

Miscellaneous HOL-Complex Examples

June 8, 2008

Contents

1	Binary arithmetic examples	2
1.1	Real Arithmetic	2
1.1.1	Addition	2
1.1.2	Negation	3
1.1.3	Multiplication	3
1.1.4	Inequalities	3
1.1.5	Powers	3
1.1.6	Tests	4
1.2	Complex Arithmetic	10
2	Square roots of primes are irrational	10
2.1	Preliminaries	10
2.2	Main theorem	10
2.3	Variations	11
3	Square roots of primes are irrational (script version)	11
3.1	Preliminaries	11
3.2	The set of rational numbers	12
3.3	Main theorem	12
4	The Nonstandard Primes as an Extension of the Prime Numbers	12
4.1	Another characterization of infinite set of natural numbers . .	14
4.2	An injective function cannot define an embedded natural number	14
4.3	Existence of Infinitely Many Primes: a Nonstandard Proof . .	15
5	Big O notation – continued	17
6	Arithmetic Series for Reals	17
7	Divergence of the Harmonic Series	17

8	Abstract	18
9	Formal Proof	18
10	Denumerability of the Rationals	19
11	Pretty integer literals for code generation	19
12	Quatifier elimination for $R(0,1,+, \text{floor}, i)$	21
13	Type of indices	68
13.1	Datatype of indices	68
13.2	Indices as datatype of ints	70
13.3	Basic arithmetic	70
13.4	ML interface	72
13.5	Specialized <i>op -</i> , <i>op div</i> and <i>op mod</i> operations	72
13.6	Code serialization	73
14	Implementation of natural numbers by target-language integers	74
14.1	Basic arithmetic	74
14.2	Case analysis	75
14.3	Preprocessors	76
14.4	Target language setup	76
15	Quatifier elimination for $R(0,1,+, i)$	80

1 Binary arithmetic examples

```
theory BinEx
imports Complex-Main
begin
```

Examples of performing binary arithmetic by simplification. This time we use the reals, though the representation is just of integers.

1.1 Real Arithmetic

1.1.1 Addition

```
lemma (1359::real) + -2468 = -1109
<proof>
```

```
lemma (93746::real) + -46375 = 47371
<proof>
```

1.1.2 Negation

lemma $-(65745::real) = -65745$
<proof>

lemma $-(-54321::real) = 54321$
<proof>

1.1.3 Multiplication

lemma $(-84::real) * 51 = -4284$
<proof>

lemma $(255::real) * 255 = 65025$
<proof>

lemma $(1359::real) * -2468 = -3354012$
<proof>

1.1.4 Inequalities

lemma $(89::real) * 10 \neq 889$
<proof>

lemma $(13::real) < 18 - 4$
<proof>

lemma $(-345::real) < -242 + -100$
<proof>

lemma $(13557456::real) < 18678654$
<proof>

lemma $(999999::real) \leq (1000001 + 1) - 2$
<proof>

lemma $(1234567::real) \leq 1234567$
<proof>

1.1.5 Powers

lemma $2 ^ 15 = (32768::real)$
<proof>

lemma $-3 ^ 7 = (-2187::real)$
<proof>

lemma $13 ^ 7 = (62748517::real)$
<proof>

lemma $3 \wedge 15 = (14348907::real)$
<proof>

lemma $-5 \wedge 11 = (-48828125::real)$
<proof>

1.1.6 Tests

lemma $(x + y = x) = (y = (0::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x + y = y) = (x = (0::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x + y = (0::real)) = (x = -y)$
<proof>

lemma $(x + y = (0::real)) = (y = -x)$
<proof>

lemma $((x + y) < (x + z)) = (y < (z::real))$
<proof>

lemma $((x + z) < (y + z)) = (x < (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(\neg x < y) = (y \leq (x::real))$
<proof>

lemma $\neg (x < y \wedge y < (x::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x::real) < y ==> \neg y < x$
<proof>

lemma $((x::real) \neq y) = (x < y \vee y < x)$
<proof>

lemma $(\neg x \leq y) = (y < (x::real))$
<proof>

lemma $x \leq y \vee y \leq (x::real)$
<proof>

lemma $x \leq y \vee y < (x::real)$
<proof>

lemma $x < y \vee y \leq (x::real)$
<proof>

lemma $x \leq (x::real)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $((x::real) \leq y) = (x < y \vee x = y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $((x::real) \leq y \wedge y \leq x) = (x = y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\neg(x < y \wedge y \leq (x::real))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\neg(x \leq y \wedge y < (x::real))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(-x < (0::real)) = (0 < x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $((0::real) < -x) = (x < 0)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(-x \leq (0::real)) = (0 \leq x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $((0::real) \leq -x) = (x \leq 0)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x::real) = y \vee x < y \vee y < x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x::real) = 0 \vee 0 < x \vee 0 < -x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(0::real) \leq x \vee 0 \leq -x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $((x::real) + y \leq x + z) = (y \leq z)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $((x::real) + z \leq y + z) = (x \leq y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(w::real) < x \wedge y < z ==> w + y < x + z$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(w::real) \leq x \wedge y \leq z ==> w + y \leq x + z$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(0::real) \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y ==> 0 \leq x + y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(0::real) < x \wedge 0 < y ==> 0 < x + y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(-x < y) = (0 < x + (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x < -y) = (x + y < (0::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(y < x + -z) = (y + z < (x::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x + -y < z) = (x < z + (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $x \leq y ==> x < y + (1::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x - y) + y = (x::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $y + (x - y) = (x::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $x - x = (0::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x - y = 0) = (x = (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $((0::real) \leq x + x) = (0 \leq x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(-x \leq x) = ((0::real) \leq x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x \leq -x) = (x \leq (0::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(-x = (0::real)) = (x = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $-(x - y) = y - (x::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $((0::real) < x - y) = (y < x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $((0::real) \leq x - y) = (y \leq x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x + y) - x = (y::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(-x = y) = (x = (-y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $x < (y::real) ==> \neg(x = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x \leq x + y) = ((0::real) \leq y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(y \leq x + y) = ((0::real) \leq x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x < x + y) = ((0::real) < y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(y < x + y) = ((0::real) < x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x - y) - x = (-y::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x + y < z) = (x < z - (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x - y < z) = (x < z + (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x < y - z) = (x + z < (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x \leq y - z) = (x + z \leq (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x - y \leq z) = (x \leq z + (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(-x < -y) = (y < (x::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(-x \leq -y) = (y \leq (x::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(a + b) - (c + d) = (a - c) + (b - (d::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(0::real) - x = -x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $x - (0::real) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $w \leq x \wedge y < z ==> w + y < x + (z::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $w < x \wedge y \leq z ==> w + y < x + (z::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(0::real) \leq x \wedge 0 < y ==> 0 < x + (y::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(0::real) < x \wedge 0 \leq y ==> 0 < x + y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $-x - y = -(x + (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $x - (-y) = x + (y::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $-x - -y = y - (x::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(a - b) + (b - c) = a - (c::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x = y - z) = (x + z = (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x - y = z) = (x = z + (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $x - (x - y) = (y::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $x - (x + y) = -(y::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $x = y ==> x \leq (y::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(0::real) < x ==> \neg(x = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(x + y) * (x - y) = (x * x) - (y * y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(-x = -y) = (x = (y::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(-x < -y) = (y < (x::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $!!a::real. a \leq b ==> c \leq d ==> x + y < z ==> a + c \leq b + d$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $!!a::real. a < b ==> c < d ==> a - d \leq b + (-c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $!!a::real. a \leq b ==> b + b \leq c ==> a + a \leq c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $!!a::real. a + b \leq i + j ==> a \leq b ==> i \leq j ==> a + a \leq j + j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $!!a::real. a + b < i + j ==> a < b ==> i < j ==> a + a < j + j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $!!a::real. a + b + c \leq i + j + k \wedge a \leq b \wedge b \leq c \wedge i \leq j \wedge j \leq k -->$
 $a + a + a \leq k + k + k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $!!a::real. a + b + c + d \leq i + j + k + l ==> a \leq b ==> b \leq c$
 $==> c \leq d ==> i \leq j ==> j \leq k ==> k \leq l ==> a \leq l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $!!a::real. a + b + c + d \leq i + j + k + l ==> a \leq b ==> b \leq c$
 $==> c \leq d ==> i \leq j ==> j \leq k ==> k \leq l ==> a + a + a + a \leq l +$
 $l + l + l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $!!a::real. a + b + c + d \leq i + j + k + l ==> a \leq b ==> b \leq c$
 $==> c \leq d ==> i \leq j ==> j \leq k ==> k \leq l ==> a + a + a + a + a \leq$
 $l + l + l + l + i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $!!a::real. a + b + c + d \leq i + j + k + l ==> a \leq b ==> b \leq c$
 $==> c \leq d ==> i \leq j ==> j \leq k ==> k \leq l ==> a + a + a + a + a +$
 $a \leq l + l + l + l + i + l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.2 Complex Arithmetic

lemma $(1359 + 93746*ii) - (2468 + 46375*ii) = -1109 + 47371*ii$
<proof>

lemma $-(65745 + -47371*ii) = -65745 + 47371*ii$
<proof>

Multiplication requires distributive laws. Perhaps versions instantiated to literal constants should be added to the simpset.

lemma $(1 + ii) * (1 - ii) = 2$
<proof>

lemma $(1 + 2*ii) * (1 + 3*ii) = -5 + 5*ii$
<proof>

lemma $(-84 + 255*ii) + (51 * 255*ii) = -84 + 13260 * ii$
<proof>

No inequalities or linear arithmetic: the complex numbers are unordered!

No powers (not supported yet)

end

2 Square roots of primes are irrational

theory *Sqrt*
imports *Primes Complex-Main*
begin

2.1 Preliminaries

The set of rational numbers, including the key representation theorem.

definition
*rational*s (\mathbb{Q}) **where**
 $\mathbb{Q} = \{x. \exists m\ n. n \neq 0 \wedge |x| = \text{real } (m::\text{nat}) / \text{real } (n::\text{nat})\}$

theorem *rational*s-rep [elim?]:
assumes $x \in \mathbb{Q}$
obtains $m\ n$ **where** $n \neq 0$ **and** $|x| = \text{real } m / \text{real } n$ **and** $\text{gcd } (m, n) = 1$
<proof>

2.2 Main theorem

The square root of any prime number (including 2) is irrational.

theorem *sqrt-prime-irrational*:

```

    assumes prime p
    shows sqrt (real p)  $\notin \mathbb{Q}$ 
  <proof>

```

```

corollary sqrt (real (2::nat))  $\notin \mathbb{Q}$ 
  <proof>

```

2.3 Variations

Here is an alternative version of the main proof, using mostly linear forward-reasoning. While this results in less top-down structure, it is probably closer to proofs seen in mathematics.

```

theorem
  assumes prime p
  shows sqrt (real p)  $\notin \mathbb{Q}$ 
  <proof>

```

```

end

```

3 Square roots of primes are irrational (script version)

```

theory Sqrt-Script
imports Primes Complex-Main
begin

```

Contrast this linear Isabelle/Isar script with Markus Wenzel's more mathematical version.

3.1 Preliminaries

```

lemma prime-nonzero: prime p  $\implies p \neq 0$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma prime-dvd-other-side:
   $n * n = p * (k * k) \implies \text{prime } p \implies p \text{ dvd } n$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma reduction: prime p  $\implies$ 
   $0 < k \implies k * k = p * (j * j) \implies k < p * j \wedge 0 < j$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma rearrange: (j::nat) * (p * j) = k * k  $\implies k * k = p * (j * j)$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma prime-not-square:

```

```

    prime p ==> (∧k. 0 < k ==> m * m ≠ p * (k * k))
  <proof>

```

3.2 The set of rational numbers

definition

```

    rationals :: real set    (ℚ) where
    ℚ = {x. ∃ m n. n ≠ 0 ∧ |x| = real (m::nat) / real (n::nat)}

```

3.3 Main theorem

The square root of any prime number (including 2) is irrational.

theorem *prime-sqrt-irrational*:

```

    prime p ==> x * x = real p ==> 0 ≤ x ==> x ∉ ℚ
  <proof>

```

lemmas *two-sqrt-irrational* =

```

    prime-sqrt-irrational [OF two-is-prime]

```

end

4 The Nonstandard Primes as an Extension of the Prime Numbers

theory *NSPrimes*

imports *~~/src/HOL/NumberTheory/Factorization Complex-Main*

begin

These can be used to derive an alternative proof of the infinitude of primes by considering a property of nonstandard sets.

definition

```

    hdvd :: [hypnat, hypnat] => bool    (infixl hdvd 50) where
    [transfer-unfold]: (M::hypnat) hdvd N = (*p2* (op dvd)) M N

```

definition

```

    starprime :: hypnat set where
    [transfer-unfold]: starprime = (*s* {p. prime p})

```

definition

```

    choicefun :: 'a set => 'a where
    choicefun E = (@x. ∃ X ∈ Pow(E) - {{}}, x : X)

```

consts *injf-max* :: nat => ('a::{order} set) => 'a

primrec

```

    injf-max-zero: injf-max 0 E = choicefun E
    injf-max-Suc: injf-max (Suc n) E = choicefun({e. e:E & injf-max n E < e})

```

lemma *dvd-by-all*: $\forall M. \exists N. 0 < N \ \& \ (\forall m. 0 < m \ \& \ (m::nat) \leq M \dashrightarrow m \text{ dvd } N)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *dvd-by-all2* = *dvd-by-all* [*THEN spec, standard*]

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-le-zero-iff*: $(\text{hypnat-of-nat } n \leq 0) = (n = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *hypnat-of-nat-le-zero-iff* [*simp*]

lemma *hdvd-by-all*: $\forall M. \exists N. 0 < N \ \& \ (\forall m. 0 < m \ \& \ (m::hypnat) \leq M \dashrightarrow m \text{ hdvd } N)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *hdvd-by-all2* = *hdvd-by-all* [*THEN spec, standard*]

lemma *hypnat-dvd-all-hypnat-of-nat*:

$\exists (N::hypnat). 0 < N \ \& \ (\forall n \in -\{0::nat\}. \text{hypnat-of-nat}(n) \text{ hdvd } N)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The nonstandard extension of the set prime numbers consists of precisely those hypernaturals exceeding 1 that have no nontrivial factors

lemma *starprime*:

$\text{starprime} = \{p. 1 < p \ \& \ (\forall m. m \text{ hdvd } p \dashrightarrow m = 1 \mid m = p)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *prime-two*: *prime* 2

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare *prime-two* [*simp*]

lemma *prime-factor-exists* [*rule-format*]: $\text{Suc } 0 < n \dashrightarrow (\exists k. \text{prime } k \ \& \ k \text{ dvd } n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hyperprime-factor-exists* [*rule-format*]:

$!!n. 1 < n \implies (\exists k \in \text{starprime}. k \text{ hdvd } n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NatStar-hypnat-of-nat*: $\text{finite } A \implies *s* A = \text{hypnat-of-nat } A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

4.1 Another characterization of infinite set of natural numbers

lemma *finite-nat-set-bounded*: $\text{finite } N \implies \exists n. (\forall i \in N. i < (n::\text{nat}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-nat-set-bounded-iff*: $\text{finite } N = (\exists n. (\forall i \in N. i < (n::\text{nat})))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-finite-nat-set-iff*: $(\sim \text{finite } N) = (\forall n. \exists i \in N. n \leq (i::\text{nat}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bounded-nat-set-is-finite2*: $(\forall i \in N. i \leq (n::\text{nat})) \implies \text{finite } N$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-nat-set-bounded2*: $\text{finite } N \implies \exists n. (\forall i \in N. i \leq (n::\text{nat}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-nat-set-bounded-iff2*: $\text{finite } N = (\exists n. (\forall i \in N. i \leq (n::\text{nat})))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-finite-nat-set-iff2*: $(\sim \text{finite } N) = (\forall n. \exists i \in N. n < (i::\text{nat}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.2 An injective function cannot define an embedded natural number

lemma *lemma-infinite-set-singleton*: $\forall m n. m \neq n \implies f n \neq f m$
 $\implies \{n. f n = N\} = \{\} \mid (\exists m. \{n. f n = N\} = \{m\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-fun-not-hypnat-in-SHNat*:
assumes *inj-f*: $\text{inj } (f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat})$
shows *starfun f whn* $\notin \text{Nats}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *range-subset-mem-starsetNat*:
 $\text{range } f \leq A \implies \text{starfun } f \text{ whn} \in \text{*s* } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemmaPow3*: $E \neq \{\} \implies \exists x. \exists X \in (\text{Pow } E - \{\{\}\}). x: X$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *choicefun-mem-set*: $E \neq \{\}$ \implies *choicefun* $E \in E$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *choicefun-mem-set* [*simp*]

lemma *injf-max-mem-set*: $[| E \neq \{\}; \forall x. \exists y \in E. x < y |] \implies \text{injf-max } n \ E \in E$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *injf-max-order-preserving*: $\forall x. \exists y \in E. x < y \implies \text{injf-max } n \ E < \text{injf-max } (\text{Suc } n) \ E$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *injf-max-order-preserving2*: $\forall x. \exists y \in E. x < y \implies \forall n \ m. m < n \longrightarrow \text{injf-max } m \ E < \text{injf-max } n \ E$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-injf-max*: $\forall x. \exists y \in E. x < y \implies \text{inj } (\%n. \text{injf-max } n \ E)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinite-set-has-order-preserving-inj*:

$[| (E::('a::\{\text{order}\} \text{ set})) \neq \{\}; \forall x. \exists y \in E. x < y |]$
 $\implies \exists f. \text{range } f \leq E \ \& \ \text{inj } (f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \ \& \ (\forall m. f \ m < f(\text{Suc } m))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Only need the existence of an injective function from \mathbb{N} to A for proof

lemma *hypnat-infinite-has-nonstandard*:

$\sim \text{finite } A \implies \text{hypnat-of-nat } 'A < (*s* A)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starsetNat-eq-hypnat-of-nat-image-finite*: $*s* A = \text{hypnat-of-nat } 'A \implies \text{finite } A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-starsetNat-iff*: $(*s* A = \text{hypnat-of-nat } 'A) = (\text{finite } A)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-infinite-has-nonstandard-iff*: $(\sim \text{finite } A) = (\text{hypnat-of-nat } 'A < *s* A)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.3 Existence of Infinitely Many Primes: a Nonstandard Proof

lemma *lemma-not-dvd-hypnat-one*: $\sim (\forall n \in - \{0\}. \text{hypnat-of-nat } n \ \text{hdvd } 1)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *lemma-not-dvd-hypnat-one* [*simp*]

lemma *lemma-not-dvd-hypnat-one2*: $\exists n \in - \{0\}. \sim \text{hypnat-of-nat } n \text{ hdvd } 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *lemma-not-dvd-hypnat-one2* [simp]

lemma *hypnat-gt-zero-gt-one*:
 $!!N. [| 0 < (N::\text{hypnat}); N \neq 1 |] ==> 1 < N$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-add-one-gt-one*:
 $!!N. 0 < N ==> 1 < (N::\text{hypnat}) + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-not-prime*: $\neg \text{prime } 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *zero-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-zero-not-prime*: $\text{hypnat-of-nat } 0 \notin \text{starprime}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *hypnat-of-nat-zero-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *hypnat-zero-not-prime*:
 $0 \notin \text{starprime}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *hypnat-zero-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *one-not-prime*: $\neg \text{prime } 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *one-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *one-not-prime2*: $\neg \text{prime}(\text{Suc } 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *one-not-prime2* [simp]

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-one-not-prime*: $\text{hypnat-of-nat } 1 \notin \text{starprime}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *hypnat-of-nat-one-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *hypnat-one-not-prime*: $1 \notin \text{starprime}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *hypnat-one-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *hdvd-diff*: $!!k \ m \ n. [| k \text{ hdvd } m; k \text{ hdvd } n |] ==> k \text{ hdvd } (m - n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dvd-one-eq-one*: $x \text{ dvd } (1::\text{nat}) ==> x = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hdvd-one-eq-one*: $!!x. x \text{ hdvd } 1 ==> x = 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *not-finite-prime*: $\sim finite \{p. prime\ p\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

5 Big O notation – continued

theory *BigO-Complex*
imports *BigO Complex*
begin

Additional lemmas that require the HOL-Complex logic image.

lemma *bigO-LIMSEQ1*: $f =_o O(g) \implies g \dashrightarrow 0 \implies f \dashrightarrow (0::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bigO-LIMSEQ2*: $f =_o g +_o O(h) \implies h \dashrightarrow 0 \implies f \dashrightarrow a$
 $\implies g \dashrightarrow (a::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

6 Arithmetic Series for Reals

theory *Arithmetic-Series-Complex*
imports *Complex-Main*
begin

lemma *arith-series-real*:
 $(2::real) * (\sum_{i \in \{..<n\}} a + of_nat\ i * d) =$
 $of_nat\ n * (a + (a + of_nat(n - 1) * d))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

7 Divergence of the Harmonic Series

theory *HarmonicSeries*
imports *Complex-Main*
begin

8 Abstract

The following document presents a proof of the Divergence of Harmonic Series theorem formalised in the Isabelle/Isar theorem proving system.

Theorem: The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ does not converge to any number.

Informal Proof: The informal proof is based on the following auxillary lemmas:

- *aux:* $\sum_{n=2^m-1}^{2^m} \frac{1}{n} \geq \frac{1}{2}$
- *aux2:* $\sum_{n=1}^{2^M} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=2^{m-1}}^{2^m} \frac{1}{n}$

From *aux* and *aux2* we can deduce that $\sum_{n=1}^{2^M} \frac{1}{n} \geq 1 + \frac{M}{2}$ for all M . Now for contradiction, assume that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = s$ for some s . Because $\forall n. \frac{1}{n} > 0$ all the partial sums in the series must be less than s . However with our deduction above we can choose $N > 2 * s - 2$ and thus $\sum_{n=1}^{2^N} \frac{1}{n} > s$. This leads to a contradiction and hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ is not summable. QED.

9 Formal Proof

lemma *two-pow-sub*:

$$0 < m \implies (2::nat) ^ m - 2 ^ (m - 1) = 2 ^ (m - 1)$$

<proof>

We first prove the following auxillary lemma. This lemma simply states that the finite sums: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}$ etc. are all greater than or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$. We do this by observing that each term in the sum is greater than or equal to the last term, e.g. $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{4}$ and thus $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

lemma *harmonic-aux*:

$$\forall m > 0. (\sum_{n \in \{(2::nat) ^ (m - 1) + 1 .. 2 ^ m\}}. 1 / \text{real } n) \geq 1 / 2$$

$$(\text{is } \forall m > 0. (\sum_{n \in (?S\ m)}. 1 / \text{real } n) \geq 1 / 2)$$

<proof>

We then show that the sum of a finite number of terms from the harmonic series can be regrouped in increasing powers of 2. For example: $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} = 1 + (\frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8})$.

lemma *harmonic-aux2* [rule-format]:

$$0 < M \implies (\sum_{n \in \{1 .. (2::nat) ^ M\}}. 1 / \text{real } n) =$$

$$(1 + (\sum_{m \in \{1 .. M\}}. \sum_{n \in \{(2::nat) ^ (m - 1) + 1 .. 2 ^ m\}}. 1 / \text{real } n))$$

$$(\text{is } 0 < M \implies ?LHS\ M = ?RHS\ M)$$

<proof>

Using *harmonic-aux* and *harmonic-aux2* we now show that each group sum is greater than or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ and thus the finite sum is bounded below by a value proportional to the number of elements we choose.

lemma *harmonic-aux3* [rule-format]:
shows $\forall (M::nat). (\sum_{n \in \{1..(2::nat) \wedge M\}} 1 / \text{real } n) \geq 1 + (\text{real } M)/2$
(is $\forall M. ?P \ M \geq -)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The final theorem shows that as we take more and more elements (see *harmonic-aux3*) we get an ever increasing sum. By assuming the sum converges, the lemma *series-pos-less* ($\llbracket \text{summable } ?f; \forall m \geq ?n. 0 < ?f \ m \rrbracket \implies \text{setsum } ?f \ \{0..<?n\} < \text{suminf } ?f$) states that each sum is bounded above by the series' limit. This contradicts our first statement and thus we prove that the harmonic series is divergent.

theorem *DivergenceOfHarmonicSeries*:
shows $\neg \text{summable } (\lambda n. 1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } n))$
(is $\neg \text{summable } ?f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

10 Denumerability of the Rationals

theory *DenumRat*
imports
Complex-Main NatPair
begin

lemma *nat-to-int-surj*: $\exists f::nat \Rightarrow int. \text{surj } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nat2-to-int2-surj*: $\exists f::(nat * nat) \Rightarrow (int * int). \text{surj } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rat-denum*:
 $\exists f::nat \Rightarrow rat. \text{surj } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

11 Pretty integer literals for code generation

theory *Code-Integer*
imports *ATP-Linkup*
begin

HOL numeral expressions are mapped to integer literals in target languages, using predefined target language operations for abstract integer operations.

code-type *int*

```

(SML IntInf.int)
(OCaml Big'-int.big'-int)
(Haskell Integer)

code-instance int :: eq
(Haskell -)

⟨ML⟩

code-const Int.Pls and Int.Min and Int.Bit0 and Int.Bit1
(SML raise/ Fail/ Pls
  and raise/ Fail/ Min
  and !((-)/ raise/ Fail/ Bit0)
  and !((-)/ raise/ Fail/ Bit1))
(OCaml failwith/ Pls
  and failwith/ Min
  and !((-)/ failwith/ Bit0)
  and !((-)/ failwith/ Bit1))
(Haskell error/ Pls
  and error/ Min
  and error/ Bit0
  and error/ Bit1)

code-const Int.pred
(SML IntInf.- ((-), 1))
(OCaml Big'-int.pred'-big'-int)
(Haskell !(-/ -/ 1))

code-const Int.succ
(SML IntInf.+ ((-), 1))
(OCaml Big'-int.succ'-big'-int)
(Haskell !(-/ +/ 1))

code-const op + :: int ⇒ int ⇒ int
(SML IntInf.+ ((-), (-)))
(OCaml Big'-int.add'-big'-int)
(Haskell infixl 6 +)

code-const uminus :: int ⇒ int
(SML IntInf.~)
(OCaml Big'-int.minus'-big'-int)
(Haskell negate)

code-const op - :: int ⇒ int ⇒ int
(SML IntInf.- ((-), (-)))
(OCaml Big'-int.sub'-big'-int)
(Haskell infixl 6 -)

code-const op * :: int ⇒ int ⇒ int

```

```

(SML IntInf.* ((-), (-)))
(OCaml Big'-int.mult'-big'-int)
(Haskell infixl 7 *)

code-const op = :: int ⇒ int ⇒ bool
  (SML !((- : IntInf.int) = -))
  (OCaml Big'-int.eq'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infixl 4 ==)

code-const op ≤ :: int ⇒ int ⇒ bool
  (SML IntInf.<= ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.le'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infix 4 <=)

code-const op < :: int ⇒ int ⇒ bool
  (SML IntInf.< ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.lt'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infix 4 <)

code-reserved SML IntInf
code-reserved OCaml Big-int

end

```

12 Quatifier elimination for R(0,1,+,floor,;)

```

theory MIR
  imports Real GCD Code-Integer
  uses (mireif.ML) (mirtac.ML)
  begin

declare real-of-int-floor-cancel [simp del]

primrec alluopairs:: 'a list ⇒ ('a × 'a) list where
  alluopairs [] = []
  | alluopairs (x#xs) = (map (Pair x) (x#xs))@(alluopairs xs)

lemma alluopairs-set1: set (alluopairs xs) ≤ {(x,y). x ∈ set xs ∧ y ∈ set xs}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma alluopairs-set:
  ⌊x ∈ set xs ; y ∈ set xs⌋ ⇒ (x,y) ∈ set (alluopairs xs) ∨ (y,x) ∈ set (alluopairs
  xs)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma alluopairs-ex:
  assumes Pc: ∀ x y. P x y = P y x
  shows (∃ x ∈ set xs. ∃ y ∈ set xs. P x y) = (∃ (x,y) ∈ set (alluopairs xs). P x
  y)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

consts *iupt* :: *int* \times *int* \Rightarrow *int list*
recdef *iupt measure* ($\lambda (i,j). \text{nat } (j-i+1)$)
 iupt (*i,j*) = (if *j* < *i* then [] else (*i* # *iupt*(*i*+1, *j*)))

lemma *iupt-set*: *set* (*iupt*(*i,j*)) = {*i* .. *j*}
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nth-pos2*: $0 < n \Longrightarrow (x \# xs) ! n = xs ! (n - 1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *myl*: $\forall (a::'a::\{\text{pordered-ab-group-add}\}) (b::'a). (a \leq b) = (0 \leq b - a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *myless*: $\forall (a::'a::\{\text{pordered-ab-group-add}\}) (b::'a). (a < b) = (0 < b - a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *myeq*: $\forall (a::'a::\{\text{pordered-ab-group-add}\}) (b::'a). (a = b) = (0 = b - a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *floor-int-eq*: $(\text{real } n \leq x \wedge x < \text{real } (n+1)) = (\text{floor } x = n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dvd-period*:
 assumes *advdd*: (*a*::*int*) *dvd* *d*
 shows (*a* *dvd* (*x* + *t*)) = (*a* *dvd* ((*x* + *c***d*) + *t*))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition
 rdvd:: *real* \Rightarrow *real* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infixl** *rdvd* 50)
where
 rdvd-def: $x \text{ rdvd } y \longleftrightarrow (\exists k::\text{int}. y = x * \text{real } k)$

lemma *int-rdvd-real*:
 shows *real* (*i*::*int*) *rdvd* *x* = (*i* *dvd* (*floor* *x*) \wedge *real* (*floor* *x*) = *x*) (**is** ?*l* = ?*r*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *int-rdvd-iff*: (*real* (*i*::*int*) *rdvd* *real* *t*) = (*i* *dvd* *t*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rdvd-abs1*:

$(abs \ (real \ d) \ rdvd \ t) = (real \ (d :: int) \ rdvd \ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rdvd-minus*: $(real \ (d :: int) \ rdvd \ t) = (real \ d \ rdvd \ -t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rdvd-left-0-eq*: $(0 \ rdvd \ t) = (t=0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rdvd-mult*:
assumes *knz*: $k \neq 0$
shows $(real \ (n :: int) * real \ (k :: int) \ rdvd \ x * real \ k) = (real \ n \ rdvd \ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rdvd-trans*: **assumes** $mn:m \ rdvd \ n$ **and** $nk:n \ rdvd \ k$
shows $m \ rdvd \ k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

datatype *num* = *C int* | *Bound nat* | *CN nat int num* | *Neg num* | *Add num num* |
Sub num num
| *Mul int num* | *Floor num* | *CF int num num*

primrec *num-size* :: *num* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
 $num\text{-}size \ (C \ c) = 1$
 $num\text{-}size \ (Bound \ n) = 1$
 $num\text{-}size \ (Neg \ a) = 1 + num\text{-}size \ a$
 $num\text{-}size \ (Add \ a \ b) = 1 + num\text{-}size \ a + num\text{-}size \ b$
 $num\text{-}size \ (Sub \ a \ b) = 3 + num\text{-}size \ a + num\text{-}size \ b$
 $num\text{-}size \ (CN \ n \ c \ a) = 4 + num\text{-}size \ a$
 $num\text{-}size \ (CF \ c \ a \ b) = 4 + num\text{-}size \ a + num\text{-}size \ b$
 $num\text{-}size \ (Mul \ c \ a) = 1 + num\text{-}size \ a$
 $num\text{-}size \ (Floor \ a) = 1 + num\text{-}size \ a$

primrec *Inum* :: *real list* \Rightarrow *num* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
 $Inum \ bs \ (C \ c) = (real \ c)$
 $Inum \ bs \ (Bound \ n) = bs!n$
 $Inum \ bs \ (CN \ n \ c \ a) = (real \ c) * (bs!n) + (Inum \ bs \ a)$
 $Inum \ bs \ (Neg \ a) = -(Inum \ bs \ a)$
 $Inum \ bs \ (Add \ a \ b) = Inum \ bs \ a + Inum \ bs \ b$
 $Inum \ bs \ (Sub \ a \ b) = Inum \ bs \ a - Inum \ bs \ b$
 $Inum \ bs \ (Mul \ c \ a) = (real \ c) * Inum \ bs \ a$
 $Inum \ bs \ (Floor \ a) = real \ (floor \ (Inum \ bs \ a))$
 $Inum \ bs \ (CF \ c \ a \ b) = real \ c * real \ (floor \ (Inum \ bs \ a)) + Inum \ bs \ b$

definition *isint* $t\ bs \equiv \text{real } (\text{floor } (\text{Inum } bs\ t)) = \text{Inum } bs\ t$

lemma *isint-iff*: *isint* $n\ bs = (\text{real } (\text{floor } (\text{Inum } bs\ n)) = \text{Inum } bs\ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isint-Floor*: *isint* $(\text{Floor } n)\ bs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isint-Mul*: *isint* $e\ bs \implies \text{isint } (\text{Mul } c\ e)\ bs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isint-neg*: *isint* $e\ bs \implies \text{isint } (\text{Neg } e)\ bs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isint-sub*:
assumes *ie*: *isint* $e\ bs$ **shows** *isint* $(\text{Sub } (C\ c)\ e)\ bs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isint-add*: **assumes**
ai: *isint* $a\ bs$ **and** *bi*: *isint* $b\ bs$ **shows** *isint* $(\text{Add } a\ b)\ bs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isint-c*: *isint* $(C\ j)\ bs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

datatype *fm* =
 $T \mid F \mid Lt\ num \mid Le\ num \mid Gt\ num \mid Ge\ num \mid Eq\ num \mid NEq\ num \mid Dvd\ int\ num \mid$
 $NDvd\ int\ num \mid$
 $NOT\ fm \mid And\ fm\ fm \mid Or\ fm\ fm \mid Imp\ fm\ fm \mid Iff\ fm\ fm \mid E\ fm \mid A\ fm$

fun *fmsize* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
 $fmsize\ (NOT\ p) = 1 + fmsize\ p$
 $\mid fmsize\ (And\ p\ q) = 1 + fmsize\ p + fmsize\ q$
 $\mid fmsize\ (Or\ p\ q) = 1 + fmsize\ p + fmsize\ q$
 $\mid fmsize\ (Imp\ p\ q) = 3 + fmsize\ p + fmsize\ q$
 $\mid fmsize\ (Iff\ p\ q) = 3 + 2 * (fmsize\ p + fmsize\ q)$
 $\mid fmsize\ (E\ p) = 1 + fmsize\ p$
 $\mid fmsize\ (A\ p) = 4 + fmsize\ p$
 $\mid fmsize\ (Dvd\ i\ t) = 2$
 $\mid fmsize\ (NDvd\ i\ t) = 2$
 $\mid fmsize\ p = 1$

lemma *fmsize-pos*: *fmsize* $p > 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

primrec *Ifm* :: *real list* \Rightarrow *fm* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

Ifm *bs* *T* = *True*
 | *Ifm* *bs* *F* = *False*
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*Lt* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* < 0)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*Gt* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* > 0)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*Le* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* \leq 0)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*Ge* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* \geq 0)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*Eq* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* = 0)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*NEq* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* \neq 0)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*Dvd* *i* *b*) = (*real* *i* *rdvd* *Inum* *bs* *b*)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*NDvd* *i* *b*) = (\neg (*real* *i* *rdvd* *Inum* *bs* *b*))
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*NOT* *p*) = (\neg (*Ifm* *bs* *p*))
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*And* *p* *q*) = (*Ifm* *bs* *p* \wedge *Ifm* *bs* *q*)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*Or* *p* *q*) = (*Ifm* *bs* *p* \vee *Ifm* *bs* *q*)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*Imp* *p* *q*) = ((*Ifm* *bs* *p*) \longrightarrow (*Ifm* *bs* *q*))
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*Iff* *p* *q*) = (*Ifm* *bs* *p* = *Ifm* *bs* *q*)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*E* *p*) = (\exists *x*. *Ifm* (*x*#*bs*) *p*)
 | *Ifm* *bs* (*A* *p*) = (\forall *x*. *Ifm* (*x*#*bs*) *p*)

consts *prep* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

recdef *prep* *measure* *fmsize*

prep (*E* *T*) = *T*
prep (*E* *F*) = *F*
prep (*E* (*Or* *p* *q*)) = *Or* (*prep* (*E* *p*)) (*prep* (*E* *q*))
prep (*E* (*Imp* *p* *q*)) = *Or* (*prep* (*E* (*NOT* *p*))) (*prep* (*E* *q*))
prep (*E* (*Iff* *p* *q*)) = *Or* (*prep* (*E* (*And* *p* *q*))) (*prep* (*E* (*And* (*NOT* *p*) (*NOT* *q*))))
prep (*E* (*NOT* (*And* *p* *q*))) = *Or* (*prep* (*E* (*NOT* *p*))) (*prep* (*E* (*NOT* *q*)))
prep (*E* (*NOT* (*Imp* *p* *q*))) = *prep* (*E* (*And* *p* (*NOT* *q*)))
prep (*E* (*NOT* (*Iff* *p* *q*))) = *Or* (*prep* (*E* (*And* *p* (*NOT* *q*)))) (*prep* (*E* (*And* (*NOT* *p*) (*NOT* *q*))))
prep (*E* *p*) = *E* (*prep* *p*)
prep (*A* (*And* *p* *q*)) = *And* (*prep* (*A* *p*)) (*prep* (*A* *q*))
prep (*A* *p*) = *prep* (*NOT* (*E* (*NOT* *p*)))
prep (*NOT* (*NOT* *p*)) = *prep* *p*
prep (*NOT* (*And* *p* *q*)) = *Or* (*prep* (*NOT* *p*)) (*prep* (*NOT* *q*))
prep (*NOT* (*A* *p*)) = *prep* (*E* (*NOT* *p*))
prep (*NOT* (*Or* *p* *q*)) = *And* (*prep* (*NOT* *p*)) (*prep* (*NOT* *q*))
prep (*NOT* (*Imp* *p* *q*)) = *And* (*prep* *p*) (*prep* (*NOT* *q*))
prep (*NOT* (*Iff* *p* *q*)) = *Or* (*prep* (*And* *p* (*NOT* *q*))) (*prep* (*And* (*NOT* *p*) (*NOT* *q*)))
prep (*NOT* *p*) = *NOT* (*prep* *p*)
prep (*Or* *p* *q*) = *Or* (*prep* *p*) (*prep* *q*)
prep (*And* *p* *q*) = *And* (*prep* *p*) (*prep* *q*)
prep (*Imp* *p* *q*) = *prep* (*Or* (*NOT* *p*) *q*)
prep (*Iff* *p* *q*) = *Or* (*prep* (*And* *p* *q*)) (*prep* (*And* (*NOT* *p*) (*NOT* *q*)))
prep *p* = *p*

(**hints** *simp* *add*: *fmsize*-*pos*)

lemma *prep*: \bigwedge *bs*. *Ifm* *bs* (*prep* *p*) = *Ifm* *bs* *p*

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
fun qfree:: fm  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  qfree (E p) = False
| qfree (A p) = False
| qfree (NOT p) = qfree p
| qfree (And p q) = (qfree p  $\wedge$  qfree q)
| qfree (Or p q) = (qfree p  $\wedge$  qfree q)
| qfree (Imp p q) = (qfree p  $\wedge$  qfree q)
| qfree (Iff p q) = (qfree p  $\wedge$  qfree q)
| qfree p = True
```

```
primrec numbound0 :: num  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  numbound0 (C c) = True
| numbound0 (Bound n) = (n > 0)
| numbound0 (CN n i a) = (n > 0  $\wedge$  numbound0 a)
| numbound0 (Neg a) = numbound0 a
| numbound0 (Add a b) = (numbound0 a  $\wedge$  numbound0 b)
| numbound0 (Sub a b) = (numbound0 a  $\wedge$  numbound0 b)
| numbound0 (Mul i a) = numbound0 a
| numbound0 (Floor a) = numbound0 a
| numbound0 (CF c a b) = (numbound0 a  $\wedge$  numbound0 b)
```

```
lemma numbound0-I:
  assumes nb: numbound0 a
  shows Inum (b#bs) a = Inum (b'#bs) a
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma numbound0-gen:
  assumes nb: numbound0 t and ti: isint t (x#bs)
  shows  $\forall$  y. isint t (y#bs)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
primrec bound0:: fm  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  bound0 T = True
| bound0 F = True
| bound0 (Lt a) = numbound0 a
| bound0 (Le a) = numbound0 a
| bound0 (Gt a) = numbound0 a
| bound0 (Ge a) = numbound0 a
| bound0 (Eq a) = numbound0 a
| bound0 (NEq a) = numbound0 a
| bound0 (Dvd i a) = numbound0 a
| bound0 (NDvd i a) = numbound0 a
| bound0 (NOT p) = bound0 p
| bound0 (And p q) = (bound0 p  $\wedge$  bound0 q)
```

$| \text{bound0 } (Or\ p\ q) = (\text{bound0 } p \wedge \text{bound0 } q)$
 $| \text{bound0 } (Imp\ p\ q) = ((\text{bound0 } p) \wedge (\text{bound0 } q))$
 $| \text{bound0 } (Iff\ p\ q) = (\text{bound0 } p \wedge \text{bound0 } q)$
 $| \text{bound0 } (E\ p) = \text{False}$
 $| \text{bound0 } (A\ p) = \text{False}$

lemma *bound0-I*:

assumes *bp*: *bound0 p*

shows *Ifm (b#bs) p = Ifm (b'#bs) p*

<proof>

primrec *numsubst0*:: *num* \Rightarrow *num* \Rightarrow *num* **where**

$| \text{numsubst0 } t\ (C\ c) = (C\ c)$
 $| \text{numsubst0 } t\ (\text{Bound } n) = (\text{if } n=0 \text{ then } t \text{ else } \text{Bound } n)$
 $| \text{numsubst0 } t\ (\text{CN } n\ i\ a) = (\text{if } n=0 \text{ then } \text{Add } (\text{Mul } i\ t)\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a) \text{ else } \text{CN } n\ i\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a))$
 $| \text{numsubst0 } t\ (\text{CF } i\ a\ b) = \text{CF } i\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ b)$
 $| \text{numsubst0 } t\ (\text{Neg } a) = \text{Neg } (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$
 $| \text{numsubst0 } t\ (\text{Add } a\ b) = \text{Add } (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ b)$
 $| \text{numsubst0 } t\ (\text{Sub } a\ b) = \text{Sub } (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ b)$
 $| \text{numsubst0 } t\ (\text{Mul } i\ a) = \text{Mul } i\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$
 $| \text{numsubst0 } t\ (\text{Floor } a) = \text{Floor } (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$

lemma *numsubst0-I*:

shows *Inum (b#bs) (numsubst0 a t) = Inum ((Inum (b#bs) a)#bs) t*

<proof>

lemma *numsubst0-I'*:

assumes *nb*: *numbound0 a*

shows *Inum (b#bs) (numsubst0 a t) = Inum ((Inum (b'#bs) a)#bs) t*

<proof>

primrec *subst0*:: *num* \Rightarrow *fm* \Rightarrow *fm* **where**

$| \text{subst0 } t\ T = T$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ F = F$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (Lt\ a) = Lt\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (Le\ a) = Le\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (Gt\ a) = Gt\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (Ge\ a) = Ge\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (Eq\ a) = Eq\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (NEq\ a) = NEq\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (Dvd\ i\ a) = Dvd\ i\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (NDvd\ i\ a) = NDvd\ i\ (\text{numsubst0 } t\ a)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (\text{NOT } p) = \text{NOT } (\text{subst0 } t\ p)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (\text{And } p\ q) = \text{And } (\text{subst0 } t\ p)\ (\text{subst0 } t\ q)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (\text{Or } p\ q) = \text{Or } (\text{subst0 } t\ p)\ (\text{subst0 } t\ q)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (\text{Imp } p\ q) = \text{Imp } (\text{subst0 } t\ p)\ (\text{subst0 } t\ q)$
 $| \text{subst0 } t\ (\text{Iff } p\ q) = \text{Iff } (\text{subst0 } t\ p)\ (\text{subst0 } t\ q)$

lemma *subst0-I*: **assumes** *qfp*: *qfree p*
shows $\text{Ifm } (b\#bs) (\text{subst0 } a \ p) = \text{Ifm } ((\text{Inum } (b\#bs) \ a)\#bs) \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts

decrnum :: *num* \Rightarrow *num*
decr :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

recdef *decrnum measure size*

decrnum (*Bound n*) = *Bound* (*n* - 1)
decrnum (*Neg a*) = *Neg* (*decrnum a*)
decrnum (*Add a b*) = *Add* (*decrnum a*) (*decrnum b*)
decrnum (*Sub a b*) = *Sub* (*decrnum a*) (*decrnum b*)
decrnum (*Mul c a*) = *Mul* *c* (*decrnum a*)
decrnum (*Floor a*) = *Floor* (*decrnum a*)
decrnum (*CN n c a*) = *CN* (*n* - 1) *c* (*decrnum a*)
decrnum (*CF c a b*) = *CF* *c* (*decrnum a*) (*decrnum b*)
decrnum a = *a*

recdef *decr measure size*

decr (*Lt a*) = *Lt* (*decrnum a*)
decr (*Le a*) = *Le* (*decrnum a*)
decr (*Gt a*) = *Gt* (*decrnum a*)
decr (*Ge a*) = *Ge* (*decrnum a*)
decr (*Eq a*) = *Eq* (*decrnum a*)
decr (*NEq a*) = *NEq* (*decrnum a*)
decr (*Dvd i a*) = *Dvd* *i* (*decrnum a*)
decr (*NDvd i a*) = *NDvd* *i* (*decrnum a*)
decr (*NOT p*) = *NOT* (*decr p*)
decr (*And p q*) = *And* (*decr p*) (*decr q*)
decr (*Or p q*) = *Or* (*decr p*) (*decr q*)
decr (*Imp p q*) = *Imp* (*decr p*) (*decr q*)
decr (*Iff p q*) = *Iff* (*decr p*) (*decr q*)
decr p = *p*

lemma *decrnum*: **assumes** *nb*: *numbound0 t*
shows $\text{Inum } (x\#bs) \ t = \text{Inum } bs \ (\text{decrnum } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decr*: **assumes** *nb*: *bound0 p*
shows $\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \ p = \text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{decr } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decr-qf*: *bound0 p* \Longrightarrow *qfree* (*decr p*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts

isatom :: *fm* \Rightarrow *bool*

recdef *isatom measure size*

$isatom\ T = True$
 $isatom\ F = True$
 $isatom\ (Lt\ a) = True$
 $isatom\ (Le\ a) = True$
 $isatom\ (Gt\ a) = True$
 $isatom\ (Ge\ a) = True$
 $isatom\ (Eq\ a) = True$
 $isatom\ (NEq\ a) = True$
 $isatom\ (Dvd\ i\ b) = True$
 $isatom\ (NDvd\ i\ b) = True$
 $isatom\ p = False$

lemma $numsubst0\text{-}numbound0$: **assumes** nb : $numbound0\ t$
shows $numbound0\ (numsubst0\ t\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $subst0\text{-}bound0$: **assumes** qf : $qfree\ p$ **and** nb : $numbound0\ t$
shows $bound0\ (subst0\ t\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $bound0\text{-}qf$: $bound0\ p \implies qfree\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition djf :: $('a \Rightarrow fm) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$ **where**
 $djf\ f\ p\ q = (if\ q=T\ then\ T\ else\ if\ q=F\ then\ f\ p\ else$
 $(let\ fp = f\ p\ in\ case\ fp\ of\ T \Rightarrow T \mid F \Rightarrow q \mid - \Rightarrow Or\ fp\ q))$

definition $evaldjf$:: $('a \Rightarrow fm) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow fm$ **where**
 $evaldjf\ f\ ps = foldr\ (djf\ f)\ ps\ F$

lemma $djf\text{-}Or$: $Ifm\ bs\ (djf\ f\ p\ q) = Ifm\ bs\ (Or\ (f\ p)\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $evaldjf\text{-}ex$: $Ifm\ bs\ (evaldjf\ f\ ps) = (\exists\ p \in set\ ps.\ Ifm\ bs\ (f\ p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $evaldjf\text{-}bound0$:
assumes nb : $\forall\ x \in set\ xs.\ bound0\ (f\ x)$
shows $bound0\ (evaldjf\ f\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $evaldjf\text{-}qf$:
assumes nb : $\forall\ x \in set\ xs.\ qfree\ (f\ x)$
shows $qfree\ (evaldjf\ f\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts
 $disjuncts :: fm \Rightarrow fm\ list$

$conjuncts :: fm \Rightarrow fm\ list$
recdef *disjuncts measure size*
 $disjuncts\ (Or\ p\ q) = (disjuncts\ p) @ (disjuncts\ q)$
 $disjuncts\ F = []$
 $disjuncts\ p = [p]$

recdef *conjuncts measure size*
 $conjuncts\ (And\ p\ q) = (conjuncts\ p) @ (conjuncts\ q)$
 $conjuncts\ T = []$
 $conjuncts\ p = [p]$

lemma *disjuncts*: $(\exists\ q \in set\ (disjuncts\ p). Ifm\ bs\ q) = Ifm\ bs\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *conjuncts*: $(\forall\ q \in set\ (conjuncts\ p). Ifm\ bs\ q) = Ifm\ bs\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *disjuncts-nb*: $bound0\ p \implies \forall\ q \in set\ (disjuncts\ p). bound0\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *conjuncts-nb*: $bound0\ p \implies \forall\ q \in set\ (conjuncts\ p). bound0\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *disjuncts-qf*: $qfree\ p \implies \forall\ q \in set\ (disjuncts\ p). qfree\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *conjuncts-qf*: $qfree\ p \implies \forall\ q \in set\ (conjuncts\ p). qfree\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs $DJ :: (fm \Rightarrow fm) \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $DJ\ f\ p \equiv evaldjf\ f\ (disjuncts\ p)$

lemma *DJ*: **assumes** *fdj*: $\forall\ p\ q. f\ (Or\ p\ q) = Or\ (f\ p)\ (f\ q)$
and *fF*: $f\ F = F$
shows $Ifm\ bs\ (DJ\ f\ p) = Ifm\ bs\ (f\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DJ-qf*: **assumes**
 fqf : $\forall\ p. qfree\ p \longrightarrow qfree\ (f\ p)$
shows $\forall\ p. qfree\ p \longrightarrow qfree\ (DJ\ f\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DJ-qe*: **assumes** *qe*: $\forall\ bs\ p. qfree\ p \longrightarrow qfree\ (qe\ p) \wedge (Ifm\ bs\ (qe\ p) = Ifm\ bs\ (E\ p))$
shows $\forall\ bs\ p. qfree\ p \longrightarrow qfree\ (DJ\ qe\ p) \wedge (Ifm\ bs\ ((DJ\ qe\ p)) = Ifm\ bs\ (E\ p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts *bnds*: $num \Rightarrow nat\ list$
 $lex\ ns$: $nat\ list \times nat\ list \Rightarrow bool$
recdef *bnds measure size*

```

bnds (Bound n) = [n]
bnds (CN n c a) = n#(bnds a)
bnds (Neg a) = bnds a
bnds (Add a b) = (bnds a)@(bnds b)
bnds (Sub a b) = (bnds a)@(bnds b)
bnds (Mul i a) = bnds a
bnds (Floor a) = bnds a
bnds (CF c a b) = (bnds a)@(bnds b)
bnds a = []
recdef lex-ns measure (λ (xs,ys). length xs + length ys)
lex-ns ([], ms) = True
lex-ns (ns, []) = False
lex-ns (n#ns, m#ms) = (n<m ∨ ((n = m) ∧ lex-ns (ns,ms)))
constdefs lex-bnd :: num ⇒ num ⇒ bool
lex-bnd t s ≡ lex-ns (bnds t, bnds s)

consts
numgcdh :: num ⇒ int ⇒ int
reducecoeffh :: num ⇒ int ⇒ num
dvdnumcoeff :: num ⇒ int ⇒ bool
consts maxcoeff :: num ⇒ int
recdef maxcoeff measure size
maxcoeff (C i) = abs i
maxcoeff (CN n c t) = max (abs c) (maxcoeff t)
maxcoeff (CF c t s) = max (abs c) (maxcoeff s)
maxcoeff t = 1

lemma maxcoeff-pos: maxcoeff t ≥ 0
⟨proof⟩

recdef numgcdh measure size
numgcdh (C i) = (λg. igcd i g)
numgcdh (CN n c t) = (λg. igcd c (numgcdh t g))
numgcdh (CF c s t) = (λg. igcd c (numgcdh t g))
numgcdh t = (λg. 1)

definition
numgcd :: num ⇒ int
where
numgcd-def: numgcd t = numgcdh t (maxcoeff t)

recdef reducecoeffh measure size
reducecoeffh (C i) = (λ g. C (i div g))
reducecoeffh (CN n c t) = (λ g. CN n (c div g) (reducecoeffh t g))
reducecoeffh (CF c s t) = (λ g. CF (c div g) s (reducecoeffh t g))
reducecoeffh t = (λg. t)

definition
reducecoeff :: num ⇒ num

```

where

reducecoeff-def: $\text{reducecoeff } t =$
 $(\text{let } g = \text{numgcd } t \text{ in}$
 $\text{if } g = 0 \text{ then } C \ 0 \text{ else if } g=1 \text{ then } t \text{ else } \text{reducecoeffh } t \ g)$

recdef *dvdnumcoeff* *measure size*

$\text{dvdnumcoeff } (C \ i) = (\lambda \ g. \ g \ \text{dvd } i)$
 $\text{dvdnumcoeff } (CN \ n \ c \ t) = (\lambda \ g. \ g \ \text{dvd } c \wedge (\text{dvdnumcoeff } t \ g))$
 $\text{dvdnumcoeff } (CF \ c \ s \ t) = (\lambda \ g. \ g \ \text{dvd } c \wedge (\text{dvdnumcoeff } t \ g))$
 $\text{dvdnumcoeff } t = (\lambda \ g. \ \text{False})$

lemma *dvdnumcoeff-trans*:

assumes $gdg: g \ \text{dvd } g'$ **and** $dgt': \text{dvdnumcoeff } t \ g'$
shows $\text{dvdnumcoeff } t \ g$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *zdvd-trans* [*trans add*]

lemma *natabs0*: $(\text{nat } (\text{abs } x) = 0) = (x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numgcd0*:

assumes $g0: \text{numgcd } t = 0$
shows $\text{Inum } bs \ t = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numgcdh-pos*: **assumes** $gp: g \geq 0$ **shows** $\text{numgcdh } t \ g \geq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numgcd-pos*: $\text{numgcd } t \geq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reducecoeffh*:

assumes $gt: \text{dvdnumcoeff } t \ g$ **and** $gp: g > 0$
shows $\text{real } g * (\text{Inum } bs \ (\text{reducecoeffh } t \ g)) = \text{Inum } bs \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts *ismaxcoeff*:: $\text{num} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

recdef *ismaxcoeff* *measure size*

$\text{ismaxcoeff } (C \ i) = (\lambda \ x. \ \text{abs } i \leq x)$
 $\text{ismaxcoeff } (CN \ n \ c \ t) = (\lambda \ x. \ \text{abs } c \leq x \wedge (\text{ismaxcoeff } t \ x))$
 $\text{ismaxcoeff } (CF \ c \ s \ t) = (\lambda \ x. \ \text{abs } c \leq x \wedge (\text{ismaxcoeff } t \ x))$
 $\text{ismaxcoeff } t = (\lambda \ x. \ \text{True})$

lemma *ismaxcoeff-mono*: $\text{ismaxcoeff } t \ c \Longrightarrow c \leq c' \Longrightarrow \text{ismaxcoeff } t \ c'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *maxcoeff-ismaxcoeff*: $\text{ismaxcoeff } t \ (\text{maxcoeff } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *igcd-gt1*: $igcd\ i\ j > 1 \implies ((abs\ i > 1 \wedge abs\ j > 1) \vee (abs\ i = 0 \wedge abs\ j > 1) \vee (abs\ i > 1 \wedge abs\ j = 0))$

<proof>

lemma *numgcdh0*: $numgcdh\ t\ m = 0 \implies m = 0$

<proof>

lemma *dvdnumcoeff-aux*:

assumes *ismaxcoeff* $t\ m$ **and** $mp:m \geq 0$ **and** $numgcdh\ t\ m > 1$

shows *dvdnumcoeff* $t\ (numgcdh\ t\ m)$

<proof>

lemma *dvdnumcoeff-aux2*:

assumes $numgcd\ t > 1$ **shows** *dvdnumcoeff* $t\ (numgcd\ t) \wedge numgcd\ t > 0$

<proof>

lemma *reducecoeff*: $real\ (numgcd\ t) * (Inum\ bs\ (reducecoeff\ t)) = Inum\ bs\ t$

<proof>

lemma *reducecoeffh-numbound0*: $numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (reducecoeffh\ t\ g)$

<proof>

lemma *reducecoeff-numbound0*: $numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (reducecoeff\ t)$

<proof>

consts

simpnum:: $num \Rightarrow num$

numadd:: $num \times num \Rightarrow num$

nummul:: $num \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow num$

recdef *numadd measure* $(\lambda\ (t,s). size\ t + size\ s)$

numadd $(CN\ n1\ c1\ r1, CN\ n2\ c2\ r2) =$

(if $n1=n2$ *then*

(let $c = c1 + c2$

in $(if\ c=0\ then\ numadd(r1,r2)\ else\ CN\ n1\ c\ (numadd\ (r1,r2))))$

else if $n1 \leq n2$ *then* $CN\ n1\ c1\ (numadd\ (r1, CN\ n2\ c2\ r2))$

else $(CN\ n2\ c2\ (numadd\ (CN\ n1\ c1\ r1, r2)))$

numadd $(CN\ n1\ c1\ r1, t) = CN\ n1\ c1\ (numadd\ (r1, t))$

numadd $(t, CN\ n2\ c2\ r2) = CN\ n2\ c2\ (numadd\ (t, r2))$

numadd $(CF\ c1\ t1\ r1, CF\ c2\ t2\ r2) =$

(if $t1 = t2$ *then*

(let $c=c1+c2; s = numadd(r1,r2)$ *in* $(if\ c=0\ then\ s\ else\ CF\ c\ t1\ s))$

else if $lex-bnd\ t1\ t2$ *then* $CF\ c1\ t1\ (numadd(r1, CF\ c2\ t2\ r2))$

else $CF\ c2\ t2\ (numadd(CF\ c1\ t1\ r1, r2))$

numadd $(CF\ c1\ t1\ r1, C\ c) = CF\ c1\ t1\ (numadd\ (r1, C\ c))$

numadd $(C\ c, CF\ c1\ t1\ r1) = CF\ c1\ t1\ (numadd\ (r1, C\ c))$

numadd $(C\ b1, C\ b2) = C\ (b1+b2)$

numadd $(a, b) = Add\ a\ b$

lemma *numadd[simp]*: $Inum\ bs\ (numadd\ (t,s)) = Inum\ bs\ (Add\ t\ s)$

<proof>

lemma *numadd-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{numbound0 } t ; \text{numbound0 } s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{numadd } (t,s))$
<proof>

recdef *nummul measure size*
 nummul (*C j*) = ($\lambda i. C (i*j)$)
 nummul (*CN n c t*) = ($\lambda i. CN n (c*i) (\text{nummul } t i)$)
 nummul (*CF c t s*) = ($\lambda i. CF (c*i) t (\text{nummul } s i)$)
 nummul (*Mul c t*) = ($\lambda i. \text{nummul } t (i*c)$)
 nummul *t* = ($\lambda i. Mul i t$)

lemma *nummul[simp]*: $\bigwedge i. Inum \text{ bs } (\text{nummul } t i) = Inum \text{ bs } (Mul i t)$
<proof>

lemma *nummul-nb[simp]*: $\bigwedge i. \text{numbound0 } t \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{nummul } t i)$
<proof>

constdefs *numneg* :: *num* \Rightarrow *num*
 numneg *t* $\equiv \text{nummul } t (-1)$

constdefs *numsub* :: *num* \Rightarrow *num* \Rightarrow *num*
 numsub *s t* $\equiv (\text{if } s = t \text{ then } C 0 \text{ else } \text{numadd } (s, \text{numneg } t))$

lemma *numneg[simp]*: $Inum \text{ bs } (\text{numneg } t) = Inum \text{ bs } (Neg t)$
<proof>

lemma *numneg-nb[simp]*: $\text{numbound0 } t \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{numneg } t)$
<proof>

lemma *numsub[simp]*: $Inum \text{ bs } (\text{numsub } a b) = Inum \text{ bs } (Sub a b)$
<proof>

lemma *numsub-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{numbound0 } t ; \text{numbound0 } s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{numsub } t s)$
<proof>

lemma *isint-CF*: **assumes** *si*: *isint* *s* *bs* **shows** *isint* (*CF c t s*) *bs*
<proof>

consts *split-int*:: *num* \Rightarrow *num* \times *num*

recdef *split-int measure num-size*
 split-int (*C c*) = (*C 0, C c*)
 split-int (*CN n c b*) =
 (*let* (*bv, bi*) = *split-int* *b*
 in (*CN n c bv, bi*))
 split-int (*CF c a b*) =
 (*let* (*bv, bi*) = *split-int* *b*

$in\ (bv,\ CF\ c\ a\ bi))$
 $split-int\ a = (a,\ C\ 0)$

lemma *split-int*: $\bigwedge\ tv\ ti.\ split-int\ t = (tv,ti) \implies (Inum\ bs\ (Add\ tv\ ti) = Inum\ bs\ t) \wedge isint\ ti\ bs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *split-int-nb*: $numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (fst\ (split-int\ t)) \wedge numbound0\ (snd\ (split-int\ t))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$numfloor::\ num \Rightarrow num$

where

$numfloor-def: numfloor\ t = (let\ (tv,ti) = split-int\ t\ in$
 $(case\ tv\ of\ C\ i \Rightarrow numadd\ (tv,ti)$
 $\mid - \Rightarrow numadd\ (CF\ 1\ tv\ (C\ 0),ti)))$

lemma *numfloor[simp]*: $Inum\ bs\ (numfloor\ t) = Inum\ bs\ (Floor\ t)$ (**is** $?n\ t = ?N\ (Floor\ t)$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *numfloor-nb[simp]*: $numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (numfloor\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

recdef *simpnum measure num-size*

$simpnum\ (C\ j) = C\ j$
 $simpnum\ (Bound\ n) = CN\ n\ 1\ (C\ 0)$
 $simpnum\ (Neg\ t) = numneg\ (simpnum\ t)$
 $simpnum\ (Add\ t\ s) = numadd\ (simpnum\ t, simpnum\ s)$
 $simpnum\ (Sub\ t\ s) = numsub\ (simpnum\ t)\ (simpnum\ s)$
 $simpnum\ (Mul\ i\ t) = (if\ i = 0\ then\ (C\ 0)\ else\ nummul\ (simpnum\ t)\ i)$
 $simpnum\ (Floor\ t) = numfloor\ (simpnum\ t)$
 $simpnum\ (CN\ n\ c\ t) = (if\ c=0\ then\ simpnum\ t\ else\ CN\ n\ c\ (simpnum\ t))$
 $simpnum\ (CF\ c\ t\ s) = simpnum\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ (Floor\ t))\ s)$

lemma *simpnum-ci[simp]*: $Inum\ bs\ (simpnum\ t) = Inum\ bs\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *simpnum-numbound0[simp]*:
 $numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (simpnum\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts *nozerocoeff:: num \Rightarrow bool*

recdef *nozerocoeff measure size*

$nozerocoeff\ (C\ c) = True$
 $nozerocoeff\ (CN\ n\ c\ t) = (c \neq 0 \wedge nozerocoeff\ t)$
 $nozerocoeff\ (CF\ c\ s\ t) = (c \neq 0 \wedge nozerocoeff\ t)$
 $nozerocoeff\ (Mul\ c\ t) = (c \neq 0 \wedge nozerocoeff\ t)$

$\text{nozerocoeff } t = \text{True}$

lemma $\text{numadd-nz} : \text{nozerocoeff } a \implies \text{nozerocoeff } b \implies \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{numadd } (a,b))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{nummul-nz} : \bigwedge i. i \neq 0 \implies \text{nozerocoeff } a \implies \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{nummul } a \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{numneg-nz} : \text{nozerocoeff } a \implies \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{numneg } a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{numsub-nz} : \text{nozerocoeff } a \implies \text{nozerocoeff } b \implies \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{numsub } a \ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{split-int-nz} : \text{nozerocoeff } t \implies \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{fst } (\text{split-int } t)) \wedge \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{snd } (\text{split-int } t))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{numfloor-nz} : \text{nozerocoeff } t \implies \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{numfloor } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{simpnum-nz} : \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{simpnum } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{maxcoeff-nz} : \text{nozerocoeff } t \implies \text{maxcoeff } t = 0 \implies t = C \ 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{numgcd-nz} : \text{assumes } \text{nz} : \text{nozerocoeff } t \text{ and } g0 : \text{numgcd } t = 0 \text{ shows } t = C \ 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs $\text{simp-num-pair} :: (\text{num} \times \text{int}) \Rightarrow \text{num} \times \text{int}$
 $\text{simp-num-pair} \equiv (\lambda (t,n). \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } (C \ 0, \ 0) \text{ else } (let \ t' = \text{simpnum } t ; g = \text{numgcd } t' \text{ in } (let \ g > 1 \text{ then } (let \ g' = \text{igcd } n \ g \text{ in } (let \ g' = 1 \text{ then } (t',n) \text{ else } (\text{reducecoeffh } t' \ g', \ n \ \text{div } g')) \text{ else } (t',n))))))$

lemma $\text{simp-num-pair-ci} :$
shows $((\lambda (t,n). \text{Inum bs } t / \text{real } n) (\text{simp-num-pair } (t,n))) = ((\lambda (t,n). \text{Inum bs } t / \text{real } n) (t,n))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{simp-num-pair-l} : \text{assumes } \text{tnb} : \text{numbound0 } t \text{ and } \text{np} : n > 0 \text{ and } \text{tn} : \text{simp-num-pair } (t,n) = (t',n')$
shows $\text{numbound0 } t' \wedge n' > 0$

<proof>

consts *not*:: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

recdef *not* *measure* *size*

not (*NOT* *p*) = *p*

not *T* = *F*

not *F* = *T*

not (*Lt* *t*) = *Ge* *t*

not (*Le* *t*) = *Gt* *t*

not (*Gt* *t*) = *Le* *t*

not (*Ge* *t*) = *Lt* *t*

not (*Eq* *t*) = *NEq* *t*

not (*NEq* *t*) = *Eq* *t*

not (*Dvd* *i* *t*) = *NDvd* *i* *t*

not (*NDvd* *i* *t*) = *Dvd* *i* *t*

not (*And* *p* *q*) = *Or* (*not* *p*) (*not* *q*)

not (*Or* *p* *q*) = *And* (*not* *p*) (*not* *q*)

not *p* = *NOT* *p*

lemma *not[simp]*: *Ifm* *bs* (*not* *p*) = *Ifm* *bs* (*NOT* *p*)

<proof>

lemma *not-qb[simp]*: *qfree* *p* \Longrightarrow *qfree* (*not* *p*)

<proof>

lemma *not-nb[simp]*: *bound0* *p* \Longrightarrow *bound0* (*not* *p*)

<proof>

constdefs *conj* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

conj *p* *q* \equiv (*if* (*p* = *F* \vee *q*=*F*) *then* *F* *else if* *p*=*T* *then* *q* *else if* *q*=*T* *then* *p* *else if* *p* = *q* *then* *p* *else And* *p* *q*)

lemma *conj[simp]*: *Ifm* *bs* (*conj* *p* *q*) = *Ifm* *bs* (*And* *p* *q*)

<proof>

lemma *conj-qb[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{qfree } p ; \text{qfree } q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{qfree } (\text{conj } p \text{ } q)$

<proof>

lemma *conj-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{bound0 } p ; \text{bound0 } q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{bound0 } (\text{conj } p \text{ } q)$

<proof>

constdefs *disj* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

disj *p* *q* \equiv (*if* (*p* = *T* \vee *q*=*T*) *then* *T* *else if* *p*=*F* *then* *q* *else if* *q*=*F* *then* *p* *else if* *p*=*q* *then* *p* *else Or* *p* *q*)

lemma *disj[simp]*: *Ifm* *bs* (*disj* *p* *q*) = *Ifm* *bs* (*Or* *p* *q*)

<proof>

lemma *disj-qb[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{qfree } p ; \text{qfree } q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{qfree } (\text{disj } p \text{ } q)$

<proof>

lemma *disj-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{bound0 } p ; \text{bound0 } q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{bound0 } (\text{disj } p \text{ } q)$

<proof>

constdefs *imp* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

imp *p* *q* \equiv (*if* (*p* = *F* \vee *q*=*T* \vee *p*=*q*) *then* *T* *else if* *p*=*T* *then* *q* *else if* *q*=*F* *then*

```

not p
  else Imp p q)
lemma imp[simp]: Ifm bs (imp p q) = Ifm bs (Imp p q)
⟨proof⟩
lemma imp-ql[simp]:  $\llbracket \text{qfree } p ; \text{qfree } q \rrbracket \implies \text{qfree } (\text{imp } p \text{ } q)$ 
⟨proof⟩
lemma imp-nb[simp]:  $\llbracket \text{bound0 } p ; \text{bound0 } q \rrbracket \implies \text{bound0 } (\text{imp } p \text{ } q)$ 
⟨proof⟩

constdefs iff :: fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm
  iff p q  $\equiv$  (if (p = q) then T else if (p = not q  $\vee$  not p = q) then F else
    if p=F then not q else if q=F then not p else if p=T then q else if q=T then
p else
  Iff p q)
lemma iff[simp]: Ifm bs (iff p q) = Ifm bs (Iff p q)
⟨proof⟩
lemma iff-ql[simp]:  $\llbracket \text{qfree } p ; \text{qfree } q \rrbracket \implies \text{qfree } (\text{iff } p \text{ } q)$ 
⟨proof⟩
lemma iff-nb[simp]:  $\llbracket \text{bound0 } p ; \text{bound0 } q \rrbracket \implies \text{bound0 } (\text{iff } p \text{ } q)$ 
⟨proof⟩

consts check-int:: num  $\Rightarrow$  bool
recdef check-int measure size
  check-int (C i) = True
  check-int (Floor t) = True
  check-int (Mul i t) = check-int t
  check-int (Add t s) = (check-int t  $\wedge$  check-int s)
  check-int (Neg t) = check-int t
  check-int (CF c t s) = check-int s
  check-int t = False
lemma check-int: check-int t  $\implies$  isint t bs
⟨proof⟩

lemma rdvd-left1-int: real  $\lfloor t \rfloor = t \implies 1 \text{ rdvd } t$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma rdvd-reduce:
  assumes gd:g dvd d and gc:g dvd c and gp: g > 0
  shows real (d::int) rdvd real (c::int)*t = (real (d div g) rdvd real (c div g)*t)
⟨proof⟩

constdefs simpdvd:: int  $\Rightarrow$  num  $\Rightarrow$  (int  $\times$  num)
  simpdvd d t  $\equiv$ 
    (let g = numgcd t in
      if g > 1 then (let g' = igcd d g in
        if g' = 1 then (d, t)
        else (d div g', reducecoeffh t g'))
      else (d, t))
lemma simpdvd:

```

assumes *tnz*: nozerocoeff *t* **and** *dnz*: $d \neq 0$
shows $\text{Ifm } bs \ (Dvd \ (fst \ (simpdvd \ d \ t)) \ (snd \ (simpdvd \ d \ t))) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (Dvd \ d \ t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts *simpfm* :: $fm \Rightarrow fm$

recdef *simpfm* measure *fmsize*

simpfm (*And* *p* *q*) = *conj* (*simpfm* *p*) (*simpfm* *q*)
simpfm (*Or* *p* *q*) = *disj* (*simpfm* *p*) (*simpfm* *q*)
simpfm (*Imp* *p* *q*) = *imp* (*simpfm* *p*) (*simpfm* *q*)
simpfm (*Iff* *p* *q*) = *iff* (*simpfm* *p*) (*simpfm* *q*)
simpfm (*NOT* *p*) = *not* (*simpfm* *p*)
simpfm (*Lt* *a*) = (let *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* < 0) then *T* else *F*
| - \Rightarrow *Lt* (*reducecoeff* *a'*))
simpfm (*Le* *a*) = (let *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* \leq 0) then *T* else *F* | - \Rightarrow *Le* (*reducecoeff* *a'*))
simpfm (*Gt* *a*) = (let *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* > 0) then *T* else *F* | - \Rightarrow *Gt* (*reducecoeff* *a'*))
simpfm (*Ge* *a*) = (let *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* \geq 0) then *T* else *F* | - \Rightarrow *Ge* (*reducecoeff* *a'*))
simpfm (*Eq* *a*) = (let *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* = 0) then *T* else *F* | - \Rightarrow *Eq* (*reducecoeff* *a'*))
simpfm (*NEq* *a*) = (let *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* \neq 0) then *T* else *F* | - \Rightarrow *NEq* (*reducecoeff* *a'*))
simpfm (*Dvd* *i* *a*) = (if *i*=0 then *simpfm* (*Eq* *a*)
else if (*abs* *i* = 1) \wedge *check-int* *a* then *T*
else let *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*i* *dvd* *v*) then *T* else *F*
| - \Rightarrow (let (*d*,*t*) = *simpdvd* *i* *a'* in *Dvd* *d* *t*))
simpfm (*NDvd* *i* *a*) = (if *i*=0 then *simpfm* (*NEq* *a*)
else if (*abs* *i* = 1) \wedge *check-int* *a* then *F*
else let *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (\neg (*i* *dvd* *v*)) then *T* else *F*
| - \Rightarrow (let (*d*,*t*) = *simpdvd* *i* *a'* in *NDvd* *d* *t*))
simpfm *p* = *p*

lemma *simpfm*[*simp*]: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{simpfm } p) = \text{Ifm } bs \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simpdvd-numbound0*: $\text{numbound0 } t \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{snd } (\text{simpdvd } d \ t))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simpfm-bound0*[*simp*]: $\text{bound0 } p \Longrightarrow \text{bound0 } (\text{simpfm } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simpfm-qf*[*simp*]: $\text{qfree } p \Longrightarrow \text{qfree } (\text{simpfm } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

constdefs list-conj :: fm list  $\Rightarrow$  fm
  list-conj ps  $\equiv$  foldr conj ps T
lemma list-conj: Ifm bs (list-conj ps) = ( $\forall p \in$  set ps. Ifm bs p)
  <proof>
lemma list-conj-qf:  $\forall p \in$  set ps. qfree p  $\implies$  qfree (list-conj ps)
  <proof>
lemma list-conj-nb:  $\forall p \in$  set ps. bound0 p  $\implies$  bound0 (list-conj ps)
  <proof>
constdefs CJNB:: (fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm)  $\Rightarrow$  fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm
  CJNB f p  $\equiv$  (let cjs = conjuncts p ; (yes,no) = partition bound0 cjs
    in conj (decr (list-conj yes)) (f (list-conj no)))

lemma CJNB-qe:
  assumes qe:  $\forall$  bs p. qfree p  $\longrightarrow$  qfree (qe p)  $\wedge$  (Ifm bs (qe p) = Ifm bs (E p))
  shows  $\forall$  bs p. qfree p  $\longrightarrow$  qfree (CJNB qe p)  $\wedge$  (Ifm bs ((CJNB qe p)) = Ifm bs
    (E p))
  <proof>

consts qelim :: fm  $\Rightarrow$  (fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm)  $\Rightarrow$  fm
recdef qelim measure fmsize
  qelim (E p) = ( $\lambda$  qe. DJ (CJNB qe) (qelim p qe))
  qelim (A p) = ( $\lambda$  qe. not (qe ((qelim (NOT p) qe))))
  qelim (NOT p) = ( $\lambda$  qe. not (qelim p qe))
  qelim (And p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. conj (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
  qelim (Or p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. disj (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
  qelim (Imp p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. disj (qelim (NOT p) qe) (qelim q qe))
  qelim (Iff p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. iff (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
  qelim p = ( $\lambda$  y. simpfm p)

lemma qelim-ci:
  assumes qe-inv:  $\forall$  bs p. qfree p  $\longrightarrow$  qfree (qe p)  $\wedge$  (Ifm bs (qe p) = Ifm bs (E
    p))
  shows  $\bigwedge$  bs. qfree (qelim p qe)  $\wedge$  (Ifm bs (qelim p qe) = Ifm bs p)
  <proof>

```

The \mathbb{Z} Part

Linearity for fm where Bound 0 ranges over \mathbb{Z}

```

consts
  zsplit0 :: num  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\times$  num
recdef zsplit0 measure num-size
  zsplit0 (C c) = (0, C c)
  zsplit0 (Bound n) = (if n=0 then (1, C 0) else (0, Bound n))
  zsplit0 (CN n c a) = zsplit0 (Add (Mul c (Bound n)) a)
  zsplit0 (CF c a b) = zsplit0 (Add (Mul c (Floor a)) b)
  zsplit0 (Neg a) = (let (i',a') = zsplit0 a in (-i', Neg a'))
  zsplit0 (Add a b) = (let (ia,a') = zsplit0 a ;
    (ib,b') = zsplit0 b
    in (ia+ib, Add a' b'))
  zsplit0 (Sub a b) = (let (ia,a') = zsplit0 a ;

```


$(ib, b') = \text{zsplit0 } b$
 $\text{in } (ia - ib, \text{Sub } a' b')$
 $\text{zsplit0 } (\text{Mul } i a) = (\text{let } (i', a') = \text{zsplit0 } a \text{ in } (i * i', \text{Mul } i a'))$
 $\text{zsplit0 } (\text{Floor } a) = (\text{let } (i', a') = \text{zsplit0 } a \text{ in } (i', \text{Floor } a'))$
(hints simp add: Let-def)

lemma *zsplit0-I*:

shows $\bigwedge n a. \text{zsplit0 } t = (n, a) \implies (\text{Inum } ((\text{real } (x::\text{int})) \# bs) (\text{CN } 0 n a) =$
 $\text{Inum } (\text{real } x \# bs) t) \wedge \text{numbound0 } a$
(is $\bigwedge n a. ?S t = (n, a) \implies (?I x (\text{CN } 0 n a) = ?I x t) \wedge ?N a)$
<proof>

consts

$\text{iszlfm} :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{real list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $\text{zlfm} :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

recdef *iszlfm measure size*

$\text{iszlfm } (\text{And } p q) = (\lambda bs. \text{iszlfm } p bs \wedge \text{iszlfm } q bs)$
 $\text{iszlfm } (\text{Or } p q) = (\lambda bs. \text{iszlfm } p bs \wedge \text{iszlfm } q bs)$
 $\text{iszlfm } (\text{Eq } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda bs. c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e \wedge \text{isint } e bs)$
 $\text{iszlfm } (\text{NEq } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda bs. c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e \wedge \text{isint } e bs)$
 $\text{iszlfm } (\text{Lt } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda bs. c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e \wedge \text{isint } e bs)$
 $\text{iszlfm } (\text{Le } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda bs. c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e \wedge \text{isint } e bs)$
 $\text{iszlfm } (\text{Gt } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda bs. c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e \wedge \text{isint } e bs)$
 $\text{iszlfm } (\text{Ge } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda bs. c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e \wedge \text{isint } e bs)$
 $\text{iszlfm } (\text{Dvd } i (\text{CN } 0 c e)) =$
 $(\lambda bs. c > 0 \wedge i > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e \wedge \text{isint } e bs)$
 $\text{iszlfm } (\text{NDvd } i (\text{CN } 0 c e)) =$
 $(\lambda bs. c > 0 \wedge i > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e \wedge \text{isint } e bs)$
 $\text{iszlfm } p = (\lambda bs. \text{isatom } p \wedge (\text{bound0 } p))$

lemma *zlin-qfree*: $\text{iszlfm } p bs \implies \text{qfree } p$
<proof>

lemma *iszlfm-gen*:

assumes $lp: \text{iszlfm } p (x \# bs)$
shows $\forall y. \text{iszlfm } p (y \# bs)$
<proof>

lemma *conj-zl[simp]*: $\text{iszlfm } p bs \implies \text{iszlfm } q bs \implies \text{iszlfm } (\text{conj } p q) bs$
<proof>

lemma *disj-zl[simp]*: $\text{iszlfm } p bs \implies \text{iszlfm } q bs \implies \text{iszlfm } (\text{disj } p q) bs$
<proof>

lemma *not-zl[simp]*: $\text{iszlfm } p bs \implies \text{iszlfm } (\text{not } p) bs$
<proof>

recdef *zlfm measure fmsize*

$\text{zlfm } (\text{And } p q) = \text{conj } (\text{zlfm } p) (\text{zlfm } q)$
 $\text{zlfm } (\text{Or } p q) = \text{disj } (\text{zlfm } p) (\text{zlfm } q)$
 $\text{zlfm } (\text{Imp } p q) = \text{disj } (\text{zlfm } (\text{NOT } p)) (\text{zlfm } q)$

$zlfm \text{ (Iff } p \text{ } q) = disj \text{ (conj (zlfm } p) \text{ (zlfm } q)) (conj (zlfm (NOT } p)) \text{ (zlfm (NOT } q)))$
 $zlfm \text{ (Lt } a) = (let \text{ (c,r) = zsplt0 } a \text{ in}$
 $\quad if \text{ } c=0 \text{ then Lt } r \text{ else}$
 $\quad \quad if \text{ } c>0 \text{ then Or (Lt (CN 0 } c \text{ (Neg (Floor (Neg } r)))) (And (Eq (CN 0 } c \text{ (Neg (Floor (Neg } r)))) (Lt (Add (Floor (Neg } r)) } r)))$
 $\quad \quad \quad else \text{ Or (Gt (CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Floor(Neg } r)))) (And (Eq(CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Floor(Neg } r)))) (Lt (Add (Floor (Neg } r)) } r)))$
 $zlfm \text{ (Le } a) = (let \text{ (c,r) = zsplt0 } a \text{ in}$
 $\quad if \text{ } c=0 \text{ then Le } r \text{ else}$
 $\quad \quad if \text{ } c>0 \text{ then Or (Le (CN 0 } c \text{ (Neg (Floor (Neg } r)))) (And (Eq (CN 0 } c \text{ (Neg (Floor (Neg } r)))) (Lt (Add (Floor (Neg } r)) } r)))$
 $\quad \quad \quad else \text{ Or (Ge (CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Floor(Neg } r)))) (And (Eq(CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Floor(Neg } r)))) (Lt (Add (Floor (Neg } r)) } r)))$
 $zlfm \text{ (Gt } a) = (let \text{ (c,r) = zsplt0 } a \text{ in}$
 $\quad if \text{ } c=0 \text{ then Gt } r \text{ else}$
 $\quad \quad if \text{ } c>0 \text{ then Or (Gt (CN 0 } c \text{ (Floor } r))) (And (Eq (CN 0 } c \text{ (Floor } r))) (Lt (Sub (Floor } r) } r)))$
 $\quad \quad \quad else \text{ Or (Lt (CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Neg (Floor } r)))) (And (Eq(CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Neg (Floor } r)))) (Lt (Sub (Floor } r) } r)))$
 $zlfm \text{ (Ge } a) = (let \text{ (c,r) = zsplt0 } a \text{ in}$
 $\quad if \text{ } c=0 \text{ then Ge } r \text{ else}$
 $\quad \quad if \text{ } c>0 \text{ then Or (Ge (CN 0 } c \text{ (Floor } r))) (And (Eq (CN 0 } c \text{ (Floor } r))) (Lt (Sub (Floor } r) } r)))$
 $\quad \quad \quad else \text{ Or (Le (CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Neg (Floor } r)))) (And (Eq(CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Neg (Floor } r)))) (Lt (Sub (Floor } r) } r)))$
 $zlfm \text{ (Eq } a) = (let \text{ (c,r) = zsplt0 } a \text{ in}$
 $\quad if \text{ } c=0 \text{ then Eq } r \text{ else}$
 $\quad \quad if \text{ } c>0 \text{ then (And (Eq (CN 0 } c \text{ (Neg (Floor (Neg } r)))) (Eq (Add (Floor (Neg } r)) } r)))$
 $\quad \quad \quad else \text{ (And (Eq (CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Floor (Neg } r)))) (Eq (Add (Floor (Neg } r)) } r)))$
 $zlfm \text{ (NEq } a) = (let \text{ (c,r) = zsplt0 } a \text{ in}$
 $\quad if \text{ } c=0 \text{ then NEq } r \text{ else}$
 $\quad \quad if \text{ } c>0 \text{ then (Or (NEq (CN 0 } c \text{ (Neg (Floor (Neg } r)))) (NEq (Add (Floor (Neg } r)) } r)))$
 $\quad \quad \quad else \text{ (Or (NEq (CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Floor (Neg } r)))) (NEq (Add (Floor (Neg } r)) } r)))$
 $zlfm \text{ (Dvd } i \text{ } a) = (if \text{ } i=0 \text{ then zlfm (Eq } a)$
 $\quad else \text{ (let \text{ (c,r) = zsplt0 } a \text{ in}$
 $\quad \quad if \text{ } c=0 \text{ then Dvd (abs } i) \text{ } r \text{ else}$
 $\quad \quad \quad if \text{ } c>0 \text{ then And (Eq (Sub (Floor } r) } r)) (Dvd (abs } i) \text{ (CN 0 } c \text{ (Floor } r)))$
 $\quad \quad \quad \quad else \text{ And (Eq (Sub (Floor } r) } r)) (Dvd (abs } i) \text{ (CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Neg (Floor } r))))))$
 $zlfm \text{ (NDvd } i \text{ } a) = (if \text{ } i=0 \text{ then zlfm (NEq } a)$
 $\quad else \text{ (let \text{ (c,r) = zsplt0 } a \text{ in}$
 $\quad \quad if \text{ } c=0 \text{ then NDvd (abs } i) \text{ } r \text{ else}$
 $\quad \quad \quad if \text{ } c>0 \text{ then Or (NEq (Sub (Floor } r) } r)) (NDvd (abs } i) \text{ (CN 0 } c \text{ (Floor } r)))$
 $\quad \quad \quad \quad else \text{ Or (NEq (Sub (Floor } r) } r)) (NDvd (abs } i) \text{ (CN 0 } (-c) \text{ (Neg (Floor } r))))))$
 $zlfm \text{ (NOT (And } p \text{ } q)) = disj \text{ (zlfm (NOT } p)) \text{ (zlfm (NOT } q))$

$zlfm (NOT (Or p q)) = conj (zlfm (NOT p)) (zlfm (NOT q))$
 $zlfm (NOT (Imp p q)) = conj (zlfm p) (zlfm (NOT q))$
 $zlfm (NOT (Iff p q)) = disj (conj (zlfm p) (zlfm (NOT q))) (conj (zlfm (NOT p)) (zlfm q))$
 $zlfm (NOT (NOT p)) = zlfm p$
 $zlfm (NOT T) = F$
 $zlfm (NOT F) = T$
 $zlfm (NOT (Lt a)) = zlfm (Ge a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (Le a)) = zlfm (Gt a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (Gt a)) = zlfm (Le a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (Ge a)) = zlfm (Lt a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (Eq a)) = zlfm (NEq a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (NEq a)) = zlfm (Eq a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (Dvd i a)) = zlfm (NDvd i a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (NDvd i a)) = zlfm (Dvd i a)$
 $zlfm p = p$ (*hints simp add: fmsize-pos*)

lemma *split-int-less-real*:

$(real (a::int) < b) = (a < floor b \vee (a = floor b \wedge real (floor b) < b))$
<proof>

lemma *split-int-less-real'*:

$(real (a::int) + b < 0) = (real a - real (floor(-b)) < 0 \vee (real a - real (floor(-b)) = 0 \wedge real (floor(-b)) + b < 0))$
<proof>

lemma *split-int-gt-real'*:

$(real (a::int) + b > 0) = (real a + real (floor b) > 0 \vee (real a + real (floor b) = 0 \wedge real (floor b) - b < 0))$
<proof>

lemma *split-int-le-real*:

$(real (a::int) \leq b) = (a \leq floor b \vee (a = floor b \wedge real (floor b) < b))$
<proof>

lemma *split-int-le-real'*:

$(real (a::int) + b \leq 0) = (real a - real (floor(-b)) \leq 0 \vee (real a - real (floor(-b)) = 0 \wedge real (floor(-b)) + b < 0))$
<proof>

lemma *split-int-ge-real'*:

$(real (a::int) + b \geq 0) = (real a + real (floor b) \geq 0 \vee (real a + real (floor b) = 0 \wedge real (floor b) - b < 0))$
<proof>

lemma *split-int-eq-real*: $(real (a::int) = b) = (a = floor b \wedge b = real (floor b))$
(is ?l = ?r)
<proof>

lemma *split-int-eq-real'*: $(\text{real } (a::\text{int}) + b = 0) = (a - \text{floor } (-b) = 0 \wedge \text{real } (\text{floor } (-b)) + b = 0)$ (**is** ?l = ?r)
 <proof>

lemma *zlfm-I*:

assumes *qfp*: *qfree* *p*
shows $(\text{Ifm } (\text{real } i \# bs) (\text{zlfm } p) = \text{Ifm } (\text{real } i \# bs) p) \wedge \text{iszlfm } (\text{zlfm } p) (\text{real } (i::\text{int}) \# bs)$
(is (?I (?l *p*) = ?I *p*) \wedge ?L (?l *p*)
 <proof>

plusinf : Virtual substitution of $+\infty$ *minusinf*: Virtual substitution of $-\infty$
 δ Compute lcm *d* | *Dvd* *d* *c***x*+*t* \in *p* *d* δ checks if a given *l* divides all the
ds above

consts

plusinf:: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
minusinf:: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
 δ :: *fm* \Rightarrow *int*
d δ :: *fm* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *bool*

recdef *minusinf* *measure size*

minusinf (*And* *p* *q*) = *conj* (*minusinf* *p*) (*minusinf* *q*)
minusinf (*Or* *p* *q*) = *disj* (*minusinf* *p*) (*minusinf* *q*)
minusinf (*Eq* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *F*
minusinf (*NEq* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *T*
minusinf (*Lt* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *T*
minusinf (*Le* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *T*
minusinf (*Gt* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *F*
minusinf (*Ge* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *F*
minusinf *p* = *p*

lemma *minusinf-qfree*: *qfree* *p* \Longrightarrow *qfree* (*minusinf* *p*)
 <proof>

recdef *plusinf* *measure size*

plusinf (*And* *p* *q*) = *conj* (*plusinf* *p*) (*plusinf* *q*)
plusinf (*Or* *p* *q*) = *disj* (*plusinf* *p*) (*plusinf* *q*)
plusinf (*Eq* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *F*
plusinf (*NEq* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *T*
plusinf (*Lt* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *F*
plusinf (*Le* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *F*
plusinf (*Gt* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *T*
plusinf (*Ge* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *T*
plusinf *p* = *p*

recdef δ *measure size*

δ (*And* *p* *q*) = *ilcm* (δ *p*) (δ *q*)
 δ (*Or* *p* *q*) = *ilcm* (δ *p*) (δ *q*)
 δ (*Dvd* *i* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = *i*

$\delta \text{ (NDvd } i \text{ (CN } 0 \text{ c } e)) = i$
 $\delta \text{ } p = 1$

recdef $d\delta \text{ measure size}$
 $d\delta \text{ (And } p \text{ } q) = (\lambda \text{ } d. d\delta \text{ } p \text{ } d \wedge d\delta \text{ } q \text{ } d)$
 $d\delta \text{ (Or } p \text{ } q) = (\lambda \text{ } d. d\delta \text{ } p \text{ } d \wedge d\delta \text{ } q \text{ } d)$
 $d\delta \text{ (Dvd } i \text{ (CN } 0 \text{ c } e)) = (\lambda \text{ } d. i \text{ dvd } d)$
 $d\delta \text{ (NDvd } i \text{ (CN } 0 \text{ c } e)) = (\lambda \text{ } d. i \text{ dvd } d)$
 $d\delta \text{ } p = (\lambda \text{ } d. \text{ True})$

lemma delta-mono :
assumes $\text{lin: iszlfm } p \text{ } bs$
and $d: d \text{ dvd } d'$
and $ad: d\delta \text{ } p \text{ } d$
shows $d\delta \text{ } p \text{ } d'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma δ : **assumes** $\text{lin: iszlfm } p \text{ } bs$
shows $d\delta \text{ } p \text{ } (\delta \text{ } p) \wedge \delta \text{ } p > 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma minusinf-inf :
assumes $\text{linp: iszlfm } p \text{ } (a \# bs)$
shows $\exists (z::\text{int}). \forall x < z. \text{Ifm } ((\text{real } x) \# bs) (\text{minusinf } p) = \text{Ifm } ((\text{real } x) \# bs)$
 p
 $(\text{is } ?P \text{ } p \text{ is } \exists (z::\text{int}). \forall x < z. ?I \text{ } x \text{ } (?M \text{ } p) = ?I \text{ } x \text{ } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma minusinf-repeats :
assumes $d: d\delta \text{ } p \text{ } d$ **and** $\text{linp: iszlfm } p \text{ } (a \# bs)$
shows $\text{Ifm } ((\text{real}(x - k*d)) \# bs) (\text{minusinf } p) = \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x \# bs) (\text{minusinf } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma minusinf-ex :
assumes $\text{lin: iszlfm } p \text{ } (\text{real } (a::\text{int}) \# bs)$
and $\text{exmi: } \exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x \# bs) (\text{minusinf } p) \text{ (is } \exists x. ?P1 \text{ } x)$
shows $\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x \# bs) p \text{ (is } \exists x. ?P \text{ } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma minusinf-bex :
assumes $\text{lin: iszlfm } p \text{ } (\text{real } (a::\text{int}) \# bs)$
shows $(\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x \# bs) (\text{minusinf } p)) =$
 $(\exists (x::\text{int}) \in \{1..d\}. \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x \# bs) (\text{minusinf } p))$
 $(\text{is } (\exists x. ?P \text{ } x) = -)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma dvd1-eq1 : $x > 0 \implies (x::\text{int}) \text{ dvd } 1 = (x = 1) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts

$a\beta :: fm \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow fm$
 $d\beta :: fm \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow bool$
 $\zeta :: fm \Rightarrow int$
 $\beta :: fm \Rightarrow num\ list$
 $\alpha :: fm \Rightarrow num\ list$

recdef $a\beta$ *measure size*

$a\beta (And\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ k. And\ (a\beta\ p\ k)\ (a\beta\ q\ k))$
 $a\beta (Or\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ k. Or\ (a\beta\ p\ k)\ (a\beta\ q\ k))$
 $a\beta (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. Eq\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (Mul\ (k\ div\ c)\ e)))$
 $a\beta (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. NEq\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (Mul\ (k\ div\ c)\ e)))$
 $a\beta (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. Lt\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (Mul\ (k\ div\ c)\ e)))$
 $a\beta (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. Le\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (Mul\ (k\ div\ c)\ e)))$
 $a\beta (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. Gt\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (Mul\ (k\ div\ c)\ e)))$
 $a\beta (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. Ge\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (Mul\ (k\ div\ c)\ e)))$
 $a\beta (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. Dvd\ ((k\ div\ c)*i)\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (Mul\ (k\ div\ c)\ e)))$
 $a\beta (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. NDvd\ ((k\ div\ c)*i)\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (Mul\ (k\ div\ c)\ e)))$
 $a\beta\ p = (\lambda\ k. p)$

recdef $d\beta$ *measure size*

$d\beta (And\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ k. (d\beta\ p\ k) \wedge (d\beta\ q\ k))$
 $d\beta (Or\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ k. (d\beta\ p\ k) \wedge (d\beta\ q\ k))$
 $d\beta (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. c\ dvd\ k)$
 $d\beta (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. c\ dvd\ k)$
 $d\beta (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. c\ dvd\ k)$
 $d\beta (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. c\ dvd\ k)$
 $d\beta (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. c\ dvd\ k)$
 $d\beta (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. c\ dvd\ k)$
 $d\beta (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. c\ dvd\ k)$
 $d\beta (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. c\ dvd\ k)$
 $d\beta\ p = (\lambda\ k. True)$

recdef ζ *measure size*

$\zeta (And\ p\ q) = ilcm\ (\zeta\ p)\ (\zeta\ q)$
 $\zeta (Or\ p\ q) = ilcm\ (\zeta\ p)\ (\zeta\ q)$
 $\zeta (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = c$
 $\zeta (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = c$
 $\zeta (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = c$
 $\zeta (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = c$
 $\zeta (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = c$
 $\zeta (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = c$
 $\zeta (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = c$
 $\zeta (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = c$
 $\zeta\ p = 1$

recdef β *measure size*

$\beta (And\ p\ q) = (\beta\ p\ @\ \beta\ q)$
 $\beta (Or\ p\ q) = (\beta\ p\ @\ \beta\ q)$

$\beta (Eq (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [Sub\ (C\ -1)\ e]$
 $\beta (NEq (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [Neg\ e]$
 $\beta (Lt (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = []$
 $\beta (Le (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = []$
 $\beta (Gt (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [Neg\ e]$
 $\beta (Ge (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [Sub\ (C\ -1)\ e]$
 $\beta\ p = []$

recdef α *measure size*

$\alpha (And\ p\ q) = (\alpha\ p\ @\ \alpha\ q)$
 $\alpha (Or\ p\ q) = (\alpha\ p\ @\ \alpha\ q)$
 $\alpha (Eq (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [Add\ (C\ -1)\ e]$
 $\alpha (NEq (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [e]$
 $\alpha (Lt (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [e]$
 $\alpha (Le (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [Add\ (C\ -1)\ e]$
 $\alpha (Gt (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = []$
 $\alpha (Ge (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = []$
 $\alpha\ p = []$

consts *mirror* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

recdef *mirror* *measure size*

$mirror (And\ p\ q) = And\ (mirror\ p)\ (mirror\ q)$
 $mirror (Or\ p\ q) = Or\ (mirror\ p)\ (mirror\ q)$
 $mirror (Eq (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Neg\ e))$
 $mirror (NEq (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Neg\ e))$
 $mirror (Lt (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Neg\ e))$
 $mirror (Le (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Neg\ e))$
 $mirror (Gt (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Neg\ e))$
 $mirror (Ge (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Neg\ e))$
 $mirror (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Neg\ e))$
 $mirror (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Neg\ e))$
 $mirror\ p = p$

lemma *mirror* $\alpha\beta$:

assumes *lp*: *iszf**fm* *p* (*a*#*bs*)

shows (*Inum* (*real* (*i*::*int*)#*bs*)) ‘*set* ($\alpha\ p$) = (*Inum* (*real* *i*#*bs*)) ‘*set* (β (*mirror* *p*))

<proof>

lemma *mirror*:

assumes *lp*: *iszf**fm* *p* (*a*#*bs*)

shows *Ifm* (*real* (*x*::*int*)#*bs*) (*mirror* *p*) = *Ifm* (*real* ($-x$)#*bs*) *p*

<proof>

lemma *mirror-l*: *iszf**fm* *p* (*a*#*bs*) \implies *iszf**fm* (*mirror* *p*) (*a*#*bs*)

<proof>

lemma *mirror-d* β : *iszf**fm* *p* (*a*#*bs*) \wedge *d* β *p* 1

\implies *iszf**fm* (*mirror* *p*) (*a*#*bs*) \wedge *d* β (*mirror* *p*) 1

<proof>

lemma *mirror-δ*: $iszf\ m\ p\ (a\ \#bs) \implies \delta\ (mirror\ p) = \delta\ p$
 <proof>

lemma *mirror-ex*:
 assumes $lp: iszf\ m\ p\ (real\ (i::int)\ \#bs)$
 shows $(\exists\ (x::int).\ Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ (mirror\ p)) = (\exists\ (x::int).\ Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ p)$
 (is $(\exists\ x.\ ?I\ x\ ?mp) = (\exists\ x.\ ?I\ x\ p)$)
 <proof>

lemma *β-numbound0*: assumes $lp: iszf\ m\ p\ bs$
 shows $\forall\ b \in set\ (\beta\ p). numbound0\ b$
 <proof>

lemma *dβ-mono*:
 assumes $linp: iszf\ m\ p\ (a\ \#bs)$
 and $dr: d\beta\ p\ l$
 and $d: l\ dvd\ l'$
 shows $d\beta\ p\ l'$
 <proof>

lemma *α-l*: assumes $lp: iszf\ m\ p\ (a\ \#bs)$
 shows $\forall\ b \in set\ (\alpha\ p). numbound0\ b \wedge isint\ b\ (a\ \#bs)$
 <proof>

lemma *ζ*:
 assumes $linp: iszf\ m\ p\ (a\ \#bs)$
 shows $\zeta\ p > 0 \wedge d\beta\ p\ (\zeta\ p)$
 <proof>

lemma *aβ*: assumes $linp: iszf\ m\ p\ (a\ \#bs)$ and $d: d\beta\ p\ l$ and $lp: l > 0$
 shows $iszf\ m\ (a\beta\ p\ l)\ (a\ \#bs) \wedge d\beta\ (a\beta\ p\ l)\ 1 \wedge (Ifm\ (real\ (l * x)\ \#bs)\ (a\beta\ p\ l) = Ifm\ ((real\ x)\ \#bs)\ p)$
 <proof>

lemma *aβ-ex*: assumes $linp: iszf\ m\ p\ (a\ \#bs)$ and $d: d\beta\ p\ l$ and $lp: l > 0$
 shows $(\exists\ x.\ l\ dvd\ x \wedge Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ (a\beta\ p\ l)) = (\exists\ (x::int). Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ p)$
 (is $(\exists\ x.\ l\ dvd\ x \wedge ?P\ x) = (\exists\ x.\ ?P'\ x)$)
 <proof>

lemma *β*:
 assumes $lp: iszf\ m\ p\ (a\ \#bs)$
 and $u: d\beta\ p\ 1$
 and $d: d\delta\ p\ d$
 and $dp: d > 0$
 and $nob: \neg(\exists\ (j::int) \in \{1 .. d\}. \exists\ b \in (Inum\ (a\ \#bs))\ 'set(\beta\ p). real\ x = b +$

$real\ j)$
and $p: Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ p\ (\mathbf{is}\ ?P\ x)$
shows $?P\ (x - d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma β' :
assumes $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (a\ \#bs)$
and $u: d\beta\ p\ 1$
and $d: d\delta\ p\ d$
and $dp: d > 0$
shows $\forall\ x. \neg(\exists\ (j::int) \in \{1..d\}. \exists\ b \in set(\beta\ p). Ifm\ ((Inum\ (a\ \#bs)\ b + real\ j)\ \#bs)\ p) \longrightarrow Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ p \longrightarrow Ifm\ (real\ (x - d)\ \#bs)\ p\ (\mathbf{is}\ \forall\ x. ?b \longrightarrow ?P\ x \longrightarrow ?P\ (x - d))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma β -int: **assumes** $lp: iszlfm\ p\ bs$
shows $\forall\ b \in set\ (\beta\ p). isint\ b\ bs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $cpmi$ -eq: $0 < D \implies (EX\ z::int. ALL\ x. x < z \dashrightarrow (P\ x = P1\ x))$
 $\implies ALL\ x. \sim(EX\ (j::int) : \{1..D\}. EX\ (b::int) : B. P(b+j)) \dashrightarrow P\ (x) \dashrightarrow P\ (x - D)$
 $\implies (ALL\ (x::int). ALL\ (k::int). ((P1\ x) = (P1\ (x - k * D))))$
 $\implies (EX\ (x::int). P(x)) = ((EX\ (j::int) : \{1..D\} . (P1(j))) \mid (EX\ (j::int) : \{1..D\}. EX\ (b::int) : B. P\ (b+j)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem cp -thm:
assumes $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (a\ \#bs)$
and $u: d\beta\ p\ 1$
and $d: d\delta\ p\ d$
and $dp: d > 0$
shows $(\exists\ (x::int). Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ p) = (\exists\ j \in \{1..d\}. Ifm\ (real\ j\ \#bs)\ (minusinf\ p) \vee (\exists\ b \in set\ (\beta\ p). Ifm\ ((Inum\ (a\ \#bs)\ b + real\ j)\ \#bs)\ p))$
 $(\mathbf{is}\ (\exists\ (x::int). ?P\ (real\ x)) = (\exists\ j \in ?D. ?M\ j \vee (\exists\ b \in ?B. ?P\ (?I\ b + real\ j))))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts
 $\varrho :: fm \Rightarrow (num \times int)\ list$
 $\sigma\varrho :: fm \Rightarrow num \times int \Rightarrow fm$
 $\alpha\varrho :: fm \Rightarrow (num \times int)\ list$
 $a\varrho :: fm \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow fm$
recdef ϱ *measure size*
 $\varrho\ (And\ p\ q) = (\varrho\ p\ @\ \varrho\ q)$

$\varrho (Or\ p\ q) = (\varrho\ p\ @\ \varrho\ q)$
 $\varrho (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Sub\ (C - 1)\ e, c)]$
 $\varrho (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Neg\ e, c)]$
 $\varrho (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = []$
 $\varrho (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = []$
 $\varrho (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Neg\ e, c)]$
 $\varrho (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Sub\ (C - 1)\ e, c)]$
 $\varrho\ p = []$

recdef $\sigma\varrho$ *measure size*

$\sigma\varrho (And\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ (t, k). And\ (\sigma\varrho\ p\ (t, k))\ (\sigma\varrho\ q\ (t, k)))$
 $\sigma\varrho (Or\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ (t, k). Or\ (\sigma\varrho\ p\ (t, k))\ (\sigma\varrho\ q\ (t, k)))$
 $\sigma\varrho (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, k). if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Eq\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Eq\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma\varrho (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, k). if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (NEq\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)$
 $e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (NEq\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma\varrho (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, k). if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Lt\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Lt\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma\varrho (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, k). if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Le\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Le\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma\varrho (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, k). if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Gt\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Gt\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma\varrho (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, k). if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Ge\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Ge\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma\varrho (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, k). if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Dvd\ i\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)$
 $e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Dvd\ (i * k)\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma\varrho (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, k). if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (NDvd\ i\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)$
 $t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (NDvd\ (i * k)\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma\varrho\ p = (\lambda\ (t, k). p)$

recdef $\alpha\varrho$ *measure size*

$\alpha\varrho (And\ p\ q) = (\alpha\varrho\ p\ @\ \alpha\varrho\ q)$
 $\alpha\varrho (Or\ p\ q) = (\alpha\varrho\ p\ @\ \alpha\varrho\ q)$
 $\alpha\varrho (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Add\ (C - 1)\ e, c)]$
 $\alpha\varrho (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(e, c)]$
 $\alpha\varrho (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(e, c)]$
 $\alpha\varrho (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Add\ (C - 1)\ e, c)]$
 $\alpha\varrho\ p = []$

recdef $a\varrho$ *measure size*

$a\varrho (And\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ k. And\ (a\varrho\ p\ k)\ (a\varrho\ q\ k))$
 $a\varrho (Or\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ k. Or\ (a\varrho\ p\ k)\ (a\varrho\ q\ k))$
 $a\varrho (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ div\ k)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$

$a_Q (NEq (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. \text{ if } k\ \text{dvd}\ c\ \text{then } (NEq (CN\ 0\ (c\ \text{div}\ k)\ e))$
 $\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{else } (NEq (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_Q (Lt (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. \text{ if } k\ \text{dvd}\ c\ \text{then } (Lt (CN\ 0\ (c\ \text{div}\ k)\ e))$
 $\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{else } (Lt (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_Q (Le (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. \text{ if } k\ \text{dvd}\ c\ \text{then } (Le (CN\ 0\ (c\ \text{div}\ k)\ e))$
 $\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{else } (Le (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_Q (Gt (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. \text{ if } k\ \text{dvd}\ c\ \text{then } (Gt (CN\ 0\ (c\ \text{div}\ k)\ e))$
 $\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{else } (Gt (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_Q (Ge (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. \text{ if } k\ \text{dvd}\ c\ \text{then } (Ge (CN\ 0\ (c\ \text{div}\ k)\ e))$
 $\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{else } (Ge (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_Q (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. \text{ if } k\ \text{dvd}\ c\ \text{then } (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ \text{div}\ k)\ e))$
 $\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{else } (Dvd\ (i*k)\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_Q (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. \text{ if } k\ \text{dvd}\ c\ \text{then } (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ \text{div}\ k)\ e))$
 $\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{else } (NDvd\ (i*k)\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_Q\ p = (\lambda\ k. p)$

constdefs $\sigma :: fm \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$
 $\sigma\ p\ k\ t \equiv And\ (Dvd\ k\ t)\ (\sigma_Q\ p\ (t,k))$

lemma σ_Q :

assumes $linp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (x::int)\#bs)$
and $kpos: real\ k > 0$
and $tnb: numbound0\ t$
and $tint: isint\ t\ (real\ x\#bs)$
and $kdt: k\ \text{dvd}\ floor\ (Inum\ (b'\#bs)\ t)$
shows $Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ (\sigma_Q\ p\ (t,k)) =$
 $(Ifm\ ((real\ ((floor\ (Inum\ (b'\#bs)\ t))\ \text{div}\ k))\#bs)\ p)$
(is $?I\ (real\ x)\ (?s\ p) = (?I\ (real\ ((floor\ (?N\ b'\ t))\ \text{div}\ k))\ p)\ \text{is } - = (?I\ ?tk\ p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma a_Q :

assumes $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (x::int)\#bs)$ **and** $kp: real\ k > 0$
shows $Ifm\ (real\ (x*k)\#bs)\ (a_Q\ p\ k) = Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ p\ (\text{is } ?I\ (x*k)\ (?f\ p\ k)$
 $= ?I\ x\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $a_Q\text{-ex}$:

assumes $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (x::int)\#bs)$ **and** $kp: k > 0$
shows $(\exists\ (x::int). real\ k\ \text{rdvd}\ real\ x \wedge Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ (a_Q\ p\ k)) =$
 $(\exists\ (x::int). Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ p)\ (\text{is } (\exists\ x. ?D\ x \wedge ?P'\ x) = (\exists\ x. ?P\ x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma σ_Q' : **assumes** $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (x::int)\#bs)$ **and** $kp: k > 0$ **and** $nb:$
 $numbound0\ t$

shows $Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ (\sigma_Q\ p\ (t,k)) = Ifm\ ((Inum\ (real\ x\#bs)\ t)\#bs)\ (a_Q\ p\ k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\sigma_Q\text{-nb}$: **assumes** $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (a\#bs)$ **and** $nb: numbound0\ t$

shows $\text{bound0 } (\sigma \varrho \ p \ (t,k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\varrho\text{-l}$:

assumes $lp: \text{iszlfn } p \ (\text{real } (i::\text{int})\#bs)$
shows $\forall (b,k) \in \text{set } (\varrho \ p). \ k > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } b \wedge \text{isint } b \ (\text{real } i\#bs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\alpha\varrho\text{-l}$:

assumes $lp: \text{iszlfn } p \ (\text{real } (i::\text{int})\#bs)$
shows $\forall (b,k) \in \text{set } (\alpha\varrho \ p). \ k > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } b \wedge \text{isint } b \ (\text{real } i\#bs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $z\text{minusinf-}\varrho$:

assumes $lp: \text{iszlfn } p \ (\text{real } (i::\text{int})\#bs)$
and $nmi: \neg (\text{Ifm } (\text{real } i\#bs) \ (\text{minusinf } p)) \ (\text{is } \neg (\text{Ifm } (\text{real } i\#bs) \ (?M \ p)))$
and $ex: \text{Ifm } (\text{real } i\#bs) \ p \ (\text{is } ?I \ i \ p)$
shows $\exists (e,c) \in \text{set } (\varrho \ p). \ \text{real } (c*i) > \text{Inum } (\text{real } i\#bs) \ e \ (\text{is } \exists (e,c) \in ?R \ p. \ \text{real } (c*i) > ?N \ i \ e)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\sigma\text{-And}$: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\sigma \ (\text{And } p \ q) \ k \ t) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{And } (\sigma \ p \ k \ t) \ (\sigma \ q \ k \ t))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\sigma\text{-Or}$: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\sigma \ (\text{Or } p \ q) \ k \ t) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{Or } (\sigma \ p \ k \ t) \ (\sigma \ q \ k \ t))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma ϱ : **assumes** $lp: \text{iszlfn } p \ (\text{real } (i::\text{int})\#bs)$

and $pi: \text{Ifm } (\text{real } i\#bs) \ p$
and $d: d\delta \ p \ d$
and $dp: d > 0$
and $nob: \forall (e,c) \in \text{set } (\varrho \ p). \ \forall j \in \{1 \ .. \ c*d\}. \ \text{real } (c*i) \neq \text{Inum } (\text{real } i\#bs) \ e$
 $+ \text{real } j$
 $(\text{is } \forall (e,c) \in \text{set } (\varrho \ p). \ \forall j \in \{1 \ .. \ c*d\}. \ - \neq ?N \ i \ e \ + \ -)$
shows $\text{Ifm } (\text{real}(i - d)\#bs) \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\sigma\text{-nb}$: **assumes** $lp: \text{iszlfn } p \ (a\#bs)$ **and** $nb: \text{numbound0 } t$

shows $\text{bound0 } (\sigma \ p \ k \ t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma ϱ' : **assumes** $lp: \text{iszlfn } p \ (a\#bs)$

and $d: d\delta \ p \ d$
and $dp: d > 0$
shows $\forall x. \neg(\exists (e,c) \in \text{set}(\varrho \ p). \ \exists (j::\text{int}) \in \{1 \ .. \ c*d\}. \ \text{Ifm } (a\#bs) \ (\sigma \ p \ c \ (\text{Add } e \ (C \ j)))) \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) \ p \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (\text{real } (x - d)\#bs) \ p \ (\text{is } \forall x. \ ?b \ x \longrightarrow ?P \ x \longrightarrow ?P \ (x - d))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rl-thm*:

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm* *p* (*real* (*i::int*)#*bs*)
shows $(\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) \text{ } p) = ((\exists j \in \{1 \dots \delta \text{ } p\}. \text{Ifm } (\text{real } j\#bs) (\text{minusinf } p)) \vee (\exists (e,c) \in \text{set } (\varrho \text{ } p). \exists j \in \{1 \dots c*(\delta \text{ } p)\}. \text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\sigma \text{ } p \text{ } c \text{ } (\text{Add } e \text{ } (C \text{ } j))))))$
(is $(\exists (x::int). ?P \text{ } x) = ((\exists j \in \{1 \dots \delta \text{ } p\}. ?MP \text{ } j) \vee (\exists (e,c) \in ?R. \exists j \in -. ?SP \text{ } c \text{ } e \text{ } j))$
is $?lhs = (?MD \vee ?RD) \text{ is } ?lhs = ?rhs$
<proof>

lemma *mirror-αg*: **assumes** *lp*: *isrlfm* *p* (*a#bs*)

shows $(\lambda (t,k). (\text{Inum } (a\#bs) \text{ } t, k)) \text{ ' set } (\alpha \varrho \text{ } p) = (\lambda (t,k). (\text{Inum } (a\#bs) \text{ } t, k)) \text{ ' set } (\varrho (\text{mirror } p))$
<proof>

The \mathbb{R} part

Linearity for fm where Bound 0 ranges over \mathbb{R}

consts

isrlfm :: *fm* \Rightarrow *bool*

recdef *isrlfm* *measure* *size*

isrlfm (*And* *p* *q*) = (*isrlfm* *p* \wedge *isrlfm* *q*)
isrlfm (*Or* *p* *q*) = (*isrlfm* *p* \wedge *isrlfm* *q*)
isrlfm (*Eq* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (*c*>0 \wedge *numbound0* *e*)
isrlfm (*NEq* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (*c*>0 \wedge *numbound0* *e*)
isrlfm (*Lt* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (*c*>0 \wedge *numbound0* *e*)
isrlfm (*Le* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (*c*>0 \wedge *numbound0* *e*)
isrlfm (*Gt* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (*c*>0 \wedge *numbound0* *e*)
isrlfm (*Ge* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (*c*>0 \wedge *numbound0* *e*)
isrlfm *p* = (*isatom* *p* \wedge (*bound0* *p*))

constdefs *fp* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *num* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *fm*

fp *p* *n* *s* *j* \equiv (if *n* > 0 then
 $(\text{And } p \text{ } (\text{And } (\text{Ge } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } n) (\text{Sub } s \text{ } (\text{Add } (\text{Floor } s) (C \text{ } j))))))$
 $(\text{Lt } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } n) (\text{Sub } s \text{ } (\text{Add } (\text{Floor } s) (C \text{ } (j+1))))))$)
else
 $(\text{And } p \text{ } (\text{And } (\text{Le } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } (-n)) (\text{Add } (\text{Neg } s) (\text{Add } (\text{Floor } s) (C \text{ } j))))))$
 $(\text{Gt } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } (-n)) (\text{Add } (\text{Neg } s) (\text{Add } (\text{Floor } s) (C \text{ } (j + 1))))))$)

consts *rsplit0* :: *num* \Rightarrow (*fm* \times *int* \times *num*) *list*

recdef *rsplit0* *measure* *num-size*

rsplit0 (*Bound* 0) = [(*T*,1,*C* 0)]
rsplit0 (*Add* *a* *b*) = (let *acs* = *rsplit0* *a* ; *bcs* = *rsplit0* *b*
in map $(\lambda ((p,n,t),(q,m,s)). (\text{And } p \text{ } q, \text{ } n+m, \text{ } \text{Add } t \text{ } s)) [(a,b).$
 $a \leftarrow acs, b \leftarrow bcs]$)
rsplit0 (*Sub* *a* *b*) = *rsplit0* (*Add* *a* (*Neg* *b*))
rsplit0 (*Neg* *a*) = map $(\lambda (p,n,s). (p,-n,\text{Neg } s)) (\text{rsplit0 } a)$
rsplit0 (*Floor* *a*) = foldl (*op* @) [] (map

$(\lambda (p,n,s). \text{ if } n=0 \text{ then } [(p,0,\text{Floor } s)]$
 $\quad \text{else } (\text{map } (\lambda j. (\text{fp } p \ n \ s \ j, \ 0, \ \text{Add } (\text{Floor } s) \ (C \ j))) \ (\text{if } n > 0 \text{ then } \text{iupt}$
 $\quad (0,n) \text{ else } \text{iupt}(n,0))))$
 $(\text{rsplit0 } a))$
 $\text{rsplit0 } (CN \ 0 \ c \ a) = \text{map } (\lambda (p,n,s). (p,n+c,s)) (\text{rsplit0 } a)$
 $\text{rsplit0 } (CN \ m \ c \ a) = \text{map } (\lambda (p,n,s). (p,n,CN \ m \ c \ s)) (\text{rsplit0 } a)$
 $\text{rsplit0 } (CF \ c \ t \ s) = \text{rsplit0 } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c \ (\text{Floor } t)) \ s)$
 $\text{rsplit0 } (\text{Mul } c \ a) = \text{map } (\lambda (p,n,s). (p,c*n,\text{Mul } c \ s)) (\text{rsplit0 } a)$
 $\text{rsplit0 } t = [(T,0,t)]$

lemma *not-rl[simp]*: $\text{isrlfm } p \implies \text{isrlfm } (\text{not } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *conj-rl[simp]*: $\text{isrlfm } p \implies \text{isrlfm } q \implies \text{isrlfm } (\text{conj } p \ q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disj-rl[simp]*: $\text{isrlfm } p \implies \text{isrlfm } q \implies \text{isrlfm } (\text{disj } p \ q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rsplit0-cs*:

shows $\forall (p,n,s) \in \text{set } (\text{rsplit0 } t).$
 $(\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \ p \longrightarrow (\text{Inum } (x\#bs) \ t = \text{Inum } (x\#bs) \ (CN \ 0 \ n \ s))) \wedge \text{numbound0}$
 $s \wedge \text{isrlfm } p$
 $(\text{is } \forall (p,n,s) \in ?SS \ t. (?I \ p \longrightarrow ?N \ t = ?N \ (CN \ 0 \ n \ s)) \wedge - \wedge -)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-in-int-intervals*:

assumes $xb: \text{real } m \leq x \wedge x < \text{real } ((n::\text{int}) + 1)$
shows $\exists j \in \{m..n\}. \text{real } j \leq x \wedge x < \text{real } (j+1) \ (\text{is } \exists j \in ?N. ?P \ j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rsplit0-complete*:

assumes $xp: 0 \leq x$ **and** $x1: x < 1$
shows $\exists (p,n,s) \in \text{set } (\text{rsplit0 } t). \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \ p \ (\text{is } \exists (p,n,s) \in ?SS \ t. ?I \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs $\text{rsplit} :: (\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}) \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$
 $\text{rsplit } f \ a \equiv \text{foldr } \text{disj } (\text{map } (\lambda (\varphi, n, s). \text{conj } \varphi \ (f \ n \ s))) \ (\text{rsplit0 } a) \ F$

lemma *foldr-disj-map*: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{foldr } \text{disj } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ F) = (\exists \ x \in \text{set } xs. \text{Ifm } bs \ (f \ x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *foldr-conj-map*: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{foldr } \text{conj } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ T) = (\forall \ x \in \text{set } xs. \text{Ifm } bs \ (f \ x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *foldr-disj-map-rlfm*:

assumes $lf: \forall n s. \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{isrlfm } (f n s)$
and $\varphi: \forall (\varphi, n, s) \in \text{set } xs. \text{numbound0 } s \wedge \text{isrlfm } \varphi$
shows $\text{isrlfm } (\text{foldr } \text{disj } (\text{map } (\lambda (\varphi, n, s). \text{conj } \varphi (f n s)) xs) F)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma rsplit-ex : $\text{Ifm } bs (\text{rsplit } f a) = (\exists (\varphi, n, s) \in \text{set } (\text{rsplit0 } a). \text{Ifm } bs (\text{conj } \varphi (f n s)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma rsplit-l : **assumes** $lf: \forall n s. \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{isrlfm } (f n s)$
shows $\text{isrlfm } (\text{rsplit } f a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma rsplit :
assumes $xp: x \geq 0$ **and** $x1: x < 1$
and $f: \forall a n s. \text{Inum } (x \# bs) a = \text{Inum } (x \# bs) (CN 0 n s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow$
 $(\text{Ifm } (x \# bs) (f n s) = \text{Ifm } (x \# bs) (g a))$
shows $\text{Ifm } (x \# bs) (\text{rsplit } f a) = \text{Ifm } (x \# bs) (g a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $lt :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**
 $lt\text{-def}: lt \ c \ t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (Lt \ t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (Lt \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ t))$
 $\text{else } (Gt \ (CN \ 0 \ (-c) \ (Neg \ t))))$

definition $le :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**
 $le\text{-def}: le \ c \ t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (Le \ t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (Le \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ t))$
 $\text{else } (Ge \ (CN \ 0 \ (-c) \ (Neg \ t))))$

definition $gt :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**
 $gt\text{-def}: gt \ c \ t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (Gt \ t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (Gt \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ t))$
 $\text{else } (Lt \ (CN \ 0 \ (-c) \ (Neg \ t))))$

definition $ge :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**
 $ge\text{-def}: ge \ c \ t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (Ge \ t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (Ge \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ t))$
 $\text{else } (Le \ (CN \ 0 \ (-c) \ (Neg \ t))))$

definition $eq :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**
 $eq\text{-def}: eq \ c \ t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (Eq \ t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (Eq \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ t))$
 $\text{else } (Eq \ (CN \ 0 \ (-c) \ (Neg \ t))))$

definition $neq :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**
 $neq\text{-def}: neq \ c \ t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (NEq \ t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (NEq \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ t))$
 $\text{else } (NEq \ (CN \ 0 \ (-c) \ (Neg \ t))))$

lemma $lt\text{-mono}$: $\forall a n s. \text{Inum } (x \# bs) a = \text{Inum } (x \# bs) (CN \ 0 \ n \ s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow$
 $\text{Ifm } (x \# bs) (lt \ n \ s) = \text{Ifm } (x \# bs) (Lt \ a)$
(is $\forall a n s. ?N \ a = ?N \ (CN \ 0 \ n \ s) \wedge \longrightarrow ?I \ (lt \ n \ s) = ?I \ (Lt \ a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lt-l*: *isrlfm* (*rsplit* *lt* *a*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *le-mono*: $\forall a\ n\ s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs)\ a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs)\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (x\#bs)\ (le\ n\ s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs)\ (Le\ a)$ (**is** $\forall a\ n\ s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (le\ n\ s) = ?I\ (Le\ a)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *le-l*: *isrlfm* (*rsplit* *le* *a*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *gt-mono*: $\forall a\ n\ s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs)\ a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs)\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (x\#bs)\ (gt\ n\ s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs)\ (Gt\ a)$ (**is** $\forall a\ n\ s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (gt\ n\ s) = ?I\ (Gt\ a)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *gt-l*: *isrlfm* (*rsplit* *gt* *a*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ge-mono*: $\forall a\ n\ s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs)\ a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs)\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (x\#bs)\ (ge\ n\ s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs)\ (Ge\ a)$ (**is** $\forall a\ n\ s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (ge\ n\ s) = ?I\ (Ge\ a)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ge-l*: *isrlfm* (*rsplit* *ge* *a*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eq-mono*: $\forall a\ n\ s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs)\ a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs)\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (x\#bs)\ (eq\ n\ s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs)\ (Eq\ a)$ (**is** $\forall a\ n\ s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (eq\ n\ s) = ?I\ (Eq\ a)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eq-l*: *isrlfm* (*rsplit* *eq* *a*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *neq-mono*: $\forall a\ n\ s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs)\ a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs)\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (x\#bs)\ (neq\ n\ s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs)\ (NEq\ a)$ (**is** $\forall a\ n\ s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (neq\ n\ s) = ?I\ (NEq\ a)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *neq-l*: *isrlfm* (*rsplit* *neq* *a*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *small-le*:

assumes *u0*: $0 \leq u$ **and** *u1*: $u < 1$

shows $(-u \leq \text{real } (n::\text{int})) = (0 \leq n)$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *small-lt*:

assumes *u0*: $0 \leq u$ **and** *u1*: $u < 1$

shows $(\text{real } (n::\text{int}) < \text{real } (m::\text{int}) - u) = (n < m)$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rdvd01-cs*:

assumes *up*: $u \geq 0$ **and** *u1*: $u < 1$ **and** *np*: $\text{real } n > 0$
shows $(\text{real } (i::\text{int}) \text{ rdvd } \text{real } (n::\text{int}) * u - s) = (\exists j \in \{0 \dots n - 1\}. \text{real } n * u = s - \text{real } (\text{floor } s) + \text{real } j \wedge \text{real } i \text{ rdvd } \text{real } (j - \text{floor } s))$ **(is ?lhs = ?rhs)**
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

DVDJ:: $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

where

DVDJ-def: $\text{DVDJ } i \ n \ s = (\text{foldr } \text{disj } (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{conj } (\text{Eq } (\text{CN } 0 \ n \ (\text{Add } s \ (\text{Sub } (\text{Floor } (\text{Neg } s)) \ (C \ j)))))) \ (\text{Dvd } i \ (\text{Sub } (C \ j) \ (\text{Floor } (\text{Neg } s)))))) \ (\text{iupt}(0, n - 1))) \ F)$

definition

NDVDJ:: $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

where

NDVDJ-def: $\text{NDVDJ } i \ n \ s = (\text{foldr } \text{conj } (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{disj } (\text{NEq } (\text{CN } 0 \ n \ (\text{Add } s \ (\text{Sub } (\text{Floor } (\text{Neg } s)) \ (C \ j)))))) \ (\text{NDvd } i \ (\text{Sub } (C \ j) \ (\text{Floor } (\text{Neg } s)))))) \ (\text{iupt}(0, n - 1))) \ T)$

lemma *DVDJ-DVD*:

assumes *xp*: $x \geq 0$ **and** *x1*: $x < 1$ **and** *np*: $\text{real } n > 0$
shows $\text{Ifm } (x \# bs) \ (\text{DVDJ } i \ n \ s) = \text{Ifm } (x \# bs) \ (\text{Dvd } i \ (\text{CN } 0 \ n \ s))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NDVDJ-NDVD*:

assumes *xp*: $x \geq 0$ **and** *x1*: $x < 1$ **and** *np*: $\text{real } n > 0$
shows $\text{Ifm } (x \# bs) \ (\text{NDVDJ } i \ n \ s) = \text{Ifm } (x \# bs) \ (\text{NDvd } i \ (\text{CN } 0 \ n \ s))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *foldr-disj-map-rlfm2*:

assumes *lf*: $\forall n. \text{isrlfm } (f \ n)$
shows $\text{isrlfm } (\text{foldr } \text{disj } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ F)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *foldr-And-map-rlfm2*:

assumes *lf*: $\forall n. \text{isrlfm } (f \ n)$
shows $\text{isrlfm } (\text{foldr } \text{conj } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ T)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DVDJ-l*: **assumes** *ip*: $i > 0$ **and** *np*: $n > 0$ **and** *nb*: $\text{numbound0 } s$

shows $\text{isrlfm } (\text{DVDJ } i \ n \ s)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NDVDJ-l*: **assumes** *ip*: $i > 0$ **and** *np*: $n > 0$ **and** *nb*: $\text{numbound0 } s$

shows $\text{isrlfm } (\text{NDVDJ } i \ n \ s)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *DVD* :: $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**

DVD-def: $DVD\ i\ c\ t =$
 (if $i=0$ then $eq\ c\ t$ else
 if $c = 0$ then $(Dvd\ i\ t)$ else if $c > 0$ then $DVDJ\ (abs\ i)\ c\ t$ else $DVDJ\ (abs\ i)$
 $(-c)\ (Neg\ t)$)

definition $NDVD :: int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$ **where**

$NDVD\ i\ c\ t =$
 (if $i=0$ then $neg\ c\ t$ else
 if $c = 0$ then $(NDvd\ i\ t)$ else if $c > 0$ then $NDVDJ\ (abs\ i)\ c\ t$ else $NDVDJ\ (abs\ i)$
 $i)\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t)$)

lemma *DVD-mono*:

assumes $xp: 0 \leq x$ **and** $x1: x < 1$
shows $\forall\ a\ n\ s. Inum\ (x\#bs)\ a = Inum\ (x\#bs)\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge numbound0\ s \longrightarrow$
 $Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (DVD\ i\ n\ s) = Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (Dvd\ i\ a)$
(is $\forall\ a\ n\ s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (DVD\ i\ n\ s) = ?I\ (Dvd\ i\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$)

lemma *NDVD-mono*: **assumes** $xp: 0 \leq x$ **and** $x1: x < 1$

shows $\forall\ a\ n\ s. Inum\ (x\#bs)\ a = Inum\ (x\#bs)\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge numbound0\ s \longrightarrow$
 $Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (NDVD\ i\ n\ s) = Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (NDvd\ i\ a)$
(is $\forall\ a\ n\ s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (NDVD\ i\ n\ s) = ?I\ (NDvd\ i\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$)

lemma *DVD-l*: $isrlfm\ (rsplit\ (DVD\ i)\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NDVD-l*: $isrlfm\ (rsplit\ (NDVD\ i)\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts $rlfm :: fm \Rightarrow fm$

recdef $rlfm\ measure\ fmsize$

$rlfm\ (And\ p\ q) = conj\ (rlfm\ p)\ (rlfm\ q)$
 $rlfm\ (Or\ p\ q) = disj\ (rlfm\ p)\ (rlfm\ q)$
 $rlfm\ (Imp\ p\ q) = disj\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ p))\ (rlfm\ q)$
 $rlfm\ (Iff\ p\ q) = disj\ (conj\ (rlfm\ p)\ (rlfm\ q))\ (conj\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ p))\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ q)))$
 $rlfm\ (Lt\ a) = rsplit\ lt\ a$
 $rlfm\ (Le\ a) = rsplit\ le\ a$
 $rlfm\ (Gt\ a) = rsplit\ gt\ a$
 $rlfm\ (Ge\ a) = rsplit\ ge\ a$
 $rlfm\ (Eq\ a) = rsplit\ eq\ a$
 $rlfm\ (NEq\ a) = rsplit\ neq\ a$
 $rlfm\ (Dvd\ i\ a) = rsplit\ (\lambda\ t. DVD\ i\ t)\ a$
 $rlfm\ (NDvd\ i\ a) = rsplit\ (\lambda\ t. NDVD\ i\ t)\ a$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (And\ p\ q)) = disj\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ p))\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ q))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (Or\ p\ q)) = conj\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ p))\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ q))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (Imp\ p\ q)) = conj\ (rlfm\ p)\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ q))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (Iff\ p\ q)) = disj\ (conj\ (rlfm\ p)\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ q)))\ (conj\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ p)))$

$(rlfm\ q))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (NOT\ p)) = rlfm\ p$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ T) = F$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ F) = T$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (Lt\ a)) = simpfm\ (rlfm\ (Ge\ a))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (Le\ a)) = simpfm\ (rlfm\ (Gt\ a))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (Gt\ a)) = simpfm\ (rlfm\ (Le\ a))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (Ge\ a)) = simpfm\ (rlfm\ (Lt\ a))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (Eq\ a)) = simpfm\ (rlfm\ (NEq\ a))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (NEq\ a)) = simpfm\ (rlfm\ (Eq\ a))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (Dvd\ i\ a)) = simpfm\ (rlfm\ (NDvd\ i\ a))$
 $rlfm\ (NOT\ (NDvd\ i\ a)) = simpfm\ (rlfm\ (Dvd\ i\ a))$
 $rlfm\ p = p$ (**hints** *simp add: fmsize-pos*)

lemma *bound0at-l* : $\llbracket isatom\ p ; bound0\ p \rrbracket \implies isrlfm\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *igcd-le1* : **assumes** *ip* : $0 < i$ **shows** $igcd\ i\ j \leq i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *simpfm-rl* : $isrlfm\ p \implies isrlfm\ (simpfm\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rlfm-I* :
assumes *qfp* : *qfree* *p*
and *xp* : $0 \leq x$ **and** *x1* : $x < 1$
shows $(Ifm\ (x\ \#bs)\ (rlfm\ p) = Ifm\ (x\ \#bs)\ p) \wedge isrlfm\ (rlfm\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rlfm-l* :
assumes *qfp* : *qfree* *p*
shows $isrlfm\ (rlfm\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rminusinf-inf* :
assumes *lp* : $isrlfm\ p$
shows $\exists z. \forall x < z. Ifm\ (x\ \#bs)\ (minusinf\ p) = Ifm\ (x\ \#bs)\ p$ (**is** $\exists z. \forall x. ?P\ z\ x\ p$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rplusinf-inf* :
assumes *lp* : $isrlfm\ p$
shows $\exists z. \forall x > z. Ifm\ (x\ \#bs)\ (plusinf\ p) = Ifm\ (x\ \#bs)\ p$ (**is** $\exists z. \forall x. ?P\ z\ x\ p$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rminusinf-bound0* :
assumes *lp* : $isrlfm\ p$
shows $bound0\ (minusinf\ p)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rplusinf-bound0*:

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm* *p*

shows *bound0* (*plusinf* *p*)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rminusinf-ex*:

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm* *p*

and *ex*: *Ifm* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) (*minusinf* *p*)

shows $\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x \# bs) \text{ } p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rplusinf-ex*:

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm* *p*

and *ex*: *Ifm* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) (*plusinf* *p*)

shows $\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x \# bs) \text{ } p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts

$\Upsilon :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow (\text{num} \times \text{int}) \text{ list}$

$v :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow (\text{num} \times \text{int}) \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

recdef Υ *measure size*

$\Upsilon (\text{And } p \text{ } q) = (\Upsilon \text{ } p @ \Upsilon \text{ } q)$

$\Upsilon (\text{Or } p \text{ } q) = (\Upsilon \text{ } p @ \Upsilon \text{ } q)$

$\Upsilon (\text{Eq } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$

$\Upsilon (\text{NEq } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$

$\Upsilon (\text{Lt } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$

$\Upsilon (\text{Le } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$

$\Upsilon (\text{Gt } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$

$\Upsilon (\text{Ge } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$

$\Upsilon \text{ } p = []$

recdef *v* *measure size*

$v (\text{And } p \text{ } q) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{And } (v \text{ } p (t, n)) (v \text{ } q (t, n)))$

$v (\text{Or } p \text{ } q) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Or } (v \text{ } p (t, n)) (v \text{ } q (t, n)))$

$v (\text{Eq } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Eq } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c \text{ } t) (\text{Mul } n \text{ } e)))$

$v (\text{NEq } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{NEq } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c \text{ } t) (\text{Mul } n \text{ } e)))$

$v (\text{Lt } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Lt } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c \text{ } t) (\text{Mul } n \text{ } e)))$

$v (\text{Le } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Le } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c \text{ } t) (\text{Mul } n \text{ } e)))$

$v (\text{Gt } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Gt } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c \text{ } t) (\text{Mul } n \text{ } e)))$

$v (\text{Ge } (\text{CN } 0 \text{ } c \text{ } e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Ge } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c \text{ } t) (\text{Mul } n \text{ } e)))$

$v \text{ } p = (\lambda (t, n). p)$

lemma *v-I*: **assumes** *lp*: *isrlfm* *p*

and *np*: *real* *n* > 0 **and** *nbt*: *numbound0* *t*

shows (*Ifm* (*x* $\#$ *bs*) (*v* *p* (*t*, *n*))) = *Ifm* (((*Inum* (*x* $\#$ *bs*) *t*) / (*real* *n*)) $\#$ *bs*) *p*) \wedge
bound0 (*v* *p* (*t*, *n*)) (**is** (*?I* *x* (*v* *p* (*t*, *n*))) = *?I* *?u* *p*) \wedge *?B* *p* **is** ($- = ?I$ (*?t* / *?n*) *p*)
 $\wedge -$ **is** ($- = ?I$ (*?N* *x* *t* / $-$) *p*) $\wedge -$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma Υ -l:

assumes lp : $isrlfm\ p$

shows $\forall (t,k) \in set(\Upsilon\ p). numbound0\ t \wedge k > 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rminusinf$ - Υ :

assumes lp : $isrlfm\ p$

and nmi : $\neg (Ifm\ (a\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p))$ (**is** $\neg (Ifm\ (a\#bs)\ (?M\ p))$)

and ex : $Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p$ (**is** $?I\ x\ p$)

shows $\exists (s,m) \in set(\Upsilon\ p). x \geq Inum\ (a\#bs)\ s / real\ m$ (**is** $\exists (s,m) \in ?U\ p.$
 $x \geq ?N\ a\ s / real\ m$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rplusinf$ - Υ :

assumes lp : $isrlfm\ p$

and nmi : $\neg (Ifm\ (a\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p))$ (**is** $\neg (Ifm\ (a\#bs)\ (?M\ p))$)

and ex : $Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p$ (**is** $?I\ x\ p$)

shows $\exists (s,m) \in set(\Upsilon\ p). x \leq Inum\ (a\#bs)\ s / real\ m$ (**is** $\exists (s,m) \in ?U\ p.$
 $x \leq ?N\ a\ s / real\ m$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lin -dense:

assumes lp : $isrlfm\ p$

and noS : $\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin (\lambda (t,n). Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t / real\ n) \text{ ` } set(\Upsilon\ p)$

(**is** $\forall t. - \wedge - \longrightarrow t \notin (\lambda (t,n). ?N\ x\ t / real\ n) \text{ ` } (?U\ p)$)

and lx : $l < x$ **and** xu : $x < u$ **and** px : $Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p$

and ly : $l < y$ **and** yu : $y < u$

shows $Ifm\ (y\#bs)\ p$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $finite$ -set-intervals:

assumes px : $P\ (x::real)$

and lx : $l \leq x$ **and** xu : $x \leq u$

and $linS$: $l \in S$ **and** $uinS$: $u \in S$

and fS : $finite\ S$ **and** lS : $\forall x \in S. l \leq x$ **and** Su : $\forall x \in S. x \leq u$

shows $\exists a \in S. \exists b \in S. (\forall y. a < y \wedge y < b \longrightarrow y \notin S) \wedge a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge$
 $P\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $finite$ -set-intervals2:

assumes px : $P\ (x::real)$

and lx : $l \leq x$ **and** xu : $x \leq u$

and $linS$: $l \in S$ **and** $uinS$: $u \in S$

and fS : $finite\ S$ **and** lS : $\forall x \in S. l \leq x$ **and** Su : $\forall x \in S. x \leq u$

shows $(\exists s \in S. P\ s) \vee (\exists a \in S. \exists b \in S. (\forall y. a < y \wedge y < b \longrightarrow y \notin S) \wedge$
 $a < x \wedge x < b \wedge P\ x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rinf-Υ*:

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm* *p*
and *nmi*: $\neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p))$ (**is** $\neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (?M\ p))$)
and *npi*: $\neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p))$ (**is** $\neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (?P\ p))$)
and *ex*: $\exists x. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p$ (**is** $\exists x. ?I\ x\ p$)
shows $\exists (l,n) \in set\ (\Upsilon\ p). \exists (s,m) \in set\ (\Upsilon\ p). ?I\ ((Inum\ (x\#bs)\ l\ /\ real\ n$
 $+ Inum\ (x\#bs)\ s\ /\ real\ m)\ /\ 2)\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *fr-eq*:

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm* *p*
shows $(\exists x. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p) = ((Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p)) \vee (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p)) \vee (\exists (t,n) \in set\ (\Upsilon\ p). \exists (s,m) \in set\ (\Upsilon\ p). Ifm\ (((Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t)\ /\ real\ n + (Inum\ (x\#bs)\ s)\ /\ real\ m)\ /\ 2)\#bs)\ p))$
(is $(\exists x. ?I\ x\ p) = (?M \vee ?P \vee ?F)$ **is** $?E = ?D$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fr-equiv*:

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm* *p*
shows $(\exists x. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p) = ((Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p)) \vee (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p)) \vee (\exists (t,k) \in set\ (\Upsilon\ p). \exists (s,l) \in set\ (\Upsilon\ p). Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (v\ p\ (Add\ (Mul\ l\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ s)\ ,\ 2*k*l))))$
(is $(\exists x. ?I\ x\ p) = (?M \vee ?P \vee ?F)$ **is** $?E = ?D$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The overall Part

lemma *real-ex-int-real01*:

shows $(\exists (x::real). P\ x) = (\exists (i::int)\ (u::real). 0 \leq u \wedge u < 1 \wedge P\ (real\ i + u))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts *exsplitnum* :: *num* \Rightarrow *num*

exsplit :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

recdef *exsplitnum* *measure* *size*

exsplitnum (*C* *c*) = (*C* *c*)
exsplitnum (*Bound* 0) = *Add* (*Bound* 0) (*Bound* 1)
exsplitnum (*Bound* *n*) = *Bound* (*n*+1)
exsplitnum (*Neg* *a*) = *Neg* (*exsplitnum* *a*)
exsplitnum (*Add* *a* *b*) = *Add* (*exsplitnum* *a*) (*exsplitnum* *b*)
exsplitnum (*Sub* *a* *b*) = *Sub* (*exsplitnum* *a*) (*exsplitnum* *b*)
exsplitnum (*Mul* *c* *a*) = *Mul* *c* (*exsplitnum* *a*)
exsplitnum (*Floor* *a*) = *Floor* (*exsplitnum* *a*)
exsplitnum (*CN* 0 *c* *a*) = *CN* 0 *c* (*Add* (*Mul* *c* (*Bound* 1)) (*exsplitnum* *a*))
exsplitnum (*CN* *n* *c* *a*) = *CN* (*n*+1) *c* (*exsplitnum* *a*)
exsplitnum (*CF* *c* *s* *t*) = *CF* *c* (*exsplitnum* *s*) (*exsplitnum* *t*)

recdef *exsplit measure size*

```

exsplit (Lt a) = Lt (exsplitnum a)
exsplit (Le a) = Le (exsplitnum a)
exsplit (Gt a) = Gt (exsplitnum a)
exsplit (Ge a) = Ge (exsplitnum a)
exsplit (Eq a) = Eq (exsplitnum a)
exsplit (NEq a) = NEq (exsplitnum a)
exsplit (Dvd i a) = Dvd i (exsplitnum a)
exsplit (NDvd i a) = NDvd i (exsplitnum a)
exsplit (And p q) = And (exsplit p) (exsplit q)
exsplit (Or p q) = Or (exsplit p) (exsplit q)
exsplit (Imp p q) = Imp (exsplit p) (exsplit q)
exsplit (Iff p q) = Iff (exsplit p) (exsplit q)
exsplit (NOT p) = NOT (exsplit p)
exsplit p = p

```

lemma *exsplitnum*:

```

Inum (x#y#bs) (exsplitnum t) = Inum ((x+y) #bs) t
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *exsplit*:

```

assumes qfp: qfree p
shows Ifm (x#y#bs) (exsplit p) = Ifm ((x+y)#bs) p
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *splitex*:

```

assumes qf: qfree p
shows (Ifm bs (E p)) = (∃ (i::int). Ifm (real i#bs) (E (And (And (Ge(CN 0 1 (C 0))) (C 0))) (Lt (CN 0 1 (C (- 1))))) (exsplit p))) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
⟨proof⟩

```

constdefs *ferrack01*:: *fm* ⇒ *fm*

```

ferrack01 p ≡ (let p' = rlfm(And (And (Ge(CN 0 1 (C 0))) (Lt (CN 0 1 (C (- 1))))) p);
      U = remdups(map simp-num-pair
        (map (λ ((t,n),(s,m)). (Add (Mul m t) (Mul n s) , 2*n*m))
          (alluopairs (Υ p'))))
      in decr (evaldjf (v p') U ))

```

lemma *fr-eq-01*:

```

assumes qf: qfree p
shows (∃ x. Ifm (x#bs) (And (And (Ge(CN 0 1 (C 0))) (Lt (CN 0 1 (C (- 1))))) p)) = (∃ (t,n) ∈ set (Υ (rlfm (And (And (Ge(CN 0 1 (C 0))) (Lt (CN 0 1 (C (- 1))))) p))). ∃ (s,m) ∈ set (Υ (rlfm (And (And (Ge(CN 0 1 (C 0))) (Lt (CN 0 1 (C (- 1))))) p))). Ifm (x#bs) (v (rlfm (And (And (Ge(CN 0 1 (C 0))) (Lt (CN 0 1 (C (- 1))))) p)) (Add (Mul m t) (Mul n s), 2*n*m)))
      (is (∃ x. ?I x ?q) = ?F)

```

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Υ -cong-aux:

assumes $Ul: \forall (t,n) \in \text{set } U. \text{numbound0 } t \wedge n > 0$
shows $((\lambda (t,n). \text{Inum } (x\#bs) \ t \ / \text{real } n) \ ' \ (\text{set } (\text{map } (\lambda ((t,n),(s,m)). (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } m \ t) (\text{Mul } n \ s) , \ 2*n*m)) (\text{alluopairs } U)))) = ((\lambda ((t,n),(s,m)). (\text{Inum } (x\#bs) \ t \ / \text{real } n + \text{Inum } (x\#bs) \ s \ / \text{real } m) / 2) \ ' \ (\text{set } U \times \text{set } U))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Υ -cong:

assumes $lp: \text{isrlfm } p$
and $UU': ((\lambda (t,n). \text{Inum } (x\#bs) \ t \ / \text{real } n) \ ' \ U') = ((\lambda ((t,n),(s,m)). (\text{Inum } (x\#bs) \ t \ / \text{real } n + \text{Inum } (x\#bs) \ s \ / \text{real } m) / 2) \ ' \ (U \times U))$ **(is ?f ' U' = ?g ' (U x U))**
and $U: \forall (t,n) \in U. \text{numbound0 } t \wedge n > 0$
and $U': \forall (t,n) \in U'. \text{numbound0 } t \wedge n > 0$
shows $(\exists (t,n) \in U. \exists (s,m) \in U. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \ (v \ p \ (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } m \ t) (\text{Mul } n \ s), 2*n*m))) = (\exists (t,n) \in U'. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \ (v \ p \ (t,n)))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ferrack01*:

assumes $qf: \text{qfree } p$
shows $((\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \ (\text{And } (\text{And } (\text{Ge } (\text{CN } 0 \ 1 \ (C \ 0))) (\text{Lt } (\text{CN } 0 \ 1 \ (C \ (-1)))))) \ p)) = (\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{ferrack01 } p))) \wedge \text{qfree } (\text{ferrack01 } p)$ **(is (?lhs = ?rhs) \wedge -)**
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cp-thm'*:

assumes $lp: \text{isrlfm } p \ (\text{real } (i::\text{int})\#bs)$
and $up: d\beta \ p \ 1$ **and** $dd: d\delta \ p \ d$ **and** $dp: d > 0$
shows $(\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) \ p) = ((\exists j \in \{1 .. d\}. \text{Ifm } (\text{real } j\#bs) \ (\text{minusinf } p)) \vee (\exists j \in \{1 .. d\}. \exists b \in (\text{Inum } (\text{real } i\#bs)) \ ' \ \text{set } (\beta \ p). \text{Ifm } ((b + \text{real } j)\#bs) \ p))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs $\text{unit}:: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm} \times \text{num list} \times \text{int}$

$\text{unit } p \equiv (\text{let } p' = \text{zlfm } p \ ; \ l = \zeta \ p' \ ; \ q = \text{And } (\text{Dvd } l \ (\text{CN } 0 \ 1 \ (C \ 0))) \ (a\beta \ p' \ l); \ d = \delta \ q;$
 $B = \text{remdups } (\text{map } \text{simpnum } (\beta \ q)) \ ; \ a = \text{remdups } (\text{map } \text{simpnum } (\alpha \ q))$
 $\text{in if length } B \leq \text{length } a \text{ then } (q,B,d) \text{ else } (\text{mirror } q, a,d))$

lemma *unit*: **assumes** $qf: \text{qfree } p$

shows $\bigwedge q \ B \ d. \text{unit } p = (q,B,d) \implies ((\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) \ p) = (\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) \ q)) \wedge (\text{Inum } (\text{real } i\#bs)) \ ' \ \text{set } B = (\text{Inum } (\text{real } i\#bs)) \ ' \ \text{set } (\beta \ q) \wedge d\beta \ q \ 1 \wedge d\delta \ q \ d \wedge d > 0 \wedge \text{isrlfm } q \ (\text{real } (i::\text{int})\#bs) \wedge (\forall b \in \text{set } B. \text{numbound0 } b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs *cooper* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

cooper *p* \equiv
 (let (*q*,*B*,*d*) = *unit* *p*; *js* = *iupt* (1,*d*);
 mq = *simpfm* (*minusinf* *q*);
 md = *evaldjf* ($\lambda j. \text{simpfm } (\text{subst0 } (C\ j) \text{ } mq)$) *js*
 in if *md* = *T* then *T* else
 (let *qd* = *evaldjf* ($\lambda t. \text{simpfm } (\text{subst0 } t \text{ } q)$)
 (*remdups* (*map* ($\lambda (b,j). \text{simpnum } (Add\ b\ (C\ j))$)
 [(*b*,*j*). *b* \leftarrow *B*, *j* \leftarrow *js*]))))
 in *decr* (*disj* *md* *qd*)))

lemma *cooper*: **assumes** *qf*: *qfree* *p*

shows (($\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (real\ x\ \#bs) \text{ } p$) = (*Ifm* *bs* (*cooper* *p*))) \wedge *qfree* (*cooper* *p*)

(**is** (?*lhs* = ?*rhs*) \wedge -)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DJcooper*:

assumes *qf*: *qfree* *p*

shows (($\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (real\ x\ \#bs) \text{ } p$) = (*Ifm* *bs* (*DJ cooper* *p*))) \wedge *qfree* (*DJ cooper* *p*)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\sigma\varrho$ -*cong*: **assumes** *lp*: *iszlfm* *p* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) **and** *tt'*: *Inum* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) *t* = *Inum* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) *t'*

shows *Ifm* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) ($\sigma\varrho$ *p* (*t*,*c*)) = *Ifm* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) ($\sigma\varrho$ *p* (*t'*,*c*))

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma σ -*cong*: **assumes** *lp*: *iszlfm* *p* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) **and** *tt'*: *Inum* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) *t* = *Inum* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) *t'*

shows *Ifm* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) (σ *p* *c* *t*) = *Ifm* (*a* $\#$ *bs*) (σ *p* *c* *t'*)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma ϱ -*cong*: **assumes** *lp*: *iszlfm* *p* (*a* $\#$ *bs*)

and *RR*: ($\lambda(b,k). (\text{Inum } (a\ \#bs) \text{ } b,k)$) ' *R* = ($\lambda(b,k). (\text{Inum } (a\ \#bs) \text{ } b,k)$) ' *set* (ϱ *p*)

shows ($\exists (e,c) \in R. \exists j \in \{1..c*(\delta\ p)\}. \text{Ifm } (a\ \#bs) (\sigma\ p\ c\ (Add\ e\ (C\ j))) =$
 $(\exists (e,c) \in \text{set } (\varrho\ p). \exists j \in \{1..c*(\delta\ p)\}. \text{Ifm } (a\ \#bs) (\sigma\ p\ c\ (Add\ e\ (C\ j))))$)

(**is** ?*lhs* = ?*rhs*)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rl-thm'*:

assumes *lp*: *iszlfm* *p* (*real* (*i* $::$ *int*) $\#$ *bs*)

and *R*: ($\lambda(b,k). (\text{Inum } (a\ \#bs) \text{ } b,k)$) ' *R* = ($\lambda(b,k). (\text{Inum } (a\ \#bs) \text{ } b,k)$) ' *set* (ϱ *p*)

shows ($\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (real\ x\ \#bs) \text{ } p$) = ($(\exists j \in \{1 .. \delta\ p\}. \text{Ifm } (real\ j\ \#bs)$

$(\text{minusinf } p)) \vee (\exists (e,c) \in R. \exists j \in \{1..c*(\delta p)\}. \text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\sigma p c (\text{Add } e (C j))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs *chooset*:: $fm \Rightarrow fm \times ((num \times int) \text{ list}) \times int$
 $\text{chooset } p \equiv (\text{let } q = \text{zlfm } p ; d = \delta q ;$
 $B = \text{remdups } (\text{map } (\lambda (t,k). (\text{simpnum } t,k)) (\varrho q)) ;$
 $a = \text{remdups } (\text{map } (\lambda (t,k). (\text{simpnum } t,k)) (\alpha \varrho q))$
 $\text{in if length } B \leq \text{length } a \text{ then } (q,B,d) \text{ else } (\text{mirror } q, a,d))$

lemma *chooset*: **assumes** *qf*: $qfree \ p$
shows $\bigwedge q \ B \ d. \text{chooset } p = (q,B,d) \Longrightarrow ((\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) \ p) =$
 $(\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) \ q)) \wedge ((\lambda(t,k). (\text{Inum } (\text{real } i\#bs) \ t,k)) ' \text{set } B =$
 $(\lambda(t,k). (\text{Inum } (\text{real } i\#bs) \ t,k)) ' \text{set } (\varrho q)) \wedge (\delta q = d) \wedge d > 0 \wedge \text{iszfml } q (\text{real}$
 $(i::int)\#bs) \wedge (\forall (e,c) \in \text{set } B. \text{numbound0 } e \wedge c > 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs *stage*:: $fm \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow (num \times int) \Rightarrow fm$
 $\text{stage } p \ d \equiv (\lambda (e,c). \text{evaldjf } (\lambda j. \text{simpfm } (\sigma p c (\text{Add } e (C j)))) (iupt \ (1,c*d)))$

lemma *stage*:
shows $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{stage } p \ d \ (e,c)) = (\exists j \in \{1 .. c*d\}. \text{Ifm } bs \ (\sigma p c (\text{Add } e (C j))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stage-nb*: **assumes** *lp*: $\text{iszfml } p \ (a\#bs)$ **and** *cp*: $c > 0$ **and** *nb*: $\text{numbound0 } e$
shows $\text{bound0 } (\text{stage } p \ d \ (e,c))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs *redlove*:: $fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $\text{redlove } p \equiv$
 $(\text{let } (q,B,d) = \text{chooset } p ;$
 $\text{mq} = \text{simpfm } (\text{minusinf } q) ;$
 $\text{md} = \text{evaldjf } (\lambda j. \text{simpfm } (\text{subst0 } (C j) \ \text{mq})) (iupt \ (1,d))$
 $\text{in if } \text{md} = T \text{ then } T \text{ else}$
 $(\text{let } qd = \text{evaldjf } (\text{stage } q \ d) \ B$
 $\text{in } \text{decr } (\text{disj } \text{md } qd)))$

lemma *redlove*: **assumes** *qf*: $qfree \ p$
shows $((\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) \ p) = (\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{redlove } p))) \wedge qfree \ (\text{redlove } p)$
 $(\text{is } (?lhs = ?rhs) \wedge -)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DJredlove*:
assumes *qf*: $qfree \ p$
shows $((\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) \ p) = (\text{Ifm } bs \ (DJ \ \text{redlove } p))) \wedge qfree \ (DJ \ \text{redlove } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *exsplit-qf*: **assumes** *qf*: *qfree p*
shows *qfree (exsplit p)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs *mircfr* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
mircfr \equiv (*DJ cooper*) *o ferrack01 o simplfm o exsplit*

constdefs *mirlfr* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
mirlfr \equiv (*DJ redlove*) *o ferrack01 o simplfm o exsplit*

lemma *mircfr*: $\forall \text{ bs } p. \text{qfree } p \longrightarrow \text{qfree } (\text{mircfr } p) \wedge \text{Ifm bs } (\text{mircfr } p) = \text{Ifm bs } (E \text{ } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mirlfr*: $\forall \text{ bs } p. \text{qfree } p \longrightarrow \text{qfree}(\text{mirlfr } p) \wedge \text{Ifm bs } (\text{mirlfr } p) = \text{Ifm bs } (E \text{ } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs *mircfrqe*:: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
mircfrqe \equiv ($\lambda \text{ p. qelim } (\text{prep } p) \text{ mircfr}$)

constdefs *mirlfrqe*:: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
mirlfrqe \equiv ($\lambda \text{ p. qelim } (\text{prep } p) \text{ mirlfr}$)

theorem *mircfrqe*: $(\text{Ifm bs } (\text{mircfrqe } p) = \text{Ifm bs } p) \wedge \text{qfree } (\text{mircfrqe } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *mirlfrqe*: $(\text{Ifm bs } (\text{mirlfrqe } p) = \text{Ifm bs } p) \wedge \text{qfree } (\text{mirlfrqe } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *zdvd-iff-zmod-eq-0* [*code*]
declare *max-def* [*code unfold*]

definition
 $\text{test1 } (u::\text{unit}) = \text{mircfrqe } (A \text{ } (And \text{ } (Le \text{ } (Sub \text{ } (Floor \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0)) \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0)))) \text{ } (Le \text{ } (Add \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0) \text{ } (Floor \text{ } (Neg \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0))))))$

definition
 $\text{test2 } (u::\text{unit}) = \text{mircfrqe } (A \text{ } (Iff \text{ } (Eq \text{ } (Add \text{ } (Floor \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0)) \text{ } (Floor \text{ } (Neg \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0)))) \text{ } (Eq \text{ } (Sub \text{ } (Floor \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0)) \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0))))))$

definition
 $\text{test3 } (u::\text{unit}) = \text{mirlfrqe } (A \text{ } (And \text{ } (Le \text{ } (Sub \text{ } (Floor \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0)) \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0)))) \text{ } (Le \text{ } (Add \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0) \text{ } (Floor \text{ } (Neg \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0))))))$

definition
 $\text{test4 } (u::\text{unit}) = \text{mirlfrqe } (A \text{ } (Iff \text{ } (Eq \text{ } (Add \text{ } (Floor \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0)) \text{ } (Floor \text{ } (Neg \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0)))) \text{ } (Eq \text{ } (Sub \text{ } (Floor \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0)) \text{ } (Bound \text{ } 0))))))$

$(Bound\ 0))))) (Eq\ (Sub\ (Floor\ (Bound\ 0))\ (Bound\ 0))))))$

definition

$test5\ (u::unit) = mircfrqe\ (A(E(And\ (Ge(Sub\ (Bound\ 1)\ (Bound\ 0)))\ (Eq\ (Add\ (Floor\ (Bound\ 1))\ (Floor\ (Neg(Bound\ 0))))))))))$

export-code *mircfrqe mirlfrqe test1 test2 test3 test4 test5*
in SML module-name *Mir*

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma $ALL\ (x::real). (\lfloor x \rfloor = \lceil x \rceil = (x = real\ \lfloor x \rfloor))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ALL\ (x::real). real\ (2::int)*x - (real\ (1::int)) < real\ \lfloor x \rfloor + real\ \lceil x \rceil \wedge$
 $real\ \lfloor x \rfloor + real\ \lceil x \rceil \leq real\ (2::int)*x + (real\ (1::int))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ALL\ (x::real). 2*\lfloor x \rfloor \leq \lfloor 2*x \rfloor \wedge \lfloor 2*x \rfloor \leq 2*\lfloor x+1 \rfloor$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ALL\ (x::real). \exists y \leq x. (\lfloor x \rfloor = \lceil y \rceil)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

13 Type of indices

theory *Code-Index*
imports *ATP-Linkup*
begin

Indices are isomorphic to HOL *nat* but mapped to target-language builtin integers

13.1 Datatype of indices

typedef *index* = *UNIV* :: *nat set*
morphisms *nat-of-index index-of-nat* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *index-of-nat-nat-of-index* $[simp]$:
 $index-of-nat\ (nat-of-index\ k) = k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nat-of-index-index-of-nat* [simp]:
 $\text{nat-of-index } (\text{index-of-nat } n) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index*:
 $(\bigwedge n::\text{index}. \text{PROP } P \ n) \equiv (\bigwedge n::\text{nat}. \text{PROP } P \ (\text{index-of-nat } n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-case*:
assumes $\bigwedge n. k = \text{index-of-nat } n \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-induct-raw*:
assumes $\bigwedge n. P \ (\text{index-of-nat } n)$
shows $P \ k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nat-of-index-inject* [simp]:
 $\text{nat-of-index } k = \text{nat-of-index } l \longleftrightarrow k = l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-of-nat-inject* [simp]:
 $\text{index-of-nat } n = \text{index-of-nat } m \longleftrightarrow n = m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instantiation *index* :: zero
begin

definition [simp, code func del]:
 $0 = \text{index-of-nat } 0$

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

end

definition [simp]:
 $\text{Suc-index } k = \text{index-of-nat } (\text{Suc } (\text{nat-of-index } k))$

lemma *index-induct*: $P \ 0 \implies (\bigwedge k. P \ k \implies P \ (\text{Suc-index } k)) \implies P \ k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Suc-not-Zero-index*: $\text{Suc-index } k \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Zero-not-Suc-index*: $0 \neq \text{Suc-index } k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Suc-Suc-index-eq*: *Suc-index k = Suc-index l \longleftrightarrow k = l*
<proof>

rep-datatype *index*
distinct *Suc-not-Zero-index Zero-not-Suc-index*
inject *Suc-Suc-index-eq*
induction *index-induct*

lemmas [*code func del*] = *index.recs index.cases*

declare *index-case* [*case-names nat, cases type: index*]
declare *index-induct* [*case-names nat, induct type: index*]

lemma [*code func*]:
index-size = nat-of-index
<proof>

lemma [*code func*]:
size = nat-of-index
<proof>

lemma [*code func*]:
k = l \longleftrightarrow nat-of-index k = nat-of-index l
<proof>

13.2 Indices as datatype of ints

instantiation *index* :: *number*
begin

definition
number-of = index-of-nat o nat

instance *<proof>*

end

lemma *nat-of-index-number* [*simp*]:
nat-of-index (number-of k) = number-of k
<proof>

code-datatype *number-of* :: *int \Rightarrow index*

13.3 Basic arithmetic

instantiation *index* :: {*minus, ordered-semidom, Divides.div, linorder*}
begin

lemma *zero-index-code* [*code inline, code func*]:
(0::index) = Numeral0

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma $[\text{code post}]$: $\text{Numeral0} = (0::\text{index})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $[\text{simp}, \text{code func del}]$:
 $(1::\text{index}) = \text{index-of-nat } 1$

lemma $\text{one-index-code} [\text{code inline}, \text{code func}]$:
 $(1::\text{index}) = \text{Numeral1}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $[\text{code post}]$: $\text{Numeral1} = (1::\text{index})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $[\text{simp}, \text{code func del}]$:
 $n + m = \text{index-of-nat } (\text{nat-of-index } n + \text{nat-of-index } m)$

lemma $\text{plus-index-code} [\text{code func}]$:
 $\text{index-of-nat } n + \text{index-of-nat } m = \text{index-of-nat } (n + m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $[\text{simp}, \text{code func del}]$:
 $n - m = \text{index-of-nat } (\text{nat-of-index } n - \text{nat-of-index } m)$

definition $[\text{simp}, \text{code func del}]$:
 $n * m = \text{index-of-nat } (\text{nat-of-index } n * \text{nat-of-index } m)$

lemma $\text{times-index-code} [\text{code func}]$:
 $\text{index-of-nat } n * \text{index-of-nat } m = \text{index-of-nat } (n * m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $[\text{simp}, \text{code func del}]$:
 $n \text{ div } m = \text{index-of-nat } (\text{nat-of-index } n \text{ div } \text{nat-of-index } m)$

definition $[\text{simp}, \text{code func del}]$:
 $n \text{ mod } m = \text{index-of-nat } (\text{nat-of-index } n \text{ mod } \text{nat-of-index } m)$

lemma $\text{div-index-code} [\text{code func}]$:
 $\text{index-of-nat } n \text{ div } \text{index-of-nat } m = \text{index-of-nat } (n \text{ div } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{mod-index-code} [\text{code func}]$:
 $\text{index-of-nat } n \text{ mod } \text{index-of-nat } m = \text{index-of-nat } (n \text{ mod } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $[\text{simp}, \text{code func del}]$:
 $n \leq m \longleftrightarrow \text{nat-of-index } n \leq \text{nat-of-index } m$

definition $[\text{simp}, \text{code func del}]$:
 $n < m \longleftrightarrow \text{nat-of-index } n < \text{nat-of-index } m$

lemma *less-eq-index-code* [code func]:
 $\text{index-of-nat } n \leq \text{index-of-nat } m \longleftrightarrow n \leq m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *less-index-code* [code func]:
 $\text{index-of-nat } n < \text{index-of-nat } m \longleftrightarrow n < m$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma *Suc-index-minus-one*: $\text{Suc-index } n - 1 = n$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-of-nat-code* [code]:
 $\text{index-of-nat} = \text{of-nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-not-eq-zero*: $i \neq \text{index-of-nat } 0 \longleftrightarrow i \geq 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

$\text{nat-of-index-aux} :: \text{index} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

$\text{nat-of-index-aux } i \ n = \text{nat-of-index } i + n$

lemma *nat-of-index-aux-code* [code]:
 $\text{nat-of-index-aux } i \ n = (\text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } n \text{ else } \text{nat-of-index-aux } (i - 1) (\text{Suc } n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nat-of-index-code* [code]:
 $\text{nat-of-index } i = \text{nat-of-index-aux } i \ 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

13.4 ML interface

⟨ML⟩

13.5 Specialized $\text{op } -$, op div and op mod operations

definition

$\text{minus-index-aux} :: \text{index} \Rightarrow \text{index} \Rightarrow \text{index}$

where

[code func del]: $\text{minus-index-aux} = \text{op } -$

lemma [code func]: $\text{op } - = \text{minus-index-aux}$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition


```



```

13.6 Code serialization

Implementation of indices by bounded integers

```

code-type index
  (SML int)
  (OCaml int)
  (Haskell Int)

code-instance index :: eq
  (Haskell -)

⟨ML⟩

code-reserved SML Int int
code-reserved OCaml Pervasives int

code-const op + :: index ⇒ index ⇒ index
  (SML Int.+ / ((-), / (-)))
  (OCaml Pervasives.( + ))
  (Haskell infixl 6 +)

code-const minus-index-aux :: index ⇒ index ⇒ index
  (SML Int.max / (- / - / -, / 0 : int))
  (OCaml Pervasives.max / (- / - / -) / (0 : int) )
  (Haskell max / (- / - / -) / (0 :: Int))

code-const op * :: index ⇒ index ⇒ index
  (SML Int.* / ((-), / (-)))
  (OCaml Pervasives.( * ))
  (Haskell infixl 7 *)

code-const div-mod-index
  (SML (fn n => fn m => / (n div m, n mod m)))

```

```

(OCaml (fun n -> fun m -> / (n ' / m, n mod m)))
(Haskell divMod)

code-const op = :: index ⇒ index ⇒ bool
  (SML !((- : Int.int) = -))
  (OCaml !((- : int) = -))
  (Haskell infixl 4 ==)

code-const op ≤ :: index ⇒ index ⇒ bool
  (SML Int.<= / ((-), / (-)))
  (OCaml !((- : int) <= -))
  (Haskell infix 4 <=)

code-const op < :: index ⇒ index ⇒ bool
  (SML Int.< / ((-), / (-)))
  (OCaml !((- : int) < -))
  (Haskell infix 4 <)

end

```

14 Implementation of natural numbers by target-language integers

```

theory Efficient-Nat
imports Code-Integer Code-Index
begin

```

When generating code for functions on natural numbers, the canonical representation using *0* and *Suc* is unsuitable for computations involving large numbers. The efficiency of the generated code can be improved drastically by implementing natural numbers by target-language integers. To do this, just include this theory.

14.1 Basic arithmetic

Most standard arithmetic functions on natural numbers are implemented using their counterparts on the integers:

```

code-datatype number-nat-inst.number-of-nat

lemma zero-nat-code [code, code unfold]:
  0 = (Natural0 :: nat)
  ⟨proof⟩
lemmas [code post] = zero-nat-code [symmetric]

lemma one-nat-code [code, code unfold]:
  1 = (Natural1 :: nat)

```

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemmas [code post] = one-nat-code [symmetric]

lemma Suc-code [code]:
 $\text{Suc } n = n + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma plus-nat-code [code]:
 $n + m = \text{nat } (\text{of-nat } n + \text{of-nat } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma minus-nat-code [code]:
 $n - m = \text{nat } (\text{of-nat } n - \text{of-nat } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma times-nat-code [code]:
 $n * m = \text{nat } (\text{of-nat } n * \text{of-nat } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Specialized *op div* and *op mod* operations.

definition
 $\text{divmod-aux} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \times \text{nat}$
where
[code func del]: $\text{divmod-aux} = \text{divmod}$

lemma [code func]:
 $\text{divmod } n \ m = (\text{if } m = 0 \text{ then } (0, n) \text{ else } \text{divmod-aux } n \ m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma divmod-aux-code [code]:
 $\text{divmod-aux } n \ m = (\text{nat } (\text{of-nat } n \ \text{div} \ \text{of-nat } m), \text{nat } (\text{of-nat } n \ \text{mod} \ \text{of-nat } m))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma eq-nat-code [code]:
 $n = m \iff (\text{of-nat } n :: \text{int}) = \text{of-nat } m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma less-eq-nat-code [code]:
 $n \leq m \iff (\text{of-nat } n :: \text{int}) \leq \text{of-nat } m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma less-nat-code [code]:
 $n < m \iff (\text{of-nat } n :: \text{int}) < \text{of-nat } m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

14.2 Case analysis

Case analysis on natural numbers is rephrased using a conditional expression:

lemma [*code func, code unfold*]:
 $\text{nat-case} = (\lambda f\ g\ n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } f \text{ else } g\ (n - 1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

14.3 Preprocessors

In contrast to $\text{Suc } n$, the term $n + 1$ is no longer a constructor term. Therefore, all occurrences of this term in a position where a pattern is expected (i.e. on the left-hand side of a recursion equation or in the arguments of an inductive relation in an introduction rule) must be eliminated. This can be accomplished by applying the following transformation rules:

lemma *Suc-if-eq*: $(\bigwedge n. f\ (\text{Suc } n) = h\ n) \implies f\ 0 = g \implies$
 $f\ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } g \text{ else } h\ (n - 1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Suc-clause*: $(\bigwedge n. P\ n\ (\text{Suc } n)) \implies n \neq 0 \implies P\ (n - 1)\ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The rules above are built into a preprocessor that is plugged into the code generator. Since the preprocessor for introduction rules does not know anything about modes, some of the modes that worked for the canonical representation of natural numbers may no longer work.

$\langle \text{ML} \rangle$

14.4 Target language setup

For ML, we map *nat* to target language integers, where we assert that values are always non-negative.

code-type *nat*
 $(\text{SML } \text{int})$
 $(\text{OCaml } \text{Big'-int.big'-int})$

types-code

$\text{nat } (\text{int})$
attach (*term-of*) $\langle \langle$
 $\text{val term-of-nat} = \text{HOLogic.mk-number HOLogic.natT};$
 $\rangle \rangle$
attach (*test*) $\langle \langle$
 $\text{fun gen-nat } i =$
 $\quad \text{let val } n = \text{random-range } 0\ i$
 $\quad \text{in } (n, \text{fn } () \Rightarrow \text{term-of-nat } n) \text{ end};$
 $\rangle \rangle$

For Haskell we define our own *nat* type. The reason is that we have to distinguish type class instances for *nat* and *int*.

code-include *Haskell Nat* $\langle \langle$

```
newtype Nat = Nat Integer deriving (Show, Eq);
```

```
instance Num Nat where {
  fromInteger k = Nat (if k >= 0 then k else 0);
  Nat n + Nat m = Nat (n + m);
  Nat n - Nat m = fromInteger (n - m);
  Nat n * Nat m = Nat (n * m);
  abs n = n;
  signum - = 1;
  negate n = error "negate Nat";
};
```

```
instance Ord Nat where {
  Nat n <= Nat m = n <= m;
  Nat n < Nat m = n < m;
};
```

```
instance Real Nat where {
  toRational (Nat n) = toRational n;
};
```

```
instance Enum Nat where {
  toEnum k = fromInteger (toEnum k);
  fromEnum (Nat n) = fromEnum n;
};
```

```
instance Integral Nat where {
  toInteger (Nat n) = n;
  divMod n m = quotRem n m;
  quotRem (Nat n) (Nat m) = (Nat k, Nat l) where (k, l) = quotRem n m;
};
>>
```

code-reserved *Haskell Nat*

code-type *nat*
(*Haskell Nat*)

code-instance *nat :: eq*
(*Haskell -*)

Natural numerals.

lemma [*code inline, symmetric, code post*]:
nat (number-of i) = number-nat-inst.number-of-nat i
— this interacts as desired with *number-of ?v = nat (number-of ?v)*
<proof>

<ML>

Since natural numbers are implemented using integers in ML, the coercion

function *of-nat* of type $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ is simply implemented by the identity function. For the *nat* function for converting an integer to a natural number, we give a specific implementation using an ML function that returns its input value, provided that it is non-negative, and otherwise returns 0.

definition

int :: *nat* \Rightarrow *int*

where

[*code func del*]: *int* = *of-nat*

lemma *int-code'* [*code func*]:

int (*number-of* *l*) = (if *neg* (*number-of* *l* :: *int*) then 0 else *number-of* *l*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nat-code'* [*code func*]:

nat (*number-of* *l*) = (if *neg* (*number-of* *l* :: *int*) then 0 else *number-of* *l*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *of-nat-int* [*code unfold*]:

of-nat = *int* ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *of-nat-int* [*symmetric, code post*]

code-const *int*

(*SML* -)

(*OCaml* -)

consts-code

int ((-))

nat ((**module**)*nat*)

attach ⟨⟨

fun nat i = if i < 0 then 0 else i;

⟩⟩

code-const *nat*

(*SML* *IntInf*.*max* / (/0,/ -))

(*OCaml* *Big'-int*.*max'-big'-int* / *Big'-int*.*zero'-big'-int*)

For Haskell, things are slightly different again.

code-const *int* **and** *nat*

(*Haskell* *toInteger* **and** *fromInteger*)

Conversion from and to indices.

code-const *index-of-nat*

(*SML* *IntInf*.*toInt*)

(*OCaml* *Big'-int*.*int'-of'-big'-int*)

(*Haskell* *toEnum*)

code-const *nat-of-index*

(*SML* *IntInf*.*fromInt*)

(OCaml *Big'-int.big'-int'-of'-int*)
(Haskell *fromEnum*)

Using target language arithmetic operations whenever appropriate

code-const *op + :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat*
(SML *IntInf.+ ((-), (-))*)
(OCaml *Big'-int.add'-big'-int*)
(Haskell **infixl** 6 +)

code-const *op * :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat*
(SML *IntInf.* ((-), (-))*)
(OCaml *Big'-int.mult'-big'-int*)
(Haskell **infixl** 7 *)

code-const *divmod-aux*
(SML *IntInf.divMod / ((-), / (-))*)
(OCaml *Big'-int.quomod'-big'-int*)
(Haskell *divMod*)

code-const *op = :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool*
(SML *!((- : IntInf.int) = -)*)
(OCaml *Big'-int.eq'-big'-int*)
(Haskell **infixl** 4 ==)

code-const *op ≤ :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool*
(SML *IntInf.<= ((-), (-))*)
(OCaml *Big'-int.le'-big'-int*)
(Haskell **infix** 4 <=)

code-const *op < :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool*
(SML *IntInf.< ((-), (-))*)
(OCaml *Big'-int.lt'-big'-int*)
(Haskell **infix** 4 <)

consts-code
0 (0)
Suc ((- +/ 1))
op + :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ((- +/ -))
*op * :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat* ((- */ -))
op ≤ :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool ((- <= / -))
op < :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool ((- < / -))

Module names

code-modulename *SML*
Nat Integer
Divides Integer
Efficient-Nat Integer

code-modulename *OCaml*

```

    Nat Integer
    Divides Integer
    Efficient-Nat Integer

code-modulename Haskell
    Nat Integer
    Divides Integer
    Efficient-Nat Integer

hide const int

end

```

15 Quatifier elimination for R(0,1,+,i)

```

theory ReflectedFerrack
  imports GCD Real Efficient-Nat
  uses (linreif.ML) (linrtac.ML)
begin

consts alluopairs:: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a) list
primrec
  alluopairs [] = []
  alluopairs (x#xs) = (map (Pair x) (x#xs))@ (alluopairs xs)

lemma alluopairs-set1: set (alluopairs xs)  $\leq$  {(x,y).  $x \in$  set xs  $\wedge$   $y \in$  set xs}
  <proof>

lemma alluopairs-set:
   $\llbracket x \in$  set xs ;  $y \in$  set xs  $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow (x,y) \in$  set (alluopairs xs)  $\vee (y,x) \in$  set (alluopairs xs)
  <proof>

lemma alluopairs-ex:
  assumes Pc:  $\forall x y. P x y = P y x$ 
  shows  $(\exists x \in$  set xs.  $\exists y \in$  set xs.  $P x y) = (\exists (x,y) \in$  set (alluopairs xs).  $P x y)$ 
  <proof>

lemma nth-pos2:  $0 < n \Longrightarrow (x\#xs) ! n = xs ! (n - 1)$ 
  <proof>

lemma filter-length: length (List.filter P xs)  $<$  Suc (length xs)

```



```

    <proof>

consts remdps:: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list

recdef remdps measure size
  remdps [] = []
  remdps (x#xs) = (x#(remdps (List.filter ( $\lambda$  y.  $y \neq x$ ) xs)))
(hints simp add: filter-length[rule-format])

lemma remdps-set[simp]: set (remdps xs) = set xs
  <proof>

datatype num = C int | Bound nat | CN nat int num | Neg num | Add num num |
  Sub num num
  | Mul int num

consts num-size :: num  $\Rightarrow$  nat
primrec
  num-size (C c) = 1
  num-size (Bound n) = 1
  num-size (Neg a) = 1 + num-size a
  num-size (Add a b) = 1 + num-size a + num-size b
  num-size (Sub a b) = 3 + num-size a + num-size b
  num-size (Mul c a) = 1 + num-size a
  num-size (CN n c a) = 3 + num-size a

consts Inum :: real list  $\Rightarrow$  num  $\Rightarrow$  real
primrec
  Inum bs (C c) = (real c)
  Inum bs (Bound n) = bs!n
  Inum bs (CN n c a) = (real c) * (bs!n) + (Inum bs a)
  Inum bs (Neg a) = -(Inum bs a)
  Inum bs (Add a b) = Inum bs a + Inum bs b
  Inum bs (Sub a b) = Inum bs a - Inum bs b
  Inum bs (Mul c a) = (real c) * Inum bs a

datatype fm =
  T | F | Lt num | Le num | Gt num | Ge num | Eq num | NEq num |
  NOT fm | And fm fm | Or fm fm | Imp fm fm | Iff fm fm | E fm | A fm

```

consts *fmsize* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *nat*
recdef *fmsize* *measure size*
fmsize (*NOT* *p*) = 1 + *fmsize* *p*
fmsize (*And* *p* *q*) = 1 + *fmsize* *p* + *fmsize* *q*
fmsize (*Or* *p* *q*) = 1 + *fmsize* *p* + *fmsize* *q*
fmsize (*Imp* *p* *q*) = 3 + *fmsize* *p* + *fmsize* *q*
fmsize (*Iff* *p* *q*) = 3 + 2*(*fmsize* *p* + *fmsize* *q*)
fmsize (*E* *p*) = 1 + *fmsize* *p*
fmsize (*A* *p*) = 4 + *fmsize* *p*
fmsize *p* = 1

lemma *fmsize-pos*: *fmsize* *p* > 0
<proof>

consts *Ifm* :: *real list* \Rightarrow *fm* \Rightarrow *bool*
primrec
Ifm *bs* *T* = *True*
Ifm *bs* *F* = *False*
Ifm *bs* (*Lt* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* < 0)
Ifm *bs* (*Gt* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* > 0)
Ifm *bs* (*Le* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* \leq 0)
Ifm *bs* (*Ge* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* \geq 0)
Ifm *bs* (*Eq* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* = 0)
Ifm *bs* (*NEq* *a*) = (*Inum* *bs* *a* \neq 0)
Ifm *bs* (*NOT* *p*) = (\neg (*Ifm* *bs* *p*))
Ifm *bs* (*And* *p* *q*) = (*Ifm* *bs* *p* \wedge *Ifm* *bs* *q*)
Ifm *bs* (*Or* *p* *q*) = (*Ifm* *bs* *p* \vee *Ifm* *bs* *q*)
Ifm *bs* (*Imp* *p* *q*) = ((*Ifm* *bs* *p*) \longrightarrow (*Ifm* *bs* *q*))
Ifm *bs* (*Iff* *p* *q*) = (*Ifm* *bs* *p* = *Ifm* *bs* *q*)
Ifm *bs* (*E* *p*) = (\exists *x*. *Ifm* (*x*#*bs*) *p*)
Ifm *bs* (*A* *p*) = (\forall *x*. *Ifm* (*x*#*bs*) *p*)

lemma *IfmLeSub*: $\llbracket \text{Inum } bs \ s = s' ; \text{Inum } bs \ t = t' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{Le } (\text{Sub } s \ t))$
= (*s'* \leq *t'*)
<proof>

lemma *IfmLtSub*: $\llbracket \text{Inum } bs \ s = s' ; \text{Inum } bs \ t = t' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{Lt } (\text{Sub } s \ t))$
= (*s'* < *t'*)
<proof>

lemma *IfmEqSub*: $\llbracket \text{Inum } bs \ s = s' ; \text{Inum } bs \ t = t' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{Eq } (\text{Sub } s \ t))$
= (*s'* = *t'*)
<proof>

lemma *IfmNOT*: (*Ifm* *bs* *p* = *P*) \Longrightarrow (*Ifm* *bs* (*NOT* *p*) = (\neg *P*))
<proof>

lemma *IfmAnd*: $\llbracket \text{Ifm } bs \ p = P ; \text{Ifm } bs \ q = Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{And } p \ q) = (P \wedge Q))$
<proof>

lemma *IfmOr*: $\llbracket \text{Ifm } bs \ p = P ; \text{Ifm } bs \ q = Q \rrbracket \implies (\text{Ifm } bs \ (Or \ p \ q) = (P \vee Q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmImp*: $\llbracket \text{Ifm } bs \ p = P ; \text{Ifm } bs \ q = Q \rrbracket \implies (\text{Ifm } bs \ (Imp \ p \ q) = (P \longrightarrow Q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmIff*: $\llbracket \text{Ifm } bs \ p = P ; \text{Ifm } bs \ q = Q \rrbracket \implies (\text{Ifm } bs \ (Iff \ p \ q) = (P = Q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmE*: $(!! \ x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \ p = P \ x) \implies (\text{Ifm } bs \ (E \ p) = (\exists x. P \ x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmA*: $(!! \ x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \ p = P \ x) \implies (\text{Ifm } bs \ (A \ p) = (\forall x. P \ x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts *not*:: $fm \Rightarrow fm$
recdef *not* *measure* *size*
 $\text{not } (NOT \ p) = p$
 $\text{not } T = F$
 $\text{not } F = T$
 $\text{not } p = NOT \ p$

lemma *not[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{not } p) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (NOT \ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs *conj* :: $fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $\text{conj } p \ q \equiv (\text{if } (p = F \vee q = F) \text{ then } F \text{ else if } p = T \text{ then } q \text{ else if } q = T \text{ then } p \text{ else if } p = q \text{ then } p \text{ else } And \ p \ q)$

lemma *conj[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{conj } p \ q) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (And \ p \ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs *disj* :: $fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $\text{disj } p \ q \equiv (\text{if } (p = T \vee q = T) \text{ then } T \text{ else if } p = F \text{ then } q \text{ else if } q = F \text{ then } p \text{ else if } p = q \text{ then } p \text{ else } Or \ p \ q)$

lemma *disj[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{disj } p \ q) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (Or \ p \ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs *imp* :: $fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $\text{imp } p \ q \equiv (\text{if } (p = F \vee q = T \vee p = q) \text{ then } T \text{ else if } p = T \text{ then } q \text{ else if } q = F \text{ then not } p \text{ else } Imp \ p \ q)$

lemma *imp[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{imp } p \ q) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (Imp \ p \ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs *iff* :: $fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $\text{iff } p \ q \equiv (\text{if } (p = q) \text{ then } T \text{ else if } (p = NOT \ q \vee NOT \ p = q) \text{ then } F \text{ else if } p = F \text{ then not } q \text{ else if } q = F \text{ then not } p \text{ else if } p = T \text{ then } q \text{ else if } q = T \text{ then } p \text{ else } Iff \ p \ q)$

lemma *iff[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{iff } p \ q) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (Iff \ p \ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *conj-simps*:

conj *F* *Q* = *F*

conj *P* *F* = *F*

conj *T* *Q* = *Q*

conj *P* *T* = *P*

conj *P* *P* = *P*

$P \neq T \implies P \neq F \implies Q \neq T \implies Q \neq F \implies P \neq Q \implies \text{conj } P \ Q = \text{And } P$

Q

<proof>

lemma *disj-simps*:

disj *T* *Q* = *T*

disj *P* *T* = *T*

disj *F* *Q* = *Q*

disj *P* *F* = *P*

disj *P* *P* = *P*

$P \neq T \implies P \neq F \implies Q \neq T \implies Q \neq F \implies P \neq Q \implies \text{disj } P \ Q = \text{Or } P \ Q$

<proof>

lemma *imp-simps*:

imp *F* *Q* = *T*

imp *P* *T* = *T*

imp *T* *Q* = *Q*

imp *P* *F* = *not* *P*

imp *P* *P* = *T*

$P \neq T \implies P \neq F \implies P \neq Q \implies Q \neq T \implies Q \neq F \implies \text{imp } P \ Q = \text{Imp } P$

Q

<proof>

lemma *trivNOT*: $p \neq \text{NOT } p \ \text{NOT } p \neq p$

<proof>

lemma *iff-simps*:

iff *p* *p* = *T*

iff *p* (*NOT* *p*) = *F*

iff (*NOT* *p*) *p* = *F*

iff *p* *F* = *not* *p*

iff *F* *p* = *not* *p*

$p \neq \text{NOT } T \implies \text{iff } T \ p = p$

$p \neq \text{NOT } T \implies \text{iff } p \ T = p$

$p \neq q \implies p \neq \text{NOT } q \implies q \neq \text{NOT } p \implies p \neq F \implies q \neq F \implies p \neq T \implies q \neq$

$T \implies \text{iff } p \ q = \text{Iff } p \ q$

<proof>

consts *qfree*:: *fm* \Rightarrow *bool*

recdef *qfree* *measure* *size*

qfree (*E* *p*) = *False*

qfree (*A* *p*) = *False*

qfree (*NOT* *p*) = *qfree* *p*

qfree (*And* *p* *q*) = (*qfree* *p* \wedge *qfree* *q*)

$qfree\ (Or\ p\ q) = (qfree\ p \wedge qfree\ q)$
 $qfree\ (Imp\ p\ q) = (qfree\ p \wedge qfree\ q)$
 $qfree\ (Iff\ p\ q) = (qfree\ p \wedge qfree\ q)$
 $qfree\ p = True$

consts

$numbound0:: num \Rightarrow bool$
 $bound0:: fm \Rightarrow bool$

primrec

$numbound0\ (C\ c) = True$
 $numbound0\ (Bound\ n) = (n > 0)$
 $numbound0\ (CN\ n\ c\ a) = (n \neq 0 \wedge numbound0\ a)$
 $numbound0\ (Neg\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $numbound0\ (Add\ a\ b) = (numbound0\ a \wedge numbound0\ b)$
 $numbound0\ (Sub\ a\ b) = (numbound0\ a \wedge numbound0\ b)$
 $numbound0\ (Mul\ i\ a) = numbound0\ a$

lemma $numbound0-I$:

assumes nb : $numbound0\ a$
shows $Inum\ (b \# bs)\ a = Inum\ (b' \# bs)\ a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

primrec

$bound0\ T = True$
 $bound0\ F = True$
 $bound0\ (Lt\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (Le\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (Gt\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (Ge\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (Eq\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (NEq\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (NOT\ p) = bound0\ p$
 $bound0\ (And\ p\ q) = (bound0\ p \wedge bound0\ q)$
 $bound0\ (Or\ p\ q) = (bound0\ p \wedge bound0\ q)$
 $bound0\ (Imp\ p\ q) = ((bound0\ p) \wedge (bound0\ q))$
 $bound0\ (Iff\ p\ q) = (bound0\ p \wedge bound0\ q)$
 $bound0\ (E\ p) = False$
 $bound0\ (A\ p) = False$

lemma $bound0-I$:

assumes bp : $bound0\ p$
shows $Ifm\ (b \# bs)\ p = Ifm\ (b' \# bs)\ p$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $not-qf[simp]$: $qfree\ p \Longrightarrow qfree\ (not\ p)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $not-bn[simp]$: $bound0\ p \Longrightarrow bound0\ (not\ p)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *conj-qf[simp]*: $\llbracket qfree\ p ; qfree\ q \rrbracket \implies qfree\ (conj\ p\ q)$

<proof>

lemma *conj-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket bound0\ p ; bound0\ q \rrbracket \implies bound0\ (conj\ p\ q)$

<proof>

lemma *disj-qf[simp]*: $\llbracket qfree\ p ; qfree\ q \rrbracket \implies qfree\ (disj\ p\ q)$

<proof>

lemma *disj-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket bound0\ p ; bound0\ q \rrbracket \implies bound0\ (disj\ p\ q)$

<proof>

lemma *imp-qf[simp]*: $\llbracket qfree\ p ; qfree\ q \rrbracket \implies qfree\ (imp\ p\ q)$

<proof>

lemma *imp-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket bound0\ p ; bound0\ q \rrbracket \implies bound0\ (imp\ p\ q)$

<proof>

lemma *iff-qf[simp]*: $\llbracket qfree\ p ; qfree\ q \rrbracket \implies qfree\ (iff\ p\ q)$

<proof>

lemma *iff-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket bound0\ p ; bound0\ q \rrbracket \implies bound0\ (iff\ p\ q)$

<proof>

consts

decrnum:: *num* \Rightarrow *num*

decr:: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

recdef *decrnum measure size*

decrnum (*Bound* *n*) = *Bound* (*n* - 1)

decrnum (*Neg* *a*) = *Neg* (*decrnum* *a*)

decrnum (*Add* *a* *b*) = *Add* (*decrnum* *a*) (*decrnum* *b*)

decrnum (*Sub* *a* *b*) = *Sub* (*decrnum* *a*) (*decrnum* *b*)

decrnum (*Mul* *c* *a*) = *Mul* *c* (*decrnum* *a*)

decrnum (*CN* *n* *c* *a*) = *CN* (*n* - 1) *c* (*decrnum* *a*)

decrnum *a* = *a*

recdef *decr measure size*

decr (*Lt* *a*) = *Lt* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*Le* *a*) = *Le* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*Gt* *a*) = *Gt* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*Ge* *a*) = *Ge* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*Eq* *a*) = *Eq* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*NEq* *a*) = *NEq* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*NOT* *p*) = *NOT* (*decr* *p*)

decr (*And* *p* *q*) = *conj* (*decr* *p*) (*decr* *q*)

decr (*Or* *p* *q*) = *disj* (*decr* *p*) (*decr* *q*)

decr (*Imp* *p* *q*) = *imp* (*decr* *p*) (*decr* *q*)

decr (*Iff* *p* *q*) = *iff* (*decr* *p*) (*decr* *q*)

decr *p* = *p*

lemma *decrnum*: **assumes** *nb*: *numbound0* *t*

shows $Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t = Inum\ bs\ (decrnum\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *decr*: **assumes** *nb*: *bound0* *p*
shows $Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p = Ifm\ bs\ (decr\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *decr-qf*: $bound0\ p \implies qfree\ (decr\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts
isatom :: $fm \Rightarrow bool$
recdef *isatom* *measure* *size*
isatom *T* = *True*
isatom *F* = *True*
isatom (*Lt* *a*) = *True*
isatom (*Le* *a*) = *True*
isatom (*Gt* *a*) = *True*
isatom (*Ge* *a*) = *True*
isatom (*Eq* *a*) = *True*
isatom (*NEq* *a*) = *True*
isatom *p* = *False*

lemma *bound0-qf*: $bound0\ p \implies qfree\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs *djf*:: $('a \Rightarrow fm) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $djf\ f\ p\ q \equiv (if\ q=T\ then\ T\ else\ if\ q=F\ then\ f\ p\ else$
 $(let\ fp = f\ p\ in\ case\ fp\ of\ T \Rightarrow T \mid F \Rightarrow q \mid - \Rightarrow Or\ (f\ p)\ q))$
constdefs *evaldjf*:: $('a \Rightarrow fm) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow fm$
 $evaldjf\ f\ ps \equiv foldr\ (djf\ f)\ ps\ F$

lemma *djf-Or*: $Ifm\ bs\ (djf\ f\ p\ q) = Ifm\ bs\ (Or\ (f\ p)\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *djf-simps*:
 $djf\ f\ p\ T = T$
 $djf\ f\ p\ F = f\ p$
 $q \neq T \implies q \neq F \implies djf\ f\ p\ q = (let\ fp = f\ p\ in\ case\ fp\ of\ T \Rightarrow T \mid F \Rightarrow q \mid - \Rightarrow$
 $Or\ (f\ p)\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *evaldjf-ex*: $Ifm\ bs\ (evaldjf\ f\ ps) = (\exists\ p \in set\ ps.\ Ifm\ bs\ (f\ p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *evaldjf-bound0*:
assumes *nb*: $\forall\ x \in set\ xs.\ bound0\ (f\ x)$
shows $bound0\ (evaldjf\ f\ xs)$

```

    <proof>

lemma evaldjf-qf:
  assumes nb:  $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{qfree } (f x)$ 
  shows  $\text{qfree } (\text{evaldjf } f xs)$ 
  <proof>

consts disjuncts ::  $fm \Rightarrow fm \text{ list}$ 
recdef disjuncts measure size
  disjuncts (Or p q) = (disjuncts p) @ (disjuncts q)
  disjuncts F = []
  disjuncts p = [p]

lemma disjuncts:  $(\exists q \in \text{set } (\text{disjuncts } p). \text{Ifm } bs \ q) = \text{Ifm } bs \ p$ 
  <proof>

lemma disjuncts-nb:  $\text{bound0 } p \implies \forall q \in \text{set } (\text{disjuncts } p). \text{bound0 } q$ 
  <proof>

lemma disjuncts-qf:  $\text{qfree } p \implies \forall q \in \text{set } (\text{disjuncts } p). \text{qfree } q$ 
  <proof>

constdefs DJ ::  $(fm \Rightarrow fm) \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$ 
  DJ f p  $\equiv \text{evaldjf } f (\text{disjuncts } p)$ 

lemma DJ: assumes fdj:  $\forall p \ q. \text{Ifm } bs \ (f \ (\text{Or } p \ q)) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{Or } (f \ p) \ (f \ q))$ 
  and fF:  $f \ F = F$ 
  shows  $\text{Ifm } bs \ (DJ \ f \ p) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (f \ p)$ 
  <proof>

lemma DJ-qf: assumes
  fqf:  $\forall p. \text{qfree } p \longrightarrow \text{qfree } (f \ p)$ 
  shows  $\forall p. \text{qfree } p \longrightarrow \text{qfree } (DJ \ f \ p)$ 
  <proof>

lemma DJ-qe: assumes qe:  $\forall bs \ p. \text{qfree } p \longrightarrow \text{qfree } (qe \ p) \wedge (\text{Ifm } bs \ (qe \ p) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (E \ p))$ 
  shows  $\forall bs \ p. \text{qfree } p \longrightarrow \text{qfree } (DJ \ qe \ p) \wedge (\text{Ifm } bs \ ((DJ \ qe \ p)) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (E \ p))$ 
  <proof>

consts
  numgcd ::  $num \Rightarrow int$ 
  numgcdh::  $num \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int$ 
  reducecoeffh::  $num \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow num$ 
  reducecoeff ::  $num \Rightarrow num$ 
  dvdnumcoeff::  $num \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow bool$ 
consts maxcoeff::  $num \Rightarrow int$ 
recdef maxcoeff measure size

```



```

maxcoeff (C i) = abs i
maxcoeff (CN n c t) = max (abs c) (maxcoeff t)
maxcoeff t = 1

lemma maxcoeff-pos: maxcoeff t ≥ 0
  ⟨proof⟩

recdef numgcdh measure size
  numgcdh (C i) = (λ g. igcd i g)
  numgcdh (CN n c t) = (λ g. igcd c (numgcdh t g))
  numgcdh t = (λ g. 1)
defs numgcd-def [code func]: numgcd t ≡ numgcdh t (maxcoeff t)

recdef reducecoeffh measure size
  reducecoeffh (C i) = (λ g. C (i div g))
  reducecoeffh (CN n c t) = (λ g. CN n (c div g) (reducecoeffh t g))
  reducecoeffh t = (λ g. t)

defs reducecoeff-def: reducecoeff t ≡
  (let g = numgcd t in
   if g = 0 then C 0 else if g=1 then t else reducecoeffh t g)

recdef dvdnumcoeff measure size
  dvdnumcoeff (C i) = (λ g. g dvd i)
  dvdnumcoeff (CN n c t) = (λ g. g dvd c ∧ (dvdnumcoeff t g))
  dvdnumcoeff t = (λ g. False)

lemma dvdnumcoeff-trans:
  assumes gdg: g dvd g' and dgt':dvdnumcoeff t g'
  shows dvdnumcoeff t g
  ⟨proof⟩

declare zdvd-trans [trans add]

lemma natabs0: (nat (abs x) = 0) = (x = 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma numgcd0:
  assumes g0: numgcd t = 0
  shows Inum bs t = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma numgcdh-pos: assumes gp: g ≥ 0 shows numgcdh t g ≥ 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma numgcd-pos: numgcd t ≥ 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma reducecoeffh:

```

```

assumes gt: dvdnumcoeff t g and gp: g > 0
shows real g *(Inum bs (reducecoeffh t g)) = Inum bs t
⟨proof⟩

consts ismaxcoeff:: num ⇒ int ⇒ bool
recdef ismaxcoeff measure size
  ismaxcoeff (C i) = (λ x. abs i ≤ x)
  ismaxcoeff (CN n c t) = (λ x. abs c ≤ x ∧ (ismaxcoeff t x))
  ismaxcoeff t = (λ x. True)

lemma ismaxcoeff-mono: ismaxcoeff t c ⇒ c ≤ c' ⇒ ismaxcoeff t c'
⟨proof⟩

lemma maxcoeff-ismaxcoeff: ismaxcoeff t (maxcoeff t)
⟨proof⟩

lemma igcd-gt1: igcd i j > 1 ⇒ ((abs i > 1 ∧ abs j > 1) ∨ (abs i = 0 ∧ abs j > 1) ∨ (abs i > 1 ∧ abs j = 0))
⟨proof⟩

lemma numgcdh0:numgcdh t m = 0 ⇒ m = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma dvdnumcoeff-aux:
  assumes ismaxcoeff t m and mp:m ≥ 0 and numgcdh t m > 1
  shows dvdnumcoeff t (numgcdh t m)
⟨proof⟩

lemma dvdnumcoeff-aux2:
  assumes numgcd t > 1 shows dvdnumcoeff t (numgcd t) ∧ numgcd t > 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma reducecoeff: real (numgcd t) * (Inum bs (reducecoeff t)) = Inum bs t
⟨proof⟩

lemma reducecoeffh-numbound0: numbound0 t ⇒ numbound0 (reducecoeffh t g)
⟨proof⟩

lemma reducecoeff-numbound0: numbound0 t ⇒ numbound0 (reducecoeff t)
⟨proof⟩

consts
  simpnum:: num ⇒ num
  numadd:: num × num ⇒ num
  nummul:: num ⇒ int ⇒ num
recdef numadd measure (λ (t,s). size t + size s)
  numadd (CN n1 c1 r1, CN n2 c2 r2) =
    (if n1=n2 then
      (let c = c1 + c2
       in (if c=0 then numadd(r1,r2) else CN n1 c (numadd (r1,r2))))
    else if n1 ≤ n2 then (CN n1 c1 (numadd (r1, CN n2 c2 r2)))

```

```

else (CN n2 c2 (numadd (CN n1 c1 r1,r2)))
numadd (CN n1 c1 r1,t) = CN n1 c1 (numadd (r1, t))
numadd (t,CN n2 c2 r2) = CN n2 c2 (numadd (t,r2))
numadd (C b1, C b2) = C (b1+b2)
numadd (a,b) = Add a b

```

lemma numadd[simp]: $Inum\ bs\ (numadd\ (t,s)) = Inum\ bs\ (Add\ t\ s)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma numadd-nb[simp]: $\llbracket numbound0\ t ; numbound0\ s \rrbracket \implies numbound0\ (numadd\ (t,s))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

recdef nummul measure size
 nummul (C j) = ($\lambda\ i.$ C (i*j))
 nummul (CN n c a) = ($\lambda\ i.$ CN n (i*c) (nummul a i))
 nummul t = ($\lambda\ i.$ Mul i t)

lemma nummul[simp]: $\bigwedge\ i.$ $Inum\ bs\ (nummul\ t\ i) = Inum\ bs\ (Mul\ i\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma nummul-nb[simp]: $\bigwedge\ i.$ $numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (nummul\ t\ i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs numneg :: $num \Rightarrow num$
 numneg t \equiv nummul t (- 1)

constdefs numsub :: $num \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow num$
 numsub s t \equiv (if s = t then C 0 else numadd (s,numneg t))

lemma numneg[simp]: $Inum\ bs\ (numneg\ t) = Inum\ bs\ (Neg\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma numneg-nb[simp]: $numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (numneg\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma numsub[simp]: $Inum\ bs\ (numsub\ a\ b) = Inum\ bs\ (Sub\ a\ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma numsub-nb[simp]: $\llbracket numbound0\ t ; numbound0\ s \rrbracket \implies numbound0\ (numsub\ t\ s)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

recdef simpnum measure size
 simpnum (C j) = C j
 simpnum (Bound n) = CN n 1 (C 0)
 simpnum (Neg t) = numneg (simpnum t)
 simpnum (Add t s) = numadd (simpnum t,simpnum s)
 simpnum (Sub t s) = numsub (simpnum t) (simpnum s)

$\text{simpnum } (\text{Mul } i \ t) = (\text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } (C \ 0) \text{ else } \text{nummul } (\text{simpnum } t) \ i)$
 $\text{simpnum } (CN \ n \ c \ t) = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } \text{simpnum } t \text{ else } \text{numadd } (CN \ n \ c \ (C \ 0), \text{simpnum } t))$

lemma *simpnum-ci*[simp]: $\text{Inum } bs \ (\text{simpnum } t) = \text{Inum } bs \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simpnum-numbound0*[simp]:
 $\text{numbound0 } t \implies \text{numbound0 } (\text{simpnum } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts *nozerocoeff*:: $\text{num} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
recdef *nozerocoeff* *measure size*
 $\text{nozerocoeff } (C \ c) = \text{True}$
 $\text{nozerocoeff } (CN \ n \ c \ t) = (c \neq 0 \ \wedge \ \text{nozerocoeff } t)$
 $\text{nozerocoeff } t = \text{True}$

lemma *numadd-nz* : $\text{nozerocoeff } a \implies \text{nozerocoeff } b \implies \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{numadd } (a, b))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nummul-nz* : $\bigwedge i. i \neq 0 \implies \text{nozerocoeff } a \implies \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{nummul } a \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numneg-nz* : $\text{nozerocoeff } a \implies \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{numneg } a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numsub-nz*: $\text{nozerocoeff } a \implies \text{nozerocoeff } b \implies \text{nozerocoeff } (\text{numsub } a \ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simpnum-nz*: $\text{nozerocoeff } (\text{simpnum } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *maxcoeff-nz*: $\text{nozerocoeff } t \implies \text{maxcoeff } t = 0 \implies t = C \ 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numgcd-nz*: **assumes** *nz*: $\text{nozerocoeff } t$ **and** *g0*: $\text{numgcd } t = 0$ **shows** $t = C \ 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs *simp-num-pair*:: $(\text{num} \times \text{int}) \Rightarrow \text{num} \times \text{int}$
 $\text{simp-num-pair} \equiv (\lambda (t, n). (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } (C \ 0, 0) \text{ else } (\text{let } t' = \text{simpnum } t ; g = \text{numgcd } t' \text{ in } (\text{if } g > 1 \text{ then } (\text{let } g' = \text{igcd } n \ g \text{ in } (\text{if } g' = 1 \text{ then } (t', n) \text{ else } (\text{reducecoeffh } t' \ g', n \ \text{div } g')) \text{ else } (t', n))))))$

lemma *simp-num-pair-ci*:

shows $((\lambda (t,n). \text{Inum } bs \ t \ / \ \text{real } n) (\text{simp-num-pair } (t,n))) = ((\lambda (t,n). \text{Inum } bs \ t \ / \ \text{real } n) (t,n))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simp-num-pair-l*: **assumes** *tnb*: *numbound0 t* **and** *np*: *n > 0* **and** *tn*:
simp-num-pair (t,n) = (t',n')
shows *numbound0 t' \wedge n' > 0*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts *simpfm* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
recdef *simpfm* *measure fmsize*
simpfm (And p q) = conj (simpfm p) (simpfm q)
simpfm (Or p q) = disj (simpfm p) (simpfm q)
simpfm (Imp p q) = imp (simpfm p) (simpfm q)
simpfm (Iff p q) = iff (simpfm p) (simpfm q)
simpfm (NOT p) = not (simpfm p)
simpfm (Lt a) = (let a' = simpnum a in case a' of C v \Rightarrow if (v < 0) then T else F
| - \Rightarrow Lt a')
simpfm (Le a) = (let a' = simpnum a in case a' of C v \Rightarrow if (v \leq 0) then T else F | - \Rightarrow Le a')
simpfm (Gt a) = (let a' = simpnum a in case a' of C v \Rightarrow if (v > 0) then T else F | - \Rightarrow Gt a')
simpfm (Ge a) = (let a' = simpnum a in case a' of C v \Rightarrow if (v \geq 0) then T else F | - \Rightarrow Ge a')
simpfm (Eq a) = (let a' = simpnum a in case a' of C v \Rightarrow if (v = 0) then T else F | - \Rightarrow Eq a')
simpfm (NEq a) = (let a' = simpnum a in case a' of C v \Rightarrow if (v \neq 0) then T else F | - \Rightarrow NEq a')
simpfm p = p
lemma *simpfm*: *Ifm bs (simpfm p) = Ifm bs p*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simpfm-bound0*: *bound0 p \Longrightarrow bound0 (simpfm p)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simpfm-qf*: *qfree p \Longrightarrow qfree (simpfm p)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts *prep* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
recdef *prep* *measure fmsize*
prep (E T) = T
prep (E F) = F
prep (E (Or p q)) = disj (prep (E p)) (prep (E q))
prep (E (Imp p q)) = disj (prep (E (NOT p))) (prep (E q))
prep (E (Iff p q)) = disj (prep (E (And p q))) (prep (E (And (NOT p) (NOT q))))

```

prep (E (NOT (And p q))) = disj (prep (E (NOT p))) (prep (E (NOT q)))
prep (E (NOT (Imp p q))) = prep (E (And p (NOT q)))
prep (E (NOT (Iff p q))) = disj (prep (E (And p (NOT q)))) (prep (E (And
(NOT p) q)))
prep (E p) = E (prep p)
prep (A (And p q)) = conj (prep (A p)) (prep (A q))
prep (A p) = prep (NOT (E (NOT p)))
prep (NOT (NOT p)) = prep p
prep (NOT (And p q)) = disj (prep (NOT p)) (prep (NOT q))
prep (NOT (A p)) = prep (E (NOT p))
prep (NOT (Or p q)) = conj (prep (NOT p)) (prep (NOT q))
prep (NOT (Imp p q)) = conj (prep p) (prep (NOT q))
prep (NOT (Iff p q)) = disj (prep (And p (NOT q))) (prep (And (NOT p) q))
prep (NOT p) = not (prep p)
prep (Or p q) = disj (prep p) (prep q)
prep (And p q) = conj (prep p) (prep q)
prep (Imp p q) = prep (Or (NOT p) q)
prep (Iff p q) = disj (prep (And p q)) (prep (And (NOT p) (NOT q)))
prep p = p
(hints simp add: fmsize-pos)
lemma prep:  $\bigwedge$  bs. Ifm bs (prep p) = Ifm bs p
<proof>

```

```

consts qelim :: fm  $\Rightarrow$  (fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm)  $\Rightarrow$  fm
recdef qelim measure fmsize
  qelim (E p) = ( $\lambda$  qe. DJ qe (qelim p qe))
  qelim (A p) = ( $\lambda$  qe. not (qe ((qelim (NOT p) qe))))
  qelim (NOT p) = ( $\lambda$  qe. not (qelim p qe))
  qelim (And p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. conj (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
  qelim (Or p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. disj (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
  qelim (Imp p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. imp (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
  qelim (Iff p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. iff (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
  qelim p = ( $\lambda$  y. simpfm p)

```

```

lemma qelim-ci:
  assumes qe-inv:  $\forall$  bs p. qfree p  $\longrightarrow$  qfree (qe p)  $\wedge$  (Ifm bs (qe p) = Ifm bs (E
p))
  shows  $\bigwedge$  bs. qfree (qelim p qe)  $\wedge$  (Ifm bs (qelim p qe) = Ifm bs p)
<proof>

```

```

consts
  plusinf :: fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm
  minusinf :: fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm
recdef minusinf measure size
  minusinf (And p q) = conj (minusinf p) (minusinf q)
  minusinf (Or p q) = disj (minusinf p) (minusinf q)
  minusinf (Eq (CN 0 c e)) = F
  minusinf (NEq (CN 0 c e)) = T

```

$\text{minusinf } (Lt \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = T$
 $\text{minusinf } (Le \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = T$
 $\text{minusinf } (Gt \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = F$
 $\text{minusinf } (Ge \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = F$
 $\text{minusinf } p = p$

recdef *plusinf measure size*

$\text{plusinf } (And \ p \ q) = \text{conj } (\text{plusinf } p) (\text{plusinf } q)$
 $\text{plusinf } (Or \ p \ q) = \text{disj } (\text{plusinf } p) (\text{plusinf } q)$
 $\text{plusinf } (Eq \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = F$
 $\text{plusinf } (NEq \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = T$
 $\text{plusinf } (Lt \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = F$
 $\text{plusinf } (Le \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = F$
 $\text{plusinf } (Gt \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = T$
 $\text{plusinf } (Ge \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = T$
 $\text{plusinf } p = p$

consts

$\text{isrlfm} :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

recdef *isrlfm measure size*

$\text{isrlfm } (And \ p \ q) = (\text{isrlfm } p \wedge \text{isrlfm } q)$
 $\text{isrlfm } (Or \ p \ q) = (\text{isrlfm } p \wedge \text{isrlfm } q)$
 $\text{isrlfm } (Eq \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e)$
 $\text{isrlfm } (NEq \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e)$
 $\text{isrlfm } (Lt \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e)$
 $\text{isrlfm } (Le \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e)$
 $\text{isrlfm } (Gt \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e)$
 $\text{isrlfm } (Ge \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (c > 0 \wedge \text{numbound0 } e)$
 $\text{isrlfm } p = (\text{isatom } p \wedge (\text{bound0 } p))$

consts $\text{rsplit0} :: \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{int} \times \text{num}$

recdef *rsplit0 measure num-size*

$\text{rsplit0 } (Bound \ 0) = (1, C \ 0)$
 $\text{rsplit0 } (Add \ a \ b) = (\text{let } (ca, ta) = \text{rsplit0 } a ; (cb, tb) = \text{rsplit0 } b$
 $\quad \text{in } (ca + cb, Add \ ta \ tb))$
 $\text{rsplit0 } (Sub \ a \ b) = \text{rsplit0 } (Add \ a \ (Neg \ b))$
 $\text{rsplit0 } (Neg \ a) = (\text{let } (c, t) = \text{rsplit0 } a \text{ in } (-c, Neg \ t))$
 $\text{rsplit0 } (Mul \ c \ a) = (\text{let } (ca, ta) = \text{rsplit0 } a \text{ in } (c * ca, Mul \ c \ ta))$
 $\text{rsplit0 } (CN \ 0 \ c \ a) = (\text{let } (ca, ta) = \text{rsplit0 } a \text{ in } (c + ca, ta))$
 $\text{rsplit0 } (CN \ n \ c \ a) = (\text{let } (ca, ta) = \text{rsplit0 } a \text{ in } (ca, CN \ n \ c \ ta))$
 $\text{rsplit0 } t = (0, t)$

lemma *rsplit0:*

shows $\text{Inum } bs \ ((\text{split } (CN \ 0)) (\text{rsplit0 } t)) = \text{Inum } bs \ t \wedge \text{numbound0 } (\text{snd } (\text{rsplit0 } t))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

$lt :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$
where
 $lt\ c\ t = (if\ c = 0\ then\ (Lt\ t)\ else\ if\ c > 0\ then\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ t))$
 $\quad\quad\quad else\ (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t))))$

definition
 $le :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$
where
 $le\ c\ t = (if\ c = 0\ then\ (Le\ t)\ else\ if\ c > 0\ then\ (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ t))$
 $\quad\quad\quad else\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t))))$

definition
 $gt :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$
where
 $gt\ c\ t = (if\ c = 0\ then\ (Gt\ t)\ else\ if\ c > 0\ then\ (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ t))$
 $\quad\quad\quad else\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t))))$

definition
 $ge :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$
where
 $ge\ c\ t = (if\ c = 0\ then\ (Ge\ t)\ else\ if\ c > 0\ then\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ t))$
 $\quad\quad\quad else\ (Le\ (CN\ 0\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t))))$

definition
 $eq :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$
where
 $eq\ c\ t = (if\ c = 0\ then\ (Eq\ t)\ else\ if\ c > 0\ then\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ t))$
 $\quad\quad\quad else\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t))))$

definition
 $neq :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$
where
 $neq\ c\ t = (if\ c = 0\ then\ (NEq\ t)\ else\ if\ c > 0\ then\ (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ t))$
 $\quad\quad\quad else\ (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t))))$

lemma $lt: numnoabs\ t \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (split\ lt\ (rsplit0\ t)) = Ifm\ bs\ (Lt\ t) \wedge isrlfm$
 $(split\ lt\ (rsplit0\ t))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $le: numnoabs\ t \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (split\ le\ (rsplit0\ t)) = Ifm\ bs\ (Le\ t) \wedge isrlfm$
 $(split\ le\ (rsplit0\ t))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $gt: numnoabs\ t \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (split\ gt\ (rsplit0\ t)) = Ifm\ bs\ (Gt\ t) \wedge isrlfm$
 $(split\ gt\ (rsplit0\ t))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ge: numnoabs\ t \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (split\ ge\ (rsplit0\ t)) = Ifm\ bs\ (Ge\ t) \wedge isrlfm$
 $(split\ ge\ (rsplit0\ t))$

<proof>

lemma *eq: numnoabs t \implies Ifm bs (split eq (rsplit0 t)) = Ifm bs (Eq t) \wedge isrlfm (split eq (rsplit0 t))*
<proof>

lemma *neq: numnoabs t \implies Ifm bs (split neq (rsplit0 t)) = Ifm bs (NEq t) \wedge isrlfm (split neq (rsplit0 t))*
<proof>

lemma *conj-lin: isrlfm p \implies isrlfm q \implies isrlfm (conj p q)*
<proof>

lemma *disj-lin: isrlfm p \implies isrlfm q \implies isrlfm (disj p q)*
<proof>

consts *rlfm :: fm \Rightarrow fm*

recdef *rlfm measure fmsize*

rlfm (And p q) = conj (rlfm p) (rlfm q)
rlfm (Or p q) = disj (rlfm p) (rlfm q)
rlfm (Imp p q) = disj (rlfm (NOT p)) (rlfm q)
rlfm (Iff p q) = disj (conj (rlfm p) (rlfm q)) (conj (rlfm (NOT p)) (rlfm (NOT q)))
rlfm (Lt a) = split lt (rsplit0 a)
rlfm (Le a) = split le (rsplit0 a)
rlfm (Gt a) = split gt (rsplit0 a)
rlfm (Ge a) = split ge (rsplit0 a)
rlfm (Eq a) = split eq (rsplit0 a)
rlfm (NEq a) = split neq (rsplit0 a)
rlfm (NOT (And p q)) = disj (rlfm (NOT p)) (rlfm (NOT q))
rlfm (NOT (Or p q)) = conj (rlfm (NOT p)) (rlfm (NOT q))
rlfm (NOT (Imp p q)) = conj (rlfm p) (rlfm (NOT q))
rlfm (NOT (Iff p q)) = disj (conj (rlfm p) (rlfm (NOT q))) (conj (rlfm (NOT p)) (rlfm q))
rlfm (NOT (NOT p)) = rlfm p
rlfm (NOT T) = F
rlfm (NOT F) = T
rlfm (NOT (Lt a)) = rlfm (Ge a)
rlfm (NOT (Le a)) = rlfm (Gt a)
rlfm (NOT (Gt a)) = rlfm (Le a)
rlfm (NOT (Ge a)) = rlfm (Lt a)
rlfm (NOT (Eq a)) = rlfm (NEq a)
rlfm (NOT (NEq a)) = rlfm (Eq a)
rlfm p = p (hints simp add: fmsize-pos)

lemma *rlfm-I:*

assumes *qfp: qfree p*

shows *(Ifm bs (rlfm p) = Ifm bs p) \wedge isrlfm (rlfm p)*

<proof>

lemma *rminusinf-inf*:
 assumes *lp*: *isrlfm p*
 shows $\exists z. \forall x < z. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{minusinf } p) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p$ (is $\exists z. \forall x. ?P \ z \ x \ p$)
 <proof>

lemma *rplusinf-inf*:
 assumes *lp*: *isrlfm p*
 shows $\exists z. \forall x > z. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{plusinf } p) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p$ (is $\exists z. \forall x. ?P \ z \ x \ p$)
 <proof>

lemma *rminusinf-bound0*:
 assumes *lp*: *isrlfm p*
 shows *bound0* (*minusinf p*)
 <proof>

lemma *rplusinf-bound0*:
 assumes *lp*: *isrlfm p*
 shows *bound0* (*plusinf p*)
 <proof>

lemma *rminusinf-ex*:
 assumes *lp*: *isrlfm p*
 and *ex*: *Ifm* (*a#bs*) (*minusinf p*)
 shows $\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p$
 <proof>

lemma *rplusinf-ex*:
 assumes *lp*: *isrlfm p*
 and *ex*: *Ifm* (*a#bs*) (*plusinf p*)
 shows $\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p$
 <proof>

consts
uset :: *fm* \Rightarrow (*num* \times *int*) *list*
usubst :: *fm* \Rightarrow (*num* \times *int*) \Rightarrow *fm*
recdef *uset* *measure size*
uset (*And p q*) = (*uset p* @ *uset q*)
uset (*Or p q*) = (*uset p* @ *uset q*)
uset (*Eq* (*CN 0 c e*)) = [(*Neg e*, *c*)]
uset (*NEq* (*CN 0 c e*)) = [(*Neg e*, *c*)]
uset (*Lt* (*CN 0 c e*)) = [(*Neg e*, *c*)]
uset (*Le* (*CN 0 c e*)) = [(*Neg e*, *c*)]
uset (*Gt* (*CN 0 c e*)) = [(*Neg e*, *c*)]
uset (*Ge* (*CN 0 c e*)) = [(*Neg e*, *c*)]
uset p = []
recdef *usubst* *measure size*

$usubst \ (And \ p \ q) = (\lambda \ (t,n). \ And \ (usubst \ p \ (t,n)) \ (usubst \ q \ (t,n)))$
 $usubst \ (Or \ p \ q) = (\lambda \ (t,n). \ Or \ (usubst \ p \ (t,n)) \ (usubst \ q \ (t,n)))$
 $usubst \ (Eq \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (\lambda \ (t,n). \ Eq \ (Add \ (Mul \ c \ t) \ (Mul \ n \ e)))$
 $usubst \ (NEq \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (\lambda \ (t,n). \ NEq \ (Add \ (Mul \ c \ t) \ (Mul \ n \ e)))$
 $usubst \ (Lt \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (\lambda \ (t,n). \ Lt \ (Add \ (Mul \ c \ t) \ (Mul \ n \ e)))$
 $usubst \ (Le \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (\lambda \ (t,n). \ Le \ (Add \ (Mul \ c \ t) \ (Mul \ n \ e)))$
 $usubst \ (Gt \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (\lambda \ (t,n). \ Gt \ (Add \ (Mul \ c \ t) \ (Mul \ n \ e)))$
 $usubst \ (Ge \ (CN \ 0 \ c \ e)) = (\lambda \ (t,n). \ Ge \ (Add \ (Mul \ c \ t) \ (Mul \ n \ e)))$
 $usubst \ p = (\lambda \ (t,n). \ p)$

lemma *usubst-I*: **assumes** $lp: isrlfm \ p$
and $np: real \ n > 0$ **and** $nbt: numbound0 \ t$
shows $(Ifm \ (x\#bs) \ (usubst \ p \ (t,n))) = Ifm \ (((Inum \ (x\#bs) \ t)/(real \ n))\#bs) \ p)$
 $\wedge \ bound0 \ (usubst \ p \ (t,n))$ **is** $(?I \ x \ (usubst \ p \ (t,n)) = ?I \ ?u \ p) \wedge ?B \ p$ **is** $(- = ?I \ (?t/?n) \ p) \wedge -$ **is** $(- = ?I \ (?N \ x \ t \ / -) \ p) \wedge -$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *uset-l*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm \ p$
shows $\forall \ (t,k) \in set \ (uset \ p). \ numbound0 \ t \wedge k > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rminusinf-uset*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm \ p$
and $nmi: \neg (Ifm \ (a\#bs) \ (minusinf \ p))$ **is** $\neg (Ifm \ (a\#bs) \ (?M \ p))$
and $ex: Ifm \ (x\#bs) \ p$ **is** $?I \ x \ p$
shows $\exists \ (s,m) \in set \ (uset \ p). \ x \geq Inum \ (a\#bs) \ s \ / \ real \ m$ **is** $\exists \ (s,m) \in ?U$
 $p. \ x \geq ?N \ a \ s \ / \ real \ m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rplusinf-uset*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm \ p$
and $nmi: \neg (Ifm \ (a\#bs) \ (plusinf \ p))$ **is** $\neg (Ifm \ (a\#bs) \ (?M \ p))$
and $ex: Ifm \ (x\#bs) \ p$ **is** $?I \ x \ p$
shows $\exists \ (s,m) \in set \ (uset \ p). \ x \leq Inum \ (a\#bs) \ s \ / \ real \ m$ **is** $\exists \ (s,m) \in ?U$
 $p. \ x \leq ?N \ a \ s \ / \ real \ m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lin-dense*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm \ p$
and $noS: \forall \ t. \ l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin (\lambda \ (t,n). \ Inum \ (x\#bs) \ t \ / \ real \ n) \ ' \ set \ (uset \ p)$
is $\forall \ t. \ - \wedge - \longrightarrow t \notin (\lambda \ (t,n). \ ?N \ x \ t \ / \ real \ n) \ ' \ (?U \ p)$
and $lx: l < x$ **and** $xu: x < u$ **and** $px: Ifm \ (x\#bs) \ p$
and $ly: l < y$ **and** $yu: y < u$
shows $Ifm \ (y\#bs) \ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-set-intervals*:

assumes $px: P (x::real)$
and $lx: l \leq x$ **and** $xu: x \leq u$
and $linS: l \in S$ **and** $uinS: u \in S$
and $fS: finite\ S$ **and** $lS: \forall x \in S. l \leq x$ **and** $Su: \forall x \in S. x \leq u$
shows $\exists a \in S. \exists b \in S. (\forall y. a < y \wedge y < b \longrightarrow y \notin S) \wedge a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge$
 $P\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-set-intervals2*:
assumes $px: P (x::real)$
and $lx: l \leq x$ **and** $xu: x \leq u$
and $linS: l \in S$ **and** $uinS: u \in S$
and $fS: finite\ S$ **and** $lS: \forall x \in S. l \leq x$ **and** $Su: \forall x \in S. x \leq u$
shows $(\exists s \in S. P\ s) \vee (\exists a \in S. \exists b \in S. (\forall y. a < y \wedge y < b \longrightarrow y \notin S) \wedge$
 $a < x \wedge x < b \wedge P\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rinf-uset*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
and $nmi: \neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p))$ **is** $\neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (?M\ p))$
and $npi: \neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p))$ **is** $\neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (?P\ p))$
and $ex: \exists x. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p$ **is** $\exists x. ?I\ x\ p$
shows $\exists (l,n) \in set\ (uset\ p). \exists (s,m) \in set\ (uset\ p). ?I\ ((Inum\ (x\#bs)\ l\ /\ real$
 $n + Inum\ (x\#bs)\ s\ /\ real\ m)\ /\ 2)\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *fr-eq*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
shows $(\exists x. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p) = ((Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p)) \vee (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p))) \vee$
 $(\exists (t,n) \in set\ (uset\ p). \exists (s,m) \in set\ (uset\ p). Ifm\ (((Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t)\ /\ real\ n +$
 $(Inum\ (x\#bs)\ s)\ /\ real\ m)\ /\ 2)\#bs)\ p))$
is $(\exists x. ?I\ x\ p) = (?M \vee ?P \vee ?F)$ **is** $?E = ?D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fr-eqsubst*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
shows $(\exists x. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p) = ((Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p)) \vee (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p))) \vee$
 $(\exists (t,k) \in set\ (uset\ p). \exists (s,l) \in set\ (uset\ p). Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (usubst\ p\ (Add\ (Mul\ l\ t)\$
 $(Mul\ k\ s)\ ,\ 2*k*l))))$
is $(\exists x. ?I\ x\ p) = (?M \vee ?P \vee ?F)$ **is** $?E = ?D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs *ferrack*:: $fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $ferrack\ p \equiv (let\ p' = rlfm\ (simpfm\ p); mp = minusinf\ p'; pp = plusinf\ p'$
 $in\ if\ (mp = T \vee pp = T)\ then\ T\ else$

```

    (let U = remdps(map simp-num-pair
      (map (λ ((t,n),(s,m)). (Add (Mul m t) (Mul n s) , 2*n*m))
        (alluopairs (uset p'))))
      in decr (disj mp (disj pp (evaldjf (simpfm o (usubst p')) U))))

```

lemma *uset-cong-aux*:

```

  assumes Ul: ∀ (t,n) ∈ set U. numbound0 t ∧ n > 0
  shows ((λ (t,n). Inum (x#bs) t /real n) ‘ (set (map (λ ((t,n),(s,m)). (Add (Mul
m t) (Mul n s) , 2*n*m)) (alluopairs U)))) = ((λ ((t,n),(s,m)). (Inum (x#bs) t
/real n + Inum (x#bs) s /real m)/2) ‘ (set U × set U))
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *uset-cong*:

```

  assumes lp: isrlfm p
  and UU': ((λ (t,n). Inum (x#bs) t /real n) ‘ U') = ((λ ((t,n),(s,m)). (Inum
(x#bs) t /real n + Inum (x#bs) s /real m)/2) ‘ (U × U)) (is ?f ‘ U' = ?g ‘
(U × U))
  and U: ∀ (t,n) ∈ U. numbound0 t ∧ n > 0
  and U': ∀ (t,n) ∈ U'. numbound0 t ∧ n > 0
  shows (∃ (t,n) ∈ U. ∃ (s,m) ∈ U. Ifm (x#bs) (usubst p (Add (Mul m t) (Mul
n s),2*n*m))) = (∃ (t,n) ∈ U'. Ifm (x#bs) (usubst p (t,n)))
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *ferrack*:

```

  assumes qf: qfree p
  shows qfree (ferrack p) ∧ ((Ifm bs (ferrack p)) = (∃ x. Ifm (x#bs) p))
  (is - ∧ (?rhs = ?lhs))
⟨proof⟩

```

constdefs *linrqe*:: fm ⇒ fm

```

  linrqe ≡ (λ p. qelim (prep p) ferrack)

```

theorem *linrqe*: (Ifm bs (linrqe p) = Ifm bs p) ∧ qfree (linrqe p)

⟨proof⟩

definition

```

  ferrack-test :: unit ⇒ fm

```

where

```

  ferrack-test u = linrqe (A (A (Imp (Lt (Sub (Bound 1) (Bound 0)))
    (E (Eq (Sub (Add (Bound 0) (Bound 2)) (Bound 1)))))))

```

export-code *linrqe ferrack-test* **in** SML **module-name** *Ferrack*

⟨ML⟩

end