Von Neumann Morgenstern Utility Theorem *

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Abstract

Utility functions form an essential part of game theory and economics. In order to guarantee the existence of utility functions most of the time sufficient properties are assumed in an axiomatic manner. One famous and very common set of such assumptions is that of expected utility theory. Here, the rationality, continuity, and independence of preferences is assumed. The von-Neumann-Morgenstern Utility theorem shows that these assumptions are necessary and sufficient for an expected utility function to exists. This theorem was proven by Neumann and Morgenstern in "Theory of Games and Economic Behavior" which is regarded as one of the most influential works in game theory.

We formalize these results in Isabelle/HOL. The formalization includes formal definitions of the underlying concepts including continuity and independence of preferences.

Contents

1	Composition of Probability Mass functions	2
2	Lotteries	12
3	Properties of Preferences 3.1 Independent Preferences 3.2 Continuity	
4	System U start, as per vNM	20
5	This lemma is in called step 1 in literature. In Von Neumann and Morgenstern's book this is A:A (albeit more general)	

 ^{5.1} Add finiteness and non emptyness of outcomes
 29

 5.2
 Add continuity to assumptions
 34

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6	Definition of vNM-utility function	47
7	Finite outcomes	49
8	Related work	53

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theory PMF-Composition
imports
HOL-Probability.Probability
begin
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1 Composition of Probability Mass functions

definition mix-pmf :: real \Rightarrow 'a pmf \Rightarrow 'a pmf \Rightarrow 'a pmf where mix-pmf α p q = (bernoulli-pmf α) \gg (λX . if X then p else q)

lemma pmf-mix: $a \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow pmf$ (mix-pmf a p q) x = a * pmf p x + (1 - a) * pmf q x**by** (simp add: mix-pmf-def pmf-bind)

lemma pmf-mix-deeper: $a \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow pmf$ (mix-pmf a p q) x = a * pmf p x + pmf q x - a * pmf q xby (simp add: left-diff-distrib' pmf-mix)

lemma bernoulli-pmf-0 [simp]: bernoulli-pmf 0 = return-pmf False
by (intro pmf-eqI) (auto simp: bernoulli-pmf.rep-eq)

lemma bernoulli-pmf-1 [simp]: bernoulli-pmf 1 = return-pmf True
by (intro pmf-eqI) (auto simp: bernoulli-pmf.rep-eq)

lemma pmf-mix-0 [simp]: mix-pmf 0 p q = qby (simp add: mix-pmf-def bind-return-pmf)

lemma pmf-mix-1 [simp]: mix-pmf 1 p q = pby (simp add: mix-pmf-def bind-return-pmf)

lemma set-pmf-mix: $a \in \{0 < ... < 1\} \implies$ set-pmf (mix-pmf $a \ p \ q) =$ set-pmf $p \cup$ set-pmf q

by (auto simp add: mix-pmf-def split: if-splits)

lemma set-pmf-mix-eq: $a \in \{0..1\} \implies mix-pmf \ a \ p = p$ by (simp add: mix-pmf-def)

lemma pmf-equiv-intro[intro]: **assumes** $\bigwedge e. \ e \in set$ - $pmf \ p \implies pmf \ p \ e = pmf \ q \ e$ **assumes** $\bigwedge e. \ e \in set$ - $pmf \ q \implies pmf \ q \ e = pmf \ p \ e$ **lemma** *pmf-equiv-intro1*[*intro*]: **assumes** $\bigwedge e. \ e \in set\text{-pmf } p \implies pmf \ p \ e = pmf \ q \ e$ shows p = qby (standard, auto simp: assms, metis assms set-pmf-iff assms linorder-not-le order-refl pmf-neq-exists-less pmf-not-neq set-pmf-iff) **lemma** *pmf-inverse-switch-eqals*: assumes $a \in \{0...1\}$ shows mix-pmf a p q = mix-pmf (1-a) q pproof have fst: $\forall x \in \text{set-pmf } p. pmf (mix-pmf a p q) x = pmf (mix-pmf (1-a) q p) x$ proof fix xassume $x \in set\text{-}pmf p$ have pmf (mix-pmf a p q) x = a * pmf p x + (1 - a) * pmf q x**using** pmf-mix[of a p q x] assms by blast also have $\dots = a * pmf p x + pmf q x - a * pmf q x$ **by** (*simp add: left-diff-distrib*) **from** pmf-mix[of 1-a q p x] assms have pmf (mix-pmf (1 - a) q p) x = (1 - a) * pmf q x + (1 - (1 - a)) *pmf p xby auto then show pmf (mix-pmf a p q) x = pmf (mix-pmf (1 - a) q p) xusing calculation by auto ged have $\forall x \in \text{set-pmf } q$. pmf (mix-pmf a p q) x = pmf (mix-pmf (1-a) q p) xproof fix xassume $x \in set\text{-}pmf q$ have pmf (mix-pmf a p q) x = a * pmf p x + (1 - a) * pmf q xusing pmf-mix[of a p q x] assms by blast also have $\dots = a * pmf p x + pmf q x - a * pmf q x$ **by** (*simp add: left-diff-distrib*) **from** pmf-mix[of 1-a q p x] assms show pmf (mix-pmf a p q) x = pmf (mix-pmf (1 - a) q p) xusing calculation by auto qed then have $\forall x \in set\text{-pmf} (mix\text{-pmf} a p q)$. pmf (mix-pmf a p q) x = pmf(mix-pmf(1-a) q p) xby (metis (no-types) fst add-0-left assms mult-eq-0-iff pmf-mix set-pmf-iff) thus ?thesis **by** (*simp add: pmf-equiv-intro1*) qed **lemma** *mix-pmf-comp-left-div*: assumes $\alpha \in \{0..(1::real)\}$

by (metis assms(2) less-irrefl pmf-neq-exists-less pmf-not-neg set-pmf-iff)

shows p = q

and $\beta \in \{0..(1::real)\}$ assumes $\alpha > \beta$ shows pmf (mix-pmf (β/α) (mix-pmf $\alpha p q$) q) $e = \beta * pmf p e + pmf q e \beta * pmf q e$ prooflet $?l = (mix-pmf (\beta/\alpha) (mix-pmf \alpha p q) q)$ have fst: pmf ?l $e = (\beta/\alpha) * pmf$ (mix-pmf $\alpha p q$) $e + (1-\beta/\alpha) * pmf q e$ by $(meson \ assms(1) \ assms(2) \ assms(3) \ atLeastAtMost-iff \ less-divide-eq-1$ less-eq-real-def not-less pmf-mix zero-le-divide-iff) then have pmf (mix-pmf α p q) $e = \alpha * pmf p e + (1 - \alpha) * pmf q e$ using pmf-mix[of α p q] assms(2) assms(3) assms(1) by blast have pmf ? $l e = (\beta/\alpha) * (\alpha * pmf p e + (1 - \alpha) * pmf q e) + (1 - \beta/\alpha) * pmf$ q eusing fst assms(1) pmf-mix by fastforce then have pmf ? $l = ((\beta/\alpha) * \alpha * pmf p e + (\beta/\alpha) * (1 - \alpha) * pmf q e) +$ $(1-\beta/\alpha) * pmf q e$ using fst assms(1) by (metis mult.assoc ring-class.ring-distribs(1)) then have $*: pmf ?l e = (\beta * pmf p e + (\beta/\alpha) * (1 - \alpha) * pmf q e) + (1 - \beta/\alpha)$ * pmf q eusing $fst \ assms(1) \ assms(2) \ assms(3)$ by autothen have $pmf ?l e = (\beta * pmf p e + ((\beta/\alpha) - (\beta/\alpha)*\alpha) * pmf q e) + (1-\beta/\alpha)$ * pmf q eusing $fst \ assms(1) \ assms(2) \ assms(3)$ by $(simp \ add: * \ diff-divide-distrib$ right-diff-distrib') then have pmf ? $l e = (\beta * pmf p e + ((\beta/\alpha) - \beta) * pmf q e) + (1 - \beta/\alpha) * pmf$ q eusing $fst \ assms(1) \ assms(2) \ assms(3)$ by autothen have $pmf ?l e = (\beta * pmf p e + (\beta/\alpha) * pmf q e - \beta * pmf q e) + 1* pmf$ $q \ e - \beta / \alpha * \ pmf \ q \ e$ by (simp add: left-diff-distrib) thus ?thesis by *linarith* qed **lemma** *mix-pmf-comp-with-dif-equiv*: assumes $\alpha \in \{0..(1::real)\}$ and $\beta \in \{0..(1::real)\}$ assumes $\alpha > \beta$ shows mix-pmf (β/α) (mix-pmf $\alpha p q$) $q = mix-pmf \beta p q$ (is ?l = ?r) **proof** (*rule pmf-equiv-intro1*[symmetric]) fix e**assume** $a: e \in set\text{-pmf}$?r have $e \in set\text{-pmf }?l$ using a pmf-mix-deeper by (metis assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) mix-pmf-comp-left-div *pmf-eq-0-set-pmf*) then have $pmf ?l e = \beta * pmf p e - \beta * pmf q e + pmf q e$ using pmf-mix-deeper of $\beta/\alpha p q e$ mix-pmf-comp-left-div of $\alpha \beta p q e$ assms **by** *auto* then show pmf (mix-pmf β p q) e = pmf (mix-pmf (β / α) (mix-pmf α p q)

q) e

lemma product-mix-pmf-prob-distrib: assumes $a \in \{0...1\}$ and $b \in \{0...1\}$ shows mix-pmf a (mix-pmf b p q) q = mix-pmf (a*b) p q proof – define γ where $g: \gamma = (a * b)$ define *l* where *l*: $l = (mix-pmf \ b \ p \ q)$ define r where r: r = mix-pmf(a*b) p qhave $y: \gamma \in \{0...1\}$ using assms(2) mult-le-one assms g by auto have alt-: $\forall e \in set\text{-}pmf \ l. \ pmf \ r \ e = \gamma * pmf \ p \ e + pmf \ q \ e - \gamma * pmf \ q \ e$ proof fix ehave $pmf r e = \gamma * pmf p e + (1-\gamma) * pmf q e$ using $\langle \gamma \in \{0..1\} \rangle$ g pmf-mix r by fastforce **moreover have** ... = $\gamma * pmf p e + 1 * pmf q e - \gamma * pmf q e$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) **moreover have** ... = pmf (*mix-pmf* γ *p q*) *e* using calculation g r by auto **moreover have** ... = $\gamma * pmf p e + pmf q e - \gamma * pmf q e$ using calculation by auto **ultimately show** $pmf r e = \gamma * pmf p e + pmf q e - \gamma * pmf q e$ by *auto* ged have $\forall e \in set\text{-}pmf r. pmf l e = b * pmf p e + pmf q e - b * pmf q e$ using all pmf-mix-deeper assms(2) l by fastforce have mix-pmf a (mix-pmf b p q) q = mix-pmf (a * b) p q **proof** (*rule ccontr*) assume neg: $\neg mix$ -pmf a (mix-pmf b p q) q = mix-pmf (a * b) p q then have $b: b \neq 0$ by (metis (no-types) assms(1) mult-cancel-right2 pmf-mix-0 set-pmf-mix-eq) have $f: b - (a * b) > 0 \longrightarrow mix-pmf \ a \ (mix-pmf \ b \ p \ q) \ q = mix-pmf \ (a * b)$ p qby (metis assms(2) diff-le-0-iff-le q mix-pmf-comp-with-dif-equiv mult-eq-0-iff nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right not-le order-refl y)thus False using b neg assms(1) assms(2) by auto qed then show ?thesis by auto qed **lemma** *mix-pmf-subset-of-original*: assumes $a \in \{0...1\}$ **shows** (set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q)) \subseteq set-pmf p \cup set-pmf q proof –

have $a \in \{0 < ... < 1\} \implies ?thesis$ **by** (*simp add: set-pmf-mix*) moreover have $a = 1 \implies$?thesis by simp moreover have $a = 0 \implies$?thesis by simp ultimately show ?thesis using assms less-eq-real-def by auto qed **lemma** *mix-pmf-preserves-finite-support*: assumes $a \in \{0...1\}$ **assumes** finite (set-pmf p) and finite (set-pmf q) **shows** finite (set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q)) by $(meson \ assms(1) \ assms(2) \ assms(3) \ finite-Un \ finite-subset \ mix-pmf-subset-of-original)$ **lemma** *ex-certain-iff-singleton-support*: **shows** $(\exists x. pmf p \ x = 1) \leftrightarrow card (set-pmf p) = 1$ **proof** (*rule iffI*, *goal-cases*) case 1 show ?case **proof** (*rule ccontr*) **assume** neq: \neg card (set-pmf p) = 1 then have card (set-pmf p) $\neq 1$ **by** blast have finite (set-pmf p) by (metis 1 empty-iff finite.emptyI finite-insert insert-iff not-le pmf-le-1 pmf-neq-exists-less pmf-nonneg set-pmf-iff set-return-pmf) then have sumeq-1: $(\sum i \in set\text{-pmf } p. pmf p i) = 1$ using sum-pmf-eq-1[of set-pmf p p] by auto have set-pmf-nemtpy: set-pmf $p \neq \{\}$ **by** (*simp add: set-pmf-not-empty*) then have g1: card (set-pmf p) > 1 by (metis card-0-eq less-one nat-neq-iff neg sum.infinite sumeq-1 zero-neq-one) have card (set-pmf p) > 1 \longrightarrow ($\sum i \in set-pmf p. pmf p i$) > 1 proof assume card (set-pmf p) > 1 have $\exists x y$. pmf $p x = 1 \land y \neq x \land y \in set$ -pmf pusing set-pmf-nemtpy is-singletonI' is-singleton-altdef by (metis 1 neg) then show $(\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf \ p. \ pmf \ p \ i) > 1$ by (metis AE-measure-pmf-iff UNIV-I empty-iff insert-iff measure-pmf.prob-eq-1 pmf.rep-eq sets-measure-pmf) qed then have card (set-pmf p) < 1 using sumeq-1 neq by linarith then show False using g1 by linarith

qed

qed (metis card-1-singletonE less-numeral-extra(1) pmf.rep-eq subset-eq sum-pmf-eq-1[of set-pmf p p] card-gt-0-iff[of set-pmf p] measure-measure-pmf-finite[of set-pmf p])

We thank Manuel Eberl for suggesting the following two lemmas.

lemma *mix-pmf-partition*: fixes $p :: 'a \ pmf$ **assumes** $y \in set\text{-}pmf \ p \ set\text{-}pmf \ p - \{y\} \neq \{\}$ obtains a q where $a \in \{0 < ... < 1\}$ set-pmf q = set-pmf $p - \{y\}$ $p = mix-pmf \ a \ q \ (return-pmf \ y)$ proof – from assms obtain x where x: $x \in set\text{-pmf } p - \{y\}$ by auto define a where a = 1 - pmf p yhave $a - n1: a \neq 1$ **by** (*simp add: a-def assms*(1) *pmf-eq-0-set-pmf*) have $pmf p y \neq 1$ using ex-certain-iff-singleton-support by (metis (full-types) Diff-cancel assms(1) assms(2) card-1-singletonE singletonD)hence y: pmf p y < 1 using pmf-le-1[of p y] unfolding a-def by linarith hence a: a > 0 by (simp add: a-def) define q where q = embed-pmf (λz . if z = y then 0 else pmf p z / a) have q: pmf q $z = (if z = y then \ 0 else pmf p z / a)$ for z **unfolding** *q*-*def* **proof** (*rule pmf-embed-pmf*) have $1 = (\int + x$. ennreal (pmf p x) ∂ count-space UNIV) **by** (*rule nn-integral-pmf-eq-1* [*symmetric*]) also have $\ldots = (\int f x$. ennreal $(pmf \ p \ x) * indicator \{y\} x +$ ennreal $(pmf \ p \ x) * indicator (-\{y\}) \ x \ \partial count-space \ UNIV)$ **by** (*intro nn-integral-cong*) (*auto simp*: *indicator-def*) also have $\ldots = (\int^+ x \cdot ennreal (pmf p x) * indicator \{y\} x \partial count-space$ UNIV) + $(\int + x. ennreal (pmf p x) * indicator (-\{y\}) x \partial count-space UNIV)$ **by** (subst nn-integral-add) auto also have $(\int + x. ennreal (pmf p x) * indicator \{y\} x \partial count-space UNIV) =$ pmf p y**by** (subst nn-integral-indicator-finite) auto also have ennreal $(pmf p y) + (\int^+ x. ennreal (pmf p x) * indicator (-{y}) x$ $\partial count$ -space UNIV) - ennreal $(pmf p y) = (\int^+ x. ennreal (pmf p x) * indicator (-{y}))$ $x \ \partial count$ -space UNIV) by simp also have 1 - ennreal (pmf p y) = ennreal (1 - pmf p y)by (subst ennreal-1 [symmetric], subst ennreal-minus) auto finally have eq: $(\int +x \in -\{y\})$. ennreal $(pmf \ p \ x) \partial count$ -space $UNIV) = 1 - (pmf \ p \ x) \partial count$ $pmf p y \dots$ have $(\int + x$ ennreal (if x = y then 0 else pmf p x / a) ∂ count-space UNIV) = $(\int + x. inverse \ a * (ennreal (pmf \ p \ x) * indicator (-{y}) x) \partial count-space$ UNIV)

using a by (intro nn-integral-conq) (auto simp: divide-simps ennreal-mult' [symmetric]) also have $\ldots = inverse \ a * (\int + x \in -\{y\}. \ ennreal \ (pmf \ p \ x) \ \partial count-space$ UNIV) using a by (subst nn-integral-cmult [symmetric]) (auto simp: ennreal-mult') also note eq also have ennreal (inverse a) * ennreal (1 - pmf p y) = ennreal ((1 - pmf p y))y) / a)using a by (subst ennreal-mult' [symmetric]) (auto simp: field-simps) also have (1 - pmf p y) / a = 1 using y by (simp add: a-def) finally show $(\int +x)$ entreal (if x = y then 0 else pmf p x / a) ∂ count-space UNIV) = 1by simp qed (insert a, auto) have mix-pmf (1 - pmf p y) q (return-pmf y) = p using y by (intro pmf-eqI) (auto simp: q pmf-mix pmf-le-1 a-def) **moreover have** set-pmf $q = set-pmf p - \{y\}$ **using** *y* **by** (*auto simp*: *q set-pmf-eq a-def*) ultimately show ?thesis using that of 1 - pmf p y q y assms by (auto simp: set-pmf-eq) qed **lemma** *pmf-mix-induct* [consumes 2, case-names degenerate mix]: **assumes** finite A set-pmf $p \subseteq A$ **assumes** degenerate: $\bigwedge x. \ x \in A \implies P$ (return-pmf x) $\bigwedge p \ a \ y. \ set-pmf \ p \subseteq A \implies a \in \{0 < ... < 1\} \implies y \in A \implies$ assumes *mix*: $P \ p \Longrightarrow P \ (mix-pmf \ a \ p \ (return-pmf \ y))$ shows P pproof have finite (set-pmf p) set-pmf $p \neq \{\}$ set-pmf $p \subseteq A$ using assms(1,2) by (auto simp: set-pmf-not-empty dest: finite-subset) thus ?thesis **proof** (*induction set-pmf p arbitrary*: *p rule*: *finite-ne-induct*) **case** (singleton x p) hence p = return-pmf x using set-pmf-subset-singleton[of p x] by auto thus ?case using singleton by (auto intro: degenerate) next case (insert x B p) **from** *insert.hyps* have $x \in set$ -*pmf* p *set-pmf* $p - \{x\} \neq \{\}$ by *auto* from mix-pmf-partition[OF this] obtain a q where decomp: $a \in \{0 < .. < 1\}$ set-pmf q = set-pmf $p - \{x\}$ $p = mix-pmf \ a \ q \ (return-pmf \ x) \ by \ blast$ have $P(mix-pmf \ a \ q \ (return-pmf \ x))$ **using** *insert.prems decomp*(1) *insert.hyps* **by** (*intro mix insert*) (*auto simp: decomp(2)*) with decomp(3) show ?case by simp ged qed

lemma *pmf-mix-induct'* [consumes 2, case-names degenerate mix]: **assumes** finite A set-pmf $p \subseteq A$ **assumes** degenerate: $\bigwedge x. \ x \in A \implies P$ (return-pmf x) $\bigwedge p \ q \ a. \ set-pmf \ p \subseteq A \Longrightarrow set-pmf \ q \subseteq A \Longrightarrow a \in \{0 < .. < 1\}$ assumes *mix*: \implies $P \ p \Longrightarrow P \ q \Longrightarrow P \ (mix-pmf \ a \ p \ q)$ shows P pusing assms by (induct p rule: pmf-mix-induct)(auto)+ **lemma** *finite-sum-distribute-mix-pmf*: **assumes** finite (set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q)) **assumes** finite (set-pmf p) **assumes** finite (set-pmf q) shows $(\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf (mix\text{-}pmf a p q), pmf (mix\text{-}pmf a p q) i) = (\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf$ $p. a * pmf p i) + (\sum i \in set-pmf q. (1-a) * pmf q i)$ proof have fst: $(\sum i \in set\text{-pmf} (mix\text{-pmf} a p q), pmf (mix\text{-pmf} a p q) i) = 1$ using sum-pmf-eq-1 assms by auto have $(\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf \ p. \ a * pmf \ p \ i) = a * (\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf \ p. \ pmf \ p \ i)$ **by** (*simp add: sum-distrib-left*) also have $\dots = a * 1$ using assms sum-pmf-eq-1 by (simp add: sum-pmf-eq-1) then show ?thesis by (metis fst add.assoc add-diff-cancel-left' add-uminus-conv-diff assms(3) *mult.right-neutral order-refl sum-distrib-left sum-pmf-eq-1*) qed **lemma** *distribute-alpha-over-sum*: shows $(\sum i \in set pmf T. a * pmf p i * f i) = a * (\sum i \in set pmf T. pmf p i * f i)$ by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) semiring-normalization-rules (18) sum.cong sum-distrib-left)**lemma** sum-over-subset-pmf-support: assumes finite T**assumes** set-pmf $p \subseteq T$ shows $(\sum i \in T. \ a * pmf \ p \ i * f \ i) = (\sum i \in set-pmf \ p. \ a * pmf \ p \ i * f \ i)$ proof **consider** (eq) set-pmf $p = T \mid (sub)$ set-pmf $p \subset T$ using assms by blast then show ?thesis **proof** (*cases*) \mathbf{next} case sub define A where A = T - (set pmf p)have finite (set-pmf p) using assms(1) assms(2) finite-subset by auto moreover have finite A using A-def assms(1) by blastmoreover have $A \cap set\text{-}pmf \ p = \{\}$

using A-def assms(1) by blast

ultimately have $*: (\sum i \in T. \ a * pmf \ p \ i * f \ i) = (\sum i \in set-pmf \ p. \ a * pmf \ p \ i)$ *fi + ($\sum i \in A$. a * pmf p i * fi) using sum.union-disjoint by (metis (no-types) A-def Un-Diff-cancel2 $Un-absorb2 \ assms(2) \ inf.commute \ inf-sup-aci(5) \ sum.union-disjoint)$ have $\forall e \in A$. pmf p e = 0**by** (*simp add: A-def pmf-eq-0-set-pmf*) hence $(\sum i \in A. \ a * pmf \ p \ i * f \ i) = 0$ by simp then show ?thesis **by** (*simp add*: *) qed (*auto*) qed **lemma** expected-value-mix-pmf-distrib: **assumes** finite (set-pmf p) and finite (set-pmf q) assumes $a \in \{0 < .. < 1\}$ **shows** measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf a p q) f = a * measure-pmf.expectationp f + (1-a) * measure-pmf.expectation q fproof – have fn: finite (set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q)) using mix-pmf-preserves-finite-support assms less-eq-real-def by auto have subsets: set-pmf $p \subseteq$ set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q) set-pmf $q \subseteq$ set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q**using** assms assms set-pmf-mix **by**(fastforce)+ have *: $(\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf (mix\text{-}pmf a p q))$. $a * pmf p i * f i) = a * (\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf)$ $(mix-pmf \ a \ p \ q). \ pmf \ p \ i * f \ i)$ by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) mult.assoc sum.cong sum-distrib-left) have **: $(\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf (mix\text{-}pmf a p q), (1-a) * pmf q i * f i) = (1-a) * (\sum i q i)$ \in set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q). pmf q i * f i) using distribute-alpha-over-sum[of (1 - a) q f (mix-pmf a p q)] by auto have ***: measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf a p q) $f = (\sum i \in set-pmf (mix-pmf$ a p q). pmf (mix-pmf a p q) i * f i) $\mathbf{by}\ (metis\ fn\ pmf-integral-code-unfold\ pmf-integral-pmf-set-integral$ *pmf-set-integral-code-alt-finite*) also have $g: ... = (\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf (mix\text{-}pmf a p q)) (a * pmf p i + (1-a) * pmf)$ q(i) * f(i)using pmf-mix[of a p q] assms(3) by autoalso have ****: ... = $(\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf (mix\text{-}pmf a p q))$. a * pmf p i * f i + (1-a)* pmf q i * f i**by** (*simp add: mult.commute ring-class.ring-distribs*(1)) also have $f: ... = (\sum i \in set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q))$. $a * pmf p i * f i) + (\sum i \in set-pmf q)$ set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q). (1-a) * pmf q i * f i) by (simp add: sum.distrib) also have $\dots = a * (\sum i \in set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q)) \cdot pmf p i * f i) + (1-a) *$ $(\sum i \in set-pmf \ (mix-pmf \ a \ p \ q). \ pmf \ q \ i * f \ i)$ using * ** by simp also have $h: ... = a * (\sum i \in set-pmf p. pmf p i * f i) + (1-a) * (\sum i \in set-pmf p)$ q. pmf q i * f i)

proof – have $(\sum i \in \text{set-pmf} (\text{mix-pmf} a p q). \text{ pmf} p i * f i) = (\sum i \in \text{set-pmf} p. \text{ pmf})$ $p \ i * f \ i$) using subsets sum-over-subset-pmf-support[of (mix-pmf a p q) p 1 f] fn by auto**moreover have** $(\sum i \in \text{set-pmf} (\text{mix-pmf} a p q))$. $pmf q i * f i) = (\sum i \in n)$ set-pmf q. pmf q i * f i) using subsets sum-over-subset-pmf-support of $(mix-pmf \ a \ p \ q) \ q \ 1 \ f$ by autoultimately show *?thesis* by (simp)qed finally show ?thesis proof have $(\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf \ q. \ pmf \ q \ i * f \ i) = measure\text{-}pmf.expectation \ q \ f$ by (metis (full-types) assms(2) pmf-integral-code-unfold pmf-integral-pmf-set-integral*pmf-set-integral-code-alt-finite*) **moreover have** $(\sum i \in set\text{-}pmf \ p. \ pmf \ p \ i * f \ i) = measure\text{-}pmf.expectation \ p \ f$ by (metis (full-types) assms(1) pmf-integral-code-unfold pmf-integral-pmf-set-integral*pmf-set-integral-code-alt-finite*) ultimately show ?thesis **by** $(simp \ add: * ** *** **** f g h)$ qed qed **lemma** *expected-value-mix-pmf*: **assumes** finite (set-pmf p) and finite (set-pmf q) assumes $a \in \{0...1\}$ shows measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf a p q) f = a * measure-pmf.expectationp f + (1-a) * measure-pmf.expectation q fproof – **consider** (0) $a = 0 \mid (b) \ a \in \{0 < .. < 1\} \mid (1) \ a = 1$ using assms(3) less-eq-real-def by auto then show ?thesis **proof** (*cases*) case θ have $(mix-pmf \ a \ p \ q) = q$ using 0 pmf-mix-0 by blast have measure-pmf.expectation q f = (1-a) * measure-pmf.expectation q fby (simp add: 0) show ?thesis using θ by *auto* \mathbf{next} case bshow ?thesis using assms(1) assms(2) b expected-value-mix-pmf-distrib by blast next case 1

```
have (mix-pmf a p q) = p
using 1 pmf-mix-0 by simp
then show ?thesis
by (simp add: 1)
qed
qed
```

end

theory Lotteries imports PMF-Composition HOL-Probability.Probability begin

2 Lotteries

```
definition lotteries-on
 where
   lotteries-on Oc = \{p : (set-pmf p) \subseteq Oc\}
lemma lotteries-on-subset:
 assumes A \subseteq B
 shows lotteries-on A \subseteq lotteries-on B
 by (metis (no-types, lifting) Collect-mono assms gfp.leq-trans lotteries-on-def)
lemma support-in-outcomes:
 \forall oc. \forall p \in lotteries-on oc. \forall a \in set-pmf p. a \in oc
 by (simp add: lotteries-on-def subsetD)
lemma lotteries-on-nonempty:
 assumes outcomes \neq {}
 shows lotteries-on outcomes \neq \{\}
 by (auto simp: lotteries-on-def) (metis (full-types) assms
     empty-subsetI ex-in-conv insert-subset set-return-pmf)
lemma finite-support-one-oc:
 assumes card outcomes = 1
 shows \forall l \in lotteries-on outcomes. finite (set-pmf l)
 by (metis assms card.infinite finite-subset lotteries-on-def mem-Collect-eq zero-neq-one)
lemma one-outcome-card-support-1:
 assumes card outcomes = 1
 shows \forall l \in lotteries-on outcomes. card (set-pmf l) = 1
proof
 fix l
 assume l \in lotteries-on outcomes
```

```
have finite outcomes
   using assms card.infinite by force
  then have l \in lotteries-on outcomes \longrightarrow 1 = card (set-pmf l)
  by (metis assms card-eq-0-iff card-mono finite-support-one-oc le-neq-implies-less
       less-one lotteries-on-def mem-Collect-eq set-pmf-not-empty)
  then show card (set-pmf l) = 1
   by (simp add: (l \in lotteries - on outcomes))
qed
lemma finite-nempty-ex-degernate-in-lotteries:
 assumes out \neq \{\}
 assumes finite out
 shows \exists e \in lotteries-on out. \exists x \in out. pmf \ e \ x = 1
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume a: \neg (\exists e \in lotteries - on out. \exists x \in out. pmf e x = 1)
  then have subset: \forall e \in lotteries-on out. set-pmf e \subseteq out
   using lotteries-on-def by (simp add: lotteries-on-def)
  then have \forall e. e \in lotteries \text{-on out} \longrightarrow ((\sum i \in set \text{-pmf } e. pmf e i) = 1)
   using sum-pmf-eq-1 by (metis subset assms(2) finite-subset order-refl)
  then show False
     by (metric (no-types, lifting) a assms(1) assms(2) card.empty card-gt-0-iff
card-seteq
       empty-subsetI finite.emptyI finite-insert insert-subset lotteries-on-def subsetI
    measure-measure-pmf-finite mem-Collect-eq nat-less-le pmf.rep-eq set-pmf-of-set
)
```

qed

```
lemma card-support-1-probability-1:
  assumes card (set-pmf p) = 1
  shows ∀ e ∈ set-pmf p. pmf p e = 1
  by(auto) (metis assms card-1-singletonE card-ge-0-finite
     card-subset-eq ex-card le-numeral-extra(4) measure-measure-pmf-finite
     pmf.rep-eq singletonD sum-pmf-eq-1 zero-less-one)
lemma one-outcome-card-lotteries-1:
  assumes card outcomes = 1
```

```
assumes cara outcomes = 1

shows card (lotteries-on outcomes) = 1

proof –

obtain x :: 'a where

x: outcomes = \{x\}

using assms card-1-singletonE by blast

have exl: \exists l \in lotteries-on outcomes. pmf l x = 1

by (metis x assms card.infinite empty-iff

finite-nempty-ex-degernate-in-lotteries insert-iff zero-neq-one)

have pmfs: \forall l \in lotteries-on outcomes. set-pmf l = \{x\}

by (simp add: lotteries-on-def set-pmf-subset-singleton x)

have \forall l \in lotteries-on outcomes. pmf l x = 1

by (simp add: lotteries-on-def set-pmf-subset-singleton x)
```

```
then show ?thesis
   by (metis exl empty-iff is-singletonI' is-singleton-altdef
      order-refl pmfs set-pmf-subset-singleton)
qed
lemma return-pmf-card-equals-set:
 shows card \{return-pmf \ x \ | x. \ x \in S\} = card \ S
proof-
 have \{return-pmf \ x \ | x. \ x \in S\} = return-pmf \ 'S
   by blast
 also have card \ldots = card S
   by (intro card-image) (auto simp: inj-on-def)
 finally show card \{return-pmf \ x \ | x. \ x \in S\} = card \ S.
qed
lemma mix-pmf-in-lotteries:
 assumes p \in lotteries-on A
   and q \in lotteries-on A
   and a \in \{0 < .. < 1\}
 shows (mix-pmf \ a \ p \ q) \in lotteries-on \ A
proof –
 have set-pmf (mix-pmf a p q) = set-pmf p \cup set-pmf q
   by (meson assms(3) set-pmf-mix)
 then show ?thesis
   by (metis Un-subset-iff assms(1) assms(2) lotteries-on-def mem-Collect-eq)
qed
lemma card-degen-lotteries-equals-outcomes:
 shows card \{x \in lotteries on out. card (set-pmf x) = 1\} = card out
proof -
 consider (empty) out = \{\} \mid (not\text{-}empty) \ out \neq \{\}
   by blast
 then show ?thesis
 proof (cases)
   case not-empty
   define DG where
     DG: DG = \{x \in lotteries on out. card (set-pmf x) = 1\}
   define AP where
     AP: AP = \{return-pmf \ x \mid x. \ x \in out\}
   have **: card AP = card out
     using AP return-pmf-card-equals-set by blast
   have *: \forall d \in DG. d \in AP
   proof
     fix l
     assume l \in DG
     then have l \in lotteries-on out \land 1 = card (set-pmf l)
      using DG by force
     then obtain x where
```

```
x: x \in out \ set-pmf \ l = \{x\}
```

```
by (metis (no-types) card-1-singletonE singletonI support-in-outcomes)
     have return-pmf x = l
      using set-pmf-subset-singleton x(2) by fastforce
     then show l \in AP
      using AP x(1) by blast
   \mathbf{qed}
   moreover have AP = DG
   proof
    have \forall e \in AP. e \in lotteries-on out
      \mathbf{by}(auto \ simp: \ lotteries-on-def \ AP)
     then show AP \subseteq DG using DG AP by force
   qed (auto simp: *)
   ultimately show ?thesis
     using DG ** by blast
 qed (simp add: lotteries-on-def set-pmf-not-empty)
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

```
theory Neumann-Morgenstern-Utility-Theorem
imports
HOL-Probability.Probability
First-Welfare-Theorem.Utility-Functions
Lotteries
begin
```

3 Properties of Preferences

3.1 Independent Preferences

Independence is sometimes called substitution

Notice how r is "added" to the right of mix-pmf and the element to the left q/p changes

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{definition independent-vnm} \\ \textbf{where} \\ independent-vnm \ C \ P = \\ (\forall \ p \in \ C. \ \forall \ q \in \ C. \ \forall \ r \in \ C. \ \forall \ (\alpha::real) \in \{0 < ...1\}. \ p \succeq [P] \ q \longleftrightarrow \ mix-pmf \ \alpha \ p \\ r \succeq [P] \ mix-pmf \ \alpha \ q \ r) \end{array}$

lemma independent-vnmI1: **assumes** $(\forall p \in C. \forall q \in C. \forall r \in C. \forall \alpha \in \{0 < ...1\}. p \succeq [P] q \longleftrightarrow mix-pmf \alpha$ $p \ r \succeq [P] \ mix-pmf \alpha \ q \ r)$ **shows** independent-vnm C P **using** assms independent-vnm-def **by** blast **lemma** *independent-vnmI2*: assumes $\bigwedge p \ q \ r \ \alpha. \ p \in C \Longrightarrow q \in C \Longrightarrow r \in C \Longrightarrow \alpha \in \{0 < ... 1\} \Longrightarrow p \succeq [P]$ $q \longleftrightarrow mix-pmf \ \alpha \ p \ r \succeq [P] \ mix-pmf \ \alpha \ q \ r$ shows independent- $vnm \ C \ P$ by (rule independent-vnmI1, standard, standard, standard, standard, simp add: assms) (meson assms greaterThanAtMost-iff) **lemma** independent-vnm-alt-def: shows independent-vnm $C P \longleftrightarrow (\forall p \in C, \forall q \in C, \forall r \in C, \forall \alpha \in \{0 < ... < 1\})$. $p \succeq [P] q \longleftrightarrow mix-pmf \alpha p r \succeq [P] mix-pmf \alpha q r)$ (is $?L \longleftrightarrow ?R$) **proof** (*rule iffI*) assume a: ?Rhave independent- $vnm \ C \ P$ by (rule independent-vnmI2, simp add: a) (metis a greater ThanLess Than-iff *linorder-neqE-linordered-idom not-le pmf-mix-1*) then show ?L by auto **qed** (simp add: independent-vnm-def) **lemma** independece-dest-alt: assumes independent- $vnm \ C \ P$ shows $(\forall p \in C. \forall q \in C. \forall r \in C. \forall (\alpha::real) \in \{0 < ... 1\}. p \succeq [P] q \leftrightarrow mix-pmf$ $\alpha \ p \ r \succeq [P] \ mix-pmf \ \alpha \ q \ r)$ **proof** (*standard*, *standard*, *standard*, *standard*) fix $p q r \alpha$ assume as 1: $p \in C$ assume as $2: q \in C$ assume as $3: r \in C$ assume as:4: $(\alpha::real) \in \{0 < ... 1\}$ **then show** $p \succeq [P] q = mix-pmf \alpha p r \succeq [P] mix-pmf \alpha q r$ using as1 as2 as3 assms(1) independent-vnm-def by blast qed **lemma** *independent-vnmD1*: $\textbf{assumes} \ independent\text{-}vnm \ C \ P$ shows $(\forall p \in C, \forall q \in C, \forall r \in C, \forall \alpha \in \{0 < ... 1\}, p \succeq [P] q \leftrightarrow mix-pmf \alpha p r$ $\geq [P] mix-pmf \alpha q r)$ using assms independent-vnm-def by blast

```
lemma independent-vnmD2:

fixes p \ q \ r \ \alpha

assumes \alpha \in \{0 < ...1\}

and p \in C

and q \in C

and r \in C

assumes independent-vnm C P

assumes p \succeq [P] \ q

shows mix-pmf \alpha \ p \ r \succeq [P] mix-pmf \alpha \ q \ r

using assms independece-dest-alt by blast
```

```
lemma independent-vnmD3:
 fixes p q r \alpha
 assumes \alpha \in \{0 < ... 1\}
   and p \in C
   and q \in C
   and r \in C
 assumes independent-vnm \ C \ P
 assumes mix-pmf \alpha p r \succeq [P] mix-pmf \alpha q r
 shows p \succeq [P] q
 using assms independece-dest-alt by blast
lemma independent-vnmD4:
 assumes independent-vnm \ C \ P
 assumes refl-on C P
 assumes p \in C
   and q \in C
   and r \in C
   and \alpha \in \{0...1\}
   and p \succeq [P] q
  shows mix-pmf \alpha p r \succeq [P] mix-pmf \alpha q r
 using assms
 by (cases \alpha = 0 \lor \alpha \in \{0 < ... 1\}, metis assms(1, 2, 3, 4)
     independece-dest-alt pmf-mix-0 refl-onD, auto)
lemma approx-indep-ge:
 assumes x \approx [\mathcal{R}] y
 assumes \alpha \in \{0..(1::real)\}
 assumes rpr: rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R}
   and ind: independent-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R}
 shows \forall r \in lotteries-on outcomes. (mix-pmf \alpha y r) \succeq [\mathcal{R}] (mix-pmf \alpha x r)
proof
 fix r
 assume a: r \in lotteries-on outcomes (is r \in ?lo)
 have clct: y \succeq [\mathcal{R}] x \land independent-vnm ?lo \mathcal{R} \land y \in ?lo \land x \in ?lo \land r \in ?lo
   by (meson a assms(1) assms(2) atLeastAtMost-iff greaterThanAtMost-iff
       ind preference-def rational-preference-def rpr)
  then have in-lo: mix-pmf \alpha y r \in ?lo (mix-pmf \alpha x r) \in ?lo
   by (metis assms(2) atLeastAtMost-iff greaterThanLessThan-iff
       less-eq-real-def mix-pmf-in-lotteries pmf-mix-0 pmf-mix-1 a)+
 have \theta = \alpha \lor \theta < \alpha
   using assms by auto
  then show mix-pmf \alpha y r \succeq [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha x r
   using in-lo(2) rational-preference.compl rpr
   by (auto, blast) (meson assms(2) atLeastAtMost-iff clct
       greaterThanAtMost-iff independent-vnmD2)
qed
```

lemma approx-imp-approx-ind:

```
assumes x \approx [\mathcal{R}] y
  assumes \alpha \in \{0..(1::real)\}
  assumes rpr: rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R}
   and ind: independent-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R}
 shows \forall r \in lotteries-on outcomes. (mix-pmf \alpha \ y \ r) \approx [\mathcal{R}] (mix-pmf \alpha \ x \ r)
  using approx-indep-ge \ assms(1) \ assms(2) \ ind \ rpr \ by \ blast
lemma geq-imp-mix-geq-right:
  assumes x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y
  assumes rpr: rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R}
  assumes ind: independent-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R}
  assumes \alpha \in \{0..(1::real)\}
  shows (mix-pmf \alpha x y) \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y
proof -
  have xy-p: x \in (lotteries-on outcomes) y \in (lotteries-on outcomes)
   by (meson assms(1) preference.not-outside rational-preference-def rpr)
     (meson assms(1) preference-def rational-preference-def rpr)
  have (mix-pmf \ \alpha \ x \ y) \in (lotteries-on \ outcomes) (is ?mpf \in ?lot)
   using mix-pmf-in-lotteries [of x outcomes y \alpha] xy-p assms(2)
   by (meson \ approx-indep-ge \ assms(4) \ ind \ preference.not-outside
       rational-preference.compl rational-preference-def)
 have all: \forall r \in ?lot. (mix-pmf \ \alpha \ x \ r) \succeq [\mathcal{R}] (mix-pmf \ \alpha \ y \ r)
     by (metis assms assms(2) atLeastAtMost-iff greaterThanAtMost-iff indepen-
dece\text{-}dest\text{-}alt
       less-eq-real-def pmf-mix-0 rational-preference.compl rpr ind xy-p)
  thus ?thesis
   by (metis all assms(4) set-pmf-mix-eq xy-p(2))
qed
lemma geq-imp-mix-geq-left:
  assumes x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y
  assumes rpr: rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R}
 assumes ind: independent-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R}
 assumes \alpha \in \{0..(1::real)\}
  shows (mix-pmf \alpha \ y \ x) \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ y
proof –
  define \beta where
    b: \beta = 1 - \alpha
  have \beta \in \{0...1\}
    using assms(4) b by auto
  then have mix-pmf \beta x y \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y
   using geq-imp-mix-geq-right[OF assms] assms(1) geq-imp-mix-geq-right ind rpr
by blast
  moreover have mix-pmf \beta x y = mix-pmf \alpha y x
   by (metis assms(4) b pmf-inverse-switch-eqals)
  ultimately show ?thesis
   by simp
qed
```

lemma sg-imp-mix-sg: assumes $x \succ [\mathcal{R}] y$ assumes rpr: rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} assumes ind: independent-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} assumes $\alpha \in \{0 < .. (1::real)\}$ shows (mix-pmf $\alpha x y$) $\succ [\mathcal{R}] y$ proof have xy-p: $x \in (lotteries-on outcomes) y \in (lotteries-on outcomes)$ by (meson assms(1) preference.not-outside rational-preference-def rpr) (meson assms(1) preference-def rational-preference-def rpr) have $(mix\text{-}pmf \ \alpha \ x \ y) \in (lotteries\text{-}on \ outcomes)$ (is $?mpf \in ?lot$) using mix-pmf-in-lotteries [of x outcomes $y \alpha$] xy-p assms(2) using assms(4) by fastforce **have** all: $\forall r \in ?lot. (mix-pmf \ \alpha \ x \ r) \succeq [\mathcal{R}] (mix-pmf \ \alpha \ y \ r)$ by (metis assms(1,3,4) independece-dest-alt ind xy-p) have $(mix-pmf \ \alpha \ x \ y) \succ [\mathcal{R}] \ y$ by (metis all assms(4) atLeastAtMost-iff greaterThanAtMost-iff less-eq-real-def set-pmf-mix-eq xy-p(2)) have all $2: \forall r \in ?lot. (mix-pmf \ \alpha \ x \ r) \succ [\mathcal{R}] (mix-pmf \ \alpha \ y \ r)$ using assms(1) assms(4) ind independece-dest-alt xy-p(1) xy-p(2) by blast then show ?thesis **by** (*metis* assms(4) atLeastAtMost-iff greaterThanAtMost-iff less-eq-real-def set-pmf-mix-eq xy-p(2))

qed

3.2 Continuity

Continuity is sometimes called Archimedean Axiom

definition continuous-vnm

where

 $\begin{array}{l} \textit{continuous-vnm} \ C \ P = (\forall \ p \in C. \ \forall \ q \in C. \ \forall \ r \in C. \ p \succeq [P] \ q \land \ q \succeq [P] \ r \longrightarrow (\exists \ \alpha \in \{0..1\}. \ (\textit{mix-pmf} \ \alpha \ p \ r) \approx [P] \ q)) \end{array}$

lemma continuous-vnmD:

assumes continuous-vnm C Pshows ($\forall p \in C$. $\forall q \in C$. $\forall r \in C$. $p \succeq [P] q \land q \succeq [P] r \longrightarrow$ $(\exists \alpha \in \{0..1\}. (mix-pmf \alpha p r) \approx [P] q))$ using continuous-vnm-def assms by blast

lemma continuous-vnmI:

assumes $\bigwedge p \ q \ r. \ p \in C \Longrightarrow q \in C \Longrightarrow r \in C \Longrightarrow p \succeq [P] \ q \land q \succeq [P] \ r \Longrightarrow \exists \alpha \in \{0..1\}. \ (mix-pmf \ \alpha \ p \ r) \approx [P] \ q$ shows continuous-vnm $C \ P$ by (simp add: assms continuous-vnm-def)

lemma mix-in-lot: **assumes** $x \in lotteries$ -on outcomes **and** $y \in lotteries$ -on outcomes **and** $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ shows $(mix-pmf \ \alpha \ x \ y) \in lotteries-on \ outcomes$ using $assms(1) \ assms(2) \ assms(3) \ less-eq-real-def \ mix-pmf-in-lotteries$ by fast-force

lemma non-unique-continuous-unfolding: assumes cnt: continuous-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} assumes rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} assumes $p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q$ and $q \succeq [\mathcal{R}] r$ and $p \succ [\mathcal{R}] r$ shows $\exists \alpha \in \{0...1\}$. $q \approx [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α p r using assms(1) assms(2) cnt continuous-vnmD assms proof have $\forall p \ q. \ p \in (lotteries \text{-} on \ outcomes) \land q \in (lotteries \text{-} on \ outcomes) \longleftrightarrow p \succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ $q \lor q \succ [\mathcal{R}] p$ using assms rational-preference.compl[of lotteries-on outcomes \mathcal{R}] by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) preference-def rational-preference-def) then show ?thesis using continuous-vnmD[OF assms(1)] by (metis assms(3) assms(4)) qed

4 System U start, as per vNM

These are the first two assumptions which we use to derive the first results. We assume rationality and independence. In this system U the von-Neumann-Morgenstern Utility Theorem is proven.

```
context
fixes outcomes :: 'a set
fixes R
assumes rpr: rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) R
assumes ind: independent-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) R
begin
```

abbreviation $\mathcal{P} \equiv \mathit{lotteries}\mathit{-on outcomes}$

lemma relation-in-carrier: $x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ y \Longrightarrow x \in \mathcal{P} \land y \in \mathcal{P}$ **by** (meson preference-def rational-preference-def rpr)

lemma mix-pmf-preferred-independence: **assumes** $r \in \mathcal{P}$ **and** $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ **assumes** $p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q$ **shows** mix-pmf α p $r \succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α q r **using** ind **by** (metis relation-in-carrier antisym-conv1 assms atLeastAtMost-iff greaterThanAtMost-iff independece-dest-alt pmf-mix-0 rational-preference.no-better-thansubset-rel rpr subsetI) **lemma** *mix-pmf-strict-preferred-independence*: assumes $r \in \mathcal{P}$ and $\alpha \in \{0 < ... 1\}$ assumes $p \succ [\mathcal{R}] q$ **shows** mix-pmf α p $r \succ [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α q r by $(meson \ assms(1) \ assms(2) \ assms(3) \ ind \ independent-vnmD2$ independent-vnmD3 relation-in-carrier) **lemma** *mix-pmf-preferred-independence-rev*: assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$ and $q \in \mathcal{P}$ and $r \in \mathcal{P}$ and $\alpha \in \{\theta < ... 1\}$ assumes mix-pmf α p r $\succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α q r shows $p \succ [\mathcal{R}] q$ proof have mix-pmf α p $r \in \mathcal{P}$ using assms mix-in-lot relation-in-carrier by blast moreover have mix-pmf $\alpha \ q \ r \in \mathcal{P}$ using assms mix-in-lot assms(2) relation-in-carrier by blast ultimately show ?thesis **using** ind independent-vnmD3[of $\alpha \ p \ \mathcal{P} \ q \ r \ \mathcal{R}$] assms by blast qed **lemma** *x-sg-y-sg-mpmf-right*: assumes $x \succ [\mathcal{R}] y$ assumes $b \in \{0 < ..(1::real)\}$ **shows** $x \succ [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf b y x proof **consider** $b = 1 \mid b \neq 1$ **by** blast then show ?thesis **proof** (*cases*) case 2have sg: (mix-pmf b x y) $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ y using assms(1) assms(2) assms ind rpr sg-imp-mix-sg 2 by fastforcehave mix-pmf b $x y \in \mathcal{P}$ **by** (meson sg preference-def rational-preference-def rpr) have mix-pmf b $x x \in \mathcal{P}$ using relation-in-carrier assms(2) mix-in-lot assms by fastforce have $b \in \{0 < .. < 1\}$ using 2 assms(2) by auto have mix-pmf b $x \ x \succ [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf b $y \ x$ using mix-pmf-preferred-independence[of x b] assms by $(meson \ (b \in \{0 < ... < 1\})$ greater Than At Most-iff greater Than Less Than-iff indindependece-dest-alt less-eq-real-def preference-def rational-preference.axioms(1) relation-in-carrier rpr)

```
then show ?thesis
     using mix-pmf-preferred-independence
      by (metis assms(2) atLeastAtMost-iff greaterThanAtMost-iff less-eq-real-def
set-pmf-mix-eq)
 qed (simp add: assms(1))
qed
lemma neumann-3B-b:
 assumes u \succ [\mathcal{R}] v
 assumes \alpha \in \{0 < .. < 1\}
 shows u \succ [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha u v
proof –
 have *: preorder-on \mathcal{P} \mathcal{R} \wedge rational-preference-axioms \mathcal{P} \mathcal{R}
   by (metis (no-types) preference-def rational-preference-def rpr)
 have 1 - \alpha \in \{0 < ... 1\}
   using assms(2) by auto
 then show ?thesis
   using * assms by (metis atLeastAtMost-iff greaterThanLessThan-iff
       less-eq-real-def pmf-inverse-switch-equilibrium x-sg-y-sg-mpmf-right)
qed
lemma neumann-3B-b-non-strict:
 assumes u \succeq [\mathcal{R}] v
 assumes \alpha \in \{0..1\}
 shows u \succeq [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha u v
proof -
 have f2: mix-pmf \alpha (u::'a pmf) v = mix-pmf (1 - \alpha) v u
   using pmf-inverse-switch-eqals assms(2) by auto
 have 1 - \alpha \in \{0...1\}
   using assms(2) by force
  then show ?thesis
   using f2 relation-in-carrier
   by (metis (no-types) assms(1) mix-pmf-preferred-independence set-pmf-mix-eq)
qed
lemma greater-mix-pmf-greater-step-1-aux:
 assumes v \succ [\mathcal{R}] u
 assumes \alpha \in \{0 < .. < (1::real)\}
   and \beta \in \{0 < .. < (1 :: real)\}
 assumes \beta > \alpha
 shows (mix-pmf \beta v u) \succ [\mathcal{R}] (mix-pmf \alpha v u)
proof –
 define t where
   t: t = mix-pmf \beta v u
 obtain \gamma where
   g: \alpha = \beta * \gamma
   by (metis assms(2) assms(4) greaterThanLessThan-iff
       mult.commute nonzero-eq-divide-eq not-less-iff-gr-or-eq)
 have g1: \gamma > 0 \land \gamma < 1
```

```
by (metis (full-types) assms(2) assms(4) g greater ThanLess Than-iff
       less-trans mult.right-neutral mult-less-cancel-left-pos not-le
       sgn-le-0-iff sgn-pos zero-le-one zero-le-sgn-iff zero-less-mult-iff)
  have t-in: mix-pmf \beta v u \in \mathcal{P}
  by (meson \ assms(1) \ assms(3) \ mix-pmf-in-lotteries \ preference-def \ rational-preference-def
rpr)
 have v \succ [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf (1 - \beta) v u
   using x-sg-y-sg-mpmf-right[of u \ v \ 1-\beta] assms
   by (metis at Least At Most-iff greater Than At Most-iff greater Than Less Than-iff
       less-eq-real-def pmf-inverse-switch-eqals x-sg-y-sg-mpmf-right)
 have t \succ [\mathcal{R}] u
   using assms(1) assms(3) ind rpr sg-imp-mix-sg t by fastforce
 hence t-s: t \succ [\mathcal{R}] (mix-pmf \gamma t u)
 proof -
   have (mix-pmf \ \gamma \ t \ u) \in \mathcal{P}
   by (metis assms(1) assms(3) at Least At Most-iff q1 mix-in-lot mix-pmf-in-lotteries
         not-less order.asym preference-def rational-preference-def rpr t)
   have t \succ [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \gamma (mix-pmf \beta v u) u
     using neumann-3B-b[of t u \gamma] assms t g1
     by (meson greaterThanAtMost-iff greaterThanLessThan-iff
         ind less-eq-real-def rpr sg-imp-mix-sg)
   thus ?thesis
     using t by blast
 qed
  from product-mix-pmf-prob-distrib[of - \beta v u] assms
 have mix-pmf \beta v u \succ [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha v u
    \mathbf{by} \ (metis \ t\text{-}s \ at Least At Most-iff \ g \ g1 \ greater Than Less Than-iff \ less-eq-real-def
mult.commute t)
 then show ?thesis by blast
qed
```

5 This lemma is in called step 1 in literature. In Von Neumann and Morgenstern's book this is A:A (albeit more general)

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma step-1-most-general:}\\ \textbf{assumes } x \succ [\mathcal{R}] \ y\\ \textbf{assumes } \alpha \in \{0..(1::real)\}\\ \textbf{and } \beta \in \{0..(1::real)\}\\ \textbf{assumes } \alpha > \beta\\ \textbf{shows } (\textit{mix-pmf } \alpha \ x \ y) \succ [\mathcal{R}] \ (\textit{mix-pmf } \beta \ x \ y)\\ \textbf{proof } -\\ \textbf{consider } (ex) \ \alpha = 1 \land \beta = 0 \mid (m) \ \alpha \neq 1 \lor \beta \neq 0\\ \textbf{by } \textit{blast}\\ \textbf{then show ?thesis}\\ \textbf{proof } (\textit{cases})\\ \textbf{case } m \end{array}
```

consider $\beta = 0 \mid \beta \neq 0$ by blast then show ?thesis **proof** (*cases*) case 1 then show ?thesis using assms(1) assms(2) assms(4) ind rpr sg-imp-mix-sg by fastforce \mathbf{next} case 2let $?d = (\beta/\alpha)$ have sg: $(mix-pmf \ \alpha \ x \ y) \succ [\mathcal{R}] \ y$ using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) ind rpr sg-imp-mix-sg by fastforce have $a: \alpha > \theta$ using assms(3) assms(4) by auto then have div-in: $?d \in \{0 < ... 1\}$ using assms(3) assms(4) 2 by auto have mx-p: $(mix-pmf \ \alpha \ x \ y) \in \mathcal{P}$ **by** (meson sg preference-def rational-preference-def rpr) have y-P: $y \in \mathcal{P}$ **by** (*meson assms*(1) *preference-def rational-preference-def rpr*) hence $(mix-pmf ?d (mix-pmf \alpha x y) y) \in \mathcal{P}$ using div-in mx-p by (simp add: mix-in-lot) have mix-pmf β (mix-pmf α x y) y $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ y using sg-imp-mix-sg[of (mix-pmf $\alpha x y$) y \mathcal{R} outcomes β] sg div-in rpr ind $a \ assms(2) \ 2 \ assms(3) \ by \ auto$ have all: $\forall r \in \mathcal{P}$. (mix-pmf $\alpha x r$) $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ (mix-pmf $\alpha y r$) by (meson a assms(1) assms(2) atLeastAtMost-iff greaterThanAtMost-iff ind independece-dest-alt preference.not-outside rational-preference-def rpr y-P) then show ?thesis **using** greater-mix-pmf-greater-step-1-aux assms by (metis a div-in divide-less-eq-1-pos greaterThanAtMost-iff greater ThanLess Than-iff mix-pmf-comp-with-dif-equiv neumann-3B-b sg) qed $\mathbf{qed} \ (simp \ add: \ assms(1))$ qed

Kreps refers to this lemma as 5.6 c. The lemma after that is also significant.

lemma approx-remains-after-same-comp: **assumes** $p \approx [\mathcal{R}] q$ **and** $r \in \mathcal{P}$ **and** $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ **shows** mix-pmf α p $r \approx [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α q r **using** approx-indep-ge assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) ind rpr by blast

This lemma is the symmetric version of the previous lemma. This lemma is never mentioned in literature anywhere. Even though it looks trivial now, due to the asymmetric nature of the independence axiom, it is not so trivial, and definitely worth mentioning.

```
lemma approx-remains-after-same-comp-left:
  assumes p \approx [\mathcal{R}] q
    and r \in \mathcal{P}
    and \alpha \in \{0...1\}
 shows mix-pmf \alpha r p \approx [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha r q
proof –
  have 1: \alpha \leq 1 \land \alpha \geq 0 \ 1 - \alpha \in \{0...\}
    using assms(3) by auto+
 have fst: mix-pmf \alpha r p \approx [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf (1-\alpha) p r
    using assms by (metis mix-in-lot pmf-inverse-switch-equility)
    rational-preference.compl relation-in-carrier rpr)
  moreover have mix-pmf \alpha r p \approx [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha r q
   using approx-remains-after-same-comp[of - - - \alpha] pmf-inverse-switch-equals[of \alpha
p q ] 1
      pmf-inverse-switch-equals rpr mix-pmf-preferred-independence[of - \alpha - -]
    by (metis assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) mix-pmf-preferred-independence)
  thus ?thesis
   by blast
\mathbf{qed}
lemma mix-of-preferred-is-preferred:
 assumes p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] w
 assumes q \succeq [\mathcal{R}] w
 assumes \alpha \in \{0...1\}
 shows mix-pmf \alpha p q \succeq [\mathcal{R}] w
proof –
  consider p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q \mid q \succeq [\mathcal{R}] p
    using rpr assms(1) assms(2) rational-preference.compl relation-in-carrier by
blast
  then show ?thesis
  proof (cases)
    case 1
    have mix-pmf \alpha p q \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q
      using 1 assms(3) geq-imp-mix-geq-right ind rpr by blast
    moreover have q \succeq [\mathcal{R}] w
      using assms by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis using rpr preference.transitivity[of \mathcal{P} \mathcal{R}]
      by (meson \ rational-preference-def \ trans E)
  \mathbf{next}
    case 2
    have mix-pmf \alpha p q \succeq [\mathcal{R}] p
      using 2 assms geq-imp-mix-geq-left ind rpr by blast
    moreover have p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] w
      using assms by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis using rpr preference.transitivity[of \mathcal{P} \mathcal{R}]
      by (meson \ rational-preference-def \ trans E)
  \mathbf{qed}
\mathbf{qed}
```

lemma *mix-of-not-preferred-is-not-preferred*: assumes $w \succeq [\mathcal{R}] p$ assumes $w \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q$ assumes $\alpha \in \{0...1\}$ shows $w \succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf $\alpha p q$ proof – **consider** $p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q \mid q \succeq [\mathcal{R}] p$ using rpr assms(1) assms(2) rational-preference.compl relation-in-carrier by blastthen show ?thesis **proof** (*cases*) case 1 **moreover have** $p \succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* α *p q* using assms(3) neumann-3B-b-non-strict calculation by blast moreover show ?thesis using rpr preference.transitivity[of $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{R}$] by $(meson \ assms(1) \ calculation(2) \ rational-preference-def \ transE)$ \mathbf{next} case 2moreover have $q \succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α p q using assms(3) neumann-3B-b-non-strict calculation by (metis mix-pmf-preferred-independence relation-in-carrier set-pmf-mix-eq) moreover show ?thesis using rpr preference.transitivity[of $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{R}$] by $(meson \ assms(2) \ calculation(2) \ rational-preference-def \ transE)$ qed qed

private definition degenerate-lotteries where degenerate-lotteries = { $x \in \mathcal{P}$. card (set-pmf x) = 1}

private definition best where

 $best = \{ x \in \mathcal{P}. \ (\forall y \in \mathcal{P}. \ x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ y) \}$

private definition worst where

worst = { $x \in \mathcal{P}$. ($\forall y \in \mathcal{P}$. $y \succeq [\mathcal{R}] x$)}

lemma degenerate-total: $\forall e \in degenerate-lotteries. \forall m \in \mathcal{P}. e \succeq [\mathcal{R}] m \lor m \succeq [\mathcal{R}] e$ **using** degenerate-lotteries-def rational-preference.compl rpr by fastforce

lemma degen-outcome-cardinalities: card degenerate-lotteries = card outcomes using card-degen-lotteries-equals-outcomes degenerate-lotteries-def by auto

```
lemma degenerate-lots-subset-all: degenerate-lotteries \subseteq \mathcal{P}
by (simp add: degenerate-lotteries-def)
```

lemma *alt-definition-of-degenerate-lotteries*[*iff*]: $\{return-pmf \ x \ | x. \ x \in outcomes\} = degenerate-lotteries$ **proof** (*standard*, *goal-cases*) case 1have $\forall x \in \{return-pmf \ x \mid x. x \in outcomes\}$. $x \in degenerate$ -lotteries proof fix x**assume** *a*: $x \in \{return-pmf \ x \mid x. \ x \in outcomes\}$ then have card (set-pmf x) = 1 by auto **moreover have** set-pmf $x \subseteq$ outcomes using a set-pmf-subset-singleton by auto moreover have $x \in \mathcal{P}$ **by** (*simp add: lotteries-on-def calculation*) ultimately show $x \in degenerate$ -lotteries **by** (simp add: degenerate-lotteries-def) qed then show ?case by blast \mathbf{next} case 2have $\forall x \in degenerate$ -lotteries. $x \in \{return-pmf \ x \mid x. x \in outcomes\}$ proof fix x**assume** $a: x \in degenerate-lotteries$ hence card (set-pmf x) = 1 using degenerate-lotteries-def by blast **moreover have** set-pmf $x \subseteq$ outcomes by (meson a degenerate-lots-subset-all subset-iff support-in-outcomes) moreover obtain e where $\{e\} = set\text{-}pmf x$ using calculation **by** (*metis card-1-singletonE*) moreover have $e \in outcomes$ using calculation(2) calculation(3) by blast**moreover have** x = return-pmf e**using** calculation(3) set-pmf-subset-singleton **by** fast ultimately show $x \in \{return-pmf \ x \mid x. \ x \in outcomes\}$ by blast qed then show ?case by blast qed **lemma** best-indifferent: $\forall x \in best. \ \forall y \in best. \ x \approx [\mathcal{R}] y$ **by** (*simp add: best-def*) **lemma** *worst-indifferent*: $\forall x \in worst. \ \forall y \in worst. \ x \approx [\mathcal{R}] y$ **by** (*simp add: worst-def*)

```
lemma best-worst-indiff-all-indiff:
  assumes b \in best
    and w \in worst
    and b \approx [\mathcal{R}] w
  shows \forall e \in \mathcal{P}. e \approx [\mathcal{R}] w \forall e \in \mathcal{P}. e \approx [\mathcal{R}] b
proof -
  show \forall e \in \mathcal{P}. \ e \approx [\mathcal{R}] \ w
  proof (standard)
    fix e
    assume a: e \in \mathcal{P}
    then have b \succeq [\mathcal{R}] e
      using a best-def assms by blast
    moreover have e \succeq [\mathcal{R}] w
      using a assms worst-def by auto
    moreover have b \succeq [\mathcal{R}] e
      by (simp add: calculation(1))
    moreover show e \approx [\mathcal{R}] w
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume \neg e \approx [\mathcal{R}] w
      then consider e \succ [\mathcal{R}] w \mid w \succ [\mathcal{R}] e
        by (simp add: calculation(2))
      then show False
      proof (cases)
        case 2
        then show ?thesis
          using calculation(2) by blast
      qed (meson assms(3) calculation(1))
          rational-preference.strict-is-neg-transitive relation-in-carrier rpr)
    qed
  qed
  then show \forall e \in local. \mathcal{P}. e \approx [\mathcal{R}] b
    using assms by (meson rational-preference.compl
        rational-preference.strict-is-neg-transitive relation-in-carrier rpr)
qed
```

Like Step 1 most general but with IFF.

```
lemma mix-pmf-pref-iff-more-likely [iff]:

assumes b \succ [\mathcal{R}] w

assumes \alpha \in \{0..1\}

and \beta \in \{0..1\}

shows \alpha > \beta \longleftrightarrow mix-pmf \alpha b w \succ [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \beta b w (is ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)

using assms step-1-most-general[of b w \alpha \beta]

by (metis linorder-neqE-linordered-idom step-1-most-general)
```

lemma better-worse-good-mix-preferred[iff]: **assumes** $b \succeq [\mathcal{R}] w$ **assumes** $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ **and** $\beta \in \{0..1\}$ **assumes** $\alpha \ge \beta$ shows mix-pmf α b w $\succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf β b w proof have (0::real) ≤ 1 by simp then show ?thesis by (metis (no-types) assms assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) atLeastAtMost-iff less-eq-real-def mix-of-not-preferred-is-not-preferred mix-of-preferred-is-preferred mix-pmf-preferred-independence pmf-mix-0 relation-in-carrier step-1-most-general) qed

5.1 Add finiteness and non emptyness of outcomes

context

assumes fnt: finite outcomes **assumes** nempty: outcomes \neq {} **begin**

lemma finite-degenerate-lotteries: finite degenerate-lotteries **using** degen-outcome-cardinalities fnt nempty **by** fastforce

lemma degenerate-has-max-preferred:

 $\{x \in degenerate \ lotteries. \ (\forall y \in degenerate \ lotteries. \ x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ y)\} \neq \{\}$ (is $?l \neq$ {}) proof **assume** *a*: $?l = \{\}$ let ?DG = degenerate-lotteries obtain R where R: rational-preference ?DG R $R \subset \mathcal{R}$ using degenerate-lots-subset-all rational-preference.all-carrier-ex-sub-rel rpr by blastthen have $\exists e \in ?DG. \forall e' \in ?DG. e \succeq [\mathcal{R}] e'$ by (metis R(1) R(2) card-0-eq degen-outcome-cardinalities finite-degenerate-lotteries fnt nempty subset-eq rational-preference.finite-nonempty-carrier-has-maximum) then show False using a by auto qed **lemma** degenerate-has-min-preferred: $\{x \in degenerate-lotteries. \ (\forall y \in degenerate-lotteries. \ y \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ x)\} \neq \{\}$ (is $?l \neq$ {}) proof **assume** *a*: $?l = \{\}$ let ?DG = degenerate-lotteriesobtain R where R: rational-preference ?DG R $R \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ using degenerate-lots-subset-all rational-preference.all-carrier-ex-sub-rel rpr by

```
blast
  have \exists e \in ?DG. \forall e' \in ?DG. e' \succeq [\mathcal{R}] e
   by (metis R(1) R(2) card-0-eq degen-outcome-cardinalities
       finite-degenerate-lotteries fnt nempty subset-eq
       rational-preference.finite-nonempty-carrier-has-minimum)
  then show False
    using a by auto
qed
lemma exists-best-degenerate:
  \exists x \in degenerate \text{-}lotteries. \forall y \in degenerate \text{-}lotteries. x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y
 using degenerate-has-max-preferred by blast
lemma exists-worst-degenerate:
  \exists x \in degenerate-lotteries. \ \forall y \in degenerate-lotteries. \ y \succeq [\mathcal{R}] x
  using degenerate-has-min-preferred by blast
lemma best-degenerate-in-best-overall:
  \exists x \in degenerate-lotteries. \ \forall y \in \mathcal{P}. \ x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ y
proof –
  obtain b where
    b: b \in degenerate-lotteries \forall y \in degenerate-lotteries. b \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y
   using exists-best-degenerate by blast
  have asm: finite outcomes set-pmf b \subseteq outcomes
  by (simp \ add: fnt) \ (meson \ b(1) \ degenerate-lots-subset-all \ subset-iff \ support-in-outcomes)
  obtain B where B: set-pmf b = \{B\}
   using b card-1-singletonE degenerate-lotteries-def by blast
  have deg: \forall d \in outcomes. b \succeq [\mathcal{R}] return-pmf d
   using alt-definition-of-degenerate-lotteries b(2) by blast
  define P where
    P = (\lambda p. \ p \in \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow return-pmf \ B \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ p)
  have P p for p
  proof -
   consider set-pmf p \subseteq outcomes | \negset-pmf p \subseteq outcomes
     by blast
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases)
     case 1
     have finite outcomes set-pmf p \subseteq outcomes
       by (auto simp: 1 asm)
     then show ?thesis
     proof (induct rule: pmf-mix-induct')
       case (degenerate x)
       then show ?case
         using B P-def deg set-pmf-subset-singleton by fastforce
     qed (simp add: P-def lotteries-on-def mix-of-not-preferred-is-not-preferred
              mix-of-not-preferred-is-not-preferred[of b p q a])
   qed (simp add: lotteries-on-def P-def)
  qed
```

moreover have $\forall e \in \mathcal{P}$. $b \succeq [\mathcal{R}] e$ using calculation B P-def set-pmf-subset-singleton by fastforce ultimately show ?thesis using b degenerate-lots-subset-all by blast qed **lemma** worst-degenerate-in-worst-overall: $\exists x \in degenerate-lotteries. \ \forall y \in \mathcal{P}. \ y \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ x$ proof – obtain b where b: $b \in degenerate$ -lotteries $\forall y \in degenerate$ -lotteries. $y \succeq [\mathcal{R}] b$ using exists-worst-degenerate by blast have asm: finite outcomes set-pmf $b \subseteq$ outcomes by $(simp \ add: fnt) \ (meson \ b(1) \ degenerate-lots-subset-all subset-iff support-in-outcomes)$ **obtain** B where B: set-pmf $b = \{B\}$ using b card-1-singletonE degenerate-lotteries-def by blast have deg: $\forall d \in outcomes$. return-pmf $d \succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ b using alt-definition-of-degenerate-lotteries b(2) by blast define P where $P = (\lambda p. \ p \in \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ return-pmf B)$ have P p for pproof **consider** set-pmf $p \subseteq$ outcomes $| \neg$ set-pmf $p \subseteq$ outcomes by blast then show ?thesis **proof** (*cases*) case 1 have finite outcomes set-pmf $p \subseteq$ outcomes by (auto simp: 1 asm) then show ?thesis **proof** (*induct rule: pmf-mix-induct'*) **case** (degenerate x) then show ?case using B P-def deg set-pmf-subset-singleton by fastforce next ged (simp add: P-def lotteries-on-def mix-of-preferred-is-preferred *mix-of-not-preferred-is-not-preferred*[*of b p*]) **qed** (simp add: lotteries-on-def P-def) qed moreover have $\forall e \in \mathcal{P}$. $e \succeq [\mathcal{R}] b$ using calculation B P-def set-pmf-subset-singleton by fastforce ultimately show ?thesis using b degenerate-lots-subset-all by blast qed lemma overall-best-nonempty: $best \neq \{\}$

using best-def best-degenerate-in-best-overall degenerate-lots-subset-all by blast

lemma overall-worst-nonempty: worst ≠ {} using degenerate-lots-subset-all worst-def worst-degenerate-in-worst-overall by

auto

```
lemma trans-approx:

assumes x \approx [\mathcal{R}] y

and y \approx [\mathcal{R}] z

shows x \approx [\mathcal{R}] z

using preference.indiff-trans[of \mathcal{P} \mathcal{R} x y z] assms rpr rational-preference-def by

blast
```

First EXPLICIT use of the axiom of choice

private definition some-best where some-best = (SOME x. $x \in$ degenerate-lotteries $\land x \in$ best)

private definition some-worst where

 $some-worst = (SOME x. x \in degenerate-lotteries \land x \in worst)$

private definition my-U :: 'a $pmf \Rightarrow real$

where

my-U $p = (SOME \ \alpha. \ \alpha \in \{0..1\} \land p \approx [\mathcal{R}] \text{ mix-pmf } \alpha \text{ some-best some-worst})$

lemma exists-best-and-degenerate: degenerate-lotteries \cap best \neq {} using best-def best-degenerate-in-best-overall degenerate-lots-subset-all by blast

lemma exists-worst-and-degenerate: degenerate-lotteries \cap worst \neq {} using worst-def worst-degenerate-in-worst-overall degenerate-lots-subset-all by blast

lemma some-best-in-best: some-best \in best using exists-best-and-degenerate some-best-def by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Int-emptyI some-eq-ex)

lemma some-worst-in-worst: some-worst \in worst using exists-worst-and-degenerate some-worst-def by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Int-emptyI some-eq-ex)

lemma best-always-at-least-as-good-mix: **assumes** $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ **and** $p \in \mathcal{P}$ **shows** mix-pmf α some-best $p \succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ p **using** assms(1) assms(2) best-def mix-of-preferred-is-preferred rational-preference.compl rpr some-best-in-best **by** fastforce

lemma geq-mix-imp-weak-pref:

assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ and $\beta \in \{0..1\}$ assumes $\alpha \geq \beta$ shows mix-pmf α some-best some-worst $\succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf β some-best some-worst using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) best-def some-best-in-best some-worst-in-worst worst-def by auto

lemma gamma-inverse: assumes $\alpha \in \{0 < ... < 1\}$ and $\beta \in \{0 < ... < 1\}$ shows $(1::real) - (\alpha - \beta) / (1 - \beta) = (1 - \alpha) / (1 - \beta)$ proof – have $1 - (\alpha - \beta) / (1 - \beta) = (1 - \beta)/(1 - \beta) - (\alpha - \beta) / (1 - \beta)$ using assms(2) by autoalso have ... = $(1 - \beta - (\alpha - \beta)) / (1 - \beta)$ by $(metis \ diff-divide-distrib)$ also have ... = $(1 - \alpha) / (1 - \beta)$ by simpfinally show ?thesis . qed

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma all-mix-pmf-indiff-indiff-best-worst:}\\ \textbf{assumes } l \in \mathcal{P}\\ \textbf{assumes } b \in best\\ \textbf{assumes } w \in worst\\ \textbf{assumes } b \approx [\mathcal{R}] w\\ \textbf{shows } \forall \alpha \in \{0..1\}. \ l \approx [\mathcal{R}] \ mix-pmf \ \alpha \ b w\\ \textbf{by } (meson \ assms \ best-worst-indiff-all-indiff(1) \ mix-of-preferred-is-preferred\\ \ best-worst-indiff-all-indiff(2) \ mix-of-not-preferred-is-not-preferred)\\ \end{array}$

lemma indiff-imp-same-utility-value:

assumes some-best $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ some-worst assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ assumes $\beta \in \{0..1\}$ assumes mix-pmf β some-best some-worst $\approx [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α some-best some-worst shows $\beta = \alpha$ using $assms(1) \ assms(2) \ assms(3) \ assms(4) \ linorder-neqE-linordered-idom \ by$ blast

lemma leq-mix-imp-weak-inferior: assumes some-best $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ some-worst assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ and $\beta \in \{0..1\}$ assumes mix-pmf β some-best some-worst $\succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α some-best some-worst shows $\beta \geq \alpha$ proof -

have *: mix-pmf β some-best some-worst $\approx [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α some-best some-worst $\implies \alpha \leq \beta$

using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) indiff-imp-same-utility-value by blast

consider mix-pmf β some-best some-worst $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α some-best some-worst

mix-pmf β some-best some-worst $\approx [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α some-best some-worst using assms(4) by blast

then show ?thesis

 $\mathbf{by}(cases) \ (meson \ assms(2) \ assms(3) \ geq-mix-imp-weak-pref \ le-cases \ *)+$ qed

lemma ge-mix-pmf-preferred: **assumes** $x \succ [\mathcal{R}] y$ **assumes** $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ **and** $\beta \in \{0..1\}$ **assumes** $\alpha \geq \beta$ **shows** (mix-pmf $\alpha x y$) $\succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ (mix-pmf $\beta x y$) **using** assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) by blast

5.2 Add continuity to assumptions

```
context assumes cnt: continuous-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} begin
```

In Literature this is referred to as step 2.

```
lemma step-2-unique-continuous-unfolding:
  assumes p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q
    and q \succeq [\mathcal{R}] r
    and p \succ [\mathcal{R}] r
  shows \exists ! \alpha \in \{0..1\}. q \approx [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha p r
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume neg-a: \nexists ! \alpha. \alpha \in \{0..1\} \land q \approx [\mathcal{R}] \text{ mix-pmf } \alpha \text{ p } r
  have \exists \alpha \in \{0...1\}. q \approx [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha p r
    using non-unique-continuous-unfolding of outcomes \mathcal{R} p q r
       assms cnt rpr by blast
  then obtain \alpha \beta :: real where
    a\text{-}b\text{: }\alpha \in \{0..1\} \ \beta \in \{0..1\} \ q \approx [\mathcal{R}] \ \text{mix-pmf} \ \alpha \ p \ r \ q \approx [\mathcal{R}] \ \text{mix-pmf} \ \beta \ p \ r \ \alpha \neq \beta
    using neq-a by blast
  consider \alpha > \beta \mid \beta > \alpha
    using a-b by linarith
  then show False
  proof (cases)
    case 1
    with step-1-most-general [of p \ r \ \alpha \ \beta] assms
    have mix-pmf \alpha \ p \ r \succ [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \beta \ p \ r
       using a-b(1) a-b(2) by blast
    then show ?thesis using a-b
       by (meson rational-preference.strict-is-neg-transitive relation-in-carrier rpr)
  next
    case 2
    with step-1-most-general of p \ r \ \beta \ \alpha assms have mix-pmf \beta \ p \ r \succ [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf
```

```
α p r
using a-b(1) a-b(2) by blast
then show ?thesis using a-b
by (meson rational-preference.strict-is-neg-transitive relation-in-carrier rpr)
qed
qed
```

These following two lemmas are referred to sometimes called step 2.

```
lemma create-unique-indiff-using-distinct-best-worst:

assumes l \in \mathcal{P}

assumes b \in best

assumes w \in worst

assumes b \succ [\mathcal{R}] w

shows \exists ! \alpha \in \{0..1\}. l \approx [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha b w

proof –

have b \succeq [\mathcal{R}] l

using best-def

using assms by blast

moreover have l \succeq [\mathcal{R}] w

using worst-def assms by blast

ultimately show \exists ! \alpha \in \{0..1\}. l \approx [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha b w

using step-2-unique-continuous-unfolding[of b l w] assms by linarith
```

```
qed
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma exists-element-bw-mix-is-approx:}\\ \textbf{assumes } l \in \mathcal{P}\\ \textbf{assumes } b \in best\\ \textbf{assumes } w \in worst\\ \textbf{shows } \exists \alpha \in \{0..1\}. \ l \approx [\mathcal{R}] \ mix-pmf \ \alpha \ b \ w\\ \textbf{proof} -\\ \textbf{consider } b \succ [\mathcal{R}] \ w \mid b \approx [\mathcal{R}] \ w\\ \textbf{using } assms(2) \ assms(3) \ best-def \ worst-def \ \textbf{by } auto\\ \textbf{then show } ?thesis\\ \textbf{proof } (cases)\\ \textbf{case } 1\\ \textbf{then show } ?thesis\\ \textbf{using } create-unique-indiff-using-distinct-best-worst \ assms \ \textbf{by } blast\\ \textbf{qed } (auto \ simp: \ all-mix-pmf-indiff-best-worst \ assms)\\ \textbf{qed} \end{array}
```

have $e: \exists \alpha \in \{0, 1\}$. $p \approx [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α some-best some-worst by blast then show my- $U p \in \{0..1\}$ **by** (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *my-U-def someI-ex*) show $p \approx [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst **by** (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *e my-U-def someI-ex*) \mathbf{qed} **lemma** weak-pref-mix-with-my-U-weak-pref: assumes $p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q$ shows mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst $\succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf (my-U q) some-best some-worstby (meson assms my-U-is-defined(2) relation-in-carrier rpr rational-preference.weak-is-transitive) **lemma** preferred-greater-my-U: assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$ and $q \in \mathcal{P}$ assumes mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf (my-U q) some-best some-worst shows my-U p > my-U q**proof** (*rule ccontr*) assume \neg my-U p > my-U qthen consider my-U p = my- $U q \mid my$ -U p < my-U qby linarith then show False **proof** (*cases*) case 1**then have** mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst $\approx [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf (my-U q) some-best some-worst using assms by auto then show ?thesis using assms by blast next case 2moreover have my- $U q \in \{0..1\}$ using assms(2) my-U-is-defined(1) by blast moreover have my- $U p \in \{0..1\}$ using assms(1) my-U-is-defined(1) by blast **moreover have** mix-pmf (my-U q) some-best some-worst $\succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst using calculation geq-mix-imp-weak-pref by auto then show ?thesis using assms by blast qed qed **lemma** geq-my-U-imp-weak-preference: assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$ and $q \in \mathcal{P}$ **assumes** some-best $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ some-worst assumes my- $U p \ge my$ -U q

```
shows p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q
proof -
 have p - q: my - U p \in \{0...1\} my - U q \in \{0...1\}
   using assms my-U-is-defined(1) by blast+
  with ge-mix-pmf-preferred of some-best some-worst my-U p my-U q
   p-q \ assms(1) \ assms(3) \ assms(4)
 have mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst \succeq [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf (my-U q) some-best
some-worst by blast
 consider my-U p = my-U q \mid my-U p > my-U q
   using assms by linarith
  then show ?thesis
 proof (cases)
   case 2
   then show ?thesis
   by (meson \ assms(1) \ assms(2) \ assms(3) \ p-q(1) \ p-q(2) \ rational-preference. compl
         rpr step-1-most-general weak-pref-mix-with-my-U-weak-pref)
 qed (metis assms(1) assms(2) my-U-is-defined(2) trans-approx)
qed
lemma my-U-represents-pref:
 assumes some-best \succ [\mathcal{R}] some-worst
 assumes p \in \mathcal{P}
   and q \in \mathcal{P}
 shows p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q \longleftrightarrow my \cdot U p \ge my \cdot U q (is ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)
proof –
 have p-def: my-U p \in \{0...1\} my-U q \in \{0...1\}
   using assms my-U-is-defined by blast+
 show ?thesis
 proof
   assume a: ?L
     hence mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst \succeq [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf (my-U q)
some\-best\ some\-worst
     using weak-pref-mix-with-my-U-weak-pref by auto
   then show ?R using leq-mix-imp-weak-inferior[of my-U p my-U q] p-def a
       assms(1) leq-mix-imp-weak-inferior by blast
 \mathbf{next}
   assume ?R
   then show ?L using geq-my-U-imp-weak-preference
     using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) by blast
 \mathbf{qed}
qed
lemma first-iff-u-greater-strict-preff:
 assumes p \in \mathcal{P}
   and q \in \mathcal{P}
 assumes some-best \succ [\mathcal{R}] some-worst
  shows my-U \ p > my-U \ q \iff mix-pmf \ (my-U \ p) \ some-best \ some-worst \ \succ[\mathcal{R}]
mix-pmf (my-Uq) some-best some-worst
```

proof

assume a: my-U p > my-U qhave $my-U \ p \in \{0...1\} \ my-U \ q \in \{0...1\}$ using assms my-U-is-defined(1) by blast+ then show mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf (my-U q) $some-best \ some-worst$ using a assms(3) by blast \mathbf{next} **assume** a: mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf (my-U q) some-best some-worst have $my-U \ p \in \{0..1\} \ my-U \ q \in \{0..1\}$ using assms my-U-is-defined(1) by blast+ then show my-U p > my-U qusing preferred-greater-my- $U[of p \ q]$ assms a by blast qed **lemma** *second-iff-calib-mix-pref-strict-pref*: assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$ and $q \in \mathcal{P}$ assumes some-best $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ some-worst shows mix-pmf (my-Up) some-best some-worst $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf (my-Uq) some-best some-worst $\longleftrightarrow p \succ [\mathcal{R}] q$ proof **assume** a: mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf (my-U q) $some-best \ some-worst$ have $my-U \ p \in \{0...1\} \ my-U \ q \in \{0...1\}$ using assms my-U-is-defined(1) by blast+ then show $p \succ [\mathcal{R}] q$ using a assms(3) assms(1) assms(2) geq-my-U-imp-weak-preferenceleq-mix-imp-weak-inferior weak-pref-mix-with-my-U-weak-pref by blast \mathbf{next} assume $a: p \succ [\mathcal{R}] q$ have $my-U \ p \in \{0..1\} \ my-U \ q \in \{0..1\}$ using assms my-U-is-defined(1) by blast+ then show mix-pmf (my-U p) some-best some-worst $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf (my-U q) some-best some-worst using a assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) leq-mix-imp-weak-inferior my-U-represents-pref by blast qed **lemma** *my-U-is-linear-function*: assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$ and $q \in \mathcal{P}$ and $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ **assumes** some-best $\succ [\mathcal{R}]$ some-worst shows my-U (mix-pmf α p q) = $\alpha * my$ -U p + (1 - α) * my-U q proof – define B where B: B = some-best

define W where W: W = some - worst

define Up where Up: Up = my - Updefine Uq where Uq: Uq = my - Uqhave long-in: $(\alpha * Up + (1 - \alpha) * Uq) \in \{0...1\}$ proof – have $Up \in \{0...1\}$ using assms Up my-U-is-defined(1) by blast moreover have $Uq \in \{0..1\}$ using assms Uq my-U-is-defined(1) by blast moreover have $\alpha * Up \in \{0...1\}$ using $\langle Up \in \{0, .1\}\rangle$ assms(3) mult-le-one by auto moreover have $1-\alpha \in \{0...1\}$ using assms(3) by *auto* moreover have $(1 - \alpha) * Uq \in \{0...1\}$ using mult-le-one[of $1-\alpha$ Uq] calculation(2) calculation(4) by auto ultimately show *?thesis* using add-nonneg-nonneg[of $\alpha * Up (1 - \alpha) * Uq$] convex-bound-le[of Up 1 Uq α 1- α] by simp \mathbf{qed} have fst: $p \approx [\mathcal{R}]$ (mix-pmf Up B W) using assms my-U-is-defined [of p] B W Up by simp have snd: $q \approx [\mathcal{R}]$ (mix-pmf Uq B W) using assms my-U-is-defined[of q] B W Uq by simp have mp-in: $(mix-pmf \ Up \ B \ W) \in \mathcal{P}$ using fst relation-in-carrier by blast have f2: mix-pmf α p q $\approx [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α (mix-pmf Up B W) q using $fst \ assms(2) \ assms(3) \ mix-pmf-preferred-independence$ by blast have **: mix-pmf α (mix-pmf Up B W) (mix-pmf Uq B W) = mix-pmf ($\alpha * Up + (1-\alpha) * Uq$) B W (is ?L = ?R) proof – let $?mixPQ = (mix-pmf (\alpha * Up + (1 - \alpha) * Uq) B W)$ have $\forall e \in set\text{-}pmf$?L. pmf (?L) e = pmf ?mixPQ eproof fix eassume asm: $e \in set\text{-pmf}$?L have i1: pmf (?L) $e = \alpha * pmf$ (mix-pmf Up B W) e +pmf (mix-pmf Uq B W) $e - \alpha * pmf$ (mix-pmf Uq B W) eusing pmf-mix-deeper[of α mix-pmf Up B W (mix-pmf Uq B W) e] assms(3) by blast have i3: ... = $\alpha * Up * pmf B e + \alpha * pmf W e - \alpha * Up * pmf W e + Uq$ * pmf B e + $pmf W e - Uq * pmf W e - \alpha * Uq * pmf B e - \alpha * pmf W e + \alpha * Uq *$ pmf W eusing left-diff-distrib' pmf-mix-deeper[of Up B W e] pmf-mix-deeper[of Uq B W e] assms Up Uq my-U-is-defined(1) by (simp add: distrib-left right-diff-distrib) have *j*4: pmf?mixPQ $e = (\alpha * Up + (1 - \alpha) * Uq) * pmf B e +$ $pmf W e - (\alpha * Up + (1 - \alpha) * Uq) * pmf W e$ using pmf-mix-deeper[of $(\alpha * Up + (1 - \alpha) * Uq) B W e$] long-in by blast then show pmf(?L) e = pmf?mixPQ e

by (simp add: i1 i3 mult.commute right-diff-distrib' ring-class.ring-distribs(1)) qed then show ?thesis using pmf-equiv-intro1 by blast qed have mix-pmf α (mix-pmf Up B W) $q \approx [\mathcal{R}]$?L using approx-remains-after-same-comp-left assms(3) mp-in snd by blast **hence** *: mix-pmf α p q \approx [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf α (mix-pmf (my-U p) B W) (mix-pmf (my-Uq) B Wusing Up Uq f2 trans-approx by blast have mix-pmf α (mix-pmf (my-U p) B W) (mix-pmf (my-U q) B W) = ?R using Up Uq ** by blast hence my-U (mix-pmf α p q) = $\alpha * Up + (1-\alpha) * Uq$ by (metis * B W assms(4) indiff-imp-same-utility-value long-in my-U-is-defined(1) my-U-is-defined(2) my-U-represents-pref relation-in-carrier) then show ?thesis using Up Up by blast qed

Now we define a more general Utility function that also takes the degenerate case into account

```
private definition general-U
 where
   general-U p = (if some-best \approx [\mathcal{R}] some-worst then 1 else my-U p)
lemma general-U-is-linear-function:
 assumes p \in \mathcal{P}
   and q \in \mathcal{P}
   and \alpha \in \{0...1\}
 shows general-U (mix-pmf \alpha p q) = \alpha * (general-U p) + (1 - \alpha) * (general-U)
q)
proof –
 consider some-best \succ [\mathcal{R}] some-worst | some-best \approx [\mathcal{R}] some-worst
   using best-def some-best-in-best some-worst-in-worst worst-def by auto
  then show ?thesis
 proof (cases, goal-cases)
   case 1
   then show ?case
     using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) general-U-def my-U-is-linear-function by
auto
 next
   case 2
   then show ?case
     using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) general-U-def by auto
 qed
qed
lemma general-U-ordinal-Utility:
 shows ordinal-utility \mathcal{P} \mathcal{R} general-U
proof (standard, goal-cases)
```

```
case (1 x y)
 consider (a) some-best \succ [\mathcal{R}] some-worst | (b) some-best \approx [\mathcal{R}] some-worst
   using best-def some-best-in-best some-worst-in-worst worst-def by auto
  then show ?case
  proof (cases, goal-cases)
   case a
   have some-best \succ [\mathcal{R}] some-worst
     using a by auto
   then show x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y = (general - U y \leq general - U x)
     using 1 my-U-represents-pref [of x y] general-U-def by simp
 \mathbf{next}
   case b
   have general-U x = 1 general-U y = 1
     by (simp add: b general-U-def)+
   moreover have x \approx [\mathcal{R}] y using b
     by (meson \ 1(1) \ 1(2) \ best-worst-indiff-all-indiff(1)
         some-best-in-best some-worst-in-worst trans-approx)
   ultimately show x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ y = (general-U \ y \leq general-U \ x)
     using general-U-def by linarith
 qed
\mathbf{next}
  case (2 x y)
 then show ?case
   using relation-in-carrier by blast
\mathbf{next}
 case (3 x y)
 then show ?case
   using relation-in-carrier by blast
\mathbf{qed}
```

```
Proof of the linearity of general-U. If we consider the definition of expected utility functions from Maschler, Solan, Zamir we are done.
```

```
theorem is-linear:
 assumes p \in \mathcal{P}
   and q \in \mathcal{P}
   and \alpha \in \{\theta...1\}
 shows \exists u. u (mix-pmf \alpha p q) = \alpha * (u p) + (1-\alpha) * (u q)
proof
 let ?u = general-U
 consider some-best \succ [\mathcal{R}] some-worst | some-best \approx [\mathcal{R}] some-worst
   using best-def some-best-in-best some-worst-in-worst worst-def by auto
  then show ?u(mix-pmf \alpha p q) = \alpha * ?u p + (1 - \alpha) * ?u q
 proof (cases)
   case 1
   then show ?thesis
     using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) general-U-def my-U-is-linear-function by
auto
 next
   case 2
```

```
then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: general-U-def)
    qed
    qed
```

Now I define a Utility function that assigns a utility to all outcomes. These are only finitely many

```
private definition ocU
  where
   ocU p = general-U (return-pmf p)
lemma geral-U-is-expected-value-of-ocU:
 assumes set-pmf p \subseteq outcomes
 shows general-U p = measure-pmf.expectation p ocU
  using fnt assms
proof (induct rule: pmf-mix-induct')
  case (mix \ p \ q \ a)
 hence general-U (mix-pmf a p q) = a * general-U p + (1-a) * general-U q
    using general-U-is-linear-function[of p q a] mix.hyps assms lotteries-on-def
mix.hyps by auto
 also have \dots = a * measure-pmf.expectation p oc U + (1-a) * measure-pmf.expectation
q \ oc U
   by (simp \ add: mix.hyps(4) \ mix.hyps(5))
 also have \dots = measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf a p q) ocU
  using general-U-is-linear-function expected-value-mix-pmf-distrib fnt infinite-super
mix.hyps(1)
   by (metis fnt mix.hyps(2) mix.hyps(3))
 finally show ?case .
qed (auto simp: support-in-outcomes assms fnt integral-measure-pmf-real ocU-def)
lemma ordinal-utility-expected-value:
  ordinal-utility \mathcal{P} \mathcal{R} (\lambda x. measure-pmf.expectation x ocU)
proof (standard, goal-cases)
 case (1 x y)
 have ocs: set-pmf x \subseteq outcomes set-pmf y \subseteq outcomes
   by (meson 1 subset I support-in-outcomes)+
 have x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y \Longrightarrow (measure-pmf.expectation y oc U \leq measure-pmf.expectation
x \ oc U
 proof -
   assume x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y
   have general-U x \ge general-U y
     by (meson \langle x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y \rangle general-U-ordinal-Utility ordinal-utility-def)
  then show (measure-pmf.expectation y oc U \leq measure-pmf.expectation x oc U)
     using geral-U-is-expected-value-of-ocU ocs by auto
 qed
  moreover have (measure-pmf.expectation y oc U \leq measure-pmf.expectation x
ocU) \Longrightarrow x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y
 proof -
```

assume (measure-pmf.expectation y oc $U \leq$ measure-pmf.expectation x ocU)

```
then have general-U x \ge general-U y
     by (simp add: geral-U-is-expected-value-of-ocU ocs(1) ocs(2))
   then show x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] y
     by (meson 1(1) 1(2) general-U-ordinal-Utility ordinal-utility.util-def)
  ged
  ultimately show ?case
   by blast
\mathbf{next}
  case (2 x y)
  then show ?case
   using relation-in-carrier by blast
\mathbf{next}
  case (3 x y)
  then show ?case
   using relation-in-carrier by auto
qed
lemma ordinal-utility-expected-value':
  \exists u. ordinal-utility \mathcal{P} \mathcal{R} (\lambda x. measure-pmf.expectation x u)
  using ordinal-utility-expected-value by blast
lemma ocU-is-expected-utility-bernoulli:
  shows \forall x \in \mathcal{P}. \ \forall y \in \mathcal{P}. \ x \succeq [\mathcal{R}] \ y \longleftrightarrow
  measure-pmf.expectation x \text{ oc} U \geq measure-pmf.expectation y oc U
  using ordinal-utility-expected-value by (meson ordinal-utility.util-def)
end
end
end
lemma expected-value-is-utility-function:
  assumes fnt: finite outcomes and outcomes \neq {}
 assumes x \in lotteries-on outcomes and y \in lotteries-on outcomes
  assumes ordinal-utility (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} (\lambda x. measure-pmf.expectation
x u
 shows measure-pmf.expectation x \ u \ge measure-pmf.expectation \ y \ u \longleftrightarrow x \succeq [\mathcal{R}]
y (\mathbf{is} ?L \leftrightarrow ?R)
  using assms(3) assms(4) assms(5) ordinal-utility.util-def-conf
    ordinal-utility.ordinal-utility-left iff by (metis (no-types, lifting))
```

lemma system-U-implies-vNM-utility:

assumes fnt: finite outcomes and outcomes \neq {} assumes rpr: rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R}

assumes ind: independent-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R}

assumes cnt: continuous-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} shows $\exists u. ordinal-utility$ (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} ($\lambda x.$ measure-pmf.expectation x u) using ordinal-utility-expected-value'[of outcomes \mathcal{R}] assms by blast

1 NTN F 1'1'1 ' 1' 1' 1''

lemma vNM-utility-implies-rationality: **assumes** fnt: finite outcomes and outcomes \neq {} **assumes** $\exists u. ordinal-utility (lotteries-on outcomes) <math>\mathcal{R} (\lambda x. measure-pmf.expectation)$ x ushows rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} using assms(3) ordinal-util-imp-rat-prefs by blast **theorem** *vNM-utility-implies-independence*: **assumes** fnt: finite outcomes and outcomes \neq {} **assumes** $\exists u. ordinal-utility (lotteries-on outcomes) <math>\mathcal{R} (\lambda x. measure-pmf.expectation)$ $(x \ u)$ **shows** independent-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} **proof** (*rule independent-vnmI2*) fix p q rand α ::real **assume** a1: $p \in \mathcal{P}$ outcomes assume a2: $q \in \mathcal{P}$ outcomes assume a3: $r \in \mathcal{P}$ outcomes assume a_4 : $\alpha \in \{0 < ... 1\}$ have in-lots: mix-pmf α p r \in lotteries-on outcomes mix-pmf α q r \in lotteries-on outcomes using a1 a3 a4 mix-in-lot apply fastforce using a2 a3 a4 mix-in-lot by fastforce have fnts: finite (set-pmf p) finite (set-pmf q) finite (set-pmf r) using a1 a2 a3 fnt infinite-super lotteries-on-def by blast+ obtain u where u: ordinal-utility (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} (λx . measure-pmf.expectation x u) using assms by blast have $p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q \Longrightarrow mix-pmf \alpha p r \succeq [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha q r$ proof assume $p \succ [\mathcal{R}] q$ hence f: measure-pmf.expectation $p \ u \ge measure-pmf.expectation q \ u$ using u a1 a2 ordinal-utility.util-def by fastforce have measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf $\alpha p r$) $u \geq$ measure-pmf.expectation $(mix-pmf \alpha q r) u$ proof have measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf $\alpha p r$) u = $\alpha * measure-pmf.expectation p u + (1 - \alpha) * measure-pmf.expectation r u$ using expected-value-mix-pmf-distrib[of $p \ r \ \alpha \ u$] assms fnts a4 by fastforce **moreover have** measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf $\alpha q r$) u = $\alpha * measure-pmf.expectation \ q \ u + (1 - \alpha) * measure-pmf.expectation \ r \ u$ using expected-value-mix-pmf-distrib of $q r \alpha u$ assms fints a 4 by fastforce

ultimately show ?thesis using f using a4 by auto

qed

then show mix-pmf α p r $\succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α q r $using \ u \ ordinal-utility-expected-value' \ oc U-is-expected-utility-bernoulli \ in-lots$ **by** (*simp add: in-lots ordinal-utility-def*) qed **moreover have** mix-pmf α p $r \succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α q $r \Longrightarrow p \succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ q proof – assume mix-pmf α p r $\succeq [\mathcal{R}]$ mix-pmf α q r hence f:measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf $\alpha p r$) $u \geq$ measure-pmf.expectation $(mix-pmf \ \alpha \ q \ r) \ u$ using ordinal-utility.ordinal-utility-left u by fastforce hence measure-pmf.expectation $p \ u \geq measure-pmf.expectation \ q \ u$ proof have measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf $\alpha p r$) u = $\alpha * measure-pmf.expectation \ p \ u + (1 - \alpha) * measure-pmf.expectation \ r \ u$ using expected-value-mix-pmf-distrib [of $p \ r \ \alpha \ u$] assms fnts a4 by fastforce **moreover have** measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf α q r) u = $\alpha * measure-pmf.expectation \ q \ u + (1 - \alpha) * measure-pmf.expectation \ r \ u$ using expected-value-mix-pmf-distrib of $q r \alpha u$ assms fints a4 by fastforce ultimately show ?thesis using f using a4 by auto qed then show $p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q$ using a1 a2 ordinal-utility.util-def-conf u by fastforce qed **ultimately show** $p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q = mix-pmf \alpha p r \succeq [\mathcal{R}] mix-pmf \alpha q r$ by blast qed **lemma** exists-weight-for-equality: assumes a > c and $a \ge b$ and $b \ge c$ shows $\exists (e::real) \in \{0..1\}. (1-e) * a + e * c = b$ proof – **from** assms have $b \in closed$ -sequent a c **by** (*simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl*) thus ?thesis by (auto simp: closed-segment-def) qed **lemma** vNM-utilty-implies-continuity: **assumes** fnt: finite outcomes and outcomes \neq {} **assumes** $\exists u. ordinal-utility (lotteries-on outcomes) <math>\mathcal{R} (\lambda x. measure-pmf.expectation)$ x ushows continuous-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} proof (rule continuous-vnmI) fix p q r**assume** a1: $p \in \mathcal{P}$ outcomes assume a2: $q \in \mathcal{P}$ outcomes assume a3: $r \in \mathcal{P}$ outcomes assume a4: $p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] q \land q \succeq [\mathcal{R}] r$ then have $q: p \succeq [\mathcal{R}] r$ by (meson assms(3) ordinal-utility.util-imp-trans transD)

obtain u where u: ordinal-utility (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} (λx . measure-pmf.expectation x u) using assms by blast have gequ: measure-pmf.expectation $p \ u \geq measure-pmf.expectation q \ u$ measure-pmf.expectation $q \ u \ge measure-pmf.expectation \ r \ u$ using a4 u by (meson ordinal-utility.ordinal-utility-left)+ have fnts: finite p finite q finite rusing a1 a2 a3 fnt infinite-super lotteries-on-def by auto+ **consider** $p \succ [\mathcal{R}] r \mid p \approx [\mathcal{R}] r$ using g by auto then show $\exists \alpha \in \{0..1\}$. mix-pmf $\alpha \ p \ r \approx [\mathcal{R}] q$ **proof** (*cases*) case 1 define a where a: a = measure-pmf.expectation p udefine b where b: b = measure-pmf.expectation r udefine c where c: c = measure-pmf.expectation q uhave a > busing 1 a1 a2 a3 a b ordinal-utility.util-def-conf u by force have $c \leq a \ b \leq c$ using geqa a b c by blast+then obtain *e* ::*real* where $e: e \in \{0..1\} (1-e) * a + e * b = c$ using exists-weight-for-equality of b a c $\langle b < a \rangle$ by blast have $*: 1 - e \in \{0...1\}$ using e(1) by *auto* hence measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf (1-e) p r) u =(1-e) * measure-pmf.expectation p u + e * measure-pmf.expectation r u using expected-value-mix-pmf-distrib[of $p \ r \ 1-e \ u$] fnts by fastforce **also have** ... = (1-e) * a + e * busing a b by auto also have $\dots = c$ using $c \ e \ by \ auto$ finally have f: measure-pmf.expectation (mix-pmf (1-e) p r) u = mea $sure-pmf.expectation \ q \ u$ using c by blast hence mix-pmf (1-e) p $r \approx [\mathcal{R}] q$ using expected-value-is-utility-function of outcomes mix-pmf $(1-e) p r q \mathcal{R}$ u * proof – have mix-pmf (1 - e) p $r \in \mathcal{P}$ outcomes using $(1 - e \in \{0..1\})$ all as mix-in-lot by blast then show ?thesis using f a2 ordinal-utility.util-def u by fastforce qed then show ?thesis **using** exists-weight-for-equality expected-value-mix-pmf-distrib * **by** blast next case 2have $r \approx [\mathcal{R}] q$

```
by (meson 2 a4 assms(3) ordinal-utility.util-imp-trans transD)

then show ?thesis by force

qed

qed

theorem Von-Neumann-Morgenstern-Utility-Theorem:

assumes fnt: finite outcomes and outcomes \neq {}

shows rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} \land

independent-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} \land

continuous-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} \leftrightarrow

(\exists u. ordinal-utility (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} (\lambda x. measure-pmf.expectation x

u))

using vNM-utility-implies-independence[OF assms, of <math>\mathcal{R}]

system-U-implies-vNM-utility[OF assms, of \mathcal{R}]

vNM-utilty-implies-continuity[OF assms, of \mathcal{R}]

ordinal-util-imp-rat-prefs[of lotteries-on outcomes \mathcal{R}] by auto
```

end

theory Expected-Utility imports Neumann-Morgenstern-Utility-Theorem begin

6 Definition of vNM-utility function

We define a version of the vNM Utility function using the locale mechanism. Currently this definition and system U have no proven relation yet.

Important: u is actually not the von Neuman Utility Function, but a Bernoulli Utility Function. The Expected value p given u is the von Neumann Utility Function.

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{locale } vNM\text{-}utility = \\ \textbf{fixes } outcomes :: 'a \ set \\ \textbf{fixes } relation :: 'a \ pmf \ relation \\ \textbf{fixes } u :: 'a \ \Rightarrow \ real \\ \textbf{assumes } relation \subseteq (lotteries\text{-}on \ outcomes \times \ lotteries\text{-}on \ outcomes) \\ \textbf{assumes } relation \subseteq (lotteries\text{-}on \ outcomes \implies \\ q \in lotteries\text{-}on \ outcomes \implies \\ q \in lotteries\text{-}on \ outcomes \implies \\ p \succeq [relation] \ q \longleftrightarrow measure\text{-}pmf.expectation \ p \ u \ge measure\text{-}pmf.expectation \\ \textbf{g} \ u \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}
```

```
lemma vNM-utilityD:

shows relation \subseteq (lotteries-on outcomes \times lotteries-on outcomes)

and p \in lotteries-on outcomes \implies q \in lotteries-on outcomes \implies
```

 $p \succeq [relation] q \longleftrightarrow measure-pmf.expectation p u \ge measure-pmf.expectation q u$

using vNM-utility-axioms vNM-utility-def **by** (blast+)

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma not-outside:} \\ \textbf{assumes } p \succeq [relation] \ q \\ \textbf{shows } p \in lotteries \text{-} on \ outcomes \\ \textbf{and } q \in lotteries \text{-} on \ outcomes \\ \textbf{proof } (goal-cases) \\ \textbf{case } 1 \\ \textbf{then show } ?case \\ \textbf{by } (meson \ assms \ contra-subsetD \ mem-Sigma-iff \ vNM-utility-axioms \ vNM-utility-def) \\ \textbf{next} \\ \textbf{case } 2 \\ \textbf{then show } ?case \\ \textbf{by } (metis \ assms \ mem-Sigma-iff \ subsetCE \ vNM-utility-axioms \ vNM-utility-def) \\ \textbf{qed} \end{array}$

```
lemma utility-ge:

assumes p \succeq [relation] q

shows measure-pmf.expectation p \ u \ge measure-pmf.expectation q u

using assms vNM-utility-axioms vNM-utility-def

by (metis (no-types, lifting) not-outside(1) not-outside(2))
```

\mathbf{end}

```
sublocale vNM-utility ⊆ ordinal-utility (lotteries-on outcomes) relation (λp. mea-
sure-pmf.expectation p u)
proof (standard, goal-cases)
    case (2 x y)
    then show ?case
    using not-outside(1) by blast
next
    case (3 x y)
    then show ?case
    by (auto simp add: not-outside(2))
qed (metis (mono-tags, lifting) vNM-utility-axioms vNM-utility-def)
context vNM-utility
```

begin

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma strict-preference-iff-strict-utility:}\\ \textbf{assumes } p \in \textit{lotteries-on outcomes}\\ \textbf{assumes } q \in \textit{lotteries-on outcomes}\\ \textbf{shows } p \succ [\textit{relation}] q \longleftrightarrow \textit{measure-pmf.expectation } p \ u > \textit{measure-pmf.expectation}\\ q \ u\\ \textbf{by } (\textit{meson assms(1) assms(2) less-eq-real-def not-le util-def}) \end{array}
```

lemma *pos-distrib-left*:

assumes c > 0shows $(\sum z \in outcomes. pmf q \ z * (c * u \ z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. pmf q \ z * (u \ z))$ proof – have $(\sum z \in outcomes. pmf q \ z * (c * u \ z)) = (\sum z \in outcomes. pmf q \ z * c * u \ z)$ by $(simp \ add: \ ab-semigroup-mult-class.mult-ac(1))$ also have ... = $(\sum z \in outcomes. \ c * pmf \ q \ z * u \ z)$ by $(simp \ add: \ mult.commute)$ also have ... = $c * (\sum z \in outcomes. \ pmf \ q \ z * u \ z)$ by $(simp \ add: \ ab-semigroup-mult-class.mult-ac(1) \ sum-distrib-left)$ finally show ?thesis . qed

lemma sum-pmf-util-commute: $(\sum a \in outcomes. \ pmf \ p \ a * u \ a) = (\sum a \in outcomes. \ u \ a * pmf \ p \ a)$ **by** (simp add: mult.commute)

7 Finite outcomes

```
context
 assumes fnt: finite outcomes
begin
lemma sum-equals-pmf-expectation:
 assumes p \in lotteries-on outcomes
 shows(\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z) * (u z)) = measure-pmf.expectation p u
proof -
  have fnt: finite outcomes
   by (simp add: vNM-utilityD(1) fnt)
 have measure-pmf.expectation p \ u = (\sum a \in outcomes. \ pmf \ p \ a * u \ a)
   using support-in-outcomes assms fnt integral-measure-pmf-real
     sum-pmf-util-commute by fastforce
  then show ?thesis
   using real-scaleR-def by presburger
qed
lemma expected-utility-weak-preference:
 assumes p \in lotteries-on outcomes
   and q \in lotteries-on outcomes
 shows p \succeq [relation] q \longleftrightarrow (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z) * (u z)) \ge (\sum z \in outcomes.
(pmf q z) * (u z))
 using sum-equals-pmf-expectation[of p, OF assms(1)]
       sum-equals-pmf-expectation[of q, OF assms(2)]
  vNM-utility-def assms(1) assms(2) util-def-conf by presburger
lemma diff-leq-zero-weak-preference:
  assumes p \in lotteries-on outcomes
   and q \in lotteries-on outcomes
 shows p \succeq q \longleftrightarrow ((\sum a \in outcomes. pmf q \ a * u \ a)) - (\sum a \in outcomes. pmf p \ a)
                                          49
```

 $* u a \leq 0$ using assms(1) assms(2) diff-le-0-iff-le by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) expected-utility-weak-preference) **lemma** *expected-utility-strict-preference*: **assumes** $p \in lotteries$ -on outcomes and $q \in lotteries$ -on outcomes shows $p \succ [relation] q \longleftrightarrow measure-pmf.expectation p u > measure-pmf.expectation$ $q \ u$ using assms expected-utility-weak-preference less-eq-real-def not-le **by** (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *util-def-conf*) lemma scale-pos-left: assumes $c > \theta$ **shows** vNM-utility outcomes relation (λx . c * u x) **proof**(*standard*, *goal-cases*) case 1 then show ?case using vNM-utility-axioms vNM-utility-def by blast \mathbf{next} case (2 p q)have $q \in lotteries$ -on outcomes and $p \in lotteries$ -on outcomes using 2(2) by (simp add: fnt 2(1))+ then have $*: p \succeq q = (measure-pmf.expectation \ q \ u \leq measure-pmf.expectation$ $p \ u$) **using** expected-utility-weak-preference [of p q] assms by blast have dist-c: $(\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (c * u z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (c * u z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (c * u z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (c * u z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (c * u z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (c * u z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (c * u z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (c * u z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * ((\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * ((\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * ((\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z)$ q z) * (u z)) using pos-distrib-left[of c q] assms by blast have dist-c': $(\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z) * (c * u z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z) * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z) * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z) * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z)) = c * (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z) * (\sum z \in outcome$ $(p \ z) * (u \ z))$ using pos-distrib-left[of c p] assms by blast have $p \succeq q \longleftrightarrow ((\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (c * u z)) \le (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (c * u z))$ $p \ z) \ * \ (c \ * \ u \ z)))$ **proof** (*rule iffI*) assume $p \succeq q$ then have $(\sum z \in outcomes. pmf q \ z * (u \ z)) \le (\sum z \in outcomes. pmf p \ z * (u \ z))$ z))using utility-ge using 2(1) 2(2) sum-equals-pmf-expectation by presburger then show $(\sum z \in outcomes. pmf q \ z * (c * u \ z)) \le (\sum z \in outcomes. pmf p \ z * c * u \ z)) \le (\sum z \in outcomes. pmf p \ z * c * u \ z)$ (c * u z))using dist-c dist-c' **by** (*simp add: assms*) next assume $(\sum z \in outcomes. pmf q \ z * (c * u \ z)) \le (\sum z \in outcomes. pmf p \ z * (c$ * u z))then have $(\sum z \in outcomes. pmf q \ z * (u \ z)) \le (\sum z \in outcomes. pmf p \ z * (u \ z))$ z))

```
using 2(1) mult-le-cancel-iff2 assms by (simp add: dist-c dist-c')

then show p \succeq q

using 2(2) assms 2(1) by (simp add: * sum-equals-pmf-expectation)

qed

then show ?case

by (simp add: * assms)

qed

lemma strict-alt-def:

assumes p \in lotteries-on outcomes

and q \in lotteries-on outcomes

shows p \succ [relation] q \longleftrightarrow

(\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z) * (u z)) > (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (u z)))

using sum-equals-pmf-expectation[of p, OF assms(1)] assms(1) assms(2)

sum-equals-pmf-expectation[of q, OF assms(2)] strict-preference-iff-strict-utility

by presburger
```

```
lemma strict-alt-def-utility-g:
```

```
assumes p \succ [relation] q
```

shows $(\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z) * (u z)) > (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf q z) * (u z))$ using assms not-outside(1) not-outside(2) strict-alt-def by meson

 \mathbf{end}

```
end
```

```
lemma vnm-utility-is-ordinal-utility:
 assumes vNM-utility outcomes relation u
 shows ordinal-utility (lotteries-on outcomes) relation (\lambda p. measure-pmf.expectation
p u
proof (standard, goal-cases)
 case (1 x y)
 then show ?case
   using assms vNM-utility-def by blast
\mathbf{next}
 case (2 x y)
 then show ?case
   using assms vNM-utility.not-outside(1) by blast
\mathbf{next}
 case (3 x y)
 then show ?case
   using assms vNM-utility.not-outside(2) by blast
\mathbf{qed}
```

```
lemma vnm-utility-imp-reational-prefs:

assumes vNM-utility outcomes relation u

shows rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) relation

proof (standard,goal-cases)
```

```
case (1 x y)
  then show ?case
   using assms vNM-utility.not-outside(1) by blast
\mathbf{next}
  case (2 x y)
  then show ?case
    using assms vNM-utility.not-outside(2) by blast
\mathbf{next}
  case 3
  have t: trans relation
   using assms ordinal-utility.util-imp-trans vnm-utility-is-ordinal-utility by blast
  have refl-on (lotteries-on outcomes) relation
   by (meson assms order-refl refl-on-def vNM-utility-def)
  then show ?case
   using preorder-on-def t by blast
\mathbf{next}
  case 4
 have total-on (lotteries-on outcomes) relation
   using ordinal-utility.util-imp-total of lotteries-on outcomes
       relation (\lambda p. (\sum z \in outcomes. (pmf p z) * (u z)))]
     assms vnm-utility-is-ordinal-utility
   using ordinal-utility.util-imp-total by blast
  then show ?case
   by simp
\mathbf{qed}
theorem expected-utilty-theorem-form-vnm-utility:
  assumes fnt: finite outcomes and outcomes \neq {}
 shows rational-preference (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} \wedge
        independent-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} \wedge
        continuous-vnm (lotteries-on outcomes) \mathcal{R} \longleftrightarrow
        (\exists u. vNM\text{-utility outcomes } \mathcal{R} \ u)
proof
  assume rational-preference (\mathcal{P} outcomes) \mathcal{R} \wedge independent-vnm (\mathcal{P} outcomes)
\mathcal{R} \wedge \textit{continuous-vnm} (\mathcal{P} \textit{outcomes}) \mathcal{R}
   with Von-Neumann-Morgenstern-Utility-Theorem[of outcomes \mathcal{R}, OF assms]
have
  (\exists u. ordinal-utility (\mathcal{P} outcomes) \mathcal{R} (\lambda x. measure-pmf.expectation x u)) using
assms by blast
  then obtain u where
    u: ordinal-utility (\mathcal{P} outcomes) \mathcal{R} (\lambda x. measure-pmf.expectation x u)
   by auto
  have vNM-utility outcomes \mathcal{R} u
  proof (standard, goal-cases)
   case 1
   then show ?case
     using u ordinal-utility.relation-subset-crossp by blast
  next
   case (2 p q)
```

```
then show ?case
      using assms(2) expected-value-is-utility-function fnt u by blast
  qed
  then show \exists u. vNM-utility outcomes \mathcal{R} u
    by blast
\mathbf{next}
  assume a: \exists u. vNM-utility outcomes \mathcal{R} u
  then have rational-preference (\mathcal{P} outcomes) \mathcal{R}
    using vnm-utility-imp-reational-prefs by auto
  moreover have independent-vnm (\mathcal{P} outcomes) \mathcal{R}
  using a by (meson \ assms(2) \ fnt \ vNM-utility-implies-independence \ vnm-utility-is-ordinal-utility)
  moreover have continuous-vnm (\mathcal{P} outcomes) \mathcal{R}
  using a by (meson assms(2) fnt vNM-utilty-implies-continuity vnm-utility-is-ordinal-utility)
  ultimately show rational-preference (\mathcal{P} outcomes) \mathcal{R} \wedge independent-vnm (\mathcal{P}
outcomes) \mathcal{R} \wedge \text{continuous-vnm} (\mathcal{P} \text{ outcomes}) \mathcal{R}
    by auto
\mathbf{qed}
```

```
\mathbf{end}
```

8 Related work

Formalizations in Social choice theory has been formalized by Wiedijk [13], Nipkow [7], and Gammie [4, 5]. Vestergaard [12], Le Roux, Martin-Dorel, and Soloviev [10, 11] provide formalizations of results in game theory. A library for algorithmic game theory in Coq is described in[1].

Related work in economics includes the verification of financial systems [9], binomial pricing models [3], and VCG-Auctions [6]. In microeconomics we discussed a formalization of two economic models and the First Welfare Theorem [8].

To our knowledge the only work that uses expected utility theory is that of Eberl [2]. Since we focus on the underlying theory of expected utility, we found that there is only little overlap.

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