

The Hidden Number Problem

Sage Binder, Eric Ren, and Katherine Kosaian

September 1, 2025

Abstract

In this entry, we formalize the Hidden Number Problem (HNP), originally introduced by Boneh and Venkatesan in 1996 [2]. Intuitively, the HNP involves demonstrating the existence of an algorithm (the “adversary”) which can compute (with high probability) a hidden number α given access to a bit-leaking oracle. Originally developed to establish the security of Diffie–Hellman key exchange, the HNP has since been used not only for protocol security but also in cryptographic attacks, including notable ones on DSA and ECDSA.

Additionally, the HNP makes use of an instance of Babai’s nearest plane algorithm [1], which solves the approximate closest vector problem. Thus, building on the LLL algorithm [5] (which has already been formalized [4, 3, 6]), we formalize Babai’s algorithm, which itself is of independent interest. Our formalizations of Babai’s algorithm and the HNP adversary are executable, setting up potential future work, e.g. in developing formally verified instances of cryptographic attacks.

Note, our formalization of Babai’s algorithm here is an updated version of a previous AFP entry of ours. The updates include a tighter error bound, which is required for our HNP proof.

Contents

1	SPMF and PMF helper lemmas	2
2	General helper lemmas	14
2.1	Casting lemmas	19
3	HNP adversary locale	26
4	HNP locales	27
4.0.1	Arithmetic locale	27
4.1	Main HNP locale	36
4.2	Uniqueness lemma	36
4.2.1	Lattice construction and lemmas	37
4.2.2	dist-p definition and lemmas	66

4.2.3	Uniqueness lemma argument	76
4.2.4	Main uniqueness lemma statement	86
4.3	Main theorem	88
4.3.1	Oracle definition	88
4.3.2	Apply Babai lemmas to adversary	88
4.3.3	Main theorem statement	103
5	Some MSB instantiations and lemmas	104
5.1	Bit-shift MSB	104
5.2	MSB-p	105
6	This theory demonstrates an example of the executable adversary.	107

```

theory Misc-PMF
  imports
    HOL-Probability.Probability
    LLL-Basis-Reduction.LLL-Impl

```

```

begin

```

```

definition replicate-spmf :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'b pmf  $\Rightarrow$  'b list spmf where
  replicate-spmf m p = spmf-of-pmf (replicate-pmf m p)

```

The preceding *replicate-spmf* definition is copied from *CRYSTALS–Kyber-Security*. We do this to avoid loading the entire library. In fact, we do not need *replicate-spmf* at all for the HNP. However, for each *replicate-pmf* result we prove here, we also prove a corresponding *replicate-spmf* result. The *replicate-spmf* results are here for completeness, but not needed for the HNP.

1 SPMF and PMF helper lemmas

```

lemma spmf-eq-element: spmf (p  $\gg$  (λx. return-spmf (x = t))) True = spmf p t
proof–

```

```

  have *: map-option (λa. a = t) – ‘{Some True} = {Some t} by fastforce
  have (p  $\gg$  (λx. return-spmf (x = t))) = map-spmf (λa. a = t) p
    by (simp add: map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf)
  also have spmf ... True = spmf p t by (simp add: pmf-def *)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma pmf-true-false:
  fixes p :: 'a pmf
  fixes P Q :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  defines a  $\equiv$  p  $\gg$  (λx. return-pmf (P x))
  defines b  $\equiv$  p  $\gg$  (λx. return-pmf ( $\neg$  P x))
  shows pmf a True = pmf b False

```

proof–

have $a = \text{map-pmf } P \ p$ **by** (*simp add: a-def map-pmf-def*)
 moreover have $b = \text{map-pmf } (\lambda x. \neg P \ x) \ p$ **by** (*simp add: b-def map-pmf-def*)
 moreover have $P - \{ \text{True} \} = (\lambda x. \neg P \ x) - \{ \text{False} \}$ **by** *blast*
 ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: pmf-def*)

qed

lemma *spmf-true-false*:

fixes $p :: 'a \text{ spmf}$
 fixes $P \ Q :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 defines $a \equiv p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (P \ x))$
 defines $b \equiv p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (\neg P \ x))$
 shows $\text{spmf } a \ \text{True} = \text{spmf } b \ \text{False}$

proof–

have $a = \text{map-spmf } P \ p$ **by** (*simp add: a-def map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf*)
 moreover have $b = \text{map-spmf } (\lambda x. \neg P \ x) \ p$ **by** (*simp add: b-def map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf*)
 moreover have $\text{map-option } P - \{ \text{Some True} \} = \text{map-option } (\lambda x. \neg P \ x) - \{ \text{Some False} \}$ **by** *blast*
 ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: pmf-def*)

qed

lemma *pmf-subset*:

fixes $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$
 fixes $P \ Q :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 assumes $\forall x \in \text{set-pmf } p. P \ x \longrightarrow Q \ x$
 shows $\text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (P \ x))) \ \text{True} \leq \text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (Q \ x))) \ \text{True}$

proof–

have $p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (P \ x)) = \text{map-pmf } P \ p$ **by** (*simp add: map-pmf-def*)
 moreover have $p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (Q \ x)) = \text{map-pmf } Q \ p$ **by** (*simp add: map-pmf-def*)
 moreover have $\text{pmf } (\text{map-pmf } P \ p) \ \text{True} \leq \text{pmf } (\text{map-pmf } Q \ p) \ \text{True}$

proof–

have $\text{pmf } (\text{map-pmf } P \ p) \ \text{True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p \ ((P - \{ \text{True} \}) \cap \text{set-pmf } p)$

(*is - = prob-space.prob p ?lhs*)

by (*simp add: measure-Int-set-pmf pmf-def*)

moreover have $\text{pmf } (\text{map-pmf } Q \ p) \ \text{True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p \ ((Q - \{ \text{True} \}) \cap \text{set-pmf } p)$

(*is - = prob-space.prob p ?rhs*)

by (*simp add: measure-Int-set-pmf pmf-def*)

moreover have $?lhs \subseteq ?rhs$ **using** *assms in-set-spmf* **by** *fast*

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: measure-pmf.finite-measure-mono*)

qed

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *presburger*

qed

lemma *pmf-subset'*:

fixes $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$

```

fixes  $P Q :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
assumes  $\forall x \in \text{set-pmf } p. \neg P x \longrightarrow \neg Q x$ 
shows  $\text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (P x))) \text{ False} \leq \text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (Q x))) \text{ False}$ 
using  $\text{pmf-subset}[OF \text{ assms}(1)] \text{ pmf-true-false}[of \text{ } p \lambda x. \neg P x] \text{ pmf-true-false}[of \text{ } p \lambda x. \neg Q x]$ 
by algebra

```

lemma *spmf-subset*:

```

fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ spmf}$ 
fixes  $P Q :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
assumes  $\forall x \in \text{set-spmf } p. P x \longrightarrow Q x$ 
shows  $\text{spmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (P x))) \text{ True} \leq \text{spmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (Q x))) \text{ True}$ 
proof -
  have  $p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (P x)) = \text{map-spmf } P \text{ } p$  by (simp add: map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf)
  moreover have  $p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (Q x)) = \text{map-spmf } Q \text{ } p$  by (simp add: map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf)
  moreover have  $\text{spmf } (\text{map-spmf } P \text{ } p) \text{ True} \leq \text{spmf } (\text{map-spmf } Q \text{ } p) \text{ True}$ 
  proof -
    have  $\text{spmf } (\text{map-spmf } P \text{ } p) \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p ((\text{map-option } P - \{ \text{Some True} \}) \cap \text{set-pmf } p)$ 
    (is - = prob-space.prob  $p$  ?lhs)
    by (simp add: measure-Int-set-pmf pmf-def)
    moreover have  $\text{spmf } (\text{map-spmf } Q \text{ } p) \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p ((\text{map-option } Q - \{ \text{Some True} \}) \cap \text{set-pmf } p)$ 
    (is - = prob-space.prob  $p$  ?rhs)
    by (simp add: measure-Int-set-pmf pmf-def)
    moreover have ?lhs  $\subseteq$  ?rhs using assms in-set-spmf by fast
    ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: measure-pmf.finite-measure-mono)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
qed

```

lemma *spmf-subset'*:

```

fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ spmf}$ 
fixes  $P Q :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
assumes  $\forall x \in \text{set-spmf } p. \neg P x \longrightarrow \neg Q x$ 
shows  $\text{spmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (P x))) \text{ False} \leq \text{spmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (Q x))) \text{ False}$ 
using  $\text{spmf-subset}[OF \text{ assms}(1)] \text{ spmf-true-false}[of \text{ } p \lambda x. \neg P x] \text{ spmf-true-false}[of \text{ } p \lambda x. \neg Q x]$ 
by algebra

```

lemma *pmf-in-set*:

```

fixes  $A :: 'a \text{ set}$ 
fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$ 
shows  $\text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (x \in A))) \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p \text{ } A$ 
proof -

```

```

have  $p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (x \in A)) = \text{map-pmf } (\lambda x. x \in A) \text{ } p$  by (simp add: map-pmf-def)
also have  $\text{pmf } \dots \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p \text{ } A$ 
proof–
  have  $(\lambda x. x \in A) - \{ \text{True} \} = A$  by blast
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: pmf-def)
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma pmf-of-prop:
  fixes  $P :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$ 
  shows  $\text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (P \text{ } x))) \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p \{x \in \text{set-pmf } p. P \text{ } x\}$ 
  using pmf-in-set[of  $p \{x \in \text{set-pmf } p. P \text{ } x\}$ ]
  by (smt (verit, best) bind-pmf-cong mem-Collect-eq)

```

```

lemma spmf-in-set:
  fixes  $A :: 'a \text{ set}$ 
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ spmf}$ 
  shows  $\text{spmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (x \in A))) \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p (\text{Some } A)$ 
proof–
  have  $p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (x \in A)) = \text{map-spmf } (\lambda x. x \in A) \text{ } p$ 
  by (simp add: map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf)
  also have  $\text{spmf } \dots \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p (\text{Some } A)$ 
proof–
  have  $\text{map-option } (\lambda x. x \in A) - \{ \text{Some True} \} = \text{Some } A$  by blast
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: pmf-def)
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma spmf-of-prop:
  fixes  $P :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ spmf}$ 
  shows  $\text{spmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (P \text{ } x))) \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p (\text{Some } \{x \in \text{set-spmf } p. P \text{ } x\})$ 
  using spmf-in-set[of  $p \{x \in \text{set-spmf } p. P \text{ } x\}$ ]
  by (smt (verit) bind-spmf-cong mem-Collect-eq)

```

```

lemma replicate-pmf-events-helper:
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$ 
  fixes  $n \text{ } P$ 
  defines  $\text{lhs} \equiv \text{pmf } (\text{pair-pmf } p (\text{replicate-pmf } n \text{ } p) \gg (\lambda(x, xs). \text{return-pmf } (x \# xs)) \gg (\lambda xs. \text{return-pmf } (P \text{ } xs))) \text{ True}$ 
  defines  $\text{rhs} \equiv \text{pmf } (\text{pair-pmf } p (\text{replicate-pmf } n \text{ } p) \gg (\lambda(x, xs). \text{return-pmf } (P \text{ } (x \# xs)))) \text{ True}$ 
  shows  $\text{lhs} = \text{rhs}$ 

```

```

unfolding lhs-def rhs-def pmf-def apply simp
by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) bind-assoc-pmf bind-pmf-cong bind-return-pmf case-prod-beta')

lemma replicate-pmf-events:
  fixes p :: 'a pmf
  fixes n :: nat
  fixes E :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes  $\forall i < n. \text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (E \ i \ x))) \text{ True} = A \ i$ 
  shows  $\text{pmf } (\text{replicate-pmf } n \ p \gg (\lambda xs. \text{return-pmf } (\forall i < n. E \ i \ (xs!i)))) \text{ True}$ 
  =  $(\prod_{i < n. A \ i})$ 
  using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: E A)
  case 0
  thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  define ps where ps  $\equiv$  replicate-pmf (Suc n) p
  define ps' where ps'  $\equiv$  replicate-pmf n p
  define E' where E'  $\equiv$   $\lambda n. E \ (Suc \ n)$ 
  define A' where A'  $\equiv$   $(\lambda i. \text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (E' \ i \ x))) \text{ True})$ 
  have unfold: replicate-pmf (Suc n) p = do {x  $\leftarrow$  p; xs  $\leftarrow$  replicate-pmf n p;
  return-pmf (x#xs)}
  unfolding replicate-pmf-def by force

  let ?rpmf0 = do {x  $\leftarrow$  p; xs  $\leftarrow$  ps'; return-pmf (x#xs)}
  let ?rpmf0' = do {(x, xs)  $\leftarrow$  pair-pmf p ps'; return-pmf (x#xs)}
  let ?rpmf1' = pair-pmf p ps'
  have 0: ?rpmf0 = ?rpmf0'
  by (smt (verit, best) bind-assoc-pmf bind-pmf-cong bind-return-pmf internal-case-prod-conv
  internal-case-prod-def pair-pmf-def)
  have *:  $\forall xs \in \text{set-pmf } ?rpmf0.$ 
   $(\forall i < \text{Suc } n. E \ i \ (xs!i)) \longleftrightarrow (E \ 0 \ (\text{hd } xs) \wedge (\forall i < n. E' \ i \ ((\text{tl } xs)!i)))$ 
  proof
    fix xs assume xs  $\in$  set-pmf ?rpmf0
    hence len: length xs = Suc n unfolding ps'-def using set-replicate-pmf by
    fastforce
    show  $(\forall i < \text{Suc } n. E \ i \ (xs!i)) \longleftrightarrow (E \ 0 \ (\text{hd } xs) \wedge (\forall i < n. E' \ i \ (\text{tl } xs!i)))$ 
    proof
      assume *:  $\forall i < \text{Suc } n. E \ i \ (xs!i)$ 
      hence E 0 (hd xs)
      by (metis len Nat.nat.distinct(1) hd-conv-nth length-0-conv zero-less-Suc)
      moreover have  $(\forall i < n. E' \ i \ (\text{tl } xs!i))$ 
      proof safe
        fix i assume **: i < n
        hence Suc i < Suc n by blast
        hence E (Suc i) (xs! (Suc i)) using * by presburger
        thus E' i (tl xs! i) unfolding E'-def by (simp add: ** nth-tl len)
      qed
      ultimately show  $E \ 0 \ (\text{hd } xs) \wedge (\forall i < n. E' \ i \ (\text{tl } xs!i))$  by blast

```

```

next
  assume *: E 0 (hd xs) ∧ (∀ i < n. E' i (tl xs ! i))
  show ∀ i < Suc n. E i (xs ! i)
  proof safe
    fix i assume **: i < Suc n
    show E i (xs ! i)
    proof (cases i = 0)
      case True
        then show ?thesis by (metis * Nat.nat.distinct(1) hd-conv-nth len
length-0-conv)
      case False
        hence E' (i - 1) = E i unfolding E'-def by simp
        moreover have i - 1 < n using ** False by linarith
        ultimately show ?thesis
          by (metis * ** False diff-Suc-1 len length-tl less-Suc-eq-0-disj nth-tl)
    qed
  qed
qed
qed
qed

have pmf (ps ≫ (λxs. return-pmf (∀ i < Suc n. E i (xs!i)))) True
  = pmf (?rpfm0 ≫ (λxs. return-pmf (∀ i < Suc n. E i (xs!i)))) True
  by (simp add: replicate-spmf-def ps-def ps'-def)
also have ... = pmf (?rpfm0 ≫ (λxs. return-pmf (E 0 (hd xs) ∧ (∀ i < n. E'
i ((tl xs)!i))))) True
  unfolding pmf-def by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) * bind-pmf-cong)
also have ... = pmf (?rpfm0' ≫ (λxs. return-pmf (E 0 (hd xs) ∧ (∀ i < n. E'
i ((tl xs)!i))))) True
  using 0 by presburger
also have ... = pmf (?rpfm1' ≫ (λ(x,xs). return-pmf (E 0 (hd (x#xs)) ∧ (∀ i
< n. E' i ((tl (x#xs))!i))))) True
  using replicate-pmf-events-helper[of p n λxs. (E 0 (hd xs) ∧ (∀ i < n. E' i ((tl
xs)!i))), folded ps'-def] .
also have ... = pmf (?rpfm1' ≫ (λ(x,xs). return-pmf (E 0 x ∧ (∀ i < n. E' i
(xs!i))))) True
  by simp
also have ... = pmf (?rpfm1' ≫ (λx. return-pmf (E 0 (fst x) ∧ (∀ i < n. E' i
(snd x ! i))))) True
  proof -
    have (λ(x, xs). return-pmf (E 0 x ∧ (∀ i < n. E' i (xs ! i)))) = (λx. return-pmf
(E 0 (fst x) ∧ (∀ i < n. E' i (snd x ! i))))
    by force
    thus ?thesis by presburger
  qed
also have ... = (measure (measure-pmf ?rpfm1')
  {x ∈ set-pmf ?rpfm1'. E 0 (fst x) ∧ (∀ i < n. E' i (snd x ! i))})
  using pmf-of-prop[of ?rpfm1' λx-xs. E 0 (fst x-xs) ∧ (∀ i < n. E' i ((snd x-xs) !
i))] .

```

also have ... = *measure* (*measure-pmf* ?*rpmf1* ')
 $\{(x, xs) \in \text{set-pmf } ?\text{rpmf1}' . E\ 0\ x \wedge (\forall i < n. E' i (xs!i))\}$
proof –
have $\{x \in \text{set-pmf } ?\text{rpmf1}' . E\ 0\ (fst\ x) \wedge (\forall i < n. E' i (snd\ x\ !\ i))\}$
 $\subseteq \{(x, xs) \in \text{set-pmf } ?\text{rpmf1}' . E\ 0\ x \wedge (\forall i < n. E' i (xs!i))\}$
by force
moreover have $\{(x, xs) \in \text{set-pmf } ?\text{rpmf1}' . E\ 0\ x \wedge (\forall i < n. E' i (xs!i))\}$
 $\subseteq \{x \in \text{set-pmf } ?\text{rpmf1}' . E\ 0\ (fst\ x) \wedge (\forall i < n. E' i (snd\ x\ !\ i))\}$
by force
ultimately show ?*thesis* **by force**
qed
also have ... = *measure* (*measure-pmf* *p*) $\{x \in \text{set-pmf } p . E\ 0\ x\}$
 $* \text{measure} (\text{measure-pmf } ps') \{xs \in \text{set-pmf } ps' . \forall i < n. E' i (xs!i)\}$
proof –
let ?*A* = $\{x \in \text{set-pmf } p . E\ 0\ x\}$
let ?*B* = $\{xs \in \text{set-pmf } ps' . \forall i < n. E' i (xs!i)\}$
have 1: *countable* ?*A* **by simp**
have 2: *countable* ?*B* **by simp**
have $\{(x, xs) \in \text{set-pmf } ?\text{rpmf1}' . E\ 0\ x \wedge (\forall i < n. E' i (xs!i))\} = ?A \times ?B$ **by**
force
thus ?*thesis* **using** *measure-pmf-prob-product*[*OF* 1 2, *of p ps'*] **by presburger**
qed
also have ... = $A\ 0 * (\prod i < n. A' i)$
proof –
have 1: $\forall i < n. \text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (E' i\ x)))\ \text{True} = A' i$
unfolding *A'-def* **by blast**
have *measure* (*measure-pmf* *p*) $\{x \in \text{set-pmf } p . E\ 0\ x\} = A\ 0$
using *Suc.premis pmf-of-prop*[*of p E 0*] **by force**
moreover have *measure* (*measure-pmf* *ps'*) $\{xs \in \text{set-pmf } ps' . \forall i < n. E' i (xs!i)\} = (\prod i < n. A' i)$
using *Suc.hyps*[*OF* 1, *folded ps'-def*]
using *pmf-of-prop*[*of replicate-pmf n p*] $\lambda xs. (\forall i < n. E' i (xs\ !\ i)), \text{folded}$
ps'-def
by presburger
ultimately show ?*thesis* **by presburger**
qed
also have ... = $A\ 0 * (\prod i = 1..<Suc\ n. A\ i)$
proof –
have $(\prod i = 1..<Suc\ n. A\ i) = (\prod i = 1..<Suc\ n. A' (i - 1))$
unfolding *A'-def E'-def* **using** *Suc.premis* **by force**
also have ... = $(\prod i = 0..<n. A' i)$
by (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *Groups-Big.comm-monoid-mult-class.prod.cong*
Set-Interval.comm-monoid-mult-class.prod.atLeast-Suc-lessThan-Suc-shift diff-Suc-1
numeral-nat(7) o-apply)
finally show ?*thesis* **using** *atLeast0LessThan* **by presburger**
qed
also have ... = $(\prod i < Suc\ n. A\ i)$
by (*simp add: prod.atLeast1-atMost-eq prod.atMost-shift atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost*
lessThan-Suc-atMost)

finally show *?case unfolding ps-def by auto*
qed

lemma *replicate-pmf-same-event:*

fixes $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$
fixes $n :: \text{nat}$
fixes $E :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
assumes $\text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (E \ x))) \text{ True} = A$
shows $\text{pmf } (\text{replicate-pmf } n \ p \gg (\lambda xs. \text{return-pmf } (\forall i < n. E \ (xs!i)))) \text{ True} = A^{\wedge n}$
using *replicate-pmf-events[of n p $\lambda i::\text{nat}. E \ \lambda i::\text{nat}. A]$ assms by force*

lemma *replicate-pmf-same-event-leg:*

fixes $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$
fixes $n :: \text{nat}$
fixes $E :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
assumes $\text{pmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (E \ x))) \text{ True} \leq A$
shows $\text{pmf } (\text{replicate-pmf } n \ p \gg (\lambda xs. \text{return-pmf } (\forall i < n. E \ (xs!i)))) \text{ True} \leq A^{\wedge n}$
by (*metis replicate-pmf-same-event assms pmf-nonneg pow-mono*)

lemma *replicate-spmf-events:*

fixes $p :: 'a \text{ spmf}$
fixes $n :: \text{nat}$
fixes $E :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ option} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
assumes $\forall i < n. (\text{spmfmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmfmf } (E \ i \ x))) \text{ True} = A \ i)$
shows $\text{spmfmf } (\text{replicate-spmfmf } n \ p \gg (\lambda xs. \text{return-spmfmf } (\forall i < n. E \ i \ (xs!i)))) \text{ True} = (\prod_{i < n. A \ i})$
proof–
have $*$: $\forall i < n. \text{pmfmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (E \ i \ x))) \text{ True} = \text{spmfmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmfmf } (E \ i \ x))) \text{ True}$
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) bind-pmf-cong spmfmf-of-pmf-bind spmfmf-of-pmf-return-pmf spmfmf-spmfmf-of-pmf*)
have $\text{spmfmf } (\text{replicate-spmfmf } n \ p \gg (\lambda xs. \text{return-spmfmf } (\forall i < n. E \ i \ (xs!i)))) \text{ True} = \text{pmfmf } (\text{replicate-pmf } n \ p \gg (\lambda xs. \text{return-pmf } (\forall i < n. E \ i \ (xs!i)))) \text{ True}$
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) bind-spmfmf-cong bind-spmfmf-of-pmf replicate-spmfmf-def spmfmf-of-pmf-bind spmfmf-of-pmf-return-pmf spmfmf-spmfmf-of-pmf*)
also have $\dots = (\prod_{i < n. A \ i})$
using *replicate-pmf-events[OF $*$] assms(1) by force*
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *replicate-spmf-same-event:*

fixes $p :: 'a \text{ spmf}$
fixes $n :: \text{nat}$
fixes $E :: 'a \text{ option} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
assumes $\text{spmfmf } (p \gg (\lambda x. \text{return-spmfmf } (E \ x))) \text{ True} = A$
shows $\text{spmfmf } (\text{replicate-spmfmf } n \ p \gg (\lambda xs. \text{return-spmfmf } (\forall i < n. E \ (xs!i)))) \text{ True} = A^{\wedge n}$

```

using replicate-spmf-events[of n p  $\lambda i::nat.$  E  $\lambda i::nat.$  A] assms by force

lemma replicate-pmf-indep':
  fixes p :: 'a pmf
  fixes n :: nat
  fixes E :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  defines rp  $\equiv$  replicate-pmf n p
  assumes  $\forall i < n.$  pmf (p  $\gg$  ( $\lambda x.$  return-pmf (E i x))) True = A i
  assumes  $I \subseteq \{.. $n$ \}$ 
  assumes  $\forall i < n.$   $i \notin I \longrightarrow A i = 1$ 
  shows pmf (replicate-pmf n p  $\gg$  ( $\lambda xs.$  return-pmf ( $\forall i < n.$  E i (xs!i)))) True
= ( $\prod_{i \in I.$  A i)
proof -
  have ( $\prod_{i < n.$  A i) = ( $\prod_{i \in I.$  A i)
  proof -
    have ( $\prod_{i < n.$  A i) = ( $\prod_{i \in \{.. $n$ \}.$  A i) by blast
    moreover have ... = ( $\prod_{i \in \{.. $n$ \}-I.$  A i) * ( $\prod_{i \in I \cap \{.. $n$ \}.$  A i)
    by (simp add: Groups-Big.comm-monoid-mult-class.prod.subset-diff Int-absorb2
    assms(3))
    moreover have ... = ( $\prod_{i \in \{.. $n$ \}-I.$  1) * ( $\prod_{i \in I \cap \{.. $n$ \}.$  A i) using
    assms(4) by simp
    moreover have ... = ( $\prod_{i \in I.$  A i)
    proof -
      have ( $\prod_{i \in \{.. $n$ \}-I.$  1) = 1
      using Groups-Big.comm-monoid-mult-class.prod.neutral-const by blast
      moreover have  $I \cap \{.. $n$ \} = I$  using assms(3) by blast
      ultimately show ?thesis by force
    qed
    ultimately show ( $\prod_{i < n.$  A i) = ( $\prod_{i \in I.$  A i) by presburger
  qed
  thus ?thesis using replicate-pmf-events[OF assms(2)] by presburger
qed

lemma replicate-pmf-indep'':
  fixes p :: 'a pmf
  fixes n :: nat
  fixes E :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  fixes i :: nat
  defines rp  $\equiv$  replicate-pmf n p
  defines A  $\equiv$  pmf (p  $\gg$  ( $\lambda x.$  return-pmf (E x))) True
  assumes  $i < n$ 
  shows pmf (replicate-pmf n p  $\gg$  ( $\lambda xs.$  return-pmf (E (xs!i)))) True = A
proof -
  let ?I = {i}
  let ?E =  $\lambda j x.$  if j = i then E x else True
  let ?A =  $\lambda j.$  if j = i then A else 1

  have 1:  $\forall i < n.$  (pmf (p  $\gg$  ( $\lambda x.$  return-pmf (?E i x))) True = ?A i) using
  assms(2) by simp

```

```

have 2: ?I ⊆ {.. $n$ } using assms(3) by blast
have 3: ∀  $i < n$ .  $i \notin ?I \longrightarrow ?A\ i = 1$  by auto
have *: (λ $xs$ . return-pmf (E (xs ! i)))
    = (λ $xs$ . return-pmf (∀  $j < n$ . if  $j = i$  then E (xs ! j) else True))
    using assms(3) by presburger
have **:  $A = (\prod_{j \in \{i\}}. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } A \text{ else } 1)$  by fastforce

show ?thesis using replicate-pmf-indep'[OF 1 2 3, folded ** *] .
qed

lemma replicate-pmf-indep:
  fixes  $p :: 'a\ pmf$ 
  fixes  $n :: nat$ 
  fixes  $E :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ 
  defines  $rp \equiv replicate\text{-}pmf\ n\ p$ 
  shows prob-space.indep-events  $rp\ (\lambda i. \{xs \in rp. E\ i\ (xs!i)\})\ \{.. $n$ \}$ 
proof -
  define  $A$  where  $A \equiv (\lambda i. pmf\ (p \gg (\lambda x. return\text{-}pmf\ (E\ i\ x)))\ True)$ 
  let ?I = {.. $n$ }
  let ?S = λ $i$ . { $xs \in rp. E\ i\ (xs!i)$ }

  have 0: prob-space  $rp$  by unfold-locales
  have 1: ?S' ?I ⊆ prob-space.events  $rp$  by fastforce
  have 2: (∀  $J \subseteq ?I$ .
     $J \neq \{\}$ 
     $\longrightarrow finite\ J$ 
     $\longrightarrow prob\text{-}space.\text{prob}\ rp\ (\bigcap_{j \in J}. ?S\ j) = (\prod_{j \in J}. prob\text{-}space.\text{prob}\ rp\ (?S\ j))$ )
  proof clarify
    fix  $J$  assume *:  $J \subseteq ?I\ J \neq \{\}$  finite  $J$ 

    define  $E'$  where  $E' \equiv (\lambda i\ x. (\text{if } i \in J \text{ then } E\ i\ x \text{ else } True))$ 
    define  $A'$  where  $A' \equiv (\lambda i. (\text{if } i \in J \text{ then } A\ i \text{ else } 1))$ 

    have  $E'A': \forall i < n. pmf\ (p \gg (\lambda x. return\text{-}pmf\ (E'\ i\ x)))\ True = A'\ i$ 
      unfolding A'-def E'-def A-def by force
    have A'-notin-J: ∀  $i < n$ .  $i \notin J \longrightarrow A'\ i = 1$  unfolding A'-def by presburger

    have ( $\bigcap_{j \in J}. ?S\ j$ ) = { $xs \in rp. (\forall j \in J. E\ j\ (xs!j))$ } using *(2) by blast
    hence prob-space.prob  $rp\ (\bigcap_{j \in J}. ?S\ j) = prob\text{-}space.\text{prob}\ rp\ \{xs \in rp. (\forall j \in J. E\ j\ (xs!j))\}$ 
    by presburger
    also have ... = pmf (rp  $\gg (\lambda xs. return\text{-}pmf\ (\forall j \in J. E'\ j\ (xs!j)))$ ) True
      by (simp add: pmf-of-prop E'-def)
    also have ... = pmf (rp  $\gg (\lambda xs. return\text{-}pmf\ (\forall j < n. E'\ j\ (xs!j)))$ ) True
    proof -
      have (λ $xs$ . return-pmf (∀  $j \in J. E'\ j\ (xs!j)$ )) = (λ $xs$ . return-pmf (∀  $j < n. E'\ j\ (xs!j)$ ))
      unfolding E'-def using *(1) by fastforce
      thus ?thesis by presburger
    end
  end
end

```

```

qed
also have ... = (∏j∈J. A' j)
  using replicate-pmf-indep'[OF E'A'*(1) A'-notin-J, folded rp-def] .
also have ... = (∏j∈J. prob-space.prob rp (?S j))
proof-
  have ∀ j ∈ J. A' j = prob-space.prob rp (?S j)
  proof
    fix j assume **: j ∈ J
    hence A' j = A j unfolding A'-def by presburger
    also have ... = pmf (p ≫ (λx. return-pmf (E j x))) True
      unfolding A-def using *(1) ** by auto
    also have ... = pmf (rp ≫ (λxs. return-pmf (E j (xs ! j)))) True
      using replicate-pmf-indep''[of j n p E j, folded rp-def] *(1) ** by fastforce
    also have ... = prob-space.prob rp (?S j) by (simp add: pmf-of-prop)
    finally show A' j = prob-space.prob rp (?S j) .
  qed
  thus ?thesis by force
qed
finally show prob-space.prob rp (∏j∈J. ?S j) = (∏j∈J. prob-space.prob rp
(?S j)) .
qed
have *: ?S' ?I ⊆ prob-space.events rp ∧
  (∀ J ⊆ ?I. J ≠ {}
    → finite J
    → prob-space.prob rp (∏j∈J. ?S' j)) = (∏j∈J. prob-space.prob rp (?S j))
  using 1 2 by blast

```

```

show ?thesis using prob-space.indep-events-def[OF 0] * by blast
qed

```

lemma replicate-spmf-same-event-leg:

```

fixes p :: 'a spmf
fixes n :: nat
fixes E :: 'a option ⇒ bool
assumes spmf (p ≫ (λx. return-spmf (E x))) True ≤ A
shows spmf (replicate-spmf n p ≫ (λxs. return-spmf (∀ i < n. E (xs ! i)))) True
≤ A ^ n
by (metis replicate-spmf-same-event assms pmf-nonneg pow-mono)

```

lemma pmf-of-finite-set-event:

```

fixes S :: 'a set
fixes p :: 'a pmf
fixes P :: 'a ⇒ bool
defines p ≡ pmf-of-set S
assumes S ≠ {}
assumes finite S
shows pmf (p ≫ (λt. return-pmf (P t))) True = (card ({t ∈ S. P t})) / card S
proof-
  have *: set-pmf p = S

```

```

    using assms by auto
    have pmf (p >>= (λt. return-pmf (P t))) True = prob-space.prob p ({x ∈ set-pmf
p. P x})
    using pmf-of-prop[of p P] .
    also have ... = measure (measure-pmf (pmf-of-set S)) {x ∈ set-pmf p. P x}
    by (simp add: assms(1))
    also have ... = card ({x ∈ set-pmf p. P x}) / card (set-pmf p)
    proof-
    have S ∩ {x ∈ set-pmf p. P x} = {x ∈ set-pmf p. P x} using * by blast
    thus ?thesis using measure-pmf-of-set[OF assms(2,3)] unfolding * by pres-
burger
    qed
    also have ... = card ({t ∈ S. P t}) / card S using assms by auto
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

```

lemma *spmf-of-finite-set-event*:

```

    fixes S :: 'a set
    fixes p :: 'a spmf
    fixes P :: 'a ⇒ bool
    defines p ≡ spmf-of-set S
    assumes finite S
    shows spmf (p >>= (λt. return-spmf (P t))) True = (card ({t ∈ S. P t})) / card
S
    proof-
    have spmf (p >>= (λt. return-spmf (P t))) True = prob-space.prob p (Some '{x
∈ set-spmf p. P x})
    using spmf-of-prop[of p P] .
    also have ... = measure (measure-spmf (spmf-of-set S)) {x ∈ set-spmf p. P x}
    by (simp add: assms(1) measure-measure-spmf-conv-measure-pmf)
    also have ... = card ({x ∈ set-spmf p. P x}) / card (set-spmf p)
    using measure-spmf-of-set[of S {x ∈ set-spmf p. P x}]
    by (simp add: Collect-conj-eq assms(1,2))
    also have ... = card ({t ∈ S. P t}) / card S using assms by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

```

end

theory *Hidden-Number-Problem*

imports

HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory
Babai-Nearest-Plane.Babai-Correct
Misc-PMF

begin

hide-fact (open) *Finite-Cartesian-Product.mat-def*
hide-const (open) *Finite-Cartesian-Product.mat*
hide-const (open) *Finite-Cartesian-Product.row*

```

hide-fact (open) Finite-Cartesian-Product.row-def
hide-const (open) Determinants.det
hide-fact (open) Determinants.det-def
hide-type (open) Finite-Cartesian-Product.vec
hide-const (open) Finite-Cartesian-Product.vec
hide-fact (open) Finite-Cartesian-Product.vec-def
hide-const (open) Finite-Cartesian-Product.transpose
hide-fact (open) Finite-Cartesian-Product.transpose-def
unbundle no inner-syntax
unbundle no vec-syntax
hide-const (open) Missing-List.span
hide-const (open)
  dependent
  independent
  real-vector.representation
  real-vector.subspace
  span
  real-vector.extend-basis
  real-vector.dim
hide-const (open) orthogonal
no-notation fps-nth (infixl $ 75)

```

2 General helper lemmas

```

lemma uminus-sq-norm:
  fixes u v :: rat vec
  assumes dim-vec u = dim-vec v
  shows sq-norm (u - v) = sq-norm (v - u)
  using assms
proof-
  have u - v = (-1) ·v (v - u) using assms by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using sq-norm-smult-vec[of -1 v-u] by auto
qed

```

```

lemma smult-sub-distrib-vec:
  assumes v ∈ carrier-vec q w ∈ carrier-vec q
  shows (a::'a::ring) ·v (v - w) = a ·v v - a ·v w
  apply (rule eq-vecI)
  unfolding smult-vec-def plus-vec-def
  using assms right-diff-distrib
  apply force
  by auto

```

```

lemma set-list-subset:
  fixes l :: 'a list
  fixes S :: 'a set
  assumes ∀ i ∈ {0.. $\text{length } l$ }. l ! i ∈ S

```

shows $set\ l \subseteq S$
by (*metis* *assms* *atLeastLessThan-iff* *in-set-conv-nth* *le0* *subset-code*(1))

lemma *nat-subset-inf*:
fixes $A :: int\ set$
assumes $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$
assumes $A \neq \{\}$
shows $Inf\ A \in A$
proof –
let $?A' = nat\ A$
have $?A' \neq \{\}$ **using** *assms*(2) **by** *blast*
hence $Inf\ ?A' \in ?A'$ **using** *Inf-nat-def1* **by** *presburger*
then obtain z **where** $z: z \in A \wedge nat\ z = Inf\ ?A'$ **by** *fastforce*
moreover have $Inf\ A = z$
proof –
have $z \geq 0$ **using** *z* *assms*(1) *Nats-altdef2* **by** *blast*
have $\forall z' \in A. z \leq z'$
proof
fix z' **assume** $z' \in A$
hence $nat\ z' \in ?A'$ **by** *blast*
hence $nat\ z \leq nat\ z'$ **using** *z* *wellorder-Inf-le1* [*of nat z' ?A'*] **by** *argo*
moreover have $z' \geq 0$ **using** z' *assms*(1) *Nats-altdef2* **by** *fastforce*
ultimately show $z \leq z'$ **using** z *linarith*
qed
thus *?thesis* **using** z **by** (*meson* *cInf-eq-minimum*)
qed
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *argo*
qed

lemma *cong-set-subseteq*:
fixes $a\ b\ m :: 'a :: \{unique-euclidean-ring, abs\}$
defines $S \equiv \{|a + z * m| \mid z. True\}$
defines $S' \equiv \{|b + z * m| \mid z. True\}$
assumes $[a = b] \pmod m$
shows $S \subseteq S'$
proof
fix x **assume** $x \in S$
then obtain z **where** $z: x = |a + z * m|$ **unfolding** *S-def* **by** *blast*
moreover obtain k **where** $k: a = b + k * m$
by (*metis* *assms*(3) *cong-iff-lin* *cong-sym* *mult-commute-abs*)
ultimately have $x = |b + k * m + z * m|$
by *presburger*
also have $\dots = |b + (k + z) * m|$
by (*metis* *Groups.group-cancel.add1* *distrib-right*)
also have $\dots \in S'$ **unfolding** *S'-def* **by** *blast*
finally show $x \in S'$.
qed

lemma *cong-set-eq*:

```

fixes  $a\ b\ m :: 'a :: \{unique\text{-}euclidean\text{-}ring, abs\}$ 
defines  $S \equiv \{|a + z * m| \mid z. True\}$ 
defines  $S' \equiv \{|b + z * m| \mid z. True\}$ 
assumes  $[a = b] \text{ (mod } m)$ 
shows  $S = S'$ 
apply auto[1]
  using cong-set-subseteq[of  $a\ b\ m$ ] assms apply blast
using cong-set-subseteq[of  $b\ a\ m$ ] assms cong-sym by blast

context vec-module
begin

lemma sumlist-distrib:
  fixes  $ys :: ('a::comm\text{-}ring\text{-}1)\ vec\ list$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge w. List.member\ ys\ w \implies dim\text{-}vec\ w = n$ 
  shows  $k \cdot_v sumlist\ ys = sumlist\ (map\ (\lambda i. k \cdot_v i)\ ys)$ 
  using assms
proof (induct  $ys$ )
  case Nil
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Cons  $a\ ys$ )
  have sumlist-is:  $sumlist\ (a \# ys) = a + sumlist\ ys$ 
  by simp
  have dim-a:  $a \in carrier\text{-}vec\ n$ 
  using Cons(2) by force
  have dim-sumlist:  $sumlist\ ys \in carrier\text{-}vec\ n$ 
  using Cons(2)
  by (metis (full-types) List.member-iff carrier-vec-dim-vec dim-sumlist insert-iff
list.set(2))
  have distrib:  $k \cdot_v (a + sumlist\ ys) = k \cdot_v a + k \cdot_v sumlist\ ys$ 
  using smult-add-distrib-vec[OF dim-a dim-sumlist]
  by auto
  have ih:  $(\bigwedge w. List.member\ ys\ w \implies dim\text{-}vec\ w = n)$ 
  using Cons(2) by auto
  show ?case unfolding sumlist-is distrib
  using Cons.hyps[OF ih]
  by auto
qed

lemma smult-in-lattice-of:
  fixes lattice-basis  $:: ('a::comm\text{-}ring\text{-}1)\ vec\ list$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge w. List.member\ lattice\text{-}basis\ w \implies dim\text{-}vec\ w = n$ 
  fixes init-vec  $:: ('a::comm\text{-}ring\text{-}1)\ vec$ 
  fixes  $k :: 'a::comm\text{-}ring\text{-}1$ 
  assumes  $init\text{-}vec \in lattice\text{-}of\ lattice\text{-}basis$ 

```



```

shows  $k \cdot_v \text{init-vec} \in \text{lattice-of } ((\text{map } ((\cdot_v) k) \text{lattice-basis}))$ 
proof –
  have  $\text{dims}: \bigwedge w. \text{List.member } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v \text{lattice-basis} \ ! \ i) \ [0..<\text{length lattice-basis}]) \ w \implies \text{dim-vec } w = n$  for  $c$ 
    using  $\text{assms}(1)$  unfolding  $\text{List.member-iff}$ 
    by  $\text{auto}$ 
  obtain  $c$  where  $\text{init-vec} = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v \text{lattice-basis} \ ! \ i) \ [0..<\text{length lattice-basis}])$ 
    using  $\text{vec-module.in-latticeE}[OF \ \text{assms}(2)]$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
  then have  $k \cdot_v \text{init-vec} = k \cdot_v \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v \text{lattice-basis} \ ! \ i) \ [0..<\text{length lattice-basis}])$ 
    by  $\text{blast}$ 
  moreover have  $\dots = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. k \cdot_v i) \ ((\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v \text{lattice-basis} \ ! \ i) \ [0..<\text{length lattice-basis}]) \ ))$ 
    using  $\text{sumlist-distrib dims}$ 
    by  $\text{blast}$ 
  moreover have  $\dots = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. k \cdot_v (\text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v \text{lattice-basis} \ ! \ i)) \ [0..<\text{length lattice-basis}])$ 
    by  $(\text{smt } (\text{verit}, \text{best}) \text{ in-set-conv-nth length-map length-upt map-eq-conv map-upt-len-conv nth-map})$ 
  moreover have  $k\text{-is}: \dots = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. k \cdot_v (\text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v \text{lattice-basis} \ ! \ i)) \ [0..<\text{length lattice-basis}])$ 
    by  $\text{arg0}$ 
  ultimately have  $k\text{-is}: k \cdot_v \text{init-vec} = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. (\text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v (k \cdot_v \text{lattice-basis} \ ! \ i))) \ [0..<\text{length lattice-basis}])$ 
    by  $(\text{simp add: mult-ac}(2) \ \text{smult-smult-assoc})$ 
  then have  $k \cdot_v \text{init-vec} =$ 
     $\text{sumlist}$ 
     $(\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v$ 
       $\text{map } ((\cdot_v) k) \text{lattice-basis} \ ! \ i)$ 
       $[0..<\text{length lattice-basis}])$ 
    by  $(\text{smt } (\text{verit}, \text{del-insts}) \text{ length-map map-nth map-nth-eq-conv})$ 
  then have  $\text{mult-vec-is}: k \cdot_v \text{init-vec} =$ 
     $\text{sumlist}$ 
     $(\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v$ 
       $\text{map } ((\cdot_v) k) \text{lattice-basis} \ ! \ i)$ 
       $[0..<\text{length } (\text{map } ((\cdot_v) k) \text{lattice-basis}])])$ 
    by  $\text{auto}$ 
  then show  $?thesis$ 
    using  $\text{assms in-latticeI}[OF \ \text{mult-vec-is}]$ 
    by  $\text{blast}$ 
qed

end

lemma  $\text{filter-distinct-sorted}$ :

```

```

fixes  $l :: ('a::linorder) \text{ list}$ 
fixes  $A :: 'a \text{ set}$ 
defines  $P \equiv (\lambda x. x \in A)$ 
defines  $n \equiv \text{length } l$ 
assumes  $\text{sorted } l$ 
assumes  $\text{distinct } l$ 
assumes  $A \subseteq \text{set } l$ 
shows  $\text{filter } P \, l = \text{sorted-list-of-set } A$ 
using  $\text{assms}$ 
proof( $\text{induct } l \text{ arbitrary: } n \, A \, P$ )
  case  $\text{Nil}$ 
  thus  $?case$  by  $\text{force}$ 
next
  case ( $\text{Cons } a \, l'$ )
  define  $A'$  where  $A' \equiv A - \{a\}$ 
  define  $n'$  where  $n' \equiv \text{length } l'$ 
  define  $P'$  where  $P' \equiv (\lambda x. x \in A')$ 
  define  $l$  where  $l \equiv \text{Cons } a \, l'$ 
  define  $P$  where  $P \equiv (\lambda x. x \in A)$ 
  have  $1$ :  $\text{sorted } l'$  using  $\text{Cons}(2)$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  have  $2$ :  $\text{distinct } l'$  using  $\text{Cons}(3)$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  have  $3$ :  $A' \subseteq \text{set } l'$  using  $A'\text{-def } \text{Cons}(4)$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  have  $ih$ :  $\text{filter } P' \, l' = \text{sorted-list-of-set } A'$  using  $\text{Cons.hyps}(1)[OF \, 1 \, 2 \, 3]$  un-
folding  $P'\text{-def}$  .

  have  $?case$  if  $a \notin A$ 
  proof–
    have  $\text{filter } P \, l = \text{filter } P' \, l'$ 
    unfolding  $l\text{-def } \text{filter.simps}(2)$   $P\text{-def } P'\text{-def } A'\text{-def}$  using  $\text{that}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
    moreover have  $A' = A$  using  $\text{that}$  unfolding  $A'\text{-def}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
    ultimately show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $l\text{-def } P\text{-def}$  using  $ih$  by  $\text{arg}$ 
  qed
  moreover have  $?case$  if  $a \in A$ 
  proof–
    have  $\forall x \in \text{set } l'. P \, x = P' \, x$  using  $\text{Cons}(3)$  unfolding  $P\text{-def } P'\text{-def } A'\text{-def}$ 
by  $\text{fastforce}$ 
    hence  $*$ :  $\text{filter } P \, l = a \# (\text{filter } P' \, l')$ 
    using  $\text{that } \text{filter-cong}[of \, l' \, l' \, P \, P']$ 
    unfolding  $l\text{-def } \text{filter.simps}(2)$   $P\text{-def } P'\text{-def } A'\text{-def}$ 
    by  $\text{presburger}$ 
    have  $1$ :  $\text{finite } A$  using  $\text{Cons}(4)$   $\text{finite-subset}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
    have  $2$ :  $A \neq \{\}$  using  $\text{that}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
    hence  $a$ :  $a = \text{Min } A$ 
    using  $\text{sorted-Cons-Min}[OF \, \text{Cons.prem}(1)]$ 
    by ( $\text{metis } 1 \, \text{Cons}(4) \, \text{Lattices-Big.linorder-class.Min.boundedE } \text{List.list.simps}(15)$ )
     $\text{Min-antimono } \text{Min-eqI } \text{finite-set } \text{that}$ )
    show  $?thesis$ 
    using  $\text{sorted-list-of-set-nonempty}[OF \, 1 \, 2]$   $ih \, *$  unfolding  $a \, A'\text{-def } P\text{-def}$ 
     $P'\text{-def } l\text{-def}$  by  $\text{arg}$ 

```

```

qed
ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

```

```

lemma filter-or:
  fixes n a b
  fixes l :: nat list
  defines l  $\equiv$  [0.. $n$ ]
  defines P  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda x. x = a \vee x = b$ )
  assumes a < b
  assumes b < length l
  shows filter P l = [a, b]
proof -
  have 1: sorted l using l-def sorted-upt by blast
  have 2: distinct l using distinct-upt l-def by blast
  have 3: {a, b}  $\subseteq$  set l using assms(3,4) l-def length-upt by auto
  have P: P = ( $\lambda x. x \in \{a, b\}$ ) unfolding P-def by simp
  have *: sorted-list-of-set {a, b} = [a, b]
    using sorted-list-of-set.idem-if-sorted-distinct[of [a,b]] assms(3) by force
  show ?thesis using filter-distinct-sorted[OF 1 2 3] unfolding P * .
qed

```

2.1 Casting lemmas

```

lemma int-rat-real-casting-helper:
  assumes a = rat-of-int b
  shows real-of-rat a = real-of-int b
  using assms by simp

```

```

lemma casting-expansion-aux:
  shows int-of-rat (rat-of-int w1 + rat-of-int w2) = w1 + w2
proof -
  have rat-of-int w1 + rat-of-int w2 = rat-of-int (w1+w2)
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using int-of-rat by algebra
qed

```

```

lemma casting-expansion:
  assumes dim-vec w1 = dim-vec w2
  assumes  $\exists w2\text{-vec}. w2 = \text{map-vec rat-of-int } w2\text{-vec}$ 
  shows map-vec int-of-rat ((map-vec rat-of-int w1) + w2) =
    map-vec int-of-rat (map-vec rat-of-int w1) + (map-vec int-of-rat w2)
proof -
  have vec (dim-vec w1)
    ( $\lambda i. \text{int-of-rat}$ 

```

```

      ((vec (dim-vec w1) (λi. rat-of-int (w1 $ i)) + w2) $ i)) $ idx =
      (vec (dim-vec w1)
        (λi. int-of-rat (vec (dim-vec w1) (λi. rat-of-int (w1 $ i)) $ i)) +
        vec (dim-vec w2) (λi. int-of-rat (w2 $ i))) $ idx if idx-lt: idx < dim-vec w1 for
idx
proof –
  have vec (dim-vec w1)
    (λi. int-of-rat
      ((vec (dim-vec w1) (λi. rat-of-int (w1 $ i)) + w2) $ i)) $ idx =
    int-of-rat ((vec (dim-vec w1) (λi. rat-of-int (w1 $ i)) + w2) $ idx)
      using idx-lt by simp
  have vec (dim-vec w1)
    (λi. int-of-rat
      ((vec (dim-vec w1) (λi. rat-of-int (w1 $ i)) + w2) $ i)) $
idx = int-of-rat ((vec (dim-vec w1) (λi. rat-of-int (w1 $ i)) + w2) $ idx)
      using idx-lt by simp
  then have vec (dim-vec w1)
    (λi. int-of-rat
      ((vec (dim-vec w1) (λi. rat-of-int (w1 $ i)) + w2) $ i)) $
idx = int-of-rat (rat-of-int (w1 $ idx) + w2$idx)
      using assms idx-lt by auto
  then have vec (dim-vec w1)
    (λi. int-of-rat ((vec (dim-vec w1) (λi. rat-of-int (w1 $ i)) + w2) $ i)) $ idx
    = int-of-rat (rat-of-int (w1 $ idx)) + int-of-rat (w2$idx)
      using assms(1) assms(2) casting-expansion-aux idx-lt by force
  then show ?thesis using assms
    using idx-lt by fastforce
qed
then have vec (dim-vec w1)
  (λi. int-of-rat
    ((vec (dim-vec w1) (λi. rat-of-int (w1 $ i)) + w2) $ i)) =
  vec (dim-vec w1)
    (λi. int-of-rat (vec (dim-vec w1) (λi. rat-of-int (w1 $ i)) $ i)) +
    vec (dim-vec w2) (λi. int-of-rat (w2 $ i))
    using assms by auto
  then show ?thesis using assms
    unfolding map-vec-def
    by auto
qed

lemma casting-sum-aux:
  assumes dim-vec k1 = dim-vec k2
  shows (map-vec rat-of-int k1) + (map-vec rat-of-int k2) =
    map-vec rat-of-int (k1 + k2)
  using assms
proof (induct k1 arbitrary: k2)
  case vNil
  then show ?case by auto
next

```

```

case (vCons h1 T1)
then obtain h2 T2 where k2-is: k2 = vCons h2 T2
  by (metis Nat.nat.simps(3) dim-vec dim-vec-vCons vec-cases)
then have map-vec rat-of-int T1 + map-vec rat-of-int T2 = map-vec rat-of-int
(T1 + T2)
  using vCons
  by auto
then show ?case
  unfolding k2-is using vCons(2) k2-is by auto
qed

```

```

lemma casting-sum-lemma:
  assumes  $\bigwedge mem. List.member\ w\ mem \implies dim-vec\ mem = n$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge mem. List.member\ w\ mem \implies$ 
    ( $\exists k::int\ vec. map-vec\ rat-of-int\ k = mem$ )
  shows ( $\exists k::int\ vec. (abelian-monoid.sumlist\ (module-vec\ TYPE(rat)\ n)\ w) =$ 
     $map-vec\ rat-of-int\ k$ )
  using assms
proof (induct w)
  interpret vec-space TYPE(rat) n .
  case Nil
  then show ?case by (metis Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-zero sumlist-Nil)
next
  interpret vec-space TYPE(rat) n .
  case (Cons a w)
  then obtain k1 where k1-prop:  $a = map-vec\ rat-of-int\ k1$ 
    by auto
  then obtain k2 where sumlist w =  $map-vec\ rat-of-int\ k2$ 
    using Cons by auto
  then have sumlist-is:  $sumlist\ (a \# w) = (map-vec\ rat-of-int\ k1) + (map-vec$ 
     $rat-of-int\ k2)$ 
    using k1-prop sumlist-Cons by presburger
  then have  $sumlist\ (a \# w) = (map-vec\ rat-of-int\ (k1 + k2))$ 
    using Cons(2) using casting-sum-aux
  unfolding List.member-iff
  by (metis dim-sumlist index-add-vec(2) index-map-vec(2) k1-prop list.set-intros(1))
  then show ?case
    by blast
qed

```

```

lemma casting-lattice-aux:
  assumes  $\exists k::int\ vec. map-vec\ rat-of-int\ k = v$ 
  assumes  $map-vec\ int-of-rat\ v =$ 
     $map-vec\ int-of-rat\ (abelian-monoid.sumlist\ (module-vec\ TYPE(rat)\ n)\ w)$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge mem. List.member\ w\ mem \implies$ 
    ( $\exists k::int\ vec. map-vec\ rat-of-int\ k = mem$ )
  assumes  $\bigwedge mem. List.member\ w\ mem \implies dim-vec\ mem = n$ 
  shows  $map-vec\ int-of-rat\ v =$ 

```

```

    abelian-monoid.sumlist (module-vec TYPE(int) n)
    (map (map-vec int-of-rat) w)
proof -
  interpret vec-space TYPE(rat) n .
  interpret vec-int: vec-module TYPE(int) n .
  obtain k :: int vec where k-prop: v = map-vec rat-of-int k
    using assms by auto
  then have map-k: map-vec int-of-rat (map-vec rat-of-int k) =
    map-vec int-of-rat (sumlist w)
    using assms(2)
    by auto

  have map-vec int-of-rat (sumlist w) = vec-int.M.sumlist (map (map-vec int-of-rat)
w)
    using assms(3) assms(4)
  proof (induct w)
    case Nil
    then show ?case
      unfolding sumlist-def local.vec-int.M.sumlist-def
      by auto
  next
    case (Cons a w)
    have foldr (+) (map (map-vec int-of-rat) (a # w)) (0_v n) =
      (map-vec int-of-rat a) + (foldr (+) (map (map-vec int-of-rat) w) (0_v n))
      by simp
    then have h1: foldr (+) (map (map-vec int-of-rat) (a # w)) (0_v n) =
      (map-vec int-of-rat a) + map-vec int-of-rat (sumlist w)
      using Cons unfolding sumlist-def vec-int.M.sumlist-def
      by (simp)

    obtain k :: int vec where k-prop: map-vec rat-of-int k = a
      using Cons(2) by auto

    then have dim-vec-k: dim-vec k = dim-vec a
      by auto
    then have dim-vec k = n
      by (simp add: Cons(3))

    have  $\exists w2\text{-vec. foldr } (+) \ w \ (0_v \ n) = \text{map-vec rat-of-int } w2\text{-vec}$ 
      using Cons(2,3) casting-sum-lemma unfolding List.member-iff
      by (metis insert-iff list.set(2) sumlist-def)

    then have expand: map-vec int-of-rat ((map-vec rat-of-int k) + foldr (+) w
(0_v n)) =
      map-vec int-of-rat (map-vec rat-of-int k) + map-vec int-of-rat (foldr (+) w (0_v
n))
      using casting-expansion[of k foldr (+) w (0_v n)] dim-vec-k

```

by (*metis* *List.member-iff* $\langle \text{dim-vec } k = n \rangle$ *dim-sumlist index-add-vec*(2)
local.Cons.premis(2) *sumlist-Cons sumlist-def*)

have *map-vec int-of-rat* (*foldr* (+) (*a # w*) (*0_v n*)) =
map-vec int-of-rat (*a + foldr* (+) *w* (*0_v n*))
by *simp*
then have *map-vec int-of-rat* (*foldr* (+) (*a # w*) (*0_v n*)) = *map-vec int-of-rat*
(*map-vec rat-of-int k*) + *foldr* (+) *w* (*0_v n*)
using *k-prop* **by** *auto*

then have *map-vec int-of-rat* (*foldr* (+) (*a # w*) (*0_v n*)) =
map-vec int-of-rat (*map-vec rat-of-int k*) + *map-vec int-of-rat* (*sumlist w*)
using *Cons*(2) *k-prop expand*
using *sumlist-def* **by** *presburger*
then show *?case*
using *h1 k-prop*
unfolding *sumlist-def vec-int.M.sumlist-def*
by *arg0*

qed

then have *map-vec int-of-rat* (*map-vec rat-of-int k*) =
vec-int.M.sumlist
(*map* (*map-vec int-of-rat*) *w*)
using *map-k* **by** *arg0*
then show *?thesis* **unfolding** *k-prop* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *in-lattice-casting*:

assumes $\bigwedge \text{mem. List.member } qs \text{ mem} \implies (\exists k::\text{int vec. map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem})$

assumes $(\bigwedge \text{mem. List.member } qs \text{ mem} \implies \text{dim-vec mem} = n)$

assumes $v \in \text{vec-module.lattice-of } n \text{ } qs$

shows $\exists k. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = v$

proof –

let *?sumlist* = *abelian-monoid.sumlist* (*module-vec TYPE*(*rat*) *n*)

obtain *c* **where** *v-is*: $v = ?\text{sumlist} (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v qs \ ! \ i) [0..<\text{length } qs])$

using *assms*(3) **unfolding** *vec-module.lattice-of-def* **by** *blast*

let *?w* = $\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v qs \ ! \ i) [0..<\text{length } qs]$

have *dims*: $(\bigwedge \text{mem. List.member } ?w \text{ mem} \implies \text{dim-vec mem} = n)$

using *assms*(2)

by (*smt* (*verit*, *del-insts*) *List.member-iff in-set-conv-nth index-smult-vec*(2)
length-map map-nth map-nth-eq-conv)

have *mem-w*: $\exists k. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem}$

if *mem-is*: *List.member* ($\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v qs \ ! \ i) [0..<\text{length } qs]) \text{ mem}$
for *mem*

proof –

obtain *i* **where** $i < \text{length } qs \text{ mem} = \text{rat-of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v qs \ ! \ i$

using *mem-is*

```

    by (smt (verit) List.member-iff add-0 in-set-conv-nth length-map map-nth
map-nth-eq-conv nth-upt)
  then show ?thesis using assms(1) mem-is
    by (metis Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult in-set-conv-nth List.member-iff)
qed
then obtain k where v = map-vec rat-of-int k
  unfolding v-is
  using casting-sum-lemma[of ?w, OF dims -]
  by blast
then show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma casting-lattice-lemma-aux2:
  assumes  $\bigwedge mem. List.member\ qs\ mem \implies$ 
    ( $\exists k::int\ vec. map-vec\ rat-of-int\ k = mem$ )
  shows (map (map-vec int-of-rat) (map ( $\lambda i. rat-of-int\ (c\ i) \cdot_v qs\ !\ i$ )
    [0.. $length\ qs$ ])) =
    (map ( $\lambda i. of-int\ (c\ i) \cdot_v map\ (map-vec\ int-of-rat)\ qs\ !\ i$ ) [0.. $length\ qs$ ])
proof -
  have ((map-vec int-of-rat) (rat-of-int (c i)  $\cdot_v qs\ !\ i$ )) =
    of-int (c i)  $\cdot_v$  (map-vec int-of-rat) (qs ! i) if i-lt: i < length qs for i
  proof -
    obtain k :: int vec where qs-i-is: qs ! i = map-vec rat-of-int k
      using assms i-lt
    by (metis List.member-iff in-set-conv-nth)
    have map-vec rat-of-int ((c i)  $\cdot_v k$ ) = (rat-of-int (c i)  $\cdot_v qs\ !\ i$ )
      using qs-i-is by force
    then have lhs-is: (map-vec int-of-rat (rat-of-int (c i)  $\cdot_v qs\ !\ i$ )) =
      (c i)  $\cdot_v k$ 
      using qs-i-is
    by (metis eq-vecI index-map-vec(1) index-map-vec(2) int-of-rat(1))
    have map-vec int-of-rat (map-vec rat-of-int k) = k
      by force
    then have rhs-is: of-int (c i)  $\cdot_v map-vec\ int-of-rat\ (qs\ !\ i)$  = (c i)  $\cdot_v k$ 
      unfolding qs-i-is by simp
    then show ?thesis using lhs-is rhs-is by argo
  qed
qed
then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma casting-lattice-lemma:
  fixes v :: rat vec
  fixes qs :: rat vec list
  assumes  $\exists k::int\ vec. map-vec\ rat-of-int\ k = v$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge mem. List.member\ qs\ mem \implies$ 
    ( $\exists k::int\ vec. map-vec\ rat-of-int\ k = mem$ )
  assumes dim-vecs:  $\bigwedge mem. List.member\ qs\ mem \implies dim-vec\ mem = n$ 

```



```

assumes  $v \in \text{vec-module.lattice-of } n \text{ } qs$ 
shows  $\text{map-vec int-of-rat } v$ 
   $\in \text{vec-module.lattice-of } n \text{ } (\text{map } (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) \text{ } qs)$ 
proof –
  let  $?sumlist = \text{abelian-monoid.sumlist } (\text{module-vec } \text{TYPE}(\text{rat}) \text{ } n)$ 
  let  $?int-sumlist = \text{abelian-monoid.sumlist } (\text{module-vec } \text{TYPE}(\text{int}) \text{ } n)$ 
  obtain  $c :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int}$  where  $v = ?sumlist \text{ } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c \text{ } i) \cdot_v qs ! i)$ 
 $[0..<\text{length } qs])$ 
    using  $\text{assms unfolding vec-module.lattice-of-def by blast}$ 
  then have  $\text{map-is: map-vec int-of-rat } v$ 
     $= \text{map-vec int-of-rat } (?sumlist \text{ } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c \text{ } i) \cdot_v qs ! i) [0..<\text{length}$ 
 $qs])))$ 
    by  $\text{blast}$ 
  have  $\text{length-qs: length } qs = \text{length } (\text{map } (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) \text{ } qs)$ 
    by  $\text{simp}$ 
  then have  $\text{map-vec-v: map-vec int-of-rat } v$ 
     $= \text{map-vec int-of-rat}$ 
     $(?sumlist \text{ } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c \text{ } i) \cdot_v qs ! i) [0..<\text{length } (\text{map } (\text{map-vec}$ 
 $\text{int-of-rat}) \text{ } qs)]))$ 
    using  $\text{map-is by argo}$ 

  let  $?w = (?sumlist \text{ } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c \text{ } i) \cdot_v qs ! i) [0..<\text{length } (\text{map } (\text{map-vec}$ 
 $\text{int-of-rat}) \text{ } qs)]))$ 

  have  $\text{dim-vecs: } (\bigwedge \text{mem. List.member}$ 
     $(\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c \text{ } i) \cdot_v qs ! i)$ 
     $[0..<\text{length } (\text{map } (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) \text{ } qs)]))$ 
     $\text{mem} \Rightarrow$ 
     $\text{dim-vec mem} = n)$ 
    using  $\text{dim-vecs}$ 
  by  $(\text{smt } (\text{verit, ccfv-threshold}) \text{ } \text{List.member-iff in-set-conv-nth index-smult-vec}(2)$ 
 $\text{length-map map-nth map-nth-eq-conv})$ 

  have  $\text{casting-mem: } \exists k. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem}$  if  $\text{mem-assm: List.member}$ 
     $(\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c \text{ } i) \cdot_v qs ! i)$ 
     $[0..<\text{length } (\text{map } (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) \text{ } qs)])$   $\text{mem}$  for  $\text{mem}$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $i$  where  $i\text{-prop: mem} = \text{rat-of-int } (c \text{ } i) \cdot_v qs ! i$ 
     $i < \text{length } (\text{map } (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) \text{ } qs)$ 
    using  $\text{mem-assm}$ 
    by  $(\text{smt } (\text{verit, ccfv-SIG}) \text{ } \text{List.member-iff arith-simps}(49) \text{ } \text{in-set-conv-nth}$ 
 $\text{length-map map-nth map-nth-eq-conv nth-upt})$ 
    obtain  $k1$  where  $\text{map-vec rat-of-int } k1 = qs ! i$ 
    using  $i\text{-prop}(2) \text{ } \text{assms}(2)$ 
    by  $(\text{metis List.member-iff } \langle \text{length } qs = \text{length } (\text{map } (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) \text{ } qs) \rangle$ 
 $\text{in-set-conv-nth})$ 
    then show  $?thesis$  using  $i\text{-prop}(1)$ 
    by  $(\text{metis Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult})$ 
  qed

```

```

have map-vec-v: map-vec int-of-rat v =
  (?int-sumlist
    (map (map-vec int-of-rat) (map ( $\lambda i$ . rat-of-int (c i)  $\cdot_v$  qs ! i) [0..using casting-lattice-aux[OF assms(1) map-vec-v casting-mem dim-vecs]
    by blast
have map-vec int-of-rat v = ?int-sumlist
  (map ( $\lambda i$ . of-int (c i)  $\cdot_v$  map (map-vec int-of-rat) qs ! i)
    [0..unfolding map-vec-v using casting-lattice-lemma-aux2 length-qs
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(2))
then show ?thesis unfolding vec-module.lattice-of-def by blast
qed

```

3 HNP adversary locale

```

locale hnp-adversary =
  fixes d p :: nat
begin

```

```

type-synonym adversary = (nat  $\times$  nat) list  $\Rightarrow$  nat

```

```

definition int-gen-basis :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  int vec list where
  int-gen-basis ts = map ( $\lambda i$ . ( $p^2 \cdot_v$  (unit-vec (d+1) i))) [0..\lambda x. (of-nat p) * x) ts) @ [1])]

```

```

fun int-to-nat-residue :: int  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where int-to-nat-residue I modulus = nat (I mod modulus)

```

```

definition ts-from-pairs :: (nat  $\times$  nat) list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list where
  ts-from-pairs pairs = map fst pairs

```

```

definition scaled-uvec-from-pairs :: (nat  $\times$  nat) list  $\Rightarrow$  int vec where
  scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs = vec-of-list ((map ( $\lambda(a,b)$ . p*b) pairs) @ [0])

```

```

fun  $\mathcal{A}$ -vec :: (nat  $\times$  nat) list  $\Rightarrow$  int vec where
   $\mathcal{A}$ -vec pairs = (full-babai
    (int-gen-basis (ts-from-pairs pairs))
    (map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))
    (4/3))

```

```

fun  $\mathcal{A}$  :: adversary where
   $\mathcal{A}$  pairs = int-to-nat-residue (( $\mathcal{A}$ -vec pairs)$d) p

```

```

end

```

4 HNP locales

4.0.1 Arithmetic locale

```
locale hnp-arith =  
  fixes  $n \alpha d p k :: nat$   
  assumes  $p$ :  $prime\ p$   
  assumes  $\alpha$ :  $\alpha \in \{1..<p\}$   
  assumes  $d$ :  $d = 2 * ceiling\ (sqrt\ n)$   
  assumes  $n$ :  $n = ceiling\ (log\ 2\ p)$   
  assumes  $k$ :  $k = ceiling\ (sqrt\ n) + ceiling\ (log\ 2\ n)$   
  assumes  $n$ -big:  $961 < n$   
begin
```

```
definition  $\mu :: nat$  where  
   $\mu \equiv nat\ (ceiling\ (1/2 * (sqrt\ n)) + 3)$ 
```

```
lemma  $\mu$ :  $\mu = (ceiling\ (1/2 * (sqrt\ n)) + 3)$ 
```

```
proof-  
  have  $ceiling\ (1/2 * (sqrt\ n)) + 3 \geq 0$   
  proof-  
    have  $sqrt\ n \geq 0$  by auto  
    thus ?thesis by linarith  
  qed  
  thus ?thesis unfolding  $\mu$ -def by presburger  
qed
```

```
lemma int-p-prime:  $prime\ (int\ p)$  by (simp add:  $p$ )
```

```
lemma p-geq-2:  $p \geq 2$  using  $p$  prime-ge-2-nat by blast
```

```
lemma n-geq-1:  $n \geq 1$ 
```

```
proof-  
  have  $log\ 2\ p > 0$   
  by (smt (verit)  $p$  less-imp-of-nat-less-of-nat-1 prime-gt-1-nat zero-less-log-cancel-iff)  
  thus ?thesis using  $n$  by linarith  
qed
```

```
lemma  $\mu$ -le- $k$ :
```

```
  shows  $\mu + 1 \leq k$   
proof-  
  have  $144 \leq n$  using  $n$ -big by simp  
  then have  $sqrt(144) \leq sqrt\ n$  using numeral-le-real-of-nat-iff real-sqrt-le-iff by  
blast  
  then have  $4 + sqrt\ (n) / 2 \leq (sqrt\ n) - 2$  by auto  
  then have  $ceiling(sqrt\ (n) / 2) + 3 \leq ceiling\ (sqrt\ n) - 1$  by linarith  
  moreover have  $0 \leq log\ 2\ (n)$  using  $n$ -big by auto  
  ultimately show ?thesis using  $\mu$   $k$  by linarith  
qed
```

```

lemma k-plus-1-lt:
  shows  $k + 1 < \log 2 p$ 
proof -
  obtain  $r::\text{real}$  where  $r\text{-eq}: r = \log 2 (\text{real } p)$   $r \leq n$   $r > n-1$ 
  by (smt (verit, best) n Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-simps(1) add-diff-inverse-nat
  linorder-not-less n-geq-1 nat-ceiling-le-eq nat-int of-nat-less-iff of-nat-simps(2))

  then have  $p\text{-eq}: p = 2^{\text{powr } r}$ 
    using n log-powr-cancel[of 2 r]
    by (simp add: p prime-gt-0-nat)

  then have  $p\text{-gt}: p > n$ 
    using n n-big
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) One-nat-def Suc-pred r-eq(1,3) le-neg-implies-less
  le-simps(3) less-exp log2-of-power-le nat-le-real-less p prime-gt-0-nat)

  have  $\text{real } n = \lceil \log 2 (\text{real } p) \rceil$ 
    using n by linarith
  then have  $\text{int } k = \lceil \sqrt{\log 2 (\text{real } p)} \rceil + \lceil \log 2 \lceil \log 2 (\text{real } p) \rceil \rceil$ 
    using k by auto
  then have  $k\text{-plus-1-eq}: k + 1 = \lceil \sqrt{\log 2 (\text{real } p)} \rceil + \lceil \log 2 \lceil \log 2 (\text{real } p) \rceil \rceil$ 
+ 1
    by linarith
  let ?logp =  $\lceil \log 2 (\text{real } p) \rceil$ 
  have log-p-bound:  $?logp > 100$ 
    using p-gt n-big p-eq r-eq
    by linarith

  have  $geq: (\log 2 (\text{real } p)) / 2 > (\lceil \log 2 (\text{real } p) \rceil - 1) / 2$ 
    using log-p-bound
    by (smt (verit) divide-strict-right-mono less-ceiling-iff)
  have arb:  $\text{real-of-int } \lceil \sqrt{\text{real-of-int } a} \rceil$ 
    <  $\text{real-of-int } (a - 1) / 2$  if  $a\text{-gt}: a > 100$ 
    for  $a::\text{int}$ 
    using a-gt
  proof -
    have  $eq: (a - 3) / 2 = (a - 1) / 2 - 1$ 
      using a-gt by auto
    have  $10*a < a*a$ 
      using a-gt by simp
    then have  $10*a < a^2$ 
      by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
    then have  $10*a < a^2 + 9$ 
      by auto
    then have  $4*a < a^2 - 6*a + 9$ 
      by simp
    then have  $4*a < (a - 3)^2$ 
      using a-gt power2-sum[of a -3] by simp
    then have  $\sqrt{4*a} < \sqrt{(a - 3)^2}$ 

```

```

    using real-sqrt-less-iff by presburger
  then have  $\sqrt{4*a} < a - 3$ 
    using a-gt by simp
  then have  $2*(\sqrt{a}) < a - 3$ 
    by (simp add: real-sqrt-mult)
  then have  $\sqrt{a} < (a - 3) / 2$ 
    by simp
  then have  $\sqrt{a} < (a - 1) / 2 - 1$ 
    using eq
    by algebra
  then have  $\sqrt{(\text{real-of-int } a) + 1}$ 
     $< \text{real-of-int } (a - 1) / 2$ 
    using a-gt by argo
  then show ?thesis
    by linarith
qed
then have  $\text{real-of-int } \lceil \sqrt{\text{real-of-int } \lceil \log 2 (\text{real } p) \rceil} \rceil$ 
   $< (\lceil \log 2 (\text{real } p) \rceil - 1) / 2$ 
  using arb[OF log-p-bound]
  by blast
then have ineq1:  $\lceil \sqrt{\text{real-of-int } ?logp} \rceil < (\log 2 (\text{real } p)) / 2$ 
  using geq by linarith

have ineq2:  $\lceil \log 2 (\text{real-of-int } ?logp) \rceil + 1 \leq (\log 2 (\text{real } p)) / 2$ 
proof -
  have  $99 < \log 2 (\text{real } p)$ 
    using log-p-bound by simp
  then have p-gt:  $2^{99} < p$ 
    by (metis Nat.bot-nat-0.extremum le-trans linorder-not-le log2-of-power-le
of-nat-numeral p-gt)
  obtain q::nat where q-prop:  $2^q \leq p \wedge 2^{q+1} > p$ 
    using ex-power-ivl1 le-refl p prime-ge-1-nat by presburger
  then have q-geq:  $q \geq 99$  using p-gt
    by (smt (verit) less-log2-of-power log2-of-power-less nat-le-real-less numeral-plus-one
of-nat-add of-nat-numeral p prime-gt-0-nat)
  have leq-q:  $\lceil \log 2 (\text{real } p) \rceil \leq q+1$ 
    using q-prop
    by (metis ceiling-mono ceiling-of-nat less-le log2-of-power-le p prime-gt-0-nat)

have arith-help:  $98 < q \implies 32 * q + 48 < 2^q$  for q
proof (induct q)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc q)
  {assume *:  $99 = \text{Suc } q$ 
  then have ?case
    by simp
  } moreover {assume *:  $99 < \text{Suc } q$ 

```

```

    then have  $32 * q + 48 < 2^q$ 
      using Suc by linarith
    then have ?case
      using Suc by auto
  }
  ultimately show ?case
    using Suc by linarith
qed
have  $(q+1)^{2*16} < 2^q$ 
  using q-geq
proof (induct q)
  case 0
    then show ?case by auto
  next
    case (Suc q)
    { assume *:  $99 = \text{Suc } q$ 
      then have ?case
        by simp
    }
    moreover {
      assume *:  $99 < \text{Suc } q$ 
      then have q-plus:  $(q + 1)^2 * 16 < 2^q$ 
        using Suc by auto
      have  $(\text{Suc } q + 1)^2 = q^2 + 4*q + 4$ 
        by (smt (verit) Groups.ab-semigroup-add-class.add commute Groups.semigroup-add-class.add.assoc
nat-1-add-1 numeral-Bit0-eq-double plus-1-eq-Suc power2-eq-square power2-sum)
      then have  $(\text{Suc } q + 1)^2 = (q+1)^2 + 2*q + 3$ 
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-2-eq-Suc' add-Suc-right more-arith-simps(6)
mult-2 numeral-Bit1 numeral-One one-power2 plus-1-eq-Suc power2-sum semir-
ing-norm(163))
      then have suc-q:  $(\text{Suc } q + 1)^2 * 16 = 16*(q+1)^2 + 32*q + 3*16$ 
        by simp
      have  $32*q + 48 < 2^q$ 
        using * arith-help by auto
      then have  $16*(q+1)^2 + 32*q + 3*16 < 2 * 2^q$ 
        using q-plus by linarith
      then have  $(\text{Suc } q + 1)^2 * 16 < 2 * 2^q$ 
        using suc-q by argo
      then have ?case
        by auto
    }
  }
  ultimately show ?case
    using Suc by linarith
qed
then have  $(\text{real-of-int } (q+1)) \text{ powr } 2*16 \leq 2^q$ 
proof -
  have  $0 < q + 1$ 
    by simp
  then have  $\text{real-of-int } (\text{int } (q + 1)) \text{ powr } \text{real-of-int } (\text{int } 2) * \text{real-of-int } (\text{int } 16) \leq 2^q$ 

```

```

16) ≤ real-of-int (int 2) ^ q
  by (metis (no-types) Power.semiring-1-class.of-nat-power «(q + 1)2 * 16
< 2 ^ q» less-le of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-0-less-iff of-nat-less-numeral-power-cancel-iff
of-nat-numeral of-nat-simps(5) powr-realpow)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed
then have (real-of-int (q+1)) powr 2*16 ≤ (real p)
  using q-prop
  using numeral-power-le-of-nat-cancel-iff order-trans-rules(23) by blast
then have (real-of-int ?logp) powr 2*16 ≤ (real p)
  using leq-q
  by (smt (verit) ceiling-le-iff p powr-less-mono2 prime-ge-1-nat real-of-nat-ge-one-iff
zero-le-log-cancel-iff)
then have (2 powr (log 2 (real-of-int ?logp))) powr 2*16 ≤ (real p)
  using log-p-bound by fastforce
then have 2 powr (log 2 (real-of-int ?logp)*2)*16 ≤ (real p)
  using powr-powr[of 2] by auto
then have 2 powr (2*log 2 (real-of-int ?logp))*16 ≤ (real p)
  by argo
then have 2 powr (2*log 2 (real-of-int ?logp) + 4) ≤ (real p)
  by (simp add: powr-add)
then have 2*log 2 (real-of-int ?logp) + 4 ≤ (log 2 (real p))
  using le-log-iff p-gt by auto
then show ?thesis using log-p-bound
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) ceiling-add-one field-sum-of-halves of-int-ceiling-le-add-one)
qed

have [sqrt (real-of-int [log 2 (real p)])] + [log 2 (real-of-int [log 2 (real p)])]
+ 1
  < log 2 (real p)
  using ineq1 ineq2 by linarith
then show ?thesis using k-plus-1-eq by linarith
qed

lemma p-k-le-p-mu:
  shows p/(2k) ≤ p/(2μ+1)
proof-
  have real(2) ^ (μ + 1) ≤ 2k using μ-le-k power-increasing[of μ + 1 k real 2]
  by force
  then show ?thesis using divide-left-mono[of real(2) ^ (μ + 1) 2k p] by simp
qed

lemma k-geq-1: k ≥ 1 using n-geq-1 k μ-le-k by linarith

lemma final-ineq:
  (((4::real)/3) powr ((d + 1)/2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) * (p / (2 powr (real k -
1))))
  < p / (2 powr μ)

```

```

proof–
  let ?crn = ceiling (sqrt n)
  let ?chrn = ceiling (1/2 * sqrt n)
  have 31^2 < n using n-big
    by simp
  then have sn: 31 < sqrt n using real-less-rsqrt by auto
  have pos1: 0 ≤ (2 * 3 / 4 * 2 powr (− 1 / 2)) powr real-of-int ⌈sqrt (real n)⌉
by auto
  have pos2: 0 < 2 powr ?crn using sn by simp
  have pos3: 0 < (3/4) powr ?crn by simp
  have (2::real) powr (− 1 / 2) = 1/(2 powr (1/2))
    using powr-minus[of 2::real 1/2]
    by (simp add: powr-minus-divide)
  then have powr-2-is: 2 powr (− 1 / 2) = 1 / (sqrt 2)
    by (metis powr-half-sqrt rel-simps(27))
  have (2* sqrt 2)^2 < 3^2
    by simp
  then have 2* sqrt 2 < 3
    using real-less-rsqrt by fastforce
  then have gt-1: 3/2 * 1 / (sqrt 2) > 1
    by simp
  have one-half: (1/sqrt 2) powr 2 = 1/2
    by (smt (verit, best) eq-divide-eq powr-2-is powr-half-sqrt-powr powr-powr real-sqrt-divide
real-sqrt-eq-iff real-sqrt-one)
  have three-halves: ((3::real)/2) ^ 2 = (9/4::real)
    using power-divide[of 3::real 2 2] by simp
  have ((3::real)/2 * 1 / (sqrt 2)) powr 2 = (3/2) ^ 2 * ((1/sqrt 2) powr 2)
    using powr-mult[of 3/2 1 / (sqrt 2)]
    by auto
  then have mult: ((3::real)/2 * 1 / (sqrt 2)) powr 2 = 9/8
    by (simp add: one-half three-halves)
  have (5::real) < (9^15/8^15)
    by auto
  then have (5::real) < (9/8) ^ 15
    by (metis power-divide)
  then have (5::real) < (9/8) powr 15
    by simp
  then have (5::real) < ((3/2 * 1 / (sqrt 2)) powr 2) powr 15
    using mult by presburger
  then have (5::real) < (3/2 * 1 / (sqrt 2)) powr 30
    by auto
  then have (5::real) < (3/2 * 1 / (sqrt 2)) powr 31
    using gt-1
    by (smt (verit) powr-less-cancel-iff)
  then have (5::real) < (2 * 3/4 * 2 powr (− 1/2) ) powr 31
    using powr-2-is by auto
  moreover have (31::real) < ?crn using sn by simp
  moreover have 1 < ((2::real) * 3/4 * 2 powr (− 1/2) )
    using gt-1 powr-2-is by linarith

```


ultimately have $1: (5::\text{real}) < (2 * 3/4 * 2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}}$
using *powr-less-mono*[of $31^{\text{?crn}}$ $((2::\text{real}) * 3/4 * 2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})$] **by** *linarith*
have *mult-eq*: $(32::\text{real}) * (11/10) * 3 / 5 = 1056/50$
by *simp*
have $((4::\text{real})/3) * 1056^2 < 1550^2$
by *auto*
then have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 1056 < 1550$
by (*metis divide-nonneg-nonneg powr-half-sqrt real-sqrt-less-mono real-sqrt-mult real-sqrt-pow2 real-sqrt-power zero-le-numeral*)
then have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * (32::\text{real}) * (11/10) * 3 / 5 < 31$
using *mult-eq* **by** *linarith*
then have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * 3 / 5 < \text{sqrt } n$
using *sn* **by** *simp*
then have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * 3 < \text{sqrt } n * 5$ **by** *linarith*
then have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * 3 < \text{sqrt } n * (2 * 3/4 * 2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}}$
using *1 mult-strict-left-mono*[of $5 (2 * 3 / 4 * 2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr real-of-int } \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil \text{sqrt } n}$] **by** *fastforce*
then have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * 3 / \text{sqrt } n < (2 * 3/4 * 2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}}$
using *sn divide-less-eq*[of $(4 / 3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11 / 10) * 3 \text{sqrt } n (2 * 3 / 4 * 2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr real-of-int } \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil}$] **by** *argo*
then have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * (3 / \text{sqrt } n) < (2 * 3/4 * 2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}}$ **by** *auto*
moreover have $3 / \text{sqrt } n = 3 * \text{sqrt } n / n$
proof-
have $3 / \text{sqrt } n = 3 / (\text{sqrt } n) * (\text{sqrt } n / \text{sqrt } n)$ **using** *sn* **by** *force*
also have $\dots = 3 * \text{sqrt } n / (\text{sqrt } n * \text{sqrt } n)$ **using** *sn* **by** *argo*
finally show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) < (2 * 3/4 * 2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}}$ **by** *simp*
moreover have $(2 * 3/4 * 2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}} = (2^{\text{powr ?crn}}) * ((3/4)^{\text{powr ?crn}}) * ((2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}})$
by (*metis times-divide-eq-right powr-mult*)
ultimately have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) < (2^{\text{powr ?crn}}) * ((3/4)^{\text{powr ?crn}}) * ((2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}})$ **by** *linarith*
then have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) < ((2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}}) * ((3/4)^{\text{powr ?crn}}) * (2^{\text{powr ?crn}})$ **by** *argo*
then have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) / (2^{\text{powr ?crn}}) < ((2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}}) * ((3/4)^{\text{powr ?crn}})$
using *pos2 pos-divide-less-eq*[of $2^{\text{powr real-of-int } \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil} ((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) ((2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}}) * ((3/4)^{\text{powr ?crn}})$] **by** *linarith*
then have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) / (2^{\text{powr ?crn}}) / ((3/4)^{\text{powr ?crn}}) < ((2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}})$
using *pos3 pos-divide-less-eq*[of $((3/4)^{\text{powr ?crn}}) ((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) / (2^{\text{powr ?crn}}) ((2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr ?crn}})$]

by *linarith*
 then have main: $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } (1/2)} / ((3/4)^{\text{powr } ?crn}) * (16 * 11/10) * ((2 * 3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) / (2^{\text{powr } ?crn})) < ((2^{\text{powr } (-1/2)})^{\text{powr } ?crn})$ by *argo*

 have *k-ineq*: $(d + 1) / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)}) \leq ((2 * 3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) / (2^{\text{powr } ?crn}))$
 proof-
 have $d \leq 3 * \text{sqrt } n$ using *sn d* by *linarith*
 have $n = 2^{\text{powr } \log 2 n}$
 using *n-geq-1* by *auto*
 moreover have $2^{\text{powr } \log 2 n} \leq 2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))}$ by *fastforce*
 ultimately have $2 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))}) \leq 2 / n$
 by (*metis frac-le ge-refl powr-nonneg-iff verit-comp-simplify*(7) *verit-comp-simplify1*(3) *verit-eq-simplify*(5))
 moreover have $((2 * 3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) / (2^{\text{powr } ?crn})) = 3 * \text{sqrt } n * (2 / n / 2^{\text{powr } ?crn})$ by *argo*
 moreover have $0 \leq 3 * \text{sqrt } n$ using *sn* by *linarith*
 ultimately have *: $3 * \text{sqrt } n * (2 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))})) / 2^{\text{powr } ?crn} \leq (2 * 3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) / (2^{\text{powr } ?crn})$
 using *mult-left-mono*[of $2 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))})$] $2 / n$ $3 * \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n)$]
 divide-right-mono [of $3 * \text{sqrt } n * (2 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))}))$] $(2 * 3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) 2^{\text{powr } ?crn}$
pos2 by *simp*
 have $2 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))}) = 2^{\text{powr } (1 - \text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))}$ using *powr-diff*[of 2 1 $\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n)$] by *fastforce*
 then have $(2 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))})) / 2^{\text{powr } ?crn} = 2^{\text{powr } (1 - \text{ceiling } (\log 2 n) - ?crn)}$
 using *powr-diff*[of 2 $1 - \text{ceiling } (\log 2 n)$ $?crn$] by *fastforce*
 moreover have $-(1 - \text{ceiling } (\log 2 n) - ?crn) = ?crn + \text{ceiling } (\log 2 n) - 1$ by *fastforce*
 ultimately have $(2 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))})) / 2^{\text{powr } ?crn} = 1 / (2^{\text{powr } (?crn + \text{ceiling } (\log 2 n) - 1)})$
 by (*smt* (*verit*) *of-int-minus powr-minus-divide*)
 moreover have $\text{real-of-int } (?crn + \text{ceiling } (\log 2 n) - 1) = \text{real-of-int } (?crn + \text{ceiling } (\log 2 n)) - 1$ by *linarith*
 ultimately have $(2 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))})) / 2^{\text{powr } ?crn} = 1 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real-of-int } (\text{int } k) - 1)})$
 using *k* by *presburger*
 then have $3 * \text{sqrt } n / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)}) \leq (2 * 3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) / (2^{\text{powr } ?crn})$ using * by *force*
 moreover have $(d + 1) \leq 3 * \text{sqrt } n$
 using *d sn* by *linarith*
 moreover have $0 < 2^{\text{powr } (k - 1)}$ by *force*
 ultimately show *?thesis*
 using *divide-right-mono*[of $d + 1$ $3 * \text{sqrt } n 2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)}$]
 by *auto*

qed

have $((4::\text{real})/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) / ((3/4) \text{ powr } ?crn) = (4/3) \text{ powr } ((d + 1) / 2)$

proof-

have inv: $1/((4::\text{real})/3) = (3::\text{real}) / 4$

by force

have $(4/3) \text{ powr real-of-int } (- \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil) = 1 / (4/3) \text{ powr real-of-int } \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil$

using powr-minus-divide[of $4/3$?crn]

by simp

then have $(4/3) \text{ powr real-of-int } (- \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil) = 1 \text{ powr real-of-int } \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil / (4/3) \text{ powr real-of-int } \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil$

by simp

then have powr-minus-div: $(4/3) \text{ powr real-of-int } (- \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil) = (1 / (4/3)) \text{ powr real-of-int } \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil$

by (simp add: powr-divide)

have $(3/4) \text{ powr } ?crn = (4/3) \text{ powr } (- ?crn)$

unfolding powr-minus-div inv

by auto

then have $((4::\text{real})/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) / ((3/4) \text{ powr } ?crn) = ((4::\text{real}) / 3) \text{ powr } (1/2 - (- ?crn))$

using powr-diff[of $4/3$ $1/2 - ?crn$] by algebra

moreover have $1/2 - (- ?crn) = (d + 1)/2$ using d by force

ultimately show ?thesis by presburger

qed

then have $(4/3) \text{ powr } ((d + 1) / 2) * (16 * 11/10) * ((2 * 3 * \text{sqrt } n / n) / (2 \text{ powr } ?crn)) < ((2 \text{ powr } (- 1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn)$ using main

by presburger

moreover have $0 < (4/3) \text{ powr } ((d + 1) / 2) * (16 * 11/10)$ by fastforce

ultimately have $(4/3) \text{ powr } ((d + 1) / 2) * (16 * 11/10) * (d + 1) / (2 \text{ powr } (\text{real } k - 1)) < (2 \text{ powr } (- 1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn$

using mult-left-mono[of real $(d + 1) / 2 \text{ powr } (\text{real } k - 1) 2 * 3 * \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) / \text{real } n / 2 \text{ powr real-of-int } \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil (4/3) \text{ powr } (\text{real } (d + 1) / 2) * (16 * 11 / 10)$]

k-ineq by argo

then have $(4/3) \text{ powr } ((d + 1) / 2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) / (2 \text{ powr } (\text{real } k - 1)) < (2 \text{ powr } (- 1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn / 16$ by linarith

also have $\dots = 2 \text{ powr } (- 1/2 * ?crn) / 16$

by (simp add: powr-powr)

also have $\dots = 2 \text{ powr } (- 1/2 * ?crn - 4)$

using powr-diff[of $2 - 1/2 * ?crn 4$] by force

also have $\dots \leq 2 \text{ powr } (-\mu)$ using powr-mono[of $- 1/2 * ?crn - 4 - \mu 2::\text{real}$]

μ by linarith

also have $\dots = 1 / 2 \text{ powr } (\mu)$

by (simp add: powr-minus-divide)

```

    finally have  $(4/3)^{\text{powr } ((d+1)/2) * (11/10) * (d+1) / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)})} < 1 / 2^{\text{powr } (\mu)}$ 
    by meson
    then have  $(4/3)^{\text{powr } ((d+1)/2) * (11/10) * (d+1) / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)})} * p < 1 / 2^{\text{powr } (\mu) * p}$ 
    using  $p \text{ mult-strict-right-mono[of } (4/3)^{\text{powr } ((d+1)/2) * (11/10) * (d+1) / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)})} 1 / 2^{\text{powr } (\mu) p}]$ 
    by fastforce
    then show ?thesis
    by force
qed
end

```

4.1 Main HNP locale

```

locale hnp = hnp-arith  $n \alpha d p k$  + hnp-adversary  $d p$  for  $n \alpha d p k$  +
  fixes  $\text{msb-}p :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  assumes  $\text{msb-}p\text{-dist: } \bigwedge x. |\text{int } x - \text{int } (\text{msb-}p \ x)| < p / (2^k)$ 
begin

```

4.2 Uniqueness lemma

```

sublocale vec-space TYPE(rat)  $d + 1$  .

```

```

lemma sumlist-index-commute:
  fixes  $Lst :: \text{rat vec list}$ 
  fixes  $i :: \text{nat}$ 
  assumes  $\text{set } Lst \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ 
  assumes  $i < (d + 1)$ 
  shows  $(\text{sumlist } Lst)\$i = \text{sum-list } (\text{map } (\lambda j. (Lst!\$j)\$i) [0..<(\text{length } Lst)])$ 
  using  $\text{assms vec-module.sumlist-vec-index}$ 
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) map-eq-conv map-upt-len-conv subset-code(1))

```

```

definition ts-pmf where  $\text{ts-pmf} = \text{replicate-pmf } d \ (\text{pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\})$ 

```

```

lemma set-pmf-ts:  $\text{set-pmf } \text{ts-pmf} = \{l. \text{length } l = d \wedge (\forall i < d. l!\$i \in \{1..<p\})\}$ 
proof-
  have  $\text{set-pmf } \text{ts-pmf} = \{xs \in \text{lists } (\text{set-pmf } (\text{pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\})). \text{length } xs = d\}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{ts-pmf-def}$  using  $\text{set-replicate-pmf[of } d \text{ pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\}]$  .
  also have  $\dots = \{l. \text{length } l = d \wedge (\forall i < d. l!\$i \in \{1..<p\})\}$ 
  apply safe
  apply (metis One-nat-def  $\alpha$  empty-iff finite-atLeastLessThan nth-mem set-pmf-of-set)
  by (metis empty-iff finite-atLeastLessThan in-set-conv-nth set-pmf-of-set)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

definition ts-to-as ::  $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$  where
   $\text{ts-to-as } ts = (\text{map } (\text{msb-}p \circ (\lambda t. (\alpha * t) \bmod p)) \ ts)$ 

```

definition $ts\text{-}to\text{-}u :: nat\ list \Rightarrow rat\ vec$ **where**

$ts\text{-}to\text{-}u\ ts = vec\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (map\ of\text{-}nat\ (ts\text{-}to\text{-}as\ ts))\ @\ [0])$

lemma $ts\text{-}to\text{-}u\text{-}alt$:

$ts\text{-}to\text{-}u\ ts = vec\text{-}of\text{-}list\ ((map\ (of\text{-}nat \circ msb\text{-}p \circ (\lambda t. (\alpha * t) \bmod p))\ ts)\ @\ [0])$

unfolding $ts\text{-}to\text{-}u\text{-}def\ ts\text{-}to\text{-}as\text{-}def$ **by** $(metis\ map\text{-}map)$

lemma $u\text{-}carrier$: $length\ ts = d \implies ts\text{-}to\text{-}u\ ts \in carrier\text{-}vec\ (d + 1)$

by $(simp\ add:\ carrier\text{-}dim\text{-}vec\ ts\text{-}to\text{-}as\text{-}def\ ts\text{-}to\text{-}u\text{-}def)$

lemma $ts\text{-}to\text{-}u\text{-}carrier$:

fixes $ts :: nat\ list$

shows $(ts\text{-}to\text{-}u\ ts) \in carrier\text{-}vec\ ((length\ ts) + 1)$

proof –

have $dim\text{-}vec\ (vec\text{-}of\text{-}list\ (map\ (rat\text{-}of\text{-}nat \circ msb\text{-}p \circ (\lambda t. \alpha * t \bmod p))\ ts)\ @\ [0]))$

$= (length\ ts + 1)$

by $simp$

then show $?thesis$

unfolding $ts\text{-}to\text{-}u\text{-}def\ ts\text{-}to\text{-}as\text{-}def\ carrier\text{-}vec\text{-}def$ **by** $fastforce$

qed

4.2.1 Lattice construction and lemmas

definition $p\text{-}vecs :: rat\ vec\ list$ **where**

$p\text{-}vecs = map\ (\lambda i. of\text{-}int\text{-}hom.\text{vec-hom}\ ((of\text{-}nat\ p) \cdot_v (unit\text{-}vec\ (d+1)\ i)))\ [0..<d]$

lemma $length\text{-}p\text{-}vecs$: $length\ p\text{-}vecs = d$ **unfolding** $p\text{-}vecs\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$

lemma $p\text{-}vecs\text{-}carrier$: $\forall v \in set\ p\text{-}vecs. dim\text{-}vec\ v = d + 1$ **unfolding** $p\text{-}vecs\text{-}def$ **by** $force$

lemma $lincomb\text{-}of\text{-}p\text{-}vecs\text{-}last$: $(lincomb\text{-}list\ (of\text{-}int \circ cs)\ p\text{-}vecs)\$d = 0$ (**is** $?lhs = 0$)

proof –

let $?xs = (map\ (\lambda i. (rat\text{-}of\text{-}int \circ cs)\ i \cdot_v p\text{-}vecs\ !\ i)\ [0..<length\ p\text{-}vecs])$

have dim : $\forall v \in set\ ?xs. dim\text{-}vec\ v = d + 1$ **using** $p\text{-}vecs\text{-}carrier$ **by** $simp$

have $*$: $\forall v \in set\ ?xs. v\$d = 0$ **unfolding** $p\text{-}vecs\text{-}def$ **by** $fastforce$

have $?lhs = sumlist\ (map\ (\lambda i. (rat\text{-}of\text{-}int \circ cs)\ i \cdot_v p\text{-}vecs\ !\ i)\ [0..<length\ p\text{-}vecs])\d

unfolding $lincomb\text{-}list\text{-}def$ **by** $blast$

also have $\dots = (\sum j = 0..<length\ ?xs. ?xs\ !\ j\ \$\ d)$

using $sumlist\text{-}nth[OF\ dim,\ of\ d]$ **by** $linarith$

finally show $?thesis$ **using** $*$ **by** $force$

qed

definition $gen\text{-}basis :: nat\ list \Rightarrow rat\ vec\ list$ **where**

$gen\text{-}basis\ ts = p\text{-}vecs\ @\ [vec\text{-}of\text{-}list\ ((map\ of\text{-}nat\ ts)\ @\ [1\ /\ (of\text{-}nat\ p)])]$

lemma *gen-basis-length*: $\text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts) = d + 1$ **unfolding** *gen-basis-def* *p-vecs-def* **by** *force*

lemma *gen-basis-units*:

assumes $i < d$

assumes $j < d + 1$

shows $((\text{gen-basis } ts)!i)\$j = \text{of-nat } (\text{if } i = j \text{ then } p \text{ else } 0)$ **(is** $(?x)\$j = -)$

proof–

have $?x = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } ((\text{of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) \ i))$

proof–

have $?x = (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } ((\text{of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) \ i))))$

$[0..<d])!i$

unfolding *gen-basis-def* *p-vecs-def* **using** *assms(1)* **by** *(simp add: nth-append)*

also have $\dots = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } ((\text{of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) \ i))$ **by** *(simp add: assms(1))*

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

thus *?thesis* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

qed

definition *int-gen-lattice* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{int vec set}$ **where**

int-gen-lattice *ts* = *vec-module.lattice-of* $(d + 1)$ *(int-gen-basis* *ts)*

definition *gen-lattice* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{rat vec set}$ **where**

gen-lattice *ts* = *vec-module.lattice-of* $(d + 1)$ *(gen-basis* *ts)*

definition *close-vec* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{rat vec} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

close-vec *ts* *v* $\longleftrightarrow (\text{sq-norm } ((\text{ts-to-u } ts) - v) < ((\text{of-nat } p) / 2^{\wedge} \mu)^{\wedge} 2)$

definition *good-vec* :: $\text{rat vec} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

good-vec *v* $\longleftrightarrow \text{dim-vec } v = d + 1 \wedge (\exists \beta :: \text{int}. [\alpha = \beta] \pmod p) \wedge \text{of-rat } (v\$d) = \beta/p$

definition *good-lattice* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

good-lattice *ts* $\longleftrightarrow (\forall v \in \text{gen-lattice } ts. \text{close-vec } ts \ v \longrightarrow \text{good-vec } v)$

definition *bad-lattice* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

bad-lattice *ts* $\longleftrightarrow \neg \text{good-lattice } ts$

definition *sampled-lattice-good* :: bool pmf **where**

sampled-lattice-good = *do* {
 $ts \leftarrow \text{ts-pmf}$;
 $\text{return-pmf } (\text{good-lattice } ts)$
}

interpretation *vec-int*: *vec-module* *TYPE(int)* $d + 1$.

lemma *int-gen-basis-carrier*:

```

fixes ts :: nat list
assumes length ts = d
shows set (int-gen-basis ts) ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof -
  have first-part:  $\bigwedge i. \text{int } (p^2) \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } (d + 1) \ i \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ 
    unfolding unit-vec-def by simp
  have second-part:  $(\text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } ((*) (\text{int } p)) (\text{map } \text{int } ts) @ [1])) \in \text{carrier-vec } (d+1)$ 
    by (simp add: assms carrier-dim-vec)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding int-gen-basis-def using first-part second-part
    by auto
qed

lemma int-gen-lattice-carrier:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes length ts = d
  shows int-gen-lattice ts ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof -
  have set (int-gen-basis ts) ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using int-gen-basis-carrier[OF assms(1)] unfolding int-gen-basis-def
    by blast
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding int-gen-lattice-def
    using lattice-of-as-mat-mult by blast
qed

lemma gen-basis-vecs-carrier:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  fixes i :: nat
  assumes length ts = d
  assumes i ∈ {0..< d + 1}
  shows  $(\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ 
proof (cases i=d)
  case t:True
    have length (gen-basis ts) = d + 1 unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def by auto
    then have 1:  $(\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i = \text{vec-of-list } ((\text{map } \text{of-nat } ts) @ [1 / (\text{of-nat } p)])$ 
      unfolding gen-basis-def using t by (simp add: append-Cons-nth-middle)
    have length ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)]) = d + 1 using assms by
      fastforce
    then have  $\text{vec-of-list } ((\text{map } \text{of-nat } ts) @ [1 / (\text{of-nat } p)]) \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ 
      by (metis vec-of-list-carrier)
    then show ?thesis using 1 by algebra
  next
    case False
    then have less: i < d using assms by simp
    have length (gen-basis ts) = d + 1 unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def by auto
    then have  $(\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } ((\text{of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) i))$ 

```

```

    using less by (simp add: gen-basis-def nth-append p-vecs-def)
  then show ?thesis by fastforce
qed

```

```

lemma gen-basis-carrier:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes length ts = d
  shows set (gen-basis ts)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof -
  have length (gen-basis ts) = d + 1 unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def by auto
  then have (gen-basis ts) ! i  $\in$  carrier-vec (d + 1) if in-range: i  $\in$  {0.. $\text{length}$ 
    (gen-basis ts)} for i
    using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts i] in-range assms by argo
  then show ?thesis using set-list-subset[of gen-basis ts carrier-vec (d + 1)] by
    presburger
qed

```

```

lemma gen-lattice-carrier:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes length ts = d
  shows gen-lattice ts  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof -
  have set-basis: set (gen-basis ts)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms unfolding gen-lattice-def
    by auto
  then have dim-vec v = d+1 if v-in: v  $\in$  lattice-of (gen-basis ts) for v
  proof -
    obtain c where v-is: v = sumlist (map ( $\lambda$ i. rat-of-int (c i)  $\cdot_v$  gen-basis ts
      ! i) [0.. $\text{length}$  (gen-basis ts)])
      using v-in unfolding lattice-of-def by blast
    have all-x:  $\forall x \in \text{set (map (\lambda i. rat-of-int (c i)  $\cdot_v$  gen-basis ts ! i) [0.. $\text{length}$ 
      (gen-basis ts)])}$ .
      dim-vec x = d + 1
      using set-basis unfolding carrier-vec-def
      using assms gen-basis-length gen-basis-vecs-carrier by auto
    then show ?thesis
      using v-is carrier-dim-vec dim-sumlist[OF all-x]
      by argo
  qed
  then show ?thesis unfolding gen-lattice-def using carrier-dim-vec by blast
qed

```

```

lemma sampled-lattice-good-map-pmf: sampled-lattice-good = map-pmf good-lattice
  ts-pmf
  by (simp add: sampled-lattice-good-def map-pmf-def)

```

```

lemma coordinates-of-gen-lattice:
  fixes ts :: nat list

```



```

fixes  $c :: nat \Rightarrow int$ 
fixes  $i :: nat$ 
assumes  $i \leq length\ ts$ 
assumes  $length\ ts = d$ 
shows  $(sumlist\ (map\ (\lambda i. of-int\ (c\ i) \cdot_v\ ((gen-basis\ ts)!\ i))\ [0 ..< length\ (gen-basis\ ts)]))\$i$ 
   $= (if\ (i = d)\ then\ (rat-of-int\ (c\ d) / rat-of-nat\ p)\ else\ rat-of-int\ ((c\ d) * ts!\ i + (c\ i)*p))$ 
proof(cases  $i=d$ )
  case  $t:True$ 
    define  $Lst$  where  $Lst = (map\ (\lambda i. of-int\ (c\ i) \cdot_v\ ((gen-basis\ ts)!\ i))\ [0 ..< length\ (gen-basis\ ts)])$ 
    have  $\bigwedge x. x \in set\ Lst \implies x \in carrier-vec\ (d + 1)$ 
    proof–
      fix  $x$  assume  $x \in set\ Lst$ 
      then obtain  $y$  where  $y: Lst!\ y = x \wedge y \in \{0..<length(Lst)\}$ 
      by (meson atLeastLessThan-iff find-first-le nth-find-first zero-le)
      then have  $x = of-int\ (c\ y) \cdot_v\ ((gen-basis\ ts)!\ y)$  unfolding  $Lst-def$  by auto
      moreover have  $length(Lst) = d + 1$  unfolding  $Lst-def$  using  $gen-basis-length[of\ ts]$  by force
      ultimately show  $x \in carrier-vec\ (d + 1)$  using  $gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of\ ts]$  assms  $y$  by auto
    qed
    then have  $(sumlist\ Lst)\$i = sum-list\ (map\ (\lambda l. l\$i)\ Lst)$ 
    using  $sumlist-vec-index[of\ Lst\ i]\ gen-basis-carrier[of\ ts]\ assms$  by force
    moreover have  $sum-list\ (map\ (\lambda l. l\$i)\ Lst)$ 
       $= sum-list\ (map\ ($ 
         $(\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. of-int\ (c\ i) \cdot_v\ ((gen-basis\ ts)!\ i))$ 
         $)$ 
         $[0 ..< length\ (gen-basis\ ts)])$ 
    unfolding  $Lst-def$  by auto
    moreover have  $\bigwedge j. j \in (set\ [0 ..< length\ (gen-basis\ ts)])$ 
       $\implies \neg (j = i \vee j = d)$ 
       $\implies ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. of-int\ (c\ i) \cdot_v\ ((gen-basis\ ts)!\ i)))\ j = 0$ 
    proof–
      fix  $j$  assume  $j1: j \in (set\ [0 ..< length\ (gen-basis\ ts)])$  and  $j2: \neg (j = i \vee j = d)$ 
      have  $j3: j < d \wedge j \neq i$  using  $j2\ j1\ gen-basis-length[of\ ts]$  by force
      have  $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. of-int\ (c\ i) \cdot_v\ ((gen-basis\ ts)!\ i)))\ j =$ 
         $(of-int\ (c\ j) \cdot_v\ ((gen-basis\ ts)!\ j))\$i$  by simp
      also have  $(of-int\ (c\ j) \cdot_v\ ((gen-basis\ ts)!\ j))\$i = (of-int\ (c\ j) * ((gen-basis\ ts)!\ j))\$i$ 
      using  $gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of\ ts\ j]\ j1\ assms\ gen-basis-length[of\ ts]$  by fastforce
      also have  $((gen-basis\ ts)!\ j)\$i = 0$ 
      using  $gen-basis-units[of\ j\ i\ ts]\ j3\ assms$  by fastforce
      finally show  $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. of-int\ (c\ i) \cdot_v\ ((gen-basis\ ts)!\ i)))\ j = 0$  by fastforce
    qed
    ultimately have  $(sumlist\ Lst)\$i$ 

```

```

= sum-list (map
  ((λl. l$ i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i)))
  (filter (λj. j=i ∨ j = d)
    [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)]))
using sum-list-map-filter[of [0..<length (gen-basis ts)] (λj. j=i ∨ j = d)
  (λl. l$ i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))] by argo
moreover have (filter (λj. j=i ∨ j = d) [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)]) = [d]
using t gen-basis-length[of ts] by fastforce
ultimately have (sumlist Lst)$i = (of-int (c d) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! d))$d using
t by force
also have (of-int (c d) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! d))$d = (of-int (c d)) * (gen-basis
ts)!d$d
using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts d] assms by simp
also have (gen-basis ts)!d$d = 1 / (rat-of-nat p)
proof –
have (gen-basis ts)!d = vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])
using gen-basis-length[of ts] unfolding gen-basis-def
by (simp add: append-Cons-nth-middle)
also have (vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)]))$d = ((map of-nat
ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])!d
by auto
also have ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])!d = 1 / (of-nat p)
using assms append-Cons-nth-middle[of d (map of-nat ts) 1 / (of-nat p)] []
by force
finally show ?thesis by fastforce
qed
finally show ?thesis using t unfolding Lst-def by simp
next
case f:False
define Lst where Lst = (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i)) [0 ..<
length (gen-basis ts)])
have ∧x. x ∈ set Lst ⇒ x ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof –
fix x assume x ∈ set Lst
then obtain y where y-def: x = Lst!y ∧ y ∈ {0..<length(Lst)}
by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff in-set-conv-nth zero-le)
then have x = of-int (c y) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! y)
using Lst-def by force
moreover have y ∈ {0..<d+1}
using y-def gen-basis-length[of ts] unfolding Lst-def by simp
ultimately show x ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts y] assms by fastforce
qed
then have (sumlist Lst)$i = sum-list (map (λl. l$ i) Lst)
using sumlist-vec-index[of Lst i] gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms by force
moreover have sum-list (map (λl. l$ i) Lst)
= sum-list (map (
  (λl. l$ i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))
))

```

$[0 \text{ ..< } \text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts)]$
unfolding *Lst-def* **by** *auto*
moreover have $\bigwedge j. j \in (\text{set } [0 \text{ ..< } \text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts)])$
 $\implies \neg (j = i \vee j = d)$
 $\implies ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i))) j = 0$
proof –
fix j **assume** $j1: j \in (\text{set } [0 \text{ ..< } \text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts)])$ **and** $j2: \neg (j = i \vee j = d)$
have $j3: j < d \wedge j \neq i$ **using** $j2 \ j1 \ \text{gen-basis-length}[of \ ts]$ **by** *force*
have $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i))) j =$
 $(\text{of-int } (c \ j) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! j))\i **by** *simp*
also have $(\text{of-int } (c \ j) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! j))\$i = (\text{of-int } (c \ j) * ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! j))\i
using *gen-basis-vecs-carrier* $[of \ ts \ j] \ j1 \ \text{assms } \text{gen-basis-length}[of \ ts]$ **by** *fastforce*
also have $((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! j)\$i = 0$
using *gen-basis-units* $[of \ j \ i \ ts] \ j3 \ \text{assms}$ **by** *fastforce*
finally show $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i))) j = 0$ **by** *fastforce*
qed
ultimately have $(\text{sumlist } Lst)\$i$
 $= \text{sum-list } (\text{map}$
 $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i)))$
 $(\text{filter } (\lambda j. j=i \vee j = d)$
 $[0 \text{ ..< } \text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts)]))$
using *sum-list-map-filter* $[of \ [0 \text{ ..< } \text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts)] \ (\lambda j. j=i \vee j = d)$
 $(\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i))]$ **by** *argo*
moreover have $(\text{filter } (\lambda j. j = i \vee j = d) [0 \text{ ..< } \text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts)]) = [i, d]$
using *filter-or* $[of \ i \ d \ \text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts)] \ \text{assms } \text{gen-basis-length}[of \ ts] \ f$
by *fastforce*
ultimately have $(\text{sumlist } Lst)\$i =$
 $(((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i))) i) +$
 $(((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i))) d)$ **by** *fastforce*
also have $(((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i))) i) = (\text{of-int } (c \ i)$
 $* ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i)\$i)$
using *gen-basis-vecs-carrier* $[of \ ts \ i] \ \text{assms } \text{gen-basis-length}[of \ ts]$ **by** *force*
also have $((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i)\$i = \text{rat-of-nat } p$
using *gen-basis-units* $[of \ i \ i \ ts] \ \text{assms } f$ **by** *force*
also have $(((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! i))) d) = (\text{of-int } (c \ d)$
 $* ((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! d)\$i)$
using *gen-basis-vecs-carrier* $[of \ ts \ d] \ \text{assms } \text{gen-basis-length}[of \ ts]$ **by** *force*
also have $((\text{gen-basis } ts) ! d)\$i = \text{rat-of-nat } (ts!i)$
proof –
have $(\text{gen-basis } ts)!d = \text{vec-of-list } ((\text{map } \text{of-nat } ts) @ [1 / (\text{of-nat } p)])$
using *gen-basis-length* $[of \ ts]$ **unfolding** *gen-basis-def*
by *(simp add: append-Cons-nth-middle)*
also have $(\text{vec-of-list } ((\text{map } \text{of-nat } ts) @ [1 / (\text{of-nat } p)]))\$i = ((\text{map } \text{of-nat}$
 $ts) @ [1 / (\text{of-nat } p)])!i$
by *auto*
also have $((\text{map } \text{of-nat } ts) @ [1 / (\text{of-nat } p)])!i = \text{rat-of-nat } (ts!i)$

```

    using assms f append-Cons-nth-left[of i (map of-nat ts) 1 / (of-nat p) []]
    by force
    finally show ?thesis by fastforce
qed
finally have (sumlist Lst)$i = (of-int (c i)) * (rat-of-nat p) + (rat-of-int (c d))
* (rat-of-nat (ts!i))
    by blast
    then show ?thesis using f unfolding Lst-def by force
qed

lemma gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec:
  fixes scaled-v :: int vec
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes length ts = d
  assumes (scaled-v ∈ int-gen-lattice ts)
  shows ((1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v) ∈ (gen-lattice ts))
proof-
  let ?iL = int-gen-lattice ts
  let ?ib = int-gen-basis ts
  let ?L = gen-lattice ts
  let ?b = gen-basis ts
  have il: length ?ib = d + 1
    unfolding int-gen-basis-def by fastforce
  obtain c where c: scaled-v = vec-int.lincomb-list (of-int ∘ c) ?ib
    using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms unfolding int-gen-lattice-def vec-int.lincomb-list-def
    vec-int.lattice-of-def by auto
  let ?v = lincomb-list (of-int ∘ c) ?b
  have carr-v: ?v ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using lincomb-list-carrier gen-basis-carrier assms by blast
  have carr-sv: (1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v) ∈ carrier-vec (d +
1)
    using assms int-gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] by auto
  have carr-iv: scaled-v ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using int-gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] assms by fast
  have ?v ∈ ?L
    unfolding lincomb-list-def gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def by simp
  moreover have ?v = (1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v)
  proof-
    have ?v$i = ((1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v))$i if in-range:
    i ∈ {0..v int-gen-basis ts ! i) [0..

```

```

using vec-int.sumlist-vec-index[of ?Lst i] in-range c
unfolding vec-int.lincomb-list-def by auto
then have *: scaled-v $ i = sum-list ((map (( $\lambda l. l\$i$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda j. (of-int \circ c) j \cdot_v$ 
(?ib ! j) ) ) ) [0..(d + 1)])
using il by simp
show ?thesis
proof(cases i = d)
case t:True
have [0..(d + 1)] = [0..d] @ [d] by simp
then have sv: scaled-v $ i = sum-list ((map (( $\lambda l. l\$i$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda j. (of-int \circ c) j \cdot_v$ 
(?ib ! j) ) ) ) [0..(d)]) + (( $\lambda l. l\$i$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda j. (of-int \circ c) j \cdot_v$  (?ib ! j) ) ) d
using * by fastforce
have x = 0 if x: x  $\in$  set ((map (( $\lambda l. l\$i$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda j. (of-int \circ c) j \cdot_v$  (?ib ! j) )
)) [0..(d)]) for x
proof–
obtain l where l: x = ((of-int  $\circ$  c) l  $\cdot_v$  (?ib ! l))$i  $\wedge$  l  $\in$  {0..d} using x
by fastforce
then have (?ib ! l)  $\in$  carrier-vec (d + 1) using int-gen-basis-carrier[of
ts] assms il by auto
then have ((of-int  $\circ$  c) l  $\cdot_v$  (?ib ! l))$i = (of-int  $\circ$  c) l * (?ib ! l)$i using
t by auto
moreover have (?ib ! l)$i = (int (p2)  $\cdot_v$  unit-vec (d + 1) l)$i
unfolding int-gen-basis-def using append-Cons-nth-left[of l map ( $\lambda i.$ 
int (p2)  $\cdot_v$  unit-vec (d + 1) i) [0..d] vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @
[1]) []] l
by force
moreover have (int (p2)  $\cdot_v$  unit-vec (d + 1) l)$i = 0
using t in-range l by fastforce
ultimately show x = 0 using l by simp
qed
then have sum-list ((map (( $\lambda l. l\$i$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda j. (of-int \circ c) j \cdot_v$  (?ib ! j) ) ) )
[0..(d)]) = 0
using sum-list-neutral by blast
moreover have (( $\lambda l. l\$i$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda j. (of-int \circ c) j \cdot_v$  (?ib ! j) ) ) d = c d
proof–
have c: (?ib ! d)  $\in$  carrier-vec (d + 1)
using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms il by force
have (( $\lambda l. l\$i$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda j. (of-int \circ c) j \cdot_v$  (?ib ! j) ) ) d = (((of-int  $\circ$  c) d)  $\cdot_v$ 
(?ib ! d))$i by simp
moreover have ... = ((of-int  $\circ$  c) d) * (?ib ! d)$i using c t by simp
moreover have ((?ib ! d))$i = 1
unfolding int-gen-basis-def
using append-Cons-nth-middle[of d map ( $\lambda i.$  int (p2)  $\cdot_v$  unit-vec (d +
1) i) [0..d] vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1]) []]
t append-Cons-nth-middle[of i map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) 1 []]
assms(1) by force
ultimately show ?thesis by force
qed
ultimately have scaled-v $ i = c d using sv by presburger

```

```

    then have ((1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v))$i = rat-of-int (c
d) / rat-of-nat p
    using carr-iv t by simp
    then show ?thesis using coordinates-of-gen-lattice[of d ts c]
    unfolding lincomb-list-def using assms t by force
next
case f:False
then have [0.. $(d + 1)$ ] = [0.. $i$ ]@ $[i]$ @ $[(i + 1).. $d$ ]$ @ $[d]$ 
    using in-range upt-append by fastforce
    then have 0: scaled-v $ i = sum-list ((map ((λl. l$ i) ∘ (λj. (of-int ∘ c) j
·v (?ib ! j) ) )) [0.. $i$ ] +
((λl. l$ i) ∘ (λj. (of-int ∘ c) j ·v (?ib ! j) ) ) i +
sum-list ((map ((λl. l$ i) ∘ (λj. (of-int ∘ c) j ·v (?ib !
j) ) )) [(i + 1).. $d$ ]) +
((λl. l$ i) ∘ (λj. (of-int ∘ c) j ·v (?ib ! j) ) ) d
    using * by force
    have 3: x = 0 if x: x ∈ set ((map ((λl. l$ i) ∘ (λj. (of-int ∘ c) j ·v (?ib ! j)
) ) ) [(i+1).. $d$ ]) for x
    proof-
    obtain l where l: x = ((of-int ∘ c) l ·v (?ib!l) )$i ∧ l ∈ {(i+1).. $d$ } using
x by auto
    then have ?ib!l ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms(1) il by fastforce
    then have ((of-int ∘ c) l ·v (?ib!l) )$i = (of-int ∘ c) l * (?ib!l)$i
    using f in-range by fastforce
    moreover have ?ib!l$ i = (int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) l)$i
    unfolding int-gen-basis-def using append-Cons-nth-left[of l map (λi.
int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) i) [0.. $d$ ] vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @
[1])]
    using l by simp
    moreover have (int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) l)$i = 0 using l by fastforce
    ultimately show ?thesis using x l by presburger
qed
    have x = 0 if x: x ∈ set ((map ((λl. l$ i) ∘ (λj. (of-int ∘ c) j ·v (?ib ! j) )
) ) [0.. $i$ ]) for x
    proof-
    obtain l where l: x = ((of-int ∘ c) l ·v (?ib!l) )$i ∧ l ∈ {0.. $i$ } using x
by auto
    then have ?ib!l ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms(1) il in-range by fastforce
    then have ((of-int ∘ c) l ·v (?ib!l) )$i = (of-int ∘ c) l * (?ib!l)$i
    using f in-range by fastforce
    moreover have ?ib!l$ i = (int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) l)$i
    unfolding int-gen-basis-def using append-Cons-nth-left[of l map (λi.
int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) i) [0.. $d$ ] vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @
[1])]
    using l in-range by simp
    moreover have (int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) l)$i = 0 using l in-range
by fastforce

```

ultimately show *?thesis* using *x l* by *presburger*
 qed
 then have *sum-list* $((\text{map } ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (\text{of-int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))))$
 $[0..<i]) = 0$
 using *sum-list-neutral* by *blast*
 moreover have *sum-list* $((\text{map } ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (\text{of-int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j)))$
 $) [(i+1)..<d]) = 0$
 using *sum-list-neutral* 3 by *blast*
 moreover have $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (\text{of-int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))) i = c i * p^2$
 proof—
 have $?ib!i \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
 using *int-gen-basis-carrier*[*of ts*] *assms*(1) *il* in-range by *force*
 then have $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (\text{of-int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))) i = ((\text{of-int} \circ c)$
 $i) * (?ib!i\$i)$
 using *in-range* by *force*
 moreover have $?ib!i = (\text{int } (p^2) \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } (d + 1) i)$
 unfolding *int-gen-basis-def* using *append-Cons-nth-left*[*of i* *map* $(\lambda i.$
 $\text{int } (p^2) \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } (d + 1) i) [0..<d]$ *vec-of-list* $(\text{map } ((*) (\text{int } p)) (\text{map int ts}) @$
 $[1])]$
in-range *f* by *fastforce*
 moreover have $(\text{int } (p^2) \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } (d + 1) i) \$ i = p^2$ using *in-range*
 by *force*
 ultimately show *?thesis* by *simp*
 qed
 moreover have $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (\text{of-int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))) d = c d * p *$
 $(ts!i)$
 proof—
 have $?ib!d \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
 using *int-gen-basis-carrier*[*of ts*] *assms*(1) *il* by *fastforce*
 then have $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (\text{of-int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))) d = ((\text{of-int} \circ c)$
 $d) * (?ib!d\$i)$
 using *in-range* by *simp*
 moreover have $(?ib!d) = \text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } ((*) (\text{int } p)) (\text{map int ts}) @$
 $[1])]$
 unfolding *int-gen-basis-def*
 using *append-Cons-nth-middle*[*of d* *map* $(\lambda i. \text{int } (p^2) \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } (d +$
 $1) i) [0..<d]$ *vec-of-list* $(\text{map } ((*) (\text{int } p)) (\text{map int ts}) @ [1])]$
 by *simp*
 moreover have $\text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } ((*) (\text{int } p)) (\text{map int ts}) @ [1]) \$ i =$
 $\text{map } ((*) (\text{int } p)) (\text{map int ts}) ! i$
 using *append-Cons-nth-left*[*of i* *map* $((*) (\text{int } p)) (\text{map int ts}) 1 []]$
in-range *f*
 $\text{vec-index-vec-of-list}[\text{of } (\text{map } ((*) (\text{int } p)) (\text{map int ts}) @ [1]) i]$
assms by *force*
 moreover have $\text{map } ((*) (\text{int } p)) (\text{map int ts}) ! i = (\text{int } p) * ts!i$ using
in-range *f* *assms* by *auto*
 ultimately show *?thesis* by *auto*
 qed
 ultimately have *scv*: *scaled-v* $\$ i = (c i) * p^2 + c d * p * (ts!i)$ using 0

```

by linarith
  have foil: rat-of-int (c i * int (p2) + c d * int p * int (ts ! i)) =
    rat-of-nat p * rat-of-int (c i * int p + c d * int (ts ! i))
  by (smt (verit, del-ists) Power.semiring-1-class.of-nat-power Ring-Hom.of-int-hom.hom-mult
    int-distrib(1) more-arith-simps(11) mult-ac(2) of-int-of-nat-eq power2-eq-square)
  have ((1/(of-nat p))·v(map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v))$i = rat-of-int ((c i) *
    p2 + c d * p*(ts!i)) / (rat-of-nat p)
  using scv carr-iv f in-range by force
  moreover have ... = rat-of-int ((c i) * p + (c d) * (ts!i))
  using foil p by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using coordinates-of-gen-lattice[of i ts c] assms f in-range
    unfolding lincomb-list-def
    by simp
qed
qed
then show ?thesis using carr-v carr-sv by auto
qed
ultimately show (1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v) ∈ ?L by argo
qed

```

definition $t\text{-vec} :: \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{rat vec}$ **where**
 $t\text{-vec } ts = \text{vec-of-list } ((\text{map of-nat } ts) @ [1 / (\text{of-nat } p)])$

lemma $t\text{-vec-dim}$: $\text{dim-vec } (t\text{-vec } ts) = \text{length } ts + 1$
unfolding $t\text{-vec-def}$ **by** simp

lemma $t\text{-vec-last}$: $\text{length } ts = d \implies (t\text{-vec } ts)\$d = 1 / (\text{of-nat } p)$
unfolding $t\text{-vec-def}$
by $(\text{simp add: append-Cons-nth}(1))$

definition $z\text{-vecs} :: \text{int vec set}$ **where**
 $z\text{-vecs} = \{v. \text{dim-vec } v = d + 1 \wedge v\$d = 0\}$

definition $\text{vec-class} :: \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{rat vec set}$ **where**
 $\text{vec-class } ts \beta = \{(\text{of-int } \beta) \cdot_v (t\text{-vec } ts) + \text{lincomb-list } (\text{of-int} \circ cs) \text{ } p\text{-vecs} \mid cs :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int}. \text{True}\}$

definition $\text{vec-class-mod-}p :: \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{rat vec set}$ **where**
 $\text{vec-class-mod-}p \text{ } ts \beta = \bigcup \{\text{vec-class } ts \beta' \mid \beta'. [\beta = \beta'] (\text{mod } p)\}$

lemma vec-class-carrier :
assumes $\text{length } ts = d$
shows $\text{vec-class } ts \beta \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
proof
fix x **assume** $x \in \text{vec-class } ts \beta$
then obtain cs **where** $x = (\text{of-int } \beta) \cdot_v (t\text{-vec } ts) + \text{lincomb-list } (\text{of-int} \circ cs) \text{ } p\text{-vecs}$
unfolding vec-class-def **by** blast

moreover have $t\text{-vec } ts \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
using $t\text{-vec-dim}[of\ ts]$ **unfolding** $\text{assms}(1)$ carrier-vec-def **by** blast
moreover have $\text{lincomb-list } (of\text{-int} \circ cs) \text{ } p\text{-vecs} \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
by $(metis\ p\text{-vecs-carrier}\ \text{carrier-vec-dim-vec}\ \text{lincomb-list-carrier}\ \text{subsetI})$
ultimately show $x \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ **by** blast
qed

lemma $\text{vec-class-mod-p-carrier}$:
assumes $\text{length } ts = d$
shows $\text{vec-class-mod-p } ts\ \beta \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
unfolding $\text{vec-class-mod-p-def}$ **using** $\text{assms}\ \text{vec-class-carrier}$ **by** blast

lemma vec-class-last :
assumes $\text{length } ts = d$
assumes $v \in \text{vec-class } ts\ \beta$
shows $v\$d = \text{rat-of-int } \beta / \text{rat-of-int } p$
using $\text{assms}(2)$ **unfolding** vec-class-def
proof –
obtain cs **where** $cs: v = \text{rat-of-int } \beta \cdot_v t\text{-vec } ts + \text{lincomb-list } (\text{rat-of-int} \circ cs)$
 $p\text{-vecs}$
using $\text{assms}(2)$ **unfolding** vec-class-def **by** blast
let $?a = \text{rat-of-int } \beta \cdot_v t\text{-vec } ts$
let $?b = \text{lincomb-list } (\text{rat-of-int} \circ cs) \text{ } p\text{-vecs}$
have $?a\$d = \text{rat-of-int } \beta / \text{rat-of-int } p$
using $t\text{-vec-last}[OF\ \text{assms}(1)]$ **by** $(simp\ add: \text{assms}(1)\ t\text{-vec-dim})$
moreover have $?b\$d = 0$ **using** $\text{lincomb-of-p-vecs-last}$ **by** blast
ultimately show $?thesis$ **using** $cs\ \text{vec-class-carrier}[OF\ \text{assms}(1),\ of\ \beta]$
by $(smt\ (z3)\ \text{One-nat-def}\ \text{add-Suc-right}\ \text{assms}(1,2)\ \text{carrier-vec-dim-vec}\ \text{index-add-vec}(1)\ \text{index-add-vec}(2)\ \text{lessI}\ \text{r-zero}\ \text{semiring-norm}(51)\ \text{subsetD}\ t\text{-vec-dim})$
qed

lemma $\text{gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec'}$:
fixes $v :: \text{rat vec}$
fixes $ts :: \text{nat list}$
assumes $\text{length } ts = d$
assumes $v \in \text{gen-lattice } ts$
shows $\text{map-vec int-of-rat } ((of\text{-nat } p) \cdot_v v) \in \text{int-gen-lattice } ts$
 $\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\text{map-vec int-of-rat } ((of\text{-nat } p) \cdot_v v)) = (\text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v v$
proof –
have $\text{dims}: (\bigwedge w. \text{List.member } (\text{gen-basis } ts) w \implies \text{dim-vec } w = d + 1)$
by $(meson\ \text{List.member-iff}\ \text{assms}(1)\ \text{carrier-dim-vec}\ \text{gen-basis-carrier}\ \text{subsetD})$
have $p\text{-in}: (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v v) \in \text{lattice-of } (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v x) (\text{gen-basis } ts))$
using $\text{assms}(2)$
unfolding gen-lattice-def
using $\text{smult-in-lattice-of}[OF\ \text{dims},\ of\ (\text{gen-basis } ts)\ v\ \text{rat-of-nat } p]$
by blast
then have $\text{lattice-of-map}: \text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v v$

```

    ∈ lattice-of
      (map ((·v) (rat-of-nat p))
        (p-vecs @
          [vec-of-list
            (map rat-of-nat ts @ [1 / rat-of-nat p])]))
  unfolding gen-basis-def by blast
then have eq1: rat-of-nat p ·v v
  ∈ lattice-of
    ((map ((·v) (rat-of-nat p))
      (p-vecs)) @
      [((·v) (rat-of-nat p) (vec-of-list
        (map rat-of-nat ts @ [1 / rat-of-nat p])]))])
  by simp
have generic-aux:  $\bigwedge p::\text{rat. } [(\cdot_v) p (vec-of-list\ ell)] = [vec-of-list (map (\lambda x. p*x) ell)]$ 
  for ell :: rat list
  by auto
have generic:  $\bigwedge p\ ell::\text{rat. } [(\cdot_v) p (vec-of-list (ell @ [elt]))] = [ (vec-of-list ((map (\lambda x. p*x) ell) @ [p* elt])) ]$ 
  for ell :: rat list
  proof -
    fix p elt :: rat
    have  $[(\cdot_v) p (vec-of-list (ell @ [elt]))] = [vec-of-list (map (\lambda x. p*x) (ell @ [elt]))]$ 
      using generic-aux by blast
    then show  $[(\cdot_v) p (vec-of-list (ell @ [elt]))] = [ (vec-of-list ((map (\lambda x. p*x) ell) @ [p* elt])) ]$ 
      by simp
  qed
have h1: (map ((*) (rat-of-nat p)) (map rat-of-nat ts)) = map ( $\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat } p * \text{rat-of-nat } x$ ) ts
  by simp
have h2: rat-of-nat p * (1 / rat-of-nat p) = 1
  by (simp add: p prime-gt-0-nat)
then have eq1:  $[(\cdot_v) (rat-of-nat p) (vec-of-list (map rat-of-nat ts @ [1 / rat-of-nat p]))] = [vec-of-list (map (\lambda x. (rat-of-nat p) * rat-of-nat x) ts @ [1])]$ 
  unfolding generic[of (rat-of-nat p) map rat-of-nat ts 1 / rat-of-nat p]
  using h1 h2 by argo

let ?qs = p-vecs @ [vec-of-list (map rat-of-nat ts @ [1 / rat-of-nat p])]
let ?qs2 = (map ((·v) (rat-of-nat p))
  (p-vecs)) @
  [vec-of-list
    (map ( $\lambda x. (rat-of-nat p) * rat-of-nat x$ ) ts @ [1])]

have rat-of-nat-qs2: rat-of-nat p ·v v ∈ lattice-of ?qs2
  using eq1 gen-basis-def pv-in by force

```

```

have mem1:  $\exists k. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem}$  if
  is-mem:  $\text{List.member } (\text{map } ((\cdot_v) (\text{rat-of-nat } p)) \text{ } p\text{-vecs}) \text{ mem}$ 
for mem
proof -
  obtain i where i-prop:  $\text{mem} = ((\cdot_v) (\text{rat-of-nat } p))$ 
     $(\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\text{int } p \cdot_v \text{ unit-vec } (d + 1) i))$ 
     $i < d$ 
  using is-mem unfolding p-vecs-def
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Groups.monoid-add-class.add.left-neutral List.List.list.set-map
    List.member-iff diff-zero imageE in-set-conv-nth length-map length-upt nth-map-upt)
  show ?thesis
  unfolding i-prop(1)
  by (metis Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult of-int-of-nat-eq)
qed
have mem2:  $\exists k. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem}$  if mem-ts:  $\text{mem} = \text{vec-of-list } (\text{map}$ 
 $(\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat } p * \text{rat-of-nat } x) \text{ } ts @ [1])$  for mem
proof -
  let ?k =  $\text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. (\text{int } p) * x) \text{ } ts @ [1])$ 
  have  $\text{map rat-of-int } (\text{map } (\lambda x. (\text{int } p) * x) \text{ } ts @ [1]) =$ 
     $\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat } p * \text{rat-of-nat } x) \text{ } ts @ [1]$ 
  by auto
  then have  $\text{map-vec rat-of-int } ?k =$ 
     $\text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat } p * \text{rat-of-nat } x) \text{ } ts @ [1])$ 
  by (metis vec-of-list-map)
  then show ?thesis unfolding mem-ts
  by blast
qed

have mem-int:  $(\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } ?qs2 \text{ mem} \implies \exists k. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k =$ 
 $\text{mem})$ 
  using mem1 mem2
  by (metis append-insert List.member-iff insert-iff)
have mem-dims:  $(\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } ?qs2 \text{ mem} \implies \text{dim-vec mem} = d + 1)$ 
  using dims gen-basis-def
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) List.List.list.set-map List.member-iff append-insert
    eq1 imageE index-smult-vec(2) insert-iff)
  then have casting-hyp:  $\exists k::\text{int vec}. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v v$ 
  using assms(2) unfolding gen-lattice-def gen-basis-def
  using in-lattice-casting[OF mem-int mem-dims rat-of-nat-qs2]
  by blast

have rat-of-nat-is:  $\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v v$ 
   $\in \text{lattice-of}$ 
   $((\text{map } ((\cdot_v) (\text{rat-of-nat } p))$ 
     $(p\text{-vecs})) @$ 
     $[\text{vec-of-list}$ 
       $(\text{map } (\lambda x. (\text{rat-of-nat } p) * \text{rat-of-nat } x) \text{ } ts @ [1]))])$ 
  using eq1 lattice-of-map by simp

```

```

have vec-is-in-lattice: (map-vec int-of-rat (rat-of-nat p ·v v))
  ∈ local.vec-int.lattice-of
    (map (map-vec int-of-rat) (map ((·v) (rat-of-nat p)) p-vecs @
      [vec-of-list (map (λx. rat-of-nat p * rat-of-nat x) ts @ [1])]))
using casting-lattice-lemma[OF casting-hyp mem-int mem-dims rat-of-nat-is]
by blast

have big-map-is: (map (map-vec int-of-rat)
  (map ((·v) (rat-of-nat p))
    (map (λi. map-vec rat-of-int
      (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0)))
      [0..<d]))) ! i =
  map-vec int-of-rat ((·v) (rat-of-nat p) (map-vec rat-of-int
    (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0)))) if i-lt: i < d for i
using i-lt by auto
have ((·v) (rat-of-nat p) (map-vec rat-of-int
  (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0)))) =
  map-vec rat-of-int ((·v) p (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0))) if
i-lt: i < d for i
by (simp add: Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult)
then have map-vec int-of-rat ((·v) (rat-of-nat p) (map-vec rat-of-int
  (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0)))) =
  map-vec int-of-rat (map-vec rat-of-int ((·v) p (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i
then 1 else 0)))) if i-lt: i < d for i
by auto
then have map-vec int-of-rat ((·v) (rat-of-nat p) (map-vec rat-of-int
  (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0)))) =
  ((·v) p (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0))) if i-lt: i < d for i
by (metis (no-types, lifting) Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult eq-vecI index-map-vec(1)
index-map-vec(2) int-of-rat(1) of-int-of-nat-eq)
then have lhs-is: (map (map-vec int-of-rat)
  (map ((·v) (rat-of-nat p))
    (map (λi. map-vec rat-of-int
      (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0)))
      [0..<d]))) ! i =
  ((·v) p (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0))) if i-lt: i < d for i
using i-lt by simp

have rhs-is: (map (λi. int (p2) ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0)) [0..<d])
! i =
  int (p2) ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0) if i-lt: i < d for i
using i-lt by simp

have lhs-eq-rhs: ((·v) p (int p ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0))) = int
(p2) ·v vec (d + 1) (λj. if j = i then 1 else 0) if i-lt: i < d for i
by (simp add: local.vec-int.smult-assoc-simp power2-eq-square)

have first-part-eq: map (map-vec int-of-rat) (map ((·v) (rat-of-nat p)) p-vecs) =
  (map (λi. int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) i) [0..<d])

```

```

    unfolding p-vecs-def unit-vec-def
    using lhs-is rhs-is lhs-eq-rhs by simp
  have map-vec-is: map int-of-rat (map (λx. rat-of-nat p * rat-of-nat x) ts @ [1])
    = (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1])
    apply (induct ts)
    subgoal by simp (metis int-of-rat(1) of-int-1)
    subgoal by simp (metis int-of-rat(1) of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-simps(5))
    done
  then have last-elem-eq: map (map-vec int-of-rat) [vec-of-list
    (map (λx. rat-of-nat p * rat-of-nat x) ts @ [1])] =
    [vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1])]
    by (smt (verit) List.list.simps(8) List.list.simps(9) vec-of-list-map)
  show int-gen-lattice: map-vec int-of-rat ((of-nat p) ·v v) ∈ int-gen-lattice ts
    unfolding int-gen-lattice-def int-gen-basis-def gen-basis-def p-vecs-def
    using vec-is-in-lattice last-elem-eq first-part-eq
    by auto
  have LHS-simp: (rat-of-int
    (vec (dim-vec v)
      (λi. int-of-rat
        (vec (dim-vec v)
          (λi. rat-of-nat p * v $ i) $
            i)) $
        i)) =
    rat-of-int
      (int-of-rat
        (rat-of-nat p * v $ i)) if i-lt: i < dim-vec v for i
    using i-lt by simp
  have same-dims: dim-vec
    (vec (dim-vec
      (vec (dim-vec v)
        (λi. rat-of-nat p * v $ i)))
      (λi. int-of-rat
        (vec (dim-vec v)
          (λi. rat-of-nat p * v $ i) $
            i))) = dim-vec v
    by simp
  have rat-of-int
    (vec (dim-vec v)
      (λi. int-of-rat
        (vec (dim-vec v)
          (λi. rat-of-nat p * v $ i) $
            i)) $
        i) = rat-of-nat p * v $ i if i-lt: i < dim-vec v
    for i
  proof -
    show ?thesis
      using i-lt unfolding LHS-simp[OF i-lt]
      by (metis casting-hyp index-map-vec(1) index-map-vec(2) index-smult-vec(1)
        index-smult-vec(2) int-of-rat(1))

```

```

qed
then have same-vec: vec (dim-vec v) (λi. rat-of-int
  (vec (dim-vec
    (vec (dim-vec v)
      (λi. rat-of-nat p * v $ i)))
    (λi. int-of-rat
      (vec (dim-vec v)
        (λi. rat-of-nat p * v $ i) $
          i)) $
      i)) = vec (dim-vec v) (λi. rat-of-nat p * v $ i) using same-dims
  by (simp add: Matrix.vec-eq-iff)
show map-vec rat-of-int (map-vec int-of-rat ((of-nat p) ·v v)) = (of-nat p) ·v v
  unfolding map-vec-def smult-vec-def
  using same-dims same-vec by argo
qed

lemma gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-closest:
  fixes scaled-v :: int vec
  fixes u :: rat vec
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes length ts = d
  assumes dim-vec u = d + 1
  shows real(p^2) * Inf{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)) | x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}
    = babai.closest-distance-sq (int-gen-basis ts) ((rat-of-nat p) ·v u)
proof-
  let ?iL = int-gen-lattice ts
  let ?ib = int-gen-basis ts
  let ?L = gen-lattice ts
  let ?b = gen-basis ts
  have il: length ?ib = d + 1
    unfolding int-gen-basis-def by fastforce
  have su: dim-vec ((rat-of-nat p) ·v u) = d + 1
    using asms(2) by force
  let ?lhs = real(p^2) * Inf{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)) | x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}
  let ?rhs = babai.closest-distance-sq (int-gen-basis ts) ((rat-of-nat p) ·v u)
  let ?coset = {(map-vec rat-of-int x) - ((rat-of-nat p) ·v u) | x. x ∈ int-gen-lattice
    ts}
  have bab: babai ?ib ((rat-of-nat p) ·v u)
    using il su unfolding babai-def by argo
  have ?coset ≠ {} unfolding int-gen-lattice-def vec-int.lattice-of-def by blast
  then have *: {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x))) | x. x ∈ ?coset} ≠ {} by simp
  have ?L ≠ {} unfolding gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def by blast
  then have **: {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u))) | x. x ∈ ?L} ≠ {} by blast
  have rhs: ?rhs = Inf {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x))) | x. x ∈ ?coset}
    using babai.closest-distance-sq-def[of ?ib rat-of-nat p ·v u] bab su il LLL.LLL.L-def[of
    d + 1 ?ib] unfolding int-gen-lattice-def by presburger
  have ∀ x ∈ {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u))) | x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}. 0 ≤ x
    using sq-norm-vec-ge-0 by fastforce
  then have bdd: bdd-below {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u))) | x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}

```

by fast
have $\forall x \in \{(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x))) \mid x. x \in ?coset\}. 0 \leq x$
using *sq-norm-vec-ge-0* **by fastforce**
then have *bdd2*: *bdd-below* $\{(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x))) \mid x. x \in ?coset\}$ **by fast**
have $?lhs \leq ?rhs$
proof(*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg(?lhs \leq ?rhs)$
then have $?lhs > ?rhs$ **by linearith**
then obtain *D* **where** *D*: $D < ?lhs \wedge D \in \{(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x))) \mid x. x \in ?coset\}$
using *rhs cInf-lessD*[*of* $\{(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x))) \mid x. x \in ?coset\}$ *?lhs*] **by auto**
then obtain *iv* **where** *iv*: $real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) - (rat-of-nat p \cdot_v u))) = D \wedge iv \in ?iL$ **by blast**
then have *iv-carr*: $iv \in carrier-vec (d + 1)$
using *int-gen-lattice-carrier assms* **by fast**
let $?v = (1 / (of-nat p)) \cdot_v (map-vec rat-of-int iv)$
have $?v \in ?L$ **using** *iv gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec assms* **by presburger**
then have $real-of-rat (sq-norm (?v - u)) \in \{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)) \mid x. x \in gen-lattice ts\}$ **by fast**
moreover have $real-of-rat (sq-norm (?v - u)) < Inf\{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)) \mid x. x \in gen-lattice ts\}$
proof–
have *h*: $0 < real(p^{\wedge}2)$ **using** *p* **by simp**
have $real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) - (rat-of-nat p \cdot_v u))) < ?lhs$
using *D iv* **by fast**
then have $real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) - (rat-of-nat p \cdot_v u))) < Inf\{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)) \mid x. x \in gen-lattice ts\} * real(p^{\wedge}2)$ **by argo**
then have $real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) - (rat-of-nat p \cdot_v u))) / (of-nat p^{\wedge}2) < Inf\{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)) \mid x. x \in gen-lattice ts\}$
using *h divide-less-eq*[*of* $real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) - (rat-of-nat p \cdot_v u)))$ *real (p^{\wedge}2)* *Inf\{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)) \mid x. x \in gen-lattice ts\}*]
by simp
moreover have $real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) - (rat-of-nat p \cdot_v u))) / (of-nat p^{\wedge}2) = real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) - (rat-of-nat p \cdot_v u))) / (of-nat p^{\wedge}2)$
by (*simp add: Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-power*)
moreover have $\dots = real-of-rat (sq-norm-conjugate (1 / (of-nat p)) * sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) - (rat-of-nat p \cdot_v u)))$
using *conjugatable-ring-1-abs-real-line-class.sq-norm-as-sq-abs*[*of* $1 / (of-nat p)$]
by (*simp add: power2-eq-square*)
moreover have $sq-norm-conjugate (1 / (of-nat p)) * sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) - (rat-of-nat p \cdot_v u)) = sq-norm ((1 / (of-nat p)) \cdot_v ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) - (rat-of-nat p \cdot_v u)))$
using *sq-norm-smult-vec* **by metis**

```

moreover have  $(1 / (\text{of-nat } p)) \cdot_v ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u)) = 1 / (\text{of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (1 / (\text{of-nat } p)) \cdot_v (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u)$ 
using su iv-carr carrier-vecI[OF su]
using p smult-sub-distrib-vec[of - d+1 rat-of-nat p ·v u 1 / rat-of-nat p]
by auto
moreover have  $(1 / (\text{of-nat } p)) \cdot_v (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u) = u$ 
using smult-smult-assoc[of (1 / (of-nat p)) rat-of-nat p] p by auto
ultimately show ?thesis by algebra
qed
ultimately show False
using cInf-lower[of real-of-rat (sq-norm (?v - u)) {real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)) | x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}] bdd by linarith
qed
moreover have ?rhs ≤ ?lhs
proof(rule ccontr)
assume  $\neg(?rhs \leq ?lhs)$ 
then have ?rhs > ?lhs by linarith
then have  $?rhs / p^2 > \text{Inf } \{(\text{real-of-rat } (\text{sq-norm } (x - u))) \mid x. x \in ?L\}$ 
using p
by (metis (no-types, lifting) less-divide-eq mult-of-nat-commute of-nat-0-less-iff power-pos prime-gt-0-nat)
then obtain D where  $D: D < (?rhs / p^2) \wedge D \in \{(\text{real-of-rat } (\text{sq-norm } (x - u))) \mid x. x \in ?L\}$ 
using cInf-lessD[of {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u))) | x. x ∈ ?L} ?rhs / p^2]
** by meson
then obtain v where  $v: (\text{real-of-rat } (\text{sq-norm } (v - u))) = D \wedge v \in ?L$ 
by blast
let ?iv  $= \text{map-vec int-of-rat } ((\text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v v)$ 
have ?iv  $\in ?iL$  using gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec' assms(1) v by blast
then have  $\text{real-of-rat } (\text{sq-norm } ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } ?iv) - ((\text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v u))) \in \{(\text{real-of-rat } (\text{sq-norm } (x))) \mid x. x \in ?\text{coset}\}$  by fast
moreover have  $\text{real-of-rat } (\text{sq-norm } ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } ?iv) - ((\text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v u))) < ?rhs$ 
proof-
have dim-v: v ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
using v assms(1) gen-lattice-carrier by blast
have  $0 < \text{real}(p^2)$  using p by simp
then have  $(\text{real-of-rat } (\text{sq-norm } (v - u))) * p^2 < ?rhs$ 
using less-divide-eq[of real-of-rat (sq-norm (v - u)) ?rhs real(p^2)] using D v by algebra
moreover have  $(\text{real-of-rat } (\text{sq-norm } (v - u))) * p^2 = \text{real-of-rat } (\text{rat-of-nat } p^2 * \text{sq-norm } (v - u))$ 
by (metis Power.semiring-1-class.of-nat-power Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-mult cross3-simps(11) of-rat-of-nat-eq)
moreover have  $\text{real-of-rat } (\text{rat-of-nat } p^2 * \text{sq-norm } (v - u)) = \text{real-of-rat } ((\text{sq-norm-conjugate } (\text{rat-of-nat } p)) * \text{sq-norm } (v - u))$ 
using conjugatable-ring-1-abs-real-line-class.sq-norm-as-sq-abs[of rat-of-nat p] power2-eq-square[of rat-of-nat p] by simp

```



```

    moreover have (sq-norm-conjugate (rat-of-nat p)) * sq-norm (v - u) =
sq-norm ((rat-of-nat p) ·v (v-u) )
    using sq-norm-smult-vec by metis
    moreover have (rat-of-nat p) ·v (v-u) = (rat-of-nat p) ·v v - (rat-of-nat p)
·v u
    using smult-sub-distrib-vec[OF dim-v, of u (rat-of-nat p)]
    using assms(2)
    using carrier-vecI by blast
    moreover have (rat-of-nat p) ·v v = (map-vec rat-of-int ?iv)
    using gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec' assms v by simp
    ultimately show ?thesis by algebra
qed
ultimately show False
    using rhs bdd2 cInf-lower[of real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int ?iv) -
((rat-of-nat p)·vu))) {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x)))| x. x ∈ ?coset}] by linarith
qed
ultimately show ?lhs = ?rhs by simp
qed

```

lemma *close-vector-exists*:

```

    fixes ts :: nat list
    assumes length ts = d
    shows ∃ w ∈ (gen-lattice ts). sq-norm ((ts-to-u ts) - w) ≤ (of-nat ((d+1) *
p2))/2(2*k)
proof-
    let ?u = (ts-to-u ts)
    let ?basis = gen-basis ts
    let ?L = gen-lattice ts

```

```

    let ?c = λi. (if i = d then int-of-nat α else (- int-of-nat (α * ts ! i div p)))

```

```

    let ?Lst = (map (λi. of-int (?c i) ·v (?basis ! i)) [0 ..< length ?basis])
    let ?w = sumlist ?Lst
    have l: length ?basis = d + 1 unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def by simp
    then have l2: length ?Lst = d + 1 by auto
    have in-lattice: ?w ∈ ?L unfolding gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def by fast
    have dim-u: ?u ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using ts-to-u-carrier[of ts] assms by blast
    have dim-w: ?w ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using in-lattice gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] assms by blast

```

```

    have k-small: k + 1 < log 2 p using k-plus-1-lt by linarith

```

```

    have lst-i: ?Lst ! i = rat-of-int (?c i) ·v ?basis ! i
    if in-range: i ∈ {0..<d+1} for i using in-range
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) in-set-conv-nth l length-map map-nth nth-map
set-upt)
    then have ?Lst ! i ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) if in-range: i ∈ {0..<d+1} for i
    using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts i] assms in-range l by simp

```

```

then have carr: set ?Lst  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using set-list-subset[of ?Lst carrier-vec (d + 1)] l2 by presburger
have w-coord: (?w $ i = rat-of-int ( $\alpha * (ts ! i) \bmod p$ )) if in-range: i  $\in$  {0.. $d$ }
for i
proof-
  have ?w $ i = sum-list (map ( $\lambda j. (?Lst!j)\$i$ ) [0.. $(length\ ?Lst)$ ])
  using sumlist-index-commute[of ?Lst i] in-range carr by fastforce
moreover have  $\bigwedge j. j \in \{0.. $d+1$ \} \implies \neg (j=i \vee j = d) \implies ?Lst!j\$i = 0$ 
proof-
  fix j
  assume j-in-range: j  $\in$  {0.. $d+1$ }
  assume  $\neg (j=i \vee j = d)$ 
  then have j  $\neq i \wedge j \neq d$  using j-in-range by argo
  then have off-diag: j  $\neq i \wedge j \in \{0.. $d$ \}$  using j-in-range by fastforce
  have dim-basis: dim-vec (?basis ! j) = (d + 1)
    using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts j] off-diag assms by simp
  have ?Lst!j\$i = (rat-of-int (?c j)  $\cdot_v$  ?basis ! j)$i
    using lst-i[of j] off-diag by simp
  also have (rat-of-int (?c j)  $\cdot_v$  ?basis ! j)$i
    = rat-of-int (?c j) * (?basis ! j)$i
    using dim-basis in-range by force
  also have (?basis ! j)$i = 0 using gen-basis-units[of j i ts] off-diag in-range
by simp
  finally show ?Lst!j\$i = 0 by linarith
qed
moreover have set [0.. $(length\ ?Lst)$ ] = {0.. $d+1$ } using l2 by auto
ultimately have ?w $ i = sum-list (map ( $\lambda j. (?Lst!j)\$i$ ) (filter ( $\lambda j. j=i \vee j = d$ ) [0.. $(length\ ?Lst)$ ]))
= d) [0.. $(length\ ?Lst)$ ]))
  using sum-list-map-filter[of [0.. $(length\ ?Lst)$ ] ( $\lambda j. j=i \vee j = d$ ) ( $\lambda j. (?Lst!j)\$i$ )] l2 by algebra
  also have (filter ( $\lambda j. j=i \vee j = d$ ) [0.. $(length\ ?Lst)$ ]) = [i, d]
    using filter-or[of i d]
  by (smt (verit) atLeastLessThan-iff diff-zero filter-or in-range l2 length-upt less-add-one)
finally have ?w $ i = sum-list (map ( $\lambda j. (?Lst!j)\$i$ ) [i, d]) by force
then have ?w $ i = ?Lst!i\$i + ?Lst!d\$i by simp
then have ?w $ i =
  (rat-of-int (?c i)  $\cdot_v$  ?basis ! i)$i +
  (rat-of-int (?c d)  $\cdot_v$  ?basis ! d)$i
  using lst-i[of i] lst-i[of d] in-range by force
  also have (rat-of-int (?c i)  $\cdot_v$  ?basis ! i)$i = rat-of-int ( $-\text{int-of-nat } (\alpha * ts ! i \text{ div } p) * \text{rat-of-nat } p$ )
  using in-range gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts i] assms gen-basis-units[of i i] by force
  also have (rat-of-int (?c d)  $\cdot_v$  ?basis ! d)$i = rat-of-int (int-of-nat  $\alpha$ ) * ?basis!d\$i
  using in-range gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts d] assms by simp
  also have ?basis!d\$i = vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)]) $ i
  unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def using gen-basis-length[of ts] by (simp add:

```

```

append-Cons-nth-middle)
  also have vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)]) $ i = ((map of-nat
ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])!i
  by simp
  also have ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])!i = (map of-nat ts)!i
  using in-range assms append-Cons-nth-left[of i (map of-nat ts) 1 / (of-nat p)
] by auto
  also have (map of-nat ts)!i = of-nat (ts!i) using in-range assms by auto
  finally have ?w $ i = rat-of-int (− int-of-nat (α * ts ! i div p)) * rat-of-nat p
    + rat-of-int (int-of-nat α) * (of-nat (ts!i)) by blast
  also have rat-of-int (− int-of-nat (α * ts ! i div p)) * rat-of-nat p
    + rat-of-int (int-of-nat α) * (of-nat (ts!i))
    = rat-of-int (int-of-nat (α * (ts!i)) − int-of-nat ((α * ts ! i div p) * p))
    using int-of-nat-def by auto
  also have rat-of-int (int-of-nat (α * (ts!i)) − int-of-nat ((α * ts ! i div p) *
p)) =
    rat-of-int (α * (ts!i) mod p)
    by (simp add: int-of-nat-def int-ops(9) minus-div-mult-eq-mod of-nat-div)
  finally show (?w $ i = rat-of-int (α * (ts ! i) mod p)) by linarith
qed
then have coords-close: abs((?u − ?w)$i) ≤ rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2k if in-range:
i ∈ {0..d+1} for i
proof(cases i = d)
case f:False
have i-upper: i ∈ {0..d} using f in-range by auto
then have ree: i < length(ts @ [0]) using assms by fastforce
moreover have ?u ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using ts-to-u-carrier[of ts] assms
by blast
moreover have ?w ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
using in-lattice gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] assms by blast
ultimately have (?u − ?w)$i = ?u$i − ?w$i using in-range by fastforce
moreover have ?u$i = (map (rat-of-nat ∘ msb-p ∘ (λt. α * t mod p)) ts @
[0]) !i
unfolding ts-to-u-alt by fastforce
moreover have (map (rat-of-nat ∘ msb-p ∘ (λt. α * t mod p)) ts @ [0]) !i
= (rat-of-nat ∘ msb-p ∘ (λt. α * t mod p)) (ts!i)
using List.nth-map[of i (ts @ [0]) (rat-of-nat ∘ msb-p ∘ (λt. α * t mod p))]
i-upper append-Cons-nth-left[of i map (rat-of-nat ∘ msb-p ∘ (λt. α * t
mod p)) ts 0 []]
assms ree
by simp
moreover have (rat-of-nat ∘ msb-p ∘ (λt. α * t mod p)) (ts!i) = rat-of-nat
(msb-p (α * ts!i mod p))
by force
ultimately have (?u − ?w)$i = rat-of-nat (msb-p (α * ts!i mod p)) − rat-of-nat
(α * ts!i mod p)
using w-coord[of i] ree i-upper by linarith
then have rat-of-int: (?u − ?w)$i = rat-of-int ((int (msb-p (α * ts!i mod p))
− int(α * ts!i mod p)))

```

```

    by linarith
    have real-of-rat ((?u - ?w)$i) = real-of-int ((int (msb-p (α * ts!i mod p)) -
int(α * ts!i mod p)))
    using int-rat-real-casting-helper[OF rat-of-int]
    by blast
    then have abs(real-of-rat ((?u - ?w)$i)) = |real-of-int (int (msb-p (α * ts!i
mod p)) - int (α * ts!i mod p))|
    by presburger
    also have ... = real-of-int |(int (msb-p (α * ts!i mod p)) - (α * ts!i mod p))|
    by linarith
    finally have abs(real-of-rat ((?u - ?w)$i)) ≤ real(p)/2^k
    using msb-p-dist[of (α * ts!i mod p)] by linarith
    moreover have real(p)/2^k = real-of-rat((rat-of-nat p) / 2^k)
    by (simp add: of-rat-divide of-rat-power)
    moreover have abs(real-of-rat ((?u - ?w)$i)) = real-of-rat (abs ((?u - ?w)$i))
by simp
    ultimately have real-of-rat (abs ((?u - ?w)$i)) ≤ real-of-rat((rat-of-nat p) /
2^k) by algebra
    then have (abs ((?u - ?w)$i)) ≤ (rat-of-nat p) / 2^k
    using of-rat-less-eq by blast
    then show ?thesis by auto
next
case t: True
have ?u ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using ts-to-u-carrier[of ts] assms by blast
moreover have ?w ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using in-lattice gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] assms by blast
ultimately have (?u - ?w)$i = ?u$i - ?w$i using in-range by fastforce
also have ?u$i = (map (rat-of-nat ∘ msb-p ∘ (λt. α * t mod p)) ts @ [0])!i
    unfolding ts-to-u-alt using t assms by auto
also have (map (rat-of-nat ∘ msb-p ∘ (λt. α * t mod p)) ts @ [0])!i = 0
    unfolding ts-to-u-def
    using append-Cons-nth-middle[of i (map (rat-of-nat ∘ msb-p ∘ (λt. α * t mod
p)) ts) 0 []]
    t assms
    by fastforce
also have ?w$i = (rat-of-int (int-of-nat α))/(rat-of-nat p)
    using coordinates-of-gen-lattice[of i ts λi. (if i = d then int-of-nat α else -
int-of-nat (α * ts ! i div p))]
    t assms by auto
finally have (?u - ?w)$i = -(rat-of-int (int-of-nat α))/(rat-of-nat p) by linarith
moreover have rat-of-int (int-of-nat α) = rat-of-nat α
    using int-of-nat-def by fastforce
moreover have α < p using α by auto
ultimately have abs((?u - ?w)$i) ≤ 1 by force
moreover have 1 ≤ rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k
proof-
    have k < log 2 p using k-small by linarith
    then have 2 powr k < 2 powr (log 2 p) by force
    then have 2^k < p using powr-realpow[of 2 k] p prime-gt-0-nat[of p] by force

```

```

    then show  $1 \leq \text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k$  by force
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by order
  qed
  define Lst where Lst = (list-of-vec (?u - ?w))
  have Lst!i = (?u - ?w)$i if  $i \in \{0..<d+1\}$  for i
    using dim-u dim-w l list-of-vec-index unfolding Lst-def by blast
  then have abs-small:  $\text{abs}(Lst!i) \leq \text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k$  if in-range:
 $i \in \{0..<d+1\}$  for i
    using in-range coords-close by presburger
  then have small-coord:  $\text{sq-norm } (Lst!i) \leq (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^2$  if
in-range:  $i \in \{0..<d+1\}$  for i
  proof-
    have sq-norm (Lst!i) = (Lst!i) ^2
      by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
    moreover have (Lst!i) ^2 = abs(Lst!i) ^2 by auto
    moreover have  $0 \leq \text{abs}(Lst!i)$  by simp
    ultimately show ?thesis using abs-small[of i] in-range
      by (metis power-mono)
  qed
  moreover have length:  $\text{length } Lst = d + 1$  unfolding Lst-def using dim-u
dim-w by auto
  ultimately have  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } Lst \implies \text{sq-norm } x \leq (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^2$ 
  proof-
    fix x assume  $x \in \text{set } Lst$ 
    then obtain y where x-def:  $x = Lst ! y \wedge y \in \{0..<\text{length } Lst\}$ 
      by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff in-set-conv-nth le0)
    then have sq-norm (Lst ! y)  $\leq (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^2$ 
      using length small-coord[of y] by argo
    then show  $\text{sq-norm } x \leq (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^2$  using x-def by blast
  qed
  moreover have  $\text{sq-norm } (?u - ?w) = \text{sum-list } (\text{map } \text{sq-norm } (\text{list-of-vec } (?u - ?w)))$ 
    using sq-norm-vec-def[of ?u - ?w] by fast
  ultimately have  $\text{sq-norm } (?u - ?w) \leq \text{sum-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^2) (\text{list-of-vec } (?u - ?w)))$ 
    unfolding Lst-def using sum-list-mono[of (list-of-vec (?u - ?w)) sq-norm ( $\lambda x. (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^2$ )]
    by argo
  also have  $\text{sum-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^2) (\text{list-of-vec } (?u - ?w)))$ 
    =  $\text{rat-of-nat } (d + 1) * (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^2$ 
    using length sum-list-triv[of (rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k)^2 (list-of-vec (?u - ?w))]
    unfolding Lst-def
    by argo
  finally have  $\text{sq-norm } (?u - ?w) \leq \text{rat-of-nat } (d + 1) * (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^2$ 

```

```

 $2^{\wedge}k)^{\wedge}2$ 
  by blast
  also have  $\text{rat-of-nat } (d + 1) * (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^{\wedge}k)^{\wedge}2$ 
    =  $\text{rat-of-nat } (d + 1) * ((\text{rat-of-nat } p)^{\wedge}2 / (\text{rat-of-nat } 2^{\wedge}k)^{\wedge}2)$ 
  by (simp add: power-divide)
  also have  $\text{rat-of-nat } (d + 1) * ((\text{rat-of-nat } p)^{\wedge}2 / (\text{rat-of-nat } 2^{\wedge}k)^{\wedge}2)$ 
    =  $(\text{rat-of-nat } (d + 1) * ((\text{rat-of-nat } p)^{\wedge}2)) / (\text{rat-of-nat } 2^{\wedge}k)^{\wedge}2$ 
  by simp
  also have  $(\text{rat-of-nat } (d + 1) * ((\text{rat-of-nat } p)^{\wedge}2)) / (\text{rat-of-nat } 2^{\wedge}k)^{\wedge}2$ 
    =  $\text{rat-of-nat } ((d + 1) * p^{\wedge}2) / ((2^{\wedge}k)^{\wedge}2)$ 
  by (metis Power.semiring-1-class.of-nat-power of-nat-numeral of-nat-simps(5))
  also have  $\text{rat-of-nat } ((d + 1) * p^{\wedge}2) / ((2^{\wedge}k)^{\wedge}2) = \text{rat-of-nat } ((d + 1) * p^{\wedge}2)$ 
/  $((2^{\wedge}(2*k)))$ 
  by (simp add: power-even-eq)
  finally show ?thesis using in-lattice by force
qed

```

```

lemma gen-lattice-dim:
  assumes  $ts \in \text{set-pmf } ts\text{-pmf}$ 
  assumes  $v \in \text{gen-lattice } ts$ 
  shows  $\text{dim-vec } v = d + 1$ 
  using assms set-pmf-ts carrier-dim-vec gen-lattice-carrier gen-basis-carrier
  unfolding gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def
  by fast

```

```

lemma vec-class-union:
  fixes  $ts :: \text{nat list}$ 
  assumes  $ts \in \text{set-pmf } ts\text{-pmf}$ 
  defines  $L \equiv \text{gen-lattice } ts$ 
  shows  $L = \bigcup \{ \text{vec-class } ts \beta \mid \beta. \text{ True} \}$ 
proof safe
  let ?B = gen-basis ts
  have length-B:  $\text{length } ?B = d + 1$  using gen-basis-length .
  have length-ts:  $\text{length } ts = d$  using assms(1) set-pmf-ts by blast
  fix x assume *:  $x \in L$ 
  then obtain cs where  $cs: x = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (cs \ i) \cdot_v ?B!i) [0..<\text{length } ?B])$ 
  unfolding L-def gen-lattice-def using in-latticeE by blast
  define xs where  $xs \equiv (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (cs \ i) \cdot_v ?B!i) [0..<\text{length } ?B])$ 
  have x:  $x = \text{sumlist } xs$  unfolding xs-def cs by blast

```

```

define  $\beta$  where  $\beta \equiv cs \ d$ 
have  $x \in \text{vec-class } ts \ \beta$ 
proof -
  let ?I =  $[0..<\text{length } ?B - 1]$ 
  define as where  $as \equiv (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (cs \ i) \cdot_v ?B!i) [0..<\text{length } ?B - 1])$ 
  define bs where  $bs \equiv (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (cs \ i) \cdot_v ?B!i) [\text{length } ?B - 1])$ 
  define a where  $a \equiv \text{sumlist } as$ 
  define b where  $b \equiv \text{sumlist } bs$ 

```

have $\forall i < \text{length } ?\mathcal{B}. ?\mathcal{B}!i \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
using *gen-basis-carrier length-ts nth-mem* **by** *blast*
hence *c-B-dims*: $\forall i < \text{length } ?\mathcal{B}. \text{of-int } (cs\ i) \cdot_v ?\mathcal{B}!i \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ **by**
blast
hence *as-dims*: $\text{set } as \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ **unfolding** *as-def* **by** *auto*
have *bs-dims*: $\text{set } bs \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
apply (*simp add: bs-def*)
using *c-B-dims* **by** (*simp add: length-B*)

have *a-carr*: $a \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ **using** *a-def as-dims sumlist-carrier* **by**
presburger
moreover **have** *b-carr*: $b \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ **using** *b-def bs-dims sum-*
list-carrier **by** *blast*
ultimately **have** *ab-comm*: $a + b = b + a$ **using** *a-ac(2) a-carr b-carr* **by**
presburger

have $b = \text{sumlist } [(of-int\ (cs\ (\text{length } ?\mathcal{B} - 1)) \cdot_v ?\mathcal{B}!(\text{length } ?\mathcal{B} - 1))]$
unfolding *b-def bs-def* **by** *force*
hence *b*: $b = (of-int\ (cs\ (\text{length } ?\mathcal{B} - 1)) \cdot_v ?\mathcal{B}!(\text{length } ?\mathcal{B} - 1))$
by (*metis cV diff-add-inverse2 gen-basis-carrier length-B length-ts less-add-one*
local.M.add.l-cancel-one local.M.add.one-closed nth-mem smult-closed sum-simp sum-
list-Cons sumlist-Nil)

have $x = a + b$
proof–
have *xs* = *as* @ *bs* **by** (*simp add: length-B xs-def as-def bs-def*)
thus *?thesis* **using** *sumlist-append[OF as-dims bs-dims]* **unfolding** *x a-def*
b-def **by** *blast*
qed
hence *1*: $x = b + a$ **using** *ab-comm* **by** *blast*
have *2*: $a = \text{lincomb-list } (\text{rat-of-int} \circ cs) \text{ p-vecs } (\text{is } a = ?rhs)$
proof–
have $\forall i < \text{length } p\text{-vecs}. p\text{-vecs}!i = ?\mathcal{B}!i$
unfolding *gen-basis-def* **using** *length-p-vecs* **by** (*simp add: append-Cons-nth-left*)
hence $\forall i < \text{length } p\text{-vecs}. of-int\ (cs\ i) \cdot_v p\text{-vecs}!i = of-int\ (cs\ i) \cdot_v ?\mathcal{B}!i$
by *presburger*
hence $(\text{map } (\lambda i. of-int\ (cs\ i) \cdot_v p\text{-vecs}!i) [0..<\text{length } p\text{-vecs}])$
 $= (\text{map } (\lambda i. of-int\ (cs\ i) \cdot_v ?\mathcal{B}!i) [0..<\text{length } p\text{-vecs}])$
by *simp*
moreover **have** $?rhs = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. of-int\ (cs\ i) \cdot_v p\text{-vecs}!i) [0..<\text{length } p\text{-vecs}])$
using *lincomb-list-def[of rat-of-int o cs p-vecs]* **by** *simp*
ultimately **have** $?rhs = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. of-int\ (cs\ i) \cdot_v ?\mathcal{B}!i) [0..<\text{length } p\text{-vecs}])$
by *argo*
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *a-def as-def length-B length-p-vecs* **by** *force*
qed
have *3*: $b = \text{rat-of-int } \beta \cdot_v t\text{-vec } ts$
proof

```

show dims: dim-vec b = dim-vec (rat-of-int  $\beta \cdot_v$  t-vec ts)
  using b-carr length-ts t-vec-dim by auto
show  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } (\text{rat-of-int } \beta \cdot_v \text{ t-vec } ts) \implies b \$ i = (\text{rat-of-int } \beta \cdot_v$ 
t-vec ts)  $\$ i$ 
proof–
  fix i assume  $*$ :  $i < \text{dim-vec } (\text{rat-of-int } \beta \cdot_v \text{ t-vec } ts)$ 
  show  $b \$ i = (\text{rat-of-int } \beta \cdot_v \text{ t-vec } ts) \$ i$ 
  proof(cases  $i = d$ )
    case True
      hence  $b \$ i = (\text{of-int } (cs \ (\text{length } ?\mathcal{B} - 1)) \cdot_v \ ?\mathcal{B}!(\text{length } ?\mathcal{B} - 1)) \$ i$ 
unfolding b by blast
      also have  $\dots = (\text{of-int } (cs \ (\text{length } ?\mathcal{B} - 1)) * (?\mathcal{B}!(\text{length } ?\mathcal{B} - 1)) \$ i)$ 
      using dims  $*$  b by auto
      also have  $\dots = (\text{of-int } (cs \ (\text{length } ?\mathcal{B} - 1)) * (\text{last } ?\mathcal{B}) \$ i)$ 
      by (metis length- $\mathcal{B}$  True last-conv-nth length-0-conv less-add-one not-less0)
      also have  $\dots = (\text{of-int } (cs \ (\text{length } ?\mathcal{B} - 1)) * (1 \ / \ \text{of-nat } p))$ 
      using length-ts by (simp add: gen-basis-def True append-Cons-nth-middle)
      also have  $\dots = \text{of-int } \beta \ / \ \text{of-nat } p$  by (simp add:  $\beta$ -def length- $\mathcal{B}$ )
      finally show ?thesis
      by (metis t-vec-def List.list.discI List.list.size(4) One-nat-def  $\beta$ -def b
diff-add-inverse2 gen-basis-def last-conv-nth last-snoc length-0-conv length- $\mathcal{B}$  length-ts)
    next
      case False
      hence  $i < d$ 
      by (metis  $*$  Suc-eq-plus1 b-carr carrier-vecD dims less-Suc-eq)
      hence  $(?\mathcal{B}!d) \$ i = \text{of-nat } (ts!i)$ 
      by (simp add: gen-basis-def append-Cons-nth-left append-Cons-nth-middle
length-p-vecs length-ts)
      thus ?thesis
      apply (simp add: b length- $\mathcal{B}$  t-vec-def  $\beta$ -def)
      by (metis gen-basis-def length-p-vecs nth-append-length)
    qed
  qed
qed
have  $x = (\text{rat-of-int } \beta \cdot_v \text{ t-vec } ts) + (\text{lincomb-list } (\text{rat-of-int } \circ cs) \text{ p-vecs})$ 
unfolding 1 2 3 by blast
thus ?thesis unfolding vec-class-def by blast
qed
thus  $x \in \bigcup \{ \text{vec-class } ts \ \beta \mid \beta. \text{ True} \}$  by blast
next
fix  $x \ \beta$ 
assume  $x \in \text{vec-class } ts \ \beta$ 
then obtain cs where cs:  $x = \text{of-int } \beta \cdot_v \text{ t-vec } ts + \text{lincomb-list } (\text{of-int } \circ cs)$ 
p-vecs
unfolding vec-class-def by blast
define cs' where cs' =  $(\lambda x. \text{ if } x < d \text{ then } cs \ x \text{ else } \beta)$ 

have  $x = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{ rat-of-int } (cs' \ i) \cdot_v \text{ gen-basis } ts \ ! \ i) \ [0..<\text{length}$ 
(gen-basis ts))])

```



```

(is x = ?sum)
proof-
  let ?f' =  $\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (cs' i) \cdot_v \text{gen-basis } ts ! i$ 
  let ?f =  $\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (cs i) \cdot_v p\text{-vecs } ! i$ 
  let ?I =  $[0..<\text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts)]$ 
  let ?I1 =  $[0..<\text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts) - 1]$ 
  let ?I2 =  $[\text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts) - 1]$ 

  have length-ts:  $\text{length } ts = d$  using assms(1) set-pmf-ts by blast
  have I:  $?I = ?I1 @ ?I2$  using gen-basis-length by auto
  have I-dims:  $\text{set } (\text{map } ?f' ?I) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ 
    using gen-basis-carrier[OF length-ts] gen-basis-length[of ts] by fastforce
  have I1-dims:  $\text{set } (\text{map } ?f' ?I1) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$  using I I-dims by simp
  have I2-dims:  $\text{set } (\text{map } ?f' ?I2) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$  using I I-dims by simp

  have sum1-dim:  $\text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I1) \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ 
    using I1-dims sumlist-carrier by blast
  have sum2-dim:  $\text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I2) \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ 
    using I2-dims sumlist-carrier by blast

  from I have  $\text{map } ?f' ?I = (\text{map } ?f' ?I1) @ (\text{map } ?f' ?I2)$  by auto
  hence  $\text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I) = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I1) + \text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I2)$ 
    using sumlist-append[of map ?f' ?I1 map ?f' ?I2] I1-dims I2-dims by argo
  hence  $\text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I) = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I2) + \text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I1)$ 
    using sum1-dim sum2-dim a-ac(2) by presburger
  moreover have  $\text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I1) = \text{lincomb-list } (\text{of-int } \circ cs) p\text{-vecs}$ 
  proof-
    have  $\forall i < d. \text{gen-basis } ts ! i = p\text{-vecs } ! i$ 
      by (simp add: nth-append length-p-vecs gen-basis-def)
    moreover have  $\forall i < d. cs i = cs' i$  using cs'-def by presburger
    ultimately have  $\forall i < d. ?f' i = ?f i$  by presburger
    hence  $\text{map } ?f' [0..<d] = \text{map } ?f [0..<d]$  by fastforce
    hence  $\text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' [0..<d]) = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f [0..<d])$  by argo
    thus ?thesis unfolding lincomb-list-def length-p-vecs gen-basis-length by auto
  qed
  moreover have  $\text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I2) = \text{of-int } \beta \cdot_v t\text{-vec } ts$ 
  proof-
    have  $\text{sumlist } (\text{map } ?f' ?I2) = ?f' (\text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ts) - 1)$ 
      unfolding sumlist-def
    using Suc-eq-plus1 I assms(1) diff-add-inverse2 diff-diff-left diff-zero gen-basis-length
gen-basis-vecs-carrier length-upt lessI mem-Collect-eq nth-append-length nth-mem
right-zero-vec set-pmf-ts set-upt
      by auto
    also have  $\dots = \text{of-int } (cs' d) \cdot_v \text{gen-basis } ts ! d$  by (simp add: gen-basis-length)
    also have  $\dots = \text{of-int } \beta \cdot_v \text{gen-basis } ts ! d$  unfolding cs'-def by auto
    also have  $\dots = \text{of-int } \beta \cdot_v t\text{-vec } ts$ 
      by (simp add: append-Cons-nth-middle length-p-vecs t-vec-def gen-basis-def)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed

```

```

    ultimately show ?thesis using cs by argo
  qed
  thus  $x \in L$  unfolding L-def vec-class-def gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def by blast
qed

lemma vec-class-mod-p-union:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes ts ∈ set-pmf ts-pmf
  defines  $L \equiv \text{gen-lattice } ts$ 
  shows  $L = \bigcup \{ \text{vec-class-mod-}p \text{ } ts \ \beta \mid \beta. \beta \in \{0..<p::int\} \}$  (is - = ?rhs)
proof
  show  $L \subseteq ?rhs$ 
proof
  fix x assume  $x \in L$ 
  then obtain  $\beta$  where  $\beta: x \in \text{vec-class } ts \ \beta$ 
    using vec-class-union[OF assms(1)] unfolding L-def by blast
  define  $\beta_p$  where  $\beta_p \equiv \beta \bmod p$ 
  hence  $\beta_p \in \{0..<p::int\}$ 
  by (metis Nat.bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum mod-ident-iff mod-mod-trivial not-prime-0
of-nat-0-less-iff p)
  moreover have  $x \in \text{vec-class-mod-}p \text{ } ts \ \beta_p$ 
    unfolding vec-class-mod-p-def  $\beta_p\text{-def}$ 
    by (smt (verit, best) UnionI  $\beta$  cong-mod-right cong-refl mem-Collect-eq)
  ultimately show  $x \in ?rhs$  by blast
qed
show  $?rhs \subseteq L$  using vec-class-union[OF assms(1)] unfolding L-def vec-class-mod-p-def
by blast
qed

```

4.2.2 dist-p definition and lemmas

definition *dist-p* :: *int* $\Rightarrow$ *int* $\Rightarrow$ *int* **where**
 $\text{dist-}p \ i \ j = \text{Inf } \{ \text{abs } (i - j + z * (\text{of-nat } p)) \mid z. \text{True} \}$

lemma *dist-p-well-defined*:
 fixes *i* :: *int*
 fixes *j* :: *int*
 shows $\text{dist-}p \ i \ j \in \{ \text{abs } (i - j + z * (\text{of-nat } p)) \mid z. \text{True} \}$ (is - ∈ *?S*)
proof –
 have *?S* ⊆ $\mathbb{N}$ by (*smt* (*verit*, *del-insts*) *mem-Collect-eq* *range-abs-Nats* *range-eqI* *subsetI*)
 moreover have *?S* ≠ {} by *blast*
 ultimately show *?thesis* using *nat-subset-inf* unfolding *dist-p-def* by *algebra*
 qed

lemma *dist-p-set-bdd-below*:
 fixes *i j* :: *int*
 shows $\forall x \in \{ \text{abs } (i - j + z * (\text{of-nat } p)) \mid z. \text{True} \}. 0 \leq x$
 by *force*

```

lemma dist-p-le:
  fixes i j :: int
  shows  $\forall x \in \{abs\ (i - j + z * (of\ nat\ p)) \mid z. True\}. dist\ p\ i\ j \leq x$  (is  $\forall x \in ?S.$ 
-)
proof
  fix x assume *: x ∈ ?S
  have bdd-below ?S using dist-p-set-bdd-below by fast
  thus dist-p i j ≤ x
    unfolding dist-p-def using dist-p-well-defined[of i j] cInf-lower[of x ?S] * by
fast
qed

lemma dist-p-equiv:
  fixes i :: int
  fixes j :: int
  shows  $[dist\ p\ i\ j = i - j] \ (mod\ p) \vee [dist\ p\ i\ j = j - i] \ (mod\ p)$ 
proof-
  let ?S =  $\{abs\ (i - j + z * (of\ nat\ p)) \mid z. True\}$ 
  have  $[x = i - j] \ (mod\ p) \vee [x = j - i] \ (mod\ p)$  if x-in: x ∈ ?S for x
  proof-
    obtain z where x = abs (i - j + z * (of-nat p)) using x-in by blast
    then have x = i - j + z * (of-nat p) ∨ x = - (i - j + z * (of-nat p)) by
linarith
    then show ?thesis
    proof(rule disjE)
      assume left: x = i - j + z * (of-nat p)
      then have x - (i - j) = z * (of-nat p) by force
      also have [z * (of-nat p) = 0] (mod p) using cong-mult-self-right[of z of-nat
p] by blast
      finally have [x - (i - j) = 0] (mod p) by blast
      then have [x = i - j] (mod p) using cong-diff-iff-cong-0[of x i - j int p] by
presburger
      then show ?thesis by blast
    next
      assume right: x = - (i - j + z * (of-nat p))
      then have x = j - i - z * (of-nat p) by linarith
      then have x - (j - i) = - z * (of-nat p) by force
      also have [- z * (of-nat p) = 0] (mod p) using cong-mult-self-right[of -z
of-nat p] by blast
      finally have [x - (j - i) = 0] (mod p) by blast
      then have [x = j - i] (mod p) using cong-diff-iff-cong-0[of x j - i int p] by
presburger
      then show ?thesis by blast
    qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis using dist-p-well-defined[of i j] by presburger
qed

```

```

lemma dist-p-equiv':
  fixes i :: int
  fixes j :: int
  shows dist-p i j = min ((i - j) mod p) ((j - i) mod p)
proof -
  let ?S = {abs (i - j + z * (of-nat p)) | z. True}
  have [dist-p i j = i - j] (mod p) ∨ [dist-p i j = j - i] (mod p) using dist-p-equiv
  .
  moreover have 0 ≤ dist-p i j using dist-p-well-defined[of i j] by force
  moreover have dist-p i j < p
  proof(rule ccontr)
    obtain k where k: dist-p i j = |i - j + k * int p|
      using dist-p-well-defined[of i j] by blast
    hence k-min: (∀ k'. dist-p i j ≤ |i - j + k' * int p|)
      using dist-p-well-defined[of i j] by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) dist-p-le mem-Collect-eq)

    assume ¬ dist-p i j < int p
    hence *: dist-p i j ≥ p by linarith
    show False
    proof(cases i - j + k * int p ≥ 0)
      case True
        hence dist-p i j = i - j + k * p using k by fastforce
        moreover then have 0 ≤ i - j + k * p - p using * by simp
        moreover then have ... = |i - j + (k - 1) * p| by (simp add: left-diff-distrib')
        moreover have p > 0 using p prime-gt-0-nat by blast
        ultimately have dist-p i j > |i - j + (k - 1) * p| by fastforce
        moreover have dist-p i j ≤ |i - j + (k - 1) * p| using k-min by blast
        ultimately show False by fastforce
      next
        case False
          hence dist-p i j = - i + j - k * p using k by linarith
          moreover then have 0 ≤ - i + j - k * p - p using * by simp
          moreover then have ... = |i - j + (k + 1) * p|
            by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) left-diff-distrib' mult-cancel-right2)
          moreover have p > 0 using p prime-gt-0-nat by blast
          ultimately have dist-p i j > |i - j + (k + 1) * p| by fastforce
          moreover have dist-p i j ≤ |i - j + (k + 1) * p| using k-min by blast
          ultimately show False by fastforce
    qed
  qed
  ultimately have *: dist-p i j = (i - j) mod p ∨ dist-p i j = (j - i) mod p
    by (simp add: Cong.unique-euclidean-semiring-class.cong-def)

  have (i - j) mod p ∈ ?S
  proof -
    obtain k :: int where (i - j) mod p = (i - j) + k * p
      by (metis mod-eqE mod-mod-trivial mult-of-nat-commute)
    moreover have (i - j) mod p ≥ 0 using prime-gt-1-nat[OF p] by simp
    ultimately have (i - j) mod p = |i - j + k * p| by force

```

```

    thus ?thesis by auto
qed
moreover have  $(j - i) \bmod p \in ?S$ 
proof-
  obtain  $k :: \text{int}$  where  $(j - i) \bmod p = (j - i) + k * p$ 
    by (metis mod-eqE mod-mod-trivial mult-of-nat-commute)
  hence  $(j - i) \bmod p = -((i - j) - k * p)$  by simp
  moreover have  $(j - i) \bmod p \geq 0$  using prime-gt-1-nat[OF p] by simp
  ultimately have  $(j - i) \bmod p = |i - j - k * p|$  by force
  then obtain  $k' :: \text{int}$  where  $(j - i) \bmod p = |(i - j) + k' * p|$  using that[of
- k] by force
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed
ultimately have  $\text{dist-}p\ i\ j \leq (i - j) \bmod p \wedge \text{dist-}p\ i\ j \leq (j - i) \bmod p$ 
  by (metis dist-p-le)
  thus ?thesis using * by linarith
qed

lemma dist-p-equiv'':
  fixes  $i :: \text{int}$ 
  fixes  $j :: \text{int}$ 
  shows  $\text{dist-}p\ i\ j = ((i - j) \bmod p) \vee \text{dist-}p\ i\ j = ((j - i) \bmod p)$ 
  using dist-p-equiv'[of i j] by linarith

lemma dist-p-instances-help:
  fixes  $i :: \text{int}$ 
  fixes  $j :: \text{int}$ 
  fixes  $\text{dist} :: \text{int}$ 
  assumes coprime  $(i - j)\ p$ 
  shows  $\text{card } \{t \in \{1..<p\}. (\text{dist-}p\ (t*i)\ (t*j)) = \text{dist}\} \leq 2$ 
proof-
  obtain  $ij\text{-inv}$  where  $ij\text{-inv}: [(i-j)*ij\text{-inv} = 1] \pmod p$ 
    using assms(1) cong-solve-coprime-int[of  $(i - j)\ p$ ] by auto
  have coprime  $(j - i)\ p$ 
    by (meson assms(1) coprimeE coprimeI dvd-diff-commute)
  then obtain  $ji\text{-inv}$  where  $ji\text{-inv}: [(j - i)*ji\text{-inv} = 1] \pmod p$ 
    using cong-solve-coprime-int[of  $(j - i)\ p$ ] by auto
  have  $\text{disj}: [t = \text{dist}*ij\text{-inv}] \pmod p \vee [t = \text{dist}*ji\text{-inv}] \pmod p$ 
    if  $\text{dist-eq}: (\text{dist-}p\ (t*i)\ (t*j)) = \text{dist}$ 
    for  $t::\text{int}$ 
  proof-
    have  $[\text{dist} = (t*i - t*j)] \pmod p \vee [\text{dist} = t*j - t*i] \pmod p$ 
      using dist-p-equiv[of  $t*i\ t*j$ ] dist-eq by simp
    then show ?thesis
  proof(rule disjE)
    assume left:  $[\text{dist} = (t*i - t*j)] \pmod p$ 
    have  $t * (i - j) = t * i - t * j$ 
      using int-distrib(4) by auto
    then have  $[t * (i - j) = t * i - t * j] \pmod p$  by simp

```

```

then have [dist = t * (i - j)] (mod p)
  using cong-trans[of t * (i - j) t * i - t * j p dist] left cong-sym
  by blast
then have [dist * ij-inv = t * (i - j) * ij-inv] (mod p)
  using cong-mult[of dist t * (i - j) p ij-inv] by force
moreover have [t * (i - j) * ij-inv = t * ((i - j) * ij-inv)] (mod p)
  by (simp add: more-arith-simps(11))
moreover have [t * ((i - j) * ij-inv) = t] (mod p)
  using ij-inv cong-mult[of t t p (i - j) * ij-inv 1] by auto
ultimately show ?thesis using cong-trans cong-sym by meson
next
assume right: [dist = t*j - t*i] (mod p)
have t * (j - i) = t * j - t * i
  using int-distrib(4) by auto
then have [t * (j - i) = t * j - t * i] (mod p) by simp
then have [dist = t * (j - i)] (mod p)
  using cong-trans[of t * (j - i) t * j - t * i p dist] right cong-sym
  by blast
then have [dist * ji-inv = t * (j - i) * ji-inv] (mod p)
  using cong-mult[of dist t * (j - i) p ji-inv] by force
moreover have [t * (j - i) * ji-inv = t * ((j - i) * ji-inv)] (mod p)
  by (simp add: more-arith-simps(11))
moreover have [t * ((j - i) * ji-inv) = t] (mod p)
  using ji-inv cong-mult[of t t p (j - i) * ji-inv 1] by auto
ultimately show ?thesis using cong-trans cong-sym by meson
qed
qed
define S1 where S1 = ({t ∈ {1..

```

```

moreover have  $t2 < p$  using ts unfolding S1-def by simp
moreover have  $0 \leq t2$  using ts unfolding S1-def by simp
moreover have  $[int\ t1 = int\ t2] \pmod p$ 
  using 1 2 cong-sym[of t2 dist*ij-inv p] cong-trans[of t1 dist*ij-inv p t2]
  by blast
ultimately have  $int\ t1 = int\ t2$ 
  using cong-less-imp-eq-int[of  $int\ t1\ p\ int\ t2$ ] by auto
then have  $t1 = t2$  by simp
then show False using ts by auto
qed
moreover have  $card(S2) \leq 1$ 
proof(rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg card\ S2 \leq 1$ 
  hence *:  $card\ S2 \geq 2$  by simp
  obtain t1 t2 where ts:  $t1 \neq t2 \wedge t1 \in S2 \wedge t2 \in S2$ 
  proof-
    obtain t1 S2' where t1:  $t1 \in S2 \wedge S2' = S2 - \{t1\}$  using * by fastforce
    hence  $card\ S2' \geq 1$  using * by fastforce
    then obtain t2 where t2:  $t2 \in S2'$  by fastforce
    hence  $t1 \neq t2 \wedge t1 \in S2 \wedge t2 \in S2$  using t1 by blast
    thus ?thesis using that by blast
  qed
  have  $\neg[t1 = dist*ij-inv] \pmod p$  using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  then have 1:  $[t1 = dist*ji-inv] \pmod p$  using disj ts unfolding S2-def by
blast
  have  $\neg[t2 = dist*ij-inv] \pmod p$  using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  then have 2:  $[t2 = dist*ji-inv] \pmod p$  using disj ts unfolding S2-def by
blast
  have  $t1 < p$  using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  moreover have  $0 \leq t1$  using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  moreover have  $t2 < p$  using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  moreover have  $0 \leq t2$  using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  moreover have  $[int\ t1 = int\ t2] \pmod p$ 
    using 1 2 cong-sym[of t2 dist*ji-inv p] cong-trans[of t1 dist*ji-inv p t2]
    by blast
  ultimately have  $int\ t1 = int\ t2$ 
    using cong-less-imp-eq-int[of  $int\ t1\ p\ int\ t2$ ] by auto
  then have  $t1 = t2$  by simp
  then show False using ts by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis using card-Un-le[of S1 S2] by simp
qed

lemma dist-p-nat:
  fixes i :: int
  fixes j :: int
  shows dist-p i j  $\in \mathbb{N}$ 
proof-
  let ?S =  $\{abs\ (i - j + z * (of-nat\ p)) \mid z. True\}$ 

```

have $?S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ **by** (*smt* (*verit*, *del-insts*) *mem-Collect-eq range-abs-Nats range-eqI subsetI*)
then show *?thesis* **using** *dist-p-well-defined[of i j]* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *dist-p-nat'*:
shows *nat* (*dist-p i j*) = *dist-p i j*
by (*metis dist-p-nat[of i j] Nats-induct int-eq-iff*)

lemma *dist-p-instances*:
fixes *i* :: *int*
fixes *j* :: *int*
fixes *bound* :: *rat*
assumes $i \neq j$
assumes *coprime* (*i* - *j*) *p*
assumes $0 < \text{bound}$
shows *rat-of-nat* (*card* $\{t \in \{1..<p\}. \text{rat-of-int } (\text{dist-p } (t*i) (t*j)) \leq \text{bound}\}$) $\leq 2 * \text{bound}$

proof –
let *?f* = $\lambda t. (\text{dist-p } (t*i) (t*j))$
define *S* **where** $S = \{t \in \{1..<p\}. \text{rat-of-int } (?f t) \leq \text{bound}\}$
have $S = \{t \in \{1..<p\}. \text{rat-of-int } (?f t) \leq \text{bound} \wedge (?f t) \in \mathbb{N}\}$
 $\cup \{t \in \{1..<p\}. \text{rat-of-int } (?f t) \leq \text{bound} \wedge (?f t) \notin \mathbb{N}\}$
unfolding *S-def* **by** *fastforce*
moreover **have** $\{t \in \{1..<p\}. \text{rat-of-int } (?f t) \leq \text{bound} \wedge (?f t) \notin \mathbb{N}\} = \{\}$
using *dist-p-nat* **by** *force*
ultimately **have** $S = \{t \in \{1..<p\}. \text{rat-of-int } (?f t) \leq \text{bound} \wedge (?f t) \in \mathbb{N}\}$
by *fast*
moreover **have** (*rat-of-int* (*?f t*) $\leq \text{bound} \wedge (?f t) \in \mathbb{N}$)
 $\longleftrightarrow ((?f t) \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\})$ (**is** *?P* = *?Q*) **if** $t \in \{1..<p\}$ **for** *t*

proof
assume *: *?P*
hence $?f t < (\text{floor } \text{bound}) + 1$ **by** *linarith*
moreover **have** $1 \leq ?f t$
proof –
have $\forall x \in \{\text{abs } ((t*i) - (t*j) + z * (\text{of-nat } p)) \mid z. \text{True}\}. 1 \leq x$
proof
fix *x* **assume** $x \in \{\text{abs } ((t*i) - (t*j) + z * (\text{of-nat } p)) \mid z. \text{True}\}$
then obtain *z* **where** $z: x = \text{abs } ((t*i) - (t*j) + z * (\text{of-nat } p))$ **by** *blast*
moreover **have** $t \neq 0$ **using** *that* **by** *force*
ultimately **have** $x: x = \text{abs}(t * (i - j) + z * p)$ **using** *int-distrib(4)* **by**

presburger
have $x \neq 0$
proof –
have *coprime t p*
unfolding *coprime-def'*
proof *clarify*
fix *r* **assume** *: $r \text{ dvd } t \wedge r \text{ dvd } p$
have *is-unit* $r \vee r = p$

by (metis $\ast(2)$ One-nat-def dvd-1-iff-1 p prime-nat-iff)
 moreover have $r \neq p$ using $\ast(1)$ that by auto
 ultimately show is-unit r by blast
 qed
 moreover have coprime (i - j) p using assms(2) .
 ultimately have coprime (t * (i - j)) p using p by auto
 hence $\neg (p \text{ dvd } (t * (i - j)))$
 by (metis coprime-def' One-nat-def Suc-0-not-prime-nat abs-of-nat dvd-refl
 int-ops(2) nat-int p zdvd1-eq)
 hence $t * (i - j) \neq -z * p$ by fastforce
 hence $t * (i - j) + z * p \neq 0$ by fastforce
 thus ?thesis unfolding x by simp
 qed
 moreover have $x \geq 0$ using z by force
 ultimately show $1 \leq x$ by linarith
 qed
 thus ?thesis using dist-p-well-defined[of t*i t*j] unfolding dist-p-def by
 blast
 qed
 ultimately show ?Q by force
 next
 assume ?Q
 thus ?P by (simp add: dist-p-nat le-floor-iff)
 qed
 ultimately have $S = \{t \in \{1..<p\}. ((?f t) \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\})\}$ by blast
 moreover have $\{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\} = \bigcup \{\{i\} \mid i. i \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\}\}$
 by blast
 ultimately have $S = \bigcup \{\{t \in \{1..<p\}. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\}\}$
 by blast
 then have $\text{card } S \leq \text{sum card } \{\{t \in \{1..<p\}. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\}\}$
 using card-Union-le-sum-card[of $\{\{t \in \{1..<p\}. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\}\}$]
 by blast
 moreover have $\text{card } s \leq 2$ if s-def: $s \in \{\{t \in \{1..<p\}. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\}\}$ for s
 proof -
 obtain dist where $s = \{t \in \{1..<p\}. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}$
 using s-def by blast
 then show ?thesis using dist-p-instances-help[of i j dist] assms(2) by auto
 qed
 ultimately have $\text{card } S \leq \text{sum } (\lambda s. 2) \{\{t \in \{1..<p\}. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\}\}$
 using sum-mono[of $\{\{t \in \{1..<p\}. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\}\}$
 card ($\lambda s. 2$)]
 by force
 moreover have $\text{sum } (\lambda s. 2) \{\{t \in \{1..<p\}. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\}\}$
 = $2 * \text{card}\{\{t \in \{1..<p\}. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(\text{bound})+1\}\}$
 by force

moreover have $\text{card}\{\{t \in \{1..<p\}. (\text{?}f\ t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$
 $\leq \text{card}\{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}$
proof–
have $\text{finite}\{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}$ **by** *blast*
moreover have $(\lambda dist. \{t \in \{1..<p\}. (\text{?}f\ t) \in \{dist\}\}) \text{ ' } \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}$
 $= \{\{t \in \{1..<p\}. (\text{?}f\ t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$
by *blast*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *card-image-le*[*of* $\{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}$ $\lambda dist. \{t \in \{1..<p\}. (\text{?}f\ t) \in \{dist\}\}$]
by *algebra*
qed
moreover have $\text{rat-of-nat}(\text{card}\{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}) \leq bound$
using *assms*(3) **by** *force*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *S-def mult-2 of-nat-simps*(4) **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *dist-p-smallest*:

fixes $\beta\ ts\ i$
assumes $ts \in \text{set-pmf}\ ts\text{-pmf}$
assumes $v \in \text{vec-class-mod-}p\ ts\ \beta$
assumes $i < d$
defines $u \equiv ts\text{-to-}u\ ts$
shows $(\text{of-int}(\text{dist-}p(\text{int}(ts\ !\ i) * \beta)(\text{int}(ts\text{-to-as}\ ts\ !\ i))))^2 \leq ((u - v)\$i)^2$
 $(\text{is}(\text{of-int}\ ?d)^2 \leq -)$
proof–
have $\text{len-ts}: \text{length}\ ts = d$ **using** *assms*(1) **by** (*simp add: set-pmf-ts*)
have $v\text{-carrier}: v \in \text{carrier-vec}(d + 1)$ **using** *assms*(2) $\text{len-ts}\ \text{vec-class-mod-}p\text{-carrier}$
by *blast*
have $u\text{-carrier}: u \in \text{carrier-vec}(d + 1)$ **using** $\text{len-ts}\ u\text{-carrier}\ u\text{-def}$ **by** *blast*
obtain β' **where** $\beta': v \in \text{vec-class}\ ts\ \beta' [\beta = \beta'] \pmod{p}$
using *assms*(2) **unfolding** *vec-class-mod-}p\text{-def}* **by** *blast*
let $?a = \text{int}(ts\ !\ i) * \beta$
let $?a' = \text{int}(ts\ !\ i) * \beta'$
let $?b = \text{int}(ts\text{-to-as}\ ts\ !\ i)$
let $?S = \{\text{abs}(\text{?}a - \text{?}b + z * (\text{of-nat}\ p)) \mid z. \text{True}\}$
let $?S' = \{\text{abs}(\text{?}a' - \text{?}b + z * (\text{of-nat}\ p)) \mid z. \text{True}\}$
obtain cs **where** $cs: v = \text{sumlist}(\text{map}(\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int}(cs\ i) \cdot_v \text{gen-basis}\ ts\ !\ i)$
 $[0..<\text{length}(\text{gen-basis}\ ts)])$
proof–
have $v \in \text{gen-lattice}\ ts$
by (*smt* (*verit*, *ccfv-SIG*) *vec-class-mod-}p\text{-union}\ \text{assms}(1,2)\ \text{mem-Collect-eq}\ \text{mem-simps}(9)\ \text{vec-class-mod-}p\text{-def}\ \text{vec-class-union}*)
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def* **using** *that* **by** *fast*
qed
obtain $z :: \text{int}$ **where** $z: |(u - v)\$i| = \text{of-int}\ |\text{?}a' - \text{?}b + z * p|$
proof–

have $v\$i = \text{of-int } (cs \ d * \text{int } (ts \ ! \ i) + cs \ i * \text{int } p)$
using *coordinates-of-gen-lattice*[*of i ts cs*] *assms*($\mathcal{J}$) *len-ts* **unfolding** *cs* **by** *auto*
moreover have $u\$i = \text{of-int } ?b$
using *len-ts* *assms*($\mathcal{J}$) **by** (*simp add: append-Cons-nth-left ts-to-as-def u-def ts-to-u-def*)
ultimately have $(u - v)\$i = \text{of-int } (?b - cs \ d * \text{int } (ts \ ! \ i) - cs \ i * \text{int } p)$
using *v-carrier u-carrier assms*($\mathcal{J}$) **by** *simp*
moreover have $cs \ d = \beta'$
proof –
have $v\$d = \text{rat-of-int } (cs \ d) / \text{rat-of-nat } p$
using *coordinates-of-gen-lattice*[*of d ts cs*] *len-ts* **unfolding** *cs* **by** *fastforce*
hence $\text{rat-of-int } (cs \ d) = v\$d * (\text{rat-of-nat } p)$ **using** *p* **by** *simp*
moreover have $(v\$d) = \text{rat-of-int } \beta' / \text{rat-of-nat } p$
using *vec-class-last*[*OF len-ts* $\beta'(1)$] **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *p* **by** *fastforce*
qed
ultimately have $(u - v)\$i = \text{of-int } (?b - \beta' * \text{int } (ts \ ! \ i) - cs \ i * \text{int } p)$ **by**
blast
hence $-(u - v)\$i = \text{of-int } (\beta' * \text{int } (ts \ ! \ i) - ?b + cs \ i * \text{int } p)$ **by** *auto*
moreover have $|-(u - v)\$i| = |(u - v)\$i|$ **by** *fastforce*
ultimately have $|(u - v)\$i| = |\text{of-int } (\beta' * \text{int } (ts \ ! \ i) - ?b + cs \ i * \text{int } p)|$
by *presburger*
moreover have $|\text{rat-of-int } (\beta' * \text{int } (ts \ ! \ i) - \text{int } (ts\text{-to-as } ts \ ! \ i) + cs \ i * \text{int } p)|$
 $= \text{rat-of-int } |\beta' * \text{int } (ts \ ! \ i) - \text{int } (ts\text{-to-as } ts \ ! \ i) + cs \ i * \text{int } p|$
by *linarith*
moreover have $\beta' * \text{int } (ts \ ! \ i) = \text{int } (ts \ ! \ i) * \beta'$ **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *that*[*of cs i*] **by** *argo*
qed
let $?c = |?a' - ?b + z * p|$
have $?c \in ?S'$ **by** *blast*
moreover have $?d = \text{Inf } ?S$ **by** (*rule dist-p-def*)
moreover have $?S = ?S'$
proof –
have $a\text{-}a': [?a - ?b = ?a' - ?b] \pmod{\text{int } p}$
using $\beta'(2)$ *cong-scalar-left cong-diff cong-refl* **by** *blast*
show *?thesis* **using** *cong-set-eq*[*OF a-a'*] .
qed
ultimately have $?d \leq ?c$ **using** *dist-p-le* **by** *blast*
hence $?d^2 \leq ?c^2$
by (*meson dist-p-set-bdd-below dist-p-well-defined power-mono*)
moreover have $|(u - v)\$i|^2 = ((u - v)\$i)^2$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis*
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) of-int-le-of-int-power-cancel-iff of-int-power z*)
qed
lemma *dist-p-diff-helper*:
fixes $a \ b \ b'$

```

assumes  $b \geq b'$ 
shows  $|dist-p\ a\ b - dist-p\ a\ b'| \leq b - b'$ 
proof –
  let  $?d = dist-p\ a\ b$ 
  let  $?d' = dist-p\ a\ b'$ 
  obtain  $k$  where  $d: ?d = |a - b + k * int\ p|$  using  $dist-p-well-defined[of\ a\ b]$ 
by  $blast$ 
  obtain  $k'$  where  $d': ?d' = |a - b' + k' * int\ p|$  using  $dist-p-well-defined[of\ a\ b']$  by  $blast$ 
  show  $?thesis$ 
  proof( $cases\ ?d' \leq ?d$ )
    case  $True$ 
    have  $\forall z :: int. 0 \leq |a - b + z * (of-nat\ p)|$  by  $fastforce$ 
    hence  $bdd-below\ \{|a - b + z * (of-nat\ p)| \mid z. True\}$  by  $fast$ 
    hence  $?d \leq |a - b + k' * int\ p|$ 
    unfolding  $dist-p-def$ 
    using  $cInf-lower[of\ |a - b + k' * int\ p|\ \{|a - b + z * (of-nat\ p)| \mid z. True\}]$ 
    by  $blast$ 
    also have  $\dots = |a - b' + b' - b + k' * int\ p|$  by  $auto$ 
    also have  $\dots \leq ?d' + |b' - b|$  using  $d'$  by  $auto$ 
    finally show  $?thesis$  using  $True\ assms$  by  $simp$ 
  next
  case  $False$ 
  have  $\forall z :: int. 0 \leq |a - b' + z * (of-nat\ p)|$  by  $fastforce$ 
  hence  $bdd-below\ \{|a - b' + z * (of-nat\ p)| \mid z. True\}$  by  $fast$ 
  hence  $?d' \leq |a - b' + k * int\ p|$ 
  unfolding  $dist-p-def$ 
  using  $cInf-lower[of\ |a - b' + k * int\ p|\ \{|a - b' + z * (of-nat\ p)| \mid z. True\}]$ 
  by  $fast$ 
  also have  $\dots = |a - b + b - b' + k * int\ p|$  by  $auto$ 
  also have  $\dots \leq ?d + |b - b'|$  using  $d$  by  $simp$ 
  finally show  $?thesis$  using  $False\ assms$  by  $simp$ 
qed
qed

lemma  $dist-p-diff$ :
  fixes  $a\ b\ b'$ 
  shows  $|dist-p\ a\ b - dist-p\ a\ b'| \leq |b - b'|$ 
  apply( $cases\ b \geq b'$ )
    using  $dist-p-diff-helper[of\ b'\ b\ a]$  apply  $linarith$ 
    using  $dist-p-diff-helper[of\ b\ b'\ a]$  by  $linarith$ 

```

4.2.3 Uniqueness lemma argument

definition $good-beta$ **where**

$$good-beta\ ts\ \beta \longleftrightarrow (\forall v \in vec-class-mod-p\ ts\ \beta. close-vec\ ts\ v \longrightarrow good-vec\ v)$$

definition $bad-beta$ **where**

$$bad-beta\ ts\ \beta \longleftrightarrow \neg good-beta\ ts\ \beta$$

definition *some-bad-beta* **where**

some-bad-beta $ts \longleftrightarrow (\exists \beta \in \{0..<p::int\}. \text{bad-beta } ts \ \beta)$

definition *bad-beta-union* **where**

bad-beta-union $= (\bigcup \beta \in \{0..<p::int\}. \{ts. \text{bad-beta } ts \ \beta\})$

lemma *reduction-1*:

assumes $ts \in \text{set-pmf } ts\text{-pmf}$

assumes $\neg \text{good-lattice } ts$

shows *some-bad-beta* ts

using *assms vec-class-mod-p-union set-pmf-ts*

unfolding *some-bad-beta-def bad-beta-def good-beta-def good-lattice-def*

by *blast*

lemma *reduction-1-pmf*:

$\text{pmf sampled-lattice-good False} \leq \text{pmf } (ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts. \text{return-pmf } (\text{some-bad-beta } ts))) \text{ True}$

proof –

have $\text{pmf sampled-lattice-good False} = \text{pmf } (ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts. \text{return-pmf } (\neg \text{good-lattice } ts))) \text{ True}$

unfolding *sampled-lattice-good-def pmf-true-false* **by** *presburger*

also have $\dots \leq \text{pmf } (ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts. \text{return-pmf } (\text{some-bad-beta } ts))) \text{ True}$

using *reduction-1 pmf-subset[of ts-pmf $\lambda ts. \neg \text{good-lattice } ts$ $\lambda ts. \text{some-bad-beta } ts$]*

by *blast*

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *reduction-2*: $\{ts. \text{some-bad-beta } ts\} \subseteq \text{bad-beta-union}$

unfolding *some-bad-beta-def bad-beta-union-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *reduction-2-pmf*:

$\text{pmf } (ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts. \text{return-pmf } (ts \in \{ts. \text{some-bad-beta } ts\}))) \text{ True}$

$\leq \text{pmf } (ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts. \text{return-pmf } (ts \in \text{bad-beta-union}))) \text{ True}$

using *reduction-2*

using *pmf-subset[of ts-pmf $\lambda ts. ts \in \{ts. \text{some-bad-beta } ts\}$ $\lambda ts. ts \in \text{bad-beta-union}$]*

by *blast*

lemma *bad-beta-union-bound*:

$\text{pmf } (ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts. \text{return-pmf } (ts \in \text{bad-beta-union}))) \text{ True}$

$\leq (\sum \beta \in \{0..<p::int\}. \text{pmf } (ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts. \text{return-pmf } (ts \in \{ts. \text{bad-beta } ts \ \beta\})))) \text{ True}$

(**is** *?lhs* $\leq$ *?rhs*)

proof –

let *?I* $= \{0..<p::int\}$

let *?B* $= \lambda \beta. \{ts. \text{bad-beta } ts \ \beta\}$

let *?M* $= ts\text{-pmf}$

have *bad-beta-union* $= (\bigcup \beta \in ?I. ?B \ \beta)$

```

    unfolding bad-beta-union-def by blast
  hence *: ?lhs = measure ts-pmf ( $\bigcup \beta \in ?I. ?B \beta$ ) using pmf-in-set by metis

  have 1: finite ?I by auto
  have 2: ?B ' ?I  $\subseteq$  sets ?M using sets-measure-pmf by blast
  have ?lhs  $\leq$  ( $\sum i \in ?I. \text{measure } ?M (?B i)$ )
    unfolding * using measure-pmf.finite-measure-subadditive-finite[OF 1 2] .
  also have ... = ?rhs
  proof-
    have  $\bigwedge \beta. \text{measure } ?M (?B \beta)$ 
      = pmf (ts-pmf  $\gg$  ( $\lambda ts. \text{return-pmf } (ts \in \{ts. \text{bad-beta } ts \beta\})$ )) True
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) bind-pmf-cong measure-pmf-single mem-Collect-eq
    pmf-in-set)
    thus ?thesis by presburger
  qed
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fixed-beta-close-vec-dist-p:
  fixes  $\beta$  ts
  assumes ts  $\in$  set-pmf ts-pmf
  assumes  $v \in \text{vec-class-mod-p } ts \beta$ 
  assumes close-vec ts v
  defines  $u \equiv ts\text{-to-}u \ ts$ 
  shows  $\forall i < d. \text{real-of-int } (dist\text{-}p \ (int \ (ts ! i) * \beta) \ (int \ (ts\text{-to-}as \ ts ! i))) < \text{real}$ 
 $p / 2^{\wedge \mu}$ 
  proof clarify
    fix i assume *:  $i < d$ 
    have (of-int (dist-p ((ts ! i) *  $\beta$ ) ((ts-to-as ts ! i))))2  $\leq ((u - v) \$ i)^2$ 
      using dist-p-smallest[OF assms(1,2) *] unfolding u-def .
    moreover have of-rat ...  $< (p / 2^{\wedge \mu})^2$ 
  proof-
    have  $u - v \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ 
  proof-
    have  $u \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ 
    unfolding u-def using u-carrier assms(1) set-pmf-ts vec-class-mod-p-carrier
  by blast
    moreover have  $v \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ 
    using assms(1,2) set-pmf-ts vec-class-mod-p-carrier by fastforce
    ultimately show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  hence ((ts-to-u ts - v) $ i)2  $< (\text{rat-of-nat } p / 2^{\wedge \mu})^2$ 
    using assms(3) vec-le-sq-norm[of u - v d + 1 i] *
    unfolding close-vec-def u-def sq-norm-vec-def
    by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding u-def
  by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div of-nat-numeral
  of-rat-less of-rat-of-nat-eq of-rat-power)

```

```

qed
ultimately show (of-int (dist-p ((ts ! i) * β) ((ts-to-as ts ! i)))) < p / 2 ^ μ
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) power-mono divide-nonneg-nonneg of-nat-0-le-iff
of-rat-less-eq of-rat-of-int-eq of-rat-power zero-less-power)
qed

lemma fixed-beta-bad-prob-arith-helper:
  defines T-lwr-bnd ≡ (rat-of-nat (p - 1) - 2 * (2 * (rat-of-nat p)) / (2 ^ μ))
  shows 1 - 5 / (2 ^ μ) ≤ real-of-rat T-lwr-bnd / (p - 1)
proof-
  have 5 ≤ p
proof-
  have 2 powr (log 2 p) = p by (simp add: p prime-gt-0-nat)
  moreover have n - 1 ≤ log 2 p using n n-big by linarith
  ultimately have 2 ^ (n - 1) ≤ p by (meson log2-of-power-less not-le p prime-gt-0-nat)
  moreover have 32 = (2::nat) ^ 5 by simp
  moreover have ... ≤ 2 ^ (n - 1)
proof-
  have 5 ≤ n - 1 using n-big by auto
  thus ?thesis by (meson pow-mono-exp rel-simps(25))
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by linarith
qed
hence 4 * p ≤ 5 * (p - 1) by fastforce
hence (4 * p) / (p - 1) ≤ 5
  by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-simps(6)
divide-le-eq not-le of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-le-iff of-nat-simps(5))
hence ((4 * p) / (p - 1)) * (1 / 2 ^ μ) ≤ 5 / (2 ^ μ) using divide-right-mono by
fastforce
hence (4 * p) / ((p - 1) * 2 ^ μ) ≤ 5 / (2 ^ μ) by auto
hence 1 - 5 / (2 ^ μ) ≤ 1 - (4 * p) / ((p - 1) * 2 ^ μ) by argo
also have ... = ((p - 1) * (1 / (p - 1))) - ((4 * p) / (2 ^ μ)) * (1 / (p - 1))
  using <5 ≤ p> by auto
also have ... = ((p - 1) - ((4 * p) / (2 ^ μ))) / (p - 1) by argo
also have ... = real-of-rat T-lwr-bnd / (p - 1)
  by (simp add: T-lwr-bnd-def Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-mult
Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-power of-rat-diff)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma dist-p-helper:
  fixes ts i
  assumes ts: ts ∈ set-pmf ts-pmf
  assumes i: i < d
  assumes dist: dist-p (int (ts!i) * β) ((ts-to-as ts)!i) < p / (2 ^ μ)
  shows dist-p ((ts!i) * β) ((ts!i) * α) ≤ (2 * p) / (2 ^ μ)
proof-
  let ?x = α * (ts ! i) mod p
  let ?ai = msb-p ?x

```

```

let ?tsi-β = (ts ! i) * β
let ?tsi-α = (ts ! i) * α
have ts-to-as ts ! i = ?ai unfolding ts-to-as-def using i ts set-pmf-ts by force
hence *: dist-p ?tsi-β ?ai < real p / 2 ^ μ using ts i dist by metis

have 1: 1 < p using p prime-gt-1-nat by blast
have 2: real (k + 1) < log 2 (real p) using k-plus-1-lt by blast
have |int ?x - ?ai| ≤ real p / 2 ^ k using msb-p-dist[of ?x] by argo
also have ... ≤ real p / 2 ^ μ
proof-
  have (2::real) ^ k ≥ 2 ^ μ using μ-le-k by auto
  thus ?thesis
  by (metis frac-le less-eq-real-def of-nat-0-le-iff zero-less-numeral zero-less-power)
qed
finally have |int ?x - ?ai| ≤ real p / 2 ^ μ .

hence dist-p ?tsi-β ?x - dist-p ?tsi-β (int (msb-p ?x)) ≤ real p / 2 ^ μ
  using dist-p-diff[of ?tsi-β ?x ?ai] by linarith
hence dist-p ?tsi-β ?x ≤ real p / 2 ^ μ + dist-p ?tsi-β ?ai by linarith
also have ... ≤ real p / 2 ^ μ + real p / 2 ^ μ using * by argo
also have ... = real (2 * p) / 2 ^ μ by simp
finally have dist-p ?tsi-β ?x ≤ real (2 * p) / 2 ^ μ .
moreover have dist-p ?tsi-β (ts ! i * α) ≤ dist-p ?tsi-β ?x (is ?lhs ≤ ?rhs)
proof-
  let ?a = ?tsi-β
  let ?b = ts ! i * α
  let ?b' = ?x
  let ?S = {|?a - ?b + z * int p| | z. True}
  have ?rhs ∈ ?S
  proof-
    obtain k where k: ?rhs = |?a - ?b' + k * int p| using dist-p-well-defined[of
?a ?b] by fast
    have [|?b = ?b'| (mod int p)]
    by (simp add: Groups.ab-semigroup-mult-class.mult commute of-nat-mod)
    then obtain k' where ?b' = ?b + k' * int p by (metis cong-iff-lin cross3-simps(11))
    hence ?rhs = |?a - (?b + k' * int p) + k * int p| using k by presburger
    also have ... = |?a - ?b - k' * int p + k * int p| by linarith
    also have ... = |?a - ?b + (-k' + k) * int p|
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Rings.ring-class.ring-distrib(2))
    also have ... ∈ ?S by blast
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed
thus ?thesis unfolding dist-p-def using dist-p-le dist-p-def by auto
qed
ultimately show real-of-int (dist-p (map int ts ! i * β) (int (ts ! i * α))) ≤ real
(2 * p) / 2 ^ μ
  using i ts set-pmf-ts by fastforce
qed

```



```

lemma prob-A-helper:
  fixes  $\beta :: \text{int}$ 
  defines  $[simp]: t\text{-pmf} \equiv \text{pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\}$ 
  defines  $[simp]: A\text{-cond} \equiv \lambda t. (2*p)/(2^\mu) < \text{dist-}p (\beta * t) (\alpha * t)$ 
  defines  $[simp]: A\text{-pmf} \equiv t\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda t. \text{return-pmf } (A\text{-cond } t))$ 
  defines  $[simp]: A \equiv \text{pmf } A\text{-pmf } \text{True}$ 
  assumes  $\beta: \beta \in \{0..<p::\text{int}\}$ 
  assumes False:  $\neg (\beta = \alpha \bmod p)$ 
  shows  $(1 - A) \leq (5 / (2^\mu))$ 
proof–
  let  $?S = \{1..<p\}$ 
  let  $?T = \{x \in ?S. A\text{-cond } x\}$ 
  let  $?T\text{-lwr-bnd} = (\text{rat-of-nat } (p - 1) - 2 * (2 * (\text{rat-of-nat } p)))/(2^\mu)$ 
  have  $\text{card-}S: \text{card } ?S = p - 1$  by simp
  have  $\text{fin-}S: \text{finite } ?S$  and  $S\text{-nempty}: ?S \neq \{\}$  using p-geq-2 by simp-all
  have  $A = \text{card } ?T / \text{card } ?S$ 
    using pmf-of-finite-set-event[OF S-nempty fin-S, of A-cond] by simp
  moreover have  $\text{real-of-rat } ?T\text{-lwr-bnd} \leq \text{real-of-nat } (\text{card } ?T)$ 
proof–
  let  $?bound = (2 * (\text{rat-of-nat } p))/(2^\mu)$ 
  let  $?good = \lambda t. \text{rat-of-int } (\text{dist-}p (t * \beta) (t * \text{int } \alpha)) \leq ?bound$ 
  let  $?bad = \lambda t. \neg ?good t$ 
  let  $?good\text{-ts} = \{t \in ?S. ?good t\}$ 
  let  $?bad\text{-ts} = \{t \in ?S. ?bad t\}$ 
  have  $\text{good-bad-card}: \text{card } ?bad\text{-ts} = \text{card } ?S - \text{card } ?good\text{-ts}$ 
proof–
  have  $?S = ?good\text{-ts} \cup ?bad\text{-ts}$  by fastforce
  moreover have  $?good\text{-ts} \cap ?bad\text{-ts} = \{\}$  by blast
  ultimately have  $\text{card } ?good\text{-ts} + \text{card } ?bad\text{-ts} = \text{card } ?S$ 
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) card-Un-disjoint fin-S finite-Un)
  thus  $?thesis$  by linarith
qed

  have  $1: \beta \neq \text{int } \alpha$  using False  $\beta$  by force
  have  $2: \text{coprime } (\beta - \alpha) p$ 
proof–
  have  $1: \neg p \text{ dvd } (\beta - \alpha)$ 
    by (metis assms(5,6) int-ops(9) int-p-prime mod-eq-dvd-iff mod-ident-iff prime-gt-0-int)
  show  $?thesis$  using prime-imp-power-coprime[OF int-p-prime 1, of 1] by simp
qed
  have  $3: 0 < 2 * \text{rat-of-nat } p / 2^\mu$  using p by (simp add: prime-gt-0-nat)
  have  $\text{rat-of-nat } (\text{card } ?good\text{-ts}) \leq 2 * ?bound$ 
    by (rule dist-p-instances[OF 1 2 3])
  hence  $\text{rat-of-nat } (p - 1) - 2 * ?bound \leq \text{rat-of-nat } ((p - 1) - \text{card } ?good\text{-ts})$ 
by linarith
  also have  $\dots = \text{rat-of-nat } (\text{card } ?bad\text{-ts})$  using good-bad-card card-S by fastforce
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{rat-of-nat } (\text{card } ?T)$ 

```

```

proof–
  have  $?bad\text{-}ts \subseteq ?T$ 
  proof
    fix  $t$  assume  $t \in ?bad\text{-}ts$ 
    hence  $*$ :  $t \in ?S \wedge ?bad\ t$  by blast
    hence  $2 * \text{rat-of-nat } p / 2^\mu < \text{rat-of-int } (\text{dist-}p\ (\text{int } t * \beta)\ (\text{int } t * \text{int } \alpha))$ 
by linarith
    hence  $A\text{-cond } t$ 
    proof(subst A-cond-def)
      assume  $*$ :  $2 * \text{rat-of-nat } p / 2^\mu < \text{rat-of-int } (\text{dist-}p\ (\text{int } t * \beta)\ (\text{int } t * \text{int } \alpha))$ 
      hence  $\text{real-of-rat } (2 * \text{rat-of-nat } p / 2^\mu) < \text{real-of-rat } (\text{rat-of-int } (\text{dist-}p\ (\text{int } t * \beta)\ (\text{int } t * \text{int } \alpha)))$ 
      using of-rat-less by blast
      moreover have  $\text{real-of-rat } (2 * \text{rat-of-nat } p / 2^\mu) = \text{real } (2 * p) / 2^\mu$ 
      by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div
Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-power of-nat-numeral of-nat-simps(5)
of-rat-of-nat-eq)
      moreover have  $\text{real-of-rat } (\text{rat-of-int } (\text{dist-}p\ (\text{int } t * \beta)\ (\text{int } t * \text{int } \alpha)))$ 
       $= \text{real-of-int } (\text{dist-}p\ (\beta * \text{int } t)\ (\text{int } (\alpha * t)))$ 
      by (simp add: mult-ac(2))
      ultimately show  $\text{real } (2 * p) / 2^\mu < \text{real-of-int } (\text{dist-}p\ (\beta * \text{int } t)\ (\text{int } (\alpha * t)))$ 
      by algebra
    qed
    thus  $t \in ?T$  unfolding  $A\text{-cond-def}$  using  $*$  by blast
  qed
  moreover have finite ?T by simp
  ultimately show  $?thesis$  by (meson card-mono of-nat-mono)
qed
finally show  $?thesis$ 
  by (metis (lifting) of-rat-less-eq of-rat-of-nat-eq times-divide-eq-right)
qed
ultimately have  $\text{real-of-rat } ?T\text{-lwr-bnd} / (\text{card } ?S) \leq A$  using divide-right-mono
by blast
  moreover have  $\text{card } ?S = p - 1$  by fastforce
  ultimately have  $\text{real-of-rat } ?T\text{-lwr-bnd} / (p - 1) \leq A$  by simp
  moreover have  $1 - 5 / (2^\mu) \leq \text{real-of-rat } ?T\text{-lwr-bnd} / (p - 1)$ 
  by (rule fixed-beta-bad-prob-arith-helper)
  ultimately show  $?thesis$  by argo
qed

lemma prob-A-helper':
  fixes  $\beta :: \text{int}$ 
  defines [simp]:  $t\text{-pmf} \equiv \text{pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\}$ 
  defines [simp]:  $A\text{-cond} \equiv \lambda t. (2*p)/(2^\mu) < \text{dist-}p\ (\beta * t)\ (\alpha * t)$ 
  defines [simp]:  $A\text{-pmf} \equiv t\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda t. \text{return-pmf } (A\text{-cond } t))$ 
  defines [simp]:  $A \equiv \text{pmf } A\text{-pmf } \text{True}$ 

```

```

assumes  $\beta$ :  $\beta \in \{0..<p::int\}$ 
assumes False:  $\neg (\beta = \alpha \bmod p)$ 
shows  $(1 - A)^d \leq (5 / (2^{\mu}))^d$ 
using prob-A-helper[OF  $\beta$  False] apply simp
by (meson power-mono diff-ge-0-iff-ge pmf-le-1)

lemma fixed-beta-bad-prob:
  fixes  $\beta$ 
  assumes  $\beta \in \{0..<p::int\}$ 
  defines  $M \equiv ts\text{-}pmf \gg (\lambda ts. \text{return-}pmf (ts \in \{ts. \text{bad-beta } ts \beta\}))$ 
  shows  $\beta = \alpha \bmod p \implies pmf\ M\ True = 0$ 
     $\neg (\beta = \alpha \bmod p) \implies pmf\ M\ True \leq (5/(2^{\mu}))^d$ 
proof –
  assume True:  $\beta = \alpha \bmod p$ 
  have  $\forall ts \in \text{set-}pmf\ ts\text{-}pmf. \neg \text{bad-beta } ts\ \beta$ 
proof
    fix ts assume ts:  $ts \in \text{set-}pmf\ ts\text{-}pmf$ 
    hence length-ts:  $\text{length } ts = d$  by (simp add: set-pmf-ts)

    show  $\neg \text{bad-beta } ts\ \beta$ 
    unfolding bad-beta-def good-beta-def
proof clarify
    fix v assume v:  $v \in \text{vec-class-mod-}p\ ts\ \beta\ \text{close-vec } ts\ v$ 
    hence dim-v:  $\text{dim-vec } v = d + 1$  using vec-class-mod-p-carrier[OF length-ts,
of  $\beta$ ] by auto
    have  $(\exists \beta::int. [\alpha = \beta] \bmod p) \wedge \text{real-of-rat } (v\ \$\ d) = \beta / p$ 
proof –
    from v(1) obtain  $\beta$  where  $[\alpha = \beta] \bmod p \wedge v \in \text{vec-class } ts\ \beta$ 
    unfolding vec-class-mod-p-def using True
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) UnionE mem-Collect-eq mod-mod-trivial
of-nat-mod
    unique-euclidean-semiring-class.cong-def)
    then obtain cs where cs:  $v = (\text{of-int } \beta) \cdot_v (t\text{-vec } ts) + \text{lincomb-list } (\text{of-int} \circ cs)$ 
of  $\beta$ ] p-vecs
    unfolding vec-class-def by blast
    hence  $v\ \$\ d = ((\text{of-int } \beta) \cdot_v (t\text{-vec } ts))\$d + (\text{lincomb-list } (\text{of-int} \circ cs)$ 
p-vecs)\$d
    (is - = ?a + ?b)
    using dim-v by simp
    hence  $\text{real-of-rat } (v\$d) = \text{real-of-rat } ?a + \text{real-of-rat } ?b$  by (simp add: of-rat-add)
of-rat-add)
    moreover have  $\text{real-of-rat } ?a = \beta / p$ 
proof –
    have  $(t\text{-vec } ts)\$d = 1 / (\text{rat-of-nat } p)$ 
    unfolding t-vec-def using length-ts t-vec-def t-vec-last by presburger
    hence  $\text{real-of-rat } ((t\text{-vec } ts)\$d) = 1 / p$  by (simp add: of-rat-divide)
    moreover have  $?a = (\text{of-int } \beta) * ((t\text{-vec } ts)\$d)$ 
    using length-ts t-vec-dim by auto
    ultimately show thesis by (simp add: of-rat-mult)

```

```

qed
  moreover have  $\text{real-of-rat } ?b = 0$  using  $\text{lincomb-of-p-vecs-last}[of\ cs]$  by
blast
  ultimately have  $[\alpha = \beta] \pmod p \wedge \text{real-of-rat } (v \ \$ \ d) = \beta / p$  using  $\beta$ 
by  $\text{linarith}$ 
  thus  $?thesis$  by blast
qed
  moreover have  $\text{dim-vec } v = d + 1$ 
  using  $\text{vec-class-mod-p-carrier}[OF\ \text{length-ts},\ of\ \beta]\ v$  by force
  ultimately show  $\text{good-vec } v$  unfolding  $\text{good-vec-def}$  by blast
qed
qed
thus  $\text{pmf } M\ \text{True} = 0$ 
  apply ( $\text{simp add: } M\text{-def pmf-def}$ )
  by ( $\text{smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Probability-Mass-Function.set-pmf.rep-eq bind-eq-return-pmf}$ 
 $\text{bind-return-pmf mem-Collect-eq return-pmf-inj}$ )
next
  assume  $\text{False: } \neg (\beta = \alpha \pmod p)$ 
  let  $?a = \lambda ts\ i.\ (ts\text{-to-as } ts)!i$ 
  let  $?u = \lambda ts.\ ts\text{-to-u } ts$ 
  let  $?E1 = \lambda ts.\ \forall i < d.\ \text{dist-p } (\text{int } (ts!i) * \beta) (\text{int } (ts!i) * \alpha) < p / (2^{\wedge} \mu)$ 
  let  $?E2 = \lambda ts.\ \forall i < d.\ \text{dist-p } ((ts!i) * \beta) ((ts!i) * \alpha) \leq (2 * p) / (2^{\wedge} \mu)$ 
  let  $?E1\text{-pmf} = ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts.\ \text{return-pmf } (?E1\ ts))$ 
  let  $?E2\text{-pmf} = ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts.\ \text{return-pmf } (?E2\ ts))$ 
  let  $?t\text{-pmf} = \text{pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\}$ 
  let  $?A\text{-cond} = \lambda t.\ (2 * p) / (2^{\wedge} \mu) < \text{dist-p } (\beta * t) (\alpha * t)$ 
  let  $?A\text{-pmf} = ?t\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda t.\ \text{return-pmf } (?A\text{-cond } t))$ 
  let  $?A = \text{pmf } ?A\text{-pmf}\ \text{True}$ 

  have  $\forall ts \in \text{set-pmf } ts\text{-pmf}.\ \text{bad-beta } ts\ \beta \longrightarrow ?E1\ ts$ 
  using  $\text{fixed-beta-close-vec-dist-p}$  unfolding  $\text{bad-beta-def good-beta-def}$  by blast

  moreover have  $\forall ts \in \text{set-pmf } ts\text{-pmf}.\ ?E1\ ts \longrightarrow ?E2\ ts$  using  $\text{dist-p-helper}$  by
blast
  ultimately have  $\forall ts \in \text{set-pmf } ts\text{-pmf}.\ ts \in \{ts.\ \text{bad-beta } ts\ \beta\} \longrightarrow ?E2\ ts$  by
blast
  hence  $\text{pmf } M\ \text{True} \leq \text{pmf } (?E2\text{-pmf})\ \text{True}$ 
  unfolding  $M\text{-def}$  using  $\text{pmf-subset}[of\ ts\text{-pmf } \lambda ts.\ ts \in \{ts.\ \text{bad-beta } ts\ \beta\}\ ?E2]$ 
by blast
  also have  $\dots \leq (1 - ?A)^{\wedge} d$ 
  proof -
    let  $?E = \lambda x.\ \text{dist-p } (\text{int } x * \beta) (\text{int } x * \alpha) \leq (2 * p) / (2^{\wedge} \mu)$ 
    have  $*: \text{pmf } (\text{pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\}) \gg (\lambda x.\ \text{return-pmf } (?E\ x))\ \text{True} \leq (1 -$ 
 $?A)$ 
    proof -
      let  $?A'\text{-pmf} = ?t\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda t.\ \text{return-pmf } (\neg ?A\text{-cond } t))$ 
      let  $?p = \text{pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\} \gg (\lambda x.\ \text{return-pmf } (?E\ x))$ 
      have  $1: \forall x \in \text{set-pmf } ?t\text{-pmf}.\ ?E\ x \longrightarrow \neg ?A\text{-cond } x$  by ( $\text{simp add: mult-ac}(2)$ )

```

have $\text{pmf } ?p \text{ True} \leq \text{pmf } ?A' \text{-pmf True}$ **using** $\text{pmf-subset}[OF \ 1]$ **by** *blast*
also have $\dots = \text{pmf } ?A \text{-pmf False}$ **using** $\text{pmf-true-false}[of \ ?t\text{-pmf}]$ **by** *pres-burger*
also have $\dots = 1 - (\text{pmf } ?A \text{-pmf True})$ **using** $\text{pmf-True-conv-False}$ **by** *auto*
finally show $?thesis$
by $(\text{smt } (\text{verit}, \text{del-insts}) \alpha \text{ empty-iff finite-atLeastLessThan pmf-of-set-def})$
qed
show $?thesis$
using $\text{replicate-pmf-same-event-leq}[OF *, of \ d, folded \ ts\text{-pmf-def}]$
by $(\text{smt } (\text{verit}, \text{best}) \text{ bind-pmf-cong mem-Collect-eq nth-map of-nat-simps}(5) \text{ set-pmf-ts})$
qed
also have $\dots \leq (5 / (2^{\mu}))^d$ **by** $(\text{rule prob-A-helper}'[OF \ \text{assms}(1) \ \text{False}])$
finally show $\text{pmf } M \text{ True} \leq (5 / (2^{\mu}))^d$.
qed

lemma *bad-beta-union-bound-pmf*:

$\text{pmf } (ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts. \text{return-pmf } (ts \in \text{bad-beta-union}))) \text{ True} \leq (p - 1) * (5 / (2^{\mu}))^d$

proof–

let $?b = (5 / (2^{\mu}))^d$

let $?M' = \lambda \beta. ts\text{-pmf} \gg (\lambda ts. \text{return-pmf } (ts \in \{ts. \text{bad-beta } ts \ \beta\}))$

have $(\sum \beta \in \{0..<p::int\}. \text{pmf } (?M' \ \beta) \text{ True}) \leq (p - 1) * ?b$

proof–

let $?x = \lambda \beta. \text{pmf } (?M' \ \beta) \text{ True}$

let $?A = \{0..<p::int\}$

have $\alpha \in ?A$ **using** α **by** *force*

hence $(\sum \beta \in ?A. ?x \ \beta) = (\sum \beta \in ?A - \{\alpha\}. ?x \ \beta) + ?x \ \alpha$

using $\text{sum.remove}[of \ ?A \ \alpha \ ?x]$ **by** *fastforce*

also have $\dots \leq (\sum \beta \in ?A - \{\alpha\}. ?b) + ?x \ \alpha$

proof–

have $\bigwedge \beta. \beta \in ?A - \{\alpha\} \implies ?x \ \beta \geq 0$ **by** *auto*

moreover have $\bigwedge \beta. \beta \in ?A - \{\alpha\} \implies ?x \ \beta \leq ?b$ **using** $\text{fixed-beta-bad-prob}(2)$

by $(\text{metis DiffE } \langle int \ \alpha \in \{0..<int \ p\} \rangle \text{ atLeastLessThan-iff insertI1 linorder-not-le nat-mod-eq' of-nat-le-iff})$

ultimately have $(\sum \beta \in ?A - \{\alpha\}. ?x \ \beta) \leq (\sum \beta \in ?A - \{\alpha\}. ?b)$ **by** (meson sum-mono)

thus $?thesis$ **by** *argo*

qed

also have $\dots = (p - 1) * ?b$ **using** $\text{fixed-beta-bad-prob}(1)[of \ \alpha] \alpha$ **by** *simp*

finally show $?thesis$.

qed

thus $?thesis$ **using** *bad-beta-union-bound* **by** *linarith*

qed

lemma *sampld-lattice-unlikely-bad*:

shows $\text{pmf } \text{sampld-lattice-good False} \leq (p - 1) * ((5 / (2^{\mu}))^d)$

using $\text{reduction-1-pmf reduction-2-pmf bad-beta-union-bound-pmf}$ **by** *force*

4.2.4 Main uniqueness lemma statement

```

lemma sampled-lattice-likely-good: pmf sampled-lattice-good True  $\geq 1/2$ 
proof-
  have  $(p - 1) * ((5/(2^\mu))^\wedge d) \leq 1/2$ 
  proof-
    have *:  $(5/(2^\mu))^\wedge d \leq ((2 \text{ powr } (2.5 * (\text{of-nat } d))) / (2^\wedge(\mu*d)))::\text{real}$ 
    proof-
      have  $(5::\text{real})^\wedge d \leq ((2::\text{real}) \text{ powr } 2.5)^\wedge d$ 
      proof-
        have  $(2::\text{real}) \text{ powr } 2 = 4$  by fastforce
        moreover have  $(2::\text{real}) \text{ powr } 0.5 \geq 1.25$ 
        proof-
          have  $(1.25::\text{real}) * 1.25 = 1.5625$  by fastforce
          moreover have  $(1.25::\text{real}) * 1.25 = 1.25 \text{ powr } 2$  by (simp add:
power2-eq-square)
          ultimately have  $(1.25::\text{real}) \text{ powr } 2 \leq 2$  by simp
          hence  $(1.25::\text{real}) \text{ powr } 2 \leq (\text{sqrt } 2) \text{ powr } 2$  by fastforce
          moreover have  $\text{sqrt } 2 = (2::\text{real}) \text{ powr } 0.5$  using power-half-sqrt by simp
          ultimately show ?thesis by fastforce
        qed
        moreover have  $(2::\text{real}) \text{ powr } 2.5 = (2 \text{ powr } 2) * (2 \text{ powr } 0.5)$ 
        proof-
          have  $(2::\text{real}) \text{ powr } 2.5 = (2::\text{real}) \text{ powr } (2 + 0.5)$  by fastforce
          thus ?thesis by (metis powr-add)
        qed
        ultimately have  $(5::\text{real}) \leq 2 \text{ powr } 2.5$  by auto
        thus ?thesis by (simp add: nonneg-power-le)
      qed
      also have  $\dots = (2::\text{real}) \text{ powr } (2.5 * d)$ 
      by (simp add: Groups.ab-semigroup-mult-class.mult commute powr-power)
      finally have  $(5::\text{real})^\wedge d \leq (2::\text{real}) \text{ powr } (2.5 * d)$  .
      hence  $(5^\wedge d / 2^\wedge(\mu*d)) \leq ((2::\text{real}) \text{ powr } (2.5 * d)) / 2^\wedge(\mu*d)$  by (simp add:
divide-right-mono)
      moreover have  $((5::\text{real}) / (2^\wedge \mu))^\wedge d = (5^\wedge d / 2^\wedge(\mu*d))$  by (simp add: power-divide
power-mult)
      ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
    qed

    have  $\mu * d \geq n + 6 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n)$ 
    proof-
      have  $\mu * d = 6 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n) + ([1 / 2 * \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n)] * 2 * \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil)$ 
      by (simp add:  $\mu \text{ d Ring-Hom.mult-hom.hom-add mult-ac}(2)$ )
      moreover have  $[1 / 2 * \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n)] * 2 * \lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil \geq 1 / 2 * \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) * 2 * \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n)$ 
      proof-
        have  $[1 / 2 * \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n)] \geq 1 / 2 * \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n)$  by linarith
        moreover have  $\lceil \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n) \rceil \geq \text{sqrt } (\text{real } n)$  by linarith
        ultimately show ?thesis

```

by (smt (verit, best) Ring-Hom.mult-hom.hom-add divide-nonneg-nonneg
 mult-2-right mult-mono of-int-add of-int-mult of-nat-0-le-iff powr-ge-zero powr-half-sqrt)
 qed
 moreover have $1 / 2 * \text{sqrt}(\text{real } n) * 2 * \text{sqrt}(\text{real } n) = n$ by simp
 ultimately show ?thesis by linarith
 qed
 hence $2^{\text{powr } (\mu * d)} \geq 2^{\text{powr } (n + 6 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}$
 by (smt (verit) of-int-le-iff of-int-of-nat-eq powr-mono)
 hence $2^{\text{powr } (2.5 * d)} / (2^{\text{powr } (\mu * d)}) \leq 2^{\text{powr } (2.5 * d)} / ((2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } (n + 6 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))})$
 by (metis frac-le less-eq-real-def powr-ge-zero powr-gt-zero)
 moreover have $2^{\text{powr } (2.5 * d)} \leq 2^{\text{powr } (5 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}$
 using d by fastforce
 ultimately have $2^{\text{powr } (2.5 * d)} / (2^{\text{powr } (\mu * d)})$
 $\leq (2^{\text{powr } (5 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}) / ((2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } (n + 6 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))})$
 by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) frac-le powr-gt-zero)
 also have $\dots = ((2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } (5 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}) / ((2^{\text{powr } n}) * (2^{\text{powr } (6 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}))$
 using powr-add by auto
 also have $\dots \leq (1 / ((2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } n})) * (2^{\text{powr } (5 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}) / ((2^{\text{powr } (6 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}))$
 by argo
 also have $\dots = (1 / ((2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } n})) * (2^{\text{powr } (5 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}) / ((2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}) * (2^{\text{powr } (5 * \text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}))$
 by (smt (verit) of-int-add powr-add)
 also have $\dots = (1 / ((2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } n})) * (1 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}))$
 by auto
 finally have **: $2^{\text{powr } (2.5 * d)} / (2^{\text{powr } (\mu * d)}) \leq (1 / (2^{\text{powr } n})) * (1 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}))$
 (is ?A ≤ -) .
 moreover have $((2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } n}) * \dots = (1 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}))$ by
 fastforce
 ultimately have $((2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } n}) * ?A \leq (1 / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))}))$
 by (metis mult-left-mono powr-ge-zero)
 moreover have $(p - 1) * ?A \leq ((2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } n}) * ?A$
 proof-
 have $p - 1 \leq ((2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } n})$
 proof-
 have $p - 1 \leq p$ by simp
 also have $\dots = 2^{\text{powr } (\log 2 p)}$ by (simp add: p prime-gt-0-nat)
 also have $\dots \leq (2::\text{real})^{\text{powr } n}$
 by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) n le-diff-iff le-diff-iff' le-numeral-extra(4) n-geq-1
 nat-ceiling-le-eq nat-int powr-le-cancel-iff)
 finally show ?thesis by blast
 qed
 thus ?thesis by (meson divide-nonneg-nonneg less-eq-real-def mult-mono
 powr-ge-zero)
 qed

ultimately have $(p - 1) * ?A \leq (1 / (2 \text{ powr } (\text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n))))$ **by** *linarith*
moreover have $(5/(2^{\mu}))^d \leq ?A$ **by** $(\text{smt } (\text{verit}, \text{best}) * \text{powr-realpow})$
moreover have $(1 / (2 \text{ powr } (\text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n)))) \leq 1/2$
proof–
 have $\text{sqrt } n \geq 1$ **using** *n-geq-1* **by** *simp*
 hence $\text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n) \geq 1$ **by** *fastforce*
 hence $2 \text{ powr } (\text{ceiling } (\text{sqrt } n)) \geq 2$
 by $(\text{metis of-int-1-le-iff powr-mono powr-one rel-simps}(25) \text{ rel-simps}(27))$
 thus *?thesis* **by** *force*
qed
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** $(\text{smt } (\text{verit}, \text{best}) \text{ mult-left-mono of-nat-0-le-iff})$
qed
hence $1 - (p - 1) * ((5/(2^{\mu}))^d) \geq 1/2$ **by** *simp*
moreover have *pmf sampled-lattice-good True = 1 - pmf sampled-lattice-good False*
 using *pmf-True-conv-False* **by** *blast*
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *sampled-lattice-unlikely-bad* **by** *linarith*
qed

4.3 Main theorem

4.3.1 Oracle definition

definition $\mathcal{O} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**

$\mathcal{O} \ t = \text{msb-}p \ ((\alpha * t) \bmod p)$

4.3.2 Apply Babai lemmas to adversary

We use Babai lemmas to show that the adversary wins when the *ts* generate a good lattice.

lemma *gen-basis-assms*:

fixes *ts* :: *nat list*

assumes $\text{length } ts = d$

shows $LLL.LLL\text{-with-assms } (d+1) \ (d+1) \ (\text{int-gen-basis } ts) \ (4/3)$

proof–

have $l: \text{length } (\text{int-gen-basis } ts) = d + 1$ **unfolding** *int-gen-basis-def* **by** *force*

moreover have $LLL.\text{lin-indep } (d + 1) \ (\text{int-gen-basis } ts)$

proof–

let $?b = \text{int-gen-basis } ts$

let $?M = (\text{mat-of-rows } (d + 1) \ (LLL.RAT \ ?b))$

let $?Mt = \text{transpose-mat } ?M$

have $\text{carrier-}M: ?M \in \text{carrier-mat } (d + 1) \ (d + 1)$ **using** *l* **by** *force*

have $\text{diag}: ?Mt\$(i,i) \neq 0$ **if** $i: i \in \{0..<\text{dim-row } ?Mt\}$ **for** *i*

proof(*cases i=d*)

case *t:True*

 have $\text{carrier-vec}: (LLL.RAT \ ?b)!i \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$

using $\text{int-gen-basis-carrier}[of \ ts]$ *assms l i* **by** *fastforce*

 have $?Mt\$(i,i) = ?M\(i,i)

using *index-transpose-mat carrier-M i* **by** *auto*

also have $?M\$(i,i) = \text{row } ?M \ i \ \i **using** *carrier-M i by auto*
 also have $\text{row } ?M \ i \ \$i = (LLL.RAT \ ?b)!i\i
using *mat-of-rows-row l i carrier-M carrier-vec by auto*
 finally have $1: ?Mt\$(i,i) = (LLL.RAT \ ?b)!d\d **using** *t by simp*
 moreover have $(LLL.RAT \ ?b)!d\$d = (\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } (?b!d))\d **using**
nth-map l by auto
 moreover have $(\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } (?b!d))\$d = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom}(\text{vec-of-list}$
 $(\text{map } ((*) (int \ p)) (\text{map int ts}) @ [1]))\d
using *append-Cons-nth-middle[of d (map ($\lambda i. (p^2 \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) \ i)))$*
 $[0..<d]) \text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } ((*) (int \ p)) (\text{map int ts}) @ [1]) \]]$
unfolding int-gen-basis-def by auto
 moreover have $\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } (\text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } ((*) (int \ p)) (\text{map int}$
 $ts) @ [1]))\$d = 1$
using *append-Cons-nth-middle[of d map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) 1]] assms*
by fastforce
 ultimately have $?Mt\$(i,i) = 1$
by metis
 then show *?thesis*
by simp
 next
 case *f:False*
 have *carrier-vec*: $(LLL.RAT \ ?b)!i \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
using *int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms l i by fastforce*
 have $?Mt\$(i,i) = ?M\(i,i)
using *index-transpose-mat carrier-M i by auto*
 also have $?M\$(i,i) = \text{row } ?M \ i \ \i **using** *carrier-M i by auto*
 also have $\text{row } ?M \ i \ \$i = (LLL.RAT \ ?b)!i\i
using *mat-of-rows-row l i carrier-M carrier-vec by auto*
 finally have $1: ?Mt\$(i,i) = (LLL.RAT \ ?b)!i\i **by simp**
 moreover have $(LLL.RAT \ ?b)!i\$i = (\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } (?b!i))\i **using**
nth-map l i by auto
 moreover have $(\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } (?b!i))\$i = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom}(p^2 \cdot_v$
 $(\text{unit-vec } (d+1) \ i))\i
using *append-Cons-nth-left[of i (map ($\lambda i. (p^2 \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) \ i)))$*
 $[0..<d]) \text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } ((*) (int \ p)) (\text{map int ts}) @ [1]) \]]$
i f l
unfolding int-gen-basis-def by auto
 moreover have $\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom}(p^2 \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) \ i))\$i = \text{rat-of-nat}$
 $(p^2 * (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) \ i))\i **using** *i*
by simp
 moreover have $(\text{unit-vec } (d+1) \ i)\$i = 1$ **using** *i by simp*
 ultimately have $?Mt\$(i,i) = \text{rat-of-nat } (p^2 * 1)$ **by metis**
 then show *?thesis using p*
by auto
 qed
 have $?Mt\$(i,j) = 0$ **if** *ij: $i \in \{0..<\text{dim-row } ?Mt\} \wedge j \in \{0..<i\}$ for $i \ j$*
proof –
 have *carrier-vec*: $(LLL.RAT \ ?b)!j \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
using *int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms l ij by fastforce*

```

have ?Mt$(i,j) = ?M$(j,i)
  using index-transpose-mat carrier-M ij by auto
also have ?M$(j,i) = row ?M j $i using carrier-M ij by auto
also have row ?M j $i = (LLL.RAT ?b)!j$i
  using mat-of-rows-row l ij carrier-M carrier-vec by auto
finally have 1: ?Mt$(i,j) = (LLL.RAT ?b)!j$i by simp
have jd: j < d using ij carrier-M by simp
then have ?b!j = (map (λi. (p^2 ·v (unit-vec (d+1) i))) [0..<d])!j
  using append-Cons-nth-left[of j (map (λi. (p^2 ·v (unit-vec (d+1) i)))
[0..<d]) vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1]) []]
  unfolding int-gen-basis-def
  by fastforce
then have ?b!j = p^2 ·v (unit-vec (d+1) j) using jd by force
then have (LLL.RAT ?b)!j = of-int-hom.vec-hom (p^2 ·v (unit-vec (d+1)
j))
  using nth-map[of j ?b of-int-hom.vec-hom] jd l
  by auto
then have (LLL.RAT ?b)!j$i = rat-of-nat ((p^2 ·v (unit-vec (d+1) j))$i)
  using ij by force
also have rat-of-nat ((p^2 ·v (unit-vec (d+1) j))$i) = rat-of-nat (p^2 *
(unit-vec (d+1) j)$i)
  using ij by auto
also have (unit-vec (d+1) j)$i = 0 unfolding unit-vec-def using ij
  by simp
finally have (LLL.RAT ?b)!j$i = 0 by linarith
then show ?thesis using 1
  by presburger
qed
then have upper-triangular ?Mt
  by auto
moreover have carrier-Mt: ?Mt ∈ carrier-mat (d + 1) (d + 1) using car-
rier-M by simp
moreover have 0 ∉ set (diag-mat ?Mt) using diag unfolding diag-mat-def
  by fastforce
ultimately have det ?Mt ≠ 0 using upper-triangular-imp-det-eq-0-iff[of ?Mt]
by blast
then have det-M: det ?M ≠ 0
  by (metis Determinant.det-transpose Matrix.transpose-transpose carrier-Mt)
then have lin-indpt (set (Matrix.rows ?M)) using det-not-0-imp-lin-indpt-rows[of
?M] carrier-M
  by fast
then have LI: lin-indpt (set (LLL.RAT ?b))
  using rows-mat-of-rows[of LLL.RAT ?b d + 1] int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts]
assms by fastforce
have (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!i ≠ (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!j if ij:
i ≠ j ∧ i < (d + 1) ∧ j < (d + 1) for i j
proof-
have (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!j ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms l ij by fastforce

```

moreover have $(LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!i \in carrier-vec (d + 1)$
using $int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts]$ **assms** $l\ ij$ **by** *fastforce*
moreover have $row\ ?M\ i \neq row\ ?M\ j$
using $Determinant.det-identical-rows[of\ ?M\ d + 1\ i\ j]$ $carrier-M$ **using** ij
 $det-M$ **by** *fast*
ultimately show $(LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!i \neq (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!j$
using $mat-of-rows-row[of\ i\ (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))\ d + 1]$
 $mat-of-rows-row[of\ j\ (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))\ d + 1]$
 $ij\ l$
by *force*
qed
then have $distinct (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))$
using $distinct-conv-nth[of\ LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts)]\ l$ **by** *simp*
moreover have $set-in: set (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts)) \subseteq carrier-vec (d + 1)$
using $int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts]$ **assms** **by** *auto*
ultimately show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $Gram-Schmidt-2.cof-vec-space.lin-indpt-list-def$
using LI
by *blast*
qed
ultimately show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $LLL-with-assms-def$ **by** *simp*
qed

definition $u-vec-is-msbs :: (nat \times nat) list \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $u-vec-is-msbs\ pairs = ((of-nat\ p) \cdot_v\ ts-to-u\ (ts-from-pairs\ pairs) = of-int-hom.vec-hom$
 $(scaled-uvec-from-pairs\ pairs))$

lemma *updated-full-Babai-correct-int-target:*

assumes $full-babai-with-assms (map-vec\ rat-of-int\ target) (d + 1)\ fs-init\ (4/3)$
shows $real-of-int (sq-norm ((full-babai\ fs-init (map-vec\ rat-of-int\ target) (4/3)) - target))$
 $\leq ((4/3) \wedge (d + 1) * (d + 1)) * 11/10 * babai.closest-distance-sq\ fs-init$
 $(map-vec\ rat-of-int\ target) \wedge$
 $(full-babai\ fs-init (map-vec\ rat-of-int\ target) (4/3)) \in vec-module.lattice-of$
 $(d + 1)\ fs-init$
proof–
have $1: 0 \leq real-of-int (sq-norm ((full-babai\ fs-init (map-vec\ rat-of-int\ target) (4/3)) - target))$ **by** *auto*
have $real-of-int (sq-norm ((full-babai\ fs-init (map-vec\ rat-of-int\ target) (4/3)) - target))$
 $\leq (real-of-rat (4/3) \wedge (d + 1) * (d + 1)) * babai.closest-distance-sq\ fs-init$
 $(map-vec\ rat-of-int\ target) \wedge$
 $(full-babai\ fs-init (map-vec\ rat-of-int\ target) (4/3)) \in vec-module.lattice-of$
 $(d + 1)\ fs-init$
using $full-babai-correct-int-target[of\ target\ d + 1\ fs-init\ 4/3]$ **assms** **by** *blast*
moreover then have $2: 0 \leq (real-of-rat (4/3) \wedge (d + 1) * (d + 1)) * babai.closest-distance-sq$
 $fs-init (map-vec\ rat-of-int\ target)$
using 1 **by** *linarith*

moreover have $(\text{real-of-rat } (4/3)^{\wedge(d+1)} * (d+1)) * \text{babai.closest-distance-sq}$
 $\text{fs-init } (\text{map-vec rat-of-int target}) =$
 $((4/3)^{\wedge(d+1)} * (d+1)) * \text{babai.closest-distance-sq fs-init } (\text{map-vec}$
 $\text{rat-of-int target})$
by $(\text{simp add: Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div})$
moreover then have $((4/3)^{\wedge(d+1)} * (d+1)) * \text{babai.closest-distance-sq}$
 $\text{fs-init } (\text{map-vec rat-of-int target}) \leq$
 $((4/3)^{\wedge(d+1)} * (d+1)) * 11/10 * \text{babai.closest-distance-sq fs-init}$
 $(\text{map-vec rat-of-int target})$
using $\text{mult-right-mono}[\text{of } 1 \ 11/10 \ ((4/3)^{\wedge(d+1)} * (d+1)) * \text{babai.closest-distance-sq}$
 $\text{fs-init } (\text{map-vec rat-of-int target})]$ **2 by** argo
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** argo
qed

lemma $\text{ad-output-vec-close}$:

fixes $\text{pairs} :: (\text{nat} \times \text{nat}) \text{ list}$
assumes $\text{length pairs} = d$
assumes $\text{u-vec-is-msbs pairs}$
shows $\text{real-of-int}(\text{sq-norm}$
 $((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})$
 $- (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}))) \leq$
 $(4/3)^{\wedge(d+1)} * \text{real } (d+1) * 11/10 * p^{\wedge 2} * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^{\wedge 2}))/2^{\wedge(2*k)}$
 $\wedge (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) \in \text{int-gen-lattice } (\text{ts-from-pairs pairs})$
proof–
define ts **where** $\text{ts} = \text{ts-from-pairs pairs}$
define u-vec **where** $\text{u-vec} = \text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}$
define rat-u-vec **where** $\text{rat-u-vec} = \text{map-vec rat-of-int u-vec}$
define basis **where** $\text{basis} = \text{int-gen-basis ts}$
have $\text{t-length: length ts} = d$ **unfolding** $\text{ts-def ts-from-pairs-def}$ **using** assms **by**
 fastforce
have $\text{basis-length: length basis} = d + 1$ **unfolding** $\text{basis-def int-gen-basis-def}$ **by**
 auto
have $\text{p-le: } 0 \leq \text{real}(p^{\wedge 2})$ **by** blast
have $\text{u-dim: dim-vec u-vec} = d + 1$ **unfolding** $\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs-def u-vec-def}$
using assms **by** force
then have $\text{rat-u-dim: dim-vec rat-u-vec} = d + 1$ **unfolding** rat-u-vec-def **by**
 fastforce
have $\text{length ts} = d$ **unfolding** $\text{ts-from-pairs-def ts-def}$ **using** assms **by** fastforce
then have $\text{LLL-assms: LLL.LLL-with-assms } (d+1) \ (d+1) \ \text{basis } (4/3)$
using $\text{gen-basis-assms}[\text{of ts}]$ **unfolding** basis-def **by** argo
then have $\text{f: full-babai-with-assms rat-u-vec } (d+1) \ \text{basis } (4/3)$
using u-dim **unfolding** $\text{rat-u-vec-def full-babai-with-assms-def}$ **by** force
then have $1: \text{real-of-int } (\text{sq-norm } ((\text{full-babai basis rat-u-vec } (4/3)) - \text{u-vec}))$
 $\leq ((4::\text{real})/3)^{\wedge(d+1)} * (d+1) * 11/10 * \text{babai.closest-distance-sq}$
 $\text{basis rat-u-vec} \wedge$
 $(\text{full-babai basis rat-u-vec } (4/3)) \in \text{vec-module.lattice-of } (d+1) \ \text{basis}$
using $\text{updated-full-Babai-correct-int-target}[\text{of u-vec basis}] \ \text{u-dim}$
unfolding rat-u-vec-def **by** blast

have *babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec*
 $= \text{Inf } \{ \text{real-of-rat } (\text{sq-norm } x) \mid x. x \in \{ \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } x - \text{rat-u-vec} \mid x. x \in \text{LLL.LLL.L } (d+1) \text{ basis} \} \}$
using *babai.closest-distance-sq-def[of basis rat-u-vec] babai-def[of basis rat-u-vec]*
basis-length rat-u-dim by presburger
moreover have $0 \leq (\text{real}(4)/3)^{\wedge(d+1)} * (d+1) * 11/10$ **by force**
moreover have $0 \leq \text{babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec}$
proof –
have *b: babai-with-assms (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis (4/3) basis) rat-u-vec (4/3)*
using *full-babai-with-assms.LLL-output-babai-assms[of rat-u-vec d + 1 basis]*
f by simp
then have *b1: babai (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis (4/3) basis) rat-u-vec unfolding*
babai-with-assms-def by auto
have *b2: babai basis rat-u-vec using basis-length rat-u-dim unfolding babai-def*
by simp
have $0 \leq \text{babai.closest-distance-sq (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis (4/3) basis) rat-u-vec}$
using *b babai-with-assms-ε.closest-distance-sq-pos[of (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis*
 $(4/3) \text{ basis}) \text{ rat-u-vec } 4/3 \ 2]$
babai-with-assms.babai-with-assms-ε-connect[of (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis
 $(4/3) \text{ basis}) \text{ rat-u-vec } 4/3]$ **by simp**
moreover have $\text{LLL.L } (d+1) \text{ basis} = \text{LLL.L } (d+1) (\text{LLL-Impl.reduce-basis}$
 $(4/3) \text{ basis})$
using *LLL-with-assms.reduce-basis(1)[of d + 1 d + 1 basis 4/3 (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis*
 $(4/3) \text{ basis})]$ *LLL-assms*
unfolding *LLL.L-def by argo*
moreover have $\text{length (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis (4/3) basis)} = d + 1$
using *LLL-with-assms.reduce-basis(4)[of d+1 d+1 basis 4/3] LLL-assms by*
fast
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *babai.closest-distance-sq-def basis-length b1 b2 by algebra*
qed
moreover have *babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec*
 $\leq p^{\wedge 2} * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^{\wedge 2})) / 2^{\wedge(2*k)}$
proof –
let *?rat-basis = gen-basis ts*
let *?unscaled-u = ts-to-u ts*
obtain *w where w: w ∈ gen-lattice ts ∧ sq-norm (?unscaled-u - w) ≤ (of-nat*
 $((d+1) * p^{\wedge 2})) / 2^{\wedge(2*k)}$
using *close-vector-exists[of ts] t-length*
by blast
also have ***:* $\text{sq-norm } (?unscaled-u - w) = \text{sq-norm } (w - ?unscaled-u)$
proof –
have *?unscaled-u ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using ts-to-u-carrier[of ts] t-length*
by fastforce
moreover have *carr-w: w ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using w gen-lattice-carrier[of*
ts] t-length by blast
ultimately have $(w - ?unscaled-u) = (-1) \cdot_v (?unscaled-u - w)$ **by fastforce**
then have $\text{sq-norm-conjugate } (-1) * \text{sq-norm } (?unscaled-u - w) = \text{sq-norm}$
 $(w - ?unscaled-u)$

```

    using sq-norm-smult-vec by metis
    then show ?thesis by auto
qed
finally have *: real-of-rat (sq-norm (w - ?unscaled-u)) ≤ real-of-rat ( (of-nat
((d+1) * p^2))/2^(2*k) )
    using of-rat-less-eq by blast
    have ∀ x ∈ {real-of-rat (sq-norm (y - ?unscaled-u)) | y. y ∈ gen-lattice ts}. 0 ≤ x
    using sq-norm-vec-ge-0 by fastforce
    then have bdd-below {real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u)) | x. x ∈ gen-lattice
ts} by fast
    then have Inf {real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u)) | x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}
≤ real-of-rat ||w - ts-to-u ts||^2
    using w cInf-lower[of real-of-rat (sq-norm (w - ?unscaled-u)) {real-of-rat
(sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u)) | x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}]
    by fast
    then have 1: Inf {real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u)) | x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}
≤ real-of-rat ( (of-nat ((d+1) * p^2))/2^(2*k) ) using *
    by auto
    have rat-u-vec = ((of-nat p)·v (ts-to-u ts))
    using assms(2) unfolding u-vec-is-msbs-def rat-u-vec-def u-vec-def ts-def by
auto
    then have babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec = real(p^2) * (Inf {real-of-rat
(sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u)) | x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts})
    using gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-closest[of ts ts-to-u ts] t-length ts-to-u-carrier[of
ts] unfolding basis-def by auto
    then have babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec ≤ real(p^2) * real-of-rat
((of-nat ((d+1) * p^2))/2^(2*k) )
    using 1 mult-left-mono[of Inf {real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u)) | x. x ∈
gen-lattice ts}
                                real-of-rat ((of-nat ((d+1) * p^2))/2^(2*k) ) p^2] p-le
by presburger
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis of-nat-id of-nat-numeral of-nat-simps(5) of-rat-divide of-rat-of-nat-eq
of-rat-power power2-eq-square times-divide-eq-right)
qed
ultimately have (4/3)^(d+1) * real(d+1) * 11/10 * babai.closest-distance-sq
basis rat-u-vec
    ≤ (4 / 3) ^ (d + 1) * real (d + 1) * 11 / 10 * p^2 * (of-nat
((d+1) * p^2))/2^(2*k)
    using mult-mono[of
        (4 / 3) ^ (d + 1) * real (d + 1) * 11 / 10
        (4 / 3) ^ (d + 1) * real (d + 1) * 11 / 10
        babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec
        p^2 * (of-nat ((d+1) * p^2))/2^(2*k)]
    by auto
    then have real-of-int (sq-norm (full-babai basis rat-u-vec (4/3) - u-vec)) ≤ (4
/ 3) ^ (d + 1) * real (d + 1) * 11 / 10 * p^2 * (of-nat ((d+1) * p^2))/2^(2*k)
    using 1 by linarith
    then show ?thesis using 1 A-vec.simps

```

unfolding *basis-def u-vec-def rat-u-vec-def ts-def int-gen-lattice-def*
by *presburger*
qed

lemma *ad-output-vec-class*:
fixes *pairs* :: (nat × nat) list
assumes *length pairs = d*
assumes *u-vec-is-msbs pairs*
shows $sq\text{-norm } ((1 / (\text{rat-of-nat } p)) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})) - (\text{ts-to-u } (\text{ts-from-pairs pairs}))) < ((\text{of-nat } p) / 2^{\mu})^2$
 $\wedge ((1 / (\text{rat-of-nat } p)) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})) \in \text{vec-class-mod-}p$
 $(\text{ts-from-pairs pairs}) (\mathcal{A} \text{ pairs}))$
proof –
let *?ts* = *ts-from-pairs pairs*
have *tl: length ?ts = d* **using** *assms(1)* **unfolding** *ts-from-pairs-def* **by** *simp*
then have *carrier- $\mathcal{A}$ -vec: ($\mathcal{A}$ -vec pairs) ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)*
using *ad-output-vec-close[of pairs] assms int-gen-lattice-carrier[of ts-from-pairs pairs]* **by** *fast*
then have *rat-carrier-ad: map-vec rat-of-int ($\mathcal{A}$ -vec pairs) ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)*
by *fastforce*
have *carrier-scaled-u: scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)*
proof –
have *length ((map ($\lambda(a,b). p*b$) pairs) @ [0]) = d + 1*
using *assms* **by** *force*
then show *?thesis* **unfolding** *scaled-uvec-from-pairs-def*
by (*metis length-map vec-of-list-carrier*)
qed
then have *rat-carrier-scaled-u: map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs)*
 $\in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ **by** *force*
have *close: real-of-int(sq-norm*
 $((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})$
 $- (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}))) \leq$
 $(4 / 3)^{(d + 1) * \text{real } (d + 1) * 11 / 10 * p^2 * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^2)) / 2^{2k}}$
 $\wedge (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) \in \text{int-gen-lattice } (\text{ts-from-pairs pairs})$
using *ad-output-vec-close[of pairs] assms* **by** *simp*
moreover have $0 \leq 1 / (\text{real-of-nat } p^2)$ **by** *auto*
ultimately have $1 / (\text{real-of-nat } p^2) * \text{real-of-int}(sq\text{-norm } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) - (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs})))$
 $\leq 1 / (\text{real-of-nat } p^2) * (4 / 3)^{(d + 1) * \text{real } (d + 1) * 11 / 10 * p^2}$
 $* (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^2)) / 2^{2k}$
using *mult-mono[of 1 / (real-of-nat p^2) 1 / (real-of-nat p^2) real-of-int(sq-norm*
 $((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) - (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}))) (4 / 3)^{(d + 1) * \text{real } (d + 1)}$
 $* 11 / 10 * p^2 * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^2)) / 2^{2k}]$
 $sq\text{-norm-vec-ge-0[of } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) - (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}))]$ **by**
force
moreover have $1 / (\text{real-of-nat } p^2) * (4 / 3)^{(d + 1) * \text{real } (d + 1) * 11 / 10}$
 $* p^2 * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^2)) / 2^{2k}$
 $= (4 / 3)^{(d + 1) * \text{real } (d + 1) * 11 / 10 * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^2))}$

$p^2)/2^{2k})$ by simp
moreover have $(4/3)^{d+1} * \text{real } (d+1) * 11/10 * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^2)/2^{2k}) < ((\text{of-nat } p)/2^\mu)^2$
proof –
have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } ((d+1)/2) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (p / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)))})}$
 $< p / (2^{\text{powr } \mu})$
using final-ineq by simp
moreover have $0 \leq ((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } ((d+1)/2) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (p / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)))})}$
by fastforce
ultimately have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } ((d+1)/2) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (p / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)))})} < (p / (2^{\text{powr } \mu}))^2$
using Power.linordered-semidom-class.power-strict-mono pos2 by blast
moreover have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } ((d+1)/2) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (p / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)))})}^2 = ((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } ((d+1)/2) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (p / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)))})}^2 * (11/10)^2 * (d+1)^2 * (p / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)))})^2$
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Power.semiring-1-class.of-nat-power power-mult-distrib)
moreover have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr } ((d+1)/2) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (p / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)))})}^2 = ((4::\text{real})/3)^{d+1}$
by (metis add-le-cancel-left divide-nonneg-nonneg le0 powr-ge-zero powr-half-sqrt-powr powr-realpow' real-sqrt-pow2 rel-simps(45) semiring-norm(94))
moreover have $(p / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)))})^2 = p^2 / (2^{2k}) * 4$
proof –
have $k: 2 \leq 2k$ **using** k-geq-1 by auto
have $2: (2::\text{real}) \neq 0$ by simp
have $(p / (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } k - 1)))})^2 = p^2 / (2^{2(k-1)})$
using power-realpow[of 2 k - 1] power-divide[of p 2 ^ (k - 1) 2]
by (smt (verit) Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-1 Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-simps(3) Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-simps(5) k-geq-1 le-trans of-nat-le-0-iff of-nat-le-iff power-diff' power-divide power-even-eq powr-diff powr-realpow' semiring-norm(112) semiring-norm(159))
moreover have $((2::\text{real})^{2(k-1)}) = 2^{2k-2}$
by auto
moreover have $(2::\text{real})^{2k-2} = 2^{2k}/(2^2)$
using k power-diff'[of 2 2*k 2] 2 by meson
moreover have $(2::\text{real})^{2k}/(2^2) = 2^{2k}/(4)$
using power2-eq-square[of 2] by simp
ultimately show ?thesis
by (metis divide-divide-eq-right times-divide-eq-left)
qed
moreover have $(p / (2^{\text{powr } \mu}))^2 \leq ((\text{of-nat } p)/2^\mu)^2$ **by** (simp add: powr-realpow)
ultimately have $((4::\text{real})/3)^{d+1} * (11/10)^2 * (d+1)^2 * (p^2 / (2^{2k}) * 4) < ((\text{of-nat } p)/2^\mu)^2$
by (smt (verit))
moreover have $((11::\text{real})/10)^2 = (11/10)*(11/10)$

using power2-eq-square by blast
 moreover have $((4::\text{real})/3)^\wedge(d+1) * (11/10)*(11/10) * (d+1)^\wedge 2 * (p^\wedge 2 / (2^\wedge(2*k)) * 4)$
 $= ((4::\text{real})/3)^\wedge(d+1) * (11/10)*(11/10) * (d+1)^\wedge 2 * (p^\wedge 2 / (2^\wedge(2*k))) * 4$ by argo
 moreover have $(d+1)^\wedge 2 * (p^\wedge 2 / (2^\wedge(2*k))) = (d+1) * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^\wedge 2) / (2^\wedge(2*k)))$
 using power2-eq-square[of d + 1] mult-ac(1)[of d + 1 d + 1 (p^\wedge 2 / (2^\wedge(2*k)))]
 by (metis (no-types, lifting) more-arith-simps(11) of-nat-simps(5) times-divide-eq-right)
 ultimately have $*(4 * (11/10)) * ((4::\text{real})/3)^\wedge(d+1) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^\wedge 2) / (2^\wedge(2*k))) < ((\text{of-nat } p)/2^\wedge \mu)^\wedge 2$
 using mult-ac by auto
 have $1 < (4::\text{real}) * (11/10)$ by simp
 moreover have $0 < (4::\text{real}) * (11/10)$ by simp
 moreover have $0 \leq ((4::\text{real})/3)^\wedge(d+1) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^\wedge 2) / (2^\wedge(2*k)))$ by force
 ultimately have $1 * ((4::\text{real})/3)^\wedge(d+1) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^\wedge 2) / (2^\wedge(2*k))) \leq (4 * (11/10)) * ((4::\text{real})/3)^\wedge(d+1) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^\wedge 2) / (2^\wedge(2*k)))$
 using mult-mono[of 1 (4::real) * (11/10) ((4::real)/3)^\wedge(d+1) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^\wedge 2) / (2^\wedge(2*k))) ((4::real)/3)^\wedge(d+1) * (11/10) * (d+1) * (\text{of-nat } ((d+1) * p^\wedge 2) / (2^\wedge(2*k)))]
 by argo
 then show ?thesis using * by argo
 qed
 ultimately have $\text{rhs}: 1/(\text{real-of-nat } p^\wedge 2) * \text{real-of-int}(\text{sq-norm } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) - (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}))) < ((\text{of-nat } p)/2^\wedge \mu)^\wedge 2$ by argo
 have $1/(\text{real-of-nat } p^\wedge 2) * \text{real-of-int}(\text{sq-norm } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) - (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs})))$
 $= \text{real-of-rat } (1/(\text{rat-of-nat } p^\wedge 2) * ((\text{sq-norm } (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) - (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}))))))$
 by (simp add: of-rat-divide of-rat-power sq-norm-of-int)
 moreover have $\text{sq-norm-conjugate } (1/(\text{rat-of-nat } p)) = (1/(\text{rat-of-nat } p^\wedge 2))$
 using conjugatable-ring-1-abs-real-line-class.sq-norm-as-sq-abs[of 1/(rat-of-nat p)]
 $\text{power2-abs}[of 1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p]$
 by (simp add: power-divide)
 ultimately have $1/(\text{real-of-nat } p^\wedge 2) * \text{real-of-int}(\text{sq-norm } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) - (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs})))$
 $= \text{real-of-rat } ((\text{sq-norm } ((1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) - (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}))))))$
 using sq-norm-smult-vec by metis
 moreover have $(\text{real } p / 2^\wedge \mu)^2 = \text{real-of-rat } ((\text{rat-of-nat } p / 2^\wedge \mu)^2)$
 by (simp add: of-rat-divide of-rat-power)
 ultimately have $(\text{sq-norm } ((1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) - (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs})))) < ((\text{of-nat } p)/2^\wedge \mu)^\wedge 2$ using rhs
 by (simp add: of-rat-less)

moreover have $(1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) - (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs})))$
 $= (1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})) - (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs})))$
by fastforce
moreover have $(1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})) - (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs})))$
 $= (1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})) + -(\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs})))$
by force
moreover have $(1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})) + -(\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs})))$
 $= (1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})) - (1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}))$
using smult-add-distrib-vec[of $(\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})) d + 1 - (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}))]$
 $\text{rat-carrier-scaled-u rat-carrier-ad}$
by $(\text{metis calculation}(3) \text{ smult-sub-distrib-vec})$
moreover have $(1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs})) = \text{ts-to-u } (\text{ts-from-pairs pairs})$
proof-
have $(1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\text{scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs}))$
 $= (1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v ((\text{of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{ts-to-u } (\text{ts-from-pairs pairs})))$
using assms(2) **unfolding** u-vec-is-msbs-def **by argo**
then show $?thesis$ **using** $\text{tl smult-smult-assoc}$ [of $(1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) (\text{of-nat } p)]$
 p
by auto
qed
ultimately have $\text{part1: sq-norm } ((1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})) - \text{ts-to-u } (\text{ts-from-pairs pairs}))$
 $< ((\text{of-nat } p) / 2^{\mu})^2$ **by argo**
let $?v = (1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}))$
have $?v \in \text{gen-lattice } ?ts$ **using** tl
using $\text{gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec}$ [of $?ts \mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}$] **close** **by fastforce**
then obtain c **where** $c: ?v = (\text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! i)) [0 ..< \text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ?ts)]))$
unfolding $\text{gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def}$ **by blast**
then have $?v\$d = (\text{rat-of-int } (c \ d)) / \text{rat-of-nat } p$
using $\text{coordinates-of-gen-lattice}$ [of $d \ ?ts$] tl **by simp**
moreover have $?v\$d = (1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p) * (\text{rat-of-int } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})\$d))$
using $\text{rat-carrier-ad carrier-}\mathcal{A}\text{-vec}$
 $\text{index-map-vec}(1)$ [of $d \ \mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs rat-of-int}$] $\text{index-smult-vec}(1)$ [of $d \ \text{map-vec rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs}) \ 1 / (\text{rat-of-nat } p)$]
 carrier-vecD [of $- \ d + 1$] **by force**
ultimately have $c \ d = (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs})\d
using $\text{mult-cancel-right2 not-one-le-zero of-nat-eq-0-iff } p \text{ prime-ge-1-nat times-divide-eq-left}$
by auto
then have $[\text{int } (\mathcal{A} \text{ pairs}) = (c \ d)] \pmod p$
using $\mathcal{A}.\text{simps}$ [of pairs] $\text{int-to-nat-residue.simps}$ [of $\mathcal{A}\text{-vec pairs } \$d \ p$] of-nat-0-less-iff

p pos-mod-bound prime-gt-0-nat **by** auto
moreover have $?v \in \text{vec-class } ?ts \ (c \ d)$
proof–
have $[0 \ ..< \text{length } (\text{gen-basis } ?ts)] = [0 \ ..< \ d] \ @ \ [d]$
using $\text{gen-basis-length}[of \ ?ts] \ d$ **by** simp
moreover have $\text{set } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! i)) \ [0 \ ..< \ d]) \subseteq$
 $\text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
using $\text{gen-basis-carrier}[of \ ?ts] \ tl$
proof–
have $v \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ **if** $v: v \in \text{set } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! i)) \ [0 \ ..< \ d])$ **for** v
proof–
obtain i **where** $i: v = \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! i) \wedge i \in \{0 \ ..< \ d\}$
using v **by** auto
then show $v \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$ **using** $\text{gen-basis-vecs-carrier}[of \ ?ts \ i] \ tl$
by simp
qed
then show $?thesis$ **by** fast
qed
moreover have $(\text{of-int } (c \ d) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! d)) \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
using $\text{gen-basis-vecs-carrier}[of \ ?ts \ d] \ tl$ **by** simp
ultimately have $*$: $?v = (\text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! i)) \ [0 \ ..< \ d])) + (\text{of-int } (c \ d) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! d))$
using $\text{gen-basis-carrier}[of \ ?ts] \ tl \ c$
 $\text{sumlist-snoc}[of \ (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! i)) \ [0 \ ..< \ d])$
 $(\text{of-int } (c \ d) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! d))]$
by fastforce
have $(\text{gen-basis } ?ts)!i = p\text{-vecs}!i$ **if** $i: i \in \{0 \ ..< \ d\}$ **for** i
unfolding gen-basis-def
using $i \ \text{length-}p\text{-vecs} \ \text{append-Cons-nth-left}[of \ i \ p\text{-vecs} \ \text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } \text{rat-of-nat}$
 $(\text{ts-from-pairs } \text{pairs}) \ @ \ [1 \ / \ \text{rat-of-nat } p]) \ []]$
by force
then have $(\text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v ((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! i)) \ [0 \ ..< \ d])) =$
 $(\text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v (p\text{-vecs} ! i)) \ [0 \ ..< \ d]))$
by (smt (verit) List.List.list.map-cong atLeastLessThan-upt)
moreover have $(\text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c \ i) \cdot_v (p\text{-vecs} ! i)) \ [0 \ ..< \ d])) =$
 $(\text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. ((\text{of-int } \circ c) \ i) \cdot_v (p\text{-vecs} ! i)) \ [0 \ ..< \ d]))$
by auto
moreover have $(\text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. ((\text{of-int } \circ c) \ i) \cdot_v (p\text{-vecs} ! i)) \ [0 \ ..< \ d]))$
 $= \text{lincomb-list } (\text{of-int } \circ c) \ p\text{-vecs}$
unfolding lincomb-list-def **using** $\text{length-}p\text{-vecs}$ **by** presburger
moreover have $((\text{gen-basis } ?ts) ! d) = t\text{-vec } ?ts$
unfolding $\text{gen-basis-def } t\text{-vec-def}$
using $\text{append-Cons-nth-middle}[of \ d \ p\text{-vecs}] \ \text{length-}p\text{-vecs}$ **by** presburger
ultimately have $?v = \text{lincomb-list } (\text{of-int } \circ c) \ p\text{-vecs} + (\text{of-int } (c \ d) \cdot_v (t\text{-vec}$
 $?ts))$
using $*$ **by** argo
moreover have $\text{lincomb-list } (\text{rat-of-int } \circ c) \ p\text{-vecs} \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
using $p\text{-vecs-carrier} \ \text{carrier-vecI} \ \text{lincomb-list-carrier}[of \ p\text{-vecs } \text{of-int } \circ c]$ **by**

fast
moreover have $\text{of-int } (c \ d) \cdot_v (t\text{-vec } ?ts) \in \text{carrier-vec } (d + 1)$
using $t\text{-vec-dim}[\text{of } ?ts] \text{ carrier-vecI}[\text{of } t\text{-vec } ?ts \ d + 1] \text{ assms}(1)$ **unfolding**
 $ts\text{-from-pairs-def}$ **by force**
ultimately have $?v = (\text{of-int } (c \ d) \cdot_v (t\text{-vec } ?ts)) + \text{lincomb-list } (\text{of-int} \circ c)$
 $p\text{-vecs}$
by force
then show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $vec\text{-class-def}$ **by blast**
qed
ultimately have $?v \in \text{vec-class-mod-}p \ ?ts \ (\text{int } (\mathcal{A} \ \text{pairs}))$
unfolding $vec\text{-class-mod-}p\text{-def}$ **by blast**
then show $?thesis$ **using part1** **by blast**
qed

If we get a good lattice (which is likely), the adversary finds the hidden number

lemma $hnp\text{-adversary-exists-helper}$:

assumes $ts \in \text{set-pmf } ts\text{-pmf}$
defines $ts\text{-Ots} \equiv \text{map } (\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} \ t)) \ ts$
assumes $good\text{-lattice } ts$
shows $\alpha = \mathcal{A} \ ts\text{-Ots}$

proof –

let $?A\text{-vec} = (1 / (\text{rat-of-nat } p)) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec } \text{rat-of-int } (\mathcal{A}\text{-vec } ts\text{-Ots}))$
let $?vec1 = \text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v \text{vec-of-list}$
 $(\text{map } \text{rat-of-nat}$
 $(ts\text{-to-as } (\text{map } (\lambda(a, b). a) (\text{map } (\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} \ t)) \ ts))) \ @ \ [0])$
let $?vec2 = \text{Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom } (\text{vec-of-list}$
 $(\text{map } \text{int } (\text{map } (\lambda(a, b). p * b) (\text{map } (\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} \ t)) \ ts) \ @ \ [0])))$

have $\text{dim-v1}: \text{dim-vec } ?vec1 = \text{length } ts + 1$
unfolding $ts\text{-to-as-def}$ **by auto**
have $\text{dim-v2}: \text{dim-vec } ?vec2 = \text{length } ts + 1$
by auto

have $l: \text{length } ts = d$ **using** $\text{assms}(1)$ set-pmf-ts **by blast**
then have $ts\text{-l}: \text{length } ts\text{-Ots} = d$ **unfolding** $ts\text{-Ots-def}$ **by simp**
have $ts\text{-from-pairs}: ts\text{-from-pairs } ts\text{-Ots} = ts$

proof –

have $\text{map } (\lambda(a, b). a) (\text{map } (\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} \ t)) \ ts) = \text{map } ((\lambda(a, b). a) \circ (\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} \ t))) \ ts$ **by simp**
moreover have $(\lambda(a, b). a) \circ (\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} \ t)) = (\lambda t. t)$ **by fastforce**
ultimately show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $ts\text{-from-pairs-def}$ $ts\text{-Ots-def}$ fst-def **by simp**
qed

have $?vec1 \$ i = ?vec2 \$ i$ **if** $\text{in-range}: i \in \{0..<(d + 1)\}$ **for** i

proof(–)

have $?vec1 \$ i$
 $= (\text{rat-of-nat } p) * (\text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } \text{rat-of-nat } (ts\text{-to-as } (\text{map } (\lambda(a, b). a)$

```

(map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) @ [0]) $ i)
  using in-range dim-v1 l by simp
  then have vec1-help: ?vec1$i = (rat-of-nat p) * ((map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as (map
(λ(a, b). a) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) @ [0])!i) by simp
  have vec2-help: ?vec2$i = rat-of-int ((map int (map (λ(a, b). p * b) (map (λt.
(t, O t)) ts) @ [0]))!i)
  using in-range dim-v2 l by auto
  have l1: length (map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as (map (λ(a, b). a) (map (λt. (t, O t))
ts)))) = d using l unfolding ts-to-as-def by simp
  have l2: length (map int (map (λ(a, b). p * b) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) = d
using l by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases i = d)
    case t:True
    then have (map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as (map (λ(a, b). a) (map (λt. (t, O t))
ts))) @ [0]) ! i = 0
    using append-Cons-nth-middle[of i map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as (map (λ(a, b).
a) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) 0 [] using l1 by blast
    then have 1: ?vec1$i = 0 using vec1-help by auto
    then show ?thesis
    using vec2-help l2 append-Cons-nth-middle[of i (map int (map (λ(a, b). p *
b) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) 0 [] t
    by fastforce
  next
  case f:False
  then have ?vec1$i = (rat-of-nat p) * (rat-of-nat ( (ts-to-as (map (λ(a, b).
a) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) ! i) )
  using vec1-help in-range l1 append-Cons-nth-left[of i map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as
(map (λ(a, b). a) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) 0 [] by simp
  also have ... = (rat-of-nat p) * rat-of-nat ( (msb-p (α * (ts!i) mod p) ) )
  using l f in-range ts-from-pairs unfolding ts-to-as-def ts-from-pairs-def
ts-Ots-def by simp
  also have ... = (rat-of-nat p) * rat-of-nat (O (ts!i)) unfolding O-def by
blast
  also have ... = rat-of-int (map int (map (λ(a, b). p * b) (map (λt. (t, O t))
ts))) ! i)
  using l f in-range ts-from-pairs unfolding ts-to-as-def ts-from-pairs-def
ts-Ots-def by simp
  also have ... = rat-of-int (map int (map (λ(a, b). p * b) (map (λt. (t, O t))
ts) @ [0]) ! i)
  using l2 in-range append-Cons-nth-left[of i (map int (map (λ(a, b). p * b)
(map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) 0 [] f by simp
  finally show ?thesis using vec2-help by linarith
qed
qed
then have vec1-is-vec2: ?vec1 = ?vec2
  using dim-v1 dim-v2 l by auto
then have u-vec-is-msbs ts-Ots
  unfolding u-vec-is-msbs-def

```

unfolding *ts-Ots-def*
unfolding *scaled-uvec-from-pairs-def ts-from-pairs-def fst-def ts-to-u-def*
by *argo*
then have *: $\| ?\mathcal{A}\text{-vec} - \text{ts-to-u } ts \|^2 < (\text{rat-of-nat } p / 2 \wedge \mu)^2 \wedge ?\mathcal{A}\text{-vec} \in \text{vec-class-mod-}p \text{ } ts \text{ (int } (\mathcal{A} \text{ ts-Ots}))$
unfolding *close-vec-def*
using *ad-output-vec-class[of ts-Ots] ts-l ts-from-pairs*
by *blast*
then have *close: close-vec ts ?A-vec* **unfolding** *close-vec-def* **using** *uminus-sq-norm*

by (*metis (no-types, lifting) int-gen-lattice-carrier ts-to-u-carrier ts-from-pairs ts-Ots = ts u-vec-is-msbs ts-Ots ad-output-vec-close assms(2) basic-trans-rules(31) carrier-dim-vec index-smult-vec(2) length-map map-carrier-vec ts-l*)
obtain *c* **where** $?\mathcal{A}\text{-vec} \in \text{vec-class } ts \text{ } c$
using * **unfolding** *vec-class-mod-p-def* **by** *fast*
then have *gl: ?A-vec ∈ gen-lattice ts*
using *vec-class-union[of ts] assms(1)* **by** *blast*
then have *dim: dim-vec (A-vec ts-Ots) = d + 1* **using** *gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] assms(1) l* **by** *fastforce*
have *good-vec ?A-vec* **using** *assms(3) close gl* **unfolding** *good-lattice-def* **by** *blast*
then obtain β **where** $b: [int \alpha = \beta] \text{ (mod int } p) \wedge \text{real-of-rat } (?A\text{-vec } \$ d) = \text{real-of-int } \beta / \text{real } p$ **unfolding** *good-vec-def* **by** *blast*
then have $p * \text{real-of-rat } (?A\text{-vec } \$ d) = \beta$ **using** *p* **by** *simp*
then have $\text{real } p * \text{real-of-rat } ((1 / (\text{rat-of-nat } p)) * ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec ts-Ots}) \$ d)))) = \beta$
using *index-smult-vec(1)[of d (A-vec ts-Ots)] dim* **by** *force*
then have $\text{real } p * \text{real-of-rat } (1 / (\text{rat-of-nat } p) * (\text{rat-of-int } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec ts-Ots}) \$ d))) = \beta$
using *dim index-map-vec(1)[of d (A-vec ts-Ots) rat-of-int]* **by** *simp*
then have $\text{real } p * \text{real-of-rat } (1 / (\text{rat-of-nat } p)) * \text{real-of-rat } (\text{rat-of-int } ((\mathcal{A}\text{-vec ts-Ots}) \$ d)) = \beta$
by (*metis more-arith-simps(11) of-rat-mult*)
moreover have $\text{real } p * \text{real-of-rat } (1 / (\text{rat-of-nat } p)) = 1$
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-one divide-cancel-right nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left not-prime-0 of-nat-eq-0-iff of-rat-of-nat-eq p*)
ultimately have $(\mathcal{A}\text{-vec ts-Ots}) \$ d = \beta$
by *fastforce*
then have $[int (\mathcal{A} \text{ ts-Ots}) = \beta] \text{ (mod int } p)$ **using** *A.simps[of ts-Ots] int-to-nat-residue.simps[of (A-vec ts-Ots) \$ d] p*
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) Cong.unique-euclidean-semiring-class.cong-def int-mod-eq int-nat-eq local.A.elims local.int-to-nat-residue.simps m2pths(1) of-nat-0-less-iff p pos-mod-bound prime-gt-0-nat*)
then have $[(\mathcal{A} \text{ ts-Ots}) = \alpha] \text{ (mod } p)$ **using** *b*
by (*meson cong-int-iff cong-sym cong-trans*)
moreover have $\mathcal{A} \text{ ts-Ots} \in \{0..<p\}$
using *A.simps[of ts-Ots] int-to-nat-residue.simps[of (A-vec ts-Ots) \$ d] p*
by (*metis Cong.unique-euclidean-semiring-class.cong-def α A-vec ts-Ots \$ d*)

```

= β▷ atLeastLessThan-iff b int-ops(9) le0 local.int-to-nat-residue.simps mod-less
nat-int)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (metis α atLeastLessThan-iff cong-less-modulus-unique-nat)
qed

```

4.3.3 Main theorem statement

The cryptographic game which the adversary should win with high probability.

definition *game* :: *adversary* $\Rightarrow$ *bool pmf* **where**
game $\mathcal{A}' = \text{do}$ {
ts $\leftarrow \text{replicate-pmf } d \text{ (pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\})$;
return-pmf ($\alpha = \mathcal{A}' \text{ (map } (\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)) \text{ } ts)$)
}

The adversary finds the hidden number with probability at least $1/2$.

theorem *hnp-adversary-exists*: *pmf* (*game* $\mathcal{A}$) *True* $\geq 1/2$

proof –

define *game'* **where** *game'* $\equiv$
do {
ts $\leftarrow \text{replicate-pmf } d \text{ (pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\})$;
return-pmf (*good-lattice* *ts*)
}
have $1: \forall ts \in \text{set-pmf } ts\text{-pmf}. \text{good-lattice } ts \longrightarrow (\alpha = \mathcal{A} \text{ (map } (\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)) \text{ } ts))$
using *hnp-adversary-exists-helper* **by** *simp*
have $1 / 2 \leq \text{pmf } game' \text{ True}$
using *sampled-lattice-likely-good*
unfolding *sampled-lattice-good-def game'-def ts-pmf-def* .
also have $\dots \leq \text{pmf } (game \mathcal{A}) \text{ True}$
unfolding *game'-def game-def*
using *pmf-subset[OF 1, unfolded ts-pmf-def]*
by *presburger*
finally show ?thesis .
qed

Alternative definition of *game*, written as a *map-pmf*

definition *game'* :: *adversary* $\Rightarrow$ *bool pmf* **where**
game' $\mathcal{A}' = \text{map-pmf } ((\lambda ts. (\alpha = \mathcal{A}' \text{ (map } (\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)) \text{ } ts)))) \text{ (replicate-pmf } d \text{ (pmf-of-set } \{1..<p\}))$

lemma *game' = game*

unfolding *game'-def game-def map-pmf-def* **by** *argo*

end

5 Some MSB instantiations and lemmas

5.1 Bit-shift MSB

definition $msb :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $msb\ k\ n\ x \equiv (x\ div\ 2^{(n-k)}) * 2^{(n-k)}$

lemma $msb-dist$:

fixes $k\ n :: nat$

assumes $k < n$

assumes $1 \leq k$

shows $|int\ (x) - int\ (msb\ k\ n\ x)| < 2^n / (2^k)$

proof–

define z **where** $z = msb\ k\ n\ x$

have $k-small$: $k \in \{1..<n\}$

by (*meson* *assms* *atLeastLessThan-iff* *nat-ceiling-le-eq* *not-le*)

have $abs(int(x) - int(z)) < real(2^{(n-k)})$

proof–

have $z = int\ x\ div\ 2^{(n-k)} * 2^{(n-k)}$

unfolding $z-def\ msb-def$

by (*metis* *int-ops*(7) *int-ops*(8) *numeral-power-eq-of-nat-cancel-iff*)

then have $int(x) - int(z) = int(x) \bmod 2^{(n-k)}$

using *minus-div-mult-eq-mod*[*of* $int(x)\ 2^{(n-k)}$] **by** *presburger*

then show *?thesis* **by** *fastforce*

qed

also have $\dots = 2^n / 2^k$

by (*metis* *Suc-leI* *assms*(1) *ge-trans* *le-add2* *numeral-power-eq-of-nat-cancel-iff* *plus-1-eq-Suc* *power-diff* *semiring-norm*(142))

finally show *?thesis* **unfolding** $z-def$.

qed

lemma (*in hnp-arith*) $msb-kp1-dist-hnp$:

defines $msb-k \equiv msb\ (k+1)\ n$

shows $|int\ (x) - int\ (msb-k\ x)| < p / (2^k)$

proof–

have $1: k+1 < n$ **using** *k-plus-1-lt* n **unfolding** *hnp-def* **by** *linarith*

have $2: 1 \leq k+1$ **using** $\mu-le-k$ **by** *linarith*

have $|int\ (x) - int\ (msb-k\ x)| < 2^n / 2^{(k+1)}$

using *msb-dist*[*OF* 1 2, *of* x , *folded* $msb-k-def$] .

also have $\dots < p / (2^k)$

proof–

have $2^{(n-1)} < p$

proof–

have $2^{(floor\ (log\ 2\ p))} \leq 2^{(log\ 2\ p)}$ **by** *simp*

moreover have $n-1 \leq floor\ (log\ 2\ p)$ **using** $n\ n-geq-1$ **by** *linarith*

ultimately have $2^{(n-1)} \leq 2^{(log\ 2\ p)}$ **by** (*simp* *add: le-floor-iff*)

hence $2^{(n-1)} \leq 2^{(log\ 2\ p)}$ **by** (*simp* *add: powr-realpow*)

thus *?thesis* **using** $p-geq-2$ *less-le-trans* $n\ n-geq-1$ **by** *fastforce*

qed

hence $2^{n-1} / 2^k < p / 2^k$ **by** (*simp add: divide-strict-right-mono*)
 thus *?thesis* **using** *le-imp-diff-is-add n-geq-1* **by** *fastforce*
qed
 finally **show** *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *msb-kp1-valid-hnp*:
 assumes *hnp-arith n α d p k*
 shows *hnp n α d p k (msb (k + 1) n)*
 using *hnp-arith.msb-kp1-dist-hnp[OF assms(1)] assms(1)*
 unfolding *hnp-def hnp-arith-def hnp-axioms-def*
 by *presburger*

5.2 MSB-p

definition *msb-p* :: *nat* $\Rightarrow$ *nat* $\Rightarrow$ *nat* $\Rightarrow$ *nat* **where**

msb-p p k x =
 (let *t* = (*THE t. (t - 1) * (p / 2^k) ≤ x ∧ x < t * p / 2^k*)
 in *nat (floor (t * p / 2^k) - 1)*)

lemma *msb-p-defined*:

fixes *p k* :: *nat*
fixes *x* :: *nat*
 assumes *p > 0*
 assumes *k > 0*
 shows $(\exists! t. (t - 1) * (p / 2^k) \leq x \wedge x < t * p / 2^k)$

proof *safe*

show $\exists t. (\text{real } t - 1) * (\text{real } p / 2^k) \leq \text{real } x \wedge \text{real } x < \text{real } (t * p) / 2^k$

proof

let *?S* = {*t. (real t - 1) * (real p / 2^k) ≤ real x*}

define *t* **where** *t* = *Max ?S*

have *?S* ≠ {}

by (*metis Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-1 arith-simps(62) empty-iff mem-Collect-eq of-nat-0-le-iff verit-minus-simplify(1)*)

moreover **have** *finite ?S*

proof—

obtain *M* **where** *?S* ⊆ {*0..<M*}

proof—

let *?M* = *nat (ceiling (x / (p / 2^k) + 1)) + 1*

have *?S* ⊆ {*0..<?M*}

proof

fix *t* **assume** *t* ∈ *?S*

moreover **have** *p / 2^k > 0* **by** (*simp add: assms(1)*)

ultimately **have** *real t - 1 ≤ x / (p / 2^k)* **using** *mult-imp-le-div-pos*

by *blast*

hence *t ≤ x / (p / 2^k) + 1* **by** *argo*

hence *t < nat (ceiling (x / (p / 2^k) + 1)) + 1* **by** *linarith*

moreover **have** *0 ≤ t* **by** *simp*

ultimately **show** *t* ∈ {*0..<?M*}

qed
 thus *?thesis* using *that[of ?M]* by *blast*
 qed
 moreover have *finite {0..*M*}* by *blast*
 ultimately show *?thesis* using *rev-finite-subset[of {0..*M*} ?*S*]* by *fast*
 qed
 ultimately have $t \in ?S \wedge (\forall t' \in ?S. t' \leq t)$ using *Max-eq-iff t-def* by *blast*
 moreover then have $t + 1 \notin ?S$ by (*metis Suc-eq-plus1 not-less-eq-eq*)
 ultimately show $(\text{real } t - 1) * (\text{real } p / 2^k) \leq \text{real } x \wedge \text{real } x < \text{real } (t * p) / 2^k$
 by *force*
 qed
 next
 fix $x \ t \ t'$
 assume $t: (\text{real } t - 1) * (\text{real } p / 2^k) \leq \text{real } x \wedge \text{real } x < \text{real } (t * p) / 2^k$
 assume $t': (\text{real } t' - 1) * (\text{real } p / 2^k) \leq \text{real } x \wedge \text{real } x < \text{real } (t' * p) / 2^k$

 have $*: p / 2^k > 0$ by (*simp add: assms(1)*)

 have $(\text{real } t' - 1) * (\text{real } p / 2^k) < \text{real } (t * p) / 2^k$
 using *t(2) t'(1)* by *linarith*
 also have $\dots = t * (p / 2^k)$ by *fastforce*
 finally have $(\text{real } t' - 1) < t$
 by (*meson * le-less-trans less-eq-real-def mult-imp-le-div-pos pos-divide-less-eq*)
 hence $1: t' - 1 < t$ using *le-less t(2)* by *fastforce*

 have $(\text{real } t - 1) * (\text{real } p / 2^k) < \text{real } (t' * p) / 2^k$
 using *t(1) t'(2)* by *linarith*
 also have $\dots = t' * (p / 2^k)$ by *fastforce*
 finally have $(\text{real } t - 1) < t'$
 by (*meson * le-less-trans less-eq-real-def mult-imp-le-div-pos pos-divide-less-eq*)
 hence $2: t - 1 < t'$ using *1* by *linarith*

 show $t = t'$ using *1 2* by *linarith*
 qed

 lemma (in *hnp-arith*) *msb-p-dist-hnp*:
 defines $\text{msb-}k \equiv \text{msb-p } p \ k$
 shows $|\text{int } x - \text{int } (\text{msb-}k \ x)| < p / 2^k$
 proof –
 let $?P = \lambda t. (t - 1) * (p / 2^k) \leq x \wedge x < t * p / 2^k$
 define t where $t = (\text{THE } t. ?P \ t)$
 have $1: p > 0$ using *p-geq-2* by *simp*
 have $2: k > 0$ using *μ -le-k* by *linarith*
 have $*: (t - 1) * (p / 2^k) \leq x \wedge x < t * p / 2^k$
 using *theI-unique[OF msb-p-defined[OF 1 2, of x], of t, folded t-def]* of-nat-diff-real
 by *fastforce*
 moreover have $(t - 1) * (p / 2^k) = (t * (p / 2^k)) - (p / 2^k)$
 by (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Nat.bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum One-nat-def*)

```

Suc-pred * diff-is-0-eq' divide-eq-0-iff left-diff-distrib more-arith-simps(5) mult-eq-0-iff
nat-le-linear not-le numeral-One of-nat-diff of-nat-eq-0-iff of-nat-numeral)
  moreover have  $t * p / 2^k - ((t * (p / 2^k)) - p / 2^k) = p / 2^k$  by simp
  ultimately have  $\text{nat} (\text{floor} (t * p / 2^k) - 1) - x < p / 2^k$  by linarith
  moreover have  $p / 2^k > 1$ 
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) 1 k-plus-1-lt less-divide-eq-1-pos log-of-power-le
of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-add zero-less-power)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding msb-k-def msb-p-def t-def
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) * int-ops(6) le-nat-floor le-nat-iff nat-diff-distrib'
nat-less-as-int nat-one-as-int of-int-1-less-iff of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-less-of-int-iff t-def
zero-le-floor zless-nat-eq-int-zless)
qed

```

```

lemma msb-p-valid-hnp:
  assumes hnp-arith n α d p k
  defines  $\text{msb-k} \equiv \text{msb-p } p \text{ } k$ 
  shows hnp n α d p k msb-k
  using hnp-arith.msb-p-dist-hnp[OF assms(1)] assms(1)
  unfolding hnp-def msb-k-def hnp-arith-def hnp-axioms-def
  by presburger

```

```

end
theory Ad-Codegen-Example
  imports Hidden-Number-Problem

```

```

begin

```

6 This theory demonstrates an example of the executable adversary.

full-babai does not need a global interpretation to be executed.

```

value full-babai [vec-of-list [0, 1], vec-of-list [2, 3]] (vec-of-list [2.3, 6.4]) (4/3)

```

Let's define our d , n , p , α , and k .

```

abbreviation  $d \equiv 72$ 
abbreviation  $n \equiv 1279$ 
abbreviation  $p \equiv (2::\text{nat})^{1279} - 1$ 
abbreviation  $\alpha \equiv p \text{ div } 3$ 
abbreviation  $k \equiv 47$ 

```

```

value  $p$ 
value  $\alpha$ 

```

Since our adversary definition is inside a locale, we need a global interpretation.

```

global-interpretation ad-interp: hnp-adversary d p

```

```

defines  $\mathcal{A} = ad\_interp.\mathcal{A}$ 
and  $int\_gen\_basis = ad\_interp.int\_gen\_basis$ 
and  $int\_to\_nat\_residue = ad\_interp.int\_to\_nat\_residue$ 
and  $ts\_from\_pairs = ad\_interp.ts\_from\_pairs$ 
and  $scaled\_uvec\_from\_pairs = ad\_interp.scaled\_uvec\_from\_pairs$ 
and  $\mathcal{A}\text{-}vec = ad\_interp.\mathcal{A}\text{-}vec$ 
by unfold-locales

```

For this example, we use our executable msb function.

abbreviation $\mathcal{O} \equiv \lambda t. msb\ k\ n\ ((\alpha * t) \bmod p)$

definition $inc_amt :: nat$ **where** $inc_amt = p \div 5$

```

fun  $gen\_ts :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat\ list$  where
   $gen\_ts\ 0\ t = []$ 
|  $gen\_ts\ (Suc\ i)\ t = t \# (gen\_ts\ i\ ((t + inc\_amt) \bmod p))$ 

```

definition $gen_pairs :: (nat \times nat)\ list$ **where**
 $gen_pairs = map\ (\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O}\ t))\ (gen_ts\ d\ 1)$

The *gen-pairs* function generates the data that the adversary receives. We prove that the adversary is likely to be successful when the *ts* which define this data are uniformly distributed. Here, we use the *gen-ts* function to generate an explicit list of *ts*.

value $length\ gen_pairs$

value gen_pairs

value $ad_interp.\mathcal{A}\ gen_pairs$

value α

end

References

- [1] L. Babai. On Lovász' lattice reduction and the nearest lattice point problem. *Comb.*, 6(1):1–13, 1986.
- [2] D. Boneh and R. Venkatesan. Hardness of computing the most significant bits of secret keys in Diffie-Hellman and related schemes. In N. Kobitz, editor, *CRYPTO*, volume 1109 of *LNCS*, pages 129–142. Springer, 1996.
- [3] R. Bottesch, M. W. Haslbeck, and R. Thiemann. A verified efficient implementation of the LLL basis reduction algorithm. In G. Barthe, G. Sutcliffe, and M. Veanes, editors, *LPAR*, volume 57 of *EPiC Series in Computing*, pages 164–180. EasyChair, 2018.

- [4] J. Divasón, S. J. C. Joosten, R. Thiemann, and A. Yamada. A Verified Factorization Algorithm for Integer Polynomials with Polynomial Complexity. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, February 2018. https://isa-afp.org/entries/LLL_Factorization.html, Formal proof development.
- [5] A. Lenstra, H. Lenstra, and L. László. Factoring polynomials with rational coefficients. *Mathematische Annalen*, 261, 12 1982.
- [6] R. Thiemann, R. Bottesch, J. Divasón, M. W. Haslbeck, S. J. C. Joosten, and A. Yamada. Formalizing the LLL basis reduction algorithm and the LLL factorization algorithm in Isabelle/HOL. *J. Autom. Reason.*, 64(5):827–856, 2020.