

Some results of number theory

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Abstract

This directory contains formalized proofs of many results of number theory. The proofs of the Chinese Remainder Theorem and Wilson's Theorem are due to Rasmussen. The proof of Gauss's law of quadratic reciprocity is due to Avigad, Gray and Kramer. Proofs can be found in most introductory number theory textbooks; Goldman's *The Queen of Mathematics: a Historically Motivated Guide to Number Theory* provides some historical context.

Avigad, Gray and Kramer have also provided library theories dealing with finite sets and finite sums, divisibility and congruences, parity and residues. The authors are engaged in redesigning and polishing these theories for more serious use. For the latest information in this respect, please see the web page <http://www.andrew.cmu.edu/~avigad/isabelle>. Other theories contain proofs of Euler's criteria, Gauss' lemma, and the law of quadratic reciprocity. The formalization follows Eisenstein's proof, which is the one most commonly found in introductory textbooks; in particular, it follows the presentation in Niven and Zuckerman, *The Theory of Numbers*.

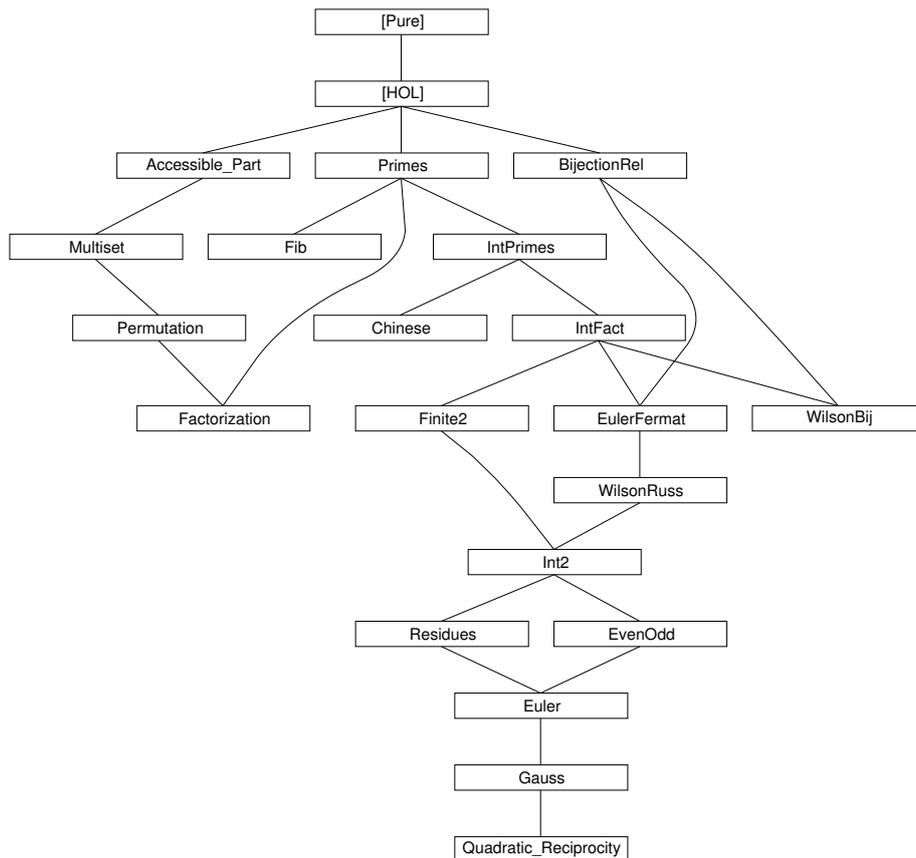
To avoid having to count roots of polynomials, however, we relied on a trick previously used by David Russinoff in formalizing quadratic reciprocity for the Boyer-Moore theorem prover; see Russinoff, David, "A mechanical proof of quadratic reciprocity," *Journal of Automated Reasoning* 8:3-21, 1992. We are grateful to Larry Paulson for calling our attention to this reference.

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1 The Fibonacci function

theory *Fib* **imports** *Primes* **begin**

Fibonacci numbers: proofs of laws taken from: R. L. Graham, D. E. Knuth, O. Patashnik. Concrete Mathematics. (Addison-Wesley, 1989)

```
consts fib :: nat => nat
recdef fib measure ( $\lambda x. x$ )
  zero: fib 0 = 0
  one: fib (Suc 0) = Suc 0
  Suc-Suc: fib (Suc (Suc x)) = fib x + fib (Suc x)
```

The difficulty in these proofs is to ensure that the induction hypotheses are applied before the definition of *fib*. Towards this end, the *fib* equations are not declared to the Simplifier and are applied very selectively at first.

We disable *fib.Suc-Suc* for simplification ...

```
declare fib.Suc-Suc [simp del]
```

...then prove a version that has a more restrictive pattern.

```
lemma fib-Suc3: fib (Suc (Suc (Suc n))) = fib (Suc n) + fib (Suc (Suc n))
  by (rule fib.Suc-Suc)
```

Concrete Mathematics, page 280

```
lemma fib-add: fib (Suc (n + k)) = fib (Suc k) * fib (Suc n) + fib k * fib n
  apply (induct n rule: fib.induct)
  prefer 3
```

simplify the LHS just enough to apply the induction hypotheses

```
  apply (simp add: fib-Suc3)
  apply (simp-all add: fib.Suc-Suc add-mult-distrib2)
  done
```

```
lemma fib-Suc-neq-0: fib (Suc n)  $\neq$  0
  apply (induct n rule: fib.induct)
  apply (simp-all add: fib.Suc-Suc)
  done
```

```
lemma fib-Suc-gr-0: 0 < fib (Suc n)
  by (insert fib-Suc-neq-0 [of n], simp)
```

```
lemma fib-gr-0: 0 < n ==> 0 < fib n
  by (case-tac n, auto simp add: fib-Suc-gr-0)
```

Concrete Mathematics, page 278: Cassini's identity. The proof is much easier using integers, not natural numbers!

lemma *fib-Cassini-int*:
 $\text{int } (\text{fib } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) * \text{fib } n) =$
(if $n \bmod 2 = 0$ *then* $\text{int } (\text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n)) - 1$
else $\text{int } (\text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n)) + 1$
apply (*induct* n *rule*: *fib.induct*)
apply (*simp add*: *fib.Suc-Suc*)
apply (*simp add*: *fib.Suc-Suc mod-Suc*)
apply (*simp add*: *fib.Suc-Suc add-mult-distrib add-mult-distrib2*
mod-Suc zmult-int [symmetric])
apply *presburger*
done

We now obtain a version for the natural numbers via the coercion function *int*.

theorem *fib-Cassini*:
 $\text{fib } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) * \text{fib } n =$
(if $n \bmod 2 = 0$ *then* $\text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) - 1$
else $\text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) + 1$
apply (*rule int-int-eq [THEN iffD1]*)
apply (*simp add*: *fib-Cassini-int*)
apply (*subst zdiff-int [symmetric]*)
apply (*insert fib-Suc-gr-0 [of n], simp-all*)
done

Toward Law 6.111 of Concrete Mathematics

lemma *gcd-fib-Suc-eq-1*: $\text{gcd } (\text{fib } n, \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n)) = \text{Suc } 0$
apply (*induct* n *rule*: *fib.induct*)
prefer 3
apply (*simp add*: *gcd-commute fib-Suc3*)
apply (*simp-all add*: *fib.Suc-Suc*)
done

lemma *gcd-fib-add*: $\text{gcd } (\text{fib } m, \text{fib } (n + m)) = \text{gcd } (\text{fib } m, \text{fib } n)$
apply (*simp add*: *gcd-commute [of fib m]*)
apply (*case-tac m*)
apply *simp*
apply (*simp add*: *fib-add*)
apply (*simp add*: *add-commute gcd-non-0 [OF fib-Suc-gr-0]*)
apply (*simp add*: *gcd-non-0 [OF fib-Suc-gr-0, symmetric]*)
apply (*simp add*: *gcd-fib-Suc-eq-1 gcd-mult-cancel*)
done

lemma *gcd-fib-diff*: $m \leq n \implies \text{gcd } (\text{fib } m, \text{fib } (n - m)) = \text{gcd } (\text{fib } m, \text{fib } n)$
by (*simp add*: *gcd-fib-add [symmetric, of - n-m]*)

lemma *gcd-fib-mod*: $0 < m \implies \text{gcd } (\text{fib } m, \text{fib } (n \bmod m)) = \text{gcd } (\text{fib } m, \text{fib } n)$
apply (*induct* n *rule*: *nat-less-induct*)
apply (*simp add*: *mod-if gcd-fib-diff mod-geq*)

done

lemma *fib-gcd*: $\text{fib} (\text{gcd} (m, n)) = \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m, \text{fib} n)$ — Law 6.111
apply (*induct m n rule: gcd-induct*)
apply (*simp-all add: gcd-non-0 gcd-commute gcd-fib-mod*)
done

theorem *fib-mult-eq-setsum*:
 $\text{fib} (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib} n = (\sum k \in \{..n\}. \text{fib} k * \text{fib} k)$
apply (*induct n rule: fib.induct*)
apply (*auto simp add: atMost-Suc fib.Suc-Suc*)
apply (*simp add: add-mult-distrib add-mult-distrib2*)
done

end

2 Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic (unique factorization into primes)

theory *Factorization* **imports** *Primes Permutation* **begin**

2.1 Definitions

consts

primel :: *nat list* => *bool*
nondec :: *nat list* => *bool*
prod :: *nat list* => *nat*
oinsert :: *nat* => *nat list* => *nat list*
sort :: *nat list* => *nat list*

defs

primel-def: $\text{primel } xs == \forall p \in \text{set } xs. \text{prime } p$

primrec

nondec [] = *True*
nondec (x # xs) = (case xs of [] => *True* | y # ys => $x \leq y \wedge \text{nondec } ys$)

primrec

prod [] = *Suc 0*
prod (x # xs) = $x * \text{prod } xs$

primrec

oinsert x [] = [x]
oinsert x (y # ys) = (if $x \leq y$ then $x \# y \# ys$ else $y \# \text{oinsert } x \text{ } ys$)

primrec

sort [] = []

$sort (x \# xs) = oinsert x (sort xs)$

2.2 Arithmetic

lemma *one-less-m*: $(m::nat) \neq m * k \implies m \neq Suc\ 0 \implies Suc\ 0 < m$
apply (*case-tac m*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *one-less-k*: $(m::nat) \neq m * k \implies Suc\ 0 < m * k \implies Suc\ 0 < k$
apply (*case-tac k*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *mult-left-cancel*: $(0::nat) < k \implies k * n = k * m \implies n = m$
apply *auto*
done

lemma *mn-eq-m-one*: $(0::nat) < m \implies m * n = m \implies n = Suc\ 0$
apply (*case-tac n*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *prod-mn-less-k*:
 $(0::nat) < n \implies 0 < k \implies Suc\ 0 < m \implies m * n = k \implies n < k$
apply (*induct m*)
apply *auto*
done

2.3 Prime list and product

lemma *prod-append*: $prod (xs @ ys) = prod\ xs * prod\ ys$
apply (*induct xs*)
apply (*simp-all add: mult-assoc*)
done

lemma *prod-xy-prod*:
 $prod (x \# xs) = prod (y \# ys) \implies x * prod\ xs = y * prod\ ys$
apply *auto*
done

lemma *primel-append*: $primel (xs @ ys) = (primel\ xs \wedge primel\ ys)$
apply (*unfold primel-def*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *prime-primel*: $prime\ n \implies primel\ [n] \wedge prod\ [n] = n$
apply (*unfold primel-def*)
apply *auto*
done

```

lemma prime-nd-one: prime p ==> ¬ p dvd Suc 0
  apply (unfold prime-def dvd-def)
  apply auto
  done

lemma hd-dvd-prod: prod (x # xs) = prod ys ==> x dvd (prod ys)
  apply (unfold dvd-def)
  apply (rule exI)
  apply (rule sym)
  apply simp
  done

lemma primel-tl: primel (x # xs) ==> primel xs
  apply (unfold primel-def)
  apply auto
  done

lemma primel-hd-tl: (primel (x # xs)) = (prime x ∧ primel xs)
  apply (unfold primel-def)
  apply auto
  done

lemma primes-eq: prime p ==> prime q ==> p dvd q ==> p = q
  apply (unfold prime-def)
  apply auto
  done

lemma primel-one-empty: primel xs ==> prod xs = Suc 0 ==> xs = []
  apply (unfold primel-def prime-def)
  apply (case-tac xs)
  apply simp-all
  done

lemma prime-g-one: prime p ==> Suc 0 < p
  apply (unfold prime-def)
  apply auto
  done

lemma prime-g-zero: prime p ==> 0 < p
  apply (unfold prime-def)
  apply auto
  done

lemma primel-nempty-g-one [rule-format]:
  primel xs --> xs ≠ [] --> Suc 0 < prod xs
  apply (unfold primel-def prime-def)
  apply (induct xs)
  apply (auto elim: one-less-mult)

```

done

```
lemma primel-prod-gz: primel xs ==> 0 < prod xs
  apply (unfold primel-def prime-def)
  apply (induct xs)
  apply auto
done
```

2.4 Sorting

```
lemma nondec-oinsert [rule-format]: nondec xs --> nondec (oinsert x xs)
  apply (induct xs)
  apply (case-tac [2] xs)
  apply (simp-all cong del: list.weak-case-cong)
done
```

```
lemma nondec-sort: nondec (sort xs)
  apply (induct xs)
  apply simp-all
  apply (erule nondec-oinsert)
done
```

```
lemma x-less-y-oinsert: x ≤ y ==> l = y # ys ==> x # l = oinsert x l
  apply simp-all
done
```

```
lemma nondec-sort-eq [rule-format]: nondec xs --> xs = sort xs
  apply (induct xs)
  apply safe
  apply simp-all
  apply (case-tac xs)
  apply simp-all
  apply (case-tac xs)
  apply simp
  apply (rule-tac y = aa and ys = list in x-less-y-oinsert)
  apply simp-all
done
```

```
lemma oinsert-x-y: oinsert x (oinsert y l) = oinsert y (oinsert x l)
  apply (induct l)
  apply auto
done
```

2.5 Permutation

```
lemma perm-primel [rule-format]: xs <~> ys ==> primel xs --> primel ys
  apply (unfold primel-def)
  apply (erule perm.induct)
  apply simp
  apply simp
```

```

apply (simp (no-asm))
apply blast
apply blast
done

lemma perm-prod [rule-format]:  $xs <^{\sim\sim}> ys \implies \text{prod } xs = \text{prod } ys$ 
apply (erule perm.induct)
apply (simp-all add: mult-ac)
done

lemma perm-subst-oinsert:  $xs <^{\sim\sim}> ys \implies \text{oinsert } a \ xs <^{\sim\sim}> \text{oinsert } a \ ys$ 
apply (erule perm.induct)
apply auto
done

lemma perm-oinsert:  $x \# xs <^{\sim\sim}> \text{oinsert } x \ xs$ 
apply (induct xs)
apply auto
done

lemma perm-sort:  $xs <^{\sim\sim}> \text{sort } xs$ 
apply (induct xs)
apply (auto intro: perm-oinsert elim: perm-subst-oinsert)
done

lemma perm-sort-eq:  $xs <^{\sim\sim}> ys \implies \text{sort } xs = \text{sort } ys$ 
apply (erule perm.induct)
apply (simp-all add: oinsert-x-y)
done

```

2.6 Existence

```

lemma ex-nondec-lemma:
  primel xs  $\implies \exists ys. \text{primel } ys \wedge \text{nondec } ys \wedge \text{prod } ys = \text{prod } xs$ 
apply (blast intro: nondec-sort perm-prod perm-primel perm-sort perm-sym)
done

lemma not-prime-ex-mk:
  Suc 0 < n  $\wedge \neg \text{prime } n \implies$ 
   $\exists m \ k. \text{Suc } 0 < m \wedge \text{Suc } 0 < k \wedge m < n \wedge k < n \wedge n = m * k$ 
apply (unfold prime-def dvd-def)
apply (auto intro: n-less-m-mult-n n-less-n-mult-m one-less-m one-less-k)
done

lemma split-primel:
  primel xs  $\implies \text{primel } ys \implies \exists l. \text{primel } l \wedge \text{prod } l = \text{prod } xs * \text{prod } ys$ 
apply (rule exI)
apply safe
apply (rule-tac [2] prod-append)

```

apply (*simp add: primel-append*)
done

lemma *factor-exists* [*rule-format*]: $Suc\ 0 < n \dashrightarrow (\exists l. \text{primel } l \wedge \text{prod } l = n)$
apply (*induct n rule: nat-less-induct*)
apply (*rule impI*)
apply (*case-tac prime n*)
apply (*rule exI*)
apply (*erule prime-primel*)
apply (*cut-tac n = n in not-prime-ex-mk*)
apply (*auto intro!: split-primel*)
done

lemma *nondec-factor-exists*: $Suc\ 0 < n \implies \exists l. \text{primel } l \wedge \text{nondec } l \wedge \text{prod } l = n$
apply (*erule factor-exists [THEN exE]*)
apply (*blast intro!: ex-nondec-lemma*)
done

2.7 Uniqueness

lemma *prime-dvd-mult-list* [*rule-format*]:
 $\text{prime } p \implies p \text{ dvd } (\text{prod } xs) \dashrightarrow (\exists m. m \in \text{set } xs \wedge p \text{ dvd } m)$
apply (*induct xs*)
apply (*force simp add: prime-def*)
apply (*force dest: prime-dvd-mult*)
done

lemma *hd-xs-dvd-prod*:
 $\text{primel } (x \# xs) \implies \text{primel } ys \implies \text{prod } (x \# xs) = \text{prod } ys$
 $\implies \exists m. m \in \text{set } ys \wedge x \text{ dvd } m$
apply (*rule prime-dvd-mult-list*)
apply (*simp add: primel-hd-tl*)
apply (*erule hd-dvd-prod*)
done

lemma *prime-dvd-eq*: $\text{primel } (x \# xs) \implies \text{primel } ys \implies m \in \text{set } ys \implies x \text{ dvd } m \implies x = m$
apply (*rule primes-eq*)
apply (*auto simp add: primel-def primel-hd-tl*)
done

lemma *hd-xs-eq-prod*:
 $\text{primel } (x \# xs) \implies$
 $\text{primel } ys \implies \text{prod } (x \# xs) = \text{prod } ys \implies x \in \text{set } ys$
apply (*erule hd-xs-dvd-prod*)
apply *auto*
apply (*drule prime-dvd-eq*)
apply *auto*

done

lemma *perm-primel-ex*:

primel (x # xs) ==>
 primel ys ==> *prod* (x # xs) = *prod* ys ==> $\exists l. ys < \sim \sim > (x \# l)$
apply (*rule exI*)
apply (*rule perm-remove*)
apply (*erule hd-xs-eq-prod*)
apply *simp-all*
done

lemma *primel-prod-less*:

primel (x # xs) ==>
 primel ys ==> *prod* (x # xs) = *prod* ys ==> *prod* xs < *prod* ys
apply (*auto intro: prod-mn-less-k prime-g-one primel-prod-gz simp add: primel-hd-tl*)
done

lemma *prod-one-empty*:

primel xs ==> $p * \text{prod } xs = p$ ==> *prime* p ==> xs = []
apply (*auto intro: primel-one-empty simp add: prime-def*)
done

lemma *uniq-ex-aux*:

$\forall m. m < \text{prod } ys \dashrightarrow (\forall xs \ ys. \text{primel } xs \wedge \text{primel } ys \wedge$
 $\text{prod } xs = \text{prod } ys \wedge \text{prod } xs = m \dashrightarrow xs < \sim \sim > ys) ==>$
 primel list ==> *primel* x ==> *prod* list = *prod* x ==> *prod* x < *prod* ys
 ==> $x < \sim \sim > \text{list}$
apply *simp*
done

lemma *factor-unique* [*rule-format*]:

$\forall xs \ ys. \text{primel } xs \wedge \text{primel } ys \wedge \text{prod } xs = \text{prod } ys \wedge \text{prod } xs = n$
 $\dashrightarrow xs < \sim \sim > ys$
apply (*induct n rule: nat-less-induct*)
apply *safe*
apply (*case-tac xs*)
 apply (*force intro: primel-one-empty*)
 apply (*rule perm-primel-ex [THEN exE]*)
 apply *simp-all*
 apply (*rule perm.trans [THEN perm-sym]*)
 apply *assumption*
 apply (*rule perm.Cons*)
 apply (*case-tac x = []*)
 apply (*simp add: perm-sing-eq primel-hd-tl*)
 apply (*rule-tac p = a in prod-one-empty*)
 apply *simp-all*
apply (*erule uniq-ex-aux*)
 apply (*auto intro: primel-tl perm-primel simp add: primel-hd-tl*)
 apply (*rule-tac k = a and n = prod list and m = prod x in mult-left-cancel*)

```

apply (rule-tac [3]  $x = a$  in primel-prod-less)
apply (rule-tac [2] prod-xy-prod)
apply (rule-tac [2]  $s = \text{prod } ys$  in HOL.trans)
apply (erule-tac [3] perm-prod)
apply (erule-tac [5] perm-prod [symmetric])
apply (auto intro: perm-primel prime-g-zero)
done

```

```

lemma perm-nondec-unique:
   $xs <\sim\sim> ys \implies \text{nondec } xs \implies \text{nondec } ys \implies xs = ys$ 
apply (rule HOL.trans)
apply (rule HOL.trans)
apply (erule nondec-sort-eq)
apply (erule perm-sort-eq)
apply (erule nondec-sort-eq [symmetric])
done

```

```

lemma unique-prime-factorization [rule-format]:
   $\forall n. \text{Suc } 0 < n \dashrightarrow (\exists !l. \text{primel } l \wedge \text{nondec } l \wedge \text{prod } l = n)$ 
apply safe
apply (erule nondec-factor-exists)
apply (rule perm-nondec-unique)
apply (rule factor-unique)
apply simp-all
done

```

end

3 Divisibility and prime numbers (on integers)

theory *IntPrimes* **imports** *Primes* **begin**

The *dvd* relation, GCD, Euclid's extended algorithm, primes, congruences (all on the Integers). Comparable to theory *Primes*, but *dvd* is included here as it is not present in main HOL. Also includes extended GCD and congruences not present in *Primes*.

3.1 Definitions

consts

```

xzgcd :: int * int => int * int * int

```

recdef *xzgcd*

```

measure (( $\lambda(m, n, r', r, s', s, t', t). \text{nat } r$ )
  :: int * int => nat)
xzgcd ( $m, n, r', r, s', s, t', t$ ) =
  (if  $r \leq 0$  then ( $r', s', t'$ )

```

```

else xzgcda (m, n, r, r' mod r,
            s, s' - (r' div r) * s,
            t, t' - (r' div r) * t)

```

constdefs

```

zgcd :: int * int => int
zgcd == λ(x,y). int (gcd (nat (abs x), nat (abs y)))

zprime :: int => bool
zprime p == 1 < p ∧ (∀ m. 0 <= m & m dvd p --> m = 1 ∨ m = p)

xzgcd :: int => int => int * int * int
xzgcd m n == xzgcda (m, n, m, n, 1, 0, 0, 1)

zcong :: int => int => int => bool ((1[- = -]'(mod -'))
[a = b] (mod m) == m dvd (a - b)

```

gcd lemmas

```

lemma gcd-add1-eq: gcd (m + k, k) = gcd (m + k, m)
  by (simp add: gcd-commute)

```

```

lemma gcd-diff2: m ≤ n ==> gcd (n, n - m) = gcd (n, m)
  apply (subgoal-tac n = m + (n - m))
  apply (erule ssubst, rule gcd-add1-eq, simp)
  done

```

3.2 Euclid's Algorithm and GCD

```

lemma zgcd-0 [simp]: zgcd (m, 0) = abs m
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if)

```

```

lemma zgcd-0-left [simp]: zgcd (0, m) = abs m
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if)

```

```

lemma zgcd-zminus [simp]: zgcd (-m, n) = zgcd (m, n)
  by (simp add: zgcd-def)

```

```

lemma zgcd-zminus2 [simp]: zgcd (m, -n) = zgcd (m, n)
  by (simp add: zgcd-def)

```

```

lemma zgcd-non-0: 0 < n ==> zgcd (m, n) = zgcd (n, m mod n)
  apply (frule-tac b = n and a = m in pos-mod-sign)
  apply (simp del: pos-mod-sign add: zgcd-def abs-if nat-mod-distrib)
  apply (auto simp add: gcd-non-0 nat-mod-distrib [symmetric] zmod-zminus1-eq-if)
  apply (frule-tac a = m in pos-mod-bound)
  apply (simp del: pos-mod-bound add: nat-diff-distrib gcd-diff2 nat-le-eq-zle)
  done

```

```

lemma zgcd-eq: zgcd (m, n) = zgcd (n, m mod n)

```

```

apply (case-tac n = 0, simp add: DIVISION-BY-ZERO)
apply (auto simp add: linorder-neq-iff zgcd-non-0)
apply (cut-tac m = -m and n = -n in zgcd-non-0, auto)
done

lemma zgcd-1 [simp]: zgcd (m, 1) = 1
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if)

lemma zgcd-0-1-iff [simp]: (zgcd (0, m) = 1) = (abs m = 1)
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if)

lemma zgcd-zdvd1 [iff]: zgcd (m, n) dvd m
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if int-dvd-iff)

lemma zgcd-zdvd2 [iff]: zgcd (m, n) dvd n
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if int-dvd-iff)

lemma zgcd-greatest-iff: k dvd zgcd (m, n) = (k dvd m ∧ k dvd n)
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if int-dvd-iff dvd-int-iff nat-dvd-iff)

lemma zgcd-commute: zgcd (m, n) = zgcd (n, m)
  by (simp add: zgcd-def gcd-commute)

lemma zgcd-1-left [simp]: zgcd (1, m) = 1
  by (simp add: zgcd-def gcd-1-left)

lemma zgcd-assoc: zgcd (zgcd (k, m), n) = zgcd (k, zgcd (m, n))
  by (simp add: zgcd-def gcd-assoc)

lemma zgcd-left-commute: zgcd (k, zgcd (m, n)) = zgcd (m, zgcd (k, n))
  apply (rule zgcd-commute [THEN trans])
  apply (rule zgcd-assoc [THEN trans])
  apply (rule zgcd-commute [THEN arg-cong])
  done

lemmas zgcd-ac = zgcd-assoc zgcd-commute zgcd-left-commute
  — addition is an AC-operator

lemma zgcd-zmult-distrib2: 0 ≤ k ==> k * zgcd (m, n) = zgcd (k * m, k * n)
  by (simp del: minus-mult-right [symmetric]
    add: minus-mult-right nat-mult-distrib zgcd-def abs-if
    mult-less-0-iff gcd-mult-distrib2 [symmetric] zmult-int [symmetric])

lemma zgcd-zmult-distrib2-abs: zgcd (k * m, k * n) = abs k * zgcd (m, n)
  by (simp add: abs-if zgcd-zmult-distrib2)

lemma zgcd-self [simp]: 0 ≤ m ==> zgcd (m, m) = m
  by (cut-tac k = m and m = 1 and n = 1 in zgcd-zmult-distrib2, simp-all)

```

lemma *zgcd-zmult-eq-self* [*simp*]: $0 \leq k \implies \text{zgcd}(k, k * n) = k$
by (*cut-tac* $k = k$ **and** $m = 1$ **and** $n = n$ **in** *zgcd-zmult-distrib2*, *simp-all*)

lemma *zgcd-zmult-eq-self2* [*simp*]: $0 \leq k \implies \text{zgcd}(k * n, k) = k$
by (*cut-tac* $k = k$ **and** $m = n$ **and** $n = 1$ **in** *zgcd-zmult-distrib2*, *simp-all*)

lemma *zrelprime-zdvd-zmult-aux*:
 $\text{zgcd}(n, k) = 1 \implies k \text{ dvd } m * n \implies 0 \leq m \implies k \text{ dvd } m$
apply (*subgoal-tac* $m = \text{zgcd}(m * n, m * k)$)
apply (*erule* *ssubst*, *rule* *zgcd-greatest-iff* [*THEN iffD2*])
apply (*simp-all* *add*: *zgcd-zmult-distrib2* [*symmetric*] *zero-le-mult-iff*)
done

lemma *zrelprime-zdvd-zmult*: $\text{zgcd}(n, k) = 1 \implies k \text{ dvd } m * n \implies k \text{ dvd } m$
apply (*case-tac* $0 \leq m$)
apply (*blast* *intro*: *zrelprime-zdvd-zmult-aux*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $k \text{ dvd } -m$)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *zrelprime-zdvd-zmult-aux*, *auto*)
done

lemma *zgcd-geq-zero*: $0 \leq \text{zgcd}(x, y)$
by (*auto* *simp* *add*: *zgcd-def*)

This is merely a sanity check on *zprime*, since the previous version denoted the empty set.

lemma *zprime 2*
apply (*auto* *simp* *add*: *zprime-def*)
apply (*frule* *zdvd-imp-le*, *simp*)
apply (*auto* *simp* *add*: *order-le-less dvd-def*)
done

lemma *zprime-imp-zrelprime*:
 $\text{zprime } p \implies \neg p \text{ dvd } n \implies \text{zgcd}(n, p) = 1$
apply (*auto* *simp* *add*: *zprime-def*)
apply (*drule-tac* $x = \text{zgcd}(n, p)$ **in** *allE*)
apply (*auto* *simp* *add*: *zgcd-zdvd2* [*of n p*] *zgcd-geq-zero*)
apply (*insert* *zgcd-zdvd1* [*of n p*], *auto*)
done

lemma *zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime*:
 $\text{zprime } p \implies 0 < n \implies n < p \implies \text{zgcd}(n, p) = 1$
apply (*erule* *zprime-imp-zrelprime*)
apply (*erule* *zdvd-not-zless*, *assumption*)
done

lemma *zprime-zdvd-zmult*:
 $0 \leq (m::\text{int}) \implies \text{zprime } p \implies p \text{ dvd } m * n \implies p \text{ dvd } m \vee p \text{ dvd } n$
apply *safe*
apply (*rule* *zrelprime-zdvd-zmult*)

```

apply (rule zprime-imp-zrelprime, auto)
done

lemma zgcd-zadd-zmult [simp]: zgcd (m + n * k, n) = zgcd (m, n)
apply (rule zgcd-eq [THEN trans])
apply (simp add: zmod-zadd1-eq)
apply (rule zgcd-eq [symmetric])
done

lemma zgcd-zdvd-zgcd-zmult: zgcd (m, n) dvd zgcd (k * m, n)
apply (simp add: zgcd-greatest-iff)
apply (blast intro: zdvd-trans)
done

lemma zgcd-zmult-zdvd-zgcd:
  zgcd (k, n) = 1 ==> zgcd (k * m, n) dvd zgcd (m, n)
apply (simp add: zgcd-greatest-iff)
apply (rule-tac n = k in zrelprime-zdvd-zmult)
prefer 2
apply (simp add: zmult-commute)
apply (subgoal-tac zgcd (k, zgcd (k * m, n)) = zgcd (k * m, zgcd (k, n)))
apply simp
apply (simp (no-asm) add: zgcd-ac)
done

lemma zgcd-zmult-cancel: zgcd (k, n) = 1 ==> zgcd (k * m, n) = zgcd (m, n)
by (simp add: zgcd-def nat-abs-mult-distrib gcd-mult-cancel)

lemma zgcd-zgcd-zmult:
  zgcd (k, m) = 1 ==> zgcd (n, m) = 1 ==> zgcd (k * n, m) = 1
by (simp add: zgcd-zmult-cancel)

lemma zdvd-iff-zgcd: 0 < m ==> (m dvd n) = (zgcd (n, m) = m)
apply safe
apply (rule-tac [2] n = zgcd (n, m) in zdvd-trans)
apply (rule-tac [3] zgcd-zdvd1, simp-all)
apply (unfold dvd-def, auto)
done

```

3.3 Congruences

```

lemma zcong-1 [simp]: [a = b] (mod 1)
by (unfold zcong-def, auto)

lemma zcong-refl [simp]: [k = k] (mod m)
by (unfold zcong-def, auto)

lemma zcong-sym: [a = b] (mod m) = [b = a] (mod m)
apply (unfold zcong-def dvd-def, auto)

```

apply (*rule-tac* [!] $x = -k$ **in** *exI*, *auto*)
done

lemma *zcong-zadd*:

$[a = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a + c = b + d] \text{ (mod } m)$
apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*rule-tac* $s = (a - b) + (c - d)$ **in** *subst*)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *zdvd-zadd*, *auto*)
done

lemma *zcong-zdiff*:

$[a = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a - c = b - d] \text{ (mod } m)$
apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*rule-tac* $s = (a - b) - (c - d)$ **in** *subst*)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *zdvd-zdiff*, *auto*)
done

lemma *zcong-trans*:

$[a = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [b = c] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a = c] \text{ (mod } m)$
apply (*unfold zcong-def dvd-def*, *auto*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x = k + ka$ **in** *exI*)
apply (*simp add: zadd-ac zadd-zmult-distrib2*)
done

lemma *zcong-zmult*:

$[a = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a * c = b * d] \text{ (mod } m)$
apply (*rule-tac* $b = b * c$ **in** *zcong-trans*)
apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*rule-tac* $s = c * (a - b)$ **in** *subst*)
apply (*rule-tac* [3] $s = b * (c - d)$ **in** *subst*)
prefer 4
apply (*blast intro: zdvd-zmult*)
prefer 2
apply (*blast intro: zdvd-zmult*)
apply (*simp-all add: zdiff-zmult-distrib2 zmult-commute*)
done

lemma *zcong-scalar*: $[a = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a * k = b * k] \text{ (mod } m)$
by (*rule zcong-zmult, simp-all*)

lemma *zcong-scalar2*: $[a = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [k * a = k * b] \text{ (mod } m)$
by (*rule zcong-zmult, simp-all*)

lemma *zcong-zmult-self*: $[a * m = b * m] \text{ (mod } m)$

apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*rule zdvd-zdiff, simp-all*)
done

lemma *zcong-square*:

```

[[ zprime p; 0 < a; [a * a = 1] (mod p)]]
==> [a = 1] (mod p) ∨ [a = p - 1] (mod p)
apply (unfold zcong-def)
apply (rule zprime-zdvd-zmult)
  apply (rule-tac [3] s = a * a - 1 + p * (1 - a) in subst)
  prefer 4
  apply (simp add: zdvd-reduce)
  apply (simp-all add: zdiff-zmult-distrib zmult-commute zdiff-zmult-distrib2)
done

```

lemma zcong-cancel:

```

0 ≤ m ==>
  zgcd (k, m) = 1 ==> [a * k = b * k] (mod m) = [a = b] (mod m)
apply safe
prefer 2
apply (blast intro: zcong-scalar)
apply (case-tac b < a)
prefer 2
apply (subst zcong-sym)
apply (unfold zcong-def)
apply (rule-tac [!] zrelprime-zdvd-zmult)
  apply (simp-all add: zdiff-zmult-distrib)
apply (subgoal-tac m dvd (-(a * k - b * k)))
apply simp
apply (subst zdvd-zminus-iff, assumption)
done

```

lemma zcong-cancel2:

```

0 ≤ m ==>
  zgcd (k, m) = 1 ==> [k * a = k * b] (mod m) = [a = b] (mod m)
by (simp add: zmult-commute zcong-cancel)

```

lemma zcong-zgcd-zmult-zmod:

```

[a = b] (mod m) ==> [a = b] (mod n) ==> zgcd (m, n) = 1
==> [a = b] (mod m * n)
apply (unfold zcong-def dvd-def, auto)
apply (subgoal-tac m dvd n * ka)
apply (subgoal-tac m dvd ka)
apply (case-tac [2] 0 ≤ ka)
prefer 3
apply (subst zdvd-zminus-iff [symmetric])
apply (rule-tac n = n in zrelprime-zdvd-zmult)
  apply (simp add: zgcd-commute)
  apply (simp add: zmult-commute zdvd-zminus-iff)
prefer 2
apply (rule-tac n = n in zrelprime-zdvd-zmult)
apply (simp add: zgcd-commute)
apply (simp add: zmult-commute)
apply (auto simp add: dvd-def)

```

done

lemma *zcong-zless-imp-eq*:

$0 \leq a \implies$
 $a < m \implies 0 \leq b \implies b < m \implies [a = b] \pmod{m} \implies a = b$
apply (*unfold zcong-def dvd-def, auto*)
apply (*drule-tac f = λz. z mod m in arg-cong*)
apply (*cut-tac x = a and y = b in linorder-less-linear, auto*)
apply (*subgoal-tac [2] (a - b) mod m = a - b*)
apply (*rule-tac [3] mod-pos-pos-trivial, auto*)
apply (*subgoal-tac (m + (a - b)) mod m = m + (a - b)*)
apply (*rule-tac [2] mod-pos-pos-trivial, auto*)
done

lemma *zcong-square-zless*:

$zprime\ p \implies 0 < a \implies a < p \implies$
 $[a * a = 1] \pmod{p} \implies a = 1 \vee a = p - 1$
apply (*cut-tac p = p and a = a in zcong-square*)
apply (*simp add: zprime-def*)
apply (*auto intro: zcong-zless-imp-eq*)
done

lemma *zcong-not*:

$0 < a \implies a < m \implies 0 < b \implies b < a \implies \neg [a = b] \pmod{m}$
apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*rule zdvd-not-zless, auto*)
done

lemma *zcong-zless-0*:

$0 \leq a \implies a < m \implies [a = 0] \pmod{m} \implies a = 0$
apply (*unfold zcong-def dvd-def, auto*)
apply (*subgoal-tac 0 < m*)
apply (*simp add: zero-le-mult-iff*)
apply (*subgoal-tac m * k < m * 1*)
apply (*drule mult-less-cancel-left [THEN iffD1]*)
apply (*auto simp add: linorder-neq-iff*)
done

lemma *zcong-zless-unique*:

$0 < m \implies (\exists!b. 0 \leq b \wedge b < m \wedge [a = b] \pmod{m})$
apply *auto*
apply (*subgoal-tac [2] [b = y] (mod m)*)
apply (*case-tac [2] b = 0*)
apply (*case-tac [3] y = 0*)
apply (*auto intro: zcong-trans zcong-zless-0 zcong-zless-imp-eq order-less-le*
simp add: zcong-sym)
apply (*unfold zcong-def dvd-def*)
apply (*rule-tac x = a mod m in exI, auto*)
apply (*rule-tac x = -(a div m) in exI*)

```

apply (simp add: diff-eq-eq eq-diff-eq add-commute)
done

lemma zcong-iff-lin: ( $[a = b] \text{ (mod } m)$ ) = ( $\exists k. b = a + m * k$ )
apply (unfold zcong-def dvd-def, auto)
apply (rule-tac [!]  $x = -k$  in exI, auto)
done

lemma zgcd-zcong-zgcd:
   $0 < m \implies$ 
   $zgcd(a, m) = 1 \implies [a = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies zgcd(b, m) = 1$ 
by (auto simp add: zcong-iff-lin)

lemma zcong-zmod-aux:
   $a - b = (m::int) * (a \text{ div } m - b \text{ div } m) + (a \text{ mod } m - b \text{ mod } m)$ 
by(simp add: zdiff-zmult-distrib2 add-diff-eq eq-diff-eq add-ac)

lemma zcong-zmod:  $[a = b] \text{ (mod } m) = [a \text{ mod } m = b \text{ mod } m] \text{ (mod } m)$ 
apply (unfold zcong-def)
apply (rule-tac  $t = a - b$  in ssubst)
apply (rule-tac  $m = m$  in zcong-zmod-aux)
apply (rule trans)
apply (rule-tac [2]  $k = m$  and  $m = a \text{ div } m - b \text{ div } m$  in zdvd-reduce)
apply (simp add: zadd-commute)
done

lemma zcong-zmod-eq:  $0 < m \implies [a = b] \text{ (mod } m) = (a \text{ mod } m = b \text{ mod } m)$ 
apply auto
apply (rule-tac  $m = m$  in zcong-zless-imp-eq)
prefer 5
apply (subst zcong-zmod [symmetric], simp-all)
apply (unfold zcong-def dvd-def)
apply (rule-tac  $x = a \text{ div } m - b \text{ div } m$  in exI)
apply (rule-tac  $m1 = m$  in zcong-zmod-aux [THEN trans], auto)
done

lemma zcong-zminus [iff]:  $[a = b] \text{ (mod } -m) = [a = b] \text{ (mod } m)$ 
by (auto simp add: zcong-def)

lemma zcong-zero [iff]:  $[a = b] \text{ (mod } 0) = (a = b)$ 
by (auto simp add: zcong-def)

lemma  $[a = b] \text{ (mod } m) = (a \text{ mod } m = b \text{ mod } m)$ 
apply (case-tac  $m = 0$ , simp add: DIVISION-BY-ZERO)
apply (simp add: linorder-neq-iff)
apply (erule disjE)
prefer 2 apply (simp add: zcong-zmod-eq)

Remaining case:  $m < 0$ 

```

```

apply (rule-tac  $t = m$  in zminus-zminus [THEN subst])
apply (subst zcong-zminus)
apply (subst zcong-zmod-eq, arith)
apply (frule neg-mod-bound [of - a], frule neg-mod-bound [of - b])
apply (simp add: zmod-zminus2-eq-if del: neg-mod-bound)
done

```

3.4 Modulo

lemma *zmod-zdvd-zmod*:

```

 $0 < (m::int) ==> m \text{ dvd } b ==> (a \text{ mod } b \text{ mod } m) = (a \text{ mod } m)$ 
apply (unfold dvd-def, auto)
apply (subst zcong-zmod-eq [symmetric])
prefer 2
apply (subst zcong-iff-lin)
apply (rule-tac  $x = k * (a \text{ div } (m * k))$  in exI)
apply (simp add: zmult-assoc [symmetric], assumption)
done

```

3.5 Extended GCD

declare *xzgcd.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *xzgcd-correct-aux1*:

```

 $zgcd (r', r) = k --> 0 < r -->$ 
 $(\exists sn \text{ tn. } xzgcd (m, n, r', r, s', s, t', t) = (k, sn, tn))$ 
apply (rule-tac  $u = m$  and  $v = n$  and  $w = r'$  and  $x = r$  and  $y = s'$  and
 $z = s$  and  $aa = t'$  and  $ab = t$  in xzgcd.induct)
apply (subst zgcd-eq)
apply (subst xzgcd.simps, auto)
apply (case-tac  $r' \text{ mod } r = 0$ )
prefer 2
apply (frule-tac  $a = r'$  in pos-mod-sign, auto)
apply (rule exI)
apply (rule exI)
apply (subst xzgcd.simps, auto)
done

```

lemma *xzgcd-correct-aux2*:

```

 $(\exists sn \text{ tn. } xzgcd (m, n, r', r, s', s, t', t) = (k, sn, tn)) --> 0 < r -->$ 
 $zgcd (r', r) = k$ 
apply (rule-tac  $u = m$  and  $v = n$  and  $w = r'$  and  $x = r$  and  $y = s'$  and
 $z = s$  and  $aa = t'$  and  $ab = t$  in xzgcd.induct)
apply (subst zgcd-eq)
apply (subst xzgcd.simps)
apply (auto simp add: linorder-not-le)
apply (case-tac  $r' \text{ mod } r = 0$ )
prefer 2
apply (frule-tac  $a = r'$  in pos-mod-sign, auto)
apply (erule-tac  $P = xzgcd \text{ ?}u = \text{?}v$  in rev-mp)

```

apply (*subst xzgcda.simps, auto*)
done

lemma *xzgcd-correct*:

$0 < n \implies (\text{zgcd } (m, n) = k) = (\exists s t. \text{xzgcd } m n = (k, s, t))$
apply (*unfold xzgcd-def*)
apply (*rule iffI*)
apply (*rule-tac [2] xzgcd-correct-aux2 [THEN mp, THEN mp]*)
apply (*rule xzgcd-correct-aux1 [THEN mp, THEN mp], auto*)
done

xzgcd linear

lemma *xzgcda-linear-aux1*:

$(a - r * b) * m + (c - r * d) * (n::int) =$
 $(a * m + c * n) - r * (b * m + d * n)$
by (*simp add: zdiff-zmult-distrib zadd-zmult-distrib2 zmult-assoc*)

lemma *xzgcda-linear-aux2*:

$r' = s' * m + t' * n \implies r = s * m + t * n$
 $\implies (r' \text{ mod } r) = (s' - (r' \text{ div } r) * s) * m + (t' - (r' \text{ div } r) * t) * (n::int)$
apply (*rule trans*)
apply (*rule-tac [2] xzgcda-linear-aux1 [symmetric]*)
apply (*simp add: eq-diff-eq mult-commute*)
done

lemma *order-le-neq-implies-less*: $(x::'a::order) \leq y \implies x \neq y \implies x < y$
by (*rule iffD2 [OF order-less-le conjI]*)

lemma *xzgcda-linear [rule-format]*:

$0 < r \implies \text{xzgcda } (m, n, r', r, s', s, t', t) = (rn, sn, tn) \implies$
 $r' = s' * m + t' * n \implies r = s * m + t * n \implies rn = sn * m + tn * n$
apply (*rule-tac u = m and v = n and w = r' and x = r and y = s' and*
z = s and aa = t' and ab = t in xzgcda.induct)
apply (*subst xzgcda.simps*)
apply (*simp (no-asm)*)
apply (*rule impI*)
apply (*case-tac r' mod r = 0*)
apply (*simp add: xzgcda.simps, clarify*)
apply (*subgoal-tac 0 < r' mod r*)
apply (*rule-tac [2] order-le-neq-implies-less*)
apply (*rule-tac [2] pos-mod-sign*)
apply (*cut-tac m = m and n = n and r' = r' and r = r and s' = s' and*
s = s and t' = t' and t = t in xzgcda-linear-aux2, auto)
done

lemma *xzgcd-linear*:

$0 < n \implies \text{xzgcd } m n = (r, s, t) \implies r = s * m + t * n$
apply (*unfold xzgcd-def*)
apply (*erule xzgcda-linear, assumption, auto*)

```

done

lemma zgcd-ex-linear:
  0 < n ==> zgcd (m, n) = k ==> (∃ s t. k = s * m + t * n)
  apply (simp add: xzgcd-correct, safe)
  apply (rule exI)+
  apply (erule xzgcd-linear, auto)
done

lemma zcong-lineq-ex:
  0 < n ==> zgcd (a, n) = 1 ==> ∃ x. [a * x = 1] (mod n)
  apply (cut-tac m = a and n = n and k = 1 in zgcd-ex-linear, safe)
  apply (rule-tac x = s in exI)
  apply (rule-tac b = s * a + t * n in zcong-trans)
  prefer 2
  apply simp
  apply (unfold zcong-def)
  apply (simp (no-asm) add: zmult-commute zdvd-zminus-iff)
done

lemma zcong-lineq-unique:
  0 < n ==>
  zgcd (a, n) = 1 ==> ∃! x. 0 ≤ x ∧ x < n ∧ [a * x = b] (mod n)
  apply auto
  apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  apply (tactic ⟨⟨ stac (thm zcong-cancel2 RS sym) 6 ⟩⟩)
  apply (rule-tac [8] zcong-trans)
  apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
  prefer 2
  apply (simp add: zcong-sym)
  apply (cut-tac a = a and n = n in zcong-lineq-ex, auto)
  apply (rule-tac x = x * b mod n in exI, safe)
  apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
  apply (subst zcong-zmod)
  apply (subst zmod-zmult1-eq [symmetric])
  apply (subst zcong-zmod [symmetric])
  apply (subgoal-tac [a * x * b = 1 * b] (mod n))
  apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zmult)
  apply (simp-all add: zmult-assoc)
done

end

```

4 The Chinese Remainder Theorem

theory *Chinese* imports *IntPrimes* begin

The Chinese Remainder Theorem for an arbitrary finite number of equa-

tions. (The one-equation case is included in theory *IntPrimes*. Uses functions for indexing.¹)

4.1 Definitions

consts

$funprod :: (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow int$
 $funsum :: (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow int$

primrec

$funprod\ f\ i\ 0 = f\ i$
 $funprod\ f\ i\ (Suc\ n) = f\ (Suc\ (i + n)) * funprod\ f\ i\ n$

primrec

$funsum\ f\ i\ 0 = f\ i$
 $funsum\ f\ i\ (Suc\ n) = f\ (Suc\ (i + n)) + funsum\ f\ i\ n$

consts

$m-cond :: nat \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow bool$
 $km-cond :: nat \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow bool$
 $lincong-sol ::$
 $nat \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow bool$

$mhf :: (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow int$

$xilin-sol ::$

$nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow int$
 $x-sol :: nat \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow int$

defs

$m-cond-def:$

$m-cond\ n\ mf ==$
 $(\forall i. i \leq n \longrightarrow 0 < mf\ i) \wedge$
 $(\forall i\ j. i \leq n \wedge j \leq n \wedge i \neq j \longrightarrow zgcd\ (mf\ i, mf\ j) = 1)$

$km-cond-def:$

$km-cond\ n\ kf\ mf == \forall i. i \leq n \longrightarrow zgcd\ (kf\ i, mf\ i) = 1$

$lincong-sol-def:$

$lincong-sol\ n\ kf\ bf\ mf\ x == \forall i. i \leq n \longrightarrow zcong\ (kf\ i * x)\ (bf\ i)\ (mf\ i)$

$mhf-def:$

$mhf\ mf\ n\ i ==$
 $if\ i = 0\ then\ funprod\ mf\ (Suc\ 0)\ (n - Suc\ 0)$
 $else\ if\ i = n\ then\ funprod\ mf\ 0\ (n - Suc\ 0)$
 $else\ funprod\ mf\ 0\ (i - Suc\ 0) * funprod\ mf\ (Suc\ i)\ (n - Suc\ 0 - i)$

$xilin-sol-def:$

¹Maybe *funprod* and *funsum* should be based on general *fold* on indices?

$xilin-sol\ i\ n\ kf\ bf\ mf ==$
 if $0 < n \wedge i \leq n \wedge m-cond\ n\ mf \wedge km-cond\ n\ kf\ mf$ then
 (SOME $x. 0 \leq x \wedge x < mf\ i \wedge zcong\ (kf\ i * mhf\ mf\ n\ i * x)\ (bf\ i)\ (mf\ i)$)
 else 0

$x-sol-def:$
 $x-sol\ n\ kf\ bf\ mf == funsum\ (\lambda i. xilin-sol\ i\ n\ kf\ bf\ mf * mhf\ mf\ n\ i)\ 0\ n$

funprod and *funsum*

lemma *funprod-pos*: $(\forall i. i \leq n \longrightarrow 0 < mf\ i) \implies 0 < funprod\ mf\ 0\ n$
apply (*induct* n)
apply *auto*
apply (*simp* *add: zero-less-mult-iff*)
done

lemma *funprod-zgcd* [*rule-format* (*no-asm*)]:
 $(\forall i. k \leq i \wedge i \leq k + l \longrightarrow zgcd\ (mf\ i, mf\ m) = 1) \longrightarrow$
 $zgcd\ (funprod\ mf\ k\ l, mf\ m) = 1$
apply (*induct* l)
apply *simp-all*
apply (*rule* *impI*)
apply (*subst* *zgcd-zmult-cancel*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *funprod-zdvd* [*rule-format*]:
 $k \leq i \longrightarrow i \leq k + l \longrightarrow mf\ i\ dvd\ funprod\ mf\ k\ l$
apply (*induct* l)
apply *auto*
apply (*rule-tac* [1] *zdvd-zmult2*)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *zdvd-zmult*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $i = Suc\ (k + l)$)
apply (*simp-all* (*no-asm-simp*))
done

lemma *funsum-mod*:
 $funsum\ f\ k\ l\ mod\ m = funsum\ (\lambda i. (f\ i)\ mod\ m)\ k\ l\ mod\ m$
apply (*induct* l)
apply *auto*
apply (*rule* *trans*)
apply (*rule* *zmod-zadd1-eq*)
apply *simp*
apply (*rule* *zmod-zadd-right-eq* [*symmetric*])
done

lemma *funsum-zero* [*rule-format* (*no-asm*)]:
 $(\forall i. k \leq i \wedge i \leq k + l \longrightarrow f\ i = 0) \longrightarrow (funsum\ f\ k\ l) = 0$
apply (*induct* l)
apply *auto*

done

lemma *funsum-oneelem* [rule-format (no-asm)]:
 $k \leq j \longrightarrow j \leq k + l \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall i. k \leq i \wedge i \leq k + l \wedge i \neq j \longrightarrow f i = 0) \longrightarrow$
 $\text{funsum } f k l = f j$
apply (*induct l*)
prefer 2
apply *clarify*
defer
apply *clarify*
apply (*subgoal-tac k = j*)
 apply (*simp-all (no-asm-simp)*)
apply (*case-tac Suc (k + l) = j*)
apply (*subgoal-tac funsum f k l = 0*)
 apply (*rule-tac [2] funsum-zero*)
 apply (*subgoal-tac [3] f (Suc (k + l)) = 0*)
 apply (*subgoal-tac [3] j ≤ k + l*)
 prefer 4
 apply *arith*
 apply *auto*
done

4.2 Chinese: uniqueness

lemma *zcong-funprod-aux*:
 $m\text{-cond } n \text{ } mf \implies km\text{-cond } n \text{ } kf \text{ } mf$
 $\implies \text{lincong-sol } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf \text{ } x \implies \text{lincong-sol } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf \text{ } y$
 $\implies [x = y] \pmod{mf \text{ } n}$
apply (*unfold m-cond-def km-cond-def lincong-sol-def*)
apply (*rule iffD1*)
 apply (*rule-tac k = kf n in zcong-cancel2*)
 apply (*rule-tac [3] b = bf n in zcong-trans*)
 prefer 4
 apply (*subst zcong-sym*)
 defer
 apply (*rule order-less-imp-le*)
 apply *simp-all*
done

lemma *zcong-funprod* [rule-format]:
 $m\text{-cond } n \text{ } mf \longrightarrow km\text{-cond } n \text{ } kf \text{ } mf \longrightarrow$
 $\text{lincong-sol } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf \text{ } x \longrightarrow \text{lincong-sol } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf \text{ } y \longrightarrow$
 $[x = y] \pmod{\text{funprod } mf \text{ } 0 \text{ } n}$
apply (*induct n*)
 apply (*simp-all (no-asm)*)
 apply (*blast intro: zcong-funprod-aux*)
 apply (*rule impI*)+
 apply (*rule zcong-zgcd-zmult-zmod*)

```

apply (blast intro: zcong-funprod-aux)
prefer 2
apply (subst zgcd-commute)
apply (rule funprod-zgcd)
apply (auto simp add: m-cond-def km-cond-def lincong-sol-def)
done

```

4.3 Chinese: existence

lemma *unique-xi-sol*:

```

 $0 < n \implies i \leq n \implies m\text{-cond } n \text{ } mf \implies km\text{-cond } n \text{ } kf \text{ } mf$ 
 $\implies \exists!x. 0 \leq x \wedge x < mf \ i \wedge [kf \ i * mhf \ mf \ n \ i * x = bf \ i] \pmod{mf \ i}$ 
apply (rule zcong-lineq-unique)
apply (tactic << stac (thm zgcd-zmult-cancel) 2 >>)
apply (unfold m-cond-def km-cond-def mhf-def)
apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
apply safe
apply (tactic << stac (thm zgcd-zmult-cancel) 3 >>)
apply (rule-tac [!] funprod-zgcd)
apply safe
apply simp-all
apply (subgoal-tac  $i < n$ )
prefer 2
apply arith
apply (case-tac [2]  $i$ )
apply simp-all
done

```

lemma *x-sol-lin-aux*:

```

 $0 < n \implies i \leq n \implies j \leq n \implies j \neq i \implies mf \ j \text{ dvd } mhf \ mf \ n \ i$ 
apply (unfold mhf-def)
apply (case-tac  $i = 0$ )
apply (case-tac [2]  $i = n$ )
apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
apply (case-tac [3]  $j < i$ )
apply (rule-tac [3] zdvd-zmult2)
apply (rule-tac [4] zdvd-zmult)
apply (rule-tac [!] funprod-zdvd)
apply arith+
done

```

lemma *x-sol-lin*:

```

 $0 < n \implies i \leq n$ 
 $\implies x\text{-sol } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf \text{ mod } mf \ i =$ 
 $xi\text{lin-sol } i \text{ } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf * mhf \ mf \ n \ i \text{ mod } mf \ i$ 
apply (unfold x-sol-def)
apply (subst funsum-mod)
apply (subst funsum-oneelem)
apply auto

```

```

apply (subst zdvd-iff-zmod-eq-0 [symmetric])
apply (rule zdvd-zmult)
apply (rule x-sol-lin-aux)
apply auto
done

```

4.4 Chinese

lemma *chinese-remainder*:

```

0 < n ==> m-cond n mf ==> km-cond n kf mf
==> ∃!x. 0 ≤ x ∧ x < funprod mf 0 n ∧ lincong-sol n kf bf mf x
apply safe
apply (rule-tac [2] m = funprod mf 0 n in zcong-zless-imp-eq)
apply (rule-tac [6] zcong-funprod)
apply auto
apply (rule-tac x = x-sol n kf bf mf mod funprod mf 0 n in exI)
apply (unfold lincong-sol-def)
apply safe
apply (tactic ⟨ stac (thm zcong-zmod) 3 ⟩)
apply (tactic ⟨ stac (thm zmod-zmult-distrib) 3 ⟩)
apply (tactic ⟨ stac (thm zmod-zdvd-zmod) 3 ⟩)
apply (tactic ⟨ stac (thm x-sol-lin) 5 ⟩)
apply (tactic ⟨ stac (thm zmod-zmult-distrib RS sym) 7 ⟩)
apply (tactic ⟨ stac (thm zcong-zmod RS sym) 7 ⟩)
apply (subgoal-tac [7]
  0 ≤ xilin-sol i n kf bf mf ∧ xilin-sol i n kf bf mf < mf i
  ∧ [kf i * mhf mf n i * xilin-sol i n kf bf mf = bf i] (mod mf i))
prefer 7
apply (simp add: zmult-ac)
apply (unfold xilin-sol-def)
apply (tactic ⟨ Asm-simp-tac 7 ⟩)
apply (rule-tac [7] ex1-implies-ex [THEN someI-ex])
apply (rule-tac [7] unique-xi-sol)
apply (rule-tac [4] funprod-zdvd)
apply (unfold m-cond-def)
apply (rule funprod-pos [THEN pos-mod-sign])
apply (rule-tac [2] funprod-pos [THEN pos-mod-bound])
apply auto
done

```

end

5 Bijections between sets

theory *BijectionRel* **imports** *Main* **begin**

Inductive definitions of bijections between two different sets and between the same set. Theorem for relating the two definitions.

consts

$bijR :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a\ set * 'b\ set)\ set$

inductive $bijR\ P$

intros

$empty\ [simp]: (\{\}, \{\}) \in bijR\ P$

$insert: P\ a\ b \implies a \notin A \implies b \notin B \implies (A, B) \in bijR\ P$
 $\implies (insert\ a\ A, insert\ b\ B) \in bijR\ P$

Add extra condition to $insert$: $\forall b \in B. \neg P\ a\ b$ (and similar for A).

constdefs

$uniqP :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$

$bijP\ P\ F == \forall a\ b. a \in F \wedge P\ a\ b \longrightarrow b \in F$

$uniqP :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$

$uniqP\ P == \forall a\ b\ c\ d. P\ a\ b \wedge P\ c\ d \longrightarrow (a = c) = (b = d)$

$symP :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$

$symP\ P == \forall a\ b. P\ a\ b = P\ b\ a$

consts

$bijER :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ set$

inductive $bijER\ P$

intros

$empty\ [simp]: \{\} \in bijER\ P$

$insert1: P\ a\ a \implies a \notin A \implies A \in bijER\ P \implies insert\ a\ A \in bijER\ P$

$insert2: P\ a\ b \implies a \neq b \implies a \notin A \implies b \notin A \implies A \in bijER\ P$
 $\implies insert\ a\ (insert\ b\ A) \in bijER\ P$

$bijR$

lemma $fin-bijRl$: $(A, B) \in bijR\ P \implies finite\ A$

apply $(erule\ bijR.induct)$

apply $auto$

done

lemma $fin-bijRr$: $(A, B) \in bijR\ P \implies finite\ B$

apply $(erule\ bijR.induct)$

apply $auto$

done

lemma $aux-induct$:

$finite\ F \implies F \subseteq A \implies P\ \{\} \implies$

$(!!F\ a. F \subseteq A \implies a \in A \implies a \notin F \implies P\ F \implies P\ (insert\ a\ F))$

$\implies P\ F$

proof –

case $rule-context$

assume $major$: $finite\ F$

and $subs$: $F \subseteq A$

show *?thesis*
apply (*rule subs [THEN rev-mp]*)
apply (*rule major [THEN finite-induct]*)
apply (*blast intro: rule-context*)+
done
qed

lemma *inj-func-bijR-aux1*:
 $A \subseteq B \implies a \notin A \implies a \in B \implies \text{inj-on } f B \implies f a \notin f ' A$
apply (*unfold inj-on-def*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *inj-func-bijR-aux2*:
 $\forall a. a \in A \longrightarrow P a (f a) \implies \text{inj-on } f A \implies \text{finite } A \implies F \leq A$
 $\implies (F, f ' F) \in \text{bijR } P$
apply (*rule-tac F = F and A = A in aux-induct*)
apply (*rule finite-subset*)
apply *auto*
apply (*rule bijR.insert*)
apply (*rule-tac [3] inj-func-bijR-aux1*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *inj-func-bijR*:
 $\forall a. a \in A \longrightarrow P a (f a) \implies \text{inj-on } f A \implies \text{finite } A$
 $\implies (A, f ' A) \in \text{bijR } P$
apply (*rule inj-func-bijR-aux2*)
apply *auto*
done

bijER

lemma *fin-bijER*: $A \in \text{bijER } P \implies \text{finite } A$
apply (*erule bijER.induct*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *aux1*:
 $a \notin A \implies a \notin B \implies F \subseteq \text{insert } a A \implies F \subseteq \text{insert } a B \implies a \in F$
 $\implies \exists C. F = \text{insert } a C \wedge a \notin C \wedge C \leq A \wedge C \leq B$
apply (*rule-tac x = F - {a} in exI*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *aux2*: $a \neq b \implies a \notin A \implies b \notin B \implies a \in F \implies b \in F$
 $\implies F \subseteq \text{insert } a A \implies F \subseteq \text{insert } b B$
 $\implies \exists C. F = \text{insert } a (\text{insert } b C) \wedge a \notin C \wedge b \notin C \wedge C \subseteq A \wedge C \subseteq B$
apply (*rule-tac x = F - {a, b} in exI*)
apply *auto*

```

done

lemma aux-uniq: uniqP P ==> P a b ==> P c d ==> (a = c) = (b = d)
  apply (unfold uniqP-def)
  apply auto
done

lemma aux-sym: symP P ==> P a b = P b a
  apply (unfold symP-def)
  apply auto
done

lemma aux-in1:
  uniqP P ==> b ∉ C ==> P b b ==> bijP P (insert b C) ==> bijP P C
  apply (unfold bijP-def)
  apply auto
  apply (subgoal-tac b ≠ a)
  prefer 2
  apply clarify
  apply (simp add: aux-uniq)
  apply auto
done

lemma aux-in2:
  symP P ==> uniqP P ==> a ∉ C ==> b ∉ C ==> a ≠ b ==> P a b
  ==> bijP P (insert a (insert b C)) ==> bijP P C
  apply (unfold bijP-def)
  apply auto
  apply (subgoal-tac aa ≠ a)
  prefer 2
  apply clarify
  apply (subgoal-tac aa ≠ b)
  prefer 2
  apply clarify
  apply (simp add: aux-uniq)
  apply (subgoal-tac ba ≠ a)
  apply auto
  apply (subgoal-tac P a aa)
  prefer 2
  apply (simp add: aux-sym)
  apply (subgoal-tac b = aa)
  apply (rule-tac [2] iffD1)
  apply (rule-tac [2] a = a and c = a and P = P in aux-uniq)
  apply auto
done

lemma aux-foo: ∀ a b. Q a ∧ P a b --> R b ==> P a b ==> Q a ==> R b
  apply auto
done

```

```

lemma aux-bij: bijP P F ==> symP P ==> P a b ==> (a ∈ F) = (b ∈ F)
  apply (unfold bijP-def)
  apply (rule iffI)
  apply (erule-tac [!] aux-foo)
    apply simp-all
  apply (rule iffD2)
  apply (rule-tac P = P in aux-sym)
  apply simp-all
done

```

```

lemma aux-bijRER:
  (A, B) ∈ bijR P ==> uniqP P ==> symP P
  ==> ∀ F. bijP P F ∧ F ⊆ A ∧ F ⊆ B --> F ∈ bijER P
  apply (erule bijR.induct)
  apply simp
  apply (case-tac a = b)
  apply clarify
  apply (case-tac b ∈ F)
  prefer 2
  apply (simp add: subset-insert)
  apply (cut-tac F = F and a = b and A = A and B = B in aux1)
    prefer 6
    apply clarify
    apply (rule bijER.insert1)
    apply simp-all
  apply (subgoal-tac bijP P C)
  apply simp
  apply (rule aux-in1)
  apply simp-all
  apply clarify
  apply (case-tac a ∈ F)
  apply (case-tac [!] b ∈ F)
    apply (cut-tac F = F and a = a and b = b and A = A and B = B
      in aux2)
      apply (simp-all add: subset-insert)
    apply clarify
    apply (rule bijER.insert2)
    apply simp-all
  apply (subgoal-tac bijP P C)
  apply simp
  apply (rule aux-in2)
  apply simp-all
  apply (subgoal-tac b ∈ F)
  apply (rule-tac [2] iffD1)
    apply (rule-tac [2] a = a and F = F and P = P in aux-bij)
      apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
    apply (subgoal-tac [2] a ∈ F)

```

```

apply (rule-tac [3] iffD2)
apply (rule-tac [3] b = b and F = F and P = P in aux-bij)
apply auto
done

```

lemma *bijR-bijER*:

```

(A, A) ∈ bijR P ==>
  bijP P A ==> uniqP P ==> symP P ==> A ∈ bijER P
apply (cut-tac A = A and B = A and P = P in aux-bijRER)
apply auto
done

```

end

6 Factorial on integers

theory *IntFact* **imports** *IntPrimes* **begin**

Factorial on integers and recursively defined set including all Integers from 2 up to a . Plus definition of product of finite set.

consts

```

zfact :: int => int
d22set :: int => int set

```

```

recdef zfact measure ((λn. nat n) :: int => nat)
zfact n = (if n ≤ 0 then 1 else n * zfact (n - 1))

```

```

recdef d22set measure ((λa. nat a) :: int => nat)
d22set a = (if 1 < a then insert a (d22set (a - 1)) else {})

```

d22set — recursively defined set including all integers from 2 up to a

declare *d22set.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *d22set-induct*:

```

(!a. P {} a) ==>
  (!a. 1 < (a::int) ==> P (d22set (a - 1)) (a - 1)
  ==> P (d22set a) a)
==> P (d22set u) u

```

proof –

```

case rule-context
show ?thesis
apply (rule d22set.induct)
apply safe
apply (case-tac [2] 1 < a)
apply (rule-tac [2] rule-context)

```

```

    apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
    apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp) add: d22set.simps rule-context)
  done
qed

lemma d22set-g-1 [rule-format]:  $b \in d22set\ a \longrightarrow 1 < b$ 
  apply (induct a rule: d22set-induct)
  prefer 2
  apply (subst d22set.simps)
  apply auto
  done

lemma d22set-le [rule-format]:  $b \in d22set\ a \longrightarrow b \leq a$ 
  apply (induct a rule: d22set-induct)
  prefer 2
  apply (subst d22set.simps)
  apply auto
  done

lemma d22set-le-swap:  $a < b \implies b \notin d22set\ a$ 
  apply (auto dest: d22set-le)
  done

lemma d22set-mem [rule-format]:  $1 < b \longrightarrow b \leq a \longrightarrow b \in d22set\ a$ 
  apply (induct a rule: d22set-induct)
  apply auto
  apply (simp-all add: d22set.simps)
  done

lemma d22set-fin: finite (d22set a)
  apply (induct a rule: d22set-induct)
  prefer 2
  apply (subst d22set.simps)
  apply auto
  done

declare zfact.simps [simp del]

lemma d22set-prod-zfact:  $\prod (d22set\ a) = zfact\ a$ 
  apply (induct a rule: d22set-induct)
  apply safe
  apply (simp add: d22set.simps zfact.simps)
  apply (subst d22set.simps)
  apply (subst zfact.simps)
  apply (case-tac 1 < a)
  prefer 2
  apply (simp add: d22set.simps zfact.simps)
  apply (simp add: d22set-fin d22set-le-swap)

```

```

done
end

```

7 Fermat's Little Theorem extended to Euler's Totient function

```

theory EulerFermat imports BijectionRel IntFact begin

```

Fermat's Little Theorem extended to Euler's Totient function. More abstract approach than Boyer-Moore (which seems necessary to achieve the extended version).

7.1 Definitions and lemmas

```

consts

```

```

  RsetR :: int => int set set
  BnorRset :: int * int => int set
  norRRset :: int => int set
  noXRRset :: int => int => int set
  phi :: int => nat
  is-RRset :: int set => int => bool
  RRset2norRR :: int set => int => int => int

```

```

inductive RsetR m

```

```

  intros

```

```

    empty [simp]: {} ∈ RsetR m
    insert: A ∈ RsetR m ==> zgcd (a, m) = 1 ==>
      ∀ a'. a' ∈ A --> ¬ zcong a a' m ==> insert a A ∈ RsetR m

```

```

recdef BnorRset

```

```

  measure ((λ(a, m). nat a) :: int * int => nat)
  BnorRset (a, m) =
    (if 0 < a then
      let na = BnorRset (a - 1, m)
      in (if zgcd (a, m) = 1 then insert a na else na)
    else {})

```

```

defs

```

```

  norRRset-def: norRRset m == BnorRset (m - 1, m)
  noXRRset-def: noXRRset m x == (λa. a * x) ' norRRset m
  phi-def: phi m == card (norRRset m)
  is-RRset-def: is-RRset A m == A ∈ RsetR m ∧ card A = phi m
  RRset2norRR-def:
    RRset2norRR A m a ==
      (if 1 < m ∧ is-RRset A m ∧ a ∈ A then
        SOME b. zcong a b m ∧ b ∈ norRRset m
      else None)

```

else 0)

constdefs

zcong :: *int* => *int* => *int* => *bool*
zcong *m* == $\lambda a b. zcong\ a\ b\ m$

lemma *abs-eq-1-iff* [*iff*]: (*abs* *z* = (1::*int*)) = (*z* = 1 \vee *z* = -1)

— LCP: not sure why this lemma is needed now

by (*auto simp add: abs-if*)

norRRset

declare *BnorRset.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *BnorRset-induct*:

(!!*a m. P* {*a m*}) ==>
(!!*a m. 0 < (a::int)* ==> *P* (*BnorRset* (*a* - 1, *m::int*)) (*a* - 1) *m*)
==> *P* (*BnorRset*(*a,m*)) *a m*)
==> *P* (*BnorRset*(*u,v*)) *u v*

proof —

case *rule-context*

show *?thesis*

apply (*rule BnorRset.induct, safe*)

apply (*case-tac* [2] *0 < a*)

apply (*rule-tac* [2] *rule-context, simp-all*)

apply (*simp-all add: BnorRset.simps rule-context*)

done

qed

lemma *Bnor-mem-zle* [*rule-format*]: $b \in BnorRset\ (a, m) \longrightarrow b \leq a$

apply (*induct a m rule: BnorRset-induct*)

prefer 2

apply (*subst BnorRset.simps*)

apply (*unfold Let-def, auto*)

done

lemma *Bnor-mem-zle-swap*: $a < b \implies b \notin BnorRset\ (a, m)$

by (*auto dest: Bnor-mem-zle*)

lemma *Bnor-mem-zg* [*rule-format*]: $b \in BnorRset\ (a, m) \longrightarrow 0 < b$

apply (*induct a m rule: BnorRset-induct*)

prefer 2

apply (*subst BnorRset.simps*)

apply (*unfold Let-def, auto*)

done

lemma *Bnor-mem-if* [*rule-format*]:

$zgcd\ (b, m) = 1 \longrightarrow 0 < b \longrightarrow b \leq a \longrightarrow b \in BnorRset\ (a, m)$

apply (*induct a m rule: BnorRset.induct, auto*)

apply (*subst BnorRset.simps*)

```

defer
apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
done

lemma Bnor-in-RsetR [rule-format]:  $a < m \dashv\vdash BnorRset (a, m) \in RsetR m$ 
apply (induct a m rule: BnorRset-induct, simp)
apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
apply (rule RsetR.insert)
  apply (rule-tac [3] allI)
  apply (rule-tac [3] impI)
  apply (rule-tac [3] zcong-not)
    apply (subgoal-tac [6]  $a' \leq a - 1$ )
      apply (rule-tac [7] Bnor-mem-zle)
      apply (rule-tac [5] Bnor-mem-zg, auto)
    done
  done

lemma Bnor-fin: finite (BnorRset (a, m))
apply (induct a m rule: BnorRset-induct)
prefer 2
apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
done

lemma norR-mem-unique-aux: a ≤ b - 1 ==> a < (b::int)
apply auto
done

lemma norR-mem-unique:
   $1 < m ==>$ 
   $zgcd (a, m) = 1 ==> \exists! b. [a = b] \pmod m \wedge b \in norRRset m$ 
apply (unfold norRRset-def)
apply (cut-tac a = a and m = m in zcong-zless-unique, auto)
apply (rule-tac [2]  $m = m$  in zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  apply (auto intro: Bnor-mem-zle Bnor-mem-zg zcong-trans
    order-less-imp-le norR-mem-unique-aux simp add: zcong-sym)
apply (rule-tac x = b in exI, safe)
apply (rule Bnor-mem-if)
  apply (case-tac [2]  $b = 0$ )
  apply (auto intro: order-less-le [THEN iffD2])
prefer 2
apply (simp only: zcong-def)
apply (subgoal-tac zgcd (a, m) = m)
prefer 2
apply (subst zdvd-iff-zgcd [symmetric])
apply (rule-tac [4] zgcd-zcong-zgcd)
  apply (simp-all add: zdvd-zminus-iff zcong-sym)
done

```

noXRRset

lemma *RRset-gcd* [rule-format]:

$is\text{-}RRset\ A\ m\ ==>\ a \in A \dashrightarrow zgcd\ (a, m) = 1$

apply (*unfold is-RRset-def*)
apply (*rule RsetR.induct, auto*)
done

lemma *RsetR-zmult-mono*:

$A \in RsetR\ m\ ==>$

$0 < m\ ==>\ zgcd\ (x, m) = 1\ ==>\ (\lambda a. a * x) ' A \in RsetR\ m$

apply (*erule RsetR.induct, simp-all*)
apply (*rule RsetR.insert, auto*)
apply (*blast intro: zgcd-zgcd-zmult*)
apply (*simp add: zcong-cancel*)
done

lemma *card-nor-eq-noX*:

$0 < m\ ==>$

$zgcd\ (x, m) = 1\ ==>\ card\ (noXRRset\ m\ x) = card\ (norRRset\ m)$

apply (*unfold norRRset-def noXRRset-def*)
apply (*rule card-image*)
apply (*auto simp add: inj-on-def Bnor-fin*)
apply (*simp add: BnorRset.simps*)
done

lemma *noX-is-RRset*:

$0 < m\ ==>\ zgcd\ (x, m) = 1\ ==>\ is\text{-}RRset\ (noXRRset\ m\ x)\ m$

apply (*unfold is-RRset-def phi-def*)
apply (*auto simp add: card-nor-eq-noX*)
apply (*unfold noXRRset-def norRRset-def*)
apply (*rule RsetR-zmult-mono*)
apply (*rule Bnor-in-RsetR, simp-all*)
done

lemma *aux-some*:

$1 < m\ ==>\ is\text{-}RRset\ A\ m\ ==>\ a \in A$

$==>\ zcong\ a\ (SOME\ b. [a = b] (mod\ m) \wedge b \in norRRset\ m)\ m \wedge$

$(SOME\ b. [a = b] (mod\ m) \wedge b \in norRRset\ m) \in norRRset\ m$

apply (*rule norR-mem-unique [THEN ex1-implies-ex, THEN someI-ex]*)
apply (*rule-tac [2] RRset-gcd, simp-all*)
done

lemma *RRset2norRR-correct*:

$1 < m\ ==>\ is\text{-}RRset\ A\ m\ ==>\ a \in A\ ==>$

$[a = RRset2norRR\ A\ m\ a] (mod\ m) \wedge RRset2norRR\ A\ m\ a \in norRRset\ m$

apply (*unfold RRset2norRR-def, simp*)
apply (*rule aux-some, simp-all*)
done

```

lemmas RRset2norRR-correct1 =
  RRset2norRR-correct [THEN conjunct1, standard]
lemmas RRset2norRR-correct2 =
  RRset2norRR-correct [THEN conjunct2, standard]

lemma RsetR-fin:  $A \in \text{RsetR } m \implies \text{finite } A$ 
by (erule RsetR.induct, auto)

lemma RRset-zcong-eq [rule-format]:
   $1 < m \implies$ 
   $\text{is-RRset } A \ m \implies [a = b] \pmod{m} \implies a \in A \dashrightarrow b \in A \dashrightarrow a = b$ 
apply (unfold is-RRset-def)
apply (rule RsetR.induct)
apply (auto simp add: zcong-sym)
done

lemma aux:
   $P (\text{SOME } a. P \ a) \implies Q (\text{SOME } a. Q \ a) \implies$ 
   $(\text{SOME } a. P \ a) = (\text{SOME } a. Q \ a) \implies \exists a. P \ a \wedge Q \ a$ 
apply auto
done

lemma RRset2norRR-inj:
   $1 < m \implies \text{is-RRset } A \ m \implies \text{inj-on } (\text{RRset2norRR } A \ m) \ A$ 
apply (unfold RRset2norRR-def inj-on-def, auto)
apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists b. ([x = b] \pmod{m}) \wedge b \in \text{norRRset } m) \wedge$ 
   $([y = b] \pmod{m}) \wedge b \in \text{norRRset } m)$ )
apply (rule-tac [2] aux)
apply (rule-tac [3] aux-some)
apply (rule-tac [2] aux-some)
apply (rule RRset-zcong-eq, auto)
apply (rule-tac  $b = b$  in zcong-trans)
apply (simp-all add: zcong-sym)
done

lemma RRset2norRR-eq-norR:
   $1 < m \implies \text{is-RRset } A \ m \implies \text{RRset2norRR } A \ m \text{ ' } A = \text{norRRset } m$ 
apply (rule card-seteq)
prefer 3
apply (subst card-image)
apply (rule-tac RRset2norRR-inj, auto)
apply (rule-tac [3] RRset2norRR-correct2, auto)
apply (unfold is-RRset-def phi-def norRRset-def)
apply (auto simp add: Bnor-fin)
done

lemma Bnor-prod-power-aux:  $a \notin A \implies \text{inj } f \implies f \ a \notin f \text{ ' } A$ 
by (unfold inj-on-def, auto)

```

lemma *Bnor-prod-power* [rule-format]:
 $x \neq 0 \implies a < m \dashrightarrow \prod ((\lambda a. a * x) \text{ ` } BnorRset (a, m)) =$
 $\prod (BnorRset(a, m)) * x^{card (BnorRset (a, m))}$
apply (*induct a m rule: BnorRset-induct*)
prefer 2
apply (*simplesubst BnorRset.simps*) — multiple redexes
apply (*unfold Let-def, auto*)
apply (*simp add: Bnor-fin Bnor-mem-zle-swap*)
apply (*subst setprod-insert*)
apply (*rule-tac [2] Bnor-prod-power-aux*)
apply (*unfold inj-on-def*)
apply (*simp-all add: zmult-ac Bnor-fin finite-imageI*
Bnor-mem-zle-swap)
done

7.2 Fermat

lemma *bijzcong-zcong-prod*:
 $(A, B) \in \text{bijR} (zcong\ m) \implies [\prod A = \prod B] \pmod m$
apply (*unfold zcong-m-def*)
apply (*erule bijR.induct*)
apply (*subgoal-tac [2] a \notin A \wedge b \notin B \wedge finite A \wedge finite B*)
apply (*auto intro: fin-bijRl fin-bijRr zcong-zmult*)
done

lemma *Bnor-prod-zgcd* [rule-format]:
 $a < m \dashrightarrow zgcd (\prod (BnorRset(a, m)), m) = 1$
apply (*induct a m rule: BnorRset-induct*)
prefer 2
apply (*subst BnorRset.simps*)
apply (*unfold Let-def, auto*)
apply (*simp add: Bnor-fin Bnor-mem-zle-swap*)
apply (*blast intro: zgcd-zgcd-zmult*)
done

theorem *Euler-Fermat*:
 $0 < m \implies zgcd (x, m) = 1 \implies [x^{(phi\ m)} = 1] \pmod m$
apply (*unfold norRRset-def phi-def*)
apply (*case-tac x = 0*)
apply (*case-tac [2] m = 1*)
apply (*rule-tac [3] iffD1*)
apply (*rule-tac [3] k = \prod (BnorRset(m - 1, m))*
in zcong-cancel2)
prefer 5
apply (*subst Bnor-prod-power [symmetric]*)
apply (*rule-tac [7] Bnor-prod-zgcd, simp-all*)
apply (*rule bijzcong-zcong-prod*)
apply (*fold norRRset-def noXRRset-def*)

```

apply (subst RRset2norRR-eq-norR [symmetric])
apply (rule-tac [3] inj-func-bijR, auto)
apply (unfold zcong-m-def)
apply (rule-tac [2] RRset2norRR-correct1)
apply (rule-tac [5] RRset2norRR-inj)
apply (auto intro: order-less-le [THEN iffD2]
      simp add: noX-is-RRset)
apply (unfold noXRRset-def norRRset-def)
apply (rule finite-imageI)
apply (rule Bnor-fin)
done

```

lemma *Bnor-prime*:

```

[[ zprime p; a < p ]] ==> card (BnorRset (a, p)) = nat a
apply (induct a p rule: BnorRset.induct)
apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto simp add: zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime)
apply (subgoal-tac finite (BnorRset (a - 1, m)))
apply (subgoal-tac a ~: BnorRset (a - 1, m))
apply (auto simp add: card-insert-disjoint Suc-nat-eq-nat-zadd1)
apply (frule Bnor-mem-zle, arith)
apply (frule Bnor-fin)
done

```

lemma *phi-prime*: *zprime p* ==> *phi p* = nat (*p - 1*)

```

apply (unfold phi-def norRRset-def)
apply (rule Bnor-prime, auto)
done

```

theorem *Little-Fermat*:

```

zprime p ==> ¬ p dvd x ==> [x^(nat (p - 1)) = 1] (mod p)
apply (subst phi-prime [symmetric])
apply (rule-tac [2] Euler-Fermat)
apply (erule-tac [3] zprime-imp-zrelprime)
apply (unfold zprime-def, auto)
done

```

end

8 Wilson's Theorem according to Russinoff

theory *WilsonRuss* **imports** *EulerFermat* **begin**

Wilson's Theorem following quite closely Russinoff's approach using Boyer-Moore (using finite sets instead of lists, though).

8.1 Definitions and lemmas

consts

inv :: *int* => *int* => *int*
wset :: *int* * *int* => *int set*

defs

inv-def: *inv* *p* *a* == (*a*^{(*nat* (*p* - 2))}) *mod* *p*

recdef *wset*

measure (($\lambda(a, p). \text{nat } a$) :: *int* * *int* => *nat*)
wset (*a*, *p*) =
 (*if* $1 < a$ *then*
 let *ws* = *wset* (*a* - 1, *p*)
 in (*if* $a \in ws$ *then* *ws* *else* *insert* *a* (*insert* (*inv* *p* *a*) *ws*)) *else* {})

inv

lemma *inv-is-inv-aux*: $1 < m \implies \text{Suc } (\text{nat } (m - 2)) = \text{nat } (m - 1)$
by (*subst int-int-eq* [*symmetric*], *auto*)

lemma *inv-is-inv*:

zprime *p* $\implies 0 < a \implies a < p \implies [a * \text{inv } p a = 1] \pmod{p}$
apply (*unfold inv-def*)
apply (*subst zcong-zmod*)
apply (*subst zmod-zmult1-eq* [*symmetric*])
apply (*subst zcong-zmod* [*symmetric*])
apply (*subst power-Suc* [*symmetric*])
apply (*subst inv-is-inv-aux*)
apply (*erule-tac* [2] *Little-Fermat*)
apply (*erule-tac* [2] *zdvd-not-zless*)
apply (*unfold zprime-def*, *auto*)
done

lemma *inv-distinct*:

zprime *p* $\implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies a \neq \text{inv } p a$
apply *safe*
apply (*cut-tac* $a = a$ **and** $p = p$ **in** *zcong-square*)
 apply (*cut-tac* [3] $a = a$ **and** $p = p$ **in** *inv-is-inv*, *auto*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $a = 1$)
 apply (*rule-tac* [2] $m = p$ **in** *zcong-zless-imp-eq*)
 apply (*subgoal-tac* [7] $a = p - 1$)
 apply (*rule-tac* [8] $m = p$ **in** *zcong-zless-imp-eq*, *auto*)
done

lemma *inv-not-0*:

zprime *p* $\implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies \text{inv } p a \neq 0$
apply *safe*
apply (*cut-tac* $a = a$ **and** $p = p$ **in** *inv-is-inv*)
 apply (*unfold zcong-def*, *auto*)

```

apply (subgoal-tac  $\neg p \text{ dvd } 1$ )
apply (rule-tac [2] zdvd-not-zless)
apply (subgoal-tac  $p \text{ dvd } 1$ )
prefer 2
apply (subst zdvd-zminus-iff [symmetric], auto)
done

```

```

lemma inv-not-1:
   $zprime\ p \implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies inv\ p\ a \neq 1$ 
apply safe
apply (cut-tac  $a = a$  and  $p = p$  in inv-is-inv)
prefer 4
apply simp
apply (subgoal-tac  $a = 1$ )
apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zless-imp-eq, auto)
done

```

```

lemma inv-not-p-minus-1-aux:  $[a * (p - 1) = 1] \text{ (mod } p) = [a = p - 1] \text{ (mod } p)$ 
apply (unfold zcong-def)
apply (simp add: OrderedGroup.diff-diff-eq diff-diff-eq2 zdiff-zmult-distrib2)
apply (rule-tac  $s = p \text{ dvd } -((a + 1) + (p * -a))$  in trans)
apply (simp add: mult-commute)
apply (subst zdvd-zminus-iff)
apply (subst zdvd-reduce)
apply (rule-tac  $s = p \text{ dvd } (a + 1) + (p * -1)$  in trans)
apply (subst zdvd-reduce, auto)
done

```

```

lemma inv-not-p-minus-1:
   $zprime\ p \implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies inv\ p\ a \neq p - 1$ 
apply safe
apply (cut-tac  $a = a$  and  $p = p$  in inv-is-inv, auto)
apply (simp add: inv-not-p-minus-1-aux)
apply (subgoal-tac  $a = p - 1$ )
apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zless-imp-eq, auto)
done

```

```

lemma inv-g-1:
   $zprime\ p \implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies 1 < inv\ p\ a$ 
apply (case-tac  $0 \leq inv\ p\ a$ )
apply (subgoal-tac  $inv\ p\ a \neq 1$ )
apply (subgoal-tac  $inv\ p\ a \neq 0$ )
apply (subst order-less-le)
apply (subst zle-add1-eq-le [symmetric])
apply (subst order-less-le)
apply (rule-tac [2] inv-not-0)
apply (rule-tac [5] inv-not-1, auto)
apply (unfold inv-def zprime-def, simp)

```

```

done

lemma inv-less-p-minus-1:
  zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> inv p a < p - 1
  apply (case-tac inv p a < p)
  apply (subst order-less-le)
  apply (simp add: inv-not-p-minus-1, auto)
  apply (unfold inv-def zprime-def, simp)
done

lemma inv-inv-aux: 5 ≤ p ==>
  nat (p - 2) * nat (p - 2) = Suc (nat (p - 1) * nat (p - 3))
  apply (subst int-int-eq [symmetric])
  apply (simp add: zmult-int [symmetric])
  apply (simp add: zdiff-zmult-distrib zdiff-zmult-distrib2)
done

lemma zcong-zpower-zmult:
  [x ^ y = 1] (mod p) ==> [x ^ (y * z) = 1] (mod p)
  apply (induct z)
  apply (auto simp add: zpower-zadd-distrib)
  apply (subgoal-tac zcong (x ^ y * x ^ (y * z)) (1 * 1) p)
  apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zmult, simp-all)
done

lemma inv-inv: zprime p ==>
  5 ≤ p ==> 0 < a ==> a < p ==> inv p (inv p a) = a
  apply (unfold inv-def)
  apply (subst zpower-zmod)
  apply (subst zpower-zpower)
  apply (rule zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  prefer 5
  apply (subst zcong-zmod)
  apply (subst mod-mod-trivial)
  apply (subst zcong-zmod [symmetric])
  apply (subst inv-inv-aux)
  apply (subgoal-tac [2]
    zcong (a * a ^ (nat (p - 1) * nat (p - 3))) (a * 1) p)
  apply (rule-tac [3] zcong-zmult)
  apply (rule-tac [4] zcong-zpower-zmult)
  apply (erule-tac [4] Little-Fermat)
  apply (rule-tac [4] zdvd-not-zless, simp-all)
done

wset

declare wset.simps [simp del]

lemma wset-induct:
  (!!a p. P { } a p) ==>

```

```

  (!!a p. 1 < (a::int) ==> P (wset (a - 1, p)) (a - 1) p
    ==> P (wset (a, p)) a p
    ==> P (wset (u, v)) u v
proof -
  case rule-context
  show ?thesis
    apply (rule wset.induct, safe)
    apply (case-tac [2] 1 < a)
    apply (rule-tac [2] rule-context, simp-all)
    apply (simp-all add: wset.simps rule-context)
  done
qed

lemma wset-mem-imp-or [rule-format]:
  1 < a ==> b ∉ wset (a - 1, p)
    ==> b ∈ wset (a, p) --> b = a ∨ b = inv p a
  apply (subst wset.simps)
  apply (unfold Let-def, simp)
  done

lemma wset-mem-mem [simp]: 1 < a ==> a ∈ wset (a, p)
  apply (subst wset.simps)
  apply (unfold Let-def, simp)
  done

lemma wset-subset: 1 < a ==> b ∈ wset (a - 1, p) ==> b ∈ wset (a, p)
  apply (subst wset.simps)
  apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
  done

lemma wset-g-1 [rule-format]:
  zprime p --> a < p - 1 --> b ∈ wset (a, p) --> 1 < b
  apply (induct a p rule: wset-induct, auto)
  apply (case-tac b = a)
  apply (case-tac [2] b = inv p a)
  apply (subgoal-tac [3] b = a ∨ b = inv p a)
  apply (rule-tac [4] wset-mem-imp-or)
  prefer 2
  apply simp
  apply (rule inv-g-1, auto)
  done

lemma wset-less [rule-format]:
  zprime p --> a < p - 1 --> b ∈ wset (a, p) --> b < p - 1
  apply (induct a p rule: wset-induct, auto)
  apply (case-tac b = a)
  apply (case-tac [2] b = inv p a)
  apply (subgoal-tac [3] b = a ∨ b = inv p a)
  apply (rule-tac [4] wset-mem-imp-or)

```

```

    prefer 2
    apply simp
    apply (rule inv-less-p-minus-1, auto)
done

```

lemma *wset-mem* [rule-format]:

```

zprime p -->
  a < p - 1 --> 1 < b --> b ≤ a --> b ∈ wset (a, p)
apply (induct a p rule: wset.induct, auto)
apply (rule-tac wset-subset)
apply (simp (no-asm-simp))
apply auto
done

```

lemma *wset-mem-inv-mem* [rule-format]:

```

zprime p --> 5 ≤ p --> a < p - 1 --> b ∈ wset (a, p)
  --> inv p b ∈ wset (a, p)
apply (induct a p rule: wset-induct, auto)
apply (case-tac b = a)
  apply (subst wset.simps)
  apply (unfold Let-def)
  apply (rule-tac [3] wset-subset, auto)
apply (case-tac b = inv p a)
  apply (simp (no-asm-simp))
  apply (subst inv-inv)
    apply (subgoal-tac [6] b = a ∨ b = inv p a)
    apply (rule-tac [7] wset-mem-imp-or, auto)
done

```

lemma *wset-inv-mem-mem*:

```

zprime p ==> 5 ≤ p ==> a < p - 1 ==> 1 < b ==> b < p - 1
  ==> inv p b ∈ wset (a, p) ==> b ∈ wset (a, p)
apply (rule-tac s = inv p (inv p b) and t = b in subst)
  apply (rule-tac [2] wset-mem-inv-mem)
  apply (rule inv-inv, simp-all)
done

```

lemma *wset-fin*: *finite* (*wset* (*a*, *p*))

```

apply (induct a p rule: wset-induct)
  prefer 2
  apply (subst wset.simps)
  apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
done

```

lemma *wset-zcong-prod-1* [rule-format]:

```

zprime p -->
  5 ≤ p --> a < p - 1 --> [(∏ x ∈ wset(a, p). x) = 1] (mod p)
apply (induct a p rule: wset-induct)
  prefer 2

```

```

apply (subst wset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
apply (subst setprod-insert)
  apply (tactic << stac (thm setprod-insert) 3 >>)
    apply (subgoal-tac [5]
      zcong (a * inv p a * ( $\prod_{x \in \text{wset}(a - 1, p)}. x$ )) (1 * 1) p)
      prefer 5
      apply (simp add: zmult-assoc)
      apply (rule-tac [5] zcong-zmult)
      apply (rule-tac [5] inv-is-inv)
      apply (tactic Clarify-tac 4)
      apply (subgoal-tac [4] a  $\in$  wset (a - 1, p))
      apply (rule-tac [5] wset-inv-mem-mem)
      apply (simp-all add: wset-fin)
    )
apply (rule inv-distinct, auto)
done

```

lemma *d22set-eq-wset*: $\text{zprime } p \implies \text{d22set } (p - 2) = \text{wset } (p - 2, p)$

```

apply safe
apply (erule wset-mem)
  apply (rule-tac [2] d22set-g-1)
  apply (rule-tac [3] d22set-le)
  apply (rule-tac [4] d22set-mem)
  apply (erule-tac [4] wset-g-1)
  prefer 6
  apply (subst zle-add1-eq-le [symmetric])
  apply (subgoal-tac  $p - 2 + 1 = p - 1$ )
  apply (simp (no-asm-simp))
  apply (erule wset-less, auto)
done

```

8.2 Wilson

lemma *prime-g-5*: $\text{zprime } p \implies p \neq 2 \implies p \neq 3 \implies 5 \leq p$

```

apply (unfold zprime-def dvd-def)
apply (case-tac p = 4, auto)
apply (rule notE)
  prefer 2
  apply assumption
apply (simp (no-asm))
apply (rule-tac x = 2 in exI)
apply (safe, arith)
  apply (rule-tac x = 2 in exI, auto)
done

```

theorem *Wilson-Russ*:

```

  zprime p  $\implies$  [zfact (p - 1) = -1] (mod p)
apply (subgoal-tac [(p - 1) * zfact (p - 2) = -1 * 1] (mod p))
apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zmult)

```

```

apply (simp only: zprime-def)
apply (subst zfact.simps)
apply (rule-tac t = p - 1 - 1 and s = p - 2 in subst, auto)
apply (simp only: zcong-def)
apply (simp (no-asm-simp))
apply (case-tac p = 2)
apply (simp add: zfact.simps)
apply (case-tac p = 3)
apply (simp add: zfact.simps)
apply (subgoal-tac 5 ≤ p)
apply (erule-tac [2] prime-g-5)
apply (subst d22set-prod-zfact [symmetric])
apply (subst d22set-eq-wset)
apply (rule-tac [2] wset-zcong-prod-1, auto)
done

```

end

9 Wilson’s Theorem using a more abstract approach

theory *WilsonBij* **imports** *BijectionRel IntFact* **begin**

Wilson’s Theorem using a more “abstract” approach based on bijections between sets. Does not use Fermat’s Little Theorem (unlike Russinoff).

9.1 Definitions and lemmas

constdefs

```

reciR :: int => int => int => bool
reciR p ==
  λa b. zcong (a * b) 1 p ∧ 1 < a ∧ a < p - 1 ∧ 1 < b ∧ b < p - 1
inv :: int => int => int
inv p a ==
  if zprime p ∧ 0 < a ∧ a < p then
    (SOME x. 0 ≤ x ∧ x < p ∧ zcong (a * x) 1 p)
  else 0

```

Inverse

lemma *inv-correct*:

```

zprime p ==> 0 < a ==> a < p
  ==> 0 ≤ inv p a ∧ inv p a < p ∧ [a * inv p a = 1] (mod p)
apply (unfold inv-def)
apply (simp (no-asm-simp))
apply (rule zcong-lineq-unique [THEN ex1-implies-ex, THEN someI-ex])
apply (erule-tac [2] zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime)

```

```

    apply (unfold zprime-def)
    apply auto
done

lemmas inv-ge = inv-correct [THEN conjunct1, standard]
lemmas inv-less = inv-correct [THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct1, standard]
lemmas inv-is-inv = inv-correct [THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct2, standard]

lemma inv-not-0:
  zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> inv p a ≠ 0
  — same as WilsonRuss
  apply safe
  apply (cut-tac a = a and p = p in inv-is-inv)
    apply (unfold zcong-def)
    apply auto
  apply (subgoal-tac ¬ p dvd 1)
  apply (rule-tac [2] zdvd-not-zless)
  apply (subgoal-tac p dvd 1)
  prefer 2
  apply (subst zdvd-zminus-iff [symmetric])
  apply auto
done

lemma inv-not-1:
  zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> inv p a ≠ 1
  — same as WilsonRuss
  apply safe
  apply (cut-tac a = a and p = p in inv-is-inv)
    prefer 4
    apply simp
  apply (subgoal-tac a = 1)
  apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  apply auto
done

lemma aux: [a * (p - 1) = 1] (mod p) = [a = p - 1] (mod p)
  — same as WilsonRuss
  apply (unfold zcong-def)
  apply (simp add: OrderedGroup.diff-diff-eq diff-diff-eq2 zdiff-zmult-distrib2)
  apply (rule-tac s = p dvd -((a + 1) + (p * -a)) in trans)
  apply (simp add: mult-commute)
  apply (subst zdvd-zminus-iff)
  apply (subst zdvd-reduce)
  apply (rule-tac s = p dvd (a + 1) + (p * -1) in trans)
  apply (subst zdvd-reduce)
  apply auto
done

lemma inv-not-p-minus-1:

```

```

zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> inv p a ≠ p - 1
— same as WilsonRuss
apply safe
apply (cut-tac a = a and p = p in inv-is-inv)
  apply auto
apply (simp add: aux)
apply (subgoal-tac a = p - 1)
  apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zless-imp-eq)
    apply auto
done

```

Below is slightly different as we don't expand *inv* but use “*correct*” theorems.

```

lemma inv-g-1: zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> 1 < inv p a
apply (subgoal-tac inv p a ≠ 1)
apply (subgoal-tac inv p a ≠ 0)
apply (subst order-less-le)
apply (subst zle-add1-eq-le [symmetric])
apply (subst order-less-le)
apply (rule-tac [2] inv-not-0)
  apply (rule-tac [5] inv-not-1)
    apply auto
apply (rule inv-ge)
  apply auto
done

```

```

lemma inv-less-p-minus-1:
zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> inv p a < p - 1
— ditto
apply (subst order-less-le)
apply (simp add: inv-not-p-minus-1 inv-less)
done

```

Bijection

```

lemma aux1: 1 < x ==> 0 ≤ (x::int)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma aux2: 1 < x ==> 0 < (x::int)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma aux3: x ≤ p - 2 ==> x < (p::int)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma aux4: x ≤ p - 2 ==> x < (p::int) - 1
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma inv-inj:  $zprime\ p \implies inj\text{-on}\ (inv\ p)\ (d22set\ (p - 2))$ 
apply (unfold inj-on-def)
apply auto
apply (rule zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  apply (tactic  $\ll\ stac\ (thm\ zcong\text{-cancel}\ RS\ sym)\ 5\ \gg$ )
  apply (rule-tac [7] zcong-trans)
  apply (tactic  $\ll\ stac\ (thm\ zcong\text{-sym})\ 8\ \gg$ )
  apply (erule-tac [7] inv-is-inv)
  apply (tactic Asm-simp-tac 9)
  apply (erule-tac [9] inv-is-inv)
  apply (rule-tac [6] zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime)
  apply (rule-tac [8] inv-less)
  apply (rule-tac [7] inv-g-1 [THEN aux2])
  apply (unfold zprime-def)
  apply (auto intro: d22set-g-1 d22set-le
    aux1 aux2 aux3 aux4)
done

```

```

lemma inv-d22set-d22set:
   $zprime\ p \implies inv\ p\ 'd22set\ (p - 2) = d22set\ (p - 2)$ 
apply (rule endo-inj-surj)
  apply (rule d22set-fin)
  apply (erule-tac [2] inv-inj)
apply auto
apply (rule d22set-mem)
  apply (erule inv-g-1)
  apply (subgoal-tac [3] inv p xa < p - 1)
  apply (erule-tac [4] inv-less-p-minus-1)
  apply (auto intro: d22set-g-1 d22set-le aux4)
done

```

```

lemma d22set-d22set-bij:
   $zprime\ p \implies (d22set\ (p - 2), d22set\ (p - 2)) \in bijR\ (reciR\ p)$ 
apply (unfold reciR-def)
apply (rule-tac  $s = (d22set\ (p - 2), inv\ p\ 'd22set\ (p - 2))$  in subst)
  apply (simp add: inv-d22set-d22set)
apply (rule inj-func-bijR)
  apply (rule-tac [3] d22set-fin)
  apply (erule-tac [2] inv-inj)
apply auto
  apply (erule inv-is-inv)
  apply (erule-tac [5] inv-g-1)
  apply (erule-tac [7] inv-less-p-minus-1)
  apply (auto intro: d22set-g-1 d22set-le aux2 aux3 aux4)
done

```

```

lemma reciP-bijP:  $zprime\ p \implies bijP\ (reciR\ p)\ (d22set\ (p - 2))$ 
apply (unfold reciR-def bijP-def)
apply auto

```

```

apply (rule d22set-mem)
apply auto
done

lemma reciP-uniq:  $zprime\ p \implies uniqP\ (reciR\ p)$ 
apply (unfold reciR-def uniqP-def)
apply auto
apply (rule zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  apply (tactic << stac (thm zcong-cancel2 RS sym) 5 >>)
  apply (rule-tac [7] zcong-trans)
  apply (tactic << stac (thm zcong-sym) 8 >>)
  apply (rule-tac [6] zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime)
  apply auto
apply (rule zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  apply (tactic << stac (thm zcong-cancel RS sym) 5 >>)
  apply (rule-tac [7] zcong-trans)
  apply (tactic << stac (thm zcong-sym) 8 >>)
  apply (rule-tac [6] zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime)
  apply auto
done

lemma reciP-sym:  $zprime\ p \implies symP\ (reciR\ p)$ 
apply (unfold reciR-def symP-def)
apply (simp add: zmult-commute)
apply auto
done

lemma bijER-d22set:  $zprime\ p \implies d22set\ (p - 2) \in bijER\ (reciR\ p)$ 
apply (rule bijR-bijER)
  apply (erule d22set-d22set-bij)
  apply (erule reciP-bijP)
  apply (erule reciP-uniq)
  apply (erule reciP-sym)
done

```

9.2 Wilson

```

lemma bijER-zcong-prod-1:
   $zprime\ p \implies A \in bijER\ (reciR\ p) \implies \prod A = 1 \pmod{p}$ 
apply (unfold reciR-def)
apply (erule bijER.induct)
  apply (subgoal-tac [2]  $a = 1 \vee a = p - 1$ )
  apply (rule-tac [3] zcong-square-zless)
  apply auto
apply (subst setprod-insert)
prefer 3
  apply (subst setprod-insert)
  apply (auto simp add: fin-bijER)
apply (subgoal-tac zcong  $((a * b) * \prod A) (1 * 1) p$ )

```

```

    apply (simp add: zmult-assoc)
    apply (rule zcong-zmult)
    apply auto
done

theorem Wilson-Bij: zprime p ==> [zfact (p - 1) = -1] (mod p)
  apply (subgoal-tac zcong ((p - 1) * zfact (p - 2)) (-1 * 1) p)
  apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zmult)
  apply (simp add: zprime-def)
  apply (subst zfact.simps)
  apply (rule-tac t = p - 1 - 1 and s = p - 2 in subst)
  apply auto
  apply (simp add: zcong-def)
  apply (subst d22set-prod-zfact [symmetric])
  apply (rule bijER-zcong-prod-1)
  apply (rule-tac [2] bijER-d22set)
  apply auto
done

end

```

10 Finite Sets and Finite Sums

```

theory Finite2
imports IntFact
begin

```

These are useful for combinatorial and number-theoretic counting arguments.

Note. This theory is being revised. See the web page <http://www.andrew.cmu.edu/~avigad/isabelle>.

10.1 Useful properties of sums and products

```

lemma setsum-same-function-zcong:
  assumes a:  $\forall x \in S. [f x = g x](\text{mod } m)$ 
  shows [setsum f S = setsum g S] (mod m)
proof cases
  assume finite S
  thus ?thesis using a by induct (simp-all add: zcong-zadd)
next
  assume infinite S thus ?thesis by (simp add: setsum-def)
qed

```

```

lemma setprod-same-function-zcong:
  assumes a:  $\forall x \in S. [f x = g x](\text{mod } m)$ 
  shows [setprod f S = setprod g S] (mod m)

```

```

proof cases
  assume finite S
  thus ?thesis using a by induct (simp-all add: zcong-zmult)
next
  assume infinite S thus ?thesis by(simp add:setprod-def)
qed

lemma setsum-const: finite X ==> setsum (%x. (c :: int)) X = c * int(card X)
  apply (induct set: Finites)
  apply (auto simp add: left-distrib right-distrib int-eq-of-nat)
  done

lemma setsum-const2: finite X ==> int (setsum (%x. (c :: nat)) X) =
  int(c) * int(card X)
  apply (induct set: Finites)
  apply (auto simp add: zadd-zmult-distrib2)
done

lemma setsum-const-mult: finite A ==> setsum (%x. c * ((f x)::int)) A =
  c * setsum f A
  apply (induct set: Finites, auto)
  by (auto simp only: zadd-zmult-distrib2)

10.2 Cardinality of explicit finite sets

lemma finite-surjI: [| B  $\subseteq$  f ' A; finite A |] ==> finite B
by (simp add: finite-subset finite-imageI)

lemma bdd-nat-set-l-finite: finite { y::nat . y < x }
apply (rule-tac N = {y. y < x} and n = x in bounded-nat-set-is-finite)
by auto

lemma bdd-nat-set-le-finite: finite { y::nat . y  $\leq$  x }
apply (subgoal-tac { y::nat . y  $\leq$  x } = { y::nat . y < Suc x })
by (auto simp add: bdd-nat-set-l-finite)

lemma bdd-int-set-l-finite: finite { x::int . 0  $\leq$  x & x < n }
apply (subgoal-tac {(x :: int). 0  $\leq$  x & x < n}  $\subseteq$ 
  int ' {(x :: nat). x < nat n})
apply (erule finite-surjI)
apply (auto simp add: bdd-nat-set-l-finite image-def)
apply (rule-tac x = nat x in exI, simp)
done

lemma bdd-int-set-le-finite: finite { x::int . 0  $\leq$  x & x  $\leq$  n }
apply (subgoal-tac {x. 0  $\leq$  x & x  $\leq$  n} = {x. 0  $\leq$  x & x < n + 1})
apply (erule ssubst)
apply (rule bdd-int-set-l-finite)
by auto

```

lemma *bdd-int-set-l-l-finite*: $\text{finite } \{x::\text{int}. 0 < x \ \& \ x < n\}$
apply (*subgoal-tac* $\{x::\text{int}. 0 < x \ \& \ x < n\} \subseteq \{x::\text{int}. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < n\}$)
by (*auto simp add: bdd-int-set-l-finite finite-subset*)

lemma *bdd-int-set-l-le-finite*: $\text{finite } \{x::\text{int}. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n\}$
apply (*subgoal-tac* $\{x::\text{int}. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n\} \subseteq \{x::\text{int}. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq n\}$)
by (*auto simp add: bdd-int-set-le-finite finite-subset*)

lemma *card-bdd-nat-set-l*: $\text{card } \{y::\text{nat} . y < x\} = x$
apply (*induct-tac* *x*, *force*)

proof –
fix *n::nat*
assume $\text{card } \{y. y < n\} = n$
have $\{y. y < \text{Suc } n\} = \text{insert } n \ \{y. y < n\}$
by *auto*
then have $\text{card } \{y. y < \text{Suc } n\} = \text{card } (\text{insert } n \ \{y. y < n\})$
by *auto*
also have $\dots = \text{Suc } (\text{card } \{y. y < n\})$
apply (*rule card-insert-disjoint*)
by (*auto simp add: bdd-nat-set-l-finite*)
finally show $\text{card } \{y. y < \text{Suc } n\} = \text{Suc } n$
by (*simp add: prems*)

qed

lemma *card-bdd-nat-set-le*: $\text{card } \{y::\text{nat}. y \leq x\} = \text{Suc } x$
apply (*subgoal-tac* $\{y::\text{nat}. y \leq x\} = \{y::\text{nat}. y < \text{Suc } x\}$)
by (*auto simp add: card-bdd-nat-set-l*)

lemma *card-bdd-int-set-l*: $0 \leq (n::\text{int}) \implies \text{card } \{y. 0 \leq y \ \& \ y < n\} = \text{nat } n$

proof –
fix *n::int*
assume $0 \leq n$
have $\text{inj-on } (\%y. \text{int } y) \ \{y. y < \text{nat } n\}$
by (*auto simp add: inj-on-def*)
hence $\text{card } (\text{int } ` \{y. y < \text{nat } n\}) = \text{card } \{y. y < \text{nat } n\}$
by (*rule card-image*)
also from *prems* **have** $\text{int } ` \{y. y < \text{nat } n\} = \{y. 0 \leq y \ \& \ y < n\}$
apply (*auto simp add: zless-nat-eq-int-zless image-def*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x = \text{nat } x$ **in** *exI*)
by (*auto simp add: nat-0-le*)
also have $\text{card } \{y. y < \text{nat } n\} = \text{nat } n$
by (*rule card-bdd-nat-set-l*)
finally show $\text{card } \{y. 0 \leq y \ \& \ y < n\} = \text{nat } n$.

qed

lemma *card-bdd-int-set-le*: $0 \leq (n::\text{int}) \implies \text{card } \{y. 0 \leq y \ \& \ y \leq n\} = \text{nat } n + 1$
apply (*subgoal-tac* $\{y. 0 \leq y \ \& \ y \leq n\} = \{y. 0 \leq y \ \& \ y < n+1\}$)

apply (*insert card-bdd-int-set-l [of n+1]*)
by (*auto simp add: nat-add-distrib*)

lemma *card-bdd-int-set-l-le*: $0 \leq (n::int) \implies$
 $\text{card } \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n\} = \text{nat } n$

proof –

fix $n::int$

assume $0 \leq n$

have *inj-on* $(\%x. x+1) \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < n\}$

by (*auto simp add: inj-on-def*)

hence $\text{card } ((\%x. x+1) \text{ ‘ } \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < n\}) =$
 $\text{card } \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < n\}$

by (*rule card-image*)

also from *prems* **have** $\dots = \text{nat } n$

by (*rule card-bdd-int-set-l*)

also have $(\%x. x + 1) \text{ ‘ } \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < n\} = \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n\}$

apply (*auto simp add: image-def*)

apply (*rule-tac x = x - 1 in exI*)

by *arith*

finally show $\text{card } \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n\} = \text{nat } n.$

qed

lemma *card-bdd-int-set-l-l*: $0 < (n::int) \implies$

$\text{card } \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x < n\} = \text{nat } n - 1$

apply (*subgoal-tac* $\{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x < n\} = \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n - 1\}$)

apply (*insert card-bdd-int-set-l-le [of n - 1]*)

by (*auto simp add: nat-diff-distrib*)

lemma *int-card-bdd-int-set-l-l*: $0 < n \implies$

$\text{int}(\text{card } \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x < n\}) = n - 1$

apply (*auto simp add: card-bdd-int-set-l-l*)

apply (*subgoal-tac* $\text{Suc } 0 \leq \text{nat } n$)

apply (*auto simp add: zdiff-int [THEN sym]*)

apply (*subgoal-tac* $0 < \text{nat } n$, *arith*)

by (*simp add: zero-less-nat-eq*)

lemma *int-card-bdd-int-set-l-le*: $0 \leq n \implies$

$\text{int}(\text{card } \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n\}) = n$

by (*auto simp add: card-bdd-int-set-l-le*)

10.3 Cardinality of finite cartesian products

10.4 Lemmas for counting arguments

lemma *setsum-bij-eq*: $[[\text{finite } A; \text{finite } B; f \text{ ‘ } A \subseteq B; \text{inj-on } f \ A;$

$g \text{ ‘ } B \subseteq A; \text{inj-on } g \ B \]] \implies \text{setsum } g \ B = \text{setsum } (g \circ f) \ A$

apply (*frule-tac* $h = g$ **and** $f = f$ **in** *setsum-reindex*)

apply (*subgoal-tac* $\text{setsum } g \ B = \text{setsum } g \ (f \text{ ‘ } A)$)

apply (*simp add: inj-on-def*)

apply (*subgoal-tac* $\text{card } A = \text{card } B$)

```

apply (drule-tac  $A = f \text{ ' } A$  and  $B = B$  in card-seteq)
apply (auto simp add: card-image)
apply (frule-tac  $A = A$  and  $B = B$  and  $f = f$  in card-inj-on-le, auto)
apply (frule-tac  $A = B$  and  $B = A$  and  $f = g$  in card-inj-on-le)
by auto

lemma setprod-bij-eq: [| finite  $A$ ; finite  $B$ ;  $f \text{ ' } A \subseteq B$ ; inj-on  $f$   $A$ ;
   $g \text{ ' } B \subseteq A$ ; inj-on  $g$   $B$  |] ==> setprod  $g$   $B = \text{setprod } (g \circ f) A$ 
apply (frule-tac  $h = g$  and  $f = f$  in setprod-reindex)
apply (subgoal-tac setprod  $g$   $B = \text{setprod } g (f \text{ ' } A)$ )
apply (simp add: inj-on-def)
apply (subgoal-tac card  $A = \text{card } B$ )
apply (drule-tac  $A = f \text{ ' } A$  and  $B = B$  in card-seteq)
apply (auto simp add: card-image)
apply (frule-tac  $A = A$  and  $B = B$  and  $f = f$  in card-inj-on-le, auto)
by (frule-tac  $A = B$  and  $B = A$  and  $f = g$  in card-inj-on-le, auto)

end

```

11 Integers: Divisibility and Congruences

theory *Int2* **imports** *Finite2 WilsonRuss* **begin**

Note. This theory is being revised. See the web page <http://www.andrew.cmu.edu/~avigad/isabelle>.

constdefs

```

MultInv :: int ==> int ==> int
MultInv  $p$   $x$  ==  $x \text{ ^ nat } (p - 2)$ 

```

```

lemma zpower-zdvd-prop1 [rule-format]: (( $0 < n$ ) & ( $p \text{ dvd } y$ )) -->
   $p \text{ dvd } ((y::\text{int}) \text{ ^ } n)$ 
by (induct-tac  $n$ , auto simp add: zdvd-zmult zdvd-zmult2 [of p y])

```

```

lemma zdvd-bounds:  $n \text{ dvd } m$  ==> ( $m \leq (0::\text{int}) \mid n \leq m$ )

```

proof –

```

assume  $n \text{ dvd } m$ 
then have  $\sim(0 < m \ \& \ m < n)$ 
apply (insert zdvd-not-zless [of m n])
by (rule contrapos-pn, auto)
then have ( $\sim 0 < m \mid \sim m < n$ ) by auto
then show ?thesis by auto

```

qed

```

lemma aux4:  $-(m * n) = (-m) * (n::int)$ 
  by auto

lemma zprime-zdvd-zmult-better:  $[[ \text{zprime } p; p \text{ dvd } (m * n) ]] \implies$ 
   $(p \text{ dvd } m) \mid (p \text{ dvd } n)$ 
  apply (case-tac  $0 \leq m$ )
  apply (simp add: zprime-zdvd-zmult)
  by (insert zprime-zdvd-zmult [of  $-m \ p \ n$ ], auto)

lemma zpower-zdvd-prop2 [rule-format]:  $\text{zprime } p \implies p \text{ dvd } ((y::int) ^ n)$ 
   $\implies 0 < n \implies p \text{ dvd } y$ 
  apply (induct-tac  $n$ , auto)
  apply (frule zprime-zdvd-zmult-better, auto)
done

lemma stupid:  $(0 :: int) \leq y \implies x \leq x + y$ 
  by arith

lemma div-prop1:  $[[ 0 < z; (x::int) < y * z ]] \implies x \text{ div } z < y$ 
proof -
  assume  $0 < z$ 
  then have  $(x \text{ div } z) * z \leq (x \text{ div } z) * z + x \text{ mod } z$ 
  apply (rule-tac  $x = x \text{ div } z * z$  in stupid)
  by (simp add: pos-mod-sign)
  also have  $\dots = x$ 
  by (auto simp add: zmod-zdiv-equality [THEN sym] zmult-ac)
  also assume  $x < y * z$ 
  finally show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: prems mult-less-cancel-right, insert prems, arith)
qed

lemma div-prop2:  $[[ 0 < z; (x::int) < (y * z) + z ]] \implies x \text{ div } z \leq y$ 
proof -
  assume  $0 < z$  and  $x < (y * z) + z$ 
  then have  $x < (y + 1) * z$  by (auto simp add: int-distrib)
  then have  $x \text{ div } z < y + 1$ 
  by (rule-tac  $y = y + 1$  in div-prop1, auto simp add: prems)
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma zdiv-leq-prop:  $[[ 0 < y ]] \implies y * (x \text{ div } y) \leq (x::int)$ 
proof -
  assume  $0 < y$ 
  from zmod-zdiv-equality have  $x = y * (x \text{ div } y) + x \text{ mod } y$  by auto
  moreover have  $0 \leq x \text{ mod } y$ 
  by (auto simp add: prems pos-mod-sign)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by arith
qed

```

lemma *zcong-eq-zdvd-prop*: $[x = 0](\text{mod } p) = (p \text{ dvd } x)$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-def*)

lemma *zcong-id*: $[m = 0](\text{mod } m)$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-def zdvd-0-right*)

lemma *zcong-shift*: $[a = b](\text{mod } m) \implies [a + c = b + c](\text{mod } m)$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-refl zcong-zadd*)

lemma *zcong-zpower*: $[x = y](\text{mod } m) \implies [x^z = y^z](\text{mod } m)$
by (*induct-tac z, auto simp add: zcong-zmult*)

lemma *zcong-eq-trans*: $[[a = b](\text{mod } m); b = c; [c = d](\text{mod } m)] \implies [a = d](\text{mod } m)$
by (*auto, rule-tac b = c in zcong-trans*)

lemma *aux1*: $a - b = (c::\text{int}) \implies a = c + b$
by *auto*

lemma *zcong-zmult-prop1*: $[a = b](\text{mod } m) \implies ([c = a * d](\text{mod } m) = [c = b * d](\text{mod } m))$
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-def dvd-def*)
apply (*rule-tac x = ka + k * d in exI*)
apply (*drule aux1*)
apply (*auto simp add: int-distrib*)
apply (*rule-tac x = ka - k * d in exI*)
apply (*drule aux1*)
apply (*auto simp add: int-distrib*)
done

lemma *zcong-zmult-prop2*: $[a = b](\text{mod } m) \implies ([c = d * a](\text{mod } m) = [c = d * b](\text{mod } m))$
by (*auto simp add: zmult-ac zcong-zmult-prop1*)

lemma *zcong-zmult-prop3*: $[[zprime\ p; \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p); \sim[y = 0](\text{mod } p)]] \implies \sim[x * y = 0](\text{mod } p)$
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-def*)
apply (*drule zprime-zdvd-zmult-better, auto*)
done

lemma *zcong-less-eq*: $[[0 < x; 0 < y; 0 < m; [x = y](\text{mod } m); x < m; y < m]] \implies x = y$

apply (*simp add: zcong-zmod-eq*)
apply (*subgoal-tac (x mod m) = x*)
apply (*subgoal-tac (y mod m) = y*)
apply *simp*
apply (*rule-tac [1-2] mod-pos-pos-trivial*)
by *auto*

lemma *zcong-neg-1-impl-ne-1*: $[[2 < p; [x = -1] \pmod{p}]] \implies \sim([x = 1] \pmod{p})$

proof
assume $2 < p$ **and** $[x = 1] \pmod{p}$ **and** $[x = -1] \pmod{p}$
then have $[1 = -1] \pmod{p}$
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
apply (*drule zcong-trans, auto*)
done
then have $[1 + 1 = -1 + 1] \pmod{p}$
by (*simp only: zcong-shift*)
then have $[2 = 0] \pmod{p}$
by *auto*
then have $p \text{ dvd } 2$
by (*auto simp add: dvd-def zcong-def*)
with *prems* **show** *False*
by (*auto simp add: zdvd-not-zless*)

qed

lemma *zcong-zero-equiv-div*: $[a = 0] \pmod{m} = (m \text{ dvd } a)$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-def*)

lemma *zcong-zprime-prod-zero*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 0 < a]] \implies [a * b = 0] \pmod{p} \implies [a = 0] \pmod{p} \mid [b = 0] \pmod{p}$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-zero-equiv-div zprime-zdvd-zmult*)

lemma *zcong-zprime-prod-zero-contr*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 0 < a]] \implies \sim[a = 0] \pmod{p} \ \& \ \sim[b = 0] \pmod{p} \implies \sim[a * b = 0] \pmod{p}$
apply *auto*
apply (*frule-tac a = a and b = b and p = p in zcong-zprime-prod-zero*)
by *auto*

lemma *zcong-not-zero*: $[[0 < x; x < m]] \implies \sim[x = 0] \pmod{m}$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-zero-equiv-div zdvd-not-zless*)

lemma *zcong-zero*: $[[0 \leq x; x < m; [x = 0] \pmod{m}]] \implies x = 0$
apply (*drule order-le-imp-less-or-eq, auto*)
by (*frule-tac m = m in zcong-not-zero, auto*)

lemma *all-relprime-prod-relprime*: $[[\text{finite } A; \forall x \in A. (\text{zgcd}(x, y) = 1)]] \implies \text{zgcd}(\text{setprod id } A, y) = 1$
by (*induct set: Finites, auto simp add: zgcd-zgcd-zmult*)

lemma *MultInv-prop1*: $[[\ 2 < p; [x = y] \pmod{p} \]] \implies$
 $[(\text{MultInv } p \ x) = (\text{MultInv } p \ y)] \pmod{p}$
by (*auto simp add: MultInv-def zcong-zpower*)

lemma *MultInv-prop2*: $[[\ 2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p}) \]] \implies$
 $[(x * (\text{MultInv } p \ x)) = 1] \pmod{p}$
proof (*simp add: MultInv-def zcong-eq-zdvd-prop*)
assume $2 < p$ **and** $\text{zprime } p$ **and** $\sim p \ \text{dvd } x$
have $x * x^{\text{nat } (p - 2)} = x^{\text{nat } (p - 2) + 1}$
by *auto*
also from *prems* **have** $\text{nat } (p - 2) + 1 = \text{nat } (p - 2 + 1)$
by (*simp only: nat-add-distrib, auto*)
also have $p - 2 + 1 = p - 1$ **by** *arith*
finally have $[x * x^{\text{nat } (p - 2)} = x^{\text{nat } (p - 1)}] \pmod{p}$
by (*rule ssubst, auto*)
also from *prems* **have** $[x^{\text{nat } (p - 1)} = 1] \pmod{p}$
by (*auto simp add: Little-Fermat*)
finally (*zcong-trans*) **show** $[x * x^{\text{nat } (p - 2)} = 1] \pmod{p}$.
qed

lemma *MultInv-prop2a*: $[[\ 2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p}) \]] \implies$
 $[(\text{MultInv } p \ x) * x = 1] \pmod{p}$
by (*auto simp add: MultInv-prop2 zmult-ac*)

lemma *aux-1*: $2 < p \implies ((\text{nat } p) - 2) = (\text{nat } (p - 2))$
by (*simp add: nat-diff-distrib*)

lemma *aux-2*: $2 < p \implies 0 < \text{nat } (p - 2)$
by *auto*

lemma *MultInv-prop3*: $[[\ 2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p}) \]] \implies$
 $\sim([(\text{MultInv } p \ x = 0)] \pmod{p})$
apply (*auto simp add: MultInv-def zcong-eq-zdvd-prop aux-1*)
apply (*drule aux-2*)
apply (*drule zpower-zdvd-prop2, auto*)
done

lemma *aux--1*: $[[\ 2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p}) \]] \implies$
 $[(\text{MultInv } p \ (\text{MultInv } p \ x)) = (x * (\text{MultInv } p \ x) *$
 $(\text{MultInv } p \ (\text{MultInv } p \ x)))] \pmod{p}$
apply (*drule MultInv-prop2, auto*)
apply (*drule-tac k = MultInv p (MultInv p x) in zcong-scalar, auto*)
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-sym*)

done

lemma *aux-2*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0](\text{mod } p))] ==>$
 $[(x * (\text{MultInv } p x) * (\text{MultInv } p (\text{MultInv } p x))) = x] (\text{mod } p)$
 apply (*frule MultInv-prop3*, *auto*)
 apply (*insert MultInv-prop2 [of p MultInv p x]*, *auto*)
 apply (*drule MultInv-prop2*, *auto*)
 apply (*drule-tac k = x in zcong-scalar2*, *auto*)
 apply (*auto simp add: zmult-ac*)

done

lemma *MultInv-prop4*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0](\text{mod } p))] ==>$
 $[(\text{MultInv } p (\text{MultInv } p x)) = x] (\text{mod } p)$
 apply (*frule aux-1*, *auto*)
 apply (*drule aux-2*, *auto*)
 apply (*drule zcong-trans*, *auto*)

done

lemma *MultInv-prop5*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0](\text{mod } p));$
 $\sim([y = 0](\text{mod } p)); [(\text{MultInv } p x) = (\text{MultInv } p y)] (\text{mod } p)] ==>$
 $[x = y] (\text{mod } p)$
 apply (*drule-tac a = MultInv p x and b = MultInv p y and*
 m = p and k = x in zcong-scalar)
 apply (*insert MultInv-prop2 [of p x]*, *simp*)
 apply (*auto simp only: zcong-sym [of MultInv p x * x]*)
 apply (*auto simp add: zmult-ac*)
 apply (*drule zcong-trans*, *auto*)
 apply (*drule-tac a = x * MultInv p y and k = y in zcong-scalar*, *auto*)
 apply (*insert MultInv-prop2a [of p y]*, *auto simp add: zmult-ac*)
 apply (*insert zcong-zmult-prop2 [of y * MultInv p y 1 p y x]*)
 apply (*auto simp add: zcong-sym*)

done

lemma *MultInv-zcong-prop1*: $[[2 < p; [j = k] (\text{mod } p)] ==>$
 $[a * \text{MultInv } p j = a * \text{MultInv } p k] (\text{mod } p)$
 by (*drule MultInv-prop1*, *auto simp add: zcong-scalar2*)

lemma *aux--1*: $[j = a * \text{MultInv } p k] (\text{mod } p) ==>$
 $[j * k = a * \text{MultInv } p k * k] (\text{mod } p)$
 by (*auto simp add: zcong-scalar*)

lemma *aux--2*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([k = 0](\text{mod } p));$
 $[j * k = a * \text{MultInv } p k * k] (\text{mod } p)] ==> [j * k = a] (\text{mod } p)$
 apply (*insert MultInv-prop2a [of p k] zcong-zmult-prop2*
 *[of MultInv p k * k 1 p j * k a]*)
 apply (*auto simp add: zmult-ac*)

done

lemma *aux--3*: $[j * k = a] (\text{mod } p) ==> [(\text{MultInv } p j) * j * k =$

```

    (MultInv p j) * a] (mod p)
  by (auto simp add: zmult-assoc zcong-scalar2)

lemma aux---4: [| 2 < p; zprime p; ~([j = 0](mod p));
  [(MultInv p j) * j * k = (MultInv p j) * a] (mod p) |]
  ==> [k = a * (MultInv p j)] (mod p)
apply (insert MultInv-prop2a [of p j] zcong-zmult-prop1
  [of MultInv p j * j 1 p MultInv p j * a k])
apply (auto simp add: zmult-ac zcong-sym)
done

lemma MultInv-zcong-prop2: [| 2 < p; zprime p; ~([k = 0](mod p));
  ~([j = 0](mod p)); [j = a * MultInv p k] (mod p) |] ==>
  [k = a * MultInv p j] (mod p)
apply (drule aux---1)
apply (frule aux---2, auto)
by (drule aux---3, drule aux---4, auto)

lemma MultInv-zcong-prop3: [| 2 < p; zprime p; ~([a = 0](mod p));
  ~([k = 0](mod p)); ~([j = 0](mod p));
  [a * MultInv p j = a * MultInv p k] (mod p) |] ==>
  [j = k] (mod p)
apply (auto simp add: zcong-eq-zdvd-prop [of a p])
apply (frule zprime-imp-zrelprime, auto)
apply (insert zcong-cancel2 [of p a MultInv p j MultInv p k], auto)
apply (drule MultInv-prop5, auto)
done

end

```

12 Residue Sets

theory Residues **imports** Int2 **begin**

Note. This theory is being revised. See the web page <http://www.andrew.cmu.edu/~avigad/isabelle>.

constdefs

```

ResSet    :: int => int set => bool
ResSet m X ==  $\forall y1\ y2. ((y1 \in X) \ \& \ (y2 \in X) \ \& \ [y1 = y2] \ (\text{mod } m)) \ \longrightarrow \ y1 = y2$ 

```

```

StandardRes :: int => int => int
StandardRes m x == x mod m

```

```

QuadRes    :: int => int => bool
QuadRes m x ==  $\exists y. ((y \wedge 2) = x) \ (\text{mod } m)$ 

```

```

Legendre   :: int => int => int

```

Legendre $a \ p == (if \ ([a = 0] \ (mod \ p)) \ then \ 0$
 else if $(QuadRes \ p \ a) \ then \ 1$
 else $-1)$

SR :: $int \ ==> \ int \ set$
SR $p == \{x. \ (0 \leq x) \ \& \ (x < p)\}$

SRStar :: $int \ ==> \ int \ set$
SRStar $p == \{x. \ (0 < x) \ \& \ (x < p)\}$

12.1 Properties of StandardRes

lemma *StandardRes-prop1*: $[x = StandardRes \ m \ x] \ (mod \ m)$
by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ StandardRes-def \ zcong-zmod)$

lemma *StandardRes-prop2*: $0 < m ==> (StandardRes \ m \ x1 = StandardRes \ m \ x2)$
 $= ([x1 = x2] \ (mod \ m))$
by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ StandardRes-def \ zcong-zmod-eq)$

lemma *StandardRes-prop3*: $(\sim[x = 0] \ (mod \ p)) = (\sim(StandardRes \ p \ x = 0))$
by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ StandardRes-def \ zcong-def \ zdvd-iff-zmod-eq-0)$

lemma *StandardRes-prop4*: $2 < m$
 $==> [StandardRes \ m \ x * StandardRes \ m \ y = (x * y)] \ (mod \ m)$
by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ StandardRes-def \ zcong-zmod-eq$
 $zmod-zmult-distrib \ [of \ x \ y \ m])$

lemma *StandardRes-lbound*: $0 < p ==> 0 \leq StandardRes \ p \ x$
by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ StandardRes-def \ pos-mod-sign)$

lemma *StandardRes-ubound*: $0 < p ==> StandardRes \ p \ x < p$
by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ StandardRes-def \ pos-mod-bound)$

lemma *StandardRes-eq-zcong*:
 $(StandardRes \ m \ x = 0) = ([x = 0] \ (mod \ m))$
by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ StandardRes-def \ zcong-eq-zdvd-prop \ dvd-def)$

12.2 Relations between StandardRes, SRStar, and SR

lemma *SRStar-SR-prop*: $x \in SRStar \ p ==> x \in SR \ p$
by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ SRStar-def \ SR-def)$

lemma *StandardRes-SR-prop*: $x \in SR \ p ==> StandardRes \ p \ x = x$
by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ SR-def \ StandardRes-def \ mod-pos-pos-trivial)$

lemma *StandardRes-SRStar-prop1*: $2 < p ==> (StandardRes \ p \ x \in SRStar \ p)$
 $= (\sim[x = 0] \ (mod \ p))$
apply $(auto \ simp \ add: \ StandardRes-prop3 \ StandardRes-def$
 $SRStar-def \ pos-mod-bound)$

```

apply (subgoal-tac  $0 < p$ )
by (drule-tac  $a = x$  in pos-mod-sign, arith, simp)

lemma StandardRes-SRStar-prop1a:  $x \in \text{SRStar } p \implies \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p})$ 
by (auto simp add: SRStar-def zcong-def zdvd-not-zless)

lemma StandardRes-SRStar-prop2: [ $2 < p$ ; zprime  $p$ ;  $x \in \text{SRStar } p$ ]
   $\implies \text{StandardRes } p (\text{MultInv } p x) \in \text{SRStar } p$ 
apply (frule-tac  $x = (\text{MultInv } p x)$  in StandardRes-SRStar-prop1, simp)
apply (rule MultInv-prop3)
apply (auto simp add: SRStar-def zcong-def zdvd-not-zless)
done

lemma StandardRes-SRStar-prop3:  $x \in \text{SRStar } p \implies \text{StandardRes } p x = x$ 
by (auto simp add: SRStar-SR-prop StandardRes-SR-prop)

lemma StandardRes-SRStar-prop4: [ $\text{zprime } p$ ;  $2 < p$ ;  $x \in \text{SRStar } p$ ]
   $\implies \text{StandardRes } p x \in \text{SRStar } p$ 
by (frule StandardRes-SRStar-prop3, auto)

lemma SRStar-mult-prop1: [ $\text{zprime } p$ ;  $2 < p$ ;  $x \in \text{SRStar } p$ ;  $y \in \text{SRStar } p$ ]
   $\implies (\text{StandardRes } p (x * y)) \in \text{SRStar } p$ 
apply (frule-tac  $x = x$  in StandardRes-SRStar-prop4, auto)
apply (frule-tac  $x = y$  in StandardRes-SRStar-prop4, auto)
apply (auto simp add: StandardRes-SRStar-prop1 zcong-zmult-prop3)
done

lemma SRStar-mult-prop2: [ $\text{zprime } p$ ;  $2 < p$ ;  $\sim([a = 0] \pmod{p})$ ;
   $x \in \text{SRStar } p$ ]
   $\implies \text{StandardRes } p (a * \text{MultInv } p x) \in \text{SRStar } p$ 
apply (frule-tac  $x = x$  in StandardRes-SRStar-prop2, auto)
apply (frule-tac  $x = \text{MultInv } p x$  in StandardRes-SRStar-prop1)
apply (auto simp add: StandardRes-SRStar-prop1 zcong-zmult-prop3)
done

lemma SRStar-card:  $2 < p \implies \text{int}(\text{card}(\text{SRStar } p)) = p - 1$ 
by (auto simp add: SRStar-def int-card-bdd-int-set-l-l)

lemma SRStar-finite:  $2 < p \implies \text{finite}(\text{SRStar } p)$ 
by (auto simp add: SRStar-def bdd-int-set-l-l-finite)

```

12.3 Properties relating ResSets with StandardRes

```

lemma aux:  $x \text{ mod } m = y \text{ mod } m \implies [x = y] \pmod{m}$ 
apply (subgoal-tac  $x = y \implies [x = y] \pmod{m}$ )
apply (subgoal-tac  $[x \text{ mod } m = y \text{ mod } m] \pmod{m} \implies [x = y] \pmod{m}$ )
apply (auto simp add: zcong-zmod [of  $x y m$ ])
done

```

lemma *StandardRes-inj-on-ResSet*: $\text{ResSet } m \ X \implies (\text{inj-on } (\text{StandardRes } m) \ X)$
apply (*auto simp add: ResSet-def StandardRes-def inj-on-def*)
apply (*drule-tac m = m in aux, auto*)
done

lemma *StandardRes-Sum*: $[\text{finite } X; 0 < m] \implies [\text{setsum } f \ X = \text{setsum } (\text{StandardRes } m \ o \ f) \ X](\text{mod } m)$
apply (*rule-tac F = X in finite-induct*)
apply (*auto intro!: zcong-zadd simp add: StandardRes-prop1*)
done

lemma *SR-pos*: $0 < m \implies (\text{StandardRes } m \ ' \ X) \subseteq \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < m\}$
by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-ubound StandardRes-lbound*)

lemma *ResSet-finite*: $0 < m \implies \text{ResSet } m \ X \implies \text{finite } X$
apply (*rule-tac f = StandardRes m in finite-imageD*)
apply (*rule-tac B = \{x. (0 :: int) \leq x \ \& \ x < m\} in finite-subset*)
by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-inj-on-ResSet bdd-int-set-l-finite SR-pos*)

lemma *mod-mod-is-mod*: $[x = x \ \text{mod } m](\text{mod } m)$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-zmod*)

lemma *StandardRes-prod*: $[\text{finite } X; 0 < m] \implies [\text{setprod } f \ X = \text{setprod } (\text{StandardRes } m \ o \ f) \ X](\text{mod } m)$
apply (*rule-tac F = X in finite-induct*)
by (*auto intro!: zcong-zmult simp add: StandardRes-prop1*)

lemma *ResSet-image*: $[\text{finite } A; 0 < m; \text{ResSet } m \ A; \forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. ([f \ x = f \ y](\text{mod } m) \ \longrightarrow \ x = y)] \implies \text{ResSet } m \ (f \ ' \ A)$
by (*auto simp add: ResSet-def*)

lemma *ResSet-SRStar-prop*: $\text{ResSet } p \ (\text{SRStar } p)$
by (*auto simp add: SRStar-def ResSet-def zcong-zless-imp-eq*)

end

13 Parity: Even and Odd Integers

theory *EvenOdd* **imports** *Int2* **begin**

Note. This theory is being revised. See the web page <http://www.andrew.cmu.edu/~avigad/isabelle>.

constdefs

zOdd :: *int set*
zOdd == {*x*. $\exists k. x = 2*k + 1$ }
zEven :: *int set*
zEven == {*x*. $\exists k. x = 2 * k$ }

lemma *one-not-even*: $\sim(1 \in zEven)$

apply (*simp add: zEven-def*)

apply (*rule allI, case-tac k ≤ 0, auto*)

done

lemma *even-odd-conj*: $\sim(x \in zOdd \ \& \ x \in zEven)$

apply (*auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def*)

proof –

fix *a b*

assume $2 * (a::int) = 2 * (b::int) + 1$

then have $2 * (a::int) - 2 * (b :: int) = 1$

by *arith*

then have $2 * (a - b) = 1$

by (*auto simp add: zdiff-zmult-distrib*)

moreover have $(2 * (a - b)):zEven$

by (*auto simp only: zEven-def*)

ultimately show *False*

by (*auto simp add: one-not-even*)

qed

lemma *even-odd-disj*: $(x \in zOdd \ | \ x \in zEven)$

by (*simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def, presburger*)

lemma *not-odd-impl-even*: $\sim(x \in zOdd) ==> x \in zEven$

by (*insert even-odd-disj, auto*)

lemma *odd-mult-odd-prop*: $(x*y):zOdd ==> x \in zOdd$

apply (*case-tac x ∈ zOdd, auto*)

apply (*drule not-odd-impl-even*)

apply (*auto simp add: zEven-def zOdd-def*)

proof –

fix *a b*

assume $2 * a * y = 2 * b + 1$

then have $2 * a * y - 2 * b = 1$

by *arith*

then have $2 * (a * y - b) = 1$

by (*auto simp add: zdiff-zmult-distrib*)

moreover have $(2 * (a * y - b)) : zEven$
by $(auto simp only: zEven-def)$
ultimately show *False*
by $(auto simp add: one-not-even)$
qed

lemma odd-minus-one-even: $x \in zOdd \implies (x - 1) : zEven$
by $(auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)$

lemma even-div-2-prop1: $x \in zEven \implies (x \bmod 2) = 0$
by $(auto simp add: zEven-def)$

lemma even-div-2-prop2: $x \in zEven \implies (2 * (x \text{ div } 2)) = x$
by $(auto simp add: zEven-def)$

lemma even-plus-even: $[[x \in zEven; y \in zEven]] \implies x + y \in zEven$
apply $(auto simp add: zEven-def)$
by $(auto simp only: zadd-zmult-distrib2 [THEN sym])$

lemma even-times-either: $x \in zEven \implies x * y \in zEven$
by $(auto simp add: zEven-def)$

lemma even-minus-even: $[[x \in zEven; y \in zEven]] \implies x - y \in zEven$
apply $(auto simp add: zEven-def)$
by $(auto simp only: zdiff-zmult-distrib2 [THEN sym])$

lemma odd-minus-odd: $[[x \in zOdd; y \in zOdd]] \implies x - y \in zEven$
apply $(auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)$
by $(auto simp only: zdiff-zmult-distrib2 [THEN sym])$

lemma even-minus-odd: $[[x \in zEven; y \in zOdd]] \implies x - y \in zOdd$
apply $(auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)$
apply $(rule-tac x = k - ka - 1 \text{ in } exI)$
by *auto*

lemma odd-minus-even: $[[x \in zOdd; y \in zEven]] \implies x - y \in zOdd$
apply $(auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)$
by $(auto simp only: zdiff-zmult-distrib2 [THEN sym])$

lemma odd-times-odd: $[[x \in zOdd; y \in zOdd]] \implies x * y \in zOdd$
apply $(auto simp add: zOdd-def zadd-zmult-distrib zadd-zmult-distrib2)$
apply $(rule-tac x = 2 * ka * k + ka + k \text{ in } exI)$
by $(auto simp add: zadd-zmult-distrib)$

lemma odd-iff-not-even: $(x \in zOdd) = (\sim (x \in zEven))$
by $(insert even-odd-conj even-odd-disj, auto)$

lemma even-product: $x * y \in zEven \implies x \in zEven \mid y \in zEven$
by $(insert odd-iff-not-even odd-times-odd, auto)$

```

lemma even-diff:  $x - y \in zEven = ((x \in zEven) = (y \in zEven))$ 
apply (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even even-minus-even odd-minus-odd
  even-minus-odd odd-minus-even)
proof -
  assume  $x - y \in zEven$  and  $x \in zEven$ 
  show  $y \in zEven$ 
  proof (rule classical)
    assume  $\sim(y \in zEven)$ 
    then have  $y \in zOdd$ 
      by (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even)
    with prems have  $x - y \in zOdd$ 
      by (simp add: even-minus-odd)
    with prems have False
      by (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even)
    thus ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
next assume  $x - y \in zEven$  and  $y \in zEven$ 
show  $x \in zEven$ 
proof (rule classical)
  assume  $\sim(x \in zEven)$ 
  then have  $x \in zOdd$ 
    by (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even)
  with prems have  $x - y \in zOdd$ 
    by (simp add: odd-minus-even)
  with prems have False
    by (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even)
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
qed
qed

lemma neg-one-even-power:  $[[ x \in zEven; 0 \leq x ]] ==> (-1::int)^\wedge(nat\ x) = 1$ 
proof -
  assume  $x \in zEven$  and  $0 \leq x$ 
  then have  $\exists k. x = 2 * k$ 
    by (auto simp only: zEven-def)
  then show ?thesis
    proof
      fix  $a$ 
      assume  $x = 2 * a$ 
      from prems have  $a: 0 \leq a$ 
        by arith
      from prems have  $nat\ x = nat(2 * a)$ 
        by auto
      also from a have  $nat\ (2 * a) = 2 * nat\ a$ 
        by (auto simp add: nat-mult-distrib)
      finally have  $(-1::int)^\wedge nat\ x = (-1)^\wedge(2 * nat\ a)$ 
    qed

```

```

    by auto
  also have ... = ((-1::int)^2)^(nat a)
    by (auto simp add: zpower-zpower [THEN sym])
  also have (-1::int)^2 = 1
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis
    by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma neg-one-odd-power: $[[x \in zOdd; 0 \leq x]] ==> (-1::int)^{(nat x)} = -1$
proof –

```

  assume  $x \in zOdd$  and  $0 \leq x$ 
  then have  $\exists k. x = 2 * k + 1$ 
    by (auto simp only: zOdd-def)
  then show ?thesis
    proof
      fix a
      assume  $x = 2 * a + 1$ 
      from prems have  $a: 0 \leq a$ 
        by arith
      from prems have  $nat x = nat(2 * a + 1)$ 
        by auto
      also from a have  $nat(2 * a + 1) = 2 * nat a + 1$ 
        by (auto simp add: nat-mult-distrib nat-add-distrib)
      finally have  $(-1::int)^{nat x} = (-1)^{(2 * nat a + 1)}$ 
        by auto
      also have ... = ((-1::int)^2)^(nat a) * (-1)^1
        by (auto simp add: zpower-zpower [THEN sym] zpower-zadd-distrib)
      also have (-1::int)^2 = 1
        by auto
      finally show ?thesis
        by auto
    qed
  qed
qed

```

lemma neg-one-power-parity: $[[0 \leq x; 0 \leq y; (x \in zEven) = (y \in zEven)]] ==>$

```

   $(-1::int)^{(nat x)} = (-1::int)^{(nat y)}$ 
  apply (insert even-odd-disj [of x])
  apply (insert even-odd-disj [of y])
  by (auto simp add: neg-one-even-power neg-one-odd-power)

```

lemma one-not-neg-one-mod-m: $2 < m ==> \sim([1 = -1] \pmod m)$
 by (auto simp add: zcong-def zdvd-not-zless)

lemma even-div-2-l: $[[y \in zEven; x < y]] ==> x \text{ div } 2 < y \text{ div } 2$
 apply (auto simp only: zEven-def)
 proof –

```

fix k assume x < 2 * k
then have x div 2 < k by (auto simp add: div-prop1)
also have k = (2 * k) div 2 by auto
finally show x div 2 < 2 * k div 2 by auto
qed

```

```

lemma even-sum-div-2: [| x ∈ zEven; y ∈ zEven |] ==> (x + y) div 2 = x div 2
+ y div 2
by (auto simp add: zEven-def, auto simp add: zdiv-zadd1-eq)

```

```

lemma even-prod-div-2: [| x ∈ zEven |] ==> (x * y) div 2 = (x div 2) * y
by (auto simp add: zEven-def)

```

```

lemma zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2: zprime p ==> (p ∈ zOdd) = (2 < p)
apply (auto simp add: zOdd-def zprime-def)
apply (drule-tac x = 2 in allE)
apply (insert odd-iff-not-even [of p])
by (auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)

```

```

lemma neg-one-special: finite A ==>
  ((-1 :: int) ^ card A) * (-1 ^ card A) = 1
by (induct set: Finites, auto)

```

```

lemma neg-one-power: (-1::int) ^ n = 1 | (-1::int) ^ n = -1
apply (induct-tac n)
by auto

```

```

lemma neg-one-power-eq-mod-m: [| 2 < m; [(-1::int) ^ j = (-1::int) ^ k] (mod m)
|]
==> ((-1::int) ^ j = (-1::int) ^ k)
apply (insert neg-one-power [of j])
apply (insert neg-one-power [of k])
by (auto simp add: one-not-neg-one-mod-m zcong-sym)

```

end

14 Euler's criterion

theory Euler **imports** Residues EvenOdd **begin**

constdefs

```

MultInvPair :: int => int => int => int set
MultInvPair a p j == {StandardRes p j, StandardRes p (a * (MultInv p j))}
SetS       :: int => int => int set set

```

$SetS \quad a \ p \ == \ ((MultInvPair \ a \ p) \ ' \ (SRStar \ p))$

lemma *MultInvPair-prop1a*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0](mod \ p));$
 $X \in (SetS \ a \ p); Y \in (SetS \ a \ p);$
 $\sim((X \cap Y) = \{\}) \] \ ==>$
 $X = Y$
apply (*auto simp add: SetS-def*)
apply (*drule StandardRes-SRStar-prop1a*) + **defer 1**
apply (*drule StandardRes-SRStar-prop1a*) +
apply (*auto simp add: MultInvPair-def StandardRes-prop2 zcong-sym*)
apply (*drule notE, rule MultInv-zcong-prop1, auto*)
apply (*drule notE, rule MultInv-zcong-prop2, auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
apply (*drule MultInv-zcong-prop2, auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
apply (*drule MultInv-zcong-prop3, auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
apply (*drule MultInv-zcong-prop1, auto*)
apply (*drule MultInv-zcong-prop2, auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
apply (*drule MultInv-zcong-prop2, auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
apply (*drule MultInv-zcong-prop3, auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
done

lemma *MultInvPair-prop1b*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0](mod \ p));$
 $X \in (SetS \ a \ p); Y \in (SetS \ a \ p);$
 $X \neq Y \] \ ==>$
 $X \cap Y = \{\}$
apply (*rule notnotD*)
apply (*rule notI*)
apply (*drule MultInvPair-prop1a, auto*)
done

lemma *MultInvPair-prop1c*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0](mod \ p)) \] \ ==>$
 $\forall X \in SetS \ a \ p. \forall Y \in SetS \ a \ p. X \neq Y \ --> X \cap Y = \{\}$
by (*auto simp add: MultInvPair-prop1b*)

lemma *MultInvPair-prop2*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0](mod \ p)) \] \ ==>$
 $Union \ (\ SetS \ a \ p) = SRStar \ p$
apply (*auto simp add: SetS-def MultInvPair-def StandardRes-SRStar-prop4*
SRStar-mult-prop2)
apply (*frule StandardRes-SRStar-prop3*)
apply (*rule bexI, auto*)
done

lemma *MultInvPair-distinct*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0] \ (mod \ p));$
 $\sim([j = 0] \ (mod \ p));$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a) \ \|\ \Longrightarrow \\ & \sim([j = a * \text{MultInv } p \ j] \ (\text{mod } p)) \end{aligned}$$

apply *auto*
proof –
assume *zprime* *p* **and** $2 < p$ **and** $\sim([a = 0] \ (\text{mod } p))$ **and**
 $\sim([j = 0] \ (\text{mod } p))$ **and** $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a)$
assume $[j = a * \text{MultInv } p \ j] \ (\text{mod } p)$
then have $[j * j = (a * \text{MultInv } p \ j) * j] \ (\text{mod } p)$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-scalar*)
then have $a : [j * j = a * (\text{MultInv } p \ j * j)] \ (\text{mod } p)$
by (*auto simp add: zmult-ac*)
have $[j * j = a] \ (\text{mod } p)$
proof –
from *prems* **have** $b : [\text{MultInv } p \ j * j = 1] \ (\text{mod } p)$
by (*simp add: MultInv-prop2a*)
from *b a* **show** *?thesis*
by (*auto simp add: zcong-zmult-prop2*)
qed
then have $[j^2 = a] \ (\text{mod } p)$
apply (*subgoal-tac 2 = Suc(Suc(0))*)
apply (*erule ssubst*)
apply (*auto simp only: power-Suc power-0*)
by *auto*
with *prems* **show** *False*
by (*simp add: QuadRes-def*)
qed

lemma *MultInvPair-card-two*: $\|\ \text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0] \ (\text{mod } p));$
 $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a); \sim([j = 0] \ (\text{mod } p)) \ \|\ \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{card } (\text{MultInvPair } a \ p \ j) = 2$
apply (*auto simp add: MultInvPair-def*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $\sim(\text{StandardRes } p \ j = \text{StandardRes } p \ (a * \text{MultInv } p \ j))$)
apply *auto*
apply (*simp only: StandardRes-prop2*)
apply (*drule MultInvPair-distinct*)
by *auto*

lemma *SetS-finite*: $2 < p \Longrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{SetS } a \ p)$
by (*auto simp add: SetS-def SRStar-finite [of p] finite-imageI*)

lemma *SetS-elems-finite*: $\forall X \in \text{SetS } a \ p. \text{finite } X$
by (*auto simp add: SetS-def MultInvPair-def*)

lemma *SetS-elems-card*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0] \text{ (mod } p));$
 $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a)]] \implies$
 $\forall X \in \text{SetS } a \ p. \text{ card } X = 2$

apply (*auto simp add: SetS-def*)
apply (*frule StandardRes-SRStar-prop1a*)
apply (*rule MultInvPair-card-two, auto*)
done

lemma *Union-SetS-finite*: $2 < p \implies \text{finite } (\text{Union } (\text{SetS } a \ p))$
by (*auto simp add: SetS-finite SetS-elems-finite finite-Union*)

lemma *card-setsum-aux*: $[[\text{finite } S; \forall X \in S. \text{finite } (X::\text{int set});$
 $\forall X \in S. \text{card } X = n]] \implies \text{setsum card } S = \text{setsum } (\%x. n) \ S$

by (*induct set: Finites, auto*)

lemma *SetS-card*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0] \text{ (mod } p)); \sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a)]]$
 \implies
 $\text{int}(\text{card}(\text{SetS } a \ p)) = (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$

proof –
assume *zprime p and 2 < p and* $\sim([a = 0] \text{ (mod } p))$ **and** $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a)$
then have $(p - 1) = 2 * \text{int}(\text{card}(\text{SetS } a \ p))$
proof –
have $p - 1 = \text{int}(\text{card}(\text{Union } (\text{SetS } a \ p)))$
by (*auto simp add: prems MultInvPair-prop2 SRStar-card*)
also have $\dots = \text{int}(\text{setsum card } (\text{SetS } a \ p))$
by (*auto simp add: prems SetS-finite SetS-elems-finite*
 $\text{MultInvPair-prop1c [of } p \ a] \text{ card-Union-disjoint}$)
also have $\dots = \text{int}(\text{setsum } (\%x.2) (\text{SetS } a \ p))$
apply (*insert prems*)
apply (*auto simp add: SetS-elems-card SetS-finite SetS-elems-finite*
 $\text{card-setsum-aux simp del: setsum-constant}$)
done
also have $\dots = 2 * \text{int}(\text{card}(\text{SetS } a \ p))$
by (*auto simp add: prems SetS-finite setsum-const2*)
finally show *?thesis .*
qed
from this show *?thesis*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *SetS-setprod-prop*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0] \text{ (mod } p));$
 $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a); x \in (\text{SetS } a \ p)]] \implies$
 $[\prod x = a] \text{ (mod } p)$

apply (*auto simp add: SetS-def MultInvPair-def*)
apply (*frule StandardRes-SRStar-prop1a*)
apply (*subgoal-tac StandardRes p x ≠ StandardRes p (a * MultInv p x)*)
apply (*auto simp add: StandardRes-prop2 MultInvPair-distinct*)
apply (*frule-tac m = p and x = x and y = (a * MultInv p x) in*
 StandardRes-prop4)

```

apply (subgoal-tac [x * (a * MultInv p x) = a * (x * MultInv p x)] (mod p))
apply (drule-tac a = StandardRes p x * StandardRes p (a * MultInv p x) and
      b = x * (a * MultInv p x) and
      c = a * (x * MultInv p x) in zcong-trans, force)
apply (frule-tac p = p and x = x in MultInv-prop2, auto)
apply (drule-tac a = x * MultInv p x and b = 1 in zcong-zmult-prop2)
apply (auto simp add: zmult-ac)
done

```

```

lemma aux1: [| 0 < x; (x::int) < a; x ≠ (a - 1) |] ==> x < a - 1
by arith

```

```

lemma aux2: [| (a::int) < c; b < c |] ==> (a ≤ b | b ≤ a)
by auto

```

```

lemma SRStar-d22set-prop [rule-format]: 2 < p --> (SRStar p) = {1} ∪
  (d22set (p - 1))
apply (induct p rule: d22set.induct, auto)
apply (simp add: SRStar-def d22set.simps)
apply (simp add: SRStar-def d22set.simps, clarify)
apply (frule aux1)
apply (frule aux2, auto)
apply (simp-all add: SRStar-def)
apply (simp add: d22set.simps)
apply (frule d22set-le)
apply (frule d22set-g-1, auto)
done

```

```

lemma Union-SetS-setprod-prop1: [| zprime p; 2 < p; ~([a = 0] (mod p)); ~(QuadRes
p a) |] ==>

```

$$\prod (Union (SetS a p)) = a ^ nat ((p - 1) div 2) \pmod p$$

p)

proof –

```

assume zprime p and 2 < p and ~([a = 0] (mod p)) and ~(QuadRes p a)

```

```

then have  $\prod (Union (SetS a p)) =$ 

```

$$setprod (setprod (\%x. x)) (SetS a p) \pmod p$$

```

by (auto simp add: SetS-finite SetS-elems-finite

```

$$MultInvPair-prop1c setprod-Union-disjoint)$$

```

also have [setprod (setprod (\%x. x)) (SetS a p) =

```

$$setprod (\%x. a) (SetS a p) \pmod p$$

```

apply (rule setprod-same-function-zcong)

```

```

by (auto simp add: prems SetS-setprod-prop SetS-finite)

```

```

also (zcong-trans) have [setprod (\%x. a) (SetS a p) =

```

$$a^{card (SetS a p)} \pmod p$$

```

by (auto simp add: prems SetS-finite setprod-constant)

```

```

finally (zcong-trans) show ?thesis

```

```

apply (rule zcong-trans)

```

```

apply (subgoal-tac card (SetS a p) = nat((p - 1) div 2), auto)

```

```

apply (subgoal-tac nat(int(card (SetS a p))) = nat((p - 1) div 2), force)

```

```

  apply (auto simp add: prems SetS-card)
done
qed

```

lemma *Union-SetS-setprod-prop2*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0](\text{mod } p))]] \implies$

$$\prod (\text{Union } (\text{SetS } a \ p)) = \text{zfact } (p - 1)$$

proof –

```

  assume zprime p and 2 < p and  $\sim([a = 0](\text{mod } p))$ 

```

```

  then have  $\prod (\text{Union } (\text{SetS } a \ p)) = \prod (\text{SRStar } p)$ 

```

```

    by (auto simp add: MultInvPair-prop2)

```

```

  also have ... =  $\prod (\{1\} \cup (\text{d22set } (p - 1)))$ 

```

```

    by (auto simp add: prems SRStar-d22set-prop)

```

```

  also have ... =  $\text{zfact}(p - 1)$ 

```

proof –

```

  have  $\sim(1 \in \text{d22set } (p - 1)) \ \& \ \text{finite } (\text{d22set } (p - 1))$ 

```

```

  apply (insert prems, auto)

```

```

  apply (drule d22set-g-1)

```

```

  apply (auto simp add: d22set-fin)

```

done

```

  then have  $\prod (\{1\} \cup (\text{d22set } (p - 1))) = \prod (\text{d22set } (p - 1))$ 

```

```

    by auto

```

```

  then show ?thesis

```

```

    by (auto simp add: d22set-prod-zfact)

```

qed

```

  finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

lemma *zfact-prop*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0](\text{mod } p)); \sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a)]] \implies$

$$[\text{zfact } (p - 1) = a \wedge \text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)] (\text{mod } p)$$

```

  apply (frule Union-SetS-setprod-prop1)

```

```

  apply (auto simp add: Union-SetS-setprod-prop2)

```

done

lemma *Euler-part1*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0](\text{mod } p));$

```

 $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ x) ] ] \implies$ 

```

$$[x \wedge \text{nat } (((p) - 1) \text{ div } 2) = -1](\text{mod } p)$$

```

  apply (frule zfact-prop, auto)

```

```

  apply (frule Wilson-Russ)

```

```

  apply (auto simp add: zcong-sym)

```

```

apply (rule zcong-trans, auto)
done

```

```

lemma aux-1:  $0 < p \implies (a::int) ^ nat (p) = a * a ^ (nat (p) - 1)$ 
proof -
  assume  $0 < p$ 
  then have  $a ^ (nat p) = a ^ (1 + (nat p - 1))$ 
    by (auto simp add: diff-add-assoc)
  also have  $\dots = (a ^ 1) * a ^ (nat(p) - 1)$ 
    by (simp only: zpower-zadd-distrib)
  also have  $\dots = a * a ^ (nat(p) - 1)$ 
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma aux-2:  $[[ (2::int) < p; p \in zOdd ]] \implies 0 < ((p - 1) div 2)$ 
proof -
  assume  $2 < p$  and  $p \in zOdd$ 
  then have  $(p - 1)::zEven$ 
    by (auto simp add: zEven-def zOdd-def)
  then have aux-1:  $2 * ((p - 1) div 2) = (p - 1)$ 
    by (auto simp add: even-div-2-prop2)
  then have  $1 < (p - 1)$ 
    by auto
  then have  $1 < (2 * ((p - 1) div 2))$ 
    by (auto simp add: aux-1)
  then have  $0 < (2 * ((p - 1) div 2)) div 2$ 
    by auto
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma Euler-part2:  $[[ 2 < p; zprime p; [a = 0] (mod p) ]] \implies [0 = a ^ nat ((p - 1) div 2)] (mod p)$ 
  apply (frule zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2)
  apply (frule aux-2, auto)
  apply (frule-tac a = a in aux-1, auto)
  apply (frule zcong-zmult-prop1, auto)
done

```

```

lemma aux-1: [| ~([x = 0] (mod p)); [y ^ 2 = x] (mod p)|] ==> ~ (p dvd y)
  apply (subgoal-tac [| ~([x = 0] (mod p)); [y ^ 2 = x] (mod p)|] ==>
    ~([y ^ 2 = 0] (mod p)))
  apply (auto simp add: zcong-sym [of y^2 x p] intro: zcong-trans)
  apply (auto simp add: zcong-eq-zdvd-prop intro: zpower-zdvd-prop1)
done

```

```

lemma aux-2: 2 * nat((p - 1) div 2) = nat (2 * ((p - 1) div 2))
  by (auto simp add: nat-mult-distrib)

```

```

lemma Euler-part3: [| 2 < p; zprime p; ~([x = 0](mod p)); QuadRes p x |] ==>

```

```

    [x^(nat (((p) - 1) div 2)) = 1](mod p)
  apply (subgoal-tac p ∈ zOdd)
  apply (auto simp add: QuadRes-def)
  apply (frule aux-1, auto)
  apply (drule-tac z = nat ((p - 1) div 2) in zcong-zpower)
  apply (auto simp add: zpower-zpower)
  apply (rule zcong-trans)
  apply (auto simp add: zcong-sym [of x ^ nat ((p - 1) div 2)])
  apply (simp add: aux-2)
  apply (frule odd-minus-one-even)
  apply (frule even-div-2-prop2)
  apply (auto intro: Little-Fermat simp add: zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2)
done

```

```

theorem Euler-Criterion: [| 2 < p; zprime p |] ==> [(Legendre a p) =
  a^(nat (((p) - 1) div 2))] (mod p)
  apply (auto simp add: Legendre-def Euler-part2)
  apply (frule Euler-part3, auto simp add: zcong-sym)
  apply (frule Euler-part1, auto simp add: zcong-sym)
done

```

end

15 Gauss' Lemma

```

theory Gauss imports Euler begin

```

```

locale GAUSS =
  fixes p :: int
  fixes a :: int
  fixes A :: int set
  fixes B :: int set
  fixes C :: int set
  fixes D :: int set
  fixes E :: int set
  fixes F :: int set

  assumes p-prime: zprime p
  assumes p-g-2: 2 < p
  assumes p-a-relprime: ~[a = 0](mod p)
  assumes a-nonzero: 0 < a

  defines A-def: A == {(x::int). 0 < x & x ≤ ((p - 1) div 2)}
  defines B-def: B == (%x. x * a) ‘ A
  defines C-def: C == (StandardRes p) ‘ B
  defines D-def: D == C ∩ {x. x ≤ ((p - 1) div 2)}
  defines E-def: E == C ∩ {x. ((p - 1) div 2) < x}
  defines F-def: F == (%x. (p - x)) ‘ E

```

15.1 Basic properties of p

```

lemma (in GAUSS) p-odd: p ∈ zOdd
  by (auto simp add: p-prime p-g-2 zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2)

lemma (in GAUSS) p-g-0: 0 < p
  by (insert p-g-2, auto)

lemma (in GAUSS) int-nat: int (nat ((p - 1) div 2)) = (p - 1) div 2
  by (insert p-g-2, auto simp add: pos-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff)

lemma (in GAUSS) p-minus-one-l: (p - 1) div 2 < p
  proof -
    have p - 1 = (p - 1) div 1 by auto
    then have (p - 1) div 2 ≤ p - 1
      apply (rule ssubst) back
      apply (rule zdiv-mono2)
      by (auto simp add: p-g-0)
    then have (p - 1) div 2 ≤ p - 1
      by auto
    then show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma (in GAUSS) p-eq: p = (2 * (p - 1) div 2) + 1
  apply (insert zdiv-zmult-self2 [of 2 p - 1])
  by auto

```

lemma *zodd-imp-zdiv-eq*: $x \in \text{zOdd} \implies 2 * (x - 1) \text{ div } 2 = 2 * ((x - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
apply (*frule odd-minus-one-even*)
apply (*simp add: zEven-def*)
apply (*subgoal-tac 2 ≠ 0*)
apply (*frule-tac b = 2 :: int and a = x - 1 in zdiv-zmult-self2*)
by (*auto simp add: even-div-2-prop2*)

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *p-eq2*: $p = (2 * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)) + 1$
apply (*insert p-eq p-prime p-g-2 zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2 [of p], auto*)
by (*frule zodd-imp-zdiv-eq, auto*)

15.2 Basic Properties of the Gauss Sets

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *finite-A*: *finite* (*A*)
apply (*auto simp add: A-def*)
thm *bdd-int-set-l-finite*
apply (*subgoal-tac {x. 0 < x & x ≤ (p - 1) div 2} ⊆ {x. 0 ≤ x & x < 1 + (p - 1) div 2}*)
by (*auto simp add: bdd-int-set-l-finite finite-subset*)

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *finite-B*: *finite* (*B*)
by (*auto simp add: B-def finite-A finite-imageI*)

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *finite-C*: *finite* (*C*)
by (*auto simp add: C-def finite-B finite-imageI*)

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *finite-D*: *finite* (*D*)
by (*auto simp add: D-def finite-Int finite-C*)

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *finite-E*: *finite* (*E*)
by (*auto simp add: E-def finite-Int finite-C*)

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *finite-F*: *finite* (*F*)
by (*auto simp add: F-def finite-E finite-imageI*)

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *C-eq*: $C = D \cup E$
by (*auto simp add: C-def D-def E-def*)

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *A-card-eq*: $\text{card } A = \text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
apply (*auto simp add: A-def*)
apply (*insert int-nat*)
apply (*erule subst*)
by (*auto simp add: card-bdd-int-set-l-le*)

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *inj-on-xa-A*: *inj-on* ($\%x. x * a$) *A*
apply (*insert a-nonzero*)
by (*simp add: A-def inj-on-def*)

```

lemma (in GAUSS) A-res: ResSet p A
  apply (auto simp add: A-def ResSet-def)
  apply (rule-tac m = p in zcong-less-eq)
  apply (insert p-g-2, auto)
  apply (subgoal-tac [1-2] (p - 1) div 2 < p)
by (auto, auto simp add: p-minus-one-l)

lemma (in GAUSS) B-res: ResSet p B
  apply (insert p-g-2 p-a-relprime p-minus-one-l)
  apply (auto simp add: B-def)
  apply (rule ResSet-image)
  apply (auto simp add: A-res)
  apply (auto simp add: A-def)
proof -
  fix x fix y
  assume a: [x * a = y * a] (mod p)
  assume b: 0 < x
  assume c: x ≤ (p - 1) div 2
  assume d: 0 < y
  assume e: y ≤ (p - 1) div 2
  from a p-a-relprime p-prime a-nonzero zcong-cancel [of p a x y]
  have [x = y](mod p)
  by (simp add: zprime-imp-zrelprime zcong-def p-g-0 order-le-less)
  with zcong-less-eq [of x y p] p-minus-one-l
  order-le-less-trans [of x (p - 1) div 2 p]
  order-le-less-trans [of y (p - 1) div 2 p] show x = y
  by (simp add: prems p-minus-one-l p-g-0)
qed

lemma (in GAUSS) SR-B-inj: inj-on (StandardRes p) B
  apply (auto simp add: B-def StandardRes-def inj-on-def A-def prems)
proof -
  fix x fix y
  assume a: x * a mod p = y * a mod p
  assume b: 0 < x
  assume c: x ≤ (p - 1) div 2
  assume d: 0 < y
  assume e: y ≤ (p - 1) div 2
  assume f: x ≠ y
  from a have [x * a = y * a](mod p)
  by (simp add: zcong-zmod-eq p-g-0)
  with p-a-relprime p-prime a-nonzero zcong-cancel [of p a x y]
  have [x = y](mod p)
  by (simp add: zprime-imp-zrelprime zcong-def p-g-0 order-le-less)
  with zcong-less-eq [of x y p] p-minus-one-l
  order-le-less-trans [of x (p - 1) div 2 p]
  order-le-less-trans [of y (p - 1) div 2 p] have x = y
  by (simp add: prems p-minus-one-l p-g-0)

```

```

    then have False
      by (simp add: f)
    then show  $a = 0$ 
      by simp
qed

lemma (in GAUSS) inj-on-pminusx-E: inj-on ( $\%x. p - x$ ) E
  apply (auto simp add: E-def C-def B-def A-def)
  apply (rule-tac  $g = \%x. -1 * (x - p)$  in inj-on-inverseI)
by auto

lemma (in GAUSS) A-ncong-p:  $x \in A \implies \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
  apply (auto simp add: A-def)
  apply (frule-tac  $m = p$  in zcong-not-zero)
  apply (insert p-minus-one-l)
by auto

lemma (in GAUSS) A-greater-zero:  $x \in A \implies 0 < x$ 
  by (auto simp add: A-def)

lemma (in GAUSS) B-ncong-p:  $x \in B \implies \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
  apply (auto simp add: B-def)
  apply (frule A-ncong-p)
  apply (insert p-a-relprime p-prime a-nonzero)
  apply (frule-tac  $a = x$  and  $b = a$  in zcong-zprime-prod-zero-contr)
by (auto simp add: A-greater-zero)

lemma (in GAUSS) B-greater-zero:  $x \in B \implies 0 < x$ 
  apply (insert a-nonzero)
by (auto simp add: B-def mult-pos-pos A-greater-zero)

lemma (in GAUSS) C-ncong-p:  $x \in C \implies \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
  apply (auto simp add: C-def)
  apply (frule B-ncong-p)
  apply (subgoal-tac  $[x = \text{StandardRes } p \ x](\text{mod } p)$ )
  defer apply (simp add: StandardRes-prop1)
  apply (frule-tac  $a = x$  and  $b = \text{StandardRes } p \ x$  and  $c = 0$  in zcong-trans)
by auto

lemma (in GAUSS) C-greater-zero:  $y \in C \implies 0 < y$ 
  apply (auto simp add: C-def)
  proof -
    fix  $x$ 
    assume  $a: x \in B$ 
    from p-g-0 have  $0 \leq \text{StandardRes } p \ x$ 
      by (simp add: StandardRes-lbound)
    moreover have  $\sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
      by (simp add: a B-ncong-p)
    then have  $\text{StandardRes } p \ x \neq 0$ 

```

```

    by (simp add: StandardRes-prop3)
  ultimately show  $0 < \text{StandardRes } p \ x$ 
    by (simp add: order-le-less)
qed

lemma (in GAUSS) D-ncong-p:  $x \in D \implies \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
  by (auto simp add: D-def C-ncong-p)

lemma (in GAUSS) E-ncong-p:  $x \in E \implies \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
  by (auto simp add: E-def C-ncong-p)

lemma (in GAUSS) F-ncong-p:  $x \in F \implies \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
  apply (auto simp add: F-def)
  proof -
    fix  $x$  assume  $a: x \in E$  assume  $b: [p - x = 0] (\text{mod } p)$ 
    from E-ncong-p have  $\sim[x = 0] (\text{mod } p)$ 
      by (simp add: a)
    moreover from a have  $0 < x$ 
      by (simp add: a E-def C-greater-zero)
    moreover from a have  $x < p$ 
      by (auto simp add: E-def C-def p-g-0 StandardRes-ubound)
    ultimately have  $\sim[p - x = 0] (\text{mod } p)$ 
      by (simp add: zcong-not-zero)
    from this show False by (simp add: b)
  qed

lemma (in GAUSS) F-subset:  $F \subseteq \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq ((p - 1) \text{div } 2)\}$ 
  apply (auto simp add: F-def E-def)
  apply (insert p-g-0)
  apply (frule-tac  $x = xa$  in StandardRes-ubound)
  apply (frule-tac  $x = x$  in StandardRes-ubound)
  apply (subgoal-tac  $xa = \text{StandardRes } p \ xa$ )
  apply (auto simp add: C-def StandardRes-prop2 StandardRes-prop1)
  proof -
    from zodd-imp-zdiv-eq p-prime p-g-2 zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2 have
       $2 * (p - 1) \text{div } 2 = 2 * ((p - 1) \text{div } 2)$ 
      by simp
    with p-eq2 show !! $x$ .  $[(p - 1) \text{div } 2 < \text{StandardRes } p \ x; x \in B]$ 
       $\implies p - \text{StandardRes } p \ x \leq (p - 1) \text{div } 2$ 
      by simp
  qed

lemma (in GAUSS) D-subset:  $D \subseteq \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq ((p - 1) \text{div } 2)\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: D-def C-greater-zero)

lemma (in GAUSS) F-eq:  $F = \{x. \exists y \in A. (x = p - (\text{StandardRes } p \ (y*a)) \ \& \ (p - 1) \text{div } 2 < \text{StandardRes } p \ (y*a))\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: F-def E-def D-def C-def B-def A-def)

```

lemma (in GAUSS) *D-eq*: $D = \{x. \exists y \in A. (x = \text{StandardRes } p (y * a) \ \& \ \text{StandardRes } p (y * a) \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2)\}$

by (*auto simp add: D-def C-def B-def A-def*)

lemma (in GAUSS) *D-leq*: $x \in D \implies x \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$

by (*auto simp add: D-eq*)

lemma (in GAUSS) *F-ge*: $x \in F \implies x \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$

apply (*auto simp add: F-eq A-def*)

proof –

fix y

assume $(p - 1) \text{ div } 2 < \text{StandardRes } p (y * a)$

then have $p - \text{StandardRes } p (y * a) < p - ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$

by *arith*

also from *p-eq2* **have** $\dots = 2 * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) + 1 - ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$

by (*rule subst, auto*)

also have $2 * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) + 1 - (p - 1) \text{ div } 2 = (p - 1) \text{ div } 2 + 1$

by *arith*

finally show $p - \text{StandardRes } p (y * a) \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$

by (*insert zless-add1-eq [of p - StandardRes p (y * a) (p - 1) div 2], auto*)

qed

lemma (in GAUSS) *all-A-relprime*: $\forall x \in A. \text{zgcd}(x, p) = 1$

apply (*insert p-prime p-minus-one-l*)

by (*auto simp add: A-def zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime*)

lemma (in GAUSS) *A-prod-relprime*: $\text{zgcd}(\text{setprod id } A, p) = 1$

by (*insert all-A-relprime finite-A, simp add: all-relprime-prod-relprime*)

15.3 Relationships Between Gauss Sets

lemma (in GAUSS) *B-card-eq-A*: $\text{card } B = \text{card } A$

apply (*insert finite-A*)

by (*simp add: finite-A B-def inj-on-xa-A card-image*)

lemma (in GAUSS) *B-card-eq*: $\text{card } B = \text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$

by (*auto simp add: B-card-eq-A A-card-eq*)

lemma (in GAUSS) *F-card-eq-E*: $\text{card } F = \text{card } E$

apply (*insert finite-E*)

by (*simp add: F-def inj-on-pminusx-E card-image*)

lemma (in GAUSS) *C-card-eq-B*: $\text{card } C = \text{card } B$

apply (*insert finite-B*)

apply (*subgoal-tac inj-on (StandardRes p) B*)

apply (*simp add: B-def C-def card-image*)

apply (*rule StandardRes-inj-on-ResSet*)

by (*simp add: B-res*)

lemma (in *GAUSS*) *D-E-disj*: $D \cap E = \{\}$
by (*auto simp add: D-def E-def*)

lemma (in *GAUSS*) *C-card-eq-D-plus-E*: $\text{card } C = \text{card } D + \text{card } E$
by (*auto simp add: C-eq card-Un-disjoint D-E-disj finite-D finite-E*)

lemma (in *GAUSS*) *C-prod-eq-D-times-E*: $\text{setprod id } E * \text{setprod id } D = \text{setprod id } C$
apply (*insert D-E-disj finite-D finite-E C-eq*)
apply (*frule setprod-Un-disjoint [of D E id]*)
by *auto*

lemma (in *GAUSS*) *C-B-zcong-prod*: $[\text{setprod id } C = \text{setprod id } B] \pmod{p}$
apply (*auto simp add: C-def*)
apply (*insert finite-B SR-B-inj*)
apply (*frule-tac f1 = StandardRes p in setprod-reindex-id[THEN sym], auto*)
apply (*rule setprod-same-function-zcong*)
by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-prop1 zcong-sym p-g-0*)

lemma (in *GAUSS*) *F-Un-D-subset*: $(F \cup D) \subseteq A$
apply (*rule Un-least*)
by (*auto simp add: A-def F-subset D-subset*)

lemma *two-eq*: $2 * (x::\text{int}) = x + x$
by *arith*

lemma (in *GAUSS*) *F-D-disj*: $(F \cap D) = \{\}$
apply (*simp add: F-eq D-eq*)
apply (*auto simp add: F-eq D-eq*)
proof –
fix *y* **fix** *ya*
assume *p* – *StandardRes p (y * a) = StandardRes p (ya * a)*
then have $p = \text{StandardRes } p (y * a) + \text{StandardRes } p (ya * a)$
by *arith*
moreover have $p \text{ dvd } p$
by *auto*
ultimately have $p \text{ dvd } (\text{StandardRes } p (y * a) + \text{StandardRes } p (ya * a))$
by *auto*
then have $a: [\text{StandardRes } p (y * a) + \text{StandardRes } p (ya * a) = 0] \pmod{p}$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-def*)
have $[y * a = \text{StandardRes } p (y * a)] \pmod{p}$
by (*simp only: zcong-sym StandardRes-prop1*)
moreover have $[ya * a = \text{StandardRes } p (ya * a)] \pmod{p}$
by (*simp only: zcong-sym StandardRes-prop1*)
ultimately have $[y * a + ya * a = \text{StandardRes } p (y * a) + \text{StandardRes } p (ya * a)] \pmod{p}$
by (*rule zcong-zadd*)
with *a* **have** $[y * a + ya * a = 0] \pmod{p}$

apply (*elim zcong-trans*)
by (*simp only: zcong-refl*)
also have $y * a + ya * a = a * (y + ya)$
by (*simp add: zadd-zmult-distrib2 zmult-commute*)
finally have $[a * (y + ya) = 0] \pmod{p}$.
with *p-prime a-nonzero zcong-zprime-prod-zero [of p a y + ya]*
p-a-relprime
have $a: [y + ya = 0] \pmod{p}$
by *auto*
assume $b: y \in A$ **and** $c: ya: A$
with *A-def* **have** $0 < y + ya$
by *auto*
moreover from $b c$ *A-def* **have** $y + ya \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2 + (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$
by *auto*
moreover from $b c$ *p-eq2 A-def* **have** $y + ya < p$
by *auto*
ultimately show *False*
apply *simp*
apply (*frule-tac m = p in zcong-not-zero*)
by (*auto simp add: a*)
qed

lemma (*in GAUSS*) *F-Un-D-card*: $\text{card } (F \cup D) = \text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
apply (*insert F-D-disj finite-F finite-D*)
proof –
have $\text{card } (F \cup D) = \text{card } E + \text{card } D$
by (*auto simp add: finite-F finite-D F-D-disj*
card-Un-disjoint F-card-eq-E)
then have $\text{card } (F \cup D) = \text{card } C$
by (*simp add: C-card-eq-D-plus-E*)
from this show $\text{card } (F \cup D) = \text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
by (*simp add: C-card-eq-B B-card-eq*)
qed

lemma (*in GAUSS*) *F-Un-D-eq-A*: $F \cup D = A$
apply (*insert finite-A F-Un-D-subset A-card-eq F-Un-D-card*)
by (*auto simp add: card-seteq*)

lemma (*in GAUSS*) *prod-D-F-eq-prod-A*:
 $(\text{setprod id } D) * (\text{setprod id } F) = \text{setprod id } A$
apply (*insert F-D-disj finite-D finite-F*)
apply (*frule setprod-Un-disjoint [of F D id]*)
by (*auto simp add: F-Un-D-eq-A*)

lemma (*in GAUSS*) *prod-F-zcong*:
 $[\text{setprod id } F = ((-1) ^ (\text{card } E)) * (\text{setprod id } E)] \pmod{p}$
proof –
have $\text{setprod id } F = \text{setprod id } (op - p ' E)$
by (*auto simp add: F-def*)

then have $\text{setprod id } F = \text{setprod } (op - p) E$
apply *simp*
apply (*insert finite-E inj-on-pminusx-E*)
by (*frule-tac f = op - p in setprod-reindex-id, auto*)
then have one:
 $[\text{setprod id } F = \text{setprod } (StandardRes p o (op - p)) E] \pmod p$
apply *simp*
apply (*insert p-g-0 finite-E*)
by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-prop*)
moreover have $a: \forall x \in E. [p - x = 0 - x] \pmod p$
apply *clarify*
apply (*insert zcong-id [of p]*)
by (*rule-tac a = p and m = p and c = x and d = x in zcong-zdiff, auto*)
moreover have $b: \forall x \in E. [StandardRes p (p - x) = p - x] \pmod p$
apply *clarify*
by (*simp add: StandardRes-prop1 zcong-sym*)
moreover have $\forall x \in E. [StandardRes p (p - x) = -x] \pmod p$
apply *clarify*
apply (*insert a b*)
by (*rule-tac b = p - x in zcong-trans, auto*)
ultimately have c:
 $[\text{setprod } (StandardRes p o (op - p)) E = \text{setprod } (uminus) E] \pmod p$
apply *simp*
apply (*insert finite-E p-g-0*)
by (*rule setprod-same-function-zcong [of E StandardRes p o (op - p) uminus p], auto*)
then have two: $[\text{setprod id } F = \text{setprod } (uminus) E] \pmod p$
apply (*insert one c*)
by (*rule zcong-trans [of setprod id F setprod (StandardRes p o op - p) E p setprod uminus E], auto*)
also have $\text{setprod uminus } E = (\text{setprod id } E) * (-1)^{\text{card } E}$
apply (*insert finite-E*)
by (*induct set: Finites, auto*)
then have $\text{setprod uminus } E = (-1)^{\text{card } E} * (\text{setprod id } E)$
by (*simp add: zmult-commute*)
with two show ?thesis
by *simp*

qed

15.4 Gauss' Lemma

lemma (in *GAUSS*) *aux:* $\text{setprod id } A * (-1)^{\text{card } E} * a^{\text{card } A} * (-1)^{\text{card } E}$
 $= \text{setprod id } A * a^{\text{card } A}$
by (*auto simp add: finite-E neg-one-special*)

theorem (in *GAUSS*) *pre-gauss-lemma:*
 $[a^{\text{nat}((p - 1) \text{div } 2)} = (-1)^{\text{card } E}] \pmod p$
proof –

have [setprod id A = setprod id F * setprod id D](mod p)
by (auto simp add: prod-D-F-eq-prod-A zmult-commute)
then have [setprod id A = ((-1)^(card E) * setprod id E) *
setprod id D] (mod p)
apply (rule zcong-trans)
by (auto simp add: prod-F-zcong zcong-scalar)
then have [setprod id A = ((-1)^(card E) * setprod id C)] (mod p)
apply (rule zcong-trans)
apply (insert C-prod-eq-D-times-E, erule subst)
by (subst zmult-assoc, auto)
then have [setprod id A = ((-1)^(card E) * setprod id B)] (mod p)
apply (rule zcong-trans)
by (simp add: C-B-zcong-prod zcong-scalar2)
then have [setprod id A = ((-1)^(card E) *
(setprod id ((%x. x * a) ' A))] (mod p)
by (simp add: B-def)
then have [setprod id A = ((-1)^(card E) * (setprod (%x. x * a) A))]
(mod p)
by (simp add: finite-A inj-on-xa-A setprod-reindex-id[symmetric])
moreover have setprod (%x. x * a) A =
setprod (%x. a) A * setprod id A
by (insert finite-A, induct set: Finites, auto)
ultimately have [setprod id A = ((-1)^(card E) * (setprod (%x. a) A *
setprod id A))] (mod p)
by simp
then have [setprod id A = ((-1)^(card E) * a^(card A) *
setprod id A)](mod p)
apply (rule zcong-trans)
by (simp add: zcong-scalar2 zcong-scalar finite-A setprod-constant
zmult-assoc)
then have a: [setprod id A * (-1)^(card E) =
((-1)^(card E) * a^(card A) * setprod id A * (-1)^(card E))](mod p)
by (rule zcong-scalar)
then have [setprod id A * (-1)^(card E) = setprod id A *
(-1)^(card E) * a^(card A) * (-1)^(card E)](mod p)
apply (rule zcong-trans)
by (simp add: a mult-commute mult-left-commute)
then have [setprod id A * (-1)^(card E) = setprod id A *
a^(card A)](mod p)
apply (rule zcong-trans)
by (simp add: aux)
with this zcong-cancel2 [of p setprod id A -1 ^ card E a ^ card A]
p-g-0 A-prod-relprime **have** [-1 ^ card E = a ^ card A](mod p)
by (simp add: order-less-imp-le)
from this **show** ?thesis
by (simp add: A-card-eq zcong-sym)

qed

theorem (in GAUSS) gauss-lemma: (Legendre a p) = (-1) ^ (card E)

proof –
from *Euler-Criterion p-prime p-g-2* **have**
 $[(\text{Legendre } a \ p) = a^{\wedge}(\text{nat } (((p) - 1) \text{ div } 2))] \pmod{p}$
by *auto*
moreover note *pre-gauss-lemma*
ultimately have $[(\text{Legendre } a \ p) = (-1)^{\wedge}(\text{card } E)] \pmod{p}$
by (*rule zcong-trans*)
moreover from *p-a-relprime* **have** $(\text{Legendre } a \ p) = 1 \mid (\text{Legendre } a \ p) = (-1)$
by (*auto simp add: Legendre-def*)
moreover have $(-1::\text{int})^{\wedge}(\text{card } E) = 1 \mid (-1::\text{int})^{\wedge}(\text{card } E) = -1$
by (*rule neg-one-power*)
ultimately show *?thesis*
by (*auto simp add: p-g-2 one-not-neg-one-mod-m zcong-sym*)
qed
end

16 The law of Quadratic reciprocity

theory *Quadratic-Reciprocity*
imports *Gauss*
begin

lemma (**in** *GAUSS*) *QRLemma1*: $a * \text{setsum id } A =$
 $p * \text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A + \text{setsum id } D + \text{setsum id } E$
proof –
from *finite-A* **have** $a * \text{setsum id } A = \text{setsum } (\%x. a * x) A$
by (*auto simp add: setsum-const-mult id-def*)
also have $\text{setsum } (\%x. a * x) = \text{setsum } (\%x. x * a)$
by (*auto simp add: zmult-commute*)
also have $\text{setsum } (\%x. x * a) A = \text{setsum id } B$
by (*simp add: B-def setsum-reindex-id[OF inj-on-xa-A]*)
also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\%x. p * (x \text{ div } p) + \text{StandardRes } p \ x) B$
by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-def zmod-zdiv-equality*)
also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\%x. p * (x \text{ div } p)) B + \text{setsum } (\text{StandardRes } p) B$
by (*rule setsum-addf*)
also have $\text{setsum } (\text{StandardRes } p) B = \text{setsum id } C$
by (*auto simp add: C-def setsum-reindex-id[OF SR-B-inj]*)
also from *C-eq* **have** $\dots = \text{setsum id } (D \cup E)$
by *auto*
also from *finite-D finite-E* **have** $\dots = \text{setsum id } D + \text{setsum id } E$

apply (*rule setsum-Un-disjoint*)
by (*auto simp add: D-def E-def*)
also have $\text{setsum } (\%x. p * (x \text{ div } p)) B =$
 $\text{setsum } ((\%x. p * (x \text{ div } p)) \text{ o } (\%x. (x * a))) A$
by (*auto simp add: B-def setsum-reindex inj-on-xa-A*)
also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\%x. p * ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A$
by (*auto simp add: o-def*)
also from *finite-A* **have** $\text{setsum } (\%x. p * ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A =$
 $p * \text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A$
by (*auto simp add: setsum-const-mult*)
finally show *?thesis* **by** *arith*
qed

lemma (*in GAUSS*) *QRLemma2: setsum id A = p * int (card E) - setsum id E*
 $+$
 $\text{setsum id } D$

proof –
from *F-Un-D-eq-A* **have** $\text{setsum id } A = \text{setsum id } (D \cup F)$
by (*simp add: Un-commute*)
also from *F-D-disj finite-D finite-F* **have**
 $\dots = \text{setsum id } D + \text{setsum id } F$
apply (*simp add: Int-commute*)
by (*intro setsum-Un-disjoint*)
also from *F-def* **have** $F = (\%x. (p - x)) ' E$
by *auto*
also from *finite-E inj-on-pminusx-E* **have** $\text{setsum id } ((\%x. (p - x)) ' E) =$
 $\text{setsum } (\%x. (p - x)) E$
by (*auto simp add: setsum-reindex*)
also from *finite-E* **have** $\text{setsum } (op - p) E = \text{setsum } (\%x. p) E - \text{setsum id } E$
by (*auto simp add: setsum-subtractf id-def*)
also from *finite-E* **have** $\text{setsum } (\%x. p) E = p * \text{int}(\text{card } E)$
by (*intro setsum-const*)
finally show *?thesis*
by *arith*
qed

lemma (*in GAUSS*) *QRLemma3: (a - 1) * setsum id A =*
 $p * (\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A - \text{int}(\text{card } E)) + 2 * \text{setsum id } E$

proof –
have $(a - 1) * \text{setsum id } A = a * \text{setsum id } A - \text{setsum id } A$
by (*auto simp add: zdiff-zmult-distrib*)
also note *QRLemma1*
also from *QRLemma2* **have** $p * (\sum x \in A. x * a \text{ div } p) + \text{setsum id } D +$
 $\text{setsum id } E - \text{setsum id } A =$
 $p * (\sum x \in A. x * a \text{ div } p) + \text{setsum id } D +$
 $\text{setsum id } E - (p * \text{int}(\text{card } E) - \text{setsum id } E + \text{setsum id } D)$
by *auto*
also have $\dots = p * (\sum x \in A. x * a \text{ div } p) -$
 $p * \text{int}(\text{card } E) + 2 * \text{setsum id } E$

by *arith*
finally show *?thesis*
 by (*auto simp only: zdiff-zmult-distrib2*)
qed

lemma (in GAUSS) QRLemma4: $a \in zOdd \implies$
 $(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A \in zEven) = (\text{int}(\text{card } E): zEven)$

proof –
assume *a-odd:* $a \in zOdd$
from QRLemma3 have *a:* $p * (\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A - \text{int}(\text{card } E))$
 $=$
 $(a - 1) * \text{setsum id } A - 2 * \text{setsum id } E$
 by *arith*
from a-odd have $a - 1 \in zEven$
 by (*rule odd-minus-one-even*)
hence $(a - 1) * \text{setsum id } A \in zEven$
 by (*rule even-times-either*)
moreover have $2 * \text{setsum id } E \in zEven$
 by (*auto simp add: zEven-def*)
ultimately have $(a - 1) * \text{setsum id } A - 2 * \text{setsum id } E \in zEven$
 by (*rule even-minus-even*)
with a have $p * (\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A - \text{int}(\text{card } E)): zEven$
 by *simp*
hence $p \in zEven \mid (\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A - \text{int}(\text{card } E)): zEven$
 by (*rule EvenOdd.even-product*)
with p-odd have $(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A - \text{int}(\text{card } E)): zEven$
 by (*auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even*)
thus *?thesis*
 by (*auto simp only: even-diff [THEN sym]*)
qed

lemma (in GAUSS) QRLemma5: $a \in zOdd \implies$
 $(-1::int)^\wedge(\text{card } E) = (-1::int)^\wedge(\text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A))$

proof –
assume $a \in zOdd$
from QRLemma4 have
 $(\text{int}(\text{card } E): zEven) = (\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A \in zEven)..$
moreover have $0 \leq \text{int}(\text{card } E)$
 by *auto*
moreover have $0 \leq \text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A$
proof (*intro setsum-nonneg*)
show $\forall x \in A. 0 \leq x * a \text{ div } p$
proof
fix x
assume $x \in A$
then have $0 \leq x$
 by (*auto simp add: A-def*)
with a-nonzero have $0 \leq x * a$
 by (*auto simp add: zero-le-mult-iff*)

```

    with p-g-2 show  $0 \leq x * a \text{ div } p$ 
    by (auto simp add: pos-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff)
  qed
  qed
  ultimately have  $(-1::\text{int})^{\text{nat}(\text{int}(\text{card } E))} =$ 
     $(-1)^{\text{nat}(\sum x \in A. x * a \text{ div } p)}$ 
    by (intro neg-one-power-parity, auto)
  also have  $\text{nat}(\text{int}(\text{card } E)) = \text{card } E$ 
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
  qed

```

```

lemma MainQRLemma: [| a ∈ zOdd; 0 < a; ~([a = 0] (mod p)); zprime p; 2 <
p;
A = {x. 0 < x & x ≤ (p - 1) div 2} |] ==>
(Legendre a p) = (-1::int)^nat(setsom (%x. ((x * a) div p)) A)
  apply (subst GAUSS.gauss-lemma)
  apply (auto simp add: GAUSS-def)
  apply (subst GAUSS.QRLemma5)
  by (auto simp add: GAUSS-def)

```

```

locale QRTEMP =
  fixes p    :: int
  fixes q    :: int
  fixes P-set :: int set
  fixes Q-set :: int set
  fixes S    :: (int * int) set
  fixes S1   :: (int * int) set
  fixes S2   :: (int * int) set
  fixes f1   :: int => (int * int) set
  fixes f2   :: int => (int * int) set

  assumes p-prime: zprime p
  assumes p-g-2: 2 < p
  assumes q-prime: zprime q
  assumes q-g-2: 2 < q
  assumes p-neq-q: p ≠ q

  defines P-set-def: P-set == {x. 0 < x & x ≤ ((p - 1) div 2) }
  defines Q-set-def: Q-set == {x. 0 < x & x ≤ ((q - 1) div 2) }
  defines S-def:     S     == P-set <*> Q-set
  defines S1-def:    S1    == { (x, y). (x, y):S & ((p * y) < (q * x)) }
  defines S2-def:    S2    == { (x, y). (x, y):S & ((q * x) < (p * y)) }

```

defines *f1-def*: $f1\ j == \{ (j1, y). (j1, y):S \ \& \ j1 = j \ \& \ (y \leq (q * j) \ \text{div} \ p) \}$
defines *f2-def*: $f2\ j == \{ (x, j1). (x, j1):S \ \& \ j1 = j \ \& \ (x \leq (p * j) \ \text{div} \ q) \}$

lemma (in *QRTEMP*) *p-fact*: $0 < (p - 1) \ \text{div} \ 2$

proof –

from *prems* **have** $2 < p$ **by** (*simp add: QRTEMP-def*)
then **have** $2 \leq p - 1$ **by** *arith*
then **have** $2 \ \text{div} \ 2 \leq (p - 1) \ \text{div} \ 2$ **by** (*rule zdiv-mono1, auto*)
then **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma (in *QRTEMP*) *q-fact*: $0 < (q - 1) \ \text{div} \ 2$

proof –

from *prems* **have** $2 < q$ **by** (*simp add: QRTEMP-def*)
then **have** $2 \leq q - 1$ **by** *arith*
then **have** $2 \ \text{div} \ 2 \leq (q - 1) \ \text{div} \ 2$ **by** (*rule zdiv-mono1, auto*)
then **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma (in *QRTEMP*) *pb-neq-qa*: $[|1 \leq b; b \leq (q - 1) \ \text{div} \ 2|] ==> (p * b \neq q * a)$

proof

assume $p * b = q * a$ **and** $1 \leq b$ **and** $b \leq (q - 1) \ \text{div} \ 2$
then **have** $q \ \text{dvd} \ (p * b)$ **by** (*auto simp add: dvd-def*)
with *q-prime p-g-2* **have** $q \ \text{dvd} \ p \mid q \ \text{dvd} \ b$
by (*auto simp add: zprime-zdvd-zmult*)
moreover **have** $\sim (q \ \text{dvd} \ p)$

proof

assume $q \ \text{dvd} \ p$
with *p-prime* **have** $q = 1 \mid q = p$
apply (*auto simp add: zprime-def QRTEMP-def*)
apply (*drule-tac x = q and R = False in allE*)
apply (*simp add: QRTEMP-def*)
apply (*subgoal-tac 0 ≤ q, simp add: QRTEMP-def*)
apply (*insert prems*)
by (*auto simp add: QRTEMP-def*)
with *q-g-2 p-neq-q* **show** *False* **by** *auto*

qed

ultimately **have** $q \ \text{dvd} \ b$ **by** *auto*

then **have** $q \leq b$

proof –

assume $q \ \text{dvd} \ b$
moreover **from** *prems* **have** $0 < b$ **by** *auto*
ultimately **show** *?thesis* **by** (*insert zdvd-bounds [of q b], auto*)

qed

with *prems* **have** $q \leq (q - 1) \ \text{div} \ 2$ **by** *auto*

then **have** $2 * q \leq 2 * ((q - 1) \ \text{div} \ 2)$ **by** *arith*

then have $2 * q \leq q - 1$
proof –
 assume $2 * q \leq 2 * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
 with *prems* **have** $q \in \text{zOdd}$ **by** (*auto simp add: QRTEMP-def zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2*)
 with *odd-minus-one-even* **have** $(q - 1) : \text{zEven}$ **by** *auto*
 with *even-div-2-prop2* **have** $(q - 1) = 2 * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2)$ **by** *auto*
 with *prems* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
then have $p1: q \leq -1$ **by** *arith*
with *q-g-2* **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma (*in QRTEMP*) *P-set-finite: finite (P-set)*
 by (*insert p-fact, auto simp add: P-set-def bdd-int-set-l-le-finite*)

lemma (*in QRTEMP*) *Q-set-finite: finite (Q-set)*
 by (*insert q-fact, auto simp add: Q-set-def bdd-int-set-l-le-finite*)

lemma (*in QRTEMP*) *S-finite: finite S*
 by (*auto simp add: S-def P-set-finite Q-set-finite finite-cartesian-product*)

lemma (*in QRTEMP*) *S1-finite: finite S1*
proof –
 have *finite S* **by** (*auto simp add: S-finite*)
 moreover **have** $S1 \subseteq S$ **by** (*auto simp add: S1-def S-def*)
 ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: finite-subset*)
qed

lemma (*in QRTEMP*) *S2-finite: finite S2*
proof –
 have *finite S* **by** (*auto simp add: S-finite*)
 moreover **have** $S2 \subseteq S$ **by** (*auto simp add: S2-def S-def*)
 ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: finite-subset*)
qed

lemma (*in QRTEMP*) *P-set-card: (p - 1) div 2 = int (card (P-set))*
 by (*insert p-fact, auto simp add: P-set-def card-bdd-int-set-l-le*)

lemma (*in QRTEMP*) *Q-set-card: (q - 1) div 2 = int (card (Q-set))*
 by (*insert q-fact, auto simp add: Q-set-def card-bdd-int-set-l-le*)

lemma (*in QRTEMP*) *S-card: ((p - 1) div 2) * ((q - 1) div 2) = int (card(S))*
 apply (*insert P-set-card Q-set-card P-set-finite Q-set-finite*)
 apply (*auto simp add: S-def zmult-int setsum-constant*)
done

lemma (*in QRTEMP*) *S1-Int-S2-prop: S1 ∩ S2 = {}*
 by (*auto simp add: S1-def S2-def*)

```

lemma (in QRTEMP) S1-Union-S2-prop:  $S = S1 \cup S2$ 
  apply (auto simp add: S-def P-set-def Q-set-def S1-def S2-def)
  proof -
    fix a and b
    assume  $\sim q * a < p * b$  and b1:  $0 < b$  and b2:  $b \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$ 
    with zless-linear have  $(p * b < q * a) \mid (p * b = q * a)$  by auto
    moreover from pb-neq-qa b1 b2 have  $(p * b \neq q * a)$  by auto
    ultimately show  $p * b < q * a$  by auto
  qed

lemma (in QRTEMP) card-sum-S1-S2:  $((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2) =$ 
   $\text{int}(\text{card}(S1)) + \text{int}(\text{card}(S2))$ 
  proof -
    have  $((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2) = \text{int}(\text{card}(S))$ 
    by (auto simp add: S-card)
    also have  $\dots = \text{int}(\text{card}(S1) + \text{card}(S2))$ 
    apply (insert S1-finite S2-finite S1-Int-S2-prop S1-Union-S2-prop)
    apply (drule card-Un-disjoint, auto)
  done
  also have  $\dots = \text{int}(\text{card}(S1)) + \text{int}(\text{card}(S2))$  by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma (in QRTEMP) aux1a:  $\llbracket 0 < a; a \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2;$ 
   $0 < b; b \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2 \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $(p * b < q * a) = (b \leq q * a \text{ div } p)$ 
  proof -
    assume  $0 < a$  and  $a \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$  and  $0 < b$  and  $b \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$ 
    have  $p * b < q * a \implies b \leq q * a \text{ div } p$ 
    proof -
      assume  $p * b < q * a$ 
      then have  $p * b \leq q * a$  by auto
      then have  $(p * b) \text{ div } p \leq (q * a) \text{ div } p$ 
      by (rule zdiv-mono1, insert p-g-2, auto)
      then show  $b \leq (q * a) \text{ div } p$ 
      apply (subgoal-tac  $p \neq 0$ )
      apply (frule zdiv-zmult-self2, force)
      by (insert p-g-2, auto)
    qed
    moreover have  $b \leq q * a \text{ div } p \implies p * b < q * a$ 
    proof -
      assume  $b \leq q * a \text{ div } p$ 
      then have  $p * b \leq p * ((q * a) \text{ div } p)$ 
      by (insert p-g-2, auto simp add: mult-le-cancel-left)
      also have  $\dots \leq q * a$ 
      by (rule zdiv-leq-prop, insert p-g-2, auto)
      finally have  $p * b \leq q * a$  .
      then have  $p * b < q * a \mid p * b = q * a$ 
      by (simp only: order-le-imp-less-or-eq)
    qed
  
```

moreover have $p * b \neq q * a$
by (*rule pb-neq-qa, insert prems, auto*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately show *?thesis ..*
qed

lemma (in *QRTEMP*) *aux1b*: $[[0 < a; a \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2;$
 $0 < b; b \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2]] \implies$
 $(q * a < p * b) = (a \leq p * b \text{ div } q)$

proof –

assume $0 < a$ **and** $a \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$ **and** $0 < b$ **and** $b \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$
have $q * a < p * b \implies a \leq p * b \text{ div } q$

proof –

assume $q * a < p * b$
then have $q * a \leq p * b$ **by** *auto*
then have $(q * a) \text{ div } q \leq (p * b) \text{ div } q$
by (*rule zdiv-mono1, insert q-g-2, auto*)
then show $a \leq (p * b) \text{ div } q$
apply (*subgoal-tac q \neq 0*)
apply (*frule zdiv-zmult-self2, force*)
by (*insert q-g-2, auto*)

qed

moreover have $a \leq p * b \text{ div } q \implies q * a < p * b$

proof –

assume $a \leq p * b \text{ div } q$
then have $q * a \leq q * ((p * b) \text{ div } q)$
by (*insert q-g-2, auto simp add: mult-le-cancel-left*)
also have $\dots \leq p * b$
by (*rule zdiv-leq-prop, insert q-g-2, auto*)
finally have $q * a \leq p * b$.
then have $q * a < p * b \mid q * a = p * b$
by (*simp only: order-le-imp-less-or-eq*)
moreover have $p * b \neq q * a$
by (*rule pb-neq-qa, insert prems, auto*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

ultimately show *?thesis ..*

qed

lemma *aux2*: $[[\text{zprime } p; \text{zprime } q; 2 < p; 2 < q]] \implies$
 $(q * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)) \text{ div } p \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$

proof –

assume *zprime p* **and** *zprime q* **and** $2 < p$ **and** $2 < q$

then have $p \in \text{zOdd} \ \& \ q \in \text{zOdd}$

by (*auto simp add: zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2*)

then have *even1*: $(p - 1) : \text{zEven} \ \& \ (q - 1) : \text{zEven}$

by (*auto simp add: odd-minus-one-even*)

then have $even2: (2 * p):zEven \ \& \ ((q - 1) * p):zEven$
by (*auto simp add: zEven-def*)
then have $even3: (((q - 1) * p) + (2 * p)):zEven$
by (*auto simp: EvenOdd.even-plus-even*)

from *prems* **have** $q * (p - 1) < ((q - 1) * p) + (2 * p)$
by (*auto simp add: int-distrib*)
then have $((p - 1) * q) \text{ div } 2 < (((q - 1) * p) + (2 * p)) \text{ div } 2$
apply (*rule-tac x = ((p - 1) * q) in even-div-2-l*)
by (*auto simp add: even3, auto simp add: zmult-ac*)
also have $((p - 1) * q) \text{ div } 2 = q * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
by (*auto simp add: even1 even-prod-div-2*)
also have $((q - 1) * p) + (2 * p) \text{ div } 2 = (((q - 1) \text{ div } 2) * p) + p$
by (*auto simp add: even1 even2 even-prod-div-2 even-sum-div-2*)
finally show *?thesis*
apply (*rule-tac x = q * ((p - 1) div 2) and*
 $y = (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$ **in** *div-prop2*)
by (*insert prems, auto*)
qed

lemma (*in QRTEMP*) *aux3a*: $\forall j \in P\text{-set. int (card (f1 j)) = (q * j) \text{ div } p$
proof
fix j
assume $j\text{-fact}: j \in P\text{-set}$
have $int (card (f1 j)) = int (card \{y. y \in Q\text{-set} \ \& \ y \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p\})$
proof –
have *finite* ($f1 j$)
proof –
have $(f1 j) \subseteq S$ **by** (*auto simp add: f1-def*)
with $S\text{-finite}$ **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: finite-subset*)
qed
moreover have $inj\text{-on } (\% (x,y). y) (f1 j)$
by (*auto simp add: f1-def inj-on-def*)
ultimately have $card ((\% (x,y). y) ' (f1 j)) = card (f1 j)$
by (*auto simp add: f1-def card-image*)
moreover have $(\% (x,y). y) ' (f1 j) = \{y. y \in Q\text{-set} \ \& \ y \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p\}$
by (*insert prems, auto simp add: f1-def S-def Q-set-def P-set-def*
image-def)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: f1-def*)
qed
also have $\dots = int (card \{y. 0 < y \ \& \ y \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p\})$
proof –
have $\{y. y \in Q\text{-set} \ \& \ y \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p\} =$
 $\{y. 0 < y \ \& \ y \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p\}$
apply (*auto simp add: Q-set-def*)
proof –
fix x
assume $0 < x$ **and** $x \leq q * j \text{ div } p$
with $j\text{-fact}$ $P\text{-set-def}$ **have** $j \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$ **by** *auto*

```

with q-g-2 have q * j ≤ q * ((p - 1) div 2)
  by (auto simp add: mult-le-cancel-left)
with p-g-2 have q * j div p ≤ q * ((p - 1) div 2) div p
  by (auto simp add: zdiv-mono1)
also from prems have ... ≤ (q - 1) div 2
  apply simp apply (insert aux2) by (simp add: QRTEMP-def)
finally show x ≤ (q - 1) div 2 by (insert prems, auto)
qed
then show ?thesis by auto
qed
also have ... = (q * j) div p
proof -
  from j-fact P-set-def have 0 ≤ j by auto
  with q-g-2 have q * 0 ≤ q * j by (auto simp only: mult-left-mono)
  then have 0 ≤ q * j by auto
  then have 0 div p ≤ (q * j) div p
    apply (rule-tac a = 0 in zdiv-mono1)
    by (insert p-g-2, auto)
  also have 0 div p = 0 by auto
  finally show ?thesis by (auto simp add: card-bdd-int-set-l-le)
qed
finally show int (card (f1 j)) = q * j div p .
qed

lemma (in QRTEMP) aux3b: ∀ j ∈ Q-set. int (card (f2 j)) = (p * j) div q
proof
  fix j
  assume j-fact: j ∈ Q-set
  have int (card (f2 j)) = int (card {y. y ∈ P-set & y ≤ (p * j) div q})
  proof -
    have finite (f2 j)
    proof -
      have (f2 j) ⊆ S by (auto simp add: f2-def)
      with S-finite show ?thesis by (auto simp add: finite-subset)
    qed
    moreover have inj-on (%(x,y). x) (f2 j)
      by (auto simp add: f2-def inj-on-def)
    ultimately have card ((%(x,y). x) ` (f2 j)) = card (f2 j)
      by (auto simp add: f2-def card-image)
    moreover have ((%(x,y). x) ` (f2 j)) = {y. y ∈ P-set & y ≤ (p * j) div q}
      by (insert prems, auto simp add: f2-def S-def Q-set-def
        P-set-def image-def)
    ultimately show ?thesis by (auto simp add: f2-def)
  qed
  also have ... = int (card {y. 0 < y & y ≤ (p * j) div q})
  proof -
    have {y. y ∈ P-set & y ≤ (p * j) div q} =
      {y. 0 < y & y ≤ (p * j) div q}
    apply (auto simp add: P-set-def)

```

proof –
fix x
assume $0 < x$ **and** $x \leq p * j \text{ div } q$
with j -fact Q -set-def **have** $j \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$ **by** *auto*
with p - q -2 **have** $p * j \leq p * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
by (*auto simp add: mult-le-cancel-left*)
with q - q -2 **have** $p * j \text{ div } q \leq p * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2) \text{ div } q$
by (*auto simp add: zdiv-mono1*)
also from *prems* **have** $\dots \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$
by (*auto simp add: aux2 QRTEMP-def*)
finally show $x \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$ **by** (*insert prems, auto*)
qed
then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
also have $\dots = (p * j) \text{ div } q$
proof –
from j -fact Q -set-def **have** $0 \leq j$ **by** *auto*
with p - q -2 **have** $p * 0 \leq p * j$ **by** (*auto simp only: mult-left-mono*)
then have $0 \leq p * j$ **by** *auto*
then have $0 \text{ div } q \leq (p * j) \text{ div } q$
apply (*rule-tac a = 0 in zdiv-mono1*)
by (*insert q-g-2, auto*)
also have $0 \text{ div } q = 0$ **by** *auto*
finally show *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: card-bdd-int-set-l-le*)
qed
finally show $\text{int}(\text{card}(f2\ j)) = p * j \text{ div } q$.
qed

lemma (in $QRTEMP$) $S1$ -card: $\text{int}(\text{card}(S1)) = \text{setsum } (\%j. (q * j) \text{ div } p)$ P -set
proof –
have $\forall x \in P\text{-set. finite}(f1\ x)$
proof
fix x
have $f1\ x \subseteq S$ **by** (*auto simp add: f1-def*)
with S -finite **show** $\text{finite}(f1\ x)$ **by** (*auto simp add: finite-subset*)
qed
moreover have $(\forall x \in P\text{-set. } \forall y \in P\text{-set. } x \neq y \longrightarrow (f1\ x) \cap (f1\ y) = \{\})$
by (*auto simp add: f1-def*)
moreover note P -set-finite
ultimately have $\text{int}(\text{card}(\text{UNION } P\text{-set } f1)) =$
 $\text{setsum } (\%x. \text{int}(\text{card}(f1\ x)))$ P -set
by(*simp add: card-UN-disjoint int-setsum o-def*)
moreover have $S1 = \text{UNION } P\text{-set } f1$
by (*auto simp add: f1-def S-def S1-def S2-def P-set-def Q-set-def aux1a*)
ultimately have $\text{int}(\text{card}(S1)) = \text{setsum } (\%j. \text{int}(\text{card}(f1\ j)))$ P -set
by *auto*
also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\%j. q * j \text{ div } p)$ P -set
using *aux3a* **by**(*fastsimp intro: setsum-cong*)
finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma (in QRTEMP) S2-card: $\text{int}(\text{card}(S2)) = \text{setsum } (\%j. (p * j) \text{ div } q) \text{ Q-set}$

proof –

have $\forall x \in \text{Q-set}. \text{finite}(f2\ x)$

proof

fix x

have $f2\ x \subseteq S$ **by** (auto simp add: f2-def)

with S-finite **show** $\text{finite}(f2\ x)$ **by** (auto simp add: finite-subset)

qed

moreover **have** $(\forall x \in \text{Q-set}. \forall y \in \text{Q-set}. x \neq y \longrightarrow$

$(f2\ x) \cap (f2\ y) = \{\})$

by (auto simp add: f2-def)

moreover **note** Q-set-finite

ultimately **have** $\text{int}(\text{card}(\text{UNION Q-set } f2)) =$

$\text{setsum } (\%x. \text{int}(\text{card}(f2\ x))) \text{ Q-set}$

by(simp add: card-UN-disjoint int-setsum o-def)

moreover **have** $S2 = \text{UNION Q-set } f2$

by (auto simp add: f2-def S-def S1-def S2-def P-set-def Q-set-def aux1b)

ultimately **have** $\text{int}(\text{card}(S2)) = \text{setsum } (\%j. \text{int}(\text{card}(f2\ j))) \text{ Q-set}$

by auto

also **have** $\dots = \text{setsum } (\%j. p * j \text{ div } q) \text{ Q-set}$

using aux3b **by**(fastsimp intro: setsum-cong)

finally **show** ?thesis .

qed

lemma (in QRTEMP) S1-carda: $\text{int}(\text{card}(S1)) =$

$\text{setsum } (\%j. (j * q) \text{ div } p) \text{ P-set}$

by (auto simp add: S1-card zmult-ac)

lemma (in QRTEMP) S2-carda: $\text{int}(\text{card}(S2)) =$

$\text{setsum } (\%j. (j * p) \text{ div } q) \text{ Q-set}$

by (auto simp add: S2-card zmult-ac)

lemma (in QRTEMP) pq-sum-prop: $(\text{setsum } (\%j. (j * p) \text{ div } q) \text{ Q-set}) +$

$(\text{setsum } (\%j. (j * q) \text{ div } p) \text{ P-set}) = ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2)$

proof –

have $(\text{setsum } (\%j. (j * p) \text{ div } q) \text{ Q-set}) +$

$(\text{setsum } (\%j. (j * q) \text{ div } p) \text{ P-set}) = \text{int}(\text{card } S2) + \text{int}(\text{card } S1)$

by (auto simp add: S1-carda S2-carda)

also **have** $\dots = \text{int}(\text{card } S1) + \text{int}(\text{card } S2)$

by auto

also **have** $\dots = ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2)$

by (auto simp add: card-sum-S1-S2)

finally **show** ?thesis .

qed

lemma pq-prime-neg: $[[\text{zprime } p; \text{zprime } q; p \neq q]] \implies (\sim [p = 0] \text{ (mod } q))$

apply (auto simp add: zcong-eq-zdvd-prop zprime-def)

```

apply (drule-tac x = q in allE)
apply (drule-tac x = p in allE)
by auto

lemma (in QRTEMP) QR-short: (Legendre p q) * (Legendre q p) =
  (-1::int) ^ nat(((p - 1) div 2)*((q - 1) div 2))
proof -
  from prems have ~([p = 0] (mod q))
  by (auto simp add: pq-prime-neq QRTEMP-def)
  with prems have a1: (Legendre p q) = (-1::int) ^
    nat(setsum (%x. ((x * p) div q)) Q-set)
  apply (rule-tac p = q in MainQRLemma)
  by (auto simp add: zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2 QRTEMP-def)
  from prems have ~([q = 0] (mod p))
  apply (rule-tac p = q and q = p in pq-prime-neq)
  apply (simp add: QRTEMP-def)+
  done
  with prems have a2: (Legendre q p) =
    (-1::int) ^ nat(setsum (%x. ((x * q) div p)) P-set)
  apply (rule-tac p = p in MainQRLemma)
  by (auto simp add: zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2 QRTEMP-def)
  from a1 a2 have (Legendre p q) * (Legendre q p) =
    (-1::int) ^ nat(setsum (%x. ((x * p) div q)) Q-set) *
    (-1::int) ^ nat(setsum (%x. ((x * q) div p)) P-set)
  by auto
  also have ... = (-1::int) ^ (nat(setsum (%x. ((x * p) div q)) Q-set) +
    nat(setsum (%x. ((x * q) div p)) P-set))
  by (auto simp add: zpower-zadd-distrib)
  also have nat(setsum (%x. ((x * p) div q)) Q-set) +
    nat(setsum (%x. ((x * q) div p)) P-set) =
    nat((setsum (%x. ((x * p) div q)) Q-set) +
      (setsum (%x. ((x * q) div p)) P-set))
  apply (rule-tac z1 = setsum (%x. ((x * p) div q)) Q-set in
    nat-add-distrib [THEN sym])
  by (auto simp add: S1-carda [THEN sym] S2-carda [THEN sym])
  also have ... = nat(((p - 1) div 2) * ((q - 1) div 2))
  by (auto simp add: pq-sum-prop)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

theorem Quadratic-Reciprocity:
  [| p ∈ zOdd; zprime p; q ∈ zOdd; zprime q;
    p ≠ q |]
  ==> (Legendre p q) * (Legendre q p) =
    (-1::int) ^ nat(((p - 1) div 2)*((q - 1) div 2))
  by (auto simp add: QRTEMP.QR-short zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2 [THEN sym]
    QRTEMP-def)

end

```

