + a2 - b2
    using a-def b-def a1geb1 nat-diff-add-eq1[of b1 a1 c a2 b2] by auto
  also have ... = (a1 - b1 - 1 + 1) * c + a2 - b2
    using a1gb1 Suc-diff-Suc[of b1 a1] by auto
  also have ... = (a1 - b1 - 1) * c + (a2 + c - b2)
    using div-eq-0-iff[of b2 c] mod-div-trivial[of b c] b2-def by force
  finally have (a-b) div c = a1 - b1 - 1 + (a2 + c - b2) div c
    using a-def b-def cneq0 by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using boundc div-less by (simp add: a1-def a2-def b1-def b2-def)
  qed
next
assume a2geb2: ¬ a2 < b2
then have (a - b) div c = ((a1 - b1) * c + (a2 - b2)) div c
  using a1geb1 a-def b-def nat-diff-add-eq1 by auto
then show ?thesis using a2geb2 div-add1-eq[of (a1-b1)*c a2-b2 c]
  by(auto simp add: b2-def a2-def a1-def b1-def less-imp-diff-less)
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma dif-digit-formula: $a \geq b \longrightarrow (a - b)_i k = (a_i k + b_i k + \text{bin-narry } a \ b \ k) \text{ mod } 2$

```

proof -
  {
    presume asm: a ≥ b a mod 2 ^ k < b mod 2 ^ k
    then have Suc((a - b) div 2 ^ k) = a div 2 ^ k - b div 2 ^ k
      by (smt Nat.add-diff-assoc One-nat-def Suc-pred add.commute diff-is-0-eq
        div-add-self1)
  }

```

```

      div-le-mono div-sub mod-add-self1 nat-le-linear neq0-conv plus-1-eq-Suc
power-not-zero
      zero-neq-numeral)
    then have (a - b) div 2 ^ k mod 2 = Suc (a div 2 ^ k mod 2 + b div 2 ^ k
mod 2) mod 2
      by (smt diff-is-0-eq even-Suc even-diff-nat even-iff-mod-2-eq-zero le-less
mod-add-eq
      nat.simps(3) not-mod-2-eq-1-eq-0)
    }
  moreover
  {
    presume asm2:  $\neg a \text{ mod } 2^k < b \text{ mod } 2^k \wedge b \leq a$ 
    then have (a - b) div 2 ^ k mod 2 = (a div 2 ^ k mod 2 + b div 2 ^ k mod
2) mod 2
      using div-sub[of b 2^k a] div-le-mono even-add even-iff-mod-2-eq-zero
      le-add-diff-inverse2[of b div 2 ^ k a div 2 ^ k] mod-mod-trivial[of - 2]
      not-less[of a mod 2 ^ k b mod 2 ^ k] not-mod-2-eq-1-eq-0 div-sub by smt
    }

  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: bin-narry-def nth-bit-def)
qed

```

lemma *dif-narry-formula*:

$a \geq b \longrightarrow \text{bin-narry } a \ b \ (k + 1) = (\text{if } (a \text{ div } 2^k < b \text{ div } 2^k + \text{bin-narry } a \ b \ k) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

proof –

```

{
  presume a1:  $a \text{ mod } (2 * 2^k) < b \text{ mod } (2 * 2^k)$ 
  presume a2:  $\neg a \text{ div } 2^k \text{ mod } 2 < \text{Suc } (b \text{ div } 2^k \text{ mod } 2)$ 
  have f3:  $2^k \neq (0::\text{nat})$ 
    by simp
  have f4:  $a \text{ div } 2^k \text{ mod } 2 = 1$ 
    using a2 by (meson le-less-trans mod2-eq-if mod-greater-zero-iff-not-dvd
not-less
      zero-less-Suc)
  then have  $b \text{ mod } (2 * 2^k) = b \text{ mod } 2^k$ 
    using a2 by (metis (no-types) One-nat-def le-simps(3) mod-less-divisor
mod-mult2-eq
      mult.left-neutral neq0-conv not-less semiring-normalization-rules(7))
  then have False
    using f4 f3 a1 by (metis One-nat-def add commute div-add-self1 div-le-mono
less-imp-le
      mod-div-trivial mod-mult2-eq mult.left-neutral not-less plus-1-eq-Suc
      semiring-normalization-rules(7) zero-less-Suc)
}
moreover
{

```

```

presume a1:  $\neg a \bmod 2^k < b \bmod 2^k$ 
presume a2:  $a \bmod (2 * 2^k) < b \bmod (2 * 2^k)$ 
presume a3:  $\neg a \bmod 2^k \bmod 2 < b \bmod 2^k \bmod 2$ 
presume a4:  $b \leq a$ 
have f6:  $a \bmod 2^{Suc\ k} < b \bmod 2^{Suc\ k}$ 
using a2 by simp
  obtain nn :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat where f7:  $b + nn\ a\ b = a$  using a4
le-add-diff-inverse by auto
have (a div 2k - b div 2k) div 2 = a div 2k div 2 - b div 2k div 2
using a3 div-sub by presburger
then have f8:  $(a - b) \bmod 2^{Suc\ k} = a \bmod 2^{Suc\ k} - b \bmod 2^{Suc\ k}$ 
using a1 by (metis (no-types) div-mult2-eq div-sub power-Suc power-commutes)
have f9:  $\forall n\ na.\ Suc\ (na\ div\ n) = (n + na) \bmod n \vee 0 = n$ 
  by (metis (no-types) add-Suc-right add-cancel-left-right div-add-self1 lessI
less-Suc-eq-0-disj less-one zero-neq-one)
then have  $\forall n\ na\ nb.\ (na + nb - n) \bmod na = Suc\ (nb \bmod na) - n \bmod na -$ 
1  $\vee$ 
 $\neg (na + nb) \bmod na < n \bmod na \vee 0 = na$  by (metis (no-types) div-sub)
then have f10:  $\forall n\ na\ nb.\ \neg (nb::nat) \bmod na < n \bmod na \vee nb \bmod na - n$ 
div na
=  $(na + nb - n) \bmod na \vee 0 = na$ 
by (metis (no-types) diff-Suc-Suc diff-commute diff-diff-left mod-add-self1
plus-1-eq-Suc)
have  $\forall n.\ Suc\ n \neq n$  by linarith
then have (0::nat) = 2Suc k
using f10 f9 f8 f7 f6 a4 by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' add-diff-assoc)
then have False
by simp
}

ultimately show ?thesis
apply (auto simp add: nth-bit-def not-less bin-narry-def)
subgoal by (smt add-0-left add-less-cancel-left Divides.divmod-digit-0(2) le-less-trans
mod-less-divisor
mod-mult2-eq mult-zero-right nat-neq-iff not-less not-mod2-eq-Suc-0-eq-0
semiring-normalization-rules(7) zero-less-numeral zero-less-power)
subgoal by (smt One-nat-def add.left-neutral Divides.divmod-digit-0(1) le-less-trans
less-imp-le
mod-less-divisor mod-mult2-eq mod-mult-self1-is-0 mult-zero-right not-less
not-mod2-eq-Suc-0-eq-0 not-one-le-zero semiring-normalization-rules(7)
zero-less-numeral
zero-less-power)
done
qed

lemma sum-digit-formula:  $(a + b)_k = (a_k + b_k + \text{bin-carry } a\ b\ k) \bmod 2$ 
by (simp add: bin-carry-def nth-bit-def) (metis div-add1-eq mod-add-eq)

lemma sum-carry-formula:  $\text{bin-carry } a\ b\ (k + 1) = (a_k + b_k + \text{bin-carry } a\ b\ k)$ 

```

div 2
by (*simp add: bin-carry-def nth-bit-def*)
(*smt div-mult2-eq div-mult-self4 mod-mult2-eq power-not-zero semiring-normalization-rules(20)*
semiring-normalization-rules(34) semiring-normalization-rules(7) zero-neq-numeral)

lemma *bin-carry-bounded*:

shows $\text{bin-carry } a \ b \ k = \text{bin-carry } a \ b \ k \ \text{mod } 2$

proof–

have $a \ \text{mod } 2^k < 2^k$ **by** *simp*

moreover have $b \ \text{mod } 2^k < 2^k$ **by** *simp*

ultimately have $(a \ \text{mod } 2^k + b \ \text{mod } 2^k) < 2^{(\text{Suc } k)}$ **by** (*simp add: mult-2 add-strict-mono*)

then have $(a \ \text{mod } 2^k + b \ \text{mod } 2^k) \ \text{div } 2^k \leq 1$ **using** *less-mult-imp-div-less*
by *force*

then have $\text{bin-carry } a \ b \ k \leq 1$ **using** *div-le-mono bin-carry-def* **by** *fastforce*

then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *carry-bounded: bin-carry a b k ≤ 1*

using *bin-carry-bounded not-mod-2-eq-1-eq-0[of bin-carry a b k]* **by** *auto*

lemma *no-carry*:

$(\forall r < n. ((\text{nth-bit } a \ r) + (\text{nth-bit } b \ r) \leq 1)) \implies$

$(\text{nth-bit } (a + b) \ n) = (\text{nth-bit } a \ n + \text{nth-bit } b \ n) \ \text{mod } 2$

(*is ?P \implies ?Q n*)

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume *p: ?P*

assume *nq: $\neg ?Q \ n$*

then obtain *k* **where** *k1: $\neg ?Q \ k$* **and** *k2: $\forall r < k. ?Q \ r$* **by** (*auto dest: obtain-smallest*)

have *c1: $1 = \text{bin-carry } a \ b \ k$*

using *k1 sum-digit-formula bin-carry-bounded*

by *auto (metis add.commute not-mod2-eq-Suc-0-eq-0 plus-nat.add-0)*

have $\text{bin-carry } a \ b \ (k-1) = 0$ **using** *sum-digit-formula*

by (*metis bin-carry-bounded bin-carry-def diff-is-0-eq' diff-less div-by-1 even-add even-iff-mod-2-eq-zero k2 less-numeral-extra(1) mod-by-1 neq0-conv nth-bit-bounded power-0*)

moreover have $a \ \text{div } (k-1) + b \ \text{div } (k-1) < 1$

by (*smt add.right-neutral c1 calculation diff-le-self k2 leI le-add-diff-inverse2 le-less-trans*

mod-by-1 mod-if nat-less-le nq one-div-two-eq-zero one-neq-zero p sum-carry-formula)

ultimately have $0 = \text{bin-carry } a \ b \ k$ **using** *k2 sum-carry-formula*

by *auto (metis Suc-eq-plus1-left add-diff-inverse-nat less-imp-diff-less mod-0*

```

mod-Suc
  mod-add-self1 mod-div-trivial mod-less n-not-Suc-n plus-nat.add-0)

  then show False using c1 by auto
qed

lemma no-carry-mult-equiv:( $\forall k. \text{nth-bit } a \ k * \text{nth-bit } b \ k = 0$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall k. \text{bin-carry } a \ b \ k = 0$ )
  (is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)
proof
  assume P: ?P
  {
    fix k
    from P have bin-carry a b k = 0
    proof (induction k)
      case 0
      then show ?case using bin-carry-def by (simp)
    next
      case (Suc k)
      then show ?case using sum-carry-formula P
        by (metis One-nat-def Suc-eq-plus1 add.right-neutral div-less lessI
            mult-is-0 not-mod-2-eq-0-eq-1 nth-bit-def numeral-2-eq-2 zero-less-Suc)
    qed
  }
  then show ?Q by auto
next
  assume Q: ?Q
  {
    fix k
    from Q have a  $\downarrow$  k * b  $\downarrow$  k = 0
    proof (induction k)
      case 0
      then show ?case using bin-carry-def nth-bit-def
        by simp (metis add-self-div-2 not-mod2-eq-Suc-0-eq-0 power-one-right)
    next
      case (Suc k)
      then show ?case
        using nth-bit-def sum-carry-formula
        by simp (metis One-nat-def add.right-neutral add-self-div-2 not-mod-2-eq-1-eq-0
            power-Suc)+
    qed
  }
  then show ?P by auto
qed

```

lemma carry-digit-impl: $\text{bin-carry } a \ b \ k \neq 0 \implies \exists r < k. a \downarrow r + b \downarrow r = 2$

```

proof(rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg (\exists r < k. a \dot{\mid} r + b \dot{\mid} r = 2)$ 
  hence bound:  $\forall r < k. a \dot{\mid} r + b \dot{\mid} r \leq 1$  using nth-bit-def by auto
  assume bk:bin-carry a b k  $\neq 0$ 
  hence base: bin-carry a b k = 1 using carry-bounded le-less[of bin-carry a b k 1]
by auto
  have step:  $i \leq k \implies \text{bin-carry } a \ b \ i = 1 \implies \text{bin-carry } a \ b \ (i - 1) = 1$  for i
  proof(rule ccontr)
    assume ik:  $i \leq k$ 
    assume carry: bin-carry a b i = 1
    assume bin-carry a b (i - 1)  $\neq 1$ 
    hence bin-carry a b (i - 1) = 0 using bin-carry-bounded not-mod-2-eq-1-eq-0[of
bin-carry a b (i - 1)] by auto
    then show False using ik carry bound sum-carry-formula[of a b i - 1]
    apply simp
    by (metis Suc-eq-plus1 Suc-pred add-lessD1 bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum carry
diff-is-0-eq' div-le-mono le-eq-less-or-eq less-add-one one-div-two-eq-zero)
    qed
  have  $\forall i \leq k. \text{bin-carry } a \ b \ i = 1$  using rev-induct[where ?P= $\lambda c. (\text{bin-carry } a \ b \ c = 1)$ ]
  step base by blast
  moreover have bin-carry a b 0 = 0 using bin-carry-def by simp
  ultimately show False by auto
qed

```

```

end
theory Binary-Operations
  imports Bits-Digits Carries
begin

```

3 Digit-wise Operations

3.1 Binary AND

```

fun bitAND-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat (infix && 64) where
  0 && - = 0 |
  m && n = 2 * ((m div 2) && (n div 2)) + (m mod 2) * (n mod 2)

```

```

lemma bitAND-zero[simp]:  $n = 0 \implies m \ \&\& \ n = 0$ 
by (induct m n rule:bitAND-nat.induct, auto)

```

```

lemma bitAND-1:  $a \ \&\& \ 1 = (a \ \text{mod} \ 2)$ 
by (induction a; auto)

```

```

lemma bitAND-rec:  $m \ \&\& \ n = 2 * ((m \ \text{div} \ 2) \ \&\& \ (n \ \text{div} \ 2)) + (m \ \text{mod} \ 2) * (n \ \text{mod} \ 2)$ 
by (cases m; simp-all)

```

```

lemma bitAND-commutes:  $m \ \&\& \ n = n \ \&\& \ m$ 

```


by (induct m n rule: bitAND-nat.induct, simp) (metis bitAND-rec mult.commute)

lemma nth-digit-0: $x \leq 1 \implies \text{nth-bit } x \ 0 = x$ by (simp add: nth-bit-def)

lemma bitAND-zeroone: $a \leq 1 \implies b \leq 1 \implies a \ \&\& \ b \leq 1$
 using nth-bit-def nth-digit-0 nat-le-linear bitAND-nat.elims
 by (metis (no-types, lifting) One-nat-def add.left-neutral bitAND-zero div-less
 le-zero-eq lessI
 mult.right-neutral mult-0-right not-mod2-eq-Suc-0-eq-0 numeral-2-eq-2)

lemma aux1-bitAND-digit-mult:
 fixes a b c :: nat
 shows $k > 0 \wedge a \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge b \leq 1 \implies (a + b) \text{ div } 2^k = a \text{ div } 2^k$
 by (induction k, auto)
 (metis One-nat-def add-cancel-left-right div-mult2-eq even-succ-div-two le-0-eq
 le-Suc-eq)

lemma bitAND-digit-mult: $(\text{nth-bit } (a \ \&\& \ b) \ k) = (\text{nth-bit } a \ k) * (\text{nth-bit } b \ k)$
proof(induction k arbitrary: a b)
 case 0
 show ?case
 using nth-bit-def
 by auto (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Groups.add-ac(2) bitAND-rec mod-mod-trivial
 mod-mult-self2 mult-numeral-1-right mult-zero-right not-mod-2-eq-1-eq-0
 numeral-One)
 next
 case (Suc k)
 have nth-bit (a && b) (Suc k)
 = $(2 * (a \text{ div } 2 \ \&\& \ b \text{ div } 2) + a \bmod 2 * (b \bmod 2)) \text{ div } 2^{\sim(\text{Suc } k) \bmod 2}$
 using bitAND-rec by (metis nth-bit-def)
 moreover have $(a \bmod 2) * (b \bmod 2) < (2^{\sim(\text{Suc } k)})$
 by (metis One-nat-def lessI mult-numeral-1-right mult-zero-right not-mod-2-eq-1-eq-0
 numeral-2-eq-2 numeral-One power-gt1 zero-less-numeral zero-less-power)
 ultimately have nth-bit (a && b) (Suc k) = $(2 * (a \text{ div } 2 \ \&\& \ b \text{ div } 2)) \text{ div } 2^{\sim(\text{Suc } k) \bmod 2}$
 using aux1-bitAND-digit-mult
 by (metis le-numeral-extra(1) le-numeral-extra(4) mod-mult-self1-is-0 mult-numeral-1-right
 mult-zero-right not-mod-2-eq-1-eq-0 numeral-One zero-less-Suc)
 then have nth-bit (a && b) (Suc k) = $(\text{nth-bit } (a \text{ div } 2 \ \&\& \ b \text{ div } 2) \ k)$
 by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def)
 then have nth-bit (a && b) (Suc k) = $(\text{nth-bit } (a \text{ div } 2) \ k) * (\text{nth-bit } (b \text{ div } 2) \ k)$
 using Suc
 by presburger

then show *?case*
 by (*metis div-mult2-eq nth-bit-def power-Suc*)
 qed

lemma *bitAND-single-bit-mult-equiv*: $a \leq 1 \implies b \leq 1 \implies a * b = a \ \&\& \ b$
 using *bitAND-digit-mult[of a b 0] bitAND-zeroone* by (*auto simp: nth-digit-0*)

lemma *bitAND-mult-equiv*:
 $(\forall k. (nth\text{-bit } c \ k) = (nth\text{-bit } a \ k) * (nth\text{-bit } b \ k)) \longleftrightarrow c = a \ \&\& \ b$ (*is ?P* \longleftrightarrow *?Q*)

proof
 assume *?Q*
 then show *?P* using *bitAND-digit-mult* by *simp*
 next
 assume *?P*
 then show *?Q* using *bitAND-digit-mult digit-wise-equiv* by *presburger*
 qed

lemma *bitAND-linear*:
 fixes $k::nat$
 shows $(b < 2^k) \wedge (d < 2^k) \implies (a * 2^k + b) \ \&\& \ (c * 2^k + d) = (a \ \&\& \ c) * 2^k + (b \ \&\& \ d)$

proof(*induction k arbitrary: a b c d*)

case 0
 then show *?case* by *simp*

next
 case (*Suc k*)
 define m where $m = a * 2^{Suc\ k} + b$
 define n where $n = c * 2^{Suc\ k} + d$

have $m \ \&\& \ n = 2 * (bitAND\text{-nat } (m \ \text{div } 2) \ (n \ \text{div } 2)) + (m \ \text{mod } 2) * (n \ \text{mod } 2)$
 using *bitAND-rec*
 by *blast*

moreover have $d \ \text{mod } 2 = n \ \text{mod } 2 \wedge b \ \text{mod } 2 = m \ \text{mod } 2$
 by (*metis m-def n-def add.commute mod-mult-self2 power-Suc semiring-normalization-rules(19)*)

ultimately have $f0:m \ \&\& \ n$
 $= 2 * ((a * 2^k + (b \ \text{div } 2)) \ \&\& \ (c * 2^k + (d \ \text{div } 2))) + (b \ \text{mod } 2) * (d \ \text{mod } 2)$
 by (*metis add.commute div-mult-self2 m-def n-def power-Suc semiring-normalization-rules(19) zero-neq-numeral*)

have $b \ \text{div } 2 < (2^k) \wedge d \ \text{div } 2 < (2^k)$
 using *Suc.prem*
 by *auto*

then have $f1:m \ \&\& \ n$
 $= ((a \ \&\& \ c) * 2^{Suc\ k}) + 2 * ((b \ \text{div } 2) \ \&\& \ (d \ \text{div } 2)) + (b \ \text{mod } 2)$

```

2) * (d mod 2)
  using f0 Suc.IH
  by simp

have b && d = 2 * ((b div 2) && (d div 2)) + (b mod 2) * (d mod 2)
  using bitAND-rec
  by blast

then show ?case
  using f1
  by (auto simp add: m-def n-def)
qed

```

3.2 Binary orthogonality

cf. [1] section 2.6.1 on "Binary orthogonality"

The following definition differs slightly from the one in the paper. However, we later prove the equivalence of the two definitions.

```

fun orthogonal :: nat => nat => bool (infix  $\perp$  49) where
  (orthogonal a b) = (a && b = 0)

```

```

lemma ortho-mult-equiv: a  $\perp$  b  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall k. (nth\text{-bit } a \ k) * (nth\text{-bit } b \ k) = 0$ ) (is ?P
 $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)

```

proof

```

  assume ?P

```

```

  then show ?Q using bitAND-digit-mult nth-bit-def by (metis div-0 mod-0 or-
  thogonal.simps)

```

next

```

  assume ?Q

```

```

  then show ?P using bitAND-mult-equiv nth-bit-def by (metis div-0 mod-0
  orthogonal.simps)

```

qed

```

lemma aux1-1-digit-lt-linear:

```

```

  assumes b < 2 $\hat{r}$  k  $\geq$  r

```

```

  shows bin-carry (a*2 $\hat{r}$ ) b k = 0

```

proof–

```

  have b < 2 $\hat{r}$   $\longrightarrow$  (a*2 $\hat{r}$ )  $\perp$  b

```

```

  proof(induct a b rule: bitAND-nat.induct)

```

```

    case (1 uu)

```

```

    then show ?case by simp

```

next

```

    case (2 v n)

```

```

    show ?case apply auto using bitAND-linear[of n r 0 0 Suc(v)] bitAND-commutes
by auto

```

qed

```

  then show ?thesis using ortho-mult-equiv no-carry-mult-equiv assms(1) by auto
qed

```

```

lemma aux1-digit-lt-linear:
  assumes  $b < 2^r$  and  $k \geq r$ 
  shows  $(a * 2^r + b) \dot{\div} k = (a * 2^r) \dot{\div} k$ 
proof-
  have  $b \text{ div } 2^k = 0$  using assms by (simp add: order.strict-trans2)
  moreover have  $(a * 2^r \bmod 2^k + b \bmod 2^k) \text{ div } 2^k = 0$  using assms
proof-
  have  $\text{bin-carry } (a * 2^r) b k = 0$  using assms aux1-1-digit-lt-linear by auto
  then show ?thesis using assms by (auto simp add: bin-carry-def)
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: nth-bit-def div-add1-eq[of a * 2^r b 2^k])
qed

lemma aux-digit-shift:  $(a * 2^t) \dot{\div} (l+t) = a \dot{\div} l$ 
  using nth-bit-def
  by (induct l; auto)
  (smt div-mult2-eq mult commute nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right power-add power-not-zero zero-neq-numeral)

lemma aux-digit-lt-linear:
  assumes  $b < (2::nat)^t$ 
  assumes  $d < (2::nat)^t$ 
  shows  $(a * 2^t + b) \dot{\div} k \leq (c * 2^t + d) \dot{\div} k \iff ((a * 2^t) \dot{\div} k \leq (c * 2^t) \dot{\div} k \wedge b \dot{\div} k \leq d \dot{\div} k)$ 
proof (cases k < t)
  case True
  from True have  $(a * 2^t + b) \dot{\div} k = b \dot{\div} k$ 
    using aux2-digit-sum-repr assms(1) by auto
  moreover from True have  $(c * 2^t + d) \dot{\div} k = d \dot{\div} k$ 
    using aux2-digit-sum-repr assms(2) by auto
  moreover from True have  $(a * 2^t) \dot{\div} k = 0$ 
    using aux2-digit-sum-repr[of 0] nth-bit-def by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using aux2-digit-sum-repr assms by auto
  next
  case False
  from False have  $(a * 2^t + b) \dot{\div} k = (a * 2^t) \dot{\div} k$ 
    using aux1-digit-lt-linear assms(1) by auto
  moreover from False have  $(c * 2^t + d) \dot{\div} k = (c * 2^t) \dot{\div} k$  using aux1-digit-lt-linear assms(2) by auto
  moreover from False have  $b \dot{\div} k = 0$ 
    using aux1-digit-lt-linear[of - - 0] nth-bit-def assms(1) by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma aux2-digit-lt-linear:
  fixes  $a b c d t l :: nat$ 

```

shows $\exists k. (a * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k \leq (c * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k \longrightarrow a \dot{\vdash} l \leq c \dot{\vdash} l$
proof –
define k **where** $k = l + t$
have $(a * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k = a \dot{\vdash} l$ **using** *nth-bit-def k-def*
using *aux-digit-shift* **by** *auto*
moreover **have** $(c * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k = c \dot{\vdash} l$ **using** *nth-bit-def k-def*
using *aux-digit-shift* **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *aux3-digit-lt-linear*:
fixes $a b c d t k :: nat$
shows $\exists l. a \dot{\vdash} l \leq c \dot{\vdash} l \longrightarrow (a * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k \leq (c * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k$
proof (*cases k < t*)
case *True*
hence $(a * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k = 0$
using *aux2-digit-sum-repr[of 0] nth-bit-def* **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
define l **where** $l = k - t$
hence $k: k = l + t$ **using** *False* **by** *auto*
have $(a * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k = a \dot{\vdash} l$ **using** *nth-bit-def l-def*
using *aux-digit-shift k* **by** *auto*
moreover **have** $(c * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k = c \dot{\vdash} l$ **using** *nth-bit-def l-def*
using *aux-digit-shift k* **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *digit-lt-linear*:
fixes $a b c d t :: nat$
assumes $b: b < (2::nat)^t$
assumes $d: d < (2::nat)^t$
shows $(\forall k. (a * 2^t + b) \dot{\vdash} k \leq (c * 2^t + d) \dot{\vdash} k) \longleftrightarrow (\forall l. a \dot{\vdash} l \leq c \dot{\vdash} l \wedge b \dot{\vdash} l \leq d \dot{\vdash} l)$
proof –
have *shift*: $(\forall k. (a * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k \leq (c * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k) \longleftrightarrow (\forall l. a \dot{\vdash} l \leq c \dot{\vdash} l)$ (**is** *?P* \longleftrightarrow *?Q*)
proof
assume $P: ?P$
show *?Q* **using** P *aux2-digit-lt-linear* **by** *auto*
next
assume $Q: ?Q$
show *?P* **using** Q *aux3-digit-lt-linear* **by** *auto*
qed

have *main*: $(\forall k. (a * 2^t + b) \dot{\vdash} k \leq (c * 2^t + d) \dot{\vdash} k \longleftrightarrow ((a * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k \leq (c * 2^t) \dot{\vdash} k \wedge b \dot{\vdash} k \leq d \dot{\vdash} k))$
using *aux-digit-lt-linear b d* **by** *auto*

from *main shift* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

Sufficient bitwise (digitwise) condition for the non-strict standard order of natural numbers

lemma *digitwise-leq*:

assumes $b > 1$

shows $\forall t. \text{nth-digit } x \ t \ b \leq \text{nth-digit } y \ t \ b \implies x \leq y$

proof –

assume *asm*: $\forall t. \text{nth-digit } x \ t \ b \leq \text{nth-digit } y \ t \ b$

define r **where** $r \equiv (\text{if } x > y \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)$

have $x = (\sum k < x. (\text{nth-digit } x \ k \ b) * b^k)$

using *digit-gen-sum-repr-variant* $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** *auto*

hence $x: x = (\sum k = 0..<r. (\text{nth-digit } x \ k \ b) * b^k)$

using *atLeast0LessThan* *r-def* *digit-gen-sum-index-variant* $\langle b > 1 \rangle$

by (*metis* (*full-types*) *linorder-neqE-nat*)

have $y = (\sum k < y. (\text{nth-digit } y \ k \ b) * b^k)$

using *digit-gen-sum-repr-variant* $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** *auto*

hence $y: y = (\sum k = 0..<r. (\text{nth-digit } y \ k \ b) * b^k)$

using *atLeast0LessThan* *r-def* *digit-gen-sum-index-variant* $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **using** *asm* $x \ y$

sum-mono[of $\{0..<r\}$] $\lambda k. \text{nth-digit } x \ k \ b * b^k \ \lambda k. \text{nth-digit } y \ k \ b * b^k$]

by *auto*

qed

3.3 Binary masking

Preliminary result on the standard non-strict of natural numbers

lemma *bitwise-leq*: $(\forall k. a \ j \ k \leq b \ j \ k) \longrightarrow a \leq b$

using *digitwise-leq*[of 2] **by** (*simp* *add*: *nth-digit-base2-equiv*)

cf. [1] section 2.6.2 on "Binary Masking"

Again, the equivalence to the definition there will be proved in a later lemma.

fun *masks* :: *nat* => *nat* => *bool* (**infix** \preceq 49) **where**

masks 0 - = *True* |

masks a b = $((a \ \text{div} \ 2 \preceq b \ \text{div} \ 2) \wedge (a \ \text{mod} \ 2 \leq b \ \text{mod} \ 2))$

lemma *masks-substr*: $a \preceq b \implies (a \ \text{div} \ (2^k) \preceq b \ \text{div} \ (2^k))$

proof (*induction* k)

case 0

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

next

case (*Suc* k)

moreover

{

fix ka :: *nat*

```

assume a1: a div 2 ^ ka ≤ b div 2 ^ ka

have f2: ∀ n na nb. (nb::nat) div na div n = nb div n div na
  by (metis (no-types) div-mult2-eq semiring-normalization-rules(7))

then have f3: ∀ n na nb nc.
  (nc div nb = 0 ∨ nc div 2 div nb ≤ na div 2 div n) ∨ ¬ nc div nb
≤ na div n
  by (metis (no-types) masks.elims(2))

{
  assume ∃ n. a div n div 2 ^ ka ≠ 0 then have a div 2 ^ ka ≠ 0 using f2 by
(metis div-0)
  then have a div 2 div 2 ^ ka ≤ b div 2 div 2 ^ ka using f3 a1 by meson
}
then have a div (2 * 2 ^ ka) ≤ b div (2 * 2 ^ ka)
  by (metis (no-types) div-mult2-eq masks.simps(1))
}
ultimately show ?case by simp
qed

lemma masks-digit-leq:(a ≤ b) ⇒ (nth-bit a k) ≤ (nth-bit b k)
proof (induction k arbitrary: a b)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (metis add-cancel-left-right bitAND-nat.elims div-by-1 le0 masks.simps(2)
power-0
mod-mult-self1-is-0 mod-mult-self4 nth-bit-def)
  next
  case (Suc k)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: nth-bit-def)
      (metis div-mult2-eq masks-substr nth-bit-def pow.simps(1) power-numeral)
qed

lemma masks-leq-equiv:(a ≤ b) ⇔ (∀ k. (nth-bit a k) ≤ (nth-bit b k)) (is ?P ⇔ ?Q)
proof
  assume ?P
  then show ?Q using masks-digit-leq by auto
  next
  assume ?Q
  then show ?P using nth-bit-def
  proof (induct a b rule: masks.induct)
    case (1 uu)
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (2 v b)
    then show ?case by simp (metis drop-bit-Suc drop-bit-eq-div div-by-1 power.simps(1))

```

qed
qed

lemma *masks-leq*: $a \preceq b \longrightarrow a \leq b$
using *masks-leq-equiv bitwise-leq* by *simp*

lemma *mask-linear*:
fixes $a b c d t :: \text{nat}$
assumes $b < (2::\text{nat})^{\wedge}t$
assumes $d < (2::\text{nat})^{\wedge}t$
shows $((a * 2^{\wedge}t + b \preceq c * 2^{\wedge}t + d) \longleftrightarrow (a \preceq c \wedge b \preceq d))$ (is $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)
proof –
have $?P \longleftrightarrow (\forall k. (a * 2^{\wedge}t + b) \text{ i } k \leq (c * 2^{\wedge}t + d) \text{ i } k)$ using *masks-leq-equiv*
by *auto*
also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow (\forall k. a \text{ i } k \leq c \text{ i } k \wedge b \text{ i } k \leq d \text{ i } k)$ using *b d digit-lt-linear* by
auto
also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow a \preceq c \wedge b \preceq d$ using *masks-leq-equiv* by *auto*
finally show *?thesis* by *auto*
qed

lemma *aux1-lm0241-pow2-up-bound*: $(\exists (p::\text{nat}). (a::\text{nat}) < 2^{\wedge}(Suc\ p))$
by (*induction a*) (*use less-exp in fastforce*)+

lemma *aux2-lm0241-single-digit-binom*:
assumes $1 \geq (a::\text{nat})$
assumes $1 \geq (b::\text{nat})$
shows $\neg(a = 1 \wedge b = 1) \longleftrightarrow ((a + b) \text{ choose } b) = 1$ (is $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)
using *assms(1) assms(2)*
by (*metis Suc-eq-plus1 add commute add-cancel-right-left add-eq-if*
binomial-n-0 choose-one le-add2 le-antisym zero-neq-one)

lemma *aux3-lm0241-binom-bounds*:
assumes $1 \geq (m::\text{nat})$
assumes $1 \geq (n::\text{nat})$
shows $1 \geq m \text{ choose } n$
using *assms(1) assms(2) le-Suc-eq* by *auto*

lemma *aux4-lm0241-prod-one*:
fixes $f::(\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat})$
assumes $(\forall x. (1 \geq f\ x))$
shows $(\prod k \leq n. (f\ k)) = 1 \longrightarrow (\forall k. k \leq n \longrightarrow f\ k = 1)$ (is $?P \longrightarrow ?Q$)
proof(*rule ccontr*)
assume *assm*: $\neg(?P \longrightarrow ?Q)$
hence *f-zero*: $\exists r. r \leq n \wedge f\ r \neq 1$ by *simp*
then obtain *r* where $f\ r \neq 1$ and $r \leq n$ by *blast*
hence $f\ r = 0$ using *assms le-antisym not-less* by *blast*
hence *contr*: $(\prod k \leq n. f\ k) = 0$ using $\langle r \leq n \rangle$ by *auto*
then show *False* using *assm contr* by *simp*
qed

lemma *aux5-lm0241*:

$(\forall i. (\text{nth-bit } (a + b) i \text{ choose } (\text{nth-bit } b i) = 1) \longrightarrow$
 $\neg(\text{nth-bit } a i = 1 \wedge \text{nth-bit } b i = 1)$
(is $?P \longrightarrow ?Q i)$

proof(*rule ccontr*)

assume *assm*: $\neg(?P \longrightarrow ?Q i)$

hence $(\exists i. \neg ?Q i)$ **by** *blast*

then obtain *i* **where** *contr*: $\neg ?Q i$ **and** *i-minimal*: $(\forall j < i. ?Q j)$

using *obtain-smallest*[*of* $\langle \lambda i. \neg ?Q i \rangle$] **by** *auto*

hence $\forall j. j < i \longrightarrow \text{nth-bit } a j * \text{nth-bit } b j = 0$ **by** (*simp add: nth-bit-def*)

hence $\forall j. j < i \longrightarrow ((\text{nth-bit } a j = 0 \wedge \text{nth-bit } b j = 1) \vee$
 $(\text{nth-bit } a j = 1 \wedge \text{nth-bit } b j = 0) \vee$
 $(\text{nth-bit } a j = 0 \wedge \text{nth-bit } b j = 0))$

by (*auto simp add: nth-bit-def*)

hence $\forall j. j < i \longrightarrow \text{nth-bit } a j + \text{nth-bit } b j \leq 1$ **by** *auto*

hence *bin-carry* $a b i = 0$

using *no-carry* **by** (*metis contr add-self-mod-2 assm choose-one one-neq-zero*)

hence *f0*: $\text{nth-bit } (a + b) i = (\text{nth-bit } a i + \text{nth-bit } b i) \bmod 2$

by(*auto simp add: sum-digit-formula*)

have $\dots = 0$ **using** *contr* **by** *auto*

hence $(\text{nth-bit } (a + b) i \text{ choose } (\text{nth-bit } b i) = 0$ **using** *f0* *contr* **by** *auto*

then show *False* **using** *assm* **by** *fastforce*

qed

end

References

- [1] Y. Matiyasevich. On Hilbert's tenth problem. In M. Lamoureux, editor, *PIMS Distinguished Chair Lectures*, volume 1. Pacific Institute for the Mathematical Sciences, 2000.