

Matrices, Jordan Normal Forms, and Spectral Radius Theory*

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Abstract

Matrix interpretations are useful as measure functions in termination proving. In order to use these interpretations also for complexity analysis, the growth rate of matrix powers has to be examined. Here, we formalized an important result of spectral radius theory, namely that the growth rate is polynomially bounded if and only if the spectral radius of a matrix is at most one.

To formally prove this result we first studied the growth rates of matrices in Jordan normal form, and prove the result that every complex matrix has a Jordan normal form by means of two algorithms: we first convert matrices into similar ones via Schur decomposition, and then apply a second algorithm which converts an upper-triangular matrix into Jordan normal form. We further showed uniqueness of Jordan normal forms which then gives rise to a modular algorithm to compute individual blocks of a Jordan normal form.

The whole development is based on a new abstract type for matrices, which is also executable by a suitable setup of the code generator. It completely subsumes our former AFP-entry on executable matrices [6], and its main advantage is its close connection to the HMA-representation which allowed us to easily adapt existing proofs on determinants.

All the results have been applied to improve CeTA [7, 1], our certifier to validate termination and complexity proof certificates.

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1 Introduction

The spectral radius of a square, complex valued matrix A is defined as the largest norm of some eigenvalue c with eigenvector v . It is a central notion to estimate how the values in A^n for increasing n . If the spectral radius is larger than 1, clearly the values grow exponentially, since then $A^n \cdot v = c^n \cdot v$ becomes exponentially large.

The other results, namely that the values in A^n are bounded by a constant, if the spectral radius is smaller than 1, and that there is a polynomial bound if the spectral radius is exactly 1 are only immediate for matrices which have an eigenbasis, a precondition which is not satisfied by every matrix.

However, these results are derivable via Jordan normal forms (JNFs): If J is a JNF of A , then the growth rates of A^n and J^n are related by a constant as A and J are similar matrices. And for the values in J^n there is a closed formula which gives the desired complexity bounds. To be more precise, the values in J^n are bounded by $\mathcal{O}(|c|^n \cdot n^{k-1})$ where k is the size of the largest block of an eigenvalue c which has maximal norm w.r.t. the set of all eigenvalues. And since every complex matrix has a JNF, we can derive the polynomial (resp. constant bounds), if the spectral radius is 1 (resp. smaller than 1).

These results are already applied in current complexity tools, and the motivation of this development was to extend our certifier CeTA to be able

to validate corresponding complexity proofs. To this end, we formalized the following main results:

- an algorithm to compute the characteristic polynomial, since the eigenvalues are exactly the roots of this polynomial;
- the complexity bounds for JNFs; and
- an algorithm which computes JNFs for every matrix, provided that the list of eigenvalues is given. With the help of the fundamental theorem of algebra this shows that every complex matrix has a JNF.

Since `CeTA` is generated from Isabelle/HOL via code-generation, all the algorithms and results need to be available at code-generation time. Especially there is no possibility to create types on the fly which are chosen to fit the matrix dimensions of the input. To this end, we cannot use the matrix-representation of HOL multivariate analysis (HMA).

Instead, we provide a new matrix library which is based on HOL-algebra with its explicit carriers. In contrast to our earlier development [6], we do not immediately formalize everything as lists of lists, but use a more mathematical notion as triples of the form (dimension, dimension, characteristic-function). This makes reasoning very similar to HMA, and a suitable implementation type can be chosen afterwards: we provide one via immutable arrays (we use `IArray`'s from the HOL library), but one can also think of an implementation for sparse matrices, etc. Even the infinite carrier itself is executable where we rely upon Lochbihler's container framework [4] to have different set representations at the same time.

As a consequence of not using HMA, we could not directly reuse existing algorithms which have been formalized for this representation. For instance, we formalized our own version of Gauss-Jordan elimination which is not very different to the one of Divasón and Aransay in [2]: both define row-echelon form and apply elementary row transformations. Whereas Gauss-Jordan elimination has been developed from scratch as a case-study to see how suitable our matrix representation is, in other cases we often just copied and adjusted existing proofs from HMA. For instance, most of the library for determinants has been copied from the Isabelle distribution and adapted to our matrix representation.

As a result of our formalization, `CeTA` is now able to check polynomial bounds for matrix interpretations [3].

2 Material missing in the distribution

This theory provides some definitions and lemmas which we did not find in the Isabelle distribution.

theory *Missing-Misc*

```

imports
  HOL-Library.FuncSet
  HOL-Combinatorics.Permutations
begin

```

```

declare finite-image-iff [simp]

```

```

lemma inj-on-finite:
  ⟨finite (f ` A) ⟷ finite A⟩ if ⟨inj-on f A⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

The following lemma is slightly generalized from Determinants.thy in HMA.

```

lemma finite-bounded-functions:
  assumes fS: finite S
  shows finite T ⟹ finite {f. (∀ i ∈ T. f i ∈ S) ∧ (∀ i. i ∉ T ⟶ f i = i)}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma finite-bounded-functions':
  assumes fS: finite S
  shows finite T ⟹ finite {f. (∀ i ∈ T. f i ∈ S) ∧ (∀ i. i ∉ T ⟶ f i = j)}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma permutes-less [simp]:
  assumes p: p permutes {0..<(n :: nat)}
  shows
    i < n ⟹ p i < n
    i < n ⟹ inv p i < n
    p (inv p i) = i
    inv p (p i) = i
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma permutes-prod:
  assumes p: p permutes S
  shows (∏ s∈S. f (p s) s) = (∏ s∈S. f s (inv p s))
    (is ?l = ?r)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma permutes-sum:
  assumes p: p permutes S
  shows (∑ s∈S. f (p s) s) = (∑ s∈S. f s (inv p s))
    (is ?l = ?r)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

context
  fixes A :: 'a set
  and B :: 'b set
  and a-to-b :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  and b-to-a :: 'b ⇒ 'a

```

assumes $ab: \bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a\text{-to-}b\ a \in B$
and $ba: \bigwedge b. b \in B \implies b\text{-to-}a\ b \in A$
and $ab\text{-}ba: \bigwedge a. a \in A \implies b\text{-to-}a\ (a\text{-to-}b\ a) = a$
and $ba\text{-}ab: \bigwedge b. b \in B \implies a\text{-to-}b\ (b\text{-to-}a\ b) = b$
begin

qualified lemma *permutes-memb*: **fixes** $p :: 'b \Rightarrow 'b$
assumes $p: p\ \text{permutes}\ B$
and $a: a \in A$
defines $ip \equiv \text{Hilbert-Choice.inv}\ p$
shows $a \in A\ a\text{-to-}b\ a \in B\ ip\ (a\text{-to-}b\ a) \in B\ p\ (a\text{-to-}b\ a) \in B$
 $b\text{-to-}a\ (p\ (a\text{-to-}b\ a)) \in A\ b\text{-to-}a\ (ip\ (a\text{-to-}b\ a)) \in A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *permutes-bij-main*:
 $\{p . p\ \text{permutes}\ A\} \supseteq (\lambda p\ a. \text{if } a \in A \text{ then } b\text{-to-}a\ (p\ (a\text{-to-}b\ a)) \text{ else } a) \text{ ' } \{p . p\ \text{permutes}\ B\}$
(is $?A \supseteq ?f \text{ ' } ?B$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lemma *permutes-bij'*: **assumes** $ab: \bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a\text{-to-}b\ a \in B$
and $ba: \bigwedge b. b \in B \implies b\text{-to-}a\ b \in A$
and $ab\text{-}ba: \bigwedge a. a \in A \implies b\text{-to-}a\ (a\text{-to-}b\ a) = a$
and $ba\text{-}ab: \bigwedge b. b \in B \implies a\text{-to-}b\ (b\text{-to-}a\ b) = b$
shows $\{p . p\ \text{permutes}\ A\} = (\lambda p\ a. \text{if } a \in A \text{ then } b\text{-to-}a\ (p\ (a\text{-to-}b\ a)) \text{ else } a) \text{ ' } \{p . p\ \text{permutes}\ B\}$
(is $?A = ?f \text{ ' } ?B$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *permutes-others*:
assumes $p: p\ \text{permutes}\ S$ **and** $x: x \notin S$ **shows** $p\ x = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-on-nat-permutes*: **assumes** $i: \text{inj-on}\ f\ (S :: \text{nat set})$
and $fS: f \in S \rightarrow S$
and $fin: \text{finite}\ S$
and $f: \bigwedge i. i \notin S \implies f\ i = i$
shows $f\ \text{permutes}\ S$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation (*input*) $\text{signof} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{ring-1}$
where $\langle \text{signof}\ p \equiv \text{of-int}\ (\text{sign}\ p) \rangle$

lemma *signof-id*:
 $\text{signof}\ id = 1$
 $\text{signof}\ (\lambda x. x) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *signof-inv*: $finite\ S \implies p\ permutes\ S \implies signof\ (inv\ p) = signof\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *signof-pm-one*: $signof\ p \in \{1, -1\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *signof-compose*:
assumes $p\ permutes\ \{0..<(n :: nat)\}$
and $q\ permutes\ \{0..<(m :: nat)\}$
shows $signof\ (p\ o\ q) = signof\ p * signof\ q$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

3 Missing Ring

This theory contains several lemmas which might be of interest to the Isabelle distribution.

theory *Missing-Ring*

imports

Missing-Misc

HOL-Algebra.Ring

begin

context *ordered-cancel-semiring*

begin

subclass *ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add* ⟨proof⟩

end

partially ordered variant

class *ordered-semiring-strict* = *semiring* + *comm-monoid-add* + *ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add*
 +

assumes *mult-strict-left-mono*: $a < b \implies 0 < c \implies c * a < c * b$

assumes *mult-strict-right-mono*: $a < b \implies 0 < c \implies a * c < b * c$

begin

subclass *semiring-0-cancel* ⟨proof⟩

subclass *ordered-semiring*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *mult-pos-pos[simp]*: $0 < a \implies 0 < b \implies 0 < a * b$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *mult-pos-neg*: $0 < a \implies b < 0 \implies a * b < 0$

<proof>

lemma *mult-neg-pos*: $a < 0 \implies 0 < b \implies a * b < 0$

<proof>

Legacy - use *mult-neg-pos*

lemma *mult-pos-neg2*: $0 < a \implies b < 0 \implies b * a < 0$

<proof>

Strict monotonicity in both arguments

lemma *mult-strict-mono*:

assumes $a < b$ **and** $c < d$ **and** $0 < b$ **and** $0 \leq c$

shows $a * c < b * d$

<proof>

This weaker variant has more natural premises

lemma *mult-strict-mono'*:

assumes $a < b$ **and** $c < d$ **and** $0 \leq a$ **and** $0 \leq c$

shows $a * c < b * d$

<proof>

lemma *mult-less-le-imp-less*:

assumes $a < b$ **and** $c \leq d$ **and** $0 \leq a$ **and** $0 < c$

shows $a * c < b * d$

<proof>

lemma *mult-le-less-imp-less*:

assumes $a \leq b$ **and** $c < d$ **and** $0 < a$ **and** $0 \leq c$

shows $a * c < b * d$

<proof>

end

class *ordered-idom* = *idom* + *ordered-semiring-strict* +

assumes *zero-less-one* [*simp*]: $0 < 1$ **begin**

subclass *semiring-1* *<proof>*

subclass *comm-ring-1* *<proof>*

subclass *ordered-ring* *<proof>*

subclass *ordered-comm-semiring* *<proof>*

subclass *ordered-ab-semigroup-add* *<proof>*

lemma *of-nat-ge-0*[*simp*]: $of\text{-}nat\ x \geq 0$

<proof>

lemma *of-nat-eq-0*[*simp*]: $of\text{-}nat\ x = 0 \iff x = 0$

<proof>

lemma *inj-of-nat*: $inj\ (of\text{-}nat\ ::\ nat \Rightarrow 'a)$

<proof>

subclass *ring-char-0* *<proof>*

end

context *comm-monoid*

begin

lemma *finprod-reindex-bij-betw*: *bij-betw h S T*

$\implies g \in h \text{ ' } S \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$

$\implies \text{finprod } G (\lambda x. g (h x)) S = \text{finprod } G g T$

<proof>

lemma *finprod-reindex-bij-witness*:

assumes *witness*:

$\bigwedge a. a \in S \implies i (j a) = a$

$\bigwedge a. a \in S \implies j a \in T$

$\bigwedge b. b \in T \implies j (i b) = b$

$\bigwedge b. b \in T \implies i b \in S$

assumes *eq*:

$\bigwedge a. a \in S \implies h (j a) = g a$

assumes *g*: $g \in S \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$

and *h*: $h \in j \text{ ' } S \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$

shows $\text{finprod } G g S = \text{finprod } G h T$

<proof>

end

lemmas (**in** *abelian-monoid*) *finsum-reindex-bij-witness = add.finprod-reindex-bij-witness*

locale *csemiring = semiring + comm-monoid R*

context *cring*

begin

sublocale *csemiring* *<proof>*

end

lemma (**in** *comm-monoid*) *finprod-one'*:

$(\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies f a = \mathbf{1}) \implies \text{finprod } G f A = \mathbf{1}$

<proof>

lemma (**in** *comm-monoid*) *finprod-split*:

$\text{finite } A \implies f \text{ ' } A \subseteq \text{carrier } G \implies a \in A \implies \text{finprod } G f A = f a \otimes \text{finprod } G f$
 $(A - \{a\})$

<proof>

lemma (**in** *comm-monoid*) *finprod-finprod*:

$finite\ A \implies finite\ B \implies (\bigwedge a\ b. a \in A \implies b \in B \implies g\ a\ b \in carrier\ G) \implies$
 $finprod\ G\ (\lambda\ a. finprod\ G\ (g\ a)\ B)\ A = finprod\ G\ (\lambda\ (a,b). g\ a\ b)\ (A \times B)$
 <proof>

lemma (in *comm-monoid*) *finprod-swap*:
assumes *finite A finite B* $\bigwedge a\ b. a \in A \implies b \in B \implies g\ a\ b \in carrier\ G$
shows $finprod\ G\ (\lambda\ (b,a). g\ a\ b)\ (B \times A) = finprod\ G\ (\lambda\ (a,b). g\ a\ b)\ (A \times B)$
 <proof>

lemma (in *comm-monoid*) *finprod-finprod-swap*:
 $finite\ A \implies finite\ B \implies (\bigwedge a\ b. a \in A \implies b \in B \implies g\ a\ b \in carrier\ G) \implies$
 $finprod\ G\ (\lambda\ a. finprod\ G\ (g\ a)\ B)\ A = finprod\ G\ (\lambda\ b. finprod\ G\ (\lambda\ a. g\ a\ b)\ A)\ B$
 <proof>

lemmas (in *semiring*) *finsum-zero'* = *add.finprod-one'*
lemmas (in *semiring*) *finsum-split* = *add.finprod-split*
lemmas (in *semiring*) *finsum-finsum-swap* = *add.finprod-finprod-swap*

lemma (in *csemiring*) *finprod-zero*:
 $finite\ A \implies f \in A \rightarrow carrier\ R \implies \exists a \in A. f\ a = \mathbf{0}$
 $\implies finprod\ R\ f\ A = \mathbf{0}$
 <proof>

lemma (in *semiring*) *finsum-product*:
assumes *A: finite A and B: finite B*
and *f: f ∈ A → carrier R and g: g ∈ B → carrier R*
shows $finsum\ R\ f\ A \otimes finsum\ R\ g\ B = (\bigoplus i \in A. \bigoplus j \in B. f\ i \otimes g\ j)$
 <proof>

lemma (in *semiring*) *Units-one-side-I*:
 $a \in carrier\ R \implies p \in Units\ R \implies p \otimes a = \mathbf{1} \implies a \in Units\ R$
 $a \in carrier\ R \implies p \in Units\ R \implies a \otimes p = \mathbf{1} \implies a \in Units\ R$
 <proof>

lemma *permutes-funcset*: $p\ permutes\ A \implies (p\ ' A \rightarrow B) = (A \rightarrow B)$
 <proof>

context *comm-monoid*

begin

lemma *finprod-permute*:
assumes *p: p permutes S*
and *f: f ∈ S → carrier G*
shows $finprod\ G\ f\ S = finprod\ G\ (f \circ p)\ S$
 <proof>

```

lemma finprod-singleton-set[simp]: assumes  $f a \in \text{carrier } G$ 
  shows  $\text{finprod } G f \{a\} = f a$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
end

lemmas (in semiring) finsum-permute = add.finprod-permute
lemmas (in semiring) finsum-singleton-set = add.finprod-singleton-set

context cring
begin

lemma finsum-permutations-inverse:
  assumes  $f: f \in \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} \rightarrow \text{carrier } R$ 
  shows  $\text{finsum } R f \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} = \text{finsum } R (\lambda p. f(\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } p))$ 
   $\{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$ 
  (is  $?lhs = ?rhs$ )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma finsum-permutations-compose-right: assumes  $q: q \text{ permutes } S$ 
  and  $*: f \in \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} \rightarrow \text{carrier } R$ 
  shows  $\text{finsum } R f \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} = \text{finsum } R (\lambda p. f(p \circ q)) \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$ 
  (is  $?lhs = ?rhs$ )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

end

end

theory Conjugate
  imports HOL.Complex HOL-Library.Complex-Order
begin

class conjugate =
  fixes conjugate ::  $'a \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  assumes conjugate-id[simp]:  $\text{conjugate } (\text{conjugate } a) = a$ 
  and conjugate-cancel-iff[simp]:  $\text{conjugate } a = \text{conjugate } b \iff a = b$ 

class conjugatable-ring = ring + conjugate +
  assumes conjugate-dist-mul:  $\text{conjugate } (a * b) = \text{conjugate } a * \text{conjugate } b$ 
  and conjugate-dist-add:  $\text{conjugate } (a + b) = \text{conjugate } a + \text{conjugate } b$ 
  and conjugate-neg:  $\text{conjugate } (-a) = - \text{conjugate } a$ 
  and conjugate-zero[simp]:  $\text{conjugate } 0 = 0$ 

begin
  lemma conjugate-zero-iff[simp]:  $\text{conjugate } a = 0 \iff a = 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
end

```

class *conjugatable-field* = *conjugatable-ring* + *field*

lemma *sum-conjugate*:

fixes $f :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ring}$

assumes $\text{fin}X: \text{finite } X$

shows $\text{conjugate } (\text{sum } f X) = \text{sum } (\lambda x. \text{conjugate } (f x)) X$
<proof>

class *conjugatable-ordered-ring* = *conjugatable-ring* + *ordered-comm-monoid-add*

+

assumes *conjugate-square-positive*: $a * \text{conjugate } a \geq 0$

class *conjugatable-ordered-field* = *conjugatable-ordered-ring* + *field*

begin

subclass *conjugatable-field* *<proof>*

end

lemma *conjugate-square-0*:

fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{conjugatable-ordered-ring}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$

shows $a * \text{conjugate } a = 0 \implies a = 0$ *<proof>*

3.1 Instantiations

instantiation *complex* :: *conjugatable-ordered-field*

begin

definition [*simp*]: $\text{conjugate } \equiv \text{cnj}$

instance

<proof>

end

instantiation *real* :: *conjugatable-ordered-field*

begin

definition [*simp*]: $\text{conjugate } (x::\text{real}) \equiv x$

instance *<proof>*

end

instantiation *rat* :: *conjugatable-ordered-field*

begin

definition [*simp*]: $\text{conjugate } (x::\text{rat}) \equiv x$

instance *<proof>*

end

instantiation *int* :: *conjugatable-ordered-ring*

begin

definition [*simp*]: $\text{conjugate } (x::\text{int}) \equiv x$

instance *<proof>*

end

lemma *conjugate-square-eq-0* [*simp*]:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{conjugatable-ring, semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$
shows $x * \text{conjugate } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ $\text{conjugate } x * x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
<proof>

lemma *conjugate-square-greater-0* [*simp*]:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{conjugatable-ordered-ring, ring-no-zero-divisors}\}$
shows $x * \text{conjugate } x > 0 \longleftrightarrow x \neq 0$
<proof>

lemma *conjugate-square-smaller-0* [*simp*]:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{conjugatable-ordered-ring, ring-no-zero-divisors}\}$
shows $\neg x * \text{conjugate } x < 0$
<proof>

end

4 Vectors and Matrices

We define vectors as pairs of dimension and a characteristic function from natural numbers to elements. Similarly, matrices are defined as triples of two dimensions and one characteristic function from pairs of natural numbers to elements. Via a subtype we ensure that the characteristic function always behaves the same on indices outside the intended one. Hence, every matrix has a unique representation.

In this part we define basic operations like matrix-addition, -multiplication, scalar-product, etc. We connect these operations to HOL-Algebra with its explicit carrier sets.

theory *Matrix*
imports
Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom
Missing-Ring
Conjugate
HOL-Algebra.Module
begin

4.1 Vectors

Here we specify which value should be returned in case an index is out of bounds. The current solution has the advantage that in the implementation later on, no index comparison has to be performed.

definition *undef-vec* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
undef-vec $i \equiv [] ! i$

definition *mk-vec* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$ **where**

$mk\text{-vec } n f \equiv \lambda i. \text{ if } i < n \text{ then } f i \text{ else undef-vec } (i - n)$

typedef $'a \text{ vec} = \{(n, mk\text{-vec } n f) \mid n f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a. \text{True}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

setup-lifting $type\text{-definition-vec}$

lift-definition $dim\text{-vec} :: 'a \text{ vec} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **is** fst $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lift-definition $vec\text{-index} :: 'a \text{ vec} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$ **(infixl** $\$ 100$) **is** snd $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lift-definition $vec :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec}$
is $\lambda n f. (n, mk\text{-vec } n f)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition $vec\text{-of-list} :: 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec}$ **is**
 $\lambda v. (length v, mk\text{-vec } (length v) (nth v))$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition $list\text{-of-vec} :: 'a \text{ vec} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **is**
 $\lambda (n, v). map v [0 ..< n]$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $carrier\text{-vec} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec set}$ **where**
 $carrier\text{-vec } n = \{ v . dim\text{-vec } v = n \}$

lemma $carrier\text{-vec-dim-vec[simp]}$: $v \in carrier\text{-vec } (dim\text{-vec } v)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $dim\text{-vec[simp]}$: $dim\text{-vec } (vec n f) = n$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma $vec\text{-carrier[simp]}$: $vec n f \in carrier\text{-vec } n$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma $index\text{-vec[simp]}$: $i < n \Longrightarrow vec n f \$ i = f i$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma $eq\text{-vecI[intro]}$: $(\bigwedge i. i < dim\text{-vec } w \Longrightarrow v \$ i = w \$ i) \Longrightarrow dim\text{-vec } v = dim\text{-vec } w$
 $\Longrightarrow v = w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $carrier\text{-dim-vec}$: $v \in carrier\text{-vec } n \longleftrightarrow dim\text{-vec } v = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $carrier\text{-vecD[simp]}$: $v \in carrier\text{-vec } n \Longrightarrow dim\text{-vec } v = n$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $carrier\text{-vecI}$: $dim\text{-vec } v = n \Longrightarrow v \in carrier\text{-vec } n$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instantiation $vec :: (plus) plus$
begin
definition $plus\text{-vec} :: 'a \text{ vec} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec} \Rightarrow 'a :: plus \text{ vec}$ **where**
 $v_1 + v_2 \equiv vec (dim\text{-vec } v_2) (\lambda i. v_1 \$ i + v_2 \$ i)$
instance $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
end

instantiation $vec :: (minus) minus$
begin
definition $minus\text{-vec} :: 'a \text{ vec} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec} \Rightarrow 'a :: minus \text{ vec}$ **where**
 $v_1 - v_2 \equiv vec (dim\text{-vec } v_2) (\lambda i. v_1 \$ i - v_2 \$ i)$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$
end

definition

$zero\text{-}vec :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: zero\text{-}vec\ (0_v)$
where $0_v\ n \equiv vec\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ 0)$

lemma $zero\text{-}carrier\text{-}vec[simp]$: $0_v\ n \in carrier\text{-}vec\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $index\text{-}zero\text{-}vec[simp]$: $i < n \implies 0_v\ n\ \$\ i = 0\ dim\text{-}vec\ (0_v\ n) = n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vec\text{-}of\text{-}dim\text{-}0[simp]$: $dim\text{-}vec\ v = 0 \iff v = 0_v\ 0\ \langle proof \rangle$

definition

$unit\text{-}vec :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a :: zero\text{-}neq\text{-}one)\ vec$
where $unit\text{-}vec\ n\ i = vec\ n\ (\lambda\ j.\ if\ j = i\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$

lemma $index\text{-}unit\text{-}vec[simp]$:
 $i < n \implies j < n \implies unit\text{-}vec\ n\ i\ \$\ j = (if\ j = i\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
 $i < n \implies unit\text{-}vec\ n\ i\ \$\ i = 1$
 $dim\text{-}vec\ (unit\text{-}vec\ n\ i) = n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $unit\text{-}vec\text{-}eq[simp]$:
assumes $i: i < n$
shows $(unit\text{-}vec\ n\ i = unit\text{-}vec\ n\ j) = (i = j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $unit\text{-}vec\text{-}nonzero[simp]$:
assumes $i\text{-}n: i < n$ **shows** $unit\text{-}vec\ n\ i \neq zero\text{-}vec\ n\ (is\ ?l \neq ?r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $unit\text{-}vec\text{-}carrier[simp]$: $unit\text{-}vec\ n\ i \in carrier\text{-}vec\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $unit\text{-}vecs :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: zero\text{-}neq\text{-}one\ vec\ list$
where $unit\text{-}vecs\ n = map\ (unit\text{-}vec\ n)\ [0..<n]$

List of first i units

fun $unit\text{-}vecs\text{-}first :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a :: zero\text{-}neq\text{-}one\ vec\ list$
where $unit\text{-}vecs\text{-}first\ n\ 0 = []$
 $| unit\text{-}vecs\text{-}first\ n\ (Suc\ i) = unit\text{-}vecs\text{-}first\ n\ i\ @\ [unit\text{-}vec\ n\ i]$

lemma $unit\text{-}vecs\text{-}first$: $unit\text{-}vecs\ n = unit\text{-}vecs\text{-}first\ n\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

list of last i units

fun $unit\text{-}vecs\text{-}last :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a :: zero\text{-}neq\text{-}one\ vec\ list$

where *unit-vecs-last* n $0 = []$
| *unit-vecs-last* n (*Suc* i) = *unit-vec* n ($n - \text{Suc } i$) # *unit-vecs-last* n i

lemma *unit-vecs-last-carrier*: *set* (*unit-vecs-last* n i) \subseteq *carrier-vec* n
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *unit-vecs-last[code]*: *unit-vecs* $n = \text{unit-vecs-last } n$ n
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *unit-vecs-carrier*: *set* (*unit-vecs* n) \subseteq *carrier-vec* n
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *unit-vecs-last-distinct*:
 $j \leq n \implies i < n - j \implies \text{unit-vec } n$ $i \notin \text{set} (\text{unit-vecs-last } n$ $j)$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *unit-vecs-first-distinct*:
 $i \leq j \implies j < n \implies \text{unit-vec } n$ $j \notin \text{set} (\text{unit-vecs-first } n$ $i)$
⟨*proof*⟩

definition *map-vec* **where** *map-vec* f $v \equiv \text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } v) (\lambda i. f (v \$ i))$

instantiation *vec* :: (*uminus*) *uminus*

begin

definition *uminus-vec* :: ' a :: *uminus* *vec* \Rightarrow ' a *vec* **where**

– $v \equiv \text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } v) (\lambda i. - (v \$ i))$

instance ⟨*proof*⟩

end

definition *smult-vec* :: ' a :: *times* \Rightarrow ' a *vec* \Rightarrow ' a *vec* (**infixl** \cdot_v 70)
where $a \cdot_v v \equiv \text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } v) (\lambda i. a * v \$ i)$

definition *scalar-prod* :: ' a *vec* \Rightarrow ' a *vec* \Rightarrow ' a :: *semiring-0* (**infix** \cdot 70)
where $v \cdot w \equiv \sum i \in \{0 ..< \text{dim-vec } w\}. v \$ i * w \$ i$

definition *monoid-vec* :: ' a *itself* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow (' a :: *monoid-add* *vec*) *monoid* **where**
monoid-vec *ty* $n \equiv ()$
carrier = *carrier-vec* n ,
mult = (+),
one = 0_v n)

definition *module-vec* ::
' a :: *semiring-1* *itself* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow (' a , ' a *vec*) *module* **where**
module-vec *ty* $n \equiv ()$
carrier = *carrier-vec* n ,
mult = *undefined*,
one = *undefined*,
zero = 0_v n ,
add = (+),

$$smult = (\cdot_v)$$

lemma *monoid-vec-simps*:

$$\begin{aligned} mult \text{ (monoid-vec ty } n) &= (+) \\ carrier \text{ (monoid-vec ty } n) &= carrier\text{-vec } n \\ one \text{ (monoid-vec ty } n) &= 0_v \text{ } n \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *module-vec-simps*:

$$\begin{aligned} add \text{ (module-vec ty } n) &= (+) \\ zero \text{ (module-vec ty } n) &= 0_v \text{ } n \\ carrier \text{ (module-vec ty } n) &= carrier\text{-vec } n \\ smult \text{ (module-vec ty } n) &= (\cdot_v) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

definition *finsum-vec* :: 'a :: monoid-add itself \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('c \Rightarrow 'a vec) \Rightarrow 'c set \Rightarrow 'a vec **where**

$$finsum\text{-vec ty } n = finprod \text{ (monoid-vec ty } n)$$

lemma *index-add-vec[simp]*:

$$\begin{aligned} i < dim\text{-vec } v_2 \implies (v_1 + v_2) \$ i &= v_1 \$ i + v_2 \$ i \\ dim\text{-vec } (v_1 + v_2) &= dim\text{-vec } v_2 \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *index-minus-vec[simp]*:

$$\begin{aligned} i < dim\text{-vec } v_2 \implies (v_1 - v_2) \$ i &= v_1 \$ i - v_2 \$ i \\ dim\text{-vec } (v_1 - v_2) &= dim\text{-vec } v_2 \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *index-map-vec[simp]*:

$$\begin{aligned} i < dim\text{-vec } v \implies map\text{-vec } f \ v \$ i &= f \ (v \$ i) \\ dim\text{-vec } (map\text{-vec } f \ v) &= dim\text{-vec } v \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *map-carrier-vec[simp]*: $map\text{-vec } h \ v \in carrier\text{-vec } n = (v \in carrier\text{-vec } n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *index-uminus-vec[simp]*:

$$\begin{aligned} i < dim\text{-vec } v \implies (- v) \$ i &= - (v \$ i) \\ dim\text{-vec } (- v) &= dim\text{-vec } v \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *index-smult-vec[simp]*:

$$\begin{aligned} i < dim\text{-vec } v \implies (a \cdot_v v) \$ i &= a * v \$ i \\ dim\text{-vec } (a \cdot_v v) &= dim\text{-vec } v \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *add-carrier-vec[simp]*:

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 \in carrier\text{-vec } n \implies v_2 \in carrier\text{-vec } n &\implies v_1 + v_2 \in carrier\text{-vec } n \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *minus-carrier-vec*[simp]:

$v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_1 - v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
<proof>

lemma *comm-add-vec*[ac-simps]:

$(v_1 :: 'a :: \text{ab-semigroup-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_1 + v_2 = v_2 + v_1$
<proof>

lemma *assoc-add-vec*[simp]:

$(v_1 :: 'a :: \text{semigroup-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_3 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
 $\implies (v_1 + v_2) + v_3 = v_1 + (v_2 + v_3)$
<proof>

lemma *zero-minus-vec*[simp]: $(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies 0_v n - v = - v$
<proof>

lemma *minus-zero-vec*[simp]: $(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v - 0_v n = v$
<proof>

lemma *minus-cancel-vec*[simp]: $(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v - v = 0_v n$
<proof>

lemma *minus-add-uminus-vec*: $(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies w \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v - w = v + (- w)$
<proof>

lemma *comm-monoid-vec*: *comm-monoid* (*monoid-vec* TYPE ('a :: *comm-monoid-add*) n)
<proof>

lemma *left-zero-vec*[simp]: $(v :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies 0_v n + v = v$ *<proof>*

lemma *right-zero-vec*[simp]: $(v :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v + 0_v n = v$ *<proof>*

lemma *uminus-carrier-vec*[simp]:

$(- v \in \text{carrier-vec } n) = (v \in \text{carrier-vec } n)$
<proof>

lemma *uminus-r-inv-vec*[simp]:

$(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies (v + - v) = 0_v n$

<proof>

lemma *uminus-l-inv-vec*[simp]:

$(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies (-v + v) = 0_v n$

<proof>

lemma *add-inv-exists-vec*:

$(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies \exists w \in \text{carrier-vec } n. w + v = 0_v n \wedge v + w = 0_v n$

<proof>

lemma *comm-group-vec*: *comm-group* (*monoid-vec TYPE ('a :: ab-group-add) n*)

<proof>

lemmas *finsum-vec-insert* =

comm-monoid.finprod-insert[*OF comm-monoid-vec, folded finsum-vec-def, unfolded monoid-vec-simps*]

lemmas *finsum-vec-closed* =

comm-monoid.finprod-closed[*OF comm-monoid-vec, folded finsum-vec-def, unfolded monoid-vec-simps*]

lemmas *finsum-vec-empty* =

comm-monoid.finprod-empty[*OF comm-monoid-vec, folded finsum-vec-def, unfolded monoid-vec-simps*]

lemma *smult-carrier-vec*[simp]: $(a \cdot_v v \in \text{carrier-vec } n) = (v \in \text{carrier-vec } n)$

<proof>

lemma *scalar-prod-left-zero*[simp]: $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies 0_v n \cdot v = 0$

<proof>

lemma *scalar-prod-right-zero*[simp]: $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v \cdot 0_v n = 0$

<proof>

lemma *scalar-prod-left-unit*[simp]: **assumes** $v: (v :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ **and** $i: i < n$

shows $\text{unit-vec } n \ i \cdot v = v \ \$ \ i$

<proof>

lemma *scalar-prod-right-unit*[simp]: **assumes** $i: i < n$

shows $(v :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 vec}) \cdot \text{unit-vec } n \ i = v \ \$ \ i$

<proof>

lemma *add-scalar-prod-distrib*: **assumes** $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_3 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $(v_1 + v_2) \cdot v_3 = v_1 \cdot v_3 + v_2 \cdot v_3$

<proof>

lemma *scalar-prod-add-distrib*: **assumes** $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_3 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $v_1 \cdot (v_2 + v_3) = v_1 \cdot v_2 + v_1 \cdot v_3$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *smult-scalar-prod-distrib*[*simp*]: **assumes** $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $(a \cdot_v v_1) \cdot v_2 = a * (v_1 \cdot v_2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scalar-prod-smult-distrib*[*simp*]: **assumes** $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $v_1 \cdot (a \cdot_v v_2) = (a :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring}) * (v_1 \cdot v_2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *comm-scalar-prod*: **assumes** $(v_1 :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0 vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $v_1 \cdot v_2 = v_2 \cdot v_1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-smult-distrib-vec*:

$((a :: 'a :: \text{ring}) + b) \cdot_v v = a \cdot_v v + b \cdot_v v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *smult-add-distrib-vec*:

assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $(a :: 'a :: \text{ring}) \cdot_v (v + w) = a \cdot_v v + a \cdot_v w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *smult-smult-assoc*:

$a \cdot_v (b \cdot_v v) = (a * b :: 'a :: \text{ring}) \cdot_v v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *one-smult-vec* [*simp*]:

$(1 :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}) \cdot_v v = v \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uminus-zero-vec*[*simp*]: $-(0_v \ n) = (0_v \ n :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-finsum-vec*: **assumes** *finite* F **and** $i: i < n$

and $vs: vs \in F \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $\text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}('a :: \text{comm-monoid-add}) \ n \ vs \ F \ \$ \ i = \text{sum } (\lambda f. vs \ f \ \$ \ i) \ F$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Definition of pointwise ordering on vectors for non-strict part, and strict version is defined in a way such that the *order* constraints are satisfied.

instantiation $\text{vec} :: (\text{ord}) \ \text{ord}$
begin

definition *less-eq-vec* :: 'a vec \Rightarrow 'a vec \Rightarrow bool **where**
less-eq-vec v w = (dim-vec v = dim-vec w \wedge (\forall i < dim-vec w. v \$ i \leq w \$ i))

definition *less-vec* :: 'a vec \Rightarrow 'a vec \Rightarrow bool **where**
less-vec v w = (v \leq w \wedge \neg (w \leq v))

instance <proof>
end

instantiation *vec* :: (preorder) preorder
begin
instance
 <proof>
end

instantiation *vec* :: (order) order
begin
instance
 <proof>
end

4.2 Matrices

Similarly as for vectors, we specify which value should be returned in case an index is out of bounds. It is defined in a way that only few index comparisons have to be performed in the implementation.

definition *undef-mat* :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (nat \times nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \times nat \Rightarrow 'a **where**
undef-mat nr nc f \equiv λ (i,j). [[f (i,j). j <- [0 ..< nc]] . i <- [0 ..< nr]] ! i ! j

lemma *undef-cong-mat*: **assumes** \bigwedge i j. i < nr \implies j < nc \implies f (i,j) = f' (i,j)
shows *undef-mat* nr nc f x = *undef-mat* nr nc f' x
 <proof>

definition *mk-mat* :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (nat \times nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow (nat \times nat \Rightarrow 'a) **where**
mk-mat nr nc f \equiv λ (i,j). if i < nr \wedge j < nc then f (i,j) else *undef-mat* nr nc f (i,j)

lemma *cong-mk-mat*: **assumes** \bigwedge i j. i < nr \implies j < nc \implies f (i,j) = f' (i,j)
shows *mk-mat* nr nc f = *mk-mat* nr nc f'
 <proof>

typedef 'a mat = {(nr, nc, mk-mat nr nc f) | nr nc f :: nat \times nat \Rightarrow 'a. True}
 <proof>

setup-lifting *type-definition-mat*

lift-definition *dim-row* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow nat **is** fst <proof>

lift-definition *dim-col* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow nat **is** fst o snd <proof>

lift-definition *index-mat* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow (nat \times nat \Rightarrow 'a) **(infixl \$\$ 100) is** snd o

snd $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition $\text{mat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$

is $\lambda nr nc f. (\text{nr}, \text{nc}, \text{mk-mat } nr \text{ nc } f) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition $\text{mat-of-row-fun} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} (\text{mat}_r)$

is $\lambda nr nc f. (\text{nr}, \text{nc}, \text{mk-mat } nr \text{ nc } (\lambda (i,j). f i \$ j)) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{mat-to-list} :: 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list list}$ **where**

$\text{mat-to-list } A = [[A \$\$ (i,j) . j <- [0 ..< \text{dim-col } A]] . i <- [0 ..< \text{dim-row } A]]$

fun $\text{square-mat} :: 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where** $\text{square-mat } A = (\text{dim-col } A = \text{dim-row } A)$

definition $\text{upper-triangular} :: 'a::\text{zero} \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where $\text{upper-triangular } A \equiv$

$\forall i < \text{dim-row } A. \forall j < i. A \$\$ (i,j) = 0$

lemma $\text{upper-triangularD}[\text{elim}] :$

$\text{upper-triangular } A \Longrightarrow j < i \Longrightarrow i < \text{dim-row } A \Longrightarrow A \$\$ (i,j) = 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{upper-triangularI}[\text{intro}] :$

$(\bigwedge i j. j < i \Longrightarrow i < \text{dim-row } A \Longrightarrow A \$\$ (i,j) = 0) \Longrightarrow \text{upper-triangular } A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{dim-row-mat}[\text{simp}] : \text{dim-row } (\text{mat } nr \text{ nc } f) = nr \text{ dim-row } (\text{mat}_r \text{ nr } nc \text{ } g)$

$= nr$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{dim-col-mat}[\text{simp}] : \text{dim-col } (\text{mat } nr \text{ nc } f) = nc \text{ dim-col } (\text{mat}_r \text{ nr } nc \text{ } g) =$

nc

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{carrier-mat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat set}$

where $\text{carrier-mat } nr \text{ nc} = \{ m . \text{dim-row } m = nr \wedge \text{dim-col } m = nc \}$

lemma $\text{carrier-mat-triv}[\text{simp}] : m \in \text{carrier-mat } (\text{dim-row } m) (\text{dim-col } m)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{mat-carrier}[\text{simp}] : \text{mat } nr \text{ nc } f \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \text{ nc}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{elements-mat} :: 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$

where $\text{elements-mat } A = \text{set } [A \$\$ (i,j). i <- [0 ..< \text{dim-row } A], j <- [0 ..< \text{dim-col } A]]$

lemma $\text{elements-matD} [\text{dest}] :$

$a \in \text{elements-mat } A \Longrightarrow \exists i j. i < \text{dim-row } A \wedge j < \text{dim-col } A \wedge a = A \$\$ (i,j)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{elements-matI} [\text{intro}] :$

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies i < nr \implies j < nc \implies a = A \ \$\$ (i,j) \implies a \in \text{elements-mat } A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-mat[simp]*: $i < nr \implies j < nc \implies \text{mat } nr \ nc \ f \ \$\$ (i,j) = f (i,j)$

$i < nr \implies j < nc \implies \text{mat}_r \ nr \ nc \ g \ \$\$ (i,j) = g \ i \ \$ j$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eq-matI[intro]*: $(\bigwedge i \ j . i < \text{dim-row } B \implies j < \text{dim-col } B \implies A \ \$\$ (i,j) = B \ \$\$ (i,j))$

$\implies \text{dim-row } A = \text{dim-row } B$

$\implies \text{dim-col } A = \text{dim-col } B$

$\implies A = B$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *carrier-matI[intro]*:

assumes $\text{dim-row } A = nr \ \text{dim-col } A = nc$ **shows** $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *carrier-matD[dest,simp]*: **assumes** $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

shows $\text{dim-row } A = nr \ \text{dim-col } A = nc$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cong-mat*: **assumes** $nr = nr' \ nc = nc' \ \bigwedge i \ j . i < nr \implies j < nc \implies$

$f (i,j) = f' (i,j)$ **shows** $\text{mat } nr \ nc \ f = \text{mat } nr' \ nc' \ f'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *row* :: $'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{vec}$ **where**

$\text{row } A \ i = \text{vec } (\text{dim-col } A) (\lambda j . A \ \$\$ (i,j))$

definition *rows* :: $'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{vec list}$ **where**

$\text{rows } A = \text{map } (\text{row } A) [0..<\text{dim-row } A]$

lemma *row-carrier[simp]*: $\text{row } A \ i \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-col } A)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rows-carrier[simp]*: $\text{set } (\text{rows } A) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-col } A)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length-rows[simp]*: $\text{length } (\text{rows } A) = \text{dim-row } A$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nth-rows[simp]*: $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies \text{rows } A ! i = \text{row } A \ i$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *row-mat-of-row-fun[simp]*: $i < nr \implies \text{dim-vec } (f \ i) = nc \implies \text{row } (\text{mat}_r \ nr \ nc \ f) \ i = f \ i$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-rows-carrier*:

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$ **and** $v \in \text{set } (\text{rows } A)$ **shows** $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *mat-of-rows* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$
where *mat-of-rows* $n \text{ rs} = \text{mat} (\text{length rs}) n (\lambda(i,j). \text{rs} ! i \$ j)$

definition *mat-of-rows-list* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**
mat-of-rows-list $nc \text{ rs} = \text{mat} (\text{length rs}) nc (\lambda (i,j). \text{rs} ! i ! j)$

lemma *mat-of-rows-carrier[simp]*:
mat-of-rows $n \text{ vs} \in \text{carrier-mat} (\text{length vs}) n$
 $\text{dim-row} (\text{mat-of-rows } n \text{ vs}) = \text{length vs}$
 $\text{dim-col} (\text{mat-of-rows } n \text{ vs}) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-rows-row[simp]*:
assumes $i < \text{length vs}$ **and** $n: \text{vs} ! i \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{row} (\text{mat-of-rows } n \text{ vs}) i = \text{vs} ! i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rows-mat-of-rows[simp]*:
assumes $\text{set vs} \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ **shows** $\text{rows} (\text{mat-of-rows } n \text{ vs}) = \text{vs}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-rows-rows[simp]*:
 $\text{mat-of-rows} (\text{dim-col } A) (\text{rows } A) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *col* :: $'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec}$ **where**
 $\text{col } A j = \text{vec} (\text{dim-row } A) (\lambda i. A \$\$ (i,j))$

definition *cols* :: $'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec list}$ **where**
 $\text{cols } A = \text{map} (\text{col } A) [0..<\text{dim-col } A]$

definition *mat-of-cols* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$
where *mat-of-cols* $n \text{ cs} = \text{mat } n (\text{length cs}) (\lambda(i,j). \text{cs} ! j \$ i)$

definition *mat-of-cols-list* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**
mat-of-cols-list $nr \text{ cs} = \text{mat } nr (\text{length cs}) (\lambda (i,j). \text{cs} ! j ! i)$

lemma *col-dim[simp]*: $\text{col } A i \in \text{carrier-vec} (\text{dim-row } A)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dim-col[simp]*: $\text{dim-vec} (\text{col } A i) = \text{dim-row } A$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cols-dim[simp]*: $\text{set} (\text{cols } A) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec} (\text{dim-row } A)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cols-length[simp]*: $\text{length} (\text{cols } A) = \text{dim-col } A$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cols-nth[simp]*: $i < \text{dim-col } A \implies \text{cols } A ! i = \text{col } A i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-cols-carrier*[simp]:
 $mat\text{-of}\text{-cols}\ n\ vs \in carrier\text{-mat}\ n\ (length\ vs)$
 $dim\text{-row}\ (mat\text{-of}\text{-cols}\ n\ vs) = n$
 $dim\text{-col}\ (mat\text{-of}\text{-cols}\ n\ vs) = length\ vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *col-mat-of-cols*[simp]:
assumes $j < length\ vs$ **and** $n: vs\ !\ j \in carrier\text{-vec}\ n$
shows $col\ (mat\text{-of}\text{-cols}\ n\ vs)\ j = vs\ !\ j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cols-mat-of-cols*[simp]:
assumes $set\ vs \subseteq carrier\text{-vec}\ n$ **shows** $cols\ (mat\text{-of}\text{-cols}\ n\ vs) = vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-cols-cols*[simp]:
 $mat\text{-of}\text{-cols}\ (dim\text{-row}\ A)\ (cols\ A) = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instantiation *mat* :: (*ord*) *ord*
begin

definition *less-eq-mat* :: '*a mat* \Rightarrow '*a mat* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 $less\text{-eq}\text{-mat}\ A\ B = (dim\text{-row}\ A = dim\text{-row}\ B \wedge dim\text{-col}\ A = dim\text{-col}\ B \wedge$
 $(\forall\ i < dim\text{-row}\ B. \forall\ j < dim\text{-col}\ B. A\ \$\$ (i,j) \leq B\ \$\$ (i,j)))$

definition *less-mat* :: '*a mat* \Rightarrow '*a mat* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 $less\text{-mat}\ A\ B = (A \leq B \wedge \neg (B \leq A))$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$
end

instantiation *mat* :: (*preorder*) *preorder*
begin
instance
 $\langle proof \rangle$
end

instantiation *mat* :: (*order*) *order*
begin
instance
 $\langle proof \rangle$
end

instantiation *mat* :: (*plus*) *plus*
begin
definition *plus-mat* :: ('*a* :: *plus*) *mat* \Rightarrow '*a mat* \Rightarrow '*a mat* **where**
 $A + B \equiv mat\ (dim\text{-row}\ B)\ (dim\text{-col}\ B)\ (\lambda\ ij. A\ \$\$ ij + B\ \$\$ ij)$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

definition *map-mat* :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'b mat **where**
 map-mat f A ≡ mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A) (λ ij. f (A \$\$ ij))

definition *smult-mat* :: 'a :: times ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat (**infixl** ·_m 70)
 where a ·_m A ≡ *map-mat* (λ b. a * b) A

definition *zero-mat* :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a :: zero mat (0_m) **where**
 0_m nr nc ≡ mat nr nc (λ ij. 0)

lemma *elements-0-mat* [*simp*]: *elements-mat* (0_m nr nc) ⊆ {0}
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *transpose-mat* :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat **where**
 transpose-mat A ≡ mat (dim-col A) (dim-row A) (λ (i,j). A \$\$ (j,i))

definition *one-mat* :: nat ⇒ 'a :: {zero,one} mat (1_m) **where**
 1_m n ≡ mat n n (λ (i,j). if i = j then 1 else 0)

instantiation *mat* :: (uminus) *uminus*

begin

definition *uminus-mat* :: 'a :: *uminus* mat ⇒ 'a mat **where**
 – A ≡ mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A) (λ ij. – (A \$\$ ij))

instance ⟨*proof*⟩

end

instantiation *mat* :: (minus) *minus*

begin

definition *minus-mat* :: ('a :: *minus*) mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat **where**
 A – B ≡ mat (dim-row B) (dim-col B) (λ ij. A \$\$ ij – B \$\$ ij)

instance ⟨*proof*⟩

end

instantiation *mat* :: (semiring-0) *times*

begin

definition *times-mat* :: 'a :: *semiring-0* mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat
 where A * B ≡ mat (dim-row A) (dim-col B) (λ (i,j). row A i · col B j)

instance ⟨*proof*⟩

end

definition *mult-mat-vec* :: 'a :: *semiring-0* mat ⇒ 'a vec ⇒ 'a vec (**infixl** *_v 70)
 where A *_v v ≡ vec (dim-row A) (λ i. row A i · v)

definition *inverts-mat* :: 'a :: *semiring-1* mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool **where**
 inverts-mat A B ≡ A * B = 1_m (dim-row A)

definition *invertible-mat* :: 'a :: *semiring-1* mat ⇒ bool
 where *invertible-mat* A ≡ *square-mat* A ∧ (∃ B. *inverts-mat* A B ∧ *inverts-mat*

B A)

definition *monoid-mat* :: 'a :: monoid-add itself \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a mat monoid
where

monoid-mat ty nr nc \equiv \langle
 carrier = *carrier-mat* nr nc,
 mult = (+),
 one = 0_m nr nc \rangle

definition *ring-mat* :: 'a :: semiring-1 itself \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('a mat, 'b) ring-scheme
where

ring-mat ty n b \equiv \langle
 carrier = *carrier-mat* n n,
 mult = (*),
 one = 1_m n,
 zero = 0_m n n,
 add = (+),
 ... = b \rangle

definition *module-mat* :: 'a :: semiring-1 itself \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a, 'a mat) module
where

module-mat ty nr nc \equiv \langle
 carrier = *carrier-mat* nr nc,
 mult = (*),
 one = 1_m nr,
 zero = 0_m nr nc,
 add = (+),
 smult = (\cdot_m) \rangle

lemma *ring-mat-simps*:

mult (*ring-mat* ty n b) = (*)
add (*ring-mat* ty n b) = (+)
one (*ring-mat* ty n b) = 1_m n
zero (*ring-mat* ty n b) = 0_m n n
carrier (*ring-mat* ty n b) = *carrier-mat* n n
<proof>

lemma *module-mat-simps*:

mult (*module-mat* ty nr nc) = (*)
add (*module-mat* ty nr nc) = (+)
one (*module-mat* ty nr nc) = 1_m nr
zero (*module-mat* ty nr nc) = 0_m nr nc
carrier (*module-mat* ty nr nc) = *carrier-mat* nr nc
smult (*module-mat* ty nr nc) = (\cdot_m)
<proof>

lemma *index-zero-mat[simp]*: $i < nr \implies j < nc \implies 0_m$ nr nc \$\$ (i,j) = 0
dim-row (0_m nr nc) = nr *dim-col* (0_m nr nc) = nc
<proof>

lemma *index-one-mat[simp]*: $i < n \implies j < n \implies 1_m \ n \ \$\$ (i,j) = (if\ i = j\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
 $dim-row\ (1_m\ n) = n\ dim-col\ (1_m\ n) = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-add-mat[simp]*:
 $i < dim-row\ B \implies j < dim-col\ B \implies (A + B) \ \$\$ (i,j) = A \ \$\$ (i,j) + B \ \$\$ (i,j)$
 $dim-row\ (A + B) = dim-row\ B\ dim-col\ (A + B) = dim-col\ B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-minus-mat[simp]*:
 $i < dim-row\ B \implies j < dim-col\ B \implies (A - B) \ \$\$ (i,j) = A \ \$\$ (i,j) - B \ \$\$ (i,j)$
 $dim-row\ (A - B) = dim-row\ B\ dim-col\ (A - B) = dim-col\ B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-map-mat[simp]*:
 $i < dim-row\ A \implies j < dim-col\ A \implies map-mat\ f\ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = f\ (A \ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $dim-row\ (map-mat\ f\ A) = dim-row\ A\ dim-col\ (map-mat\ f\ A) = dim-col\ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-smult-mat[simp]*:
 $i < dim-row\ A \implies j < dim-col\ A \implies (a \cdot_m A) \ \$\$ (i,j) = a * A \ \$\$ (i,j)$
 $dim-row\ (a \cdot_m A) = dim-row\ A\ dim-col\ (a \cdot_m A) = dim-col\ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-uminus-mat[simp]*:
 $i < dim-row\ A \implies j < dim-col\ A \implies (- A) \ \$\$ (i,j) = - (A \ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $dim-row\ (- A) = dim-row\ A\ dim-col\ (- A) = dim-col\ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-transpose-mat[simp]*:
 $i < dim-col\ A \implies j < dim-row\ A \implies transpose-mat\ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = A \ \$\$ (j,i)$
 $dim-row\ (transpose-mat\ A) = dim-col\ A\ dim-col\ (transpose-mat\ A) = dim-row\ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-mult-mat[simp]*:
 $i < dim-row\ A \implies j < dim-col\ B \implies (A * B) \ \$\$ (i,j) = row\ A\ i \cdot col\ B\ j$
 $dim-row\ (A * B) = dim-row\ A\ dim-col\ (A * B) = dim-col\ B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dim-mult-mat-vec[simp]*: $dim-vec\ (A *_v v) = dim-row\ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-mult-mat-vec[simp]*: $i < dim-row\ A \implies (A *_v v) \ \$\ i = row\ A\ i \cdot v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-row[simp]*:
 $i < dim-row\ A \implies j < dim-col\ A \implies row\ A\ i \ \$\ j = A \ \$\$ (i,j)$

$dim-vec (row A i) = dim-col A$
<proof>

lemma *index-col[simp]*: $i < dim-row A \implies j < dim-col A \implies col A j \$ i = A \$ \$$
 (i,j)
<proof>

lemma *upper-triangular-one[simp]*: *upper-triangular* $(1_m n)$
<proof>

lemma *upper-triangular-zero[simp]*: *upper-triangular* $(0_m n n)$
<proof>

lemma *mat-row-carrierI[intro,simp]*: $mat_r nr nc r \in carrier-mat nr nc$
<proof>

lemma *eq-rowI*: **assumes** *rows*: $\bigwedge i. i < dim-row B \implies row A i = row B i$
and *dims*: $dim-row A = dim-row B \ dim-col A = dim-col B$
shows $A = B$
<proof>

lemma *elements-mat-map[simp]*: $elements-mat (map-mat f A) = f ` elements-mat A$
<proof>

lemma *row-mat[simp]*: $i < nr \implies row (mat nr nc f) i = vec nc (\lambda j. f (i,j))$
<proof>

lemma *col-mat[simp]*: $j < nc \implies col (mat nr nc f) j = vec nr (\lambda i. f (i,j))$
<proof>

lemma *zero-carrier-mat[simp]*: $0_m nr nc \in carrier-mat nr nc$
<proof>

lemma *smult-carrier-mat[simp]*:
 $A \in carrier-mat nr nc \implies k \cdot_m A \in carrier-mat nr nc$
<proof>

lemma *add-carrier-mat[simp]*:
 $B \in carrier-mat nr nc \implies A + B \in carrier-mat nr nc$
<proof>

lemma *one-carrier-mat[simp]*: $1_m n \in carrier-mat n n$
<proof>

lemma *uminus-carrier-mat*:
 $A \in carrier-mat nr nc \implies (- A) \in carrier-mat nr nc$
<proof>

lemma *uminus-carrier-iff-mat*[simp]:

$$(- A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc) = (A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc)$$

<proof>

lemma *minus-carrier-mat*:

$$B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies (A - B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc)$$

<proof>

lemma *transpose-carrier-mat*[simp]: $(\text{transpose-mat } A \in \text{carrier-mat } nc \ nr) = (A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc)$

<proof>

lemma *row-carrier-vec*[simp]: $i < nr \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies \text{row } A \ i \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$

<proof>

lemma *col-carrier-vec*[simp]: $j < nc \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies \text{col } A \ j \in \text{carrier-vec } nr$

<proof>

lemma *mult-carrier-mat*[simp]:

$$A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc \implies A * B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$$

<proof>

lemma *mult-mat-vec-carrier*[simp]:

$$A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n \implies v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies A *_v v \in \text{carrier-vec } nr$$

<proof>

lemma *comm-add-mat*[ac-simps]:

$$(A :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies A + B = B + A$$

<proof>

lemma *minus-r-inv-mat*[simp]:

$$(A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies (A - A) = 0_m \ nr \ nc$$

<proof>

lemma *uminus-l-inv-mat*[simp]:

$$(A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies (- A + A) = 0_m \ nr \ nc$$

<proof>

lemma *add-inv-exists-mat*:

$$(A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies \exists B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc. B + A = 0_m \ nr \ nc \wedge A + B = 0_m \ nr \ nc$$

<proof>

lemma *assoc-add-mat*[simp]:

$(A :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies$
 $C \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$
 $\implies (A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$
 <proof>

lemma uminus-add-mat: fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$
and $B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$
shows $-(A + B) = -B + -A$
 <proof>

lemma transpose-transpose[simp]:
 $\text{transpose-mat} (\text{transpose-mat } A) = A$
 <proof>

lemma transpose-one[simp]: $\text{transpose-mat} (1_m \ n) = (1_m \ n)$
 <proof>

lemma row-transpose[simp]:
 $j < \text{dim-col } A \implies \text{row} (\text{transpose-mat } A) \ j = \text{col } A \ j$
 <proof>

lemma col-transpose[simp]:
 $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies \text{col} (\text{transpose-mat } A) \ i = \text{row } A \ i$
 <proof>

lemma row-zero[simp]:
 $i < nr \implies \text{row} (0_m \ nr \ nc) \ i = 0_v \ nc$
 <proof>

lemma col-zero[simp]:
 $j < nc \implies \text{col} (0_m \ nr \ nc) \ j = 0_v \ nr$
 <proof>

lemma row-one[simp]:
 $i < n \implies \text{row} (1_m \ n) \ i = \text{unit-vec } n \ i$
 <proof>

lemma col-one[simp]:
 $j < n \implies \text{col} (1_m \ n) \ j = \text{unit-vec } n \ j$
 <proof>

lemma transpose-add: $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$
 $\implies \text{transpose-mat} (A + B) = \text{transpose-mat } A + \text{transpose-mat } B$
 <proof>

lemma transpose-minus: $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$
 $\implies \text{transpose-mat} (A - B) = \text{transpose-mat } A - \text{transpose-mat } B$
 <proof>

lemma *transpose-uminus*: $\text{transpose-mat } (- A) = - (\text{transpose-mat } A)$

<proof>

lemma *row-add[simp]*:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies i < nr$

$\implies \text{row } (A + B) \ i = \text{row } A \ i + \text{row } B \ i$

$i < \text{dim-row } A \implies \text{dim-row } B = \text{dim-row } A \implies \text{dim-col } B = \text{dim-col } A \implies \text{row } (A + B) \ i = \text{row } A \ i + \text{row } B \ i$

<proof>

lemma *col-add[simp]*:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies j < nc$

$\implies \text{col } (A + B) \ j = \text{col } A \ j + \text{col } B \ j$

<proof>

lemma *row-mult[simp]*: **assumes** m : $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$

and i : $i < nr$

shows $\text{row } (A * B) \ i = \text{vec } nc \ (\lambda j. \text{row } A \ i \cdot \text{col } B \ j)$

<proof>

lemma *col-mult[simp]*: **assumes** m : $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$

and j : $j < nc$

shows $\text{col } (A * B) \ j = \text{vec } nr \ (\lambda i. \text{row } A \ i \cdot \text{col } B \ j)$

<proof>

lemma *transpose-mult*:

$(A :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0 mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$

$\implies \text{transpose-mat } (A * B) = \text{transpose-mat } B * \text{transpose-mat } A$

<proof>

lemma *left-add-zero-mat[simp]*:

$(A :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies 0_m \ nr \ nc + A = A$

<proof>

lemma *add-uminus-minus-mat*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

\implies

$A + (- B) = A - (B :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat})$

<proof>

lemma *right-add-zero-mat[simp]*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies$

$A + 0_m \ nr \ nc = (A :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add mat})$

<proof>

lemma *left-mult-zero-mat*:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc \implies 0_m \ nr \ n * A = 0_m \ nr \ nc$

<proof>

lemma *left-mult-zero-mat'[simp]*: $\text{dim-row } A = n \implies 0_m \ nr \ n * A = 0_m \ nr$

(*dim-col A*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *right-mult-zero-mat*:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n \implies A * 0_m \ n \ nc = 0_m \ nr \ nc$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *right-mult-zero-mat'[simp]*: $\text{dim-col } A = n \implies A * 0_m \ n \ nc = 0_m \ (\text{dim-row } A) \ nc$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *left-mult-one-mat*:

$(A :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies 1_m \ nr * A = A$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *left-mult-one-mat'[simp]*: $\text{dim-row } (A :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat}) = n \implies 1_m \ n * A = A$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *right-mult-one-mat*:

$(A :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies A * 1_m \ nc = A$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *right-mult-one-mat'[simp]*: $\text{dim-col } (A :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat}) = n \implies A * 1_m \ n = A$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *one-mult-mat-vec[simp]*:

$(v :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies 1_m \ n *_v v = v$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *minus-add-uminus-mat*: **fixes** $A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat}$

shows $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies A - B = A + (- B)$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *add-mult-distrib-mat[algebra-simps]*: **assumes** $m: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n$

$B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n \ C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$

shows $(A + B) * C = A * C + B * C$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mult-add-distrib-mat[algebra-simps]*: **assumes** $m: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n$

$B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc \ C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$

shows $A * (B + C) = A * B + A * C$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *add-mult-distrib-mat-vec[algebra-simps]*: **assumes** $m: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

$B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \ v \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$

shows $(A + B) *_v v = A *_v v + B *_v v$
<proof>

lemma *mult-add-distrib-mat-vec*[*algebra-simps*]: **assumes** $m: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \text{ } nc$

$v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } nc \ v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$
shows $A *_v (v_1 + v_2) = A *_v v_1 + A *_v v_2$
<proof>

lemma *mult-mat-vec*:

assumes $m: (A::'a::\text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \text{ } nc$ **and** $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$
shows $A *_v (k \cdot_v v) = k \cdot_v (A *_v v)$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)
<proof>

lemma *assoc-scalar-prod*: **assumes** $*$: $v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } nr \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \text{ } nc$
 $v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$

shows $\text{vec } nc \ (\lambda j. v_1 \cdot \text{col } A \ j) \cdot v_2 = v_1 \cdot \text{vec } nr \ (\lambda i. \text{row } A \ i \cdot v_2)$
<proof>

lemma *transpose-vec-mult-scalar*:

fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0 mat}$
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \text{ } nc$
and $x: x \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$
and $y: y \in \text{carrier-vec } nr$
shows $(\text{transpose-mat } A *_v y) \cdot x = y \cdot (A *_v x)$
<proof>

lemma *assoc-mult-mat*[*simp*]:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } n_1 \text{ } n_2 \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } n_2 \text{ } n_3 \implies C \in \text{carrier-mat } n_3 \text{ } n_4$
 $\implies (A * B) * C = A * (B * C)$
<proof>

lemma *assoc-mult-mat-vec*[*simp*]:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } n_1 \text{ } n_2 \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } n_2 \text{ } n_3 \implies v \in \text{carrier-vec } n_3$
 $\implies (A * B) *_v v = A *_v (B *_v v)$
<proof>

lemma *comm-monoid-mat*: *comm-monoid* (*monoid-mat* $\text{TYPE}('a :: \text{comm-monoid-add})$
 $nr \text{ } nc$)

<proof>

lemma *comm-group-mat*: *comm-group* (*monoid-mat* $\text{TYPE}('a :: \text{ab-group-add})$ nr
 nc)

<proof>

lemma *semiring-mat*: *semiring* (*ring-mat* $\text{TYPE}('a :: \text{semiring-1})$ $n \ b$)

<proof>

lemma *ring-mat*: *ring* (*ring-mat* $\text{TYPE}('a :: \text{comm-ring-1})$ $n \ b$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abelian-group-mat*: *abelian-group* (*module-mat* *TYPE('a :: comm-ring-1)*
nr nc)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *row-smult[simp]*: **assumes** *i*: *i* < *dim-row A*
shows $\text{row } (k \cdot_m A) \ i = k \cdot_v (\text{row } A \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *col-smult[simp]*: **assumes** *i*: *i* < *dim-col A*
shows $\text{col } (k \cdot_m A) \ i = k \cdot_v (\text{col } A \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *row-uminus[simp]*: **assumes** *i*: *i* < *dim-row A*
shows $\text{row } (- A) \ i = - (\text{row } A \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scalar-prod-uminus-left[simp]*: **assumes** *dim*: *dim-vec v* = *dim-vec (w :: 'a*
:: ring vec)
shows $- v \cdot w = - (v \cdot w)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *col-uminus[simp]*: **assumes** *i*: *i* < *dim-col A*
shows $\text{col } (- A) \ i = - (\text{col } A \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scalar-prod-uminus-right[simp]*: **assumes** *dim*: *dim-vec v* = *dim-vec (w ::*
'a :: ring vec)
shows $v \cdot - w = - (v \cdot w)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context **fixes** *A B* :: *'a* :: *ring mat*
assumes *dim*: *dim-col A* = *dim-row B*
begin

lemma *uminus-mult-left-mat[simp]*: $(- A * B) = - (A * B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uminus-mult-right-mat[simp]*: $(A * - B) = - (A * B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lemma *minus-mult-distrib-mat[algebra-simps]*: **fixes** *A* :: *'a* :: *ring mat*
assumes *m*: *A* ∈ *carrier-mat nr n* *B* ∈ *carrier-mat nr n* *C* ∈ *carrier-mat n nc*
shows $(A - B) * C = A * C - B * C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *minus-mult-distrib-mat-vec[algebra-simps]*: **assumes** *A*: (*A* :: *'a* :: *ring*
mat) ∈ *carrier-mat nr nc*

and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
and $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$
shows $(A - B) *_v v = A *_v v - B *_v v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mult-minus-distrib-mat-vec*[*algebra-simps*]: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{ring mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
and $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$
and $w: w \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$
shows $A *_v (v - w) = A *_v v - A *_v w$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mult-minus-distrib-mat*[*algebra-simps*]: **fixes** $A :: 'a :: \text{ring mat}$
assumes $m: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc \ C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$
shows $A * (B - C) = A * B - A * C$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *uminus-mult-mat-vec*[*simp*]: **assumes** $v: \text{dim-vec } v = \text{dim-col } (A :: 'a :: \text{ring mat})$
shows $- A *_v v = - (A *_v v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *uminus-zero-vec-eq*: **assumes** $v: (v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $(- v = 0_v \ n) = (v = 0_v \ n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-carrier-mat*[*simp*]:
 $(\text{map-mat } f \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc) = (A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *col-map-mat*[*simp*]:
assumes $j < \text{dim-col } A$ **shows** $\text{col } (\text{map-mat } f \ A) \ j = \text{map-vec } f \ (\text{col } A \ j)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *scalar-vec-one*[*simp*]: $1 \cdot_v (v :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 vec}) = v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *scalar-prod-smult-right*[*simp*]:
 $\text{dim-vec } w = \text{dim-vec } v \implies w \cdot (k \cdot_v v) = (k :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}) * (w \cdot v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *scalar-prod-smult-left*[*simp*]:
 $\text{dim-vec } w = \text{dim-vec } v \implies (k \cdot_v w) \cdot v = (k :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}) * (w \cdot v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mult-smult-distrib*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n$ **and** $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$
shows $A * (k \cdot_m B) = (k :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}) \cdot_m (A * B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *add-smult-distrib-left-mat*: **assumes** $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$ $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

shows $k \cdot_m (A + B) = (k :: 'a :: \text{semiring}) \cdot_m A + k \cdot_m B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *add-smult-distrib-right-mat*: **assumes** $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

shows $(k + l) \cdot_m A = (k :: 'a :: \text{semiring}) \cdot_m A + l \cdot_m A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mult-smult-assoc-mat*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n$ **and** $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$

shows $(k \cdot_m A) * B = (k :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}) \cdot_m (A * B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *similar-mat-wit* :: $'a :: \text{semiring-1 } mat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

similar-mat-wit $A \ B \ P \ Q = (\text{let } n = \text{dim-row } A \text{ in } \{A, B, P, Q\} \subseteq \text{carrier-mat } n$
 $n \wedge P * Q = 1_m \ n \wedge Q * P = 1_m \ n \wedge$
 $A = P * B * Q)$

definition *similar-mat* :: $'a :: \text{semiring-1 } mat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

similar-mat $A \ B = (\exists \ P \ Q. \text{similar-mat-wit } A \ B \ P \ Q)$

lemma *similar-matD*: **assumes** *similar-mat* $A \ B$

shows $\exists \ n \ P \ Q. \{A, B, P, Q\} \subseteq \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \wedge P * Q = 1_m \ n \wedge Q * P = 1_m \ n \wedge A = P * B * Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *similar-matI*: **assumes** $\{A, B, P, Q\} \subseteq \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \wedge P * Q = 1_m \ n \wedge Q * P = 1_m \ n \wedge A = P * B * Q$

shows *similar-mat* $A \ B$ ⟨proof⟩

fun *pow-mat* :: $'a :: \text{semiring-1 } mat \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ (**infixr** $\hat{\ }_m$ 75) **where**

$A \hat{\ }_m 0 = 1_m \ (\text{dim-row } A)$
 $| A \hat{\ }_m (\text{Suc } k) = A \hat{\ }_m k * A$

lemma *pow-mat-dim[simp]*:

$\text{dim-row } (A \hat{\ }_m k) = \text{dim-row } A$
 $\text{dim-col } (A \hat{\ }_m k) = (\text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } \text{dim-row } A \text{ else } \text{dim-col } A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pow-mat-dim-square[simp]*:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \Longrightarrow \text{dim-row } (A \hat{\ }_m k) = n$
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \Longrightarrow \text{dim-col } (A \hat{\ }_m k) = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pow-carrier-mat[simp]*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \Longrightarrow A \hat{\ }_m k \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

<proof>

definition *diag-mat* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a list **where**

diag-mat A = map (λ i. A \$\$ (i,i)) [0 ..< dim-row A]

lemma *prod-list-diag-prod*: *prod-list* (*diag-mat* A) = (\prod i = 0 ..< dim-row A. A \$\$ (i,i))

<proof>

lemma *diag-mat-transpose*[*simp*]: *dim-row* A = *dim-col* A \implies

diag-mat (*transpose-mat* A) = *diag-mat* A *<proof>*

lemma *diag-mat-zero*[*simp*]: *diag-mat* (0_{m n n}) = *replicate* n 0

<proof>

lemma *diag-mat-one*[*simp*]: *diag-mat* (1_{m n}) = *replicate* n 1

<proof>

lemma *pow-mat-ring-pow*: **assumes** A: (A :: ('a :: *semiring-1*)mat) \in *carrier-mat* n n

shows A $\hat{=}_m$ k = A [$\hat{\cdot}$]_{ring-mat TYPE('a) n b k}

(**is** - = A [$\hat{\cdot}$]_{?C k})

<proof>

definition *diagonal-mat* :: 'a::zero mat \Rightarrow bool **where**

diagonal-mat A $\equiv \forall i < \text{dim-row } A. \forall j < \text{dim-col } A. i \neq j \longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (i,j) = 0$

definition (**in** *comm-monoid-add*) *sum-mat* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a **where**

sum-mat A = *sum* (λ ij. A \$\$ ij) ({0 ..< dim-row A} \times {0 ..< dim-col A})

lemma *sum-mat-0*[*simp*]: *sum-mat* (0_{m nr nc}) = (0 :: 'a :: *comm-monoid-add*)

<proof>

lemma *sum-mat-add*: **assumes** A: (A :: 'a :: *comm-monoid-add* mat) \in *carrier-mat* nr nc **and** B: B \in *carrier-mat* nr nc

shows *sum-mat* (A + B) = *sum-mat* A + *sum-mat* B

<proof>

4.3 Update Operators

definition *update-vec* :: 'a vec \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a vec (- |_v - \mapsto - [60,61,62] 60)

where v |_v i \mapsto a = *vec* (*dim-vec* v) (λ i'. if i' = i then a else v \$ i')

definition *update-mat* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow nat \times nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a mat (- |_m - \mapsto - [60,61,62] 60)

where A |_m ij \mapsto a = *mat* (*dim-row* A) (*dim-col* A) (λ ij'. if ij' = ij then a else A \$\$ ij')

lemma *dim-update-vec*[*simp*]:

$dim-vec (v \mid_v i \mapsto a) = dim-vec v$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *index-update-vec1*[simp]:

assumes $i < dim-vec v$ **shows** $(v \mid_v i \mapsto a) \$ i = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *index-update-vec2*[simp]:

assumes $i' \neq i$ **shows** $(v \mid_v i \mapsto a) \$ i' = v \$ i'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dim-update-mat*[simp]:

$dim-row (A \mid_m ij \mapsto a) = dim-row A$
 $dim-col (A \mid_m ij \mapsto a) = dim-col A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *index-update-mat1*[simp]:

assumes $i < dim-row A$ $j < dim-col A$ **shows** $(A \mid_m (i,j) \mapsto a) $$ (i,j) = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *index-update-mat2*[simp]:

assumes $i': i' < dim-row A$ **and** $j': j' < dim-col A$ **and** *neg*: $(i',j') \neq ij$
shows $(A \mid_m ij \mapsto a) $$ (i',j') = A $$ (i',j')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.4 Block Vectors and Matrices

definition *append-vec* :: 'a vec \Rightarrow 'a vec \Rightarrow 'a vec (**infixr** $@_v$ 65) **where**

$v @_v w \equiv let n = dim-vec v; m = dim-vec w in$
 $vec (n + m) (\lambda i. if i < n then v \$ i else w \$ (i - n))$

lemma *index-append-vec*[simp]: $i < dim-vec v + dim-vec w$

$\implies (v @_v w) \$ i = (if i < dim-vec v then v \$ i else w \$ (i - dim-vec v))$
 $dim-vec (v @_v w) = dim-vec v + dim-vec w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *append-carrier-vec*[simp,intro]:

$v \in carrier-vec n1 \implies w \in carrier-vec n2 \implies v @_v w \in carrier-vec (n1 + n2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *scalar-prod-append*: **assumes** $v1 \in carrier-vec n1$ $v2 \in carrier-vec n2$

$w1 \in carrier-vec n1$ $w2 \in carrier-vec n2$
shows $(v1 @_v v2) \cdot (w1 @_v w2) = v1 \cdot w1 + v2 \cdot w2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *vec-first* $v n \equiv vec n (\lambda i. v \$ i)$

definition *vec-last* $v n \equiv vec n (\lambda i. v \$ (dim-vec v - n + i))$

lemma *dim-vec-first*[simp]: $dim-vec (vec-first v n) = n$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dim-vec-last*[simp]: $dim-vec (vec-last v n) = n$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vec-first-carrier*[simp]: *vec-first* v $n \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vec-last-carrier*[simp]: *vec-last* v $n \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vec-first-last-append*[simp]:

assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } (n+m)$ **shows** $\text{vec-first } v$ $n @_v \text{vec-last } v$ $m = v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *append-vec-le*: **assumes** $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ **and** $w: w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $v @_v v' \leq w @_v w' \longleftrightarrow v \leq w \wedge v' \leq w'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *all-vec-append*: $(\forall x \in \text{carrier-vec } (n + m). P x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n. \forall x2 \in \text{carrier-vec } m. P (x1 @_v x2))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *four-block-mat* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a mat **where**

four-block-mat A B C $D =$

(let $nra = \text{dim-row } A$; $nrd = \text{dim-row } D$;

$nca = \text{dim-col } A$; $ncd = \text{dim-col } D$

in

$\text{mat } (nra + nrd) (nca + ncd) (\lambda (i,j). \text{if } i < nra \text{ then}$

$\text{if } j < nca \text{ then } A \text{ $$$ } (i,j) \text{ else } B \text{ $$$ } (i,j - nca)$

$\text{else if } j < nca \text{ then } C \text{ $$$ } (i - nra, j) \text{ else } D \text{ $$$ } (i - nra, j - nca)))$

lemma *index-mat-four-block*[simp]:

$i < \text{dim-row } A + \text{dim-row } D \implies j < \text{dim-col } A + \text{dim-col } D \implies \text{four-block-mat } A$
 B C D $\text{ $$$ } (i,j)$

$= (\text{if } i < \text{dim-row } A \text{ then}$

$\text{if } j < \text{dim-col } A \text{ then } A \text{ $$$ } (i,j) \text{ else } B \text{ $$$ } (i,j - \text{dim-col } A)$

$\text{else if } j < \text{dim-col } A \text{ then } C \text{ $$$ } (i - \text{dim-row } A, j) \text{ else } D \text{ $$$ } (i - \text{dim-row } A, j - \text{dim-col } A))$

$\text{dim-row } (\text{four-block-mat } A$ B C $D) = \text{dim-row } A + \text{dim-row } D$

$\text{dim-col } (\text{four-block-mat } A$ B C $D) = \text{dim-col } A + \text{dim-col } D$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *four-block-carrier-mat*[simp]:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1$ $nc1 \implies D \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2$ $nc2 \implies$

$\text{four-block-mat } A$ B C $D \in \text{carrier-mat } (nr1 + nr2) (nc1 + nc2)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cong-four-block-mat*: $A1 = B1 \implies A2 = B2 \implies A3 = B3 \implies A4 = B4 \implies$

$\text{four-block-mat } A1$ $A2$ $A3$ $A4 = \text{four-block-mat } B1$ $B2$ $B3$ $B4$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *four-block-one-mat*[simp]:

$\text{four-block-mat } (1_m$ $n1)$ $(0_m$ $n1$ $n2)$ $(0_m$ $n2$ $n1)$ $(1_m$ $n2) = 1_m (n1 + n2)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *four-block-zero-mat[simp]*:

$four\text{-block-mat } (0_m \text{ nr1 nc1}) (0_m \text{ nr1 nc2}) (0_m \text{ nr2 nc1}) (0_m \text{ nr2 nc2}) = 0_m$
 $(nr1 + nr2) (nc1 + nc2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *row-four-block-mat*:

assumes $c: A \in carrier\text{-mat } nr1 \text{ nc1}$ $B \in carrier\text{-mat } nr1 \text{ nc2}$
 $C \in carrier\text{-mat } nr2 \text{ nc1}$ $D \in carrier\text{-mat } nr2 \text{ nc2}$
shows
 $i < nr1 \implies row (four\text{-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) \ i = row \ A \ i \ @_v \ row \ B \ i$ (**is** $\implies ?AB$)
 $\neg i < nr1 \implies i < nr1 + nr2 \implies row (four\text{-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) \ i = row \ C \ (i$
 $- nr1) \ @_v \ row \ D \ (i - nr1)$
 (**is** $\implies - \implies ?CD$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *col-four-block-mat*:

assumes $c: A \in carrier\text{-mat } nr1 \text{ nc1}$ $B \in carrier\text{-mat } nr1 \text{ nc2}$
 $C \in carrier\text{-mat } nr2 \text{ nc1}$ $D \in carrier\text{-mat } nr2 \text{ nc2}$
shows
 $j < nc1 \implies col (four\text{-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) \ j = col \ A \ j \ @_v \ col \ C \ j$ (**is** $\implies ?AC$)
 $\neg j < nc1 \implies j < nc1 + nc2 \implies col (four\text{-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) \ j = col \ B \ (j -$
 $nc1) \ @_v \ col \ D \ (j - nc1)$
 (**is** $\implies - \implies ?BD$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mult-four-block-mat*: **assumes**

$c1: A1 \in carrier\text{-mat } nr1 \text{ n1}$ $B1 \in carrier\text{-mat } nr1 \text{ n2}$ $C1 \in carrier\text{-mat } nr2 \text{ n1}$
 $D1 \in carrier\text{-mat } nr2 \text{ n2}$ **and**
 $c2: A2 \in carrier\text{-mat } n1 \text{ nc1}$ $B2 \in carrier\text{-mat } n1 \text{ nc2}$ $C2 \in carrier\text{-mat } n2 \text{ nc1}$
 $D2 \in carrier\text{-mat } n2 \text{ nc2}$
shows $four\text{-block-mat } A1 \ B1 \ C1 \ D1 \ * \ four\text{-block-mat } A2 \ B2 \ C2 \ D2$
 $= four\text{-block-mat } (A1 \ * \ A2 \ + \ B1 \ * \ C2) \ (A1 \ * \ B2 \ + \ B1 \ * \ D2)$
 $(C1 \ * \ A2 \ + \ D1 \ * \ C2) \ (C1 \ * \ B2 \ + \ D1 \ * \ D2)$ (**is** $?M1 \ * \ ?M2 = -$)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *append-rows* :: $'a :: zero \ mat \Rightarrow 'a \ mat \Rightarrow 'a \ mat$ (**infixr** $@_r$, 65) **where**
 $A \ @_r \ B = four\text{-block-mat } A \ (0_m \ (dim\text{-row } A) \ 0) \ B \ (0_m \ (dim\text{-row } B) \ 0)$

lemma *carrier-append-rows[simp,intro]*: $A \in carrier\text{-mat } nr1 \text{ nc} \implies B \in carrier\text{-mat } nr2 \text{ nc} \implies$

$A \ @_r \ B \in carrier\text{-mat } (nr1 + nr2) \ nc$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *col-mult2[simp]*:

assumes $A: A : carrier\text{-mat } nr \ n$
and $B: B : carrier\text{-mat } n \ nc$
and $j: j < nc$

shows $\text{col } (A * B) j = A *_v \text{ col } B j$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-vec-as-mat-mat-mult*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
and $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$
shows $A *_v v = \text{col } (A * \text{mat-of-cols } nc [v]) \ 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-mult-append*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc$
and $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$
shows $(A @_r B) *_v v = (A *_v v) @_v (B *_v v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *append-rows-le*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc$
and $a: a \in \text{carrier-vec } nr1$
and $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$
shows $(A @_r B) *_v v \leq (a @_v b) \iff A *_v v \leq a \wedge B *_v v \leq b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *elements-four-block-mat*:
assumes $c: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc1 \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc2$
 $C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc1 \ D \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc2$
shows
 $\text{elements-mat } (\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) \subseteq$
 $\text{elements-mat } A \cup \text{elements-mat } B \cup \text{elements-mat } C \cup \text{elements-mat } D$
 (is elements-mat ?four \subseteq -)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *assoc-four-block-mat*: **fixes** $FB :: 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{zero mat}$
defines $FB: FB \equiv \lambda \ Bb \ Cc. \ \text{four-block-mat } Bb \ (0_m \ (\text{dim-row } Bb) \ (\text{dim-col } Cc))$
 $(0_m \ (\text{dim-row } Cc) \ (\text{dim-col } Bb)) \ Cc$
shows $FB \ A \ (FB \ B \ C) = FB \ (FB \ A \ B) \ C$ (is ?L = ?R)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *split-block* :: $'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \ \text{mat} \times 'a \ \text{mat} \times 'a \ \text{mat} \times 'a \ \text{mat})$
where *split-block* $A \ sr \ sc =$ (let
 $nr = \text{dim-row } A; \ nc = \text{dim-col } A;$
 $nr2 = nr - sr; \ nc2 = nc - sc;$
 $A1 = \text{mat } sr \ sc \ (\lambda \ ij. \ A \ \$$ \ ij);$
 $A2 = \text{mat } sr \ nc2 \ (\lambda \ (i,j). \ A \ \$$ \ (i,j+sc));$
 $A3 = \text{mat } nr2 \ sc \ (\lambda \ (i,j). \ A \ \$$ \ (i+sr,j));$
 $A4 = \text{mat } nr2 \ nc2 \ (\lambda \ (i,j). \ A \ \$$ \ (i+sr,j+sc))$
 in $(A1, A2, A3, A4)$)

lemma *split-block*: **assumes** $res: \text{split-block } A \ sr1 \ sc1 = (A1, A2, A3, A4)$

and *dims*: $\dim\text{-row } A = sr1 + sr2$ $\dim\text{-col } A = sc1 + sc2$
shows $A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } sr1 \ sc1$ $A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } sr1 \ sc2$
 $A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } sr2 \ sc1$ $A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } sr2 \ sc2$
 $A = \text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Using *four-block-mat* we define block-diagonal matrices.

fun *diag-block-mat* :: 'a :: zero mat list \Rightarrow 'a mat **where**
 $\text{diag-block-mat } [] = 0_m \ 0 \ 0$
 $| \text{diag-block-mat } (A \# \text{As}) = (\text{let}$
 $\quad B = \text{diag-block-mat } \text{As}$
 $\quad \text{in four-block-mat } A \ (0_m \ (\dim\text{-row } A) \ (\dim\text{-col } B)) \ (0_m \ (\dim\text{-row } B) \ (\dim\text{-col } A)) \ B)$

lemma *dim-diag-block-mat*:
 $\dim\text{-row } (\text{diag-block-mat } \text{As}) = \text{sum-list } (\text{map } \dim\text{-row } \text{As}) \ (\text{is } ?\text{row})$
 $\dim\text{-col } (\text{diag-block-mat } \text{As}) = \text{sum-list } (\text{map } \dim\text{-col } \text{As}) \ (\text{is } ?\text{col})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-singleton[simp]*: $\text{diag-block-mat } [A] = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-append*: $\text{diag-block-mat } (\text{As} \ @ \ \text{Bs}) =$
 $(\text{let } A = \text{diag-block-mat } \text{As}; B = \text{diag-block-mat } \text{Bs}$
 $\quad \text{in four-block-mat } A \ (0_m \ (\dim\text{-row } A) \ (\dim\text{-col } B)) \ (0_m \ (\dim\text{-row } B) \ (\dim\text{-col } A))$
 $\quad B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-last*: $\text{diag-block-mat } (\text{As} \ @ \ [B]) =$
 $(\text{let } A = \text{diag-block-mat } \text{As}$
 $\quad \text{in four-block-mat } A \ (0_m \ (\dim\text{-row } A) \ (\dim\text{-col } B)) \ (0_m \ (\dim\text{-row } B) \ (\dim\text{-col } A))$
 $\quad B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-mat-square*:
 $\text{Ball } (\text{set } \text{As}) \ \text{square-mat} \ \Longrightarrow \ \text{square-mat } (\text{diag-block-mat } \text{As})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-one-mat[simp]*:
 $\text{diag-block-mat } (\text{map } (\lambda A. \ 1_m \ (\dim\text{-row } A)) \ \text{As}) = (1_m \ (\text{sum-list } (\text{map } \dim\text{-row } \text{As})))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *elements-diag-block-mat*:
 $\text{elements-mat } (\text{diag-block-mat } \text{As}) \subseteq \{0\} \cup \bigcup (\text{set } (\text{map } \text{elements-mat } \text{As}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diag-block-pow-mat*: **assumes** *sq*: $\text{Ball } (\text{set } \text{As}) \ \text{square-mat}$

shows $\text{diag-block-mat } As \widehat{ }_m n = \text{diag-block-mat } (\text{map } (\lambda A. A \widehat{ }_m n) As)$ (is
 $?As \widehat{ }_m - = -$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *diag-block-upper-triangular*: **assumes**

$\bigwedge A i j. A \in \text{set } As \implies j < i \implies i < \text{dim-row } A \implies A \text{ $$$ } (i,j) = 0$

and $\text{Ball } (\text{set } As) \text{ square-mat}$

and $j < i \implies i < \text{dim-row } (\text{diag-block-mat } As)$

shows $\text{diag-block-mat } As \text{ $$$ } (i,j) = 0$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *smult-four-block-mat*: **assumes** $c: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc1 \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc2$

$C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc1 \ D \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc2$

shows $a \cdot_m \text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D = \text{four-block-mat } (a \cdot_m A) \ (a \cdot_m B) \ (a \cdot_m C) \ (a \cdot_m D)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-four-block-mat*: **assumes** $c: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc1 \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc2$

$C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc1 \ D \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc2$

shows $\text{map-mat } f \ (\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) = \text{four-block-mat } (\text{map-mat } f A) \ (\text{map-mat } f B) \ (\text{map-mat } f C) \ (\text{map-mat } f D)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *add-four-block-mat*: **assumes**

$c1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc1 \ B1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc2 \ C1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc1 \ D1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc2$ **and**

$c2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc1 \ B2 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc2 \ C2 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc1 \ D2 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc2$

shows $\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ B1 \ C1 \ D1 + \text{four-block-mat } A2 \ B2 \ C2 \ D2$

$= \text{four-block-mat } (A1 + A2) \ (B1 + B2) \ (C1 + C2) \ (D1 + D2)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *diag-four-block-mat*: **assumes** $c: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n1 \ n1$

$D \in \text{carrier-mat } n2 \ n2$

shows $\text{diag-mat } (\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) = \text{diag-mat } A \ @ \ \text{diag-mat } D$

⟨proof⟩

definition *mk-diagonal* :: $'a::\text{zero list} \implies 'a \ \text{mat}$

where $\text{mk-diagonal } as = \text{diag-block-mat } (\text{map } (\lambda a. \text{mat } (\text{Suc } 0) \ (\text{Suc } 0) \ (\lambda -. a)) as)$

lemma *mk-diagonal-dim*:

$\text{dim-row } (\text{mk-diagonal } as) = \text{length } as \ \text{dim-col } (\text{mk-diagonal } as) = \text{length } as$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *mk-diagonal-diagonal*: $\text{diagonal-mat } (\text{mk-diagonal } as)$

<proof>

definition *orthogonal-mat* :: 'a::semiring-0 mat \Rightarrow bool
where *orthogonal-mat* A \equiv
let B = transpose-mat A * A in
diagonal-mat B $\wedge (\forall i < \text{dim-col } A. B \$\$ (i,i) \neq 0)$

lemma *orthogonal-matD[elim]*:
orthogonal-mat A \Longrightarrow
 $i < \text{dim-col } A \Longrightarrow j < \text{dim-col } A \Longrightarrow (\text{col } A \ i \cdot \text{col } A \ j = 0) = (i \neq j)$
<proof>

lemma *orthogonal-matI[intro]*:
 $(\bigwedge i \ j. i < \text{dim-col } A \Longrightarrow j < \text{dim-col } A \Longrightarrow (\text{col } A \ i \cdot \text{col } A \ j = 0) = (i \neq j))$
 \Longrightarrow
orthogonal-mat A
<proof>

definition *orthogonal* :: 'a::semiring-0 vec list \Rightarrow bool
where *orthogonal* vs \equiv
 $\forall i \ j. i < \text{length } vs \longrightarrow j < \text{length } vs \longrightarrow$
 $(vs ! i \cdot vs ! j = 0) = (i \neq j)$

lemma *orthogonalD[elim]*:
orthogonal vs $\Longrightarrow i < \text{length } vs \Longrightarrow j < \text{length } vs \Longrightarrow$
 $(\text{nth } vs \ i \cdot \text{nth } vs \ j = 0) = (i \neq j)$
<proof>

lemma *orthogonalI[intro]*:
 $(\bigwedge i \ j. i < \text{length } vs \Longrightarrow j < \text{length } vs \Longrightarrow (\text{nth } vs \ i \cdot \text{nth } vs \ j = 0) = (i \neq j))$
 \Longrightarrow
orthogonal vs
<proof>

lemma *transpose-four-block-mat*: **assumes** *: A \in carrier-mat nr1 nc1 B \in carrier-mat nr1 nc2
C \in carrier-mat nr2 nc1 D \in carrier-mat nr2 nc2
shows transpose-mat (four-block-mat A B C D) =
four-block-mat (transpose-mat A) (transpose-mat C) (transpose-mat B) (transpose-mat D)
<proof>

lemma *zero-transpose-mat[simp]*: transpose-mat (0_m n m) = (0_m m n)
<proof>

lemma *upper-triangular-four-block*: **assumes** AD: A \in carrier-mat n n D \in carrier-mat m m
and ut: upper-triangular A upper-triangular D

shows *upper-triangular* (*four-block-mat* A B $(0_m \ m \ n)$ D)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pow-four-block-mat*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
shows (*four-block-mat* A $(0_m \ n \ m)$ $(0_m \ m \ n)$ B) $\widehat{\ }_m k =$
four-block-mat $(A \widehat{\ }_m k)$ $(0_m \ n \ m)$ $(0_m \ m \ n)$ $(B \widehat{\ }_m k)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *uminus-scalar-prod*:
assumes [*simp*]: $v : \text{carrier-vec } n \ w : \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $- ((v::'a::\text{field vec}) \cdot w) = (- v) \cdot w$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *append-vec-eq*:
assumes [*simp*]: $v : \text{carrier-vec } n \ v' : \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows [*simp*]: $v \ @_v w = v' \ @_v w' \longleftrightarrow v = v' \wedge w = w'$ (**is** $?L \longleftrightarrow ?R$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *append-vec-add*:
assumes [*simp*]: $v : \text{carrier-vec } n \ v' : \text{carrier-vec } n$
and [*simp*]: $w : \text{carrier-vec } m \ w' : \text{carrier-vec } m$
shows $(v \ @_v w) + (v' \ @_v w') = (v + v') \ @_v (w + w')$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *four-block-mat-mult-vec*:
assumes $A: A : \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc1$
and $B: B : \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc2$
and $C: C : \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc1$
and $D: D : \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc2$
and $a: a : \text{carrier-vec } nc1$
and $d: d : \text{carrier-vec } nc2$
shows *four-block-mat* A B C D $*_v (a \ @_v d) = (A *_v a + B *_v d) \ @_v (C *_v a$
 $+ D *_v d)$
 (**is** $?ABCD *_v - = ?r$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mult-mat-vec-split*:
assumes $A: A : \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $D: D : \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
and $a: a : \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $d: d : \text{carrier-vec } m$
shows *four-block-mat* A $(0_m \ n \ m)$ $(0_m \ m \ n)$ $D *_v (a \ @_v d) = A *_v a \ @_v D *_v$
 d
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *similar-mat-witI*: **assumes** $P * Q = 1_m \ n \ Q * P = 1_m \ n \ A = P * B *$

Q
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ P \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ Q \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows *similar-mat-wit* $A \ B \ P \ Q$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-witD*: **assumes** $n = \text{dim-row } A$ *similar-mat-wit* $A \ B \ P \ Q$
shows $P * Q = 1_m \ n \ Q * P = 1_m \ n \ A = P * B * Q$
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ P \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ Q \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-witD2*: **assumes** $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$ *similar-mat-wit* $A \ B \ P \ Q$
shows $P * Q = 1_m \ n \ Q * P = 1_m \ n \ A = P * B * Q$
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ P \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ Q \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-wit-sym*: **assumes** *sim*: *similar-mat-wit* $A \ B \ P \ Q$
shows *similar-mat-wit* $B \ A \ Q \ P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-wit-refl*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows *similar-mat-wit* $A \ A \ (1_m \ n) \ (1_m \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-wit-trans*: **assumes** AB : *similar-mat-wit* $A \ B \ P \ Q$
and BC : *similar-mat-wit* $B \ C \ P' \ Q'$
shows *similar-mat-wit* $A \ C \ (P * P') \ (Q' * Q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-refl*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{similar-mat } A \ A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-trans*: $\text{similar-mat } A \ B \implies \text{similar-mat } B \ C \implies \text{similar-mat } A \ C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-sym*: $\text{similar-mat } A \ B \implies \text{similar-mat } B \ A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-wit-four-block*: **assumes**
 1 : *similar-mat-wit* $A1 \ B1 \ P1 \ Q1$
and 2 : *similar-mat-wit* $A2 \ B2 \ P2 \ Q2$
and URA : $URA = (P1 * UR * Q2)$
and LLA : $LLA = (P2 * LL * Q1)$
and $A1$: $A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $A2$: $A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
and LL : $LL \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$

and *UR*: $UR \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$
shows *similar-mat-wit* (*four-block-mat* *A1* *URA* *LLA* *A2*) (*four-block-mat* *B1* *UR* *LL* *B2*)
(four-block-mat *P1* $(0_m \ n \ m)$ $(0_m \ m \ n)$ *P2*) (*four-block-mat* *Q1* $(0_m \ n \ m)$ $(0_m \ m \ n)$ *Q2*)
(is *similar-mat-wit* *?A* *?B* *?P* *?Q*)
 <proof>

lemma *similar-mat-four-block-0-ex*: **assumes**

1: *similar-mat* *A1* *B1*
and 2: *similar-mat* *A2* *B2*
and *A0*: $A0 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$
and *A1*: $A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *A2*: $A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
shows $\exists B0. B0 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m \wedge \text{similar-mat}$ (*four-block-mat* *A1* *A0* $(0_m \ m \ n)$ *A2*)
(four-block-mat *B1* *B0* $(0_m \ m \ n)$ *B2*)
 <proof>

lemma *similar-mat-four-block-0-0*: **assumes**

1: *similar-mat* *A1* *B1*
and 2: *similar-mat* *A2* *B2*
and *A1*: $A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *A2*: $A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
shows *similar-mat* (*four-block-mat* *A1* $(0_m \ n \ m)$ $(0_m \ m \ n)$ *A2*)
(four-block-mat *B1* $(0_m \ n \ m)$ $(0_m \ m \ n)$ *B2*)
 <proof>

lemma *similar-diag-mat-block-mat*: **assumes** $\bigwedge A \ B. (A,B) \in \text{set } Ms \implies \text{similar-mat } A \ B$

shows *similar-mat* (*diag-block-mat* (*map fst* *Ms*)) (*diag-block-mat* (*map snd* *Ms*))
 <proof>

lemma *similar-mat-wit-pow*: **assumes** *wit*: *similar-mat-wit* *A* *B* *P* *Q*

shows *similar-mat-wit* $(A \widehat{\ }_m k)$ $(B \widehat{\ }_m k)$ *P* *Q*
 <proof>

lemma *similar-mat-wit-pow-id*: *similar-mat-wit* *A* *B* *P* *Q* $\implies A \widehat{\ }_m k = P * B \widehat{\ }_m k * Q$

<proof>

4.5 Homomorphism properties

context *semiring-hom*

begin

abbreviation *mat-hom* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow 'b mat (*mat_h*)

where *mat_h* \equiv *map-mat hom*

abbreviation *vec-hom* :: 'a *vec* \Rightarrow 'b *vec* (*vec_h*)
where *vec_h* \equiv *map-vec hom*

lemma *vec-hom-zero*: *vec_h* (0_v *n*) = 0_v *n*
 <proof>

lemma *mat-hom-one*: *mat_h* (1_m *n*) = 1_m *n*
 <proof>

lemma *mat-hom-mult*: **assumes** *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat nr n* **and** *B*: *B* \in *carrier-mat n nc*
shows *mat_h* (*A* * *B*) = *mat_h* *A* * *mat_h* *B*
 <proof>

lemma *mult-mat-vec-hom*: **assumes** *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat nr n* **and** *v*: *v* \in *carrier-vec n*
shows *vec_h* (*A* *_{*v*} *v*) = *mat_h* *A* *_{*v*} *vec_h* *v*
 <proof>
end

lemma *vec-eq-iff*: (*x* = *y*) = (*dim-vec* *x* = *dim-vec* *y* \wedge (\forall *i* < *dim-vec* *y*. *x* \$ *i* = *y* \$ *i*)) (**is** ?*l* = ?*r*)
 <proof>

lemma *mat-eq-iff*: (*x* = *y*) = (*dim-row* *x* = *dim-row* *y* \wedge *dim-col* *x* = *dim-col* *y* \wedge (\forall *i j*. *i* < *dim-row* *y* \longrightarrow *j* < *dim-col* *y* \longrightarrow *x* \$\$ (*i,j*) = *y* \$\$ (*i,j*))) (**is** ?*l* = ?*r*)
 <proof>

lemma (**in** *inj-semiring-hom*) *vec-hom-zero-iff[simp]*: (*vec_h* *x* = 0_v *n*) = (*x* = 0_v *n*)
 <proof>

lemma (**in** *inj-semiring-hom*) *mat-hom-inj*: *mat_h* *A* = *mat_h* *B* \Longrightarrow *A* = *B*
 <proof>

lemma (**in** *inj-semiring-hom*) *vec-hom-inj*: *vec_h* *v* = *vec_h* *w* \Longrightarrow *v* = *w*
 <proof>

lemma (**in** *semiring-hom*) *mat-hom-pow*: **assumes** *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat n n*
shows *mat_h* (*A* $\hat{^}_m$ *k*) = (*mat_h* *A*) $\hat{^}_m$ *k*
 <proof>

lemma (**in** *semiring-hom*) *hom-sum-mat*: *hom* (*sum-mat* *A*) = *sum-mat* (*mat_h* *A*)
 <proof>

lemma (**in** *semiring-hom*) *vec-hom-smult*: *vec_h* (*ev* \cdot_v *v*) = *hom* *ev* \cdot_v *vec_h* *v*
 <proof>

lemma *minus-scalar-prod-distrib*: **fixes** *v*₁ :: 'a :: *ring vec*

assumes $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_3 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $(v_1 - v_2) \cdot v_3 = v_1 \cdot v_3 - v_2 \cdot v_3$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scalar-prod-minus-distrib*: **fixes** $v_1 :: 'a :: \text{ring vec}$
assumes $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v_3 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $v_1 \cdot (v_2 - v_3) = v_1 \cdot v_2 - v_1 \cdot v_3$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uminus-add-minus-vec*:
assumes $l \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ r \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $- ((l :: 'a :: \text{ab-group-add vec}) + r) = (- l - r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *minus-add-minus-vec*: **fixes** $u :: 'a :: \text{ab-group-add vec}$
assumes $u \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $u - (v + w) = u - v - w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uminus-add-minus-mat*:
assumes $l \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \ r \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
shows $- ((l :: 'a :: \text{ab-group-add mat}) + r) = (- l - r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *minus-add-minus-mat*: **fixes** $u :: 'a :: \text{ab-group-add mat}$
assumes $u \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \ v \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \ w \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
shows $u - (v + w) = u - v - w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uminus-uminus-vec[simp]*: $- (- (v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec})) = v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uminus-eq-vec[simp]*: $- (v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) = - w \longleftrightarrow v = w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uminus-uminus-mat[simp]*: $- (- (A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat})) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uminus-eq-mat[simp]*: $- (A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat}) = - B \longleftrightarrow A = B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *smult-zero-mat[simp]*: $(k :: 'a :: \text{mult-zero}) \cdot_m 0_m \ nr \ nc = 0_m \ nr \ nc$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-wit-smult*: **fixes** $A :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat}$
assumes *similar-mat-wit* $A \ B \ P \ Q$
shows *similar-mat-wit* $(k \cdot_m A) (k \cdot_m B) \ P \ Q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *similar-mat-smult*: **fixes** $A :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat}$
assumes *similar-mat* $A B$
shows *similar-mat* $(k \cdot_m A) (k \cdot_m B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *mat-diag* $:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{zero}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**
 $\text{mat-diag } n f = \text{Matrix.mat } n n (\lambda (i,j). \text{if } i = j \text{ then } f j \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *mat-diag-dim[simp]*: $\text{mat-diag } n f \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-diag-mult-left*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n nr$
shows $\text{mat-diag } n f * A = \text{Matrix.mat } n nr (\lambda (i,j). f i * A \$\$ (i,j))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-diag-mult-right*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr n$
shows $A * \text{mat-diag } n f = \text{Matrix.mat } nr n (\lambda (i,j). A \$\$ (i,j) * f j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-diag-diag[simp]*: $\text{mat-diag } n f * \text{mat-diag } n g = \text{mat-diag } n (\lambda i. f i * g i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-diag-one[simp]*: $\text{mat-diag } n (\lambda x. 1) = 1_m n$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Interpret vector as row-matrix

definition *mat-of-row* $y = \text{mat } 1 (\text{dim-vec } y) (\lambda ij. y \$ (\text{snd } ij))$

lemma *mat-of-row-carrier[simp,intro]*:
 $y \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies \text{mat-of-row } y \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 n$
 $y \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies \text{mat-of-row } y \in \text{carrier-mat } (\text{Suc } 0) n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-row-dim[simp]*: $\text{dim-row } (\text{mat-of-row } y) = 1$
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{mat-of-row } y) = \text{dim-vec } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-row-index[simp]*: $x < \text{dim-vec } y \implies \text{mat-of-row } y \$\$ (0,x) = y \$ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *row-mat-of-row[simp]*: $\text{row } (\text{mat-of-row } y) 0 = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-row-mult-append-rows*: **assumes** $y1: y1 \in \text{carrier-vec } nr1$
and $y2: y2 \in \text{carrier-vec } nr2$
and $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc$
and $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 nc$
shows $\text{mat-of-row } (y1 @_v y2) * (A1 @_r A2) =$

*mat-of-row y1 * A1 + mat-of-row y2 * A2*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-of-row-uminus*: *mat-of-row* (− *v*) = − *mat-of-row v*
 ⟨proof⟩

Allowing to construct and deconstruct vectors like lists

abbreviation *vNil* **where** *vNil* ≡ *vec 0* (!) []

definition *vCons* **where** *vCons a v* ≡ *vec (Suc (dim-vec v))* (λ*i*. case *i* of 0 ⇒ *a* | *Suc i* ⇒ *v \$ i*)

lemma *vec-index-vCons-0* [*simp*]: *vCons a v \$ 0* = *a*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-index-vCons-Suc* [*simp*]:

fixes *v* :: 'a *vec*

shows *vCons a v \$ Suc n* = *v \$ n*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-index-vCons*: *vCons a v \$ n* = (if *n* = 0 then *a* else *v \$ (n − 1)*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dim-vec-vCons* [*simp*]: *dim-vec (vCons a v)* = *Suc (dim-vec v)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vCons-carrier-vec*[*simp*]: *vCons a v* ∈ *carrier-vec (Suc n)* ↔ *v* ∈ *carrier-vec n*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-Suc*: *vec (Suc n) f* = *vCons (f 0) (vec n (f ∘ Suc))* (**is** ?*l* = ?*r*)
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *Abs-vec-cases*[*cases del*]

lemma *vec-cases* [*case-names vNil vCons*, *cases type: vec*]:

assumes *v* = *vNil* ⇒ *thesis* **and** ∧*a w*. *v* = *vCons a w* ⇒ *thesis*

shows *thesis*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-induct* [*case-names vNil vCons*, *induct type: vec*]:

assumes *P vNil* **and** ∧*a v*. *P v* ⇒ *P (vCons a v)*

shows *P v*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *carrier-vec-induct* [*consumes 1*, *case-names 0 Suc*, *induct set: carrier-vec*]:

assumes *v*: *v* ∈ *carrier-vec n*

and 1: *P 0 vNil* **and 2**: ∧*n a v*. *v* ∈ *carrier-vec n* ⇒ *P n v* ⇒ *P (Suc n)*

(*vCons a v*)

shows *P n v*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vec-of-list-Cons*[simp]: $vec\text{-of-list } (a\#as) = vCons\ a\ (vec\text{-of-list } as)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vec-of-list-Nil*[simp]: $vec\text{-of-list } [] = vNil$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *scalar-prod-vCons*[simp]:
 $vCons\ a\ v \cdot vCons\ b\ w = a * b + v \cdot w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zero-vec-Suc*: $0_v\ (Suc\ n) = vCons\ 0\ (0_v\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zero-vec-zero*[simp]: $0_v\ 0 = vNil$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vCons-eq-vCons*[simp]: $vCons\ a\ v = vCons\ b\ w \longleftrightarrow a = b \wedge v = w$ (**is** ?!
 $\longleftrightarrow ?r$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vec-carrier-vec*[simp]: $vec\ n\ f \in carrier\text{-vec } m \longleftrightarrow n = m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

notation *transpose-mat* $((-^T)$ [1000])

lemma *map-mat-transpose*: $(map\text{-mat } f\ A)^T = map\text{-mat } f\ A^T$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cols-transpose*[simp]: $cols\ A^T = rows\ A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rows-transpose*[simp]: $rows\ A^T = cols\ A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-of-vec-vec* [simp]: $list\text{-of-vec } (vec\ n\ f) = map\ f\ [0..<n]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-of-vec-0* [simp]: $list\text{-of-vec } (0_v\ n) = replicate\ n\ 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *diag-mat-map*:

assumes *M-carrier*: $M \in carrier\text{-mat } n\ n$

shows *diag-mat* $(map\text{-mat } f\ M) = map\ f\ (diag\text{-mat } M)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-rows-map* [simp]:

assumes *x*: $set\ vs \subseteq carrier\text{-vec } n$

shows *mat-of-rows* $n\ (map\ (map\text{-vec } f)\ vs) = map\text{-mat } f\ (mat\text{-of-rows } n\ vs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-cols-map* [simp]:

assumes *x*: $set\ vs \subseteq carrier\text{-vec } n$

shows *mat-of-cols* $n\ (map\ (map\text{-vec } f)\ vs) = map\text{-mat } f\ (mat\text{-of-cols } n\ vs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vec-of-list-map* [simp]: $vec\text{-of-list} (map\ f\ xs) = map\text{-vec}\ f\ (vec\text{-of-list}\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-vec*: $map\text{-vec}\ f\ (vec\ n\ g) = vec\ n\ (f\ o\ g)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-cols-Cons-index-0*: $i < n \implies mat\text{-of-cols}\ n\ (w\ \#\ ws)\ \$\$ (i, 0) = w\ \$\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nth-map-out-of-bound*: $i \geq length\ xs \implies map\ f\ xs\ !\ i = []\ !\ (i - length\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-cols-Cons-index-Suc*:
 $i < n \implies mat\text{-of-cols}\ n\ (w\ \#\ ws)\ \$\$ (i, Suc\ j) = mat\text{-of-cols}\ n\ ws\ \$\$ (i, j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-cols-index*: $i < n \implies j < length\ ws \implies mat\text{-of-cols}\ n\ ws\ \$\$ (i, j) = ws\ !\ j\ \$\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mat-of-rows-index*: $i < length\ rs \implies j < n \implies mat\text{-of-rows}\ n\ rs\ \$\$ (i, j) = rs\ !\ i\ \$\ j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *transpose-mat-of-rows*: $(mat\text{-of-rows}\ n\ vs)^T = mat\text{-of-cols}\ n\ vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *transpose-mat-of-cols*: $(mat\text{-of-cols}\ n\ vs)^T = mat\text{-of-rows}\ n\ vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nth-list-of-vec* [simp]:
assumes $i < dim\text{-vec}\ v$ **shows** $list\text{-of-vec}\ v\ !\ i = v\ \$\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length-list-of-vec* [simp]:
 $length\ (list\text{-of-vec}\ v) = dim\text{-vec}\ v$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vec-eq-0-iff*:
 $v = 0_v\ n \iff n = dim\text{-vec}\ v \wedge (n = 0 \vee set\ (list\text{-of-vec}\ v) = \{0\})$ (**is** $?l \iff ?r$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-of-vec-vCons*[simp]: $list\text{-of-vec}\ (vCons\ a\ v) = a\ \#\ list\text{-of-vec}\ v$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *append-vec-vCons*[simp]: $vCons\ a\ v\ @_v\ w = vCons\ a\ (v\ @_v\ w)$ (**is** $?l =$

?r)
<proof>

lemma *append-vec-vNil*[simp]: $vNil @_v v = v$
<proof>

lemma *list-of-vec-append*[simp]: $list-of-vec (v @_v w) = list-of-vec v @ list-of-vec w$
<proof>

lemma *transpose-mat-eq*[simp]: $A^T = B^T \longleftrightarrow A = B$
<proof>

lemma *mat-col-eqI*: **assumes** *cols*: $\bigwedge i. i < dim-col B \implies col A i = col B i$
and *dims*: $dim-row A = dim-row B \ dim-col A = dim-col B$
shows $A = B$
<proof>

lemma *upper-triangular-imp-distinct*:
assumes *A*: $A \in carrier-mat\ n\ n$
and *tri*: *upper-triangular* *A*
and *diag*: $0 \notin set (diag-mat\ A)$
shows *distinct* (rows *A*)
<proof>

lemma *dim-vec-of-list*[simp]: $dim-vec (vec-of-list\ as) = length\ as$ <proof>

lemma *list-vec*: $list-of-vec (vec-of-list\ xs) = xs$
<proof>

lemma *vec-list*: $vec-of-list (list-of-vec\ v) = v$
<proof>

lemma *index-vec-of-list*: $i < length\ xs \implies (vec-of-list\ xs) \$ i = xs ! i$
<proof>

lemma *vec-of-list-index*: $vec-of-list\ xs \$ j = xs ! j$
<proof>

lemma *list-of-vec-index*: $list-of-vec\ v ! j = v \$ j$
<proof>

lemma *list-of-vec-map*: $list-of-vec\ xs = map ((\$)\ xs) [0..<dim-vec\ xs]$ <proof>

definition *component-mult* $v\ w = vec (min (dim-vec\ v) (dim-vec\ w)) (\lambda i. v \$ i * w \$ i)$

definition *vec-set*:: 'a *vec* \implies 'a *set* (set_v)
where *vec-set* $v = vec-index\ v\ \{..<dim-vec\ v\}$

lemma *vec-set-map[simp]*: $set_v (map-vec f v) = f \text{ ` } set_v v$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-component-mult*:
assumes $i < dim-vec v$ $i < dim-vec w$
shows $component-mult v w \$ i = v \$ i * w \$ i$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *dim-component-mult*:
 $dim-vec (component-mult v w) = min (dim-vec v) (dim-vec w)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-setE*:
assumes $a \in set_v v$
obtains i **where** $v \$ i = a$ $i < dim-vec v$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-setI*:
assumes $v \$ i = a$ $i < dim-vec v$
shows $a \in set_v v$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-list-of-vec*: $set (list-of-vec v) = set_v v$ ⟨proof⟩

instantiation *vec* :: (*conjugate*) *conjugate*
begin

definition *conjugate-vec* :: 'a :: *conjugate* *vec* \Rightarrow 'a *vec*
where $conjugate v = vec (dim-vec v) (\lambda i. conjugate (v \$ i))$

lemma *conjugate-vCons [simp]*:
 $conjugate (vCons a v) = vCons (conjugate a) (conjugate v)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *dim-vec-conjugate[simp]*: $dim-vec (conjugate v) = dim-vec v$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *carrier-vec-conjugate[simp]*: $v \in carrier-vec n \Longrightarrow conjugate v \in carrier-vec n$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-index-conjugate[simp]*:
shows $i < dim-vec v \Longrightarrow conjugate v \$ i = conjugate (v \$ i)$
⟨proof⟩

instance
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma *conjugate-add-vec*:
fixes $v w :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ring vec}$
assumes $\text{dim}: v : \text{carrier-vec } n \ w : \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{conjugate } (v + w) = \text{conjugate } v + \text{conjugate } w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *uminus-conjugate-vec*:
fixes $v w :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ring vec}$
shows $-(\text{conjugate } v) = \text{conjugate } (-v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *conjugate-zero-vec[simp]*:
 $\text{conjugate } (0_v \ n :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ring vec}) = 0_v \ n \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *conjugate-vec-0[simp]*:
 $\text{conjugate } (\text{vec } 0 \ f) = \text{vec } 0 \ f \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sprod-vec-0[simp]*: $v \cdot \text{vec } 0 \ f = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *conjugate-zero-iff-vec[simp]*:
fixes $v :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ring vec}$
shows $\text{conjugate } v = 0_v \ n \longleftrightarrow v = 0_v \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *conjugate-smult-vec*:
fixes $k :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ring}$
shows $\text{conjugate } (k \cdot_v v) = \text{conjugate } k \cdot_v \text{conjugate } v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *conjugate-sprod-vec*:
fixes $v w :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ring vec}$
assumes $v : \text{carrier-vec } n$ **and** $w : \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{conjugate } (v \cdot w) = \text{conjugate } v \cdot \text{conjugate } w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *cscalar-prod* $:: 'a \ \text{vec} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{vec} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ring} \ (\text{infix } \cdot c$
70)
where $(\cdot c) \equiv \lambda v \ w. v \cdot \text{conjugate } w$

lemma *conjugate-conjugate-sprod[simp]*:
assumes $v[\text{simp}]: v : \text{carrier-vec } n$ **and** $w[\text{simp}]: w : \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{conjugate } (\text{conjugate } v \cdot w) = v \cdot c \ w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *conjugate-vec-sprod-comm*:
fixes $v w :: 'a :: \{\text{conjugatable-ring}, \text{comm-ring}\} \ \text{vec}$
assumes $v : \text{carrier-vec } n$ **and** $w : \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $v \cdot c \ w = (\text{conjugate } w \cdot v)$

<proof>

lemma *conjugate-square-ge-0-vec*[*intro!*]:
 fixes $v :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-ring } \text{vec}$
 shows $v \cdot c \ v \geq 0$
<proof>

lemma *conjugate-square-eq-0-vec*[*simp*]:
 fixes $v :: 'a :: \{\text{conjugatable-ordered-ring, semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{vec}$
 assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
 shows $v \cdot c \ v = 0 \longleftrightarrow v = 0_v \ n$
<proof>

lemma *conjugate-square-greater-0-vec*[*simp*]:
 fixes $v :: 'a :: \{\text{conjugatable-ordered-ring, semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{vec}$
 assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
 shows $v \cdot c \ v > 0 \longleftrightarrow v \neq 0_v \ n$
<proof>

lemma *vec-conjugate-rat*[*simp*]: (*conjugate* :: *rat vec* \Rightarrow *rat vec*) = ($\lambda x. x$) *<proof>*
lemma *vec-conjugate-real*[*simp*]: (*conjugate* :: *real vec* \Rightarrow *real vec*) = ($\lambda x. x$) *<proof>*

end

5 Code Generation for Basic Matrix Operations

In this theory we implement matrices as arrays of arrays. Due to the target language serialization, access to matrix entries should be constant time. Hence operations like matrix addition, multiplication, etc. should all have their standard complexity.

There might be room for optimizations.

To implement the infinite carrier set, we use A. Lochbihler's container framework [4].

theory *Matrix-IArray-Impl*

imports

Matrix

HOL-Library.IArray

Containers.Set-Impl

begin

typedef $'a \text{ vec-impl} = \{(n, v :: 'a \text{ iarray}). \text{IArray.length } v = n\}$ *<proof>*

typedef $'a \text{ mat-impl} = \{(nr, nc, m :: 'a \text{ iarray iarray}).$

$\text{IArray.length } m = nr \wedge \text{IArray.all } (\lambda r. \text{IArray.length } r = nc) \ m\}$

<proof>

setup-lifting *type-definition-vec-impl*

setup-lifting *type-definition-mat-impl*

lift-definition *vec-impl* :: 'a *vec-impl* \Rightarrow 'a *vec* **is**
 $\lambda (n,v). (n, \text{mk-vec } n \text{ (IArray.sub } v)) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *vec-add-impl* :: 'a::plus *vec-impl* \Rightarrow 'a *vec-impl* \Rightarrow 'a *vec-impl* **is**
 $\lambda (n,v) (m,w).$
 $(n, \text{IArray.of-fun } (\lambda i. \text{IArray.sub } v \ i + \text{IArray.sub } w \ i) \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *mat-impl* :: 'a *mat-impl* \Rightarrow 'a *mat* **is**
 $\lambda (nr,nc,m). (nr,nc, \text{mk-mat } nr \ nc \ (\lambda (i,j). \text{IArray.sub } (\text{IArray.sub } m \ i) \ j)) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *vec-of-list-impl* :: 'a *list* \Rightarrow 'a *vec-impl* **is**
 $\lambda v. (\text{length } v, \text{IArray } v) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *list-of-vec-impl* :: 'a *vec-impl* \Rightarrow 'a *list* **is**
 $\lambda (n,v). \text{IArray.list-of } v \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *vec-of-fun* :: nat \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a *vec-impl* **is**
 $\lambda n \ f. (n, \text{IArray.of-fun } f \ n) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *mat-of-fun* :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (nat \times nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a *mat-impl* **is**
 $\lambda nr \ nc \ f. (nr, \ nc, \text{IArray.of-fun } (\lambda i. \text{IArray.of-fun } (\lambda j. f \ (i,j)) \ nc) \ nr) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *vec-index-impl* :: 'a *vec-impl* \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a
is $\lambda (n,v). \text{IArray.sub } v \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *index-mat-impl* :: 'a *mat-impl* \Rightarrow nat \times nat \Rightarrow 'a
is $\lambda (nr,nc,m) (i,j). \text{if } i < nr \text{ then } \text{IArray.sub } (\text{IArray.sub } m \ i) \ j$
 $\text{else } \text{IArray.sub } (\text{IArray } ([] \ ! (i - nr))) \ j \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *vec-equal-impl* :: 'a *vec-impl* \Rightarrow 'a *vec-impl* \Rightarrow bool
is $\lambda (n1,v1) (n2,v2). n1 = n2 \wedge v1 = v2 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *mat-equal-impl* :: 'a *mat-impl* \Rightarrow 'a *mat-impl* \Rightarrow bool
is $\lambda (nr1,nc1,m1) (nr2,nc2,m2). nr1 = nr2 \wedge nc1 = nc2 \wedge m1 = m2 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *dim-vec-impl* :: 'a *vec-impl* \Rightarrow nat **is** *fst* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *dim-row-impl* :: 'a *mat-impl* \Rightarrow nat **is** *fst* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *dim-col-impl* :: 'a *mat-impl* \Rightarrow nat **is** *fst o snd* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

code-datatype *vec-impl*

code-datatype *mat-impl*

lemma *vec-code[code]*: *vec* *n* *f* = *vec-impl* (*vec-of-fun* *n* *f*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mat-code*[code]: *mat nr nc f = mat-impl (mat-of-fun nr nc f)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-of-list*[code]: *vec-of-list v = vec-impl (vec-of-list-impl v)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-of-vec-code*[code]: *list-of-vec (vec-impl v) = list-of-vec-impl v*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *empty-nth*: $\neg i < \text{length } x \implies x ! i = [] ! (i - \text{length } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *undef-vec*: $\neg i < \text{length } x \implies \text{undef-vec } (i - \text{length } x) = x ! i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-index-code*[code]: *(vec-impl v) \$ i = vec-index-impl v i*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-mat-code*[code]: *(mat-impl m) \$\$ ij = (index-mat-impl m ij :: 'a)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lift-definition (*code-dt*) *mat-of-rows-list-impl* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *'a list list* \Rightarrow *'a mat-impl*
option is
 $\lambda n \text{ rows. if list-all } (\lambda r. \text{length } r = n) \text{ rows then Some } (\text{length rows}, n, \text{IArray } (\text{map } \text{IArray rows}))$
else None
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-of-rows-list-impl*: *mat-of-rows-list-impl n rs = Some A \implies mat-impl A = mat-of-rows-list n rs*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-of-rows-list-code*[code]: *mat-of-rows-list nc vs = (case mat-of-rows-list-impl nc vs of Some A \Rightarrow mat-impl A | None \Rightarrow mat-of-rows nc (map (lambda v. vec nc (nth v)) vs))*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dim-vec-code*[code]: *dim-vec (vec-impl v) = dim-vec-impl v*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dim-row-code*[code]: *dim-row (mat-impl m) = dim-row-impl m*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dim-col-code*[code]: *dim-col (mat-impl m) = dim-col-impl m*
 ⟨proof⟩

instantiation *vec* :: (*type*)*equal*

begin

definition (*equal-vec* :: (*'a vec* \Rightarrow *'a vec* \Rightarrow *bool*)) = (=)

```

instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

instantiation mat :: (type)equal
begin
  definition (equal-mat :: ('a mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool)) = (=)
instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma vec-equal-code[code]: HOL.equal (vec-impl (v1 :: 'a vec-impl)) (vec-impl
v2) = vec-equal-impl v1 v2
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-equal-code[code]: HOL.equal (mat-impl (m1 :: 'a mat-impl)) (mat-impl
m2) = mat-equal-impl m1 m2
  ⟨proof⟩

declare prod.set-conv-list[code del, code-unfold]

derive (eq) ceq mat vec
derive (no) ccompare mat vec
derive (dlist) set-impl mat vec
derive (no) cenum mat vec

lemma carrier-mat-code[code]: carrier-mat nr nc = Collect-set ( $\lambda A. \text{dim-row } A$ 
= nr  $\wedge$  dim-col A = nc) ⟨proof⟩
lemma carrier-vec-code[code]: carrier-vec n = Collect-set ( $\lambda v. \text{dim-vec } v = n$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

6 Gauss-Jordan Algorithm

We define the elementary row operations and use them to implement the Gauss-Jordan algorithm to transform matrices into row-echelon-form. This algorithm is used to implement the inverse of a matrix and to derive certain results on determinants, as well as determine a basis of the kernel of a matrix.

```

theory Gauss-Jordan-Elimination
imports Matrix
begin

```

6.1 Row Operations

```

definition mat-multrow-gen :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat
where
  mat-multrow-gen mul k a A = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)

```

$(\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = i \text{ then } \text{mul } a (A \ \$\$ (i,j)) \text{ else } A \ \$\$ (i,j))$

abbreviation $\text{mat-multrow} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} (\text{multrow})$
where

$\text{multrow} \equiv \text{mat-multrow-gen } ((*))$

lemmas $\text{mat-multrow-def} = \text{mat-multrow-gen-def}$

definition $\text{multrow-mat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**

$\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a = \text{mat } n \ n$

$(\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = i \wedge k = j \text{ then } a \text{ else if } i = j \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

definition $\text{mat-swaprows} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} (\text{swaprows})$ **where**

$\text{swaprows } k \ l \ A = \text{mat } (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } A)$

$(\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = i \text{ then } A \ \$\$ (l,j) \text{ else if } l = i \text{ then } A \ \$\$ (k,j) \text{ else } A \ \$\$ (i,j))$

definition $\text{swaprows-mat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \text{ mat}$ **where**

$\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l = \text{mat } n \ n$

$(\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = i \wedge l = j \vee k = j \wedge l = i \vee i = j \wedge i \neq k \wedge i \neq l \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

definition $\text{mat-addrow-gen} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**

$\text{mat-addrow-gen } ad \ \text{mul } a \ k \ l \ A = \text{mat } (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } A)$

$(\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = i \text{ then } ad (\text{mul } a (A \ \$\$ (l,j))) (A \ \$\$ (i,j)) \text{ else } A \ \$\$ (i,j))$

abbreviation $\text{mat-addrow} :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} (\text{addrow})$ **where**

$\text{addrow} \equiv \text{mat-addrow-gen } (+) ((*))$

lemmas $\text{mat-addrow-def} = \text{mat-addrow-gen-def}$

definition $\text{addrow-mat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**

$\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l = \text{mat } n \ n (\lambda (i,j).$

$(\text{if } k = i \wedge l = j \text{ then } (+) a \text{ else } id) (\text{if } i = j \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0))$

lemma $\text{index-mat-multrow[simp]}$:

$i < \text{dim-row } A \Longrightarrow j < \text{dim-col } A \Longrightarrow \text{mat-multrow-gen } \text{mul } k \ a \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = (\text{if } k = i \text{ then } \text{mul } a (A \ \$\$ (i,j)) \text{ else } A \ \$\$ (i,j))$

$i < \text{dim-row } A \Longrightarrow j < \text{dim-col } A \Longrightarrow \text{mat-multrow-gen } \text{mul } i \ a \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = \text{mul } a (A \ \$\$ (i,j))$

$i < \text{dim-row } A \Longrightarrow j < \text{dim-col } A \Longrightarrow k \neq i \Longrightarrow \text{mat-multrow-gen } \text{mul } k \ a \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = A \ \$\$ (i,j)$

$\text{dim-row } (\text{mat-multrow-gen } \text{mul } k \ a \ A) = \text{dim-row } A \ \text{dim-col } (\text{mat-multrow-gen } \text{mul } k \ a \ A) = \text{dim-col } A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{index-mat-multrow-mat[simp]}$:

$i < n \Longrightarrow j < n \Longrightarrow \text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a \ \$\$ (i,j) = (\text{if } k = i \wedge k = j \text{ then } a \text{ else if } i = j$

then 1 else 0)
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a) = n \ \dim\text{-col} (\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a) = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-mat-swaprows*[simp]:

$i < \dim\text{-row } A \implies j < \dim\text{-col } A \implies \text{swaprows } k \ l \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = (\text{if } k = i \text{ then } A \ \$\$ (l,j) \text{ else } \text{if } l = i \text{ then } A \ \$\$ (k,j) \text{ else } A \ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{swaprows } k \ l \ A) = \dim\text{-row } A \ \dim\text{-col} (\text{swaprows } k \ l \ A) = \dim\text{-col } A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-mat-swaprows-mat*[simp]:

$i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l \ \$\$ (i,j) = (\text{if } k = i \wedge l = j \vee k = j \wedge l = i \vee i = j \wedge i \neq k \wedge i \neq l \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) = n \ \dim\text{-col} (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-mat-addrow*[simp]:

$i < \dim\text{-row } A \implies j < \dim\text{-col } A \implies \text{mat-addrow-gen } ad \ mul \ a \ k \ l \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = (\text{if } k = i \text{ then } ad \ (mul \ a \ (A \ \$\$ (l,j))) \ (A \ \$\$ (i,j)) \text{ else } A \ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $i < \dim\text{-row } A \implies j < \dim\text{-col } A \implies \text{mat-addrow-gen } ad \ mul \ a \ i \ l \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = ad \ (mul \ a \ (A \ \$\$ (l,j))) \ (A \ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $i < \dim\text{-row } A \implies j < \dim\text{-col } A \implies k \neq i \implies \text{mat-addrow-gen } ad \ mul \ a \ k \ l \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = A \ \$\$ (i,j)$
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{mat-addrow-gen } ad \ mul \ a \ k \ l \ A) = \dim\text{-row } A \ \dim\text{-col} (\text{mat-addrow-gen } ad \ mul \ a \ k \ l \ A) = \dim\text{-col } A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-mat-addrow-mat*[simp]:

$i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l \ \$\$ (i,j) = (\text{if } k = i \wedge l = j \text{ then } (+) \ a \ \text{else } id) \ (\text{if } i = j \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l) = n \ \dim\text{-col} (\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l) = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *multrow-carrier*[simp]: $(\text{mat-multrow-gen } mul \ k \ a \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc) = (A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *multrow-mat-carrier*[simp]: $\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a \ \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *addrow-mat-carrier*[simp]: $\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l \ \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *swaprows-mat-carrier*[simp]: $\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l \ \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *swaprows-carrier*[simp]: $(\text{swaprows } k \ l \ A \ \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc) = (A \ \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc)$

rier-mat n nc
<proof>

lemma *addrow-carrier*[simp]: (*mat-addrow-gen ad mul a k l A* \in *carrier-mat n nc*)
 $=$ (*A* \in *carrier-mat n nc*)
<proof>

lemma *row-multrow*: $k \neq i \implies i < n \implies \text{row } (\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a) \ i = \text{unit-vec } n \ i$
 $k < n \implies \text{row } (\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a) \ k = a \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n \ k$
<proof>

lemma *multrow-mat*: **assumes** *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat n nc*
shows *multrow k a A = multrow-mat n k a * A*
<proof>

lemma *row-addrow*:
 $k \neq i \implies i < n \implies \text{row } (\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l) \ i = \text{unit-vec } n \ i$
 $k < n \implies l < n \implies \text{row } (\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l) \ k = a \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n \ l + \text{unit-vec } n \ k$
<proof>

lemma *addrow-mat*: **assumes** *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat n nc*
and *l*: $l < n$
shows *addrow a k l A = addrow-mat n a k l * A*
<proof>

lemma *row-swaprows*:
 $l < n \implies \text{row } (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ l \ l) \ l = \text{unit-vec } n \ l$
 $i \neq k \implies i \neq l \implies i < n \implies \text{row } (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) \ i = \text{unit-vec } n \ i$
 $k < n \implies l < n \implies \text{row } (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) \ l = \text{unit-vec } n \ k$
 $k < n \implies l < n \implies \text{row } (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) \ k = \text{unit-vec } n \ l$
<proof>

lemma *swaprows-mat*: **assumes** *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat n nc* **and** *k*: $k < n$ **and** *l*: $l < n$
shows *swaprows k l A = swaprows-mat n k l * A*
<proof>

lemma *swaprows-mat-inv*: **assumes** *k*: $k < n$ **and** *l*: $l < n$
shows *swaprows-mat n k l * swaprows-mat n k l = 1_m n*
<proof>

lemma *swaprows-mat-Unit*: **assumes** *k*: $k < n$ **and** *l*: $l < n$
shows *swaprows-mat n k l* \in *Units (ring-mat TYPE('a :: semiring-1) n b)*
<proof>

lemma *addrow-mat-inv*: **assumes** *k*: $k < n$ **and** *l*: $l < n$ **and** *neg*: $k \neq l$
shows *addrow-mat n a k l * addrow-mat n (- (a :: 'a :: comm-ring-1)) k l = 1_m n*

<proof>

lemma *addrow-mat-Unit*: **assumes** $k: k < n$ **and** $l: l < n$ **and** *neq*: $k \neq l$
shows $\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l \in \text{Units } (\text{ring-mat } \text{TYPE}('a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \ n \ b)$
<proof>

lemma *multrow-mat-inv*: **assumes** $k: k < n$ **and** $a: (a :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}) \neq 0$
shows $\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a \ * \ \text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ (\text{inverse } a) = 1_m \ n$
<proof>

lemma *multrow-mat-Unit*: **assumes** $k: k < n$ **and** $a: (a :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}) \neq 0$
shows $\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a \in \text{Units } (\text{ring-mat } \text{TYPE}('a) \ n \ b)$
<proof>

6.2 Gauss-Jordan Elimination

fun *eliminate-entries-rec* **where**
 eliminate-entries-rec $B \ i \ [] = B$
 | *eliminate-entries-rec* $B \ i \ ((ai'j, i') \# \ is) = (
 eliminate-entries-rec $(\text{mat-addrow-gen } ((+) :: 'b :: \text{ring-1} \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \ (*) \ ai'j \ i'$
 $i \ B) \ i \ is)$$

context

fixes *minus* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$
 and *times* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

begin

definition *eliminate-entries-gen* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat}$
where

eliminate-entries-gen $v \ A \ I \ J = \text{mat } (\text{dim-row } A) \ (\text{dim-col } A) \ (\lambda \ (i, j).
 \text{if } i \neq I \text{ then } \text{minus } (A \ \$\$ \ (i, j)) \ (\text{times } (v \ i) \ (A \ \$\$ \ (I, j))) \ \text{else } A \ \$\$ \ (i, j))$

lemma *dim-eliminate-entries-gen[simp]*: $\text{dim-row } (\text{eliminate-entries-gen } v \ B \ i \ as) = \text{dim-row } B$
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{eliminate-entries-gen } v \ B \ i \ as) = \text{dim-col } B$
<proof>

lemma *dimc-eliminate-entries-rec[simp]*: $\text{dim-col } (\text{eliminate-entries-rec } B \ i \ as) = \text{dim-col } B$
<proof>

lemma *dimr-eliminate-entries-rec[simp]*: $\text{dim-row } (\text{eliminate-entries-rec } B \ i \ as) = \text{dim-row } B$
<proof>

lemma *carrier-eliminate-entries*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \Longrightarrow \text{eliminate-entries-gen } v \ A \ i \ bs \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
 $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \Longrightarrow \text{eliminate-entries-rec } B \ i \ as \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
<proof>

end

abbreviation *eliminate-entries* \equiv *eliminate-entries-gen* $(-)$ $((*) :: 'a :: \text{ring-1} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a)$

lemma *eliminate-entries-convert*:

assumes $jA: J < \text{dim-col } A$ **and** $*: I < \text{dim-row } A$ $\text{dim-row } B = \text{dim-row } A$

shows *eliminate-entries* $(\lambda i. A \ \$\$ (i, J)) B I J =$

eliminate-entries-rec $B I (\text{map } (\lambda i. (- A \ \$\$ (i, J), i)) (\text{filter } (\lambda i. i \neq I) [0 ..< \text{dim-row } A]))$
<proof>

lemma *Unit-prod-eliminate-entries*: $i < nr \implies (\bigwedge a \ i'. (a, i') \in \text{set } is \implies i' < nr \wedge i' \neq i)$

$\implies \exists P \in \text{Units } (\text{ring-mat } \text{TYPE}('a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \ nr \ b) . \forall B \ nc. B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \longrightarrow \text{eliminate-entries-rec } B \ i \ is = P * B$
<proof>

function *gauss-jordan-main* $:: 'a :: \text{field mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \times 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**

gauss-jordan-main $A B \ i \ j = (\text{let } nr = \text{dim-row } A; \ nc = \text{dim-col } A \text{ in}$
if $i < nr \wedge j < nc$ then let $aij = A \ \$\$ (i, j)$ in if $aij = 0$ then
(case $[i' . i' < - [\text{Suc } i ..< nr], A \ \$\$ (i', j) \neq 0]$
of $[] \Rightarrow \text{gauss-jordan-main } A B \ i \ (\text{Suc } j)$
| $(i' \# -) \Rightarrow \text{gauss-jordan-main } (\text{swaprows } i \ i' \ A) (\text{swaprows } i \ i' \ B) \ i \ j$
else if $aij = 1$ then let
 $v = (\lambda i. A \ \$\$ (i, j))$ in
gauss-jordan-main
 $(\text{eliminate-entries } v \ A \ i \ j) (\text{eliminate-entries } v \ B \ i \ j) (\text{Suc } i) (\text{Suc } j)$
else let $iaij = \text{inverse } aij$ in *gauss-jordan-main* $(\text{multrow } i \ iaij \ A) (\text{multrow } i \ iaij \ B) \ i \ j$
else (A, B))
<proof>

termination

<proof>

declare *gauss-jordan-main.simps* $[simp \ del]$

definition *gauss-jordan* $A B \equiv \text{gauss-jordan-main } A B \ 0 \ 0$

lemma *gauss-jordan-transform*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$ **and** $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc'$

and $\text{res: gauss-jordan } (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) B = (A', B')$

shows $\exists P \in \text{Units } (\text{ring-mat } \text{TYPE}('a) \ nr \ b). A' = P * A \wedge B' = P * B$
<proof>

lemma *gauss-jordan-carrier*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc'$
and $\text{res}: \text{gauss-jordan } A \ B = (A', B')$
shows $A' \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \ B' \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc'$
 <proof>

definition $\text{pivot-fun} :: 'a :: \{\text{zero}, \text{one}\} \text{ mat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{pivot-fun } A \ f \ nc \equiv \text{let } nr = \text{dim-row } A \ \text{in}$
 $(\forall i < nr. f \ i \leq nc \wedge$
 $(f \ i < nc \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ (i, f \ i) = 1 \wedge (\forall i' < nr. i' \neq i \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ (i', f \ i) = 0)) \wedge$
 $(\forall j < f \ i. A \ \$\$ (i, j) = 0) \wedge$
 $(\text{Suc } i < nr \longrightarrow f \ (\text{Suc } i) > f \ i \vee f \ (\text{Suc } i) = nc))$

lemma pivot-funI : **assumes** $d: \text{dim-row } A = nr$
and $*$: $\bigwedge i. i < nr \Longrightarrow f \ i \leq nc$
 $\bigwedge i \ j. i < nr \Longrightarrow j < f \ i \Longrightarrow A \ \$\$ (i, j) = 0$
 $\bigwedge i. i < nr \Longrightarrow \text{Suc } i < nr \Longrightarrow f \ (\text{Suc } i) > f \ i \vee f \ (\text{Suc } i) = nc$
 $\bigwedge i. i < nr \Longrightarrow f \ i < nc \Longrightarrow A \ \$\$ (i, f \ i) = 1$
 $\bigwedge i \ i'. i < nr \Longrightarrow f \ i < nc \Longrightarrow i' < nr \Longrightarrow i' \neq i \Longrightarrow A \ \$\$ (i', f \ i) = 0$
shows $\text{pivot-fun } A \ f \ nc$
 <proof>

lemma pivot-funD : **assumes** $d: \text{dim-row } A = nr$
and $p: \text{pivot-fun } A \ f \ nc$
shows $\bigwedge i. i < nr \Longrightarrow f \ i \leq nc$
 $\bigwedge i \ j. i < nr \Longrightarrow j < f \ i \Longrightarrow A \ \$\$ (i, j) = 0$
 $\bigwedge i. i < nr \Longrightarrow \text{Suc } i < nr \Longrightarrow f \ (\text{Suc } i) > f \ i \vee f \ (\text{Suc } i) = nc$
 $\bigwedge i. i < nr \Longrightarrow f \ i < nc \Longrightarrow A \ \$\$ (i, f \ i) = 1$
 $\bigwedge i \ i'. i < nr \Longrightarrow f \ i < nc \Longrightarrow i' < nr \Longrightarrow i' \neq i \Longrightarrow A \ \$\$ (i', f \ i) = 0$
 <proof>

lemma pivot-fun-multrow : **assumes** $p: \text{pivot-fun } A \ f \ jj$
and $d: \text{dim-row } A = nr \ \text{dim-col } A = nc$
and $fi: f \ i0 = jj$
and $jj: jj \leq nc$
shows $\text{pivot-fun } (\text{multrow } i0 \ a \ A) \ f \ jj$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{pivot-fun-swaprows}$: **assumes** $p: \text{pivot-fun } A \ f \ jj$
and $d: \text{dim-row } A = nr \ \text{dim-col } A = nc$
and $flk: f \ l = jj \ f \ k = jj$
and $nr: l < nr \ k < nr$
and $jj: jj \leq nc$
shows $\text{pivot-fun } (\text{swaprows } l \ k \ A) \ f \ jj$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{pivot-fun-eliminate-entries}$: **assumes** $p: \text{pivot-fun } A \ f \ jj$
and $d: \text{dim-row } A = nr \ \text{dim-col } A = nc$
and $fl: f \ l = jj$

and $nr: l < nr$
and $jj: jj \leq nc$
shows *pivot-fun (eliminate-entries vs A l j) f jj*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *row-echelon-form* :: 'a :: {zero,one} mat ⇒ bool **where**
row-echelon-form A ≡ ∃ f. *pivot-fun A f (dim-col A)*

lemma *pivot-fun-init: pivot-fun A (λ -. 0) 0*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *gauss-jordan-main-row-echelon:*

assumes

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
gauss-jordan-main A B i j = (A',B')
pivot-fun A f j
 $\bigwedge i'. i' < i \implies f i' < j \bigwedge i'. i' \geq i \implies f i' = j$
 $i \leq nr \ j \leq nc$

shows *row-echelon-form A'*

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *gauss-jordan-row-echelon:*

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

and $res: \text{gauss-jordan } A \ B = (A', B')$

shows *row-echelon-form A'*

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pivot-bound: assumes dim: dim-row A = nr*

and *pivot: pivot-fun A f n*

shows $i + j < nr \implies f (i + j) = n \vee f (i + j) \geq j + f i$

⟨*proof*⟩

context

fixes $zero :: 'a$

and $A :: 'a \text{ mat}$

and $nr \ nc :: nat$

begin

function *pivot-positions-main-gen* :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ (nat × nat) list **where**

pivot-positions-main-gen i j = (

if i < nr then

if j < nc then

if A \$\$ (i,j) = zero then

pivot-positions-main-gen i (Suc j)

else (i,j) # pivot-positions-main-gen (Suc i) (Suc j)

else []

else []) ⟨*proof*⟩

termination ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *pivot-positions-main-gen.simps*[*simp del*]
end

context

fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat}$
and $nr\ nc :: \text{nat}$

begin

abbreviation *pivot-positions-main* \equiv *pivot-positions-main-gen* ($0 :: 'a$) $A\ nr\ nc$

lemma *pivot-positions-main*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$

and *pivot*: *pivot-fun* $A\ f\ nc$

shows $j \leq f\ i \vee i > nr \implies$

$\text{set } (\text{pivot-positions-main } i\ j) = \{(i', f\ i') \mid i'. i \leq i' \wedge i' < nr\} - \text{UNIV} \times \{nc\}$

$\wedge \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{snd } (\text{pivot-positions-main } i\ j))$

$\wedge \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{pivot-positions-main } i\ j))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lemma *pivot-fun-zero-row-iff*: **assumes** *pivot*: *pivot-fun* ($A :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat}$)
 $f\ nc$

and $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$

and $i: i < nr$

shows $f\ i = nc \longleftrightarrow \text{row } A\ i = 0_v\ nc$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *pivot-positions-gen* $:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{mat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times \text{nat})\ \text{list}$ **where**

pivot-positions-gen $\text{zer } A \equiv \text{pivot-positions-main-gen } \text{zer } A\ (\text{dim-row } A)\ (\text{dim-col } A)\ 0\ 0$

abbreviation *pivot-positions* $:: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times \text{nat})\ \text{list}$ **where**

pivot-positions $\equiv \text{pivot-positions-gen } 0$

lemmas *pivot-positions-def* = *pivot-positions-gen-def*

lemma *pivot-positions*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$

and *pivot*: *pivot-fun* $A\ f\ nc$

shows

$\text{set } (\text{pivot-positions } A) = \{(i, f\ i) \mid i. i < nr \wedge f\ i \neq nc\}$

$\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{pivot-positions } A))$

$\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{snd } (\text{pivot-positions } A))$

$\text{length } (\text{pivot-positions } A) = \text{card } \{i. i < nr \wedge \text{row } A\ i \neq 0_v\ nc\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context

fixes *uminus* $:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

and *zero* $:: 'a$

and *one* $:: 'a$

begin

definition *non-pivot-base-gen* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow (nat \times nat)list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a vec **where**
 non-pivot-base-gen A pivots \equiv let nr = dim-row A; nc = dim-col A;
 invers = map-of (map prod.swap pivots)
 in (λ qj. vec nc (λ i.
 if i = qj then one else (case invers i of Some j => uminus (A \$\$ (j,qj)) | None
 \Rightarrow zero))))

definition *find-base-vectors-gen* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a vec list **where**

find-base-vectors-gen A \equiv
 let
 pp = pivot-positions-gen zero A;
 cands = filter (λ j. j \notin set (map snd pp)) [0 ..< dim-col A]
 in map (*non-pivot-base-gen* A pp) cands

end

abbreviation *non-pivot-base* \equiv *non-pivot-base-gen* uminus 0 (1 :: 'a :: comm-ring-1)

abbreviation *find-base-vectors* \equiv *find-base-vectors-gen* uminus 0 (1 :: 'a :: comm-ring-1)

lemmas *non-pivot-base-def* = *non-pivot-base-gen-def*

lemmas *find-base-vectors-def* = *find-base-vectors-gen-def*

The soundness of *find-base-vectors* is proven in theory Matrix-Kern, where it is shown that *find-base-vectors* is a basis of the kern of A.

definition *find-base-vector* :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat \Rightarrow 'a vec **where**

find-base-vector A \equiv
 let
 pp = pivot-positions A;
 cands = filter (λ j. j \notin set (map snd pp)) [0 ..< dim-col A]
 in *non-pivot-base* A pp (hd cands)

context

fixes A :: 'a :: field mat **and** nr nc :: nat **and** p :: nat \Rightarrow nat

assumes ref: row-echelon-form A

and A: A \in carrier-mat nr nc

begin

lemma *non-pivot-base*:

defines pp: pp \equiv pivot-positions A

assumes qj: qj < nc qj \notin snd ' set pp

shows *non-pivot-base* A pp qj \in carrier-vec nc

non-pivot-base A pp qj \$ qj = 1

A *_v *non-pivot-base* A pp qj = 0_v nr

\bigwedge qj'. qj' < nc \implies qj' \notin snd ' set pp \implies qj \neq qj' \implies *non-pivot-base* A pp qj
\$ qj' = 0

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *find-base-vector*: **assumes** snd ' set (pivot-positions A) \neq {0 ..< nc}

shows

find-base-vector $A \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$
find-base-vector $A \neq 0_v \ nc$
 $A *_v \text{ find-base-vector } A = 0_v \ nr$
 <proof>
end

lemma *row-echelon-form-imp-1-or-0-row*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *row*: *row-echelon-form* A
shows $A = 1_m \ n \vee (n > 0 \wedge \text{row } A \ (n - 1) = 0_v \ n)$
 <proof>

context
fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}$ **and** $n :: \text{nat}$ **and** $p :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
assumes *ref*: *row-echelon-form* A
and $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $1: A \neq 1_m \ n$
begin

lemma *find-base-vector-not-1-pivot-positions*: *snd* ' *set* (*pivot-positions* A) $\neq \{0 \dots n\}$
 <proof>

lemma *find-base-vector-not-1*:
find-base-vector $A \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
find-base-vector $A \neq 0_v \ n$
 $A *_v \text{ find-base-vector } A = 0_v \ n$
 <proof>
end

lemma *gauss-jordan*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc2$
and *gauss*: *gauss-jordan* $A \ B = (C, D)$
shows $x \in \text{carrier-vec } nc \Longrightarrow (A *_v \ x = 0_v \ nr) = (C *_v \ x = 0_v \ nr)$ (**is** - \Longrightarrow ?l = ?r)
 $X \in \text{carrier-mat } nc \ nc2 \Longrightarrow (A * X = B) = (C * X = D)$ (**is** - \Longrightarrow ?l2 = ?r2)
 $C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
 $D \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc2$
 <proof>

definition *gauss-jordan-single* :: $'a :: \text{field mat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat}$ **where**
gauss-jordan-single $A = \text{fst} (\text{gauss-jordan } A \ (0_m \ (\text{dim-row } A) \ 0))$

lemma *gauss-jordan-single*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
and *gauss*: *gauss-jordan-single* $A = C$
shows $x \in \text{carrier-vec } nc \Longrightarrow (A *_v \ x = 0_v \ nr) = (C *_v \ x = 0_v \ nr)$
 $C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
row-echelon-form C
 $\exists P \ Q. C = P * A \wedge P \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nr \wedge Q \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nr \wedge P *$

$Q = 1_m \text{ nr} \wedge Q * P = 1_m \text{ nr}$ (is ?ex)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *gauss-jordan-inverse-one-direction*:
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$
and res: *gauss-jordan* $A \ B = (1_m \ n, B')$
shows $A \in \text{Units}(\text{ring-mat } \text{TYPE}(a :: \text{field}) \ n \ b)$
 $B = 1_m \ n \implies A * B' = 1_m \ n \wedge B' * A = 1_m \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *gauss-jordan-inverse-other-direction*:
assumes $AU: A \in \text{Units}(\text{ring-mat } \text{TYPE}(a :: \text{field}) \ n \ b)$ **and** $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$
shows *fst* (*gauss-jordan* $A \ B$) = $1_m \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *gauss-jordan-compute-inverse*:
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and res: *gauss-jordan* $A \ (1_m \ n) = (1_m \ n, B')$
shows $A * B' = 1_m \ n \ B' * A = 1_m \ n \ B' \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *gauss-jordan-check-invertable*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$
shows $(A \in \text{Units}(\text{ring-mat } \text{TYPE}(a :: \text{field}) \ n \ b)) \longleftrightarrow \text{fst}(\text{gauss-jordan } A \ B) = 1_m \ n$
 (is ?l = ?r)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *mat-inverse* :: $'a :: \text{field} \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \ \text{option}$ **where**
mat-inverse $A = (\text{if } \text{dim-row } A = \text{dim-col } A \ \text{then}$
 let $\text{one} = 1_m \ (\text{dim-row } A)$ *in*
 case *gauss-jordan* A *one of*
 $(B, C) \Rightarrow \text{if } B = \text{one} \ \text{then } \text{Some } C \ \text{else } \text{None}) \ \text{else } \text{None}$

lemma *mat-inverse*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows *mat-inverse* $A = \text{None} \implies A \notin \text{Units}(\text{ring-mat } \text{TYPE}(a :: \text{field}) \ n \ b)$
mat-inverse $A = \text{Some } B \implies A * B = 1_m \ n \wedge B * A = 1_m \ n \wedge B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩
end

7 Code Generation for Basic Matrix Operations

In this theory we provide efficient implementations for the elementary row-transformations. These are necessary since the default implementations

would construct a whole new matrix in every step.

theory *Gauss-Jordan-IArray-Impl*

imports

Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Unsorted

Matrix-IArray-Impl

Gauss-Jordan-Elimination

begin

lift-definition *mat-swaprows-impl* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat-impl} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat-impl}$ **is**

$\lambda i j (nr,nc,A)$. if $i < nr \wedge j < nr$ then

let $Ai = IArray.sub A i$;

$Aj = IArray.sub A j$;

$Arows = IArray.list-of A$;

$A' = IArray.IArray (Arows [i := Aj, j := Ai])$

in (nr,nc,A')

else (nr,nc,A)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma [*code*]: *mat-swaprows* $k l (mat-impl A) = (let nr = dim-row-impl A in$

if $l < nr \wedge k < nr$ then

mat-impl (mat-swaprows-impl k l A) else *Code.abort (STR "index out of bounds in mat-swaprows")*

$(\lambda -. mat-swaprows k l (mat-impl A))$) (**is** $?l = ?r$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition *mat-multrow-gen-impl* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat-impl} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat-impl}$ **is**

$\lambda mul k a (nr,nc,A)$. let $Ak = IArray.sub A k$; $Arows = IArray.list-of A$;

$Ak' = IArray.IArray (map (mul a) (IArray.list-of Ak))$;

$A' = IArray.IArray (Arows [k := Ak'])$

in (nr,nc,A')

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma [*code*]: *mat-multrow-gen* $mul k a (mat-impl A) = mat-impl (mat-multrow-gen-impl mul k a A)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition *mat-addrow-gen-impl*

:: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat-impl} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat-impl}$ **is**

$\lambda ad mul a k l (nr,nc,A)$. if $l < nr$ then let $Ak = IArray.sub A k$; $Al = IArray.sub A l$;

$Ak' = IArray.of-fun (\lambda i. ad (mul a (Al !! i)) (Ak !! i)) (min (IArray.length Ak) (IArray.length Al))$;

$A' = IArray.of-fun (\lambda i. if i = k then Ak' else A !! i) (IArray.length A)$

in (nr,nc,A') else (nr,nc,A)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mat-addrow-gen-impl*[code]: *mat-addrow-gen ad mul a k l (mat-impl A) = (if l < dim-row-impl A then mat-impl (mat-addrow-gen-impl ad mul a k l A) else Code.abort (STR "index out of bounds in mat-addrow")) (λ -. mat-addrow-gen ad mul a k l (mat-impl A)) (is ?l = ?r)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *gauss-jordan-main-code*[code]:
gauss-jordan-main A B i j = (let nr = dim-row A; nc = dim-col A in if i < nr ∧ j < nc then let aij = A \$\$ (i,j) in if aij = 0 then (case [i' . i' <- [Suc i ..< nr], A \$\$ (i',j) ≠ 0] of [] ⇒ gauss-jordan-main A B i (Suc j) | (i' # -) ⇒ gauss-jordan-main (swaprows i i' A) (swaprows i i' B) i j) else if aij = 1 then let v = (λ i. A \$\$ (i,j)) in gauss-jordan-main (eliminate-entries v A i j) (eliminate-entries v B i j) (Suc i) (Suc j) else let ia ij = inverse aij; A' = multrow i ia ij A; B' = multrow i ia ij B; v = (λ i. A' \$\$ (i,j)) in gauss-jordan-main (eliminate-entries v A' i j) (eliminate-entries v B' i j) (Suc i) (Suc j) else (A,B)) (is ?l = ?r)
 ⟨proof⟩

end

8 Elementary Column Operations

We define elementary column operations and also combine them with elementary row operations. These combined operations are the basis to perform operations which preserve similarity of matrices. They are applied later on to convert upper triangular matrices into Jordan normal form.

theory *Column-Operations*

imports

Gauss-Jordan-Elimination

begin

definition *mat-multcol* :: *nat ⇒ 'a :: semiring-1 ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat (multcol)*
where

multcol k a A = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)
*(λ (i,j). if k = j then a * A \$\$ (i,j) else A \$\$ (i,j))*

definition *mat-swapcols* :: *nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat (swapcols)***where**

swapcols k l A = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)
(λ (i,j). if k = j then A \$\$ (i,l) else if l = j then A \$\$ (i,k) else A \$\$ (i,j))

definition *mat-addcol-vec* :: *nat ⇒ 'a :: plus vec ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat* **where**

mat-addcol-vec k v A = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)
(λ (i,j). if k = j then v \$ i + A \$\$ (i,j) else A \$\$ (i,j))

definition $mat\text{-}addcol :: 'a :: semiring\text{-}1 \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ mat \Rightarrow 'a\ mat$ ($addcol$)
where

$addcol\ a\ k\ l\ A = mat\ (dim\text{-}row\ A)\ (dim\text{-}col\ A)$
 $(\lambda\ (i,j).\ if\ k = j\ then\ a * A\ \$\$ (i,l) + A\ \$\$ (i,j)\ else\ A\ \$\$ (i,j))$

lemma $index\text{-}mat\text{-}multcol[simp]$:

$i < dim\text{-}row\ A \Longrightarrow j < dim\text{-}col\ A \Longrightarrow multcol\ k\ a\ A\ \$\$ (i,j) = (if\ k = j\ then\ a * A\ \$\$ (i,j)\ else\ A\ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $i < dim\text{-}row\ A \Longrightarrow j < dim\text{-}col\ A \Longrightarrow multcol\ j\ a\ A\ \$\$ (i,j) = a * A\ \$\$ (i,j)$
 $i < dim\text{-}row\ A \Longrightarrow j < dim\text{-}col\ A \Longrightarrow k \neq j \Longrightarrow multcol\ k\ a\ A\ \$\$ (i,j) = A\ \$\$ (i,j)$
 $dim\text{-}row\ (multcol\ k\ a\ A) = dim\text{-}row\ A\ dim\text{-}col\ (multcol\ k\ a\ A) = dim\text{-}col\ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $index\text{-}mat\text{-}swapcols[simp]$:

$i < dim\text{-}row\ A \Longrightarrow j < dim\text{-}col\ A \Longrightarrow swapcols\ k\ l\ A\ \$\$ (i,j) = (if\ k = j\ then\ A\ \$\$ (i,l)\ else$
 $if\ l = j\ then\ A\ \$\$ (i,k)\ else\ A\ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $dim\text{-}row\ (swapcols\ k\ l\ A) = dim\text{-}row\ A\ dim\text{-}col\ (swapcols\ k\ l\ A) = dim\text{-}col\ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $index\text{-}mat\text{-}addcol[simp]$:

$i < dim\text{-}row\ A \Longrightarrow j < dim\text{-}col\ A \Longrightarrow addcol\ a\ k\ l\ A\ \$\$ (i,j) = (if\ k = j\ then$
 $a * A\ \$\$ (i,l) + A\ \$\$ (i,j)\ else\ A\ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $i < dim\text{-}row\ A \Longrightarrow j < dim\text{-}col\ A \Longrightarrow addcol\ a\ j\ l\ A\ \$\$ (i,j) = a * A\ \$\$ (i,l) + A\ \$\$ (i,j)$
 $i < dim\text{-}row\ A \Longrightarrow j < dim\text{-}col\ A \Longrightarrow k \neq j \Longrightarrow addcol\ a\ k\ l\ A\ \$\$ (i,j) = A\ \$\$ (i,j)$
 $dim\text{-}row\ (addcol\ a\ k\ l\ A) = dim\text{-}row\ A\ dim\text{-}col\ (addcol\ a\ k\ l\ A) = dim\text{-}col\ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Each column-operation can be seen as a multiplication of an elementary matrix from the right

lemma $col\text{-}addrow$:

$l \neq i \Longrightarrow i < n \Longrightarrow col\ (addrow\text{-}mat\ n\ a\ k\ l)\ i = unit\text{-}vec\ n\ i$
 $k < n \Longrightarrow l < n \Longrightarrow col\ (addrow\text{-}mat\ n\ a\ k\ l)\ l = a \cdot_v\ unit\text{-}vec\ n\ k + unit\text{-}vec\ n\ l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $col\text{-}addcol[simp]$:

$k < dim\text{-}col\ A \Longrightarrow l < dim\text{-}col\ A \Longrightarrow col\ (addcol\ a\ k\ l\ A)\ k = a \cdot_v\ col\ A\ l + col\ A\ k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $addcol\text{-}mat$: **assumes** $A: A \in carrier\text{-}mat\ nr\ n$

and $k: k < n$

shows $addcol\ (a :: 'a :: comm\text{-}semiring\text{-}1)\ l\ k\ A = A * addrow\text{-}mat\ n\ a\ k\ l$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *col-multrow*: $k \neq i \implies i < n \implies \text{col} (\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a) \ i = \text{unit-vec } n \ i$

$k < n \implies \text{col} (\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a) \ k = a \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n \ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *multcol-mat*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n$
shows $\text{multcol } k \ a \ A = A * \text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *col-swaprows*:

$l < n \implies \text{col} (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ l \ l) \ l = \text{unit-vec } n \ l$
 $i \neq k \implies i \neq l \implies i < n \implies \text{col} (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) \ i = \text{unit-vec } n \ i$
 $k < n \implies l < n \implies \text{col} (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) \ l = \text{unit-vec } n \ k$
 $k < n \implies l < n \implies \text{col} (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) \ k = \text{unit-vec } n \ l$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *swapcols-mat*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n$ **and** $k: k < n \ l < n$
shows $\text{swapcols } k \ l \ A = A * \text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l$
 ⟨proof⟩

Combining row and column-operations yields similarity transformations.

definition *add-col-sub-row* :: $'a :: \text{ring-1} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat}$ **where**
 $\text{add-col-sub-row } a \ k \ l \ A = \text{addrow } (- \ a) \ k \ l \ (\text{addcol } a \ l \ k \ A)$

definition *mult-col-div-row* :: $'a :: \text{field} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat}$ **where**
 $\text{mult-col-div-row } a \ k \ A = \text{multrow } k \ (\text{inverse } a) \ (\text{multcol } k \ a \ A)$

definition *swap-cols-rows* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat}$ **where**
 $\text{swap-cols-rows } k \ l \ A = \text{swaprows } k \ l \ (\text{swapcols } k \ l \ A)$

lemma *add-col-sub-row-carrier[simp]*:

$\text{dim-row } (\text{add-col-sub-row } a \ k \ l \ A) = \text{dim-row } A$
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{add-col-sub-row } a \ k \ l \ A) = \text{dim-col } A$
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{add-col-sub-row } a \ k \ l \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *add-col-sub-index-row[simp]*:

$i < \text{dim-row } A \implies i < \text{dim-col } A \implies j < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies l < \text{dim-row } A$
 $\implies \text{add-col-sub-row } a \ k \ l \ A \ \S\S (i,j) = (\text{if}$
 $\quad i = k \wedge j = l \text{ then } A \ \S\S (i, j) + a * A \ \S\S (i, i) - a * a * A \ \S\S (j, i) - a *$
 $A \ \S\S (j, j) \text{ else if}$
 $\quad i = k \wedge j \neq l \text{ then } A \ \S\S (i, j) - a * A \ \S\S (l, j) \text{ else if}$
 $\quad i \neq k \wedge j = l \text{ then } A \ \S\S (i, j) + a * A \ \S\S (i, k) \text{ else } A \ \S\S (i,j))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mult-col-div-index-row[simp]*:

$i < \text{dim-row } A \implies i < \text{dim-col } A \implies j < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies a \neq 0$
 $\implies \text{mult-col-div-row } a \ k \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = (\text{if } i = k \wedge j \neq i \text{ then inverse } a * A \ \$\$ (i, j) \text{ else if } j = k \wedge j \neq i \text{ then } a * A \ \$\$ (i, j) \text{ else } A \ \$\$ (i,j))$
 <proof>

lemma *mult-col-div-row-carrier*[simp]:
 $\text{dim-row } (\text{mult-col-div-row } a \ k \ A) = \text{dim-row } A$
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{mult-col-div-row } a \ k \ A) = \text{dim-col } A$
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{mult-col-div-row } a \ k \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 <proof>

lemma *swap-cols-rows-carrier*[simp]:
 $\text{dim-row } (\text{swap-cols-rows } k \ l \ A) = \text{dim-row } A$
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{swap-cols-rows } k \ l \ A) = \text{dim-col } A$
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{swap-cols-rows } k \ l \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 <proof>

lemma *swap-cols-rows-index*[simp]:
 $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies i < \text{dim-col } A \implies j < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies a < \text{dim-row } A \implies b < \text{dim-row } A$
 $\implies \text{swap-cols-rows } a \ b \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = A \ \$\$ (\text{if } i = a \text{ then } b \text{ else if } i = b \text{ then } a \text{ else } i,$
 $\text{if } j = a \text{ then } b \text{ else if } j = b \text{ then } a \text{ else } j)$
 <proof>

lemma *add-col-sub-row-similar*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $kl: k < n \ l < n \ k \neq l$
shows $\text{similar-mat } (\text{add-col-sub-row } a \ k \ l \ A) (A :: 'a \text{ :: comm-ring-1 mat})$
 <proof>

lemma *mult-col-div-row-similar*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $ak: k < n \ a \neq 0$
shows $\text{similar-mat } (\text{mult-col-div-row } a \ k \ A) \ A$
 <proof>

lemma *swap-cols-rows-similar*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $kl: k < n \ l < n$
shows $\text{similar-mat } (\text{swap-cols-rows } k \ l \ A) \ A$
 <proof>

lemma *swapcols-carrier*[simp]: $(\text{swapcols } l \ k \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m) = (A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m)$
 <proof>

fun *swap-row-to-front* :: $'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**

```

  swap-row-to-front A 0 = A
| swap-row-to-front A (Suc I) = swap-row-to-front (swaprows I (Suc I) A) I

```

```

fun swap-col-to-front :: 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat where
  swap-col-to-front A 0 = A
| swap-col-to-front A (Suc I) = swap-col-to-front (swapcols I (Suc I) A) I

```

```

lemma swap-row-to-front-result: A ∈ carrier-mat n m ⇒ I < n ⇒ swap-row-to-front
A I =
  mat n m (λ (i,j). if i = 0 then A $$ (I,j)
  else if i ≤ I then A $$ (i - 1, j) else A $$ (i,j))
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma swap-col-to-front-result: A ∈ carrier-mat n m ⇒ J < m ⇒ swap-col-to-front
A J =
  mat n m (λ (i,j). if j = 0 then A $$ (i,J)
  else if j ≤ J then A $$ (i, j-1) else A $$ (i,j))
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma swapcols-is-transp-swap-rows: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n m k < m l
< m
shows swapcols k l A = transpose-mat (swaprows k l (transpose-mat A))
⟨proof⟩

```

end

9 Determinants

Most of the following definitions and proofs on determinants have been copied and adapted from `/src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Determinants.thy`.

Exceptions are *det-identical-rows*.

We further generalized some lemmas, e.g., that the determinant is 0 iff the kernel of a matrix is non-empty is available for integral domains, not just for fields.

theory Determinant

imports

Missing-Misc

Column-Operations

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial-Factorial

Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom

Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Unsorted

begin

definition det:: 'a mat ⇒ 'a :: comm-ring-1 **where**

$det A = (if\ dim\text{-row}\ A = dim\text{-col}\ A\ then\ (\sum\ p \in \{p. p\ permut es\ \{0 ..< dim\text{-row}\ A\}\}).$

$signof\ p * (\prod\ i = 0 ..< dim\text{-row}\ A. A\ \$\$ (i, p\ i))\ else\ 0)$

lemma(in ring-hom) hom-signof[simp]: hom (signof p) = signof p
 <proof>

lemma(in comm-ring-hom) hom-det[simp]: det (map-mat hom A) = hom (det A)
 <proof>

lemma det-def': $A \in carrier\text{-mat}\ n\ n \implies$
 $det\ A = (\sum\ p \in \{p. p\ permut es\ \{0 ..< n\}\}.$
 $signof\ p * (\prod\ i = 0 ..< n. A\ \$\$ (i, p\ i))\)$ <proof>

lemma det-smult[simp]: $det\ (a \cdot_m\ A) = a \wedge dim\text{-col}\ A * det\ A$
 <proof>

lemma det-transpose: **assumes** $A: A \in carrier\text{-mat}\ n\ n$
shows $det\ (transpose\text{-mat}\ A) = det\ A$
 <proof>

lemma det-col:
assumes $A: A \in carrier\text{-mat}\ n\ n$
shows $det\ A = (\sum\ p \mid p\ permut es\ \{0 ..< n\}. signof\ p * (\prod\ j < n. A\ \$\$ (p\ j, j)))$
 (is - = (sum (λp. - * ?prod p) ?P))
 <proof>

lemma mat-det-left-def: **assumes** $A: A \in carrier\text{-mat}\ n\ n$
shows $det\ A = (\sum\ p \in \{p. p\ permut es\ \{0 ..< dim\text{-row}\ A\}\}. signof\ p * (\prod\ i = 0 ..< dim\text{-row}\ A. A\ \$\$ (p\ i, i)))$
 <proof>

lemma det-upper-triangular:
assumes $ut: upper\text{-triangular}\ A$
and $m: A \in carrier\text{-mat}\ n\ n$
shows $det\ A = prod\text{-list}\ (diag\text{-mat}\ A)$
 <proof>

lemma det-single: **assumes** $A \in carrier\text{-mat}\ 1\ 1$
shows $det\ A = A\ \$\$ (0, 0)$
 <proof>

lemma det-one[simp]: $det\ (1_m\ n) = 1$
 <proof>

lemma det-zero[simp]: **assumes** $n > 0$ **shows** $det\ (0_m\ n\ n) = 0$
 <proof>

lemma det-dim-zero[simp]: $A \in carrier\text{-mat}\ 0\ 0 \implies det\ A = 1$

<proof>

lemma *det-lower-triangular:*

assumes *ld*: $\bigwedge i j. i < j \implies j < n \implies A \ \$\$ (i,j) = 0$

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

shows $\det A = \text{prod-list } (\text{diag-mat } A)$

<proof>

lemma *det-permute-rows:* **assumes** *A*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and *p*: *p* permutes $\{0 \ ..< (n \ :: \ \text{nat})\}$

shows $\det (\text{mat } n \ n \ (\lambda (i,j). A \ \$\$ (p \ i, j))) = \text{signof } p * \det A$

<proof>

lemma *det-multrow-mat:* **assumes** *k*: $k < n$

shows $\det (\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a) = a$

<proof>

lemma *swap-rows-mat-eq-permute:*

$k < n \implies l < n \implies \text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l = \text{mat } n \ n \ (\lambda(i, j). 1_m \ n \ \$\$ (\text{transpose } k \ l \ i, j))$

<proof>

lemma *det-swaprows-mat:* **assumes** *k*: $k < n$ **and** *l*: $l < n$ **and** *kl*: $k \neq l$

shows $\det (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) = - 1$

<proof>

lemma *det-addrow-mat:*

assumes *l*: $k \neq l$

shows $\det (\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l) = 1$

<proof>

The following proof is new, as it does not use $2 \neq 0$ as in Multivariate-Analysis.

lemma *det-identical-rows:*

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

and *ij*: $i \neq j$

and *i*: $i < n$ **and** *j*: $j < n$

and *r*: $\text{row } A \ i = \text{row } A \ j$

shows $\det A = 0$

<proof>

lemma *det-row-0:* **assumes** *k*: $k < n$

and *c*: $c \in \{0 \ ..< n\} \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$

shows $\det (\text{mat}_r \ n \ n \ (\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \ \text{then } 0_v \ n \ \text{else } c \ i)) = 0$

<proof>

lemma *det-row-add:*

assumes *abc*: $a \ k \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ b \ k \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ c \in \{0 \ ..< n\} \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$

and $k: k < n$
shows $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a\ i + b\ i \text{ else } c\ i)) =$
 $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a\ i \text{ else } c\ i)) +$
 $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ \text{if } i = k \text{ then } b\ i \text{ else } c\ i))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 <proof>

lemma *det-linear-row-finsum:*

assumes $fS: \text{finite } S$ **and** $c: c \in \{0..<n\} \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$ **and** $k: k < n$
and $a: a\ k \in S \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ \text{if } i = k \text{ then } \text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}(a :: \text{comm-ring-1})\ n$
 $(a\ i)\ S \text{ else } c\ i)) =$
 $\text{sum } (\lambda j.\ \det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a\ i\ j \text{ else } c\ i)))\ S$
 <proof>

lemma *det-linear-rows-finsum-lemma:*

assumes $fS: \text{finite } S$
and $fT: \text{finite } T$ **and** $c: c \in \{0..<n\} \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $T: T \subseteq \{0..<n\}$
and $a: a \in T \rightarrow S \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ \text{if } i \in T \text{ then } \text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}(a :: \text{comm-ring-1})\ n$
 $(a\ i)\ S \text{ else } c\ i)) =$
 $\text{sum } (\lambda f.\ \det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ \text{if } i \in T \text{ then } a\ i\ (f\ i) \text{ else } c\ i)))$
 $\{f.\ (\forall i \in T.\ f\ i \in S) \wedge (\forall i.\ i \notin T \longrightarrow f\ i = i)\}$
 <proof>

lemma *det-linear-rows-sum:*

assumes $fS: \text{finite } S$
and $a: a \in \{0..<n\} \rightarrow S \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ \text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}(a :: \text{comm-ring-1})\ n\ (a\ i)\ S)) =$
 $\text{sum } (\lambda f.\ \det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ a\ i\ (f\ i))))$
 $\{f.\ (\forall i \in \{0..<n\}.\ f\ i \in S) \wedge (\forall i.\ i \notin \{0..<n\} \longrightarrow f\ i = i)\}$
 <proof>

lemma *det-rows-mul:*

assumes $a: a \in \{0..<n\} \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ c\ i \cdot_v a\ i)) =$
 $\text{prod } c\ \{0..<n\} * \det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda\ i.\ a\ i))$
 <proof>

lemma *mat-mul-finsum-alt:*

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ n$ **and** $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ nc$
shows $A * B = \text{mat}_r\ nr\ nc\ (\lambda\ i.\ \text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}(a :: \text{semiring-0})\ nc\ (\lambda k.\ A$
 $\text{\$ \$ } (i,k) \cdot_v \text{ row } B\ k)\ \{0..<n\})$
 <proof>

lemma *det-mult*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\det (A * B) = \det A * \det (B :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat})$

<proof>

lemma *unit-imp-det-non-zero*: **assumes** $A \in \text{Units } (\text{ring-mat TYPE('a :: comm-ring-1)} n \ b)$

shows $\det A \neq 0$

<proof>

The following proof is based on the Gauss-Jordan algorithm.

lemma *det-non-zero-imp-unit*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $dA: \det A \neq (0 :: 'a :: \text{field})$

shows $A \in \text{Units } (\text{ring-mat TYPE('a)} n \ b)$

<proof>

lemma *mat-mult-left-right-inverse*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $AB: A * B = 1_m \ n$

shows $B * A = 1_m \ n$

<proof>

lemma *det-zero-imp-zero-row*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $\det: \det A = 0$

shows $\exists P. P \in \text{Units } (\text{ring-mat TYPE('a)} n \ b) \wedge \text{row } (P * A) (n - 1) = 0_v \ n \wedge 0 < n$

$\wedge \text{row-echelon-form } (P * A)$

<proof>

lemma *det-0-iff-vec-prod-zero-field*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

shows $\det A = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists v. v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge v \neq 0_v \ n \wedge A *_v v = 0_v \ n)$ (**is**
 $?l = (\exists v. ?P v)$)

<proof>

In order to get the result for integral domains, we embed the domain in its fraction field, and then apply the result for fields.

lemma *det-0-iff-vec-prod-zero*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

shows $\det A = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists v. v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge v \neq 0_v \ n \wedge A *_v v = 0_v \ n)$

<proof>

lemma *det-0-negate*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

shows $(\det (- A) = 0) = (\det A = 0)$

<proof>

lemma *det-multrow*:

assumes $k: k < n$ **and** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\det (\text{multrow } k \ a \ A) = a * \det A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-multrow-div*:

assumes $k: k < n$ **and** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $a0: a \neq 0$
shows $\det (\text{multrow } k \ a \ A :: 'a :: \text{idom-divide mat}) \ \text{div } a = \det A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-addrow*:

assumes $l: l < n$ **and** $k: k \neq l$ **and** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\det (\text{addrow } a \ k \ l \ A) = \det A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-swaprows*:

assumes $*$: $k < n$ $l < n$ **and** $k: k \neq l$ **and** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\det (\text{swaprows } k \ l \ A) = - \det A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-similar*: **assumes** *similar-mat* $A \ B$

shows $\det A = \det B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-four-block-mat-upper-right-zero-col*: **assumes** $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $A20: A2 = (0_m \ n \ 1)$ **and** $A3: A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ n$
and $A4: A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ 1$
shows $\det (\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) = \det A1 * \det A4$ (**is** $\det ?A = -$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-swap-initial-rows*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$

and $lt: k + n \leq m$
shows $\det A = (-1) \wedge (k * n) * \det (\text{mat } m \ m \ (\lambda(i, j). A \ \$\$ (\text{if } i < n \ \text{then } i + k \ \text{else if } i < k + n \ \text{then } i - n \ \text{else } i, j)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-swap-rows*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } (k + n) \ (k + n)$

shows $\det A = (-1) \wedge (k * n) * \det (\text{mat } (k + n) \ (k + n) \ (\lambda(i, j). A \ \$\$ ((\text{if } i < k \ \text{then } i + n \ \text{else } i - k), j)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-swap-final-rows*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$

and $m: m = l + k + n$
shows $\det A = (-1) \wedge (k * n) * \det (\text{mat } m \ m \ (\lambda(i, j). A \ \$\$ (\text{if } i < l \ \text{then } i \ \text{else if } i < l + n \ \text{then } i + k \ \text{else } i - n, j)))$
(is $- = - * \det ?M$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-swap-final-cols*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
and $m: m = l + k + n$
shows $\det A = (-1)^{\wedge(k * n)} * \det (\text{mat } m \ m \ (\lambda(i, j). A \ \$\$ (i, \text{if } j < l \text{ then } j \text{ else if } j < l + n \text{ then } j + k \text{ else } j - n)))$
<proof>

lemma *det-swap-initial-cols*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
and $lt: k + n \leq m$
shows $\det A = (-1)^{\wedge(k * n)} * \det (\text{mat } m \ m \ (\lambda(i, j). A \ \$\$ (i, \text{if } j < n \text{ then } j + k \text{ else if } j < k + n \text{ then } j - n \text{ else } j)))$
<proof>

lemma *det-swap-cols*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } (k + n) \ (k + n)$
shows $\det A = (-1)^{\wedge(k * n)} * \det (\text{mat } (k + n) \ (k + n) \ (\lambda(i, j). A \ \$\$ (i, (\text{if } j < k \text{ then } j + n \text{ else } j - k))))$ **(is - = - * det ?B)**
<proof>

lemma *det-four-block-mat-upper-right-zero*: **fixes** $A1 :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}$
assumes $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $A20: A2 = (0_m \ n \ m)$ **and** $A3: A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$
and $A4: A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
shows $\det (\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) = \det A1 * \det A4$
<proof>

lemma *det-four-block-mat-lower-left-zero*: **fixes** $A1 :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}$
assumes $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$ **and** $A30: A3 = 0_m \ m \ n$
and $A4: A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
shows $\det (\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) = \det A1 * \det A4$
<proof>

context

begin

private lemma *det-four-block-mat-preliminary*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $D: D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *commute*: $C * D = D * C$
and *detD*: $\det D \neq 0$
shows $\det (\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) = \det (A * D - B * C)$
<proof>

lemma *det-four-block-mat*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $D: D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\text{commute}: C * D = D * C$
shows $\det (\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) = \det (A * D - B * C)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
end

lemma det-swapcols :
assumes $*$: $k < n \ l < n \ k \neq l$ **and** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\det (\text{swapcols } k \ l \ A) = - \det A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{swap-row-to-front-det}$: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies I < n \implies \det (\text{swap-row-to-front } A \ I)$
 $= (-1)^{\wedge I} * \det A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{swap-col-to-front-det}$: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies I < n \implies \det (\text{swap-col-to-front } A \ I)$
 $= (-1)^{\wedge I} * \det A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{swap-row-to-front-four-block}$: **assumes** $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m1$
and $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m2$
and $A3: A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ m1$
and $A4: A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ m2$
shows $\text{swap-row-to-front } (\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) \ n = \text{four-block-mat } A3 \ A4 \ A1 \ A2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{swap-col-to-front-four-block}$: **assumes** $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n1 \ m$
and $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } n1 \ 1$
and $A3: A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } n2 \ m$
and $A4: A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } n2 \ 1$
shows $\text{swap-col-to-front } (\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) \ m = \text{four-block-mat } A2 \ A1 \ A4 \ A3$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{det-four-block-mat-lower-right-zero-col}$: **assumes** $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ n$
and $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ 1$
and $A3: A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $A40: A4 = (0_m \ n \ 1)$
shows $\det (\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) = (-1)^{\wedge n} * \det A2 * \det A3$ (**is** $\det ?A = -$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-four-block-mat-lower-left-zero-col*: **assumes** $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ 1$
and $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ n$
and $A30: A3 = (0_m \ n \ 1)$
and $A4: A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\det (\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) = \det A1 * \det A4$ (**is** $\det ?A = -$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *det-addcol[simp]*:
assumes $l: l < n$ **and** $k: k \neq l$ **and** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\det (\text{addcol } a \ k \ l \ A) = \det A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *insert-index* $i \equiv \lambda i'. \text{if } i' < i \text{ then } i' \text{ else } \text{Suc } i'$

definition *delete-index* $i \equiv \lambda i'. \text{if } i' < i \text{ then } i' \text{ else } i' - \text{Suc } 0$

lemma *insert-index[simp]*:
 $i' < i \implies \text{insert-index } i \ i' = i'$
 $i' \geq i \implies \text{insert-index } i \ i' = \text{Suc } i'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *delete-insert-index[simp]*:
 $\text{delete-index } i \ (\text{insert-index } i \ i') = i'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *insert-delete-index*:
assumes $i'i: i' \neq i$
shows $\text{insert-index } i \ (\text{delete-index } i \ i') = i'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *delete-dom* $p \ i \equiv \lambda i'. p \ (\text{insert-index } i \ i')$

definition *delete-ran* $p \ j \equiv \lambda i. \text{delete-index } j \ (p \ i)$

definition *permutation-delete* $p \ i = \text{delete-ran} \ (\text{delete-dom } p \ i) \ (p \ i)$

definition *insert-ran* $p \ j \equiv \lambda i. \text{insert-index } j \ (p \ i)$

definition *insert-dom* $p \ i \ j \equiv$
 $\lambda i'. \text{if } i' < i \text{ then } p \ i' \text{ else if } i' = i \text{ then } j \text{ else } p \ (i' - 1)$

definition *permutation-insert* $i \ j \ p \equiv \text{insert-dom} \ (\text{insert-ran } p \ j) \ i \ j$

lemmas *permutation-delete-expand* =
 $\text{permutation-delete-def}[\text{unfolded } \text{delete-dom-def } \text{delete-ran-def } \text{insert-index-def } \text{delete-index-def}]$

lemmas *permutation-insert-expand* =
 $\text{permutation-insert-def}[\text{unfolded } \text{insert-dom-def } \text{insert-ran-def } \text{insert-index-def } \text{delete-index-def}]$

lemma *permutation-insert-inserted[simp]*:

permutation-insert (*i::nat*) *j p i = j*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutation-insert-base*:

assumes *p*: *p* permutes $\{0..<n\}$
shows *permutation-insert* *n n p = p*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutation-insert-row-step*:

⟨*permutation-insert* (*Suc i*) *j p* ◦ *transpose i* (*Suc i*) = *permutation-insert i j p*⟩
(**is** $\langle ?l = ?r \rangle$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutation-insert-column-step*:

assumes *p*: *p* permutes $\{0..<n\}$ **and** *j* < *n*
shows *transpose j* (*Suc j*) ◦ *permutation-insert i* (*Suc j*) *p = permutation-insert*
i j p
(**is** $?l = ?r$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *delete-dom-image*:

assumes *i*: *i* ∈ $\{0..<Suc\ n\}$ (**is** $- \in ?N$)
assumes *iff*: $\forall i' \in ?N. f\ i' = f\ i \longrightarrow i' = i$
shows *delete-dom* *f i* ' $\{0..<n\} = f$ ' $?N - \{f\ i\}$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *delete-ran-image*:

assumes *j*: *j* ∈ $\{0..<Suc\ n\}$ (**is** $- \in ?N$)
assumes *fimg*: f ' $\{0..<n\} = ?N - \{j\}$
shows *delete-ran* *f j* ' $\{0..<n\} = \{0..<n\}$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *delete-index-inj-on*:

assumes *iS*: *i* ∉ *S*
shows *inj-on* (*delete-index i*) *S*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *insert-index-inj-on*:

shows *inj-on* (*insert-index i*) *S*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *delete-dom-inj-on*:

assumes *i*: *i* ∈ $\{0..<Suc\ n\}$ (**is** $- \in ?N$)
assumes *inj*: *inj-on* *f* $?N$
shows *inj-on* (*delete-dom f i*) $\{0..<n\}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *delete-ran-inj-on*:

assumes $j: j \in \{0..<Suc\ n\}$ (**is** $- \in ?N$)
assumes $img: f \text{ ' } \{0..<n\} = ?N - \{j\}$
shows $inj\text{-}on\ (delete\text{-}ran\ f\ j)\ \{0..<n\}$
(*proof*)

lemma *permutation-delete-bij-betw*:

assumes $i: i \in \{0 ..< Suc\ n\}$ (**is** $- \in ?N$)
assumes $bij: bij\text{-}betw\ p\ ?N\ ?N$
shows $bij\text{-}betw\ (permutation\text{-}delete\ p\ i)\ \{0..<n\}\ \{0..<n\}$ (**is** $bij\text{-}betw\ ?p\ -$)
(*proof*)

lemma *permutation-delete-permutes*:

assumes $p: p\ permutes\ \{0 ..< Suc\ n\}$ (**is** $- permutes\ ?N$)
and $i: i < Suc\ n$
shows $permutation\text{-}delete\ p\ i\ permutes\ \{0..<n\}$ (**is** $?p\ permutes\ ?N'$)
(*proof*)

lemma *permutation-insert-delete*:

assumes $p: p\ permutes\ \{0..<Suc\ n\}$
and $i: i < Suc\ n$
shows $permutation\text{-}insert\ i\ (p\ i)\ (permutation\text{-}delete\ p\ i) = p$
(**is** $?l = -$)
(*proof*)

lemma *insert-index-exclude[simp]*:

$insert\text{-}index\ i\ i' \neq i$ (*proof*)

lemma *insert-index-image*:

assumes $i: i < Suc\ n$
shows $insert\text{-}index\ i \text{ ' } \{0..<n\} = \{0..<Suc\ n\} - \{i\}$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
(*proof*)

lemma *insert-ran-image*:

assumes $j: j < Suc\ n$
assumes $img: f \text{ ' } \{0..<n\} = \{0..<n\}$
shows $insert\text{-}ran\ f\ j \text{ ' } \{0..<n\} = \{0..<Suc\ n\} - \{j\}$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
(*proof*)

lemma *insert-dom-image*:

assumes $i: i < Suc\ n$ **and** $j: j < Suc\ n$
and $img: f \text{ ' } \{0..<n\} = \{0..<Suc\ n\} - \{j\}$ (**is** $- = ?N -$)
shows $insert\text{-}dom\ f\ i\ j \text{ ' } ?N = ?N$ (**is** $?f \text{ ' } - = -$)
(*proof*)

lemma *insert-ran-inj-on*:

assumes $inj: inj\text{-}on\ f\ \{0..<n\}$ **and** $j: j < Suc\ n$
shows $inj\text{-}on\ (insert\text{-}ran\ f\ j)\ \{0..<n\}$ (**is** $inj\text{-}on\ ?f\ -$)

<proof>

lemma *insert-dom-inj-on*:

assumes *inj*: *inj-on* f $\{0..<n\}$
and i : $i < \text{Suc } n$ **and** j : $j < \text{Suc } n$
and *img*: $f \text{ ' } \{0..<n\} = \{0..<\text{Suc } n\} - \{j\}$ (**is** $- = ?N - -$)
shows *inj-on* (*insert-dom* f i j) $?N$
<proof>

lemma *permutation-insert-bij-betw*:

assumes q : q *permutes* $\{0..<n\}$ **and** i : $i < \text{Suc } n$ **and** j : $j < \text{Suc } n$
shows *bij-betw* (*permutation-insert* i j q) $\{0..<\text{Suc } n\}$ $\{0..<\text{Suc } n\}$
(**is** *bij-betw* $?q$ $?N -$)
<proof>

lemma *permutation-insert-permutes*:

assumes q : q *permutes* $\{0..<n\}$
and i : $i < \text{Suc } n$ **and** j : $j < \text{Suc } n$
shows *permutation-insert* i j q *permutes* $\{0..<\text{Suc } n\}$ (**is** $?p$ *permutes* $?N$)
<proof>

lemma *permutation-fix*:

assumes i : $i < \text{Suc } n$ **and** j : $j < \text{Suc } n$
shows $\{ p. p \text{ permutes } \{0..<\text{Suc } n\} \wedge p \ i = j \} =$
permutation-insert i j ' $\{ q. q \text{ permutes } \{0..<n\} \}$
(**is** $?L = ?R$)
<proof>

lemma *permutation-split-ran*:

assumes j : $j \in S$
shows $\{ p. p \text{ permutes } S \} = (\bigcup i \in S. \{ p. p \text{ permutes } S \wedge p \ i = j \})$
(**is** $?L = ?R$)
<proof>

lemma *permutation-disjoint-dom*:

assumes i : $i \in S$ **and** i' : $i' \in S$ **and** j : $j \in S$ **and** $i \neq i'$
shows $\{ p. p \text{ permutes } S \wedge p \ i = j \} \cap \{ p. p \text{ permutes } S \wedge p \ i' = j \} = \{\}$
(**is** $?L \cap ?R = \{\}$)
<proof>

lemma *permutation-disjoint-ran*:

assumes i : $i \in S$ **and** j : $j \in S$ **and** j' : $j' \in S$ **and** $j \neq j'$
shows $\{ p. p \text{ permutes } S \wedge p \ i = j \} \cap \{ p. p \text{ permutes } S \wedge p \ i = j' \} = \{\}$
(**is** $?L \cap ?R = \{\}$)
<proof>

lemma *permutation-insert-inj-on*:

assumes $i < \text{Suc } n$
assumes $j < \text{Suc } n$

shows *inj-on* (*permutation-insert* *i j*) { *q. q permutes {0..<n}* }
 (**is** *inj-on* ?*f* ?*S*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *signof-permutation-insert*:
assumes *p*: *p permutes {0..<n}* **and** *i*: *i < Suc n* **and** *j*: *j < Suc n*
shows *signof* (*permutation-insert* *i j p*) = $(-1::'a::\text{ring-1})^{\wedge(i+j)} * \text{signof } p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *foo*:
assumes *i*: *i < Suc n* **and** *j*: *j < Suc n*
assumes *q*: *q permutes {0..<n}*
shows {(*i'*, *permutation-insert* *i j q i'*) | *i'. i' ∈ {0..<Suc n} - {i}*} =
 { (*insert-index* *i i''*, *insert-index* *j (q i'')*) | *i''. i'' < n* } (**is** ?*L* = ?*R*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *mat-delete* *A i j* ≡
 $\text{mat } (\text{dim-row } A - 1) (\text{dim-col } A - 1) (\lambda(i',j').$
 $A \text{ $$$ } (\text{if } i' < i \text{ then } i' \text{ else } \text{Suc } i', \text{if } j' < j \text{ then } j' \text{ else } \text{Suc } j'))$

lemma *mat-delete-dim[simp]*:
 $\text{dim-row } (\text{mat-delete } A \ i \ j) = \text{dim-row } A - 1$
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{mat-delete } A \ i \ j) = \text{dim-col } A - 1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-delete-carrier*:
assumes *A*: *A ∈ carrier-mat m n*
shows *mat-delete* *A i j* ∈ *carrier-mat (m-1) (n-1)* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-delete-index*:
assumes *A*: *A ∈ carrier-mat (Suc n) (Suc n)*
and *i*: *i < Suc n* **and** *j*: *j < Suc n*
and *i'*: *i' < n* **and** *j'*: *j' < n*
shows $A \text{ $$$ } (\text{insert-index } i \ i', \text{insert-index } j \ j') = \text{mat-delete } A \ i \ j \ \text{$$$ } (i', j')$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *cofactor* *A i j* = $(-1)^{\wedge(i+j)} * \text{det } (\text{mat-delete } A \ i \ j)$

lemma *laplace-expansion-column*:
assumes *A*: (*A* :: '*a* :: comm-ring-1 mat) ∈ *carrier-mat n n*
and *j*: *j < n*
shows $\text{det } A = (\sum i < n. A \ \text{$$$ } (i, j) * \text{cofactor } A \ i \ j)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *laplace-expansion-row*:
assumes *A*: (*A* :: '*a* :: comm-ring-1 mat) ∈ *carrier-mat n n*
and *i*: *i < n*
shows $\text{det } A = (\sum j < n. A \ \text{$$$ } (i, j) * \text{cofactor } A \ i \ j)$

<proof>

lemma *degree-det-le*: **assumes** $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{degree } (A \ \$\$ (i,j)) \leq k$
and $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\text{degree } (\det A) \leq k * n$
<proof>

lemma *upper-triangular-imp-det-eq-0-iff*:
fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** *upper-triangular* A
shows $\det A = 0 \longleftrightarrow 0 \in \text{set } (\text{diag-mat } A)$
<proof>

lemma *det-identical-columns*:
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $ij: i \neq j$
and $i: i < n$ **and** $j: j < n$
and $r: \text{col } A \ i = \text{col } A \ j$
shows $\det A = 0$
<proof>

definition *adj-mat* :: $'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**
 $\text{adj-mat } A = \text{mat } (\text{dim-row } A) \ (\text{dim-col } A) \ (\lambda (i,j). \text{cofactor } A \ j \ i)$

lemma *adj-mat*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\text{adj-mat } A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 $A * \text{adj-mat } A = \det A \cdot_m 1_m \ n$
 $\text{adj-mat } A * A = \det A \cdot_m 1_m \ n$
<proof>

definition *replace-col* $A \ b \ k = \text{mat } (\text{dim-row } A) \ (\text{dim-col } A) \ (\lambda (i,j). \text{if } j = k \text{ then } b \ \$ \ i \ \text{else } A \ \$\$ (i,j))$

lemma *cramer-lemma-mat*:
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $x: x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $k: k < n$
shows $\det (\text{replace-col } A \ (A *_v x) \ k) = x \ \$ \ k * \det A$
<proof>

end

10 Code Equations for Determinants

We compute determinants on arbitrary rings by applying elementary row-operations to bring a matrix on upper-triangular form. Then the determi-

nant can be determined by multiplying all entries on the diagonal. Moreover the final result has to be divided by a factor which is determined by the row-operations that we performed. To this end, we require a division operation on the element type.

The algorithm is parametric in a selection function for the pivot-element, e.g., for matrices over polynomials it turned out that selecting a polynomial of minimal degree is beneficial.

theory *Determinant-Impl*

imports

Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Polynomial

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial-Factorial

Determinant

begin

type-synonym *'a det-selection-fun* = $(\text{nat} \times 'a)\text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

definition *det-selection-fun* :: *'a det-selection-fun* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

det-selection-fun $f = (\forall xs. xs \neq [] \longrightarrow f\ xs \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } xs)$

lemma *det-selection-funD*: *det-selection-fun* $f \Longrightarrow xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow f\ xs \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } xs$

<proof>

definition *mute-fun* :: (*'a* :: *comm-ring-1* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *'a* \times *'a* \times *'a*) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

mute-fun $f = (\forall x\ y\ x'\ y'\ g. f\ x\ y = (x',y',g) \longrightarrow y \neq 0$

$\longrightarrow x = x' * g \wedge y * x' = x * y')$

context

fixes *sel-fun* :: *'a* :: *idom-divide* *det-selection-fun*

begin

10.1 Properties of triangular matrices

Each column of a triangular matrix should satisfy the following property.

definition *triangular-column*::*nat* \Rightarrow *'a mat* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *triangular-column* $j\ A \equiv \forall i. j < i \longrightarrow i < \text{dim-row } A \longrightarrow A\ \$\$ (i,j) = 0$

lemma *triangular-columnD* [*dest*]:

triangular-column $j\ A \Longrightarrow j < i \Longrightarrow i < \text{dim-row } A \Longrightarrow A\ \$\$ (i,j) = 0$

<proof>

lemma *triangular-columnI* [*intro*]:

$(\bigwedge i. j < i \Longrightarrow i < \text{dim-row } A \Longrightarrow A\ \$\$ (i,j) = 0) \Longrightarrow \text{triangular-column } j\ A$

<proof>

The following predicate states that the first k columns satisfy triangularity.

definition *triangular-to*:: *nat* \Rightarrow *'a mat* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *triangular-to k A* == $\forall j. j < k \rightarrow \text{triangular-column } j \ A$

lemma *triangular-to-triangular: upper-triangular A = triangular-to (dim-row A) A*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *triangular-toD [dest]:*
triangular-to k A $\implies j < k \implies j < i \implies i < \text{dim-row } A \implies A \ \$\$ (i,j) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *triangular-toI [intro]:*
 $(\bigwedge i j. j < k \implies j < i \implies i < \text{dim-row } A \implies A \ \$\$ (i,j) = 0) \implies \text{triangular-to } k \ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *triangle-growth:*
assumes *tri:triangular-to k A*
and *col:triangular-column k A*
shows *triangular-to (Suc k) A*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *triangle-trans: triangular-to k A $\implies k > k' \implies \text{triangular-to } k' \ A$*
 ⟨proof⟩

10.2 Algorithms for Triangulization

context

fixes *mf :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \times 'a*

begin

private fun *mute :: 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a mat* **where**
mute A-ll k l (r,A) = (let p = A $\ \$\$ (k,l)$ in if p = 0 then (r,A) else
case mf A-ll p of (q',p',g) \Rightarrow
*(r * q', addrow (-p') k l (multrow k q' A)))*

lemma *mute-preserves-dimensions:*
assumes *mute q k l (r,A) = (r',A')*
shows [*simp*]: *dim-row A' = dim-row A* **and** [*simp*]: *dim-col A' = dim-col A*
 ⟨proof⟩

Algorithm *mute k l* makes *k*-th row *l*-th column element to 0.

lemma *mute-makes-0 :*

assumes *mute-fun: mute-fun mf*
assumes *mute (A $\ \$\$ (l,l)) k l (r,A) = (r',A')$*
l < dim-row A
l < dim-col A
k < dim-row A
k \neq l
shows *A' $\ \$\$ (k,l) = 0$*
 ⟨proof⟩

It will not touch unexpected rows.

lemma *mute-preserves*:

$mute\ q\ k\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A') \implies$
 $i < dim-row\ A \implies$
 $j < dim-col\ A \implies$
 $l < dim-row\ A \implies$
 $k < dim-row\ A \implies$
 $i \neq k \implies$
 $A' \$\$ (i,j) = A \$\$ (i,j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

It preserves 0s in the touched row.

lemma *mute-preserves-0*:

$mute\ q\ k\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A') \implies$
 $i < dim-row\ A \implies$
 $j < dim-col\ A \implies$
 $l < dim-row\ A \implies$
 $k < dim-row\ A \implies$
 $A \$\$ (i,j) = 0 \implies$
 $A \$\$ (l,j) = 0 \implies$
 $A' \$\$ (i,j) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Hence, it will respect partially triangular matrix.

lemma *mute-preserves-triangle*:

assumes $rA' : mute\ q\ k\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A')$
and $triA : triangular-to\ l\ A$
and $lk : l < k$
and $kr : k < dim-row\ A$
and $lr : l < dim-row\ A$
and $lc : l < dim-col\ A$
shows $triangular-to\ l\ A'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Recursive application of *mute*

private fun $sub1 :: 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a\ mat \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a\ mat$

where $sub1\ q\ 0\ l\ rA = rA$

| $sub1\ q\ (Suc\ k)\ l\ rA = mute\ q\ (l + Suc\ k)\ l\ (sub1\ q\ k\ l\ rA)$

lemma *sub1-preserves-dimensions[simp]*:

$sub1\ q\ k\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A') \implies dim-row\ A' = dim-row\ A$
 $sub1\ q\ k\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A') \implies dim-col\ A' = dim-col\ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sub1-closed [simp]*:

$sub1\ q\ k\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A') \implies A \in carrier-mat\ m\ n \implies A' \in carrier-mat\ m\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sub1-preserves-diagonal*:

assumes $sub1\ q\ k\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A')$
and $l < dim-col\ A$
and $k + l < dim-row\ A$
shows $A' \$\$ (l,l) = A \$\$ (l,l)$
 <proof>

Triangularity is respected by *sub1*.

lemma *sub1-preserves-triangle*:
assumes $sub1\ q\ k\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A')$
and $tri: triangular-to\ l\ A$
and $lr: l < dim-row\ A$
and $lc: l < dim-col\ A$
and $lkr: l + k < dim-row\ A$
shows $triangular-to\ l\ A'$
 <proof>

context
assumes $mf: mute-fun\ mf$
begin

lemma *sub1-makes-0s*:
assumes $sub1\ (A\ \$\$ (l,l))\ k\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A')$
and $lr: l < dim-row\ A$
and $lc: l < dim-col\ A$
and $li: l < i$
and $i \leq k + l$
and $k + l < dim-row\ A$
shows $A' \$\$ (i,l) = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *sub1-triangulizes-column*:
assumes $rA': sub1\ (A\ \$\$ (l,l))\ (dim-row\ A - Suc\ l)\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A')$
and $tri: triangular-to\ l\ A$
and $r: dim-row\ A > 0$
and $lr: l < dim-row\ A$
and $lc: l < dim-col\ A$
shows $triangular-column\ l\ A'$
 <proof>

The algorithm *sub1* increases the number of columns that form triangle.

lemma *sub1-grows-triangle*:
assumes $rA': sub1\ (A\ \$\$ (l,l))\ (dim-row\ A - Suc\ l)\ l\ (r,A) = (r',A')$
and $r: dim-row\ A > 0$
and $tri: triangular-to\ l\ A$
and $lr: l < dim-row\ A$
and $lc: l < dim-col\ A$
shows $triangular-to\ (Suc\ l)\ A'$
 <proof>
end

10.3 Finding Non-Zero Elements

private definition *find-non0* :: nat \Rightarrow 'a mat \Rightarrow nat option **where**
find-non0 l A = (let is = [Suc l ..< dim-row A];
 Ais = filter (λ (i,Ail). Ail \neq 0) (map (λ i. (i, A \$\$ (i,l))) is)
 in case Ais of [] \Rightarrow None | - \Rightarrow Some (sel-fun Ais))

lemma *find-non0*: **assumes** sel-fun: det-selection-fun sel-fun
and res: *find-non0* l A = Some m
shows A \$\$ (m,l) \neq 0 l < m m < dim-row A
 <proof>

If *find-non0* l A fails, then A is already triangular to l-th column.

lemma *find-non0-all0*:
find-non0 l A = None \implies triangular-column l A
 <proof>

10.4 Determinant Preserving Growth of Triangle

The algorithm *sub1* does not preserve determinants when it hits a 0-valued diagonal element. To avoid this case, we introduce the following operation:

private fun *sub2* :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a mat
where *sub2* d l (r,A) = (
 case *find-non0* l A of None \Rightarrow (r,A)
 | Some m \Rightarrow let A' = swaprows m l A in *sub1* (A' \$\$ (l,l)) (d - Suc l) l (-r,
 A'))

lemma *sub2-preserves-dimensions*[simp]:
assumes rA': *sub2* d l (r,A) = (r',A')
shows dim-row A' = dim-row A \wedge dim-col A' = dim-col A
 <proof>

lemma *sub2-closed* [simp]:
sub2 d l (r,A) = (r',A') \implies A \in carrier-mat m n \implies A' \in carrier-mat m n
 <proof>

context
assumes sel-fun: det-selection-fun sel-fun
begin

lemma *sub2-preserves-triangle*:
assumes rA': *sub2* d l (r,A) = (r',A')
and tri: triangular-to l A
and lc: l < dim-col A
and ld: l < d
and dr: d \leq dim-row A
shows triangular-to l A'
 <proof>

lemma *sub2-grows-triangle*:
assumes *mf*: *mute-fun mf*
and *rA'*: *sub2 (dim-row A) l (r,A) = (r',A')*
and *tri*: *triangular-to l A*
and *lc*: *l < dim-col A*
and *lr*: *l < dim-row A*
shows *triangular-to (Suc l) A'*
 \langle *proof* \rangle
end

10.5 Recursive Triangulization of Columns

Now we recursively apply *sub2* to make the entire matrix to be triangular.

private fun *sub3* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *'a* \times *'a mat* \Rightarrow *'a* \times *'a mat*
where *sub3 d 0 rA = rA*
| *sub3 d (Suc l) rA = sub2 d l (sub3 d l rA)*

lemma *sub3-preserves-dimensions[simp]*:
sub3 d l (r,A) = (r',A') \implies dim-row A' = dim-row A
sub3 d l (r,A) = (r',A') \implies dim-col A' = dim-col A
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *sub3-closed[simp]*:
sub3 k l (r,A) = (r',A') \implies A \in carrier-mat m n \implies A' \in carrier-mat m n
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *sub3-makes-triangle*:
assumes *mf*: *mute-fun mf*
and *sel-fun*: *det-selection-fun sel-fun*
and *sub3 (dim-row A) l (r,A) = (r',A')*
and *l \leq dim-row A*
and *l \leq dim-col A*
shows *triangular-to l A'*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

10.6 Triangulization

definition *triangulize* :: *'a mat* \Rightarrow *'a* \times *'a mat*
where *triangulize A = sub3 (dim-row A) (dim-row A) (1,A)*

lemma *triangulize-preserves-dimensions[simp]*:
triangulize A = (r',A') \implies dim-row A' = dim-row A
triangulize A = (r',A') \implies dim-col A' = dim-col A
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *triangulize-closed[simp]*:
triangulize A = (r',A') \implies A \in carrier-mat m n \implies A' \in carrier-mat m n
 \langle *proof* \rangle

context
assumes *mf*: *mute-fun mf*
and *sel-fun*: *det-selection-fun sel-fun*
begin

theorem *triangulized*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *triangulize* $A = (r', A')$
shows *upper-triangular* A'
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.7 Divisor will not be 0

Here we show that each sub-algorithm will not make r of the input/output pair (r, A) to 0. The algorithm *sub1* A - ll k l (r, A) requires $A_{i,l} \neq 0$.

lemma *sub1-divisor* [*simp*]:
assumes rA' : *sub1* q k l $(r, A) = (r', A')$
and $r0$: $r \neq 0$
and All : $q \neq 0$
and kl : $k + l < \text{dim-row } A$
and lc : $l < \text{dim-col } A$
shows $r' \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The algorithm *sub2* will not require such a condition.

lemma *sub2-divisor* [*simp*]:
assumes rA' : *sub2* k l $(r, A) = (r', A')$
and lk : $l < k$
and kr : $k \leq \text{dim-row } A$
and lc : $l < \text{dim-col } A$
and $r0$: $r \neq 0$
shows $r' \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sub3-divisor* [*simp*]:
assumes *sub3* d l $(r, A) = (r'', A'')$
and $l \leq d$
and $d \leq \text{dim-row } A$
and $l \leq \text{dim-col } A$
and $r0$: $r \neq 0$
shows $r'' \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *triangulize-divisor*:
assumes A : $A \in \text{carrier-mat } d \ d$
shows *triangulize* $A = (r', A') \implies r' \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.8 Determinant Preservation Results

For each sub-algorithm f , we show $f(r, A) = (r', A')$ implies $r * \det A' = r' * \det A$.

lemma *mute-det*:

assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and rA' : $\text{mute } q \ k \ l \ (r, A) = (r', A')$
and $k < n$
and $l < n$
and $k \neq l$
shows $r * \det A' = r' * \det A$
<proof>

lemma *sub1-det*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and sub1 : $\text{sub1 } q \ k \ l \ (r, A) = (r'', A'')$
and $r0$: $r \neq 0$
and All0 : $q \neq 0$
and l : $l + k < n$
shows $r * \det A'' = r'' * \det A$
<proof>

lemma *sub2-det*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } d \ d$
and rA' : $\text{sub2 } d \ l \ (r, A) = (r', A')$
and $r0$: $r \neq 0$
and ld : $l < d$
shows $r * \det A' = r' * \det A$
<proof>

lemma *sub3-det*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } d \ d$
and $\text{sub3 } d \ l \ (r, A) = (r'', A'')$
and $r0$: $r \neq 0$
and $l \leq d$
shows $r * \det A'' = r'' * \det A$
<proof>

theorem *triangulize-det*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } d \ d$
and rA' : $\text{triangulize } A = (r', A')$
shows $\det A * r' = \det A'$
<proof>
end

10.9 Determinant Computation

definition *det-code* :: $'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{where}$

$\text{det-code } A = (\text{if } \text{dim-row } A = \text{dim-col } A \ \text{then}$

```

    case triangulize A of (m,A') ⇒
      prod-list (diag-mat A') div m
    else 0)

```

lemma *det-code[simp]*: **assumes** *sel-fun*: *det-selection-fun sel-fun*
and *mf*: *mute-fun mf*
shows *det-code A = det A*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end
end

Now we can select an arbitrary selection and mute function. This will be important for computing resultants over polynomials, where usually a polynomial with small degree is preferable.

The default however is to use the first element.

definition *trivial-mute-fun* :: 'a :: *comm-ring-1* ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a × 'a × 'a **where**
trivial-mute-fun x y = (x,y,1)

lemma *trivial-mute-fun[simp,intro]*: *mute-fun trivial-mute-fun*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition *fst-sel-fun* :: 'a *det-selection-fun* **where**
fst-sel-fun x = fst (hd x)

lemma *fst-sel-fun[simp]*: *det-selection-fun fst-sel-fun*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

context

fixes *measure* :: 'a ⇒ *nat*

begin

private fun *select-min-main* **where**

select-min-main m i ((j,p) # xs) = (let n = measure p in if n < m then select-min-main n j xs

else select-min-main m i xs)

| *select-min-main m i [] = i*

definition *select-min* :: (*nat* × 'a) *list* ⇒ *nat* **where**

select-min xs = (case xs of ((i,p) # ys) ⇒ (select-min-main (measure p) i ys))

lemma *select-min[simp]*: *det-selection-fun select-min*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

For the code equation we use the trivial mute and selection function as this does not impose any further class restrictions.

lemma *det-code-fst-sel-fun[code]*: *det A = det-code fst-sel-fun trivial-mute-fun A*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

But we also provide specialized functions for more specific carriers.

definition *field-mute-fun* :: 'a :: field \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \times 'a **where**
field-mute-fun x y = (x/y,1,y)

lemma *field-mute-fun[simp,intro]*: *mute-fun field-mute-fun*
<proof>

definition *det-field* :: 'a :: field mat \Rightarrow 'a **where**
det-field A = *det-code fst-sel-fun field-mute-fun* A

lemma *det-field[simp]*: *det-field* = *det*
<proof>

definition *gcd-mute-fun* :: 'a :: ring-gcd \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \times 'a **where**
gcd-mute-fun x y = (let g = gcd x y in (x div g, y div g,g))

lemma *gcd-mute-fun[simp,intro]*: *mute-fun gcd-mute-fun*
<proof>

definition *det-int* :: int mat \Rightarrow int **where**
det-int A = *det-code (select-min (λ x. nat (abs x))) gcd-mute-fun* A

lemma *det-int[simp]*: *det-int* = *det*
<proof>

definition *det-field-poly* :: 'a :: {field,field-gcd} poly mat \Rightarrow 'a poly **where**
det-field-poly A = *det-code (select-min degree) gcd-mute-fun* A

lemma *det-field-poly[simp]*: *det-field-poly* = *det*
<proof>

end

11 Converting Matrices to Strings

We just instantiate matrices in the show-class by printing them as lists of lists.

```
theory Show-Matrix
imports
  Show.Show
  Matrix
begin
```

11.1 For the show-class

definition *shows-vec* :: 'a :: show vec \Rightarrow shows **where**
shows-vec v \equiv *shows (list-of-vec v)*

instantiation *vec* :: (show) show

begin

definition *shows-prec* p ($v :: 'a \text{ vec}$) \equiv *shows-vec* v

definition *shows-list* ($vs :: 'a \text{ vec list}$) \equiv *shows-sep* *shows-vec* (*shows* " , ") vs

instance

<proof>

end

definition *shows-mat* $:: 'a :: \text{show mat} \Rightarrow \text{shows}$ **where**

shows-mat $A \equiv$ *shows* (*mat-to-list* A)

instantiation *mat* $:: (\text{show}) \text{ show}$

begin

definition *shows-prec* p ($A :: 'a \text{ mat}$) \equiv *shows-mat* A

definition *shows-list* ($As :: 'a \text{ mat list}$) \equiv *shows-sep* *shows-mat* (*shows* " , ") As

instance

<proof>

end

end

theory *Shows-Literal-Matrix*

imports

Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix

Show.Shows-Literal

begin

11.2 For the *showl*-class

instantiation *Matrix.vec* $:: (\text{showl}) \text{ showl}$ **begin**

definition *showsl-vec* $:: 'a \text{ Matrix.vec} \Rightarrow \text{showsl}$ **where**

showsl-vec $v \equiv$ *showsl-list* (*list-of-vec* v)

definition *showsl-list* ($xs :: 'a \text{ Matrix.vec list}$) = *default-showsl-list* *showsl* xs

instance *<proof>*

end

instantiation *mat* $:: (\text{showl}) \text{ showl}$ **begin**

definition *showsl-mat* $:: 'a \text{ Matrix.mat} \Rightarrow \text{showsl}$ **where**

showsl-mat $a \equiv$ *default-showsl-list* *id* (*map* *showsl-list* (*mat-to-list* a))

definition *showsl-list* ($xs :: 'a \text{ Matrix.mat list}$) = *default-showsl-list* *showsl* xs

instance *<proof>*

end

value *showsl* (*one-mat* $3 :: \text{nat mat}$) (*STR* " is the identity matrix of dimension 3")

end

12 Characteristic Polynomial

We define eigenvalues, eigenvectors, and the characteristic polynomial. We further prove that the eigenvalues are exactly the roots of the characteristic polynomial. Finally, we apply the fundamental theorem of algebra to show that the characteristic polynomial of a complex matrix can always be represented as product of linear factors $x - a$.

theory *Char-Poly*

imports

Polynomial-Factorization.Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra-Factorized

Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Polynomial

Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom-Poly

Determinant

Complex-Main

begin

definition *eigenvector* :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat \Rightarrow 'a vec \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**
eigenvector A v k = (v \in carrier-vec (dim-row A) \wedge v \neq 0_v (dim-row A) \wedge A *_v v = k *_v v)

lemma *eigenvector-pow*: **assumes** A: A \in carrier-mat n n

and ev: *eigenvector* A v (k :: 'a :: comm-ring-1)

shows A ^m i *_v v = k ^m i *_v v

<proof>

definition *eigenvalue* :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**

eigenvalue A k = (\exists v. *eigenvector* A v k)

definition *char-matrix* :: 'a :: field mat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a mat **where**

char-matrix A e = A + ((-e) *_m (1_m (dim-row A)))

lemma *char-matrix-closed[simp]*: A \in carrier-mat n n \implies *char-matrix* A e \in carrier-mat n n

<proof>

lemma *eigenvector-char-matrix*: **assumes** A: (A :: 'a :: field mat) \in carrier-mat n n

shows *eigenvector* A v e = (v \in carrier-vec n \wedge v \neq 0_v n \wedge *char-matrix* A e *_v v = 0_v n)

<proof>

lemma *eigenvalue-char-matrix*: **assumes** A: (A :: 'a :: field mat) \in carrier-mat n n

shows *eigenvalue* $A\ e = (\exists\ v.\ v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge v \neq 0_v\ n \wedge \text{char-matrix } A\ e$
 $*_v\ v = 0_v\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *find-eigenvector* :: 'a::field mat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a vec **where**
find-eigenvector $A\ e =$
find-base-vector (*fst* (*gauss-jordan* (*char-matrix* $A\ e$) (0_m (*dim-row* A) 0)))

lemma *find-eigenvector*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$
and *ev*: *eigenvalue* $A\ e$
shows *eigenvector* A (*find-eigenvector* $A\ e$) e
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eigenvalue-imp-nonzero-dim*: **assumes** $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$
and *eigenvalue* $A\ e$
shows $n > 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eigenvalue-det*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$ **shows**
eigenvalue $A\ e = (\det (\text{char-matrix } A\ e) = 0)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *char-poly-matrix* :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat \Rightarrow 'a poly mat **where**
char-poly-matrix $A = (([:0,1:] \cdot_m 1_m (\text{dim-row } A)) + \text{map-mat } (\lambda\ a.\ [:-\ a\ :])$
 $A)$

lemma *char-poly-matrix-closed[simp]*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n \Longrightarrow \text{char-poly-matrix}$
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *char-poly* :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat \Rightarrow 'a poly **where**
char-poly $A = (\det (\text{char-poly-matrix } A))$

lemmas *char-poly-defs* = *char-poly-def char-poly-matrix-def*

lemma (**in** *comm-ring-hom*) *char-poly-matrix-hom*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat}$
 $n\ n$
shows *char-poly-matrix* (*mat_n* A) = *map-mat* (*map-poly hom*) (*char-poly-matrix*
 A)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *comm-ring-hom*) *char-poly-hom*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$
shows *char-poly* (*map-mat hom* A) = *map-poly hom* (*char-poly* A)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

context *inj-comm-ring-hom*
begin

lemma *eigenvector-hom*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$

and *ev*: *eigenvector* A v *ev*
shows *eigenvector* ($\text{mat}_h A$) ($\text{vec}_h v$) (*hom ev*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eigenvalue-hom*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *ev*: *eigenvalue* A *ev*
shows *eigenvalue* ($\text{mat}_h A$) (*hom ev*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eigenvector-hom-rev*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *ev*: *eigenvector* ($\text{mat}_h A$) ($\text{vec}_h v$) (*hom ev*)
shows *eigenvector* A v *ev*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *poly-det-cong*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *poly*: $\bigwedge i \ j. i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{poly } (B \ \$(i,j)) \ k = A \ \$(i,j)$
shows *poly* ($\det B$) $k = \det A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *char-poly-matrix*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows *poly* ($\text{char-poly } A$) $k = \det (- (\text{char-matrix } A \ k))$ ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eigenvalue-root-char-poly*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows *eigenvalue* A $k \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } (\text{char-poly } A) \ k = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

context

fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat}$ **and** $n :: \text{nat}$
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *ut*: *upper-triangular* A

begin

lemma *char-poly-matrix-upper-triangular*: *upper-triangular* ($\text{char-poly-matrix } A$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *char-poly-upper-triangular*:

$\text{char-poly } A = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{diag-mat } A. [:- a, 1:])$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *map-poly-mult*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n$

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

shows

$\text{map-mat } (\lambda a. [:- a :]) (A * B) = \text{map-mat } (\lambda a. [:- a :]) A * \text{map-mat } (\lambda a. [:- a :]) B$ (*is ?id*)

$map\text{-}mat (\lambda a. [: a :] * p) (A * B) = map\text{-}mat (\lambda a. [: a :] * p) A * map\text{-}mat$
 $(\lambda a. [: a :]) B$ (is ?left)
 $map\text{-}mat (\lambda a. [: a :] * p) (A * B) = map\text{-}mat (\lambda a. [: a :]) A * map\text{-}mat (\lambda a.$
 $[: a :] * p) B$ (is ?right)
 <proof>

lemma char-poly-similar: **assumes** similar-mat A (B :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat)
shows char-poly A = char-poly B
 <proof>

lemma degree-signof-mult[simp]: degree (signof p * q) = degree q
 <proof>

lemma degree-monic-char-poly: **assumes** A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
shows degree (char-poly A) = n ∧ coeff (char-poly A) n = 1
 <proof>

lemma char-poly-factorized: **fixes** A :: complex mat
assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
shows ∃ as. char-poly A = (∏ a ← as. [: - a, 1:]) ∧ length as = n
 <proof>

lemma char-poly-four-block-zeros-col: **assumes** A1: A1 ∈ carrier-mat 1 1
and A2: A2 ∈ carrier-mat 1 n **and** A3: A3 ∈ carrier-mat n n
shows char-poly (four-block-mat A1 A2 (0_m n 1) A3) = char-poly A1 * char-poly
 A3
 (is char-poly ?A = ?cp1 * ?cp3)
 <proof>

lemma char-poly-transpose-mat[simp]: **assumes** A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
shows char-poly (transpose-mat A) = char-poly A
 <proof>

lemma pderiv-char-poly: **fixes** A :: 'a :: idom mat
assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
shows pderiv (char-poly A) = (∑ i < n. char-poly (mat-delete A i i))
 <proof>

lemma char-poly-0-column: **fixes** A :: 'a :: idom mat
assumes 0: ∧ j. j < n ⇒ A \$\$ (j, i) = 0
and A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and i: i < n
shows char-poly A = monom 1 1 * char-poly (mat-delete A i i)
 <proof>

definition mat-erase :: 'a :: zero mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat **where**
 mat-erase A i j = Matrix.mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)
 (λ (i', j'). if i' = i ∨ j' = j then 0 else A \$\$ (i', j'))

lemma *mat-erase-carrier[simp]*: $(\text{mat-erase } A \ i \ j) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \iff A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

<proof>

lemma *pderiv-char-poly-mat-erase*: **fixes** $A :: 'a :: \text{idom } \text{mat}$

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

shows $\text{monom } 1 \ 1 * \text{pderiv } (\text{char-poly } A) = (\sum i < n. \text{char-poly } (\text{mat-erase } A \ i \ i))$

<proof>

end

13 Jordan Normal Form

This theory defines Jordan normal forms (JNFs) in a sparse representation, i.e., as block-diagonal matrices. We also provide a closed formula for powers of JNFs, which allows to estimate the growth rates of JNFs.

theory *Jordan-Normal-Form*

imports

Matrix

Char-Poly

Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Unsorted

begin

definition *jordan-block* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{zero,one}\} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat}$ **where**

jordan-block $n \ a = \text{mat } n \ n \ (\lambda \ (i,j). \text{if } i = j \ \text{then } a \ \text{else if } \text{Suc } i = j \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0)$

lemma *jordan-block-index[simp]*: $i < n \implies j < n \implies$

jordan-block $n \ a \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = (\text{if } i = j \ \text{then } a \ \text{else if } \text{Suc } i = j \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0)$

dim-row $(\text{jordan-block } n \ k) = n$

dim-col $(\text{jordan-block } n \ k) = n$

<proof>

lemma *jordan-block-carrier[simp]*: $\text{jordan-block } n \ k \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

<proof>

lemma *jordan-block-char-poly*: $\text{char-poly } (\text{jordan-block } n \ a) = [:-a, 1:]^{\wedge n}$

<proof>

lemma *jordan-block-pow-carrier[simp]*:

jordan-block $n \ a \ \widehat{m} \ r \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ *<proof>*

lemma *jordan-block-pow-dim[simp]*:

dim-row $(\text{jordan-block } n \ a \ \widehat{m} \ r) = n$ *dim-col* $(\text{jordan-block } n \ a \ \widehat{m} \ r) = n$ *<proof>*

lemma *jordan-block-pow*: $(\text{jordan-block } n \ (a :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1})) \ \widehat{m} \ r =$

$\text{mat } n \ n \ (\lambda \ (i,j). \text{if } i \leq j \ \text{then of-nat } (r \ \text{choose } (j - i)) * a \ \widehat{(r + i - j)} \ \text{else } 0)$

<proof>

definition *jordan-matrix* :: (nat × 'a :: {zero,one})list ⇒ 'a mat **where**
jordan-matrix n-as = *diag-block-mat* (map (λ (n,a). *jordan-block* n a) n-as)

lemma *jordan-matrix-dim*[simp]:
dim-row (*jordan-matrix* n-as) = *sum-list* (map *fst* n-as)
dim-col (*jordan-matrix* n-as) = *sum-list* (map *fst* n-as)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *jordan-matrix-carrier*[simp]:
jordan-matrix n-as ∈ *carrier-mat* (*sum-list* (map *fst* n-as)) (*sum-list* (map *fst* n-as))
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *jordan-matrix-upper-triangular*: *i* < *sum-list* (map *fst* n-as)
⇒ *j* < *i* ⇒ *jordan-matrix* n-as \$\$ (*i*,*j*) = 0
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *jordan-matrix-pow*: (*jordan-matrix* n-as) $\hat{^}_m$ *r* =
diag-block-mat (map (λ (n,a). (*jordan-block* n a) $\hat{^}_m$ *r*) n-as)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *jordan-matrix-char-poly*:
char-poly (*jordan-matrix* n-as) = (∏ (n, a)←n-as. [:- a, 1:] $\hat{^}$ n)
⟨*proof*⟩

definition *jordan-nf* :: 'a :: *semiring-1* mat ⇒ (nat × 'a)list ⇒ bool **where**
jordan-nf A n-as ≡ (0 ∉ *fst* ' set n-as ∧ *similar-mat* A (*jordan-matrix* n-as))

lemma *jordan-nf-powE*: **assumes** A: A ∈ *carrier-mat* n n **and** *jnf*: *jordan-nf* A n-as

obtains P Q **where** P ∈ *carrier-mat* n n Q ∈ *carrier-mat* n n **and**
char-poly A = (∏ (na, a)←n-as. [:- a, 1:] $\hat{^}$ na)
 \bigwedge k. A $\hat{^}_m$ k = P * (*jordan-matrix* n-as) $\hat{^}_m$ k * Q
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *choose-poly-bound*: **assumes** *i* ≤ *d*
shows *r* *choose* *i* ≤ *max* 1 (*r* $\hat{^}$ *d*)
⟨*proof*⟩

context
fixes *b* :: 'a :: *archimedean-field*
assumes *b*: 0 < *b* *b* < 1
begin

lemma *poly-exp-constant-bound*: ∃ *p*. ∀ *x*. *c* * *b* $\hat{^}$ *x* * *of-nat* *x* $\hat{^}$ *deg* ≤ *p*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *poly-exp-max-constant-bound*: ∃ *p*. ∀ *x*. *c* * *b* $\hat{^}$ *x* * *max* 1 (*of-nat* *x* $\hat{^}$ *deg*)

$\leq p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
end

context

fixes $a :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$

begin

lemma *jordan-block-bound*:

assumes $i: i < n$ **and** $j: j < n$

shows $\text{norm } ((\text{jordan-block } n \ a \ \hat{\ }_m \ k) \ \S\S \ (i,j))$

$\leq \text{norm } a \ \hat{\ }^{(k+i-j)} * \text{max } 1 \ (\text{of-nat } k \ \hat{\ }^{(n-1)})$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *jordan-block-poly-bound*:

assumes $i: i < n$ **and** $j: j < n$ **and** $a: \text{norm } a = 1$

shows $\text{norm } ((\text{jordan-block } n \ a \ \hat{\ }_m \ k) \ \S\S \ (i,j)) \leq \text{max } 1 \ (\text{of-nat } k \ \hat{\ }^{(n-1)})$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *jordan-block-constant-bound*: **assumes** $a: \text{norm } a < 1$

shows $\exists p. \forall i \ j \ k. i < n \longrightarrow j < n \longrightarrow \text{norm } ((\text{jordan-block } n \ a \ \hat{\ }_m \ k) \ \S\S \ (i,j))$

$\leq p$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *norm-bound* $:: 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{norm-bound } A \ b \equiv \forall i \ j. i < \text{dim-row } A \longrightarrow j < \text{dim-col } A \longrightarrow \text{norm } (A \ \S\S \ (i,j)) \leq b$

lemma *norm-boundI*[*intro*]:

assumes $\bigwedge i \ j. i < \text{dim-row } A \Longrightarrow j < \text{dim-col } A \Longrightarrow \text{norm } (A \ \S\S \ (i,j)) \leq b$

shows $\text{norm-bound } A \ b$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *jordan-block-constant-bound2*:

$\exists p. \text{norm } (a :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}) < 1 \longrightarrow$

$(\forall i \ j \ k. i < n \longrightarrow j < n \longrightarrow \text{norm } ((\text{jordan-block } n \ a \ \hat{\ }_m \ k) \ \S\S \ (i, j)) \leq p)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *jordan-matrix-poly-bound2*:

fixes $n\text{-as} :: (\text{nat} \times 'a) \ \text{list}$

assumes $n\text{-as}: \bigwedge n \ a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \Longrightarrow n > 0 \Longrightarrow \text{norm } a \leq 1$

and $N: \bigwedge n \ a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \Longrightarrow \text{norm } a = 1 \Longrightarrow n \leq N$

shows $\exists c1. \forall k. \forall e \in \text{elements-mat } (\text{jordan-matrix } n\text{-as} \ \hat{\ }_m \ k).$

$\text{norm } e \leq c1 + \text{of-nat } k \ \hat{\ }^{(N-1)}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *norm-bound-bridge*:

$\forall e \in \text{elements-mat } A. \text{norm } e \leq b \implies \text{norm-bound } A \ b$
 <proof>

lemma norm-bound-mult: **assumes** $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n$
and $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$
and $b1: \text{norm-bound } A1 \ b1$
and $b2: \text{norm-bound } A2 \ b2$
shows $\text{norm-bound } (A1 * A2) \ (b1 * b2 * \text{of-nat } n)$
 <proof>

lemma norm-bound-max: $\text{norm-bound } A \ (\text{Max } \{\text{norm } (A \ \$(i,j)) \mid i \ j. \ i < \text{dim-row } A \ \wedge \ j < \text{dim-col } A\})$
(is norm-bound } A (Max ?norms))
 <proof>

lemma jordan-matrix-poly-bound: **fixes** $n\text{-as} :: (\text{nat} \times 'a)\text{list}$
assumes $n\text{-as}: \bigwedge n \ a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \implies n > 0 \implies \text{norm } a \leq 1$
and $N: \bigwedge n \ a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \implies \text{norm } a = 1 \implies n \leq N$
shows $\exists c1. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (\text{jordan-matrix } n\text{-as} \ \widehat{m} \ k) \ (c1 + \text{of-nat } k \ \widehat{(N - 1)})$
 <proof>

lemma jordan-nf-matrix-poly-bound: **fixes** $n\text{-as} :: (\text{nat} \times 'a)\text{list}$
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $n\text{-as}: \bigwedge n \ a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \implies n > 0 \implies \text{norm } a \leq 1$
and $N: \bigwedge n \ a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \implies \text{norm } a = 1 \implies n \leq N$
and $\text{jnf}: \text{jordan-nf } A \ n\text{-as}$
shows $\exists c1 \ c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (A \ \widehat{m} \ k) \ (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \ \widehat{(N - 1)})$
 <proof>
end

context
fixes $f\text{-ty} :: 'a :: \text{field itself}$
begin

lemma char-matrix-jordan-block: $\text{char-matrix } (\text{jordan-block } n \ a) \ b = (\text{jordan-block } n \ (a - b))$
 <proof>

lemma diag-jordan-block-pow: $\text{diag-mat } (\text{jordan-block } n \ (a :: 'a) \ \widehat{m} \ k) = \text{replicate } n \ (a \ \widehat{k})$
 <proof>

lemma jordan-block-zero-pow: $(\text{jordan-block } n \ (0 :: 'a)) \ \widehat{m} \ k =$
 $(\text{mat } n \ n \ (\lambda (i,j). \ \text{if } j \geq i \ \wedge \ j - i = k \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0))$
 <proof>
end

lemma jordan-matrix-concat-diag-block-mat: $\text{jordan-matrix } (\text{concat } jbs) = \text{diag-block-mat } (\text{map } \text{jordan-matrix } jbs)$

<proof>

lemma *jordan-nf-diag-block-mat*: **assumes** $Ms: \bigwedge A \text{ jbs. } (A, \text{jbs}) \in \text{set } Ms \implies$
jordan-nf $A \text{ jbs}$
shows *jordan-nf* $(\text{diag-block-mat } (\text{map fst } Ms)) (\text{concat } (\text{map snd } Ms))$
<proof>

lemma *jordan-nf-char-poly*: **assumes** *jordan-nf* $A \text{ n-as}$
shows *char-poly* $A = (\prod (n, a) \leftarrow n\text{-as. } [- a, 1:] \wedge n)$
<proof>

lemma *jordan-nf-block-size-order-bound*: **assumes** *jnf*: *jordan-nf* $A \text{ n-as}$
and *mem*: $(n, a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as}$
shows $n \leq \text{order } a (\text{char-poly } A)$
<proof>

lemma *similar-mat-jordan-block-smult*: **fixes** $A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}$
assumes *similar-mat* $A (\text{jordan-block } n \ a)$
and $k: k \neq 0$
shows *similar-mat* $(k \cdot_m A) (\text{jordan-block } n \ (k * a))$
<proof>

lemma *jordan-matrix-Cons*: *jordan-matrix* $(\text{Cons } (n, a) \ n\text{-as}) = \text{four-block-mat}$
 $(\text{jordan-block } n \ a) \quad (0_m \ n \ (\text{sum-list } (\text{map fst } n\text{-as})))$
 $(0_m \ (\text{sum-list } (\text{map fst } n\text{-as})) \ n) \quad (\text{jordan-matrix } n\text{-as})$
<proof>

lemma *similar-mat-jordan-matrix-smult*: **fixes** $n\text{-as} :: (\text{nat} \times 'a :: \text{field}) \text{ list}$
assumes $k: k \neq 0$
shows *similar-mat* $(k \cdot_m \text{jordan-matrix } n\text{-as}) (\text{jordan-matrix } (\text{map } (\lambda (n, a). (n, k * a)) \ n\text{-as}))$
<proof>

lemma *jordan-nf-smult*: **fixes** $k :: 'a :: \text{field}$
assumes *jn*: *jordan-nf* $A \text{ n-as}$
and $k: k \neq 0$
shows *jordan-nf* $(k \cdot_m A) (\text{map } (\lambda (n, a). (n, k * a)) \ n\text{-as})$
<proof>

lemma *jordan-nf-order*: **assumes** *jordan-nf* $A \text{ n-as}$
shows *order* $a (\text{char-poly } A) = \text{sum-list } (\text{map fst } (\text{filter } (\lambda na. \text{snd } na = a) \ n\text{-as}))$
<proof>

13.1 Application for Complexity

lemma *factored-char-poly-norm-bound*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$


```

and linear-factors: char-poly  $A = (\prod (a :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}) \leftarrow \text{as.} [- a, 1:])$ 
and jnf-exists:  $\exists n\text{-as. jordan-nf } A \text{ } n\text{-as}$ 
and le-1:  $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{set as} \implies \text{norm } a \leq 1$ 
and le-N:  $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{set as} \implies \text{norm } a = 1 \implies \text{length (filter ((=) a) as)} \leq N$ 
shows  $\exists c1 \ c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (A \hat{=}^m k) (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \hat{=} (N - 1))$ 
<proof>

end

```

14 Missing Vector Spaces

This theory provides some lemmas which we required when working with vector spaces.

```

theory Missing-VectorSpace
imports
  VectorSpace.VectorSpace
  Missing-Ring
  HOL-Library.Multiset
begin

```

```

locale comp-fun-commute-on =
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$  and  $A :: 'a \text{ set}$ 
  assumes comp-fun-commute-restrict:  $\forall y \in A. \forall x \in A. \forall z \in A. f \ y (f \ x \ z) = f \ x (f \ y \ z)$ 
  and  $f: f : A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A$ 
begin

```

```

lemma comp-fun-commute-on-UNIV:
  assumes  $A = (\text{UNIV} :: 'a \text{ set})$ 
  shows comp-fun-commute  $f$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma fun-left-comm:
  assumes  $y \in A$  and  $x \in A$  and  $z \in A$  shows  $f \ y (f \ x \ z) = f \ x (f \ y \ z)$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma commute-left-comp:
  assumes  $y \in A$  and  $x \in A$  and  $z \in A$  and  $g \in A \rightarrow A$ 
  shows  $f \ y (f \ x (g \ z)) = f \ x (f \ y (g \ z))$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma fold-graph-finite:
  assumes fold-graph  $f \ z \ B \ y$ 

```

shows *finite B*
<proof>

lemma *fold-graph-closed*:
assumes *fold-graph f z B y* **and** $B \subseteq A$ **and** $z \in A$
shows $y \in A$
<proof>

lemma *fold-graph-insertE-aux*:
fold-graph f z B y $\implies a \in B \implies z \in A$
 $\implies B \subseteq A$
 $\implies \exists y'. y = f a y' \wedge \text{fold-graph } f z (B - \{a\}) y' \wedge y' \in A$
<proof>

lemma *fold-graph-insertE*:
assumes *fold-graph f z (insert x B) v* **and** $x \notin B$ **and** $\text{insert } x B \subseteq A$ **and** $z \in A$
obtains y **where** $v = f x y$ **and** *fold-graph f z B y*
<proof>

lemma *fold-graph-determ*: *fold-graph f z B x* \implies *fold-graph f z B y* $\implies B \subseteq A$
 $\implies z \in A \implies y = x$
<proof>

lemma *fold-equality*: *fold-graph f z B y* $\implies B \subseteq A \implies z \in A \implies \text{Finite-Set.fold}$
 $f z B = y$
<proof>

lemma *fold-graph-fold*:
assumes f : *finite B* **and** BA : $B \subseteq A$ **and** z : $z \in A$
shows *fold-graph f z B (Finite-Set.fold f z B)*
<proof>

lemma *fold-insert [simp]*:
assumes *finite B* **and** $x \notin B$ **and** BA : $\text{insert } x B \subseteq A$ **and** z : $z \in A$
shows $\text{Finite-Set.fold } f z (\text{insert } x B) = f x (\text{Finite-Set.fold } f z B)$
<proof>
end

lemma *fold-cong*:
assumes f : *comp-fun-commute-on f A* **and** g : *comp-fun-commute-on g A*
and *finite S*
and cong : $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies f x = g x$
and $s = t$ **and** $S = T$
and SA : $S \subseteq A$ **and** s : $s \in A$
shows $\text{Finite-Set.fold } f s S = \text{Finite-Set.fold } g t T$
<proof>

context *comp-fun-commute-on*
begin

lemma *comp-fun-Pi*: $(\lambda x. f x \sim g x) \in A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A$
<proof>

lemma *comp-fun-commute-funpow*: *comp-fun-commute-on* $(\lambda x. f x \sim g x) A$
<proof>

lemma *fold-mset-add-mset*:
 assumes *MA*: *set-mset* $M \subseteq A$ **and** *s*: $s \in A$ **and** *x*: $x \in A$
 shows *fold-mset f s (add-mset x M) = f x (fold-mset f s M)*
<proof>
end

lemma *Diff-not-in*: $a \notin A - \{a\}$ *<proof>*

context *abelian-group* **begin**

lemma *finsum-restrict*:
 assumes *fA*: $f : A \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$
 and *restr*: *restrict f A = restrict g A*
 shows *finsum G f A = finsum G g A*
<proof>

lemma *minus-nonzero*: $x : \text{carrier } G \implies x \neq \mathbf{0} \implies \ominus x \neq \mathbf{0}$
<proof>

end

lemma (**in** *ordered-comm-monoid-add*) *positive-sum*:
 assumes *X* : *finite X*
 and *f* : $X \rightarrow \{ y :: 'a. y \geq 0 \}$
 shows $\text{sum } f X \geq 0 \wedge (\text{sum } f X = 0 \longrightarrow f ' X \subseteq \{0\})$
<proof>

lemma *insert-union*: $\text{insert } x X = X \cup \{x\}$ *<proof>*

context *vectorspace* **begin**

lemmas *lincomb-insert2 = lincomb-insert[unfolded insert-union[symmetric]]*

lemma *lincomb-restrict*:

assumes $U: U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$
and $a: a : U \rightarrow \text{carrier } K$
and $\text{restr}: \text{restrict } a \ U = \text{restrict } b \ U$
shows $\text{lincomb } a \ U = \text{lincomb } b \ U$

<proof>

lemma *lindep-span*:

assumes $U: U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $\text{fin}U: \text{finite } U$
shows $\text{lin-dep } U = (\exists u \in U. u \in \text{span } (U - \{u\}))$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

<proof>

lemma *not-lindepD*:

assumes $\sim \text{lin-dep } S$
and $\text{finite } A \ A \subseteq S \ f : A \rightarrow \text{carrier } K \ \text{lincomb } f \ A = \text{zero } V$
shows $f : A \rightarrow \{\text{zero } K\}$

<proof>

lemma *span-mem*:

assumes $E: E \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $uE: u : E$ **shows** $u : \text{span } E$

<proof>

lemma *lincomb-distrib*:

assumes $U: U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$
and $a: a : U \rightarrow \text{carrier } K$
and $c: c : \text{carrier } K$
shows $c \odot_V \text{lincomb } a \ U = \text{lincomb } (\lambda u. c \otimes_K a \ u) \ U$
(**is** $- = \text{lincomb } ?b \ U$)

<proof>

lemma *span-swap*:

assumes $\text{fin}E[\text{simp}]: \text{finite } E$
and $E[\text{simp}]: E \subseteq \text{carrier } V$
and $u[\text{simp}]: u : \text{carrier } V$
and $uE: u \notin \text{span } E$
and $v[\text{simp}]: v : \text{carrier } V$
and $uEv: u : \text{span } (\text{insert } v \ E)$
shows $\text{span } (\text{insert } u \ E) \subseteq \text{span } (\text{insert } v \ E)$ (**is** $?L \subseteq ?R$)

<proof>

lemma *basis-swap*:

assumes $\text{fin}E[\text{simp}]: \text{finite } E$
and $u[\text{simp}]: u : \text{carrier } V$
and $uE[\text{simp}]: u \notin E$
and $b: \text{basis } (\text{insert } u \ E)$
and $v[\text{simp}]: v : \text{carrier } V$
and $uEv: u : \text{span } (\text{insert } v \ E)$
shows $\text{basis } (\text{insert } v \ E)$

<proof>

lemma *span-empty*: $\text{span } \{\} = \{\text{zero } V\}$
<proof>

lemma *span-self*: **assumes** [*simp*]: $v : \text{carrier } V$ **shows** $v : \text{span } \{v\}$
<proof>

lemma *span-zero*: $\text{zero } V : \text{span } U$ *<proof>*

definition *emb where* $\text{emb } f D x = (\text{if } x : D \text{ then } f x \text{ else } \text{zero } K)$

lemma *emb-carrier*[*simp*]: $f : D \rightarrow R \implies \text{emb } f D : D \rightarrow R$
<proof>

lemma *emb-restrict*: $\text{restrict } (\text{emb } f D) D = \text{restrict } f D$
<proof>

lemma *emb-zero*: $\text{emb } f D : X - D \rightarrow \{\text{zero } K\}$
<proof>

lemma *lincomb-clean*:

assumes $A : A \subseteq \text{carrier } V$
and $Z : Z \subseteq \text{carrier } V$
and $\text{fin}A : \text{finite } A$
and $\text{fin}Z : \text{finite } Z$
and $aA : a : A \rightarrow \text{carrier } K$
and $aZ : a : Z \rightarrow \{\text{zero } K\}$
shows $\text{lincomb } a (A \cup Z) = \text{lincomb } a A$
<proof>

lemma *span-add1*:

assumes $U : U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $v : v : \text{span } U$ **and** $w : w : \text{span } U$
shows $v \oplus_V w : \text{span } U$
<proof>

lemma *span-neg*:

assumes $U : U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $vU : v : \text{span } U$
shows $\ominus_V v : \text{span } U$
<proof>

lemma *span-closed*[*simp*]: $U \subseteq \text{carrier } V \implies v : \text{span } U \implies v : \text{carrier } V$
<proof>

lemma *span-add*:

assumes $U : U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $vU : v : \text{span } U$ **and** $w[\text{simp}] : w : \text{carrier } V$
shows $w : \text{span } U \longleftrightarrow v \oplus_V w : \text{span } U$ (**is** ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)
<proof>

lemma *lincomb-union*:

assumes $U: U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$

and $U'[simp]: U' \subseteq \text{carrier } V$

and $disj: U \cap U' = \{\}$

and $fnU: \text{finite } U$

and $fnU': \text{finite } U'$

and $a: a : U \cup U' \rightarrow \text{carrier } K$

shows $\text{lincomb } a (U \cup U') = \text{lincomb } a U \oplus_V \text{lincomb } a U'$

<proof>

lemma *span-union1*:

assumes $U: U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $U': U' \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $UU': \text{span } U = \text{span } U'$

and $W: W \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $W': W' \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $WW': \text{span } W = \text{span } W'$

shows $\text{span } (U \cup W) \subseteq \text{span } (U' \cup W')$ (**is** $?L \subseteq ?R$)

<proof>

lemma *span-Un*:

assumes $U: U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $U': U' \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $UU': \text{span } U = \text{span } U'$

and $W: W \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $W': W' \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $WW': \text{span } W = \text{span } W'$

shows $\text{span } (U \cup W) = \text{span } (U' \cup W')$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)

<proof>

lemma *lincomb-zero*:

assumes $U: U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ **and** $a: a : U \rightarrow \{\text{zero } K\}$

shows $\text{lincomb } a U = \text{zero } V$

<proof>

end

context *module*

begin

lemma *lincomb-empty[simp]*: $\text{lincomb } a \{\} = \mathbf{0}_M$

<proof>

end

context *linear-map*

begin

interpretation *Ker*: *vectorspace* K (V .vs $\text{ker } T$)

<proof>

interpretation *im*: *vectorspace* K (W .vs $\text{im } T$)

<proof>

lemma *inj-imp-Ker0*:

assumes *inj-on T (carrier V)*

shows *carrier (V.us kerT) = {0_V}*

<proof>

lemma *Ke0-imp-inj*:

assumes *c: carrier (V.us kerT) = {0_V}*

shows *inj-on T (carrier V)*

<proof>

corollary *Ke0-iff-inj: inj-on T (carrier V) = (carrier (V.us kerT) = {0_V})*

<proof>

lemma *inj-imp-dim-ker0*:

assumes *inj-on T (carrier V)*

shows *vectorspace.dim K (V.us kerT) = 0*

<proof>

lemma *surj-imp-imT-carrier*:

assumes *surj: T' (carrier V) = carrier W*

shows *(imT) = carrier W*

<proof>

lemma *dim-eq*:

assumes *fin-dim-V: V.fin-dim*

and *i: inj-on T (carrier V)* **and** *surj: T' (carrier V) = carrier W*

shows *V.dim = W.dim*

<proof>

lemma *lincomb-linear-image*:

assumes *inj-T: inj-on T (carrier V)*

assumes *A-in-V: A ⊆ carrier V* **and** *a: a ∈ (T'A) → carrier K*

assumes *f: finite A*

shows *W.module.lincomb a (T'A) = T (V.module.lincomb (a ∘ T) A)*

<proof>

lemma *surj-fin-dim*:

assumes *fd: V.fin-dim* **and** *surj: T' (carrier V) = carrier W*

shows *image-fin-dim: W.fin-dim*

<proof>

lemma *linear-inj-image-is-basis*:

assumes *inj-T: inj-on T (carrier V)* **and** *surj: T' (carrier V) = carrier W*

and *basis-B*: $V.basis\ B$
and *fin-dim-V*: $V.fin-dim$
shows $W.basis\ (T^{\vee}B)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma (**in** *vectorspace*) *dim1I*:
assumes *gen-set* $\{v\}$
assumes $v \neq \mathbf{0}_V$ $v \in carrier\ V$
shows $dim = 1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *vectorspace*) *dim0I*:
assumes *gen-set* $\{\mathbf{0}_V\}$
shows $dim = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *vectorspace*) *dim-le1I*:
assumes *gen-set* $\{v\}$
assumes $v \in carrier\ V$
shows $dim \leq 1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *find-indices* **where** *find-indices* $x\ xs \equiv [i \leftarrow [0..<length\ xs].\ xs!i = x]$

lemma *find-indices-Nil* [*simp*]:
 $find-indices\ x\ [] = []$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *find-indices-Cons*:
 $find-indices\ x\ (y\#\ ys) = (if\ x = y\ then\ Cons\ 0\ else\ id)\ (map\ Suc\ (find-indices\ x\ ys))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *find-indices-snoc* [*simp*]:
 $find-indices\ x\ (ys@[y]) = find-indices\ x\ ys\ @\ (if\ x = y\ then\ [length\ ys]\ else\ [])$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mem-set-find-indices* [*simp*]: $i \in set\ (find-indices\ x\ xs) \longleftrightarrow i < length\ xs$
 $\wedge\ xs!i = x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *distinct-find-indices*: $distinct\ (find-indices\ x\ xs)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

context *abelian-monoid* **begin**

definition *sumlist*

where $\text{sumlist } xs \equiv \text{foldr } (\oplus) \text{ } xs \ \mathbf{0}$

lemma $[\text{simp}]$:

shows sumlist-Cons : $\text{sumlist } (x\#xs) = x \oplus \text{sumlist } xs$

and sumlist-Nil : $\text{sumlist } [] = \mathbf{0}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{sumlist-carrier} [\text{simp}]$:

assumes $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$ **shows** $\text{sumlist } xs \in \text{carrier } G$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma sumlist-neutral :

assumes $\text{set } xs \subseteq \{\mathbf{0}\}$ **shows** $\text{sumlist } xs = \mathbf{0}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma sumlist-append :

assumes $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$ **and** $\text{set } ys \subseteq \text{carrier } G$

shows $\text{sumlist } (xs @ ys) = \text{sumlist } xs \oplus \text{sumlist } ys$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma sumlist-snoc :

assumes $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$ **and** $x \in \text{carrier } G$

shows $\text{sumlist } (xs @ [x]) = \text{sumlist } xs \oplus x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma sumlist-as-finsum :

assumes $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$ **and** $\text{distinct } xs$ **shows** $\text{sumlist } xs = (\bigoplus_{x \in \text{set } xs} x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{sumlist-map-as-finsum}$:

assumes $f : \text{set } xs \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$ **and** $\text{distinct } xs$

shows $\text{sumlist } (\text{map } f \text{ } xs) = (\bigoplus_{x \in \text{set } xs} f \ x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition summset **where** $\text{summset } M \equiv \text{fold-mset } (\oplus) \ \mathbf{0} \ M$

lemma $\text{summset-empty} [\text{simp}]$: $\text{summset } \{\#\} = \mathbf{0}$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{fold-mset-add-carrier}$: $a \in \text{carrier } G \implies \text{set-mset } M \subseteq \text{carrier } G \implies \text{fold-mset } (\oplus) \ a \ M \in \text{carrier } G$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{summset-carrier}[\text{intro}]$: $\text{set-mset } M \subseteq \text{carrier } G \implies \text{summset } M \in \text{carrier } G$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{summset-add-mset}[\text{simp}]$:

assumes $a : a \in \text{carrier } G$ **and** $MG : \text{set-mset } M \subseteq \text{carrier } G$

shows $\text{summsset } (\text{add-mset } a \ M) = a \oplus \text{summsset } M$
<proof>

lemma *sumlist-as-summsset*:

assumes $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$ **shows** $\text{sumlist } xs = \text{summsset } (\text{mset } xs)$
<proof>

lemma *sumlist-rev*:

assumes $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$
shows $\text{sumlist } (\text{rev } xs) = \text{sumlist } xs$
<proof>

lemma *sumlist-as-fold*:

assumes $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$
shows $\text{sumlist } xs = \text{fold } (\oplus) \ xs \ \mathbf{0}$
<proof>

end

context *Module.module* **begin**

definition *lincomb-list*

where $\text{lincomb-list } c \ vs = \text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \ c \ i \ \odot_M \ vs \ ! \ i) \ [0..<\text{length } vs])$

lemma *lincomb-list-carrier*:

assumes $\text{set } vs \subseteq \text{carrier } M$ **and** $c : \{0..<\text{length } vs\} \rightarrow \text{carrier } R$
shows $\text{lincomb-list } c \ vs \in \text{carrier } M$
<proof>

lemma *lincomb-list-Nil* [*simp*]: $\text{lincomb-list } c \ [] = \mathbf{0}_M$

<proof>

lemma *lincomb-list-Cons* [*simp*]:

$\text{lincomb-list } c \ (v\#vs) = c \ 0 \ \odot_M \ v \oplus_M \ \text{lincomb-list } (c \ o \ \text{Suc}) \ vs$
<proof>

lemma *lincomb-list-eq-0*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. \ i < \text{length } vs \implies c \ i \ \odot_M \ vs \ ! \ i = \mathbf{0}_M$
shows $\text{lincomb-list } c \ vs = \mathbf{0}_M$

<proof>

definition *mk-coeff* **where** $\text{mk-coeff } vs \ c \ v \equiv R.\text{sumlist } (\text{map } c \ (\text{find-indices } v \ vs))$

lemma *mk-coeff-carrier*:

assumes $c : \{0..<\text{length } vs\} \rightarrow \text{carrier } R$ **shows** $\text{mk-coeff } vs \ c \ w \in \text{carrier } R$
<proof>

lemma *mk-coeff-Cons*:

assumes $c : \{0..<\text{length } (v\#vs)\} \rightarrow \text{carrier } R$

shows $mk\text{-coeff } (v\#vs) c = (\lambda w. (if\ w = v\ then\ c\ 0\ else\ \mathbf{0}) \oplus mk\text{-coeff } vs\ (c\ o\ Suc)\ w)$
 <proof>

lemma $mk\text{-coeff-0[simp]}$:
assumes $v \notin set\ vs$
shows $mk\text{-coeff } vs\ c\ v = \mathbf{0}$
 <proof>

lemma $lincomb\text{-list-as-lincomb}$:
assumes $vs\text{-}M: set\ vs \subseteq carrier\ M$ **and** $c: c : \{0..<length\ vs\} \rightarrow carrier\ R$
shows $lincomb\text{-list } c\ vs = lincomb\ (mk\text{-coeff } vs\ c)\ (set\ vs)$
 <proof>

definition $span\text{-list } vs \equiv \{lincomb\text{-list } c\ vs \mid c. c : \{0..<length\ vs\} \rightarrow carrier\ R\}$

lemma $in\text{-span-listI}$:
assumes $c : \{0..<length\ vs\} \rightarrow carrier\ R$ **and** $v = lincomb\text{-list } c\ vs$
shows $v \in span\text{-list } vs$
 <proof>

lemma $in\text{-span-listE}$:
assumes $v \in span\text{-list } vs$
and $\bigwedge c. c : \{0..<length\ vs\} \rightarrow carrier\ R \implies v = lincomb\text{-list } c\ vs \implies thesis$
shows $thesis$
 <proof>

lemmas $lincomb\text{-insert2} = lincomb\text{-insert}[unfolded\ insert\text{-union}[symmetric]]$

lemma $lincomb\text{-zero}$:
assumes $U: U \subseteq carrier\ M$ **and** $a: a : U \rightarrow \{zero\ R\}$
shows $lincomb\ a\ U = zero\ M$
 <proof>

end

hide-const (open) $Multiset.mult$
end

15 Matrices as Vector Spaces

This theory connects the Matrix theory with the VectorSpace theory of Holden Lee. As a consequence notions like span, basis, linear dependence, etc. are available for vectors and matrices of the Matrix-theory.

theory $VS\text{-Connect}$
imports
 $Matrix$
 $Missing\text{-VectorSpace}$

```

    Determinant
begin

hide-const (open) Multiset.mult
hide-const (open) Polynomial.smult
hide-const (open) Modules.module
hide-const (open) subspace
hide-fact (open) subspace-def

named-theorems class-ring-simps

abbreviation class-ring :: 'a :: {times,plus,one,zero} ring where
  class-ring ≡ (| carrier = UNIV, mult = (*), one = 1, zero = 0, add = (+) |)

interpretation class-semiring: semiring class-ring :: 'a :: semiring-1 ring
rewrites [class-ring-simps]: carrier class-ring = UNIV
  and [class-ring-simps]: mult class-ring = (*)
  and [class-ring-simps]: add class-ring = (+)
  and [class-ring-simps]: one class-ring = 1
  and [class-ring-simps]: zero class-ring = 0
  and [class-ring-simps]: pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (∧)
  and [class-ring-simps]: finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
⟨proof⟩

interpretation class-ring: ring class-ring :: 'a :: ring-1 ring
rewrites carrier class-ring = UNIV
  and mult class-ring = (*)
  and add class-ring = (+)
  and one class-ring = 1
  and zero class-ring = 0
  and [class-ring-simps]: a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
  and [class-ring-simps]: a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = minus
  and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (∧)
  and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
⟨proof⟩

interpretation class-crng: crng class-ring :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 ring
rewrites carrier class-ring = UNIV
  and mult class-ring = (*)
  and add class-ring = (+)
  and one class-ring = 1
  and zero class-ring = 0
  and a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
  and a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = minus
  and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (∧)
  and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
  and [class-ring-simps]: finprod class-ring = prod
⟨proof⟩

```

definition $div0 :: 'a :: \{one,plus,times,zero\}$ **where**
 $div0 \equiv m-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) 0$

lemma $class-field: field (class-ring :: 'a :: field ring)$ **(is field ?r)**
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $class-field: field class-ring :: 'a :: field ring$
rewrites $carrier class-ring = UNIV$
and $mult class-ring = (*)$
and $add class-ring = (+)$
and $one class-ring = 1$
and $zero class-ring = 0$
and $a-inv class-ring = uminus$
and $a-minus class-ring = minus$
and $pow class-ring = (\wedge)$
and $finsum class-ring = sum$
and $finprod class-ring = prod$
and $[class-ring-simps]: m-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) x =$
 $(if x = 0 then div0 else inverse x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $matrix-vs-simps = module-mat-simps class-ring-simps$

definition $class-field :: 'a :: field ring$
where $[class-ring-simps]: class-field \equiv class-ring$

locale $matrix-ring =$
fixes $n :: nat$
and $field-type :: 'a :: field itself$
begin
abbreviation R **where** $R \equiv ring-mat TYPE('a) n n$
sublocale $ring R$
rewrites $carrier R = carrier-mat n n$
and $add R = (+)$
and $mult R = (*)$
and $one R = 1_m n$
and $zero R = 0_m n n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma $matrix-vs: vectorspace (class-ring :: 'a :: field ring)$ $(module-mat TYPE('a)$
 $nr nc)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

locale vec-module =
  fixes f-ty::'a::comm-ring-1 itself
  and n::nat
begin

abbreviation V where  $V \equiv \text{module-vec } \text{TYPE}('a) \ n$ 

sublocale Module.module class-ring :: 'a ring V
  rewrites carrier V = carrier-vec n
  and add V = (+)
  and zero V =  $0_v \ n$ 
  and module.smult V =  $(\cdot_v)$ 
  and carrier class-ring = UNIV
  and monoid.mult class-ring = (*)
  and add class-ring = (+)
  and one class-ring = 1
  and zero class-ring = 0
  and a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
  and a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (-)
  and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) =  $(\wedge)$ 
  and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
  and finprod (class-ring :: 'a ring) = prod
  and  $\bigwedge X. X \subseteq \text{UNIV} = \text{True}$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{UNIV} = \text{True}$ 
  and  $\bigwedge a A. a \in A \rightarrow \text{UNIV} \equiv \text{True}$ 
  and  $\bigwedge P. P \wedge \text{True} \equiv P$ 
  and  $\bigwedge P. (\text{True} \implies P) \equiv \text{Trueprop } P$ 
  <proof>

end

locale matrix-vs =
  fixes nr :: nat
  and nc :: nat
  and field-type :: 'a :: field itself
begin

abbreviation V where  $V \equiv \text{module-mat } \text{TYPE}('a) \ nr \ nc$ 
sublocale
  vectorspace class-ring V
  rewrites carrier V = carrier-mat nr nc
  and add V = (+)
  and mult V = (*)
  and one V =  $1_m \ nr$ 
  and zero V =  $0_m \ nr \ nc$ 
  and smult V =  $(\cdot_m)$ 
  and carrier class-ring = UNIV
  and mult class-ring = (*)

```

```

and add class-ring = (+)
and one class-ring = 1
and zero class-ring = 0
and a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
and a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = minus
and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = ( $\wedge$ )
and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
and finprod (class-ring :: 'a ring) = prod
and m-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) x =
  (if  $x = 0$  then div0 else inverse x)
⟨proof⟩
end

lemma vec-module: module (class-ring :: 'a :: field ring) (module-vec TYPE('a) n)
⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-vs: vectorspace (class-ring :: 'a :: field ring) (module-vec TYPE('a) n)
⟨proof⟩

locale vec-space =
  fixes f-ty::'a::field itself
  and n::nat
begin

  sublocale vec-module f-ty n⟨proof⟩

  sublocale vectorspace class-ring V
  rewrites cV[simp]: carrier V = carrier-vec n
  and [simp]: add V = (+)
  and [simp]: zero V =  $0_v$  n
  and [simp]: smult V = ( $\cdot_v$ )
  and carrier class-ring = UNIV
  and mult class-ring = (*)
  and add class-ring = (+)
  and one class-ring = 1
  and zero class-ring = 0
  and a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
  and a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = minus
  and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = ( $\wedge$ )
  and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
  and finprod (class-ring :: 'a ring) = prod
  and m-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) x = (if  $x = 0$  then div0 else inverse x)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finsum-vec[simp]: finsum-vec TYPE('a) n = finsum V
⟨proof⟩

lemma finsum-scalar-prod-sum:
  assumes f: f : U → carrier-vec n

```

and $w: w: \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{finsum } V f U \cdot w = \text{sum } (\lambda u. f u \cdot w) U$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{vec-neg}[\text{simp}]$: **assumes** $x: \text{carrier-vec } n$ **shows** $\ominus_V x = - x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma finsum-dim :
 $\text{finite } A \implies f \in A \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n \implies \text{dim-vec } (\text{finsum } V f A) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma lincomb-dim :
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } X$
and $X: X \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{dim-vec } (\text{lincomb } a X) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma finsum-index :
assumes $i: i < n$
and $f: f \in X \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $X: X \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{finsum } V f X \$ i = \text{sum } (\lambda x. f x \$ i) X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma lincomb-index :
assumes $i: i < n$
and $X: X \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{lincomb } a X \$ i = \text{sum } (\lambda x. a x * x \$ i) X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma append-insert : $\text{set } (xs @ [x]) = \text{insert } x (\text{set } xs)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma lincomb-units :
assumes $i: i < n$
shows $\text{lincomb } a (\text{set } (\text{unit-vecs } n)) \$ i = a (\text{unit-vec } n i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lincomb-coordinates}$:
assumes $v: v: \text{carrier-vec } n$
defines $a \equiv (\lambda u. v \$ (\text{THE } i. u = \text{unit-vec } n i))$
shows $\text{lincomb } a (\text{set } (\text{unit-vecs } n)) = v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{span-unit-vecs-is-carrier}$: $\text{span } (\text{set } (\text{unit-vecs } n)) = \text{carrier-vec } n$ (**is** $?L$
 $= ?R$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{fin-dim}[\text{simp}]$: fin-dim


```

    <proof>

lemma unit-vecs-basis: basis (set (unit-vecs n)) <proof>

lemma unit-vecs-length[simp]: length (unit-vecs n) = n
    <proof>

lemma unit-vecs-distinct: distinct (unit-vecs n)
    <proof>

lemma dim-is-n: dim = n
    <proof>

end

locale mat-space =
  vec-space f-ty nc for f-ty::'a::field itself and nc::nat +
  fixes nr :: nat
begin
  abbreviation M where M  $\equiv$  ring-mat TYPE('a) nc nr
end

context vec-space
begin
lemma fin-dim-span:
assumes finite A A  $\subseteq$  carrier V
shows vectorspace.fin-dim class-ring (vs (span A))
    <proof>

lemma fin-dim-span-cols:
assumes A  $\in$  carrier-mat n nc
shows vectorspace.fin-dim class-ring (vs (span (set (cols A))))
    <proof>
end

context vec-module
begin

lemma lincomb-list-as-mat-mult:
  assumes  $\forall w \in$  set ws. dim-vec w = n
  shows lincomb-list c ws = mat-of-cols n ws *v vec (length ws) c (is ?l ws c = ?r
ws c)
    <proof>

lemma lincomb-vec-diff-add:
  assumes A: A  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n
  and BA: B  $\subseteq$  A and fin-A: finite A
  and f: f  $\in$  A  $\rightarrow$  UNIV shows lincomb f A = lincomb f (A-B) + lincomb f B
    <proof>

```

lemma *dim-sumlist*:

assumes $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{dim-vec } x = n$
shows $\text{dim-vec } (M.\text{sumlist } xs) = n$ *<proof>*

lemma *sumlist-nth*:

assumes $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{dim-vec } x = n$ **and** $i < n$
shows $(M.\text{sumlist } xs) \$ i = \text{sum } (\lambda j. (xs ! j) \$ i) \{0..<\text{length } xs\}$
<proof>

lemma *lincomb-as-lincomb-list-distinct*:

assumes $s: \text{set } ws \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ **and** $d: \text{distinct } ws$
shows $\text{lincomb } f (\text{set } ws) = \text{lincomb-list } (\lambda i. f (ws ! i)) ws$
<proof>

end

locale *idom-vec = vec-module f-ty for f-ty :: 'a :: idom itself*
begin

lemma *lin-dep-cols-imp-det-0'*:

fixes ws
defines $A \equiv \text{mat-of-cols } n \ ws$
assumes $\text{dimv-ws}: \forall w \in \text{set } ws. \text{dim-vec } w = n$
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $\text{ld-cols}: \text{lin-dep } (\text{set } (\text{cols } A))$
shows $\text{det } A = 0$
<proof>

lemma *lin-dep-cols-imp-det-0*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $\text{ld}: \text{lin-dep } (\text{set } (\text{cols } A))$
shows $\text{det } A = 0$
<proof>

corollary *lin-dep-rows-imp-det-0*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $\text{ld}: \text{lin-dep } (\text{set } (\text{rows } A))$
shows $\text{det } A = 0$
<proof>

lemma *det-not-0-imp-lin-indpt-rows*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $\text{det}: \text{det } A \neq 0$
shows $\text{lin-indpt } (\text{set } (\text{rows } A))$
<proof>

lemma *upper-triangular-imp-lin-indpt-rows*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\text{tri}: \text{upper-triangular } A$
and $\text{diag}: 0 \notin \text{set } (\text{diag-mat } A)$
shows $\text{lin-indpt } (\text{set } (\text{rows } A))$
<proof>

lemma *lincomb-as-lincomb-list*:
fixes *ws f*
assumes *s: set ws ⊆ carrier-vec n*
shows *lincomb f (set ws) = lincomb-list (λi. if ∃j<i. ws!i = ws!j then 0 else f (ws ! i)) ws*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *span-list-as-span*:
assumes *set vs ⊆ carrier-vec n*
shows *span-list vs = span (set vs)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in-spanI[intro]*:
assumes *v = lincomb a A finite A A ⊆ W*
shows *v ∈ span W*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in-spanE*:
assumes *v ∈ span W*
shows $\exists a A. v = \text{lincomb } a A \wedge \text{finite } A \wedge A \subseteq W$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *in-own-span[intro]*

lemma *smult-in-span*:
assumes *W ⊆ carrier-vec n and insp: x ∈ span W*
shows *c ·_v x ∈ span W*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *span-subsetI*: **assumes** *ws: ws ⊆ carrier-vec n*
us ⊆ span ws
shows *span us ⊆ span ws*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

context *vec-space* **begin**
sublocale *idom-vec*⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sumlist-in-span*: **assumes** *W: W ⊆ carrier-vec n*
shows $(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \in \text{span } W) \implies \text{sumlist } xs \in \text{span } W$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *span-span[simp]*:
assumes *W ⊆ carrier-vec n*
shows *span (span W) = span W*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *upper-triangular-imp-basis*:

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

and $\text{tri}: \text{upper-triangular } A$

and $\text{diag}: 0 \notin \text{set } (\text{diag-mat } A)$

shows $\text{basis } (\text{set } (\text{rows } A))$

<proof>

lemma *fin-dim-span-rows*:

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

shows $\text{vectorspace.fin-dim class-ring } (vs (\text{span } (\text{set } (\text{rows } A))))$

<proof>

definition $\text{row-space } B = \text{span } (\text{set } (\text{rows } B))$

definition $\text{col-space } B = \text{span } (\text{set } (\text{cols } B))$

lemma *row-space-eq-col-space-transpose*:

shows $\text{row-space } A = \text{col-space } A^T$

<proof>

lemma *col-space-eq-row-space-transpose*:

shows $\text{col-space } A = \text{row-space } A^T$

<proof>

lemma *col-space-eq*:

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

shows $\text{col-space } A = \{y \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-col } A). \exists x \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-row } A). A *_v x = y\}$

<proof>

lemma *vector-space-row-space*:

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

shows $\text{vectorspace class-ring } (vs (\text{row-space } A))$

<proof>

lemma *row-space-eq*:

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

shows $\text{row-space } A = \{w \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-col } A). \exists y \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-row } A). A^T *_v y = w\}$

<proof>

lemma *row-space-is-preserved*:

assumes $\text{inv-}P: \text{invertible-mat } P$ **and** $P: P \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$ **and** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$

shows $\text{row-space } (P*A) = \text{row-space } A$

<proof>

end

context *vec-module* **begin**

lemma *R-sumlist[simp]*: $R.sumlist = sum-list$
(*proof*)

lemma *sumlist-dim*: **assumes** $\bigwedge x. x \in set\ xs \implies x \in carrier-vec\ n$
shows $dim-vec\ (sumlist\ xs) = n$
(*proof*)

lemma *sumlist-vec-index*: **assumes** $\bigwedge x. x \in set\ xs \implies x \in carrier-vec\ n$
and $i < n$
shows $sumlist\ xs\ \$\ i = sum-list\ (map\ (\lambda x. x\ \$\ i)\ xs)$
(*proof*)

lemma *scalar-prod-left-sum-distrib*:
assumes $vs: \bigwedge v. v \in set\ vvs \implies v \in carrier-vec\ n$ **and** $w: w \in carrier-vec\ n$
shows $sumlist\ vvs \cdot w = sum-list\ (map\ (\lambda v. v \cdot w)\ vvs)$
(*proof*)

lemma *scalar-prod-right-sum-distrib*:
assumes $vs: \bigwedge v. v \in set\ vvs \implies v \in carrier-vec\ n$ **and** $w: w \in carrier-vec\ n$
shows $w \cdot sumlist\ vvs = sum-list\ (map\ (\lambda v. w \cdot v)\ vvs)$
(*proof*)

lemma *lincomb-list-add-vec-2*: **assumes** $us: set\ us \subseteq carrier-vec\ n$
and $x: x = lincomb-list\ lc\ (us\ [i := us\ !\ i + c \cdot_v\ us\ !\ j])$
and $i: j < length\ us\ i < length\ us\ i \neq j$
shows $x = lincomb-list\ (lc\ (j := lc\ j + lc\ i * c))\ us\ (is - = ?x)$
(*proof*)

lemma *lincomb-list-add-vec-1*: **assumes** $us: set\ us \subseteq carrier-vec\ n$
and $x: x = lincomb-list\ lc\ us$
and $i: j < length\ us\ i < length\ us\ i \neq j$
shows $x = lincomb-list\ (lc\ (j := lc\ j - lc\ i * c))\ (us\ [i := us\ !\ i + c \cdot_v\ us\ !\ j])\ (is - = ?x)$
(*proof*)

end

context *vec-space*

begin

lemma *add-vec-span*: **assumes** $us: set\ us \subseteq carrier-vec\ n$
and $i: j < length\ us\ i < length\ us\ i \neq j$
shows $span\ (set\ us) = span\ (set\ (us\ [i := us\ !\ i + c \cdot_v\ us\ !\ j]))\ (is - = span\ (set\ ?us))$
(*proof*)

```

lemma prod-in-span[intro!]:
  assumes  $b \in \text{carrier-vec } n \ S \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n \ a = 0 \vee b \in \text{span } S$ 
  shows  $a \cdot_v b \in \text{span } S$ 
  <proof>

lemma det-nonzero-congruence:
  assumes  $eq: A * M = B * M$  and  $det: det (M::'a \text{ mat}) \neq 0$ 
  and  $M: M \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$  and  $carr: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  shows  $A = B$ 
  <proof>

lemma mat-of-rows-mult-as-finsum:
  assumes  $v \in \text{carrier-vec } (length \ lst) \ \wedge \ i. \ i < length \ lst \implies \ lst \ ! \ i \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  defines  $f \ l \equiv \text{sum } (\lambda \ i. \ \text{if } l = lst \ ! \ i \ \text{then } v \ \$ \ i \ \text{else } 0) \ \{0..<length \ lst\}$ 
  shows  $\text{mat-of-cols-mult-as-finsum}: \text{mat-of-cols } n \ lst * _v \ v = \text{lincomb } f \ (\text{set } lst)$ 
  <proof>

end

end

```

16 Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalization

This theory provides the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization algorithm, that takes the conjugate operation into account. It works over fields like the rational, real, or complex numbers.

```

theory Gram-Schmidt
imports
  VS-Connect
  Missing-VectorSpace
  Conjugate
begin

```

16.1 Orthogonality with Conjugates

```

definition corthogonal vs  $\equiv$ 
   $\forall i < length \ vs. \ \forall j < length \ vs. \ vs \ ! \ i \cdot_c \ vs \ ! \ j = 0 \longleftrightarrow i \neq j$ 

```

```

lemma corthogonalD[elim]:
   $\text{corthogonal } vs \implies i < length \ vs \implies j < length \ vs \implies$ 
   $vs \ ! \ i \cdot_c \ vs \ ! \ j = 0 \longleftrightarrow i \neq j$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma corthogonalI[intro]:
   $(\bigwedge i \ j. \ i < length \ vs \implies j < length \ vs \implies vs \ ! \ i \cdot_c \ vs \ ! \ j = 0 \longleftrightarrow i \neq j) \implies$ 
   $\text{corthogonal } vs$ 

```

<proof>

lemma *corthogonal-distinct*: *corthogonal us* \implies *distinct us*
<proof>

lemma *corthogonal-sort*:
 assumes *dist'*: *distinct us'*
 and *mem*: *set us = set us'*
 shows *corthogonal us* \implies *corthogonal us'*
<proof>

16.2 The Algorithm

fun *adjuster* :: *nat* \Rightarrow '*a* :: *conjugatable-field vec* \Rightarrow '*a vec list* \Rightarrow '*a vec*
 where *adjuster n w []* = $0_v n$
 | *adjuster n w (u#us)* = $-(w \cdot c u)/(u \cdot c u) \cdot_v u + \text{adjuster } n w us$

The following formulation is easier to analyze, but outputs of the sub-routine should be properly reversed.

fun *gram-schmidt-sub*
 where *gram-schmidt-sub n us []* = *us*
 | *gram-schmidt-sub n us (w # us)* =
 gram-schmidt-sub n ((adjuster n w us + w) # us) us

definition *gram-schmidt* :: *nat* \Rightarrow '*a* :: *conjugatable-field vec list* \Rightarrow '*a vec list*
 where *gram-schmidt n ws* = *rev (gram-schmidt-sub n [] ws)*

The following formulation requires no reversal.

fun *gram-schmidt-sub2*
 where *gram-schmidt-sub2 n us []* = []
 | *gram-schmidt-sub2 n us (w # ws)* =
 (*let u = adjuster n w us + w in*
 u # gram-schmidt-sub2 n (u # ws) ws)

lemma *gram-schmidt-sub-eq*:
 rev (gram-schmidt-sub n us ws) = *rev us @ gram-schmidt-sub2 n us ws*
<proof>

lemma *gram-schmidt-code*[*code*]:
 gram-schmidt n ws = *gram-schmidt-sub2 n [] ws*
<proof>

16.3 Properties of the Algorithms

locale *cof-vec-space = vec-space f-ty for*
 f-ty :: '*a* :: *conjugatable-ordered-field itself*
begin

lemma *adjuster-finsum*:

assumes $U: \text{set } us \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $\text{dist: distinct } (us :: 'a \text{ vec list})$
shows $\text{adjuster } n \ w \ us = \text{finsum } V \ (\lambda u. -(w \cdot c \ u)/(u \cdot c \ u) \cdot_v \ u) \ (\text{set } us)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *adjuster-lincomb*:
assumes $w: (w :: 'a \text{ vec}) : \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $us: \text{set } (us :: 'a \text{ vec list}) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $\text{dist: distinct } us$
shows $\text{adjuster } n \ w \ us = \text{lincomb } (\lambda u. -(w \cdot c \ u)/(u \cdot c \ u)) \ (\text{set } us)$
 $(\text{is } - = \text{lincomb } ?a \ -)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *adjuster-in-span*:
assumes $w: (w :: 'a \text{ vec}) : \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $us: \text{set } (us :: 'a \text{ vec list}) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $\text{dist: distinct } us$
shows $\text{adjuster } n \ w \ us : \text{span } (\text{set } us)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *adjuster-carrier[simp]*:
assumes $w: (w :: 'a \text{ vec}) : \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $us: \text{set } (us :: 'a \text{ vec list}) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $\text{dist: distinct } us$
shows $\text{adjuster } n \ w \ us : \text{carrier-vec } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *adjust-not-in-span*:
assumes $w[\text{simp}]: (w :: 'a \text{ vec}) : \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $us: \text{set } (us :: 'a \text{ vec list}) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $\text{dist: distinct } us$
and $\text{ind: } w \notin \text{span } (\text{set } us)$
shows $\text{adjuster } n \ w \ us + w \notin \text{span } (\text{set } us)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *adjust-not-mem*:
assumes $w[\text{simp}]: (w :: 'a \text{ vec}) : \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $us: \text{set } (us :: 'a \text{ vec list}) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $\text{dist: distinct } us$
and $\text{ind: } w \notin \text{span } (\text{set } us)$
shows $\text{adjuster } n \ w \ us + w \notin \text{set } us$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *adjust-in-span*:
assumes $w[\text{simp}]: (w :: 'a \text{ vec}) : \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $us: \text{set } (us :: 'a \text{ vec list}) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $\text{dist: distinct } us$
shows $\text{adjuster } n \ w \ us + w : \text{span } (\text{insert } w \ (\text{set } us)) \ (\text{is } ?v + - : \text{span } ?U)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *adjust-not-lindep*:
assumes $w[simp]$: $(w :: 'a\ vec) : carrier-vec\ n$
and us : $set\ (us :: 'a\ vec\ list) \subseteq carrier-vec\ n$
and $dist$: $distinct\ us$
and wus : $w \notin span\ (set\ us)$
and ind : $\sim\ lin-dep\ (set\ us)$
shows $\sim\ lin-dep\ (insert\ (adjuster\ n\ w\ us + w)\ (set\ us))$
(is $\sim - (insert\ ?v -)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *adjust-preserves-span*:
assumes $w[simp]$: $(w :: 'a\ vec) : carrier-vec\ n$
and us : $set\ (us :: 'a\ vec\ list) \subseteq carrier-vec\ n$
and $dist$: $distinct\ us$
shows $w : span\ (set\ us) \longleftrightarrow adjuster\ n\ w\ us + w : span\ (set\ us)$
(is $- \longleftrightarrow ?v + - : -)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *in-span-adjust*:
assumes $w[simp]$: $(w :: 'a\ vec) : carrier-vec\ n$
and us : $set\ (us :: 'a\ vec\ list) \subseteq carrier-vec\ n$
and $dist$: $distinct\ us$
shows $w : span\ (insert\ (adjuster\ n\ w\ us + w)\ (set\ us))$
(is $- : span\ (insert\ ?v -)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *adjust-zero*:
assumes U : $set\ (us :: 'a\ vec\ list) \subseteq carrier-vec\ n$
and $orth$: $corthogonal\ us$
and $w[simp]$: $w : carrier-vec\ n$
and i : $i < length\ us$
shows $(adjuster\ n\ w\ us + w) \cdot c\ us!i = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *adjust-nonzero*:
assumes U : $set\ (us :: 'a\ vec\ list) \subseteq carrier-vec\ n$
and $dist$: $distinct\ us$
and $w[simp]$: $w : carrier-vec\ n$
and wsU : $w \notin span\ (set\ us)$
shows $adjuster\ n\ w\ us + w \neq 0_v\ n$ **(is** $?a + - \neq -)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *adjust-orthogonal*:
assumes U : $set\ (us :: 'a\ vec\ list) \subseteq carrier-vec\ n$
and $orth$: $corthogonal\ us$
and $w[simp]$: $w : carrier-vec\ n$
and wsU : $w \notin span\ (set\ us)$
shows $corthogonal\ ((adjuster\ n\ w\ us + w) \# us)$

(is corthogonal (?aw # -))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *gram-schmidt-sub-span*:

assumes $w[simp]$: $w : \text{carrier-vec } n$
and us : $\text{set } us \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $dist$: *distinct* us
shows $\text{span } (\text{set } ((\text{adjuster } n \ w \ us + w) \# \ us)) = \text{span } (\text{set } (w \# \ us))$
(is $\text{span } (\text{set } (?v \# \ -)) = \text{span } ?wU$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *gram-schmidt-sub-result*:

assumes *gram-schmidt-sub* $n \ us \ ws = us'$
and $\text{set } ws \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $\text{set } us \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and *distinct* $(us \ @ \ ws)$
and $\sim \text{lin-dep } (\text{set } (us \ @ \ ws))$
and *corthogonal* us
shows $\text{set } us' \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge$
 $\text{distinct } us' \wedge$
 $\text{corthogonal } us' \wedge$
 $\text{span } (\text{set } (us \ @ \ ws)) = \text{span } (\text{set } us') \wedge \text{length } us' = \text{length } us + \text{length } ws$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *gram-schmidt-hd* [*simp*]:

assumes [*simp*]: $w : \text{carrier-vec } n$ **shows** $\text{hd } (\text{gram-schmidt } n \ (w \# \ ws)) = w$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *gram-schmidt-result*:

assumes ws : $\text{set } ws \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $dist$: *distinct* ws
and ind : $\sim \text{lin-dep } (\text{set } ws)$
and us : $us = \text{gram-schmidt } n \ ws$
shows $\text{span } (\text{set } ws) = \text{span } (\text{set } us)$
and *corthogonal* us
and $\text{set } us \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $\text{length } us = \text{length } ws$
and *distinct* us

⟨proof⟩

end

end

17 Schur Decomposition

We implement Schur decomposition as an algorithm which, given a square matrix A and a list eigenvalues, computes B , P , and Q such that $A = PBQ$, B is upper-triangular and $PQ = 1$. The algorithm works is generic in the

kind of field and can be applied on the rationals, the reals, and the complex numbers. The algorithm relies on the method of Gram-Schmidt to create an orthogonal basis, and on the Gauss-Jordan algorithm to find eigenvectors to a given eigenvalue.

The algorithm is a key ingredient to show that every matrix with a linear factorizable characteristic polynomial has a Jordan normal form.

A further consequence of the algorithm is that the characteristic polynomial of a block diagonal matrix is the product of the characteristic polynomials of the blocks.

theory *Schur-Decomposition*

imports

Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Polynomial

Gram-Schmidt

Char-Poly

begin

definition *vec-inv* :: 'a::conjugatable-field vec \Rightarrow 'a vec

where *vec-inv* v = 1 / (v · c v) ·_v conjugate v

lemma *vec-inv-closed[simp]*: v ∈ carrier-vec n \implies *vec-inv* v ∈ carrier-vec n

<proof>

lemma *vec-inv-dim[simp]*: dim-vec (*vec-inv* v) = dim-vec v

<proof>

lemma *vec-inv[simp]*:

assumes v: v : carrier-vec n

and v0: (v::'a::conjugatable-ordered-field vec) \neq 0_v n

shows *vec-inv* v · v = 1

<proof>

lemma *corthogonal-inv*:

assumes *orth*: corthogonal (vs :: 'a::conjugatable-field vec list)

and V: set vs \subseteq carrier-vec n

shows *inverts-mat* (mat-of-rows n (map *vec-inv* vs)) (mat-of-cols n vs)

(is *inverts-mat* ?W ?V)

<proof>

definition *corthogonal-inv* :: 'a::conjugatable-field mat \Rightarrow 'a mat

where *corthogonal-inv* A = mat-of-rows (dim-row A) (map *vec-inv* (cols A))

definition *mat-adjoint* :: 'a :: conjugatable-field mat \Rightarrow 'a mat

where *mat-adjoint* A \equiv mat-of-rows (dim-row A) (map conjugate (cols A))

definition *corthogonal-mat* :: 'a::conjugatable-field mat \Rightarrow bool

where *corthogonal-mat* A \equiv

let B = *mat-adjoint* A * A in

diagonal-mat B \wedge ($\forall i < \text{dim-col } A. B \ \$\$ (i,i) \neq 0$)

lemma *corthogonal-matD*[*elim*]:
assumes *orth*: *corthogonal-mat* *A*
and *i*: $i < \text{dim-col } A$
and *j*: $j < \text{dim-col } A$
shows $(\text{col } A \ i \cdot c \ \text{col } A \ j = 0) = (i \neq j)$
<proof>

lemma *corthogonal-matI*[*intro*]:
assumes $(\bigwedge i \ j. i < \text{dim-col } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies (\text{col } A \ i \cdot c \ \text{col } A \ j = 0) = (i \neq j))$
shows *corthogonal-mat* *A*
<proof>

lemma *corthogonal-inv-result*:
assumes *o*: *corthogonal-mat* (*A*::'*a*::*conjugatable-field mat*)
shows *inverts-mat* (*corthogonal-inv* *A*) *A*
<proof>

extends a vector to a basis

definition *basis-completion* :: '*a*::*ring-1 vec* \Rightarrow '*a* *vec list* **where**
basis-completion *v* \equiv *let*
 $n = \text{dim-vec } v$;
 $\text{drop-index} = \text{hd } ([i \ . \ i < - [0..<n], v \ \$ \ i \neq 0])$;
 $vs = [\text{unit-vec } n \ i. \ i < - [0..<n], i \neq \text{drop-index}]$
in $v \ \# \ vs$

lemma (*in vec-space*) *basis-completion*: **fixes** *v* :: '*a* :: *field vec*
assumes *v*: $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
and *v0*: $v \neq 0_v \ n$
shows
 $\text{basis } (\text{set } (\text{basis-completion } v))$
 $\text{set } (\text{basis-completion } v) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
 $\text{span } (\text{set } (\text{basis-completion } v)) = \text{carrier-vec } n$
 $\text{distinct } (\text{basis-completion } v)$
 $\neg \text{lin-dep } (\text{set } (\text{basis-completion } v))$
 $\text{length } (\text{basis-completion } v) = n$
 $\text{hd } (\text{basis-completion } v) = v$
<proof>

lemma *orthogonal-mat-of-cols*:
assumes *W*: $\text{set } ws \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$
and *orth*: *corthogonal* *ws*
and *len*: $\text{length } ws = n$
shows *corthogonal-mat* (*mat-of-cols* *n* *ws*) (**is** *corthogonal-mat* ?*W*)
<proof>

lemma *corthogonal-col-ev-0*: **fixes** *A* :: '*a* :: *conjugatable-ordered-field mat*
assumes *A*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
and $v0: v \neq 0_v n$
and $\text{eigen}[\text{simp}]: A *_v v = e \cdot_v v$
and $n: n \neq 0$
and $\text{hdws}: \text{hd } ws = v$
and $ws: \text{set } ws \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n \text{ corthogonal } ws \text{ length } ws = n$
defines $W == \text{mat-of-cols } n \text{ } ws$
defines $W' == \text{corthogonal-inv } W$
defines $A' == W' * A * W$
shows $\text{col } A' 0 = \text{vec } n (\lambda i. \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } e \text{ else } 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Schur decomposition

fun $\text{schur-decomposition} :: 'a::\text{conjugatable-field mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \times 'a \text{ mat}$
 $\times 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**
 $\text{schur-decomposition } A [] = (A, 1_m (\text{dim-row } A), 1_m (\text{dim-row } A))$
 $|\text{schur-decomposition } A (e \# es) = (\text{let}$
 $n = \text{dim-row } A;$
 $n1 = n - 1;$
 $v = \text{find-eigenvector } A e;$
 $ws = \text{gram-schmidt } n (\text{basis-completion } v);$
 $W = \text{mat-of-cols } n \text{ } ws;$
 $W' = \text{corthogonal-inv } W;$
 $A' = W' * A * W;$
 $(A1, A2, A0, A3) = \text{split-block } A' 1 1;$
 $(B, P, Q) = \text{schur-decomposition } A3 \text{ } es;$
 $z\text{-row} = (0_m 1 n1);$
 $z\text{-col} = (0_m n1 1);$
 $\text{one-1} = 1_m 1$
 $\text{in } (\text{four-block-mat } A1 (A2 * P) A0 B,$
 $W * \text{four-block-mat } \text{one-1 } z\text{-row } z\text{-col } P,$
 $\text{four-block-mat } \text{one-1 } z\text{-row } z\text{-col } Q * W')$

theorem $\text{schur-decomposition}$:

assumes $A: (A :: 'a::\text{conjugatable-ordered-field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } n$
and $c: \text{char-poly } A = (\prod (e :: 'a) \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- e, 1:])$
and $B: \text{schur-decomposition } A \text{ } es = (B, P, Q)$
shows $\text{similar-mat-wit } A \text{ } B \text{ } P \text{ } Q \wedge \text{upper-triangular } B \wedge \text{diag-mat } B = \text{es}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{schur-upper-triangular} :: 'a::\text{conjugatable-field mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$
where

$\text{schur-upper-triangular } A \text{ } es = (\text{case } \text{schur-decomposition } A \text{ } es \text{ of } (B, -, -) \Rightarrow B)$

lemma $\text{schur-upper-triangular}$:

assumes $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } n$
and $\text{linear}: \text{char-poly } A = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$

defines B : $B \equiv \text{schur-upper-triangular } A \text{ es}$
shows $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ \text{upper-triangular } B \ \text{similar-mat } A \ B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *schur-decomposition-exists*: **assumes** A : $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *linear*: $\text{char-poly } A = (\prod (a :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field}) \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$
shows $\exists B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n. \ \text{upper-triangular } B \wedge \text{similar-mat } A \ B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *char-poly-0-block*: **fixes** $A :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field mat}$
assumes A : $A = \text{four-block-mat } B \ C \ (0_m \ m \ n) \ D$
and *linear* B : $\exists \text{ es. char-poly } B = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$
and *linear* D : $\exists \text{ es. char-poly } D = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$
and B : $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and C : $C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$
and D : $D \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
shows $\text{char-poly } A = \text{char-poly } B * \text{char-poly } D$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *char-poly-0-block'*: **fixes** $A :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field mat}$
assumes A : $A = \text{four-block-mat } B \ (0_m \ n \ m) \ C \ D$
and *linear* B : $\exists \text{ es. char-poly } B = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$
and *linear* D : $\exists \text{ es. char-poly } D = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$
and B : $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and C : $C \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$
and D : $D \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
shows $\text{char-poly } A = \text{char-poly } B * \text{char-poly } D$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

18 Computing Jordan Normal Forms

theory *Jordan-Normal-Form-Existence*

imports

Jordan-Normal-Form

Column-Operations

Schur-Decomposition

begin

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

We prove existence of Jordan normal forms by means of first applying Schur's algorithm to convert a matrix into upper-triangular form, and then applying the following algorithm to convert a upper-triangular matrix into a Jordan normal form. It only consists of basic row- and column-operations.

18.1 Pseudo Code Algorithm

The following algorithm is used to compute JNFs from upper-triangular matrices. It was generalized from [5, Sect. 11.1.4] where this algorithm was not explicitly specified but only applied on an example. We further introduced step 2 which does not occur in the textbook description.

1. Eliminate entries within blocks besides EV a and above EV b for $a \neq b$: for A_{ij} with EV a left of it, and EV b below of it, perform *add-col-sub-row* ($A_{ij} / (b - a)$) $i j$. The iteration should be by first increasing j and the inner loop by decreasing i .
2. Move rows of same EV together, can only be done after 1., otherwise triangular-property is lost. Say both rows i and j ($i < j$) contain EV a , but all rows between i and j have different EV. Then perform *swap-cols-rows* ($i + 1$) j , *swap-cols-rows* ($i + 2$) j , ... *swap-cols-rows* ($j - 1$) j . Afterwards row j will be at row $i + 1$, and rows $i + 1, \dots, j - 1$ will be moved to $i + 2, \dots, j$. The global iteration works by increasing j .
3. Transform each EV-block into JNF, do this for increasing upper $n \times k$ matrices, where each new column k will be treated as follows.
 - a) Eliminate entries A_{ik} in rows of form $0 \dots 0 \text{ ev } 1 \ 0 \dots 0 \ A_{ik}$: *add-col-sub-row* ($- A_{ik}$) ($i + 1$) k . Perform elimination by increasing i .
 - b) Figure out largest JB (of $n - 1 \times n - 1$ sub-matrix) with lowest row of form $0 \dots 0 \text{ ev } 0 \dots 0 \ A_{lk}$ where $A_{lk} \neq 0$, and set $x := A_{lk}$.
 - c) If such a JB does not exist, continue with next column. Otherwise, eliminate all other non-zero-entries $y := A_{ik}$ via row l : *add-col-sub-row* (y / x) $i \ l$, *add-col-sub-row* (y / x) ($i - 1$) ($l - 1$), *add-col-sub-row* (y / x) ($i - 2$) ($l - 2$), ... where the number of steps is determined by the size of the JB left-above of A_{ik} . Perform an iteration over i .
 - d) Normalize value in row l to 1: *mult-col-div-row* ($((1::'a) / x)$) k .
 - e) Move the 1 down from row l to row $k - 1$: *swap-cols-rows* ($l + 1$) k , *swap-cols-rows* ($l + 2$) k , ..., *swap-cols-rows* ($k - 1$) k .

18.2 Real Algorithm

fun *lookup-ev* :: ' $a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat option}$ **where**

lookup-ev $\text{ev } 0 \ A = \text{None}$

| *lookup-ev* $\text{ev } (\text{Suc } i) \ A = (\text{if } A \ \text{\$\$ } (i, i) = \text{ev} \ \text{then } \text{Some } i \ \text{else } \text{lookup-ev } \text{ev } i \ A)$

```

function swap-cols-rows-block :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  swap-cols-rows-block i j A = (if i < j then
    swap-cols-rows-block (Suc i) j (swap-cols-rows i j A) else A)
  ⟨proof⟩
termination ⟨proof⟩

fun identify-block :: 'a :: one mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
  identify-block A 0 = 0
| identify-block A (Suc i) = (if A $$ (i,Suc i) = 1 then
  identify-block A i else (Suc i))

function identify-blocks-main :: 'a :: ring-1 mat ⇒ nat ⇒ (nat × nat) list ⇒ (nat
× nat) list where
  identify-blocks-main A 0 list = list
| identify-blocks-main A (Suc i-end) list = (
  let i-begin = identify-block A i-end
  in identify-blocks-main A i-begin ((i-begin, i-end) # list)
  )
  ⟨proof⟩

definition identify-blocks :: 'a :: ring-1 mat ⇒ nat ⇒ (nat × nat)list where
  identify-blocks A i = identify-blocks-main A i []

fun find-largest-block :: nat × nat ⇒ (nat × nat)list ⇒ nat × nat where
  find-largest-block block [] = block
| find-largest-block (m-start,m-end) ((i-start,i-end) # blocks) =
  (if i-end - i-start ≥ m-end - m-start then
    find-largest-block (i-start,i-end) blocks else
    find-largest-block (m-start,m-end) blocks)

fun lookup-other-ev :: 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ nat option where
  lookup-other-ev ev 0 A = None
| lookup-other-ev ev (Suc i) A = (if A $$ (i,i) ≠ ev then Some i else lookup-other-ev
ev i A)

partial-function (tailrec) partition-ev-blocks :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat list ⇒ 'a mat list
where
  [code]: partition-ev-blocks A bs = (let n = dim-row A in
    if n = 0 then bs
    else (case lookup-other-ev (A $$ (n-1, n-1)) (n-1) A of
      None ⇒ A # bs
    | Some i ⇒ case split-block A (Suc i) (Suc i) of (UL,-,LR) ⇒ partition-ev-blocks
UL (LR # bs)))

context
  fixes n :: nat
  and ty :: 'a :: field itself
begin

```



```

function step-1-main :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  step-1-main i j A = (if j ≥ n then A else if i = 0 then step-1-main (j+1) (j+1)
  A
  else let
    i' = i - 1;
    ev-left = A $$ (i',i');
    ev-below = A $$ (j,j);
    aij = A $$ (i',j);
    B = if (ev-left ≠ ev-below ∧ aij ≠ 0) then add-col-sub-row (aij / (ev-below
  - ev-left)) i' j A else A
  in step-1-main i' j B)
  ⟨proof⟩
termination ⟨proof⟩

```

```

function step-2-main :: nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  step-2-main j A = (if j ≥ n then A
  else
  let ev = A $$ (j,j);
  B = (case lookup-ev ev j A of
  None ⇒ A
  | Some i ⇒ swap-cols-rows-block (Suc i) j A
  )
  in step-2-main (Suc j) B)
  ⟨proof⟩
termination ⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun step-3-a :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  step-3-a 0 j A = A
  | step-3-a (Suc i) j A = (let
  aij = A $$ (i,j);
  B = (if A $$ (i,i+1) = 1 ∧ aij ≠ 0
  then add-col-sub-row (- aij) (Suc i) j A else A)
  in step-3-a i j B)

```

```

fun step-3-c-inner-loop :: 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  step-3-c-inner-loop val l i 0 A = A
  | step-3-c-inner-loop val l i (Suc k) A = step-3-c-inner-loop val (l - 1) (i - 1) k
  (add-col-sub-row val i l A)

```

```

fun step-3-c :: 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ (nat × nat)list ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  step-3-c x l k [] A = A
  | step-3-c x l k ((i-begin,i-end) # blocks) A = (
  let
  B = (if i-end = l then A else
  step-3-c-inner-loop (A $$ (i-end,k) / x) l i-end (Suc i-end - i-begin) A)
  in step-3-c x l k blocks B)

```

```

function step-3-main :: nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  step-3-main k A = (if k ≥ n then A

```

```

else let
  B = step-3-a (k-1) k A; — 3-a
  all-blocks = identify-blocks B k;
  blocks = filter (λ block. B $$ (snd block,k) ≠ 0) all-blocks;
  F = (if blocks = [] — column k has only 0s
    then B
    else let
      (l-start,l) = find-largest-block (hd blocks) (tl blocks); — 3-b
      x = B $$ (l,k);
      C = step-3-c x l k blocks B; — 3-c
      D = mult-col-div-row (inverse x) k C; — 3-d
      E = swap-cols-rows-block (Suc l) k D — 3-e
    in E)
  in step-3-main (Suc k) F)
⟨proof⟩
termination ⟨proof⟩

```

end

definition *step-1* :: 'a :: field mat ⇒ 'a mat **where**
step-1 A = step-1-main (dim-row A) 0 0 A

definition *step-2* :: 'a :: field mat ⇒ 'a mat **where**
step-2 A = step-2-main (dim-row A) 0 A

definition *step-3* :: 'a :: field mat ⇒ 'a mat **where**
step-3 A = step-3-main (dim-row A) 1 A

declare swap-cols-rows-block.simps[simp del]
declare step-1-main.simps[simp del]
declare step-2-main.simps[simp del]
declare step-3-main.simps[simp del]

function *jnf-vector-main* :: nat ⇒ 'a :: one mat ⇒ (nat × 'a) list **where**
jnf-vector-main 0 A = []
| *jnf-vector-main* (Suc i-end) A = (let
 i-start = identify-block A i-end
 in *jnf-vector-main* i-start A @ [(Suc i-end - i-start, A \$\$ (i-start,i-start))])
⟨proof⟩

definition *jnf-vector* :: 'a :: one mat ⇒ (nat × 'a) list **where**
jnf-vector A = *jnf-vector-main* (dim-row A) A

definition *triangular-to-jnf-vector* :: 'a :: field mat ⇒ (nat × 'a) list **where**
triangular-to-jnf-vector A ≡ let B = step-2 (step-1 A)
 in concat (map (*jnf-vector* o *step-3*) (partition-ev-blocks B []))

18.3 Preservation of Dimensions

lemma *swap-cols-rows-block-dims-main*:

$dim\text{-row } (swap\text{-cols-rows-block } i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A \wedge dim\text{-col } (swap\text{-cols-rows-block } i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$
<proof>

lemma *swap-cols-rows-block-dims[simp]*:

$dim\text{-row } (swap\text{-cols-rows-block } i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A$
 $dim\text{-col } (swap\text{-cols-rows-block } i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$
 $A \in carrier\text{-mat } n\ n \implies swap\text{-cols-rows-block } i\ j\ A \in carrier\text{-mat } n\ n$
<proof>

lemma *step-1-main-dims-main*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-1-main } n\ i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A \wedge dim\text{-col } (step\text{-1-main } n\ i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$
<proof>

lemma *step-1-main-dims[simp]*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-1-main } n\ i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A$
 $dim\text{-col } (step\text{-1-main } n\ i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$
<proof>

lemma *step-2-main-dims-main*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-2-main } n\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A \wedge dim\text{-col } (step\text{-2-main } n\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$
<proof>

lemma *step-2-main-dims[simp]*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-2-main } n\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A$
 $dim\text{-col } (step\text{-2-main } n\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$
<proof>

lemma *step-3-a-dims-main*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-3-a } i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A \wedge dim\text{-col } (step\text{-3-a } i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$
<proof>

lemma *step-3-a-dims[simp]*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-3-a } i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A$
 $dim\text{-col } (step\text{-3-a } i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$
<proof>

lemma *step-3-c-inner-loop-dims-main*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-3-c-inner-loop } val\ l\ i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A \wedge dim\text{-col } (step\text{-3-c-inner-loop } val\ l\ i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$
<proof>

lemma *step-3-c-inner-loop-dims[simp]*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-3-c-inner-loop } val\ l\ i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A$
 $dim\text{-col } (step\text{-3-c-inner-loop } val\ l\ i\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$

<proof>

lemma *step-3-c-dims-main*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-3-c } x\ l\ k\ i\ A) = dim\text{-row } A \wedge dim\text{-col } (step\text{-3-c } x\ l\ k\ i\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$

<proof>

lemma *step-3-c-dims[simp]*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-3-c } x\ l\ k\ i\ A) = dim\text{-row } A$

$dim\text{-col } (step\text{-3-c } x\ l\ k\ i\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$

<proof>

lemma *step-3-main-dims-main*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-3-main } n\ k\ A) = dim\text{-row } A \wedge dim\text{-col } (step\text{-3-main } n\ k\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$

<proof>

lemma *step-3-main-dims[simp]*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-3-main } n\ j\ A) = dim\text{-row } A$

$dim\text{-col } (step\text{-3-main } n\ j\ A) = dim\text{-col } A$

<proof>

lemma *triangular-to-jnf-steps-dims[simp]*:

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-1 } A) = dim\text{-row } A$

$dim\text{-col } (step\text{-1 } A) = dim\text{-col } A$

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-2 } A) = dim\text{-row } A$

$dim\text{-col } (step\text{-2 } A) = dim\text{-col } A$

$dim\text{-row } (step\text{-3 } A) = dim\text{-row } A$

$dim\text{-col } (step\text{-3 } A) = dim\text{-col } A$

<proof>

18.4 Properties of Auxiliary Algorithms

lemma *lookup-ev-Some*:

$lookup\text{-ev } ev\ j\ A = Some\ i \implies$

$i < j \wedge A\ \$\$ (i,i) = ev \wedge (\forall k. i < k \implies k < j \implies A\ \$\$ (k,k) \neq ev)$

<proof>

lemma *lookup-ev-None*: $lookup\text{-ev } ev\ j\ A = None \implies i < j \implies A\ \$\$ (i,i) \neq ev$

<proof>

lemma *swap-cols-rows-block-index[simp]*:

$i < dim\text{-row } A \implies i < dim\text{-col } A \implies j < dim\text{-row } A \implies j < dim\text{-col } A$

$\implies low \leq high \implies high < dim\text{-row } A \implies high < dim\text{-col } A$

$\implies swap\text{-cols-rows-block } low\ high\ A\ \$\$ (i,j) = A\ \$\$$

$(if\ i = low\ then\ high\ else\ if\ i > low \wedge i \leq high\ then\ i - 1\ else\ i,$

$if\ j = low\ then\ high\ else\ if\ j > low \wedge j \leq high\ then\ j - 1\ else\ j)$

<proof>

lemma *find-largest-block-main*: **assumes** *find-largest-block block blocks = (m-b, m-e)*

shows $(m-b, m-e) \in \text{insert block (set blocks)}$
 $\wedge (\forall b \in \text{insert block (set blocks)}. m-e - m-b \geq \text{snd } b - \text{fst } b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *find-largest-block*: **assumes** $bl: \text{blocks} \neq []$

and *find*: *find-largest-block (hd blocks) (tl blocks) = (m-begin, m-end)*

shows $(m\text{-begin}, m\text{-end}) \in \text{set blocks}$

$\wedge i\text{-begin } i\text{-end}. (i\text{-begin}, i\text{-end}) \in \text{set blocks} \implies m\text{-end} - m\text{-begin} \geq i\text{-end} - i\text{-begin}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context

fixes $ev :: 'a :: \text{one}$

and $A :: 'a \text{ mat}$

begin

lemma *identify-block-main*: **assumes** *identify-block A j = i*

shows $i \leq j \wedge (i = 0 \vee A \text{ $$ } (i - 1, i) \neq 1) \wedge (\forall k. i \leq k \longrightarrow k < j \longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (k, \text{Suc } k) = 1)$

(is ?P j)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *identify-block-le*: *identify-block A i ≤ i*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lemma *identify-block*: **assumes** *identify-block A j = i*

shows $i \leq j$

$i = 0 \vee A \text{ $$ } (i - 1, i) \neq 1$

$i \leq k \implies k < j \implies A \text{ $$ } (k, \text{Suc } k) = 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *identify-block-le' = identify-block(1)*

lemma *identify-block-le-rev*: $j = \text{identify-block } A \ i \implies j \leq i$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

termination *identify-blocks-main* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

termination *jnf-vector-main* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *identify-blocks-main*: **assumes** $(i\text{-start}, i\text{-end}) \in \text{set (identify-blocks-main } A \ i \ \text{list})$

and $\bigwedge i\text{-s } i\text{-e}. (i\text{-s}, i\text{-e}) \in \text{set list} \implies i\text{-s} \leq i\text{-e} \wedge i\text{-e} < k$

and $i \leq k$

shows $i\text{-start} \leq i\text{-end} \wedge i\text{-end} < k$ \langle proof \rangle

lemma *identify-blocks*: **assumes** $(i\text{-start}, i\text{-end}) \in \text{set } (\text{identify-blocks } B \ k)$
shows $i\text{-start} \leq i\text{-end} \wedge i\text{-end} < k$
 \langle proof \rangle

18.5 Proving Similarity

context

begin

private lemma *swap-cols-rows-block-similar*: **assumes** $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $j < n$ **and** $i \leq j$

shows *similar-mat* (*swap-cols-rows-block* $i \ j \ A$) A

\langle proof \rangle **lemma** *step-1-main-similar*: $i \leq j \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{similar-mat } (\text{step-1-main } n \ i \ j \ A) \ A$

\langle proof \rangle **lemma** *step-2-main-similar*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{similar-mat } (\text{step-2-main } n \ j \ A) \ A$

\langle proof \rangle **lemma** *step-3-a-similar*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies i < j \implies j < n \implies \text{similar-mat } (\text{step-3-a } i \ j \ A) \ A$

\langle proof \rangle **lemma** *step-3-c-inner-loop-similar*:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies l \neq i \implies k - 1 \leq l \implies k - 1 \leq i \implies l < n \implies i < n \implies$

$\text{similar-mat } (\text{step-3-c-inner-loop } \text{val } l \ i \ k \ A) \ A$

\langle proof \rangle **lemma** *step-3-c-similar*:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies l < k \implies k < n$

$\implies (\bigwedge i\text{-begin } i\text{-end}. (i\text{-begin}, i\text{-end}) \in \text{set blocks} \implies i\text{-end} \leq k \wedge i\text{-end} - i\text{-begin} \leq l)$

$\implies \text{similar-mat } (\text{step-3-c } x \ l \ k \ \text{blocks } A) \ A$

\langle proof \rangle **lemma** *step-3-main-similar*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies k > 0 \implies \text{similar-mat } (\text{step-3-main } n \ k \ A) \ A$

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *step-1-similar*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{similar-mat } (\text{step-1 } A) \ A$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *step-2-similar*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{similar-mat } (\text{step-2 } A) \ A$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *step-3-similar*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{similar-mat } (\text{step-3 } A) \ A$
 \langle proof \rangle

end

18.6 Invariants for Proving that Result is in JNF

context

fixes $n :: \text{nat}$

and $ty :: 'a :: \text{field itself}$

begin

definition *uppert* :: 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**

$$\text{uppert } A \ i \ j \equiv j < i \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 0$$

definition *diff-ev* :: 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**

$$\text{diff-ev } A \ i \ j \equiv i < j \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,i) \neq A \ \$\$ \ (j,j) \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 0$$

definition *ev-blocks-part* :: nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool **where**

$$\text{ev-blocks-part } m \ A \equiv \forall \ i \ j \ k. \ i < j \longrightarrow j < k \longrightarrow k < m \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (k,k) = A \ \$\$ \ (i,i) \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (j,j) = A \ \$\$ \ (i,i)$$

definition *ev-blocks* :: 'a mat ⇒ bool **where**

$$\text{ev-blocks} \equiv \text{ev-blocks-part } n$$

In step 3, there is a separation at which iteration we are. The columns left of k will be in JNF, the columns right of k or equal to k will satisfy *local.uppert*, *local.diff-ev*, and *local.ev-blocks*, and the column at k will have one of the following properties, which are ensured in the different phases of step 3.

private definition *one-zero* :: 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{one-zero } A \ i \ j \equiv \\ & (\text{Suc } i < j \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i, \text{Suc } i) = 1 \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 0) \wedge \\ & (j < i \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 0) \wedge \\ & (i < j \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,i) \neq A \ \$\$ \ (j,j) \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 0) \end{aligned}$$

private definition *single-non-zero* :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**

$$\text{single-non-zero} \equiv \lambda \ l \ k \ x. (\lambda \ A \ i \ j. (i \notin \{k,l\} \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,k) = 0) \wedge A \ \$\$ \ (l,k) = x)$$

private definition *single-one* :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**

$$\text{single-one} \equiv \lambda \ l \ k. (\lambda \ A \ i \ j. (i \notin \{k,l\} \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,k) = 0) \wedge A \ \$\$ \ (l,k) = 1)$$

private definition *lower-one* :: nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower-one } k \ A \ i \ j \equiv & (j = k \longrightarrow \\ & (A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 0 \vee i = j \vee (A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 1 \wedge j = \text{Suc } i \wedge A \ \$\$ \ (i,i) = A \ \$\$ \ (j,j)))) \end{aligned}$$

definition *jb* :: 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{jb } A \ i \ j \equiv & (\text{Suc } i = j \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) \in \{0,1\}) \\ & \wedge (i \neq j \longrightarrow (\text{Suc } i \neq j \vee A \ \$\$ \ (i,i) \neq A \ \$\$ \ (j,j)) \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 0) \end{aligned}$$

The following properties are useful to easily ensure the above invariants

just from invariants of other matrices. The properties are essential in showing that the blocks identified in step 3b are the same as one would identify for the matrices in the upcoming steps 3c and 3d.

definition *same-diag* :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool **where**
same-diag A B ≡ ∀ i < n. A \$\$ (i,i) = B \$\$ (i,i)

private definition *same-upto* :: nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool **where**
same-upto j A B ≡ ∀ i' j'. i' < n → j' < j → A \$\$ (i',j') = B \$\$ (i',j')

Definitions stating where the properties hold

definition *inv-all* :: ('a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool **where**
inv-all p A ≡ ∀ i j. i < n → j < n → p A i j

private definition *inv-part* :: ('a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**
inv-part p A m-i m-j ≡ ∀ i j. i < n → j < n → j < m-j ∨ j = m-j ∧ i ≥ m-i → p A i j

private definition *inv-upto* :: ('a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**
inv-upto p A m ≡ ∀ i j. i < n → j < n → j < m → p A i j

private definition *inv-from* :: ('a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**
inv-from p A m ≡ ∀ i j. i < n → j < n → j > m → p A i j

private definition *inv-at* :: ('a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**
inv-at p A m ≡ ∀ i. i < n → p A i m

private definition *inv-from-bot* :: ('a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**
inv-from-bot p A mi ≡ ∀ i. i ≥ mi → i < n → p A i

Auxiliary Lemmas on Handling, Comparing, and Accessing Invariants

lemma *jb-imp-uppert*: jb A i j ⇒ uppert A i j

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *ev-blocks-partD*:

ev-blocks-part m A ⇒ i < j ⇒ j < k ⇒ k < m ⇒ A \$\$ (k,k) = A \$\$ (i,i) ⇒ A \$\$ (j,j) = A \$\$ (i,i)

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *ev-blocks-part-leD*:

assumes *ev-blocks-part* m A

i ≤ j j ≤ k k < m A \$\$ (k,k) = A \$\$ (i,i)

shows A \$\$ (j,j) = A \$\$ (i,i)

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *ev-blocks-partI*:

assumes ∧ i j k. i < j ⇒ j < k ⇒ k < m ⇒ A \$\$ (k,k) = A \$\$ (i,i) ⇒ A \$\$ (j,j) = A \$\$ (i,i)

shows *ev-blocks-part* m A

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *ev-blocksD*:

$ev\text{-blocks } A \implies i < j \implies j < k \implies k < n \implies A \text{ $$$ } (k,k) = A \text{ $$$ } (i,i) \implies A \text{ $$$ } (j,j) = A \text{ $$$ } (i,i)$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *ev-blocks-leD*:
 $ev\text{-blocks } A \implies i \leq j \implies j \leq k \implies k < n \implies A \text{ $$$ } (k,k) = A \text{ $$$ } (i,i) \implies A \text{ $$$ } (j,j) = A \text{ $$$ } (i,i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv-allD*: $inv\text{-all } p A \implies i < n \implies j < n \implies p A i j$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-allI*: **assumes** $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < n \implies p A i j$
shows $inv\text{-all } p A$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-partI*: **assumes** $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < n \implies j < m-j \vee j = m-j \wedge i \geq m-i \implies p A i j$
shows $inv\text{-part } p A m-i m-j$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-partD*: **assumes** $inv\text{-part } p A m-i m-j i < n j < n$
shows $j < m-j \implies p A i j$
and $j = m-j \implies i \geq m-i \implies p A i j$
and $j < m-j \vee j = m-j \wedge i \geq m-i \implies p A i j$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-uptoI*: **assumes** $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < n \implies j < m \implies p A i j$
shows $inv\text{-upto } p A m$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-uptoD*: **assumes** $inv\text{-upto } p A m i < n j < n j < m$
shows $p A i j$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-upto-Suc*: **assumes** $inv\text{-upto } p A m$
and $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies p A i m$
shows $inv\text{-upto } p A (Suc m)$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-upto-mono*: **assumes** $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < k \implies p A i j \implies q A i j$
shows $inv\text{-upto } p A k \implies inv\text{-upto } q A k$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-fromI*: **assumes** $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < n \implies j > m \implies p A i j$
shows $inv\text{-from } p A m$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-fromD*: **assumes** $inv\text{-from } p A m i < n j < n j > m$
shows $p A i j$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-atI[intro]*: **assumes** $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies p A i m$
shows $inv\text{-at } p A m$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-atD*: **assumes** $inv\text{-at } p A m i < n$
shows $p A i m$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-all-imp-inv-part*: $m i \leq n \implies m-j \leq n \implies inv\text{-all } p A \implies inv\text{-part } p A m-i m-j$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-all-eq-inv-part*: $inv\text{-all } p A = inv\text{-part } p A n n$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-part-0-Suc*: $m-j < n \implies inv\text{-part } p A 0 m-j = inv\text{-part } p A n (Suc m-j)$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-all-uppertD*: $inv\text{-all } uppert A \implies j < i \implies i < n \implies A \text{ $$$ } (i,j) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-all-diff-evD*: $inv\text{-all } diff\text{-ev } A \implies i < j \implies j < n \implies A \text{ $$$ } (i,i) \neq A \text{ $$$ } (j,j) \implies A \text{ $$$ } (i,j) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *inv-all-diff-ev-uppertD*: **assumes** $inv\text{-all } diff\text{-ev } A$
 $inv\text{-all } uppert A$
 $i < n j < n$

and *neg*: $A \text{ \#\# } (i, i) \neq A \text{ \#\# } (j, j)$
shows $A \text{ \#\# } (i, j) = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *inv-from-bot-step*: $p \ A \ i \implies \text{inv-from-bot } p \ A \ (\text{Suc } i) \implies \text{inv-from-bot } p \ A \ i$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *same-diag-refl[simp]*: $\text{same-diag } A \ A$ ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *same-diag-trans*:
 $\text{same-diag } A \ B \implies \text{same-diag } B \ C \implies \text{same-diag } A \ C$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *same-diag-ev-blocks*: $\text{same-diag } A \ B \implies \text{ev-blocks } A \implies \text{ev-blocks } B$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *same-uptoI[intro]*: **assumes** $\bigwedge i' j'. i' < n \implies j' < j \implies A \text{ \#\# } (i', j') = B \text{ \#\# } (i', j')$
shows $\text{same-upto } j \ A \ B$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *same-uptoD[dest]*: **assumes** $\text{same-upto } j \ A \ B \ i' < n \ j' < j$
shows $A \text{ \#\# } (i', j') = B \text{ \#\# } (i', j')$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *same-upto-refl[simp]*: $\text{same-upto } j \ A \ A$ ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *same-upto-trans*:
 $\text{same-upto } j \ A \ B \implies \text{same-upto } j \ B \ C \implies \text{same-upto } j \ A \ C$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *same-upto-inv-upto-jb*: $\text{same-upto } j \ A \ B \implies \text{inv-upto } j \ B \ A \ j \implies \text{inv-upto } j \ B \ j$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *jb-imp-diff-ev*: $\text{jb } A \ i \ j \implies \text{diff-ev } A \ i \ j$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *ev-blocks-diag*:
 $\text{same-diag } A \ B \implies \text{ev-blocks } B \implies \text{ev-blocks } A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *inv-all-imp-inv-from*: $\text{inv-all } p \ A \implies \text{inv-from } p \ A \ k$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *inv-all-imp-inv-at*: $\text{inv-all } p \ A \implies k < n \implies \text{inv-at } p \ A \ k$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *inv-from-upto-at-all*:
assumes $\text{inv-upto } j \ B \ A \ k \ \text{inv-from } \text{diff-ev } A \ k \ \text{inv-from } \text{uppert } A \ k \ \text{inv-at } p \ A \ k$
and $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies p \ A \ i \ k \implies \text{diff-ev } A \ i \ k \wedge \text{uppert } A \ i \ k$
shows $\text{inv-all } \text{diff-ev } A \ \text{inv-all } \text{uppert } A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *lower-one-diff-uppert*:
 $i < n \implies \text{lower-one } k \ B \ i \ k \implies \text{diff-ev } B \ i \ k \wedge \text{uppert } B \ i \ k$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *ev-block* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\bigwedge n. \text{ev-block } n \ A = (\forall i \ j. i < n \longrightarrow j < n \longrightarrow A \text{ \#\# } (i, i) = A \text{ \#\# } (j, j))$

lemma *ev-blockD*: $\bigwedge n. \text{ev-block } n \ A \implies i < n \implies j < n \implies A \text{ \#\# } (i, i) = A \text{ \#\# } (j, j)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *same-diag-ev-block*: $\text{same-diag } A \ B \implies \text{ev-block } n \ A \implies \text{ev-block } n \ B$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

18.7 Alternative Characterization of *identify-blocks* in Presence of *local.ev-block*

private lemma *identify-blocks-main-iff*: **assumes** $*$: $k \leq k'$
 $k' \neq k \longrightarrow k > 0 \longrightarrow A \text{ \#\# } (k - 1, k) \neq 1$ **and** $k' < n$
shows $\text{set } (\text{identify-blocks-main } A \ k \ \text{list}) =$
 $\text{set } \text{list} \cup \{(i, j) \mid i \ j. i \leq j \wedge j < k \wedge (\forall l. i \leq l \longrightarrow l < j \longrightarrow A \text{ \#\# } (l, \text{Suc } l))\}$

$= 1)$
 $\wedge (\text{Suc } j \neq k' \longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (j, \text{Suc } j) \neq 1) \wedge (i > 0 \longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (i - 1, i) \neq 1)\} \text{ (is$
 $- = - \cup ?ss A k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *identify-blocks-iff*: **assumes** $k < n$
shows $\text{set } (\text{identify-blocks } A k) =$
 $\{(i,j) \mid i \cdot j. i \leq j \wedge j < k \wedge (\forall l. i \leq l \longrightarrow l < j \longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (l, \text{Suc } l) = 1)$
 $\wedge (\text{Suc } j \neq k \longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (j, \text{Suc } j) \neq 1) \wedge (i > 0 \longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (i - 1, i) \neq 1)\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *identify-blocksD*: **assumes** $k < n$ **and** $(i,j) \in \text{set } (\text{identify-blocks}$
 $A k)$
shows $i \leq j < k$
 $\bigwedge l. i \leq l \Longrightarrow l < j \Longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (l, \text{Suc } l) = 1$
 $\text{Suc } j \neq k \Longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (j, \text{Suc } j) \neq 1$
 $i > 0 \Longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (i - 1, i - 1) \neq A \text{ $$ } (k,k) \vee A \text{ $$ } (i - 1, i) \neq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *identify-blocksI*: **assumes** $\text{inv}: k < n$
 $i \leq j < k \wedge l. i \leq l \Longrightarrow l < j \Longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (l, \text{Suc } l) = 1$
 $\text{Suc } j \neq k \Longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (j, \text{Suc } j) \neq 1 \ i > 0 \Longrightarrow A \text{ $$ } (i - 1, i) \neq 1$
shows $(i,j) \in \text{set } (\text{identify-blocks } A k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *identify-blocks-rev*: **assumes** $A \text{ $$ } (i, \text{Suc } i) = 0 \wedge \text{Suc } i < k \vee$
 $\text{Suc } i = k$
and $\text{inv}: k < n$
shows $(\text{identify-block } A i, i) \in \text{set } (\text{identify-blocks } A k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

18.8 Proving the Invariants

private lemma *add-col-sub-row-diag*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\text{ut}: \text{inv-all uppert } A$
and $\text{ijk}: i < j < n \ k < n$
shows $\text{add-col-sub-row } a \ i \ j \ A \text{ $$ } (k,k) = A \text{ $$ } (k,k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *add-col-sub-row-diff-ev-part-old*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\text{ij}: i \leq j \ i \neq 0 \ i < n \ j < n \ i' < n \ j' < n$
and $\text{choice}: j' < j \vee j' = j \wedge i' \geq i$
and $\text{old}: \text{inv-part diff-ev } A \ i \ j$
and $\text{ut}: \text{inv-all uppert } A$
shows $\text{diff-ev } (\text{add-col-sub-row } a \ (i - 1) \ j \ A) \ i' \ j'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *add-col-sub-row-uppert*: **assumes** $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $i < j$
and $j < n$
and $\text{inv}: \text{inv-all uppert } (A :: 'a \ \text{mat})$
shows $\text{inv-all uppert } (\text{add-col-sub-row } a \ i \ j \ A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *step-1-main-inv*: $i \leq j$
 $\Longrightarrow A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{inv-all uppert } A$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{inv-part diff-ev } A \ i \ j$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{inv-all uppert } (\text{step-1-main } n \ i \ j \ A) \wedge \text{inv-all diff-ev } (\text{step-1-main } n \ i \ j \ A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *step-2-main-inv*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{inv-all uppert } A$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{inv-all diff-ev } A$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{ev-blocks-part } j \ A$

$\implies \text{inv-all uppert } (\text{step-2-main } n \ j \ A) \wedge \text{inv-all diff-ev } (\text{step-2-main } n \ j \ A)$
 $\wedge \text{ev-blocks } (\text{step-2-main } n \ j \ A)$
 <proof> **lemma** *add-col-sub-row-same-upto*: **assumes** $i < j \ j < n \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ \text{inv-upto uppert } A \ j$
shows *same-upto* $j \ A \ (\text{add-col-sub-row } v \ i \ j \ A) \ j$
 <proof> **lemma** *add-col-sub-row-inv-from-uppert*: **assumes** $*$: *inv-from uppert* $A \ j$
and $*$: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ i < n \ i < j \ j < n$
shows *inv-from uppert* $(\text{add-col-sub-row } v \ i \ j \ A) \ j$
 <proof> **lemma** *step-3-a-inv*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
 $\implies i < j \implies j < n$
 $\implies \text{inv-upto } j \ b \ A \ j$
 $\implies \text{inv-from uppert } A \ j$
 $\implies \text{inv-from-bot } (\lambda A \ i. \text{one-zero } A \ i \ j) \ A \ i$
 $\implies \text{ev-block } n \ A$
 $\implies \text{inv-from uppert } (\text{step-3-a } i \ j \ A) \ j$
 $\wedge \text{inv-upto } j \ b \ (\text{step-3-a } i \ j \ A) \ j$
 $\wedge \text{inv-at one-zero } (\text{step-3-a } i \ j \ A) \ j \wedge \text{same-diag } A \ (\text{step-3-a } i \ j \ A)$
 <proof> **lemma** *identify-block-cong*: **assumes** *su*: *same-upto* $k \ A \ B$ **and** *kn*: $k < n$
shows $i < k \implies \text{identify-block } A \ i = \text{identify-block } B \ i$
 <proof> **lemma** *identify-blocks-main-cong*:
 $k < n \implies \text{same-upto } k \ A \ B \implies \text{identify-blocks-main } A \ k \ x \ s = \text{identify-blocks-main } B \ k \ x \ s$
 <proof> **lemma** *identify-blocks-cong*:
 $k < n \implies \text{same-diag } A \ B \implies \text{same-upto } k \ A \ B \implies \text{identify-blocks } A \ k = \text{identify-blocks } B \ k$
 <proof> **lemma** *inv-from-upto-at-all-ev-block*:
assumes *jb*: *inv-upto* $j \ b \ A \ k$ **and** *ut*: *inv-from uppert* $A \ k$ **and** *at*: *inv-at* $p \ A \ k$
and *evb*: *ev-block* $n \ A$
and *p*: $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies p \ A \ i \ k \implies \text{uppert } A \ i \ k$
and *k*: $k < n$
shows *inv-all uppert* A
 <proof>

For step 3c, during the inner loop, the invariants are NOT preserved. However, at the end of the inner loop, the invariants are again preserved. Therefore, for the inner loop we prove how the resulting matrix looks like in each iteration.

private lemma *step-3-c-inner-result*: **assumes** *inv*:
inv-upto $j \ b \ A \ k$
inv-from uppert $A \ k$
inv-at one-zero $A \ k$
ev-block $n \ A$
and *k*: $k < n$
and *A*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *lbl*: $(l \ b, l) \in \text{set } (\text{identify-blocks } A \ k)$
and *ib-block*: $(i \ \text{begin}, i \ \text{end}) \in \text{set } (\text{identify-blocks } A \ k)$
and *il*: $i \ \text{end} \neq l$
and *large*: $l - l \ b \geq i \ \text{end} - i \ \text{begin}$

and $Alk: A \text{ \#\# } (l,k) \neq 0$
shows *step-3-c-inner-loop* $(A \text{ \#\# } (i\text{-end}, k) / A \text{ \#\# } (l,k)) \text{ l } i\text{-end} (Suc \text{ } i\text{-end} - i\text{-begin}) A =$
 $mat \text{ } n \text{ } n$
 $(\lambda(i, j). \text{ if } (i, j) = (i\text{-end}, k) \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{ else if } i\text{-begin} \leq i \wedge i \leq i\text{-end} \wedge k < j \text{ then } A \text{ \#\# } (i, j) - A \text{ \#\# } (i\text{-end},$
 $k) / A \text{ \#\# } (l,k) * A \text{ \#\# } (l + i - i\text{-end}, j)$
 $\text{ else } A \text{ \#\# } (i, j)) \text{ (is ?L = ?R)}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$ **lemma** *step-3-c-inv*: $A \in carrier\text{-}mat \text{ } n \text{ } n$
 $\implies k < n$
 $\implies (lb, l) \in set \text{ } (identify\text{-}blocks \text{ } A \text{ } k)$
 $\implies inv\text{-}upto \text{ } jb \text{ } A \text{ } k$
 $\implies inv\text{-}from \text{ } uppert \text{ } A \text{ } k$
 $\implies inv\text{-}at \text{ } one\text{-}zero \text{ } A \text{ } k$
 $\implies ev\text{-}block \text{ } n \text{ } A$
 $\implies set \text{ } bs \subseteq set \text{ } (identify\text{-}blocks \text{ } A \text{ } k)$
 $\implies (\bigwedge be. be \notin snd \text{ ' } set \text{ } bs \implies be \notin \{l, k\} \implies be < n \implies A \text{ \#\# } (be, k) = 0)$
 $\implies (\bigwedge bb \text{ } be. (bb, be) \in set \text{ } bs \implies be - bb \leq l - lb) \text{ --- largest block}$
 $\implies x = A \text{ \#\# } (l, k)$
 $\implies x \neq 0$
 $\implies inv\text{-}all \text{ } uppert \text{ } (step\text{-}3\text{-}c \text{ } x \text{ } l \text{ } k \text{ } bs \text{ } A)$
 $\wedge same\text{-}diag \text{ } A \text{ } (step\text{-}3\text{-}c \text{ } x \text{ } l \text{ } k \text{ } bs \text{ } A)$
 $\wedge same\text{-}upto \text{ } k \text{ } A \text{ } (step\text{-}3\text{-}c \text{ } x \text{ } l \text{ } k \text{ } bs \text{ } A)$
 $\wedge inv\text{-}at \text{ } (single\text{-}non\text{-}zero \text{ } l \text{ } k \text{ } x) \text{ } (step\text{-}3\text{-}c \text{ } x \text{ } l \text{ } k \text{ } bs \text{ } A) \text{ } k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *step-3-main-inv*: $A \in carrier\text{-}mat \text{ } n \text{ } n$
 $\implies k > 0$
 $\implies inv\text{-}all \text{ } uppert \text{ } A$
 $\implies ev\text{-}block \text{ } n \text{ } A$
 $\implies inv\text{-}upto \text{ } jb \text{ } A \text{ } k$
 $\implies inv\text{-}all \text{ } jb \text{ } (step\text{-}3\text{-}main \text{ } n \text{ } k \text{ } A) \wedge same\text{-}diag \text{ } A \text{ } (step\text{-}3\text{-}main \text{ } n \text{ } k \text{ } A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *step-1-2-inv*:
assumes $A: A \in carrier\text{-}mat \text{ } n \text{ } n$
and *upper-t*: *upper-triangular* A
and *Bid*: $B = step\text{-}2 \text{ } (step\text{-}1 \text{ } A)$
shows *inv-all uppert* B *inv-all diff-ev* B *ev-blocks* B
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *inv-all'* :: $('a \text{ } mat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ } mat \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $inv\text{-}all' \text{ } p \text{ } A \equiv \forall i \text{ } j. i < dim\text{-}row \text{ } A \longrightarrow j < dim\text{-}row \text{ } A \longrightarrow p \text{ } A \text{ } i \text{ } j$

private lemma *lookup-other-ev-None*: **assumes** *lookup-other-ev* $ev \text{ } k \text{ } A = None$
and $i < k$
shows $A \text{ \#\# } (i, i) = ev$
 $\langle proof \rangle$ **lemma** *lookup-other-ev-Some*: **assumes** *lookup-other-ev* $ev \text{ } k \text{ } A = Some$
 i

shows $i < k \wedge A \text{ \textcircled{\scriptsize \$} } (i,i) \neq \text{ev} \wedge (\forall j. i < j \wedge j < k \longrightarrow A \text{ \textcircled{\scriptsize \$} } (j,j) = \text{ev})$
 <proof>

lemma *partition-jb*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a \text{ mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *inv*: $\text{inv-all uppert } A \ \text{inv-all diff-ev } A \ \text{ev-blocks } A$
and *part*: $\text{partition-ev-blocks } A \ \square = \text{bs}$
shows $A = \text{diag-block-mat } \text{bs} \ \wedge \ B. \ B \in \text{set } \text{bs} \implies \text{inv-all}' \ \text{uppert } B \ \wedge \ \text{ev-block}$
 $(\text{dim-col } B) \ B \ \wedge \ \text{dim-row } B = \text{dim-col } B$
 <proof>

lemma *uppert-to-jb*: **assumes** *ut*: $\text{inv-all uppert } A$ **and** $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
shows $\text{inv-upto } \text{jb } A \ 1$
 <proof>

lemma *jnf-vector*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *jb*: $\bigwedge i \ j. \ i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{jb } A \ i \ j$
and *evb*: $\text{ev-block } n \ A$
shows $\text{jordan-matrix } (\text{jnf-vector } A) = (A :: 'a \ \text{mat})$
 $0 \notin \text{fst } \text{'set } (\text{jnf-vector } A)$
 <proof>

end

lemma *triangular-to-jnf-vector*:
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *upper-t*: $\text{upper-triangular } A$
shows $\text{jordan-nf } A \ (\text{triangular-to-jnf-vector } A)$
 <proof>

hide-const

lookup-ev
find-largest-block
swap-cols-rows-block
identify-block
identify-blocks-main
identify-blocks
inv-all inv-all' same-diag
jb uppert diff-ev ev-blocks ev-block
step-1-main step-1
step-2-main step-2
step-3-a step-3-c step-3-c-inner-loop step-3
jnf-vector-main

18.9 Combination with Schur-decomposition

definition *jordan-nf-via-factored-charpoly* :: 'a :: conjugatable-ordered-field mat \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow (nat \times 'a)list
where *jordan-nf-via-factored-charpoly* A es =
triangular-to-jnf-vector (schur-upper-triangular A es)

lemma *jordan-nf-via-factored-charpoly*: **assumes** A: A \in carrier-mat n n
and linear: char-poly A = (\prod a \leftarrow es. [:- a, 1:])
shows jordan-nf A (jordan-nf-via-factored-charpoly A es)
<proof>

lemma *jordan-nf-exists*: **assumes** A: A \in carrier-mat n n
and linear: char-poly A = (\prod (a :: 'a :: conjugatable-ordered-field) \leftarrow as. [:- a, 1:])
shows \exists n-as. jordan-nf A n-as
<proof>

lemma *jordan-nf-iff-linear-factorization*: **fixes** A :: 'a :: conjugatable-ordered-field mat
assumes A: A \in carrier-mat n n
shows (\exists n-as. jordan-nf A n-as) = (\exists as. char-poly A = (\prod a \leftarrow as. [:- a, 1:]))
(is ?l = ?r)
<proof>

lemma *similar-iff-same-jordan-nf*: **fixes** A :: complex mat
assumes A: A \in carrier-mat n n **and** B: B \in carrier-mat n n
shows similar-mat A B = (jordan-nf A = jordan-nf B)
<proof>

lemma *order-char-poly-smult*: **fixes** A :: complex mat
assumes A: A \in carrier-mat n n
and k: k \neq 0
shows order x (char-poly (k \cdot_m A)) = order (x / k) (char-poly A)
<proof>

18.10 Application for Complexity

We can estimate the complexity via the multiplicity of the eigenvalues with norm 1.

lemma *factored-char-poly-norm-bound-cof*: **assumes** A: A \in carrier-mat n n
and linear-factors: char-poly A = (\prod (a :: 'a :: {conjugatable-ordered-field, real-normed-field}) \leftarrow as. [:- a, 1:])
and le-1: \bigwedge a. a \in set as \implies norm a \leq 1
and le-N: \bigwedge a. a \in set as \implies norm a = 1 \implies length (filter ((=) a) as) \leq N
shows \exists c1 c2. \forall k. norm-bound (A $\hat{\ }_m$ k) (c1 + c2 * of-nat k $\hat{\ } (N - 1)$)
<proof>

If we have an upper triangular matrix, then EVs are exactly the entries on the diagonal. So then we don't need to explicitly compute the characteristic polynomial.

lemma *counting-ones-complexity:*

fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field mat}$
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *upper-t: upper-triangular* A
and *le-1:* $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{set } (\text{diag-mat } A) \implies \text{norm } a \leq 1$
and *le-N:* $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{set } (\text{diag-mat } A) \implies \text{norm } a = 1 \implies \text{length } (\text{filter } ((=) a) (\text{diag-mat } A)) \leq N$
shows $\exists c1 \ c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (A \hat{=}^m k) (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \hat{=} (N - 1))$
<proof>

If we have an upper triangular matrix A then we can compute a JNF-vector of it. If this vector does not contain entries (n, ev) with ev being larger 1, then the growth rate of A^k can be restricted by $\mathcal{O}(k^{N-1})$ where N is the maximal value for n , where $(n, |ev| = 1)$ occurs in the vector, i.e., the size of the largest Jordan Block with Eigenvalue of norm 1. This method gives a precise complexity bound.

lemma *compute-jnf-complexity:*

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *upper-t: upper-triangular* $(A :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field mat})$
and *le-1:* $\bigwedge n \ a. (n, a) \in \text{set } (\text{triangular-to-jnf-vector } A) \implies \text{norm } a \leq 1$
and *le-N:* $\bigwedge n \ a. (n, a) \in \text{set } (\text{triangular-to-jnf-vector } A) \implies \text{norm } a = 1 \implies n \leq N$
shows $\exists c1 \ c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (A \hat{=}^m k) (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \hat{=} (N - 1))$
<proof>

end

19 Code Equations for All Algorithms

In this theory we load all executable algorithms, i.e., Gauss-Jordan, determinants, Jordan normal form computation, etc., and perform some basic tests.

theory *Matrix-Impl*

imports

Matrix-IArray-Impl
Gauss-Jordan-IArray-Impl
Determinant-Impl
Show-Matrix
Shows-Literal-Matrix
Jordan-Normal-Form-Existence
Show.Show-Instances

begin

For determinants we require class *idom-divide*, so integers, rationals, etc.

can be used.

```
value[code] det (mat-of-rows-list 4 [[1 :: int, 4, 9, -1], [-3, -1, 5, 4], [4, 2, 0, 2], [8, -9, 5, 7]])
```

```
value[code] det (mat-of-rows-list 4 [[1 :: rat, 4, 9, -1], [-3, -1, 5, 4], [4, 2, 0, 2], [8, -9, 5, 7]])
```

Since polynomials require *field* elements to be in class *idom-divide*, the implementation of characteristic polynomials is not applicable for integer matrices, but it is for rational and real matrices.

```
value[code] char-poly (mat-of-rows-list 4 [[1 :: real, 4, 9, -1], [-3, -1, 5, 4], [4, 2, 0, 2], [8, -9, 5, 7]])
```

Also Jordan normal form computation requires matrices over *field* entries.

```
value[code] triangular-to-jnf-vector (mat-of-rows-list 6 [
  [3,4,1,4,7,18],
  [0,3,0,8,9,4],
  [0,0,3,2,0,4],
  [0,0,0,5,17,7],
  [0,0,0,0,5,3],
  [0,0,0,0,0,3 :: rat]])
```

Export to strings or string literals

```
value[code] show (mat-of-rows-list 3 [[1, 4, 5], [3, 6, 8]] * mat 3 4 (λ (i,j). i + 2 * j))
```

```
value[code] show1 (mat-of-rows-list 3 [[1, 4, 5], [3, 6, 8]] * mat 3 4 (λ (i,j). i + 2 * j))
```

Inverses can only be computed for matrices over fields.

```
value[code] show (mat-inverse (mat-of-rows-list 4 [[1 :: rat, 4, 9, -1], [-3, -1, 5, 4], [4, 2, 0, 2], [8, -9, 5, 7]]))
```

```
value[code] show (mat-inverse (mat-of-rows-list 4 [[1 :: rat, 4, 9, -1], [-3, -1, 5, 4], [-2, 3, 14, 3], [8, -9, 5, 7]]))
```

end

20 Strassen's algorithm for matrix multiplication.

We define the algorithm for arbitrary matrices over rings, where an alignment of the dimensions to even numbers will be performed throughout the algorithm.

```
theory Strassen-Algorithm
imports
  Matrix
begin
```

With *four-block-mat* and *split-block* we can define Strassen's multiplication algorithm.

We start with a simple heuristic on when to switch to the basic algorithm.

definition *strassen-constant* :: nat **where**
[code-unfold]: strassen-constant = 20

definition *strassen-too-small* A B ≡
dim-row A < strassen-constant ∨
dim-col A < strassen-constant ∨
dim-col B < strassen-constant

We have to make a case analysis on whether all dimensions are even.

definition *strassen-even* A B ≡ *even (dim-row A) ∧ even (dim-col A) ∧ even (dim-col B)*

And then we can define the algorithm.

function *strassen-mat-mult* :: 'a :: ring mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat **where**
strassen-mat-mult A B = (let nr = dim-row A; n = dim-col A; nc = dim-col B
in
*if strassen-too-small A B then A * B else*
if strassen-even A B then let
nr2 = nr div 2;
n2 = n div 2;
nc2 = nc div 2;
(A1,A2,A3,A4) = split-block A nr2 n2;
(B1,B2,B3,B4) = split-block B n2 nc2;
M1 = strassen-mat-mult (A1 + A4) (B1 + B4);
M2 = strassen-mat-mult (A3 + A4) B1;
M3 = strassen-mat-mult A1 (B2 - B4);
M4 = strassen-mat-mult A4 (B3 - B1);
M5 = strassen-mat-mult (A1 + A2) B4;
M6 = strassen-mat-mult (A3 - A1) (B1 + B2);
M7 = strassen-mat-mult (A2 - A4) (B3 + B4);
C1 = M1 + M4 - M5 + M7;
C2 = M3 + M5;
C3 = M2 + M4;
C4 = M1 - M2 + M3 + M6
in four-block-mat C1 C2 C3 C4 else
let
*nr' = (nr div 2) * 2;*
*n' = (n div 2) * 2;*
*nc' = (nc div 2) * 2;*
(A1,A2,A3,A4) = split-block A nr' n';
(B1,B2,B3,B4) = split-block B n' nc';
*C1 = strassen-mat-mult A1 B1 + A2 * B3;*
*C2 = A1 * B2 + A2 * B4;*
*C3 = A3 * B1 + A4 * B3;*
*C4 = A3 * B2 + A4 * B4*

in four-block-mat C1 C2 C3 C4
 ⟨proof⟩

For termination, we use the following measure.

definition *strassen-measure* $\equiv \lambda (A,B). (dim\text{-row } A + dim\text{-col } A + dim\text{-col } B)$
 $+ (dim\text{-row } A + dim\text{-col } A + dim\text{-col } B) + (if\ strassen\text{-even } A\ B\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$

lemma *strassen-measure-add[simp]*:

strassen-measure $(A + B, C) = strassen\text{-measure } (B, C)$
strassen-measure $(A, B + C) = strassen\text{-measure } (A, C)$
strassen-measure $(A - B, C) = strassen\text{-measure } (B, C)$
strassen-measure $(A, B - C) = strassen\text{-measure } (A, C)$
strassen-measure $(- A, B) = strassen\text{-measure } (A, B)$
strassen-measure $(A, - B) = strassen\text{-measure } (A, B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *strassen-measure-div-2: assumes* $(A1, A2, A3, A4) = split\text{-block } A (dim\text{-row } A\ div\ 2)$ $(dim\text{-col } A\ div\ 2)$

$(B1, B2, B3, B4) = split\text{-block } B (dim\text{-col } A\ div\ 2) (dim\text{-col } B\ div\ 2)$

and *large*: $\neg strassen\text{-too-small } A\ B$

shows

strassen-measure $(A1, B4) < strassen\text{-measure } (A, B)$
strassen-measure $(A1, B2) < strassen\text{-measure } (A, B)$
strassen-measure $(A2, B4) < strassen\text{-measure } (A, B)$
strassen-measure $(A3, B2) < strassen\text{-measure } (A, B)$
strassen-measure $(A4, B1) < strassen\text{-measure } (A, B)$
strassen-measure $(A4, B3) < strassen\text{-measure } (A, B)$
strassen-measure $(A4, B4) < strassen\text{-measure } (A, B)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *strassen-measure-odd: assumes* $(A1, A2, A3, A4) = split\text{-block } A ((dim\text{-row } A\ div\ 2) * 2)$ $((dim\text{-col } A\ div\ 2) * 2)$

and $(B1, B2, B3, B4) = split\text{-block } B ((dim\text{-col } A\ div\ 2) * 2) ((dim\text{-col } B\ div\ 2) * 2)$

and *odd*: $\neg strassen\text{-even } A\ B$

shows *strassen-measure* $(A1, B1) < strassen\text{-measure } (A, B)$

⟨proof⟩

termination ⟨proof⟩

lemma *strassen-mat-mult*:

dim-col $A = dim\text{-row } B \implies strassen\text{-mat-mult } A\ B = A * B$

⟨proof⟩

end

21 Strassen's Algorithm as Code Equation

We replace the code-equations for matrix-multiplication by Strassen's algorithm. Note that this will strengthen the class-constraint for matrix multiplication from semirings to rings!

theory *Strassen-Algorithm-Code*

imports

Strassen-Algorithm

begin

The aim is to replace the implementation of $?A * ?B \equiv \text{mat } (\text{dim-row } ?A) (\text{dim-col } ?B) (\lambda(i, j). \text{row } ?A \ i \cdot \text{col } ?B \ j)$ by *strassen-mat-mult*.

We first need a copy of standard matrix multiplication to execute the base case.

definition *basic-mat-mult* = (*)

lemma *basic-mat-mult-code[code]*: *basic-mat-mult* $A \ B = \text{mat } (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } B) (\lambda \ (i,j). \text{row } A \ i \cdot \text{col } B \ j)$

<proof>

Next use this new matrix multiplication code within Strassen's algorithm.

lemmas *strassen-mat-mult-code[code]* = *strassen-mat-mult.simps[folded basic-mat-mult-def]*

And finally use Strassen's algorithm for implementing matrix-multiplication.

lemma *mat-mult-code[code]*: $A * B = (\text{if } \text{dim-col } A = \text{dim-row } B \text{ then } \text{strassen-mat-mult } A \ B \text{ else } \text{basic-mat-mult } A \ B)$

<proof>

end

22 Comparison of Matrices

We use matrices over ordered semirings to again define ordered semirings. There are two instances, one for ordinary semirings (where addition is monotone w.r.t. the strict ordering in a single argument); and one for semirings like the arctic one, where addition is interpreted as maximum, and therefore monotonicity of the strict ordering in a single argument is no longer provided.

Both ordered semirings are used for checking termination proofs, where at the moment only the ordinary semirings is supported for checking complexity proofs.

theory *Matrix-Comparison*

imports

Matrix

Matrix.Ordered-Semiring

begin

context *ord*

begin

definition *mat-ge* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a mat \Rightarrow bool (**infix** \geq_m 50) **where**
A \geq_m B = (\forall i < dim-row A. \forall j < dim-col A. A \$\$ (i,j) \geq B \$\$ (i,j))

lemma *mat-geI[intro]*: **assumes** A \in carrier-mat nr nc
 \bigwedge i j. i < nr \implies j < nc \implies A \$\$ (i,j) \geq B \$\$ (i,j)
shows A \geq_m B
(*proof*)

lemma *mat-geD[dest]*: **assumes** A \geq_m B **and** i < dim-row A j < dim-col A
shows A \$\$ (i,j) \geq B \$\$ (i,j)
(*proof*)

definition *mat-gt* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a mat \Rightarrow bool **where**
mat-gt gt sd A B = (A \geq_m B \wedge (\exists i < sd. \exists j < sd. gt (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j))))

lemma *mat-gtI[intro]*: **assumes** A \geq_m B
and i < sd j < sd gt (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j))
shows mat-gt gt sd A B
(*proof*)

lemma *mat-gtD[dest]*: **assumes** mat-gt gt sd A B
shows A \geq_m B \exists i < sd. \exists j < sd. gt (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j))
(*proof*)

definition *mat-max* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a mat \Rightarrow 'a mat (*max_m*) **where**
max_m A B = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A) (λ ij. max (A \$\$ ij) (B \$\$ ij))

lemma *mat-max-carrier[simp]*:
max_m A B \in carrier-mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)
(*proof*)

lemma *mat-max-closed[intro]*:
A \in carrier-mat nr nc \implies B \in carrier-mat nr nc \implies max_m A B \in carrier-mat nr nc
(*proof*)

lemma *mat-max-index*:
assumes i < dim-row A j < dim-col A
shows (mat-max A B) \$\$ (i,j) = max (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j))
(*proof*)

definition (**in** zero) *mat-default* :: 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a mat (*default_m*) **where**
default_m d n = mat n n (λ (i,j). if i = j then d else 0)

lemma *mat-default-carrier[simp]*: default_m d n \in carrier-mat n n

<proof>
end

definition *mat-mono* :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool
where *mat-mono* P sd A = (∀ j < sd. ∃ i < sd. P (A \$\$ (i,j)))

context *non-strict-order*
begin

lemma *mat-ge-trans*: **assumes** $A \geq_m B$ $B \geq_m C$
and $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$ $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
shows $A \geq_m C$
<proof>

lemma *mat-ge-refl*: $A \geq_m A$
<proof>

lemma *mat-max-comm*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies$
 $\max_m A \ B = \max_m B \ A$
<proof>

lemma *mat-max-ge*: $\max_m A \ B \geq_m A$
<proof>

lemma *mat-max-ge-0*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies A$
 $\geq_m B \implies \max_m A \ B = A$
<proof>

lemma *mat-max-mono*: $A \geq_m B \implies$
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
 \implies
 $\max_m C \ A \geq_m \max_m C \ B$
<proof>

end

lemma *mat-plus-left-mono*: $A \geq_m (B :: 'a :: \text{ordered-ab-semigroup } \text{mat})$
 $\implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr$
 nc
 $\implies A + C \geq_m B + C$
<proof>

lemma *mat-plus-right-mono*: $B \geq_m (C :: 'a :: \text{ordered-ab-semigroup } \text{mat})$
 $\implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr$
 nc
 $\implies A + B \geq_m A + C$
<proof>

lemma *plus-mono*: $x_1 \geq (x_2 :: 'a :: \text{ordered-ab-semigroup}) \implies$
 $y_1 \geq y_2 \implies x_1 + y_1 \geq x_2 + y_2$

<proof>

Since one cannot use $(\bigwedge i. i \in ?K \implies ?f i \leq ?g i) \implies \text{sum } ?f ?K \leq \text{sum } ?g ?K$ (it requires other class constraints like *order*), we make our own copy of this fact.

lemma *sum-mono-ge*:

assumes *ge*: $\bigwedge i. i \in K \implies f (i::'a) \geq ((g i)::('b::\text{ordered-semiring-0}))$

shows $(\sum i \in K. f i) \geq (\sum i \in K. g i)$

<proof>

lemma (in *one-mono-ordered-semiring-1*) *sum-mono-gt*:

assumes *le*: $\bigwedge i. i \in K \implies f (i::'b) \geq ((g i)::'a)$

and *i*: $i \in K$

and *gt*: $f i \succ g i$

and *K*: *finite K*

shows $(\sum i \in K. f i) \succ (\sum i \in K. g i)$

<proof>

lemma *scalar-left-mono*: **assumes**

u \in *carrier-vec n* *v* \in *carrier-vec n* *w* \in *carrier-vec n*

and $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies u \$ i \geq v \$ i$

and $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies w \$ i \geq (0 :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-0})$

shows $u \cdot w \geq v \cdot w$ *<proof>*

lemma *scalar-right-mono*: **assumes**

u \in *carrier-vec n* *v* \in *carrier-vec n* *w* \in *carrier-vec n*

and $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies v \$ i \geq w \$ i$

and $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies u \$ i \geq (0 :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-0})$

shows $u \cdot v \geq u \cdot w$

<proof>

lemma *mat-mult-left-mono*: **assumes** *C0*: $C \geq_m 0_m n n$

and *AB*: $A \geq_m (B :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-0 mat})$

and *carr*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$ $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$ $C \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$

shows $A * C \geq_m B * C$

<proof>

lemma *mat-mult-right-mono*: **assumes** *A0*: $A \geq_m 0_m n n$

and *BC*: $B \geq_m (C :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-0 mat})$

and *carr*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$ $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$ $C \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$

shows $A * B \geq_m A * C$

<proof>

lemma *one-mat-ge-zero*: $(1_m n :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-1 mat}) \geq_m 0_m n n$

<proof>

context *order-pair*

begin

lemma *mat-ge-gt-trans*: **assumes** *sd*: $sd \leq n$ **and** *AB*: $A \geq_m B$ **and** *BC*: *mat-gt*

gt sd B C
and *A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n and B: B ∈ carrier-mat n n*
shows *mat-gt gt sd A C*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-gt-ge-trans: assumes sd: sd ≤ n and AB: mat-gt gt sd A B and BC: B ≥_m C*
and *A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n and B: B ∈ carrier-mat n n*
shows *mat-gt gt sd A C*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-gt-imp-mat-ge: mat-gt gt sd A B ⇒ A ≥_m B*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-gt-trans: assumes sd: sd ≤ n and AB: mat-gt gt sd A B and BC: mat-gt gt sd B C*
and *A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n and B: B ∈ carrier-mat n n*
shows *mat-gt gt sd A C*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-default-ge-0: default_m default n ≥_m 0_m n n*
⟨*proof*⟩
end

definition *mat-ordered-semiring :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ ('a :: ordered-semiring-1 ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a mat, 'b) ordered-semiring-scheme* **where**
mat-ordered-semiring n sd gt b ≡ ring-mat TYPE('a) n (|
ordered-semiring.geq = (≥_m),
gt = mat-gt gt sd,
max = max_m,
... = b|)

lemma **(in** *one-mono-ordered-semiring-1*) *mat-ordered-semiring: assumes sd-n: sd ≤ n*
shows *ordered-semiring*
(mat-ordered-semiring n sd (>) b :: ('a mat, 'b) ordered-semiring-scheme)
(is *ordered-semiring ?R*)
⟨*proof*⟩

context *weak-SN-strict-mono-ordered-semiring-1*
begin

lemma *weak-mat-gt-mono: assumes sd-n: sd ≤ n and*
orient: ∧ A B. A ∈ carrier-mat n n ⇒ B ∈ carrier-mat n n ⇒ (A,B) ∈ set ABs ⇒ mat-gt weak-gt sd A B
shows *∃ gt. SN-strict-mono-ordered-semiring-1 default gt mono ∧*
(∀ A B. A ∈ carrier-mat n n → B ∈ carrier-mat n n → (A, B) ∈ set ABs
→ mat-gt gt sd A B)
⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *sum-mat-mono*:

assumes *A*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$ **and** *B*: $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

and *AB*: $A \geq_m (B :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-0 mat})$

shows $\text{sum-mat } A \geq \text{sum-mat } B$

<proof>

context *one-mono-ordered-semiring-1*

begin

lemma *sum-mat-mono-gt*:

assumes $sd \leq n$

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

and *AB*: $\text{mat-gt } (\succ) \ sd \ A \ (B :: 'a \ \text{mat})$

shows $\text{sum-mat } A \succ \text{sum-mat } B$

<proof>

lemma *mat-plus-gt-left-mono*: **assumes** *sd-n*: $sd \leq n$ **and** *gt*: $\text{mat-gt } (\succ) \ sd \ A \ B$

and *A*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** *B*: $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** *C*: $C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

shows $\text{mat-gt } (\succ) \ sd \ (A + C) \ (B + C)$

<proof>

lemma *mat-gt-ge-mono*: $sd \leq n \implies \text{mat-gt } gt \ sd \ A \ B \implies$

$\text{mat-gt } gt \ sd \ C \ D \implies$

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

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

$C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies$

$D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies$

$\text{mat-gt } gt \ sd \ (A + C) \ (B + D)$

<proof>

lemma *mat-default-gt-mat0*: **assumes** *sd-pos*: $sd > 0$ **and** *sd-n*: $sd \leq n$

shows $\text{mat-gt } (\succ) \ sd \ (\text{default}_m \ \text{default } n) \ (0_m \ n \ n)$

<proof>

end

context *SN-one-mono-ordered-semiring-1*

begin

abbreviation *mat-s* :: $'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \ ((- \succ_m \ - \ -))$
[51,51,51,51] 50)

where $A \succ_m \ n \ sd \ B \equiv (A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \wedge B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \wedge B \geq_m \ 0_m \ n \ n \wedge \text{mat-gt } (\succ) \ sd \ A \ B)$

lemma *mat-gt-SN*: **assumes** *sd-n*: $sd \leq n$ **shows** $SN \ \{(m1, m2) . m1 \succ_m \ n \ sd \ m2\}$

<proof>
end

context *SN-strict-mono-ordered-semiring-1*
begin

lemma *mat-mono*: **assumes** *sd-n*: $sd \leq n$ **and** *A*: $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** *B*: $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** *C*: $C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *gt*: *mat-gt* (\succ) *sd* *B* *C* **and** *gez*: $A \succeq_m 0_m \ n \ n$ **and** *mmono*: *mat-mono mono sd A*
shows *mat-gt* (\succ) *sd* ($A * B$) ($A * C$) (**is** *mat-gt* - - ?*AB* ?*AC*)
<proof>
end

definition *mat-comp-all* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *mat-comp-all* *r* *A* *B* =
 $(\forall \ i < \text{dim-row } A. \ \forall \ j < \text{dim-col } A. \ r \ (A \ \text{\$}\$ \ (i,j)) \ (B \ \text{\$}\$ \ (i,j)))$

lemma *mat-comp-allI*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$ $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
and $\bigwedge \ i \ j. \ i < nr \ \Longrightarrow \ j < nc \ \Longrightarrow \ r \ (A \ \text{\$}\$ \ (i,j)) \ (B \ \text{\$}\$ \ (i,j))$
shows *mat-comp-all* *r* *A* *B*
<proof>

lemma *mat-comp-allE*:
assumes *mat-comp-all* *r* *A* *B*
and $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$ $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
shows $\bigwedge \ i \ j. \ i < nr \ \Longrightarrow \ j < nc \ \Longrightarrow \ r \ (A \ \text{\$}\$ \ (i,j)) \ (B \ \text{\$}\$ \ (i,j))$
<proof>

context *weak-SN-both-mono-ordered-semiring-1*
begin

abbreviation *weak-mat-gt-arc* :: $'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *weak-mat-gt-arc* \equiv *mat-comp-all* *weak-gt*

lemma *weak-mat-gt-both-mono*:
assumes *ABs*: $\text{set } ABs \subseteq \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \times \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *orient*: $\forall (A,B) \in \text{set } ABs. \ \text{weak-mat-gt-arc } A \ B$
shows $\exists \ \text{gt}. \ \text{SN-both-mono-ordered-semiring-1 default gt arc-pos} \wedge$
 $(\forall (A,B) \in \text{set } ABs. \ \text{mat-comp-all gt } A \ B)$
<proof>
end

definition *mat-both-ordered-semiring* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a :: \text{ordered-semiring-1} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('a \ \text{mat}, 'b) \ \text{ordered-semiring-scheme}$ **where**
mat-both-ordered-semiring *n* *gt* *b* \equiv *ring-mat* *TYPE*('a) *n* (\mid
ordered-semiring.geq = *mat-ge*,
gt = *mat-comp-all* *gt*,

$max = mat-max,$
... = b)

definition $mat-arc-posI :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ mat \Rightarrow bool$
where $mat-arc-posI\ ap\ A \equiv ap\ (A\ \$\$ (0,0))$

context $both-mono-ordered-semiring-1$
begin

abbreviation $mat-gt-arc :: 'a\ mat \Rightarrow 'a\ mat \Rightarrow bool$
where $mat-gt-arc \equiv mat-comp-all\ gt$

abbreviation $mat-arc-pos :: 'a\ mat \Rightarrow bool$
where $mat-arc-pos \equiv mat-arc-posI\ arc-pos$

lemma $mat-max-id$: **fixes** $A :: 'a\ mat$
assumes $ge: mat-ge\ A\ B$
and $A: A \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
and $B: B \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
shows $mat-max\ A\ B = A$
(*proof*)

lemma $mat-gt-arc-trans$:
assumes $A-B: mat-gt-arc\ A\ B$
and $B-C: mat-gt-arc\ B\ C$
and $A: A \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
and $B: B \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
and $C: C \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
shows $mat-gt-arc\ A\ C$
(*proof*)

lemma $mat-gt-arc-compat$:
assumes $ge: mat-ge\ A\ B$
and $gt: mat-gt-arc\ B\ C$
and $A: A \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
and $B: B \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
and $C: C \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
shows $mat-gt-arc\ A\ C$
(*proof*)

lemma $mat-gt-arc-compat2$:
assumes $gt: mat-gt-arc\ A\ B$
and $ge: mat-ge\ B\ C$
and $A: A \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
and $B: B \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
and $C: C \in carrier-mat\ nr\ nc$
shows $mat-gt-arc\ A\ C$
(*proof*)

lemma *mat-gt-arc-imp-mat-ge*:
assumes *gt*: *mat-gt-arc* *A B*
and *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat nr nc*
and *B*: *B* \in *carrier-mat nr nc*
shows *mat-ge* *A B*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma (**in** *both-mono-ordered-semiring-1*) *mat-both-ordered-semiring*: **assumes**
n: *n* $>$ *0*
shows *ordered-semiring*
(*mat-both-ordered-semiring* *n* (\succ) *b* :: ('*a mat*, '*b*) *ordered-semiring-scheme*)
(is *ordered-semiring ?R*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *mat0-leastI*:
assumes *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat nr nc*
shows *mat-gt-arc* *A* (*0_m* *nr nc*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *mat0-leastII*:
assumes *gt*: *mat-gt-arc* (*0_m* *nr nc*) *A*
and *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat nr nc*
shows *A* = *0_m* *nr nc*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *mat0-leastIII*:
assumes *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat nr nc*
shows *mat-ge* *A* ((*0_m* *nr nc*) :: '*a mat*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *mat-max-0-id*: **fixes** *A* :: '*a mat*
assumes *A*: *A* \in *carrier-mat nr nc*
shows *mat-max* (*0_m* *nr nc*) *A* = *A*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *mat-arc-pos-one*:
assumes *n0*: *n* $>$ *0*
shows *mat-arc-posI* *arc-pos* (*1_m* *n*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *mat-arc-pos-zero*:
assumes *n0*: *n* $>$ *0*
shows \neg *mat-arc-posI* *arc-pos* (*0_m* *n n*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *mat-gt-arc-plus-mono*:
assumes *gt1*: *mat-gt-arc* *A B*

and *gt2*: *mat-gt-arc* *C D*
and *A*: (*A*::'*a* *mat*) ∈ *carrier-mat nr nc*
and *B*: (*B*::'*a* *mat*) ∈ *carrier-mat nr nc*
and *C*: (*C*::'*a* *mat*) ∈ *carrier-mat nr nc*
and *D*: (*D*::'*a* *mat*) ∈ *carrier-mat nr nc*
shows *mat-gt-arc* (*A* + *C*) (*B* + *D*) (**is** *mat-gt-arc* ?*AC* ?*BD*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *vec-comp-all* :: ('*a* ⇒ '*a* ⇒ *bool*) ⇒ '*a* *vec* ⇒ '*a* *vec* ⇒ *bool*
where *vec-comp-all* *r v w* ≡ ∀ *i* < *dim-vec v*. *r* (*v* \$ *i*) (*w* \$ *i*)

lemma *vec-comp-allI*:
assumes ∧*i*. *i* < *dim-vec v* ⇒ *r* (*v* \$ *i*) (*w* \$ *i*)
shows *vec-comp-all* *r v w*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *vec-comp-allE*:
vec-comp-all *r v w* ⇒ *i* < *dim-vec v* ⇒ *r* (*v* \$ *i*) (*w* \$ *i*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *scalar-prod-left-mono*:
assumes *u*: *u* ∈ *carrier-vec n*
and *v*: *v* ∈ *carrier-vec n*
and *w*: *w* ∈ *carrier-vec n*
and *uv*: *vec-comp-all* *gt u v*
shows *scalar-prod u w* > *scalar-prod v w*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *scalar-prod-right-mono*:
assumes *u*: *u* ∈ *carrier-vec n*
and *v*: *v* ∈ *carrier-vec n*
and *w*: *w* ∈ *carrier-vec n*
and *vw*: *vec-comp-all* *gt v w*
shows *scalar-prod u v* > *scalar-prod u w*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-gt-arc-mult-left-mono*:
assumes *gt1*: *mat-gt-arc A B*
and *A*: (*A*::'*a* *mat*) ∈ *carrier-mat nr n*
and *B*: (*B*::'*a* *mat*) ∈ *carrier-mat nr n*
and *C*: (*C*::'*a* *mat*) ∈ *carrier-mat n nc*
shows *mat-gt-arc* (*A* * *C*) (*B* * *C*) (**is** *mat-gt-arc* ?*AC* ?*BC*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-gt-arc-mult-right-mono*:
assumes *gt1*: *mat-gt-arc B C*
and *A*: (*A*::'*a* *mat*) ∈ *carrier-mat nr n*
and *B*: (*B*::'*a* *mat*) ∈ *carrier-mat n nc*
and *C*: (*C*::'*a* *mat*) ∈ *carrier-mat n nc*

shows $\text{mat-gt-arc } (A * B) (A * C)$ (**is** $\text{mat-gt-arc } ?AB ?AC$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-arc-pos-plus*:
assumes $n0: n > 0$
and $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\text{arc-pos}: \text{mat-arc-pos } A$
shows $\text{mat-arc-pos } (A + B)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *scalar-prod-split-head*: **assumes**
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \ n > 0$
shows $\text{row } A \ 0 \cdot \text{col } B \ 0 = A \ \$\$ (0,0) * B \ \$\$ (0,0) + (\sum i = 1..<n. A \ \$\$ (0,$
 $i) * B \ \$\$ (i, 0))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-arc-pos-mult*:
assumes $n0: n > 0$
and $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\text{apA}: \text{mat-arc-pos } A$
and $\text{apB}: \text{mat-arc-pos } B$
shows $\text{mat-arc-pos } (A * B)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-arc-pos-mat-default*:
assumes $n0: n > 0$ **shows** $\text{mat-arc-pos } (\text{mat-default default } n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mat-not-all-ge*:
assumes $n\text{-pos}: n > 0$
and $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $\text{apB}: \text{mat-arc-pos } B$
shows $\exists C. C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \wedge \text{mat-ge } C \ (0_m \ n \ n) \wedge \text{mat-arc-pos } C \wedge \neg$
 $\text{mat-ge } A \ (B * C)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

context *SN-both-mono-ordered-semiring-1*
begin

lemma *mat-gt-arc-SN*:
assumes $n\text{-pos}: n > 0$
shows $SN \ \{(A,B) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \times \text{carrier-mat } n \ n. \text{mat-arc-pos } B \wedge$
 $\text{mat-gt-arc } A \ B\}$

```

    (is SN ?rel)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

end

```

```

end

```

23 Matrix Conversions

Essentially, the idea is to use the JNF results to estimate the growth rates of matrices. Since the results in JNF are only applicable for real normed fields, we cannot directly use them for matrices over the integers or the rational numbers. To this end, we define a homomorphism which allows us to first convert all numbers to real numbers, and then do the analysis.

```

theory Ring-Hom-Matrix

```

```

imports

```

```

  Matrix

```

```

  Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom

```

```

begin

```

```

locale ord-ring-hom = idom-hom hom for

```

```

  hom :: 'a :: linordered-idom ⇒ 'b :: floor-ceiling +

```

```

  assumes hom-le: hom  $x \leq z \implies x \leq \text{of-int } \lceil z \rceil$ 

```

Now a class based variant especially for homomorphisms into the reals.

```

class real-embedding = linordered-idom +

```

```

  fixes real-of :: 'a ⇒ real

```

```

  assumes

```

```

    real-add: real-of ((x :: 'a) + y) = real-of x + real-of y and

```

```

    real-mult: real-of (x * y) = real-of x * real-of y and

```

```

    real-zero: real-of 0 = 0 and

```

```

    real-one: real-of 1 = 1 and

```

```

    real-le: real-of  $x \leq z \implies x \leq \text{of-int } \lceil z \rceil$ 

```

```

interpretation real-embedding: ord-ring-hom (real-of :: 'a :: real-embedding ⇒
real)

```

```

  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

instantiation real :: real-embedding

```

```

begin

```

```

definition real-of-real :: real ⇒ real where

```

```

  real-of-real x = x

```

```

instance

```

```

  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

end

```

instantiation *int* :: *real-embedding*
begin

definition *real-of-int* :: *int* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
real-of-int *x* = *x*

instance
<proof>
end

lemma *real-of-rat-ineq*: **assumes** *real-of-rat* *x* \leq *z*
shows *x* \leq *of-int* [*z*]
<proof>

instantiation *rat* :: *real-embedding*
begin

definition *real-of-rat* :: *rat* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
real-of-rat *x* = *of-rat* *x*

instance
<proof>
end

abbreviation *mat-real* (*mat_R*) **where** *mat_R* \equiv *map-mat* (*real-of* :: '*a* :: *real-embedding*
 \Rightarrow *real*)

end

24 Derivation Bounds

Starting from this point onwards we apply the results on matrices to derive complexity bounds in *IsaFoR*. So, here begins the connection to the definitions and prerequisites that have originally been defined within *IsaFoR*.

This theory contains the notion of a derivation bound.

theory *Derivation-Bound*

imports

Abstract-Rewriting.Abstract-Rewriting

begin

definition *deriv-bound* :: '*a* *rel* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

deriv-bound *r* *a* *n* \longleftrightarrow \neg (\exists *b*. (*a*, *b*) \in *r* \rightsquigarrow *Suc* *n*)

lemma *deriv-boundI* [*intro?*]:

(\bigwedge *m*. *n* < *m* \implies (*a*, *b*) \in *r* \rightsquigarrow *m* \implies *False*) \implies *deriv-bound* *r* *a* *n*

<proof>

lemma *deriv-boundE*:


```

assumes deriv-bound r a n
  and ( $\bigwedge b m. n < m \implies (a, b) \in r \rightsquigarrow m \implies \text{False}$ )  $\implies P$ 
shows P
<proof>

lemma deriv-bound-iff:
  deriv-bound r a n  $\iff (\forall b m. n < m \longrightarrow (a, b) \notin r \rightsquigarrow m)$ 
<proof>

lemma deriv-bound-empty [simp]:
  deriv-bound {} a n
<proof>

lemma deriv-bound-mono:
  assumes  $m \leq n$  and deriv-bound r a m
  shows deriv-bound r a n
<proof>

lemma deriv-bound-image:
  assumes b: deriv-bound r' (f a) n
  and step:  $\bigwedge a b. (a, b) \in r \implies (f a, f b) \in r'^+$ 
  shows deriv-bound r a n
<proof>

lemma deriv-bound-subset:
  assumes  $r \subseteq r'^+$ 
  and b: deriv-bound r' a n
  shows deriv-bound r a n
<proof>

lemma deriv-bound-SN-on:
  assumes deriv-bound r a n
  shows SN-on r {a}
<proof>

lemma deriv-bound-steps:
  assumes  $(a, b) \in r \rightsquigarrow n$ 
  and deriv-bound r a m
  shows  $n \leq m$ 
<proof>
end

```

25 Complexity Carrier

We define which properties a carrier of matrices must exhibit, so that it can be used for checking complexity proofs.

```

theory Complexity-Carrier
imports

```

```

    Abstract–Rewriting.SN-Order-Carrier
    Ring-Hom-Matrix
    Derivation-Bound
    HOL.Real
begin

class large-real-ordered-semiring-1 = large-ordered-semiring-1 + real-embedding

instance real :: large-real-ordered-semiring-1 <proof>
instance int :: large-real-ordered-semiring-1 <proof>
instance rat :: large-real-ordered-semiring-1 <proof>

    For complexity analysis, we need a bounding function which tells us how
    often one can strictly decrease a value. To this end,  $\delta$ -orderings are usually
    applied when working with the reals or rational numbers.

locale complexity-one-mono-ordered-semiring-1 = one-mono-ordered-semiring-1 de-
    fault gt
    for gt :: 'a :: large-ordered-semiring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\succ$  50) and default ::
    'a +
    fixes bound :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
    assumes bound-mono:  $\bigwedge a b. a \geq b \implies bound\ a \geq bound\ b$ 
    and bound-plus:  $\bigwedge a b. bound\ (a + b) \leq bound\ a + bound\ b$ 
    and bound-plus-of-nat:  $\bigwedge a n. a \geq 0 \implies bound\ (a + of\ nat\ n) = bound\ a +$ 
    bound (of-nat n)
    and bound-zero[simp]: bound 0 = 0
    and bound-one: bound 1  $\geq$  1
    and bound:  $\bigwedge a. deriv\ bound\ \{(a,b). b \geq 0 \wedge a \succ b\}\ a\ (bound\ a)$ 
begin

lemma bound-linear:  $\exists c. \forall n. bound\ (of\ nat\ n) \leq c * n$ 
    <proof>

lemma bound-of-nat-times: bound (of-nat n * v)  $\leq n * bound\ v$ 
    <proof>

lemma bound-mult-of-nat: bound (a * of-nat n)  $\leq bound\ a * bound\ (of\ nat\ n)$ 
    <proof>

lemma bound-pow-of-nat: bound (a * of-nat n ^ deg)  $\leq bound\ a * of\ nat\ n ^ deg$ 
    <proof>
end

end

```

26 Converting Arctic Numbers to Strings

We just instantiate arctic numbers in the show-class.

```

theory Show-Arctic
imports
  Abstract-Rewriting.SN-Order-Carrier
  Show.Show-Instances
begin

instantiation arctic :: show
begin

fun shows-arctic :: arctic  $\Rightarrow$  shows
where
  shows-arctic (Num-arc i) = shows i |
  shows-arctic (MinInfty) = shows "'-inf'"

definition shows-prec (p :: nat) ai = shows-arctic ai

lemma shows-prec-artic-append [show-law-simps]:
  shows-prec p (a :: arctic) (r @ s) = shows-prec p a r @ s
  <proof>

definition shows-list (as :: arctic list) = showsp-list shows-prec 0 as

instance
  <proof>

end

instantiation arctic-delta :: (show) show
begin

fun shows-arctic-delta :: 'a arctic-delta  $\Rightarrow$  shows
where
  shows-arctic-delta (Num-arc-delta i) = shows i |
  shows-arctic-delta (MinInfty-delta) = shows "'-inf'"

definition shows-prec (d :: nat) ari = shows-arctic-delta ari

lemma shows-prec-arctic-delta-append [show-law-simps]:
  shows-prec d (a :: 'a arctic-delta) (r @ s) = shows-prec d a r @ s
  <proof>

definition shows-list (ps :: 'a arctic-delta list) = showsp-list shows-prec 0 ps

instance
  <proof>

end

end

```

27 Application: Complexity of Matrix Orderings

In this theory we provide various carriers which can be used for matrix interpretations.

```
theory Matrix-Complexity
imports
  Matrix-Comparison
  Complexity-Carrier
  Show-Arctic
begin
```

27.1 Locales for Carriers of Matrix Interpretations and Polynomial Orders

```
locale matrix-carrier = SN-one-mono-ordered-semiring-1 d gt
  for gt :: 'a :: {show,ordered-semiring-1}  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\succ$  50) and d :: 'a

locale mono-matrix-carrier = complexity-one-mono-ordered-semiring-1 gt d bound
  for gt :: 'a :: {show,large-real-ordered-semiring-1}  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\succ$  50) and
  d :: 'a
  and bound :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
+ fixes mono :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes mono:  $\bigwedge x y z. \text{mono } x \Rightarrow y \succ z \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x * y \succ x * z$ 
```

The weak version make comparison with $>$ and then synthesize a suitable δ -ordering by choosing the least difference in the finite set of comparisons.

```
locale weak-complexity-linear-poly-order-carrier =
  fixes weak-gt :: 'a :: {large-real-ordered-semiring-1,show}  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  and default :: 'a
  and mono :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes weak-gt-mono:  $\forall x y. (x,y) \in \text{set } xys \longrightarrow \text{weak-gt } x y$ 
   $\implies \exists$  gt bound. mono-matrix-carrier gt default bound mono  $\wedge (\forall x y. (x,y) \in$ 
   $\text{set } xys \longrightarrow \text{gt } x y)$ 
begin
```

```
abbreviation weak-mat-gt :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where weak-mat-gt  $\equiv$  mat-gt weak-gt
```

```
lemma weak-mat-gt-mono: assumes sd-n:  $sd \leq n$  and
  orient:  $\bigwedge A B. A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies (A,B) \in \text{set}$ 
   $ABs \implies \text{weak-mat-gt } sd \ A \ B$ 
  shows  $\exists$  gt bound. mono-matrix-carrier gt default bound mono
   $\wedge (\forall A B. A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \longrightarrow B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \longrightarrow (A, B) \in \text{set } ABs$ 
   $\longrightarrow \text{mat-gt } gt \ sd \ A \ B)$ 
  <proof>
end
```

```
sublocale mono-matrix-carrier  $\subseteq$  SN-strict-mono-ordered-semiring-1 d gt mono
  <proof>
```

sublocale *mono-matrix-carrier* \subseteq *matrix-carrier* \langle *proof* \rangle

27.2 The Integers as Carrier

lemma *int-complexity*:

mono-matrix-carrier ($(>) :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) 1 *nat int-mono*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *int-weak-complexity*:

weak-complexity-linear-poly-order-carrier ($>$) 1 *int-mono*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

27.3 The Rational and Real Numbers as Carrier

definition *delta-bound* :: 'a :: *floor-ceiling* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow *nat*

where

delta-bound d x = *nat* (*ceiling* (x * *of-int* (*ceiling* (1 / d))))

lemma *delta-complexity*:

assumes d0: d > 0 **and** d1: d \leq def

shows *mono-matrix-carrier* (*delta-gt* d) def (*delta-bound* d) *delta-mono*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *delta-weak-complexity-carrier*:

assumes d0: def > 0

shows *weak-complexity-linear-poly-order-carrier* ($>$) def *delta-mono*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

27.4 The Arctic Numbers as Carrier

lemma *arctic-delta-weak-carrier*:

weak-SN-both-mono-ordered-semiring-1 *weak-gt-arctic-delta* 1 *pos-arctic-delta* \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *arctic-weak-carrier*:

weak-SN-both-mono-ordered-semiring-1 ($>$) 1 *pos-arctic*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

28 Matrix Kernel

We define the kernel of a matrix A and prove the following properties.

- The kernel stays invariant when multiplying A with an invertible matrix from the left.
- The dimension of the kernel stays invariant when multiplying A with an invertible matrix from the right.

- The function `find-base-vectors` returns a basis of the kernel if A is in row-echelon form.
- The dimension of the kernel of a block-diagonal matrix is the sum of the dimensions of the kernels of the blocks.
- There is an executable algorithm which computes the dimension of the kernel of a matrix (which just invokes Gauss-Jordan and then counts the number of pivot elements).

theory *Matrix-Kernel*

imports

VS-Connect

Missing-VectorSpace

Determinant

begin

hide-const *real-vector.span*

hide-const (open) *Real-Vector-Spaces.span*

hide-const *real-vector.dim*

hide-const (open) *Real-Vector-Spaces.dim*

definition *mat-kernel* :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat \Rightarrow 'a vec set **where**

mat-kernel A = { v . v \in carrier-vec (dim-col A) \wedge A *_v v = 0_v (dim-row A) }

lemma *mat-kernelI*: **assumes** A \in carrier-mat nr nc v \in carrier-vec nc A *_v v = 0_v nr

shows v \in *mat-kernel* A

<proof>

lemma *mat-kernelD*: **assumes** A \in carrier-mat nr nc v \in *mat-kernel* A

shows v \in carrier-vec nc A *_v v = 0_v nr

<proof>

lemma *mat-kernel*: **assumes** A \in carrier-mat nr nc

shows *mat-kernel* A = {v. v \in carrier-vec nc \wedge A *_v v = 0_v nr }

<proof>

lemma *mat-kernel-carrier*:

assumes A \in carrier-mat nr nc **shows** *mat-kernel* A \subseteq carrier-vec nc

<proof>

lemma *mat-kernel-mult-subset*: **assumes** A: A \in carrier-mat nr nc

and B: B \in carrier-mat n nr

shows *mat-kernel* A \subseteq *mat-kernel* (B * A)

<proof>

lemma *mat-kernel-smult*: **assumes** A: A \in carrier-mat nr nc

and v: v \in *mat-kernel* A

shows $a \cdot_v v \in \text{mat-kernel } A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-kernel-mult-eq*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nr$
and $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nr$
and *inv*: $C * B = 1_m \ nr$
shows $\text{mat-kernel } (B * A) = \text{mat-kernel } A$
 ⟨proof⟩

locale *kernel* =
fixes $nr :: nat$
and $nc :: nat$
and $A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}$
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
begin

sublocale *NC*: *vec-space* $TYPE('a) \ nc$ ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation $VK \equiv NC.V(\text{carrier} := \text{mat-kernel } A)$

sublocale *Ker*: *vectorspace class-ring* VK
rewrites *carrier* $VK = \text{mat-kernel } A$
and [*simp*]: *add* $VK = (+)$
and [*simp*]: *zero* $VK = 0_v \ nc$
and [*simp*]: *module.smult* $VK = (\cdot_v)$
and *carrier class-ring* = *UNIV*
and *monoid.mult class-ring* = $(*)$
and *add class-ring* = $(+)$
and *one class-ring* = 1
and *zero class-ring* = 0
and *a-inv* (*class-ring* :: 'a ring) = *uminus*
and *a-minus* (*class-ring* :: 'a ring) = *minus*
and *pow* (*class-ring* :: 'a ring) = (\wedge)
and *finsum* (*class-ring* :: 'a ring) = *sum*
and *finprod* (*class-ring* :: 'a ring) = *prod*
and *m-inv* (*class-ring* :: 'a ring) $x = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } \text{div0} \text{ else } \text{inverse } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation *basis* $\equiv Ker.basis$

abbreviation *span* $\equiv Ker.span$

abbreviation *lincomb* $\equiv Ker.lincomb$

abbreviation *dim* $\equiv Ker.dim$

abbreviation *lin-dep* $\equiv Ker.lin-dep$

abbreviation *lin-indpt* $\equiv Ker.lin-indpt$

abbreviation *gen-set* $\equiv Ker.gen-set$

lemma *finsum-same*:
assumes $f : S \rightarrow \text{mat-kernel } A$

shows $\text{finsum } VK \ f \ S = \text{finsum } NC.V \ f \ S$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lincomb-same*:
assumes $S\text{-kernel}: S \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } A$
shows $\text{lincomb } a \ S = NC.\text{lincomb } a \ S$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *span-same*:
assumes $S\text{-kernel}: S \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } A$
shows $\text{span } S = NC.\text{span } S$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lindep-same*:
assumes $S\text{-kernel}: S \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } A$
shows $\text{Ker.lin-dep } S = NC.\text{lin-dep } S$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lincomb-index*:
assumes $i: i < nc$
and $Xk: X \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } A$
shows $\text{lincomb } a \ X \ \$ \ i = \text{sum } (\lambda x. a \ x * x \ \$ \ i) \ X$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma *find-base-vectors*: **assumes** *ref*: *row-echelon-form* A
and $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$ **shows**
 $\text{set } (\text{find-base-vectors } A) \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } A$
 $0_v \ nc \notin \text{set } (\text{find-base-vectors } A)$
 $\text{kernel.basis } nc \ A \ (\text{set } (\text{find-base-vectors } A))$
 $\text{card } (\text{set } (\text{find-base-vectors } A)) = nc - \text{card } \{ i. i < nr \wedge \text{row } A \ i \neq 0_v \ nc \}$
 $\text{length } (\text{pivot-positions } A) = \text{card } \{ i. i < nr \wedge \text{row } A \ i \neq 0_v \ nc \}$
 $\text{kernel.dim } nc \ A = nc - \text{card } \{ i. i < nr \wedge \text{row } A \ i \neq 0_v \ nc \}$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *kernel-dim* :: 'a :: field mat \Rightarrow nat **where**
 [code del]: $\text{kernel-dim } A = \text{kernel.dim } (\text{dim-col } A) \ A$

lemma (in *kernel*) *kernel-dim* [simp]: $\text{kernel-dim } A = \text{dim}$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *kernel-dim-code*[code]:
 $\text{kernel-dim } A = \text{dim-col } A - \text{length } (\text{pivot-positions } (\text{gauss-jordan-single } A))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *kernel-one-mat*: **fixes** $A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}$ **and** $n :: \text{nat}$
defines $A: A \equiv 1_m \ n$

shows
 $\text{kernel.dim } n \ A = 0$
 $\text{kernel.basis } n \ A \ \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *kernel-upper-triangular*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $ut: \text{upper-triangular } A$ **and** $0: 0 \notin \text{set } (\text{diag-mat } A)$
shows $\text{kernel.dim } n \ A = 0$ $\text{kernel.basis } n \ A \ \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *kernel-basis-exists*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
shows $\exists B. \text{finite } B \wedge \text{kernel.basis } nc \ A \ B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-kernel-mult-right-gen-set*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nc \ nc$
and $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat } nc \ nc$
and $inv: B * C = 1_m \ nc$
and $gen\text{-set}: \text{kernel.gen-set } nc \ (A * B) \ gen$ **and** $gen: gen \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } (A * B)$
shows $\text{kernel.gen-set } nc \ A \ ((*_v) \ B) \ 'gen) \ (*_v) \ B \ 'gen \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } A \ \text{card}$
 $((*_v) \ B) \ 'gen) = \text{card } gen$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-kernel-mult-right-basis*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nc \ nc$
and $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat } nc \ nc$
and $inv: B * C = 1_m \ nc$
and $fin: \text{finite } gen$
and $basis: \text{kernel.basis } nc \ (A * B) \ gen$
shows $\text{kernel.basis } nc \ A \ ((*_v) \ B) \ 'gen)$
 $\text{card } ((*_v) \ B) \ 'gen) = \text{card } gen$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-kernel-dim-mult-eq-right*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nc \ nc$
and $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat } nc \ nc$
and $BC: B * C = 1_m \ nc$
shows $\text{kernel.dim } nc \ (A * B) = \text{kernel.dim } nc \ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

locale *vardim* =
fixes $f\text{-ty} :: 'a :: \text{field itself}$
begin

abbreviation $M == \lambda k. \text{module-vec } \text{TYPE}('a) \ k$

abbreviation $\text{span} == \lambda k. \text{LinearCombinations.module.span class-ring } (M k)$

abbreviation $\text{lincomb} == \lambda k. \text{module.lincomb } (M k)$

abbreviation $\text{lin-dep} == \lambda k. \text{module.lin-dep class-ring } (M k)$

abbreviation $\text{padr } m v == v @_v 0_v m$

definition $\text{unpadr } m v == \text{vec } (\text{dim-vec } v - m) (\lambda i. v \$ i)$

abbreviation $\text{padl } m v == 0_v m @_v v$

definition $\text{unpadl } m v == \text{vec } (\text{dim-vec } v - m) (\lambda i. v \$ (m+i))$

lemma $\text{unpadr-padr[simp]}: \text{unpadr } m (\text{padr } m v) = v \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{unpadl-padl[simp]}: \text{unpadl } m (\text{padl } m v) = v \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{padr-unpadr[simp]}: v : \text{padr } m 'U \implies \text{padr } m (\text{unpadr } m v) = v \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{padl-unpadl[simp]}: v : \text{padl } m 'U \implies \text{padl } m (\text{unpadl } m v) = v \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma padr-image :

assumes $U \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ **shows** $\text{padr } m 'U \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (n + m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma padl-image :

assumes $U \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ **shows** $\text{padl } m 'U \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (m + n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma padr-inj :

shows $\text{inj-on } (\text{padr } m) (\text{carrier-vec } n :: 'a \text{ vec set})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma padl-inj :

shows $\text{inj-on } (\text{padl } m) (\text{carrier-vec } n :: 'a \text{ vec set})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma lincomb-pad :

fixes $m n a$

assumes $U: (U :: 'a \text{ vec set}) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$

and $\text{fin}U: \text{finite } U$

defines $\text{goal pad unpad } W == \text{pad } m (\text{lincomb } n a W) = \text{lincomb } (n+m) (a o \text{unpad } m) (\text{pad } m 'W)$

shows $\text{goal padr unpadr } U$ **(is ?R)** **and** $\text{goal padl unpadl } U$ **(is ?L)**
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma span-pad :

assumes $U: (U :: 'a \text{ vec set}) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$

defines $\text{goal pad } m == \text{pad } m ' \text{span } n U = \text{span } (n+m) (\text{pad } m 'U)$

shows $\text{goal padr } m \text{ goal padl } m$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma kernel-padr :

assumes $aA: a : \text{mat-kernel } (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat})$

and $A: A : \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc1$

and $B: B : \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc2$

and $D: D \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc2$
shows $\text{padr } nc2 \ a : \text{mat-kernel } (\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ (0_m \ nr2 \ nc1) \ D) \ (\text{is } - : \text{mat-kernel } ?ABCD)$
 <proof>

lemma *kernel-padl*:

assumes $dD: d \in \text{mat-kernel } (D :: 'a :: \text{field mat})$
and $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 \ nc1$
and $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc1$
and $D: D \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 \ nc2$
shows $\text{padl } nc1 \ d \in \text{mat-kernel } (\text{four-block-mat } A \ (0_m \ nr1 \ nc2) \ C \ D) \ (\text{is } - \in \text{mat-kernel } ?ABCD)$
 <proof>

lemma *mat-kernel-split*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $D: D \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
and $kAD: k \in \text{mat-kernel } (\text{four-block-mat } A \ (0_m \ n \ m) \ (0_m \ m \ n) \ D)$
 ($\text{is } - \in \text{mat-kernel } ?A00D$)
shows $\text{vec-first } k \ n \in \text{mat-kernel } A \ (\text{is } ?a \in -)$
and $\text{vec-last } k \ m \in \text{mat-kernel } D \ (\text{is } ?d \in -)$
 <proof>

lemma *padr-padl-eq*:

assumes $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$
shows $\text{padr } m \ v = \text{padl } n \ u \iff v = 0_v \ n \wedge u = 0_v \ m$
 <proof>

lemma *pad-disjoint*:

assumes $A: A \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ **and** $A0: 0_v \ n \notin A$ **and** $B: B \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } m$
shows $\text{padr } m \ 'A \cap \text{padl } n \ 'B = \{\}$ ($\text{is } ?A \cap ?B = -$)
 <proof>

lemma *padr-padl-lindep*:

assumes $A: A \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ **and** $liA: \sim \text{lin-dep } n \ A$
and $B: B \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } m$ **and** $liB: \sim \text{lin-dep } m \ B$
shows $\sim \text{lin-dep } (n+m) \ (\text{padr } m \ 'A \cup \text{padl } n \ 'B) \ (\text{is } \sim \text{lin-dep } - \ (?A \cup ?B))$
 <proof>

end

lemma *kernel-four-block-0-mat*:

assumes $Adef: (A :: 'a::\text{field mat}) = \text{four-block-mat } B \ (0_m \ n \ m) \ (0_m \ m \ n) \ D$
and $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and $D: D \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$
shows $\text{kernel.dim } (n + m) \ A = \text{kernel.dim } n \ B + \text{kernel.dim } m \ D$
 <proof>

lemma *similar-mat-wit-kernel-dim*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *wit*: *similar-mat-wit* $A \ B \ P \ Q$
shows $\text{kernel.dim } n \ A = \text{kernel.dim } n \ B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

29 Jordan Normal Form – Uniqueness

We prove that the Jordan normal form of a matrix is unique up to permutations of the blocks. We do this via generalized eigenspaces, and an algorithm which computes for each potential jordan block (ev, n) , how often it occurs in any Jordan normal form.

theory *Jordan-Normal-Form-Uniqueness*

imports

Jordan-Normal-Form

Matrix-Kernel

begin

lemma *similar-mat-wit-char-matrix*: **assumes** *wit*: *similar-mat-wit* $A \ B \ P \ Q$
shows *similar-mat-wit* $(\text{char-matrix } A \ ev) (\text{char-matrix } B \ ev) \ P \ Q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context **fixes** $ty :: 'a :: \text{field itself}$

begin

lemma *dim-kernel-non-zero-jordan-block-pow*: **assumes** $a: a \neq 0$
shows $\text{kernel.dim } n \ (\text{jordan-block } n \ (a :: 'a) \ \widehat{m} \ k) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dim-kernel-zero-jordan-block-pow*:
 $\text{kernel.dim } n \ ((\text{jordan-block } n \ (0 :: 'a)) \ \widehat{m} \ k) = \min k \ n \ (\text{is } \text{kernel.dim } - \ ?A = \ ?c)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *dim-gen-eigenspace* :: $'a \ \text{mat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{dim-gen-eigenspace } A \ ev \ k = \text{kernel-dim } ((\text{char-matrix } A \ ev) \ \widehat{m} \ k)$

lemma *dim-gen-eigenspace-jordan-matrix*:
 $\text{dim-gen-eigenspace } (\text{jordan-matrix } n \ \text{as}) \ ev \ k$
 $= (\sum n \leftarrow \text{map fst } [(n, e) \leftarrow n \ \text{as} \ . \ e = ev]. \ \min k \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dim-gen-eigenspace-similar*: **assumes** *sim*: *similar-mat* $A \ B$
shows $\text{dim-gen-eigenspace } A = \text{dim-gen-eigenspace } B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dim-gen-eigenspace*: **assumes** *jordan-nf A n-as*
shows *dim-gen-eigenspace A ev k*
 $= (\sum n \leftarrow \text{map fst } [(n, e) \leftarrow n\text{-as} . e = \text{ev}]. \text{min } k \ n)$
<proof>

definition *compute-nr-of-jordan-blocks* :: *'a mat* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
compute-nr-of-jordan-blocks A ev k = $2 * \text{dim-gen-eigenspace } A \text{ ev } k -$
 $\text{dim-gen-eigenspace } A \text{ ev } (k - 1) - \text{dim-gen-eigenspace } A \text{ ev } (\text{Suc } k)$

This lemma finally shows uniqueness of JNFs. Take an arbitrary JNF of a matrix A , (encoded by the list of Jordan-blocks $n\text{-as}$), then then number of occurrences of each Jordan-Block in $n\text{-as}$ is uniquely determined, namely by *local.compute-nr-of-jordan-blocks*. The condition $k \neq 0$ is to ensure that we do not count blocks of dimension 0.

lemma *compute-nr-of-jordan-blocks*: **assumes** *jnf: jordan-nf A n-as*
and *no-0: k* \neq 0
shows *compute-nr-of-jordan-blocks A ev k* = $\text{length } (\text{filter } ((=) (k, \text{ev})) \ n\text{-as})$
<proof>

definition *compute-set-of-jordan-blocks* :: *'a mat* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow $(\text{nat} \times 'a)\text{list}$ **where**
compute-set-of-jordan-blocks A ev \equiv *let*
 $k = \text{Polynomial.order ev } (\text{char-poly } A);$
 $as = \text{map } (\text{dim-gen-eigenspace } A \text{ ev}) [0 ..< \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)];$
 $cards = \text{map } (\lambda k. (k, 2 * as ! k - as ! (k - 1) - as ! \text{Suc } k)) [1 ..< \text{Suc } k]$
in $\text{map } (\lambda (k, c). (k, \text{ev})) (\text{filter } (\lambda (k, c). c \neq 0) \ cards)$

lemma *compute-set-of-jordan-blocks*: **assumes** *jnf: jordan-nf A n-as*
shows $\text{set } (\text{compute-set-of-jordan-blocks } A \text{ ev}) = \text{set } n\text{-as} \cap \text{UNIV} \times \{\text{ev}\}$ (**is**
 $?C = ?N'$)
<proof>

lemma *jordan-nf-unique*: **assumes** *jordan-nf (A :: 'a mat) n-as* **and** *jordan-nf A m-bs*
shows $\text{set } n\text{-as} = \text{set } m\text{-bs}$
<proof>

One might get more fine-grained and prove the uniqueness lemma for multisets, so one takes multiplicities into account. For the moment we don't require this for complexity analysis, so it remains as future work.

end

end

30 Spectral Radius Theory

The following results show that the spectral radius characterize polynomial growth of matrix powers.

theory *Spectral-Radius*

imports

Jordan-Normal-Form-Existence

begin

definition *spectrum* $A = \text{Collect (eigenvalue } A)$

lemma *spectrum-root-char-poly*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

shows $\text{spectrum } A = \{k. \text{poly (char-poly } A) \ k = 0\}$

<proof>

lemma *card-finite-spectrum*: **assumes** $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

shows $\text{finite (spectrum } A) \ \text{card (spectrum } A) \leq n$

<proof>

lemma *spectrum-non-empty*: **assumes** $A: (A :: \text{complex mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $n: n > 0$

shows $\text{spectrum } A \neq \{\}$

<proof>

definition *spectral-radius* $:: \text{complex mat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**

$\text{spectral-radius } A = \text{Max (norm ' spectrum } A)$

lemma *spectral-radius-mem-max*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $n: n > 0$

shows $\text{spectral-radius } A \in \text{norm ' spectrum } A$ (**is ?one**)

$a \in \text{norm ' spectrum } A \Rightarrow a \leq \text{spectral-radius } A$

<proof>

If spectral radius is at most 1, and JNF exists, then we have polynomial growth.

lemma *spectral-radius-jnf-norm-bound-le-1*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $\text{sr-1: spectral-radius } A \leq 1$

and $\text{jnfxists: } \exists \text{ n-as. jordan-nf } A \ \text{n-as}$

shows $\exists \ c1 \ c2. \forall \ k. \text{norm-bound } (A \widehat{m} \ k) \ (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \widehat{(n - 1)})$

<proof>

If spectral radius is smaller than 1, and JNF exists, then we have a constant bound.

lemma *spectral-radius-jnf-norm-bound-less-1*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $\text{sr-1: spectral-radius } A < 1$

and $\text{jnfxists: } \exists \ \text{n-as. jordan-nf } A \ \text{n-as}$

shows $\exists \ c. \forall \ k. \text{norm-bound } (A \widehat{m} \ k) \ c$

<proof>

If spectral radius is larger than 1, then we have exponential growth.

lemma *spectral-radius-gt-1*: **assumes** $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$

and $n: n > 0$

and *sr-1: spectral-radius* $A > 1$
shows $\exists v c. v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge \text{norm } c > 1 \wedge v \neq 0_v \wedge A \hat{\ }_m k * v = c \hat{\ }_k v$
<proof>

If spectral radius is at most 1 for a complex matrix, then we have polynomial growth.

lemma *spectral-radius-jnf-norm-bound-le-1-upper-triangular*: **assumes** $A: (A :: \text{complex mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *sr-1: spectral-radius* $A \leq 1$
shows $\exists c1 \ c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (A \hat{\ }_m k) (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \hat{\ }^{(n-1)})$
<proof>

If spectral radius is less than 1 for a complex matrix, then we have a constant bound.

lemma *spectral-radius-jnf-norm-bound-less-1-upper-triangular*: **assumes** $A: (A :: \text{complex mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *sr-1: spectral-radius* $A < 1$
shows $\exists c. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (A \hat{\ }_m k) c$
<proof>

And we can also get a quantitative approximation via the multiplicity of the eigenvalues.

lemma *spectral-radius-poly-bound*: **fixes** $A :: \text{complex mat}$
assumes $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$
and *sr-1: spectral-radius* $A \leq 1$
and *eq-1*: $\bigwedge ev \ k. \text{poly } (\text{char-poly } A) \ ev = 0 \implies \text{norm } ev = 1 \implies \text{Polynomial.order } ev (\text{char-poly } A) \leq d$
shows $\exists c1 \ c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (A \hat{\ }_m k) (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \hat{\ }^{(d-1)})$
<proof>

end

31 Missing Lemmas of List

theory *DL-Missing-List*
imports *Main*
begin

lemma *nth-map-zip*:
assumes $i < \text{length } xs$
assumes $i < \text{length } ys$
shows $\text{map } f (\text{zip } xs \ ys) ! i = f (xs ! i, ys ! i)$
<proof>

lemma *nth-map-zip2*:
assumes $i < \text{length } (\text{map } f (\text{zip } xs \ ys))$
shows $\text{map } f (\text{zip } xs \ ys) ! i = f (xs ! i, ys ! i)$

<proof>

fun *find-first* **where**
find-first a [] = *undefined* |
find-first a (x # xs) = (if x = a then 0 else *Suc* (*find-first* a xs))

lemma *find-first-le*:
assumes a ∈ *set* xs
shows *find-first* a xs < *length* xs
<proof>

lemma *nth-find-first*:
assumes a ∈ *set* xs
shows xs ! (*find-first* a xs) = a
<proof>

lemma *find-first-unique*:
assumes *distinct* xs
and i < *length* xs
shows *find-first* (xs ! i) xs = i
<proof>

end

32 Matrix Rank

theory *DL-Rank*
imports *VS-Connect* *DL-Missing-List*
Determinant
Missing-VectorSpace
begin

lemma (**in** *vectorspace*) *full-dim-span*:
assumes S ⊆ *carrier* V
and *finite* S
and *vectorspace.dim* K (*span-vs* S) = *card* S
shows *lin-indpt* S
<proof>

lemma (**in** *vectorspace*) *dim-span*:
assumes S ⊆ *carrier* V
and *finite* S
and *maximal* U (λT. T ⊆ S ∧ *lin-indpt* T)
shows *vectorspace.dim* K (*span-vs* S) = *card* U
<proof>

definition (**in** *vec-space*) *rank* :: 'a mat ⇒ nat
where *rank* A = *vectorspace.dim* *class-ring* (*span-vs* (*set* (*cols* A)))

lemma (in *vec-space*) *rank-card-indpt*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } nc$
assumes *maximal* $S (\lambda T. T \subseteq \text{set } (\text{cols } A) \wedge \text{lin-indpt } T)$
shows $\text{rank } A = \text{card } S$
<proof>

lemma *maximal-exists-superset*:
assumes *finite* S
assumes *maxc*: $\bigwedge A. P A \implies A \subseteq S \text{ and } P B$
shows $\exists A. \text{finite } A \wedge \text{maximal } A P \wedge B \subseteq A$
<proof>

lemma (in *vec-space*) *rank-ge-card-indpt*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } nc$
assumes $U \subseteq \text{set } (\text{cols } A)$
assumes *lin-indpt* U
shows $\text{rank } A \geq \text{card } U$
<proof>

lemma (in *vec-space*) *lin-indpt-full-rank*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } nc$
assumes *distinct* $(\text{cols } A)$
assumes *lin-indpt* $(\text{set } (\text{cols } A))$
shows $\text{rank } A = nc$
<proof>

lemma (in *vec-space*) *rank-le-nc*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } nc$
shows $\text{rank } A \leq nc$
<proof>

lemma (in *vec-space*) *full-rank-lin-indpt*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } nc$
assumes $\text{rank } A = nc$
assumes *distinct* $(\text{cols } A)$
shows *lin-indpt* $(\text{set } (\text{cols } A))$
<proof>

lemma (in *vec-space*) *mat-mult-eq-lincomb*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } nc$
assumes *distinct* $(\text{cols } A)$
shows $A *_v (\text{vec } nc (\lambda i. a (\text{col } A \ i))) = \text{lincomb } a (\text{set } (\text{cols } A))$
<proof>

lemma (in *vec-space*) *lincomb-eq-mat-mult*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } nc$
assumes $v \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$

assumes *distinct* (cols A)
shows *lincomb* ($\lambda a. v \ \$ \ \text{find-first } a \ (\text{cols } A)$) (*set* (cols A)) = (A *_v v)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *vec-space*) *lin-depI*:
assumes A ∈ *carrier-mat* n nc
assumes v ∈ *carrier-vec* nc v ≠ 0_v nc A *_v v = 0_v n
assumes *distinct* (cols A)
shows *lin-dep* (*set* (cols A))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *vec-space*) *lin-depE*:
assumes A ∈ *carrier-mat* n nc
assumes *lin-dep* (*set* (cols A))
assumes *distinct* (cols A)
obtains v **where** v ∈ *carrier-vec* nc v ≠ 0_v nc A *_v v = 0_v n
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *vec-space*) *non-distinct-low-rank*:
assumes A ∈ *carrier-mat* n n
and ¬ *distinct* (cols A)
shows *rank* A < n
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The theorem "det non-zero \longleftrightarrow full rank" is practically proven in *det_0_iff_vec_prod_zero_field*, but without an actual definition of the rank.

lemma (in *vec-space*) *det-zero-low-rank*:
assumes A ∈ *carrier-mat* n n
and *det* A = 0
shows *rank* A < n
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *det-identical-cols*:
assumes A: A ∈ *carrier-mat* n n
and *ij*: i ≠ j
and *i*: i < n **and** *j*: j < n
and *r*: col A i = col A j
shows *det* A = 0
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *vec-space*) *low-rank-det-zero*:
assumes A ∈ *carrier-mat* n n
and *det* A ≠ 0
shows *rank* A = n
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *vec-space*) *det-rank-iff*:
assumes A ∈ *carrier-mat* n n
shows *det* A ≠ 0 \longleftrightarrow *rank* A = n

<proof>

33 Subadditivity of rank

Subadditivity is the property of rank, that $\text{rank}(A + B) \leq \text{rank} A + \text{rank} B$.

lemma (in *Module.module*) *lincomb-add*:

assumes *finite* ($b1 \cup b2$)

assumes $b1 \cup b2 \subseteq \text{carrier } M$

assumes $x1 = \text{lincomb } a1 \ b1 \ a1 \in (b1 \rightarrow \text{carrier } R)$

assumes $x2 = \text{lincomb } a2 \ b2 \ a2 \in (b2 \rightarrow \text{carrier } R)$

assumes $x = x1 \oplus_M x2$

shows $\text{lincomb } (\lambda v. (\lambda v. \text{if } v \in b1 \text{ then } a1 \ v \ \text{else } \mathbf{0}) \ v \oplus (\lambda v. \text{if } v \in b2 \text{ then } a2 \ v \ \text{else } \mathbf{0}) \ v) \ (b1 \cup b2) = x$

<proof>

lemma (in *vectorspace*) *dim-subadditive*:

assumes *subspace* $K \ W1 \ V$

and *vectorspace.fin-dim* $K \ (vs \ W1)$

assumes *subspace* $K \ W2 \ V$

and *vectorspace.fin-dim* $K \ (vs \ W2)$

shows $\text{vectorspace.dim } K \ (vs \ (\text{subspace-sum } W1 \ W2)) \leq \text{vectorspace.dim } K \ (vs \ W1) + \text{vectorspace.dim } K \ (vs \ W2)$

<proof>

lemma (in *Module.module*) *nested-submodules*:

assumes *submodule* $R \ W \ M$

assumes *submodule* $R \ X \ M$

assumes $X \subseteq W$

shows *submodule* $R \ X \ (md \ W)$

<proof>

lemma (in *vectorspace*) *nested-subspaces*:

assumes *subspace* $K \ W \ V$

assumes *subspace* $K \ X \ V$

assumes $X \subseteq W$

shows *subspace* $K \ X \ (vs \ W)$

<proof>

lemma (in *vectorspace*) *subspace-dim*:

assumes *subspace* $K \ X \ V$ *fin-dim* *vectorspace.fin-dim* $K \ (vs \ X)$

shows $\text{vectorspace.dim } K \ (vs \ X) \leq \text{dim}$

<proof>

lemma (in *vectorspace*) *fin-dim-subspace-sum*:

assumes *subspace* $K \ W1 \ V$

assumes *subspace* $K \ W2 \ V$

assumes *vectorspace.fin-dim* $K \ (vs \ W1)$ *vectorspace.fin-dim* $K \ (vs \ W2)$

shows *vectorspace.fin-dim K (vs (subspace-sum W1 W2))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *vec-space*) *rank-subadditive*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } nc$
assumes $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } nc$
shows $\text{rank } (A + B) \leq \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *vec-space*) *span-zero*: $\text{span } \{\text{zero } V\} = \{\text{zero } V\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *vec-space*) *dim-zero-vs*: $\text{vectorspace.dim class-ring } (\text{span-vs } \{\}) = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *vec-space*) *rank-0I*: $\text{rank } (0_m \text{ } n \text{ } nc) = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *vec-space*) *rank-le-1-product-entries*:
fixes $f g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ } nc$
assumes $\bigwedge r \ c. r < \text{dim-row } A \implies c < \text{dim-col } A \implies A \$\$ (r,c) = f \ r * g \ c$
shows $\text{rank } A \leq 1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

34 Missing Lemmas of Sublist

theory *DL-Missing-Sublist*
imports *Main*
begin

lemma *nths-only-one*:
assumes $\{i. i < \text{length } xs \wedge i \in I\} = \{j\}$
shows $\text{nths } xs \ I = [xs!j]$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nths-replicate*:
 $\text{nths } (\text{replicate } n \ x) \ A = (\text{replicate } (\text{card } \{i. i < n \wedge i \in A\}) \ x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *length-nths-even*:
assumes $\text{even } (\text{length } xs)$
shows $\text{length } (\text{nths } xs \ (\text{Collect } \text{even})) = \text{length } (\text{nths } xs \ (\text{Collect } \text{odd}))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nths-map*:

$nths (map f xs) A = map f (nths xs A)$
<proof>

35 Pick

fun *pick* :: *nat set* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
pick *S* 0 = (LEAST *a*. *a* \in *S*) |
pick *S* (*Suc* *n*) = (LEAST *a*. *a* \in *S* \wedge *a* > *pick* *S* *n*)

lemma *pick-in-set-inf*:
assumes *infinite* *S*
shows *pick* *S* *n* \in *S*
<proof>

lemma *pick-mono-inf*:
assumes *infinite* *S*
shows *m* < *n* \implies *pick* *S* *m* < *pick* *S* *n*
<proof>

lemma *pick-eq-iff-inf*:
assumes *infinite* *S*
shows *x* = *y* \longleftrightarrow *pick* *S* *x* = *pick* *S* *y*
<proof>

lemma *card-le-pick-inf*:
assumes *infinite* *S*
and *pick* *S* *n* \geq *i*
shows $card \{a \in S. a < i\} \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *card-pick-inf*:
assumes *infinite* *S*
shows $card \{a \in S. a < pick\ S\ n\} = n$
<proof>

lemma
assumes *n* < *card* *S*
shows
 pick-in-set-le: *pick* *S* *n* \in *S* **and**
 card-pick-le: $card \{a \in S. a < pick\ S\ n\} = n$ **and**
 pick-mono-le: *m* < *n* \implies *pick* *S* *m* < *pick* *S* *n*
<proof>

lemma *card-le-pick-le*:
assumes *n* < *card* *S*
and *pick* *S* *n* \geq *i*
shows $card \{a \in S. a < i\} \leq n$
<proof>

lemma
assumes $n < \text{card } S \vee \text{infinite } S$
shows
pick-in-set: $\text{pick } S \ n \in S$ **and**
card-le-pick: $i \leq \text{pick } S \ n \implies \text{card } \{a \in S. a < i\} \leq n$ **and**
card-pick: $\text{card } \{a \in S. a < \text{pick } S \ n\} = n$ **and**
pick-mono: $m < n \implies \text{pick } S \ m < \text{pick } S \ n$
<proof>

lemma *pick-card*:
 $\text{pick } I \ (\text{card } \{a \in I. a < i\}) = (\text{LEAST } a. a \in I \wedge a \geq i)$
<proof>

lemma *pick-card-in-set*: $i \in I \implies \text{pick } I \ (\text{card } \{a \in I. a < i\}) = i$
<proof>

36 Sublist

lemma *nth-nths-card*:
assumes $j < \text{length } xs$
and $j \in J$
shows $\text{nths } xs \ J \ ! \ \text{card } \{j0. j0 < j \wedge j0 \in J\} = xs!j$
<proof>

lemma *pick-reduce-set*:
assumes $i < \text{card } \{a. a < m \wedge a \in I\}$
shows $\text{pick } I \ i = \text{pick } \{a. a < m \wedge a \in I\} \ i$
<proof>

lemma *nth-nths*:
assumes $i < \text{card } \{i. i < \text{length } xs \wedge i \in I\}$
shows $\text{nths } xs \ I \ ! \ i = xs \ ! \ \text{pick } I \ i$
<proof>

lemma *pick-UNIV*: $\text{pick } \text{UNIV} \ j = j$
<proof>

lemma *pick-le*:
assumes $n < \text{card } \{a. a < i \wedge a \in S\}$
shows $\text{pick } S \ n < i$
<proof>

lemma *prod-list-complementary-nthss*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{comm-monoid-mult}$
shows $\text{prod-list } (\text{map } f \ xs) = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } f \ (\text{nths } xs \ A)) * \text{prod-list } (\text{map } f \ (\text{nths } xs \ (-A)))$
<proof>

lemma *nths-zip*: $\text{nths } (\text{zip } xs \ ys) \ I = \text{zip } (\text{nths } xs \ I) \ (\text{nths } ys \ I)$

<proof>

37 weave

definition *weave* :: nat set \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
weave A xs ys = map (λi . if $i \in A$ then $xs!(\text{card } \{a \in A. a < i\})$ else $ys!(\text{card } \{a \in -A. a < i\})$) [0.. $\text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$]

lemma *length-weave*:

shows $\text{length } (\text{weave } A \text{ } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$

<proof>

lemma *nth-weave*:

assumes $i < \text{length } (\text{weave } A \text{ } xs \text{ } ys)$

shows $\text{weave } A \text{ } xs \text{ } ys ! i = (\text{if } i \in A \text{ then } xs!(\text{card } \{a \in A. a < i\}) \text{ else } ys!(\text{card } \{a \in -A. a < i\}))$

<proof>

lemma *weave-append1*:

assumes $\text{length } xs + \text{length } ys \in A$

assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{card } \{a \in A. a < \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys\}$

shows $\text{weave } A \text{ } (xs @ [x]) \text{ } ys = \text{weave } A \text{ } xs \text{ } ys @ [x]$

<proof>

lemma *weave-append2*:

assumes $\text{length } xs + \text{length } ys \notin A$

assumes $\text{length } ys = \text{card } \{a \in -A. a < \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys\}$

shows $\text{weave } A \text{ } xs \text{ } (ys @ [y]) = \text{weave } A \text{ } xs \text{ } ys @ [y]$

<proof>

lemma *nths-nth*:

assumes $n \in A \text{ } n < \text{length } xs$

shows $nths \text{ } xs \text{ } A ! (\text{card } \{i. i < n \wedge i \in A\}) = xs ! n$

<proof>

lemma *list-all2-nths*:

assumes $\text{list-all2 } P \text{ } (nths \text{ } xs \text{ } A) \text{ } (nths \text{ } ys \text{ } A)$

and $\text{list-all2 } P \text{ } (nths \text{ } xs \text{ } (-A)) \text{ } (nths \text{ } ys \text{ } (-A))$

shows $\text{list-all2 } P \text{ } xs \text{ } ys$

<proof>

lemma *nths-weave*:

assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{card } \{a \in A. a < \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys\}$

assumes $\text{length } ys = \text{card } \{a \in (-A). a < \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys\}$

shows $nths \text{ } (\text{weave } A \text{ } xs \text{ } ys) \text{ } A = xs \wedge nths \text{ } (\text{weave } A \text{ } xs \text{ } ys) \text{ } (-A) = ys$

<proof>

lemma *set-weave*:

assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{card } \{a \in A. a < \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys\}$

assumes $\text{length } ys = \text{card } \{a \in -A. a < \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys\}$
shows $\text{set } (\text{weave } A \text{ } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{set } xs \cup \text{set } ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *weave-complementary-nthss[simp]*:
 $\text{weave } A \text{ } (\text{nths } xs \text{ } A) \text{ } (\text{nths } xs \text{ } (-A)) = xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length-nths'*: $\text{length } (\text{nths } xs \text{ } I) = \text{card } \{i \in I. i < \text{length } xs\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

38 Submatrices

theory *DL-Submatrix*
imports *Matrix DL-Missing-Sublist*
begin

39 Submatrix

definition *submatrix* :: 'a mat \Rightarrow nat set \Rightarrow nat set \Rightarrow 'a mat **where**
 $\text{submatrix } A \text{ } I \text{ } J = \text{mat } (\text{card } \{i. i < \text{dim-row } A \wedge i \in I\}) \text{ } (\text{card } \{j. j < \text{dim-col } A \wedge j \in J\}) \text{ } (\lambda(i,j). A \text{ } \$\$ \text{ } (\text{pick } I \text{ } i, \text{pick } J \text{ } j))$

lemma *dim-submatrix*: $\text{dim-row } (\text{submatrix } A \text{ } I \text{ } J) = \text{card } \{i. i < \text{dim-row } A \wedge i \in I\}$
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{submatrix } A \text{ } I \text{ } J) = \text{card } \{j. j < \text{dim-col } A \wedge j \in J\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *submatrix-index*:
assumes $i < \text{card } \{i. i < \text{dim-row } A \wedge i \in I\}$
assumes $j < \text{card } \{j. j < \text{dim-col } A \wedge j \in J\}$
shows $\text{submatrix } A \text{ } I \text{ } J \text{ } \$\$ \text{ } (i, j) = A \text{ } \$\$ \text{ } (\text{pick } I \text{ } i, \text{pick } J \text{ } j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-le-in*: $\{a. a < n \wedge a \in I\} = \{a \in I. a < n\}$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *submatrix-index-card*:
assumes $i < \text{dim-row } A \text{ } j < \text{dim-col } A \text{ } i \in I \text{ } j \in J$
shows $\text{submatrix } A \text{ } I \text{ } J \text{ } \$\$ \text{ } (\text{card } \{a \in I. a < i\}, \text{card } \{a \in J. a < j\}) = A \text{ } \$\$ \text{ } (i, j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *submatrix-split*: $\text{submatrix } A \text{ } I \text{ } J = \text{submatrix } (\text{submatrix } A \text{ } \text{UNIV } J) \text{ } I$
 UNIV
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

40 Rank and Submatrices

theory *DL-Rank-Submatrix*

imports *DL-Rank DL-Submatrix Matrix*

begin

lemma *row-submatrix-UNIV*:

assumes $i < \text{card } \{i. i < \text{dim-row } A \wedge i \in I\}$

shows $\text{row } (\text{submatrix } A \ I \ UNIV) \ i = \text{row } A \ (\text{pick } I \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-cols-submatrix-UNIV*:

assumes $\text{distinct } (\text{cols } (\text{submatrix } A \ I \ UNIV))$

shows $\text{distinct } (\text{cols } A)$

<proof>

lemma *cols-submatrix-subset*: $\text{set } (\text{cols } (\text{submatrix } A \ UNIV \ J)) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{cols } A)$

<proof>

lemma (**in** *vec-space*) *lin-dep-submatrix-UNIV*:

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

assumes $\text{lin-dep } (\text{set } (\text{cols } A))$

assumes $\text{distinct } (\text{cols } (\text{submatrix } A \ I \ UNIV))$

shows $\text{LinearCombinations.module.lin-dep class-ring } (\text{module-vec } TYPE('a) \ (\text{card } \{i. i < n \wedge i \in I\})) \ (\text{set } (\text{cols } (\text{submatrix } A \ I \ UNIV)))$

(**is** $\text{LinearCombinations.module.lin-dep class-ring } ?M \ (\text{set } ?S')$)

<proof>

lemma (**in** *vec-space*) *rank-gt-minor*:

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

assumes $\text{det } (\text{submatrix } A \ I \ J) \neq 0$

shows $\text{card } \{j. j < nc \wedge j \in J\} \leq \text{rank } A$

<proof>

end

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