Analysis

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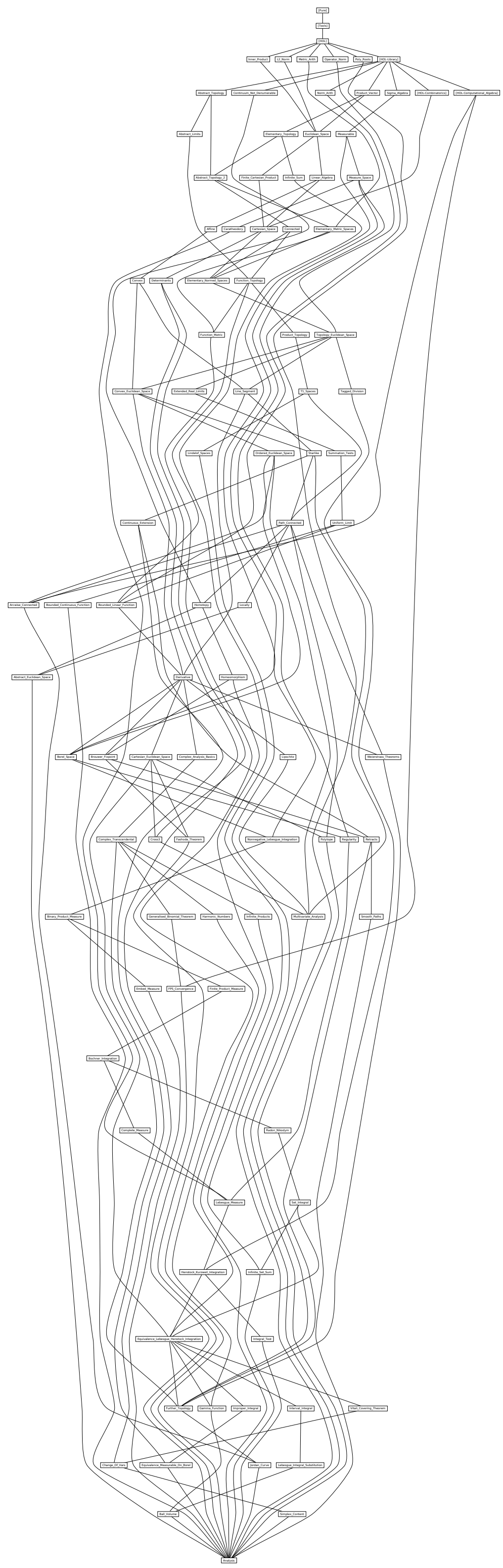

Chapter 1

Linear Algebra

theory *L2_Norm*
imports *Complex_Main*
begin

1.1 L2 Norm

definition *L2_set* :: $('a \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow real$ **where**
$L2\_set\ f\ A = sqrt\ (\sum i{\in}A.\ (f\ i)^2)$

proposition *L2_set_triangle_ineq*:
$L2\_set\ (\lambda i.\ f\ i + g\ i)\ A \le L2\_set\ f\ A + L2\_set\ g\ A$

end

1.2 Inner Product Spaces and Gradient Derivative

theory *Inner_Product*
imports *Complex_Main*
begin

1.2.1 Real inner product spaces

class *real_inner* = *real_vector* + *sgn_div_norm* + *dist_norm* + *uniformity_dist* + *open_uniformity* +
fixes *inner* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow real$
assumes *inner_commute*: $inner\ x\ y = inner\ y\ x$
and *inner_add_left*: $inner\ (x + y)\ z = inner\ x\ z + inner\ y\ z$
and *inner_scaleR_left* [*simp*]: $inner\ (scaleR\ r\ x)\ y = r * (inner\ x\ y)$
and *inner_ge_zero* [*simp*]: $0 \le inner\ x\ x$
and *inner_eq_zero_iff* [*simp*]: $inner\ x\ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
and *norm_eq_sqrt_inner*: $norm\ x = sqrt\ (inner\ x\ x)$
begin

1.2.2 Class instances

instantiation *real* :: *real_inner*
begin

instantiation *complex* :: *real_inner*
begin

1.2.3 Gradient derivative

definition
  gderiv ::
    $['a::real\_inner \Rightarrow real, 'a, 'a] \Rightarrow bool$
        $((GDERIV\ (\_)/\ (\_)/\ :>\ (\_))\ [1000,\ 1000,\ 60]\ 60)$
where
  $GDERIV\ f\ x :> D \longleftrightarrow FDERIV\ f\ x :> (\lambda h.\ inner\ h\ D)$

end

1.3 Cartesian Products as Vector Spaces

theory *Product_Vector*
  imports
    Complex_Main
    HOL−Library.Product_Plus
begin

1.3.1 Product is a Module

lemma *scale_prod*: $scale\ x\ (a,\ b) = (s1\ x\ a,\ s2\ x\ b)$

sublocale *p*: *module scale*

1.3.2 Product is a Real Vector Space

instantiation *prod* :: (*real_vector*, *real_vector*) *real_vector*
begin

proposition *scaleR_Pair* [*simp*]: $scaleR\ r\ (a,\ b) = (scaleR\ r\ a,\ scaleR\ r\ b)$

1.3.3 Product is a Metric Space

instantiation *prod* :: (*metric_space*, *metric_space*) *metric_space*
begin

proposition *dist_Pair_Pair*: $dist\ (a,\ b)\ (c,\ d) = sqrt\ ((dist\ a\ c)^2 + (dist\ b\ d)^2)$

1.3.4 Product is a Complete Metric Space

instance *prod* :: (*complete_space*, *complete_space*) *complete_space*

1.3.5 Product is a Normed Vector Space

instantiation *prod* :: (*real_normed_vector*, *real_normed_vector*) *real_normed_vector*
begin

proposition *norm_Pair*: $norm\ (a,\ b) = sqrt\ ((norm\ a)^2 + (norm\ b)^2)$

instance *prod* :: (*banach*, *banach*) *banach*

proposition *has_derivative_Pair* [*derivative_intros*]:
  assumes *f*: (*f has_derivative f′*) (*at x within s*)
    and *g*: (*g has_derivative g′*) (*at x within s*)
  shows ((λ*x*. (*f x*, *g x*)) *has_derivative* (λ*h*. (*f′ h*, *g′ h*))) (*at x within s*)

1.3.6 Product is Finite Dimensional

proposition *dim_Times*:
  assumes *vs1.subspace S vs2.subspace T*
  shows $p.dim(S \times T) = vs1.dim\ S + vs2.dim\ T$

end

1.4 Finite-Dimensional Inner Product Spaces

theory *Euclidean_Space*
imports
  L2_Norm
  Inner_Product
  Product_Vector
begin

1.4.1 Type class of Euclidean spaces

class *euclidean_space* = *real_inner* +
  fixes *Basis* :: *′a set*
  assumes *nonempty_Basis* [*simp*]: $Basis \neq \{\}$

assumes *finite_Basis* [*simp*]: *finite Basis*
assumes *inner_Basis*:
$[\![u \in Basis; v \in Basis]\!] \Longrightarrow inner\ u\ v = (if\ u = v\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
assumes *euclidean_all_zero_iff*:
$(\forall u{\in}Basis.\ inner\ x\ u = 0) \longleftrightarrow (x = 0)$

1.4.2 Class instances

instantiation *real* :: *euclidean_space*
begin
instantiation *complex* :: *euclidean_space*
begin
instantiation *prod* :: (*real_inner*, *real_inner*) *real_inner*
begin

instantiation *prod* :: (*euclidean_space*, *euclidean_space*) *euclidean_space*
begin

1.4.3 Locale instances

end

1.5 Elementary Linear Algebra on Euclidean Spaces

theory *Linear_Algebra*
imports
Euclidean_Space
HOL−Library.Infinite_Set
begin

1.5.1 Substandard Basis

1.5.2 Orthogonality

definition (**in** *real_inner*) $orthogonal\ x\ y \longleftrightarrow x \cdot y = 0$

1.5.3 Orthogonality of a transformation

definition $orthogonal\_transformation\ f \longleftrightarrow linear\ f \land (\forall v\ w.\ f\ v \cdot f\ w = v \cdot w)$

1.5.4 Bilinear functions

definition

$bilinear :: ('a::real\_vector \Rightarrow 'b::real\_vector \Rightarrow 'c::real\_vector) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
$bilinear\ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall x.\ linear\ (\lambda y.\ f\ x\ y)) \wedge (\forall y.\ linear\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x\ y))$

1.5.5 Adjoints

definition $adjoint :: (('a::real\_inner) \Rightarrow ('b::real\_inner)) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
$adjoint\ f = (SOME\ f'.\ \forall x\ y.\ f\ x \cdot y = x \cdot f'\ y)$

1.5.6 Infinity norm

definition $infnorm\ (x::'a::euclidean\_space) = Sup\ \{|x \cdot b|\ |b.\ b \in Basis\}$

1.5.7 Collinearity

definition $collinear :: 'a::real\_vector\ set \Rightarrow bool$
where $collinear\ S \longleftrightarrow (\exists u.\ \forall x \in S.\ \forall\ y \in S.\ \exists c.\ x - y = c *_R\ u)$

1.5.8 Properties of special hyperplanes

proposition *dim_hyperplane*:
fixes $a :: 'a::euclidean\_space$
assumes $a \neq 0$
shows $dim\ \{x.\ a \cdot x = 0\} = DIM('a) - 1$

1.5.9 Orthogonal bases and Gram-Schmidt process

proposition *Gram_Schmidt_step*:
fixes $S :: 'a::euclidean\_space\ set$
assumes S: $pairwise\ orthogonal\ S$ **and** x: $x \in span\ S$
shows $orthogonal\ x\ (a - (\sum b{\in}S.\ (b \cdot a\ /\ (b \cdot b)) *_R\ b))$

proposition *orthogonal_extension*:
fixes $S :: 'a::euclidean\_space\ set$
assumes S: $pairwise\ orthogonal\ S$
obtains U **where** $pairwise\ orthogonal\ (S \cup U)\ span\ (S \cup U) = span\ (S \cup T)$

1.5.10 Decomposing a vector into parts in orthogonal subspaces

proposition *orthonormal_basis_subspace*:
  fixes $S :: 'a :: euclidean\_space\ set$
  assumes *subspace S*
  obtains B **where** $B \subseteq S$ *pairwise orthogonal B*
    and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in B \Longrightarrow norm\ x = 1$
    and *independent B* $card\ B = dim\ S$ $span\ B = S$

proposition *dim_orthogonal_sum*:
  fixes $A :: 'a::euclidean\_space\ set$
  assumes $\bigwedge x\ y.\ [\![x \in A;\ y \in B]\!] \Longrightarrow x \cdot y = 0$
  shows $dim(A \cup B) = dim\ A + dim\ B$

1.5.11 Linear functions are (uniformly) continuous on any set

end

1.6 Affine Sets

theory *Affine*
imports *Linear_Algebra*
begin

1.6.1 Affine set and affine hull

definition $affine :: 'a::real\_vector\ set \Rightarrow bool$
  where $affine\ s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x{\in}s.\ \forall y{\in}s.\ \forall u\ v.\ u + v = 1 \longrightarrow u *_R x + v *_R y \in s)$

1.6.2 Affine Dependence

definition $affine\_dependent :: 'a::real\_vector\ set \Rightarrow bool$
  where $affine\_dependent\ s \longleftrightarrow (\exists x{\in}s.\ x \in affine\ hull\ (s - \{x\}))$

proposition *affine_dependent_explicit*:
  $affine\_dependent\ p \longleftrightarrow$
   $(\exists S\ u.\ finite\ S \wedge S \subseteq p \wedge sum\ u\ S = 0 \wedge (\exists v{\in}S.\ u\ v \neq 0) \wedge sum\ (\lambda v.\ u\ v *_R v)\ S = 0)$

proposition *extend_to_affine_basis*:
  fixes $S\ V :: 'n::real\_vector\ set$
  assumes $\neg\ affine\_dependent\ S$ $S \subseteq V$
  obtains T **where** $\neg\ affine\_dependent\ T$ $S \subseteq T$ $T \subseteq V$ $affine\ hull\ T = affine\ hull\ V$

1.6.3 Affine Dimension of a Set

definition $aff\_dim :: ('a::euclidean\_space)\ set \Rightarrow int$
where $aff\_dim\ V =$
$(SOME\ d :: int.$
$\exists B.\ affine\ hull\ B = affine\ hull\ V \wedge \neg\ affine\_dependent\ B \wedge of\_nat\ (card\ B) = d + 1)$

end

1.7 Convex Sets and Functions

theory *Convex*
imports
Affine
HOL−Library.Set_Algebras
begin

1.7.1 Convex Sets

definition $convex :: 'a::real\_vector\ set \Rightarrow bool$
where $convex\ s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x\in s.\ \forall y\in s.\ \forall u\geq 0.\ \forall v\geq 0.\ u + v = 1 \longrightarrow u *_R x + v *_R y \in s)$

1.7.2 Convex Functions on a Set

definition $convex\_on :: 'a::real\_vector\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow bool$
where $convex\_on\ S\ f \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall x\in S.\ \forall y\in S.\ \forall u\geq 0.\ \forall v\geq 0.\ u + v = 1 \longrightarrow f\ (u *_R x + v *_R y) \leq u * f\ x + v * f\ y)$

definition $concave\_on :: 'a::real\_vector\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow bool$
where $concave\_on\ S\ f \equiv convex\_on\ S\ (\lambda x.\ -\ f\ x)$

1.7.3 Some inequalities

1.7.4 Misc related lemmas

1.7.5 Cones

definition $cone :: 'a::real\_vector\ set \Rightarrow bool$
where $cone\ s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x\in s.\ \forall c\geq 0.\ c *_R x \in s)$

proposition $cone\_hull\_expl$: $cone\ hull\ S = \{c *_R x \mid c\ x.\ c \geq 0 \wedge x \in S\}$

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

1.7.6 Convex hull

proposition *convex_hull_indexed*:
fixes $S :: 'a::real\_vector\ set$
shows $convex\ hull\ S =$
$\{y.\ \exists k\ u\ x.\ (\forall i{\in}\{1::nat\ ..\ k\}.\ 0 \le u\ i \wedge x\ i \in S) \wedge$
$(sum\ u\ \{1..k\} = 1) \wedge (\sum i = 1..k.\ u\ i *_R x\ i) = y\}$
(**is** $?xyz = ?hull$)

1.7.7 Caratheodory's theorem

theorem *caratheodory*:
$convex\ hull\ p =$
$\{x::'a::euclidean\_space.\ \exists S.\ finite\ S \wedge S \subseteq p \wedge card\ S \le DIM('a) + 1 \wedge x \in convex\ hull\ S\}$

1.7.8 Radon's theorem

theorem *Radon*:
assumes $affine\_dependent\ c$
obtains $m\ p$ **where** $m \subseteq c\ p \subseteq c\ m \cap p = \{\}\ (convex\ hull\ m) \cap (convex\ hull\ p) \neq \{\}$

1.7.9 Helly's theorem

theorem *Helly*:
fixes $f :: 'a::euclidean\_space\ set\ set$
assumes $card\ f \ge DIM('a) + 1\ \forall s{\in}f.\ convex\ s$
and $\bigwedge t.\ [\![t{\subseteq}f;\ card\ t = DIM('a) + 1]\!] \Longrightarrow \bigcap t \neq \{\}$
shows $\bigcap f \neq \{\}$

1.7.10 Epigraphs of convex functions

definition $epigraph\ S\ (f :: \_ \Rightarrow real) = \{xy.\ fst\ xy \in S \wedge f\ (fst\ xy) \le snd\ xy\}$

end

1.8 Definition of Finite Cartesian Product Type

theory *Finite_Cartesian_Product*
imports
  Euclidean_Space
  L2_Norm
  HOL−Library.Numeral_Type
  HOL−Library.Countable_Set
  HOL−Library.FuncSet
begin

1.8.1 Cardinality of vectors

proposition *CARD_vec* [*simp*]:
  $CARD('a^{\frown}'b) = CARD('a) \ \widehat{}\ CARD('b)$
instantiation *vec* :: (*zero*, *finite*) *zero*
begin

instantiation *vec* :: (*plus*, *finite*) *plus*
begin

instantiation *vec* :: (*minus*, *finite*) *minus*
begin

instantiation *vec* :: (*uminus*, *finite*) *uminus*
begin
instantiation *vec* :: (*times*, *finite*) *times*
begin

instantiation *vec* :: (*one*, *finite*) *one*
begin

instantiation *vec* :: (*ord*, *finite*) *ord*
begin

1.8.2 Real vector space

definition $scaleR \equiv (\lambda\ r\ x.\ (\chi\ i.\ scaleR\ r\ (x\$i)))$

1.8.3 Topological space

definition [*code del*]:
  $open\ (S :: ('a\ ^{\frown}\ 'b)\ set) \longleftrightarrow$
    $(\forall\, x{\in}S.\ \exists\, A.\ (\forall\, i.\ open\ (A\ i) \wedge x\$i \in A\ i) \wedge$
      $(\forall\, y.\ (\forall\, i.\ y\$i \in A\ i) \longrightarrow y \in S))$

1.8.4 Metric space

definition
  $dist\ x\ y = L2\_set\ (\lambda i.\ dist\ (x\$i)\ (y\$i))\ UNIV$

definition [*code del*]:
  $(uniformity :: (('a\,\hat{}\,'b::\_) \times ('a\,\hat{}\,'b::\_))\ filter) =$
    $(INF\ e{\in}\{0\ {<}..\}.\ principal\ \{(x,\ y).\ dist\ x\ y < e\})$

proposition $dist\_vec\_nth\_le$: $dist\ (x\ \$\ i)\ (y\ \$\ i) \leq dist\ x\ y$

1.8.5 Normed vector space

definition $norm\ x = L2\_set\ (\lambda i.\ norm\ (x\$i))\ UNIV$

definition $sgn\ (x::'a\,\hat{}\,'b) = scaleR\ (inverse\ (norm\ x))\ x$

1.8.6 Inner product space

definition $inner\ x\ y = sum\ (\lambda i.\ inner\ (x\$i)\ (y\$i))\ UNIV$

1.8.7 Euclidean space

definition $axis\ k\ x = (\chi\ i.\ if\ i = k\ then\ x\ else\ 0)$

definition $Basis = (\bigcup i.\ \bigcup u{\in}Basis.\ \{axis\ i\ u\})$

proposition DIM_cart [*simp*]: $DIM('a\,\hat{}\,'b) = CARD('b) * DIM('a)$

1.8.8 Matrix operations

definition $map\_matrix::('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow (('a,\ 'i::finite)vec,\ 'j::finite)\ vec \Rightarrow (('b,\ 'i)vec,\ 'j)\ vec$ **where**
  $map\_matrix\ f\ x = (\chi\ i\ j.\ f\ (x\ \$\ i\ \$\ j))$

definition $matrix\_matrix\_mult :: ('a::semiring\_1)\ \hat{}\,'n\,\hat{}\,'m \Rightarrow 'a\ \hat{}\,'p\,\hat{}\,'n \Rightarrow 'a\ \hat{}\ 'p\ \hat{}\,'m$
    (**infixl** $**$ 70)
  where $m ** m' == (\chi\ i\ j.\ sum\ (\lambda k.\ ((m\$i)\$k) * ((m'\$k)\$j))\ (UNIV :: 'n\ set)) ::'a\ \hat{}\ 'p\ \hat{}\,'m$

definition $matrix\_vector\_mult :: ('a::semiring\_1) \hat{~}'n\hat{~}'m \Rightarrow 'a \hat{~}'n \Rightarrow 'a \hat{~} 'm$
  (**infixl** $*v$ 70)
 where $m *v\ x \equiv (\chi\ i.\ sum\ (\lambda j.\ ((m\$i)\$j) * (x\$j))\ (UNIV :: 'n\ set)) :: 'a\hat{~}'m$

definition $vector\_matrix\_mult :: 'a \hat{~} 'm \Rightarrow ('a::semiring\_1) \hat{~}'n\hat{~}'m \Rightarrow 'a \hat{~}'n$
  (**infixl** $v*$ 70)
 where $v\ v*\ m == (\chi\ j.\ sum\ (\lambda i.\ ((m\$i)\$j) * (v\$i))\ (UNIV :: 'm\ set)) :: 'a\hat{~}'n$

proposition $matrix\_mul\_assoc$: $A ** (B ** C) = (A ** B) ** C$

proposition $matrix\_vector\_mul\_assoc$: $A *v (B *v x) = (A ** B) *v x$

proposition $scalar\_matrix\_assoc$:
 fixes $A :: ('a::real\_algebra\_1)\hat{~}'m\hat{~}'n$
 shows $k *_R (A ** B) = (k *_R A) ** B$

proposition $matrix\_scalar\_ac$:
 fixes $A :: ('a::real\_algebra\_1)\hat{~}'m\hat{~}'n$
 shows $A ** (k *_R B) = k *_R A ** B$
definition $matrix :: ('a::\{plus,times, one, zero\}\hat{~}'m \Rightarrow 'a \hat{~} 'n) \Rightarrow 'a\hat{~}'m\hat{~}'n$
 where $matrix\ f = (\chi\ i\ j.\ (f(axis\ j\ 1))\$i)$

1.8.9 Inverse matrices (not necessarily square)

definition
 $invertible(A::'a::semiring\_1\hat{~}'n\hat{~}'m) \longleftrightarrow (\exists A'::'a\hat{~}'m\hat{~}'n.\ A ** A' = mat\ 1 \wedge A' ** A = mat\ 1)$

definition
 $matrix\_inv(A:: 'a::semiring\_1\hat{~}'n\hat{~}'m) =$
  $(SOME\ A'::'a\hat{~}'m\hat{~}'n.\ A ** A' = mat\ 1 \wedge A' ** A = mat\ 1)$

proposition $scalar\_invertible\_iff$:
 fixes $A :: ('a::real\_algebra\_1)\hat{~}'m\hat{~}'n$
 assumes $k \neq 0$ **and** $invertible\ A$
 shows $invertible\ (k *_R A) \longleftrightarrow k \neq 0 \wedge invertible\ A$

proposition $vector\_scaleR\_matrix\_ac$:
 fixes $k :: real$ **and** $x :: real\hat{~}'n$ **and** $A :: real\hat{~}'m\hat{~}'n$
 shows $x\ v* (k *_R A) = k *_R (x\ v*\ A)$

end

1.9 Linear Algebra on Finite Cartesian Products

theory *Cartesian_Space*
 imports
  HOL−Combinatorics.Transposition

Finite_Cartesian_Product
Linear_Algebra
begin

1.9.1 Rank of a matrix

definition *rank* :: $'a::field^{\frown}'n^{\frown}'m$=>*nat*
where *row_rank_def_gen*: *rank A* ≡ *vec.dim*(*rows A*)

1.9.2 Orthogonality of a matrix

definition *orthogonal_matrix* (Q::$'a$::*semiring_1*$^{\frown}'n^{\frown}'n$) ⟷
transpose Q ∗∗ *Q* = *mat 1* ∧ *Q* ∗∗ *transpose Q* = *mat 1*

proposition *orthogonal_matrix_mul*:
fixes *A* :: *real* $^{\frown}'n^{\frown}'n$
assumes *orthogonal_matrix A orthogonal_matrix B*
shows *orthogonal_matrix*(*A* ∗∗ *B*)

proposition *orthogonal_transformation_matrix*:
fixes *f*:: *real*$^{\frown}'n$ ⇒ *real*$^{\frown}'n$
shows *orthogonal_transformation f* ⟷ *linear f* ∧ *orthogonal_matrix*(*matrix f*)
(**is** *?lhs* ⟷ *?rhs*)

1.9.3 Finding an Orthogonal Matrix

proposition *orthogonal_matrix_exists_basis*:
fixes *a* :: *real*$^{\frown}'n$
assumes *norm a* = *1*
obtains *A* **where** *orthogonal_matrix A A* ∗*v* (*axis k 1*) = *a*

proposition *orthogonal_transformation_exists*:
fixes *a b* :: *real*$^{\frown}'n$
assumes *norm a* = *norm b*
obtains *f* **where** *orthogonal_transformation f f a* = *b*

1.9.4 Scaling and isometry

proposition *scaling_linear*:
fixes *f* :: $'a$::*real_inner* ⇒ $'a$::*real_inner*

assumes *f0*: $f\ 0 = 0$
and *fd*: $\forall x\ y.\ dist\ (f\ x)\ (f\ y) = c * dist\ x\ y$
shows *linear f*
proposition *orthogonal_transformation_isometry*:
$orthogonal\_transformation\ f \longleftrightarrow f(0::'a::real\_inner) = (0::'a) \wedge (\forall x\ y.\ dist(f\ x)\ (f\ y) = dist\ x\ y)$

1.9.5 Induction on matrix row operations

end

1.10 Traces and Determinants of Square Matrices

theory *Determinants*
imports
HOL−Combinatorics.Permutations
Cartesian_Space
begin

1.10.1 Trace

definition $trace :: 'a::semiring\_1\hat{~}'n\hat{~}'n \Rightarrow 'a$
where $trace\ A = sum\ (\lambda i.\ ((A\$i)\$i))\ (UNIV::'n\ set)$

Definition of determinant

definition $det:: 'a::comm\_ring\_1\hat{~}'n\hat{~}'n \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
$det\ A =$
$sum\ (\lambda p.\ of\_int\ (sign\ p) * prod\ (\lambda i.\ A\$i\$p\ i)\ (UNIV :: 'n\ set))$
$\{p.\ p\ permutes\ (UNIV :: 'n\ set)\}$
proposition *det_diagonal*:
fixes $A :: 'a::comm\_ring\_1\hat{~}'n\hat{~}'n$
assumes *ld*: $\bigwedge i\ j.\ i \neq j \Longrightarrow A\$i\$j = 0$
shows $det\ A = prod\ (\lambda i.\ A\$i\$i)\ (UNIV::'n\ set)$

proposition *det_matrix_scaleR* [*simp*]: $det\ (matrix\ (((*_R)\ r)) :: real\hat{~}'n\hat{~}'n) = r\ \hat{}\ CARD('n::finite)$

proposition *det_mul*:
fixes $A\ B :: 'a::comm\_ring\_1\hat{~}'n\hat{~}'n$
shows $det\ (A ** B) = det\ A * det\ B$

1.10.2 Relation to invertibility

proposition *invertible_det_nz*:

fixes A::$'a$::{*field*}^'n^'n
shows *invertible* $A \longleftrightarrow$ *det* $A \neq 0$

Invertibility of matrices and corresponding linear functions

1.10.3 Cramer's rule

proposition *cramer_lemma*:
fixes A :: $'a$::{*field*}^'n^'n
shows *det*((χ *i j*. *if j* = *k then* (A *v x)$*i else* A$*i*$*j*):: $'a$::{*field*}^'n^'n) = $x$$*k* * *det A*

proposition *cramer*:
fixes A ::$'a$::{*field*}^'n^'n
assumes *d0*: *det* $A \neq 0$
shows A *v x = $b \longleftrightarrow x$ = (χ *k*. *det*(χ *i j*. *if j*=*k then b*$*i else* A$*i*$*j*) / *det* A)

proposition *det_orthogonal_matrix*:
fixes Q:: $'a$::*linordered_idom*^'n^'n
assumes *oQ*: *orthogonal_matrix Q*
shows *det* Q = *1* $\vee$ *det* Q = − *1*

proposition *orthogonal_transformation_det* [*simp*]:
fixes *f* :: *real*^'n $\Rightarrow$ *real*^'n
shows *orthogonal_transformation f* $\Longrightarrow$ |*det* (*matrix f*)| = *1*

1.10.4 Rotation, reflection, rotoinversion

definition *rotation_matrix Q* $\longleftrightarrow$ *orthogonal_matrix Q* $\wedge$ *det Q* = *1*
definition *rotoinversion_matrix Q* $\longleftrightarrow$ *orthogonal_matrix Q* $\wedge$ *det Q* = − *1*

end

Chapter 2

Topology

theory *Elementary_Topology*
imports
  HOL−Library.Set_Idioms
  HOL−Library.Disjoint_Sets
  Product_Vector
begin

2.1 Elementary Topology

2.1.1 Topological Basis

definition *topological_basis* $B \longleftrightarrow$
  $(\forall\, b{\in}B.\ open\ b) \wedge (\forall\, x.\ open\ x \longrightarrow (\exists\, B'.\ B' \subseteq B \wedge \bigcup B' = x))$

2.1.2 Countable Basis

locale *countable_basis* = *topological_space p* **for** $p{::}'a\ set \Rightarrow bool$ +
  fixes $B :: 'a\ set\ set$
  assumes *is_basis*: *topological_basis B*
    and *countable_basis*: *countable B*
begin

class *second_countable_topology* = *topological_space* +
  assumes *ex_countable_subbasis*:
    $\exists\, B{::}'a\ set\ set.\ countable\ B \wedge open = generate\_topology\ B$
begin

proposition *Lindelof*:
  fixes $\mathcal{F} :: 'a{::}second\_countable\_topology\ set\ set$
  assumes $\mathcal{F}$: $\bigwedge S.\ S \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow open\ S$
  obtains $\mathcal{F}'$ **where** $\mathcal{F}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ *countable* $\mathcal{F}'$ $\bigcup \mathcal{F}' = \bigcup \mathcal{F}$

2.1.3 Polish spaces

class *polish_space* = *complete_space* + *second_countable_topology*

2.1.4 Limit Points

definition (**in** *topological_space*) *islimpt*:: $'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow bool$ (**infixr** *islimpt 60*)
  where x *islimpt* $S \longleftrightarrow (\forall\, T.\ x \in T \longrightarrow open\ T \longrightarrow (\exists\, y \in S.\ y \in T \wedge y \neq x))$

2.1.5 Interior of a Set

definition *interior* :: $('a{::}topological\_space)\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set$ **where**
$interior\ S = \bigcup\{T.\ open\ T \wedge T \subseteq S\}$

2.1.6 Closure of a Set

definition *closure* :: $('a{::}topological\_space)\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set$ **where**
$closure\ S = S \cup \{x\ .\ x\ islimpt\ S\}$

2.1.7 Frontier (also known as boundary)

definition *frontier* :: $('a{::}topological\_space)\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set$ **where**
$frontier\ S = closure\ S - interior\ S$

2.1.8 Limits

2.1.9 Compactness

proposition *Heine_Borel_imp_Bolzano_Weierstrass*:
  assumes *compact s*
    and *infinite t*
    and $t \subseteq s$
  shows $\exists\, x \in s.\ x\ islimpt\ t$

definition *countably_compact* :: $('a{::}topological\_space)\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
$countably\_compact\ U \longleftrightarrow$
  $(\forall\, A.\ countable\ A \longrightarrow (\forall\, a \in A.\ open\ a) \longrightarrow U \subseteq \bigcup A$
    $\longrightarrow (\exists\, T \subseteq A.\ finite\ T \wedge U \subseteq \bigcup T))$

proposition *countably_compact_imp_compact_second_countable*:
  $countably\_compact\ U \Longrightarrow compact\ (U :: 'a :: second\_countable\_topology\ set)$
definition *seq_compact* :: $'a::topological\_space\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
$seq\_compact\ S \longleftrightarrow$
  $(\forall f. (\forall n. f\ n \in S)$
   $\longrightarrow (\exists l{\in}S. \exists r{::}nat{\Rightarrow}nat. strict\_mono\ r \wedge ((f \circ r) \longrightarrow l)\ sequentially))$

proposition *Bolzano_Weierstrass_imp_seq_compact*:
  fixes $s :: 'a::\{t1\_space, first\_countable\_topology\}\ set$
  shows $\forall t. infinite\ t \wedge t \subseteq s \longrightarrow (\exists x \in s. x\ islimpt\ t) \Longrightarrow seq\_compact\ s$

2.1.10 Continuity

2.1.11 Homeomorphisms

definition $homeomorphism\ s\ t\ f\ g \longleftrightarrow$
  $(\forall x{\in}s. (g(f\ x) = x)) \wedge (f\ `\ s = t) \wedge continuous\_on\ s\ f \wedge$
  $(\forall y{\in}t. (f(g\ y) = y)) \wedge (g\ `\ t = s) \wedge continuous\_on\ t\ g$

definition *homeomorphic* :: $'a::topological\_space\ set \Rightarrow 'b::topological\_space\ set$
$\Rightarrow bool$
   (**infixr** *homeomorphic 60*)
  where $s\ homeomorphic\ t \equiv (\exists f\ g. homeomorphism\ s\ t\ f\ g)$

end

2.2 Operators involving abstract topology

theory *Abstract_Topology*
  imports
    Complex_Main
    HOL−Library.Set_Idioms
    HOL−Library.FuncSet
begin

2.2.1 General notion of a topology as a value

definition *istopology* :: $('a\ set \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
  $istopology\ L \equiv (\forall S\ T. L\ S \longrightarrow L\ T \longrightarrow L\ (S \cap T)) \wedge (\forall \mathcal{K}. (\forall K{\in}\mathcal{K}. L\ K) \longrightarrow$
$L\ (\bigcup \mathcal{K}))$

typedef $'a\ topology = \{L{::}('a\ set) \Rightarrow bool.\ istopology\ L\}$
  morphisms *openin topology*
proposition *openin_clauses*:
  fixes $U :: 'a\ topology$
  shows
    $openin\ U\ \{\}$

$\bigwedge S\ T.\ openin\ U\ S \Longrightarrow openin\ U\ T \Longrightarrow openin\ U\ (S \cap T)$
$\bigwedge K.\ (\forall S \in K.\ openin\ U\ S) \Longrightarrow openin\ U\ (\bigcup K)$
definition *closedin* :: *'a topology* $\Rightarrow$ *'a set* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
$closedin\ U\ S \longleftrightarrow S \subseteq topspace\ U \wedge openin\ U\ (topspace\ U - S)$

2.2.2 The discrete topology

2.2.3 Subspace topology

definition *subtopology* :: *'a topology* $\Rightarrow$ *'a set* $\Rightarrow$ *'a topology* **where**
$subtopology\ U\ V = topology\ (\lambda T.\ \exists S.\ T = S \cap V \wedge openin\ U\ S)$

2.2.4 The canonical topology from the underlying type class

abbreviation *euclidean* :: *'a::topological_space topology*
where $euclidean \equiv topology\ open$

2.2.5 Basic "localization" results are handy for connectedness.

2.2.6 Derived set (set of limit points)

2.2.7 Closure with respect to a topological space

2.2.8 Frontier with respect to topological space

2.2.9 Locally finite collections

2.2.10 Continuous maps

lemma *continuous_map_alt*:
continuous_map T1 T2 f
$= ((\forall U.\ openin\ T2\ U \longrightarrow openin\ T1\ (f -` U \cap topspace\ T1)) \wedge f ` topspace\ T1 \subseteq topspace\ T2)$

2.2.11 Open and closed maps (not a priori assumed continuous)

2.2.12 Quotient maps

2.2.13 Separated Sets

2.2.14 Homeomorphisms

2.2.15 Relation of homeomorphism between topological spaces

2.2.16 Connected topological spaces

2.2.17 Compact sets

proposition *compact_space_fip*:
$\quad$ *compact_space* $X \longleftrightarrow$
$\quad\quad (\forall \mathcal{U}.\ (\forall C{\in}\mathcal{U}.\ \textit{closedin}\ X\ C) \wedge (\forall \mathcal{F}.\ \textit{finite}\ \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{U} \longrightarrow \bigcap\mathcal{F} \neq \{\}) \longrightarrow \bigcap\mathcal{U} \neq \{\})$
$\quad$ (**is** _ = *?rhs*)

corollary *compactin_fip*:
$\quad$ *compactin* $X\ S \longleftrightarrow$
$\quad\quad S \subseteq \textit{topspace}\ X\ \wedge$
$\quad\quad (\forall \mathcal{U}.\ (\forall C{\in}\mathcal{U}.\ \textit{closedin}\ X\ C) \wedge (\forall \mathcal{F}.\ \textit{finite}\ \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{U} \longrightarrow S \cap \bigcap\mathcal{F} \neq \{\}) \longrightarrow S \cap \bigcap\mathcal{U} \neq \{\})$

corollary *compact_space_imp_nest*:
$\quad$ **fixes** C :: *nat* $\Rightarrow$ *'a set*
$\quad$ **assumes** *compact_space* X **and** *clo*: $\bigwedge n.\ \textit{closedin}\ X\ (C\ n)$
$\quad\quad$ **and** *ne*: $\bigwedge n.\ C\ n \neq \{\}$ **and** *inc*: $\bigwedge m\ n.\ m \leq n \Longrightarrow C\ n \subseteq C\ m$
$\quad$ **shows** $(\bigcap n.\ C\ n) \neq \{\}$

2.2.18 Embedding maps

2.2.19 Retraction and section maps

2.2.20 Continuity

2.2.21 The topology generated by some (open) subsets

2.2.22 Topology bases and sub-bases

2.2.23 Pullback topology

definition *pullback_topology*::$('a\ set) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('b\ topology) \Rightarrow ('a\ topology)$
where *pullback_topology A f T* $=$ *topology* $(\lambda S.\ \exists\, U.\ openin\ T\ U \wedge S = f-`U \cap A)$

proposition *continuous_map_pullback* [*intro*]:
assumes *continuous_map T1 T2 g*
shows *continuous_map* (*pullback_topology A f T1*) *T2* (*g o f*)

proposition *continuous_map_pullback'* [*intro*]:
assumes *continuous_map T1 T2* (*f o g*) *topspace T1* $\subseteq$ *g*$-`$*A*
shows *continuous_map T1* (*pullback_topology A f T2*) *g*

2.2.24 Proper maps (not a priori assumed continuous)

2.2.25 Perfect maps (proper, continuous and surjective)

end

2.3 Abstract Topology 2

theory *Abstract_Topology_2*
imports
Elementary_Topology
Abstract_Topology
HOL−Library.Indicator_Function
begin

2.3.1 Closure

corollary *infinite_openin*:
fixes *S* :: *'a* :: *t1_space set*
shows $[\![$*openin* (*top_of_set U*) *S*; $x \in S$; *x islimpt U*$]\!] \Longrightarrow$ *infinite S*

2.3.2 Frontier

2.3.3 Compactness

2.3.4 Continuity

2.3.5 Retractions

definition *retraction* :: ('*a*::*topological_space*) *set* ⇒ '*a set* ⇒ ('*a* ⇒ '*a*) ⇒ *bool*
where *retraction S T r* ⟷
  $T \subseteq S \wedge$ *continuous_on* $S\ r \wedge r$ ‘ $S \subseteq T \wedge (\forall x{\in}T.\ r\ x = x)$

definition *retract_of* (**infixl** *retract'_of 50*) **where**
T retract_of S ⟷ (∃ *r*. *retraction S T r*)

2.3.6 Retractions on a topological space

2.3.7 Paths and path-connectedness

2.3.8 Connected components

end

2.4 Connected Components

theory *Connected*
  imports
    Abstract_Topology_2
begin

2.4.1 Connected components, considered as a connectedness relation or a set

definition *connected_component S x y* ≡ ∃ *T*. *connected T* ∧ $T \subseteq S \wedge x \in T \wedge y \in T$

2.4.2 The set of connected components of a set

definition *components*:: '*a*::*topological_space set* ⇒ '*a set set*
  where *components S* ≡ *connected_component_set S* ‘ *S*

2.4.3 Lemmas about components

proposition *component_diff_connected*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*metric_space set*
assumes *connected* S *connected* U $S \subseteq U$ **and** C: $C \in$ *components* $(U - S)$
shows *connected*$(U - C)$

end
theory *Abstract_Limits*
imports
Abstract_Topology
begin

2.4.4 nhdsin and atin

2.4.5 Limits in a topological space

2.4.6 Pointwise continuity in topological spaces

2.4.7 Combining theorems for continuous functions into the reals

end

Chapter 3

Functional Analysis

theory *Metric_Arith*
  imports *HOL.Real_Vector_Spaces*
begin
theorem *metric_eq_thm* [*THEN HOL.eq_reflection*]:
  $x \in s \Longrightarrow y \in s \Longrightarrow x = y \longleftrightarrow (\forall\, a{\in}s.\ dist\ x\ a = dist\ y\ a)$

end

3.1 Elementary Metric Spaces

theory *Elementary_Metric_Spaces*
  imports
    Abstract_Topology_2
    Metric_Arith
begin

3.1.1 Open and closed balls

definition $ball :: 'a{::}metric\_space \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
  where $ball\ x\ e = \{y.\ dist\ x\ y < e\}$

definition $cball :: 'a{::}metric\_space \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
  where $cball\ x\ e = \{y.\ dist\ x\ y \le e\}$

definition $sphere :: 'a{::}metric\_space \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
  where $sphere\ x\ e = \{y.\ dist\ x\ y = e\}$

3.1.2 Limit Points

3.1.3 Perfect Metric Spaces

3.1.4 ?

3.1.5 Interior

3.1.6 Frontier

3.1.7 Limits

proposition *Lim*: $(f \longrightarrow l)$ *net* $\longleftrightarrow$ *trivial_limit net* $\vee$ $(\forall\, e{>}0.$ *eventually* $(\lambda x.$ *dist* $(f\,x)\ l < e)$ *net*$)$
proposition *Lim_within_le*: $(f \longrightarrow l)($*at a within S*$) \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall\, e{>}0.\ \exists\, d{>}0.\ \forall\, x{\in}S.\ 0 < dist\ x\ a \wedge dist\ x\ a \le d \longrightarrow dist\ (f\,x)\ l < e)$

proposition *Lim_within*: $(f \longrightarrow l)$ $($*at a within S*$) \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall\, e > 0.\ \exists\, d{>}0.\ \forall\, x \in S.\ 0 < dist\ x\ a \wedge dist\ x\ a < d \longrightarrow dist\ (f\,x)\ l < e)$

corollary *Lim_withinI* [*intro?*]:
assumes $\bigwedge e.\ e > 0 \Longrightarrow \exists\, d{>}0.\ \forall\, x \in S.\ 0 < dist\ x\ a \wedge dist\ x\ a < d \longrightarrow dist\ (f\,x)\ l \le e$
shows $(f \longrightarrow l)$ $($*at a within S*$)$

proposition *Lim_at*: $(f \longrightarrow l)$ $($*at a*$) \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall\, e > 0.\ \exists\, d{>}0.\ \forall\, x.\ 0 < dist\ x\ a \wedge dist\ x\ a < d \longrightarrow dist\ (f\,x)\ l < e)$

3.1.8 Continuity

proposition *continuous_within_eps_delta*:
continuous $($*at x within s*$)$ $f \longleftrightarrow (\forall\, e{>}0.\ \exists\, d{>}0.\ \forall\, x'{\in}\ s.\ \ dist\ x'\ x < d\ {-}{-}{>} dist\ (f\,x')\ (f\,x) < e)$

corollary *continuous_at_eps_delta*:
continuous $($*at x*$)$ $f \longleftrightarrow (\forall\, e > 0.\ \exists\, d > 0.\ \forall\, x'.\ dist\ x'\ x < d \longrightarrow dist\ (f\,x')\ (f\,x) < e)$

3.1.9 Closure and Limit Characterization

3.1.10 Boundedness

definition (**in** *metric_space*) *bounded* :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow bool$
where *bounded* $S \longleftrightarrow (\exists\, x\ e.\ \forall\, y{\in}S.\ dist\ x\ y \le e)$

3.1.11 Compactness

proposition *seq_compact_imp_totally_bounded*:

assumes *seq_compact S*
shows $\forall e>0.\ \exists k.\ finite\ k \wedge k \subseteq S \wedge S \subseteq (\bigcup x{\in}k.\ ball\ x\ e)$
proposition *seq_compact_imp_Heine_Borel*:
fixes S :: *'a :: metric_space set*
assumes *seq_compact S*
shows *compact S*

proposition *compact_eq_seq_compact_metric*:
compact (*S* :: *'a::metric_space set*) $\longleftrightarrow$ *seq_compact S*

proposition *compact_def*: — this is the definition of compactness in HOL Light
compact (*S* :: *'a::metric_space set*) $\longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall f.\ (\forall n.\ f\ n \in S) \longrightarrow (\exists l{\in}S.\ \exists r{::}nat{\Rightarrow}nat.\ strict\_mono\ r \wedge (f \circ r) \longlongrightarrow l))$
proposition *compact_eq_Bolzano_Weierstrass*:
fixes S :: *'a::metric_space set*
shows $compact\ S \longleftrightarrow (\forall T.\ infinite\ T \wedge T \subseteq S \longrightarrow (\exists x \in S.\ x\ islimpt\ T))$

proposition *Bolzano_Weierstrass_imp_bounded*:
$(\bigwedge T.\ [\![infinite\ T;\ T \subseteq S]\!] \Longrightarrow (\exists x \in S.\ x\ islimpt\ T)) \Longrightarrow bounded\ S$

3.1.12 Banach fixed point theorem

theorem *banach_fix*:— TODO: rename to *Banach_fix*
assumes *s*: *complete s* $s \neq \{\}$
and *c*: $0 \le c$ $c < 1$
and *f*: f ‘ $s \subseteq s$
and *lipschitz*: $\forall x{\in}s.\ \forall y{\in}s.\ dist\ (f\ x)\ (f\ y) \le c * dist\ x\ y$
shows $\exists!x{\in}s.\ f\ x = x$

3.1.13 Edelstein fixed point theorem

theorem *Edelstein_fix*:
fixes S :: *'a::metric_space set*
assumes *S*: *compact S* $S \neq \{\}$
and *gs*: $(g$ ‘ $S) \subseteq S$
and *dist*: $\forall x{\in}S.\ \forall y{\in}S.\ x \neq y \longrightarrow dist\ (g\ x)\ (g\ y) < dist\ x\ y$
shows $\exists!x{\in}S.\ g\ x = x$

3.1.14 The diameter of a set

definition *diameter* :: *'a::metric_space set* $\Rightarrow$ *real* **where**
$diameter\ S = (if\ S = \{\}\ then\ 0\ else\ SUP\ (x,y){\in}S{\times}S.\ dist\ x\ y)$

proposition *Lebesgue_number_lemma*:
assumes *compact S* $\mathcal{C} \neq \{\}$ $S \subseteq \bigcup\mathcal{C}$ **and** *ope*: $\bigwedge B.\ B \in \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow open\ B$
obtains δ **where** $0 < \delta$ $\bigwedge T.\ [\![T \subseteq S;\ diameter\ T < \delta]\!] \Longrightarrow \exists B \in \mathcal{C}.\ T \subseteq B$

3.1.15 Metric spaces with the Heine-Borel property

class *heine_borel* = *metric_space* +
  assumes *bounded_imp_convergent_subsequence*:
    $bounded\ (range\ f) \Longrightarrow \exists\, l\ r.\ strict\_mono\ (r{::}nat{\Rightarrow}nat) \wedge ((f \circ r) \longrightarrow l)$ *sequentially*

proposition *bounded_closed_imp_seq_compact*:
  fixes $S{::}'a{::}heine\_borel\ set$
  assumes *bounded S*
    and *closed S*
  shows *seq_compact S*

instance *real* :: *heine_borel*

instance *prod* :: (*heine_borel*, *heine_borel*) *heine_borel*

3.1.16 Completeness

proposition (**in** *metric_space*) *completeI*:
  assumes $\bigwedge f.\ \forall n.\ f\ n \in s \Longrightarrow Cauchy\ f \Longrightarrow \exists\, l{\in}s.\ f \longrightarrow l$
  shows *complete s*

proposition (**in** *metric_space*) *completeE*:
  assumes *complete s* **and** $\forall n.\ f\ n \in s$ **and** *Cauchy f*
  obtains *l* **where** $l \in s$ **and** $f \longrightarrow l$

proposition *compact_eq_totally_bounded*:
  $compact\ s \longleftrightarrow complete\ s \wedge (\forall\, e{>}0.\ \exists\, k.\ finite\ k \wedge s \subseteq (\bigcup x{\in}k.\ ball\ x\ e))$
    (**is** _ $\longleftrightarrow$ *?rhs*)

3.1.17 Properties of Balls and Spheres

3.1.18 Distance from a Set

3.1.19 Infimum Distance

definition $infdist\ x\ A = (if\ A = \{\}\ then\ 0\ else\ INF\ a{\in}A.\ dist\ x\ a)$

3.1.20 Separation between Points and Sets

proposition *separate_point_closed*:
  fixes $s :: 'a{::}heine\_borel\ set$
  assumes *closed s* **and** $a \notin s$

shows $\exists d>0.\ \forall x\in s.\ d \leq dist\ a\ x$

proposition *separate_compact_closed*:
fixes $s\ t$ :: $'a$::*heine_borel set*
assumes *compact s*
and t: *closed t* $s \cap t = \{\}$
shows $\exists d>0.\ \forall x\in s.\ \forall y\in t.\ d \leq dist\ x\ y$

proposition *separate_closed_compact*:
fixes $s\ t$ :: $'a$::*heine_borel set*
assumes *closed s*
and *compact t*
and $s \cap t = \{\}$
shows $\exists d>0.\ \forall x\in s.\ \forall y\in t.\ d \leq dist\ x\ y$

proposition *compact_in_open_separated*:
fixes A::$'a$::*heine_borel set*
assumes $A \neq \{\}$
assumes *compact A*
assumes *open B*
assumes $A \subseteq B$
obtains e **where** $e > 0$ $\{x.\ infdist\ x\ A \leq e\} \subseteq B$

3.1.21 Uniform Continuity

3.1.22 Continuity on a Compact Domain Implies Uniform Continuity

corollary *compact_uniformly_continuous*:
fixes f :: $'a$ :: *metric_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$ :: *metric_space*
assumes f: *continuous_on S f* **and** S: *compact S*
shows *uniformly_continuous_on S f*

3.1.23 With Abstract Topology (TODO: move and remove dependency?)

3.1.24 Closed Nest

3.1.25 Consequences for Real Numbers

3.1.26 The infimum of the distance between two sets

definition *setdist* :: $'a$::*metric_space set* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *set* $\Rightarrow$ *real* **where**
setdist s t $\equiv$
(*if* $s = \{\} \vee t = \{\}$ *then* 0
else Inf $\{dist\ x\ y|\ x\ y.\ x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$)

proposition *setdist_attains_inf*:
assumes *compact B B* $\neq$ {}
obtains *y* **where** *y* $\in$ *B setdist A B* = *infdist y A*

end

3.2 Elementary Normed Vector Spaces

theory *Elementary_Normed_Spaces*
imports
HOL−Library.FuncSet
Elementary_Metric_Spaces Cartesian_Space
Connected
begin

3.2.1 Orthogonal Transformation of Balls

3.2.2 Support

3.2.3 Intervals

3.2.4 Limit Points

3.2.5 Balls and Spheres in Normed Spaces

corollary *compact_sphere* [*simp*]:
fixes *a* :: *'a*::{*real_normed_vector*,*perfect_space*,*heine_borel*}
shows *compact* (*sphere a r*)

corollary *bounded_sphere* [*simp*]:
fixes *a* :: *'a*::{*real_normed_vector*,*perfect_space*,*heine_borel*}
shows *bounded* (*sphere a r*)

corollary *closed_sphere* [*simp*]:
fixes *a* :: *'a*::{*real_normed_vector*,*perfect_space*,*heine_borel*}
shows *closed* (*sphere a r*)

3.2.6 Filters

3.2.7 Trivial Limits

3.2.8 Limits

proposition *Lim_at_infinity*: ($f \longrightarrow l$) *at_infinity* $\longleftrightarrow$ ($\forall e>0.\ \exists b.\ \forall x.$ *norm* $x \geq b \longrightarrow$ *dist* ($f\ x$) $l < e$)

corollary *Lim_at_infinityI* [*intro?*]:
assumes $\bigwedge e.\ e > 0 \Longrightarrow \exists B.\ \forall x.\ norm\ x \geq B \longrightarrow dist\ (f\ x)\ l \leq e$
shows $(f \longrightarrow l)\ at\_infinity$

3.2.9 Boundedness

corollary *cobounded_imp_unbounded*:
fixes $S :: 'a::\{real\_normed\_vector,\ perfect\_space\}\ set$
shows $bounded\ (-\ S) \Longrightarrow \neg\ bounded\ S$

3.2.10 Normed spaces with the Heine-Borel property

3.2.11 Intersecting chains of compact sets and the Baire property

proposition *bounded_closed_chain*:
fixes $\mathcal{F} :: 'a::heine\_borel\ set\ set$
assumes $B \in \mathcal{F}$ $bounded\ B$ **and** $\mathcal{F}$: $\bigwedge S.\ S \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow closed\ S$ **and** $\{\} \notin \mathcal{F}$
and *chain*: $\bigwedge S\ T.\ S \in \mathcal{F} \wedge T \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow S \subseteq T \vee T \subseteq S$
shows $\bigcap \mathcal{F} \neq \{\}$

corollary *compact_chain*:
fixes $\mathcal{F} :: 'a::heine\_borel\ set\ set$
assumes $\bigwedge S.\ S \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow compact\ S$ $\{\} \notin \mathcal{F}$
$\bigwedge S\ T.\ S \in \mathcal{F} \wedge T \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow S \subseteq T \vee T \subseteq S$
shows $\bigcap\ \mathcal{F} \neq \{\}$
theorem *Baire*:
fixes $S::'a::\{real\_normed\_vector,heine\_borel\}\ set$
assumes $closed\ S$ $countable\ \mathcal{G}$
and *ope*: $\bigwedge T.\ T \in \mathcal{G} \Longrightarrow openin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ T \wedge S \subseteq closure\ T$
shows $S \subseteq closure(\bigcap \mathcal{G})$

3.2.12 Continuity

proposition *homeomorphic_ball_UNIV*:
fixes $a ::'a::real\_normed\_vector$
assumes $0 < r$ **shows** $ball\ a\ r\ homeomorphic\ (UNIV :: 'a\ set)$

3.2.13 Connected Normed Spaces

end

3.3 Linear Decision Procedure for Normed Spaces

theory *Norm_Arith*
imports *HOL−Library.Sum_of_Squares*
begin

method_setup *norm* = ‹
  Scan.succeed (*SIMPLE_METHOD′ o NormArith.norm_arith_tac*)
› *prove simple linear statements about vector norms*

proposition *dist_triangle_add*:
  fixes *x y x′ y′* :: *′a::real_normed_vector*
  shows *dist* (*x* + *y*) (*x′* + *y′*) ≤ *dist x x′* + *dist y y′*

end

Chapter 4

Vector Analysis

theory *Topology_Euclidean_Space*
  imports
    Elementary_Normed_Spaces
    Linear_Algebra
    Norm_Arith
begin

4.1 Elementary Topology in Euclidean Space

4.1.1 Boxes

abbreviation *One* :: *'a::euclidean_space* **where**
$One \equiv \sum Basis$

definition (**in** *euclidean_space*) *eucl_less* (**infix** *<e 50*) **where**
$eucl\_less\ a\ b \longleftrightarrow (\forall\, i{\in}Basis.\ a \cdot i < b \cdot i)$

definition *box_eucl_less*: $box\ a\ b = \{x.\ a <e\ x \wedge x <e\ b\}$
definition $cbox\ a\ b = \{x.\ \forall\, i{\in}Basis.\ a \cdot i \le x \cdot i \wedge x \cdot i \le b \cdot i\}$

corollary *open_countable_Union_open_box*:
  fixes S :: *'a :: euclidean_space set*
  assumes *open S*
  obtains $\mathcal{D}$ **where** $countable\ \mathcal{D}\ \mathcal{D} \subseteq Pow\ S\ \bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{D} \Longrightarrow \exists\, a\ b.\ X = box\ a\ b$
$\bigcup \mathcal{D} = S$

corollary *open_countable_Union_open_cbox*:
  fixes S :: *'a :: euclidean_space set*
  assumes *open S*
  obtains $\mathcal{D}$ **where** $countable\ \mathcal{D}\ \mathcal{D} \subseteq Pow\ S\ \bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{D} \Longrightarrow \exists\, a\ b.\ X = cbox\ a$
$b\ \bigcup \mathcal{D} = S$

4.1.2 General Intervals

definition $is\_interval\ (s::('a::euclidean\_space)\ set) \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall\, a{\in}s.\ \forall\, b{\in}s.\ \forall\, x.\ (\forall\, i{\in}Basis.\ ((a{\cdot}i \le x{\cdot}i \wedge x{\cdot}i \le b{\cdot}i) \vee (b{\cdot}i \le x{\cdot}i \wedge x{\cdot}i \le a{\cdot}i)))$
$\longrightarrow x \in s)$

4.1.3 Limit Component Bounds

4.1.4 Class Instances

instance $euclidean\_space \subseteq heine\_borel$

instance $euclidean\_space \subseteq banach$

4.1.5 Compact Boxes

proposition $is\_interval\_compact$:
$is\_interval\ S \wedge compact\ S \longleftrightarrow (\exists\, a\ b.\ S = cbox\ a\ b)$ (**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

proposition $tendsto\_componentwise\_iff$:
fixes $f :: \_ \Rightarrow 'b::euclidean\_space$
shows $(f \longrightarrow l)\ F \longleftrightarrow (\forall\, i \in Basis.\ ((\lambda x.\ (f\ x \cdot i)) \longrightarrow (l \cdot i))\ F)$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

corollary $continuous\_componentwise$:
$continuous\ F\ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall\, i \in Basis.\ continuous\ F\ (\lambda x.\ (f\ x \cdot i)))$

corollary $continuous\_on\_componentwise$:
fixes $S :: 'a :: t2\_space\ set$
shows $continuous\_on\ S\ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall\, i \in Basis.\ continuous\_on\ S\ (\lambda x.\ (f\ x \cdot i)))$

4.1.6 Separability

proposition $separable$:
fixes $S :: 'a::\{metric\_space,\ second\_countable\_topology\}\ set$
obtains T **where** $countable\ T\ T \subseteq S\ S \subseteq closure\ T$
proposition $open\_surjective\_linear\_image$:
fixes $f :: 'a::real\_normed\_vector \Rightarrow 'b::euclidean\_space$
assumes $open\ A\ linear\ f\ surj\ f$
shows $open(f\ `\ A)$

corollary *open_bijective_linear_image_eq*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *linear f bij f*
shows *open*(f ‘ A) ⟷ *open A*

corollary *interior_bijective_linear_image*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *linear f bij f*
shows *interior* (f ‘ S) = f ‘ *interior S* (**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)
proposition *injective_imp_isometric*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *s*: *closed s subspace s*
and *f*: *bounded_linear f* $\forall x\in s.\ f\ x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$
shows $\exists e>0.\ \forall x\in s.\ norm\ (f\ x) \geq e * norm\ x$

proposition *closed_injective_image_subspace*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *subspace s bounded_linear f* $\forall x\in s.\ f\ x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$ *closed s*
shows *closed*(f ‘ s)

4.1.7 Set Distance

corollary *setdist_gt_0_compact_closed*:
assumes *S*: *compact S* **and** *T*: *closed T*
shows *setdist S T* > *0* ⟷ $(S \neq \{\} \wedge T \neq \{\} \wedge S \cap T = \{\})$

end

4.2 Convex Sets and Functions on (Normed) Euclidean Spaces

theory *Convex_Euclidean_Space*
imports
Convex
Topology_Euclidean_Space
begin
corollary *empty_interior_lowdim*:
fixes S :: $'n$::*euclidean_space set*
shows *dim S* < *DIM* ($'n$) ⟹ *interior S* = {}

corollary *aff_dim_nonempty_interior*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
shows *interior S* ≠ {} ⟹ *aff_dim S* = *DIM*($'a$)

4.2.1 Relative interior of a set

definition *rel_interior S* =
{*x*. ∃ *T*. *openin* (*top_of_set* (*affine hull S*)) *T* ∧ *x* ∈ *T* ∧ *T* ⊆ *S*}
definition *rel_open S* ⟷ *rel_interior S* = *S*

4.2.2 Closest point of a convex set is unique, with a continuous projection

definition *closest_point* :: *'a*::{*real_inner*,*heine_borel*} *set* ⇒ *'a* ⇒ *'a*
where *closest_point S a* = (*SOME x*. *x* ∈ *S* ∧ (∀ *y*∈*S*. *dist a x* ≤ *dist a y*))

proposition *closest_point_in_rel_interior*:
assumes *closed S S* ≠ {} **and** *x*: *x* ∈ *affine hull S*
shows *closest_point S x* ∈ *rel_interior S* ⟷ *x* ∈ *rel_interior S*

end

4.3 Operator Norm

theory *Operator_Norm*
imports *Complex_Main*
begin

definition
onorm :: (*'a*::*real_normed_vector* ⇒ *'b*::*real_normed_vector*) ⇒ *real* **where**
onorm f = (*SUP x*. *norm* (*f x*) / *norm x*)

proposition *onorm_bound*:
assumes *0* ≤ *b* **and** ⋀*x*. *norm* (*f x*) ≤ *b* ∗ *norm x*
shows *onorm f* ≤ *b*

end

4.4 Line Segment

theory *Line_Segment*
imports
Convex
Topology_Euclidean_Space
begin

corollary *component_complement_connected*:
fixes *S* :: *'a*::*real_normed_vector set*
assumes *connected S C* ∈ *components* (−*S*)
shows *connected*(−*C*)

proposition *clopen*:
fixes $S :: 'a :: real\_normed\_vector\ set$
shows $closed\ S \wedge open\ S \longleftrightarrow S = \{\} \vee S = UNIV$

corollary *compact_open*:
fixes $S :: 'a :: euclidean\_space\ set$
shows $compact\ S \wedge open\ S \longleftrightarrow S = \{\}$

corollary *finite_imp_not_open*:
fixes $S :: 'a::\{real\_normed\_vector,\ perfect\_space\}\ set$
shows $[\![finite\ S;\ open\ S]\!] \Longrightarrow S=\{\}$

corollary *empty_interior_finite*:
fixes $S :: 'a::\{real\_normed\_vector,\ perfect\_space\}\ set$
shows $finite\ S \Longrightarrow interior\ S = \{\}$

4.4.1 Midpoint

definition $midpoint :: 'a::real\_vector \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$
where $midpoint\ a\ b = (inverse\ (2::real)) *_R (a + b)$

4.4.2 Open and closed segments

definition $closed\_segment :: 'a::real\_vector \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
where $closed\_segment\ a\ b = \{(1 - u) *_R a + u *_R b \mid u::real.\ 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1\}$

definition $open\_segment :: 'a::real\_vector \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$ **where**
$open\_segment\ a\ b \equiv closed\_segment\ a\ b - \{a,b\}$

proposition *dist_decreases_open_segment*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: euclidean\_space$
assumes $x \in open\_segment\ a\ b$
shows $dist\ c\ x < dist\ c\ a \vee dist\ c\ x < dist\ c\ b$

corollary *open_segment_furthest_le*:
fixes $a\ b\ x\ y :: 'a::euclidean\_space$
assumes $x \in open\_segment\ a\ b$
shows $norm\ (y - x) < norm\ (y - a) \vee\ norm\ (y - x) < norm\ (y - b)$

corollary *dist_decreases_closed_segment*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: euclidean\_space$
assumes $x \in closed\_segment\ a\ b$
shows $dist\ c\ x \leq dist\ c\ a \vee dist\ c\ x \leq dist\ c\ b$

corollary *segment_furthest_le*:
fixes $a\ b\ x\ y :: 'a::euclidean\_space$

assumes $x \in closed\_segment\ a\ b$
shows $norm\ (y - x) \leq norm\ (y - a) \vee\ \ norm\ (y - x) \leq norm\ (y - b)$

4.4.3 Betweenness

definition $between = (\lambda(a,b)\ x.\ x \in closed\_segment\ a\ b)$

end

4.5 Limits on the Extended Real Number Line

theory *Extended_Real_Limits*
imports
Topology_Euclidean_Space
HOL−Library.Extended_Real
HOL−Library.Extended_Nonnegative_Real
HOL−Library.Indicator_Function
begin

4.5.1 Extended-Real.thy

Continuity of addition

Continuity of multiplication

Continuity of division

4.5.2 Extended-Nonnegative-Real.thy

4.5.3 monoset

4.5.4 Relate extended reals and the indicator function

end

4.6 Radius of Convergence and Summation Tests

theory *Summation_Tests*
imports
Complex_Main
HOL−Library.Discrete

HOL−Library.Extended_Real
HOL−Library.Liminf_Limsup
Extended_Real_Limits
begin

4.6.1 Convergence tests for infinite sums

theorem *root_test_convergence'*:
fixes f :: *nat* ⇒ *'a* :: *banach*
defines $l \equiv$ *limsup* (λ*n*. *ereal* (*root n* (*norm* (*f n*))))
assumes *l*: $l < 1$
shows *summable f*

theorem *root_test_divergence*:
fixes f :: *nat* ⇒ *'a* :: *banach*
defines $l \equiv$ *limsup* (λ*n*. *ereal* (*root n* (*norm* (*f n*))))
assumes *l*: $l > 1$
shows ¬*summable f*

theorem *condensation_test*:
assumes *mono*: ⋀*m*. *0* < *m* ⟹ *f* (*Suc m*) ≤ *f m*
assumes *nonneg*: ⋀*n*. *f n* ≥ *0*
shows *summable f* ⟷ *summable* (λ*n*. *2*^*n* ∗ *f* (*2*^*n*))

theorem *summable_complex_powr_iff*:
assumes *Re s* < −*1*
shows *summable* (λ*n*. *exp* (*of_real* (*ln* (*of_nat n*)) ∗ *s*))
theorem *kummers_test_convergence*:
fixes *f p* :: *nat* ⇒ *real*
assumes *pos_f*: *eventually* (λ*n*. *f n* > *0*) *sequentially*
assumes *nonneg_p*: *eventually* (λ*n*. *p n* ≥ *0*) *sequentially*
defines $l \equiv$ *liminf* (λ*n*. *ereal* (*p n* ∗ *f n* / *f* (*Suc n*) − *p* (*Suc n*)))
assumes *l*: $l > 0$
shows *summable f*

theorem *kummers_test_divergence*:
fixes *f p* :: *nat* ⇒ *real*
assumes *pos_f*: *eventually* (λ*n*. *f n* > *0*) *sequentially*
assumes *pos_p*: *eventually* (λ*n*. *p n* > *0*) *sequentially*
assumes *divergent_p*: ¬*summable* (λ*n*. *inverse* (*p n*))
defines $l \equiv$ *limsup* (λ*n*. *ereal* (*p n* ∗ *f n* / *f* (*Suc n*) − *p* (*Suc n*)))
assumes *l*: $l < 0$
shows ¬*summable f*
theorem *ratio_test_convergence*:
fixes f :: *nat* ⇒ *real*
assumes *pos_f*: *eventually* (λ*n*. *f n* > *0*) *sequentially*
defines $l \equiv$ *liminf* (λ*n*. *ereal* (*f n* / *f* (*Suc n*)))

assumes l: $l > 1$
shows *summable f*

theorem *ratio_test_divergence*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$
assumes *pos_f*: *eventually* $(\lambda n.\ f\ n > 0)$ *sequentially*
defines $l \equiv limsup\ (\lambda n.\ ereal\ (f\ n\ /\ f\ (Suc\ n)))$
assumes l: $l < 1$
shows $\neg summable\ f$
theorem *raabes_test_convergence*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$
assumes *pos*: *eventually* $(\lambda n.\ f\ n > 0)$ *sequentially*
defines $l \equiv liminf\ (\lambda n.\ ereal\ (of\_nat\ n * (f\ n\ /\ f\ (Suc\ n) - 1)))$
assumes l: $l > 1$
shows *summable f*

theorem *raabes_test_divergence*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$
assumes *pos*: *eventually* $(\lambda n.\ f\ n > 0)$ *sequentially*
defines $l \equiv limsup\ (\lambda n.\ ereal\ (of\_nat\ n * (f\ n\ /\ f\ (Suc\ n) - 1)))$
assumes l: $l < 1$
shows $\neg summable\ f$

4.6.2 Radius of convergence

definition $conv\_radius :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a :: banach) \Rightarrow ereal$ **where**
$conv\_radius\ f = inverse\ (limsup\ (\lambda n.\ ereal\ (root\ n\ (norm\ (f\ n)))))$

theorem *abs_summable_in_conv_radius*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: \{banach, real\_normed\_div\_algebra\}$
assumes $ereal\ (norm\ z) < conv\_radius\ f$
shows $summable\ (\lambda n.\ norm\ (f\ n * z\ \widehat{}\ n))$

theorem *not_summable_outside_conv_radius*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: \{banach, real\_normed\_div\_algebra\}$
assumes $ereal\ (norm\ z) > conv\_radius\ f$
shows $\neg summable\ (\lambda n.\ f\ n * z\ \widehat{}\ n)$

end

4.7 Uniform Limit and Uniform Convergence

theory *Uniform_Limit*
imports *Connected Summation_Tests*
begin

4.7.1 Definition

definition *uniformly_on* :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b::metric\_space) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b)\ filter$
where $uniformly\_on\ S\ l = (INF\ e{\in}\{0\ <..\}.\ principal\ \{f.\ \forall x{\in}S.\ dist\ (f\ x)\ (l\ x) < e\})$

abbreviation
$uniform\_limit\ S\ f\ l \equiv filterlim\ f\ (uniformly\_on\ S\ l)$

proposition *uniform_limit_iff*:
$uniform\_limit\ S\ f\ l\ F \longleftrightarrow (\forall e{>}0.\ \forall_F\ n\ in\ F.\ \forall x{\in}S.\ dist\ (f\ n\ x)\ (l\ x) < e)$

4.7.2 Exchange limits

proposition *swap_uniform_limit*:
assumes f: $\forall_F\ n\ in\ F.\ (f\ n \longrightarrow g\ n)\ (at\ x\ within\ S)$
assumes g: $(g \longrightarrow l)\ F$
assumes uc: $uniform\_limit\ S\ f\ h\ F$
assumes $\neg trivial\_limit\ F$
shows $(h \longrightarrow l)\ (at\ x\ within\ S)$

4.7.3 Uniform limit theorem

theorem *uniform_limit_theorem*:
assumes c: $\forall_F\ n\ in\ F.\ continuous\_on\ A\ (f\ n)$
assumes ul: $uniform\_limit\ A\ f\ l\ F$
assumes $\neg\ trivial\_limit\ F$
shows $continuous\_on\ A\ l$

4.7.4 Weierstrass M-Test

proposition *Weierstrass_m_test_ev*:
fixes f :: $\_ \Rightarrow \_ \Rightarrow \_$ :: *banach*
assumes $eventually\ (\lambda n.\ \forall x{\in}A.\ norm\ (f\ n\ x) \le M\ n)\ sequentially$
assumes $summable\ M$
shows $uniform\_limit\ A\ (\lambda n\ x.\ \sum i{<}n.\ f\ i\ x)\ (\lambda x.\ suminf\ (\lambda i.\ f\ i\ x))\ sequentially$

4.7.5 Power series and uniform convergence

proposition *powser_uniformly_convergent*:
fixes $a :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::\{real\_normed\_div\_algebra,banach\}$
assumes $r < conv\_radius\ a$
shows $uniformly\_convergent\_on\ (cball\ \xi\ r)\ (\lambda n\ x.\ \sum i{<}n.\ a\ i * (x - \xi)\ \hat{}\ i)$

end

theory *Function_Topology*
  imports
    Elementary_Topology
    Abstract_Limits
    Connected
begin

4.8 Function Topology

4.8.1 The product topology

definition $product\_topology::('i \Rightarrow ('a\ topology)) \Rightarrow ('i\ set) \Rightarrow (('i \Rightarrow 'a)\ topology)$
  where $product\_topology\ T\ I =$
    $topology\_generated\_by\ \{(\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ X\ i)\ |X.\ (\forall i.\ openin\ (T\ i)\ (X\ i)) \wedge finite\ \{i.\ X\ i \neq topspace\ (T\ i)\}\}$

proposition $product\_topology$:
  $product\_topology\ X\ I =$
   $topology$
    $(arbitrary\ union\_of$
      $((finite\ intersection\_of$
       $(\lambda F.\ \exists i\ U.\ F = \{f.\ f\ i \in U\} \wedge i \in I \wedge openin\ (X\ i)\ U))$
       $relative\_to\ (\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ topspace\ (X\ i))))$
  (**is** $\_ = topology\ (\_\ union\_of\ ((\_\ intersection\_of\ ?\Psi)\ relative\_to\ ?TOP)))$

proposition $product\_topology\_open\_contains\_basis$:
  assumes $openin\ (product\_topology\ T\ I)\ U\ x \in U$
  shows $\exists X.\ x \in (\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ X\ i) \wedge (\forall i.\ openin\ (T\ i)\ (X\ i)) \wedge finite\ \{i.\ X\ i \neq topspace\ (T\ i)\} \wedge (\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ X\ i) \subseteq U$

corollary $openin\_product\_topology\_alt$:
  $openin\ (product\_topology\ X\ I)\ S \longleftrightarrow$
   $(\forall x \in S.\ \exists U.\ finite\ \{i \in I.\ U\ i \neq topspace(X\ i)\} \wedge$
         $(\forall i \in I.\ openin\ (X\ i)\ (U\ i)) \wedge x \in Pi_E\ I\ U \wedge Pi_E\ I\ U \subseteq S)$

corollary $closedin\_product\_topology$:
  $closedin\ (product\_topology\ X\ I)\ (PiE\ I\ S) \longleftrightarrow PiE\ I\ S = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I.\ closedin\ (X\ i)\ (S\ i))$

corollary $closedin\_product\_topology\_singleton$:
  $f \in extensional\ I \Longrightarrow closedin\ (product\_topology\ X\ I)\ \{f\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I.\ closedin\ (X\ i)\ \{f\ i\})$

Powers of a single topological space as a topological space, using type classes

instantiation $fun :: (type, topological\_space)\ topological\_space$

begin

definition *open_fun_def*:
  $open\ U = openin\ (product\_topology\ (\lambda i.\ euclidean)\ UNIV)\ U$

proposition *product_topology_basis'*:
  fixes $x{::}'i \Rightarrow 'a$ **and** $U{::}'i \Rightarrow ('b{::}topological\_space)\ set$
  assumes $finite\ I\ \bigwedge i.\ i \in I \Longrightarrow open\ (U\ i)$
  shows $open\ \{f.\ \forall\, i{\in}I.\ f\ (x\ i) \in U\ i\}$

Topological countability for product spaces

proposition *product_topology_countable_basis*:
  shows $\exists\, K{::}(('a{::}countable \Rightarrow 'b{::}second\_countable\_topology)\ set\ set).$
  $topological\_basis\ K \wedge countable\ K \wedge$
  $(\forall\, k{\in}K.\ \exists\, X.\ (k = Pi_E\ UNIV\ X) \wedge (\forall\, i.\ open\ (X\ i)) \wedge finite\ \{i.\ X\ i \neq UNIV\})$

4.8.2 The Alexander subbase theorem

theorem *Alexander_subbase*:
  assumes X: $topology\ (arbitrary\ union\_of\ (finite\ intersection\_of\ (\lambda x.\ x \in \mathcal{B})\ relative\_to\ \bigcup\mathcal{B})) = X$
  and fin: $\bigwedge C.\ [\![C \subseteq \mathcal{B};\ \bigcup C = topspace\ X]\!] \Longrightarrow \exists\, C'.\ finite\ C' \wedge C' \subseteq C \wedge \bigcup C' = topspace\ X$
  shows $compact\_space\ X$

corollary *Alexander_subbase_alt*:
  assumes $U \subseteq \bigcup\mathcal{B}$
  and fin: $\bigwedge C.\ [\![C \subseteq \mathcal{B};\ U \subseteq \bigcup C]\!] \Longrightarrow \exists\, C'.\ finite\ C' \wedge C' \subseteq C \wedge U \subseteq \bigcup C'$
  and X: $topology$
  $(arbitrary\ union\_of$
  $(finite\ intersection\_of\ (\lambda x.\ x \in \mathcal{B})\ relative\_to\ U)) = X$
  shows $compact\_space\ X$

proposition *continuous_map_componentwise*:
  $continuous\_map\ X\ (product\_topology\ Y\ I)\ f \longleftrightarrow$
  $f\ `\ (topspace\ X) \subseteq extensional\ I \wedge (\forall\, k \in I.\ continuous\_map\ X\ (Y\ k)\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x\ k))$
  (**is** $?lhs \longleftrightarrow \_ \wedge ?rhs$)

proposition *open_map_product_projection*:
  assumes $i \in I$
  shows $open\_map\ (product\_topology\ Y\ I)\ (Y\ i)\ (\lambda f.\ f\ i)$

4.8.3 Open Pi-sets in the product topology

proposition *openin_PiE_gen*:
  $openin\ (product\_topology\ X\ I)\ (PiE\ I\ S) \longleftrightarrow$
    $PiE\ I\ S = \{\} \vee$
    $finite\ \{i \in I.\ {}^{\sim}(S\ i = topspace(X\ i))\} \wedge (\forall i \in I.\ openin\ (X\ i)\ (S\ i))$
  (**is** $?lhs \longleftrightarrow \_ \vee ?rhs$)

corollary *openin_PiE*:
  $finite\ I \Longrightarrow openin\ (product\_topology\ X\ I)\ (PiE\ I\ S) \longleftrightarrow PiE\ I\ S = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I.\ openin\ (X\ i)\ (S\ i))$

proposition *compact_space_product_topology*:
  $compact\_space(product\_topology\ X\ I) \longleftrightarrow$
  $topspace(product\_topology\ X\ I) = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I.\ compact\_space(X\ i))$
  (**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

corollary *compactin_PiE*:
  $compactin\ (product\_topology\ X\ I)\ (PiE\ I\ S) \longleftrightarrow$
    $PiE\ I\ S = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I.\ compactin\ (X\ i)\ (S\ i))$

4.8.4 Relationship with connected spaces, paths, etc.

proposition *connected_space_product_topology*:
  $connected\_space(product\_topology\ X\ I) \longleftrightarrow$
  $(\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ topspace\ (X\ i)) = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I.\ connected\_space(X\ i))$
  (**is** $?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?eq \vee ?rhs$)

4.8.5 Projections from a function topology to a component

end

4.9 Bounded Linear Function

theory *Bounded_Linear_Function*
imports
  Topology_Euclidean_Space
  Operator_Norm
  Uniform_Limit
  Function_Topology

begin

4.9.1 Type of bounded linear functions

typedef (**overloaded**) $('a, 'b)$ *blinfun* $((\_ \Rightarrow_L /\_)$ $[22, 21]$ $21) =$
$\{f::'a::real\_normed\_vector \Rightarrow 'b::real\_normed\_vector.\ bounded\_linear\ f\}$
morphisms *blinfun_apply Blinfun*

4.9.2 Type class instantiations

instantiation *blinfun* :: (*real_normed_vector*, *real_normed_vector*) *real_normed_vector*
begin

lift_definition *norm_blinfun* :: $'a \Rightarrow_L 'b \Rightarrow real$ **is** *onorm*
lift_definition *zero_blinfun* :: $'a \Rightarrow_L 'b$ **is** $\lambda x.\ 0$

lift_definition *plus_blinfun* :: $'a \Rightarrow_L 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow_L 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow_L 'b$
is $\lambda f\ g\ x.\ f\ x + g\ x$

lift_definition *scaleR_blinfun*::$real \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow_L 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow_L 'b$ **is** $\lambda r\ f\ x.\ r *_R f\ x$

4.9.3 The strong operator topology on continuous linear operators

definition *strong_operator_topology*::$('a::real\_normed\_vector \Rightarrow_L 'b::real\_normed\_vector)$ *topology*
where *strong_operator_topology* = *pullback_topology UNIV blinfun_apply euclidean*

end

4.10 Derivative

theory *Derivative*
imports
Bounded_Linear_Function
Line_Segment
Convex_Euclidean_Space
begin

4.10.1 Derivatives

proposition *has_derivative_within'*:
$(f\ has\_derivative\ f')(at\ x\ within\ s) \longleftrightarrow$
$bounded\_linear\ f' \wedge$
$(\forall e>0.\ \exists d>0.\ \forall x'\in s.\ 0 < norm\ (x' - x) \wedge norm\ (x' - x) < d \longrightarrow$
$norm\ (f\ x' - f\ x - f'(x' - x))\ /\ norm\ (x' - x) < e)$

4.10.2 Differentiability

definition
$differentiable\_on :: ('a::real\_normed\_vector \Rightarrow 'b::real\_normed\_vector) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow bool$
(**infix** *differentiable'_on 50*)
where $f\ differentiable\_on\ s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x\in s.\ f\ differentiable\ (at\ x\ within\ s))$

4.10.3 Frechet derivative and Jacobian matrix

proposition *frechet_derivative_works*:
$f\ differentiable\ net \longleftrightarrow (f\ has\_derivative\ (frechet\_derivative\ f\ net))\ net$

4.10.4 Differentiability implies continuity

proposition *differentiable_imp_continuous_within*:
$f\ differentiable\ (at\ x\ within\ s) \Longrightarrow continuous\ (at\ x\ within\ s)\ f$

4.10.5 The chain rule

proposition *diff_chain_within*[*derivative_intros*]:
assumes $(f\ has\_derivative\ f')\ (at\ x\ within\ s)$
and $(g\ has\_derivative\ g')\ (at\ (f\ x)\ within\ (f\ `\ s))$
shows $((g \circ f)\ has\_derivative\ (g' \circ f'))(at\ x\ within\ s)$

4.10.6 Uniqueness of derivative

The general result is a bit messy because we need approachability of the limit point from any direction. But OK for nontrivial intervals etc.

proposition *frechet_derivative_unique_within*:
fixes $f :: 'a::euclidean\_space \Rightarrow 'b::real\_normed\_vector$
assumes 1: $(f\ has\_derivative\ f')\ (at\ x\ within\ S)$
and 2: $(f\ has\_derivative\ f'')\ (at\ x\ within\ S)$
and S: $\bigwedge i\ e.\ [\![i\in Basis;\ e>0]\!] \Longrightarrow \exists d.\ 0 < |d| \wedge |d| < e \wedge (x + d *_R i) \in S$
shows $f' = f''$

proposition *frechet_derivative_unique_within_closed_interval*:
fixes f::$'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*
assumes *ab*: $\bigwedge i.\ i{\in}Basis \Longrightarrow a{\cdot}i < b{\cdot}i$
and *x*: $x \in cbox\ a\ b$
and (f *has_derivative* f') (*at* x *within* *cbox* a b)
and (f *has_derivative* f'') (*at* x *within* *cbox* a b)
shows $f' = f''$

4.10.7 Derivatives of local minima and maxima are zero

4.10.8 One-dimensional mean value theorem

4.10.9 More general bound theorems

proposition *differentiable_bound_general*:
fixes f :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$::*real_normed_vector*
assumes $a < b$
and *f_cont*: *continuous_on* $\{a..b\}$ f
and *phi_cont*: *continuous_on* $\{a..b\}$ φ
and f': $\bigwedge x.\ a < x \Longrightarrow x < b \Longrightarrow$ (f *has_vector_derivative* f' x) (*at* x)
and *phi*$'$: $\bigwedge x.\ a < x \Longrightarrow x < b \Longrightarrow$ (φ *has_vector_derivative* φ' x) (*at* x)
and *bnd*: $\bigwedge x.\ a < x \Longrightarrow x < b \Longrightarrow$ *norm* $(f'\ x) \le \varphi'\ x$
shows *norm* $(f\ b - f\ a) \le \varphi\ b - \varphi\ a$

4.10.10 Differentiability of inverse function (most basic form)

proposition *has_derivative_inverse*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*
assumes *compact* S
and $x \in S$
and *fx*: $f\ x \in$ *interior* (f ‘ S)
and *continuous_on* S f
and *gf*: $\bigwedge y.\ y \in S \Longrightarrow g\ (f\ y) = y$
and (f *has_derivative* f') (*at* x)
and *bounded_linear* g'
and $g' \circ f' = id$
shows (g *has_derivative* g') (*at* (f x))
proposition *has_derivative_locally_injective*:
fixes f :: $'n$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'m$::*euclidean_space*
assumes $a \in S$
and *open* S
and *bling*: *bounded_linear* g'
and $g' \circ f'\ a = id$
and *derf*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (f *has_derivative* f' x) (*at* x)
and $\bigwedge e.\ e > 0 \Longrightarrow \exists d{>}0.\ \forall x.\ dist\ a\ x < d \longrightarrow$ *onorm* $(\lambda v.\ f'\ x\ v - f'\ a\ v)$
$< e$
obtains r **where** $r > 0$ *ball* a $r \subseteq S$ *inj_on* f (*ball* a r)

4.10.11 Uniformly convergent sequence of derivatives

proposition *has_derivative_sequence*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::real\_normed\_vector \Rightarrow 'b::banach$
assumes *convex S*
and *derf*: $\bigwedge n\ x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow ((f\ n)\ has\_derivative\ (f'\ n\ x))\ (at\ x\ within\ S)$
and *nle*: $\bigwedge e.\ e > 0 \Longrightarrow \forall_F\ n\ in\ sequentially.\ \forall x{\in}S.\ \forall h.\ norm\ (f'\ n\ x\ h\ -\ g'\ x\ h) \leq e * norm\ h$
and $x0 \in S$
and *lim*: $((\lambda n.\ f\ n\ x0) \longrightarrow l)\ sequentially$
shows $\exists g.\ \forall x{\in}S.\ (\lambda n.\ f\ n\ x) \longrightarrow g\ x \wedge (g\ has\_derivative\ g'(x))\ (at\ x\ within\ S)$

4.10.12 Differentiation of a series

proposition *has_derivative_series*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::real\_normed\_vector \Rightarrow 'b::banach$
assumes *convex S*
and $\bigwedge n\ x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow ((f\ n)\ has\_derivative\ (f'\ n\ x))\ (at\ x\ within\ S)$
and $\bigwedge e.\ e{>}0 \Longrightarrow \forall_F\ n\ in\ sequentially.\ \forall x{\in}S.\ \forall h.\ norm\ (sum\ (\lambda i.\ f'\ i\ x\ h)\ \{..{<}n\} - g'\ x\ h) \leq e * norm\ h$
and $x \in S$
and $(\lambda n.\ f\ n\ x)\ sums\ l$
shows $\exists g.\ \forall x{\in}S.\ (\lambda n.\ f\ n\ x)\ sums\ (g\ x) \wedge (g\ has\_derivative\ g'\ x)\ (at\ x\ within\ S)$

4.10.13 Derivative as a vector

proposition *vector_derivative_works*:
$f\ differentiable\ net \longleftrightarrow (f\ has\_vector\_derivative\ (vector\_derivative\ f\ net))\ net$
(**is** $?l = ?r$)

4.10.14 Field differentiability

definition $field\_differentiable :: ['a \Rightarrow 'a::real\_normed\_field, 'a\ filter] \Rightarrow bool$
(**infixr** $(field'\_differentiable)\ 50$)
where $f\ field\_differentiable\ F \equiv \exists f'.\ (f\ has\_field\_derivative\ f')\ F$

4.10.15 Field derivative

definition $deriv :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a::real\_normed\_field) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
$deriv\ f\ x \equiv SOME\ D.\ DERIV\ f\ x :> D$

proposition *field_differentiable_derivI*:

f *field_differentiable* $(at\ x) \Longrightarrow (f$ *has_field_derivative deriv* $f\ x)\ (at\ x)$

4.10.16 Relation between convexity and derivative

proposition *convex_on_imp_above_tangent*:
assumes *convex*: *convex_on* $A\ f$ **and** *connected*: *connected* A
assumes c: $c \in$ *interior* A **and** $x : x \in A$
assumes *deriv*: $(f$ *has_field_derivative* $f')$ $(at\ c\ within\ A)$
shows $f\ x - f\ c \geq f' * (x - c)$

4.10.17 Partial derivatives

proposition *has_derivative_partialsI*:
fixes f::$'a$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'c$::*real_normed_vector*
assumes *fx*: $((\lambda x.\ f\ x\ y)$ *has_derivative* *fx*$)$ $(at\ x\ within\ X)$
assumes *fy*: $\bigwedge x\ y.\ x \in X \Longrightarrow y \in Y \Longrightarrow ((\lambda y.\ f\ x\ y)$ *has_derivative blinfun_apply* $(fy\ x\ y))$ $(at\ y\ within\ Y)$
assumes *fy_cont*[*unfolded continuous_within*]: *continuous* $(at\ (x,\ y)\ within\ X \times Y)$ $(\lambda(x,\ y).\ fy\ x\ y)$
assumes $y \in Y$ *convex* Y
shows $((\lambda(x,\ y).\ f\ x\ y)$ *has_derivative* $(\lambda(tx,\ ty).\ fx\ tx + fy\ x\ y\ ty))$ $(at\ (x,\ y)\ within\ X \times Y)$

4.10.18 The Inverse Function Theorem

theorem *inverse_function_theorem*:
fixes f::$'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$
and f'::$'a \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_L 'a)$
assumes *open* U
and *derf*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in U \Longrightarrow (f$ *has_derivative* $(blinfun\_apply\ (f'\ x)))$ $(at\ x)$
and *contf*: *continuous_on* $U\ f'$
and $x0 \in U$
and *invf*: $invf \circ_L f'\ x0 = id\_blinfun$
obtains $U'\ V\ g\ g'$ **where** *open* U' $U' \subseteq U$ $x0 \in U'$ *open* $V\ f\ x0 \in V$ *homeomorphism* $U'\ V\ f\ g$
$\bigwedge y.\ y \in V \Longrightarrow (g$ *has_derivative* $(g'\ y))$ $(at\ y)$
$\bigwedge y.\ y \in V \Longrightarrow g'\ y = inv\ (blinfun\_apply\ (f'(g\ y)))$
$\bigwedge y.\ y \in V \Longrightarrow bij\ (blinfun\_apply\ (f'(g\ y)))$

4.10.19 The concept of continuously differentiable

definition *C1_differentiable_on* :: $(real \Rightarrow 'a$::*real_normed_vector*$) \Rightarrow real\ set \Rightarrow bool$
(**infix** *C1'_differentiable'_on 50*)

where
f C1_differentiable_on S $\longleftrightarrow$
($\exists$ *D*. ($\forall$ *x* $\in$ *S*. (*f has_vector_derivative* (*D x*)) (*at x*)) $\wedge$ *continuous_on S D*)

definition *piecewise_C1_differentiable_on*
(**infixr** *piecewise′_C1′_differentiable′_on 50*)
where *f piecewise_C1_differentiable_on i* $\equiv$
continuous_on i f $\wedge$
($\exists$ *S*. *finite S* $\wedge$ (*f C1_differentiable_on* (*i* $-$ *S*)))

end

4.11 Finite Cartesian Products of Euclidean Spaces

theory *Cartesian_Euclidean_Space*
imports *Derivative*
begin

4.11.1 Closures and interiors of halfspaces

4.11.2 Bounds on components etc. relative to operator norm

proposition *matrix_rational_approximation*:
fixes *A* :: *real^'n^'m*
assumes $e > 0$
obtains *B* **where** $\bigwedge i\ j.\ B\$i\$j \in \mathbb{Q}$ $onorm(\lambda x.\ (A - B) *v\ x) < e$

4.11.3 Convex Euclidean Space

4.11.4 Derivative

definition *jacobian f net* = *matrix*(*frechet_derivative f net*)

proposition *jacobian_works*:
(*f*::(*real^'a*) $\Rightarrow$ (*real^'b*)) *differentiable net* $\longleftrightarrow$
(*f has_derivative* (λh. (*jacobian f net*) *v *h*)) *net* (**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)
proposition *differential_zero_maxmin_cart*:
fixes *f*::*real^'a* $\Rightarrow$ *real^'b*
assumes $0 < e$ (($\forall$ *y* $\in$ *ball x e*. (*f y*)\$*k* $\leq$ (*f x*)\$*k*) $\vee$ ($\forall$ *y*$\in$*ball x e*. (*f x*)\$*k* $\leq$ (*f y*)\$*k*))
f differentiable (*at x*)
shows *jacobian f* (*at x*) \$ *k* = *0*

end

Chapter 5

Unsorted

theory *Starlike*
  imports
    Convex_Euclidean_Space
    Line_Segment
begin

5.0.1 The relative frontier of a set

definition *rel_frontier S = closure S − rel_interior S*

proposition *ray_to_rel_frontier*:
  fixes a :: $'a$::*real_inner*
  assumes *bounded S*
    and a: $a \in$ *rel_interior S*
    and *aff*: $(a + l) \in$ *affine hull S*
    and $l \neq 0$
  obtains d **where** $0 < d$ $(a + d *_R l) \in$ *rel_frontier S*
    $\bigwedge e.\ [\![0 \le e;\ e < d]\!] \Longrightarrow (a + e *_R l) \in$ *rel_interior S*

corollary *ray_to_frontier*:
  fixes a :: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
  assumes *bounded S*
    and a: $a \in$ *interior S*
    and $l \neq 0$
  obtains d **where** $0 < d$ $(a + d *_R l) \in$ *frontier S*
    $\bigwedge e.\ [\![0 \le e;\ e < d]\!] \Longrightarrow (a + e *_R l) \in$ *interior S*

proposition *rel_frontier_not_sing*:
  fixes a :: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
  assumes *bounded S*
    shows *rel_frontier S* $\neq \{a\}$

5.0.2 Coplanarity, and collinearity in terms of affine hull

definition *coplanar* **where**
coplanar $S \equiv \exists\, u\ v\ w.\ S \subseteq$ *affine hull* $\{u,v,w\}$

5.0.3 Connectedness of the intersection of a chain

proposition *connected_chain*:
fixes $\mathcal{F}$ :: *'a* :: *euclidean_space set set*
assumes *cc*: $\bigwedge S.\ S \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow$ *compact* $S \wedge$ *connected* S
and *linear*: $\bigwedge S\ T.\ S \in \mathcal{F} \wedge T \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow S \subseteq T \vee T \subseteq S$
shows *connected*$(\bigcap \mathcal{F})$

5.0.4 Proper maps, including projections out of compact sets

proposition *proper_map*:
fixes f :: *'a::heine_borel* $\Rightarrow$ *'b::heine_borel*
assumes *closedin* (*top_of_set* S) K
and *com*: $\bigwedge U.\ [\![U \subseteq T;$ *compact* $U]\!] \Longrightarrow$ *compact* $(S \cap f -\text{`}\ U)$
and f ‘ $S \subseteq T$
shows *closedin* (*top_of_set* T) (f ‘ K)

corollary *affine_hull_convex_Int_open*:
fixes S :: *'a::real_normed_vector set*
assumes *convex* S *open* T $S \cap T \neq \{\}$
shows *affine hull* $(S \cap T) =$ *affine hull* S

corollary *affine_hull_affine_Int_nonempty_interior*:
fixes S :: *'a::real_normed_vector set*
assumes *affine* S $S \cap$ *interior* $T \neq \{\}$
shows *affine hull* $(S \cap T) =$ *affine hull* S

corollary *affine_hull_affine_Int_open*:
fixes S :: *'a::real_normed_vector set*
assumes *affine* S *open* T $S \cap T \neq \{\}$
shows *affine hull* $(S \cap T) =$ *affine hull* S

corollary *affine_hull_convex_Int_openin*:
fixes S :: *'a::real_normed_vector set*
assumes *convex* S *openin* (*top_of_set* (*affine hull* S)) T $S \cap T \neq \{\}$
shows *affine hull* $(S \cap T) =$ *affine hull* S

corollary *affine_hull_openin*:

fixes S :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector set*
assumes *openin* (*top_of_set* (*affine hull* T)) S $S \neq \{\}$
shows *affine hull* S = *affine hull* T

corollary *affine_hull_open*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector set*
assumes *open* S $S \neq \{\}$
shows *affine hull* S = *UNIV*

proposition *aff_dim_eq_hyperplane*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
shows *aff_dim* S = *DIM*($'a$) − *1* $\longleftrightarrow$ ($\exists$ a b. $a \neq 0$ $\wedge$ *affine hull* S = $\{x.\ a \cdot x = b\}$)
(**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

corollary *aff_dim_hyperplane* [*simp*]:
fixes a :: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
shows $a \neq 0 \Longrightarrow$ *aff_dim* $\{x.\ a \cdot x = r\}$ = *DIM*($'a$) − *1*

proposition *aff_dim_sums_Int*:
assumes *affine* S
and *affine* T
and $S \cap T \neq \{\}$
shows *aff_dim* $\{x + y \mid x\ y.\ x \in S \wedge y \in T\}$ = (*aff_dim* S + *aff_dim* T) − *aff_dim*($S \cap T$)

5.0.5 Lower-dimensional affine subsets are nowhere dense

proposition *dense_complement_subspace*:
fixes S :: $'a$ :: *euclidean_space set*
assumes *dim_less*: *dim* T < *dim* S **and** *subspace* S **shows** *closure*($S - T$) = S

5.0.6 Paracompactness

proposition *paracompact*:
fixes S :: $'a$ :: {*metric_space*,*second_countable_topology*} *set*
assumes $S \subseteq \bigcup\mathcal{C}$ **and** *opC*: $\bigwedge T.\ T \in \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow$ *open* T
obtains $\mathcal{C}'$ **where** $S \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{C}'$
and $\bigwedge U.\ U \in \mathcal{C}' \Longrightarrow$ *open* $U \wedge (\exists T.\ T \in \mathcal{C} \wedge U \subseteq T)$
and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S$
$\Longrightarrow \exists V.$ *open* $V \wedge x \in V \wedge$ *finite* $\{U.\ U \in \mathcal{C}' \wedge (U \cap V \neq \{\})\}$

corollary *paracompact_closedin*:

fixes S :: $'a$ :: $\{metric\_space, second\_countable\_topology\}$ *set*
assumes *cin*: *closedin* (*top_of_set* U) S
and *oin*: $\bigwedge T.\ T \in \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow$ *openin* (*top_of_set* U) T
and $S \subseteq \bigcup\mathcal{C}$
obtains $\mathcal{C}'$ **where** $S \subseteq \bigcup\ \mathcal{C}'$
and $\bigwedge V.\ V \in \mathcal{C}' \Longrightarrow$ *openin* (*top_of_set* U) $V \wedge (\exists\, T.\ T \in \mathcal{C} \wedge V \subseteq T)$
and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in U$
$\Longrightarrow \exists\, V.$ *openin* (*top_of_set* U) $V \wedge x \in V \wedge$
finite $\{X.\ X \in \mathcal{C}' \wedge (X \cap V \neq \{\})\}$

5.0.7 Covering an open set by a countable chain of compact sets

proposition *open_Union_compact_subsets*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *open* S
obtains C **where** $\bigwedge n.\ compact(C\ n)$ $\bigwedge n.\ C\ n \subseteq S$
$\bigwedge n.\ C\ n \subseteq interior(C(Suc\ n))$
$\bigcup(range\ C) = S$
$\bigwedge K.\ [\![compact\ K;\ K \subseteq S]\!] \Longrightarrow \exists\, N.\ \forall\, n \geq N.\ K \subseteq (C\ n)$

5.0.8 Orthogonal complement

definition *orthogonal_comp* ($\_^{\perp}$ [*80*] *80*)
where *orthogonal_comp* $W \equiv \{x.\ \forall\, y \in W.\ orthogonal\ y\ x\}$

proposition *subspace_orthogonal_comp*: *subspace* $(W^{\perp})$

proposition *subspace_sum_orthogonal_comp*:
fixes U :: $'a$ :: *euclidean_space set*
assumes *subspace* U
shows $U + U^{\perp} = UNIV$

end

5.1 The binary product topology

theory *Product_Topology*
imports *Function_Topology*
begin

5.2 Product Topology

5.2.1 Definition

5.2.2 Continuity

proposition *compact_space_prod_topology*:
$compact\_space(prod\_topology\ X\ Y) \longleftrightarrow topspace(prod\_topology\ X\ Y) = \{\} \lor compact\_space\ X \land compact\_space\ Y$

5.2.3 Homeomorphic maps

end

5.3 T1 and Hausdorff spaces

theory *T1_Spaces*
imports *Product_Topology*
begin

5.4 T1 spaces with equivalences to many naturally "nice" properties.

proposition *t1_space_product_topology*:
$t1\_space\ (product\_topology\ X\ I)$
$\longleftrightarrow topspace(product\_topology\ X\ I) = \{\} \lor (\forall i \in I.\ t1\_space\ (X\ i))$

5.4.1 Hausdorff Spaces

end

5.5 Path-Connectedness

theory *Path_Connected*
imports
Starlike
T1_Spaces

begin

5.5.1 Paths and Arcs

definition *path* :: (*real* ⇒ *'a*::*topological_space*) ⇒ *bool*
  where *path g* ⟷ *continuous_on* {*0..1*} *g*

definition *pathstart* :: (*real* ⇒ *'a*::*topological_space*) ⇒ *'a*
  where *pathstart g* = *g 0*

definition *pathfinish* :: (*real* ⇒ *'a*::*topological_space*) ⇒ *'a*
  where *pathfinish g* = *g 1*

definition *path_image* :: (*real* ⇒ *'a*::*topological_space*) ⇒ *'a set*
  where *path_image g* = *g* ‘ {*0* .. *1*}

definition *reversepath* :: (*real* ⇒ *'a*::*topological_space*) ⇒ *real* ⇒ *'a*
  where *reversepath g* = (λ*x*. *g*(*1* − *x*))

definition *joinpaths* :: (*real* ⇒ *'a*::*topological_space*) ⇒ (*real* ⇒ *'a*) ⇒ *real* ⇒ *'a*
    (**infixr** +++ *75*)
  where *g1* +++ *g2* = (λ*x*. *if x* ≤ *1*/*2 then g1* (*2* ∗ *x*) *else g2* (*2* ∗ *x* − *1*))

definition *simple_path* :: (*real* ⇒ *'a*::*topological_space*) ⇒ *bool*
  where *simple_path g* ⟷
    path g ∧ (∀ *x*∈{*0..1*}. ∀ *y*∈{*0..1*}. *g x* = *g y* ⟶ *x* = *y* ∨ *x* = *0* ∧ *y* = *1* ∨ *x* = *1* ∧ *y* = *0*)

definition *arc* :: (*real* ⇒ *'a* :: *topological_space*) ⇒ *bool*
  where *arc g* ⟷ *path g* ∧ *inj_on g* {*0..1*}

5.5.2 Subpath

definition *subpath* :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ (*real* ⇒ *'a*) ⇒ *real* ⇒ *'a*::*real_normed_vector*
  where *subpath a b g* ≡ λ*x*. *g*((*b* − *a*) ∗ *x* + *a*)

5.5.3 Shift Path to Start at Some Given Point

definition *shiftpath* :: *real* ⇒ (*real* ⇒ *'a*::*topological_space*) ⇒ *real* ⇒ *'a*
  where *shiftpath a f* = (λ*x*. *if* (*a* + *x*) ≤ *1 then f* (*a* + *x*) *else f* (*a* + *x* − *1*))

5.5.4 Straight-Line Paths

definition *linepath* :: *'a*::*real_normed_vector* ⇒ *'a* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *'a*
  where *linepath a b* = (λ*x*. (*1* − *x*) $*_R$ *a* + *x* $*_R$ *b*)
proposition *injective_eq_1d_open_map_UNIV*:
  fixes *f* :: *real* ⇒ *real*

assumes $contf$: $continuous\_on\ S\ f$ **and** S: $is\_interval\ S$
shows $inj\_on\ f\ S \longleftrightarrow (\forall\, T.\ open\ T \wedge T \subseteq S \longrightarrow open(f\ `\ T))$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

5.5.5 Path component

definition $path\_component\ S\ x\ y \equiv$
$(\exists\, g.\ path\ g \wedge path\_image\ g \subseteq S \wedge pathstart\ g = x \wedge pathfinish\ g = y)$

abbreviation
$path\_component\_set\ S\ x \equiv Collect\ (path\_component\ S\ x)$

5.5.6 Path connectedness of a space

definition $path\_connected\ S \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall\, x{\in}S.\ \forall\, y{\in}S.\ \exists\, g.\ path\ g \wedge path\_image\ g \subseteq S \wedge pathstart\ g = x \wedge pathfinish\ g = y)$

5.5.7 Path components

5.5.8 Sphere is path-connected

corollary $connected\_punctured\_universe$:
$2 \leq DIM('N{::}euclidean\_space) \Longrightarrow connected(-\ \{a{::}'N\})$

proposition $path\_connected\_sphere$:
fixes $a :: 'a :: euclidean\_space$
assumes $2 \leq DIM('a)$
shows $path\_connected(sphere\ a\ r)$

corollary $path\_connected\_complement\_bounded\_convex$:
fixes $S :: 'a :: euclidean\_space\ set$
assumes $bounded\ S\ convex\ S$ **and** 2: $2 \leq DIM('a)$
shows $path\_connected\ (-\ S)$

proposition $connected\_open\_delete$:
assumes $open\ S\ connected\ S$ **and** 2: $2 \leq DIM('N{::}euclidean\_space)$
shows $connected(S - \{a{::}'N\})$

corollary $path\_connected\_open\_delete$:
assumes $open\ S\ connected\ S$ **and** 2: $2 \leq DIM('N{::}euclidean\_space)$
shows $path\_connected(S - \{a{::}'N\})$

corollary $path\_connected\_punctured\_ball$:

$2 \le DIM('N::euclidean\_space) \Longrightarrow path\_connected(ball\ a\ r - \{a::'N\})$

corollary *connected_punctured_ball*:
$2 \le DIM('N::euclidean\_space) \Longrightarrow connected(ball\ a\ r - \{a::'N\})$

corollary *connected_open_delete_finite*:
fixes $S\ T::'a::euclidean\_space\ set$
assumes S: $open\ S\ connected\ S$ **and** 2: $2 \le DIM('a)$ **and** $finite\ T$
shows $connected(S - T)$

5.5.9 Every annulus is a connected set

proposition *path_connected_annulus*:
fixes $a :: 'N::euclidean\_space$
assumes $2 \le DIM('N)$
shows $path\_connected\ \{x.\ r1 < norm(x - a) \land norm(x - a) < r2\}$
$path\_connected\ \{x.\ r1 < norm(x - a) \land norm(x - a) \le r2\}$
$path\_connected\ \{x.\ r1 \le norm(x - a) \land norm(x - a) < r2\}$
$path\_connected\ \{x.\ r1 \le norm(x - a) \land norm(x - a) \le r2\}$

proposition *connected_annulus*:
fixes $a :: 'N::euclidean\_space$
assumes $2 \le DIM('N::euclidean\_space)$
shows $connected\ \{x.\ r1 < norm(x - a) \land norm(x - a) < r2\}$
$connected\ \{x.\ r1 < norm(x - a) \land norm(x - a) \le r2\}$
$connected\ \{x.\ r1 \le norm(x - a) \land norm(x - a) < r2\}$
$connected\ \{x.\ r1 \le norm(x - a) \land norm(x - a) \le r2\}$

corollary *open_components*:
fixes $S :: 'a::real\_normed\_vector\ set$
shows $[\![open\ u;\ S \in components\ u]\!] \Longrightarrow open\ S$

proposition *components_open_unique*:
fixes $S :: 'a::real\_normed\_vector\ set$
assumes $pairwise\ disjnt\ A\ \bigcup A = S$
$\bigwedge X.\ X \in A \Longrightarrow open\ X \land connected\ X \land X \ne \{\}$
shows $components\ S = A$

5.5.10 The *inside* and *outside* of a Set

The inside comprises the points in a bounded connected component of the set's complement. The outside comprises the points in unbounded connected component of the complement.

definition *inside* **where**
$inside\ S \equiv \{x.\ (x \notin S) \land bounded(connected\_component\_set\ (- S)\ x)\}$

definition *outside* **where**
  $outside\ S \equiv -S \cap \{x.\ \neg\ bounded(connected\_component\_set\ (-\ S)\ x)\}$

5.5.11 Condition for an open map's image to contain a ball

proposition *ball_subset_open_map_image*:
  fixes f :: $'a::heine\_borel \Rightarrow 'b :: \{real\_normed\_vector,heine\_borel\}$
  assumes *contf*: $continuous\_on\ (closure\ S)\ f$
    and *oint*: $open\ (f\ `\ interior\ S)$
    and *le_no*: $\bigwedge z.\ z \in frontier\ S \Longrightarrow r \leq norm(f\ z - f\ a)$
    and $bounded\ S\ a \in S\ 0 < r$
   shows $ball\ (f\ a)\ r \subseteq f\ `\ S$

proposition *embedding_map_into_euclideanreal*:
  assumes $path\_connected\_space\ X$
  shows $embedding\_map\ X\ euclideanreal\ f \longleftrightarrow$
      $continuous\_map\ X\ euclideanreal\ f \wedge inj\_on\ f\ (topspace\ X)$

end

5.6 Bernstein-Weierstrass and Stone-Weierstrass

theory *Weierstrass_Theorems*
imports *Uniform_Limit Path_Connected Derivative*
begin

5.6.1 Bernstein polynomials

definition *Bernstein* :: $[nat,nat,real] \Rightarrow real$ **where**
  $Bernstein\ n\ k\ x \equiv of\_nat\ (n\ choose\ k) * x\hat{}k * (1 - x)\hat{}(n - k)$

5.6.2 Explicit Bernstein version of the 1D Weierstrass approximation theorem

theorem *Bernstein_Weierstrass*:
  fixes f :: $real \Rightarrow real$
  assumes *contf*: $continuous\_on\ \{0..1\}\ f$ **and** *e*: $0 < e$
   shows $\exists N.\ \forall n\ x.\ N \leq n \wedge x \in \{0..1\}$
        $\longrightarrow |f\ x - (\sum k{\leq}n.\ f(k/n) * Bernstein\ n\ k\ x)| < e$

5.6.3 General Stone-Weierstrass theorem

  definition *normf* :: $('a::t2\_space \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow real$
   where $normf\ f \equiv SUP\ x{\in}S.\ |f\ x|$
proposition (**in** *function_ring_on*) *Stone_Weierstrass_basic*:

assumes f: *continuous_on S f* **and** e: $e > 0$
shows $\exists\, g \in R.\ \forall\, x{\in}S.\ |f\ x - g\ x| < e$

theorem (**in** *function_ring_on*) *Stone_Weierstrass*:
assumes f: *continuous_on S f*
shows $\exists\, F{\in}UNIV \to R.$ *LIM n sequentially. F n :> uniformly_on S f*
corollary *Stone_Weierstrass_HOL*:
fixes R :: *('a::t2_space ⇒ real) set* **and** S :: *'a set*
assumes *compact S* $\bigwedge c.\ P(\lambda x.\ c{::}real)$
$\bigwedge f.\ P\ f \Longrightarrow$ *continuous_on S f*
$\bigwedge f\ g.\ P(f) \wedge P(g) \Longrightarrow P(\lambda x.\ f\ x + g\ x)$ $\bigwedge f\ g.\ P(f) \wedge P(g) \Longrightarrow P(\lambda x.\ f\ x * g\ x)$
$\bigwedge x\ y.\ x \in S \wedge y \in S \wedge x \neq y \Longrightarrow \exists f.\ P(f) \wedge f\ x \neq f\ y$
continuous_on S f
$0 < e$
shows $\exists\, g.\ P(g) \wedge (\forall\, x \in S.\ |f\ x - g\ x| < e)$

5.6.4 Polynomial functions

definition *polynomial_function* :: *('a::real_normed_vector ⇒ 'b::real_normed_vector) ⇒ bool*
where
polynomial_function p $\equiv$ ($\forall f.$ *bounded_linear f* $\longrightarrow$ *real_polynomial_function (f o p)*)

5.6.5 Stone-Weierstrass theorem for polynomial functions

theorem *Stone_Weierstrass_polynomial_function*:
fixes f :: *'a::euclidean_space ⇒ 'b::euclidean_space*
assumes S: *compact S*
and f: *continuous_on S f*
and e: $0 < e$
shows $\exists\, g.$ *polynomial_function g* $\wedge$ ($\forall\, x \in S.$ *norm*$(f\ x - g\ x) < e$)

proposition *Stone_Weierstrass_uniform_limit*:
fixes f :: *'a::euclidean_space ⇒ 'b::euclidean_space*
assumes S: *compact S*
and f: *continuous_on S f*
obtains g **where** *uniform_limit S g f sequentially* $\bigwedge n.$ *polynomial_function (g n)*

5.6.6 Polynomial functions as paths

proposition *connected_open_polynomial_connected*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes S: *open* S *connected* S
and $x \in S$ $y \in S$
shows $\exists g.$ *polynomial_function* $g \wedge$ *path_image* $g \subseteq S \wedge$ *pathstart* $g = x \wedge$ *pathfinish* $g = y$

theorem *Stone_Weierstrass_polynomial_function_subspace*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *compact* S
and *contf*: *continuous_on* S f
and $0 < e$
and *subspace* T f ` $S \subseteq T$
obtains g **where** *polynomial_function* g g ` $S \subseteq T$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow norm(f\ x - g\ x) < e$

end

Chapter 6

Measure and Integration Theory

theory *Sigma_Algebra*
imports
  Complex_Main
  HOL−Library.Countable_Set
  HOL−Library.FuncSet
  HOL−Library.Indicator_Function
  HOL−Library.Extended_Nonnegative_Real
  HOL−Library.Disjoint_Sets
begin

6.1 Sigma Algebra

6.1.1 Families of sets

locale *subset_class* =
  fixes Ω :: *'a set* **and** M :: *'a set set*
  assumes *space_closed*: $M \subseteq Pow\ \Omega$
locale *semiring_of_sets* = *subset_class* +
  assumes *empty_sets*[*iff*]: $\{\} \in M$
  assumes *Int*[*intro*]: $\bigwedge a\ b.\ a \in M \Longrightarrow b \in M \Longrightarrow a \cap b \in M$
  assumes *Diff_cover*:
    $\bigwedge a\ b.\ a \in M \Longrightarrow b \in M \Longrightarrow \exists\, C{\subseteq}M.\ finite\ C \wedge disjoint\ C \wedge a - b = \bigcup C$
locale *ring_of_sets* = *semiring_of_sets* +
  assumes *Un* [*intro*]: $\bigwedge a\ b.\ a \in M \Longrightarrow b \in M \Longrightarrow a \cup b \in M$
locale *algebra* = *ring_of_sets* +
  assumes *top* [*iff*]: $\Omega \in M$

proposition *algebra_iff_Un*:
  $algebra\ \Omega\ M \longleftrightarrow$
    $M \subseteq Pow\ \Omega\ \wedge$
    $\{\} \in M\ \wedge$
    $(\forall\, a \in M.\ \Omega - a \in M)\ \wedge$

$(\forall a \in M.\ \forall\ b \in M.\ a \cup b \in M)$ (**is** _ $\longleftrightarrow$ *?Un*)

proposition *algebra_iff_Int*:
algebra $\Omega\ M \longleftrightarrow$
$M \subseteq Pow\ \Omega\ \&\ \{\} \in M\ \&$
$(\forall a \in M.\ \Omega - a \in M)\ \&$
$(\forall a \in M.\ \forall\ b \in M.\ a \cap b \in M)$ (**is** _ $\longleftrightarrow$ *?Int*)
locale *sigma_algebra* = *algebra* +
assumes *countable_nat_UN* [*intro*]: $\bigwedge A.\ range\ A \subseteq M \Longrightarrow (\bigcup i{::}nat.\ A\ i) \in M$

Sigma algebras can naturally be created as the closure of any set of M with regard to the properties just postulated.

inductive_set *sigma_sets* :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ set$
for sp :: $'a\ set$ **and** A :: $'a\ set\ set$
where
Basic[*intro*, *simp*]: $a \in A \Longrightarrow a \in sigma\_sets\ sp\ A$
| *Empty*: $\{\} \in sigma\_sets\ sp\ A$
| *Compl*: $a \in sigma\_sets\ sp\ A \Longrightarrow sp - a \in sigma\_sets\ sp\ A$
| *Union*: $(\bigwedge i{::}nat.\ a\ i \in sigma\_sets\ sp\ A) \Longrightarrow (\bigcup i.\ a\ i) \in sigma\_sets\ sp\ A$
definition *closed_cdi* :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
closed_cdi $\Omega\ M \longleftrightarrow$
$M \subseteq Pow\ \Omega\ \&$
$(\forall s \in M.\ \Omega - s \in M)\ \&$
$(\forall A.\ (range\ A \subseteq M)\ \&\ (A\ 0 = \{\})\ \&\ (\forall n.\ A\ n \subseteq A\ (Suc\ n)) \longrightarrow$
$(\bigcup i.\ A\ i) \in M)\ \&$
$(\forall A.\ (range\ A \subseteq M)\ \&\ disjoint\_family\ A \longrightarrow (\bigcup i{::}nat.\ A\ i) \in M)$

locale *Dynkin_system* = *subset_class* +
assumes *space*: $\Omega \in M$
and *compl*[*intro*!]: $\bigwedge A.\ A \in M \Longrightarrow \Omega - A \in M$
and *UN*[*intro*!]: $\bigwedge A.\ disjoint\_family\ A \Longrightarrow range\ A \subseteq M$
$\Longrightarrow (\bigcup i{::}nat.\ A\ i) \in M$
definition *Int_stable* :: $'a\ set\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
Int_stable $M \longleftrightarrow (\forall\ a \in M.\ \forall\ b \in M.\ a \cap b \in M)$
definition *Dynkin* :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ set$ **where**
Dynkin $\Omega\ M = (\bigcap\{D.\ Dynkin\_system\ \Omega\ D \wedge M \subseteq D\})$

The reason to introduce Dynkin-systems is the following induction rules for σ-algebras generated by a generator closed under intersection.

proposition *sigma_sets_induct_disjoint*[*consumes 3*, *case_names basic empty compl union*]:
assumes *Int_stable* G
and *closed*: $G \subseteq Pow\ \Omega$
and A: $A \in sigma\_sets\ \Omega\ G$
assumes *basic*: $\bigwedge A.\ A \in G \Longrightarrow P\ A$
and *empty*: $P\ \{\}$
and *compl*: $\bigwedge A.\ A \in sigma\_sets\ \Omega\ G \Longrightarrow P\ A \Longrightarrow P\ (\Omega - A)$

and *union*: $\bigwedge A.\ disjoint\_family\ A \Longrightarrow range\ A \subseteq sigma\_sets\ \Omega\ G \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge i.\ P\ (A\ i)) \Longrightarrow P\ (\bigcup i{::}nat.\ A\ i)$
shows $P\ A$

6.1.2 Measure type

definition *positive* :: $'a\ set\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ set \Rightarrow ennreal) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
$positive\ M\ \mu \longleftrightarrow \mu\ \{\} = 0$

definition *countably_additive* :: $'a\ set\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ set \Rightarrow ennreal) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
$countably\_additive\ M\ f \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall A.\ range\ A \subseteq M \longrightarrow disjoint\_family\ A \longrightarrow (\bigcup i.\ A\ i) \in M \longrightarrow$
$(\sum i.\ f\ (A\ i)) = f\ (\bigcup i.\ A\ i))$

definition *measure_space* :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ set \Rightarrow ennreal) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
$measure\_space\ \Omega\ A\ \mu \longleftrightarrow$
$sigma\_algebra\ \Omega\ A \wedge positive\ A\ \mu \wedge countably\_additive\ A\ \mu$

typedef $'a\ measure =$
$\{(\Omega{::}'a\ set,\ A,\ \mu).\ (\forall a{\in}{-}A.\ \mu\ a = 0) \wedge measure\_space\ \Omega\ A\ \mu\ \}$

definition *space* :: $'a\ measure \Rightarrow 'a\ set$ **where**
$space\ M = fst\ (Rep\_measure\ M)$

definition *sets* :: $'a\ measure \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ set$ **where**
$sets\ M = fst\ (snd\ (Rep\_measure\ M))$

definition *emeasure* :: $'a\ measure \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow ennreal$ **where**
$emeasure\ M = snd\ (snd\ (Rep\_measure\ M))$

definition *measure* :: $'a\ measure \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow real$ **where**
$measure\ M\ A = enn2real\ (emeasure\ M\ A)$

definition *measure_of* :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ set \Rightarrow ennreal) \Rightarrow 'a\ measure$
where
$measure\_of\ \Omega\ A\ \mu =$
$Abs\_measure\ (\Omega,\ if\ A \subseteq Pow\ \Omega\ then\ sigma\_sets\ \Omega\ A\ else\ \{\{\},\ \Omega\},$
$\lambda a.\ if\ a \in sigma\_sets\ \Omega\ A \wedge measure\_space\ \Omega\ (sigma\_sets\ \Omega\ A)\ \mu\ then\ \mu\ a\ else\ 0)$
proposition *emeasure_measure_of*:
assumes M: $M = measure\_of\ \Omega\ A\ \mu$
assumes *ms*: $A \subseteq Pow\ \Omega\ positive\ (sets\ M)\ \mu\ countably\_additive\ (sets\ M)\ \mu$
assumes X: $X \in sets\ M$
shows $emeasure\ M\ X = \mu\ X$
definition *measurable* :: $'a\ measure \Rightarrow 'b\ measure \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b)\ set$
(**infixr** $\rightarrow_M$ *60*) **where**
$measurable\ A\ B = \{f \in space\ A \rightarrow space\ B.\ \forall y \in sets\ B.\ f\ -`\ y \cap space\ A \in sets$

A}
definition *count_space* :: *'a set* ⇒ *'a measure* **where**
count_space Ω = *measure_of* Ω (*Pow* Ω) (λ*A*. *if finite A then of_nat* (*card A*) *else* ∞)

6.1.3 The smallest σ-algebra regarding a function

definition *vimage_algebra* :: *'a set* ⇒ (*'a* ⇒ *'b*) ⇒ *'b measure* ⇒ *'a measure* **where**
vimage_algebra X f M = *sigma X* {*f* −' *A* ∩ *X* | *A*. *A* ∈ *sets M*}

end

6.2 Measurability Prover

theory *Measurable*
imports
Sigma_Algebra
HOL−Library.Order_Continuity
begin

method_setup *measurable* = ‹ *Scan.lift* (*Scan.succeed* (*METHOD o Measurable.measurable_tac*)) ›
measurability prover

simproc_setup *measurable* (*A* ∈ *sets M* | *f* ∈ *measurable M N*) = ‹*K Measurable.simproc*›

end

6.3 Measure Spaces

theory *Measure_Space*
imports
Measurable HOL−Library.Extended_Nonnegative_Real
begin

6.3.1 μ-null sets

definition *null_sets* :: *'a measure* ⇒ *'a set set* **where**
null_sets M = {*N*∈*sets M*. *emeasure M N* = *0*}

6.3.2 The almost everywhere filter (i.e. quantifier)

definition *ae_filter* :: *'a measure* ⇒ *'a filter* **where**
ae_filter M = (*INF N*∈*null_sets M*. *principal* (*space M* − *N*))

6.3.3 σ-finite Measures

locale *sigma_finite_measure* =
fixes M :: *'a measure*
assumes *sigma_finite_countable*:
$\exists A::'a\ set\ set.\ countable\ A \land A \subseteq sets\ M \land (\bigcup A) = space\ M \land (\forall a{\in}A.\ emeasure\ M\ a \neq \infty)$

6.3.4 Measure space induced by distribution of $(\rightarrow_M)$-functions

definition *distr* :: *'a measure* $\Rightarrow$ *'b measure* $\Rightarrow$ $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow$ *'b measure* **where**
$distr\ M\ N\ f =$
$measure\_of\ (space\ N)\ (sets\ N)\ (\lambda A.\ emeasure\ M\ (f -` A \cap space\ M))$

proposition *distr_distr*:
$g \in measurable\ N\ L \Longrightarrow f \in measurable\ M\ N \Longrightarrow distr\ (distr\ M\ N\ f)\ L\ g = distr\ M\ L\ (g \circ f)$

6.3.5 Set of measurable sets with finite measure

definition *fmeasurable* :: *'a measure* $\Rightarrow$ *'a set set* **where**
$fmeasurable\ M = \{A{\in}sets\ M.\ emeasure\ M\ A < \infty\}$

6.3.6 Measure spaces with $emeasure\ M\ (space\ M) < \infty$

locale *finite_measure* = *sigma_finite_measure* M **for** M +
assumes *finite_emeasure_space*: $emeasure\ M\ (space\ M) \neq top$

6.3.7 Scaling a measure

definition *scale_measure* :: *ennreal* $\Rightarrow$ *'a measure* $\Rightarrow$ *'a measure* **where**
$scale\_measure\ r\ M = measure\_of\ (space\ M)\ (sets\ M)\ (\lambda A.\ r * emeasure\ M\ A)$

6.3.8 Complete lattice structure on measures

proposition *unsigned_Hahn_decomposition*:
assumes [*simp*]: $sets\ N = sets\ M$ **and** [*measurable*]: $A \in sets\ M$
and [*simp*]: $emeasure\ M\ A \neq top$ $emeasure\ N\ A \neq top$
shows $\exists Y{\in}sets\ M.\ Y \subseteq A \land (\forall X{\in}sets\ M.\ X \subseteq Y \longrightarrow N\ X \leq M\ X) \land (\forall X{\in}sets\ M.\ X \subseteq A \longrightarrow X \cap Y = \{\} \longrightarrow M\ X \leq N\ X)$

Define a lexicographical order on *measure*, in the order space, sets and measure. The parts of the lexicographical order are point-wise ordered.

instantiation *measure* :: (*type*) *order_bot*
begin

definition *less_measure* :: $'a$ *measure* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *measure* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
less_measure M $N \longleftrightarrow (M \leq N \wedge \neg\ N \leq M)$

definition *bot_measure* :: $'a$ *measure* **where**
bot_measure = *sigma* {} {}

proposition *le_measure*: *sets* M = *sets* $N \Longrightarrow M \leq N \longleftrightarrow (\forall A{\in}$*sets* M. *emeasure* M $A \leq$ *emeasure* N A)

definition *sup_measure'* :: $'a$ *measure* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *measure* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *measure* **where**
sup_measure' A B =
measure_of (*space* A) (*sets* A)
(λX. *SUP* $Y{\in}$*sets* A. *emeasure* A $(X \cap Y)$ + *emeasure* B $(X \cap -\ Y)$)

definition *sup_lexord* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b$::*order*$) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
sup_lexord A B k s c =
(*if* k A = k B *then* c *else*
if $\neg$ k $A \leq k$ $B \wedge \neg$ k $B \leq k$ A *then* s *else*
if k $B \leq k$ A *then* A *else* B)

instantiation *measure* :: (*type*) *semilattice_sup*
begin

definition *sup_measure* :: $'a$ *measure* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *measure* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *measure* **where**
sup_measure A B =
sup_lexord A B *space* (*sigma* (*space* $A \cup$ *space* B) {})
(*sup_lexord* A B *sets* (*sigma* (*space* A) (*sets* $A \cup$ *sets* B)) (*sup_measure'* A B))

definition
Sup_lexord :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b$::*complete_lattice*$) \Rightarrow ('a$ *set* $\Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a$ *set* $\Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$ *set* $\Rightarrow 'a$
where
Sup_lexord k c s A =
(*let* U = (*SUP* $a{\in}A$. k a)
in if $\exists\, a{\in}A$. k a = U *then* c $\{a{\in}A.\ k\ a = U\}$ *else* s A)

instantiation *measure* :: (*type*) *complete_lattice*
begin

definition *Sup_measure'* :: $'a$ *measure set* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *measure* **where**
Sup_measure' M =
measure_of ($\bigcup a{\in}M$. *space* a) ($\bigcup a{\in}M$. *sets* a)
(λX. (*SUP* $P{\in}\{P$. *finite* $P \wedge P \subseteq M\}$. *sup_measure.F id* P X))

definition *Sup_measure* :: *'a measure set* ⇒ *'a measure* **where**
Sup_measure =
  Sup_lexord space
    (*Sup_lexord sets Sup_measure'*
      (λU. *sigma* ($\bigcup u \in U$. *space u*) ($\bigcup u \in U$. *sets u*)))
    (λU. *sigma* ($\bigcup u \in U$. *space u*) {})

definition *Inf_measure* :: *'a measure set* ⇒ *'a measure* **where**
  Inf_measure A = *Sup* {x. $\forall a \in A$. $x \leq a$}

definition *inf_measure* :: *'a measure* ⇒ *'a measure* ⇒ *'a measure* **where**
  inf_measure a b = *Inf* {a, b}

definition *top_measure* :: *'a measure* **where**
  top_measure = *Inf* {}

end

6.4 Ordered Euclidean Space

theory *Ordered_Euclidean_Space*
imports
  Convex_Euclidean_Space
  HOL−Library.Product_Order
beginclass *ordered_euclidean_space* = *ord* + *inf* + *sup* + *abs* + *Inf* + *Sup* +
euclidean_space +
  assumes *eucl_le*: $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in Basis.\ x \cdot i \leq y \cdot i)$
  assumes *eucl_less_le_not_le*: $x < y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg\, y \leq x$
  assumes *eucl_inf*: $inf\ x\ y = (\sum i \in Basis.\ inf\ (x \cdot i)\ (y \cdot i) *_R i)$
  assumes *eucl_sup*: $sup\ x\ y = (\sum i \in Basis.\ sup\ (x \cdot i)\ (y \cdot i) *_R i)$
  assumes *eucl_Inf*: $Inf\ X = (\sum i \in Basis.\ (INF\ x \in X.\ x \cdot i) *_R i)$
  assumes *eucl_Sup*: $Sup\ X = (\sum i \in Basis.\ (SUP\ x \in X.\ x \cdot i) *_R i)$
  assumes *eucl_abs*: $|x| = (\sum i \in Basis.\ |x \cdot i| *_R i)$
begin

proposition *compact_attains_Inf_componentwise*:
  fixes *b*::*'a*::*ordered_euclidean_space*
  assumes $b \in Basis$ **assumes** $X \neq \{\}$ *compact X*
  obtains *x* **where** $x \in X$ $x \cdot b = Inf\ X \cdot b$ $\bigwedge y.\ y \in X \Longrightarrow x \cdot b \leq y \cdot b$

proposition
  compact_attains_Sup_componentwise:
  fixes *b*::*'a*::*ordered_euclidean_space*
  assumes $b \in Basis$ **assumes** $X \neq \{\}$ *compact X*
  obtains *x* **where** $x \in X$ $x \cdot b = Sup\ X \cdot b$ $\bigwedge y.\ y \in X \Longrightarrow y \cdot b \leq x \cdot b$
proposition
  fixes *a* :: *'a*::*ordered_euclidean_space*

shows *cbox_interval*: $cbox\ a\ b = \{a..b\}$
and *interval_cbox*: $\{a..b\} = cbox\ a\ b$
and *eucl_le_atMost*: $\{x.\ \forall\, i{\in}Basis.\ x \cdot i <= a \cdot i\} = \{..a\}$
and *eucl_le_atLeast*: $\{x.\ \forall\, i{\in}Basis.\ a \cdot i <= x \cdot i\} = \{a..\}$

instantiation *vec* :: (*ordered_euclidean_space*, *finite*) *ordered_euclidean_space*
begin

definition $inf\ x\ y = (\chi\ i.\ inf\ (x\ \$\ i)\ (y\ \$\ i))$
definition $sup\ x\ y = (\chi\ i.\ sup\ (x\ \$\ i)\ (y\ \$\ i))$
definition $Inf\ X = (\chi\ i.\ (INF\ x{\in}X.\ x\ \$\ i))$
definition $Sup\ X = (\chi\ i.\ (SUP\ x{\in}X.\ x\ \$\ i))$
definition $|x| = (\chi\ i.\ |x\ \$\ i|)$

end

6.5 Borel Space

theory *Borel_Space*
imports
Measurable Derivative Ordered_Euclidean_Space Extended_Real_Limits
begin

proposition *open_prod_generated*: $open = generate\_topology\ \{A \times B \mid A\ B.\ open\ A \wedge open\ B\}$

proposition *mono_on_imp_deriv_nonneg*:
assumes *mono*: *mono_on f A* **and** *deriv*: (*f has_real_derivative D*) (*at x*)
assumes $x \in interior\ A$
shows $D \geq 0$

proposition *mono_on_ctble_discont*:
fixes f :: $real \Rightarrow real$
fixes A :: *real set*
assumes *mono_on f A*
shows $countable\ \{a{\in}A.\ \neg\ continuous\ (at\ a\ within\ A)\ f\}$

6.5.1 Generic Borel spaces

definition (**in** *topological_space*) *borel* :: *'a measure* **where**
$borel = sigma\ UNIV\ \{S.\ open\ S\}$

theorem *second_countable_borel_measurable*:
fixes X :: *'a::second_countable_topology set set*
assumes *eq*: $open = generate\_topology\ X$
shows $borel = sigma\ UNIV\ X$

proposition *borel_eq_countable_basis*:

fixes B::$'a$::*topological_space set set*
assumes *countable* B
assumes *topological_basis* B
shows *borel* = *sigma UNIV* B

6.5.2 Borel spaces on order topologies

6.5.3 Borel spaces on topological monoids

6.5.4 Borel spaces on Euclidean spaces

6.5.5 Borel measurable operators

lemma *borel_measurable_complex_iff*:
$f \in$ *borel_measurable* $M \longleftrightarrow$
$(\lambda x.\ Re\ (f\ x)) \in$ *borel_measurable* $M \wedge (\lambda x.\ Im\ (f\ x)) \in$ *borel_measurable* M

6.5.6 Borel space on the extended reals

theorem *borel_measurable_ereal_iff_real*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow$ *ereal*
shows $f \in$ *borel_measurable* $M \longleftrightarrow$
$((\lambda x.\ real\_of\_ereal\ (f\ x)) \in$ *borel_measurable* $M \wedge f -`\{\infty\} \cap$ *space* $M \in$ *sets* $M \wedge f -`\{-\infty\} \cap$ *space* $M \in$ *sets* $M)$

6.5.7 Borel space on the extended non-negative reals

definition [*simp*]: *is_borel* f $M \longleftrightarrow f \in$ *borel_measurable* M

6.5.8 LIMSEQ is borel measurable

proposition *measurable_limit* [*measurable*]:
fixes f::*nat* $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$::*first_countable_topology*
assumes [*measurable*]: $\bigwedge n$::*nat*. $f\ n \in$ *borel_measurable* M
shows *Measurable.pred* M $(\lambda x.\ (\lambda n.\ f\ n\ x) \longrightarrow c)$

end

6.6 Lebesgue Integration for Nonnegative Functions

theory *Nonnegative_Lebesgue_Integration*
  imports *Measure_Space Borel_Space*
begin

6.6.1 Simple function

definition *simple_function* $M\ g \longleftrightarrow$
  $\mathit{finite}\ (g\ `\ \mathit{space}\ M) \wedge$
  $(\forall x \in g\ `\ \mathit{space}\ M.\ g -`\ \{x\} \cap \mathit{space}\ M \in \mathit{sets}\ M)$

lemma *borel_measurable_implies_simple_function_sequence*:
  fixes $u :: 'a \Rightarrow \mathit{ennreal}$
  assumes $u[\mathit{measurable}]$: $u \in \mathit{borel\_measurable}\ M$
  shows $\exists f.\ \mathit{incseq}\ f \wedge (\forall i.\ (\forall x.\ f\ i\ x < \mathit{top}) \wedge \mathit{simple\_function}\ M\ (f\ i)) \wedge u = (\mathit{SUP}\ i.\ f\ i)$

lemma *simple_function_induct*
  [*consumes 1*, *case_names cong set mult add*, *induct set*: *simple_function*]:
  fixes $u :: 'a \Rightarrow \mathit{ennreal}$
  assumes *u*: *simple_function M u*
  assumes *cong*: $\bigwedge f\ g.\ \mathit{simple\_function}\ M\ f \Longrightarrow \mathit{simple\_function}\ M\ g \Longrightarrow (\mathit{AE}\ x\ \mathit{in}\ M.\ f\ x = g\ x) \Longrightarrow P\ f \Longrightarrow P\ g$
  assumes *set*: $\bigwedge A.\ A \in \mathit{sets}\ M \Longrightarrow P\ (\mathit{indicator}\ A)$
  assumes *mult*: $\bigwedge u\ c.\ P\ u \Longrightarrow P\ (\lambda x.\ c * u\ x)$
  assumes *add*: $\bigwedge u\ v.\ P\ u \Longrightarrow P\ v \Longrightarrow P\ (\lambda x.\ v\ x + u\ x)$
  shows $P\ u$

lemma *borel_measurable_induct*
  [*consumes 1*, *case_names cong set mult add seq*, *induct set*: *borel_measurable*]:
  fixes $u :: 'a \Rightarrow \mathit{ennreal}$
  assumes *u*: $u \in \mathit{borel\_measurable}\ M$
  assumes *cong*: $\bigwedge f\ g.\ f \in \mathit{borel\_measurable}\ M \Longrightarrow g \in \mathit{borel\_measurable}\ M \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x.\ x \in \mathit{space}\ M \Longrightarrow f\ x = g\ x) \Longrightarrow P\ g \Longrightarrow P\ f$
  assumes *set*: $\bigwedge A.\ A \in \mathit{sets}\ M \Longrightarrow P\ (\mathit{indicator}\ A)$
  assumes *mult'*: $\bigwedge u\ c.\ c < \mathit{top} \Longrightarrow u \in \mathit{borel\_measurable}\ M \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x.\ x \in \mathit{space}\ M \Longrightarrow u\ x < \mathit{top}) \Longrightarrow P\ u \Longrightarrow P\ (\lambda x.\ c * u\ x)$
  assumes *add*: $\bigwedge u\ v.\ u \in \mathit{borel\_measurable}\ M \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x.\ x \in \mathit{space}\ M \Longrightarrow u\ x < \mathit{top}) \Longrightarrow P\ u \Longrightarrow v \in \mathit{borel\_measurable}\ M \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x.\ x \in \mathit{space}\ M \Longrightarrow v\ x < \mathit{top}) \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x.\ x \in \mathit{space}\ M \Longrightarrow u\ x = 0 \vee v\ x = 0) \Longrightarrow P\ v \Longrightarrow P\ (\lambda x.\ v\ x + u\ x)$
  assumes *seq*: $\bigwedge U.\ (\bigwedge i.\ U\ i \in \mathit{borel\_measurable}\ M) \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge i\ x.\ x \in \mathit{space}\ M \Longrightarrow U\ i\ x < \mathit{top}) \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge i.\ P\ (U\ i)) \Longrightarrow \mathit{incseq}\ U \Longrightarrow u = (\mathit{SUP}\ i.\ U\ i) \Longrightarrow P\ (\mathit{SUP}\ i.\ U\ i)$
  shows $P\ u$

6.6.2 Simple integral

definition *simple_integral* :: *'a measure* ⇒ (*'a* ⇒ *ennreal*) ⇒ *ennreal* ($integral^S$)
where
  $integral^S$ *M f* = ($\sum$ *x* ∈ *f* ‘ *space M*. *x* ∗ *emeasure M* (*f* −‘ {*x*} ∩ *space M*))

6.6.3 Integral on nonnegative functions

definition *nn_integral* :: *'a measure* ⇒ (*'a* ⇒ *ennreal*) ⇒ *ennreal* ($integral^N$)
where
  $integral^N$ *M f* = (*SUP g* ∈ {*g*. *simple_function M g* ∧ *g* ≤ *f*}. $integral^S$ *M g*)

theorem *nn_integral_monotone_convergence_SUP_AE*:
  assumes *f*: ⋀*i*. *AE x in M*. *f i x* ≤ *f* (*Suc i*) *x* ⋀*i*. *f i* ∈ *borel_measurable M*
  shows ($\int^+$ *x*. (*SUP i*. *f i x*) ∂*M*) = (*SUP i*. $integral^N$ *M* (*f i*))

theorem *nn_integral_suminf*:
  assumes *f*: ⋀*i*. *f i* ∈ *borel_measurable M*
  shows ($\int^+$ *x*. ($\sum$ *i*. *f i x*) ∂*M*) = ($\sum$ *i*. $integral^N$ *M* (*f i*))

theorem *nn_integral_Markov_inequality*:
  assumes *u*: (λ*x*. *u x* ∗ *indicator A x*) ∈ *borel_measurable M* **and** *A* ∈ *sets M*
  shows (*emeasure M*) ({*x*∈*A*. *1* ≤ *c* ∗ *u x*}) ≤ *c* ∗ ($\int^+$ *x*. *u x* ∗ *indicator A x* ∂*M*)
    (**is** (*emeasure M*) *?A* ≤ _ ∗ *?PI*)

theorem *nn_integral_monotone_convergence_INF_AE*:
  fixes *f* :: *nat* ⇒ *'a* ⇒ *ennreal*
  assumes *f*: ⋀*i*. *AE x in M*. *f* (*Suc i*) *x* ≤ *f i x*
    and [*measurable*]: ⋀*i*. *f i* ∈ *borel_measurable M*
    and *fin*: ($\int^+$ *x*. *f i x* ∂*M*) < ∞
  shows ($\int^+$ *x*. (*INF i*. *f i x*) ∂*M*) = (*INF i*. $integral^N$ *M* (*f i*))

theorem *nn_integral_liminf*:
  fixes *u* :: *nat* ⇒ *'a* ⇒ *ennreal*
  assumes *u*: ⋀*i*. *u i* ∈ *borel_measurable M*
  shows ($\int^+$ *x*. *liminf* (λ*n*. *u n x*) ∂*M*) ≤ *liminf* (λ*n*. $integral^N$ *M* (*u n*))

theorem *nn_integral_limsup*:
  fixes *u* :: *nat* ⇒ *'a* ⇒ *ennreal*
  assumes [*measurable*]: ⋀*i*. *u i* ∈ *borel_measurable M w* ∈ *borel_measurable M*
  assumes *bounds*: ⋀*i*. *AE x in M*. *u i x* ≤ *w x* **and** *w*: ($\int^+$*x*. *w x* ∂*M*) < ∞
  shows *limsup* (λ*n*. $integral^N$ *M* (*u n*)) ≤ ($\int^+$ *x*. *limsup* (λ*n*. *u n x*) ∂*M*)

theorem *nn_integral_dominated_convergence*:
  assumes [*measurable*]:
    ⋀*i*. *u i* ∈ *borel_measurable M u'* ∈ *borel_measurable M w* ∈ *borel_measurable M*
    and *bound*: ⋀*j*. *AE x in M*. *u j x* ≤ *w x*

and w: $(\int^+ x.\ w\ x\ \partial M) < \infty$
and u': $AE\ x\ in\ M.\ (\lambda i.\ u\ i\ x) \longrightarrow u'\ x$
shows $(\lambda i.\ (\int^+ x.\ u\ i\ x\ \partial M)) \longrightarrow (\int^+ x.\ u'\ x\ \partial M)$

theorem *nn_integral_lfp*:
assumes *sets*[*simp*]: $\bigwedge s.\ sets\ (M\ s) = sets\ N$
assumes f: *sup_continuous f*
assumes g: *sup_continuous g*
assumes *meas*: $\bigwedge F.\ F \in borel\_measurable\ N \Longrightarrow f\ F \in borel\_measurable\ N$
assumes *step*: $\bigwedge F\ s.\ F \in borel\_measurable\ N \Longrightarrow integral^N\ (M\ s)\ (f\ F) = g\ (\lambda s.\ integral^N\ (M\ s)\ F)\ s$
shows $(\int^+ \omega.\ lfp\ f\ \omega\ \partial M\ s) = lfp\ g\ s$

theorem *nn_integral_gfp*:
assumes *sets*[*simp*]: $\bigwedge s.\ sets\ (M\ s) = sets\ N$
assumes f: *inf_continuous f* **and** g: *inf_continuous g*
assumes *meas*: $\bigwedge F.\ F \in borel\_measurable\ N \Longrightarrow f\ F \in borel\_measurable\ N$
assumes *bound*: $\bigwedge F\ s.\ F \in borel\_measurable\ N \Longrightarrow (\int^+ x.\ f\ F\ x\ \partial M\ s) < \infty$
assumes *non_zero*: $\bigwedge s.\ emeasure\ (M\ s)\ (space\ (M\ s)) \neq 0$
assumes *step*: $\bigwedge F\ s.\ F \in borel\_measurable\ N \Longrightarrow integral^N\ (M\ s)\ (f\ F) = g\ (\lambda s.\ integral^N\ (M\ s)\ F)\ s$
shows $(\int^+ \omega.\ gfp\ f\ \omega\ \partial M\ s) = gfp\ g\ s$

6.6.4 Integral under concrete measures

definition *density* :: $'a\ measure \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow ennreal) \Rightarrow 'a\ measure$ **where**
$density\ M\ f = measure\_of\ (space\ M)\ (sets\ M)\ (\lambda A.\ \int^+ x.\ f\ x * indicator\ A\ x\ \partial M)$

lemma *nn_integral_density*:
assumes f: $f \in borel\_measurable\ M$
assumes g: $g \in borel\_measurable\ M$
shows $integral^N\ (density\ M\ f)\ g = (\int^+ x.\ f\ x * g\ x\ \partial M)$
definition *point_measure* :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow ennreal) \Rightarrow 'a\ measure$ **where**
$point\_measure\ A\ f = density\ (count\_space\ A)\ f$
definition $uniform\_measure\ M\ A = density\ M\ (\lambda x.\ indicator\ A\ x\ /\ emeasure\ M\ A)$
definition $uniform\_count\_measure\ A = point\_measure\ A\ (\lambda x.\ 1\ /\ card\ A)$

end

6.7 Binary Product Measure

theory *Binary_Product_Measure*
imports *Nonnegative_Lebesgue_Integration*
begin

6.7.1 Binary products

definition *pair_measure* (**infixr** $\bigotimes_M$ *80*) **where**
$A \bigotimes_M B = measure\_of\ (space\ A \times space\ B)$
$\{a \times b \mid a\ b.\ a \in sets\ A \wedge b \in sets\ B\}$
$(\lambda X.\ \int^+ x.\ (\int^+ y.\ indicator\ X\ (x,y)\ \partial B)\ \partial A)$

proposition (**in** *sigma_finite_measure*) *emeasure_pair_measure_Times*:
assumes A: $A \in sets\ N$ **and** B: $B \in sets\ M$
shows $emeasure\ (N \bigotimes_M M)\ (A \times B) = emeasure\ N\ A * emeasure\ M\ B$

6.7.2 Binary products of σ-finite emeasure spaces

proposition (**in** *pair_sigma_finite*) *sigma_finite_up_in_pair_measure_generator*:
defines $E \equiv \{A \times B \mid A\ B.\ A \in sets\ M1 \wedge B \in sets\ M2\}$
shows $\exists F{::}nat \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b)\ set.\ range\ F \subseteq E \wedge incseq\ F \wedge (\bigcup i.\ F\ i) = space$
$M1 \times space\ M2 \wedge$
$(\forall i.\ emeasure\ (M1 \bigotimes_M M2)\ (F\ i) \neq \infty)$

6.7.3 Fubinis theorem

proposition (**in** *pair_sigma_finite*) *nn_integral_snd*:
assumes $f[measurable]$: $f \in borel\_measurable\ (M1 \bigotimes_M M2)$
shows $(\int^+ y.\ (\int^+ x.\ f\ (x,\ y)\ \partial M1)\ \partial M2) = integral^N\ (M1 \bigotimes_M M2)\ f$

theorem (**in** *pair_sigma_finite*) *Fubini*:
assumes f: $f \in borel\_measurable\ (M1 \bigotimes_M M2)$
shows $(\int^+ y.\ (\int^+ x.\ f\ (x,\ y)\ \partial M1)\ \partial M2) = (\int^+ x.\ (\int^+ y.\ f\ (x,\ y)\ \partial M2)$
$\partial M1)$

theorem (**in** *pair_sigma_finite*) *Fubini'*:
assumes f: $case\_prod\ f \in borel\_measurable\ (M1 \bigotimes_M M2)$
shows $(\int^+ y.\ (\int^+ x.\ f\ x\ y\ \partial M1)\ \partial M2) = (\int^+ x.\ (\int^+ y.\ f\ x\ y\ \partial M2)\ \partial M1)$

6.7.4 Products on counting spaces, densities and distributions

proposition *sigma_prod*:
assumes X_cover: $\exists E \subseteq A.\ countable\ E \wedge X = \bigcup E$ **and** A: $A \subseteq Pow\ X$
assumes Y_cover: $\exists E \subseteq B.\ countable\ E \wedge Y = \bigcup E$ **and** B: $B \subseteq Pow\ Y$
shows $sigma\ X\ A \bigotimes_M sigma\ Y\ B = sigma\ (X \times Y)\ \{a \times b \mid a\ b.\ a \in A \wedge b$
$\in B\}$
(**is** $?P = ?S$)

proposition *sets_pair_eq*:

assumes *Ea*: $Ea \subseteq Pow\ (space\ A)\ sets\ A = sigma\_sets\ (space\ A)\ Ea$
and *Ca*: $countable\ Ca\ Ca \subseteq Ea\ \bigcup Ca = space\ A$
and *Eb*: $Eb \subseteq Pow\ (space\ B)\ sets\ B = sigma\_sets\ (space\ B)\ Eb$
and *Cb*: $countable\ Cb\ Cb \subseteq Eb\ \bigcup Cb = space\ B$
shows $sets\ (A \bigotimes_M B) = sets\ (sigma\ (space\ A \times space\ B)\ \{\ a \times b\ |\ a\ b.\ a \in Ea \wedge b \in Eb\ \})$
(**is** $\_ = sets\ (sigma\ ?\Omega\ ?E)$)

proposition *borel_prod*:
$(borel \bigotimes_M borel) = (borel :: ('a::second\_countable\_topology \times 'b::second\_countable\_topology)\ measure)$
(**is** $?P = ?B$)

proposition *pair_measure_count_space*:
assumes *A*: *finite A* **and** *B*: *finite B*
shows $count\_space\ A \bigotimes_M count\_space\ B = count\_space\ (A \times B)$ (**is** $?P = ?C$)

theorem *pair_measure_density*:
assumes *f*: $f \in borel\_measurable\ M1$
assumes *g*: $g \in borel\_measurable\ M2$
assumes *sigma_finite_measure M2 sigma_finite_measure (density M2 g)*
shows $density\ M1\ f \bigotimes_M density\ M2\ g = density\ (M1 \bigotimes_M M2)\ (\lambda(x,y).\ f\ x * g\ y)$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)

proposition *nn_integral_fst_count_space*:
$(\int^+ x.\ \int^+ y.\ f\ (x,\ y)\ \partial count\_space\ UNIV\ \partial count\_space\ UNIV) = integral^N\ (count\_space\ UNIV)\ f$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

proposition *nn_integral_snd_count_space*:
$(\int^+ y.\ \int^+ x.\ f\ (x,\ y)\ \partial count\_space\ UNIV\ \partial count\_space\ UNIV) = integral^N\ (count\_space\ UNIV)\ f$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

6.7.5 Product of Borel spaces

theorem *borel_Times*:
fixes $A :: 'a::topological\_space\ set$ **and** $B :: 'b::topological\_space\ set$
assumes *A*: $A \in sets\ borel$ **and** *B*: $B \in sets\ borel$
shows $A \times B \in sets\ borel$

end

6.8 Finite Product Measure

theory *Finite_Product_Measure*

imports *Binary_Product_Measure Function_Topology*
begin

6.8.1 Finite product spaces

definition *prod_emb* **where**
$prod\_emb\ I\ M\ K\ X = (\lambda x.\ restrict\ x\ K) -` X \cap (\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ space\ (M\ i))$

definition *PiM* :: $'i\ set \Rightarrow ('i \Rightarrow 'a\ measure) \Rightarrow ('i \Rightarrow 'a)\ measure$ **where**
$PiM\ I\ M = extend\_measure\ (\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ space\ (M\ i))$
$\{(J,\ X).\ (J \neq \{\} \lor I = \{\}) \land finite\ J \land J \subseteq I \land X \in (\Pi\ j{\in}J.\ sets\ (M\ j))\}$
$(\lambda(J,\ X).\ prod\_emb\ I\ M\ J\ (\Pi_E\ j{\in}J.\ X\ j))$
$(\lambda(J,\ X).\ \prod j{\in}J \cup \{i{\in}I.\ emeasure\ (M\ i)\ (space\ (M\ i)) \neq 1\}.\ if\ j \in J\ then\ emeasure\ (M\ j)\ (X\ j)\ else\ emeasure\ (M\ j)\ (space\ (M\ j)))$

definition *prod_algebra* :: $'i\ set \Rightarrow ('i \Rightarrow 'a\ measure) \Rightarrow ('i \Rightarrow 'a)\ set\ set$ **where**
$prod\_algebra\ I\ M = (\lambda(J,\ X).\ prod\_emb\ I\ M\ J\ (\Pi_E\ j{\in}J.\ X\ j))$ `
$\{(J,\ X).\ (J \neq \{\} \lor I = \{\}) \land finite\ J \land J \subseteq I \land X \in (\Pi\ j{\in}J.\ sets\ (M\ j))\}$

proposition *prod_algebra_mono*:
assumes *space*: $\bigwedge i.\ i \in I \Longrightarrow space\ (E\ i) = space\ (F\ i)$
assumes *sets*: $\bigwedge i.\ i \in I \Longrightarrow sets\ (E\ i) \subseteq sets\ (F\ i)$
shows $prod\_algebra\ I\ E \subseteq prod\_algebra\ I\ F$
proposition *prod_algebra_cong*:
assumes $I = J$ **and** *sets*: $(\bigwedge i.\ i \in I \Longrightarrow sets\ (M\ i) = sets\ (N\ i))$
shows $prod\_algebra\ I\ M = prod\_algebra\ J\ N$

proposition *sets_PiM_single*: $sets\ (PiM\ I\ M) =$
$sigma\_sets\ (\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ space\ (M\ i))\ \{\{f{\in}\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ space\ (M\ i).\ f\ i \in A\} \mid i\ A.\ i \in I \land A \in sets\ (M\ i)\}$
(**is** $\_ = sigma\_sets\ ?\Omega\ ?R$)

proposition *sets_PiM_sigma*:
assumes *Ω_cover*: $\bigwedge i.\ i \in I \Longrightarrow \exists S{\subseteq}E\ i.\ countable\ S \land \Omega\ i = \bigcup S$
assumes *E*: $\bigwedge i.\ i \in I \Longrightarrow E\ i \subseteq Pow\ (\Omega\ i)$
assumes *J*: $\bigwedge j.\ j \in J \Longrightarrow finite\ j\ \bigcup J = I$
defines $P \equiv \{\{f{\in}(\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ \Omega\ i).\ \forall i{\in}j.\ f\ i \in A\ i\} \mid A\ j.\ j \in J \land A \in Pi\ j\ E\}$
shows $sets\ (\Pi_M\ i{\in}I.\ sigma\ (\Omega\ i)\ (E\ i)) = sets\ (sigma\ (\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ \Omega\ i)\ P)$

proposition *measurable_PiM*:
assumes *space*: $f \in space\ N \to (\Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ space\ (M\ i))$
assumes *sets*: $\bigwedge X\ J.\ J \neq \{\} \lor I = \{\} \Longrightarrow finite\ J \Longrightarrow J \subseteq I \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge i.\ i \in J \Longrightarrow X\ i \in sets\ (M\ i)) \Longrightarrow$
$f -` prod\_emb\ I\ M\ J\ (Pi_E\ J\ X) \cap space\ N \in sets\ N$
shows $f \in measurable\ N\ (PiM\ I\ M)$

proposition *measurable_fun_upd*:

assumes I: $I = J \cup \{i\}$
assumes $f[measurable]$: $f \in measurable\ N\ (PiM\ J\ M)$
assumes $h[measurable]$: $h \in measurable\ N\ (M\ i)$
shows $(\lambda x.\ (f\ x)\ (i := h\ x)) \in measurable\ N\ (PiM\ I\ M)$

proposition *measure_eqI_PiM_finite*:
assumes $[simp]$: $finite\ I\ sets\ P = PiM\ I\ M\ sets\ Q = PiM\ I\ M$
assumes eq: $\bigwedge A.\ (\bigwedge i.\ i \in I \Longrightarrow A\ i \in sets\ (M\ i)) \Longrightarrow P\ (Pi_E\ I\ A) = Q\ (Pi_E\ I\ A)$
assumes A: $range\ A \subseteq prod\_algebra\ I\ M\ (\bigcup i.\ A\ i) = space\ (PiM\ I\ M)\ \bigwedge i{::}nat.\ P\ (A\ i) \neq \infty$
shows $P = Q$

proposition *measure_eqI_PiM_infinite*:
assumes $[simp]$: $sets\ P = PiM\ I\ M\ sets\ Q = PiM\ I\ M$
assumes eq: $\bigwedge A\ J.\ finite\ J \Longrightarrow J \subseteq I \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge i.\ i \in J \Longrightarrow A\ i \in sets\ (M\ i)) \Longrightarrow$
$P\ (prod\_emb\ I\ M\ J\ (Pi_E\ J\ A)) = Q\ (prod\_emb\ I\ M\ J\ (Pi_E\ J\ A))$
assumes A: $finite\_measure\ P$
shows $P = Q$

proposition (**in** *finite_product_sigma_finite*) *sigma_finite_pairs*:
$\exists F{::}'i \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ set.$
$(\forall i{\in}I.\ range\ (F\ i) \subseteq sets\ (M\ i)) \wedge$
$(\forall k.\ \forall i{\in}I.\ emeasure\ (M\ i)\ (F\ i\ k) \neq \infty) \wedge incseq\ (\lambda k.\ \Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ F\ i\ k) \wedge$
$(\bigcup k.\ \Pi_E\ i{\in}I.\ F\ i\ k) = space\ (PiM\ I\ M)$

lemma (**in** *product_sigma_finite*) *distr_merge*:
assumes $IJ[simp]$: $I \cap J = \{\}$ **and** fin: $finite\ I\ finite\ J$
shows $distr\ (Pi_M\ I\ M \bigotimes_M Pi_M\ J\ M)\ (Pi_M\ (I \cup J)\ M)\ (merge\ I\ J) = Pi_M\ (I \cup J)\ M$
(**is** $?D = ?P$)

proposition (**in** *product_sigma_finite*) *product_nn_integral_fold*:
assumes IJ: $I \cap J = \{\}\ finite\ I\ finite\ J$
and $f[measurable]$: $f \in borel\_measurable\ (Pi_M\ (I \cup J)\ M)$
shows $integral^N\ (Pi_M\ (I \cup J)\ M)\ f =$
$(\int^+ x.\ (\int^+ y.\ f\ (merge\ I\ J\ (x,\ y))\ \partial(Pi_M\ J\ M))\ \partial(Pi_M\ I\ M))$

proposition (**in** *product_sigma_finite*) *product_nn_integral_insert*:
assumes $I[simp]$: $finite\ I\ i \notin I$
and f: $f \in borel\_measurable\ (Pi_M\ (insert\ i\ I)\ M)$
shows $integral^N\ (Pi_M\ (insert\ i\ I)\ M)\ f = (\int^+ x.\ (\int^+ y.\ f\ (x(i := y))\ \partial(M\ i))\ \partial(Pi_M\ I\ M))$

proposition (**in** *product_sigma_finite*) *product_nn_integral_pair*:
assumes $[measurable]$: $case\_prod\ f \in borel\_measurable\ (M\ x \bigotimes_M M\ y)$
assumes xy: $x \neq y$
shows $(\int^+\sigma.\ f\ (\sigma\ x)\ (\sigma\ y)\ \partial PiM\ \{x,\ y\}\ M) = (\int^+z.\ f\ (fst\ z)\ (snd\ z)\ \partial(M\ x$

$\bigotimes_M$ *M y*))

6.8.2 Measurability

proposition *sets_PiM_equal_borel*:
sets (Pi_M *UNIV* (λi::('*a*::*countable*). *borel*::('*b*::*second_countable_topology measure*))) = *sets borel*

end

6.9 Caratheodory Extension Theorem

theory *Caratheodory*
imports *Measure_Space*
begin

6.9.1 Characterizations of Measures

definition *outer_measure_space* **where**
outer_measure_space M f $\longleftrightarrow$ *positive M f* $\wedge$ *increasing M f* $\wedge$ *countably_subadditive M f*

Lambda Systems

definition *lambda_system* :: '*a set* $\Rightarrow$ '*a set set* $\Rightarrow$ ('*a set* $\Rightarrow$ *ennreal*) $\Rightarrow$ '*a set set* **where**
lambda_system Ω *M f* = $\{l \in M.\ \forall x \in M.\ f\ (l \cap x) + f\ ((\Omega - l) \cap x) = f\ x\}$

proposition (**in** *sigma_algebra*) *lambda_system_caratheodory*:
assumes *oms*: *outer_measure_space M f*
and *A*: *range A* $\subseteq$ *lambda_system* Ω *M f*
and *disj*: *disjoint_family A*
shows $(\bigcup i.\ A\ i) \in$ *lambda_system* Ω *M f* $\wedge$ $(\sum i.\ f\ (A\ i)) = f\ (\bigcup i.\ A\ i)$

proposition (**in** *sigma_algebra*) *caratheodory_lemma*:
assumes *oms*: *outer_measure_space M f*
defines $L \equiv$ *lambda_system* Ω *M f*
shows *measure_space* Ω *L f*

definition *outer_measure* :: '*a set set* $\Rightarrow$ ('*a set* $\Rightarrow$ *ennreal*) $\Rightarrow$ '*a set* $\Rightarrow$ *ennreal* **where**
outer_measure M f X =
(*INF A*$\in$\{*A*. *range A* $\subseteq$ *M* $\wedge$ *disjoint_family A* $\wedge$ *X* $\subseteq$ $(\bigcup i.\ A\ i)$\}. $\sum i.\ f\ (A\ i)$)

6.9.2 Caratheodory's theorem

theorem (**in** *ring_of_sets*) *caratheodory'*:
assumes *posf*: *positive M f* **and** *ca*: *countably_additive M f*
shows $\exists\,\mu$ :: *'a set* $\Rightarrow$ *ennreal*. ($\forall\, s \in M.\ \mu\ s = f\ s$) $\wedge$ *measure_space* Ω (*sigma_sets* Ω *M*) μ

6.9.3 Volumes

definition *volume* :: *'a set set* $\Rightarrow$ (*'a set* $\Rightarrow$ *ennreal*) $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
volume M f $\longleftrightarrow$
(f {} $= 0$) $\wedge$ ($\forall\, a{\in}M.\ 0 \leq f\ a$) $\wedge$
($\forall\, C{\subseteq}M$. *disjoint C* $\longrightarrow$ *finite C* $\longrightarrow \bigcup C \in M \longrightarrow f\ (\bigcup C) = (\sum c{\in}C.\ f\ c)$)

proposition *volume_finite_additive*:
assumes *volume M f*
assumes *A*: $\bigwedge i.\ i \in I \Longrightarrow A\ i \in M$ *disjoint_family_on A I finite I* $\bigcup (A\ `\ I) \in M$
shows $f\ (\bigcup (A\ `\ I)) = (\sum i{\in}I.\ f\ (A\ i))$

proposition (**in** *semiring_of_sets*) *extend_volume*:
assumes *volume M* μ
shows $\exists\,\mu'$. *volume generated_ring* $\mu' \wedge (\forall\, a{\in}M.\ \mu'\ a = \mu\ a)$

Caratheodory on semirings

theorem (**in** *semiring_of_sets*) *caratheodory*:
assumes *pos*: *positive M* μ **and** *ca*: *countably_additive M* μ
shows $\exists\,\mu'$ :: *'a set* $\Rightarrow$ *ennreal*. ($\forall\, s \in M.\ \mu'\ s = \mu\ s$) $\wedge$ *measure_space* Ω (*sigma_sets* Ω *M*) μ'

proposition *extend_measure_caratheodory_pair*:
fixes *G* :: *'i* $\Rightarrow$ *'j* $\Rightarrow$ *'a set*
assumes *M*: *M* = *extend_measure* Ω $\{(a, b).\ P\ a\ b\}$ ($\lambda(a, b).\ G\ a\ b$) ($\lambda(a, b).\ \mu\ a\ b$)
assumes *P i j*
assumes *semiring*: *semiring_of_sets* Ω $\{G\ a\ b \mid a\ b.\ P\ a\ b\}$
assumes *empty*: $\bigwedge i\ j.\ P\ i\ j \Longrightarrow G\ i\ j = \{\} \Longrightarrow \mu\ i\ j = 0$
assumes *inj*: $\bigwedge i\ j\ k\ l.\ P\ i\ j \Longrightarrow P\ k\ l \Longrightarrow G\ i\ j = G\ k\ l \Longrightarrow \mu\ i\ j = \mu\ k\ l$
assumes *nonneg*: $\bigwedge i\ j.\ P\ i\ j \Longrightarrow 0 \leq \mu\ i\ j$
assumes *add*: $\bigwedge A$::*nat* $\Rightarrow$ *'i*. $\bigwedge B$::*nat* $\Rightarrow$ *'j*. $\bigwedge j\ k$.
($\bigwedge n.\ P\ (A\ n)\ (B\ n)) \Longrightarrow P\ j\ k \Longrightarrow$ *disjoint_family* ($\lambda n.\ G\ (A\ n)\ (B\ n)) \Longrightarrow$
$(\bigcup i.\ G\ (A\ i)\ (B\ i)) = G\ j\ k \Longrightarrow (\sum n.\ \mu\ (A\ n)\ (B\ n)) = \mu\ j\ k$
shows *emeasure M* $(G\ i\ j) = \mu\ i\ j$

end

6.10 Bochner Integration for Vector-Valued Functions

theory *Bochner_Integration*
imports *Finite_Product_Measure*
beginproposition *borel_measurable_implies_sequence_metric*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{metric\_space, second\_countable\_topology\}$
assumes [*measurable*]: $f \in borel\_measurable\ M$
shows $\exists F. (\forall i. simple\_function\ M\ (F\ i)) \wedge (\forall x{\in}space\ M. (\lambda i. F\ i\ x) \longlongrightarrow f\ x) \wedge$
$(\forall i. \forall x{\in}space\ M. dist\ (F\ i\ x)\ z \leq 2 * dist\ (f\ x)\ z)$

definition $simple\_bochner\_integral :: 'a\ measure \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b{::}real\_vector) \Rightarrow 'b$ **where**
$simple\_bochner\_integral\ M\ f = (\sum y{\in}f`space\ M. measure\ M\ \{x{\in}space\ M. f\ x = y\} *_R y)$

proposition *simple_bochner_integral_partition*:
assumes f: $simple\_bochner\_integrable\ M\ f$ **and** g: $simple\_function\ M\ g$
assumes sub: $\bigwedge x\ y. x \in space\ M \Longrightarrow y \in space\ M \Longrightarrow g\ x = g\ y \Longrightarrow f\ x = f\ y$
assumes v: $\bigwedge x. x \in space\ M \Longrightarrow f\ x = v\ (g\ x)$
shows $simple\_bochner\_integral\ M\ f = (\sum y{\in}g\ `\ space\ M. measure\ M\ \{x{\in}space\ M. g\ x = y\} *_R v\ y)$
(**is** _ = ?r)

proposition *has_bochner_integral_implies_finite_norm*:
$has\_bochner\_integral\ M\ f\ x \Longrightarrow (\int^+ x. norm\ (f\ x)\ \partial M) < \infty$

proposition *has_bochner_integral_norm_bound*:
assumes i: $has\_bochner\_integral\ M\ f\ x$
shows $norm\ x \leq (\int^+ x. norm\ (f\ x)\ \partial M)$

definition *lebesgue_integral* ($integral^L$) **where**
$integral^L\ M\ f = (if\ \exists x. has\_bochner\_integral\ M\ f\ x\ then\ THE\ x. has\_bochner\_integral\ M\ f\ x\ else\ 0)$

proposition *nn_integral_dominated_convergence_norm*:
fixes $u' :: \_ \Rightarrow \_{::}\{real\_normed\_vector, second\_countable\_topology\}$
assumes [*measurable*]:
$\bigwedge i. u\ i \in borel\_measurable\ M\ u' \in borel\_measurable\ M\ w \in borel\_measurable\ M$
and *bound*: $\bigwedge j. AE\ x\ in\ M. norm\ (u\ j\ x) \leq w\ x$
and w: $(\int^+ x. w\ x\ \partial M) < \infty$
and u': $AE\ x\ in\ M. (\lambda i. u\ i\ x) \longlongrightarrow u'\ x$
shows $(\lambda i. (\int^+ x. norm\ (u'\ x - u\ i\ x)\ \partial M)) \longlongrightarrow 0$

proposition *integrableI_bounded*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b{::}\{banach, second\_countable\_topology\}$
assumes f[*measurable*]: $f \in borel\_measurable\ M$ **and** *fin*: $(\int^+ x. norm\ (f\ x)\ \partial M)$

$< \infty$
shows *integrable M f*

proposition *nn_integral_eq_integral*:
assumes *f*: *integrable M f*
assumes *nonneg*: *AE x in M. 0* $\leq$ *f x*
shows $(\int^{+} x.\ f\ x\ \partial M) = integral^L\ M\ f$

proposition *integral_norm_bound* [*simp*]:
fixes $f :: \_ \Rightarrow 'a :: \{banach,\ second\_countable\_topology\}$
shows $norm\ (integral^L\ M\ f) \leq (\int x.\ norm\ (f\ x)\ \partial M)$

proposition *integral_abs_bound* [*simp*]:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow real$ **shows** $abs\ (\int x.\ f\ x\ \partial M) \leq (\int x.\ |f\ x|\ \partial M)$

proposition *integrable_induct*[*consumes 1*, *case_names base add lim*, *induct pred*: *integrable*]:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\{banach,\ second\_countable\_topology\}$
assumes *integrable M f*
assumes *base*: $\bigwedge A\ c.\ A \in sets\ M \Longrightarrow emeasure\ M\ A < \infty \Longrightarrow P\ (\lambda x.\ indicator\ A\ x *_R c)$
assumes *add*: $\bigwedge f\ g.\ integrable\ M\ f \Longrightarrow P\ f \Longrightarrow integrable\ M\ g \Longrightarrow P\ g \Longrightarrow P\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x + g\ x)$
assumes *lim*: $\bigwedge f\ s.\ (\bigwedge i.\ integrable\ M\ (s\ i)) \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge i.\ P\ (s\ i)) \Longrightarrow$
$(\bigwedge x.\ x \in space\ M \Longrightarrow (\lambda i.\ s\ i\ x) \longrightarrow f\ x) \Longrightarrow$
$(\bigwedge i\ x.\ x \in space\ M \Longrightarrow norm\ (s\ i\ x) \leq 2 * norm\ (f\ x)) \Longrightarrow integrable\ M\ f \Longrightarrow P\ f$
shows *P f*

theorem *integral_Markov_inequality*:
assumes [*measurable*]: *integrable M u* **and** *AE x in M.* $0 \leq u\ x\ 0 < (c::real)$
shows $(emeasure\ M)\ \{x{\in}space\ M.\ u\ x \geq c\} \leq (1/c) * (\int x.\ u\ x\ \partial M)$

theorem *integral_Markov_inequality_measure*:
assumes [*measurable*]: *integrable M u* **and** $A \in sets\ M$ **and** *AE x in M.* $0 \leq u\ x\ 0 < (c::real)$
shows $measure\ M\ \{x{\in}space\ M.\ u\ x \geq c\} \leq (\int x.\ u\ x\ \partial M)\ /\ c$

theorem (**in** *finite_measure*) *second_moment_method*:
assumes [*measurable*]: $f \in M \rightarrow_M borel$
assumes *integrable M* $(\lambda x.\ f\ x\ \hat{}\ 2)$
defines $\mu \equiv lebesgue\_integral\ M\ f$
assumes $a > 0$
shows $measure\ M\ \{x{\in}space\ M.\ |f\ x| \geq a\} \leq lebesgue\_integral\ M\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x\ \hat{}\ 2)\ /\ a^2$
proof –
have *integrable*: *integrable M f*
using *assms* **by** (*blast dest*: *square_integrable_imp_integrable*)
have $\{x{\in}space\ M.\ |f\ x| \geq a\} = \{x{\in}space\ M.\ f\ x\ \hat{}\ 2 \geq a^2\}$

using ‹$a > 0$› **by** (*simp flip: abs_le_square_iff*)
hence *measure M* $\{x \in space\ M.\ |f\ x| \geq a\}$ = *measure M* $\{x \in space\ M.\ f\ x\ \hat{}\ 2 \geq a^2\}$
by *simp*
also have ... $\leq$ *lebesgue_integral M* $(\lambda x.\ f\ x\ \hat{}\ 2)\ /\ a^2$
using *assms* **by** (*intro integral_Markov_inequality_measure*) *auto*
finally show *?thesis* **.**
qed

proposition *tendsto_L1_int*:
fixes u :: _ ⇒ _ ⇒ *'b::{banach, second_countable_topology}*
assumes [*measurable*]: $\bigwedge n.$ *integrable M (u n) integrable M f*
and $((\lambda n.\ (\int^{+} x.\ norm(u\ n\ x - f\ x)\ \partial M)) \longrightarrow 0)\ F$
shows $((\lambda n.\ (\int x.\ u\ n\ x\ \partial M)) \longrightarrow (\int x.\ f\ x\ \partial M))\ F$
proposition *tendsto_L1_AE_subseq*:
fixes u :: *nat* ⇒ *'a* ⇒ *'b::{banach, second_countable_topology}*
assumes [*measurable*]: $\bigwedge n.$ *integrable M (u n)*
and $(\lambda n.\ (\int x.\ norm(u\ n\ x)\ \partial M)) \longrightarrow 0$
shows $\exists r$::*nat*⇒*nat*. *strict_mono r* ∧ (*AE x in M*. $(\lambda n.\ u\ (r\ n)\ x) \longrightarrow 0$)

6.10.1 Restricted measure spaces

6.10.2 Measure spaces with an associated density

6.10.3 Distributions

6.10.4 Lebesgue integration on *count_space*

6.10.5 Point measure

proposition *integrable_point_measure_finite*:
fixes g :: *'a* ⇒ *'b::{banach, second_countable_topology}* **and** f :: *'a* ⇒ *real*
shows *finite A* ⟹ *integrable* (*point_measure A f*) *g*

6.10.6 Lebesgue integration on *null_measure*

6.10.7 Legacy lemmas for the real-valued Lebesgue integral

theorem *real_lebesgue_integral_def*:
assumes *f*[*measurable*]: *integrable M f*
shows $integral^L\ M\ f = enn2real\ (\int^{+} x.\ f\ x\ \partial M) - enn2real\ (\int^{+} x.\ ennreal\ (-\ f\ x)\ \partial M)$

theorem *real_integrable_def*:
integrable M f ⟷ $f \in$ *borel_measurable M* ∧
$(\int^{+} x.\ ennreal\ (f\ x)\ \partial M) \neq \infty \land (\int^{+} x.\ ennreal\ (-\ f\ x)\ \partial M) \neq \infty$

6.10.8 Product measure

proposition (**in** *sigma_finite_measure*) *borel_measurable_lebesgue_integral*[*measurable* (*raw*)]:
  fixes f :: _ ⇒ _ ⇒ _::{*banach*, *second_countable_topology*}
  assumes f[*measurable*]: *case_prod* $f \in$ *borel_measurable* ($N \bigotimes_M M$)
  shows ($\lambda x. \int y.\ f\ x\ y\ \partial M$) $\in$ *borel_measurable* N

theorem (**in** *pair_sigma_finite*) *Fubini_integrable*:
  fixes f :: _ ⇒ _::{*banach*, *second_countable_topology*}
  assumes f[*measurable*]: $f \in$ *borel_measurable* ($M1 \bigotimes_M M2$)
    and *integ1*: *integrable* $M1$ ($\lambda x. \int y.$ *norm* (f (x, y)) $\partial M2$)
    and *integ2*: *AE* x *in* $M1$. *integrable* $M2$ ($\lambda y.\ f$ (x, y))
  shows *integrable* ($M1 \bigotimes_M M2$) f

proposition (**in** *pair_sigma_finite*) *integral_fst'*:
  fixes f :: _ ⇒ _::{*banach*, *second_countable_topology*}
  assumes f: *integrable* ($M1 \bigotimes_M M2$) f
  shows ($\int x.$ ($\int y.\ f$ (x, y) $\partial M2$) $\partial M1$) = *integral*^{L} ($M1 \bigotimes_M M2$) f

proposition (**in** *pair_sigma_finite*) *Fubini_integral*:
  fixes f :: _ ⇒ _ ⇒ _ :: {*banach*, *second_countable_topology*}
  assumes f: *integrable* ($M1 \bigotimes_M M2$) (*case_prod* f)
  shows ($\int y.$ ($\int x.\ f\ x\ y\ \partial M1$) $\partial M2$) = ($\int x.$ ($\int y.\ f\ x\ y\ \partial M2$) $\partial M1$)

end

6.11 Complete Measures

theory *Complete_Measure*
  imports *Bochner_Integration*
begin

locale *complete_measure* =
  fixes M :: *'a measure*
  assumes *complete*: $\bigwedge A\ B.\ B \subseteq A \Longrightarrow A \in$ *null_sets* $M \Longrightarrow B \in$ *sets* M

definition
  split_completion M A p = (*if* $A \in$ *sets* M *then* $p = (A, \{\})$ *else*
  $\exists N'.\ A =$ *fst* $p \cup$ *snd* $p \wedge$ *fst* $p \cap$ *snd* $p = \{\} \wedge$ *fst* $p \in$ *sets* $M \wedge$ *snd* $p \subseteq N' \wedge$
$N' \in$ *null_sets* M)

definition
  main_part M A = *fst* (*Eps* (*split_completion* M A))

definition
  null_part M A = *snd* (*Eps* (*split_completion* M A))

definition *completion* :: $'a$ *measure* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *measure* **where**
completion M = *measure_of* (*space* M) { $S \cup N$ |S N N'. $S \in$ *sets* $M \wedge N' \in$ *null_sets* $M \wedge N \subseteq N'$ }
(*emeasure* $M \circ$ *main_part* M)

lemma *sets_completion*:
sets (*completion* M) = { $S \cup N$ |S N N'. $S \in$ *sets* $M \wedge N' \in$ *null_sets* $M \wedge N \subseteq N'$ }

lemma *measurable_completion*: $f \in M \rightarrow_M N \Longrightarrow f \in$ *completion* $M \rightarrow_M N$

lemma *split_completion*:
assumes $A \in$ *sets* (*completion* M)
shows *split_completion* M A (*main_part* M A, *null_part* M A)

lemma *emeasure_completion*[*simp*]:
assumes S: $S \in$ *sets* (*completion* M)
shows *emeasure* (*completion* M) S = *emeasure* M (*main_part* M S)

lemma *completion_ex_borel_measurable*:
fixes g :: $'a \Rightarrow$ *ennreal*
assumes g: $g \in$ *borel_measurable* (*completion* M)
shows $\exists$ $g'\in$*borel_measurable* M. (*AE* x *in* M. g x = g' x)

locale *semifinite_measure* =
fixes M :: $'a$ *measure*
assumes *semifinite*:
$\bigwedge A$. $A \in$ *sets* $M \Longrightarrow$ *emeasure* M $A = \infty \Longrightarrow \exists$ $B\in$*sets* M. $B \subseteq A \wedge$ *emeasure* M $B < \infty$

locale *locally_determined_measure* = *semifinite_measure* +
assumes *locally_determined*:
$\bigwedge A$. $A \subseteq$ *space* $M \Longrightarrow$ ($\bigwedge B$. $B \in$ *sets* $M \Longrightarrow$ *emeasure* M $B < \infty \Longrightarrow A \cap B \in$ *sets* M) $\Longrightarrow A \in$ *sets* M

locale *cld_measure* =
complete_measure M + *locally_determined_measure* M **for** M :: $'a$ *measure*

definition *outer_measure_of* :: $'a$ *measure* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *set* $\Rightarrow$ *ennreal*
where *outer_measure_of* M A = (*INF* $B \in \{B\in$*sets* M. $A \subseteq B\}$. *emeasure* M B)

definition *measurable_envelope* :: $'a$ *measure* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *set* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$ *set* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*
where *measurable_envelope* M A E $\longleftrightarrow$
($A \subseteq E \wedge E \in$ *sets* $M \wedge$ ($\forall$ $F\in$*sets* M. *emeasure* M ($F \cap E$) = *outer_measure_of* M ($F \cap A$)))

lemma *measurable_envelope_eq2*:
assumes $A \subseteq E$ $E \in$ *sets* M *emeasure* M $E < \infty$

shows *measurable_envelope M A E* ⟷ (*emeasure M E* = *outer_measure_of M A*)

proposition (**in** *complete_measure*) *fmeasurable_inner_outer*:
$S \in$ *fmeasurable M* ⟷
($\forall$ *e*>*0*. $\exists$ *T*$\in$*fmeasurable M*. $\exists$ *U*$\in$*fmeasurable M*. $T \subseteq S \wedge S \subseteq U \wedge$ |*measure M T* − *measure M U*| < *e*)
(**is** _ ⟷ *?approx*)

end

6.12 Regularity of Measures

theory *Regularity*
imports *Measure_Space Borel_Space*
begin

theorem
fixes *M*::*'a*::{*second_countable_topology*, *complete_space*} *measure*
assumes *sb*: *sets M* = *sets borel*
assumes *emeasure M* (*space M*) $\neq \infty$
assumes $B \in$ *sets borel*
shows *inner_regular*: *emeasure M B* =
(*SUP K* $\in$ {*K*. $K \subseteq B \wedge$ *compact K*}. *emeasure M K*) (**is** *?inner B*)
and *outer_regular*: *emeasure M B* =
(*INF U* $\in$ {*U*. $B \subseteq U \wedge$ *open U*}. *emeasure M U*) (**is** *?outer B*)

end

6.13 Lebesgue Measure

theory *Lebesgue_Measure*
imports
Finite_Product_Measure
Caratheodory
Complete_Measure
Summation_Tests
Regularity
begin

6.13.1 Measures defined by monotonous functions

definition *interval_measure* :: (*real* ⇒ *real*) ⇒ *real measure* **where**
interval_measure F =
extend_measure UNIV {(*a*, *b*). $a \leq b$} (λ(*a*, *b*). {*a*<..*b*}) (λ(*a*, *b*). *ennreal* (*F b* − *F a*))

lemma *emeasure_interval_measure_Ioc*:
assumes $a \le b$
assumes *mono_F*: $\bigwedge x\ y.\ x \le y \Longrightarrow F\ x \le F\ y$
assumes *right_cont_F* : $\bigwedge a.$ *continuous* (*at_right a*) F
shows *emeasure* (*interval_measure F*) $\{a<..b\} = F\ b - F\ a$

lemma *sets_interval_measure* [*simp*, *measurable_cong*]:
sets (*interval_measure F*) = *sets borel*

lemma *sigma_finite_interval_measure*:
assumes *mono_F*: $\bigwedge x\ y.\ x \le y \Longrightarrow F\ x \le F\ y$
assumes *right_cont_F* : $\bigwedge a.$ *continuous* (*at_right a*) F
shows *sigma_finite_measure* (*interval_measure F*)

6.13.2 Lebesgue-Borel measure

definition *lborel* :: (*'a* :: *euclidean_space*) *measure* **where**
lborel = *distr* (Π_M $b{\in}$*Basis*. *interval_measure* ($\lambda x.\ x$)) *borel* ($\lambda f.\ \sum b{\in}$*Basis*. f $b *_R b$)

abbreviation *lebesgue* :: *'a::euclidean_space measure*
where *lebesgue* ≡ *completion lborel*

abbreviation *lebesgue_on* :: *'a set* ⇒ *'a::euclidean_space measure*
where *lebesgue_on* Ω ≡ *restrict_space* (*completion lborel*) Ω

6.13.3 Borel measurability

lemma *emeasure_lborel_cbox*[*simp*]:
assumes [*simp*]: $\bigwedge b.\ b \in Basis \Longrightarrow l \cdot b \le u \cdot b$
shows *emeasure lborel* (*cbox l u*) = ($\prod b{\in}$*Basis*. $(u - l) \cdot b$)

6.13.4 Affine transformation on the Lebesgue-Borel

lemma *lborel_eqI*:
fixes *M* :: *'a::euclidean_space measure*
assumes *emeasure_eq*: $\bigwedge l\ u.\ (\bigwedge b.\ b \in Basis \Longrightarrow l \cdot b \le u \cdot b) \Longrightarrow$ *emeasure M* (*box l u*) = ($\prod b{\in}$*Basis*. $(u - l) \cdot b$)
assumes *sets_eq*: *sets M* = *sets borel*
shows *lborel* = *M*

lemma *lborel_affine_euclidean*:
fixes *c* :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *real* **and** *t*
defines $T\ x \equiv t + (\sum j{\in}Basis.\ (c\ j * (x \cdot j)) *_R j)$
assumes *c*: $\bigwedge j.\ j \in Basis \Longrightarrow c\ j \ne 0$
shows *lborel* = *density* (*distr lborel borel T*) (λ_. ($\prod j{\in}$*Basis*. $|c\ j|$)) (**is** _ = *?D*)

lemma *lborel_integral_real_affine*:
fixes f :: *real* ⇒ *'a* :: {*banach*, *second_countable_topology*} **and** c :: *real*
assumes c: $c \neq 0$ **shows** $(\int x. f\, x\, \partial\, lborel) = |c| *_R (\int x. f\ (t + c * x)\ \partial lborel)$

corollary *lebesgue_real_affine*:
$c \neq 0 \Longrightarrow$ *lebesgue* = *density* (*distr lebesgue lebesgue* ($\lambda x.\ t + c * x$)) (λ_. *ennreal* (*abs c*))

lemma *lborel_prod*:
lborel $\bigotimes_M$ *lborel* = (*lborel* :: (*'a::euclidean_space* × *'b::euclidean_space*) *measure*)

6.13.5 Lebesgue measurable sets

abbreviation *lmeasurable* :: *'a::euclidean_space set set*
where
lmeasurable ≡ *fmeasurable lebesgue*

lemma *lmeasurable_iff_integrable*:
$S \in$ *lmeasurable* ⟷ *integrable lebesgue* (*indicator S* :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *real*)

6.13.6 A nice lemma for negligibility proofs

proposition *starlike_negligible_bounded_gmeasurable*:
fixes S :: *'a* :: *euclidean_space set*
assumes S: $S \in$ *sets lebesgue* **and** *bounded S*
and *eq1*: $\bigwedge c\ x.\ [\![(c *_R x) \in S;\ 0 \leq c;\ x \in S]\!] \Longrightarrow c = 1$
shows $S \in$ *null_sets lebesgue*

corollary *starlike_negligible_compact*:
compact S $\Longrightarrow (\bigwedge c\ x.\ [\![(c *_R x) \in S;\ 0 \leq c;\ x \in S]\!] \Longrightarrow c = 1) \Longrightarrow S \in$ *null_sets lebesgue*

proposition *outer_regular_lborel_le*:
assumes *B*[*measurable*]: $B \in$ *sets borel* **and** $0 <$ (*e::real*)
obtains *U* **where** *open U* $B \subseteq U$ **and** *emeasure lborel* $(U - B) \leq e$

lemma *outer_regular_lborel*:
assumes B: $B \in$ *sets borel* **and** $0 <$ (*e::real*)
obtains *U* **where** *open U* $B \subseteq U$ *emeasure lborel* $(U - B) < e$

6.13.7 *F_sigma* and *G_delta* sets.

inductive *fsigma* :: $'a$::*topological_space set* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
$(\bigwedge n::nat.\ closed\ (F\ n)) \Longrightarrow fsigma\ (\bigcup (F\ `\ UNIV))$

inductive *gdelta* :: $'a$::*topological_space set* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
$(\bigwedge n::nat.\ open\ (F\ n)) \Longrightarrow gdelta\ (\bigcap (F\ `\ UNIV))$

end

6.14 Tagged Divisions for Henstock-Kurzweil Integration

theory *Tagged_Division*
imports *Topology_Euclidean_Space*
begin

6.14.1 Some useful lemmas about intervals

6.14.2 Bounds on intervals where they exist

definition *interval_upperbound* :: $('a::euclidean\_space)\ set \Rightarrow 'a$
where $interval\_upperbound\ s = (\sum i{\in}Basis.\ (SUP\ x{\in}s.\ x{\cdot}i) *_R i)$

definition *interval_lowerbound* :: $('a::euclidean\_space)\ set \Rightarrow 'a$
where $interval\_lowerbound\ s = (\sum i{\in}Basis.\ (INF\ x{\in}s.\ x{\cdot}i) *_R i)$

6.14.3 The notion of a gauge — simply an open set containing the point

definition $gauge\ \gamma \longleftrightarrow (\forall x.\ x \in \gamma\ x \wedge open\ (\gamma\ x))$

6.14.4 Attempt a systematic general set of "offset" results for components

6.14.5 Divisions

definition *division_of* (**infixl** *division'_of* 40)
where
$s\ division\_of\ i \longleftrightarrow$
$finite\ s \wedge$
$(\forall K{\in}s.\ K \subseteq i \wedge K \neq \{\} \wedge (\exists a\ b.\ K = cbox\ a\ b)) \wedge$
$(\forall K1{\in}s.\ \forall K2{\in}s.\ K1 \neq K2 \longrightarrow interior(K1) \cap interior(K2) = \{\}) \wedge$
$(\bigcup s = i)$

proposition *partial_division_extend_interval*:

assumes p *division_of* $(\bigcup p)$ $(\bigcup p) \subseteq$ *cbox a b*
obtains q **where** $p \subseteq q$ q *division_of cbox a* $(b{::}'a{::}euclidean\_space)$

proposition *division_union_intervals_exists*:
fixes $a\ b$ :: $'a{::}euclidean\_space$
assumes *cbox a b* $\neq \{\}$
obtains p **where** (*insert* (*cbox a b*) p) *division_of* (*cbox a b* $\cup$ *cbox c d*)

6.14.6 Tagged (partial) divisions

definition *tagged_partial_division_of* (**infixr** *tagged'_partial'_division'_of 40*)
where s *tagged_partial_division_of* $i \longleftrightarrow$
finite $s \wedge$
$(\forall x\ K.\ (x,\ K) \in s \longrightarrow x \in K \wedge K \subseteq i \wedge (\exists a\ b.\ K = cbox\ a\ b)) \wedge$
$(\forall x1\ K1\ x2\ K2.\ (x1,\ K1) \in s \wedge (x2,\ K2) \in s \wedge (x1,\ K1) \neq (x2,\ K2) \longrightarrow$
$interior\ K1 \cap interior\ K2 = \{\})$

definition *tagged_division_of* (**infixr** *tagged'_division'_of 40*)
where s *tagged_division_of* $i \longleftrightarrow s$ *tagged_partial_division_of* $i \wedge (\bigcup\{K.\ \exists x.\ (x,K) \in s\} = i)$

6.14.7 Functions closed on boxes: morphisms from boxes to monoids

Using additivity of lifted function to encode definedness. **definition** *lift_option* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow 'a\ option \Rightarrow 'b\ option \Rightarrow 'c\ option$
where
lift_option $f\ a'\ b' = Option.bind\ a'\ (\lambda a.\ Option.bind\ b'\ (\lambda b.\ Some\ (f\ a\ b)))$

lemma *comm_monoid_lift_option*:
assumes *comm_monoid f z*
shows *comm_monoid* (*lift_option f*) (*Some z*)

Misc

Division points **definition** *division_points* $(k{::}('a{::}euclidean\_space)\ set)\ d =$
$\{(j,x).\ j \in Basis \wedge (interval\_lowerbound\ k)\cdot j < x \wedge x < (interval\_upperbound\ k)\cdot j \wedge$
$(\exists i{\in}d.\ (interval\_lowerbound\ i)\cdot j = x \vee (interval\_upperbound\ i)\cdot j = x)\}$

Operative

proposition *tagged_division*:

assumes d *tagged_division_of* $(cbox\ a\ b)$
shows $F\ (\lambda(\_, l).\ g\ l)\ d = g\ (cbox\ a\ b)$

6.14.8 Special case of additivity we need for the FTC

6.14.9 Fine-ness of a partition w.r.t. a gauge

definition *fine* (**infixr** *fine 46*)
where d *fine* $s \longleftrightarrow (\forall (x,k) \in s.\ k \subseteq d\ x)$

6.14.10 Some basic combining lemmas

6.14.11 General bisection principle for intervals; might be useful elsewhere

6.14.12 Cousin's lemma

6.14.13 A technical lemma about "refinement" of division

Covering lemma

proposition *covering_lemma*:
assumes $S \subseteq cbox\ a\ b$ $box\ a\ b \neq \{\}$ $gauge\ g$
obtains $\mathcal{D}$ **where**
countable $\mathcal{D}$ $\bigcup\mathcal{D} \subseteq cbox\ a\ b$
$\bigwedge K.\ K \in \mathcal{D} \Longrightarrow interior\ K \neq \{\} \wedge (\exists c\ d.\ K = cbox\ c\ d)$
pairwise $(\lambda A\ B.\ interior\ A \cap interior\ B = \{\})\ \mathcal{D}$
$\bigwedge K.\ K \in \mathcal{D} \Longrightarrow \exists x \in S \cap K.\ K \subseteq g\ x$
$\bigwedge u\ v.\ cbox\ u\ v \in \mathcal{D} \Longrightarrow \exists n.\ \forall i \in Basis.\ v \cdot i - u \cdot i = (b \cdot i - a \cdot i) / 2\hat{\ }n$
$S \subseteq \bigcup\mathcal{D}$

6.14.14 Division filter

definition *division_filter* :: $'a::euclidean\_space\ set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a\ set)\ set\ filter$
where *division_filter* $s = (INF\ g{\in}\{g.\ gauge\ g\}.\ principal\ \{p.\ p\ tagged\_division\_of\ s \wedge g\ fine\ p\})$

proposition *eventually_division_filter*:
$(\forall_F\ p\ in\ division\_filter\ s.\ P\ p) \longleftrightarrow$
$(\exists g.\ gauge\ g \wedge (\forall p.\ p\ tagged\_division\_of\ s \wedge g\ fine\ p \longrightarrow P\ p))$

end

6.15 Henstock-Kurzweil Gauge Integration in Many Dimensions

theory *Henstock_Kurzweil_Integration*

imports
Lebesgue_Measure Tagged_Division
begin

6.15.1 Content (length, area, volume...) of an interval

6.15.2 Gauge integral

6.15.3 Basic theorems about integrals

corollary *integral_mult_left* [*simp*]:
fixes *c*:: *'a*::{*real_normed_algebra*,*division_ring*}
shows *integral S* ($\lambda x.$ *f x* $*$ *c*) = *integral S f* $*$ *c*

corollary *integral_mult_right* [*simp*]:
fixes *c*:: *'a*::{*real_normed_field*}
shows *integral S* ($\lambda x.$ *c* $*$ *f x*) = *c* $*$ *integral S f*

corollary *integral_divide* [*simp*]:
fixes *z* :: *'a*::*real_normed_field*
shows *integral S* ($\lambda x.$ *f x* / *z*) = *integral S* ($\lambda x.$ *f x*) / *z*

6.15.4 Cauchy-type criterion for integrability

proposition *integrable_Cauchy*:
fixes *f* :: *'n*::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ *'a*::{*real_normed_vector*,*complete_space*}
shows *f integrable_on cbox a b* $\longleftrightarrow$
($\forall$ *e*>*0*. $\exists\gamma$. *gauge* γ $\wedge$
($\forall\mathcal{D}1$ $\mathcal{D}2$. $\mathcal{D}1$ *tagged_division_of* (*cbox a b*) $\wedge$ γ *fine* $\mathcal{D}1$ $\wedge$
$\mathcal{D}2$ *tagged_division_of* (*cbox a b*) $\wedge$ γ *fine* $\mathcal{D}2$ $\longrightarrow$
norm (($\sum$(*x*,*K*)$\in\mathcal{D}1$. *content K* $*_R$ *f x*) $-$ ($\sum$(*x*,*K*)$\in\mathcal{D}2$. *content K* $*_R$
f x)) < *e*))
(**is** *?l* = ($\forall$ *e*>*0*. $\exists\gamma$. *?P e* γ))

6.15.5 Additivity of integral on abutting intervals

proposition *has_integral_split*:
fixes *f* :: *'a*::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ *'b*::*real_normed_vector*
assumes *fi*: (*f has_integral i*) (*cbox a b* $\cap$ {*x*. *x*$\cdot$*k* $\leq$ *c*})
and *fj*: (*f has_integral j*) (*cbox a b* $\cap$ {*x*. *x*$\cdot$*k* $\geq$ *c*})
and *k*: *k* $\in$ *Basis*
shows (*f has_integral* (*i* + *j*)) (*cbox a b*)

6.15.6 A sort of converse, integrability on subintervals

6.15.7 Bounds on the norm of Riemann sums and the integral itself

corollary *integrable_bound*:
  fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*
  assumes $0 \leq B$
    and f *integrable_on* (*cbox a b*)
    and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in$*cbox a b* $\Longrightarrow$ *norm* ($f\ x$) $\leq B$
   shows *norm* (*integral* (*cbox a b*) f) $\leq B * $ *content* (*cbox a b*)

6.15.8 Similar theorems about relationship among components

6.15.9 Uniform limit of integrable functions is integrable

6.15.10 Negligible sets

proposition *negligible_standard_hyperplane*[*intro*]:
  fixes k :: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
  assumes k: $k \in$ *Basis*
  shows *negligible* $\{x.\ x \cdot k = c\}$

corollary *negligible_standard_hyperplane_cart*:
  fixes k :: $'a$::*finite*
  shows *negligible* $\{x.\ x\$k = (0$::*real*$)\}$

proposition *has_integral_negligible*:
  fixes f :: $'b$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$::*real_normed_vector*
  assumes *negs*: *negligible* S
   and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in (T - S) \Longrightarrow f\ x = 0$
  shows (f *has_integral* 0) T

6.15.11 Some other trivialities about negligible sets

6.15.12 Finite case of the spike theorem is quite commonly needed

corollary *has_integral_bound_real*:
  fixes f :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*

assumes $0 \le B$ *finite S*
and (f *has_integral* i) $\{a..b\}$
and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in \{a..b\} - S \Longrightarrow norm\ (f\ x) \le B$
shows $norm\ i \le B * content\ \{a..b\}$

6.15.13 In particular, the boundary of an interval is negligible

6.15.14 Integrability of continuous functions

6.15.15 Specialization of additivity to one dimension

6.15.16 A useful lemma allowing us to factor out the content size

6.15.17 Fundamental theorem of calculus

theorem *fundamental_theorem_of_calculus*:
fixes f :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *'a::banach*
assumes $a \le b$
and *vecd*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in \{a..b\} \Longrightarrow$ (f *has_vector_derivative* f' x) (*at* x *within* $\{a..b\}$)
shows (f' *has_integral* $(f\ b - f\ a)$) $\{a..b\}$

6.15.18 Taylor series expansion

6.15.19 Only need trivial subintervals if the interval itself is trivial

proposition *division_of_nontrivial*:
fixes $\mathcal{D}$ :: *'a::euclidean_space set set*
assumes *sdiv*: $\mathcal{D}$ *division_of* (*cbox a b*)
and *cont0*: *content* (*cbox a b*) $\neq 0$
shows $\{k.\ k \in \mathcal{D} \wedge content\ k \neq 0\}$ *division_of* (*cbox a b*)

6.15.20 Integrability on subintervals

6.15.21 Combining adjacent intervals in 1 dimension

6.15.22 Reduce integrability to "local" integrability

6.15.23 Second FTC or existence of antiderivative

6.15.24 Combined fundamental theorem of calculus

6.15.25 General "twiddling" for interval-to-interval function image

6.15.26 Special case of a basic affine transformation

6.15.27 Special case of stretching coordinate axes separately

6.15.28 even more special cases

6.15.29 Stronger form of FCT; quite a tedious proof

theorem *fundamental_theorem_of_calculus_interior*:
 fixes f :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *'a::real_normed_vector*
 assumes $a \leq b$
  and *contf*: *continuous_on* $\{a..b\}$ f
  and *derf*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in \{a <..< b\} \Longrightarrow$ (f *has_vector_derivative* f' x) (*at* x)
 shows (f' *has_integral* (f b $-$ f a)) $\{a..b\}$

6.15.30 Stronger form with finite number of exceptional points

corollary *fundamental_theorem_of_calculus_strong*:
 fixes f :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *'a::banach*
 assumes *finite* S
  and $a \leq b$
  and *vec*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in \{a..b\} - S \Longrightarrow$ (f *has_vector_derivative* $f'(x)$) (*at* x)
  and *continuous_on* $\{a..b\}$ f
 shows (f' *has_integral* (f b $-$ f a)) $\{a..b\}$

proposition *indefinite_integral_continuous_left*:
 fixes f:: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *'a::banach*
 assumes *intf*: f *integrable_on* $\{a..b\}$ **and** $a < c$ $c \leq b$ $e > 0$
 obtains d **where** $d > 0$
  and $\forall t.\ c - d < t \wedge t \leq c \longrightarrow$ *norm* (*integral* $\{a..c\}$ f $-$ *integral* $\{a..t\}$ f) $<$
e

theorem *integral_has_vector_derivative'*:
 fixes f :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *'b::banach*
 assumes *continuous_on* $\{a..b\}$ f
  and $x \in \{a..b\}$
 shows (($\lambda u.$ *integral* $\{u..b\}$ f) *has_vector_derivative* $-$ f x) (*at* x *within* $\{a..b\}$)

6.15.31 This doesn't directly involve integration, but that gives an easy proof

6.15.32 Generalize a bit to any convex set

6.15.33 Integrating characteristic function of an interval

corollary *has_integral_restrict_UNIV*:
  fixes f :: $'n$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'a$::*banach*
  shows $((\lambda x.$ *if* $x \in s$ *then* $f\ x$ *else* $0)$ *has_integral* $i)$ *UNIV* $\longleftrightarrow$ $(f$ *has_integral* $i)$ s

6.15.34 Integrals on set differences

corollary *integral_spike_set*:
  fixes f :: $'n$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'a$::*banach*
  assumes *negligible* $\{x \in S - T.\ f\ x \neq 0\}$ *negligible* $\{x \in T - S.\ f\ x \neq 0\}$
  shows *integral* $S\ f$ = *integral* $T\ f$

6.15.35 More lemmas that are useful later

6.15.36 Continuity of the integral (for a 1-dimensional interval)

6.15.37 A straddling criterion for integrability

6.15.38 Adding integrals over several sets

6.15.39 Also tagged divisions

6.15.40 Henstock's lemma

6.15.41 Monotone convergence (bounded interval first)

6.15.42 differentiation under the integral sign

6.15.43 Exchange uniform limit and integral

6.15.44 Integration by parts

6.15.45 Integration by substitution

6.15.46 Compute a double integral using iterated integrals and switching the order of integration

theorem *integral_swap_continuous*:
  fixes f :: $['a::euclidean\_space, 'b::euclidean\_space] \Rightarrow 'c::banach$
  assumes *continuous_on* $(cbox\ (a,c)\ (b,d))\ (\lambda(x,y).\ f\ x\ y)$
    shows *integral* $(cbox\ a\ b)\ (\lambda x.\ integral\ (cbox\ c\ d)\ (f\ x)) =$
        integral $(cbox\ c\ d)\ (\lambda y.\ integral\ (cbox\ a\ b)\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x\ y))$

6.15.47 Definite integrals for exponential and power function

end

6.16 Radon-Nikodým Derivative

theory *Radon_Nikodym*
imports *Bochner_Integration*
begin

definition *diff_measure* :: $'a\ measure \Rightarrow 'a\ measure \Rightarrow 'a\ measure$
where
  diff_measure $M\ N = measure\_of\ (space\ M)\ (sets\ M)\ (\lambda A.\ emeasure\ M\ A - emeasure\ N\ A)$
proposition (**in** *sigma_finite_measure*) *obtain_positive_integrable_function*:
  obtains $f::'a \Rightarrow real$ **where**
    $f \in borel\_measurable\ M$
    $\bigwedge x.\ f\ x > 0$
    $\bigwedge x.\ f\ x \leq 1$
    integrable $M\ f$

6.16.1 Absolutely continuous

definition *absolutely_continuous* :: $'a\ measure \Rightarrow 'a\ measure \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
  absolutely_continuous $M\ N \longleftrightarrow null\_sets\ M \subseteq null\_sets\ N$

6.16.2 Existence of the Radon-Nikodym derivative

proposition

(**in** *finite_measure*) *Radon_Nikodym_finite_measure*:
assumes *finite_measure N* **and** *sets_eq*[*simp*]: *sets N* = *sets M*
assumes *absolutely_continuous M N*
shows $\exists f \in$ *borel_measurable M*. *density M f* = *N*

proposition (**in** *finite_measure*) *Radon_Nikodym_finite_measure_infinite*:
assumes *absolutely_continuous M N* **and** *sets_eq*: *sets N* = *sets M*
shows $\exists f\in$*borel_measurable M*. *density M f* = *N*

theorem (**in** *sigma_finite_measure*) *Radon_Nikodym*:
assumes *ac*: *absolutely_continuous M N* **assumes** *sets_eq*: *sets N* = *sets M*
shows $\exists f \in$ *borel_measurable M*. *density M f* = *N*

6.16.3 Uniqueness of densities

proposition (**in** *sigma_finite_measure*) *density_unique*:
assumes *f*: $f \in$ *borel_measurable M*
assumes *f'*: $f' \in$ *borel_measurable M*
assumes *density_eq*: *density M f* = *density M f'*
shows *AE x in M*. *f x* = *f' x*

6.16.4 Radon-Nikodym derivative

definition *RN_deriv* :: *'a measure* $\Rightarrow$ *'a measure* $\Rightarrow$ *'a* $\Rightarrow$ *ennreal* **where**
RN_deriv M N =
(*if* $\exists f$. $f \in$ *borel_measurable M* $\wedge$ *density M f* = *N*
then SOME f. $f \in$ *borel_measurable M* $\wedge$ *density M f* = *N*
else (λ_. *0*))

proposition (**in** *sigma_finite_measure*) *real_RN_deriv*:
assumes *finite_measure N*
assumes *ac*: *absolutely_continuous M N sets N* = *sets M*
obtains *D* **where** $D \in$ *borel_measurable M*
and *AE x in M*. *RN_deriv M N x* = *ennreal* (*D x*)
and *AE x in N*. *0* < *D x*
and $\bigwedge x$. *0* $\leq$ *D x*

end

theory *Set_Integral*
imports *Radon_Nikodym*
begin

definition *set_borel_measurable M A f* $\equiv$ (λx. *indicator A x* $*_R$ *f x*) $\in$ *borel_measurable M*

definition *set_integrable M A f* $\equiv$ *integrable M* (λx. *indicator A x* $*_R$ *f x*)

definition *set_lebesgue_integral M A f* $\equiv$ *lebesgue_integral M* (λx. *indicator A x* $*_R$ *f x*)

proposition *set_borel_measurable_subset*:
  fixes *f* :: _ $\Rightarrow$ _ :: {*banach, second_countable_topology*}
  assumes [*measurable*]: *set_borel_measurable M A f B* $\in$ *sets M* **and** $B \subseteq A$
  shows *set_borel_measurable M B f*

proposition *nn_integral_disjoint_family*:
  assumes [*measurable*]: $f \in$ *borel_measurable M* $\bigwedge(n::nat)$. $B\ n \in$ *sets M*
    and *disjoint_family B*
  shows $(\int^+ x \in (\bigcup n.\ B\ n).\ f\ x\ \partial M) = (\sum n.\ (\int^+ x \in B\ n.\ f\ x\ \partial M))$
proposition *Scheffe_lemma1*:
  assumes $\bigwedge n$. *integrable M* $(F\ n)$ *integrable M f*
    $AE\ x\ in\ M.\ (\lambda n.\ F\ n\ x) \longrightarrow f\ x$
    $limsup\ (\lambda n.\ \int^+ x.\ norm(F\ n\ x)\ \partial M) \leq (\int^+ x.\ norm(f\ x)\ \partial M)$
  shows $(\lambda n.\ \int^+ x.\ norm(F\ n\ x - f\ x)\ \partial M) \longrightarrow 0$

proposition *Scheffe_lemma2*:
  fixes $F::nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$::{*banach, second_countable_topology*}
  assumes $\bigwedge n::nat.\ F\ n \in$ *borel_measurable M integrable M f*
    $AE\ x\ in\ M.\ (\lambda n.\ F\ n\ x) \longrightarrow f\ x$
    $\bigwedge n.\ (\int^+ x.\ norm(F\ n\ x)\ \partial M) \leq (\int^+ x.\ norm(f\ x)\ \partial M)$
  shows $(\lambda n.\ \int^+ x.\ norm(F\ n\ x - f\ x)\ \partial M) \longrightarrow 0$

proposition *tendsto_set_lebesgue_integral_at_top*:
  fixes *f* :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *'a*::{*banach, second_countable_topology*}
  assumes *sets*: $\bigwedge b.\ b \geq a \Longrightarrow \{a..b\} \in$ *sets M*
    and *int*: *set_integrable M* $\{a..\}$ *f*
  shows ((λb. *set_lebesgue_integral M* $\{a..b\}$ *f*) $\longrightarrow$ *set_lebesgue_integral M* $\{a..\}$ *f*) *at_top*

proposition *tendsto_set_lebesgue_integral_at_bot*:
  fixes *f* :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *'a*::{*banach, second_countable_topology*}
  assumes *sets*: $\bigwedge a.\ a \leq b \Longrightarrow \{a..b\} \in$ *sets M*
    and *int*: *set_integrable M* $\{..b\}$ *f*

shows ((λa. *set_lebesgue_integral M* $\{a..b\}$ *f*) $\longrightarrow$ *set_lebesgue_integral M* $\{..b\}$ *f*) *at_bot*

theorem *integral_Markov_inequality'*:
fixes *u* :: *'a* $\Rightarrow$ *real*
assumes [*measurable*]: *set_integrable M A u* **and** $A \in$ *sets M*
assumes *AE x in M*. $x \in A \longrightarrow u\ x \geq 0$ **and** $0 < (c$::*real*)
shows *emeasure M* $\{x{\in}A.\ u\ x \geq c\} \leq (1/c$::*real*) $*$ ($\int x{\in}A.\ u\ x\ \partial M$)

theorem *integral_Markov_inequality'_measure*:
assumes [*measurable*]: *set_integrable M A u* **and** $A \in$ *sets M*
and *AE x in M*. $x \in A \longrightarrow 0 \leq u\ x$ $0 < (c$::*real*)
shows *measure M* $\{x{\in}A.\ u\ x \geq c\} \leq (\int x{\in}A.\ u\ x\ \partial M) / c$

theorem (**in** *finite_measure*) *Chernoff_ineq_ge*:
assumes *s*: $s > 0$
assumes *integrable*: *set_integrable M A* ($\lambda x.$ *exp* $(s * f\ x)$) **and** $A \in$ *sets M*
shows *measure M* $\{x{\in}A.\ f\ x \geq a\} \leq$ *exp* $(-s * a) * (\int x{\in}A.$ *exp* $(s * f\ x)\ \partial M)$
proof −
have $\{x{\in}A.\ f\ x \geq a\} = \{x{\in}A.$ *exp* $(s * f\ x) \geq$ *exp* $(s * a)\}$
using *s* **by** *auto*
also have *measure M* ... $\leq$ *set_lebesgue_integral M A* ($\lambda x.$ *exp* $(s * f\ x)$) / *exp* $(s * a)$
by (*intro integral_Markov_inequality'_measure assms*) *auto*
finally show *?thesis*
by (*simp add*: *exp_minus field_simps*)
qed

theorem (**in** *finite_measure*) *Chernoff_ineq_le*:
assumes *s*: $s > 0$
assumes *integrable*: *set_integrable M A* ($\lambda x.$ *exp* $(-s * f\ x)$) **and** $A \in$ *sets M*
shows *measure M* $\{x{\in}A.\ f\ x \leq a\} \leq$ *exp* $(s * a) * (\int x{\in}A.$ *exp* $(-s * f\ x)\ \partial M)$
proof −
have $\{x{\in}A.\ f\ x \leq a\} = \{x{\in}A.$ *exp* $(-s * f\ x) \geq$ *exp* $(-s * a)\}$
using *s* **by** *auto*
also have *measure M* ... $\leq$ *set_lebesgue_integral M A* ($\lambda x.$ *exp* $(-s * f\ x)$) / *exp* $(-s * a)$
by (*intro integral_Markov_inequality'_measure assms*) *auto*
finally show *?thesis*
by (*simp add*: *exp_minus field_simps*)
qed

end

6.17 Non-Denumerability of the Continuum

theory *Continuum_Not_Denumerable*

imports
 Complex_Main
 HOL–Library.Countable_Set
begin

theorem *real_non_denum*: $\nexists f :: nat \Rightarrow real.\ surj\ f$

end

6.18 Homotopy of Maps

theory *Homotopy*
 imports *Path_Connected Continuum_Not_Denumerable Product_Topology*
begin

definition *homotopic_with*
where
 $homotopic\_with\ P\ X\ Y\ f\ g \equiv$
 $(\exists h.\ continuous\_map\ (prod\_topology\ (top\_of\_set\ \{0..1::real\})\ X)\ Y\ h \wedge$
 $(\forall x.\ h(0,\ x) = f\ x) \wedge$
 $(\forall x.\ h(1,\ x) = g\ x) \wedge$
 $(\forall t \in \{0..1\}.\ P(\lambda x.\ h(t,x))))$

proposition *homotopic_with*:
 assumes $\bigwedge h\ k.\ (\bigwedge x.\ x \in topspace\ X \Longrightarrow h\ x = k\ x) \Longrightarrow (P\ h \longleftrightarrow P\ k)$
 shows $homotopic\_with\ P\ X\ Y\ p\ q \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists h.\ continuous\_map\ (prod\_topology\ (subtopology\ euclideanreal\ \{0..1\})$
$X)\ Y\ h \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in topspace\ X.\ h(0,x) = p\ x) \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in topspace\ X.\ h(1,x) = q\ x) \wedge$
 $(\forall t \in \{0..1\}.\ P(\lambda x.\ h(t,\ x))))$

6.18.1 Homotopy with P is an equivalence relation

proposition *homotopic_with_trans*:
 assumes $homotopic\_with\ P\ X\ Y\ f\ g\ \ homotopic\_with\ P\ X\ Y\ g\ h$
 shows $homotopic\_with\ P\ X\ Y\ f\ h$

6.18.2 Continuity lemmas

corollary *homotopic_compose*:
 assumes $homotopic\_with\ (\lambda x.\ True)\ X\ Y\ f\ f'\ homotopic\_with\ (\lambda x.\ True)\ Y\ Z$
$g\ g'$
 shows $homotopic\_with\ (\lambda x.\ True)\ X\ Z\ (g \circ f)\ (g' \circ f')$

proposition *homotopic_with_compose_continuous_right*:
$[\![$*homotopic_with_canon* $(\lambda f.\ p\ (f \circ h))\ X\ Y\ f\ g$; *continuous_on* $W\ h$; h ‘ $W \subseteq X]\!]$
$\Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_with_canon* $p\ W\ Y\ (f \circ h)\ (g \circ h)$

proposition *homotopic_with_compose_continuous_left*:
$[\![$*homotopic_with_canon* $(\lambda f.\ p\ (h \circ f))\ X\ Y\ f\ g$; *continuous_on* $Y\ h$; h ‘ $Y \subseteq Z]\!]$
$\Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_with_canon* $p\ X\ Z\ (h \circ f)\ (h \circ g)$

proposition *homotopic_with_eq*:
assumes h: *homotopic_with* $P\ X\ Y\ f\ g$
and f': $\bigwedge x.\ x \in$ *topspace* $X \Longrightarrow f'\ x = f\ x$
and g': $\bigwedge x.\ x \in$ *topspace* $X \Longrightarrow g'\ x = g\ x$
and P: $(\bigwedge h\ k.\ (\bigwedge x.\ x \in$ *topspace* $X \Longrightarrow h\ x = k\ x) \Longrightarrow P\ h \longleftrightarrow P\ k)$
shows *homotopic_with* $P\ X\ Y\ f'\ g'$

6.18.3 Homotopy of paths, maintaining the same endpoints

definition *homotopic_paths* :: $['a$ *set*, *real* $\Rightarrow 'a$, *real* $\Rightarrow 'a$::*topological_space*$] \Rightarrow$ *bool*
where
homotopic_paths $s\ p\ q \equiv$
homotopic_with_canon $(\lambda r.$ *pathstart* $r =$ *pathstart* $p \wedge$ *pathfinish* $r =$ *pathfinish* $p)$ $\{0..1\}$ $s\ p\ q$

proposition *homotopic_paths_imp_pathstart*:
homotopic_paths $s\ p\ q \Longrightarrow$ *pathstart* $p =$ *pathstart* q

proposition *homotopic_paths_imp_pathfinish*:
homotopic_paths $s\ p\ q \Longrightarrow$ *pathfinish* $p =$ *pathfinish* q

proposition *homotopic_paths_refl* [*simp*]: *homotopic_paths* $s\ p\ p \longleftrightarrow$ *path* $p\ \wedge$ *path_image* $p \subseteq s$

proposition *homotopic_paths_sym*: *homotopic_paths* $s\ p\ q \Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_paths* $s\ q\ p$

proposition *homotopic_paths_sym_eq*: *homotopic_paths* $s\ p\ q \longleftrightarrow$ *homotopic_paths* $s\ q\ p$

proposition *homotopic_paths_trans* [*trans*]:
assumes *homotopic_paths* $s\ p\ q$ *homotopic_paths* $s\ q\ r$
shows *homotopic_paths* $s\ p\ r$

proposition *homotopic_paths_eq*:
$[\![$*path* p; *path_image* $p \subseteq s$; $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow p\ t = q\ t]\!] \Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_paths*

s p q

proposition *homotopic_paths_reparametrize*:
assumes *path p*
and *pips*: $path\_image\ p \subseteq s$
and *contf*: $continuous\_on\ \{0..1\}\ f$
and *f01*:$f\ `\ \{0..1\} \subseteq \{0..1\}$
and [*simp*]: $f(0) = 0\ f(1) = 1$
and *q*: $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow q(t) = p(f\ t)$
shows *homotopic_paths s p q*

proposition *homotopic_paths_reversepath*:
$homotopic\_paths\ s\ (reversepath\ p)\ (reversepath\ q) \longleftrightarrow homotopic\_paths\ s\ p\ q$

proposition *homotopic_paths_join*:
$[\![homotopic\_paths\ s\ p\ p';\ homotopic\_paths\ s\ q\ q';\ pathfinish\ p = pathstart\ q]\!] \Longrightarrow homotopic\_paths\ s\ (p +\!\!+\!\!+ q)\ (p' +\!\!+\!\!+ q')$

proposition *homotopic_paths_continuous_image*:
$[\![homotopic\_paths\ s\ f\ g;\ continuous\_on\ s\ h;\ h\ `\ s \subseteq t]\!] \Longrightarrow homotopic\_paths\ t\ (h \circ f)\ (h \circ g)$

6.18.4 Group properties for homotopy of paths

So taking equivalence classes under homotopy would give the fundamental group

proposition *homotopic_paths_rid*:
assumes $path\ p\ path\_image\ p \subseteq s$
shows $homotopic\_paths\ s\ (p +\!\!+\!\!+ linepath\ (pathfinish\ p)\ (pathfinish\ p))\ p$

proposition *homotopic_paths_lid*:
$[\![path\ p;\ path\_image\ p \subseteq s]\!] \Longrightarrow homotopic\_paths\ s\ (linepath\ (pathstart\ p)\ (pathstart\ p) +\!\!+\!\!+ p)\ p$

proposition *homotopic_paths_assoc*:
$[\![path\ p;\ path\_image\ p \subseteq s;\ path\ q;\ path\_image\ q \subseteq s;\ path\ r;\ path\_image\ r \subseteq s;\ pathfinish\ p = pathstart\ q;$
$pathfinish\ q = pathstart\ r]\!]$
$\Longrightarrow homotopic\_paths\ s\ (p +\!\!+\!\!+ (q +\!\!+\!\!+ r))\ ((p +\!\!+\!\!+ q) +\!\!+\!\!+ r)$

proposition *homotopic_paths_rinv*:
assumes $path\ p\ path\_image\ p \subseteq s$
shows $homotopic\_paths\ s\ (p +\!\!+\!\!+ reversepath\ p)\ (linepath\ (pathstart\ p)\ (pathstart\ p))$

proposition *homotopic_paths_linv*:
assumes $path\ p\ path\_image\ p \subseteq s$

shows *homotopic_paths s* (*reversepath p* +++ *p*) (*linepath* (*pathfinish p*) (*pathfinish p*))

6.18.5 Homotopy of loops without requiring preservation of endpoints

definition *homotopic_loops* :: $'a$::*topological_space set* $\Rightarrow$ (*real* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$) $\Rightarrow$ (*real* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$) $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
homotopic_loops s p q $\equiv$
homotopic_with_canon ($\lambda r.$ *pathfinish r* = *pathstart r*) $\{0..1\}$ *s p q*

proposition *homotopic_loops_imp_loop*:
homotopic_loops s p q $\Longrightarrow$ *pathfinish p* = *pathstart p* $\wedge$ *pathfinish q* = *pathstart q*

proposition *homotopic_loops_imp_path*:
homotopic_loops s p q $\Longrightarrow$ *path p* $\wedge$ *path q*

proposition *homotopic_loops_imp_subset*:
homotopic_loops s p q $\Longrightarrow$ *path_image p* $\subseteq$ *s* $\wedge$ *path_image q* $\subseteq$ *s*

proposition *homotopic_loops_refl*:
homotopic_loops s p p $\longleftrightarrow$
path p $\wedge$ *path_image p* $\subseteq$ *s* $\wedge$ *pathfinish p* = *pathstart p*

proposition *homotopic_loops_sym*: *homotopic_loops s p q* $\Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_loops s q p*

proposition *homotopic_loops_sym_eq*: *homotopic_loops s p q* $\longleftrightarrow$ *homotopic_loops s q p*

proposition *homotopic_loops_trans*:
$[\![$*homotopic_loops s p q*; *homotopic_loops s q r*$]\!]$ $\Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_loops s p r*

proposition *homotopic_loops_subset*:
$[\![$*homotopic_loops s p q*; $s \subseteq t$$]\!]$ $\Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_loops t p q*

proposition *homotopic_loops_eq*:
$[\![$*path p*; *path_image p* $\subseteq$ *s*; *pathfinish p* = *pathstart p*; $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow p(t) = q(t)$$]\!]$
$\Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_loops s p q*

proposition *homotopic_loops_continuous_image*:
$[\![$*homotopic_loops s f g*; *continuous_on s h*; h ‘ $s \subseteq t$$]\!]$ $\Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_loops t* ($h \circ f$) ($h \circ g$)

6.18.6 Relations between the two variants of homotopy

proposition *homotopic_paths_imp_homotopic_loops*:
$\llbracket$*homotopic_paths s p q*; *pathfinish p* = *pathstart p*; *pathfinish q* = *pathstart p*$\rrbracket$
$\Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_loops s p q*

proposition *homotopic_loops_imp_homotopic_paths_null*:
assumes *homotopic_loops s p* (*linepath a a*)
shows *homotopic_paths s p* (*linepath* (*pathstart p*) (*pathstart p*))

proposition *homotopic_loops_conjugate*:
fixes *s* :: *'a*::*real_normed_vector set*
assumes *path p path q* **and** *pip*: *path_image p* $\subseteq$ *s* **and** *piq*: *path_image q* $\subseteq$ *s*
and *pq*: *pathfinish p* = *pathstart q* **and** *qloop*: *pathfinish q* = *pathstart q*
shows *homotopic_loops s* (*p* +++ *q* +++ *reversepath p*) *q*

6.18.7 Homotopy and subpaths

proposition *homotopic_join_subpaths*:
$\llbracket$*path g*; *path_image g* $\subseteq$ *s*; *u* $\in$ {*0*..*1*}; *v* $\in$ {*0*..*1*}; *w* $\in$ {*0*..*1*}$\rrbracket$
$\Longrightarrow$ *homotopic_paths s* (*subpath u v g* +++ *subpath v w g*) (*subpath u w g*)

6.18.8 Simply connected sets

defined as "all loops are homotopic (as loops)

definition *simply_connected* **where**
simply_connected S $\equiv$
$\forall$ *p q*. *path p* $\wedge$ *pathfinish p* = *pathstart p* $\wedge$ *path_image p* $\subseteq$ *S* $\wedge$
path q $\wedge$ *pathfinish q* = *pathstart q* $\wedge$ *path_image q* $\subseteq$ *S*
$\longrightarrow$ *homotopic_loops S p q*

proposition *simply_connected_Times*:
fixes *S* :: *'a*::*real_normed_vector set* **and** *T* :: *'b*::*real_normed_vector set*
assumes *S*: *simply_connected S* **and** *T*: *simply_connected T*
shows *simply_connected*(*S* $\times$ *T*)

6.18.9 Contractible sets

definition *contractible* **where**
contractible S $\equiv$ $\exists$ *a*. *homotopic_with_canon* (λx. *True*) *S S id* (λx. *a*)

proposition *contractible_imp_simply_connected*:
fixes *S* :: _::*real_normed_vector set*
assumes *contractible S* **shows** *simply_connected S*

corollary *contractible_imp_connected*:
fixes S :: _::*real_normed_vector set*
shows *contractible* $S \Longrightarrow$ *connected* S

6.18.10 Starlike sets

definition *starlike* $S \longleftrightarrow (\exists\, a{\in}S.\ \forall\, x{\in}S.\ closed\_segment\ a\ x \subseteq S)$

6.18.11 Local versions of topological properties in general

definition *locally* :: $('a::topological\_space\ set \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow bool$
where
$locally\ P\ S \equiv$
$\forall\, w\ x.\ openin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ w \wedge x \in w$
$\longrightarrow (\exists\, u\ v.\ openin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ u \wedge P\ v \wedge x \in u \wedge u \subseteq v \wedge v \subseteq w)$

proposition *homeomorphism_locally_imp*:
fixes $S :: 'a::metric\_space\ set$ **and** $T :: 'b::t2\_space\ set$
assumes S: *locally* $P\ S$ **and** *hom*: *homeomorphism* $S\ T\ f\ g$
and Q: $\bigwedge S\ S'.\ [\![P\ S;\ homeomorphism\ S\ S'\ f\ g]\!] \Longrightarrow Q\ S'$
shows *locally* $Q\ T$

6.18.12 An induction principle for connected sets

proposition *connected_induction*:
assumes *connected* S
and *opD*: $\bigwedge T\ a.\ [\![openin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ T;\ a \in T]\!] \Longrightarrow \exists\, z.\ z \in T \wedge P\ z$
and *opI*: $\bigwedge a.\ a \in S$
$\Longrightarrow \exists\, T.\ openin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ T \wedge a \in T \wedge$
$(\forall\, x \in T.\ \forall\, y \in T.\ P\ x \wedge P\ y \wedge Q\ x \longrightarrow Q\ y)$
and *etc*: $a \in S\ b \in S\ P\ a\ P\ b\ Q\ a$
shows $Q\ b$

6.18.13 Basic properties of local compactness

proposition *locally_compact*:
fixes $s :: 'a :: metric\_space\ set$
shows
locally compact $s \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall\, x \in s.\ \exists\, u\ v.\ x \in u \wedge u \subseteq v \wedge v \subseteq s \wedge$
$openin\ (top\_of\_set\ s)\ u \wedge compact\ v)$
(**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

6.18.14 Sura-Bura's results about compact components of sets

proposition *Sura_Bura_compact*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *compact* S **and** C: $C \in$ *components* S
shows $C = \bigcap\{T.\ C \subseteq T \wedge$ *openin* (*top_of_set* S) $T \wedge$ *closedin* (*top_of_set* S) $T\}$
(**is** $C = \bigcap$ *?𝒯*)

corollary *Sura_Bura_clopen_subset*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes S: *locally compact* S **and** C: $C \in$ *components* S **and** *compact* C
and U: *open* U $C \subseteq U$
obtains K **where** *openin* (*top_of_set* S) K *compact* K $C \subseteq K$ $K \subseteq U$

corollary *Sura_Bura_clopen_subset_alt*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes S: *locally compact* S **and** C: $C \in$ *components* S **and** *compact* C
and *opeSU*: *openin* (*top_of_set* S) U **and** $C \subseteq U$
obtains K **where** *openin* (*top_of_set* S) K *compact* K $C \subseteq K$ $K \subseteq U$

corollary *Sura_Bura*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *locally compact* S $C \in$ *components* S *compact* C
shows $C = \bigcap\ \{K.\ C \subseteq K \wedge$ *compact* $K \wedge$ *openin* (*top_of_set* S) $K\}$
(**is** $C =$ *?rhs*)

6.18.15 Special cases of local connectedness and path connectedness

proposition *locally_path_connected*:
locally path_connected $S \longleftrightarrow$
($\forall\, V\ x.$ *openin* (*top_of_set* S) $V \wedge x \in V$
$\longrightarrow$ ($\exists\, U.$ *openin* (*top_of_set* S) $U \wedge$ *path_connected* $U \wedge x \in U \wedge U \subseteq V$))

proposition *locally_path_connected_open_path_component*:
locally path_connected $S \longleftrightarrow$
($\forall\, t\ x.$ *openin* (*top_of_set* S) $t \wedge x \in t$
$\longrightarrow$ *openin* (*top_of_set* S) (*path_component_set* t x))

proposition *locally_connected_im_kleinen*:
locally connected $S \longleftrightarrow$
($\forall\, v\ x.$ *openin* (*top_of_set* S) $v \wedge x \in v$
$\longrightarrow$ ($\exists\, u.$ *openin* (*top_of_set* S) $u \wedge$

$x \in u \wedge u \subseteq v \wedge$
$(\forall y.\ y \in u \longrightarrow (\exists c.\ connected\ c \wedge c \subseteq v \wedge x \in c \wedge y \in c))))$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

proposition *locally_path_connected_im_kleinen*:
locally path_connected S $\longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall v\ x.\ openin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ v \wedge x \in v$
$\longrightarrow (\exists u.\ openin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ u \wedge$
$x \in u \wedge u \subseteq v \wedge$
$(\forall y.\ y \in u \longrightarrow (\exists p.\ path\ p \wedge path\_image\ p \subseteq v \wedge$
$pathstart\ p = x \wedge pathfinish\ p = y))))$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

6.18.16 Relations between components and path components

proposition *locally_connected_quotient_image*:
assumes *lcS*: *locally connected S*
and *oo*: $\bigwedge T.\ T \subseteq f\ `\ S$
$\Longrightarrow openin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ (S \cap f\ -`\ T) \longleftrightarrow$
$openin\ (top\_of\_set\ (f\ `\ S))\ T$
shows *locally connected* $(f\ `\ S)$
proposition *locally_path_connected_quotient_image*:
assumes *lcS*: *locally path_connected S*
and *oo*: $\bigwedge T.\ T \subseteq f\ `\ S$
$\Longrightarrow openin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ (S \cap f\ -`\ T) \longleftrightarrow openin\ (top\_of\_set\ (f$
$`\ S))\ T$
shows *locally path_connected* $(f\ `\ S)$

6.18.17 Existence of isometry between subspaces of same dimension

proposition *isometries_subspaces*:
fixes $S :: 'a::euclidean\_space\ set$
and $T :: 'b::euclidean\_space\ set$
assumes S: *subspace S*
and T: *subspace T*
and d: $dim\ S = dim\ T$
obtains $f\ g$ **where** $linear\ f\ linear\ g\ f\ `\ S = T\ g\ `\ T = S$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow norm(f\ x) = norm\ x$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in T \Longrightarrow norm(g\ x) = norm\ x$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow g(f\ x) = x$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in T \Longrightarrow f(g\ x) = x$

corollary *isometry_subspaces*:
fixes $S :: 'a::euclidean\_space\ set$

and $T :: 'b::euclidean\_space\ set$
assumes S: $subspace\ S$
and T: $subspace\ T$
and d: $dim\ S = dim\ T$
obtains f **where** $linear\ f\ f\ `\ S = T\ \bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow norm(f\ x) = norm\ x$

corollary $isomorphisms\_UNIV\_UNIV$:
assumes $DIM('M) = DIM('N)$
obtains $f::'M::euclidean\_space \Rightarrow 'N::euclidean\_space$ **and** g
where $linear\ f\ linear\ g$
$\bigwedge x.\ norm(f\ x) = norm\ x\ \bigwedge y.\ norm(g\ y) = norm\ y$
$\bigwedge x.\ g\ (f\ x) = x\ \bigwedge y.\ f(g\ y) = y$

6.18.18 Retracts, in a general sense, preserve (co)homotopic triviality)

locale $Retracts$ =
fixes $s\ h\ t\ k$
assumes $conth$: $continuous\_on\ s\ h$
and imh: $h\ `\ s = t$
and $contk$: $continuous\_on\ t\ k$
and imk: $k\ `\ t \subseteq s$
and $idhk$: $\bigwedge y.\ y \in t \Longrightarrow h(k\ y) = y$

begin

6.18.19 Homotopy equivalence

6.18.20 Homotopy equivalence of topological spaces.

definition $homotopy\_equivalent\_space$
(**infix** $homotopy'\_equivalent'\_space\ 50$)
where $X\ homotopy\_equivalent\_space\ Y \equiv$
$(\exists f\ g.\ continuous\_map\ X\ Y\ f\ \wedge$
$continuous\_map\ Y\ X\ g\ \wedge$
$homotopic\_with\ (\lambda x.\ True)\ X\ X\ (g \circ f)\ id\ \wedge$
$homotopic\_with\ (\lambda x.\ True)\ Y\ Y\ (f \circ g)\ id)$

6.18.21 Contractible spaces

corollary $contractible\_space\_euclideanreal$: $contractible\_space\ euclideanreal$

abbreviation *homotopy_eqv* :: $'a$::*topological_space set* ⇒ $'b$::*topological_space set* ⇒ *bool*
(**infix** *homotopy′_eqv 50*)
where *S homotopy_eqv T* ≡ *top_of_set S homotopy_equivalent_space top_of_set T*

corollary *bounded_path_connected_Compl_real*:
fixes *S* :: *real set*
assumes *bounded S path_connected*(− *S*) **shows** *S* = {}
proposition *path_connected_convex_diff_countable*:
fixes *U* :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *convex U* ¬ *collinear U countable S*
shows *path_connected*(*U* − *S*)

corollary *connected_convex_diff_countable*:
fixes *U* :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *convex U* ¬ *collinear U countable S*
shows *connected*(*U* − *S*)

proposition *path_connected_openin_diff_countable*:
fixes *S* :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *connected S* **and** *ope*: *openin* (*top_of_set* (*affine hull S*)) *S*
and ¬ *collinear S countable T*
shows *path_connected*(*S* − *T*)

corollary *connected_openin_diff_countable*:
fixes *S* :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *connected S* **and** *ope*: *openin* (*top_of_set* (*affine hull S*)) *S*
and ¬ *collinear S countable T*
shows *connected*(*S* − *T*)

corollary *path_connected_open_diff_countable*:
fixes *S* :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *2* ≤ *DIM*($'a$) *open S connected S countable T*
shows *path_connected*(*S* − *T*)

corollary *connected_open_diff_countable*:
fixes *S* :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *2* ≤ *DIM*($'a$) *open S connected S countable T*
shows *connected*(*S* − *T*)

6.18.22 Nullhomotopic mappings

proposition *nullhomotopic_from_sphere_extension*:
  fixes f :: $'M$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$::*real_normed_vector*
  shows $(\exists\, c.$ *homotopic_with_canon* $(\lambda x.\ True)$ $(sphere\ a\ r)$ $S\ f$ $(\lambda x.\ c)) \longleftrightarrow$
      $(\exists\, g.$ *continuous_on* $(cball\ a\ r)$ $g \wedge g$ ‘ $(cball\ a\ r) \subseteq S \wedge$
        $(\forall\, x \in sphere\ a\ r.\ g\ x = f\ x))$
    (**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

end

6.19 Homeomorphism Theorems

theory *Homeomorphism*
imports *Homotopy*
begin

6.19.1 Homeomorphism of all convex compact sets with nonempty interior

proposition
  fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
  assumes *compact* S **and** *0*: $0 \in$ *rel_interior* S
    and *star*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ *open_segment* $0\ x \subseteq$ *rel_interior* S
   shows *starlike_compact_projective1_0*:
      S − *rel_interior* S *homeomorphic sphere* $0\ 1 \cap$ *affine hull* S
      (**is** *?SMINUS homeomorphic ?SPHER*)
    and *starlike_compact_projective2_0*:
      S *homeomorphic cball* $0\ 1 \cap$ *affine hull* S
      (**is** S *homeomorphic ?CBALL*)

corollary
  fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
  assumes *compact* S **and** *a*: $a \in$ *rel_interior* S
    and *star*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ *open_segment* $a\ x \subseteq$ *rel_interior* S
   shows *starlike_compact_projective1*:
      S − *rel_interior* S *homeomorphic sphere* $a\ 1 \cap$ *affine hull* S
    and *starlike_compact_projective2*:
      S *homeomorphic cball* $a\ 1 \cap$ *affine hull* S

corollary *starlike_compact_projective_special*:

assumes *compact S*
and *cb01*: *cball* $(0::'a::euclidean\_space)$ *1* $\subseteq$ *S*
and *scale*: $\bigwedge x\ u.\ [\![x \in S;\ 0 \le u;\ u < 1]\!] \Longrightarrow u *_R x \in S - frontier\ S$
shows *S homeomorphic* $(cball\ (0::'a::euclidean\_space)\ 1)$

6.19.2 Homeomorphisms between punctured spheres and affine sets

theorem *homeomorphic_punctured_affine_sphere_affine*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: euclidean\_space$
assumes $0 < r\ b \in sphere\ a\ r\ affine\ T\ a \in T\ b \in T\ affine\ p$
and *aff*: $aff\_dim\ T = aff\_dim\ p + 1$
shows $(sphere\ a\ r \cap T) - \{b\}$ *homeomorphic p*

corollary *homeomorphic_punctured_sphere_affine*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: euclidean\_space$
assumes $0 < r$ **and** *b*: $b \in sphere\ a\ r$
and *affine T* **and** *affS*: $aff\_dim\ T + 1 = DIM('a)$
shows $(sphere\ a\ r - \{b\})$ *homeomorphic T*

corollary *homeomorphic_punctured_sphere_hyperplane*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: euclidean\_space$
assumes $0 < r$ **and** *b*: $b \in sphere\ a\ r$
and $c \neq 0$
shows $(sphere\ a\ r - \{b\})$ *homeomorphic* $\{x::'a.\ c \cdot x = d\}$

proposition *homeomorphic_punctured_sphere_affine_gen*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: euclidean\_space$
assumes *convex S bounded S* **and** *a*: $a \in rel\_frontier\ S$
and *affine T* **and** *affS*: $aff\_dim\ S = aff\_dim\ T + 1$
shows $rel\_frontier\ S - \{a\}$ *homeomorphic T*
proposition *homeomorphic_closedin_convex*:
fixes $S :: 'm::euclidean\_space\ set$
assumes $aff\_dim\ S < DIM('n)$
obtains *U* **and** $T :: 'n::euclidean\_space\ set$
where *convex U* $U \neq \{\}$ *closedin* $(top\_of\_set\ U)\ T$
S homeomorphic T

6.19.3 Locally compact sets in an open set

proposition *locally_compact_homeomorphic_closed*:
fixes $S :: 'a::euclidean\_space\ set$
assumes *locally compact S* **and** *dimlt*: $DIM('a) < DIM('b)$

obtains T :: $'b$::*euclidean_space set* **where** *closed* T S *homeomorphic* T

proposition *homeomorphic_convex_compact_cball*:
fixes e :: *real*
and S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes S: *convex* S *compact* S *interior* $S \neq \{\}$ **and** $e > 0$
shows S *homeomorphic* (*cball* (b::$'a$) e)

corollary *homeomorphic_convex_compact*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
and T :: $'a$ *set*
assumes *convex* S *compact* S *interior* $S \neq \{\}$
and *convex* T *compact* T *interior* $T \neq \{\}$
shows S *homeomorphic* T

6.19.4 Covering spaces and lifting results for them

definition *covering_space*
:: $'a$::*topological_space set* $\Rightarrow$ ($'a \Rightarrow 'b$) $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*topological_space set* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*
where
covering_space c p S $\equiv$
continuous_on c p $\wedge$ p ‘ $c = S$ $\wedge$
($\forall x \in S$. $\exists T$. $x \in T$ $\wedge$ *openin* (*top_of_set* S) T $\wedge$
($\exists v$. $\bigcup v = c \cap p -$‘ T $\wedge$
($\forall u \in v$. *openin* (*top_of_set* c) u) $\wedge$
pairwise disjnt v $\wedge$
($\forall u \in v$. $\exists q$. *homeomorphism* u T p q)))

proposition *covering_space_open_map*:
fixes S :: $'a$ :: *metric_space set* **and** T :: $'b$ :: *metric_space set*
assumes p: *covering_space* c p S **and** T: *openin* (*top_of_set* c) T
shows *openin* (*top_of_set* S) (p ‘ T)

proposition *covering_space_lift_unique*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*topological_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*topological_space*
fixes $g1$ :: $'a \Rightarrow 'c$::*real_normed_vector*
assumes *covering_space* c p S
$g1\ a = g2\ a$
continuous_on T f f ‘ $T \subseteq S$
continuous_on T $g1$ $g1$ ‘ $T \subseteq c$ $\bigwedge x.\ x \in T \Longrightarrow f\ x = p(g1\ x)$
continuous_on T $g2$ $g2$ ‘ $T \subseteq c$ $\bigwedge x.\ x \in T \Longrightarrow f\ x = p(g2\ x)$
connected T $a \in T$ $x \in T$
shows $g1\ x = g2\ x$

proposition *covering_space_locally_eq*:

fixes p :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S*
and *pim*: $\bigwedge T.\ [\![T \subseteq C;\ \varphi\ T]\!] \Longrightarrow \psi(p\ `\ T)$
and *qim*: $\bigwedge q\ U.\ [\![U \subseteq S;\ continuous\_on\ U\ q;\ \psi\ U]\!] \Longrightarrow \varphi(q\ `\ U)$
shows *locally* ψ $S \longleftrightarrow$ *locally* φ C
(**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

proposition *covering_space_lift_homotopy*:
fixes p :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*
and h :: *real* $\times$ $'c$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S*
and *conth*: *continuous_on* $(\{0..1\} \times U)$ h
and *him*: $h\ `\ (\{0..1\} \times U) \subseteq S$
and *heq*: $\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow h\ (0,y) = p(f\ y)$
and *contf*: *continuous_on U f* **and** *fim*: $f\ `\ U \subseteq C$
obtains k **where** *continuous_on* $(\{0..1\} \times U)$ k
$k\ `\ (\{0..1\} \times U) \subseteq C$
$\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow k(0,\ y) = f\ y$
$\bigwedge z.\ z \in \{0..1\} \times U \Longrightarrow h\ z = p(k\ z)$

corollary *covering_space_lift_homotopy_alt*:
fixes p :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*
and h :: $'c$::*real_normed_vector* $\times$ *real* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S*
and *conth*: *continuous_on* $(U \times \{0..1\})$ h
and *him*: $h\ `\ (U \times \{0..1\}) \subseteq S$
and *heq*: $\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow h\ (y,0) = p(f\ y)$
and *contf*: *continuous_on U f* **and** *fim*: $f\ `\ U \subseteq C$
obtains k **where** *continuous_on* $(U \times \{0..1\})$ k
$k\ `\ (U \times \{0..1\}) \subseteq C$
$\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow k(y,\ 0) = f\ y$
$\bigwedge z.\ z \in U \times \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow h\ z = p(k\ z)$

corollary *covering_space_lift_homotopic_function*:
fixes p :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*real_normed_vector* **and** g:: $'c$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S*
and *contg*: *continuous_on U g*
and *gim*: $g\ `\ U \subseteq C$
and *pgeq*: $\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow p(g\ y) = f\ y$
and *hom*: *homotopic_with_canon* ($\lambda x.$ *True*) *U S f f'*
obtains g' **where** *continuous_on U* g' *image* g' $U \subseteq C$ $\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow p(g'\ y) = f'\ y$

corollary *covering_space_lift_inessential_function*:
fixes p :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*real_normed_vector* **and** U :: $'c$::*real_normed_vector set*

assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S*
 and *hom*: *homotopic_with_canon* $(\lambda x.\ True)$ *U S f* $(\lambda x.\ a)$
obtains *g* **where** *continuous_on U g g ‘ U* $\subseteq$ *C* $\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow p(g\ y) = f\ y$

6.19.5 Lifting of general functions to covering space

proposition *covering_space_lift_path_strong*:
fixes *p* :: *'a::real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ *'b::real_normed_vector*
 and *f* :: *'c::real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ *'b*
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S* **and** $a \in C$
 and *path g* **and** *pag*: *path_image g* $\subseteq$ *S* **and** *pas*: *pathstart g* $=$ *p a*
 obtains *h* **where** *path h path_image h* $\subseteq$ *C pathstart h* $=$ *a*
 and $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow p(h\ t) = g\ t$

corollary *covering_space_lift_path*:
fixes *p* :: *'a::real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ *'b::real_normed_vector*
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S* **and** *path g* **and** *pig*: *path_image g* $\subseteq$ *S*
obtains *h* **where** *path h path_image h* $\subseteq$ *C* $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow p(h\ t) = g\ t$

proposition *covering_space_lift_homotopic_paths*:
fixes *p* :: *'a::real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ *'b::real_normed_vector*
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S*
 and *path g1* **and** *pig1*: *path_image g1* $\subseteq$ *S*
 and *path g2* **and** *pig2*: *path_image g2* $\subseteq$ *S*
 and *hom*: *homotopic_paths S g1 g2*
 and *path h1* **and** *pih1*: *path_image h1* $\subseteq$ *C* **and** *ph1*: $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow$
$p(h1\ t) = g1\ t$
 and *path h2* **and** *pih2*: *path_image h2* $\subseteq$ *C* **and** *ph2*: $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow$
$p(h2\ t) = g2\ t$
 and *h1h2*: *pathstart h1* $=$ *pathstart h2*
 shows *homotopic_paths C h1 h2*

corollary *covering_space_monodromy*:
fixes *p* :: *'a::real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ *'b::real_normed_vector*
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S*
 and *path g1* **and** *pig1*: *path_image g1* $\subseteq$ *S*
 and *path g2* **and** *pig2*: *path_image g2* $\subseteq$ *S*
 and *hom*: *homotopic_paths S g1 g2*
 and *path h1* **and** *pih1*: *path_image h1* $\subseteq$ *C* **and** *ph1*: $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow$
$p(h1\ t) = g1\ t$
 and *path h2* **and** *pih2*: *path_image h2* $\subseteq$ *C* **and** *ph2*: $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow$
$p(h2\ t) = g2\ t$
 and *h1h2*: *pathstart h1* $=$ *pathstart h2*
 shows *pathfinish h1* $=$ *pathfinish h2*

corollary *covering_space_lift_homotopic_path*:
fixes p :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* ⇒ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S*
and *hom*: *homotopic_paths S f f'*
and *path g* **and** *pig*: *path_image g* ⊆ *C*
and *a*: *pathstart g* = *a* **and** *b*: *pathfinish g* = *b*
and *pgeq*: $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow p(g\ t) = f\ t$
obtains g' **where** *path g'* *path_image g'* ⊆ *C*
pathstart g' = *a* *pathfinish g'* = *b* $\bigwedge t.\ t \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow p(g'\ t) = f'\ t$

proposition *covering_space_lift_general*:
fixes p :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* ⇒ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*
and f :: $'c$::*real_normed_vector* ⇒ $'b$
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S* **and** $a \in C$ $z \in U$
and *U*: *path_connected U locally path_connected U*
and *contf*: *continuous_on U f* **and** *fim*: *f ‘ U* ⊆ *S*
and *feq*: *f z* = *p a*
and *hom*: $\bigwedge r.$ ⟦*path r*; *path_image r* ⊆ *U*; *pathstart r* = *z*; *pathfinish r* = *z*⟧
⟹ ∃ *q*. *path q* ∧ *path_image q* ⊆ *C* ∧
pathstart q = *a* ∧ *pathfinish q* = *a* ∧
homotopic_paths S (*f* ∘ *r*) (*p* ∘ *q*)
obtains *g* **where** *continuous_on U g* *g ‘ U* ⊆ *C* *g z* = *a* $\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow p(g\ y) = f\ y$

corollary *covering_space_lift_stronger*:
fixes p :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* ⇒ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*
and f :: $'c$::*real_normed_vector* ⇒ $'b$
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S* $a \in C$ $z \in U$
and *U*: *path_connected U locally path_connected U*
and *contf*: *continuous_on U f* **and** *fim*: *f ‘ U* ⊆ *S*
and *feq*: *f z* = *p a*
and *hom*: $\bigwedge r.$ ⟦*path r*; *path_image r* ⊆ *U*; *pathstart r* = *z*; *pathfinish r* = *z*⟧
⟹ ∃ *b*. *homotopic_paths S* (*f* ∘ *r*) (*linepath b b*)
obtains *g* **where** *continuous_on U g* *g ‘ U* ⊆ *C* *g z* = *a* $\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow p(g\ y) = f\ y$

corollary *covering_space_lift_strong*:
fixes p :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* ⇒ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*
and f :: $'c$::*real_normed_vector* ⇒ $'b$
assumes *cov*: *covering_space C p S* $a \in C$ $z \in U$
and *scU*: *simply_connected U* **and** *lpcU*: *locally path_connected U*
and *contf*: *continuous_on U f* **and** *fim*: *f ‘ U* ⊆ *S*
and *feq*: *f z* = *p a*
obtains *g* **where** *continuous_on U g* *g ‘ U* ⊆ *C* *g z* = *a* $\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow p(g\ y) = f\ y$

corollary *covering_space_lift*:
fixes p :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* ⇒ $'b$::*real_normed_vector*

and f :: $'c$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$
assumes *cov*: *covering_space* C p S
and U: *simply_connected* U *locally path_connected* U
and *contf*: *continuous_on* U f **and** *fim*: f ‘ $U \subseteq S$
obtains g **where** *continuous_on* U g g ‘ $U \subseteq C$ $\bigwedge y.\ y \in U \Longrightarrow p(g\ y) = f\ y$

end

theory *Equivalence_Lebesgue_Henstock_Integration*
imports
Lebesgue_Measure
Henstock_Kurzweil_Integration
Complete_Measure
Set_Integral
Homeomorphism
Cartesian_Euclidean_Space
begin

6.19.6 Equivalence Lebesgue integral on *lborel* and HK-integral

6.19.7 Absolute integrability (this is the same as Lebesgue integrability)

6.19.8 Applications to Negligibility

corollary *eventually_ae_filter_negligible*:
eventually P (*ae_filter lebesgue*) $\longleftrightarrow$ $(\exists N.$ *negligible* $N \wedge \{x.\ \neg\ P\ x\} \subseteq N)$

proposition *negligible_convex_frontier*:
fixes S :: $'N$ :: *euclidean_space set*
assumes *convex* S
shows *negligible*(*frontier* S)

corollary *negligible_sphere*: *negligible* (*sphere* a e)

proposition *open_not_negligible*:
assumes *open* S $S \neq \{\}$
shows $\neg$ *negligible* S

6.19.9 Negligibility of image under non-injective linear map

6.19.10 Negligibility of a Lipschitz image of a negligible set

proposition *negligible_locally_Lipschitz_image*:
fixes f :: $'M$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'N$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *MleN*: $DIM('M) \le DIM('N)$ *negligible S*
and *lips*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S$
$\Longrightarrow \exists\, T\ B.\ open\ T \wedge x \in T \wedge$
$(\forall\, y \in S \cap T.\ norm(f\ y - f\ x) \le B * norm(y - x))$
shows *negligible* (f ‘ S)

corollary *negligible_differentiable_image_negligible*:
fixes f :: $'M$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'N$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *MleN*: $DIM('M) \le DIM('N)$ *negligible S*
and *diff_f*: f *differentiable_on S*
shows *negligible* (f ‘ S)

corollary *negligible_differentiable_image_lowdim*:
fixes f :: $'M$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'N$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *MlessN*: $DIM('M) < DIM('N)$ **and** *diff_f*: f *differentiable_on S*
shows *negligible* (f ‘ S)

6.19.11 Measurability of countable unions and intersections of various kinds.

6.19.12 Negligibility is a local property

6.19.13 Integral bounds

proposition *bounded_variation_absolutely_integrable_interval*:
fixes f :: $'n$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'m$::*euclidean_space*
assumes f: f *integrable_on cbox a b*
and $*$: $\bigwedge d.\ d\ division\_of\ (cbox\ a\ b) \Longrightarrow sum\ (\lambda K.\ norm(integral\ K\ f))\ d \le B$
shows f *absolutely_integrable_on cbox a b*

6.19.14 Outer and inner approximation of measurable sets by well-behaved sets.

proposition *measurable_outer_intervals_bounded*:
assumes $S \in lmeasurable\ S \subseteq cbox\ a\ b\ e > 0$
obtains $\mathcal{D}$
where *countable* $\mathcal{D}$
$\bigwedge K.\ K \in \mathcal{D} \Longrightarrow K \subseteq cbox\ a\ b \wedge K \ne \{\} \wedge (\exists\, c\ d.\ K = cbox\ c\ d)$
$pairwise\ (\lambda A\ B.\ interior\ A \cap interior\ B = \{\})\ \mathcal{D}$
$\bigwedge u\ v.\ cbox\ u\ v \in \mathcal{D} \Longrightarrow \exists\, n.\ \forall\, i \in Basis.\ v \cdot i - u \cdot i = (b \cdot i - a \cdot i)/2\hat{\ }n$
$\bigwedge K.\ [\![K \in \mathcal{D};\ box\ a\ b \ne \{\}]\!] \Longrightarrow interior\ K \ne \{\}$

$S \subseteq \bigcup\mathcal{D}$ $\bigcup\mathcal{D} \in$ *lmeasurable* *measure lebesgue* $(\bigcup\mathcal{D}) \leq$ *measure lebesgue* S $+ e$

6.19.15 Transformation of measure by linear maps

proposition *measure_linear_sufficient*:
fixes f :: $'n$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'n$
assumes *linear* f **and** S: $S \in$ *lmeasurable*
and *im*: $\bigwedge a\ b.$ *measure lebesgue* (f ‘ (*cbox* a b)) $= m *$ *measure lebesgue* (*cbox* a b)
shows f ‘ $S \in$ *lmeasurable* $\wedge$ $m *$ *measure lebesgue* $S =$ *measure lebesgue* (f ‘ S)

6.19.16 Lemmas about absolute integrability

corollary *absolutely_integrable_on_const* [*simp*]:
fixes c :: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
assumes $S \in$ *lmeasurable*
shows $(\lambda x.\ c)$ *absolutely_integrable_on* S

6.19.17 Componentwise

proposition *absolutely_integrable_componentwise_iff*:
shows f *absolutely_integrable_on* $A \longleftrightarrow (\forall\, b{\in}Basis.\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x \cdot b)$ *absolutely_integrable_on* $A)$

corollary *absolutely_integrable_max_1*:
fixes f :: $'n$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ *real*
assumes f *absolutely_integrable_on* S g *absolutely_integrable_on* S
shows $(\lambda x.\ max\ (f\ x)\ (g\ x))$ *absolutely_integrable_on* S

corollary *absolutely_integrable_min_1*:
fixes f :: $'n$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ *real*
assumes f *absolutely_integrable_on* S g *absolutely_integrable_on* S
shows $(\lambda x.\ min\ (f\ x)\ (g\ x))$ *absolutely_integrable_on* S

6.19.18 Dominated convergence

proposition *integral_countable_UN*:

fixes $f :: real^\frown{}'m \Rightarrow real^\frown{}'n$
assumes f: f *absolutely_integrable_on* $(\bigcup(range\ s))$
and s: $\bigwedge m.\ s\ m \in sets\ lebesgue$
shows $\bigwedge n.$ f *absolutely_integrable_on* $(\bigcup m{\le}n.\ s\ m)$
and $(\lambda n.\ integral\ (\bigcup m{\le}n.\ s\ m)\ f) \longrightarrow integral\ (\bigcup(s\ `\ UNIV))\ f$ (**is** $?F \longrightarrow ?I$)

6.19.19 Fundamental Theorem of Calculus for the Lebesgue integral

6.19.20 Integration by parts

6.19.21 Various common equivalent forms of function measurability

6.19.22 Lebesgue sets and continuous images

proposition *lebesgue_regular_inner*:
assumes $S \in sets\ lebesgue$
obtains K C **where** *negligible* K $\bigwedge n{::}nat.\ compact(C\ n)$ $S = (\bigcup n.\ C\ n) \cup K$

6.19.23 Affine lemmas

lemma *lebesgue_integral_real_affine*:
fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow 'a :: euclidean\_space$ **and** $c :: real$
assumes c: $c \neq 0$ **shows** $(\int x.\ f\ x\ \partial\ lebesgue) = |c| *_R (\int x.\ f(t + c * x)\ \partial lebesgue)$

6.19.24 More results on integrability

proposition *measurable_bounded_by_integrable_imp_integrable*:
fixes $f :: 'a{::}euclidean\_space \Rightarrow 'b{::}euclidean\_space$
assumes f: $f \in borel\_measurable\ (lebesgue\_on\ S)$ **and** g: g *integrable_on* S
and *normf*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow norm(f\ x) \le g\ x$ **and** S: $S \in sets\ lebesgue$
shows f *integrable_on* S

6.19.25 Relation between Borel measurability and integrability.

proposition *negligible_differentiable_vimage*:

fixes f :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *negligible* T
and f': $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow inj(f'\ x)$
and *derf*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow (f\ has\_derivative\ f'\ x)\ (at\ x\ within\ S)$
shows *negligible* $\{x \in S.\ f\ x \in T\}$
proposition *has_derivative_inverse_within*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *der_f*: $(f\ has\_derivative\ f')\ (at\ a\ within\ S)$
and *cont_g*: $continuous\ (at\ (f\ a)\ within\ f\ `\ S)\ g$
and $a \in S\ linear\ g'$ **and** *id*: $g' \circ f' = id$
and *gf*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow g(f\ x) = x$
shows $(g\ has\_derivative\ g')\ (at\ (f\ a)\ within\ f\ `\ S)$

end

6.20 Complex Analysis Basics

theory *Complex_Analysis_Basics*
imports *Derivative HOL−Library.Nonpos_Ints*
begin

6.20.1 Holomorphic functions

definition *holomorphic_on* :: [*complex* ⇒ *complex*, *complex set*] ⇒ *bool*
(**infixl** (*holomorphic′_on*) *50*)
where $f\ holomorphic\_on\ s \equiv \forall x{\in}s.\ f\ field\_differentiable\ (at\ x\ within\ s)$

named_theorems *holomorphic_intros structural introduction rules for holomorphic_on*

6.20.2 Analyticity on a set

definition *analytic_on* (**infixl** (*analytic′_on*) *50*)
where $f\ analytic\_on\ S \equiv \forall x \in S.\ \exists e.\ 0 < e \wedge f\ holomorphic\_on\ (ball\ x\ e)$

named_theorems *analytic_intros introduction rules for proving analyticity*

end

6.21 Complex Transcendental Functions

theory *Complex_Transcendental*
imports
Complex_Analysis_Basics Summation_Tests HOL−Library.Periodic_Fun
begin

6.21.1 Möbius transformations

definition *moebius a b c d* $\equiv$ ($\lambda z.$ $(a{*}z{+}b)$ / $(c{*}z{+}d$ :: $'a$ :: *field*))

theorem *moebius_inverse*:
assumes $a * d \neq b * c$ $c * z + d \neq 0$
shows *moebius d* $(-b)$ $(-c)$ *a* (*moebius a b c d z*) $= z$

6.21.2 Euler and de Moivre formulas

theorem *exp_Euler*: *exp*(i $*$ z) $=$ *cos*(z) $+$ i $*$ *sin*(z)

theorem *Euler*: *exp*(z) $=$ *of_real*(*exp*(*Re z*)) $*$
(*of_real*(*cos*(*Im z*)) $+$ i $*$ *of_real*(*sin*(*Im z*)))

6.21.3 The argument of a complex number (HOL Light version)

definition *is_Arg* :: [*complex*,*real*] $\Rightarrow$ *bool*
where *is_Arg z r* $\equiv$ $z =$ *of_real*(*norm z*) $*$ *exp*(i $*$ *of_real r*)

definition *Arg2pi* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *real*
where *Arg2pi z* $\equiv$ *if* $z = 0$ *then* 0 *else THE t.* $0 \leq t \wedge t < 2{*}pi \wedge$ *is_Arg z t*

6.21.4 The principal branch of the Complex logarithm

instantiation *complex* :: *ln*
begin

definition *ln_complex* :: *complex* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*
where *ln_complex* $\equiv$ $\lambda z.$ *THE w. exp w* $= z$ & $-pi <$ *Im*(w) & *Im*(w) $\leq pi$

theorem *Ln_series*:
fixes z :: *complex*
assumes *norm z* < 1
shows ($\lambda n.$ (-1)^*Suc n* / *of_nat n* $*$ z^n) *sums ln* $(1 + z)$ (**is** ($\lambda n.$ *?f n* $*$ z^n) *sums* _)

6.21.5 The Argument of a Complex Number

lemma *Arg_def*:
shows *Arg z* $=$ (*if* $z = 0$ *then* 0 *else Im* (*Ln z*))

6.21.6 The Unwinding Number and the Ln product Formula

definition *unwinding* :: *complex* ⇒ *int* **where**
  unwinding z ≡ *THE k. of_int k* = (*z* − *Ln*(*exp z*)) / (*of_real*(*2*∗*pi*) ∗ i)

6.21.7 Complex arctangent

definition *Arctan* :: *complex* ⇒ *complex* **where**
  Arctan ≡ λ*z*. (i/*2*) ∗ *Ln*((*1* − i∗*z*) / (*1* + i∗*z*))

theorem *Arctan_series*:
  assumes *z*: *norm* (*z* :: *complex*) < *1*
  defines *g* ≡ λ*n*. *if odd n then* −i∗i^*n* / *n else 0*
  defines *h* ≡ λ*z n*. (−*1*)^*n* / *of_nat* (*2*∗*n*+*1*) ∗ (*z*::*complex*)^(*2*∗*n*+*1*)
  shows (λ*n*. *g n* ∗ *z*^*n*) *sums Arctan z*
  and *h z sums Arctan z*
theorem *ln_series_quadratic*:
  assumes *x*: *x* > (*0*::*real*)
  shows (λ*n*. (*2*∗((*x* − *1*) / (*x* + *1*)) ^ (*2*∗*n*+*1*) / *of_nat* (*2*∗*n*+*1*))) *sums ln x*

6.21.8 Inverse Sine

definition *Arcsin* :: *complex* ⇒ *complex* **where**
  Arcsin ≡ λ*z*. −i ∗ *Ln*(i ∗ *z* + *csqrt*(*1* − z^2))

6.21.9 Inverse Cosine

definition *Arccos* :: *complex* ⇒ *complex* **where**
  Arccos ≡ λ*z*. −i ∗ *Ln*(*z* + i ∗ *csqrt*(*1* − z^2))

6.21.10 Roots of unity

theorem *complex_root_unity*:
  fixes *j*::*nat*
  assumes *n* ≠ *0*
    shows *exp*(*2* ∗ *of_real pi* ∗ i ∗ *of_nat j* / *of_nat n*)^*n* = *1*

corollary *bij_betw_roots_unity*:
  bij_betw (λ*j*. *exp*(*2* ∗ *of_real pi* ∗ i ∗ *of_nat j* / *of_nat n*))
      {..<*n*} {*exp*(*2* ∗ *of_real pi* ∗ i ∗ *of_nat j* / *of_nat n*) | *j*. *j* < *n*}

end

6.22 Harmonic Numbers

theory *Harmonic_Numbers*
imports
Complex_Transcendental
Summation_Tests
begin

6.22.1 The Harmonic numbers

definition *harm* :: *nat* ⇒ *'a* :: *real_normed_field* **where**
harm n = ($\sum$ *k=1..n. inverse* (*of_nat k*))

theorem *not_convergent_harm*: ¬*convergent* (*harm* :: *nat* ⇒ *'a* :: *real_normed_field*)

6.22.2 The Euler-Mascheroni constant

lemma *euler_mascheroni_LIMSEQ*:
(λ*n. harm n* − *ln* (*of_nat n*) :: *real*) ⟶ *euler_mascheroni*

theorem *alternating_harmonic_series_sums*: (λ*k.* (−*1*)^*k* / *real_of_nat* (*Suc k*)) *sums ln 2*

end

6.23 The Gamma Function

theory *Gamma_Function*
imports
Equivalence_Lebesgue_Henstock_Integration
Summation_Tests
Harmonic_Numbers
HOL−Library.Nonpos_Ints
HOL−Library.Periodic_Fun
begin

6.23.1 The Euler form and the logarithmic Gamma function

definition *Gamma_series* :: (*'a* :: {*banach*,*real_normed_field*}) ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *'a* **where**
Gamma_series z n = *fact n* ∗ *exp* (*z* ∗ *of_real* (*ln* (*of_nat n*))) / *pochhammer z* (*n+1*)
definition *ln_Gamma_series* :: (*'a* :: {*banach*,*real_normed_field*,*ln*}) ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *'a* **where**
ln_Gamma_series z n = *z* ∗ *ln* (*of_nat n*) − *ln z* − ($\sum$ *k=1..n. ln* (*z* / *of_nat k* + *1*))

theorem *ln_Gamma_complex_LIMSEQ*: $(z :: complex) \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \Longrightarrow$ *ln_Gamma_series* $z \longrightarrow$ *ln_Gamma z*

6.23.2 The Polygamma functions

definition *Polygamma* :: *nat* ⇒ (*'a* :: {*real_normed_field*,*banach*}) ⇒ *'a* **where**
Polygamma n z = (*if n* = *0 then*
($\sum$ *k. inverse* (*of_nat* (*Suc k*)) − *inverse* (*z* + *of_nat k*)) − *euler_mascheroni*
else
(−*1*)^*Suc n* ∗ *fact n* ∗ ($\sum$ *k. inverse* ((*z* + *of_nat k*)^*Suc n*)))

abbreviation *Digamma* :: (*'a* :: {*real_normed_field*,*banach*}) ⇒ *'a* **where**
Digamma ≡ *Polygamma 0*

theorem *Digamma_LIMSEQ*:
fixes *z* :: *'a* :: {*banach*,*real_normed_field*}
assumes *z*: $z \neq 0$
shows (λ*m. of_real* (*ln* (*real m*)) − ($\sum$ *n*<*m. inverse* (*z* + *of_nat n*))) ⟶ *Digamma z*

theorem *Polygamma_LIMSEQ*:
fixes *z* :: *'a* :: {*banach*,*real_normed_field*}
assumes $z \neq 0$ **and** $n > 0$
shows (λ*k. inverse* ((*z* + *of_nat k*)^*Suc n*)) *sums* ((−*1*) ^ *Suc n* ∗ *Polygamma n z* / *fact n*)

theorem *has_field_derivative_ln_Gamma_complex* [*derivative_intros*]:
fixes *z* :: *complex*
assumes *z*: $z \notin \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$
shows (*ln_Gamma has_field_derivative Digamma z*) (*at z*)

theorem *Polygamma_plus1*:
assumes $z \neq 0$
shows *Polygamma n* (*z* + *1*) = *Polygamma n z* + (−*1*)^*n* ∗ *fact n* / (*z* ^ *Suc n*)

theorem *Digamma_of_nat*:
Digamma (*of_nat* (*Suc n*) :: *'a* :: {*real_normed_field*,*banach*}) = *harm n* − *euler_mascheroni*

theorem *has_field_derivative_Polygamma* [*derivative_intros*]:
fixes *z* :: *'a* :: {*real_normed_field*,*euclidean_space*}
assumes *z*: $z \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$

shows (*Polygamma n has_field_derivative Polygamma* (*Suc n*) *z*) (*at z within A*)

6.23.3 Basic properties

theorem *Gamma_series_LIMSEQ* [*tendsto_intros*]:
Gamma_series z $\longrightarrow$ *Gamma z*

theorem *Gamma_plus1*: $z \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \Longrightarrow$ *Gamma* (*z* + *1*) = *z* $*$ *Gamma z*

theorem *pochhammer_Gamma*: $z \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \Longrightarrow$ *pochhammer z n* = *Gamma* (*z* + *of_nat n*) / *Gamma z*

theorem *Gamma_fact*: *Gamma* (*1* + *of_nat n*) = *fact n*

6.23.4 Differentiability

theorem *has_field_derivative_Gamma* [*derivative_intros*]:
$z \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \Longrightarrow$ (*Gamma has_field_derivative Gamma z* $*$ *Digamma z*) (*at z within A*)

theorem *log_convex_Gamma_real*: *convex_on* {*0*<..} (*ln* $\circ$ *Gamma* :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *real*)

6.23.5 The uniqueness of the real Gamma function

theorem *Gamma_pos_real_unique*:
assumes *x*: *x* > *0*
shows *G x* = *Gamma x*

6.23.6 The Beta function

theorem *Beta_plus1_plus1*:
assumes $x \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ $y \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
shows *Beta* (*x* + *1*) *y* + *Beta x* (*y* + *1*) = *Beta x y*

theorem *Beta_plus1_left*:

assumes $x \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
shows $(x + y) * Beta\ (x + 1)\ y = x * Beta\ x\ y$

theorem *Beta_plus1_right*:
assumes $y \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
shows $(x + y) * Beta\ x\ (y + 1) = y * Beta\ x\ y$

6.23.7 Legendre duplication theorem

theorem *Gamma_legendre_duplication*:
fixes $z :: complex$
assumes $z \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ $z + 1/2 \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
shows $Gamma\ z * Gamma\ (z + 1/2) =$
$exp\ ((1 - 2*z) * of\_real\ (ln\ 2)) * of\_real\ (sqrt\ pi) * Gamma\ (2*z)$

6.23.8 Alternative definitions

theorem *Gamma_series_euler'*:
assumes z: $(z :: 'a :: Gamma) \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
shows $(\lambda n.\ Gamma\_series\_euler'\ z\ n) \longrightarrow Gamma\ z$

theorem *Gamma_Weierstrass_complex*: $Gamma\_series\_Weierstrass\ z \longrightarrow Gamma\ (z :: complex)$

theorem *gbinomial_Gamma*:
assumes $z + 1 \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
shows $(z\ gchoose\ n) = Gamma\ (z + 1) / (fact\ n * Gamma\ (z - of\_nat\ n + 1))$

theorem *Gamma_integral_complex*:
assumes z: $Re\ z > 0$
shows $((\lambda t.\ of\_real\ t\ powr\ (z - 1) / of\_real\ (exp\ t))\ has\_integral\ Gamma\ z)\ \{0..\}$

theorem *has_integral_Beta_real*:
assumes a: $a > 0$ **and** b: $b > (0 :: real)$
shows $((\lambda t.\ t\ powr\ (a - 1) * (1 - t)\ powr\ (b - 1))\ has\_integral\ Beta\ a\ b)\ \{0..1\}$

6.23.9 The Weierstraß product formula for the sine

theorem *sin_product_formula_complex*:
fixes $z :: complex$

shows $(\lambda n.\ of\_real\ pi * z * (\prod k{=}1..n.\ 1 - z\hat{\ }2\ /\ of\_nat\ k\hat{\ }2)) \longrightarrow sin\ (of\_real\ pi * z)$

theorem *wallis*: $(\lambda n.\ \prod k{=}1..n.\ (4{*}real\ k\hat{\ }2)\ /\ (4{*}real\ k\hat{\ }2 - 1)) \longrightarrow pi\ /\ 2$

6.23.10 The Solution to the Basel problem

theorem *inverse_squares_sums*: $(\lambda n.\ 1\ /\ (n + 1)^2)\ sums\ (pi^2\ /\ 6)$

end

theory *Interval_Integral*
imports *Equivalence_Lebesgue_Henstock_Integration*
begin

6.23.11 Approximating a (possibly infinite) interval

proposition *einterval_Icc_approximation*:
fixes $a\ b :: ereal$
assumes $a < b$
obtains $u\ l :: nat \Rightarrow real$ **where**
$einterval\ a\ b = (\bigcup i.\ \{l\ i\ ..\ u\ i\})$
$incseq\ u\ decseq\ l\ \bigwedge i.\ l\ i < u\ i\ \bigwedge i.\ a < l\ i\ \bigwedge i.\ u\ i < b$
$l \longrightarrow a\ u \longrightarrow b$

definition *interval_lebesgue_integral* $:: real\ measure \Rightarrow ereal \Rightarrow ereal \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a::\{banach,\ second\_countable\_topology\}$ **where**
$interval\_lebesgue\_integral\ M\ a\ b\ f =$
$(if\ a \le b\ then\ (LINT\ x{:}einterval\ a\ b|M.\ f\ x)\ else - (LINT\ x{:}einterval\ b\ a|M.\ f\ x))$

definition *interval_lebesgue_integrable* $:: real\ measure \Rightarrow ereal \Rightarrow ereal \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow 'a::\{banach,\ second\_countable\_topology\}) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
$interval\_lebesgue\_integrable\ M\ a\ b\ f =$
$(if\ a \le b\ then\ set\_integrable\ M\ (einterval\ a\ b)\ f\ else\ set\_integrable\ M\ (einterval\ b\ a)\ f)$

6.23.12 Basic properties of integration over an interval

proposition *interval_integrable_to_infinity_eq*: $(interval\_lebesgue\_integrable\ M\ a\ \infty\ f) =$
$(set\_integrable\ M\ \{a{<}..\}\ f)$

6.23.13 Basic properties of integration over an interval wrt lebesgue measure

6.23.14 General limit approximation arguments

proposition *interval_integral_Icc_approx_nonneg*:
fixes a b :: *ereal*
assumes $a < b$
fixes u l :: *nat* ⇒ *real*
assumes *approx*: *einterval* a b = ($\bigcup i$. {l i .. u i})
incseq u *decseq* l $\bigwedge i$. l i < u i $\bigwedge i$. a < l i $\bigwedge i$. u i < b
$l \longrightarrow a$ $u \longrightarrow b$
fixes f :: *real* ⇒ *real*
assumes *f_integrable*: $\bigwedge i$. *set_integrable lborel* {l i..u i} f
assumes *f_nonneg*: *AE x in lborel*. a < *ereal* x ⟶ *ereal* x < b ⟶ $0 \le f\ x$
assumes *f_measurable*: *set_borel_measurable lborel* (*einterval* a b) f
assumes *lbint_lim*: (λi. *LBINT* x=l i.. u i. f x) $\longrightarrow C$
shows
set_integrable lborel (*einterval* a b) f
(*LBINT* x=a..b. f x) = C

proposition *interval_integral_Icc_approx_integrable*:
fixes u l :: *nat* ⇒ *real* **and** a b :: *ereal*
fixes f :: *real* ⇒ *'a*::{*banach*, *second_countable_topology*}
assumes $a < b$
assumes *approx*: *einterval* a b = ($\bigcup i$. {l i .. u i})
incseq u *decseq* l $\bigwedge i$. l i < u i $\bigwedge i$. a < l i $\bigwedge i$. u i < b
$l \longrightarrow a$ $u \longrightarrow b$
assumes *f_integrable*: *set_integrable lborel* (*einterval* a b) f
shows (λi. *LBINT* x=l i.. u i. f x) $\longrightarrow$ (*LBINT* x=a..b. f x)

6.23.15 A slightly stronger Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

theorem *interval_integral_FTC_integrable*:
fixes f F :: *real* ⇒ *'a*::*euclidean_space* **and** a b :: *ereal*
assumes $a < b$
assumes F: $\bigwedge x$. a < *ereal* x ⟹ *ereal* x < b ⟹ (F *has_vector_derivative* f x) (*at* x)
assumes f: $\bigwedge x$. a < *ereal* x ⟹ *ereal* x < b ⟹ *isCont* f x
assumes *f_integrable*: *set_integrable lborel* (*einterval* a b) f
assumes A: ((F ∘ *real_of_ereal*) $\longrightarrow A$) (*at_right* a)
assumes B: ((F ∘ *real_of_ereal*) $\longrightarrow B$) (*at_left* b)

shows $(LBINT\ x{=}a..b.\ f\ x) = B - A$

theorem *interval_integral_FTC2*:
fixes $a\ b\ c :: real$ **and** $f :: real \Rightarrow 'a{::}euclidean\_space$
assumes $a \le c\ c \le b$
and *contf*: $continuous\_on\ \{a..b\}\ f$
fixes $x :: real$
assumes $a \le x$ **and** $x \le b$
shows $((\lambda u.\ LBINT\ y{=}c..u.\ f\ y)\ has\_vector\_derivative\ (f\ x))\ (at\ x\ within\ \{a..b\})$

proposition *einterval_antiderivative*:
fixes $a\ b :: ereal$ **and** $f :: real \Rightarrow 'a{::}euclidean\_space$
assumes $a < b$ **and** *contf*: $\bigwedge x :: real.\ a < x \Longrightarrow x < b \Longrightarrow isCont\ f\ x$
shows $\exists F.\ \forall x :: real.\ a < x \longrightarrow x < b \longrightarrow (F\ has\_vector\_derivative\ f\ x)\ (at\ x)$

6.23.16 The substitution theorem

theorem *interval_integral_substitution_finite*:
fixes $a\ b :: real$ **and** $f :: real \Rightarrow 'a{::}euclidean\_space$
assumes $a \le b$
and *derivg*: $\bigwedge x.\ a \le x \Longrightarrow x \le b \Longrightarrow (g\ has\_real\_derivative\ (g'\ x))\ (at\ x\ within\ \{a..b\})$
and *contf* : $continuous\_on\ (g\ `\ \{a..b\})\ f$
and *contg'*: $continuous\_on\ \{a..b\}\ g'$
shows $LBINT\ x{=}a..b.\ g'\ x *_R f\ (g\ x) = LBINT\ y{=}g\ a..g\ b.\ f\ y$

theorem *interval_integral_substitution_integrable*:
fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow 'a{::}euclidean\_space$ **and** $a\ b\ u\ v :: ereal$
assumes $a < b$
and *deriv_g*: $\bigwedge x.\ a < ereal\ x \Longrightarrow ereal\ x < b \Longrightarrow DERIV\ g\ x :> g'\ x$
and *contf*: $\bigwedge x.\ a < ereal\ x \Longrightarrow ereal\ x < b \Longrightarrow isCont\ f\ (g\ x)$
and *contg'*: $\bigwedge x.\ a < ereal\ x \Longrightarrow ereal\ x < b \Longrightarrow isCont\ g'\ x$
and *g'_nonneg*: $\bigwedge x.\ a \le ereal\ x \Longrightarrow ereal\ x \le b \Longrightarrow 0 \le g'\ x$
and *A*: $((ereal \circ g \circ real\_of\_ereal) \longrightarrow A)\ (at\_right\ a)$
and *B*: $((ereal \circ g \circ real\_of\_ereal) \longrightarrow B)\ (at\_left\ b)$
and *integrable*: $set\_integrable\ lborel\ (einterval\ a\ b)\ (\lambda x.\ g'\ x *_R f\ (g\ x))$
and *integrable2*: $set\_integrable\ lborel\ (einterval\ A\ B)\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x)$
shows $(LBINT\ x{=}A..B.\ f\ x) = (LBINT\ x{=}a..b.\ g'\ x *_R f\ (g\ x))$

theorem *interval_integral_substitution_nonneg*:
fixes $f\ g\ g' :: real \Rightarrow real$ **and** $a\ b\ u\ v :: ereal$
assumes $a < b$

and *deriv_g*: $\bigwedge x.\ a < ereal\ x \Longrightarrow ereal\ x < b \Longrightarrow DERIV\ g\ x :> g'\ x$
and *contf*: $\bigwedge x.\ a < ereal\ x \Longrightarrow ereal\ x < b \Longrightarrow isCont\ f\ (g\ x)$
and *contg'*: $\bigwedge x.\ a < ereal\ x \Longrightarrow ereal\ x < b \Longrightarrow isCont\ g'\ x$
and *f_nonneg*: $\bigwedge x.\ a < ereal\ x \Longrightarrow ereal\ x < b \Longrightarrow 0 \le f\ (g\ x)$
and *g'_nonneg*: $\bigwedge x.\ a \le ereal\ x \Longrightarrow ereal\ x \le b \Longrightarrow 0 \le g'\ x$
and *A*: $((ereal \circ g \circ real\_of\_ereal) \longrightarrow A)\ (at\_right\ a)$
and *B*: $((ereal \circ g \circ real\_of\_ereal) \longrightarrow B)\ (at\_left\ b)$
and *integrable_fg*: *set_integrable lborel* $(einterval\ a\ b)\ (\lambda x.\ f\ (g\ x) * g'\ x)$
shows
set_integrable lborel $(einterval\ A\ B)\ f$
$(LBINT\ x{=}A..B.\ f\ x) = (LBINT\ x{=}a..b.\ (f\ (g\ x) * g'\ x))$

proposition *interval_integral_norm*:
fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow {}'a :: \{banach,\ second\_countable\_topology\}$
shows *interval_lebesgue_integrable lborel* $a\ b\ f \Longrightarrow a \le b \Longrightarrow$
$norm\ (LBINT\ t{=}a..b.\ f\ t) \le LBINT\ t{=}a..b.\ norm\ (f\ t)$

proposition *interval_integral_norm2*:
interval_lebesgue_integrable lborel $a\ b\ f \Longrightarrow$
$norm\ (LBINT\ t{=}a..b.\ f\ t) \le |LBINT\ t{=}a..b.\ norm\ (f\ t)|$

end

6.24 Integration by Substition for the Lebesgue Integral

theory *Lebesgue_Integral_Substitution*
imports *Interval_Integral*
begin

theorem *nn_integral_substitution*:
fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$
assumes *Mf[measurable]*: *set_borel_measurable borel* $\{g\ a..g\ b\}\ f$
assumes *derivg*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in \{a..b\} \Longrightarrow (g\ has\_real\_derivative\ g'\ x)\ (at\ x)$
assumes *contg'*: *continuous_on* $\{a..b\}\ g'$
assumes *derivg_nonneg*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in \{a..b\} \Longrightarrow g'\ x \ge 0$
assumes $a \le b$
shows $(\int^{+} x.\ f\ x * indicator\ \{g\ a..g\ b\}\ x\ \partial lborel) =$
$(\int^{+} x.\ f\ (g\ x) * g'\ x * indicator\ \{a..b\}\ x\ \partial lborel)$

theorem *integral_substitution*:
assumes *integrable*: *set_integrable lborel* $\{g\ a..g\ b\}\ f$
assumes *derivg*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in \{a..b\} \Longrightarrow (g\ has\_real\_derivative\ g'\ x)\ (at\ x)$
assumes *contg'*: *continuous_on* $\{a..b\}\ g'$
assumes *derivg_nonneg*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in \{a..b\} \Longrightarrow g'\ x \ge 0$

assumes $a \le b$
shows *set_integrable lborel* $\{a..b\}$ $(\lambda x.\ f\ (g\ x) * g'\ x)$
and $(LBINT\ x.\ f\ x * indicator\ \{g\ a..g\ b\}\ x) = (LBINT\ x.\ f\ (g\ x) * g'\ x * indicator\ \{a..b\}\ x)$

theorem *interval_integral_substitution*:
assumes *integrable*: *set_integrable lborel* $\{g\ a..g\ b\}\ f$
assumes *derivg*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in \{a..b\} \Longrightarrow (g\ has\_real\_derivative\ g'\ x)\ (at\ x)$
assumes *contg'*: *continuous_on* $\{a..b\}\ g'$
assumes *derivg_nonneg*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in \{a..b\} \Longrightarrow g'\ x \ge 0$
assumes $a \le b$
shows *set_integrable lborel* $\{a..b\}$ $(\lambda x.\ f\ (g\ x) * g'\ x)$
and $(LBINT\ x{=}g\ a..g\ b.\ f\ x) = (LBINT\ x{=}a..b.\ f\ (g\ x) * g'\ x)$

end

6.25 The Volume of an n-Dimensional Ball

theory *Ball_Volume*
imports *Gamma_Function Lebesgue_Integral_Substitution*
begindefinition *unit_ball_vol* :: *real* ⇒ *real* **where**
unit_ball_vol n = *pi powr* $(n\ /\ 2)\ /\ Gamma\ (n\ /\ 2 + 1)$

corollary *content_ball*:
content $(ball\ c\ r) = unit\_ball\_vol\ (DIM('a)) * r\ \hat{}\ DIM('a)$

end

6.26 Integral Test for Summability

theory *Integral_Test*
imports *Henstock_Kurzweil_Integration*
beginlocale *antimono_fun_sum_integral_diff* =
fixes f :: *real* ⇒ *real*
assumes *dec*: $\bigwedge x\ y.\ x \ge 0 \Longrightarrow x \le y \Longrightarrow f\ x \ge f\ y$
assumes *nonneg*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \ge 0 \Longrightarrow f\ x \ge 0$
assumes *cont*: *continuous_on* $\{0..\}\ f$
begin

theorem *integral_test*:
summable $(\lambda n.\ f\ (of\_nat\ n)) \longleftrightarrow convergent\ (\lambda n.\ integral\ \{0..of\_nat\ n\}\ f)$

end

6.27 Continuity of the indefinite integral; improper integral theorem

theory *Improper_Integral*
imports *Equivalence_Lebesgue_Henstock_Integration*
begin

6.27.1 Equiintegrability

definition *equiintegrable_on* (**infixr** *equiintegrable'_on 46*)
where F *equiintegrable_on* $I \equiv$
$(\forall f \in F.\ f\ integrable\_on\ I) \wedge$
$(\forall e > 0.\ \exists \gamma.\ gauge\ \gamma \wedge$
$(\forall f\ \mathcal{D}.\ f \in F \wedge \mathcal{D}\ tagged\_division\_of\ I \wedge \gamma\ fine\ \mathcal{D}$
$\longrightarrow norm\ ((\sum (x,K) \in \mathcal{D}.\ content\ K *_R f\ x) - integral\ I\ f)$
$< e))$

corollary *equiintegrable_sum_real*:
fixes $F :: (real \Rightarrow 'b::euclidean\_space)\ set$
assumes F *equiintegrable_on* $\{a..b\}$
shows $(\bigcup I \in Collect\ finite.\ \bigcup c \in \{c.\ (\forall i \in I.\ c\ i \geq 0) \wedge sum\ c\ I = 1\}.$
$\bigcup f \in I \rightarrow F.\ \{(\lambda x.\ sum\ (\lambda i.\ c\ i *_R f\ i\ x)\ I)\})$
equiintegrable_on $\{a..b\}$
theorem *equiintegrable_limit*:
fixes $g :: 'a :: euclidean\_space \Rightarrow 'b :: banach$
assumes *feq*: *range f equiintegrable_on cbox a b*
and *to_g*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in cbox\ a\ b \Longrightarrow (\lambda n.\ f\ n\ x) \longlonglongrightarrow g\ x$
shows g *integrable_on cbox a b* $\wedge (\lambda n.\ integral\ (cbox\ a\ b)\ (f\ n)) \longlonglongrightarrow integral$
$(cbox\ a\ b)\ g$

6.27.2 Subinterval restrictions for equiintegrable families

proposition *sum_content_area_over_thin_division*:
assumes *div*: $\mathcal{D}$ *division_of* S **and** S: $S \subseteq cbox\ a\ b$ **and** i: $i \in Basis$
and $a \cdot i \leq c\ c \leq b \cdot i$
and *nonmt*: $\bigwedge K.\ K \in \mathcal{D} \Longrightarrow K \cap \{x.\ x \cdot i = c\} \neq \{\}$
shows $(b \cdot i - a \cdot i) * (\sum K{\in}\mathcal{D}.\ content\ K\ /\ (interval\_upperbound\ K \cdot i -$
$interval\_lowerbound\ K \cdot i))$
$\leq 2 * content(cbox\ a\ b)$

proposition *bounded_equiintegral_over_thin_tagged_partial_division*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes F: F *equiintegrable_on cbox a b* **and** f: $f \in F$ **and** $0 < \varepsilon$
and *norm_f*: $\bigwedge h\ x.\ [\![h \in F;\ x \in cbox\ a\ b]\!] \Longrightarrow norm(h\ x) \le norm(f\ x)$
obtains γ **where** *gauge* γ
$\bigwedge c\ i\ S\ h.\ [\![c \in cbox\ a\ b;\ i \in Basis;\ S\ tagged\_partial\_division\_of\ cbox\ a\ b;$
$\gamma\ fine\ S;\ h \in F;\ \bigwedge x\ K.\ (x,K) \in S \Longrightarrow (K \cap \{x.\ x \cdot i = c \cdot i\} \ne \{\})]\!]$
$\Longrightarrow (\sum (x,K) \in S.\ norm\ (integral\ K\ h)) < \varepsilon$

proposition *equiintegrable_halfspace_restrictions_le*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes F: F *equiintegrable_on cbox a b* **and** f: $f \in F$
and *norm_f*: $\bigwedge h\ x.\ [\![h \in F;\ x \in cbox\ a\ b]\!] \Longrightarrow norm(h\ x) \le norm(f\ x)$
shows $(\bigcup i \in Basis.\ \bigcup c.\ \bigcup h \in F.\ \{(\lambda x.\ if\ x \cdot i \le c\ then\ h\ x\ else\ 0)\})$
equiintegrable_on cbox a b

corollary *equiintegrable_halfspace_restrictions_ge*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes F: F *equiintegrable_on cbox a b* **and** f: $f \in F$
and *norm_f*: $\bigwedge h\ x.\ [\![h \in F;\ x \in cbox\ a\ b]\!] \Longrightarrow norm(h\ x) \le norm(f\ x)$
shows $(\bigcup i \in Basis.\ \bigcup c.\ \bigcup h \in F.\ \{(\lambda x.\ if\ x \cdot i \ge c\ then\ h\ x\ else\ 0)\})$
equiintegrable_on cbox a b

corollary *equiintegrable_halfspace_restrictions_lt*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes F: F *equiintegrable_on cbox a b* **and** f: $f \in F$
and *norm_f*: $\bigwedge h\ x.\ [\![h \in F;\ x \in cbox\ a\ b]\!] \Longrightarrow norm(h\ x) \le norm(f\ x)$
shows $(\bigcup i \in Basis.\ \bigcup c.\ \bigcup h \in F.\ \{(\lambda x.\ if\ x \cdot i < c\ then\ h\ x\ else\ 0)\})$ *equiintegrable_on cbox a b*
(**is** *?G equiintegrable_on cbox a b*)

corollary *equiintegrable_halfspace_restrictions_gt*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes F: F *equiintegrable_on cbox a b* **and** f: $f \in F$
and *norm_f*: $\bigwedge h\ x.\ [\![h \in F;\ x \in cbox\ a\ b]\!] \Longrightarrow norm(h\ x) \le norm(f\ x)$
shows $(\bigcup i \in Basis.\ \bigcup c.\ \bigcup h \in F.\ \{(\lambda x.\ if\ x \cdot i > c\ then\ h\ x\ else\ 0)\})$ *equiintegrable_on cbox a b*
(**is** *?G equiintegrable_on cbox a b*)

proposition *equiintegrable_closed_interval_restrictions*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes f: f *integrable_on cbox a b*
shows $(\bigcup c\ d.\ \{(\lambda x.\ if\ x \in cbox\ c\ d\ then\ f\ x\ else\ 0)\})$ *equiintegrable_on cbox a b*

6.27.3 Continuity of the indefinite integral

proposition *indefinite_integral_continuous*:
fixes f :: $'a$ :: *euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$ :: *euclidean_space*
assumes *int_f*: *f integrable_on cbox a b*
and c: $c \in$ *cbox a b* **and** d: $d \in$ *cbox a b* $0 < \varepsilon$
obtains δ **where** $0 < \delta$
$\bigwedge c'\ d'.\ [\![c' \in cbox\ a\ b;\ d' \in cbox\ a\ b;\ norm(c' - c) \leq \delta;\ norm(d' - d) \leq \delta]\!]$
$\Longrightarrow norm(integral(cbox\ c'\ d')\ f - integral(cbox\ c\ d)\ f) < \varepsilon$

corollary *indefinite_integral_uniformly_continuous*:
fixes f :: $'a$ :: *euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$ :: *euclidean_space*
assumes *f integrable_on cbox a b*
shows *uniformly_continuous_on* (*cbox* (*Pair a a*) (*Pair b b*)) (λy. *integral* (*cbox* (*fst y*) (*snd y*)) *f*)

corollary *bounded_integrals_over_subintervals*:
fixes f :: $'a$ :: *euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$ :: *euclidean_space*
assumes *f integrable_on cbox a b*
shows *bounded* $\{$*integral* (*cbox c d*) *f* $|c\ d.$ *cbox c d* $\subseteq$ *cbox a b*$\}$
theorem *absolutely_integrable_improper*:
fixes f :: $'M$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'N$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *int_f*: $\bigwedge c\ d.\ cbox\ c\ d \subseteq box\ a\ b \Longrightarrow f$ *integrable_on cbox c d*
and *bo*: *bounded* $\{$*integral* (*cbox c d*) *f* $|c\ d.$ *cbox c d* $\subseteq$ *box a b*$\}$
and *absi*: $\bigwedge i.\ i \in Basis$
$\Longrightarrow \exists g.\ g$ *absolutely_integrable_on cbox a b* $\wedge$
$((\forall x \in cbox\ a\ b.\ f\ x \cdot i \leq g\ x) \vee (\forall x \in cbox\ a\ b.\ f\ x \cdot i \geq g\ x))$
shows *f absolutely_integrable_on cbox a b*

6.27.4 Second mean value theorem and corollaries

theorem *second_mean_value_theorem_full*:
fixes f :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *real*
assumes f: *f integrable_on* $\{a..b\}$ **and** $a \leq b$
and g: $\bigwedge x\ y.\ [\![a \leq x;\ x \leq y;\ y \leq b]\!] \Longrightarrow g\ x \leq g\ y$
obtains c **where** $c \in \{a..b\}$
and (($\lambda x.\ g\ x * f\ x$) *has_integral* ($g\ a *$ *integral* $\{a..c\}$ $f + g\ b *$ *integral* $\{c..b\}$ f)) $\{a..b\}$

corollary *second_mean_value_theorem*:

fixes f :: *real* ⇒ *real*
assumes f: f *integrable_on* $\{a..b\}$ **and** $a \le b$
and g: $\bigwedge x\ y.\ [\![a \le x;\ x \le y;\ y \le b]\!] \Longrightarrow g\ x \le g\ y$
obtains c **where** $c \in \{a..b\}$
integral $\{a..b\}$ $(\lambda x.\ g\ x * f\ x) = g\ a *$ *integral* $\{a..c\}\ f + g\ b *$ *integral* $\{c..b\}\ f$

end

6.28 Continuous Extensions of Functions

theory *Continuous_Extension*
imports *Starlike*
begin

6.28.1 Partitions of unity subordinate to locally finite open coverings

proposition *subordinate_partition_of_unity*:
fixes S :: *'a::metric_space set*
assumes $S \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{C}$ **and** *opC*: $\bigwedge T.\ T \in \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow$ *open* T
and *fin*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow \exists V.$ *open* $V \wedge x \in V \wedge$ *finite* $\{U \in \mathcal{C}.\ U \cap V \neq \{\}\}$
obtains F :: $['a\ set,\ 'a] \Rightarrow$ *real*
where $\bigwedge U.\ U \in \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow$ *continuous_on* $S\ (F\ U) \wedge (\forall x \in S.\ 0 \le F\ U\ x)$
and $\bigwedge x\ U.\ [\![U \in \mathcal{C};\ x \in S;\ x \notin U]\!] \Longrightarrow F\ U\ x = 0$
and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ *supp_sum* $(\lambda W.\ F\ W\ x)\ \mathcal{C} = 1$
and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow \exists V.$ *open* $V \wedge x \in V \wedge$ *finite* $\{U \in \mathcal{C}.\ \exists x{\in}V.\ F\ U\ x \neq 0\}$

6.28.2 Urysohn's Lemma for Euclidean Spaces

proposition *Urysohn_local_strong*:
assumes *US*: *closedin* (*top_of_set* U) S
and *UT*: *closedin* (*top_of_set* U) T
and $S \cap T = \{\}$ $a \neq b$
obtains f :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *'b::euclidean_space*
where *continuous_on* $U\ f$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in U \Longrightarrow f\ x \in$ *closed_segment* $a\ b$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in U \Longrightarrow (f\ x = a \longleftrightarrow x \in S)$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in U \Longrightarrow (f\ x = b \longleftrightarrow x \in T)$

proposition *Urysohn*:
assumes *US*: *closed* S
and *UT*: *closed* T
and $S \cap T = \{\}$
obtains f :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *'b::euclidean_space*
where *continuous_on UNIV* f

$\bigwedge x.\ f\ x \in closed\_segment\ a\ b$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow f\ x = a$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in T \Longrightarrow f\ x = b$

6.28.3 Dugundji's Extension Theorem and Tietze Variants

theorem *Dugundji*:
fixes f :: $'a::\{metric\_space,second\_countable\_topology\} \Rightarrow\ 'b::real\_inner$
assumes $convex\ C\ C \neq \{\}$
and $cloin$: $closedin\ (top\_of\_set\ U)\ S$
and $contf$: $continuous\_on\ S\ f$ **and** $f\ `\ S \subseteq C$
obtains g **where** $continuous\_on\ U\ g\ g\ `\ U \subseteq C$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow g\ x = f\ x$

corollary *Tietze*:
fixes f :: $'a::\{metric\_space,second\_countable\_topology\} \Rightarrow\ 'b::real\_inner$
assumes $continuous\_on\ S\ f$
and $closedin\ (top\_of\_set\ U)\ S$
and $0 \leq B$
and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow norm(f\ x) \leq B$
obtains g **where** $continuous\_on\ U\ g$ $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow g\ x = f\ x$
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in U \Longrightarrow norm(g\ x) \leq B$

end

6.29 Equivalence Between Classical Borel Measurability and HOL Light's

theory *Equivalence_Measurable_On_Borel*
imports *Equivalence_Lebesgue_Henstock_Integration Improper_Integral Continuous_Extension*
begin

6.29.1 Austin's Lemma

6.29.2 A differentiability-like property of the indefinite integral.

proposition *integrable_ccontinuous_explicit*:
fixes f :: $'a::euclidean\_space \Rightarrow\ 'b::euclidean\_space$
assumes $\bigwedge a\ b::'a.\ f\ integrable\_on\ cbox\ a\ b$
obtains N **where**
$negligible\ N$
$\bigwedge x\ e.\ [\![x \notin N;\ 0 < e]\!] \Longrightarrow$

$\exists\, d{>}0.\ \forall\, h.\ 0 < h \wedge h < d \longrightarrow$
$norm(integral\ (cbox\ x\ (x + h *_R One))\ f\ /_R\ h\ \widehat{}\ DIM('a) - f\ x) < e$

6.29.3 HOL Light measurability

proposition *integrable_subintervals_imp_measurable*:
fixes f :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *'b::euclidean_space*
assumes $\bigwedge a\ b.\ f$ *integrable_on cbox a b*
shows f *measurable_on UNIV*

6.29.4 Composing continuous and measurable functions; a few variants

proposition *indicator_measurable_on*:
assumes $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
shows *indicat_real S measurable_on UNIV*

lemma *simple_function_induct_real*
[*consumes 1*, *case_names cong set mult add*, *induct set*: *simple_function*]:
fixes u :: *'a* ⇒ *real*
assumes u: *simple_function M u*
assumes *cong*: $\bigwedge f\ g.$ *simple_function M f* $\Longrightarrow$ *simple_function M g* $\Longrightarrow$ $(AE\ x\ in\ M.\ f\ x = g\ x) \Longrightarrow P\ f \Longrightarrow P\ g$
assumes *set*: $\bigwedge A.\ A \in sets\ M \Longrightarrow P\ (indicator\ A)$
assumes *mult*: $\bigwedge u\ c.\ P\ u \Longrightarrow P\ (\lambda x.\ c * u\ x)$
assumes *add*: $\bigwedge u\ v.\ P\ u \Longrightarrow P\ v \Longrightarrow P\ (\lambda x.\ u\ x + v\ x)$
and *nn*: $\bigwedge x.\ u\ x \geq 0$
shows $P\ u$

proposition *simple_function_measurable_on_UNIV*:
fixes f :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *real*
assumes f: *simple_function lebesgue f* **and** *nn*: $\bigwedge x.\ f\ x \geq 0$
shows f *measurable_on UNIV*

corollary *simple_function_measurable_on*:
fixes f :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *real*
assumes f: *simple_function lebesgue f* **and** *nn*: $\bigwedge x.\ f\ x \geq 0$ **and** S: $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
shows f *measurable_on S*

proposition *measurable_on_componentwise_UNIV*:
f *measurable_on UNIV* $\longleftrightarrow$ $(\forall i{\in}Basis.\ (\lambda x.\ (f\ x \cdot i) *_R i)$ *measurable_on UNIV*)
(**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

corollary *measurable_on_componentwise*:
f *measurable_on* $S \longleftrightarrow (\forall i{\in}Basis.\ (\lambda x.\ (f\ x \cdot i) *_R i)$ *measurable_on* $S)$

lemma *borel_measurable_implies_simple_function_sequence_real*:
fixes $u :: 'a \Rightarrow real$
assumes u[*measurable*]: $u \in$ *borel_measurable* M **and** *nn*: $\bigwedge x.\ u\ x \geq 0$
shows $\exists f.\ incseq\ f \wedge (\forall i.\ simple\_function\ M\ (f\ i)) \wedge (\forall x.\ bdd\_above\ (range$
$(\lambda i.\ f\ i\ x))) \wedge$
$(\forall i\ x.\ 0 \leq f\ i\ x) \wedge u = (SUP\ i.\ f\ i)$

proposition *homeomorphic_box_UNIV*:
fixes $a\ b$:: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *box* $a\ b \neq \{\}$
shows *box* $a\ b$ *homeomorphic* (*UNIV*::$'a$ *set*)

proposition *measurable_on_imp_borel_measurable_lebesgue_UNIV*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes f *measurable_on UNIV*
shows $f \in$ *borel_measurable lebesgue*

corollary *measurable_on_imp_borel_measurable_lebesgue*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes f *measurable_on* S **and** S: $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
shows $f \in$ *borel_measurable* (*lebesgue_on* S)

proposition *measurable_on_limit*:
fixes f :: *nat* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes f: $\bigwedge n.\ f\ n$ *measurable_on* S **and** N: *negligible* N
and *lim*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S - N \Longrightarrow (\lambda n.\ f\ n\ x) \longrightarrow g\ x$
shows g *measurable_on* S

proposition *lebesgue_measurable_imp_measurable_on*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes f: $f \in$ *borel_measurable lebesgue* **and** S: $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*

shows *f measurable_on S*

proposition *measurable_on_iff_borel_measurable*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
shows *f measurable_on S* $\longleftrightarrow$ $f \in$ *borel_measurable* (*lebesgue_on S*) (**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

6.29.5 Measurability on generalisations of the binary product

end

6.30 Embedding Measure Spaces with a Function

theory *Embed_Measure*
imports *Binary_Product_Measure*
begindefinition *embed_measure* :: $'a$ *measure* $\Rightarrow$ ($'a \Rightarrow 'b$) $\Rightarrow$ $'b$ *measure* **where**
embed_measure M f = *measure_of* (f ‘ *space M*) $\{f$ ‘ A $|A$. $A \in$ *sets M*$\}$
(λA. *emeasure M* (f −‘ $A \cap$ *space M*))

end

6.31 Brouwer's Fixed Point Theorem

theory *Brouwer_Fixpoint*
imports *Homeomorphism Derivative*
begin

6.31.1 Retractions

6.31.2 Kuhn Simplices

6.31.3 Brouwer's fixed point theorem

theorem *brouwer*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$
assumes S: *compact S convex S* $S \neq \{\}$
and *contf*: *continuous_on S f*
and *fim*: f ‘ $S \subseteq S$
obtains x **where** $x \in S$ **and** $f\ x = x$

6.31.4 Applications

corollary *no_retraction_cball*:
  fixes a :: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
  assumes $e > 0$
  shows $\neg$ (*frontier* (*cball* a e) *retract_of* (*cball* a e))

corollary *contractible_sphere*:
  fixes a :: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
  shows *contractible*(*sphere* a r) $\longleftrightarrow r \leq 0$

corollary *connected_sphere_eq*:
  fixes a :: $'a$ :: *euclidean_space*
  shows *connected*(*sphere* a r) $\longleftrightarrow 2 \leq DIM('a) \vee r \leq 0$
    (**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

corollary *path_connected_sphere_eq*:
  fixes a :: $'a$ :: *euclidean_space*
  shows *path_connected*(*sphere* a r) $\longleftrightarrow 2 \leq DIM('a) \vee r \leq 0$
        (**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

proposition *frontier_subset_retraction*:
  fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
  assumes *bounded* S **and** *fros*: *frontier* $S \subseteq T$
      and *contf*: *continuous_on* (*closure* S) f
      and *fim*: f ‘ $S \subseteq T$
      and *fid*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in T \Longrightarrow f\ x = x$
    shows $S \subseteq T$

corollary *rel_frontier_retract_of_punctured_affine_hull*:
  fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
  assumes *bounded* S *convex* S $a \in$ *rel_interior* S
    shows *rel_frontier* S *retract_of* (*affine hull* $S - \{a\}$)

corollary *rel_boundary_retract_of_punctured_affine_hull*:
  fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
  assumes *compact* S *convex* S $a \in$ *rel_interior* S
    shows (S − *rel_interior* S) *retract_of* (*affine hull* $S - \{a\}$)
theorem *has_derivative_inverse_on*:
  fixes f :: $'n$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'n$
  assumes *open* S
    and *derf*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (f *has_derivative* $f'(x)$) (*at* x)
    and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow g\ (f\ x) = x$
    and $f'\ x \circ g'\ x = id$
    and $x \in S$
  shows (g *has_derivative* $g'(x)$) (*at* (f x))

end

6.32 Fashoda Meet Theorem

theory *Fashoda_Theorem*
imports *Brouwer_Fixpoint Path_Connected Cartesian_Euclidean_Space*
begin

6.32.1 Bijections between intervals

definition *interval_bij* :: $'a \times 'a \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a::euclidean\_space$
where *interval_bij* =
$(\lambda(a,\ b)\ (u,\ v)\ x.\ (\sum i{\in}Basis.\ (u{\cdot}i + (x{\cdot}i - a{\cdot}i)\ /\ (b{\cdot}i - a{\cdot}i) * (v{\cdot}i - u{\cdot}i))$
$*_R\ i))$

6.32.2 Fashoda meet theorem

proposition *fashoda_unit*:
fixes $f\ g$ :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *real^2*
assumes f ‘ $\{-1\ ..\ 1\} \subseteq cbox\ (-1)\ 1$
and g ‘ $\{-1\ ..\ 1\} \subseteq cbox\ (-1)\ 1$
and *continuous_on* $\{-1\ ..\ 1\}\ f$
and *continuous_on* $\{-1\ ..\ 1\}\ g$
and $f\ (-\ 1)\$1 = -\ 1$
and $f\ 1\$1 = 1\ g\ (-\ 1)\ \$2 = -1$
and $g\ 1\ \$2 = 1$
shows $\exists s{\in}\{-1\ ..\ 1\}.\ \exists t{\in}\{-1\ ..\ 1\}.\ f\ s = g\ t$

proposition *fashoda_unit_path*:
fixes $f\ g$ :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *real^2*
assumes *path f*
and *path g*
and *path_image f* $\subseteq cbox\ (-1)\ 1$
and *path_image g* $\subseteq cbox\ (-1)\ 1$
and $(pathstart\ f)\$1 = -1$
and $(pathfinish\ f)\$1 = 1$
and $(pathstart\ g)\$2 = -1$
and $(pathfinish\ g)\$2 = 1$
obtains z **where** $z \in$ *path_image f* **and** $z \in$ *path_image g*

theorem *fashoda*:
fixes b :: *real^2*
assumes *path f*
and *path g*
and *path_image f* $\subseteq cbox\ a\ b$
and *path_image g* $\subseteq cbox\ a\ b$
and $(pathstart\ f)\$1 = a\$1$
and $(pathfinish\ f)\$1 = b\$1$
and $(pathstart\ g)\$2 = a\$2$
and $(pathfinish\ g)\$2 = b\$2$

obtains z **where** $z \in$ *path_image* f **and** $z \in$ *path_image* g

6.32.3 Useful Fashoda corollary pointed out to me by Tom Hales

corollary *fashoda_interlace*:
fixes a :: *real^2*
assumes *path f*
and *path g*
and *paf*: *path_image f* $\subseteq$ *cbox a b*
and *pag*: *path_image g* $\subseteq$ *cbox a b*
and (*pathstart f*)\$*2* = *a*\$*2*
and (*pathfinish f*)\$*2* = *a*\$*2*
and (*pathstart g*)\$*2* = *a*\$*2*
and (*pathfinish g*)\$*2* = *a*\$*2*
and (*pathstart f*)\$*1* < (*pathstart g*)\$*1*
and (*pathstart g*)\$*1* < (*pathfinish f*)\$*1*
and (*pathfinish f*)\$*1* < (*pathfinish g*)\$*1*
obtains z **where** $z \in$ *path_image* f **and** $z \in$ *path_image* g

end

6.33 Vector Cross Products in 3 Dimensions

theory *Cross3*
imports *Determinants Cartesian_Euclidean_Space*
begin

definition *cross3* :: [*real^3*, *real^3*] ⇒ *real^3* (**infixr** × *80*)
where $a \times b \equiv$
vector [*a*\$*2* ∗ *b*\$*3* − *a*\$*3* ∗ *b*\$*2*,
a\$*3* ∗ *b*\$*1* − *a*\$*1* ∗ *b*\$*3*,
a\$*1* ∗ *b*\$*2* − *a*\$*2* ∗ *b*\$*1*]

6.33.1 Basic lemmas

proposition *Jacobi*: $x \times (y \times z) + y \times (z \times x) + z \times (x \times y) = 0$ **for** *x*::*real^3*

proposition *Lagrange*: $x \times (y \times z) = (x \cdot z) *_R y - (x \cdot y) *_R z$

proposition *cross_triple*: $(x \times y) \cdot z = (y \times z) \cdot x$

proposition *dot_cross*: $(w \times x) \cdot (y \times z) = (w \cdot y) * (x \cdot z) - (w \cdot z) * (x \cdot y)$

proposition *norm_cross*: $(norm\ (x \times y))^2 = (norm\ x)^2 * (norm\ y)^2 - (x \cdot y)^2$

6.33.2 Preservation by rotation, or other orthogonal transformation up to sign

6.33.3 Continuity

end

6.34 Bounded Continuous Functions

theory *Bounded_Continuous_Function*
imports
Topology_Euclidean_Space
Uniform_Limit
begin

6.34.1 Definition

definition $bcontfun = \{f.\ continuous\_on\ UNIV\ f \wedge bounded\ (range\ f)\}$

instantiation $bcontfun :: (topological\_space, metric\_space)\ metric\_space$
begin

lift_definition $dist\_bcontfun :: 'a \Rightarrow_C 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow_C 'b \Rightarrow real$
is $\lambda f\ g.\ (SUP\ x.\ dist\ (f\ x)\ (g\ x))$

6.34.2 Complete Space

instance $bcontfun :: (metric\_space, complete\_space)\ complete\_space$

end

6.35 Lindelöf spaces

theory *Lindelof_Spaces*
imports *T1_Spaces*
begin

end

6.36 Infinite Products

theory *Infinite_Products*
imports *Topology_Euclidean_Space Complex_Transcendental*
begin

6.36.1 Definitions and basic properties

definition *raw_has_prod* :: $[nat \Rightarrow 'a::\{t2\_space,\ comm\_semiring\_1\},\ nat,\ 'a] \Rightarrow bool$
where $raw\_has\_prod\ f\ M\ p \equiv (\lambda n.\ \prod i{\le}n.\ f\ (i{+}M)) \longrightarrow p \wedge p \neq 0$

definition
$has\_prod :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a::\{t2\_space,\ comm\_semiring\_1\}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ (**infixr** $has'\_prod\ 80$)
where $f\ has\_prod\ p \equiv raw\_has\_prod\ f\ 0\ p \vee (\exists i\ q.\ p = 0 \wedge f\ i = 0 \wedge raw\_has\_prod\ f\ (Suc\ i)\ q)$

definition *convergent_prod* :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a :: \{t2\_space,comm\_semiring\_1\}) \Rightarrow bool$
where
$convergent\_prod\ f \equiv \exists M\ p.\ raw\_has\_prod\ f\ M\ p$

definition *prodinf* :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a::\{t2\_space,\ comm\_semiring\_1\}) \Rightarrow 'a$
(**binder** $\prod$ 10)
where $prodinf\ f = (THE\ p.\ f\ has\_prod\ p)$

6.36.2 Absolutely convergent products

definition *abs_convergent_prod* :: $(nat \Rightarrow \_) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
$abs\_convergent\_prod\ f \longleftrightarrow convergent\_prod\ (\lambda i.\ 1 + norm\ (f\ i - 1))$

lemma *convergent_prod_iff_convergent*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: \{topological\_semigroup\_mult,t2\_space,idom\}$
assumes $\bigwedge i.\ f\ i \neq 0$
shows $convergent\_prod\ f \longleftrightarrow convergent\ (\lambda n.\ \prod i{\le}n.\ f\ i) \wedge lim\ (\lambda n.\ \prod i{\le}n.\ f\ i) \neq 0$

theorem *abs_convergent_prod_conv_summable*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: real\_normed\_div\_algebra$
shows $abs\_convergent\_prod\ f \longleftrightarrow summable\ (\lambda i.\ norm\ (f\ i - 1))$

6.36.3 More elementary properties

theorem *abs_convergent_prod_imp_convergent_prod*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: \{real\_normed\_div\_algebra,complete\_space,comm\_ring\_1\}$
assumes $abs\_convergent\_prod\ f$
shows $convergent\_prod\ f$

corollary *convergent_prod_offset_0*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: \{idom,topological\_semigroup\_mult,t2\_space\}$
assumes $convergent\_prod\ f\ \bigwedge i.\ f\ i \neq 0$
shows $\exists p.\ raw\_has\_prod\ f\ 0\ p$

theorem *has_prod_iff*: f *has_prod* $x \longleftrightarrow$ *convergent_prod* $f \wedge$ *prodinf* $f = x$

6.36.4 Exponentials and logarithms

theorem *convergent_prod_iff_summable_real*:
fixes $a :: nat \Rightarrow real$
assumes $\bigwedge n.\ a\ n > 0$
shows *convergent_prod* $(\lambda k.\ 1 + a\ k) \longleftrightarrow$ *summable* a (**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

theorem *Ln_prodinf_complex*:
fixes $z :: nat \Rightarrow complex$
assumes z: $\bigwedge j.\ z\ j \neq 0$ **and** ξ: $\xi \neq 0$
shows $((\lambda n.\ \prod j{\le}n.\ z\ j) \longrightarrow \xi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k.\ (\lambda n.\ (\sum j{\le}n.\ Ln\ (z\ j))) \longrightarrow Ln\ \xi + of\_int\ k * (of\_real(2*pi) * i))$ (**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)
proposition *convergent_prod_iff_summable_complex*:
fixes $z :: nat \Rightarrow complex$
assumes $\bigwedge k.\ z\ k \neq 0$
shows *convergent_prod* $(\lambda k.\ z\ k) \longleftrightarrow$ *summable* $(\lambda k.\ Ln\ (z\ k))$ (**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)
proposition *summable_imp_convergent_prod_complex*:
fixes $z :: nat \Rightarrow complex$
assumes z: *summable* $(\lambda k.\ norm\ (z\ k))$ **and** *non0*: $\bigwedge k.\ z\ k \neq -1$
shows *convergent_prod* $(\lambda k.\ 1 + z\ k)$

end

6.37 Infinite sums

theory *Infinite_Sum*
imports
Elementary_Topology
HOL−Library.Extended_Nonnegative_Real
HOL−Library.Complex_Order
begin

6.37.1 Definition and syntax

6.37.2 General properties

6.37.3 Absolute convergence

6.37.4 Extended reals and nats

6.37.5 Real numbers

6.37.6 Complex numbers

end

6.38 Sums over Infinite Sets

theory *Infinite_Set_Sum*
imports *Set_Integral Infinite_Sum*
begin

definition *abs_summable_on* ::
$('a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{banach, second\_countable\_topology\}) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow bool$
(**infix** *abs'_summable'_on 50*)
where
$f\ abs\_summable\_on\ A \longleftrightarrow integrable\ (count\_space\ A)\ f$

definition *infsetsum* ::
$('a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{banach, second\_countable\_topology\}) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'b$
where
$infsetsum\ f\ A = lebesgue\_integral\ (count\_space\ A)\ f$

theorem *infsetsum_reindex*:
assumes *inj_on g A*

shows *infsetsum f (g ‘ A) = infsetsum (λx. f (g x)) A*

theorem *infsetsum_Sigma*:
fixes *A* :: *'a set* **and** *B* :: *'a ⇒ 'b set*
assumes [*simp*]: *countable A* **and** ⋀*i. countable (B i)*
assumes *summable*: *f abs_summable_on (Sigma A B)*
shows *infsetsum f (Sigma A B) = infsetsum (λx. infsetsum (λy. f (x, y)) (B x)) A*

theorem *abs_summable_on_Sigma_iff*:
assumes [*simp*]: *countable A* **and** ⋀*x. x ∈ A ⟹ countable (B x)*
shows *f abs_summable_on Sigma A B ⟷*
(∀x∈A. (λy. f (x, y)) abs_summable_on B x) ∧
((λx. infsetsum (λy. norm (f (x, y))) (B x)) abs_summable_on A)

theorem *infsetsum_prod_PiE*:
fixes *f* :: *'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c* :: {*real_normed_field,banach,second_countable_topology*}
assumes *finite*: *finite A* **and** *countable*: ⋀*x. x ∈ A ⟹ countable (B x)*
assumes *summable*: ⋀*x. x ∈ A ⟹ f x abs_summable_on B x*
shows *infsetsum (λg. ∏x∈A. f x (g x)) (PiE A B) = (∏x∈A. infsetsum (f x) (B x))*

end

6.39 Faces, Extreme Points, Polytopes, Polyhedra etc

theory *Polytope*
imports *Cartesian_Euclidean_Space Path_Connected*
begin

6.39.1 Faces of a (usually convex) set

definition *face_of* :: [*'a::real_vector set*, *'a set*] ⇒ *bool* (**infixr** (*face'_of*) *50*)
where
T face_of S ⟷
T ⊆ S ∧ convex T ∧
(∀a ∈ S. ∀b ∈ S. ∀x ∈ T. x ∈ open_segment a b ⟶ a ∈ T ∧ b ∈ T)

proposition *face_of_imp_eq_affine_Int*:
fixes *S* :: *'a::euclidean_space set*
assumes *S*: *convex S* **and** *T*: *T face_of S*
shows *T = (affine hull T) ∩ S*

proposition *face_of_convex_hulls*:
  assumes S: *finite* S $T \subseteq S$ **and** *disj*: *affine hull* $T \cap$ *convex hull* $(S - T) = \{\}$
  shows (*convex hull* T) *face_of* (*convex hull* S)

proposition *face_of_convex_hull_insert*:
  assumes *finite* S $a \notin$ *affine hull* S **and** T: T *face_of convex hull* S
  shows T *face_of convex hull insert* a S

proposition *face_of_affine_trivial*:
  assumes *affine* S T *face_of* S
  shows $T = \{\} \vee T = S$

proposition *Inter_faces_finite_altbound*:
  fixes T :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set set*
  assumes *cfaI*: $\bigwedge c.\ c \in T \Longrightarrow c$ *face_of* S
  shows $\exists F'.$ *finite* $F' \wedge F' \subseteq T \wedge$ *card* $F' \leq DIM('a) + 2 \wedge \bigcap F' = \bigcap T$

proposition *face_of_Times*:
  assumes F *face_of* S **and** F' *face_of* S'
  shows $(F \times F')$ *face_of* $(S \times S')$

corollary *face_of_Times_decomp*:
  fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set* **and** S' :: $'b$::*euclidean_space set*
  shows C *face_of* $(S \times S') \longleftrightarrow (\exists F\ F'.\ F$ *face_of* $S \wedge F'$ *face_of* $S' \wedge C = F \times F')$
  (**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

6.39.2 Exposed faces

definition *exposed_face_of* :: $['a$::*euclidean_space set*, $'a$ *set*$] \Rightarrow$ *bool*
  (**infixr** (*exposed'_face'_of*) *50*)
  where T *exposed_face_of* $S \longleftrightarrow$
    T *face_of* $S \wedge (\exists a\ b.\ S \subseteq \{x.\ a \cdot x \leq b\} \wedge T = S \cap \{x.\ a \cdot x = b\})$

proposition *exposed_face_of_Int*:
  assumes T *exposed_face_of* S
  and u *exposed_face_of* S
  shows $(T \cap u)$ *exposed_face_of* S

proposition *exposed_face_of_Inter*:
  fixes P :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set set*
  assumes $P \neq \{\}$
  and $\bigwedge T.\ T \in P \Longrightarrow T$ *exposed_face_of* S
  shows $\bigcap P$ *exposed_face_of* S

proposition *exposed_face_of_sums*:
assumes *convex S* **and** *convex T*
and *F exposed_face_of* $\{x + y \mid x\ y.\ x \in S \wedge y \in T\}$
(**is** *F exposed_face_of ?ST*)
obtains *k l*
where *k exposed_face_of S l exposed_face_of T*
$F = \{x + y \mid x\ y.\ x \in k \wedge y \in l\}$

proposition *exposed_face_of_parallel*:
T exposed_face_of S $\longleftrightarrow$
T face_of S $\wedge$
$(\exists\, a\ b.\ S \subseteq \{x.\ a \cdot x \leq b\} \wedge T = S \cap \{x.\ a \cdot x = b\} \wedge$
$(T \neq \{\} \longrightarrow T \neq S \longrightarrow a \neq 0) \wedge$
$(T \neq S \longrightarrow (\forall\, w \in \mathit{affine\ hull}\ S.\ (w + a) \in \mathit{affine\ hull}\ S)))$
(**is** *?lhs = ?rhs*)

6.39.3 Extreme points of a set: its singleton faces

definition *extreme_point_of* :: [*'a::real_vector, 'a set*] ⇒ *bool*
(**infixr** (*extreme'_point'_of*) *50*)
where *x extreme_point_of S* $\longleftrightarrow$
$x \in S \wedge (\forall\, a \in S.\ \forall\, b \in S.\ x \notin \mathit{open\_segment}\ a\ b)$

proposition *extreme_points_of_convex_hull*:
$\{x.\ x\ \mathit{extreme\_point\_of}\ (\mathit{convex\ hull}\ S)\} \subseteq S$

6.39.4 Facets

definition *facet_of* :: [*'a::euclidean_space set, 'a set*] ⇒ *bool*
(**infixr** (*facet'_of*) *50*)
where *F facet_of S* $\longleftrightarrow$ *F face_of S* $\wedge F \neq \{\} \wedge$ *aff_dim F = aff_dim S − 1*

6.39.5 Edges: faces of affine dimension 1

definition *edge_of* :: [*'a::euclidean_space set, 'a set*] ⇒ *bool* (**infixr** (*edge'_of*) *50*)
where *e edge_of S* $\longleftrightarrow$ *e face_of S* $\wedge$ *aff_dim e = 1*

6.39.6 Existence of extreme points

proposition *different_norm_3_collinear_points*:
fixes *a* :: *'a::euclidean_space*
assumes $x \in$ *open_segment a b norm(a) = norm(b) norm(x) = norm(b)*
shows *False*

proposition *extreme_point_exists_convex*:

fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *compact* S *convex* S $S \neq \{\}$
obtains x **where** x *extreme_point_of* S

6.39.7 Krein-Milman, the weaker form

proposition *Krein_Milman*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *compact* S *convex* S
shows S = *closure*(*convex hull* {x. x *extreme_point_of* S})

theorem *Krein_Milman_Minkowski*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *compact* S *convex* S
shows S = *convex hull* {x. x *extreme_point_of* S}

6.39.8 Applying it to convex hulls of explicitly indicated finite sets

corollary *Krein_Milman_polytope*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
shows
finite S
$\Longrightarrow$ *convex hull* S =
convex hull {x. x *extreme_point_of* (*convex hull* S)}

proposition *face_of_convex_hull_insert_eq*:
fixes a :: $'a$ :: *euclidean_space*
assumes *finite* S **and** a: $a \notin$ *affine hull* S
shows (F *face_of* (*convex hull* (*insert* a S)) $\longleftrightarrow$
F *face_of* (*convex hull* S) $\vee$
($\exists F'$. F' *face_of* (*convex hull* S) $\wedge$ F = *convex hull* (*insert* a F')))
(**is** F *face_of* *?CAS* $\longleftrightarrow$ _)

proposition *face_of_convex_hull_affine_independent*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes $\neg$ *affine_dependent* S
shows (T *face_of* (*convex hull* S) $\longleftrightarrow$ ($\exists c$. $c \subseteq S$ $\wedge$ T = *convex hull* c))
(**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

proposition *Krein_Milman_frontier*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *convex* S *compact* S

shows $S = convex\ hull\ (frontier\ S)$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

6.39.9 Polytopes

definition *polytope* **where**
$polytope\ S \equiv \exists\, v.\ finite\ v \wedge S = convex\ hull\ v$

proposition *face_of_polytope_insert2*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: euclidean\_space$
assumes $polytope\ S\ a \notin affine\ hull\ S\ F\ face\_of\ S$
shows $convex\ hull\ (insert\ a\ F)\ face\_of\ convex\ hull\ (insert\ a\ S)$

6.39.10 Polyhedra

definition *polyhedron* **where**
$polyhedron\ S \equiv$
$\exists\, F.\ finite\ F \wedge$
$S = \bigcap\ F \wedge$
$(\forall\, h \in F.\ \exists\, a\ b.\ a \neq 0 \wedge h = \{x.\ a \cdot x \leq b\})$

6.39.11 Canonical polyhedron representation making facial structure explicit

proposition *polyhedron_Int_affine*:
fixes $S :: 'a :: euclidean\_space\ set$
shows $polyhedron\ S \longleftrightarrow$
$(\exists\, F.\ finite\ F \wedge S = (affine\ hull\ S) \cap \bigcap F \wedge$
$(\forall\, h \in F.\ \exists\, a\ b.\ a \neq 0 \wedge h = \{x.\ a \cdot x \leq b\}))$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

proposition *rel_interior_polyhedron_explicit*:
assumes $finite\ F$
and *seq*: $S = affine\ hull\ S \cap \bigcap F$
and *faceq*: $\bigwedge h.\ h \in F \Longrightarrow a\ h \neq 0 \wedge h = \{x.\ a\ h \cdot x \leq b\ h\}$
and *psub*: $\bigwedge F'.\ F' \subset F \Longrightarrow S \subset affine\ hull\ S \cap \bigcap F'$
shows $rel\_interior\ S = \{x \in S.\ \forall\, h \in F.\ a\ h \cdot x < b\ h\}$

proposition *polyhedron_Int_affine_parallel_minimal*:
fixes $S :: 'a :: euclidean\_space\ set$
shows $polyhedron\ S \longleftrightarrow$
$(\exists\, F.\ finite\ F \wedge$
$S = (affine\ hull\ S) \cap (\bigcap F) \wedge$
$(\forall\, h \in F.\ \exists\, a\ b.\ a \neq 0 \wedge h = \{x.\ a \cdot x \leq b\} \wedge$

$(\forall x \in \textit{affine hull } S.\ (x + a) \in \textit{affine hull } S)) \wedge$
$(\forall F'.\ F' \subset F \longrightarrow S \subset (\textit{affine hull } S) \cap (\bigcap F')))$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

proposition *facet_of_polyhedron_explicit*:
assumes *finite F*
and *seq*: $S = \textit{affine hull } S \cap \bigcap F$
and *faceq*: $\bigwedge h.\ h \in F \Longrightarrow a\ h \neq 0 \wedge h = \{x.\ a\ h \cdot x \leq b\ h\}$
and *psub*: $\bigwedge F'.\ F' \subset F \Longrightarrow S \subset \textit{affine hull } S \cap \bigcap F'$
shows C *facet_of* $S \longleftrightarrow (\exists h.\ h \in F \wedge C = S \cap \{x.\ a\ h \cdot x = b\ h\})$

proposition *face_of_polyhedron_explicit*:
fixes $S :: 'a :: \textit{euclidean\_space set}$
assumes *finite F*
and *seq*: $S = \textit{affine hull } S \cap \bigcap F$
and *faceq*: $\bigwedge h.\ h \in F \Longrightarrow a\ h \neq 0 \wedge h = \{x.\ a\ h \cdot x \leq b\ h\}$
and *psub*: $\bigwedge F'.\ F' \subset F \Longrightarrow S \subset \textit{affine hull } S \cap \bigcap F'$
and C: C *face_of* S **and** $C \neq \{\}$ $C \neq S$
shows $C = \bigcap\{S \cap \{x.\ a\ h \cdot x = b\ h\} \mid h.\ h \in F \wedge C \subseteq S \cap \{x.\ a\ h \cdot x = b\ h\}\}$

6.39.12 More general corollaries from the explicit representation

corollary *facet_of_polyhedron*:
assumes *polyhedron S* **and** C *facet_of* S
obtains $a\ b$ **where** $a \neq 0$ $S \subseteq \{x.\ a \cdot x \leq b\}$ $C = S \cap \{x.\ a \cdot x = b\}$

corollary *face_of_polyhedron*:
assumes *polyhedron S* **and** C *face_of* S **and** $C \neq \{\}$ **and** $C \neq S$
shows $C = \bigcap\{F.\ F \textit{ facet\_of } S \wedge C \subseteq F\}$

proposition *rel_interior_of_polyhedron*:
fixes $S :: 'a :: \textit{euclidean\_space set}$
assumes *polyhedron S*
shows $\textit{rel\_interior } S = S - \bigcup\{F.\ F \textit{ facet\_of } S\}$

proposition *polyhedron_eq_finite_exposed_faces*:
fixes $S :: 'a :: \textit{euclidean\_space set}$
shows $\textit{polyhedron } S \longleftrightarrow \textit{closed } S \wedge \textit{convex } S \wedge \textit{finite } \{F.\ F \textit{ exposed\_face\_of } S\}$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

corollary *polyhedron_eq_finite_faces*:
fixes $S :: 'a :: \textit{euclidean\_space set}$
shows $\textit{polyhedron } S \longleftrightarrow \textit{closed } S \wedge \textit{convex } S \wedge \textit{finite } \{F.\ F \textit{ face\_of } S\}$
(**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

6.39.13 Relation between polytopes and polyhedra

proposition *polytope_eq_bounded_polyhedron*:
fixes S :: $'a$ :: *euclidean_space set*
shows *polytope* $S \longleftrightarrow$ *polyhedron* $S \wedge$ *bounded* S
(**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

6.39.14 Relative and absolute frontier of a polytope

proposition *frontier_of_convex_hull*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *card* S = *Suc* (*DIM*($'a$))
shows *frontier*(*convex hull* S) = $\bigcup$ {*convex hull* ($S - \{a\}$) | a. $a \in S$}

6.39.15 Special case of a triangle

proposition *frontier_of_triangle*:
fixes a :: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *DIM*($'a$) = *2*
shows *frontier*(*convex hull* {a,b,c}) = *closed_segment* a b ∪ *closed_segment* b c ∪ *closed_segment* c a
(**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

corollary *inside_of_triangle*:
fixes a :: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *DIM*($'a$) = *2*
shows *inside* (*closed_segment* a b ∪ *closed_segment* b c ∪ *closed_segment* c a) = *interior*(*convex hull* {a,b,c})

corollary *interior_of_triangle*:
fixes a :: $'a$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *DIM*($'a$) = *2*
shows *interior*(*convex hull* {a,b,c}) =
convex hull {a,b,c} − (*closed_segment* a b ∪ *closed_segment* b c ∪ *closed_segment* c a)

6.39.16 Subdividing a cell complex

proposition *cell_complex_subdivision_exists*:
fixes $\mathcal{F}$ :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set set*
assumes $0 < e$ *finite* $\mathcal{F}$

and *poly*: $\bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow polytope\ X$
and *aff*: $\bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow aff\_dim\ X \le d$
and *face*: $\bigwedge X\ Y.\ [\![X \in \mathcal{F};\ Y \in \mathcal{F}]\!] \Longrightarrow X \cap Y\ face\_of\ X$
obtains $\mathcal{F}'$ **where** $finite\ \mathcal{F}'\ \bigcup \mathcal{F}' = \bigcup \mathcal{F}\ \bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{F}' \Longrightarrow diameter\ X < e$
$\bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{F}' \Longrightarrow polytope\ X\ \bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{F}' \Longrightarrow aff\_dim\ X \le d$
$\bigwedge X\ Y.\ [\![X \in \mathcal{F}';\ Y \in \mathcal{F}']\!] \Longrightarrow X \cap Y\ face\_of\ X$
$\bigwedge C.\ C \in \mathcal{F}' \Longrightarrow \exists D.\ D \in \mathcal{F} \wedge C \subseteq D$
$\bigwedge C\ x.\ C \in \mathcal{F} \wedge x \in C \Longrightarrow \exists D.\ D \in \mathcal{F}' \wedge x \in D \wedge D \subseteq C$

6.39.17 Simplexes

definition *simplex* :: *int* ⇒ *'a::euclidean_space set* ⇒ *bool* (**infix** *simplex 50*)
where $n\ simplex\ S \equiv \exists C.\ \neg\ affine\_dependent\ C \wedge int(card\ C) = n + 1 \wedge S = convex\ hull\ C$

6.39.18 Simplicial complexes and triangulations

definition *simplicial_complex* **where**
$simplicial\_complex\ \mathcal{C} \equiv$
$finite\ \mathcal{C} \wedge$
$(\forall S \in \mathcal{C}.\ \exists n.\ n\ simplex\ S) \wedge$
$(\forall F\ S.\ S \in \mathcal{C} \wedge F\ face\_of\ S \longrightarrow F \in \mathcal{C}) \wedge$
$(\forall S\ S'.\ S \in \mathcal{C} \wedge S' \in \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow (S \cap S')\ face\_of\ S)$

definition *triangulation* **where**
$triangulation\ \mathcal{T} \equiv$
$finite\ \mathcal{T} \wedge$
$(\forall T \in \mathcal{T}.\ \exists n.\ n\ simplex\ T) \wedge$
$(\forall T\ T'.\ T \in \mathcal{T} \wedge T' \in \mathcal{T} \longrightarrow (T \cap T')\ face\_of\ T)$

6.39.19 Refining a cell complex to a simplicial complex

proposition *convex_hull_insert_Int_eq*:
fixes *z* :: *'a* :: *euclidean_space*
assumes *z*: $z \in rel\_interior\ S$
and *T*: $T \subseteq rel\_frontier\ S$
and *U*: $U \subseteq rel\_frontier\ S$
and *convex S convex T convex U*
shows $convex\ hull\ (insert\ z\ T) \cap convex\ hull\ (insert\ z\ U) = convex\ hull\ (insert\ z\ (T \cap U))$
(**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

proposition *simplicial_subdivision_of_cell_complex*:
assumes $finite\ \mathcal{M}$
and *poly*: $\bigwedge C.\ C \in \mathcal{M} \Longrightarrow polytope\ C$
and *face*: $\bigwedge C1\ C2.\ [\![C1 \in \mathcal{M};\ C2 \in \mathcal{M}]\!] \Longrightarrow C1 \cap C2\ face\_of\ C1$

obtains $\mathcal{T}$ **where** *simplicial_complex* $\mathcal{T}$
$\bigcup\mathcal{T} = \bigcup\mathcal{M}$
$\bigwedge C.\ C \in \mathcal{M} \Longrightarrow \exists F.\ \mathit{finite}\ F \wedge F \subseteq \mathcal{T} \wedge C = \bigcup F$
$\bigwedge K.\ K \in \mathcal{T} \Longrightarrow \exists C.\ C \in \mathcal{M} \wedge K \subseteq C$

corollary *fine_simplicial_subdivision_of_cell_complex*:
assumes $0 < e$ *finite* $\mathcal{M}$
and *poly*: $\bigwedge C.\ C \in \mathcal{M} \Longrightarrow \mathit{polytope}\ C$
and *face*: $\bigwedge C1\ C2.\ [\![C1 \in \mathcal{M};\ C2 \in \mathcal{M}]\!] \Longrightarrow C1 \cap C2\ \mathit{face\_of}\ C1$
obtains $\mathcal{T}$ **where** *simplicial_complex* $\mathcal{T}$
$\bigwedge K.\ K \in \mathcal{T} \Longrightarrow \mathit{diameter}\ K < e$
$\bigcup\mathcal{T} = \bigcup\mathcal{M}$
$\bigwedge C.\ C \in \mathcal{M} \Longrightarrow \exists F.\ \mathit{finite}\ F \wedge F \subseteq \mathcal{T} \wedge C = \bigcup F$
$\bigwedge K.\ K \in \mathcal{T} \Longrightarrow \exists C.\ C \in \mathcal{M} \wedge K \subseteq C$

6.39.20 Some results on cell division with full-dimensional cells only

proposition *fine_triangular_subdivision_of_cell_complex*:
assumes $0 < e$ *finite* $\mathcal{M}$
and *poly*: $\bigwedge C.\ C \in \mathcal{M} \Longrightarrow \mathit{polytope}\ C$
and *aff*: $\bigwedge C.\ C \in \mathcal{M} \Longrightarrow \mathit{aff\_dim}\ C = d$
and *face*: $\bigwedge C1\ C2.\ [\![C1 \in \mathcal{M};\ C2 \in \mathcal{M}]\!] \Longrightarrow C1 \cap C2\ \mathit{face\_of}\ C1$
obtains $\mathcal{T}$ **where** *triangulation* $\mathcal{T}$ $\bigwedge k.\ k \in \mathcal{T} \Longrightarrow \mathit{diameter}\ k < e$
$\bigwedge k.\ k \in \mathcal{T} \Longrightarrow \mathit{aff\_dim}\ k = d$ $\bigcup\mathcal{T} = \bigcup\mathcal{M}$
$\bigwedge C.\ C \in \mathcal{M} \Longrightarrow \exists f.\ \mathit{finite}\ f \wedge f \subseteq \mathcal{T} \wedge C = \bigcup f$
$\bigwedge k.\ k \in \mathcal{T} \Longrightarrow \exists C.\ C \in \mathcal{M} \wedge k \subseteq C$

end

6.40 Arcwise-Connected Sets

theory *Arcwise_Connected*
imports *Path_Connected Ordered_Euclidean_Space HOL−Computational_Algebra.Primes*
begin

6.40.1 The Brouwer reduction theorem

theorem *Brouwer_reduction_theorem_gen*:
fixes S :: *'a::euclidean_space set*
assumes *closed* S φ S
and φ: $\bigwedge F.\ [\![\bigwedge n.\ \mathit{closed}(F\ n);\ \bigwedge n.\ \varphi(F\ n);\ \bigwedge n.\ F(\mathit{Suc}\ n) \subseteq F\ n]\!] \Longrightarrow \varphi(\bigcap(\mathit{range}\ F))$
obtains T **where** $T \subseteq S$ *closed* T φ T $\bigwedge U.\ [\![U \subseteq S;\ \mathit{closed}\ U;\ \varphi\ U]\!] \Longrightarrow \neg\ (U \subset T)$

corollary *Brouwer_reduction_theorem*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *compact* S φ S $S \neq \{\}$
and φ: $\bigwedge F.\ [\![\bigwedge n.\ compact(F\ n);\ \bigwedge n.\ F\ n \neq \{\};\ \bigwedge n.\ \varphi(F\ n);\ \bigwedge n.\ F(Suc\ n) \subseteq F\ n]\!] \Longrightarrow \varphi(\bigcap(range\ F))$
obtains T **where** $T \subseteq S$ *compact* T $T \neq \{\}$ φ T
$\bigwedge U.\ [\![U \subseteq S;\ closed\ U;\ U \neq \{\};\ \varphi\ U]\!] \Longrightarrow \neg\ (U \subset T)$

6.40.2 Density of points with dyadic rational coordinates

proposition *closure_dyadic_rationals*:
$closure\ (\bigcup k.\ \bigcup f \in Basis \to \mathbb{Z}.$
$\{ \sum i :: 'a :: euclidean\_space \in Basis.\ (f\ i\ /\ 2\hat{\ }k) *_R\ i \}) = UNIV$

corollary *closure_rational_coordinates*:
$closure\ (\bigcup f \in Basis \to \mathbb{Q}.\ \{ \sum i :: 'a :: euclidean\_space \in Basis.\ f\ i *_R\ i \}) = UNIV$

theorem *homeomorphic_monotone_image_interval*:
fixes f :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$::{*real_normed_vector*,*complete_space*}
assumes *cont_f*: *continuous_on* $\{0..1\}$ f
and *conn*: $\bigwedge y.\ connected\ (\{0..1\} \cap f -` \{y\})$
and *f_1not0*: $f\ 1 \neq f\ 0$
shows $(f\ `\ \{0..1\})$ *homeomorphic* $\{0..1::real\}$

theorem *path_contains_arc*:
fixes p :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$::{*complete_space*,*real_normed_vector*}
assumes *path* p **and** a: *pathstart* $p = a$ **and** b: *pathfinish* $p = b$ **and** $a \neq b$
obtains q **where** *arc* q *path_image* $q \subseteq$ *path_image* p *pathstart* $q = a$ *pathfinish* $q = b$

corollary *path_connected_arcwise*:
fixes S :: $'a$::{*complete_space*,*real_normed_vector*} *set*
shows *path_connected* $S \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall x \in S.\ \forall y \in S.\ x \neq y \longrightarrow (\exists g.\ arc\ g \wedge path\_image\ g \subseteq S \wedge pathstart\ g = x \wedge pathfinish\ g = y))$
(**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

corollary *arc_connected_trans*:

fixes g :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *'a*::{*complete_space*,*real_normed_vector*}
assumes *arc g arc h pathfinish g* = *pathstart h pathstart g* $\neq$ *pathfinish h*
obtains *i* **where** *arc i path_image i* $\subseteq$ *path_image g* $\cup$ *path_image h*
pathstart i = *pathstart g pathfinish i* = *pathfinish h*

6.40.3 Accessibility of frontier points

end

6.41 Absolute Retracts, Absolute Neighbourhood Retracts and Euclidean Neighbourhood Retracts

theory *Retracts*
imports
Brouwer_Fixpoint
Continuous_Extension
begindefinition *AR* :: *'a*::*topological_space set* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
AR S $\equiv$ $\forall$ *U*. $\forall$ *S'*::(*'a* $*$ *real*) *set*.
S homeomorphic S' $\wedge$ *closedin* (*top_of_set U*) *S'* $\longrightarrow$ *S' retract_of U*

definition *ANR* :: *'a*::*topological_space set* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
ANR S $\equiv$ $\forall$ *U*. $\forall$ *S'*::(*'a* $*$ *real*) *set*.
S homeomorphic S' $\wedge$ *closedin* (*top_of_set U*) *S'*
$\longrightarrow$ ($\exists$ *T*. *openin* (*top_of_set U*) *T* $\wedge$ *S' retract_of T*)

definition *ENR* :: *'a*::*topological_space set* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
ENR S $\equiv$ $\exists$ *U*. *open U* $\wedge$ *S retract_of U*

corollary *ANR_imp_absolute_neighbourhood_retract*:
fixes *S* :: *'a*::*euclidean_space set* **and** *S'* :: *'b*::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *ANR S S homeomorphic S'*
and *clo*: *closedin* (*top_of_set U*) *S'*
obtains *V* **where** *openin* (*top_of_set U*) *V S' retract_of V*

corollary *ANR_imp_absolute_neighbourhood_retract_UNIV*:
fixes *S* :: *'a*::*euclidean_space set* **and** *S'* :: *'b*::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *ANR S* **and** *hom*: *S homeomorphic S'* **and** *clo*: *closed S'*
obtains *V* **where** *open V S' retract_of V*

corollary *neighbourhood_extension_into_ANR*:
fixes *f* :: *'a*::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ *'b*::*euclidean_space*
assumes *contf*: *continuous_on S f* **and** *fim*: *f ‘ S* $\subseteq$ *T* **and** *ANR T closed S*
obtains *V g* **where** *S* $\subseteq$ *V open V continuous_on V g*

$g ` V \subseteq T \bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow g\ x = f\ x$

6.41.1 Analogous properties of ENRs

corollary *ENR_imp_absolute_neighbourhood_retract_UNIV*:
fixes S :: *'a::euclidean_space set* **and** S' :: *'b::euclidean_space set*
assumes *ENR S S homeomorphic S'*
obtains T' **where** *open* T' S' *retract_of* T'

corollary *AR_closed_Un*:
fixes S :: *'a::euclidean_space set*
shows $[\![closed\ S;\ closed\ T;\ AR\ S;\ AR\ T;\ AR\ (S \cap T)]\!] \Longrightarrow AR\ (S \cup T)$

corollary *ANR_closed_Un*:
fixes S :: *'a::euclidean_space set*
shows $[\![closed\ S;\ closed\ T;\ ANR\ S;\ ANR\ T;\ ANR\ (S \cap T)]\!] \Longrightarrow ANR\ (S \cup T)$

6.41.2 More advanced properties of ANRs and ENRs

6.41.3 Original ANR material, now for ENRs

6.41.4 Finally, spheres are ANRs and ENRs

6.41.5 Spheres are connected, etc

6.41.6 Borsuk homotopy extension theorem

theorem *Borsuk_homotopy_extension_homotopic*:
fixes f :: *'a::euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ *'b::euclidean_space*
assumes *cloTS*: *closedin (top_of_set T) S*
and *anr*: $(ANR\ S \wedge ANR\ T) \vee ANR\ U$
and *contf*: *continuous_on T f*
and $f ` T \subseteq U$
and *homotopic_with_canon* $(\lambda x.\ True)$ *S U f g*
obtains g' **where** *homotopic_with_canon* $(\lambda x.\ True)$ *T U f* g'
continuous_on T g' *image* g' $T \subseteq U$

$\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow g'\ x = g\ x$

6.41.7 More extension theorems

6.41.8 The complement of a set and path-connectedness

theorem *connected_complement_homeomorphic_convex_compact*:
fixes S :: *'a::euclidean_space set* **and** T :: *'b::euclidean_space set*
assumes *hom*: *S homeomorphic T* **and** *T*: *convex T compact T* **and** *2*: $2 \leq$ *DIM('a)*
shows *connected*($-$ *S*)

corollary *path_connected_complement_homeomorphic_convex_compact*:
fixes S :: *'a::euclidean_space set* **and** T :: *'b::euclidean_space set*
assumes *hom*: *S homeomorphic T convex T compact T* $2 \leq$ *DIM('a)*
shows *path_connected*($-$ *S*)

end

6.42 Extending Continous Maps, Invariance of Domain, etc

theory *Further_Topology*
imports *Weierstrass_Theorems Polytope Complex_Transcendental Equivalence_Lebesgue_Henstock_I*
Retracts
begin

6.42.1 A map from a sphere to a higher dimensional sphere is nullhomotopic

proposition *inessential_spheremap_lowdim_gen*:
fixes f :: *'M::euclidean_space* ⇒ *'a::euclidean_space*
assumes *convex S bounded S convex T bounded T*
and *affST*: *aff_dim S* $<$ *aff_dim T*
and *contf*: *continuous_on* (*rel_frontier S*) *f*
and *fim*: *f* ‘ (*rel_frontier S*) ⊆ *rel_frontier T*

obtains c **where** *homotopic_with_canon* $(\lambda z.\ True)$ (*rel_frontier* S) (*rel_frontier* T) f $(\lambda x.\ c)$

6.42.2 Some technical lemmas about extending maps from cell complexes

theorem *extend_map_cell_complex_to_sphere*:
assumes *finite* $\mathcal{F}$ **and** S: $S \subseteq \bigcup\mathcal{F}$ *closed* S **and** T: *convex* T *bounded* T
and *poly*: $\bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow$ *polytope* X
and *aff*: $\bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow$ *aff_dim* $X <$ *aff_dim* T
and *face*: $\bigwedge X\ Y.\ [\![X \in \mathcal{F};\ Y \in \mathcal{F}]\!] \Longrightarrow (X \cap Y)$ *face_of* X
and *contf*: *continuous_on* S f **and** *fim*: f ‘ $S \subseteq$ *rel_frontier* T
obtains g **where** *continuous_on* $(\bigcup\mathcal{F})$ g
g ‘ $(\bigcup\mathcal{F}) \subseteq$ *rel_frontier* T $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow g\ x = f\ x$

theorem *extend_map_cell_complex_to_sphere_cofinite*:
assumes *finite* $\mathcal{F}$ **and** S: $S \subseteq \bigcup\mathcal{F}$ *closed* S **and** T: *convex* T *bounded* T
and *poly*: $\bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow$ *polytope* X
and *aff*: $\bigwedge X.\ X \in \mathcal{F} \Longrightarrow$ *aff_dim* $X \leq$ *aff_dim* T
and *face*: $\bigwedge X\ Y.\ [\![X \in \mathcal{F};\ Y \in \mathcal{F}]\!] \Longrightarrow (X \cap Y)$ *face_of* X
and *contf*: *continuous_on* S f **and** *fim*: f ‘ $S \subseteq$ *rel_frontier* T
obtains C g **where** *finite* C *disjnt* C S *continuous_on* $(\bigcup\mathcal{F} - C)$ g
g ‘ $(\bigcup\mathcal{F} - C) \subseteq$ *rel_frontier* T $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow g\ x = f\ x$

6.42.3 Special cases and corollaries involving spheres

proposition *extend_map_affine_to_sphere_cofinite_simple*:
fixes f :: *'a::euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ *'b::euclidean_space*
assumes *compact* S *convex* U *bounded* U
and *aff*: *aff_dim* $T \leq$ *aff_dim* U
and $S \subseteq T$ **and** *contf*: *continuous_on* S f
and *fim*: f ‘ $S \subseteq$ *rel_frontier* U
obtains K g **where** *finite* K $K \subseteq T$ *disjnt* K S *continuous_on* $(T - K)$ g
g ‘ $(T - K) \subseteq$ *rel_frontier* U
$\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow g\ x = f\ x$

6.42.4 Extending maps to spheres

proposition *extend_map_affine_to_sphere_cofinite_gen*:

fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *SUT*: *compact S convex U bounded U affine T* $S \subseteq T$
and *aff*: *aff_dim T* $\leq$ *aff_dim U*
and *contf*: *continuous_on S f*
and *fim*: f ‘ $S \subseteq$ *rel_frontier U*
and *dis*: $\bigwedge C$. $[\![C \in$ *components*$(T - S)$; *bounded* $C]\!] \Longrightarrow C \cap L \neq \{\}$
obtains K g **where** *finite K* $K \subseteq L$ $K \subseteq T$ *disjnt K S continuous_on* $(T - K)$ g
g ‘ $(T - K) \subseteq$ *rel_frontier U*
$\bigwedge x$. $x \in S \Longrightarrow g\ x = f\ x$

corollary *extend_map_affine_to_sphere_cofinite*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *SUT*: *compact S affine T* $S \subseteq T$
and *aff*: *aff_dim T* $\leq$ *DIM*$('b)$ **and** $0 \leq r$
and *contf*: *continuous_on S f*
and *fim*: f ‘ $S \subseteq$ *sphere a r*
and *dis*: $\bigwedge C$. $[\![C \in$ *components*$(T - S)$; *bounded* $C]\!] \Longrightarrow C \cap L \neq \{\}$
obtains K g **where** *finite K* $K \subseteq L$ $K \subseteq T$ *disjnt K S continuous_on* $(T - K)$ g
g ‘ $(T - K) \subseteq$ *sphere a r* $\bigwedge x$. $x \in S \Longrightarrow g\ x = f\ x$

corollary *extend_map_UNIV_to_sphere_cofinite*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *DIM*$('a) \leq$ *DIM*$('b)$ **and** $0 \leq r$
and *compact S*
and *continuous_on S f*
and f ‘ $S \subseteq$ *sphere a r*
and $\bigwedge C$. $[\![C \in$ *components*$(- S)$; *bounded* $C]\!] \Longrightarrow C \cap L \neq \{\}$
obtains K g **where** *finite K* $K \subseteq L$ *disjnt K S continuous_on* $(- K)$ g
g ‘ $(- K) \subseteq$ *sphere a r* $\bigwedge x$. $x \in S \Longrightarrow g\ x = f\ x$

corollary *extend_map_UNIV_to_sphere_no_bounded_component*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *aff*: *DIM*$('a) \leq$ *DIM*$('b)$ **and** $0 \leq r$
and *SUT*: *compact S*
and *contf*: *continuous_on S f*
and *fim*: f ‘ $S \subseteq$ *sphere a r*
and *dis*: $\bigwedge C$. $C \in$ *components*$(- S) \Longrightarrow \neg$ *bounded C*
obtains g **where** *continuous_on UNIV g* g ‘ *UNIV* $\subseteq$ *sphere a r* $\bigwedge x$. $x \in S \Longrightarrow$ $g\ x = f\ x$

theorem *Borsuk_separation_theorem_gen*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *compact S*
shows $(\forall\, c \in$ *components*$(- S)$. $\neg$*bounded* $c) \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall f.$ *continuous_on S f* $\wedge$ f ‘ $S \subseteq$ *sphere* $(0::'a)$ 1
$\longrightarrow (\exists\, c.$ *homotopic_with_canon* $(\lambda x.$ *True*$)$ S $($*sphere* 0 $1)$ f $(\lambda x.$

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

corollary *Borsuk_separation_theorem*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set*
assumes *compact* S **and** 2: $2 \leq DIM('a)$
shows *connected*$(- S) \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall f.$ *continuous_on* $S\ f \wedge f$ ‘ $S \subseteq$ *sphere* $(0::'a)\ 1$
$\longrightarrow (\exists c.$ *homotopic_with_canon* $(\lambda x.$ *True*$)$ S (*sphere* $0\ 1$) f $(\lambda x.$
c)))
  (**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

proposition *Jordan_Brouwer_separation*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set* **and** $a::'a$
assumes *hom*: S *homeomorphic sphere* $a\ r$ **and** $0 < r$
shows $\neg$ *connected*$(- S)$

proposition *Jordan_Brouwer_frontier*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set* **and** $a::'a$
assumes S: S *homeomorphic sphere* $a\ r$ **and** T: $T \in$ *components*$(- S)$ **and** 2:
$2 \leq DIM('a)$
shows *frontier* $T = S$

proposition *Jordan_Brouwer_nonseparation*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*euclidean_space set* **and** $a::'a$
assumes S: S *homeomorphic sphere* $a\ r$ **and** $T \subset S$ **and** 2: $2 \leq DIM('a)$
shows *connected*$(- T)$

6.42.5 Invariance of domain and corollaries

theorem *invariance_of_domain*:
fixes f :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *continuous_on* $S\ f$ *open* S *inj_on* $f\ S$
shows *open*$(f$ ‘ $S)$

corollary *invariance_of_domain_subspaces*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes *ope*: *openin* (*top_of_set* U) S
and *subspace* U *subspace* V **and** VU: *dim* $V \leq$ *dim* U
and *contf*: *continuous_on* $S\ f$ **and** *fim*: f ‘ $S \subseteq V$
and *injf*: *inj_on* $f\ S$
shows *openin* (*top_of_set* V) $(f$ ‘ $S)$

corollary *invariance_of_dimension_subspaces*:

fixes *f* :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *'b::euclidean_space*
assumes *ope*: *openin* (*top_of_set U*) *S*
and *subspace U subspace V*
and *contf*: *continuous_on S f* **and** *fim*: *f ‘ S* ⊆ *V*
and *injf*: *inj_on f S* **and** *S* ≠ {}
shows *dim U* ≤ *dim V*

corollary *invariance_of_domain_affine_sets*:
fixes *f* :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *'b::euclidean_space*
assumes *ope*: *openin* (*top_of_set U*) *S*
and *aff*: *affine U affine V aff_dim V* ≤ *aff_dim U*
and *contf*: *continuous_on S f* **and** *fim*: *f ‘ S* ⊆ *V*
and *injf*: *inj_on f S*
shows *openin* (*top_of_set V*) (*f ‘ S*)

corollary *invariance_of_dimension_affine_sets*:
fixes *f* :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *'b::euclidean_space*
assumes *ope*: *openin* (*top_of_set U*) *S*
and *aff*: *affine U affine V*
and *contf*: *continuous_on S f* **and** *fim*: *f ‘ S* ⊆ *V*
and *injf*: *inj_on f S* **and** *S* ≠ {}
shows *aff_dim U* ≤ *aff_dim V*

corollary *invariance_of_dimension*:
fixes *f* :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *'b::euclidean_space*
assumes *contf*: *continuous_on S f* **and** *open S*
and *injf*: *inj_on f S* **and** *S* ≠ {}
shows *DIM*(*'a*) ≤ *DIM*(*'b*)

corollary *continuous_injective_image_subspace_dim_le*:
fixes *f* :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *'b::euclidean_space*
assumes *subspace S subspace T*
and *contf*: *continuous_on S f* **and** *fim*: *f ‘ S* ⊆ *T*
and *injf*: *inj_on f S*
shows *dim S* ≤ *dim T*

corollary *invariance_of_domain_homeomorphic*:
fixes *f* :: *'a::euclidean_space* ⇒ *'b::euclidean_space*
assumes *open S continuous_on S f DIM*(*'b*) ≤ *DIM*(*'a*) *inj_on f S*
shows *S homeomorphic* (*f ‘ S*)

proposition *homeomorphic_interiors*:
fixes *S* :: *'a::euclidean_space set* **and** *T* :: *'b::euclidean_space set*
assumes *S homeomorphic T interior S* = {} ⟷ *interior T* = {}
shows (*interior S*) *homeomorphic* (*interior T*)

proposition *uniformly_continuous_homeomorphism_UNIV_trivial*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$
assumes *contf*: *uniformly_continuous_on* S f **and** *hom*: *homeomorphism* S *UNIV* f g
shows S = *UNIV*

6.42.6 Formulation of loop homotopy in terms of maps out of type complex

proposition *simply_connected_eq_homotopic_circlemaps*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector set*
shows *simply_connected* S $\longleftrightarrow$
($\forall$ f g::*complex* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$.
continuous_on (*sphere* 0 1) f $\wedge$ f ‘ (*sphere* 0 1) $\subseteq$ S $\wedge$
continuous_on (*sphere* 0 1) g $\wedge$ g ‘ (*sphere* 0 1) $\subseteq$ S
$\longrightarrow$ *homotopic_with_canon* (λh. *True*) (*sphere* 0 1) S f g)

proposition *simply_connected_eq_contractible_circlemap*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector set*
shows *simply_connected* S $\longleftrightarrow$
path_connected S $\wedge$
($\forall$ f::*complex* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$.
continuous_on (*sphere* 0 1) f $\wedge$ f ‘(*sphere* 0 1) $\subseteq$ S
$\longrightarrow$ ($\exists$ a. *homotopic_with_canon* (λh. *True*) (*sphere* 0 1) S f (λx. a)))

corollary *homotopy_eqv_simple_connectedness*:
fixes S :: $'a$::*real_normed_vector set* **and** T :: $'b$::*real_normed_vector set*
shows S *homotopy_eqv* T $\Longrightarrow$ *simply_connected* S $\longleftrightarrow$ *simply_connected* T

6.42.7 Homeomorphism of simple closed curves to circles

proposition *homeomorphic_simple_path_image_circle*:
fixes a :: *complex* **and** γ :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$::*t2_space*
assumes *simple_path* γ **and** *loop*: *pathfinish* γ = *pathstart* γ **and** $0 < r$
shows (*path_image* γ) *homeomorphic sphere* a r

6.42.8 Dimension-based conditions for various homeomorphisms

6.42.9 more invariance of domain

proposition *invariance_of_domain_sphere_affine_set_gen*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ $'b$::*euclidean_space*

assumes *contf*: *continuous_on S f* **and** *injf*: *inj_on f S* **and** *fim*: f ‘ $S \subseteq T$
and *U*: *bounded U convex U*
and *affine T* **and** *affTU*: *aff_dim T* $<$ *aff_dim U*
and *ope*: *openin* (*top_of_set* (*rel_frontier U*)) *S*
shows *openin* (*top_of_set T*) (f ‘ S)

proposition *simply_connected_punctured_convex*:
fixes *a* :: *'a::euclidean_space*
assumes *convex S* **and** *3*: *3* $\leq$ *aff_dim S*
shows *simply_connected*($S - \{a\}$)

corollary *simply_connected_punctured_universe*:
fixes *a* :: *'a::euclidean_space*
assumes *3* $\leq$ *DIM*('a)
shows *simply_connected*($- \{a\}$)

6.42.10 The power, squaring and exponential functions as covering maps

proposition *covering_space_power_punctured_plane*:
assumes $0 < n$
shows *covering_space* ($- \{0\}$) (λz::*complex*. z^n) ($- \{0\}$)

corollary *covering_space_square_punctured_plane*:
covering_space ($- \{0\}$) (λz::*complex*. z^2) ($- \{0\}$)

proposition *covering_space_exp_punctured_plane*:
covering_space UNIV (λz::*complex*. *exp z*) ($- \{0\}$)

6.42.11 Hence the Borsukian results about mappings into circles

corollary *inessential_imp_continuous_logarithm_circle*:
fixes *f* :: *'a::real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*
assumes *homotopic_with_canon* (λh. *True*) *S* (*sphere 0 1*) *f* (λt. *a*)
obtains *g* **where** *continuous_on S g* **and** $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow f\ x = exp(g\ x)$

proposition *homotopic_with_sphere_times*:
fixes *f* :: *'a::real_normed_vector* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*
assumes *hom*: *homotopic_with_canon* (λx. *True*) *S* (*sphere 0 1*) *f g* **and** *conth*: *continuous_on S h*

and *hin*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow h\ x \in sphere\ 0\ 1$
shows $homotopic\_with\_canon\ (\lambda x.\ True)\ S\ (sphere\ 0\ 1)\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x * h\ x)\ (\lambda x.\ g\ x * h\ x)$

proposition *homotopic_circlemaps_divide*:
fixes $f :: 'a::real\_normed\_vector \Rightarrow complex$
shows $homotopic\_with\_canon\ (\lambda x.\ True)\ S\ (sphere\ 0\ 1)\ f\ g \longleftrightarrow$
$continuous\_on\ S\ f \wedge f\ `\ S \subseteq sphere\ 0\ 1 \wedge$
$continuous\_on\ S\ g \wedge g\ `\ S \subseteq sphere\ 0\ 1 \wedge$
$(\exists c.\ homotopic\_with\_canon\ (\lambda x.\ True)\ S\ (sphere\ 0\ 1)\ (\lambda x.\ f\ x\ /\ g\ x)\ (\lambda x.\ c))$

6.42.12 Upper and lower hemicontinuous functions

proposition *upper_lower_hemicontinuous_explicit*:
fixes $T :: ('b::\{real\_normed\_vector,heine\_borel\})\ set$
assumes *fST*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow f\ x \subseteq T$
and *ope*: $\bigwedge U.\ openin\ (top\_of\_set\ T)\ U$
$\Longrightarrow openin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ \{x \in S.\ f\ x \subseteq U\}$
and *clo*: $\bigwedge U.\ closedin\ (top\_of\_set\ T)\ U$
$\Longrightarrow closedin\ (top\_of\_set\ S)\ \{x \in S.\ f\ x \subseteq U\}$
and $x \in S\ 0 < e$ **and** *bofx*: $bounded(f\ x)$ **and** *fx_ne*: $f\ x \neq \{\}$
obtains d **where** $0 < d$
$\bigwedge x'.\ [\![x' \in S;\ dist\ x\ x' < d]\!]$
$\Longrightarrow (\forall y \in f\ x.\ \exists y'.\ y' \in f\ x' \wedge dist\ y\ y' < e) \wedge$
$(\forall y' \in f\ x'.\ \exists y.\ y \in f\ x \wedge dist\ y'\ y < e)$

6.42.13 Complex logs exist on various "well-behaved" sets

6.42.14 Another simple case where sphere maps are nullhomotopic

6.42.15 Holomorphic logarithms and square roots

6.42.16 The "Borsukian" property of sets

definition *Borsukian* **where**
$Borsukian\ S \equiv$
$\forall f.\ continuous\_on\ S\ f \wedge f\ `\ S \subseteq (-\ \{0::complex\})$
$\longrightarrow (\exists a.\ homotopic\_with\_canon\ (\lambda h.\ True)\ S\ (-\ \{0\})\ f\ (\lambda x.\ a))$

proposition *Borsukian_sphere*:
fixes $a :: 'a::euclidean\_space$

shows $3 \leq DIM('a) \Longrightarrow Borsukian\ (sphere\ a\ r)$

proposition *Borsukian_open_Un*:
fixes S :: *'a::real_normed_vector set*
assumes *opeS*: $openin\ (top\_of\_set\ (S \cup T))\ S$
and *opeT*: $openin\ (top\_of\_set\ (S \cup T))\ T$
and *BS*: *Borsukian S* **and** *BT*: *Borsukian T* **and** *ST*: $connected(S \cap T)$
shows $Borsukian(S \cup T)$

proposition *closed_irreducible_separator*:
fixes a :: *'a::real_normed_vector*
assumes *closed S* **and** *ab*: $\neg\ connected\_component\ (-\ S)\ a\ b$
obtains T **where** $T \subseteq S$ *closed T* $T \neq \{\}$ $\neg\ connected\_component\ (-\ T)\ a\ b$
$\bigwedge U.\ U \subset T \Longrightarrow connected\_component\ (-\ U)\ a\ b$

6.42.17 Unicoherence (closed)

definition *unicoherent* **where**
$unicoherent\ U \equiv$
$\forall S\ T.\ connected\ S \wedge connected\ T \wedge S \cup T = U \wedge$
$closedin\ (top\_of\_set\ U)\ S \wedge closedin\ (top\_of\_set\ U)\ T$
$\longrightarrow connected\ (S \cap T)$

proposition *homeomorphic_unicoherent*:
assumes *ST*: *S homeomorphic T* **and** *S*: *unicoherent S*
shows *unicoherent T*

corollary *contractible_imp_unicoherent*:
fixes U :: *'a::euclidean_space set*
assumes *contractible U* **shows** *unicoherent U*

corollary *convex_imp_unicoherent*:
fixes U :: *'a::euclidean_space set*
assumes *convex U* **shows** *unicoherent U*
corollary *unicoherent_UNIV*: *unicoherent* (*UNIV* :: *'a* :: *euclidean_space set*)

6.42.18 Several common variants of unicoherence

6.42.19 Some separation results

proposition *separation_by_component_open*:

fixes S :: $'a$ :: *euclidean_space set*
assumes *open* S **and** *non*: $\neg$ *connected*$(-\ S)$
obtains C **where** $C \in$ *components* S $\neg$ *connected*$(-\ C)$

proposition *inessential_eq_extensible*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*
assumes *closed* S
shows $(\exists\, a.$ *homotopic_with_canon* $(\lambda h.\ True)\ S\ (-\{0\})\ f\ (\lambda t.\ a)) \longleftrightarrow$
$(\exists\, g.$ *continuous_on UNIV* $g \wedge (\forall\, x \in S.\ g\ x = f\ x) \wedge (\forall\, x.\ g\ x \neq 0))$
(**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

proposition *Janiszewski_dual*:
fixes S :: *complex set*
assumes
compact S *compact* T *connected* S *connected* T *connected*$(-\ (S \cup T))$
shows *connected*$(S \cap T)$

end

6.43 The Jordan Curve Theorem and Applications

theory *Jordan_Curve*
imports *Arcwise_Connected Further_Topology*
begin

6.43.1 Janiszewski's theorem

theorem *Janiszewski*:
fixes a b :: *complex*
assumes *compact* S *closed* T **and** *conST*: *connected* $(S \cap T)$
and *ccS*: *connected_component* $(-\ S)$ a b **and** *ccT*: *connected_component* $(-\ T)$ a b
shows *connected_component* $(-\ (S \cup T))$ a b

6.43.2 The Jordan Curve theorem

corollary *Jordan_inside_outside*:
fixes c :: *real* $\Rightarrow$ *complex*
assumes *simple_path* c *pathfinish* c = *pathstart* c
shows *inside*(*path_image* c) $\neq \{\} \wedge$
open(*inside*(*path_image* c)) $\wedge$
connected(*inside*(*path_image* c)) $\wedge$

$outside(path\_image\ c) \neq \{\} \wedge$
$open(outside(path\_image\ c)) \wedge$
$connected(outside(path\_image\ c)) \wedge$
$bounded(inside(path\_image\ c)) \wedge$
$\neg\ bounded(outside(path\_image\ c)) \wedge$
$inside(path\_image\ c) \cap outside(path\_image\ c) = \{\} \wedge$
$inside(path\_image\ c) \cup outside(path\_image\ c) =$
$-\ path\_image\ c \wedge$
$frontier(inside(path\_image\ c)) = path\_image\ c \wedge$
$frontier(outside(path\_image\ c)) = path\_image\ c$

theorem *split_inside_simple_closed_curve*:
fixes $c :: real \Rightarrow complex$
assumes $simple\_path\ c1$ **and** $c1$: $pathstart\ c1 = a\ pathfinish\ c1 = b$
and $simple\_path\ c2$ **and** $c2$: $pathstart\ c2 = a\ pathfinish\ c2 = b$
and $simple\_path\ c$ **and** c: $pathstart\ c = a\ pathfinish\ c = b$
and $a \neq b$
and $c1c2$: $path\_image\ c1 \cap path\_image\ c2 = \{a,b\}$
and $c1c$: $path\_image\ c1 \cap path\_image\ c = \{a,b\}$
and $c2c$: $path\_image\ c2 \cap path\_image\ c = \{a,b\}$
and ne_12: $path\_image\ c \cap inside(path\_image\ c1 \cup path\_image\ c2) \neq \{\}$
obtains $inside(path\_image\ c1 \cup path\_image\ c) \cap inside(path\_image\ c2 \cup path\_image\ c) = \{\}$
$inside(path\_image\ c1 \cup path\_image\ c) \cup inside(path\_image\ c2 \cup path\_image\ c) \cup$
$(path\_image\ c - \{a,b\}) = inside(path\_image\ c1 \cup path\_image\ c2)$

end

6.44 Polynomial Functions: Extremal Behaviour and Root Counts

theory *Poly_Roots*
imports *Complex_Main*
begin

6.44.1 Basics about polynomial functions: extremal behaviour and root counts

proposition *polyfun_extremal_lemma*:
fixes $c :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::real\_normed\_div\_algebra$
assumes $e > 0$
shows $\exists M.\ \forall z.\ M \leq norm\ z \longrightarrow norm(\sum i{\leq}n.\ c\ i * z\hat{}i) \leq e * norm(z)\ \hat{}\ Suc\ n$

proposition *polyfun_extremal*:
fixes $c :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::real\_normed\_div\_algebra$
assumes $\exists k.\ k \neq 0 \wedge k \leq n \wedge c\ k \neq 0$

shows $eventually\ (\lambda z.\ norm(\sum i{\le}n.\ c\ i * z\hat{}i) \ge B)\ at\_infinity$

proposition *polyfun_rootbound*:
fixes $c :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::\{comm\_ring,real\_normed\_div\_algebra\}$
assumes $\exists k.\ k \le n \wedge c\ k \ne 0$
shows $finite\ \{z.\ (\sum i{\le}n.\ c\ i * z\hat{}i) = 0\} \wedge card\ \{z.\ (\sum i{\le}n.\ c\ i * z\hat{}i) = 0\} \le n$

corollary
fixes $c :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::\{comm\_ring,real\_normed\_div\_algebra\}$
assumes $\exists k.\ k \le n \wedge c\ k \ne 0$
shows *polyfun_rootbound_finite*: $finite\ \{z.\ (\sum i{\le}n.\ c\ i * z\hat{}i) = 0\}$
and *polyfun_rootbound_card*: $card\ \{z.\ (\sum i{\le}n.\ c\ i * z\hat{}i) = 0\} \le n$

proposition *polyfun_finite_roots*:
fixes $c :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::\{comm\_ring,real\_normed\_div\_algebra\}$
shows $finite\ \{z.\ (\sum i{\le}n.\ c\ i * z\hat{}i) = 0\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists k.\ k \le n \wedge c\ k \ne 0)$

theorem *polyfun_eq_const*:
fixes $c :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::\{comm\_ring,real\_normed\_div\_algebra\}$
shows $(\forall z.\ (\sum i{\le}n.\ c\ i * z\hat{}i) = k) \longleftrightarrow c\ 0 = k \wedge (\forall k.\ k \ne 0 \wedge k \le n \longrightarrow c\ k = 0)$

end

6.45 Generalised Binomial Theorem

theory *Generalised_Binomial_Theorem*
imports
Complex_Main
Complex_Transcendental
Summation_Tests
begin

theorem *gen_binomial_complex*:
fixes $z :: complex$
assumes $norm\ z < 1$
shows $(\lambda n.\ (a\ gchoose\ n) * z\hat{}n)\ sums\ (1 + z)\ powr\ a$

end

6.46 Vitali Covering Theorem and an Application to Negligibility

theory *Vitali_Covering_Theorem*
imports
HOL−Combinatorics.Permutations
Equivalence_Lebesgue_Henstock_Integration

begin

6.46.1 Vitali covering theorem

theorem *Vitali_covering_theorem_cballs*:
fixes $a :: 'a \Rightarrow 'n::euclidean\_space$
assumes r: $\bigwedge i.\ i \in K \Longrightarrow 0 < r\ i$
and S: $\bigwedge x\ d.\ [\![x \in S;\ 0 < d]\!]$
$\Longrightarrow \exists i.\ i \in K \wedge x \in cball\ (a\ i)\ (r\ i) \wedge r\ i < d$
obtains C **where** $countable\ C\ C \subseteq K$
$pairwise\ (\lambda i\ j.\ disjnt\ (cball\ (a\ i)\ (r\ i))\ (cball\ (a\ j)\ (r\ j)))\ C$
$negligible(S - (\bigcup i \in C.\ cball\ (a\ i)\ (r\ i)))$

theorem *Vitali_covering_theorem_balls*:
fixes $a :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::euclidean\_space$
assumes S: $\bigwedge x\ d.\ [\![x \in S;\ 0 < d]\!] \Longrightarrow \exists i.\ i \in K \wedge x \in ball\ (a\ i)\ (r\ i) \wedge r\ i < d$
obtains C **where** $countable\ C\ C \subseteq K$
$pairwise\ (\lambda i\ j.\ disjnt\ (ball\ (a\ i)\ (r\ i))\ (ball\ (a\ j)\ (r\ j)))\ C$
$negligible(S - (\bigcup i \in C.\ ball\ (a\ i)\ (r\ i)))$

proposition *negligible_eq_zero_density*:
$negligible\ S \longleftrightarrow$
$(\forall x{\in}S.\ \forall r{>}0.\ \forall e{>}0.\ \exists d.\ 0 < d \wedge d \leq r \wedge$
$(\exists U.\ S \cap ball\ x\ d \subseteq U \wedge U \in lmeasurable \wedge measure\ lebesgue\ U < e * measure\ lebesgue\ (ball\ x\ d)))$

end

6.47 Change of Variables Theorems

theory *Change_Of_Vars*
imports *Vitali_Covering_Theorem Determinants*

begin

6.47.1 Measurable Shear and Stretch

proposition
fixes $a :: real\hat{~}'n$
assumes $m \neq n$ **and** ab_ne: $cbox\ a\ b \neq \{\}$ **and** an: $0 \leq a\$n$
shows *measurable_shear_interval*: $(\lambda x.\ \chi\ i.\ if\ i = m\ then\ x\$m + x\$n\ else\ x\$i)$ ‘ $(cbox\ a\ b) \in lmeasurable$
(**is** $?f$ ‘ $\_ \in \_$)

and *measure_shear_interval*: *measure lebesgue* $((\lambda x.\ \chi\ i.\ \mathit{if}\ i = m\ \mathit{then}\ x\$m + x\$n\ \mathit{else}\ x\$i)$ ‘ *cbox a b*) $=$ *measure lebesgue* (*cbox a b*) (**is** *?Q*)

proposition
fixes S :: (*real*^'*n*) *set*
assumes $S \in$ *lmeasurable*
shows *measurable_stretch*: $((\lambda x.\ \chi\ k.\ m\ k * x\$k)$ ‘ $S) \in$ *lmeasurable* (**is** *?f* ‘ $S \in$ _)
and *measure_stretch*: *measure lebesgue* $((\lambda x.\ \chi\ k.\ m\ k * x\$k)$ ‘ $S) = |$*prod m UNIV*$|$ $*$ *measure lebesgue S*
(**is** *?MEQ*)

proposition
fixes f :: *real*^'*n*::{*finite*,*wellorder*} $\Rightarrow$ *real*^'*n*::_
assumes *linear f* $S \in$ *lmeasurable*
shows *measurable_linear_image*: (f ‘ S) $\in$ *lmeasurable*
and *measure_linear_image*: *measure lebesgue* (f ‘ S) $= |$*det* (*matrix f*)$|$ $*$ *measure lebesgue S* (**is** *?Q f S*)

proposition *measure_semicontinuous_with_hausdist_explicit*:
assumes *bounded S* **and** *neg*: *negligible*(*frontier S*) **and** $e > 0$
obtains d **where** $d > 0$
$\bigwedge T.\ [\![T \in \mathit{lmeasurable};\ \bigwedge y.\ y \in T \Longrightarrow \exists x.\ x \in S \wedge \mathit{dist}\ x\ y < d]\!]$
$\Longrightarrow$ *measure lebesgue* $T <$ *measure lebesgue* $S + e$

proposition
fixes f :: *real*^'*n*::{*finite*,*wellorder*} $\Rightarrow$ *real*^'*n*::_
assumes S: $S \in$ *lmeasurable*
and *deriv*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (f *has_derivative* f' x) (*at x within S*)
and *int*: $(\lambda x.\ |\mathit{det}\ (\mathit{matrix}\ (f'\ x))|)$ *integrable_on S*
and *bounded*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow |\mathit{det}\ (\mathit{matrix}\ (f'\ x))| \leq B$
shows *measurable_bounded_differentiable_image*:
f ‘ $S \in$ *lmeasurable*
and *measure_bounded_differentiable_image*:
measure lebesgue (f ‘ S) $\leq B *$ *measure lebesgue S* (**is** *?M*)

theorem
fixes f :: *real*^'*n*::{*finite*,*wellorder*} $\Rightarrow$ *real*^'*n*::_
assumes S: $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
and *deriv*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (f *has_derivative* f' x) (*at x within S*)
and *int*: $(\lambda x.\ |\mathit{det}\ (\mathit{matrix}\ (f'\ x))|)$ *integrable_on S*
shows *measurable_differentiable_image*: f ‘ $S \in$ *lmeasurable*
and *measure_differentiable_image*:
measure lebesgue (f ‘ S) $\leq$ *integral S* $(\lambda x.\ |\mathit{det}\ (\mathit{matrix}\ (f'\ x))|)$ (**is** *?M*)

6.47.2 Borel measurable Jacobian determinant

proposition *borel_measurable_partial_derivatives*:
fixes f :: $real^{\frown\prime}m$::{*finite*,*wellorder*} ⇒ $real^{\frown\prime}n$
assumes *S*: $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
and *f*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (*f has_derivative* f' *x*) (*at x within S*)
shows (λx. (*matrix*(f' *x*)\$*m*\$*n*)) $\in$ *borel_measurable* (*lebesgue_on S*)

theorem *borel_measurable_det_Jacobian*:
fixes f :: $real^{\frown\prime}n$::{*finite*,*wellorder*} ⇒ $real^{\frown\prime}n$::_
assumes *S*: $S \in$ *sets lebesgue* **and** *f*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (*f has_derivative* f' *x*) (*at x within S*)
shows (λx. *det*(*matrix*(f' *x*))) $\in$ *borel_measurable* (*lebesgue_on S*)
theorem *borel_measurable_lebesgue_on_preimage_borel*:
fixes f :: $'a$::*euclidean_space* ⇒ $'b$::*euclidean_space*
assumes $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
shows $f \in$ *borel_measurable* (*lebesgue_on S*) $\longleftrightarrow$
($\forall$ *T*. $T \in$ *sets borel* $\longrightarrow$ {$x \in S$. *f x* $\in T$} $\in$ *sets lebesgue*)

6.47.3 Simplest case of Sard's theorem (we don't need continuity of derivative)

theorem *baby_Sard*:
fixes f :: $real^{\frown\prime}m$::{*finite*,*wellorder*} ⇒ $real^{\frown\prime}n$::{*finite*,*wellorder*}
assumes *mlen*: $CARD('m) \le CARD('n)$
and *der*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (*f has_derivative* f' *x*) (*at x within S*)
and *rank*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ *rank*(*matrix*(f' *x*)) $< CARD('n)$
shows *negligible*(*f* ‘ *S*)

6.47.4 A one-way version of change-of-variables not assuming injectivity.

proposition *absolutely_integrable_on_image*:
fixes f :: $real^{\frown\prime}m$::{*finite*,*wellorder*} ⇒ $real^{\frown\prime}n$ **and** g :: $real^{\frown\prime}m$::_ ⇒ $real^{\frown\prime}m$::_
assumes *der_g*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (*g has_derivative* g' *x*) (*at x within S*)

and *intS*: $(\lambda x.\ |det\ (matrix\ (g'\ x))| *_R f(g\ x))$ *absolutely_integrable_on S*
shows *f absolutely_integrable_on* $(g\ `\ S)$

proposition *integral_on_image_ubound*:
fixes f :: *real^'n::{finite,wellorder}* $\Rightarrow$ *real* **and** g :: *real^'n::_* $\Rightarrow$ *real^'n::_*
assumes $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow 0 \le f(g\ x)$
and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow (g$ *has_derivative* $g'\ x)$ *(at x within S)*
and $(\lambda x.\ |det\ (matrix\ (g'\ x))| * f(g\ x))$ *integrable_on S*
shows *integral* $(g\ `\ S)\ f \le$ *integral* $S\ (\lambda x.\ |det\ (matrix\ (g'\ x))| * f(g\ x))$

6.47.5 Change-of-variables theorem

theorem *has_absolute_integral_change_of_variables_invertible*:
fixes f :: *real^'m::{finite,wellorder}* $\Rightarrow$ *real^'n* **and** g :: *real^'m::_* $\Rightarrow$ *real^'m::_*
assumes *der_g*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow (g$ *has_derivative* $g'\ x)$ *(at x within S)*
and *hg*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow h(g\ x) = x$
and *conth*: *continuous_on* $(g\ `\ S)\ h$
shows $(\lambda x.\ |det\ (matrix\ (g'\ x))| *_R f(g\ x))$ *absolutely_integrable_on* $S \wedge$ *integral* $S\ (\lambda x.\ |det\ (matrix\ (g'\ x))| *_R f(g\ x)) = b \longleftrightarrow$
f absolutely_integrable_on $(g\ `\ S) \wedge$ *integral* $(g\ `\ S)\ f = b$
(**is** *?lhs = ?rhs*)

theorem *has_absolute_integral_change_of_variables_compact*:
fixes f :: *real^'m::{finite,wellorder}* $\Rightarrow$ *real^'n* **and** g :: *real^'m::_* $\Rightarrow$ *real^'m::_*
assumes *compact S*
and *der_g*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow (g$ *has_derivative* $g'\ x)$ *(at x within S)*
and *inj*: *inj_on g S*
shows $((\lambda x.\ |det\ (matrix\ (g'\ x))| *_R f(g\ x))$ *absolutely_integrable_on* $S \wedge$
integral $S\ (\lambda x.\ |det\ (matrix\ (g'\ x))| *_R f(g\ x)) = b$
$\longleftrightarrow$ *f absolutely_integrable_on* $(g\ `\ S) \wedge$ *integral* $(g\ `\ S)\ f = b)$

theorem *has_absolute_integral_change_of_variables*:
fixes f :: *real^'m::{finite,wellorder}* $\Rightarrow$ *real^'n* **and** g :: *real^'m::_* $\Rightarrow$ *real^'m::_*
assumes *S*: $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
and *der_g*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow (g$ *has_derivative* $g'\ x)$ *(at x within S)*
and *inj*: *inj_on g S*
shows $(\lambda x.\ |det\ (matrix\ (g'\ x))| *_R f(g\ x))$ *absolutely_integrable_on* $S \wedge$
integral $S\ (\lambda x.\ |det\ (matrix\ (g'\ x))| *_R f(g\ x)) = b$

$\longleftrightarrow$ *f absolutely_integrable_on* $(g$ ‘ $S) \wedge$ *integral* $(g$ ‘ $S)$ $f = b$

corollary *absolutely_integrable_change_of_variables*:
fixes f :: *real*^'*m*::{*finite*,*wellorder*} ⇒ *real*^'*n* **and** g :: *real*^'*m*::_ ⇒ *real*^'*m*::_
assumes $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
and $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (*g has_derivative g' x*) (*at x within S*)
and *inj_on g S*
shows *f absolutely_integrable_on* (*g* ‘ *S*)
$\longleftrightarrow$ ($\lambda x.$ |*det* (*matrix* (*g' x*))| $*_R$ *f*(*g x*)) *absolutely_integrable_on S*

corollary *integral_change_of_variables*:
fixes f :: *real*^'*m*::{*finite*,*wellorder*} ⇒ *real*^'*n* **and** g :: *real*^'*m*::_ ⇒ *real*^'*m*::_
assumes *S*: $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
and *der_g*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (*g has_derivative g' x*) (*at x within S*)
and *inj*: *inj_on g S*
and *disj*: (*f absolutely_integrable_on* (*g* ‘ *S*) ∨
($\lambda x.$ |*det* (*matrix* (*g' x*))| $*_R$ *f*(*g x*)) *absolutely_integrable_on S*)
shows *integral* (*g* ‘ *S*) *f* = *integral S* ($\lambda x.$ |*det* (*matrix* (*g' x*))| $*_R$ *f*(*g x*))

corollary *absolutely_integrable_change_of_variables_1*:
fixes f :: *real* ⇒ *real*^'*n*::{*finite*,*wellorder*} **and** g :: *real* ⇒ *real*
assumes *S*: $S \in$ *sets lebesgue*
and *der_g*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in S \Longrightarrow$ (*g has_vector_derivative g' x*) (*at x within S*)
and *inj*: *inj_on g S*
shows (*f absolutely_integrable_on g* ‘ *S* $\longleftrightarrow$
($\lambda x.$ |*g' x*| $*_R$ *f*(*g x*)) *absolutely_integrable_on S*)

6.47.6 Change of variables for integrals: special case of linear function

6.47.7 Change of variable for measure

end

6.48 Lipschitz Continuity

theory *Lipschitz*
imports
Derivative
begin

definition *lipschitz_on*
where *lipschitz_on C U f* $\longleftrightarrow$ (*0* ≤ *C* ∧ (∀ *x* ∈ *U*. ∀ *y*∈*U*. *dist* (*f x*) (*f y*) ≤ *C* ∗ *dist x y*))
notation *lipschitz_on* (_−*lipschitz'*_*on* [*1000*])

proposition *lipschitz_on_uniformly_continuous*:
assumes $L-lipschitz\_on\ X\ f$
shows $uniformly\_continuous\_on\ X\ f$

proposition *lipschitz_on_continuous_on*:
$continuous\_on\ X\ f$ **if** $L-lipschitz\_on\ X\ f$
proposition *bounded_derivative_imp_lipschitz*:
assumes $\bigwedge x.\ x \in X \Longrightarrow (f\ has\_derivative\ f'\ x)\ (at\ x\ within\ X)$
assumes *convex*: $convex\ X$
assumes $\bigwedge x.\ x \in X \Longrightarrow onorm\ (f'\ x) \leq C\ 0 \leq C$
shows $C-lipschitz\_on\ X\ f$

6.48.1 Local Lipschitz continuity

proposition *lipschitz_on_closed_Union*:
assumes $\bigwedge i.\ i \in I \Longrightarrow lipschitz\_on\ M\ (U\ i)\ f$
$\bigwedge i.\ i \in I \Longrightarrow closed\ (U\ i)$
$finite\ I$
$M \geq 0$
$\{u..(v::real)\} \subseteq (\bigcup i\in I.\ U\ i)$
shows $lipschitz\_on\ M\ \{u..v\}\ f$

6.48.2 Local Lipschitz continuity (uniform for a family of functions)

definition *local_lipschitz*::
$'a::metric\_space\ set \Rightarrow 'b::metric\_space\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c::metric\_space) \Rightarrow bool$
where
$local\_lipschitz\ T\ X\ f \equiv \forall x \in X.\ \forall t \in T.$
$\exists u>0.\ \exists L.\ \forall t \in cball\ t\ u \cap T.\ L-lipschitz\_on\ (cball\ x\ u \cap X)\ (f\ t)$

proposition *c1_implies_local_lipschitz*:
fixes $T::real\ set$ **and** $X::'a::\{banach,heine\_borel\}\ set$
and $f::real \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$
assumes f': $\bigwedge t\ x.\ t \in T \Longrightarrow x \in X \Longrightarrow (f\ t\ has\_derivative\ blinfun\_apply\ (f'\ (t,\ x)))\ (at\ x)$
assumes $cont\_f'$: $continuous\_on\ (T \times X)\ f'$
assumes $open\ T$
assumes $open\ X$
shows $local\_lipschitz\ T\ X\ f$

end
theory
Multivariate_Analysis
imports
Ordered_Euclidean_Space

Determinants
Cross3
Lipschitz
Starlike
beginend

6.49 Volume of a Simplex

theory *Simplex_Content*
imports *Change_Of_Vars*
begin

theorem *content_std_simplex*:
measure lborel (*convex hull* (*insert 0 Basis* :: *'a* :: *euclidean_space set*)) =
1 / *fact DIM*(*'a*)

proposition *measure_lebesgue_linear_transformation*:
fixes *A* :: (*real* ^ *'n* :: {*finite*, *wellorder*}) *set*
fixes *f* :: _ ⇒ *real* ^ *'n* :: {*finite*, *wellorder*}
assumes *bounded A A* ∈ *sets lebesgue linear f*
shows *measure lebesgue* (*f* ‘ *A*) = |*det* (*matrix f*)| ∗ *measure lebesgue A*

theorem *content_simplex*:
fixes *X* :: (*real* ^ *'n* :: {*finite*, *wellorder*}) *set* **and** *f* :: *'n* :: _ ⇒ *real* ^(*'n* :: _)
assumes *finite X card X* = *Suc CARD*(*'n*) **and** *x0*: *x0* ∈ *X* **and** *bij*: *bij_betw f UNIV* (*X* − {*x0*})
defines *M* ≡ (χ *i*. χ *j*. *f j* \$ *i* − *x0* \$ *i*)
shows *content* (*convex hull X*) = |*det M*| / *fact* (*CARD*(*'n*))

theorem *content_triangle*:
fixes *A B C* :: *real* ^ *2*
shows *content* (*convex hull* {*A*, *B*, *C*}) =
|(*C* \$ *1* − *A* \$ *1*) ∗ (*B* \$ *2* − *A* \$ *2*) − (*B* \$ *1* − *A* \$ *1*) ∗ (*C* \$ *2* − *A* \$ *2*)| / *2*

theorem *heron*:
fixes *A B C* :: *real* ^ *2*
defines *a* ≡ *dist B C* **and** *b* ≡ *dist A C* **and** *c* ≡ *dist A B*
defines *s* ≡ (*a* + *b* + *c*) / *2*
shows *content* (*convex hull* {*A*, *B*, *C*}) = *sqrt* (*s* ∗ (*s* − *a*) ∗ (*s* − *b*) ∗ (*s* − *c*))

end

6.50 Convergence of Formal Power Series

theory *FPS_Convergence*

imports
  Generalised_Binomial_Theorem
  HOL−Computational_Algebra.Formal_Power_Series
begin

6.50.1 Basic properties of convergent power series

definition *fps_conv_radius* :: $'a$ :: {*banach*, *real_normed_div_algebra*} *fps* ⇒ *ereal* **where**
  fps_conv_radius f = *conv_radius* (*fps_nth f*)

definition *eval_fps* :: $'a$ :: {*banach*, *real_normed_div_algebra*} *fps* ⇒ $'a$ ⇒ $'a$ **where**
  eval_fps f z = ($\sum$ *n*. *fps_nth f n* ∗ *z* ^ *n*)

theorem *sums_eval_fps*:
  fixes *f* :: $'a$ :: {*banach*, *real_normed_div_algebra*} *fps*
  assumes *norm z* < *fps_conv_radius f*
  shows (λ*n*. *fps_nth f n* ∗ *z* ^ *n*) *sums eval_fps f z*

6.50.2 Evaluating power series

theorem *eval_fps_deriv*:
  assumes *norm z* < *fps_conv_radius f*
  shows *eval_fps* (*fps_deriv f*) *z* = *deriv* (*eval_fps f*) *z*

theorem *fps_nth_conv_deriv*:
  fixes *f* :: *complex fps*
  assumes *fps_conv_radius f* > *0*
  shows *fps_nth f n* = (*deriv* ^^ *n*) (*eval_fps f*) *0* / *fact n*

theorem *eval_fps_eqD*:
  fixes *f g* :: *complex fps*
  assumes *fps_conv_radius f* > *0* *fps_conv_radius g* > *0*
  assumes *eventually* (λ*z*. *eval_fps f z* = *eval_fps g z*) (*nhds 0*)
  shows *f* = *g*

6.50.3 Power series expansions of analytic functions

definition
  has_fps_expansion :: ($'a$ :: {*banach*,*real_normed_div_algebra*} ⇒ $'a$) ⇒ $'a$ *fps* ⇒ *bool*
  (**infixl** *has′_fps′_expansion 60*)
  where (*f has_fps_expansion F*) ⟷
    fps_conv_radius F > *0* ∧ *eventually* (λ*z*. *eval_fps F z* = *f z*) (*nhds 0*)

end
theory *Smooth_Paths*
  imports
  Retracts
begin

6.50.4 Piecewise differentiability of paths

6.50.5 Valid paths, and their start and finish

definition *valid_path* :: (*real* ⇒ *'a* :: *real_normed_vector*) ⇒ *bool*
  where *valid_path f* ≡ *f piecewise_C1_differentiable_on* {*0..1*::*real*}

end

6.51 Neighbourhood bases and Locally path-connected spaces

theory *Locally*
  imports
    Path_Connected Function_Topology
begin

6.51.1 Neighbourhood Bases

6.51.2 Locally path-connected spaces

end

6.52 Euclidean space and n-spheres, as subtopologies of n-dimensional space

theory *Abstract_Euclidean_Space*
imports *Homotopy Locally*
begin

6.52.1 Euclidean spaces as abstract topologies

6.52.2 n-dimensional spheres

proposition *contractible_space_upper_hemisphere*:
  assumes $k \le n$
  shows *contractible_space*(*subtopology* (*nsphere n*) $\{x.\ x\ k \ge 0\}$)

corollary *contractible_space_lower_hemisphere*:
  assumes $k \leq n$
  shows *contractible_space*(*subtopology* (*nsphere n*) $\{x.\ x\ k \leq 0\}$)

proposition *nullhomotopic_nonsurjective_sphere_map*:
  assumes *f*: *continuous_map* (*nsphere p*) (*nsphere p*) *f*
    and *fim*: *f* ‘ (*topspace*(*nsphere p*)) $\neq$ *topspace*(*nsphere p*)
  obtains *a* **where** *homotopic_with* ($\lambda x.$ *True*) (*nsphere p*) (*nsphere p*) *f* ($\lambda x.\ a$)

end

6.53 Metrics on product spaces

theory *Function_Metric*
  imports
    Function_Topology
    Elementary_Metric_Spaces
begininstantiation *fun* :: (*countable*, *metric_space*) *metric_space*
begin

definition *dist_fun_def*:
  dist x y = ($\sum$ *n*. (*1*/*2*)^*n* $*$ *min* (*dist* (*x* (*from_nat n*)) (*y* (*from_nat n*))) *1*)

definition *uniformity_fun_def*:
  (*uniformity*::((*'a* $\Rightarrow$ *'b*) $\times$ (*'a* $\Rightarrow$ *'b*)) *filter*) = (*INF e*$\in$\{*0*<..\}. *principal* \{(*x*, *y*). *dist* (*x*::(*'a*$\Rightarrow$*'b*)) *y* < *e*\})
end
theory *Analysis*
  imports

  Convex
  Determinants

  Connected
  Abstract_Limits

  Elementary_Normed_Spaces
  Norm_Arith

  Convex_Euclidean_Space
  Operator_Norm

  Line_Segment
  Derivative
  Cartesian_Euclidean_Space
  Weierstrass_Theorems

  Ball_Volume

Integral_Test
Improper_Integral
Equivalence_Measurable_On_Borel
Lebesgue_Integral_Substitution
Embed_Measure
Complete_Measure
Radon_Nikodym
Fashoda_Theorem
Cross3
Homeomorphism
Bounded_Continuous_Function
Abstract_Topology
Product_Topology
Lindelof_Spaces
Infinite_Products
Infinite_Sum
Infinite_Set_Sum
Polytope
Jordan_Curve
Poly_Roots
Generalised_Binomial_Theorem
Gamma_Function
Change_Of_Vars
Multivariate_Analysis
Simplex_Content
FPS_Convergence
Smooth_Paths
Abstract_Euclidean_Space
Function_Metric
begin

end

Bibliography

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