

Linear-Programming

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Abstract

We use the previous formalization of the general simplex algorithm to formulate an algorithm for solving linear programs. We encode the linear programs using only linear constraints. Solving these constraints also solves the original linear program. This algorithm is proven to be sound by applying the weak duality theorem which is also part of this formalization [5].

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1 Related work

Our work is based on a formalization of the general simplex algorithm described in [3, 6]. However, the general simplex algorithm lacks the ability to optimize a function. Boulmé and Maréchal [2] describe a formalization and implementation of Coq tactics for linear integer programming and linear

arithmetic over rationals. More closely related is the formalization by Al-lamigeon et al. [1] which formalizes the simplex method and related results. As part of Flyspeck project Obua and Nipkow [4] created a verification mechanism for linear programs using the HOL computing library and external solvers.

```

theory More-Jordan-Normal-Forms
imports
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix-Impl
begin

lemma set-comprehension-list-comprehension:
  set [f i . i <- [x..<a]] = {f i |i. i ∈ {x..<a}}
  by (simp) (fastforce)

lemma in-second-append-list: i ≥ length a ⇒ i < length (a @ b) ⇒ (a @ b)!i ∈ set
b
  by (metis diff-add-inverse diff-less-mono in-set-conv-nth leD length-append nth-append)

```

2 General Theorems used later, that could be moved

```

lemma split-four-block-dual-fst-lst:
  assumes split-block (four-block-mat A B C D) (dim-row A) (dim-col A) = (U,
X, Y, V)
  shows U = A V = D
proof –
  define nr where nr: nr = dim-row (four-block-mat A B C D)
  define nc where nc: nc = dim-col (four-block-mat A B C D)
  define nr2 where nr2: nr2 = nr - dim-row A
  define nc2 where nc2: nc2 = nc - dim-col A
  define A1 where A1: A1 = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A) (((four-block-mat
A B C D)))
  define A2 where A2: A2 = mat (dim-row A) nc2 (λ(i, j). (four-block-mat A B
C D)) $$ (i, j + dim-col A))
  define A3 where A3: A3 = mat nr2 (dim-col A) (λ(i, j). (four-block-mat A B
C D)) $$ (i + dim-row A, j))
  define A4 where A4: A4 = mat nr2 nc2 (λ(i, j). (four-block-mat A B C D)) $$
(i + dim-row A, j + dim-col A))
  have g: split-block (four-block-mat A B C D) (dim-row A) (dim-col A) = (A1,
A2, A3, A4)
  using split-block-def[of (four-block-mat A B C D) (dim-row A) (dim-col A)]
  by (metis A1 A2 A3 A4 nc nc2 nr nr2)
  have D: D = A4
  using A4 by (auto) (standard, (simp add: nr nr2 nc nc2)+)
  have A = A1
  using A1 by auto
  then have split-block (four-block-mat A B C D) (dim-row A) (dim-col A) = (A,
A2, A3, D)
  using D g by blast

```

```

also show  $U = A$ 
  using assms calculation by auto
ultimately show  $V = D$ 
  using assms by auto
qed

lemma append-split-vec-distrib-scalar-prod:
  assumes dim-vec  $(u @_v w) = \text{dim-vec } x$ 
  shows  $(u @_v w) \cdot x = u \cdot (\text{vec-first } x (\text{dim-vec } u)) + w \cdot (\text{vec-last } x (\text{dim-vec } w))$ 
proof -
  have  $(u @_v w) \cdot (\text{vec-first } x (\text{dim-vec } u) @_v \text{vec-last } x (\text{dim-vec } w)) =$ 
     $u \cdot \text{vec-first } x (\text{dim-vec } u) + w \cdot \text{vec-last } x (\text{dim-vec } w)$ 
  by (meson carrier-vec-dim-vec scalar-prod-append vec-first-carrier vec-last-carrier)
then show ?thesis
  by (metis assms carrier-vec-dim-vec index-append-vec(2) vec-first-last-append)
qed

lemma append-dot-product-split:
  assumes dim-vec  $(u @_v w) = \text{dim-vec } x$ 
  shows  $(u @_v w) \cdot x = (\sum i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } u\}. u\$i * x\$i) + (\sum i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } w\}. w\$i * x\$i)$ 
proof -
  define ix where ix =  $\text{vec-first } x (\text{dim-vec } u)$ 
  define lx where lx =  $\text{vec-last } x (\text{dim-vec } w)$ 
  have *:  $(u @_v w) \cdot x = u \cdot ix + w \cdot lx$ 
  using append-split-vec-distrib-scalar-prod ix-def lx assms by blast
  have  $(u @_v w) \cdot x = (\sum i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } x\}. (u @_v w) \$ i * x \$ i)$ 
  using scalar-prod-def[of  $(u @_v w) x$ ] by simp
  also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } u\}. (u @_v w) \$ i * x \$ i) +$ 
     $(\sum i \in \{\text{dim-vec } u .. < \text{dim-vec } (u @_v w)\}. (u @_v w) \$ i * x \$ i)$ 
  using assms sum.atLeastLessThan-concat[of 0 dim-vec u dim-vec  $(u @_v w)$ ]
     $(\lambda i. (u @_v w) \$ i * x \$ i), OF le0[of dim-vec u]$ 
  le-add1[of dim-vec u dim-vec w] index-append-vec(2)[of u w] by simp
  also have *: ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } u\}. u\$i * x\$i) + w \cdot lx$ 
  using * calculation by (auto simp: ix-def scalar-prod-def vec-first-def)
  have w · lx =  $(\sum i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } w\}. w\$i * x\$i)$  unfolding lx
  vec-last-def
  unfolding scalar-prod-def using add-diff-cancel-right' index-append-vec(2)[of
  u w] by (auto)
  (metis `dim-vec  $(u @_v w) = \text{dim-vec } u + \text{dim-vec } w` add.commute add-diff-cancel-right'
  assms)
  then show ?thesis
  using * calculation by auto
qed

lemma assoc-scalar-prod-mult-mat-vec:
  fixes A :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 mat
  assumes y ∈ carrier-vec n
  assumes x ∈ carrier-vec m$ 
```

```

assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n m
shows (A *_v x) · y = (A^T *_v y) · x
proof –
  have (A *_v x) · y = (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< n}. (A *_v x) $ i * y $ i)
    unfolding scalar-prod-def using assms(1) carrier-vecD by blast
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< n}. (vec (dim-row A) (λ i. row A i · x)) $ i * y
$ i)
    unfolding mult-mat-vec-def by blast
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< n}. (λ i. row A i · x) i * y $ i)
    using assms(3) by auto
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< n}. (∑ j ∈ {0 ..< m}. (row A i) $ j * x $ j) *
y $ i)
    unfolding scalar-prod-def using assms(2) carrier-vecD by blast
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {0 ..< n}. (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< m}. (row A j) $ i * x $ i * y
$ j))
    by (simp add: sum-distrib-right)
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {0 ..< n}. (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< m}. A $$ (j,i) * x $ i * y $
j))
    unfolding row-def using assms(3) by auto
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {0 ..< n}. (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< m}. A $$ (j,i) * y $ j * x $
i))
    by (meson semiring-normalization-rules(16) sum.cong)
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {0 ..< n}. (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< m}. (col A i) $ j * y $ j * x
$ i))
    using assms(3) by auto
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< m}. (∑ j ∈ {0 ..< n}. (col A i) $ j * y $ j * x
$ i))
    using Groups-Big.comm-monoid-add-class.sum.swap[of
  (λi j. (col A i) $ j * y $ j * x $ i) {0..<n} {0 ..< m}, symmetric]
    by simp
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< m}. (∑ j ∈ {0 ..< n}. (col A i) $ j * y $ j) * x
$ i)
    by (simp add: sum-distrib-right)
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< m}. (λ i. col A i · y) i * x $ i)
    unfolding scalar-prod-def using assms(1) carrier-vecD by blast
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< m}. (λ i. row A^T i · y) i * x $ i)
    using assms(3) by auto
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< m}. (vec (dim-row A^T) (λ i. row A^T i · y)) $ i *
x $ i)
    using assms by auto
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0 ..< m}. (A^T *_v y) $ i * x $ i)
    using assms by auto
  also have ... = (A^T *_v y) · x
    using scalar-prod-def[of (A^T *_v y) x,symmetric] using assms(2) carrier-vecD
by blast
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

3 Vectors

```

abbreviation singletonV ([_]v) where singletonV e ≡ (vec 1 (λi. e))

lemma elem-in-singleton [simp]: [a]v $ 0 = a
  by simp

lemma elem-in-singleton-append [simp]: (x @v [a]v) $ dim-vec x = a
  by simp

lemma vector-cases-append:
  fixes x :: 'a vec
  shows x = vNil ∨ (∃ v a. x = v @v [a]v)
proof -
  have x ≠ vNil ⟹ (∃ v a. x = v @v [a]v)
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume a1: x ≠ vNil
    assume na: ¬ (∃ v a. x = v @v [a]v)
    have dim-vec x ≥ 1
      using a1 eq-vecI by auto
    define v where v: v = vec (dim-vec x - 1) (λi. x $ i)
    have v': ∀ i < dim-vec v. v $ i = x $ i
      using v by auto
    define a where a: a = x $ (dim-vec x - 1)
    have a': [a]v $ 0 = a by simp
    have ff1: 1 + dim-vec v = dim-vec x
      by (metis (no-types) ‹1 ≤ dim-vec x› add-diff-cancel-left' dim-vec le-Suc-ex v)
    have ∀ i < dim-vec x. x$i = (v @v [a]v)$i
    proof (standard,standard)
      fix i :: nat
      assume as: i < dim-vec x
      have x $ dim-vec v = a
        by (simp add: a v)
      then have x $ i = (v @v [a]v) $ i
        using ff1 as by (metis (no-types) One-nat-def a' add.left-neutral
          add-Suc-right add-diff-cancel-left' add-diff-cancel-right'
          dim-vec index-append-vec(1) less-Suc-eq v')
      then show x$i = (v @v [a]v)$i
        by blast
    qed
    then have x = v @v [a]v
      using a a' v v'
      by (metis dim-vec eq-vecI ff1 index-append-vec(2) semiring-normalization-rules(24))
    then show False using na by auto
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    by blast
qed

```

```

lemma vec-rev-induct [case-names vNil append, induct type: vec]:
  assumes P vNil and  $\bigwedge a v. P v \implies P(v @_v [a]_v)$ 
  shows P v
proof (induction dim-vec v arbitrary: v)
  case 0
  then have v = vNil
    by auto
  then show ?case
    using assms(1) by auto
next
  case (Suc l)
  obtain xs x where xs-x: v = xs @_v [x]_v
    using vector-cases-append[of v] Suc.hyps(2) dim-vec by (auto)
  have l = dim-vec xs
    using Suc.hyps(2) xs-x by auto
  then have P xs
    using Suc.hyps(1)[of xs] by auto
  then have P (xs @_v [x]_v)
    using assms(2)[of xs x] by auto
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: xs-x)
qed

lemma singleton-append-dotP:
  assumes dim-vec z = dim-vec y + 1
  shows (y @_v [x]_v) · z = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } y\}} y \$ i * z \$ i$ ) + x * z $ dim-vec y
proof –
  have (y @_v [x]_v) · z = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } z\}} (y @_v [x]_v) \$ i * z \$ i$ )
    unfolding scalar-prod-def by blast
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } z-1\}} (y @_v [x]_v) \$ i * z \$ i$ ) +
    (y @_v [x]_v) $(dim-vec z-1) * z $(dim-vec z-1)
    by (simp add: assms)
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } y\}} (y @_v [x]_v) \$ i * z \$ i$ ) +
    (y @_v [x]_v) $(dim-vec y) * z $(dim-vec y)
    using assms by auto
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } y\}} y \$ i * z \$ i$ ) +
    x * z $(dim-vec y)
    by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma map-vec-append: map-vec f (a @_v b) = map-vec f a @_v map-vec f b
  by (induction a arbitrary: b) (auto)

lemma map-mat-map-vec:
  assumes i < dim-row P
  shows row (map-mat f P) i = map-vec f (row P i)
  using assms by auto

```

```

lemma append-rows-access1 [simp]:
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim-col } A = \text{dim-col } B$ 
  shows  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i = \text{row } A i$ 
proof
  show  $\text{dim-vec } (\text{Matrix.row } (A @_r B) i) = \text{dim-vec } (\text{Matrix.row } A i)$ 
    by (simp add: append-rows-def)
  fix  $ia$ 
  assume  $ia < \text{dim-vec } (\text{row } A i)$ 
  have  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i = (\text{row } A i @_v \text{row } (0_m (\text{dim-row } A) 0) i)$ 
    unfolding append-rows-def using
      carrier-mat-triv[of A] row-four-block-mat(1)[of A dim-row A
      -  $0_m (\text{dim-row } A) 0 0 B \text{dim-row } B 0_m (\text{dim-row } B) 0 i$ , OF ---- assms(1)]
      by (metis assms(2) carrier-mat-triv zero-carrier-mat)
  also have ... =  $\text{row } A i @_v vNil$ 
    by (simp add: assms(1))
  also have ... =  $\text{row } A i$ 
    by auto
  finally show  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i \$ ia = \text{row } A i \$ ia$ 
    by auto
qed

lemma append-rows-access2 [simp]:
  assumes  $i \geq \text{dim-row } A$ 
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A + \text{dim-row } B$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim-col } A = \text{dim-col } B$ 
  shows  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i = \text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A)$ 
proof
  show  $\text{dim-vec } (\text{row } (A @_r B) i) = \text{dim-vec } (\text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A))$ 
    by (simp add: append-rows-def assms(3))
  fix  $ia$ 
  assume  $ia < \text{dim-vec } (\text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A))$ 
  have  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i = (\text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A) @_v \text{row } (0_m (\text{dim-row } B) 0) (i - \text{dim-row } A))$ 
    unfolding append-rows-def using carrier-mat-triv[of A] row-four-block-mat(2)[of A dim-row A
    -  $0_m (\text{dim-row } A) 0 0 B \text{dim-row } B 0_m (\text{dim-row } B) 0 i$ , OF ---- assms(2)]
    by (metis assms(1) assms(3) carrier-mat-triv le-antisym less-imp-le-nat nat-less-le
    zero-carrier-mat)
  also have ... =  $\text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A) @_v vNil$ 
    by fastforce
  also have ... =  $\text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A)$ 
    by auto
  finally show  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i \$ ia = \text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A) \$ ia$ 
    by auto
qed

lemma append-singleton-access [simp]:  $(\text{Matrix.vec } n f @_v [r]_v) \$ n = r$ 

```

by *simp*

Move to right place

```
fun mat-append-col where
  mat-append-col A b = mat-of-cols (dim-row A) (cols A @ [b])
```

```
fun mat-append-row where
  mat-append-row A c = mat-of-rows (dim-col A) (rows A @ [c])
```

```
lemma mat-append-col-dims:
  shows mat-append-col A b ∈ carrier-mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A + 1)
  by auto
```

```
lemma mat-append-row-dims:
  shows mat-append-row A c ∈ carrier-mat (dim-row A + 1) (dim-col A)
  by auto
```

```
lemma mat-append-col-col:
  assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b
  shows col (mat-append-col A b) (dim-col A) = b
  proof (standard)
    let ?nA = (mat-of-cols (dim-row A) (cols A @ [b]))
    show dim-vec (col (mat-append-col A b) (dim-col A)) = dim-vec b
      by (simp add: assms)
    fix i
    assume i < dim-vec b
    have col (mat-append-col A b) (dim-col A) $ i = vec-index (vec (dim-row ?nA)
      (λ i. ?nA $$ (i, (dim-col A)))) i
      by (simp add: col-def)
    also have ... = vec-index (vec (dim-row A) (λ i. ?nA $$ (i, (dim-col A)))) i
      by auto
    also have ... = vec-index ((cols A @ [b]) ! dim-col A) i
      by (simp add: i < dim-vec b assms mat-of-cols-index)
    also have ... = vec-index b i
      by (metis cols-length nth-append-length)
    finally show col (mat-append-col A b) (dim-col A) $ i = b $ i .
  qed
```

```
lemma mat-append-col-vec-index:
  assumes i < dim-row A
  and dim-row A = dim-vec b
  shows (row (mat-append-col A b) i) $ (dim-col A) = b $ i
  using mat-append-col-col
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) One-nat-def add-Suc-right assms(1) assms(2) carrier-matD(2)
    col-def dim-row-mat(1) index-row(1) index-vec lessI mat-append-col.simps
    mat-append-col-dims mat-of-cols-def semiring-norm(51))
```

```

lemma mat-append-row-row:
  assumes dim-col A = dim-vec c
  shows row (mat-append-row A c) (dim-row A) = c
proof
  let ?nA = (mat-of-rows (dim-col A) (Matrix.rows A @ [c]))
  show dim-vec (Matrix.row (mat-append-row A c) (dim-row A)) = dim-vec c
    using assms by simp
    fix i assume i < dim-vec c
    from mat-append-row.simps[of A c]
    have row (mat-append-row A c) (dim-row A) $ i = vec-index (row ?nA (dim-row A)) i
      by auto
    also have ... = vec-index (vec (dim-col ?nA) (λ j. ?nA $$ (dim-row A,j))) i
      by (simp add: Matrix.row-def)
    also have ... = vec-index ((rows A @ [c]) ! dim-row A) i
      by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) mat-append-row A c = mat-of-rows (dim-col A) (Matrix.rows A @ [c]))
      add-Suc-right append-Nil2 assms calculation carrier-matD(1) col-transpose cols-transpose
        index-transpose-mat(2) index-transpose-mat(3) length-append length-rows lessI list.size(3)
        mat-append-col.elims mat-append-col-col mat-append-row-dims nth-append-length transpose-mat-of-rows One-nat-def)
    also have ... = vec-index c i
      by (metis length-rows nth-append-length)
    finally show Matrix.row (mat-append-row A c) (dim-row A) $ i = c $ i .
qed

lemma mat-append-row-in-mat:
  assumes i < dim-row A
  shows row (mat-append-row A r) i = row A i
  by (auto) (metis assms le-imp-less-Suc length-append-singleton
    length-rows mat-of-rows-row nat-less-le nth-append nth-rows row-carrier)

lemma mat-append-row-vec-index:
  assumes i < dim-col A
  and dim-col A = dim-vec b
  shows vec-index (col (mat-append-row A b) i) (dim-row A) = vec-index b i
  by (metis One-nat-def add.right-neutral add-Suc-right assms(1) assms(2) carrier-matD(1)
    carrier-matD(2) index-col index-row(1) lessI mat-append-row-dims mat-append-row-row)

lemma mat-append-col-access-in-mat:
  assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b
  and i < dim-row A
  and j < dim-col A
  shows (row (mat-append-col A b) i) $ j = (row A i) $ j
  using Matrix.row-transpose[of j A, OF assms(3)]

```

```

Matrix.transpose-transpose[of (mat-append-col A b)] assms carrier-matD(1)
carrier-matD(2) cols-length cols-transpose index-col index-row(1)[of i mat-append-col
A b j] index-transpose-mat(2)
mat-append-col.simps mat-append-col-dims
mat-of-cols-carrier(3) mat-of-rows-row
nth-append nth-rows row-carrier trans-less-add1 transpose-mat-of-cols
mat-of-cols-index
by (smt cols-nth index-row(1))

```

```

lemma constructing-append-col-row:
assumes i < dim-row A
and dim-row A = dim-vec b
shows row (mat-append-col A b) i = row A i @v [vec-index b i]v
proof
show 1: dim-vec (Matrix.row (mat-append-col A b) i) = dim-vec (Matrix.row A
i @v [b \$ i]v)
by simp
fix ia
assume a: ia < dim-vec (Matrix.row A i @v [b \$ i]v)
consider ia = dim-col A | ia < dim-col A
using a less-SucE by auto
then show row (mat-append-col A b) i \$ ia = (Matrix.row A i @v [b \$ i]v) \$ ia
proof (cases)
case 1
then show ?thesis
using mat-append-col-vec-index[of i A b, OF assms] by auto
next
case 2
have row (mat-append-col A b) i \$ ia = (mat-append-col A b) $$ (i, ia)
using a assms(1) by auto
then show ?thesis using mat-append-col-access-in-mat[of A b i ia, OF assms(2)
assms(1) 2]
using 2 by auto
qed
qed

```

```
definition one-element-vec where one-element-vec n e = vec n (λi. e)
```

```
lemma one-element-vec-carrier: one-element-vec n e ∈ carrier-vec n
unfolding one-element-vec-def by auto
```

```
lemma one-element-vec-dim [simp]: dim-vec (one-element-vec n (r::rat)) = n
by (simp add: one-element-vec-def)
```

```
lemma one-element-vec-access [simp]: ∀i. i < n ⇒ vec-index (one-element-vec
n e) i = e
unfolding one-element-vec-def by (auto)
```

```

fun single-nz-val where single-nz-val n i v = vec n ( $\lambda j.$  (if  $i = j$  then  $v$  else 0))

lemma single-nz-val-carrier: single-nz-val n i v  $\in$  carrier-vec n
  by auto

lemma single-nz-val-access1 [simp]:  $i < n \implies \text{single-nz-val } n \ i \ v \$ i = v$ 
  by auto

lemma single-nz-val-access2 [simp]:  $i < n \implies j < n \implies i \neq j \implies \text{single-nz-val } n \ i \ v \$ j = 0$ 
  by (auto)

lemma  $i < n \implies (v \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n \ i) \$ i = (v \cdot'_a \{ \text{monoid-mult,times,zero-neq-one} \})$ 
  by (auto)

lemma single-nz-val-unit-vec:
  fixes  $v \cdot'_a \{ \text{monoid-mult,times,zero-neq-one,mult-zero} \}$ 
  shows  $v \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } n \ i) = \text{single-nz-val } n \ i \ v$ 
proof
  show  $*: \text{dim-vec } (v \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n \ i) = \text{dim-vec } (\text{single-nz-val } n \ i \ v)$ 
    by (simp)
  fix ia
  assume ia  $< \text{dim-vec } (\text{single-nz-val } n \ i \ v)$ 
  then show  $(v \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n \ i) \$ ia = \text{single-nz-val } n \ i \ v \$ ia$ 
    using * by (simp add: unit-vec-def)
qed

lemma single-nz-valI [intro]:
  fixes v i val
  assumes  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-vec } v \implies j \neq i \implies v \$ j = 0$ 
  assumes  $v \$ i = \text{val}$ 
  shows  $v = \text{single-nz-val } (\text{dim-vec } v) \ i \ \text{val}$ 
  using assms(1) assms(2) by auto

lemma single-nz-val-dotP:
  assumes  $i < n$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim-vec } x = n$ 
  shows  $\text{single-nz-val } n \ i \ v \cdot x = v * x \$ i$ 
proof –
  let ?y = single-nz-val n i v
  have  $\text{single-nz-val } n \ i \ v \cdot x = (\sum_{i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\}}. ?y \$ i * x \$ i)$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def by auto
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\} - \{i\}}. ?y \$ i * x \$ i) + ?y \$ i * x \$ i$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute assms(1) assms(2) atLeast0LessThan
    finite-atLeastLessThan lessThan-iff sum.remove)
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\} - \{i\}}. ?y \$ i * x \$ i) + v * x \$ i$ 
  by (simp add: assms(1))

```

```

also have ... =  $v * x \$ i$ 
proof -
have  $\bigwedge j. j \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\} - \{i\} \implies ?y \$ j * x \$ j = 0$ 
  by (simp add: assms(2))
then have  $(\sum i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\} - \{i\}. ?y \$ i * x \$ i) = 0$  by auto
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma single-nz-zero-singleton: single-nz-val 1 0 v = [v]_v
  by (auto)

lemma append-one-elem-zero-dotP:
assumes dim-vec u = m
  and dim-vec x = n
shows (one-element-vec n e @_v (0_v m)) • (x @_v u) =  $(\sum i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\}. e * x \$ i)$ 
proof -
let ?OEV = one-element-vec n e
have dim-vec (?OEV @_v (0_v m)) = dim-vec (x @_v u)
  by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) one-element-vec-carrier)
have (one-element-vec n e @_v 0_v m) • (x @_v u) = one-element-vec n e • x + 0_v
m • u
  using scalar-prod-append[of ?OEV - 0_v m - x u] assms
  by (meson carrier-vec-dim-vec one-element-vec-carrier zero-carrier-vec)
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\}. ?OEV \$ i * x \$ i) + (\sum i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } u\}. (0_v m)\$i * u\$i)$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def by blast
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\}. ?OEV \$ i * x \$ i)$ 
  using assms(1) by auto
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\}. e * x \$ i)$ 
  using assms(2) by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma one-element-vec-dotP:
assumes dim-vec x = n
shows (one-element-vec n e) • x =  $(\sum i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\}. e * x \$ i)$ 
by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms one-element-vec-access scalar-prod-def sum.ivl-cong)

lemma singleton-dotP [simp]: dim-vec x = 1  $\implies [v]_v \cdot x = v * x \$ 0$ 
by (metis dim-vec index-vec less-one single-nz-valI single-nz-val-dotP)

lemma singletons-dotP [simp]:  $[v]_v \cdot [w]_v = v * w$ 
by (metis dim-vec index-vec less-one singleton-dotP)

lemma singleton-appends-dotP [simp]: dim-vec x = dim-vec y  $\implies (x @_v [v]_v) \cdot (y$ 

```

```

@v [w]_v) = x · y + v * w
  using scalar-prod-append[of x dim-vec x [v]_v 1 y [w]_v]
  by (metis carrier-dim-vec singletons-dotP vec-carrier)

end
theory Matrix-LinPoly
imports
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix-Impl
  Farkas.Simplex-for-Reals
  Farkas.Matrix-Farkas
begin

Add this to linear polynomials in Simplex

lemma eval-poly-with-sum:  $(v \{ X \}) = (\sum_{x \in \text{vars } v. \text{coeff } v x * X x})$ 
  using linear-poly-sum sum.cong by fastforce

lemma eval-poly-with-sum-superset:
  assumes finite S
  assumes  $S \supseteq \text{vars } v$ 
  shows  $(v \{ X \}) = (\sum_{x \in S. \text{coeff } v x * X x})$ 
proof -
  define D where D:  $D = S - \text{vars } v$ 
  have zeros:  $\forall x \in D. \text{coeff } v x = 0$ 
  using D coeff-zero by auto
  have fnt: finite (vars v)
  using finite-vars by auto
  have  $(v \{ X \}) = (\sum_{x \in \text{vars } v. \text{coeff } v x * X x})$ 
  using linear-poly-sum sum.cong by fastforce
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{x \in \text{vars } v. \text{coeff } v x * X x}) + (\sum_{x \in D. \text{coeff } v x * X x})$ 
  using zeros by auto
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{x \in \text{vars } v \cup D. \text{coeff } v x * X x})$ 
  using assms(1) fnt Diff-partition[of vars v S, OF assms(2)]
    sum.subset-diff[of vars v S, OF assms(2) assms(1)]
  by (simp add:  $\langle \bigwedge g. \text{sum } g S = \text{sum } g (S - \text{vars } v) + \text{sum } g (\text{vars } v) \rangle D$ )
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{x \in S. \text{coeff } v x * X x})$ 
  using D Diff-partition assms(2) by fastforce
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

Get rid of these synonyms

4 Translations of Jordan Normal Forms Matrix Library to Simplex polynomials

4.1 Vectors

definition list-to-lpoly **where**

list-to-lpoly cs = sum-list (map2 (λ i c. lp-monom c i) [0..<length cs] cs)

```

lemma empty-list-0poly:
  shows list-to-lpoly [] = 0
  unfolding list-to-lpoly-def by simp

lemma sum-list-map-up-to-coeff-limit:
  assumes i ≥ length L
  shows coeff (list-to-lpoly L) i = 0
  using assms by (induction L rule: rev-induct) (auto simp: list-to-lpoly-def)

lemma rl-lpoly-coeff-nth-non-empty:
  assumes i < length cs
  assumes cs ≠ []
  shows coeff (list-to-lpoly cs) i = cs!i
  using assms(2) assms(1)
  proof (induction cs rule: rev-nonempty-induct)
    fix x :: rat
    assume i < length [x]
    have (list-to-lpoly [x]) = lp-monom x 0
      by (simp add: list-to-lpoly-def)
    then show coeff (list-to-lpoly [x]) i = [x] ! i
      using ⟨i < length [x]⟩ list-to-lpoly-def by auto
  next
    fix x :: rat
    fix xs :: rat list
    assume xs ≠ []
    assume IH: i < length xs ⟹ coeff (list-to-lpoly xs) i = xs ! i
    assume i < length (xs @ [x])
    consider (le) i < length xs | (eq) i = length xs
      using ⟨i < length (xs @ [x])⟩ less-Suc-eq by auto
    then show coeff (list-to-lpoly (xs @ [x])) i = (xs @ [x]) ! i
    proof (cases)
      case le
        have coeff (lp-monom x (length xs)) i = 0
          using le by auto
        have coeff (sum-list (map2 (λx y. lp-monom y x)
          [0..<length (xs @ [x])] (xs @ [x]))) i = (xs @ [x]) ! i
          apply(simp add: IH le nth-append)
          using IH le list-to-lpoly-def by auto
        then show ?thesis
          unfolding list-to-lpoly-def by simp
    next
      case eq
        then have *: coeff (sum-list (map2 (λx y. lp-monom y x) [0..<length xs] xs))
        i = 0
          using sum-list-map-up-to-coeff-limit[of xs i]
          by (simp add: list-to-lpoly-def)

```

```

have **: (sum-list (map2 ( $\lambda x y.$  lp-monom  $y x$ ) [0.. $<length (xs @ [x])$ ] (xs @ [x]))) =
  sum-list (map ( $\lambda(x,y).$  lp-monom  $y x$ ) (zip [0.. $<length xs]$  xs)) + lp-monom
 $x (length xs)$ 
  by simp
have coeff ((list-to-lpoly xs) + lp-monom  $x (length xs)$ )  $i = x$ 
  unfolding list-to-lpoly-def using * ** by (simp add: eq)
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: eq list-to-lpoly-def)
qed
qed

lemma list-to-lpoly-coeff-nth:
  assumes  $i < length cs$ 
  shows coeff (list-to-lpoly cs)  $i = cs ! i$ 
  using gr-implies-not0 rl-lpoly-coeff-nth-non-empty assms by fastforce

lemma rat-list-outside-zero:
  assumes  $length cs \leq i$ 
  shows coeff (list-to-lpoly cs)  $i = 0$ 
  using sum-list-map-up-to-coeff-limit[of cs i, OF assms] by simp

Transform linear polynomials to rational vectors

fun dim-poly where
  dim-poly  $p = (\text{if } (\text{vars } p) = \{\} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{Max } (\text{vars } p) + 1)$ 

definition max-dim-poly-list where
  max-dim-poly-list  $lst = \text{Max } \{\text{Max } (\text{vars } p) \mid p. p \in \text{set } lst\}$ 

fun lpoly-to-vec where
  lpoly-to-vec  $p = \text{vec } (\text{dim-poly } p) (\text{coeff } p)$ 

lemma all-greater-dim-poly-zero[simp]:
  assumes  $x \geq \text{dim-poly } p$ 
  shows coeff  $p x = 0$ 
  using Max-ge[of vars  $p x$ , OF finite-vars[of  $p$ ]] coeff-zero[of  $p x$ ]
  by (metis add-cancel-left-right assms dim-poly.elims empty-iff leD le-eq-less-or-eq
    trans-less-add1 zero-neq-one-class.zero-neq-one)

```

```

lemma lpoly-to-vec-0-iff-zero-poly [iff]:
  shows (lpoly-to-vec  $p = 0_v$ )  $0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$ 
proof(standard)
  show lpoly-to-vec  $p = 0_v$   $0 \implies p = 0$ 
  proof (rule contrapos-pp)
    assume  $p \neq 0$ 
    then have vars  $p \neq \{\}$ 
    by (simp add: vars-empty-zero)

```

```

then have dim-poly p > 0
  by (simp)
then show lpoly-to-vec p ≠ 0v 0
  using vec-of-dim-0[of lpoly-to-vec p] by simp
qed
next
qed (auto simp: vars-empty-zero)

lemma dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv:
  dim-vec (lpoly-to-vec p) = dim-poly p
  using lpoly-to-vec.simps by auto

lemma dim-poly-greater-ex-coeff: dim-poly x > d  $\implies \exists i \geq d. \text{coeff } x i \neq 0$ 
  by (simp split: if-splits) (meson Max-in coeff-zero finite-vars less-Suc-eq-le)

lemma dimpoly-all-zero-limit:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \geq d \implies \text{coeff } x i = 0$ 
  shows dim-poly x ≤ d
proof –
  have ( $\forall i \geq d. \text{coeff } x i = 0$ )  $\implies \text{dim-poly } x \leq d$ 
  proof (rule contrapos-pp)
    assume  $\neg \text{dim-poly } x \leq d$ 
    then have dim-poly x > d by linarith
    then have  $\exists i \geq d. \text{coeff } x i \neq 0$ 
    using dim-poly-greater-ex-coeff[of d x] by blast
    then show  $\neg (\forall i \geq d. \text{coeff } x i = 0)$ 
    by blast
  qed
  then show ?thesis
  using assms by blast
qed

lemma construct-poly-from-lower-dim-poly:
  assumes dim-poly x = d+1
  obtains p c where dim-poly p ≤ d x = p + lp-monom c d
proof –
  define c' where c': c' = coeff x d
  have f:  $\forall i > d. \text{coeff } x i = 0$ 
  using assms by auto
  have *: x = x - (lp-monom c' d) + (lp-monom c' d)
  by simp
  have coeff (x - (lp-monom c' d)) d = 0
  using c' by simp
  then have  $\forall i \geq d. \text{coeff } (x - (lp\text{-monom } c' d)) i = 0$ 
  using f by auto
  then have **: dim-poly (x - (lp-monom c' d)) ≤ d
  using dimpoly-all-zero-limit[of d (x - (lp-monom c' d))] by auto
  define p' where p': p' = x - (lp-monom c' d)
  have  $\exists p c. \text{dim-poly } p \leq d \wedge x = p + lp\text{-monom } c d$ 

```

```

    using * ** by blast
  then show ?thesis
    using * p' c' that by blast
qed

lemma vars-subset-0-dim-poly:
  vars z ⊆ {0..

```

Transform rational vectors to linear polynomials

```

fun vec-to-lpoly where
  vec-to-lpoly rv = list-to-lpoly (list-of-vec rv)

lemma vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access:
  assumes x < dim-vec y
  shows y $ x = coeff (vec-to-lpoly y) x
  by (simp add: assms list-to-lpoly-coeff-nth)

lemma addition-over-vec-to-lin-poly:
  fixes x y
  assumes a < dim-vec x
  assumes dim-vec x = dim-vec y

```

```

shows $(x + y) \$ a = coeff (vec-to-lpoly x + vec-to-lpoly y) a
using assms(1) assms(2) coeff-plus index-add-vec(1)
by (metis vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)

lemma outside-list-coeff0:
assumes i ≥ dim-vec xs
shows coeff (vec-to-lpoly xs) i = 0
by (simp add: assms sum-list-map-up-to-coeff-limit)

lemma vec-to-poly-dim-less:
dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly x) ≤ dim-vec x
using list-to-lpoly-dim-less[of list-of-vec x] by simp

lemma vec-to-lpoly-from-lpoly-coeff-dual1:
coeff (vec-to-lpoly (lpoly-to-vec p)) i = coeff p i
by (metis all-greater-dim-poly-zero dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv lin-poly-to-vec-coeff-access
not-less outside-list-coeff0 vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)

lemma vec-to-lpoly-from-lpoly-coeff-dual2:
assumes i < dim-vec (lpoly-to-vec (vec-to-lpoly v))
shows (lpoly-to-vec (vec-to-lpoly v)) \$ i = v \$ i
by (metis assms dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv less-le-trans lin-poly-to-vec-coeff-access
vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access vec-to-poly-dim-less)

lemma vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim: vars (vec-to-lpoly v) ⊆ {0..<dim-vec v}
by (meson ivl-subset le-numeral-extra(3) order.trans vec-to-poly-dim-less
vars-subset-0-dim-poly)

lemma sum-dim-vec-equals-sum-dim-poly:
shows (∑ a = 0..<dim-vec A. coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a) =
(∑ a = 0..<dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly A). coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a)
proof -
consider (eq) dim-vec A = dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly A) |
(le) dim-vec A > dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly A)
using vec-to-poly-dim-less[of A] by fastforce
then show ?thesis
proof (cases)
case le
define dp where dp: dp = dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly A)
have (∑ a = 0..<dim-vec A. coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a) =
(∑ a = 0..<dp. coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a) +
(∑ a = dp..<dim-vec A. coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a)
by (metis (no-types, lifting) dp vec-to-poly-dim-less sum.atLeastLessThan-concat
zero-le)
also have ... = (∑ a = 0..<dp. coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a)
using all-greater-dim-poly-zero by (simp add: dp)
also have ... = (∑ a = 0..<dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly A). coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a *
X a)
using dp by auto

```

```

finally show ?thesis
  by blast
qed (auto)
qed

lemma vec-to-lpoly-vNil [simp]: vec-to-lpoly vNil = 0
  by (simp add: empty-list-0poly)

lemma zero-vector-is-zero-poly: coeff (vec-to-lpoly (0v n)) i = 0
  by (metis index-zero-vec(1) index-zero-vec(2) not-less
       outside-list-coeff0 vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)

lemma coeff-nonzero-dim-vec-non-zero:
  assumes coeff (vec-to-lpoly v) i ≠ 0
  shows v $ i ≠ 0 i < dim-vec v
  apply (metis assms leI outside-list-coeff0 vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)
  using assms leI outside-list-coeff0 by blast

lemma lpoly-of-v-equals-v-append0:
  vec-to-lpoly v = vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof –
  have ∀ i. coeff ?lhs i = coeff ?rhs i
  proof
    fix i
    consider (le) i < dim-vec v | (ge) i ≥ dim-vec v
    using leI by blast
    then show coeff (vec-to-lpoly v) i = coeff (vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a)) i
  proof (cases)
    case le
    then show ?thesis using vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access[of i v] index-append-vec(1)
      by (metis index-append-vec(2) vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access trans-less-add1)
    next
    case ge
    then have coeff (vec-to-lpoly v) i = 0
    using outside-list-coeff0 by blast
    moreover have coeff (vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a)) i = 0
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume na: ¬ coeff (vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a)) i = 0
      define va where v: va = coeff (vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a)) i
      have i < dim-vec (v @v 0v a)
      using coeff-nonzero-dim-vec-non-zero[of (v @v 0v a) i] na by blast
      moreover have (0v a) $ (i - dim-vec v) = va
      by (metis ge diff-is-0-eq' index-append-vec(1) index-append-vec(2)
            not-less-zero vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access v zero-less-diff calculation)
      moreover have va ≠ 0 using v na by linarith
      ultimately show False
      using ge by auto
    qed
    then show coeff (vec-to-lpoly v) i = coeff (vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a)) i
  
```

```

    using not-less using calculation by linarith
qed
qed
then show ?thesis
using Abstract-Linear-Poly.poly-eqI by blast
qed

lemma vec-to-lpoly-eval-dot-prod:
(vec-to-lpoly v) {x} = v · (vec (dim-vec v) x)
proof -
have (vec-to-lpoly v) {x} = (∑ i∈{0..<dim-vec v}. coeff (vec-to-lpoly v) i * x
i)
using eval-poly-with-sum-superset[of {0..<dim-vec v} vec-to-lpoly v x]
vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim by blast
also have ... = (∑ i∈{0..<dim-vec v}. v\$i * x i)
using list-to-lpoly-coeff-nth by auto
also have ... = v · (vec (dim-vec v) x)
unfolding scalar-prod-def by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma dim-poly-of-append-vec:
dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly (a@_v b)) ≤ dim-vec a + dim-vec b
using vec-to-poly-dim-less[of a@_v b] index-append-vec(2)[of a b] by auto

lemma vec-coeff-append1: i ∈ {0..<dim-vec a} ⇒ coeff (vec-to-lpoly (a@_v b)) i =
a\$i
by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff index-append-vec(1) index-append-vec(2) vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access
trans-less-add1)

lemma vec-coeff-append2:
i ∈ {dim-vec a..<dim-vec (a@_v b)} ⇒ coeff (vec-to-lpoly (a@_v b)) i = b\$ (i - dim-vec
a)
by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff index-append-vec(1) index-append-vec(2) leD vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)

Maybe Code Equation

lemma vec-to-lpoly-poly-of-vec-eq: vec-to-lpoly v = poly-of-vec v
proof -
have ∀ i. i < dim-vec v ⇒ coeff (poly-of-vec v) i = v \$ i
by (simp add: coeff.rep-eq poly-of-vec.rep-eq)
moreover have ∀ i. i < dim-vec v ⇒ coeff (vec-to-lpoly v) i = v \$ i
by (simp add: vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)
moreover have ∀ i. i ≥ dim-vec v ⇒ coeff (poly-of-vec v) i = 0
by (simp add: coeff.rep-eq poly-of-vec.rep-eq)
moreover have ∀ i. i ≥ dim-vec v ⇒ coeff (vec-to-lpoly v) i = 0
using outside-list-coeff0 by blast
ultimately show ?thesis
by (metis Abstract-Linear-Poly.poly-eq-iff le-less-linear)
qed

```

```

lemma vars-vec-append-subset: vars (vec-to-lpoly (0v n @v v)) ⊆ {n..<n+dim-vec v}
{
proof –
  let ?p = (vec-to-lpoly (0v n @v v))
  have dim-poly ?p ≤ n+dim-vec v
    using dim-poly-of-append-vec[of 0v n v] by auto
  have vars (vec-to-lpoly (0v n @v v)) ⊆ {0..<n+dim-vec v}
    using vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim[of (0v n @v v)] by auto
  moreover have ∀ i < n. coeff ?p i = 0
    using vec-coeff-append1[of - 0v n v] by auto
  ultimately show vars (vec-to-lpoly (0v n @v v)) ⊆ {n..<n+dim-vec v}
    by (meson atLeastLessThan-iff coeff-zero not-le subsetCE subsetI)
qed

```

5 Matrices

```

fun matrix-to-lpolies where
  matrix-to-lpolies A = map vec-to-lpoly (rows A)

lemma matrix-to-lpolies-vec-of-row:
  i < dim-row A ==> matrix-to-lpolies A ! i = vec-to-lpoly (row A i)
  using matrix-to-lpolies.simps[of A] by simp

lemma outside-of-col-range-is-0:
  assumes i < dim-row A and j ≥ dim-col A
  shows coeff ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) j = 0
  using outside-list-coeff0[of col A i j]
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) index-row(2) length-rows matrix-to-lpolies.simps
nth-map nth-rows outside-list-coeff0)

lemma polys-greater-col-zero:
  assumes x ∈ set (matrix-to-lpolies A)
  assumes j ≥ dim-col A
  shows coeff x j = 0
  using assms(1) assms(2) outside-of-col-range-is-0[of - A j]
  assms(2) matrix-to-lpolies.simps by (metis in-set-conv-nth length-map length-rows)

lemma matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row [simp]:
  assumes i < dim-row A
  shows (matrix-to-lpolies A)!i = vec-to-lpoly (row A i)
  by (simp add: assms)

lemma matrix-to-lpolies-coeff-access:
  assumes i < dim-row A and j < dim-col A
  shows coeff (matrix-to-lpolies A ! i) j = A $$ (i,j)
  using matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row[of i A, OF assms(1)]
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) index-row(1) index-row(2) vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)

```

From linear polynomial list to matrix

definition *lin-polies-to-mat* **where**
lin-polies-to-mat *lst* = *mat* (*length* *lst*) (*max-dim-poly-list* *lst*) ($\lambda(x,y).coeff\ (lst!x)$
 y)

lemma *lin-polies-to-rat-mat-coeff-index*:
assumes $i < length L$ **and** $j < (max-dim-poly-list L)$
shows $coeff\ (L ! i)\ j = (lin-polies-to-mat\ L)\ \{ (i,j)$
unfolding *lin-polies-to-mat-def* **by** (*simp add: assms(1) assms(2)*)

lemma *vec-to-lpoly-evaluate-equiv-dot-prod*:
assumes *dim-vec* $y = dim-vec\ x$
shows $(vec-to-lpoly\ y)\ \{ (\$)x \} = y \cdot x$
proof –
let $?p = vec-to-lpoly\ y$
have $?p\{ (\$)x \} = (\sum_{j \in vars?p} coeff\ ?p\ j * x\$j)$
using eval-poly-with-sum[of ?p (\\$)x] **by** *blast*
have *vars ?p* $\subseteq \{0..<dim-vec\ y\}$
using vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim **by** *blast*
have $?p\{ (\$)x \} = (\sum_{j \in vars?p} coeff\ ?p\ j * x\$j)$
using eval-poly-with-sum[of ?p (\\$)x] **by** *blast*
also have $*: ... = (\sum_{i \in \{0..<dim-poly\ ?p\}} coeff\ ?p\ i * x\$i)$
using evaluate-with-dim-poly **by** (*metis (no-types, lifting) calculation sum.cong*)

also have $... = y \cdot x$
proof –
have $\bigwedge j. j < dim-vec\ x \implies coeff\ (vec-to-lpoly\ y)\ j = y \$ j$
using assms vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis*
using vec-to-lpoly-eval-dot-prod[of y (\\$)x]
by (*metis assms calculation dim-vec index-vec vec-eq-iff*)
qed
finally show *?thesis* **unfolding** *scalar-prod-def* .
qed

lemma *matrix-to-lpolies-evaluate-scalarP*:
assumes $i < dim-row A$
assumes *dim-col* $A = dim-vec\ x$
shows $(matrix-to-lpolies\ A!i)\ \{ (\$)x \} = (row\ A\ i) \cdot x$
using vec-to-lpoly-evaluate-equiv-dot-prod[of row A i x]
by (*simp add: assms(1) assms(2)*)

lemma *matrix-to-lpolies-lambda-evaluate-scalarP*:
assumes $i < dim-row A$
assumes *dim-col* $A = dim-vec\ x$
shows $(matrix-to-lpolies\ A!i)\ \{ (\lambda i. (if\ i < dim-vec\ x\ then\ x\$i\ else\ 0)) \} = (row\ A\ i) \cdot x$

```

proof -
have  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-vec } x \implies x\$j = (\lambda i. (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } x \text{ then } x\$i \text{ else } 0)) j$ 
  by simp
let ?p = (matrix-to-lpolies A!i)
have  $\bigwedge j. \text{coeff}(\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A!i) j \neq 0 \implies j < \text{dim-vec } x$ 
  using outside-of-col-range-is-0[of i A] assms(1) assms(2) leI by auto
then have subs: vars ?p  $\subseteq \{0..<\text{dim-vec } x\}$ 
  using  $\langle \bigwedge j. \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff}(\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A ! i) j \neq 0 \implies j < \text{dim-vec } x \rangle$  atLeastLessThan-iff coeff-zero by blast
then have *:  $\bigwedge j. j \in \text{vars } ?p \implies x\$j = (\lambda i. (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } x \text{ then } x\$i \text{ else } 0)) j$ 
  by (simp add:  $\langle \bigwedge j. \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff}(\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A ! i) j \neq 0 \implies j < \text{dim-vec } x \rangle$  coeff-zero)
have row A i · x = (?p { $(x)} )
  using assms(1) assms(2) matrix-to-lpolies-valuate-scalarP[of i A x] by linarith
also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in \text{vars } ?p} \text{coeff } ?p j * x\$j$ )
  using eval-poly-with-sum by blast
also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in \text{vars } ?p} \text{coeff } ?p j * (\lambda i. (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } x \text{ then } x\$i \text{ else } 0)) j$ )
  by (metis (full-types, hide-lams)  $\langle \bigwedge j. \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff}(\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A ! i) j \neq 0 \implies j < \text{dim-vec } x \rangle$  mult.commute mult-zero-right)
also have ... = (?p { $(\lambda i. (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } x \text{ then } x\$i \text{ else } 0)) } )
  using eval-poly-with-sum by presburger
finally show ?thesis
  by linarith
qed

end
theory LP-Preliminaries
imports
  More-Jordan-Normal-Forms
  Matrix-LinPoly
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix-Impl
  Farkas.Simplex-for-Realss
  HOL-Library.Mapping
begin

fun vars-from-index-geq-vec where
  vars-from-index-geq-vec index b = [GEQ (lp-monom 1 (i+index)) (b\$i). i  $\leftarrow [0..<\text{dim-vec } b]$ ]

lemma constraints-set-vars-geq-vec-def:
  set (vars-from-index-geq-vec start b) =
  {GEQ (lp-monom 1 (i+start)) (b\$i) | i. i  $\in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } b\}$ }
  using set-comprehension-list-comprehension[of
     $(\lambda i. \text{GEQ}(\text{lp-monom } 1 (i+start)) (b\$i)) \text{ dim-vec } b$ ] by auto

```

```

lemma vars-from-index-geq-sat:
  assumes  $\langle x \rangle \models_{cs} \text{set}(\text{vars-from-index-geq-vec start } b)$ 
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-vec } b$ 
  shows  $\langle x \rangle (i + \text{start}) \geq b\$i$ 
proof -
  have e-e:  $\text{GEQ}(\text{lp-monom 1 } (i + \text{start})) (b\$i) \in \text{set}(\text{vars-from-index-geq-vec start } b)$ 
    using constraints-set-vars-geq-vec-def[of start b] using assms(2) by auto
  then have  $\langle x \rangle \models_c \text{GEQ}(\text{lp-monom 1 } (i + \text{start})) (b\$i)$ 
    using assms(1) by blast
  then have  $(\text{lp-monom 1 } (i + \text{start})) \{\langle x \rangle\} \geq (b\$i)$ 
    using satisfies-constraint.simps(4)[of  $\langle x \rangle$  lp-monom 1  $(i + \text{start})$   $b\$i$ ]
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

fun mat-x-leq-vec where
  mat-x-leq-vec A b = [ $\text{LEQ}(\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<\text{dim-vec } b]$ ]

lemma mat-x-leq-vec-sol:
  assumes  $\langle x \rangle \models_{cs} \text{set}(\text{mat-x-leq-vec } A \ b)$ 
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-vec } b$ 
  shows  $((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i) \{\langle x \rangle\} \leq b\$i$ 
proof -
  have e-e:  $\text{LEQ}((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i) (b\$i) \in \text{set}(\text{mat-x-leq-vec } A \ b)$ 
    by (simp add: assms(2))
  then have  $\langle x \rangle \models_c \text{LEQ}((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i) (b\$i)$ 
    using assms(1) by blast
  then show ?thesis
    using satisfies-constraint.simps by auto
qed

```

```

fun x-mat-eq-vec where
  x-mat-eq-vec b A = [ $\text{EQ}(\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<\text{dim-vec } b]$ ]

lemma x-mat-eq-vec-sol:
  assumes  $x \models_{cs} \text{set}(\text{x-mat-eq-vec } b \ A)$ 
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-vec } b$ 
  shows  $((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i) \| x \| = b\$i$ 
proof -
  have e-e:  $\text{EQ}((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i) (b\$i) \in \text{set}(\text{x-mat-eq-vec } b \ A)$ 
    by (simp add: assms(2))

```

```

then have  $x \models_c EQ ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) (b\$i)$ 
  using assms(1) by blast
then show ?thesis
  using satisfies-constraint.simps by auto
qed

```

6 Get different matrices into same space, without interference

```

fun two-block-non-interfering where
  two-block-non-interfering  $A B = (\text{let } z1 = 0_m (\dim\text{-row } A) (\dim\text{-col } B);$ 
     $z2 = 0_m (\dim\text{-row } B) (\dim\text{-col } A) \text{ in}$ 
    four-block-mat  $A z1 z2 B)$ 

lemma split-two-block-non-interfering:
  assumes split-block (two-block-non-interfering  $A B$ ) ( $\dim\text{-row } A$ ) ( $\dim\text{-col } A$ ) =
  ( $Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4$ )
  shows  $Q1 = A$   $Q4 = B$ 
  using split-four-block-dual-fst-lst[of  $A - B Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4$ ]
  assms by auto

lemma two-block-non-interfering-dims:
   $\dim\text{-row} (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B) = \dim\text{-row } A + \dim\text{-row } B$ 
   $\dim\text{-col} (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B) = \dim\text{-col } A + \dim\text{-col } B$ 
  by (simp)+

lemma two-block-non-interfering-zeros-are-0:
  assumes  $i < \dim\text{-row } A$ 
  and  $j \geq \dim\text{-col } A$ 
  and  $j < \dim\text{-col} (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B)$ 
  shows  $(\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B)_{i,j} = 0$  ( $\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B$ ) $_{i,j} = 0$ 
  using four-block-mat-def assms two-block-non-interfering-dims[of  $A B$ ] by auto

lemma two-block-non-interfering-row-comp1:
  assumes  $i < \dim\text{-row } A$ 
  shows row ( $\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B$ )  $i = \text{row } A i @_v (0_v (\dim\text{-col } B))$ 
  using assms by auto

lemma two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2:
  assumes  $i < \dim\text{-row} (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B)$ 
  and  $i \geq \dim\text{-row } A$ 
  shows row ( $\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B$ )  $i = (0_v (\dim\text{-col } A)) @_v \text{row } B (i - \dim\text{-row } A)$ 
  using assms by (auto)

lemma first-vec-two-block-non-inter-is-first-vec:
  assumes  $\dim\text{-col } A + \dim\text{-col } B = \dim\text{-vec } v$ 

```

```

assumes dim-row A = n
shows vec-first (two-block-non-interfering A B *_v v) n = A *_v (vec-first v (dim-col A))
proof
  fix i
  assume a: i < dim-vec (A *_v vec-first v (dim-col A))
  let ?tb = two-block-non-interfering A B
  have i-n: i < n using assms(2) by auto
  have vec-first (?tb *_v v) n \$ i = vec-first (vec (dim-row ?tb) (λ i. row ?tb i · v))
  n \$ i
  unfolding mult-mat-vec-def by simp
  also have ... = (vec n (λ i. row ?tb i · v)) \$ i
  unfolding vec-first-def using trans-less-add1
  by (metis a assms(2) dim-mult-mat-vec index-vec two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
  also have ... = row ?tb i · v by (simp add: i-n)
  also have ... = (row A i @_v 0_v (dim-col B)) · v
  using assms(2) i-n two-block-non-interfering-row-comp1 by fastforce
  also have ... = row A i · vec-first v (dim-vec (row A i)) +
    0_v (dim-col B) · vec-last v (dim-vec (0_v (dim-col B)))
  using append-split-vec-distrib-scalar-prod[of row A i 0_v (dim-col B) v] assms(1)
  by auto
  then have vec-first (two-block-non-interfering A B *_v v) n \$ i =
    row A i · vec-first v (dim-vec (row A i))
  using calculation by auto
  then show vec-first (two-block-non-interfering A B *_v v) n \$ i =
    (A *_v vec-first v (dim-col A)) \$ i
  by (simp add: assms(2) i-n)
next
  have dim-vec (A *_v v) = dim-row A using dim-vec-def dim-mult-mat-vec[of A v] by auto
  then have dim-vec (vec-first (two-block-non-interfering A B *_v v) n) = n by auto
  then show dim-vec (vec-first (two-block-non-interfering A B *_v v) n) =
    dim-vec (A *_v vec-first v (dim-col A))
  by (simp add: assms(2))
qed

lemma last-vec-two-block-non-inter-is-last-vec:
assumes dim-col A + dim-col B = dim-vec v
assumes dim-row B = n
shows vec-last ((two-block-non-interfering A B) *_v v) n = B *_v (vec-last v (dim-col B))
proof
  fix i
  assume a: i < dim-vec (B *_v vec-last v (dim-col B))
  let ?tb = two-block-non-interfering A B
  let ?vl = (vec (dim-row ?tb) (λ i. row ?tb i · v))
  have i-n: i < n using assms(2) using a by auto
  have in3: (dim-row ?tb) - n + i ≥ dim-row A

```

```

    by (simp add: assms(2))
  have in3': (dim-row ?tb) - n + i < dim-row ?tb
    by (simp add: assms(2) i-n two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
  have dim-row A + n = dim-row (two-block-non-interfering A B)
    by (simp add: assms(2) two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
  then have dim-a: dim-row A = dim-row (two-block-non-interfering A B) - n
    by (metis (no-types) diff-add-inverse2)
  have vec-last (?tb *v v) n \$ i = vec-last (vec (dim-row ?tb) (λ i. row ?tb i · v))
n \$ i
  unfolding mult-mat-vec-def by auto
  also have ... = ?vl \$ (dim-vec ?vl - n + i)
    unfolding vec-last-def using i-n index-vec by blast
  also have ... = row ?tb ((dim-row ?tb) - n + i) · v
    unfolding index-vec by (simp add: assms(2) i-n two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
  also have ... = row B i · vec-last v (dim-vec (row B i))
  proof -
    have dim-vec (0v (dim-col A) @v row B i) = dim-vec v
      by (simp add: dim-col A + dim-col B = dim-vec v)
    then show ?thesis using dim-a assms(1) in3' two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2
      append-split-vec-distrib-scalar-prod[of 0v (dim-col A) row B i v]
      by (metis add.commute add.right-neutral diff-add-inverse
          in3 index-zero-vec(2) scalar-prod-left-zero vec-first-carrier)
  qed
  also have ... = row B i · vec-last v (dim-col B) by simp
  thus vec-last (two-block-non-interfering A B *v v) n \$ i = (B *v vec-last v
(dim-col B)) \$ i
    using assms(2) calculation i-n by auto
  qed (simp add: assms(2))

lemma two-block-non-interfering-mult-decomposition:
  assumes dim-col A + dim-col B = dim-vec v
  shows two-block-non-interfering A B *v v =
    A *v vec-first v (dim-col A) @v B *v vec-last v (dim-col B)
proof -
  let ?tb = two-block-non-interfering A B
  from first-vec-two-block-non-inter-is-first-vec[of A B v dim-row A, OF assms]
  have vec-first (?tb *v v) (dim-row A) = A *v vec-first v (dim-col A)
    by blast
  moreover from last-vec-two-block-non-inter-is-last-vec[of A B v dim-row B, OF
assms]
  have vec-last (?tb *v v) (dim-row B) = B *v vec-last v (dim-col B)
    by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis using vec-first-last-append[of ?tb *v v (dim-row A)
(dim-row B)]
    dim-mult-mat-vec[of ?tb v] two-block-non-interfering-dims(1)[of A B]
    by (metis carrier-vec-dim-vec)
  qed

```

```

fun mat-leqb-eqc where
  mat-leqb-eqc A b c = (let lst = matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A
  AT) in
    [LEQ (lst!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]] @
    [EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@_v c)]])

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-for-LEQ:
  assumes i < dim-vec b
  assumes i < dim-row A
  shows (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)!i = LEQ ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) (b\$i)
proof -
  define lst where lst: lst = (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
  define l where l: l = matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A AT)
  have ileqA: i < dim-row A using assms by auto
  have !i = vec-to-lpoly ((row A i)@_v 0_v (dim-row A))
  unfolding l using two-block-non-interfering-row-comp1[of i A AT, OF ileqA]
  by (metis ileqA lpoly-of-v>equals-v-append0 matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row
       trans-less-add1 two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
  then have leq: !i = (matrix-to-lpolies A)!i
  using lpoly-of-v>equals-v-append0[of row A i (dim-row A)] l
  by (simp add: ileqA)
  have *: lst = [LEQ (!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]] @
    [EQ (!i) ((b@_v c)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@_v c) ] ]
  unfolding l lst by (metis mat-leqb-eqc.simps)
  have ([LEQ (!i) (b\$i). i <- [0..<dim-vec b]] @
    [EQ (!i) ((b@_v c)\$i). i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@_v c)]] ! i =
    [LEQ (!i) (b\$i). i <- [0..<dim-vec b]]!i
  using assms(2) lst by (simp add: assms(1) nth-append)
  also have ... = LEQ (!i) (b\$i)
  using l lst
  by (simp add: assms(1))
  finally show ?thesis
  using * leq lst using mat-leqb-eqc.simps[of A b c] by auto

```

qed

```

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-for-EQ:
  assumes dim-vec b ≤ i and i < dim-vec (b@_v c)
  assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b and dim-col A ≥ dim-vec c
  shows (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)!i =
  EQ (vec-to-lpoly (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T (i - dim-vec b))) (c$(i - dim-vec b))
proof -
  define lst where lst: lst = (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
  define l where l: l = matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A AT)
  have i-s: i < dim-row (two-block-non-interfering A AT)
  using assms by (simp add: assms(2) assms(3) two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
  have l': !i = vec-to-lpoly ((0_v (dim-col A)) @_v (row A^T (i - dim-vec b)))
  using l two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2[of i A AT, OF i-s]

```

```

assms(1) assms(3) i-s matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row by presburger
have ([LEQ (!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]] @
      [EQ (!i) ((b@_v c)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@_v c)]])!i
=
[EQ (!i) ((b@_v c)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b..< dim-vec (b@_v c)]] ! (i - dim-vec b)
by (simp add: assms(1) leD nth-append)
also have ... = EQ (!i) ((b@_v c)\$i)
using assms(1) assms(2) by auto
also have ... = EQ (!i) (c$(i-dim-vec b))
using assms(1) assms(2) by auto
then show ?thesis
using mat-leqb-eqc.simps by (metis (full-types) calculation l l')
qed

```

```

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-satisfies1:
assumes x ⊨cs set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
assumes i < dim-vec b
and i < dim-row A
shows (matrix-to-lpolies A!i) {x} ≤ b\$i
proof -
have e-e: LEQ (matrix-to-lpolies A ! i) (b\$i) ∈ set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
using mat-leqb-eqc-for-LEQ[of i b A c, OF assms(2) assms(3)]
nth-mem[of i matrix-to-lpolies A] mat-leqb-eqc.simps
by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(2) diff-zero in-set-conv-nth length-append
length-map
length-uppt trans-less-add1)
then have x ⊨c LEQ ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) (b\$i)
using assms by blast
then show ?thesis
using satisfies-constraint.simps by auto
qed

```

```

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-satisfies2:
assumes x ⊨cs set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
assumes dim-vec b ≤ i and i < dim-vec (b@_v c)
and dim-row A = dim-vec b and dim-vec c ≤ dim-col A
shows (matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A AT) ! i) {x} = (b @v c) \$ i
proof -
have e-e: EQ (vec-to-lpoly (0v (dim-col A) @v row AT (i - dim-vec b))) (c $(i
- dim-vec b))
∈ set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
using assms(2) mat-leqb-eqc.simps[of A b c]
nth-mem[of i (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)]
using mat-leqb-eqc-for-EQ[of b i c A, OF assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) assms(5)]
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) add-diff-cancel-left' assms(3) diff-zero index-append-vec(2)

length-append length-map length-uppt)
hence sateq: x ⊨c EQ (vec-to-lpoly (0v (dim-col A) @v

```

```

    row  $A^T (i - \text{dim-vec } b))$  ( $c \$ (i - \text{dim-vec } b)$ )
using assms(1) by blast
have *:  $i < \text{dim-row} (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A A^T)$ 
by (metis assms(3) assms(4) assms(5) dual-order.order-iff-strict dual-order.strict-trans

index-append-vec(2) index transpose-mat(2) nat-add-left-cancel-less
two-block-non-interfering-dims(1)
have **:  $\text{dim-row } A \leq i$ 
by (simp add: assms(2) assms(4))
then have  $x \models_c EQ ((\text{matrix-to-lpolies} (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A A^T))!i)$ 
 $((b @_v c) \$ i)$ 
using two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2[of  $i A A^T$ , OF * **]
by (metis * sateq assms(3) assms(4) index-append-vec(1) index-append-vec(2)
led
matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row)
then show ?thesis
using satisfies-constraint.simps(5) by simp
qed

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-simplex-satisfies2:
assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc  $A b c$ ) = Sat  $x$ 
assumes dim-vec  $b \leq i$  and  $i < \text{dim-vec } (b @_v c)$ 
and dim-row  $A = \text{dim-vec } b$  and dim-vec  $c \leq \text{dim-col } A$ 
shows (matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering  $A A^T$ ) !  $i$ ) { $\langle x \rangle$ } = ( $b @_v c$ )
 $\$ i$ 
using mat-leqb-eqc-satisfies2 assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) assms(5)
simplex(3) by blast

fun index-geq-n where
index-geq-n  $i n = GEQ (lp-monom 1 i) n$ 

lemma index-geq-n-simplex:
assumes  $\langle x \rangle \models_c (\text{index-geq-n } i n)$ 
shows  $\langle x \rangle i \geq n$ 
using assms by simp

fun from-index-geq0-vector where
from-index-geq0-vector  $i v = [GEQ (lp-monom 1 (i+j)) (v\$j) . j <- [0..<\text{dim-vec } v]]$ 

lemma from-index-geq-vector-simplex:
assumes  $x \models_{cs} \text{set} (\text{from-index-geq0-vector } i v)$ 
 $j < \text{dim-vec } v$ 
shows  $x (i + j) \geq v\$j$ 
proof –
have  $GEQ (lp-monom 1 (i+j)) (v\$j) \in \text{set} (\text{from-index-geq0-vector } i v)$ 
by (simp add: assms(2))

```

```

moreover have  $x \models_c GEQ (lp\text{-}monom 1 (i+j)) (v\$j)$ 
  using calculation(1) assms by force
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma from-index-geq0-vector-simplex2:
  assumes  $\langle x \rangle \models_{cs} set (from\text{-}index\text{-}geq0\text{-}vector i v)$ 
  assumes  $i \leq j$  and  $j < (dim\text{-}vec v) + i$ 
  shows  $\langle x \rangle j \geq v\$j - i$ 
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) from-index-geq-vector-simplex
    le-add-diff-inverse less-diff-conv2)

fun x-times-c-geq-y-times-b where
  x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b = GEQPP (vec-to-lpoly (c @v 0v (dim-vec b)))
    (vec-to-lpoly (0v (dim-vec c) @v b))

lemma x-times-c-geq-y-times-b-correct:
  assumes simplex [x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b] = Sat x
  shows ((vec-to-lpoly (c @v 0v (dim-vec b))) {⟨x⟩}) ≥
    ((vec-to-lpoly (0v (dim-vec c) @v b)) {⟨x⟩})
  using assms simplex(3) by fastforce

definition split-i-j-x where
  split-i-j-x i j x = (vec i ⟨x⟩, vec (j - i) (λy. ⟨x⟩ (y+i)))

abbreviation split-n-m-x where
  split-n-m-x n m x ≡ split-i-j-x n (n+m) x

lemma split-vec-dims:
  assumes split-i-j-x i j x = (a, b)
  shows dim-vec a = i dim-vec b = (j - i)
  using assms(1) unfolding split-i-j-x-def by auto+

lemma split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims:
  assumes split-n-m-x n m x = (a, b)
  shows dim-vec a = n dim-vec b = m
  using split-vec-dims
  using assms apply blast
  using assms split-vec-dims(2) by fastforce

lemma split-access-fst-1:
  assumes k < i

```

```

assumes split-i-j-x i j x = (a, b)
shows a $ k = ⟨x⟩ k
by (metis Pair-inject assms(1) assms(2) index-vec split-i-j-x-def)

lemma split-access-snd-1:
assumes i ≤ k and k < j
assumes split-i-j-x i j x = (a, b)
shows b $(k - i) = ⟨x⟩ k
proof -
have vec (j - i) (λn. ⟨x⟩ (n + i)) = b
  by (metis (no-types) assms(3) prod.sel(2) split-i-j-x-def)
then show ?thesis
  using assms(1) assms(2) by fastforce
qed

lemma split-access-fst-2:
assumes (x, y) = split-i-j-x i j Z
assumes k < dim-vec x
shows x$k = ⟨Z⟩ k
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) split-access-fst-1 split-vec-dims(1))

lemma split-access-snd-2:
assumes (x, y) = split-i-j-x i j Z
assumes k < dim-vec y
shows y$k = ⟨Z⟩ (k + dim-vec x)
using assms split-i-j-x-def[of i j Z] by auto

lemma from-index-geq0-vector-split-snd:
assumes ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set (from-index-geq0-vector d v)
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x d m X
shows ∀i. i < dim-vec v ⇒ i < m ⇒ y$i ≥ v$i
using assms unfolding split-i-j-x-def
using from-index-geq-vector-simplex[of d v ⟨X⟩ -] index-vec by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma split-coeff-vec-index-sum:
assumes (x,y) = split-i-j-x (dim-vec (lpoly-to-vec v)) l X
shows (∑ i = 0..dim-vec x. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff v i * ⟨X⟩ i) =
      (∑ i = 0..dim-vec x. lpoly-to-vec v $ i * x $ i)
proof -
from valuate-with-dim-poly[of v ⟨X⟩, symmetric]
have (∑ i = 0..dim-vec x. (lpoly-to-vec v) $ i * ⟨X⟩ i) =
      (∑ i = 0..dim-vec x. (lpoly-to-vec v) $ i * x $ i)
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms split-access-fst-1 split-vec-dims(1) sum.ivl-cong)
then show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv
    lnpoly-to-vec-coeff-access split-vec-dims(1) sum.ivl-cong)
qed

lemma scalar-prod-valuation-after-split-equiv1:

```

```

assumes (x,y) = split-i-j-x (dim-vec (lpoly-to-vec v)) l X
shows (lpoly-to-vec v) · x = (v {⟨X⟩})
proof -
  from valuate-with-dim-poly[of v ⟨X⟩, symmetric]
  have 1: (v {⟨X⟩}) = (∑ i = 0..dim-poly v. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff v i * ⟨X⟩)
i) by simp
  have (∑ i = 0..dim-vec x. (lpoly-to-vec v) $ i * ⟨X⟩ i) =
    (∑ i = 0..dim-vec x. (lpoly-to-vec v) $ i * x $ i)
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms split-access-fst-1 split-vec-dims(1) sum.ivl-cong)
  also have ... = (lpoly-to-vec v) · x
  unfolding scalar-prod-def by blast
  finally show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) 1 dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv lin-poly-to-vec-coeff-access
    split-vec-dims(1) sum.ivl-cong assms)
qed

```

```

definition mat-times-vec-leq ([-*v-]≤- [1000,1000,100])
where
  [A *v x]≤b ↔ (∀ i < dim-vec b. (A *v x)$i ≤ b$i) ∧
    (dim-row A = dim-vec b) ∧
    (dim-col A = dim-vec x)

```

```

definition vec-times-mat-eq ([-_v*-]=- [1000,1000,100])
where
  [y _v* A]=c ↔ (∀ i < dim-vec c. (AT *v y)$i = c$i) ∧
    (dim-col AT = dim-vec y) ∧
    (dim-row AT = dim-vec c)

```

```

definition vec-times-mat-leq ([-_v*-]≤- [1000,1000,100])
where
  [y _v* A]≤c ↔ (∀ i < dim-vec c. (AT *v y)$i ≤ c$i) ∧
    (dim-col AT = dim-vec y) ∧
    (dim-row AT = dim-vec c)

```

```

lemma mat-times-vec-leqI[intro]:
  assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b
  assumes dim-col A = dim-vec x
  assumes ∏ i. i < dim-vec b ⇒ (A *v x)$i ≤ b$i
  shows [A *v x]≤b
  unfolding mat-times-vec-leq-def using assms by auto

```

```

lemma mat-times-vec-leqD[dest]:
  assumes [A *v x]≤b
  shows dim-row A = dim-vec b dim-col A = dim-vec x ∧ i. i < dim-vec b ⇒ (A
  *v x)$i ≤ b$i
  using assms mat-times-vec-leq-def by blast+

```

```

lemma vec-times-mat-eqD[dest]:
  assumes [y _v* A]=c
  shows ( $\forall i < \dim\text{-vec } c. (A^T *_v y)_i = c\$i$ ) ( $\dim\text{-col } A^T = \dim\text{-vec } y$ ) ( $\dim\text{-row } A^T = \dim\text{-vec } c$ )
  using assms vec-times-mat-eq-def by blast+

lemma vec-times-mat-leqD[dest]:
  assumes [y _v* A]≤c
  shows ( $\forall i < \dim\text{-vec } c. (A^T *_v y)_i \leq c\$i$ ) ( $\dim\text{-col } A^T = \dim\text{-vec } y$ ) ( $\dim\text{-row } A^T = \dim\text{-vec } c$ )
  using assms vec-times-mat-leq-def by blast+

lemma mat-times-vec-eqI[intro]:
  assumes dim-col  $A^T = \dim\text{-vec } x$ 
  assumes dim-row  $A^T = \dim\text{-vec } c$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \dim\text{-vec } c \implies (A^T *_v x)_i = c\$i$ 
  shows [x _v* A]=c
  unfolding vec-times-mat-eq-def using assms by blast

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct1:
  assumes dim-vec  $b = \dim\text{-row } A$ 
  assumes  $\langle X \rangle \models_{cs} \text{set } (\mathtt{mat-leqb-eqc } A \ b \ c)$ 
  assumes  $(x,y) = \text{split-}i\text{-}j\text{-}x \ (\dim\text{-col } A) \ l \ X$ 
  shows [A *_v x]≤b
  proof (standard, goal-cases)
    case 1
    then show ?case using assms(1)[symmetric].
    case 2
    then show ?case using assms(3) unfolding split-i-j-x-def
      using split-vec-dims[of 0 dim-col A X x y] by auto
    case (3 i)
    with mat-leqb-eqc-satisfies1[of A b c ⟨X⟩ i]
    have m: (matrix-to-lpolies A ! i) {⟨X⟩} ≤ b $ i
      using assms(1) assms(2) by linarith
    have leq: dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly (row A i)) ≤ dim-col A
      using vec-to-poly-dim-less[of row A i] by simp
    have i: i < dim-row A
      using 3 assms(1) by linarith
    from two-block-non-interfering-row-comp1[of i A AT]
    have row (two-block-non-interfering A AT) i = row A i @v 0v (dim-col AT)
      using 3 assms(1) by linarith
    have (vec-to-lpoly (row A i @v 0v (dim-col AT))) {⟨X⟩} = ((vec-to-lpoly (row A i)) {⟨X⟩})
      using lpoly-of-v-equals-v-append0 by auto
    also have ... = ( $\sum a = 0..<\dim\text{-poly } (\mathtt{vec-to-lpoly } (\text{row } A \ i))$ ).
      Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (vec-to-lpoly (row A i)) a * ⟨X⟩ a
    using valuate-with-dim-poly[of vec-to-lpoly (row A i) ⟨X⟩] by blast
    also have ... = ( $\sum a = 0..<\dim\text{-col } A$ . Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (vec-to-lpoly (row A i)) a * ⟨X⟩ a)
  
```

```

using split-coeff-vec-index-sum[of  $x$   $y$ ]
  sum-dim-vec-equals-sum-dim-poly[of row  $A$   $i$   $\langle X \rangle$ ] by auto
also have ... = row  $A$   $i \cdot x$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def using dim-col  $A$  = dim-vec  $x$   $i$  assms(3)
  using matrix-to-lpolies-coeff-access[of  $i A$ ] matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row[of  $i A$ ]
    split-access-fst-1[of - (dim-col  $A$ )  $l X x y$ ] by fastforce
finally show ?case
  using m i lpoly-of-v-equals-v-append0 by auto
qed

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct1:
  assumes dim-vec  $b$  = dim-row  $A$ 
  assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc  $A$   $b$   $c$ ) = Sat  $X$ 
  assumes  $(x,y) = \text{split-}i\text{-}j\text{-}x$  (dim-col  $A$ )  $l X$ 
  shows  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
  using mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct1[of  $b$   $A$   $c$   $X$   $x$   $y$ ] assms(1) assms(2) assms(3)
    simplex(3) by blast

lemma sat-mono:
  assumes set  $A \subseteq$  set  $B$ 
  shows  $\langle X \rangle \models_{cs} \text{set } B \implies \langle X \rangle \models_{cs} \text{set } A$ 
  using assms(1) assms by blast

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-split-subset-correct1:
  assumes dim-vec  $b$  = dim-row  $A$ 
  assumes set (mat-leqb-eqc  $A$   $b$   $c$ )  $\subseteq$  set  $S$ 
  assumes simplex  $S = \text{Sat } X$ 
  assumes  $(x,y) = \text{split-}i\text{-}j\text{-}x$  (dim-col  $A$ )  $l X$ 
  shows  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
  using sat-mono assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4)
    mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct1 simplex(3) by blast

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct2:
  assumes dim-vec  $c$  = dim-row  $A^T$ 
  assumes dim-vec  $b$  = dim-col  $A^T$ 
  assumes  $\langle X \rangle \models_{cs} \text{set } (\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A \ b \ c)$ 
  assumes  $(x, y) = \text{split-}n\text{-}m\text{-}x$  (dim-row  $A^T$ ) (dim-col  $A^T$ )  $X$ 
  shows  $[y *_v A] = c$ 
proof (standard, goal-cases)
case 1
  then show ?case
    using assms split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(2)[OF assms(4)[symmetric]] by linarith
case 2
  then show ?case using assms(1)[symmetric] .
case (3 i)
  define lst where lst = matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering  $A$   $A^T$ )
  define db where db = dim-vec  $b$ 
  define dc where dc = dim-vec  $c$ 
  have cA: dim-vec  $c \leq$  dim-col  $A$ 

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    by (simp add: assms(1))
have dbi-dim:  $db+i < dim\text{-}vec(b @_v c)$ 
    by (simp add: 3 db)
have *:  $dim\text{-}vec b \leq db+i$ 
    by (simp add: db)
have ([LEQ (lst!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]] @
      [EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@_v c)]]) ! (db + i) =
      EQ (lst!(db+i)) ((b@_v c)\$(db+i)) using mat-leqb-eqc-for-EQ[of b db+i c A]
      nth-append[of [LEQ (lst!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]]]
      [EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@_v c)]]]
    by (simp add: 3 db)
have rowA:  $dim\text{-}vec b = dim\text{-}row A$ 
  using assms index-transpose-mat(3)[of A] by linarith
have  $\langle X \rangle \models_c EQ (lst!(db+i)) (c\$i)$ 
proof -
  have db + i = dim-vec b = i
    using db diff-add-inverse by blast
  then have (lst ! (db + i)) {⟨X⟩} = c \$ i
    by (metis dbi-dim rowA * cA assms(3) index-append-vec(1)
        index-append-vec(2) leD lst mat-leqb-eqc-satisfies2)
  then show ?thesis
    using satisfies-constraint.simps(5)[of ⟨X⟩ (lst ! (db + i)) (c \$ i)] by simp
qed
then have sat: (lst!(db+i)) {⟨X⟩} = c\$i
  by simp
define V where V:  $V = vec(db+dc)(\lambda i. \langle X \rangle i)$ 
have vdim:  $dim\text{-}vec V = dim\text{-}vec(b @_v c)$  using V db dc by simp
have *:  $db + i < dim\text{-}row(two-block-non-interfering A A^T)$ 
  by (metis dbi-dim assms(1) index-append-vec(2) rowA two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
have **:  $dim\text{-}row A \leq db + i$ 
  by (simp add: assms(2) db)
from two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2[of db+i A A^T, OF * **]
have eql:  $row(two-block-non-interfering A A^T)(db + i) = 0_v(dim\text{-}col A) @_v row A^T i$ 
  by (simp add: assms(2) db)
with matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row[of i A^T]
have eqv:  $lst!(db+i) = vec\text{-}to\text{-}lpoly(0_v(dim\text{-}col A) @_v row A^T i)$ 
  using * lst matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row by presburger
then have  $\forall j < dim\text{-}col A. Abstract\text{-}Linear\text{-}Poly.coeff(lst!(db+i)) j = 0$ 
  by (metis index-append-vec(1) index-append-vec(2) index-zero-vec(1) index-zero-vec(2)

vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access trans-less-add1)
moreover have  $\forall j \geq db+dc. Abstract\text{-}Linear\text{-}Poly.coeff(lst!(db+i)) j = 0$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) eqv index-transpose-mat(3) index-zero-vec(2) leD
      add.commute assms(1) assms(2) coeff-nonzero-dim-vec-non-zero(2) in-
      dex-append-vec(2)
      index-row(2) index-transpose-mat(2) db dc)
moreover have vars (lst!(db+i)) ⊆ {dim-col A..<db+dc}
  by (meson atLeastLessThanIff calculation(1) calculation(2) coeff-zero not-le

```

```

subsetI)
  ultimately have (lst!(db+i)) {⟨X⟩} = (∑ j ∈ {dim-col A..<db+dc}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff
  (lst!(db+i)) j * ⟨X⟩ j)
    using eval-poly-with-sum-superset[of {dim-col A..<db+dc} lst!(db+i) ⟨X⟩] by
    blast
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {dim-col A..<db+dc}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (lst!(db+i))
  j * V$j)
    using V by auto
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {dim-col A..<db+dc}. (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T i)$j *
  V$j)
    proof -
      have ∀ j ∈ {dim-col A..<db+dc}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (lst!(db+i)) j = (0_v
  (dim-col A) @_v row A^T i)$j
      by (metis `V ≡ vec (db + dc) ⟨X⟩` vdim assms(1) assms(2) index-transpose-mat(2)
        atLeastLessThan-iff dim-vec eql eqv index-append-vec(2) index-row(2)
        vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access semiring-normalization-rules(24)
        two-block-non-interfering-dims(2))
      then show ?thesis
        by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) sum.cong)
    qed
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {0..<dim-col A}. (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T i)$j * V$j)
  +
    (∑ j ∈ {dim-col A..<db+dc}. (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T i)$j * V$j)
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-cancel-left-left atLeastLessThan-iff mult-eq-0-iff
    class-semiring.add.finprod-all1 index-append-vec(1) index-zero-vec(1)
    index-zero-vec(2) trans-less-add1)
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {0..<db+dc}. (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T i)$j * V$j)
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute assms(1) dc index-transpose-mat(2)
    le-add1 le-add-same-cancel1 sum.atLeastLessThan-concat)
  also have ... = (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T i) · V
    unfolding scalar-prod-def by (simp add: V)
  also have ... = 0_v (dim-col A) · vec-first V (dim-vec (0_v (dim-col A))) +
    row A^T i · vec-last V (dim-vec (row A^T i))
  using append-split-vec-distrib-scalar-prod[of 0_v (dim-col A) row A^T i V]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) `dim-vec V = dim-vec (b @_v c)` add.commute
  assms(1)
    assms(2) index-append-vec(2) index-row(2) index-transpose-mat(2)
    index-transpose-mat(3) index-zero-vec(2))
  also have 0_v (dim-col A) · vec-first V (dim-vec (0_v (dim-col A))) +
    row A^T i · vec-last V (dim-vec (row A^T i)) = (row A^T i) · y
  proof -
    have vec-last V (dim-vec (row A^T i)) = y
  proof (standard, goal-cases)
    case (1 i)
    then show ?case
  proof -
    have f1: dim-col A^T = db
    by (simp add: assms(2) db)
    then have ∀ v va. vec db (λn. ⟨X⟩ (n + dc)) = v ∨ (x, y) ≠ (va, v)

```

```

by (metis Pair-inject add-diff-cancel-left' assms(1) assms(4) dc split-i-j-x-def)
then show ?case
  unfolding V vec-last-def
  using split-access-fst-1[of (dim-row AT) i (dim-col AT) X x y]
  by (metis 1 add.commute add-diff-cancel-left' add-less-cancel-left
       dim-vec f1 index-row(2) index-vec)
qed
next
  case 2
  then show ?case
    using <dim-col AT = dim-vec y by auto
qed
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: assms(1))
qed
then show ?case unfolding mult-mat-vec-def by (metis 3 assms(1) calculation
index-vec sat)
qed

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct2:
assumes dim-vec c = dim-row AT
assumes dim-vec b = dim-col AT
assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) = Sat X
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-row AT) (dim-col AT) X
shows [y v* A] = c
  using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct2 simplex(3) by blast

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-correct:
assumes dim-vec c = dim-row AT
  and dim-vec b = dim-col AT
assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) = Sat X
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-row AT) (dim-col AT) X
shows [y v* A] = c [A * v x] ≤ b
  using mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct1[of b A c X x y]
  using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct2
apply blast
  using mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct2[of b A c X x y]
  by (metis (no-types) Matrix.transpose-transpose assms(2) assms(3) assms(4)
       index-transpose-mat(3)
       mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct1[of b A c X x y])

lemma eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split1:
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
shows (vec-to-lpoly c) {⟨X⟩} = c · x
proof -
  have *: (vec-to-lpoly c) {⟨X⟩} =
    (∑ i ∈ vars (vec-to-lpoly c). Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (vec-to-lpoly c) i *
     ⟨X⟩ i)

```

```

using linear-poly-sum sum.cong eval-poly-with-sum by auto
also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } c\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } (\text{vec-to-lpoly } c) i * \langle X \rangle i$ )
    using vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim[of  $c$ ] linear-poly-sum[of vec-to-lpoly  $c$   $\langle X \rangle$ ]
        eval-poly-with-sum-superset[of  $\{0..<\text{dim-vec } c\}$  vec-to-lpoly  $c$   $\langle X \rangle$ ] by auto
    also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } c\}} c\$i * x\$i$ )
        using split-access-fst-1[of - dim-vec  $c$  (dim-vec  $c$ ) + (dim-vec  $b$ )  $X x y$ ]
        split-access-snd-1[of dim-vec  $c$  - ((dim-vec  $c$ ) + (dim-vec  $b$ ))  $X x y$ ]
        vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access[of -  $c$ ] using assms by auto
    also have ... =  $c \cdot x$ 
        unfolding scalar-prod-def
        using split-vec-dims(1)[of dim-vec  $c$  (dim-vec  $c$ ) + (dim-vec  $b$ )  $X x y$ ] assms by auto
    finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split2:
assumes  $(x, y) = \text{split-n-m-x } (\text{dim-vec } b) (\text{dim-vec } c) X$ 
shows (vec-to-lpoly  $(0_v (\text{dim-vec } b) @_v c)$ )  $\{\langle X \rangle\} = c \cdot y$ 
proof -
    let ?p = (vec-to-lpoly  $((0_v (\text{dim-vec } b) @_v c))$ )
    let ?v0 =  $(0_v (\text{dim-vec } b) @_v c)$ 
    have *:  $\forall i < \text{dim-vec } b. \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } ?p i = 0$ 
        using coeff-nonzero-dim-vec-non-zero(1) by fastforce
    have **:  $\text{dim-vec } ?v0 = \text{dim-vec } b + \text{dim-vec } c$ 
        by simp
    have ?p  $\{\langle X \rangle\} = (\sum_{i \in \text{vars } ?p} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } ?p i * \langle X \rangle i)$ 
        using eval-poly-with-sum by blast
    also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } ?v0\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } ?p i * \langle X \rangle i$ )
        using eval-poly-with-sum-superset[of  $\{0..<\text{dim-vec } ?v0\}$  ?p  $\langle X \rangle$ ] calculation
            vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim[of ?v0] by force
    also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } b\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } ?p i * \langle X \rangle i$ )
    +
        ( $\sum_{i \in \{(\text{dim-vec } b)..<\text{dim-vec } ?v0\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } ?p i * \langle X \rangle i$ )
        by (simp add: sum.atLeastLessThan-concat)
    also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{(\text{dim-vec } b)..<\text{dim-vec } ?v0\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } ?p i * \langle X \rangle i$ )
        using *
        by simp
    also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{(\text{dim-vec } b)..<\text{dim-vec } ?v0\}} ?v0\$i * \langle X \rangle i$ )
        using vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access by auto
    also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } c\}} ?v0\$i * \langle X \rangle (i + \text{dim-vec } b)$ )
        using index-zero-vec(2)[of dim-vec  $b$ ] index-append-vec(2)[of  $0_v (\text{dim-vec } b) c$ ]
    *** *
        sum.shift-bounds-nat-ivl[of  $(\lambda i. ?v0\$i * \langle X \rangle i) 0 \text{ dim-vec } b \text{ dim-vec } c$ ]
        by (simp add: add.commute)
    also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } c\}} c\$i * \langle X \rangle (i + \text{dim-vec } b)$ )

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by auto
also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\dim\text{-vec } c\}} c\$i * y\$i$ )
  using split-access-snd-2[of  $x$   $y$  ( $\dim\text{-vec } b$ ) ( $\dim\text{-vec } c$ )  $X$ ] assms
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) atLeastLessThan-iff split-access-snd-2
    split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(2) split-vec-dims(1) sum.cong)
also have ... =  $c \cdot y$ 
  by (metis assms scalar-prod-def split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(2))
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma x-times-c-geq-y-times-b-split-dotP:
  assumes  $\langle X \rangle \models_c x\text{-times-}c\text{-geq-}y\text{-times-}b$   $c$   $b$ 
  assumes  $(x, y) = \text{split-}n\text{-m-}x$  ( $\dim\text{-vec } c$ ) ( $\dim\text{-vec } b$ )  $X$ 
  shows  $c \cdot x \geq b \cdot y$ 
  using assms lpoly-of-v-equals-v-append0 eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split2[of  $x$   $y$   $c$   $b$   $X$ ]
    eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split1[of  $x$   $y$   $c$   $b$   $X$ ] by auto

lemma mult-right-leq:
  fixes  $A :: ('a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{ordered-semiring}\}) \text{ mat}$ 
  assumes  $\dim\text{-vec } y = \dim\text{-vec } b$ 
  and  $\forall i < \dim\text{-vec } y. y\$i \geq 0$ 
  and  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
  shows  $(A *_v x) \cdot y \leq b \cdot y$ 
proof -
  have  $(\sum_{n < \dim\text{-vec } b. (A *_v x) \$ n * y \$ n} \leq (\sum_{n < \dim\text{-vec } b. b \$ n * y \$ n})$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) lessThan-iff
      mat-times-vec-leq-def mult-right-mono sum-mono)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis (no-types) assms(1) atLeast0LessThan scalar-prod-def)
qed

lemma mult-right-eq:
  assumes  $\dim\text{-vec } x = \dim\text{-vec } c$ 
  and  $[y *_v A] = c$ 
  shows  $(A^T *_v y) \cdot x = c \cdot x$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def
  using atLeastLessThan-iff[of - 0  $\dim\text{-vec } x$ ] vec-times-mat-eq-def[of  $y$   $A$   $c$ ]
    sum.cong[of - -  $\lambda i. (A^T *_v y) \$ i * x \$ i \lambda i. c \$ i * x \$ i$ ]
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms(1) assms(2))

lemma soundness-mat-x-leq:
  assumes  $\dim\text{-row } A = \dim\text{-vec } b$ 
  assumes simplex (mat-x-leq-vec  $A$   $b$ ) = Sat  $X$ 
  shows  $\exists x. [A *_v x] \leq b$ 
proof
  define  $x$  where  $x = \text{fst} (\text{split-}n\text{-m-}x (\dim\text{-col } A) (\dim\text{-row } A) X)$ 
  have  $*: \dim\text{-vec } x = \dim\text{-col } A$  by (simp add: split-i-j-x-def  $x$ )
  have  $\forall i < \dim\text{-vec } b. (A *_v x) \$ i \leq b \$ i$ 
  proof (standard, standard)

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fix i
assume i < dim-vec b
have row A i · x ≤ b\$i
  using mat-x-leq-vec-sol[of A b X i]
  by (metis <i < dim-vec b> assms(1) assms(2) eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split1
       fst-conv index-row(2) matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row simplex(3) split-i-j-x-def
       x)
then show (A *_v x) $ i ≤ b $ i
  by (simp add: <i < dim-vec b> assms(1))
qed
then show [A *_v x]≤b
  using mat-times-vec-leqI[of A b x, OF assms(1) *[symmetric]] by auto
qed

lemma completeness-mat-x-leq:
assumes ∃ x. [A *_v x]≤b
shows ∃ X. simplex (mat-x-leq-vec A b) = Sat X
proof (rule ccontr)
assume 1: ∉ X. simplex (mat-x-leq-vec A b) = Inr X
have *: ∉ v. v ⊨_cs set (mat-x-leq-vec A b)
  using simplex(1)[of mat-x-leq-vec A b] using 1 sum.exhaustsel by blast
then have dim-vec b = dim-row A using assms mat-times-vec-leqD(1)[of A - b]
by auto
then obtain x where x: [A *_v x]≤b
  using assms by blast
have x-A: dim-vec x = dim-col A
  using x by auto
define v where v: v = (λi. (if i < dim-vec x then x\$i else 0))
have v-d: ∀ i < dim-vec x. x\$i = v i
  by (simp add: v)
have v ⊨_cs set (mat-x-leq-vec A b)
proof
fix c
assume c ∈ set (mat-x-leq-vec A b)
then obtain i where i: c = LEQ (matrix-to-lpolies A!i) (b\$i) i < dim-vec b
  by auto
let ?p = matrix-to-lpolies A!i
have ?p{ v } = (row A i) · x
  using matrix-to-lpolies-lambda-valuate-scalarP[of i A x] v
  by (metis <dim-vec b = dim-row A> i(2) x-A)
also have ... ≤ b\$i
  by (metis i(2) index-mult-mat-vec mat-times-vec-leq-def x)
finally show v ⊨_c c
  using i(1) satisfies-constraint.simps(3)[of v (matrix-to-lpolies A ! i) b \$ i]
  2 <row A i · x ≤ b \$ i> by simp
qed
then show False using * by auto
qed

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```

lemma soundness-mat-x-eq-vec:
  assumes dim-row  $A^T = \text{dim-vec } c$ 
  assumes simplex ( $x\text{-mat-eq-vec } c A^T = \text{Sat } X$ )
  shows  $\exists x. [x \cdot_v A] = c$ 
proof
  define  $x$  where  $x = \text{fst} (\text{split-n-m-x} (\text{dim-col } A^T) (\text{dim-row } A^T) X)$ 
  have dim-vec  $x = \text{dim-col } A^T$ 
  unfolding split-i-j-x-def using split-vec-dims(1)[of (dim-col  $A^T$ ) -  $X$ ] fst-conv[of  $x$ ]
    by (simp add: split-i-j-x-def  $x$ )
  have  $\forall i < \text{dim-vec } c. (A^T \cdot_v x) \$ i = c \$ i$ 
  proof (standard, standard)
    fix  $i$ 
    assume  $a: i < \text{dim-vec } c$ 
    have  $*: \langle X \rangle \models_{cs} \text{set } (x\text{-mat-eq-vec } c A^T)$ 
      using assms(2) simplex(3) by blast
    then have row  $A^T i \cdot x = c \$ i$ 
    using x-mat-eq-vec-sol[of  $c A^T \langle X \rangle i$ , OF * a] eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split1 fstI
      by (metis a assms(1) index-row(2) matrix-to-lpolies-vec-of-row split-i-j-x-def  $x$ )
    then show  $(A^T \cdot_v x) \$ i = c \$ i$ 
    unfolding mult-mat-vec-def using a assms(1) by auto
  qed
  then show  $[x \cdot_v A] = c$ 
    using mat-times-vec-eqI[of  $A \cdot x \cdot c$ , OF <dim-vec  $x = \text{dim-col } A^T$ >[symmetric] assms(1)] by auto
  qed

lemma completeness-mat-x-eq-vec:
  assumes  $\exists x. [x \cdot_v A] = c$ 
  shows  $\exists X. \text{simplex } (x\text{-mat-eq-vec } c A^T) = \text{Sat } X$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume 1:  $\nexists X. \text{simplex } (x\text{-mat-eq-vec } c A^T) = \text{Inr } X$ 
  then have  $*: \nexists v. v \models_{cs} \text{set } (x\text{-mat-eq-vec } c A^T)$ 
    using simplex(1)[of  $x\text{-mat-eq-vec } c A^T$ ] using sum.exhaust-sel 1 by blast
  then have dim-vec  $c = \text{dim-col } A$  using assms
    by (metis index-transpose-mat(2) vec-times-mat-eqD(3))
  obtain  $x$  where  $[x \cdot_v A] = c$  using assms by auto
  then have dim-vec  $x = \text{dim-col } A^T$  using assms
    by (metis < $[x \cdot_v A] = c$ > vec-times-mat-eq-def)
  define  $v$  where  $v: v = (\lambda i. (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } x \text{ then } x \$ i \text{ else } 0))$ 
  have  $v \cdot d: \forall i < \text{dim-vec } x. x \$ i = v i$ 
    by (simp add: v)
  have  $v \models_{cs} \text{set } (x\text{-mat-eq-vec } c A^T)$ 
  proof
    fix  $a$ 
    assume  $a \in \text{set } (x\text{-mat-eq-vec } c A^T)$ 
    then obtain  $i$  where  $i: a = EQ (\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A^T !i) (c \$ i) i < \text{dim-vec } c$ 

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by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-cancel-right-left diff-zero in-set-conv-nth
length-map length-upd nth-map-upd x-mat-eq-vec.simps)
let ?p = matrix-to-lpolies A^T!i
have ?p{ v } = (row A^T i) · x
using matrix-to-lpolies-lambda-valuate-scalarP[of i A^T x] v
by (metis `dim-vec c = dim-col A` `dim-vec x = dim-col A^T` i(2) index-transpose-mat(2))
also have ... = c$i
by (metis `[x _v* A]=c` `dim-vec c = dim-col A` i(2) index-mult-mat-vec
index-transpose-mat(2) vec-times-mat-eqD(1))
finally show v ⊨c a
using i(1) satisfies-constraint.simps(5)[of v (matrix-to-lpolies A^T ! i) (c $ i)]
by simp
qed
then show False
using * by blast
qed

lemma soundness-mat-leqb-eqc1:
assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b
assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) = Sat X
shows ∃ x. [A *_v x] ≤ b
proof
define x where x: x = fst (split-n-m-x (dim-col A) (dim-row A) X)
have *: dim-vec x = dim-col A by (simp add: split-i-j-x-def x)
have ∀ i < dim-vec b. (A *_v x) $ i ≤ b $ i
proof (standard, standard)
fix i
assume i < dim-vec b
have row A i · x ≤ b $ i
using mat-x-leq-vec-sol[of A b X i]
by (metis `i < dim-vec b` assms(1) assms(2) fst-conv split-i-j-x-def x
index-mult-mat-vec mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct1 mat-times-vec-leqD(3))
then show (A *_v x) $ i ≤ b $ i
by (simp add: `i < dim-vec b` assms(1))
qed
then show [A *_v x] ≤ b
using mat-times-vec-leqI[of A b x, OF assms(1) *[symmetric]] by auto
qed

lemma soundness-mat-leqb-eqc2:
assumes dim-row A^T = dim-vec c
assumes dim-col A^T = dim-vec b
assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) = Sat X
shows ∃ y. [y _v* A]=c
proof (standard, intro mat-times-vec-eqI)
define y where x: y = snd (split-n-m-x (dim-col A) (dim-row A) X)
have *: dim-vec y = dim-row A by (simp add: split-i-j-x-def x)
show dim-col A^T = dim-vec y by (simp add: *)

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show dim-row AT = dim-vec c using assms(1) by blast
show  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } c \implies (A^T *_v y) \$ i = c \$ i$ 
proof -
fix i
assume a:  $i < \text{dim-vec } c$ 
have  $[y *_v A] = c$ 
using mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct2[of c A b - - y, OF assms(1)[symmetric]
assms(2)[symmetric]]
by (metis Matrix.transpose-transpose assms(3) index-transpose-mat(2)
simplex(3) snd-conv split-i-j-x-def x)
then show  $(A^T *_v y) \$ i = c \$ i$ 
by (metis a vec-times-mat-eq-def)
qed
qed

lemma completeness-mat-leqb-eqc:
assumes  $\exists x. [A *_v x] \leq b$ 
and  $\exists y. [y *_v A] = c$ 
shows  $\exists X. \text{simplex} (\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A b c) = \text{Sat } X$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume 1:  $\nexists X. \text{simplex} (\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A b c) = \text{Sat } X$ 
have *:  $\nexists v. v \models_{cs} \text{set} (\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A b c)$ 
using simplex(1)[of mat-leqb-eqc A b c] using 1 sum.exhaustsel by blast
then have dim-vec b = dim-row A
using assms mat-times-vec-leqD(1)[of A - b] by presburger
then obtain x y where x:  $[A *_v x] \leq b$  [y *_v A] = c
using assms by blast
have x-A: dim-vec x = dim-col A
using x by auto
have yr: dim-vec y = dim-row A
using vec-times-mat-eq-def x(2) by force
define v where v:  $v = (\lambda i. (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } (x @_v y) \text{ then } (x @_v y) \$ i \text{ else } 0))$ 
have v-d:  $\forall i < \text{dim-vec } (x @_v y). (x @_v y) \$ i = v \$ i$ 
by (simp add: v)
have i-in:  $\forall i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } y\}. y \$ i = v (i + \text{dim-vec } x)$ 
by (simp add: v)
have v  $\models_{cs} \text{set} (\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A b c)$ 
proof
fix e
assume asm:  $e \in \text{set} (\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A b c)$ 
define lst where lst:  $lst = \text{matrix-to-lpolies} (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A A^T)$ 
let ?L =  $[LEQ (lst!i) (b \$ i) . i <- [0..< \text{dim-vec } b]] @$ 
 $[EQ (lst!i) ((b @_v c) \$ i) . i <- [\text{dim-vec } b ..< \text{dim-vec } (b @_v c)]]$ 
have L: mat-leqb-eqc A b c = ?L
by (metis (full-types) lst mat-leqb-eqc.simps)
then obtain i where i:  $e = ?L \$ i$   $i \in \{0..< \text{length } ?L\}$ 
using asm by (metis atLeastLessThanIff in-set-conv-nth not-le not-less0)
have ldimbc: length ?L = dim-vec (b @_v c)
using i(2) by auto

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consider (leqb)  $i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } b\} \mid (\text{eqc}) i \in \{\text{dim-vec } b..<\text{length } ?L\}$ 
  using  $i(2)$  leI by auto
then show  $v \models_c e$ 
proof (cases)
  case leqb
  have  $il: i < \text{dim-vec } b$ 
    using atLeastLessThan-iff leqb by blast
  have  $iA: i < \text{dim-row } A$ 
    using  $\langle \text{dim-vec } b = \text{dim-row } A \rangle \langle i < \text{dim-vec } b \rangle$  by linarith
  then have  $*: e = LEQ (lst!i) (b\$i)$ 
    by (simp add: i(1) nth-append il)
  then have ... =  $LEQ ((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i) (b\$i)$ 
    using mat-leqb-eqc-for-LEQ[of i b A c, OF il (i < dim-row A)] L i(1) by
simp
  then have eqmp:  $lst!i = ((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i)$ 
    by blast
  have sset:  $\text{vars } (lst!i) \subseteq \{0..<\text{dim-vec } x\}$  using matrix-to-lpolies-vec-of-row
    by (metis (i < dim-row A) eqmp index-row(2)
      vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim x-A)
  have **:  $((lst!i) \{ v \}) = ((\text{vec-to-lpoly } (\text{row } A i)) \{ v \})$ 
    by (simp add: i < dim-row A eqmp)
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{j \in \text{vars}(lst!i)} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } (lst!i) j * v j)$ 
    using ** eval-poly-with-sum by auto
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{j \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } x\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } (lst!i) j * v j)$ 
    using sset eval-poly-with-sum-superset[of {0..<dim-vec x} lst!i v,
      OF finite-atLeastLessThan sset] ** using calculation by linarith
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{j \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } x\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } (lst!i) j * x\$j)$ 
    using v by (auto split: if-split)
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{j \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } x\}} (\text{row } A i)\$j * x\$j)$ 
    using matrix-to-lpolies-vec-of-row[of i A, OF iA]
      vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access[of - row A i] index-row(2)[of A i]
      atLeastLessThan-iff by (metis (no-types, lifting) eqmp sum.cong x-A)
  also have ... =  $\text{row } A i \cdot x$  unfolding scalar-prod-def by (simp)
  also have ...  $\leq b\$i$ 
    by (metis (i < dim-vec b) index-mult-mat-vec mat-times-vec-leq-def x(1))
finally show ?thesis
  by (simp add: *)
next
  case eqc
  have igeq:  $i \geq \text{dim-vec } b$ 
    using atLeastLessThan-iff eqc by blast
  have *:  $i < \text{length } ?L$ 
    using atLeastLessThan-iff eqc by blast
  have  $e = ?L!i$ 
    using L i(1) by presburger
  have  $?L!i \in \text{set } [EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)\$i). i <- [\text{dim-vec } b..<\text{dim-vec } (b@_v c)]]$ 
    using in-second-append-list length-map

```

```

by (metis (no-types, lifting) igeq * length-upd minus-nat.diff-0)
then have ?L!i = [EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)$i). i <- [dim-vec b..< dim-vec
(b@_v c)]!]!(i-dim-vec b)
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) <dim-vec b ≤ i> diff-zero leD
      length-map length-upd nth-append)
then have ?L!i = EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)$i)
  using add-diff-inverse-nat diff-less-mono
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) <dim-vec b ≤ i> * ldimbc leD nth-map-upd)
then have e: e = EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)$i)
  using i(1) by blast
with mat-leqb-eqc-for-EQ[of b i c A, OF igeq]
have lsta: (lst!i) = (vec-to-lpoly (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T (i - dim-vec b)))
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) <dim-vec b = dim-row A> * ldimbc assms(2) igeq

index-append-vec(2) lst matrix-to-lpolies-vec-of-row vec-times-mat-eq-def
two-block-non-interfering-dims(1) two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2 )
let ?p = (vec-to-lpoly (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T (i - dim-vec b)))
have dim-poly ?p ≤ dim-col A + dim-row A
  using dim-poly-of-append-vec[of 0_v (dim-col A) row A^T (i - dim-vec b)]
  index-zero-vec(2)[of dim-col A]
  by (metis <dim-vec (0_v (dim-col A)) = dim-col A> index-row(2) in-
dex-transpose-mat(3))
have ∀ i < dim-col A. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p i = 0
  using vec-coeff-append1[of - 0_v (dim-col A) row A^T (i - dim-vec b)]
  by (metis atLeastLessThan iff index-zero-vec(1) index-zero-vec(2) zero-le)
  then have dim-vec (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T (i - dim-vec b)) = dim-col
A + dim-row A
    by (metis index-append-vec(2) index-row(2) index-transpose-mat(3) in-
dex-zero-vec(2))
  then have allcr: ∀ j ∈ {0..< dim-row A}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p (j+dim-col
A) = (row A^T (i - dim-vec b))$j
    by (metis add-diff-cancel-right' atLeastLessThan iff diff-add-inverse in-
dex-zero-vec(2)
        le-add-same-cancel2 less-diff-conv vec-coeff-append2)
  have vs: vars ?p ⊆ {dim-col A..< dim-col A + dim-row A}
  using vars-vec-append-subset by (metis index-row(2) index-transpose-mat(3))
  have ?p { v } = (∑ j ∈ vars ?p. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p j * v j)
    using eval-poly-with-sum by blast
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {dim-col A..< dim-col A + dim-row A}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff
?p j * v j)
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) DiffD2 vs coeff-zero finite-atLeastLessThan
mult-not-zero sum.mono-neutral-left)
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {0..< dim-row A}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p (j+dim-col
A) * v (j+dim-col A))
    using sum.shift-bounds-nat-ivl[of λj. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p j * v j 0
dim-col A dim-row A]
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute add-cancel-left-left)
  also have ... = (∑ j ∈ {0..< dim-row A}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p (j+dim-col
A) * y$j)

```

```

using v i-in yr by (metis (no-types, lifting) sum.cong x-A)
also have ... = (∑ j∈{0..A}. (row AT (i - dim-vec b))\$j * y\$j)
  using allcr by (metis (no-types, lifting) sum.cong)
also have ... = (row AT (i - dim-vec b)) · y
  by (metis ⟨dim-vec y = dim-row A⟩ scalar-prod-def)
also have ... = (b@_v c)\$i
  using vec-times-mat-eqD[OF x(2)] * igeq by auto
finally show ?thesis
  using e lsta satisfies-constraint.simps(5)[of - (lst ! i) ((b @_v c) \$ i)] by simp
qed
qed
then show False using * by blast
qed

lemma sound-and-compltete-mat-leqb-eqc [iff]:
assumes dim-row AT = dim-vec c
assumes dim-col AT = dim-vec b
shows (∃ x. [A *v x] ≤ b) ∧ (∃ y. [y *v A] = c) ↔ (∃ X. simplex (mat-leqb-eqc A
b c) = Sat X)
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) completeness-mat-leqb-eqc index-transpose-mat(3)
soundness-mat-leqb-eqc1 soundness-mat-leqb-eqc2)

```

7 Translate Inequalities to Matrix Form

```

fun nonstrict-constr where
nonstrict-constr (LEQ p r) = True |
nonstrict-constr (GEQ p r) = True |
nonstrict-constr (EQ p r) = True |
nonstrict-constr (LEQPP p q) = True |
nonstrict-constr (GEQPP p q) = True |
nonstrict-constr (EQPP p q) = True |
nonstrict-constr - = False

```

abbreviation nonstrict-constrs cs ≡ (∀ a ∈ set cs. nonstrict-constr a)

```

fun transf-constraint where
transf-constraint (LEQ p r) = [LEQ p r] |
transf-constraint (GEQ p r) = [LEQ (-p) (-r)] |
transf-constraint (EQ p r) = [LEQ p r, LEQ (-p) (-r)] |
transf-constraint (LEQPP p q) = [LEQ (p - q) 0] |
transf-constraint (GEQPP p q) = [LEQ ((-p) - q) 0] |
transf-constraint (EQPP p q) = [LEQ (p - q) 0, LEQ ((-p) - q) 0] |
transf-constraint - = []

```

```

fun transf-constraints where
transf-constraints [] = [] |
transf-constraints (x#xs) = transf-constraint x @ (transf-constraints xs)

```

```

lemma trans-constraint-creates-LEQ-only:
  assumes transf-constraint  $x \neq []$ 
  shows  $(\forall x \in \text{set}(\text{transf-constraint } x). \exists a b. x = \text{LEQ } a b)$ 
  using assms by (cases  $x$ , auto+)

lemma trans-constraints-creates-LEQ-only:
  assumes transf-constraints  $xs \neq []$ 
  assumes  $x \in \text{set}(\text{transf-constraints } xs)$ 
  shows  $\exists p r. \text{LEQ } p r = x$ 
  using assms apply(induction xs)
  using trans-constraint-creates-LEQ-only apply(auto)
    apply fastforce
  apply (metis in-set-simps(3) trans-constraint-creates-LEQ-only)
  by fastforce

lemma non-strict-constr-no-LT:
  assumes nonstrict-constrs  $cs$ 
  shows  $\forall x \in \text{set } cs. \neg(\exists a b. \text{LT } a b = x)$ 
  using assms nonstrict-constr.simps(7) by blast

lemma non-strict-constr-no-GT:
  assumes nonstrict-constrs  $cs$ 
  shows  $\forall x \in \text{set } cs. \neg(\exists a b. \text{GT } a b = x)$ 
  using assms nonstrict-constr.simps(8) by blast

lemma non-strict-constr-no-LTPP:
  assumes nonstrict-constrs  $cs$ 
  shows  $\forall x \in \text{set } cs. \neg(\exists a b. \text{LTPP } a b = x)$ 
  using assms nonstrict-constr.simps(9) by blast

lemma non-strict-constr-no-GTPP:
  assumes nonstrict-constrs  $cs$ 
  shows  $\forall x \in \text{set } cs. \neg(\exists a b. \text{GTPP } a b = x)$ 
  using assms nonstrict-constr.simps(10) by blast

lemma non-strict-consts-cond:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } cs \implies \neg(\exists a b. \text{LT } a b = x)$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } cs \implies \neg(\exists a b. \text{GT } a b = x)$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } cs \implies \neg(\exists a b. \text{LTPP } a b = x)$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } cs \implies \neg(\exists a b. \text{GTPP } a b = x)$ 
  shows nonstrict-constrs  $cs$ 
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) nonstrict-constr.elims(3))

lemma sat-constr-sat-transf-constrs:
  assumes  $v \models_c cs$ 
  shows  $v \models_{cs} \text{set}(\text{transf-constraint } cs)$ 
  using assms by (cases  $cs$ ) (simp add: valuate-uminus valuate-minus)+
```

```

lemma sat-constrs-sat-transf-constrs:
  assumes v  $\models_{cs}$  set cs
  shows v  $\models_{cs}$  set (transf-constraints cs)
  using assms by(induction cs, simp) (metis UnE list.set-intros(1)
  list.set-intros(2) sat-constr-sat-transf-constrs set-append transf-constraints.simps(2))

lemma sat-transf-constrs-sat-constr:
  assumes nonstrict-constr cs
  assumes v  $\models_{cs}$  set (transf-constraint cs)
  shows v  $\models_c$  cs
  using assms by (cases cs) (simp add: valuate-uminus valuate-minus)+

lemma sat-transf-constrs-sat-constrs:
  assumes nonstrict-constrs cs
  assumes v  $\models_{cs}$  set (transf-constraints cs)
  shows v  $\models_{cs}$  set cs
  using assms by (induction cs, auto) (simp add: sat-transf-constrs-sat-constr)

end
theory Linear-Programming
  imports
    HOL-Library.Code-Target-Int
    LP-Preliminaries
    Farkas.Simplex-for-Reals
begin

```

8 Abstract LPs

Primal Problem

definition sat-primal A b = { x. [A *_v x] ≤ b }

Dual Problem

definition sat-dual A c = { y. [y * A] = c ∧ (∀ i < dim-vec y. y \$ i ≥ 0) }

definition optimal-set f S = { x ∈ S. (∀ y ∈ S. f x y) }

abbreviation max-lp **where**

max-lp A b c ≡ optimal-set (λx y. (y * c) ≤ (x * c)) (sat-primal A b)

abbreviation min-lp **where**

min-lp A b c ≡ optimal-set (λx y. (y * c) ≥ (x * c)) (sat-dual A c)

lemma optimal-setI[intro]:

assumes x ∈ S

assumes ∀y. y ∈ S ⇒ (λx y. (y * c) ≥ (x * c)) x y

shows x ∈ optimal-set (λx y. (y * c) ≥ (x * c)) S

unfolding optimal-set-def **using** assms

by *blast*

```
lemma max-lpI [intro]:
  assumes  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
  assumes  $(\bigwedge y. [A *_v y] \leq b \implies (\lambda x y. (y \cdot c) \geq (x \cdot c)) y x)$ 
  shows  $x \in \text{max-lp } A b c$ 
  using optimal-setI[of x { x.  $[A *_v x] \leq b$  } c]
  unfolding optimal-set-def optimal-setI
  by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) sat-primal-def)
```

```
lemma min-lpI [intro]:
  assumes  $[y *_v A] = c$ 
  and  $(\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } y \implies y \$ i \geq 0)$ 
  assumes  $(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{sat-dual } A c \implies (\lambda x y. (y \cdot c) \geq (x \cdot c)) y x)$ 
  shows  $y \in \text{min-lp } A b c$ 
  using optimal-setI[of y sat-dual A c c]
  unfolding optimal-set-def optimal-setI sat-dual-def
  by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) sat-dual-def)
```

```
lemma sat-primalD [dest]:
  assumes  $x \in \text{sat-primal } A b$ 
  shows  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
  using assms sat-primal-def by force
```

```
lemma sat-primalI [intro]:
  assumes  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
  shows  $x \in \text{sat-primal } A b$ 
  using assms sat-primal-def by force
```

```
lemma sat-dualD [dest]:
  assumes  $y \in \text{sat-dual } A c$ 
  shows  $[y *_v A] = c \ (\forall i < \text{dim-vec } y. y \$ i \geq 0)$ 
  using assms sat-dual-def apply force
  using assms sat-dual-def by force
```

```
lemma sat-dualI [intro]:
  assumes  $[y *_v A] = c \ (\forall i < \text{dim-vec } y. y \$ i \geq 0)$ 
  shows  $y \in \text{sat-dual } A c$ 
  using assms sat-dual-def by auto
```

```
lemma sol-dim-in-sat-primal:  $x \in \text{sat-primal } A b \implies \text{dim-vec } x = \text{dim-col } A$ 
  unfolding mat-times-vec-leq-def by (simp add: mat-times-vec-leq-def sat-primal-def)
```

```
lemma sol-dim-in-max-lp:  $x \in \text{max-lp } A b c \implies \text{dim-vec } x = \text{dim-col } A$ 
  unfolding optimal-set-def using sol-dim-in-sat-primal[of x A b] by blast
```

```
lemma sol-dim-in-sat-dual:  $x \in \text{sat-dual } A c \implies \text{dim-vec } x = \text{dim-row } A$ 
  unfolding mat-times-vec-leq-def by (simp add: sat-dual-def vec-times-mat-eq-def)
```

```

lemma sol-dim-in-min-lp:  $x \in \text{min-lp } A \ b \ c \implies \text{dim-vec } x = \text{dim-row } A$ 
  unfolding optimal-set-def using sol-dim-in-sat-dual[of x A] by blast

lemma min-lp-in-sat-dual:  $x \in \text{min-lp } A \ b \ c \implies x \in \text{sat-dual } A \ c$ 
  unfolding optimal-set-def using sol-dim-in-sat-dual[of x A] by blast

lemma max-lp-in-sat-primal:  $x \in \text{max-lp } A \ b \ c \implies x \in \text{sat-primal } A \ b$ 
  unfolding optimal-set-def using sol-dim-in-sat-dual[of x A] by blast

locale abstract-LP =
  fixes A :: ('a::{comm-semiring-1,ordered-semiring,linorder}) mat
  fixes b :: 'a vec
  fixes c :: 'a vec
  fixes m
  fixes n
  assumes b ∈ carrier-vec m
  assumes c ∈ carrier-vec n
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat m n
begin

lemma dim-b-row-A:  $\text{dim-vec } b = \text{dim-row } A$ 
  using abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def carrier-matD(1) carrier-vecD
  by metis

lemma dim-b-col-A:  $\text{dim-vec } c = \text{dim-col } A$ 
  using abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def carrier-matD(2) carrier-vecD
  by metis

lemma weak-duality-aux:
  fixes i j
  assumes i ∈ {c · x | x. x ∈ sat-primal A b}
    and j ∈ {b · y | y. y ∈ sat-dual A c}
  shows i ≤ j
proof -
  obtain x where x:  $i = c \cdot x \ [A *_v x] \leq b$ 
    using assms by blast
  obtain y where y:  $j = b \cdot y \ [y *_v A] = c \ (\forall i < \text{dim-vec } y. 0 \leq y \$ i)$ 
    using assms by blast
  have d1:  $\text{dim-vec } x = n$  using mat-times-vec-leq-def[of A x b] x
    by (metis abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def carrier-matD(2))
  have d2:  $\text{dim-vec } y = m$ 
    by (metis abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def carrier-matD(1) index-transpose-mat(3)
      vec-times-mat-eq-def y(2))
  have i = c · x using x by auto
  also have ... =  $(A^T *_v y) \cdot x$ 
    using mult-right-eq carrier-vecD y abstract-LP-def
    by (metis abstract-LP-axioms calculation d1)
  also have ... =  $(A *_v x) \cdot y$ 

```

```

using assoc-scalar-prod-mult-mat-vec[symmetric, of y m x n A] abstract-LP-axioms
abstract-LP-def d1 d2
  carrier-vec-dim-vec by blast
  also have ...  $\leq b \cdot y$ 
  using mult-right-leq
  by (metis index-transpose-mat(3) mat-times-vec-leq-def vec-times-mat-eq-def
x(2) y(2) y(3))
  also have ... = j using y by simp
  finally show i  $\leq j$  .
qed

theorem weak-duality-theorem:
assumes x  $\in$  max-lp A b c
assumes y  $\in$  min-lp A b c
shows x  $\cdot$  c  $\leq$  y  $\cdot$  b
proof -
  define i where i: i = x  $\cdot$  c
  define j where j: j = y  $\cdot$  b
  have dx: dim-vec x = n
  using sol-dim-in-max-lp[of x c A b, OF assms(1)] abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def
  carrier-matD(2) by blast
  have dy: dim-vec y = m
  using sol-dim-in-min-lp[of y c A, OF assms(2)] abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def
  carrier-matD(1) by blast
  have *: i  $\in$  {c  $\cdot$  x | x. [A *_v x]  $\leq$  b} using assms(1) unfolding optimal-set-def dx sat-primal-def
  using abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def carrier-vec-dim-vec comm-scalar-prod dx i by blast
  have **: j  $\in$  {b  $\cdot$  y | y. [y *_v A] = c  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  i  $<$  dim-vec y. y\$i  $\geq$  0)}
  using assms(2) unfolding optimal-set-def using abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def
  carrier-vec-dim-vec comm-scalar-prod dy j by blast
  from weak-duality-aux[of i j] have i  $\leq$  j unfolding sat-primal-def sat-dual-def
  using *** by blast
  then show ?thesis using i j by auto
qed

end

fun create-optimal-solutions where
create-optimal-solutions A b c =
  (case simplex (x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b #
    mat-leqb-eqc A b c @
    from-index-geq0-vector (dim-vec c) (0_v (dim-vec b)))
  of
    Unsat X  $\Rightarrow$  Unsat X
  | Sat X  $\Rightarrow$  Sat X)

```

```

fun optimize-no-cond where optimize-no-cond A b c = (case create-optimal-solutions
A b c of
    Unsat X ⇒ Unsat X
  | Sat X ⇒ Sat (fst (split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X)))

lemma create-opt-sol-satisfies:
assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
shows ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set ((x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b # mat-leqb-eqc A b c @
from-index-geq0-vector (dim-vec c) (0v (dim-vec b))))
proof –
have simplex (x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b # mat-leqb-eqc A b c @
from-index-geq0-vector (dim-vec c) (0v (dim-vec b))) = Sat X
proof (rule ccontr)
assume simplex (x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b # mat-leqb-eqc A b c @ from-index-geq0-vector
(dim-vec c) (0v (dim-vec b))) ≠ Inr X
then have ∃ e. simplex (x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b # mat-leqb-eqc A b c @
from-index-geq0-vector (dim-vec c) (0v (dim-vec b))) = Unsat e
by (metis assms create-optimal-solutions.simps sum.case(2) sumE)
then have ∃ e. create-optimal-solutions A b c = Unsat e
using assms option.split by force
then show False using assms(1) assms by auto
qed
then show ?thesis using simplex(3) by blast
qed

lemma create-opt-sol-sat-leq-mat:
assumes dim-vec b = dim-row A
assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
and (x, y) = split-i-j-x (dim-col A) (dim-vec b) X
shows [A *v x] ≤ b
proof –
have ∗: ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
using create-opt-sol-satisfies[of A b c X] sat-mono[of (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) - X]
using assms(2) by (metis append-Cons append-assoc in-set-conv-decomp)
then show ?thesis using mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct1[of b A c X x y, OF assms(1)
∗] assms
by blast
qed

lemma create-opt-sol-sat-eq-mat:
assumes dim-vec c = dim-row AT
and dim-vec b = dim-col AT
assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
and (x, y) = split-i-j-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec c + dim-vec b) X
shows [y *v A] = c
proof –
have ∗: ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
using create-opt-sol-satisfies[of A b c X] sat-mono[of (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) - X]

```

```

assms(2) assms by (metis UnCI list.set-intros(2) set-append)
have dim-row  $A^T = \text{dim-vec } c$ 
  using assms(1) by linarith
moreover have dim-col  $A^T = \text{dim-vec } b$ 
  by (simp add: assms(2))
ultimately show ?thesis
  using assms by (metis mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct2[of c A b X x y, OF assms(1)
assms(2) *]
  ⟨dim-vec b = dim-col  $A^T\rangle \langle\text{dim-vec } c = \text{dim-row } A^T\rangle)$ 
```

qed

lemma *create-opt-sol-satisfies-leq*:

```

assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
shows  $x \cdot c \geq y \cdot b$ 
using create-opt-sol-satisfies[of A b c X]
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) carrier-vec-dim-vec comm-scalar-prod list.set-intros(1)

split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(2) split-vec-dims(1) x-times-c-geq-y-times-b-split-dotP)
```

lemma *create-opt-sol-satisfies-geq0*:

```

assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
shows  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } y \implies y\$i \geq 0$ 
proof -
fix i
assume  $i < \text{dim-vec } y$ 
have *:  $\langle X \rangle \models_{cs} \text{set}(\text{from-index-geq0-vector}(\text{dim-vec } c) (0_v (\text{dim-vec } b)))$ 
  using assms(1) create-opt-sol-satisfies by (metis UnCI append-Cons set-append)
have **:  $i < \text{dim-vec } b$ 
  by (metis ⟨i < dim-vec y⟩ assms(2) split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(2))
then show  $0 \leq y \$ i$ 
  using from-index-geq0-vector-split-snd[of dim-vec c 0_v (dim-vec b) X x y
  dim-vec b i, OF * assms(2)] by simp
qed
```

locale *rat-LP* = *abstract-LP* A b c m n

```

for A ::rat mat
and b :: rat vec
and c :: rat vec
and m :: nat
and n :: nat
begin
```

lemma *create-opt-sol-in-LP*:

```

assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
shows  $[A *_v x] \leq b [y *_v A] = c x \cdot c \geq y \cdot b \bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } y \implies y\$i \geq 0$ 
apply (metis Pair-inject assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-sat-leq-mat dim-b-col-A
```

```

dim-b-row-A split-i-j-x-def)
  using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-sat-eq-mat dim-b-col-A dim-b-row-A
    apply (metis index-transpose-mat(2) index-transpose-mat(3))
  using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-satisfies-leq apply blast
  using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-satisfies-geq0 by blast

lemma create-optim-in-sols:
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
  shows c · x ∈ {c · x | x. [A *v x] ≤ b}
    b · y ∈ {b · y | y. [y * A] = c ∧ (∀ i < dim-vec y. y\$i ≥ 0)}
  using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-in-LP(1) apply blast
  using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-in-LP(2) create-opt-sol-in-LP(4) by blast

lemma cx-leq-bx-in-creating-opt:
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
  shows c · x ≤ b · y
  using weak-duality-aux[of c · x b · y] create-optim-in-sols[of X x y, OF assms]
  by auto

lemma min-max-for-sol:
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
  shows c · x = b · y
  using create-opt-sol-in-LP(3)[of X x y, OF assms] cx-leq-bx-in-creating-opt[OF
assms]
  comm-scalar-prod[of c dim-vec c x] comm-scalar-prod[of b dim-vec b y]
  by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' antisym assms(2) carrier-vec-dim-vec split-vec-dims(1)
split-vec-dims(2))

lemma create-opt-solutions-correct:
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
  shows x ∈ max-lp A b c
proof
  show [A *v x] ≤ b
    using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-in-LP(1) by blast
  fix z
  assume a: [A *v z] ≤ b
  have 1: c · z ∈ {c · x | x. x ∈ sat-primal A b}
    using sat-primalI[of A z b, OF a] by blast
  have 2: b · y ∈ {b · y | y. y ∈ sat-dual A c}
    using sat-dualI
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-in-LP(2)
mem-Collect-eq rat-LP.create-opt-sol-in-LP(4) rat-LP-axioms)
  then have c · z ≤ b · y
    using weak-duality-aux[of c · z b · y, OF 1 2] sat-primalI[of A z b, OF a] by

```

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blast
  also have ... =  $x \cdot c$ 
    by (metis assms(1) assms(2) carrier-vec-dim-vec comm-scalar-prod
        min-max-for-sol split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(1))
  finally show  $z \cdot c \leq x \cdot c$ 
    by (metis a carrier-vec-dim-vec comm-scalar-prod dim-b-col-A mat-times-vec-leqD(2))
qed

lemma optimize-no-cond-correct:
  assumes optimize-no-cond A b c = Sat x
  shows  $x \in \text{max-lp } A \ b \ c$ 
proof -
  obtain X where X: create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  by (metis Inr-Inl-False assms old.sum.exhaust old.sum.simps(5) optimize-no-cond.simps)
  have  $x = (\text{fst} (\text{split-n-m-x} (\text{dim-vec } c) (\text{dim-vec } b) X))$ 
  using X assms by (metis old.sum.inject(2) old.sum.simps(6) optimize-no-cond.simps)
  then show ?thesis
  using create-opt-solutions-correct[of X x] by (metis X fst-conv old.prod.exhaust)
qed

lemma optimize-no-cond-sol-sat:
  assumes optimize-no-cond A b c = Sat x
  shows  $x \in \text{sat-primal } A \ b$ 
  using max-lp-in-sat-primal[OF optimize-no-cond-correct[OF assms]] by auto

end

fun maximize where
  maximize A b c = (if dim-vec b = dim-row A  $\wedge$  dim-vec c = dim-col A then
    Some (optimize-no-cond A b c)
    else None)

lemma optimize-sound:
  assumes maximize A b c = Some (Sat x)
  shows  $x \in \text{max-lp } A \ b \ c$ 
proof -
  have *: dim-vec b = dim-row A  $\wedge$  dim-vec c = dim-col A
  by (metis assms maximize.simps option.distinct(1))
  then interpret rat: rat-LP A b c dim-vec b dim-vec c
  by (metis abstract-LP-def carrier-mat-triv carrier-vec-dim-vec rat-LP.intro)
  have Sat x = optimize-no-cond A b c
  using assms * by auto
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: rat.optimize-no-cond-correct)
qed

lemma maximize-option-elim:

```

```

assumes maximize A b c = Some x
shows dim-vec b = dim-row A dim-vec c = dim-col A
by (metis assms maximize.simps option.distinct(1))+

lemma optimize-sol-dimension:
assumes maximize A b c = Some (Sat x)
shows x ∈ carrier-vec (dim-col A)
using assms carrier-dim-vec max-lp-in-sat-primal optimize-sound sol-dim-in-sat-primal
by blast

lemma optimize-sat:
assumes maximize A b c = Some (Sat x)
shows [A *_v x] ≤ b
using assms maximize-option-elim[OF assms]
max-lp-in-sat-primal[OF optimize-sound[of A b c x, OF assms]] by blast

derive (eq) ceq rat
derive (linorder) compare rat
derive (compare) ccompare rat
derive (rbt) set-impl rat

derive (eq) ceq atom QDelta
derive (linorder) compare-order QDelta
derive compare-order atom
derive ccompare atom QDelta
derive (rbt) set-impl atom QDelta

lemma of-rat-val: simplex cs = (Sat v) ⇒ of-rat-val ⟨v⟩ ⊨_rcs set cs
using of-rat-val-constraint simplex-real(3) by blast

end

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