

The Theorem of Three Circles

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Abstract

The Descartes test based on Bernstein coefficients and Descartes' rule of signs effectively (over-)approximates the number of real roots of a univariate polynomial over an interval. In this entry we formalise the theorem of three circles (Theorem 10.50 in [1]), which gives sufficient conditions for when the Descartes test returns 0 or 1. This is the first step for efficient root isolation.

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1 Misc results about polynomials

theory *RRI-Misc* **imports**

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Computational-Algebra

Budan-Fourier.BF-Misc

Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom-Poly

begin

1.1 Misc

declare *pcompose-pCons*[*simp del*]

lemma *Setcompr-subset*: $\bigwedge f P S. \{f x \mid x. P x\} \subseteq S = (\forall x. P x \longrightarrow f x \in S)$
by *blast*

lemma *map-cong'*:

assumes *xs = map h ys* **and** $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{set } ys \implies f (h y) = g y$

shows *map f xs = map g ys*

using *assms map-replicate-trivial* **by** *simp*

lemma *nth-default-replicate-eq*:

nth-default dftt (replicate n x) i = (if i < n then x else dftt)

by (*auto simp: nth-default-def*)

lemma *square-bounded-less*:

fixes *a b::'a :: linordered-ring-strict*

shows $-a < b \wedge b < a \implies b*b < a*a$

by (*metis (no-types, lifting) leD leI minus-less-iff minus-mult-minus mult-strict-mono'*
neg-less-eq-nonneg neg-less-pos verit-minus-simplify(4) zero-le-mult-iff zero-le-square)

lemma *square-bounded-le*:

fixes *a b::'a :: linordered-ring-strict*

shows $-a \leq b \wedge b \leq a \implies b*b \leq a*a$

by (*metis le-less minus-mult-minus square-bounded-less*)

context *vector-space*

begin

lemma *card-le-dim-spanning*:

assumes *BV: B ⊆ V*

and *VB: V ⊆ span B*

and *fB: finite B*

and *dVB: dim V ≥ card B*

shows *independent B*

proof –

{

fix *a*

```

assume  $a: a \in B \ a \in \text{span } (B - \{a\})$ 
from  $a \text{ } fB$  have  $c0: \text{card } B \neq 0$ 
  by auto
from  $a \text{ } fB$  have  $cb: \text{card } (B - \{a\}) = \text{card } B - 1$ 
  by auto
{
  fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x: x \in V$ 
  from  $a$  have  $eq: \text{insert } a \ (B - \{a\}) = B$ 
    by blast
  from  $x \text{ } VB$  have  $x': x \in \text{span } B$ 
    by blast
  from  $\text{span-trans}[OF \ a(2), \text{unfolded } eq, \ OF \ x']$ 
  have  $x \in \text{span } (B - \{a\})$  .
}
then have  $th1: V \subseteq \text{span } (B - \{a\})$ 
  by blast
have  $th2: \text{finite } (B - \{a\})$ 
  using  $fB$  by auto
from  $\text{dim-le-card}[OF \ th1 \ th2]$ 
have  $c: \text{dim } V \leq \text{card } (B - \{a\})$  .
from  $c \ c0 \ dVB \ cb$  have False by simp
}
then show ?thesis
  unfolding dependent-def by blast
qed

end

```

1.2 Misc results about polynomials

```

lemma smult-power:  $\text{smult } (x^n) \ (p^n) = \text{smult } x \ p^n$ 
  apply (induction n)
  subgoal by fastforce
  by (metis smult-power)

```

```

lemma reflect-poly-monom:  $\text{reflect-poly } (\text{monom } n \ i) = \text{monom } n \ 0$ 
  apply (induction i)
  by (auto simp: coeffs-eq-iff coeffs-monom coeffs-reflect-poly)

```

```

lemma poly-eq-by-eval:
  fixes  $P \ Q :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{ring-no-zero-divisors}, \text{ring-char-0}\} \text{ poly}$ 
  assumes  $h: \bigwedge x. \text{poly } P \ x = \text{poly } Q \ x$  shows  $P = Q$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{poly } P = \text{poly } Q$  using  $h$  by fast
  thus ?thesis by (auto simp: poly-eq-poly-eq-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma poly-binomial:

```

$[(1::'a::comm-ring-1), 1:]^{\wedge n} = (\sum k \leq n. monom (of-nat (n choose k)) k)$
proof –
have $[(1::'a::comm-ring-1), 1:]^{\wedge n} = (monom 1 1 + 1)^{\wedge n}$
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) add.left-neutral add.right-neutral add-pCons monom-altdef pCons-one power-one-right smult-1-left*)
also have $\dots = (\sum k \leq n. of-nat (n choose k) * monom 1 1^{\wedge k})$
apply (*subst binomial-ring*)
by force
also have $\dots = (\sum k \leq n. monom (of-nat (n choose k)) k)$
by (*auto simp: monom-altdef of-nat-poly*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma degree-0-iff: $degree P = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. P = [a:])$
by (*meson degree-eq-zeroE degree-pCons-0*)

interpretation poly-vs: *vector-space smult*
by (*simp add: vector-space-def smult-add-right smult-add-left*)

lemma degree-subspace: $poly-vs.subspace \{x. degree x \leq n\}$
by (*auto simp: poly-vs.subspace-def degree-add-le*)

lemma monom-span:
 $poly-vs.span \{monom 1 x \mid x. x \leq p\} = \{(x::'a::field poly). degree x \leq p\}$
(is ?L = ?R)
proof
show $?L \subseteq ?R$
proof
fix x **assume** $x \in ?L$
moreover have *hfin*: $finite \{P. \exists x \in \{..p\}. P = monom 1 x\}$
by *auto*
ultimately have
 $x \in range (\lambda u. \sum v \in \{monom 1 x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}. smult (u v) v)$
by (*simp add: poly-vs.span-finite*)
hence $\exists u. x = (\sum v \in \{monom 1 x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}. smult (u v) v)$
by (*auto simp: image-iff*)
then obtain u
where $p': x = (\sum v \in \{monom 1 x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}. smult (u v) v)$
by *blast*
have $\bigwedge v. v \in \{monom 1 x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\} \implies degree (smult (u v) v) \leq p$
by (*auto simp add: degree-monom-eq*)
hence $degree x \leq p$ **using** *hfin*
apply (*subst p'*)
apply (*rule degree-sum-le*)
by *auto*
thus $x \in \{x. degree x \leq p\}$ **by force**
qed
next
show $?R \subseteq ?L$

proof
fix x **assume** $x \in ?R$
hence $\text{degree } x \leq p$ **by** *force*
hence $x = (\sum_{i \leq p}. \text{monom } (\text{coeff } x \ i) \ i)$
by (*simp add: poly-as-sum-of-monoms'*)
also have
 $\dots = (\sum_{i \leq p}. \text{smult } (\text{coeff } x \ (\text{degree } (\text{monom } (1::'a) \ i))) \ (\text{monom } 1 \ i))$
by (*auto simp add: smult-monom degree-monom-eq*)
also have
 $\dots = (\sum_{v \in \{\text{monom } 1 \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}}. \text{smult } ((\lambda v. \text{coeff } x \ (\text{degree } v)) \ v) \ v)$
proof (*rule sum.reindex-cong*)
show *inj-on* $\text{degree } \{\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}$
proof
fix x
assume $x \in \{\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}$
hence $\exists a. x = \text{monom } 1 \ a$ **by** *blast*
then obtain a **where** $hx: x = \text{monom } 1 \ a$ **by** *blast*
fix y
assume $y \in \{\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}$
hence $\exists b. y = \text{monom } 1 \ b$ **by** *blast*
then obtain b **where** $hy: y = \text{monom } 1 \ b$ **by** *blast*
assume $\text{degree } x = \text{degree } y$
thus $x = y$ **using** $hx \ hy$ **by** (*simp add: degree-monom-eq*)
qed
show $\{..p\} = \text{degree } ' \{\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}$
proof
show $\{..p\} \subseteq \text{degree } ' \{\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}$
proof
fix x **assume** $x \in \{..p\}$
hence $\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \in \{\text{monom } 1 \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}$ **by** *force*
moreover have $\text{degree } (\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x) = x$
by (*simp add: degree-monom-eq*)
ultimately show $x \in \text{degree } ' \{\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}$ **by** *auto*
qed
show $\text{degree } ' \{\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\} \subseteq \{..p\}$
by (*auto simp add: degree-monom-eq*)
qed
next
fix y **assume** $y \in \{\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}$
hence $\exists z \in \{..p\}. y = \text{monom } (1::'a) \ z$ **by** *blast*
then obtain z **where** $y = \text{monom } (1::'a) \ z$ **by** *blast*
thus
 $\text{smult } (\text{coeff } x \ (\text{degree } (\text{monom } (1::'a) \ (\text{degree } y)))) \ (\text{monom } (1::'a) \ (\text{degree } y)) =$
 $\text{smult } (\text{coeff } x \ (\text{degree } y)) \ y$
by (*simp add: smult-monom degree-monom-eq*)
qed
finally have $x = (\sum_{v \in \{\text{monom } 1 \ x \mid x. x \in \{..p\}\}}. \text{smult } ((\lambda v. \text{coeff } x \ (\text{degree } v)) \ v) \ v) .$

```

    thus  $x \in ?L$  by (auto simp add: poly-vs.span-finite)
  qed
qed

lemma monom-independent:
  poly-vs.independent {monom (1::'a::field) x | x.  $x \leq p$ }
proof (rule poly-vs.independent-if-scalars-zero)
  fix  $f::'a$  poly  $\Rightarrow 'a$ 
  assume  $h: (\sum_{x \in \{\text{monom } 1 \ x \mid x. x \leq p\}} \text{smult } (f \ x) \ x) = 0$ 
  have  $h': (\sum_{i \leq p} \text{monom } (f \ (\text{monom } (1::'a) \ i)) \ i) =$ 
     $(\sum_{x \in \{\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \mid x. x \leq p\}} \text{smult } (f \ x) \ x)$ 
  proof (rule sum.reindex-cong)
    show inj-on degree {monom (1::'a) x | x.  $x \leq p$ }
    by (smt (verit) degree-monom-eq inj-on-def mem-Collect-eq zero-neq-one)
    show {.. $p$ } = degree ' {monom (1::'a) x | x.  $x \leq p$ }
  proof
    show {.. $p$ }  $\subseteq$  degree ' {monom (1::'a) x | x.  $x \leq p$ }
  proof
    fix x assume  $x \in \{.. $p$ \}$ 
    then have  $x = \text{degree } (\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x) \wedge x \leq p$ 
    by (auto simp: degree-monom-eq)
    thus  $x \in \text{degree ' } \{\text{monom } (1::'a) \ x \mid x. x \leq p\}$ 
    by blast
  qed
  show degree ' {monom (1::'a) x | x.  $x \leq p$ }  $\subseteq \{.. $p$ \}$ 
  by (force simp: degree-monom-eq)
qed
qed (auto simp: degree-monom-eq smult-monom)

fix  $x::'a$  poly
assume  $x \in \{\text{monom } 1 \ x \mid x. x \leq p\}$ 
then obtain y where  $y \leq p$  and  $x = \text{monom } 1 \ y$  by blast
hence  $f \ x = \text{coeff } (\sum_{x \in \{\text{monom } 1 \ x \mid x. x \leq p\}} \text{smult } (f \ x) \ x) \ y$ 
by (auto simp: coeff-sum h'[symmetric])
thus  $f \ x = 0$ 
using h by auto
qed force

lemma dim-degree: poly-vs.dim {x. degree x  $\leq n$ } =  $n + 1$ 
using poly-vs.dim-eq-card-independent[OF monom-independent]
by (auto simp: monom-span[symmetric] card-image image-Collect[symmetric]
    inj-on-def monom-eq-iff')

lemma degree-div:
  fixes p q::('a::idom-divide) poly
  assumes q dvd p
  shows degree (p div q) = degree p - degree q using assms
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-diff-cancel-left' degree-0 degree-mult-eq
    diff-add-zero diff-zero div-by-0 dvd-div-eq-0-iff dvd-mult-div-cancel)

```

lemma *lead-coeff-div*:

fixes $p\ q::('a::\{\text{idom-divide, inverse}\})\ \text{poly}$
assumes $q\ \text{dvd}\ p$
shows $\text{lead-coeff}\ (p\ \text{div}\ q) = \text{lead-coeff}\ p\ /\ \text{lead-coeff}\ q$ **using** *assms*
by (*smt* ($z3$) *div-by-0 dvd-div-mult-self lead-coeff-mult leading-coeff-0-iff nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right*)

lemma *complex-poly-eq*:

$r = \text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Re}\ r) + \text{smult}\ i\ (\text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ r))$
by (*auto simp: poly-eq-iff coeff-map-poly complex-eq*)

lemma *complex-poly-cong*:

$(\text{map-poly}\ \text{Re}\ p = \text{map-poly}\ \text{Re}\ q \wedge \text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ p = \text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ q) = (p = q)$
by (*metis complex-poly-eq*)

lemma *map-poly-Im-of-real*: $\text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ (\text{map-poly of-real}\ p) = 0$

by (*auto simp: poly-eq-iff coeff-map-poly*)

lemma *mult-map-poly-imp-map-poly*:

assumes $\text{map-poly complex-of-real}\ q = r * \text{map-poly complex-of-real}\ p$
 $p \neq 0$

shows $r = \text{map-poly complex-of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Re}\ r)$

proof –

have $h: \text{Im} \circ (*)\ i \circ \text{complex-of-real} = \text{id}$ **by** *fastforce*

have $\text{map-poly complex-of-real}\ q = r * \text{map-poly complex-of-real}\ p$
using *assms* **by** *blast*

also have $\dots = (\text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Re}\ r) + \text{smult}\ i\ (\text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ r)))) * \text{map-poly complex-of-real}\ p$

using *complex-poly-eq* **by** *fastforce*

also have $\dots = \text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Re}\ r * p) + \text{smult}\ i\ (\text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ r * p))$

by (*simp add: mult-poly-add-left*)

finally have $\text{map-poly complex-of-real}\ q =$

$\text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Re}\ r * p) + \text{smult}\ i\ (\text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ r * p))$.

hence $0 = \text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ (\text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Re}\ r * p) + \text{smult}\ i\ (\text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ r * p)))$

by (*auto simp: complex-poly-cong[symmetric] map-poly-Im-of-real*)

also have $\dots = \text{map-poly of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ r * p)$

apply (*rule poly-eqI*)

by (*auto simp: coeff-map-poly coeff-mult*)

finally have $0 = \text{map-poly complex-of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ r) * \text{map-poly complex-of-real}\ p$

by *auto*

hence $\text{map-poly complex-of-real}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{Im}\ r) = 0$ **using** *assms* **by** *fastforce*

thus *?thesis* **apply** (*subst complex-poly-eq*) **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *map-poly-dvd*:

fixes $p q :: \text{real poly}$

assumes *hdvd*: $\text{map-poly complex-of-real } p \text{ dvd}$

$\text{map-poly complex-of-real } q \ q \neq 0$

shows $p \text{ dvd } q$

proof –

from *hdvd* **obtain** r

where $h : \text{map-poly complex-of-real } q = r * \text{map-poly complex-of-real } p$

by *fastforce*

hence $r = \text{map-poly complex-of-real } (\text{map-poly Re } r)$

using *mult-map-poly-imp-map-poly assms* **by** *force*

hence $\text{map-poly complex-of-real } q = \text{map-poly complex-of-real } (p * \text{map-poly Re } r)$

using h **by** *auto*

hence $q = p * \text{map-poly Re } r$ **using** *of-real-poly-eq-iff* **by** *blast*

thus $p \text{ dvd } q$ **by** *force*

qed

lemma *div-poly-eq-0*:

fixes $p q :: ('a :: \text{idom-divide}) \text{ poly}$

assumes $q \text{ dvd } p \text{ poly } (p \text{ div } q) \ x = 0 \ q \neq 0$

shows $\text{poly } p \ x = 0$

using *assms* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *poly-map-poly-of-real-cn timer*:

$\text{poly } (\text{map-poly of-real } p) \ (\text{cnj } z) = \text{cnj } (\text{poly } (\text{map-poly of-real } p) \ z)$

apply (*induction p*)

by *auto*

An induction rule on real polynomials, if $P \neq 0$ then either $(X - x)|P$ or $(X - z)(X - \text{cnj } z)|P$, we induct by dividing by these polynomials.

lemma *real-poly-roots-induct*:

fixes $P :: \text{real poly} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **and** $p :: \text{real poly}$

assumes *IH-real*: $\bigwedge p \ x. P \ p \Longrightarrow P \ (p * [: -x, 1 :])$

and *IH-complex*: $\bigwedge p \ a \ b. b \neq 0 \Longrightarrow P \ p$

$\Longrightarrow P \ (p * [: a*a + b*b, -2*a, 1 :])$

and *H0*: $\bigwedge a. P \ [:a:]$

defines $d \equiv \text{degree } p$

shows $P \ p$

using *d-def*

proof (*induction d arbitrary: p rule: less-induct*)

fix $p :: \text{real poly}$

assume *IH*: $(\bigwedge q. \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p \Longrightarrow P \ q)$

show $P \ p$

proof (*cases 0 = degree p*)

fix $p :: \text{real poly}$ **assume** $0 = \text{degree } p$

hence $\exists a. p = [:a:]$

```

    by (simp add: degree-0-iff)
  thus  $P\ p$  using  $H0$  by blast
next
  assume  $hdeg: 0 \neq \text{degree } p$ 
  hence  $\neg \text{constant } (poly (\text{map-poly of-real } p))$ 
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) constant-def constant-degree of-real-eq-iff
of-real-poly-map-poly)
  then obtain  $z::\text{complex}$  where  $h: poly (\text{map-poly of-real } p) \ z = 0$ 
  using fundamental-theorem-of-algebra by blast
  show  $P\ p$ 
  proof cases
    assume  $Im\ z = 0$ 
    hence  $z = Re\ z$  by (simp add: complex-is-Real-iff)
    moreover have  $[-z, 1:] \text{ dvd } \text{map-poly of-real } p$ 
      using  $h$  poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
    ultimately have  $[-(Re\ z), 1:] \text{ dvd } p$ 
      by (smt (z3) dvd-iff-poly-eq-0 h of-real-0 of-real-eq-iff of-real-poly-map-poly)
    hence  $2:P\ (p \text{ div } [-Re\ z, 1:])$ 
    apply (subst IH)
    using  $hdeg$  by (auto simp: degree-div)
    moreover have  $1:p = (p \text{ div } [-Re\ z, 1:]) * [-Re\ z, 1:]$ 
      by (metis  $\langle [-Re\ z, 1:] \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  dvd-div-mult-self)
    ultimately show  $P\ p$ 
    apply (subst 1)
    by (rule IH-real[OF 2])
  next
    assume  $Im\ z \neq 0$ 
    hence  $hcnj: cnj\ z \neq z$  by (metis cnj.simps(2) neg-equal-zero)
    have  $h2: poly (\text{map-poly of-real } p) (cnj\ z) = 0$ 
      using  $h$  poly-map-poly-of-real-cnj by force
    have  $[-z, 1:] * [-cnj\ z, 1:] \text{ dvd } \text{map-poly of-real } p$ 
    proof (rule divides-mult)
      have  $\bigwedge c. c \text{ dvd } [-z, 1:] \implies c \text{ dvd } [-cnj\ z, 1:] \implies \text{is-unit } c$ 
    proof -
      fix  $c$ 
      assume  $h:c \text{ dvd } [-z, 1:]$  hence  $\text{degree } c \leq 1$  using divides-degree by
fastforce
      hence  $\text{degree } c = 0 \vee \text{degree } c = 1$  by linarith
      thus  $c \text{ dvd } [-cnj\ z, 1:] \implies \text{is-unit } c$ 
    proof
      assume  $\text{degree } c = 0$ 
      moreover have  $c \neq 0$  using  $h$  by fastforce
      ultimately show  $\text{is-unit } c$  by (simp add: is-unit-iff-degree)
    next
      assume  $hdeg: \text{degree } c = 1$ 
      then obtain  $x$  where  $1: [-z, 1:] = x*c$  using  $h$  by fastforce
      hence  $\text{degree } [-z, 1:] = \text{degree } x + \text{degree } c$ 
      by (metis add.inverse-neutral degree-mult-eq mult-cancel-right
mult-poly-0-left pCons-eq-0-iff zero-neq-neg-one)

```

```

hence degree  $x = 0$  using hdeg by auto
then obtain  $x'$  where  $2: x = [x']$  using degree-0-iff by auto
assume  $c \text{ dvd } [-cnj\ z, 1:]$ 
then obtain  $y$  where  $3: [-cnj\ z, 1:] = y * c$  by fastforce
hence degree  $[-cnj\ z, 1:] = \text{degree } y + \text{degree } c$ 
  by (metis add.inverse-neutral degree-mult-eq mult-cancel-right
    mult-poly-0-left pCons-eq-0-iff zero-neq-neg-one)
hence degree  $y = 0$  using hdeg by auto
then obtain  $y'$  where  $4: y = [y']$  using degree-0-iff by auto
moreover from hdeg obtain  $a\ b$  where  $5: c = [a, b]$  and  $6: b \neq 0$ 
  by (meson degree-eq-oneE)
from 1 2 5 6 have  $x' = \text{inverse } b$  by (auto simp: field-simps)
moreover from 3 4 5 6 have  $y' = \text{inverse } b$  by (auto simp: field-simps)
ultimately have  $x = y$  using 2 4 by presburger
then have  $z = cnj\ z$  using 1 3 by (metis neg-equal-iff-equal pCons-eq-iff)
  thus is-unit  $c$  using hcnj by argo
qed
qed
thus coprime  $[-z, 1:] [-cnj\ z, 1:]$  by (meson not-coprimeE)
show  $[-z, 1:] \text{ dvd } \text{map-poly complex-of-real } p$ 
  using h poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by auto
show  $[-cnj\ z, 1:] \text{ dvd } \text{map-poly complex-of-real } p$ 
  using h2 poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
qed
moreover have  $[-z, 1:] * [-cnj\ z, 1:] =$ 
   $\text{map-poly of-real } [Re\ z * Re\ z + Im\ z * Im\ z, -2 * Re\ z, 1:]$ 
  by (auto simp: complex-eqI)
ultimately have hdvd:
   $\text{map-poly complex-of-real } [Re\ z * Re\ z + Im\ z * Im\ z, -2 * Re\ z, 1:] \text{ dvd }$ 
   $\text{map-poly complex-of-real } p$ 
  by force
hence  $[Re\ z * Re\ z + Im\ z * Im\ z, -2 * Re\ z, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$  using map-poly-dvd
  by blast
hence  $2:P\ (p \text{ div } [Re\ z * Re\ z + Im\ z * Im\ z, -2 * Re\ z, 1:])$ 
  apply (subst IH)
  using hdeg by (auto simp: degree-div)
moreover have 1:
   $p = (p \text{ div } [Re\ z * Re\ z + Im\ z * Im\ z, -2 * Re\ z, 1:]) *$ 
   $[Re\ z * Re\ z + Im\ z * Im\ z, -2 * Re\ z, 1:]$ 
  apply (subst dvd-div-mult-self)
  using  $\langle [Re\ z * Re\ z + Im\ z * Im\ z, -2 * Re\ z, 1:] \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  by auto
ultimately show  $P\ p$ 
  apply (subst 1)
  apply (rule IH-complex[of  $Im\ z - Re\ z$ ])
  apply (meson  $\langle Im\ z \neq 0 \rangle$ )
  by blast
qed
qed
qed

```

1.3 The reciprocal polynomial

definition *reciprocal-poly* :: nat $\Rightarrow$ 'a::zero poly $\Rightarrow$ 'a poly

where *reciprocal-poly* p P =
 Poly (rev ((coeffs P) @ (replicate (p - degree P) 0)))

lemma *reciprocal-0*: *reciprocal-poly* p 0 = 0 **by** (simp add: *reciprocal-poly-def*)

lemma *reciprocal-1*: *reciprocal-poly* p 1 = monom 1 p
by (simp add: *reciprocal-poly-def* monom-altdef Poly-append)

lemma *coeff-reciprocal*:

assumes hi: $i \leq p$ **and** hP: $\text{degree } P \leq p$
shows *coeff* (*reciprocal-poly* p P) i = *coeff* P (p - i)

proof cases

assume $i < p - \text{degree } P$
hence $\text{degree } P < p - i$ **using** hP **by** linarith
thus *coeff* (*reciprocal-poly* p P) i = *coeff* P (p - i)
by (auto simp: *reciprocal-poly-def* nth-default-append *coeff-eq-0*)

next

assume h: $\neg i < p - \text{degree } P$
show *coeff* (*reciprocal-poly* p P) i = *coeff* P (p - i)
proof cases
assume P = 0
thus *coeff* (*reciprocal-poly* p P) i = *coeff* P (p - i)
by (simp add: *reciprocal-0*)
next
assume hP': P $\neq$ 0
have $\text{degree } P \geq p - i$ **using** h hP **by** linarith
moreover **hence** $(i - (p - \text{degree } P)) < \text{length } (\text{rev } (\text{coeffs } P))$
using hP' hP hi **by** (auto simp: length-coeffs)
thus *coeff* (*reciprocal-poly* p P) i = *coeff* P (p - i)
by (auto simp: *reciprocal-poly-def* nth-default-append *coeff-eq-0* hP hP'
 nth-default-nth rev-nth calculation coeffs-nth length-coeffs-degree)

qed

qed

lemma *coeff-reciprocal-less*:

assumes hn: $p < i$ **and** hP: $\text{degree } P \leq p$
shows *coeff* (*reciprocal-poly* p P) i = 0

proof cases

assume P = 0
thus ?thesis **by** (auto simp: *reciprocal-0*)

next

assume P $\neq$ 0
thus ?thesis
using hn
by (auto simp: *reciprocal-poly-def* nth-default-append
 nth-default-eq-dflt-iff hP length-coeffs)

qed

```

lemma reciprocal-monom:
  assumes  $n \leq p$ 
  shows reciprocal-poly  $p$  (monom  $a$   $n$ ) = monom  $a$  ( $p-n$ )
proof (cases  $a=0$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: reciprocal-0)
next
  case False
  with  $\langle n \leq p \rangle$  show ?thesis
  apply (rule-tac poly-eqI)
  by (metis coeff-monom coeff-reciprocal coeff-reciprocal-less
    diff-diff-cancel diff-le-self lead-coeff-monom not-le-imp-less)
qed

lemma reciprocal-degree: reciprocal-poly (degree  $P$ )  $P$  = reflect-poly  $P$ 
  by (auto simp add: reciprocal-poly-def reflect-poly-def)

lemma degree-reciprocal:
  fixes  $P :: ('a::zero)$  poly
  assumes  $hP$ : degree  $P \leq p$ 
  shows degree (reciprocal-poly  $p$   $P$ )  $\leq p$ 
proof (auto simp add: reciprocal-poly-def)
  have degree (reciprocal-poly  $p$   $P$ )  $\leq$ 
    length (replicate ( $p - \text{degree } P$ ) ( $0::'a$ ) @ rev (coeffs  $P$ ))
  by (metis degree-Poly reciprocal-poly-def rev-append rev-replicate)
  thus degree (Poly (replicate ( $p - \text{degree } P$ )  $0$  @ rev (coeffs  $P$ )))  $\leq p$ 
  by (smt Suc-le-mono add-Suc-right coeffs-Poly degree-0 hP le-SucE le-SucI
    le-add-diff-inverse2 le-zero-eq length-append length-coeffs-degree
    length-replicate length-rev length-strip-while-le reciprocal-0
    reciprocal-poly-def rev-append rev-replicate)
qed

lemma reciprocal-0-iff:
  assumes  $hP$ : degree  $P \leq p$ 
  shows (reciprocal-poly  $p$   $P$  =  $0$ ) = ( $P$  =  $0$ )
proof
  assume  $h$ : reciprocal-poly  $p$   $P$  =  $0$ 
  show  $P$  =  $0$ 
  proof (rule poly-eqI)
    fix  $n$ 
    show coeff  $P$   $n$  = coeff  $0$   $n$ 
  proof cases
    assume  $hn$ :  $n \leq p$ 
    hence  $p - n \leq p$  by auto
    hence coeff (reciprocal-poly  $p$   $P$ ) ( $p - n$ ) = coeff  $P$   $n$ 
    using  $hP$   $hn$  by (auto simp: coeff-reciprocal)
    thus ?thesis using  $h$  by auto
  next

```

```

    assume hn:  $\neg n \leq p$ 
    thus ?thesis using hP by (metis coeff-0 dual-order.trans le-degree)
  qed
qed
next
  assume P = 0
  thus reciprocal-poly p P = 0 using reciprocal-0 by fast
qed

```

```

lemma poly-reciprocal:
  fixes P::'a::field poly
  assumes hp: degree P  $\leq$  p and hx:  $x \neq 0$ 
  shows poly (reciprocal-poly p P) x =  $x^p * (poly P (inverse x))$ 
proof -
  have poly (reciprocal-poly p P) x
    = poly ((Poly ((replicate (p - degree P) 0) @ rev (coeffs P)))) x
    by (auto simp add: hx reflect-poly-def reciprocal-poly-def)
  also have ... = poly ((monom 1 (p - degree P)) * (reflect-poly P)) x
    by (auto simp add: reflect-poly-def Poly-append)
  also have ... =  $x^{p - \text{degree } P} * x^{\text{degree } P} * poly P (inverse x)$ 
    by (auto simp add: poly-reflect-poly-nz poly-monom hx)
  also have ... =  $x^p * poly P (inverse x)$ 
    by (auto simp add: hp power-add[symmetric])
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma reciprocal-fcompose:
  fixes P::('a::{ring-char-0,field}) poly
  assumes hP: degree P  $\leq$  p
  shows reciprocal-poly p P = monom 1 (p - degree P) * fcompose P 1 [:0, 1:]
proof (rule poly-eq-by-eval, cases)
  fix x::'a
  assume hx:  $x = 0$ 
  hence poly (reciprocal-poly p P) x = coeff P p
    using hP by (auto simp: poly-0-coeff-0 coeff-reciprocal)
  moreover have poly (monom 1 (p - degree P)
    * fcompose P 1 [:0, 1:]) x = coeff P p
  proof cases
    assume degree P = p
    thus ?thesis
      apply (induction P arbitrary: p)
      using hx by (auto simp: poly-monom degree-0-iff fcompose-pCons)
  next
    assume degree P  $\neq$  p
    hence degree P < p using hP by auto
    thus ?thesis
      using hx by (auto simp: poly-monom coeff-eq-0)
  qed
  ultimately show poly (reciprocal-poly p P) x = poly (monom 1 (p - degree P)

```

```

* fcompose P 1 [:0, 1:]) x
  by presburger
next
fix x::'a assume x ≠ 0
thus poly (reciprocal-poly p P) x =
  poly (monom 1 (p - degree P) * fcompose P 1 [:0, 1:]) x
  using hP
by (auto simp: poly-reciprocal poly-fcompose inverse-eq-divide
  poly-monom power-diff)
qed

```

```

lemma reciprocal-reciprocal:
  fixes P :: 'a::{field,ring-char-0} poly
  assumes hP: degree P ≤ p
  shows reciprocal-poly p (reciprocal-poly p P) = P
proof (rule poly-eq-by-eval)
  fix x
  show poly (reciprocal-poly p (reciprocal-poly p P)) x = poly P x
  proof cases
    assume x = 0
    thus poly (reciprocal-poly p (reciprocal-poly p P)) x = poly P x
    using hP
    by (auto simp: poly-0-coeff-0 coeff-reciprocal degree-reciprocal)
  next
    assume hx: x ≠ 0
    hence poly (reciprocal-poly p (reciprocal-poly p P)) x
      = x ^ p * (inverse x ^ p * poly P x) using hP
    by (auto simp: poly-reciprocal degree-reciprocal)
    thus poly (reciprocal-poly p (reciprocal-poly p P)) x = poly P x
    using hP hx left-right-inverse-power right-inverse by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma reciprocal-smult:
  fixes P :: 'a::idom poly
  assumes h: degree P ≤ p
  shows reciprocal-poly p (smult n P) = smult n (reciprocal-poly p P)
proof cases
  assume n = 0
  thus ?thesis by (auto simp add: reciprocal-poly-def)
next
  assume n ≠ 0
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: reciprocal-poly-def smult-Poly coeffs-smult
      rev-map[symmetric])
qed

```

```

lemma reciprocal-add:
  fixes P Q :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 poly

```

```

    assumes  $\text{degree } P \leq p$  and  $\text{degree } Q \leq p$ 
    shows  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p (P + Q) = \text{reciprocal-poly } p P + \text{reciprocal-poly } p Q$ 
(is ?L = ?R)
proof (rule poly-eqI, cases)
  fix n
  assume  $n \leq p$ 
  then show  $\text{coeff } ?L n = \text{coeff } ?R n$ 
    using assms by (auto simp: degree-add-le coeff-reciprocal)
next
  fix n assume  $\neg n \leq p$ 
  then show  $\text{coeff } ?L n = \text{coeff } ?R n$ 
    using assms by (auto simp: degree-add-le coeff-reciprocal-less)
qed

```

```

lemma reciprocal-diff:
  fixes  $P Q :: 'a::\text{comm-ring } \text{poly}$ 
  assumes  $\text{degree } P \leq p$  and  $\text{degree } Q \leq p$ 
  shows  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p (P - Q) = \text{reciprocal-poly } p P - \text{reciprocal-poly } p Q$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) ab-group-add-class.ab-diff-conv-add-uminus assms
    add-diff-cancel degree-add-le degree-minus diff-add-cancel reciprocal-add)

```

```

lemma reciprocal-sum:
  fixes  $P :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{comm-semiring-0 } \text{poly}$ 
  assumes  $hP: \bigwedge k. \text{degree } (P k) \leq p$ 
  shows  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p (\sum_{k \in A} P k) = (\sum_{k \in A} \text{reciprocal-poly } p (P k))$ 
proof (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  case (infinite A)
  then show ?case by (simp add: reciprocal-0)
next
  case empty
  then show ?case by (simp add: reciprocal-0)
next
  case (insert x F)
  assume  $x \notin F$ 
  and  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p (\text{sum } P F) = (\sum_{k \in F} \text{reciprocal-poly } p (P k))$ 
  and  $\text{finite } F$ 
  moreover hence  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p (\text{sum } P (\text{insert } x F))$ 
    =  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p (P x) + \text{reciprocal-poly } p (\text{sum } P F)$ 
  by (auto simp add: reciprocal-add hP degree-sum-le)
  ultimately show  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p (\text{sum } P (\text{insert } x F))$ 
    =  $(\sum_{k \in \text{insert } x F} \text{reciprocal-poly } p (P k))$ 
  by (auto simp: Groups-Big.comm-monoid-add-class.sum.insert-if)
qed

```

```

lemma reciprocal-mult:
  fixes  $P Q :: 'a::\{\text{ring-char-0, field}\} \text{poly}$ 
  assumes  $\text{degree } (P * Q) \leq p$ 
  and  $\text{degree } P \leq p$  and  $\text{degree } Q \leq p$ 
  shows  $\text{monom } 1 p * \text{reciprocal-poly } p (P * Q) =$ 

```

```

      reciprocal-poly p P * reciprocal-poly p Q
proof (cases P=0 ∨ Q=0)
  case True
    then show ?thesis using assms(1)
      by (auto simp: reciprocal-fcompose fcompose-mult)
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      using assms
      by (auto simp: degree-mult-eq mult-monom reciprocal-fcompose fcompose-mult)
qed

```

```

lemma reciprocal-reflect-poly:
  fixes P::'a::{ring-char-0,field} poly
  assumes hP: degree P ≤ p
  shows reciprocal-poly p P = monom 1 (p - degree P) * reflect-poly P
proof (rule poly-eqI)
  fix n
  show coeff (reciprocal-poly p P) n =
    coeff (monom 1 (p - degree P) * reflect-poly P) n
  proof cases
    assume n ≤ p
    thus ?thesis using hP
      by (auto simp: coeff-reciprocal coeff-monom-mult coeff-reflect-poly coeff-eq-0)
  next
    assume ¬ n ≤ p
    thus ?thesis using hP
      by (auto simp: coeff-reciprocal-less coeff-monom-mult coeff-reflect-poly)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma map-poly-reciprocal:
  assumes degree P ≤ p and f 0 = 0
  shows map-poly f (reciprocal-poly p P) = reciprocal-poly p (map-poly f P)
proof (rule poly-eqI)
  fix n
  show coeff (map-poly f (reciprocal-poly p P)) n =
    coeff (reciprocal-poly p (map-poly f P)) n
  proof (cases n≤p)
    case True
    then show ?thesis
      apply (subst coeff-reciprocal[OF True])
      subgoal by (meson assms(1) assms(2) degree-map-poly-le le-trans)
      by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) coeff-map-poly coeff-reciprocal)
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis assms(1) assms(2) coeff-map-poly coeff-reciprocal-less
        degree-map-poly-le dual-order.trans leI)

```

qed
qed

1.4 More about *roots-count*

lemma *roots-count-monom*:

assumes $0 \notin A$
shows *roots-count* (*monom* 1 *d*) $A = 0$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: roots-count-def poly-monom*)

lemma *roots-count-reciprocal*:

fixes $P::'a::\{\text{ring-char-0, field}\}$ *poly*
assumes hP : *degree* $P \leq p$ **and** $h0$: $P \neq 0$ **and** $h0'$: $0 \notin A$
shows *roots-count* (*reciprocal-poly* p P) $A = \text{roots-count } P \{x. \text{inverse } x \in A\}$
proof –
have *roots-count* (*reciprocal-poly* p P) $A =$
roots-count (*fcompose* P 1 $[:0, 1:]$) A
apply (*subst reciprocal-fcompose* [*OF* hP], *subst roots-count-times*)
subgoal using $h0$ **by** (*metis hP reciprocal-0-iff reciprocal-fcompose*)
subgoal using $h0'$ **by** (*auto simp: roots-count-monom*)
done

also have $\dots = \text{roots-count } P \{x. \text{inverse } x \in A\}$

proof (*rule roots-fcompose-bij-eq* [*symmetric*])

show *bij-betw* $(\lambda x. \text{poly } 1 x / \text{poly } [:0, 1:] x) A \{x. \text{inverse } x \in A\}$

proof (*rule bij-betw-imageI*)

show *inj-on* $(\lambda x. \text{poly } 1 x / \text{poly } [:0, 1:] x) A$

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

show $(\lambda x. \text{poly } 1 x / \text{poly } [:0, 1:] x) ' A = \{x. \text{inverse } x \in A\}$

proof

show $(\lambda x. \text{poly } 1 x / \text{poly } [:0, 1:] x) ' A \subseteq \{x. \text{inverse } x \in A\}$

by *force*

show $\{x. \text{inverse } x \in A\} \subseteq (\lambda x. \text{poly } 1 x / \text{poly } [:0, 1:] x) ' A$

proof

fix x **assume** $x \in \{x::'a. \text{inverse } x \in A\}$

hence $x = \text{poly } 1 (\text{inverse } x) / \text{poly } [:0, 1:] (\text{inverse } x) \wedge \text{inverse } x \in A$

by (*auto simp: inverse-eq-divide*)

thus $x \in (\lambda x. \text{poly } 1 x / \text{poly } [:0, 1:] x) ' A$ **by** *blast*

qed

qed

qed

next

show $\forall c. 1 \neq \text{smult } c [:0, 1:]$

by (*metis coeff-pCons-0 degree-1 lead-coeff-1 pCons-0-0 pcompose-0'*
pcompose-smult smult-0-right zero-neq-one)

qed (*auto simp: assms infinite-UNIV-char-0*)

finally show *?thesis* **by** *linarith*

qed

```

lemma roots-count-reciprocal':
  fixes  $P::\text{real poly}$ 
  assumes  $hP$ :  $\text{degree } P \leq p$  and  $h0$ :  $P \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{roots-count } P \{x. 0 < x \wedge x < 1\} =$ 
     $\text{roots-count } (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P) \{x. 1 < x\}$ 
proof (subst roots-count-reciprocal)
  show  $\text{roots-count } P \{x. 0 < x \wedge x < 1\} =$ 
     $\text{roots-count } P \{x. \text{inverse } x \in \text{Collect } ((<) \ 1)\}$ 
  apply (rule arg-cong[of - - roots-count P])
  using one-less-inverse-iff by fastforce
qed (use assms in auto)

lemma roots-count-pos:
  assumes  $\text{roots-count } P \ S > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists x \in S. \text{poly } P \ x = 0$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg (\exists x \in S. \text{poly } P \ x = 0)$ 
  hence  $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies \text{poly } P \ x \neq 0$  by blast
  hence  $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies \text{order } x \ P = 0$  using order-0I by blast
  hence  $\text{roots-count } P \ S = 0$  by (force simp: roots-count-def)
  thus False using assms by presburger
qed

lemma roots-count-of-root-set:
  assumes  $P \neq 0$   $R \subseteq S$  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in R \implies \text{poly } P \ x = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{roots-count } P \ S \geq \text{card } R$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{card } R \leq \text{card } (\text{roots-within } P \ S)$ 
  apply (rule card-mono)
  subgoal using assms by auto
  subgoal using assms(2) assms(3) by (auto simp: roots-within-def)
  done
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{roots-count } P \ S$ 
  by (rule card-roots-within-leq[OF assms(1)])
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma roots-count-of-root: assumes  $P \neq 0$   $x \in S$   $\text{poly } P \ x = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{roots-count } P \ S > 0$ 
  using roots-count-of-root-set[of  $P \ \{x\} \ S$ ] assms by force

```

1.5 More about *changes*

```

lemma changes-nonneg:  $0 \leq \text{changes } xs$ 
  apply (induction xs rule: changes.induct)
  by simp-all

lemma changes-replicate-0: shows  $\text{changes } (\text{replicate } n \ 0) = 0$ 

```

```

apply (induction n)
by auto

lemma changes-append-replicate-0: changes (xs @ replicate n 0) = changes xs
proof (induction xs rule: changes.induct)
  case (2 uu)
  then show ?case
    apply (induction n)
    by auto
qed (auto simp: changes-replicate-0)

lemma changes-scale-Cons:
  fixes xs:: real list assumes hs: s > 0
  shows changes (s * x # xs) = changes (x # xs)
  apply (induction xs rule: changes.induct)
  using assms by (auto simp: mult-less-0-iff zero-less-mult-iff)

lemma changes-scale:
  fixes xs::('a::linordered-idom) list
  assumes hs:  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies s i > 0$  and hn: length xs ≤ n
  shows changes [s i * (nth-default 0 xs i). i ← [0.. $n$ ]] = changes xs
using assms
proof (induction xs arbitrary: s n rule: changes.induct)
  case 1
  show ?case by (auto simp: map-replicate-const changes-replicate-0)
next
  case (2 uu)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n)
    case 0
    then show ?thesis by force
  next
    case (Suc m)
    hence map (λi. s i * nth-default 0 [uu] i) [0.. $n$ ] = [s 0 * uu] @ replicate m 0
    proof (induction m arbitrary: n)
      case (Suc m n)
      from Suc have map (λi. s i * nth-default 0 [uu] i) [0.. $\text{Suc } m$ ] =
        [s 0 * uu] @ replicate m 0
      by meson
      hence map (λi. s i * nth-default 0 [uu] i) [0.. $n$ ] =
        [s 0 * uu] @ replicate m 0 @ [0]
      using Suc by auto
      also have ... = [s 0 * uu] @ replicate (Suc m) 0
      by (simp add: replicate-append-same)
      finally show ?case .
    qed fastforce
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis changes.simps(2) changes-append-replicate-0)
qed

```

```

next
case (3 a b xs s n)
obtain m where hn: n = m + 2
using 3(5)
by (metis add-2-eq-Suc' diff-diff-cancel diff-le-self length-Suc-conv
    nat-arith.suc1 ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-class.add-diff-inverse)
hence h:
map (λi. s i * nth-default 0 (a # b # xs) i) [0..

```

```

    also have ... = changes (a # b # xs)
    apply (subst 3(2))
    using 3 nil hn by auto
    finally show ?thesis .
next
case pos
hence changes (map (λi. s i * nth-default 0 (a # b # xs) i) [0.. $n$ ]) =
    changes (s 1 * b # map (λi. (λ i. s (i+2)) i * nth-default 0 (xs) i)
[0.. $m$ ])
    apply (subst h)
    using 3(4)[of 0] 3(4)[of 1] hn
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) changes.simps(3) divisors-zero
        mult-less-0-iff nat-1-add-1 not-square-less-zero one-less-numeral-iff
        semiring-norm(76) trans-less-add2 zero-less-mult-pos zero-less-two)
also have
... = changes (map (λi. s (Suc i) * nth-default 0 (b # xs) i) [0.. $Suc\ m$ ])
    apply (rule arg-cong[of - λ x. changes x])
    apply (induction m)
    by auto
also have ... = changes (a # b # xs)
    apply (subst 3(3))
    using 3 pos hn by auto
    finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

```

lemma changes-scale-const: fixes xs::'a::linordered-idom list
assumes hs: s ≠ 0
shows changes (map ((* s) xs) xs) = changes xs
apply (induction xs rule: changes.induct)
    apply (simp, force)
using hs by (auto simp: mult-less-0-iff zero-less-mult-iff)

```

```

lemma changes-snoc: fixes xs::'a::linordered-idom list
shows changes (xs @ [b, a]) = (if a * b < 0 then 1 + changes (xs @ [b])
    else if b = 0 then changes (xs @ [a]) else changes (xs @ [b]))
apply (induction xs rule: changes.induct)
subgoal by (force simp: mult-less-0-iff)
subgoal by (force simp: mult-less-0-iff)
subgoal by force
done

```

```

lemma changes-rev: fixes xs:: 'a::linordered-idom list
shows changes (rev xs) = changes xs
apply (induction xs rule: changes.induct)
by (auto simp: changes-snoc)

```

```

lemma changes-rev-about: fixes xs:: 'a::linordered-idom list
shows changes (replicate (p - length xs) 0 @ rev xs) = changes xs

```

```

proof (induction p)
  case (Suc p)
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    assume  $\neg \text{Suc } p \leq \text{length } xs$ 
    hence  $\text{Suc } p - \text{length } xs = \text{Suc } (p - \text{length } xs)$  by linarith
    thus ?case using Suc.IH changes-rev by auto
  qed (auto simp: changes-rev)
qed (auto simp: changes-rev)

lemma changes-add-between:
  assumes  $a \leq x$  and  $x \leq b$ 
  shows  $\text{changes } (as @ [a, b] @ bs) = \text{changes } (as @ [a, x, b] @ bs)$ 
proof (induction as rule: changes.induct)
  case 1
  then show ?case using assms
    apply (induction bs)
    by (auto simp: mult-less-0-iff)
next
  case (2 c)
  then show ?case
    apply (induction bs)
    using assms by (auto simp: mult-less-0-iff)
next
  case (3 y z as)
  then show ?case
    using assms by (auto simp: mult-less-0-iff)
qed

lemma changes-all-nonneg: assumes  $\bigwedge i. \text{nth-default } 0 \text{ } xs \ i \geq 0$  shows  $\text{changes } xs = 0$ 
  using assms
proof (induction xs rule: changes.induct)
  case (3 x1 x2 xs)
  moreover assume  $(\bigwedge i. 0 \leq \text{nth-default } 0 \text{ } (x1 \# x2 \# xs) \ i)$ 
  moreover hence  $(\bigwedge i. 0 \leq \text{nth-default } 0 \text{ } (x1 \# xs) \ i)$ 
    and  $(\bigwedge i. 0 \leq \text{nth-default } 0 \text{ } (x2 \# xs) \ i)$ 
    and  $x1 * x2 \geq 0$ 
  proof -
    fix i
    assume  $h: (\bigwedge i. 0 \leq \text{nth-default } 0 \text{ } (x1 \# x2 \# xs) \ i)$ 
    show  $0 \leq \text{nth-default } 0 \text{ } (x1 \# xs) \ i$ 
    proof (cases i)
      case 0
      then show ?thesis using h[of 0] by force
    next
      case (Suc nat)
      then show ?thesis using h[of Suc (Suc nat)] by force
    qed
  qed

```

```

    show  $0 \leq \text{nth-default } 0 \ (x2 \# xs) \ i$  using  $h[\text{of } \text{Suc } i]$  by simp
    show  $x1 * x2 \geq 0$  using  $h[\text{of } 0] \ h[\text{of } 1]$  by simp
qed
ultimately show ?case by auto
qed auto

lemma changes-pCons: changes (coeffs (pCons 0 f)) = changes (coeffs f)
  by (auto simp: cCons-def)

lemma changes-increasing:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } xs - 1 \implies xs \ ! \ (i + 1) \geq xs \ ! \ i$ 
    and  $\text{length } xs > 1$ 
    and  $\text{hd } xs < 0$ 
    and  $\text{last } xs > 0$ 
  shows changes xs = 1
  using assms
proof (induction xs rule:changes.induct)
  case (3 x y xs)
  consider (neg)  $x * y < 0$  | (nil)  $y = 0$  | (pos)  $\neg x * y < 0 \wedge \neg y = 0$  by linarith
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    case neg
    have changes (y # xs) = 0
    proof (rule changes-all-nonneg)
      fix i
      show  $0 \leq \text{nth-default } 0 \ (y \# xs) \ i$ 
      proof (cases i < length (y # xs))
        case True
        then show ?thesis using 3(4)[of i]
        apply (induction i)
        subgoal using 3(6) neg by (fastforce simp: mult-less-0-iff)
        subgoal using 3(4) by (auto simp: nth-default-def)
        done
      next
      case False
      then show ?thesis by (simp add: nth-default-def)
    qed
  qed
  thus changes (x # y # xs) = 1
  using neg by force
next
  case nil
  hence  $xs \neq []$  using 3(7) by force
  have h:  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } (x \# xs) - 1 \implies (x \# xs) \ ! \ i \leq (x \# xs) \ ! \ (i + 1)$ 
  proof -
    fix i assume  $i < \text{length } (x \# xs) - 1$ 
    thus  $(x \# xs) \ ! \ i \leq (x \# xs) \ ! \ (i + 1)$ 
    apply (cases i = 0)
    subgoal using 3(4)[of 0] 3(4)[of 1]  $\langle xs \neq [] \rangle$  by force
  qed

```

```

    using 3(4)[of i+1] by simp
qed
have changes (x # xs) = 1
  apply (rule 3(2))
  using nil h ⟨xs ≠ []⟩ 3(6) 3(7) by auto
thus ?thesis
  using nil by force
next
case pos
hence xs ≠ [] using 3(6) 3(7) by (fastforce simp: mult-less-0-iff)
have changes (y # xs) = 1
proof (rule 3(3))
  show ¬ x * y < 0 y ≠ 0
    using pos by auto
  show ∧i. i < length (y # xs) - 1
    ⇒ (y # xs) ! i ≤ (y # xs) ! (i + 1)
    using 3(4) by force
  show 1 < length (y # xs)
    using ⟨xs ≠ []⟩ by force
  show hd (y # xs) < 0
    using 3(6) pos by (force simp: mult-less-0-iff)
  show 0 < last (y # xs)
    using 3(7) by force
qed
thus ?thesis using pos by auto
qed
qed auto
end

```

2 Bernstein Polynomials over the interval $[0, 1]$

```

theory Bernstein-01
  imports HOL-Computational-Algebra.Computational-Algebra
    Budan-Fourier.Budan-Fourier
    RRI-Misc
begin

```

The theorem of three circles is a statement about the Bernstein coefficients of a polynomial, the coefficients when a polynomial is expressed as a sum of Bernstein polynomials. These coefficients behave nicely under translations and rescaling and are the coefficients of a particular polynomial in the $[0, 1]$ case. We shall define the $[0, 1]$ case now and consider the general case later, deriving all the results by rescaling.

2.1 Definition and basic results

definition *Bernstein-Poly-01* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real poly}$ **where**

$$\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } j \ p = (\text{monom } (p \text{ choose } j) \ j) \\ * (\text{monom } 1 \ (p-j) \circ_p [:1, -1:])$$

lemma *degree-Bernstein:*

assumes *hb*: $j \leq p$

shows *degree* (*Bernstein-Poly-01* $j \ p$) = p

proof –

have *ha*: *monom* ($p \text{ choose } j$) $j \neq (0::\text{real poly})$ **using** *hb* **by** *force*

have *hb*: *monom* $1 \ (p-j) \circ_p [:1, -1:] \neq (0::\text{real poly})$

proof

assume *monom* $1 \ (p-j) \circ_p [:1, -1:] = (0::\text{real poly})$

hence *lead-coeff* (*monom* $1 \ (p-j) \circ_p [:1, -1:]$) = $(0::\text{real})$

apply (*subst leading-coeff-0-iff*)

by *simp*

moreover have *lead-coeff* (*monom* $(1::\text{real}) \ (p-j)$

$\circ_p [:1, -1:] = (((-1) \wedge (p-j))::\text{real})$

by (*subst lead-coeff-comp*, *auto simp: degree-monom-eq*)

ultimately show *False* **by** *auto*

qed

from *ha hb* **show** *?thesis*

by (*auto simp add: Bernstein-Poly-01-def degree-mult-eq*
degree-monom-eq degree-pcompose)

qed

lemma *coeff-gt:*

assumes *hb*: $j > p$

shows *Bernstein-Poly-01* $j \ p = 0$

by (*simp add: hb Bernstein-Poly-01-def*)

lemma *degree-Bernstein-le:* *degree* (*Bernstein-Poly-01* $j \ p$) $\leq p$

apply (*cases* $j \leq p$)

by (*simp-all add: degree-Bernstein coeff-gt*)

lemma *poly-Bernstein-nonneg:*

assumes $x \geq 0$ **and** $1 \geq x$

shows *poly* (*Bernstein-Poly-01* $j \ p$) $x \geq 0$

using *assms* **by** (*simp add: poly-monom poly-pcompose Bernstein-Poly-01-def*)

lemma *Bernstein-symmetry:*

assumes $j \leq p$

shows (*Bernstein-Poly-01* $j \ p$) $\circ_p [:1, -1:] = \text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } (p-j) \ p$

proof –

have (*Bernstein-Poly-01* $j \ p$) $\circ_p [:1, -1:]$

$= ((\text{monom } (p \text{ choose } j) \ j) * (\text{monom } 1 \ (p-j) \circ_p [:1, -1:])) \circ_p [:1, -1:]$

by (*simp add: Bernstein-Poly-01-def*)

also have ... = (*monom* ($p \text{ choose } (p-j)$) j *

$(\text{monom } 1 \ (p-j) \circ_p [:1, -1:])) \circ_p [:1, -1:]$

by (*fastforce simp: binomial-symmetric[OF assms]*)

also have ... = *monom* ($p \text{ choose } (p-j)$) $j \circ_p [:1, -1:] *$

```

      (monom 1 (p-j)) ∘p ([:1, -1:] ∘p [:1, -1:])
    by (force simp: pcompose-mult pcompose-assoc)
  also have ... = (monom (p choose (p-j)) j ∘p [:1, -1:]) * monom 1 (p-j)
    by (force simp: pcompose-pCons)
  also have ... = smult (p choose (p-j)) (monom 1 j ∘p [:1, -1:])
    * monom 1 (p-j)
    by (simp add: assms smult-monom pcompose-smult[symmetric])
  also have ... = (monom 1 j ∘p [:1, -1:]) * monom (p choose (p-j)) (p-j)
    apply (subst mult-smult-left)
    apply (subst mult-smult-right[symmetric])
    apply (subst smult-monom)
    by force
  also have ... = Bernstein-Poly-01 (p-j) p using assms
    by (auto simp: Bernstein-Poly-01-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

2.2 Bernstein-Poly-01 and reciprocal-poly

lemma *Bernstein-reciprocal:*

```

reciprocal-poly p (Bernstein-Poly-01 i p)
= smult (p choose i) ([: -1, 1:] ^ (p-i))

```

proof *cases*

```

  assume i ≤ p
  hence reciprocal-poly p (Bernstein-Poly-01 i p) =
    reciprocal-poly (degree (Bernstein-Poly-01 i p)) (Bernstein-Poly-01 i p)
    by (auto simp: degree-Bernstein)
  also have ... = reflect-poly (Bernstein-Poly-01 i p)
    by (rule reciprocal-degree)
  also have ... = smult (p choose i) ([: -1, 1:] ^ (p-i))
    by (auto simp: Bernstein-Poly-01-def reflect-poly-simps monom-altdef
      pcompose-pCons reflect-poly-pCons' hom-distrib)
  finally show ?thesis .

```

next

```

  assume h: ¬ i ≤ p
  hence reciprocal-poly p (Bernstein-Poly-01 i p) = (0::real poly)
    by (auto simp: coeff-gt reciprocal-poly-def)
  also have ... = smult (p choose i) ([: -1, 1:] ^ (p-i)) using h
    by fastforce
  finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

lemma *Bernstein-reciprocal-translate:*

```

reciprocal-poly p (Bernstein-Poly-01 i p) ∘p [:1, 1:] =
  monom (p choose i) (p-i)
  by (auto simp: Bernstein-reciprocal pcompose-smult pcompose-pCons monom-altdef
    hom-distrib)

```

lemma *coeff-Bernstein-sum-01:* fixes $b::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ assumes $hi: p \geq i$

shows
 $\text{coeff } (\text{reciprocal-poly } p$
 $\quad (\sum x = 0..p. \text{smult } (b \ x) \ (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p)) \circ_p [:1, 1:])$
 $\quad (p - i) = (p \text{ choose } i) * (b \ i) \text{ (is ?L = ?R)}$
proof –
define P **where** $P \equiv (\sum x = 0..p. (\text{smult } (b \ x) \ (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p)))$

have $\bigwedge x. \text{degree } (\text{smult } (b \ x) \ (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p)) \leq p$
proof –
fix x
show $\text{degree } (\text{smult } (b \ x) \ (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p)) \leq p$
apply $(\text{cases } x \leq p)$
by $(\text{auto simp: degree-Bernstein coeff-gt})$
qed
hence $\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P =$
 $\quad (\sum x = 0..p. \text{reciprocal-poly } p \ (\text{smult } (b \ x) \ (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p)))$
apply $(\text{subst } P\text{-def})$
apply $(\text{rule reciprocal-sum})$
by presburger
also have
 $\quad \dots = (\sum x = 0..p. (\text{smult } (b \ x * (p \text{ choose } x)) \ ([:-1, 1:] \frown (p-x))))$
proof (rule sum.cong)
fix x **assume** $x \in \{0..p\}$
hence $x \leq p$ **by** simp
thus $\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ (\text{smult } (b \ x) \ (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p)) =$
 $\quad \text{smult } ((b \ x) * (p \text{ choose } x)) \ ([:-1, 1:] \frown (p-x))$
by $(\text{auto simp add: reciprocal-smult degree-Bernstein Bernstein-reciprocal})$
qed (simp)
finally have
 $\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P =$
 $\quad (\sum x = 0..p. (\text{smult } ((b \ x) * (p \text{ choose } x)) \ ([:-1, 1:] \frown (p-x)))) .$
hence
 $(\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P) \circ_p [:1, 1:] =$
 $\quad (\sum x = 0..p. (\text{smult } ((b \ x) * (p \text{ choose } x)) \ ([:-1, 1:] \frown (p-x))) \circ_p [:1, 1:])$
by $(\text{simp add: pcompose-sum pcompose-add})$
also have $\dots = (\sum x = 0..p. (\text{monom } ((b \ x) * (p \text{ choose } x)) \ (p - x)))$
proof (rule sum.cong)
fix x **assume** $x \in \{0..p\}$
hence $x \leq p$ **by** simp
thus $\text{smult } (b \ x * (p \text{ choose } x)) \ ([:-1, 1:] \frown (p - x)) \circ_p [:1, 1:] =$
 $\quad \text{monom } (b \ x * (p \text{ choose } x)) \ (p - x)$
by $(\text{simp add: hom-distrib pcompose-smult pcompose-pCons monom-altdef})$
qed (simp)
finally have $(\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P) \circ_p [:1, 1:] =$
 $\quad (\sum x = 0..p. (\text{monom } ((b \ x) * (p \text{ choose } x)) \ (p - x))) .$
hence $?L = (\sum x = 0..p. \text{if } p - x = p - i \text{ then } b \ x * \text{real } (p \text{ choose } x) \text{ else } 0)$
by $(\text{auto simp add: P-def coeff-sum})$
also have $\dots = (\sum x = 0..p. \text{if } x = i \text{ then } b \ x * \text{real } (p \text{ choose } x) \text{ else } 0)$
proof (rule sum.cong)

```

fix x assume x ∈ {0..p}
hence x ≤ p by simp
thus (if p - x = p - i then b x * real (p choose x) else 0) =
      (if x = i then b x * real (p choose x) else 0) using hi
  by (auto simp add: leI)
qed (simp)
also have ... = ?R by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

lemma *Bernstein-sum-01*: **assumes** hP : $\text{degree } P \leq p$
shows

```

P = (∑ j = 0..p. smult
      (inverse (real (p choose j)) *
       coeff (reciprocal-poly p P ∘p [:1, 1:]) (p-j))
      (Bernstein-Poly-01 j p))

```

proof –

```

define Q where Q ≡ reciprocal-poly p P ∘p [:1, 1:]
from hP Q-def have hQ: degree Q ≤ p
  by (auto simp: degree-reciprocal degree-pcompose)
have reciprocal-poly p (∑ j = 0..p.
  smult (inverse (real (p choose j)) * coeff Q (p-j))
  (Bernstein-Poly-01 j p)) ∘p [:1, 1:] = Q

```

proof (rule poly-eqI)

fix n

```

show coeff (reciprocal-poly p (∑ j = 0..p.
  smult (inverse (real (p choose j)) * coeff Q (p-j))
  (Bernstein-Poly-01 j p)) ∘p [:1, 1:]) n = coeff Q n
(is ?L = ?R)

```

proof cases

assume hn : $n \leq p$

```

hence ?L = coeff (reciprocal-poly p (∑ j = 0..p.
  smult (inverse (real (p choose j)) * coeff Q (p-j))
  (Bernstein-Poly-01 j p)) ∘p [:1, 1:]) (p - (p - n))
  by force
also have ... = (p choose (p-n)) *
  (inverse (real (p choose (p-n))) *
   coeff Q (p-(p-n)))

```

apply (subst coeff-Bernstein-sum-01)

by auto

also have ... = ?R using hn

by fastforce

finally show ?L = ?R .

next

assume hn : $\neg n \leq p$

```

have degree (∑ j = 0..p.
  smult (inverse (real (p choose j)) * coeff Q (p - j))
  (Bernstein-Poly-01 j p)) ≤ p

```

proof (rule degree-sum-le)

```

fix  $q$  assume  $q \in \{0..p\}$ 
hence  $q \leq p$  by fastforce
thus  $\text{degree} (\text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{real} (p \text{ choose } q))) * \text{coeff } Q (p - q)) (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } q \ p)) \leq p$ 
by (auto simp add: degree-Bernstein degree-smult-le)
qed simp
hence  $\text{degree} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p (\sum j = 0..p. \text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{real} (p \text{ choose } j))) * \text{coeff } Q (p - j)) (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } j \ p)) \circ_p [:1, 1:] \leq p$ 
by (auto simp add: degree-pcompose degree-reciprocal)
hence  $?L = 0$  using  $hn$  by (auto simp add: coeff-eq-0)
thus  $?L = ?R$  using  $hQ \ hn$  by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
qed
qed
hence  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P \circ_p [:1, 1:] = \text{reciprocal-poly } p (\sum j = 0..p. \text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{real} (p \text{ choose } j))) * \text{coeff} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P \circ_p [:1, 1:]) (p-j)) (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } j \ p)) \circ_p [:1, 1:]$ 
by (auto simp: degree-reciprocal degree-pcompose Q-def)
hence  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P \circ_p ([:1, 1:] \circ_p [: -1, 1:]) = \text{reciprocal-poly } p (\sum j = 0..p. \text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{real} (p \text{ choose } j))) * \text{coeff} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P \circ_p [:1, 1:]) (p-j)) (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } j \ p)) \circ_p ([:1, 1:] \circ_p [: -1, 1:])$ 
by (auto simp: pcompose-assoc)
hence  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P = \text{reciprocal-poly } p (\sum j = 0..p. \text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{real} (p \text{ choose } j))) * \text{coeff} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P \circ_p [:1, 1:]) (p-j)) (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } j \ p))$ 
by (auto simp: pcompose-pCons)
hence  $\text{reciprocal-poly } p (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P) = \text{reciprocal-poly } p (\text{reciprocal-poly } p (\sum j = 0..p. \text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{real} (p \text{ choose } j))) * \text{coeff} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P \circ_p [:1, 1:]) (p-j)) (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } j \ p)))$ 
by arg0
thus  $P = (\sum j = 0..p. \text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{real} (p \text{ choose } j))) * \text{coeff} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P \circ_p [:1, 1:]) (p-j)) (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } j \ p))$ 
using  $hP$  by (auto simp: reciprocal-reciprocal degree-sum-le degree-smult-le degree-Bernstein degree-add-le)
qed

lemma Bernstein-Poly-01-span1:
assumes  $hP$ :  $\text{degree } P \leq p$ 
shows  $P \in \text{poly-vs.span } \{\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p \mid x. x \leq p\}$ 
proof -
have  $\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p \in \text{poly-vs.span } \{\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p \mid x. x \leq p\}$ 
if  $x \in \{0..p\}$  for  $x$ 
proof -
have  $\exists n. \text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p = \text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } n \ p \wedge n \leq p$ 

```

```

    using that by force
  then show
    Bernstein-Poly-01  $x \ p \in \text{poly-vs.span } \{ \text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } n \ p \mid n. n \leq p \}$ 
    by (simp add: poly-vs.span-base)
  qed
  thus ?thesis
    apply (subst Bernstein-sum-01 [OF hP])
    apply (rule poly-vs.span-sum)
    apply (rule poly-vs.span-scale)
    by blast
  qed

```

```

lemma Bernstein-Poly-01-span:
  poly-vs.span  $\{ \text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } x \ p \mid x. x \leq p \}$ 
  =  $\{ x. \text{degree } x \leq p \}$ 
  apply (subst monom-span[symmetric])
  apply (subst poly-vs.span-eq)
  by (auto simp: monom-span degree-Bernstein-le
    Bernstein-Poly-01-span1 degree-monom-eq)

```

2.3 Bernstein coefficients and changes

```

definition Bernstein-coeffs-01 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real poly  $\Rightarrow$  real list where
  Bernstein-coeffs-01  $p \ P =$ 
    [(inverse (real (p choose j))) *
     coeff (reciprocal-poly  $p \ P \circ_p [:1, 1:]$ ) (p-j)]. j  $\leftarrow [0..<(p+1)]$ 

```

```

lemma length-Bernstein-coeffs-01: length (Bernstein-coeffs-01  $p \ P$ ) =  $p + 1$ 
  by (auto simp: Bernstein-coeffs-01-def)

```

```

lemma nth-default-Bernstein-coeffs-01: assumes degree  $P \leq p$ 
  shows nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs-01  $p \ P$ )  $i =$ 
    inverse (p choose i) * coeff (reciprocal-poly  $p \ P \circ_p [:1, 1:]$ ) (p-i)
  apply (cases  $p = i$ )
  using assms by (auto simp: Bernstein-coeffs-01-def nth-default-append
    nth-default-Cons Nitpick.case-nat-unfold binomial-eq-0)

```

```

lemma Bernstein-coeffs-01-sum: assumes degree  $P \leq p$ 
  shows  $P = (\sum j = 0..p. \text{smult } (\text{nth-default } 0 \ (\text{Bernstein-coeffs-01 } p \ P) \ j) \ (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } j \ p))$ 
  apply (subst nth-default-Bernstein-coeffs-01 [OF assms])
  apply (subst Bernstein-sum-01 [OF assms])
  by argo

```

```

definition Bernstein-changes-01 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real poly  $\Rightarrow$  int where
  Bernstein-changes-01  $p \ P = \text{nat } (\text{changes } (\text{Bernstein-coeffs-01 } p \ P))$ 

```

```

lemma Bernstein-changes-01-def':
  Bernstein-changes-01  $p \ P = \text{nat } (\text{changes } [(inverse (real (p choose j))) *$ 
```

coeff (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:]) (p-j)). j $\leftarrow$ [0..**by** (simp add: Bernstein-changes-01-def Bernstein-coeffs-01-def)

lemma Bernstein-changes-01-eq-changes:

assumes hP: degree P $\leq$ p

shows Bernstein-changes-01 p P =

changes (coeffs ((reciprocal-poly p P) $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:]))

proof (subst Bernstein-changes-01-def)

have h:

map (λj . inverse (real (p choose j)) *
coeff (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:]) (p - j)) [0..

map (λj . inverse (real (p choose j)) *
nth-default 0 [nth-default 0 (coeffs (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:]))
(p - j). j $\leftarrow$ [0..

proof (rule map-cong)

fix x

assume x $\in$ set [0..

hence hx: x $\leq$ p **by** fastforce

moreover have 1:

length (map (λj . nth-default 0
(coeffs (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:])) (p - j)) [0..

\leq Suc p
by force

moreover have length (coeffs (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:])) $\leq$ Suc p

proof (cases P=0)

case False

then have reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:] $\neq$ 0

using hP **by** (simp add: pcompose-eq-0-iff reciprocal-0-iff)

moreover have Suc (degree (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:])) $\leq$ Suc p

using hP **by** (auto simp: degree-reciprocal)

ultimately show ?thesis

using length-coeffs-degree **by** force

qed (auto simp: reciprocal-0)

ultimately have h:

nth-default 0 (map (λj . nth-default 0 (coeffs
(reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:])) (p - j)) [0..

nth-default 0 (coeffs (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:])) (p - x)
(is ?L = ?R)

proof -

have ?L = (map (λj . nth-default 0 (coeffs
(reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:])) (p - j)) [0..**using** hx **by** (auto simp: nth-default-nth)

also have ... = nth-default 0

(coeffs (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:])) (p - [0..

apply (subst nth-map)

using hx **by** auto

also have ... = ?R

apply (subst nth-upt)

using hx **by** auto

finally show ?thesis .

```

qed
show  $\text{inverse} (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } x)) * \text{coeff} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \circ_p [:1, 1:]) (p - x) =$ 
 $\text{inverse} (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } x)) * \text{nth-default } 0 (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{nth-default } 0$ 
 $(\text{coeffs } (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \circ_p [:1, 1:]))) (p - j)) [0..<p + 1]) x$ 
apply (subst h)
apply (subst nth-default-coeffs-eq)
by blast
qed auto

have 1:
 $\text{rev} (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{nth-default } 0 (\text{coeffs } (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \circ_p [:1, 1:])))$ 
 $(p - j)) [0..<p + 1]) = \text{map } (\lambda j. \text{nth-default } 0 (\text{coeffs}$ 
 $(\text{reciprocal-poly } p \circ_p [:1, 1:]))) j) [0..<p + 1]$ 
proof (subst rev-map, rule map-cong')
have  $\bigwedge q. (q \geq p \longrightarrow \text{rev } [q - p..<q + 1] = \text{map } ((-) q) [0..<p + 1])$ 
proof (induction p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc p)
  have IH:  $\bigwedge q. (q \geq p \longrightarrow \text{rev } [q - p..<q + 1] = \text{map } ((-) q) [0..<p + 1])$ 
  using Suc.IH by blast
  show ?case
  proof
    assume hq:  $\text{Suc } p \leq q$ 
    then have h:  $\text{rev } [q - p..<q + 1] = \text{map } ((-) (q)) [0..<p + 1]$ 
    apply (subst IH)
    using hq by auto
    have  $[q - \text{Suc } p..<q + 1] = (q - \text{Suc } p) \# [q - p..<q + 1]$ 
    by (simp add: Suc-diff-Suc Suc-le-lessD hq upt-conv-Cons)
    hence  $\text{rev } [q - \text{Suc } p..<q + 1] = \text{rev } [q - p..<q + 1] @ [q - \text{Suc } p]$ 
    by force
    also have  $\dots = \text{map } ((-) (q)) [0..<p + 1] @ [q - \text{Suc } p]$ 
    using h by blast
    also have  $\dots = \text{map } ((-) q) [0..<\text{Suc } p + 1]$ 
    by force
    finally show  $\text{rev } [q - \text{Suc } p..<q + 1] = \text{map } ((-) q) [0..<\text{Suc } p + 1] .$ 
  qed
qed
thus  $\text{rev } [0..<p + 1] = \text{map } ((-) p) [0..<p + 1]$ 
by force
next
  fix y
  assume  $y \in \text{set } [0..<p + 1]$ 
  hence  $y \leq p$  by fastforce
  thus  $\text{nth-default } 0 (\text{coeffs } (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \circ_p [:1, 1:]))) (p - (p - y)) =$ 
 $\text{nth-default } 0 (\text{coeffs } (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \circ_p [:1, 1:]))) y$ 

```

```

    by fastforce
qed

have 2:  $\bigwedge f. f \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{degree } f \leq p \longrightarrow$ 
       $\text{map } (\text{nth-default } 0 \text{ (coeffs } f)) [0..<p + 1] =$ 
       $\text{coeffs } f @ \text{replicate } (p - \text{degree } f) 0$ 
proof (induction p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by (auto simp: degree-0-iff)
next
  fix f
  case (Suc p)
  hence IH:  $(f \neq 0 \longrightarrow$ 
     $\text{degree } f \leq p \longrightarrow$ 
     $\text{map } (\text{nth-default } 0 \text{ (coeffs } f)) [0..<p + 1] =$ 
     $\text{coeffs } f @ \text{replicate } (p - \text{degree } f) 0)$  by blast
  then show ?case
  proof (cases)
    assume h':  $\text{Suc } p = \text{degree } f$ 
    hence h:  $[0..<\text{Suc } p + 1] = [0..<\text{length } (\text{coeffs } f)]$ 
    by (metis add-is-0 degree-0 length-coeffs plus-1-eq-Suc zero-neq-one)
    thus ?thesis
    apply (subst h)
    apply (subst map-nth-default)
    using h' by fastforce
  next
    assume h':  $\text{Suc } p \neq \text{degree } f$ 
    show ?thesis
    proof
      assume hf:  $f \neq 0$ 
      show  $\text{degree } f \leq \text{Suc } p \longrightarrow$ 
         $\text{map } (\text{nth-default } 0 \text{ (coeffs } f)) [0..<\text{Suc } p + 1] =$ 
         $\text{coeffs } f @ \text{replicate } (\text{Suc } p - \text{degree } f) 0$ 
      proof
        assume  $\text{degree } f \leq \text{Suc } p$ 
        hence 1:  $\text{degree } f \leq p$  using h' by fastforce
        hence 2:  $\text{map } (\text{nth-default } 0 \text{ (coeffs } f)) [0..<p + 1] =$ 
           $\text{coeffs } f @ \text{replicate } (p - \text{degree } f) 0$  using IH hf by blast
        have  $\text{map } (\text{nth-default } 0 \text{ (coeffs } f)) [0..<\text{Suc } p + 1] =$ 
           $\text{map } (\text{nth-default } 0 \text{ (coeffs } f)) [0..<p + 1] @$ 
           $[\text{nth-default } 0 \text{ (coeffs } f) (\text{Suc } p)]$ 
          by fastforce
        also have
           $\dots = \text{coeffs } f @ \text{replicate } (p - \text{degree } f) 0 @ [\text{coeff } f (\text{Suc } p)]$ 
          using 2
          by (auto simp: nth-default-coeffs-eq)
        also have  $\dots = \text{coeffs } f @ \text{replicate } (p - \text{degree } f) 0 @ [0]$ 
          using  $\langle \text{degree } f \leq \text{Suc } p \rangle$  h' le-antisym le-degree by blast
        also have  $\dots = \text{coeffs } f @ \text{replicate } (\text{Suc } p - \text{degree } f) 0$  using 1

```

```

      by (simp add: Suc-diff-le replicate-app-Cons-same)
    finally show map (nth-default 0 (coeffs f)) [0..Suc p + 1] =
      coeffs f @ replicate (Suc p - degree f) 0 .
  qed
qed
qed
qed

thus int (nat (changes (map (λj. inverse (real (p choose j)) *
  coeff (reciprocal-poly p P ∘p [:1, 1:]) (p - j)) [0..p + 1]))) =
  changes (coeffs (reciprocal-poly p P ∘p [:1, 1:]))
proof cases
  assume hP: P = 0
  show int (nat (changes (map (λj. inverse (real (p choose j)) *
    coeff (reciprocal-poly p P ∘p [:1, 1:]) (p - j)) [0..p + 1]))) =
    changes (coeffs (reciprocal-poly p P ∘p [:1, 1:])) (is ?L = ?R)
  proof -
    have ?L = int (nat (changes (map (λj. 0::real) [0..p+1])))
    using hP by (auto simp: reciprocal-0 changes-nonneg)
    also have ... = 0
    by (induction p) (auto simp: map-replicate-trivial changes-nonneg repli-
cate-app-Cons-same)
    also have 0 = changes ([]::real list) by simp
    also have ... = ?R using hP by (auto simp: reciprocal-0)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
next
  assume hP': P ≠ 0
  thus ?thesis
    apply (subst h)
    apply (subst changes-scale)
    apply auto[2]
    apply (subst changes-rev[symmetric])
    apply (subst 1)
    apply (subst 2)
    apply (simp add: hP pcompose-eq-0-iff reciprocal-0-iff)
    apply (simp add: pcompose-eq-0 hP reciprocal-0-iff)
    using assms apply (auto simp: degree-reciprocal)[1]
    by (auto simp: changes-append-replicate-0 changes-nonneg)
  qed
qed

lemma Bernstein-changes-01-test: fixes P::real poly
  assumes hP: degree P ≤ p and h0: P ≠ 0
  shows roots-count P {x. 0 < x ∧ x < 1} ≤ Bernstein-changes-01 p P ∧
    even (Bernstein-changes-01 p P - roots-count P {x. 0 < x ∧ x < 1})
proof -
  let ?Q = (reciprocal-poly p P) ∘p [:1, 1:]

```

```

have ?Q ≠ 0
  using Bernstein-sum-01 h0 hP by fastforce
then have 1: changes (coeffs ?Q) ≥ roots-count ?Q {x. 0 < x} ∧
  even (changes (coeffs ?Q) - roots-count ?Q {x. 0 < x})
  by (metis descartes-sign)

have ((+) (1::real) ' Collect ((<) (0::real))) = {x. (1::real) < x}
proof
  show {x::real. 1 < x} ⊆ (+) 1 ' Collect ((<) 0)
  proof
    fix x::real assume x ∈ {x. 1 < x}
    hence 1 < x by simp
    hence -1 + x ∈ Collect ((<) 0) by auto
    hence 1 + (-1 + x) ∈ (+) 1 ' Collect ((<) 0) by blast
    thus x ∈ (+) 1 ' Collect ((<) 0) by argo
  qed
qed auto
hence 2: roots-count P {x. 0 < x ∧ x < 1} = roots-count ?Q {x. 0 < x}
  using assms
  by (auto simp: roots-pcompose reciprocal-0-iff roots-count-reciprocal')

show ?thesis
  apply (subst Bernstein-changes-01-eq-changes[OF hP])
  apply (subst Bernstein-changes-01-eq-changes[OF hP])
  apply (subst 2)
  apply (subst 2)
  by (rule 1)
qed

```

2.4 Expression as a Bernstein sum

lemma *Bernstein-coeffs-01-0: Bernstein-coeffs-01 p 0 = replicate (p+1) 0*
 by (auto simp: Bernstein-coeffs-01-def reciprocal-0 map-replicate-trivial
 replicate-append-same)

lemma *Bernstein-coeffs-01-1: Bernstein-coeffs-01 p 1 = replicate (p+1) 1*

proof –
 have *Bernstein-coeffs-01 p 1 =*
 $\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{inverse } (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } j))) *$
 $\text{coeff } (\sum k \leq p. \text{smult } (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } k)) ([0, 1:] \wedge k) (p - j)) [0..<(p+1)]$
 by (auto simp: Bernstein-coeffs-01-def reciprocal-1 monom-altdef
 hom-distrib pcompose-pCons poly-0-coeff-0[symmetric] poly-binomial)
 also have ... = $\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{inverse } (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } j))) *$
 $\text{real } (p \text{ choose } (p - j)) [0..<(p+1)]$
 by (auto simp: monom-altdef[symmetric] coeff-sum binomial)
 also have ... = $\text{map } (\lambda j. 1) [0..<(p+1)]$
 apply (rule map-cong)
 subgoal by argo
 subgoal apply (subst binomial-symmetric)

by auto
 done
 also have ... = replicate (p+1) 1
 by (auto simp: map-replicate-trivial replicate-append-same)
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma Bernstein-coeffs-01-x: **assumes** $p \neq 0$
shows Bernstein-coeffs-01 p (monom 1 1) = $[i/p. i \leftarrow [0..<(p+1)]]$
proof –
 have
 Bernstein-coeffs-01 p (monom 1 1) = map ($\lambda j. \text{inverse} (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } j)) * \text{coeff} (\text{monom } 1 (p - \text{Suc } 0) \circ_p [:1, 1:]) (p - j)) [0..<(p+1)]$)
 using assms by (auto simp: Bernstein-coeffs-01-def reciprocal-monom)
 also have
 ... = map ($\lambda j. \text{inverse} (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } j)) * (\sum_{k \leq p - \text{Suc } 0} \text{coeff} (\text{monom} (\text{real } (p - 1 \text{ choose } k)) k) (p - j)) [0..<(p+1)]$)
 by (auto simp: monom-altdef hom-distrib pcompose-pCons poly-binomial coeff-sum)
 also have... = map ($\lambda j. \text{inverse} (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } j)) * \text{real } (p - 1 \text{ choose } (p - j)) [0..<(p+1)]$)
 by auto
 also have ... = map ($\lambda j. j/p [0..<(p+1)]$)
proof (rule map-cong)
 fix x **assume** $x \in \text{set } [0..<(p+1)]$
 hence $x \leq p$ **by** force
 thus $\text{inverse} (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } x)) * \text{real } (p - 1 \text{ choose } (p - x)) = \text{real } x / \text{real } p$
proof (cases $x = 0$)
 show $x = 0 \implies ?thesis$
 using assms **by** fastforce
 assume 1: $x \leq p$ and 2: $x \neq 0$
 hence $p - x \leq p - 1$ **by** force
 hence $(p - 1 \text{ choose } (p - x)) = (p - 1 \text{ choose } (x - 1))$
 apply (subst binomial-symmetric)
 using 1 2 **by** auto
 hence $x * (p \text{ choose } x) = p * (p - 1 \text{ choose } (p - x))$
 using 2 times-binomial-minus1-eq **by** simp
 hence $\text{real } x * \text{real } (p \text{ choose } x) = \text{real } p * \text{real } (p - 1 \text{ choose } (p - x))$
 by (metis of-nat-mult)
 thus ?thesis using 1 2
 by (auto simp: divide-simps)
 qed
 qed blast
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma Bernstein-coeffs-01-add:
assumes degree P $\leq p$ and degree Q $\leq p$

```

shows nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs-01 p (P + Q)) i =
  nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs-01 p P) i +
  nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs-01 p Q) i
using assms by (auto simp: nth-default-Bernstein-coeffs-01 degree-add-le
  reciprocal-add pcompose-add algebra-simps)

lemma Bernstein-coeffs-01-smult:
assumes degree P ≤ p
shows nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs-01 p (smult a P)) i =
  a * nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs-01 p P) i
using assms
by (auto simp: nth-default-Bernstein-coeffs-01 reciprocal-smult
  pcompose-smult)

end

```

3 Bernstein Polynomials over any finite interval

```

theory Bernstein
  imports Bernstein-01
begin

```

3.1 Definition and relation to Bernstein Polynomials over $[0, 1]$

```

definition Bernstein-Poly :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ real ⇒ real ⇒ real poly where
  Bernstein-Poly j p c d = smult ((p choose j)/(d - c) ^ p)
    (((monom 1 j) ∘p [: -c, 1:]) * (monom 1 (p-j) ∘p [:d, -1:]))

```

```

lemma Bernstein-Poly-altdef:
assumes c ≠ d and j ≤ p
shows Bernstein-Poly j p c d = smult (p choose j)
  ([:-c/(d-c), 1/(d-c):] ^ j * [:d/(d-c), -1/(d-c):] ^ (p-j))
  (is ?L = ?R)
proof -
have ?L = smult (p choose j) (smult ((1/(d - c)) ^ j)
  (smult ((1/(d - c)) ^ (p-j)) ([:-c, 1:] ^ j * [:d, -1:] ^ (p-j))))
using assms by (auto simp: Bernstein-Poly-def monom-altdef hom-distrib
  pcompose-pCons smult-eq-iff field-simps power-add[symmetric])
also have ... = ?R
apply (subst mult-smult-right[symmetric])
apply (subst mult-smult-left[symmetric])
apply (subst smult-power)
apply (subst smult-power)
by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma Bernstein-Poly-nonneg:

```

assumes $c \leq x$ **and** $x \leq d$
shows *Bernstein-Poly* j p c d $x \geq 0$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: Bernstein-Poly-def poly-pcompose poly-monom*)

lemma *Bernstein-Poly-01*: *Bernstein-Poly* j p 0 $1 = \text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } j$ p
by (*auto simp: Bernstein-Poly-def Bernstein-Poly-01-def monom-altdef*)

lemma *Bernstein-Poly-rescale*:
assumes $a \neq b$
shows *Bernstein-Poly* j p c d $\circ_p [a, 1:] \circ_p [0, b-a:]$
 $= \text{Bernstein-Poly } j$ p $((c-a)/(b-a)) ((d-a)/(b-a))$
(is ?L = ?R)
proof –
have $?R = \text{smult } (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } j))$
 $/ ((d-a) / (b-a) - (c-a) / (b-a)) ^ p$
 $([: - ((c-a) / (b-a)), 1:] ^ j$
 $* [:(d-a) / (b-a), - 1:] ^ (p-j))$
by (*auto simp: Bernstein-Poly-def monom-altdef hom-distribs*
pcompose-pCons)
also have $\dots = \text{smult } (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } j) / ((d-c) / (b-a)) ^ p)$
 $([: - ((c-a) / (b-a)), 1:] ^ j * [:(d-a) / (b-a), - 1:]$
 $^ (p-j))$
by *argo*
also have $\dots = \text{smult } (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } j) / (d-c) ^ p)$
 $(\text{smult } ((b-a) ^ (p-j)) (\text{smult } ((b-a) ^ j)$
 $([: - ((c-a) / (b-a)), 1:] ^ j * [:(d-a) / (b-a), - 1:]$
 $^ (p-j))))$
by (*auto simp: power-add[symmetric] power-divide*)
also have $\dots = \text{smult } (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } j) / (d-c) ^ p)$
 $([: - (c-a), b-a:] ^ j * [:(d-a, -(b-a):] ^ (p-j))$
apply (*subst mult-smult-left[symmetric]*)
apply (*subst mult-smult-right[symmetric]*)
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: smult-power*)
also have $\dots = ?L$
using *assms*
by (*auto simp: Bernstein-Poly-def monom-altdef pcompose-mult*
pcompose-smult hom-distribs pcompose-pCons)
finally show *?thesis* **by** *presburger*
qed

lemma *Bernstein-Poly-rescale-01*:
assumes $c \neq d$
shows *Bernstein-Poly* j p c d $\circ_p [c, 1:] \circ_p [0, d-c:]$
 $= \text{Bernstein-Poly-01 } j$ p
apply (*subst Bernstein-Poly-rescale*)
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: Bernstein-Poly-01*)

lemma *Bernstein-Poly-eq-rescale-01*:
assumes $c \neq d$

shows *Bernstein-Poly* $j\ p\ c\ d = \text{Bernstein-Poly-01}\ j\ p$
 $\circ_p [:0, 1/(d-c):] \circ_p [-c, 1:]$
apply (*subst Bernstein-Poly-rescale-01* [*symmetric*])
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: pcompose-pCons pcompose-assoc* [*symmetric*])

lemma *coeff-Bernstein-sum*:

fixes $b::nat \Rightarrow real$ **and** $p::nat$ **and** $c d::real$
defines $P \equiv (\sum j = 0..p. (smult\ (b\ j)\ (\text{Bernstein-Poly}\ j\ p\ c\ d)))$
assumes $i \leq p$ **and** $c \neq d$
shows *coeff* ((*reciprocal-poly* $p\ (P \circ_p [:c, 1:]$
 $\circ_p [:0, d-c:]) \circ_p [:1, 1:])\ (p - i) = (p\ choose\ i) * (b\ i)$)
proof –
have $h: P \circ_p [:c, 1:] \circ_p [:0, d-c:]$
 $= (\sum j = 0..p. (smult\ (b\ j)\ (\text{Bernstein-Poly-01}\ j\ p)))$
using *assms*
by (*auto simp: P-def pcompose-sum pcompose-smult*
 $pcompose-add\ \text{Bernstein-Poly-rescale-01}$)
then show *?thesis*
using *coeff-Bernstein-sum-01 assms* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *Bernstein-sum*:

assumes $c \neq d$ **and** $\text{degree}\ P \leq p$
shows $P = (\sum j = 0..p. smult\ (\text{inverse}\ (real\ (p\ choose\ j)))$
 $*\ \text{coeff}\ (\text{reciprocal-poly}\ p\ (P \circ_p [:c, 1:] \circ_p [:0, d-c:]$
 $\circ_p [:1, 1:])\ (p-j))\ (\text{Bernstein-Poly}\ j\ p\ c\ d))$
apply (*subst Bernstein-Poly-eq-rescale-01*)
subgoal using *assms* **by** *blast*
subgoal
apply (*subst pcompose-smult* [*symmetric*])
apply (*subst pcompose-sum* [*symmetric*])
apply (*subst pcompose-smult* [*symmetric*])
apply (*subst pcompose-sum* [*symmetric*])
apply (*subst Bernstein-sum-01* [*symmetric*])
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: degree-pcompose pcompose-assoc* [*symmetric*]
 $pcompose-pCons$)
done

lemma *Bernstein-Poly-span1*:

assumes $c \neq d$ **and** $\text{degree}\ P \leq p$
shows $P \in \text{poly-vs.span}\ \{\text{Bernstein-Poly}\ x\ p\ c\ d \mid x. x \leq p\}$
proof (*subst Bernstein-sum* [*OF assms*], *rule poly-vs.span-sum*)
fix $x :: nat$
assume $x \in \{0..p\}$
then have $\exists n. \text{Bernstein-Poly}\ x\ p\ c\ d = \text{Bernstein-Poly}\ n\ p\ c\ d \wedge n \leq p$
by *auto*
then have
 $\text{Bernstein-Poly}\ x\ p\ c\ d \in \text{poly-vs.span}\ \{\text{Bernstein-Poly}\ n\ p\ c\ d \mid n. n \leq p\}$
by (*simp add: poly-vs.span-base*)

thus *smult* (*inverse* (*real* (*p choose x*)) *
coeff (*reciprocal-poly* *p* (*P* $\circ_p$ $[:c, 1:]$ $\circ_p$ $[:0, d - c:]$) $\circ_p$ $[:1, 1:]$)
(p - x)) (*Bernstein-Poly* *x p c d*)
 $\in$ *poly-vs.span* {*Bernstein-Poly* *x p c d* | *x. x* $\leq$ *p*}
by (*rule poly-vs.span-scale*)
qed

lemma *Bernstein-Poly-span*:

assumes *c* $\neq$ *d*
shows *poly-vs.span* {*Bernstein-Poly* *x p c d* | *x. x* $\leq$ *p*} = {*x. degree* *x* $\leq$ *p*}
proof (*subst Bernstein-Poly-01-span[symmetric]*, *subst poly-vs.span-eq*, *rule conjI*)
show {*Bernstein-Poly* *x p c d* | *x. x* $\leq$ *p*}
 $\subseteq$ *poly-vs.span* {*Bernstein-Poly-01* *x p* | *x. x* $\leq$ *p*}
apply (*subst Setcompr-subset*)
apply (*rule allI*, *rule impI*)
apply (*rule Bernstein-Poly-01-span1*)
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: degree-Bernstein-le Bernstein-Poly-eq-rescale-01*
degree-pcompose)
show {*Bernstein-Poly-01* *x p* | *x. x* $\leq$ *p*}
 $\subseteq$ *poly-vs.span* {*Bernstein-Poly* *x p c d* | *x. x* $\leq$ *p*}
apply (*subst Setcompr-subset*)
apply (*rule allI*, *rule impI*)
apply (*rule Bernstein-Poly-span1*)
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: degree-Bernstein-le*)
qed

lemma *Bernstein-Poly-independent*: **assumes** *c* $\neq$ *d*

shows *poly-vs.independent* {*Bernstein-Poly* *x p c d* | *x. x* $\in$ {..*p*}}
proof (*rule poly-vs.card-le-dim-spanning*)
show {*Bernstein-Poly* *x p c d* | *x. x* $\in$ {..*p*}} $\subseteq$ {*x. degree* *x* $\leq$ *p*}
using *assms*
by (*auto simp: degree-Bernstein Bernstein-Poly-eq-rescale-01 degree-pcompose*)
show {*x. degree* *x* $\leq$ *p*} $\subseteq$ *poly-vs.span* {*Bernstein-Poly* *x p c d* | *x. x* $\in$ {..*p*}}
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: Bernstein-Poly-span1*)
show *finite* {*Bernstein-Poly* *x p c d* | *x. x* $\in$ {..*p*}} **by** *fastforce*
show *card* {*Bernstein-Poly* *x p c d* | *x. x* $\in$ {..*p*}} $\leq$ *poly-vs.dim* {*x. degree* *x* $\leq$ *p*}
apply (*rule le-trans*)
apply (*subst image-Collect[symmetric]*, *rule card-image-le*, *force*)
by (*force simp: dim-degree*)
qed

3.2 Bernstein coefficients and changes over any interval

definition *Bernstein-coeffs* ::

nat $\Rightarrow$ *real* $\Rightarrow$ *real* $\Rightarrow$ *real poly* $\Rightarrow$ *real list* **where**
Bernstein-coeffs *p c d P* =
 $[(\text{inverse } (\text{real } (p \text{ choose } j))) *$

$\text{coeff } (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ (P \circ_p [:c, 1:] \circ_p [:0, d-c:]) \circ_p [:1, 1:]) \ (p-j)).$
 $j \leftarrow [0..<(p+1)]$

lemma *Bernstein-coeffs-eq-rescale*: **assumes** $c \neq d$
shows $\text{Bernstein-coeffs } p \ c \ d \ P = \text{Bernstein-coeffs-01 } p \ (P \circ_p [:c, 1:] \circ_p [:0, d-c:])$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: pcompose-pCons pcompose-assoc[symmetric]*
Bernstein-coeffs-def Bernstein-coeffs-01-def)

lemma *nth-default-Bernstein-coeffs*: **assumes** $\text{degree } P \leq p$
shows $\text{nth-default } 0 \ (\text{Bernstein-coeffs } p \ c \ d \ P) \ i =$
 $\text{inverse } (p \text{ choose } i) * \text{coeff}$
 $(\text{reciprocal-poly } p \ (P \circ_p [:c, 1:] \circ_p [:0, d-c:]) \circ_p [:1, 1:]) \ (p-i)$
apply (*cases* $p = i$)
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: Bernstein-coeffs-def nth-default-append*
nth-default-Cons Nitpick.case-nat-unfold binomial-eq-0)

lemma *Bernstein-coeffs-sum*: **assumes** $c \neq d$ **and** $hP: \text{degree } P \leq p$
shows $P = (\sum j = 0..p. \text{smult } (\text{nth-default } 0 \ (\text{Bernstein-coeffs } p \ c \ d \ P) \ j)$
 $(\text{Bernstein-Poly } j \ p \ c \ d))$
apply (*subst nth-default-Bernstein-coeffs[OF hP]*)
apply (*subst Bernstein-sum[OF assms]*)
by *argo*

definition *Bernstein-changes* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real poly} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**
 $\text{Bernstein-changes } p \ c \ d \ P = \text{nat } (\text{changes } (\text{Bernstein-coeffs } p \ c \ d \ P))$

lemma *Bernstein-changes-eq-rescale*: **assumes** $c \neq d$ **and** $\text{degree } P \leq p$
shows $\text{Bernstein-changes } p \ c \ d \ P =$
 $\text{Bernstein-changes-01 } p \ (P \circ_p [:c, 1:] \circ_p [:0, d-c:])$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: Bernstein-coeffs-eq-rescale Bernstein-changes-def*
Bernstein-changes-01-def)

This is related and mostly equivalent to previous Descartes test [3]

lemma *Bernstein-changes-test*:

fixes $P::\text{real poly}$
assumes $\text{degree } P \leq p$ **and** $P \neq 0$ **and** $c < d$
shows $\text{proots-count } P \ \{x. \ c < x \wedge x < d\} \leq \text{Bernstein-changes } p \ c \ d \ P \wedge$
 $\text{even } (\text{Bernstein-changes } p \ c \ d \ P - \text{proots-count } P \ \{x. \ c < x \wedge x < d\})$

proof –

define Q **where** $Q = P \circ_p [:c, 1:] \circ_p [:0, d-c:]$

have $\text{int } (\text{proots-count } Q \ \{x. \ 0 < x \wedge x < 1\})$
 $\leq \text{Bernstein-changes-01 } p \ Q \wedge$
 $\text{even } (\text{Bernstein-changes-01 } p \ Q -$
 $\text{int } (\text{proots-count } Q \ \{x. \ 0 < x \wedge x < 1\}))$

unfolding $Q\text{-def}$

using *assms* **by** (*intro Bernstein-changes-01-test*) (*auto simp: pcompose-eq-0-iff*)
moreover **have** $\text{proots-count } P \ \{x. \ c < x \wedge x < d\} =$

```

      roots-count  $Q \{x. 0 < x \wedge x < 1\}$ 
    unfolding  $Q\text{-def}$ 
  proof (subst roots-pcompose)
    have  $\text{poly } [:c, 1:] \text{ 'poly } [:0, d - c:] \text{ ' } \{x. 0 < x \wedge x < 1\} =$ 
       $\{x. c < x \wedge x < d\}$  (is ?L = ?R)
    proof
      have  $c + x * (d - c) < d$  if  $x < 1$  for  $x$ 
      proof -
        have  $x * (d - c) < 1 * (d - c)$ 
        using  $\langle c < d \rangle$  that by force
        then show ?thesis by fastforce
      qed
      then show ?L  $\subseteq$  ?R
      using assms by auto
    next
      show ?R  $\subseteq$  ?L
      proof
        fix  $x::\text{real}$  assume  $x \in ?R$ 
        hence  $c < x$  and  $x < d$  by auto
        thus  $x \in ?L$ 
        proof (subst image-eqI)
          show  $x = \text{poly } [:c, 1:] (x - c)$  by force
          assume  $c < x$  and  $x < d$ 
          thus  $x - c \in \text{poly } [:0, d - c:] \text{ ' } \{x. 0 < x \wedge x < 1\}$ 
          proof (subst image-eqI)
            show  $x - c = \text{poly } [:0, d - c:] ((x - c)/(d - c))$ 
            using assms by fastforce
            assume  $c < x$  and  $x < d$ 
            thus  $(x - c) / (d - c) \in \{x. 0 < x \wedge x < 1\}$ 
            by auto
          qed fast
        qed fast
      qed
    qed
  then show roots-count  $P \{x. c < x \wedge x < d\} =$ 
    roots-count  $(P \circ_p [:c, 1:])$ 
     $(\text{poly } [:0, d - c:] \text{ ' } \{x. 0 < x \wedge x < 1\})$ 
    using assms by (auto simp:roots-pcompose)
  show  $P \circ_p [:c, 1:] \neq 0$ 
  by (simp add: pcompose-eq-0-iff assms(2))
  show degree  $[:0, d - c:] = 1$ 
  using assms by auto
qed
moreover have Bernstein-changes  $p \ c \ d \ P = \text{Bernstein-changes-01 } p \ Q$ 
  unfolding  $Q\text{-def}$ 
  apply (rule Bernstein-changes-eq-rescale)
  using assms by auto
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

3.3 The control polygon of a polynomial

definition *control-points* ::

$\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real poly} \Rightarrow (\text{real} \times \text{real}) \text{ list}$

where

$\text{control-points } p \ c \ d \ P =$
 $[(((\text{real } i) * d + (\text{real } (p - i)) * c) / p,$
 $\text{nth-default } 0 \ (\text{Bernstein-coeffs } p \ c \ d \ P) \ i).$
 $i \leftarrow [0..<(p+1)]]$

lemma *line-above*:

fixes $a \ b \ c \ d :: \text{real}$ **and** $p :: \text{nat}$ **and** $P :: \text{real poly}$

assumes $hline: \bigwedge i. i \leq p \implies a * (((\text{real } i) * d + (\text{real } (p - i)) * c) / p) + b \geq$
 $\text{nth-default } 0 \ (\text{Bernstein-coeffs } p \ c \ d \ P) \ i$

and $hp: p \neq 0$ **and** $hcd: c \neq d$ **and** $hP: \text{degree } P \leq p$

shows $\bigwedge x. c \leq x \implies x \leq d \implies a * x + b \geq \text{poly } P \ x$

proof –

fix x

assume $hc: c \leq x$ **and** $hd: x \leq d$

have $\text{bern-eq}:\text{Bernstein-coeffs } p \ c \ d \ [:b, a:] =$

$[a * (\text{real } i * d + \text{real } (p - i) * c) / p + b. i \leftarrow [0..<(p+1)]]$

proof –

have $\text{Bernstein-coeffs } p \ c \ d \ [:b, a:] = \text{map } (\text{nth-default } 0$
 $(\text{Bernstein-coeffs-01 } p \ ([:b, a:] \circ_p [:c, 1:] \circ_p [:0, d - c:])))$
 $[0..<p+1]$

apply $(\text{subst } \text{Bernstein-coeffs-eq-rescale} [OF \ hcd])$

apply $(\text{subst } \text{map-nth-default} [\text{symmetric}])$

apply $(\text{subst } \text{length-Bernstein-coeffs-01})$

by *blast*

also have

$\dots = \text{map } (\lambda i. a * (\text{real } i * d + \text{real } (p - i) * c) / \text{real } p + b) [0..<p + 1]$

proof $(\text{rule } \text{map-cong})$

fix x **assume** $hx: x \in \text{set } [0..<p + 1]$

have $\text{nth-default } 0 \ (\text{Bernstein-coeffs-01 } p$
 $([:b, a:] \circ_p [:c, 1:] \circ_p [:0, d - c:])) \ x =$

$\text{nth-default } 0 \ (\text{Bernstein-coeffs-01 } p$
 $(\text{smult } (b + a * c) \ 1 + \text{smult } (a * (d - c)) \ (\text{monom } 1 \ 1))) \ x$

proof –

have $[:b, a:] \circ_p [:c, 1:] \circ_p [:0, d - c:] =$
 $\text{smult } (b + a * c) \ 1 + \text{smult } (a * (d - c)) \ (\text{monom } 1 \ 1)$

by $(\text{simp } \text{add: monom-altdef } p \text{compose-} p \text{Cons})$

then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

also have $\dots =$

$\text{nth-default } 0 \ (\text{Bernstein-coeffs-01 } p \ (\text{smult } (b + a * c) \ 1)) \ x +$

$\text{nth-default } 0 \ (\text{Bernstein-coeffs-01 } p \ (\text{smult } (a * (d - c)) \ (\text{monom } 1 \ 1))) \ x$

apply $(\text{subst } \text{Bernstein-coeffs-01-add})$

using hp **by** $(\text{auto } \text{simp: degree-monom-eq})$

also have $\dots =$

```

      (b + a*c) * nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs-01 p 1) x +
      (a*(d - c)) * nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs-01 p (monom 1 1)) x
    apply (subst Bernstein-coeffs-01-smult)
    using hp by (auto simp: Bernstein-coeffs-01-smult degree-monom-eq)
  also have ... =
    (b + a * c) * (if x < p + 1 then 1 else 0) +
    a * (d - c) * (real (nth-default 0 [0..<p + 1] x) / real p)
  apply (subst Bernstein-coeffs-01-1, subst Bernstein-coeffs-01-x[OF hp])
  apply (subst nth-default-replicate-eq, subst nth-default-map-eq[of - 0])
  by auto
  also have ... =
    (b + a * c) * (if x < p + 1 then 1 else 0) +
    a * (d - c) * (real ([0..<p + 1] ! x) / real p)
  apply (subst nth-default-nth)
  using hx by auto
  also have ... = (b + a * c) * (if x < p + 1 then 1 else 0) +
    a * (d - c) * (real (0 + x) / real p)
  apply (subst nth-upt)
  using hx by auto
  also have ... = a * (real x * d + real (p - x) * c) / real p + b
  apply (subst of-nat-diff)
  using hx hp by (auto simp: field-simps)
  finally show nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs-01 p
    ([:b, a:] ∘p [:c, 1:] ∘p [:0, d - c:])) x =
    a * (real x * d + real (p - x) * c) / real p + b .
qed blast
finally show ?thesis .
qed

have nth-default-geq: nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs p c d [:b, a:]) i ≥
  nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs p c d P) i for i
proof -
  show nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs p c d [:b, a:]) i ≥
    nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs p c d P) i
  proof cases
    define p1 where p1 ≡ p+1
    assume h: i ≤ p
    hence nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs p c d P) i ≤
      a * (((real i)*d + (real (p - i))*c)/p) + b
    by (rule hline)
  also have ... = nth-default 0 (map (λi. a * (real i * d
    + real (p - i) * c) / real p + b) [0..<p + 1]) i
  apply (subst p1-def[symmetric])
  using h apply (auto simp: nth-default-def)
  by (auto simp: p1-def)
  also have ... = nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs p c d [:b, a:]) i
  using bern-eq by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
next

```

```

    assume h:  $\neg i \leq p$ 
    thus ?thesis
      using assms
      by (auto simp: nth-default-def Bernstein-coeffs-eq-rescale
                    length-Bernstein-coeffs-01)
  qed
qed

have poly P x = ( $\sum k = 0..p.$ 
  poly (smult (nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs p c d P) k)
    (Bernstein-Poly k p c d)) x)
  apply (subst Bernstein-coeffs-sum[OF hcd hP])
  by (rule poly-sum)
also have ...  $\leq$  ( $\sum k = 0..p.$ 
  poly (smult (nth-default 0 (Bernstein-coeffs p c d [:b, a:]) k)
    (Bernstein-Poly k p c d)) x)
  apply (rule sum-mono)
  using mult-right-mono[OF nth-default-geq] Bernstein-Poly-nonneg[OF hc hd]
  by auto
also have ... = poly [:b, a:] x
  apply (subst 2) Bernstein-coeffs-sum[of c d [:b, a:] p])
  using assms apply auto[2]
  by (rule poly-sum[symmetric])
also have ... = a*x + b by force
finally show poly P x  $\leq$  a*x + b .
qed

end

```

4 Normal Polynomials

```

theory Normal-Poly
  imports RRI-Misc
begin

```

Here we define normal polynomials as defined in Basu, S., Pollack, R., Roy, M.-F.: Algorithms in Real Algebraic Geometry. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg (2016).

definition *normal-poly* :: ($'a::\{comm-ring-1,ord\}$) *poly* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
normal-poly p $\equiv$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (p \neq 0) \wedge \\
 & (\forall i. 0 \leq \text{coeff } p \ i) \wedge \\
 & (\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{coeff } p \ (i+2) \leq (\text{coeff } p \ (i+1))^2) \wedge \\
 & (\forall i \ j \ k. i \leq j \longrightarrow j \leq k \longrightarrow 0 < \text{coeff } p \ i \\
 & \quad \longrightarrow 0 < \text{coeff } p \ k \longrightarrow 0 < \text{coeff } p \ j)
 \end{aligned}$$

lemma *normal-non-zero*: *normal-poly* p $\implies$ p $\neq$ 0
 using *normal-poly-def* by blast

lemma *normal-coeff-nonneg*: $\text{normal-poly } p \implies 0 \leq \text{coeff } p \ i$
using *normal-poly-def* **by** *metis*

lemma *normal-poly-coeff-mult*:
 $\text{normal-poly } p \implies \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{coeff } p \ (i+2) \leq (\text{coeff } p \ (i+1))^2$
using *normal-poly-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *normal-poly-pos-interval*:
 $\text{normal-poly } p \implies i \leq j \implies j \leq k \implies 0 < \text{coeff } p \ i \implies 0 < \text{coeff } p \ k$
 $\implies 0 < \text{coeff } p \ j$
using *normal-poly-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *normal-polyI*:
assumes $(p \neq 0)$
and $(\bigwedge i. 0 \leq \text{coeff } p \ i)$
and $(\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{coeff } p \ (i+2) \leq (\text{coeff } p \ (i+1))^2)$
and $(\bigwedge i \ j \ k. i \leq j \implies j \leq k \implies 0 < \text{coeff } p \ i \implies 0 < \text{coeff } p \ k \implies 0 < \text{coeff } p \ j)$
shows *normal-poly* p
using *assms* **by** $(\text{force simp: normal-poly-def})$

lemma *linear-normal-iff*:
fixes $x::\text{real}$
shows $\text{normal-poly } [-x, 1:] \longleftrightarrow x \leq 0$
proof
assume $\text{normal-poly } [-x, 1:]$
thus $x \leq 0$ **using** *normal-coeff-nonneg* $[\text{of } [-x, 1:] \ 0]$ **by** *auto*
next
assume $x \leq 0$
then have $0 \leq \text{coeff } [-x, 1:] \ i$ **for** i
by $(\text{cases } i) \ (\text{simp-all add: pCons-one})$
moreover have $0 < \text{coeff } [-x, 1:] \ j$
if $i \leq j \ j \leq k \ 0 < \text{coeff } [-x, 1:] \ i$
 $0 < \text{coeff } [-x, 1:] \ k$ **for** $i \ j \ k$
apply $(\text{cases } k=0 \vee i=0)$
subgoal using *that*
by $(\text{smt } (z3) \ \text{bot-nat-0.extremum-uniqueI degree-pCons-eq-if le-antisym le-degree not-less-eq-eq})$
subgoal using *that*
by $(\text{smt } (z3) \ \text{One-nat-def degree-pCons-eq-if le-degree less-one not-le one-neq-zero pCons-one verit-la-disequality})$
done
ultimately show $\text{normal-poly } [-x, 1:]$
unfolding *normal-poly-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *quadratic-normal-iff*:
fixes $z::\text{complex}$

shows *normal-poly* $[(\text{cmod } z)^2, -2 * \text{Re } z, 1:]$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2 \geq (\text{cmod } z)^2$

proof

assume *normal-poly* $[(\text{cmod } z)^2, -2 * \text{Re } z, 1:]$
hence $-2 * \text{Re } z \geq 0 \wedge (\text{cmod } z)^2 \geq 0 \wedge (-2 * \text{Re } z)^2 \geq (\text{cmod } z)^2$
using *normal-coeff-nonneg*[*of - 1*] *normal-poly-coeff-mult*[*of - 0*]
by *fastforce*
thus $\text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2 \geq (\text{cmod } z)^2$
by *auto*

next

assume *asm*: $\text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2 \geq (\text{cmod } z)^2$
define *P* **where** $P = [(\text{cmod } z)^2, -2 * \text{Re } z, 1:]$

have $0 \leq \text{coeff } P \ i$ **for** *i*
unfolding *P-def* **using** *asm*
apply (*cases i=0 ∨ i=1 ∨ i=2*)
by (*auto simp:numeral-2-eq-2 coeff-eq-0*)
moreover have $\text{coeff } P \ i * \text{coeff } P \ (i + 2) \leq (\text{coeff } P \ (i + 1))^2$ **for** *i*
apply (*cases i=0 ∨ i=1 ∨ i=2*)
using *asm*
unfolding *P-def* **by** (*auto simp:coeff-eq-0*)
moreover have $0 < \text{coeff } P \ j$
if $0 < \text{coeff } P \ k \ 0 < \text{coeff } P \ i \ j \leq k \ i \leq j$
for *i j k*
using *that unfolding P-def*
apply (*cases k=0 ∨ k=1 ∨ k=2*)
subgoal using *asm*
by (*smt (z3) One-nat-def Suc-1 bot-nat-0.extremum-uniqueI*
coeff-pCons-0 coeff-pCons-Suc le-Suc-eq
zero-less-power2)
subgoal by (*auto simp:coeff-eq-0*)
done
moreover have $P \neq 0$ **unfolding** *P-def* **by** *auto*
ultimately show *normal-poly* *P*
unfolding *normal-poly-def* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *normal-of-no-zero-root*:

fixes *f*:*real poly*
assumes *hzero*: $\text{poly } f \ 0 \neq 0$ **and** *hdeg*: $i \leq \text{degree } f$
and *hnorm*: *normal-poly* *f*
shows $0 < \text{coeff } f \ i$

proof –

have $\text{coeff } f \ 0 > 0$ **using** *hzero normal-coeff-nonneg*[*OF hnorm*]
by (*metis eq-iff not-le-imp-less poly-0-coeff-0*)
moreover have $\text{coeff } f \ (\text{degree } f) > 0$ **using** *normal-coeff-nonneg*[*OF hnorm*]
normal-non-zero[*OF hnorm*]
by (*meson dual-order.irrefl eq-iff eq-zero-or-degree-less not-le-imp-less*)
moreover have $0 \leq i$ **by** *simp*

ultimately show $0 < \text{coeff } f \ i$ using $\text{hdeg normal-poly-pos-interval}[OF \ hnorm]$
 by *blast*
 qed

lemma *normal-divide-x*:
 fixes $f::\text{real poly}$
 assumes $hnorm: \text{normal-poly } (f * [:0, 1:])$
 shows $\text{normal-poly } f$
 proof (rule *normal-polyI*)
 show $f \neq 0$
 using *normal-non-zero*[*OF hnorm*] by *auto*
 next
 fix i
 show $0 \leq \text{coeff } f \ i$
 using *normal-coeff-nonneg*[*OF hnorm, of Suc i*] by (simp add: *coeff-pCons*)
 next
 fix i
 show $\text{coeff } f \ i * \text{coeff } f \ (i + 2) \leq (\text{coeff } f \ (i + 1))^2$
 using *normal-poly-coeff-mult*[*OF hnorm, of Suc i*] by (simp add: *coeff-pCons*)
 next
 fix $i \ j \ k$
 show $i \leq j \implies j \leq k \implies 0 < \text{coeff } f \ i \implies 0 < \text{coeff } f \ k \implies 0 < \text{coeff } f \ j$
 using *normal-poly-pos-interval*[*of - Suc i Suc j Suc k, OF hnorm*]
 by (simp add: *coeff-pCons*)
 qed

lemma *normal-mult-x*:
 fixes $f::\text{real poly}$
 assumes $hnorm: \text{normal-poly } f$
 shows $\text{normal-poly } (f * [:0, 1:])$
 proof (rule *normal-polyI*)
 show $f * [:0, 1:] \neq 0$
 using *normal-non-zero*[*OF hnorm*] by *auto*
 next
 fix i
 show $0 \leq \text{coeff } (f * [:0, 1:]) \ i$
 using *normal-coeff-nonneg*[*OF hnorm, of i-1*] by (cases i , auto simp: *coeff-pCons*)
 next
 fix i
 show $\text{coeff } (f * [:0, 1:]) \ i * \text{coeff } (f * [:0, 1:]) \ (i + 2) \leq (\text{coeff } (f * [:0, 1:]) \ (i + 1))^2$
 using *normal-poly-coeff-mult*[*OF hnorm, of i-1*] by (cases i , auto simp: *coeff-pCons*)
 next
 fix $i \ j \ k$
 show $i \leq j \implies j \leq k \implies 0 < \text{coeff } (f * [:0, 1:]) \ i \implies 0 < \text{coeff } (f * [:0, 1:]) \ k \implies 0 < \text{coeff } (f * [:0, 1:]) \ j$
 using *normal-poly-pos-interval*[*of - i-1 j-1 k-1, OF hnorm*]

```

    apply (cases i, force)
    apply (cases j, force)
    apply (cases k, force)
    by (auto simp: coeff-pCons)
qed

lemma normal-poly-general-coeff-mult:
  fixes f::real poly
  assumes normal-poly f and h ≤ j
  shows coeff f (h+1) * coeff f (j+1) ≥ coeff f h * coeff f (j+2)
using assms proof (induction j)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    using normal-poly-coeff-mult by (auto simp: power2-eq-square)[1]
next
  case (Suc j)
  then show ?case
  proof (cases h = Suc j)
    assume h = Suc j normal-poly f
    thus ?thesis
      using normal-poly-coeff-mult by (auto simp: power2-eq-square)
  next
    assume (normal-poly f ⇒
      h ≤ j ⇒ coeff f h * coeff f (j + 2) ≤ coeff f (h + 1) * coeff f (j + 1))
      normal-poly f and h: h ≤ Suc j h ≠ Suc j
    hence IH: coeff f h * coeff f (j + 2) ≤ coeff f (h + 1) * coeff f (j + 1)
      by linarith
    show ?thesis
  proof (cases coeff f (Suc j + 1) = 0, cases coeff f (Suc j + 2) = 0)
    show coeff f (Suc j + 1) = 0 ⇒ coeff f (Suc j + 2) = 0 ⇒
      coeff f h * coeff f (Suc j + 2) ≤ coeff f (h + 1) * coeff f (Suc j + 1)
    by (metis assms(1) mult-zero-right normal-coeff-nonneg)
  next
    assume 1: coeff f (Suc j + 1) = 0 coeff f (Suc j + 2) ≠ 0
    hence coeff f (Suc j + 2) > 0 ¬coeff f (Suc j + 1) > 0
      using normal-coeff-nonneg[of f Suc j + 2] assms(1) by auto
    hence coeff f h > 0 ⇒ False
      using normal-poly-pos-interval[of f h Suc j + 1 Suc j + 2] assms(1) h by
force
    hence coeff f h = 0
      using normal-coeff-nonneg[OF assms(1)] less-eq-real-def by auto
    thus coeff f h * coeff f (Suc j + 2) ≤ coeff f (h + 1) * coeff f (Suc j + 1)
      using 1 by fastforce
  next
    assume 1: coeff f (Suc j + 1) ≠ 0
    show coeff f h * coeff f (Suc j + 2) ≤ coeff f (h + 1) * coeff f (Suc j + 1)
  proof (cases coeff f (Suc j) = 0)
    assume 2: coeff f (Suc j) = 0
    hence coeff f (Suc j + 1) > 0 ¬coeff f (Suc j) > 0

```

```

    using normal-coeff-nonneg[of f Suc j + 1] assms(1) 1 by auto
  hence coeff f h > 0  $\implies$  False
  using normal-poly-pos-interval[of f h Suc j Suc j + 1] assms(1) h by force
  hence coeff f h = 0
  using normal-coeff-nonneg[OF assms(1)] less-eq-real-def by auto
  thus coeff f h * coeff f (Suc j + 2)  $\leq$  coeff f (h + 1) * coeff f (Suc j + 1)
    by (simp add: assms(1) normal-coeff-nonneg)
next
  assume 2: coeff f (Suc j)  $\neq$  0
  from normal-poly-coeff-mult[OF assms(1), of Suc j] normal-coeff-nonneg[OF
    assms(1), of Suc j]
    normal-coeff-nonneg[OF assms(1), of Suc (Suc j)] 1 2
  have 3: coeff f (Suc j + 1) / coeff f (Suc j)  $\geq$  coeff f (Suc j + 2) / coeff f
    (Suc j + 1)
    by (auto simp: power2-eq-square divide-simps algebra-simps)
  have (coeff f h * coeff f (j + 2)) * (coeff f (Suc j + 2) / coeff f (Suc j +
    1))  $\leq$  (coeff f (h + 1) * coeff f (j + 1)) * (coeff f (Suc j + 1) / coeff f (Suc j))
    apply (rule mult-mono[OF IH])
    using 3 by (simp-all add: assms(1) normal-coeff-nonneg)
  thus coeff f h * coeff f (Suc j + 2)  $\leq$  coeff f (h + 1) * coeff f (Suc j + 1)
    using 1 2 by fastforce
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *normal-mult*:

```

  fixes f g::real poly
  assumes hf: normal-poly f and hg: normal-poly g
  defines df  $\equiv$  degree f and dg  $\equiv$  degree g
  shows normal-poly (f*g)
using df-def hf proof (induction df arbitrary: f)

```

We shall first show that without loss of generality we may assume *poly f 0* $\neq$ 0, this is done by induction on the degree, if 0 is a root then we derive the result from *f/[:0,1:]*.

```

  fix f::real poly fix i::nat
  assume 0 = degree f and hf: normal-poly f
  then obtain a where f = [:a:] using degree-0-iff by auto
  then show normal-poly (f*g)
    apply (subst normal-polyI)
    subgoal using normal-non-zero[OF hf] normal-non-zero[OF hg] by auto
  subgoal
    using normal-coeff-nonneg[of - 0, OF hf] normal-coeff-nonneg[OF hg]
    by simp
  subgoal
    using normal-coeff-nonneg[of - 0, OF hf] normal-poly-coeff-mult[OF hg]
    by (auto simp: algebra-simps power2-eq-square mult-left-mono)[1]
  subgoal

```

```

      using normal-non-zero[OF hf] normal-coeff-nonneg[of - 0, OF hf] normal-
      poly-pos-interval[OF hg]
      by (simp add: zero-less-mult-iff)
    subgoal by simp
  done
next
case (Suc df)
then show ?case
proof (cases poly f 0 = 0)
  assume poly f 0 = 0 and hf:normal-poly f
  moreover then obtain f' where hdiv: f = f'*[:0,1:]
    by (smt (verit) dvdE mult.commute poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
  ultimately have hf': normal-poly f' using normal-divide-x by blast
  assume Suc df = degree f
  hence degree f' = df using hdiv normal-non-zero[OF hf'] by (auto simp:
  degree-mult-eq)
  moreover assume  $\bigwedge f. df = \text{degree } f \implies \text{normal-poly } f \implies \text{normal-poly } (f * g)$ 
  ultimately have normal-poly (f'*g) using hf' by blast
  thus normal-poly (f*g) using hdiv normal-mult-x by fastforce
next
assume hf: normal-poly f and hf0: poly f 0  $\neq$  0
define dg where dg  $\equiv$  degree g
show normal-poly (f * g)
using dg-def hg proof (induction dg arbitrary: g)

```

Similarly we may assume $\text{poly } g \ 0 \neq 0$.

```

  fix g::real poly fix i::nat
  assume 0 = degree g and hg: normal-poly g
  then obtain a where g = [:a:] using degree-0-iff by auto
  then show normal-poly (f*g)
    apply (subst normal-polyI)
  subgoal
    using normal-non-zero[OF hg] normal-non-zero[OF hf] by auto
  subgoal
    using normal-coeff-nonneg[of - 0, OF hg] normal-coeff-nonneg[OF hf]
    by simp
  subgoal
    using normal-coeff-nonneg[of - 0, OF hg] normal-poly-coeff-mult[OF hf]
    by (auto simp: algebra-simps power2-eq-square mult-left-mono)
  subgoal
    using normal-non-zero[OF hf] normal-coeff-nonneg[of - 0, OF hg]
    normal-poly-pos-interval[OF hf]
    by (simp add: zero-less-mult-iff)
  by simp
next
case (Suc dg)
then show ?case
proof (cases poly g 0 = 0)

```

assume $\text{poly } g \ 0 = 0$ **and** $hg: \text{normal-poly } g$
moreover then obtain g' **where** $\text{hdiv}: g = g' * [:0, 1:]$
by (*smt (verit) dvdE mult.commute poly-eq-0-iff-dvd*)
ultimately have hg' : $\text{normal-poly } g'$ **using** $\text{normal-divide-}x$ **by** *blast*
assume $\text{Suc } dg = \text{degree } g$
hence $\text{degree } g' = dg$ **using** $\text{hdiv normal-non-zero}[OF \ hg']$ **by** (*auto simp: degree-mult-eq*)
moreover assume $\bigwedge g. dg = \text{degree } g \implies \text{normal-poly } g \implies \text{normal-poly } (f * g)$
ultimately have $\text{normal-poly } (f * g')$ **using** hg' **by** *blast*
thus $\text{normal-poly } (f * g)$ **using** $\text{hdiv normal-mult-}x$ **by** *fastforce*
next

It now remains to show that $(fg)_i \geq 0$. This follows by decomposing $\{(h, j) \in \mathbf{Z}^2 \mid h > j\} = \{(h, j) \in \mathbf{Z}^2 \mid h \leq j\} \cup \{(h, h-1) \in \mathbf{Z}^2 \mid h \in \mathbf{Z}\}$. Note in order to avoid working with infinite sums over integers all these sets are bounded, which adds some complexity compared to the proof of lemma 2.55 in Basu, S., Pollack, R., Roy, M.-F.: Algorithms in Real Algebraic Geometry. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg (2016).

assume $hg0: \text{poly } g \ 0 \neq 0$ **and** $hg: \text{normal-poly } g$
have $f * g \neq 0$ **using** $\text{hf } hg$ **by** (*simp add: normal-non-zero Suc.prem*)
moreover have $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } (f * g) \ i \geq 0$
apply (*subst coeff-mult, rule sum-nonneg, rule mult-nonneg-nonneg*)
using $\text{normal-coeff-nonneg}[OF \ hf]$ $\text{normal-coeff-nonneg}[OF \ hg]$ **by** *auto*
moreover have
 $\text{coeff } (f * g) \ i * \text{coeff } (f * g) \ (i+2) \leq (\text{coeff } (f * g) \ (i+1))^2$ **for** i
proof –

$$(fg)_{i+1}^2 - (fg)_i(fg)_{i+2} = (\sum_x f_x g_{i+1-x})^2 - (\sum_x f_x g_{i+2-x})(\sum_x f_x g_{i-x})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{have } (\text{coeff } (f * g) \ (i+1))^2 - \text{coeff } (f * g) \ i * \text{coeff } (f * g) \ (i+2) = \\
 & \quad (\sum_{x \leq i+1} \text{coeff } f \ x * \text{coeff } g \ (i+1-x)) * \\
 & \quad (\sum_{x \leq i+1} \text{coeff } f \ x * \text{coeff } g \ (i+1-x)) - \\
 & \quad (\sum_{x \leq i+2} \text{coeff } f \ x * \text{coeff } g \ (i+2-x)) * \\
 & \quad (\sum_{x \leq i} \text{coeff } f \ x * \text{coeff } g \ (i-x)) \\
 & \text{by } (\text{auto simp: coeff-mult power2-eq-square algebra-simps})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots = \sum_{x,y} f_x g_{i+1-x} f_y g_{i+1-y} - \sum_{x,y} f_x g_{i+2-x} f_y g_{i-y}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{also have } \dots = \\
 & \quad (\sum_{x \leq i+1} \sum_{y \leq i+1} \text{coeff } f \ x * \text{coeff } g \ (i+1-x) * \\
 & \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \ y * \text{coeff } g \ (i+1-y)) - \\
 & \quad (\sum_{x \leq i+2} \sum_{y \leq i} \text{coeff } f \ x * \text{coeff } g \ (i+2-x) * \\
 & \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \ y * \text{coeff } g \ (i-y)) \\
 & \text{by } (\text{subst sum-product, subst sum-product, auto simp: algebra-simps})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots = \sum_{h \leq j} f_h g_{i+1-h} f_j g_{i+1-j} + \sum_{h > j} f_h g_{i+1-h} f_j g_{i+1-j} - \sum_{h \leq j} f_h g_{i+2-h} f_j g_{i-j} - \sum_{h > j} f_h g_{i+2-h} f_j g_{i-j}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{also have } \dots = \\
 & \quad (\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). \ i+1 \geq j \wedge j \geq h\}} \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - j)) + \\ & (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). i + 1 \geq h \wedge h > j\}. \\ & \text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - j)) - \\ & ((\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). i \geq j \wedge j \geq h\}. \\ & \text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i + 2 - h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i - j)) + \\ & (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). i + 2 \geq h \wedge h > j \wedge i \geq j\}. \\ & \text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i + 2 - h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i - j))) \\ \text{proof } & - \\ & \text{have } (\sum x \leq i + 1. \sum y \leq i + 1. \text{coeff } f x * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - x) * \text{coeff } f \\ & y * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - y)) = \\ & (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\}. \\ & \text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - j)) + \\ & (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h\}. \\ & \text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - j)) \\ \text{proof } & (\text{subst sum.union-disjoint[symmetric]}) \\ & \text{have } H: \{(h, j). j \leq i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\} \subseteq \{..i+1\} \times \{..i+1\} \\ & \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h\} \subseteq \{..i+1\} \times \{..i+1\} \\ & \text{finite } (\{..i+1\} \times \{..i+1\}) \\ & \text{by } (\text{fastforce}, \text{fastforce}, \text{fastforce}) \\ & \text{show finite } \{(h, j). j \leq i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\} \\ & \text{apply } (\text{rule finite-subset}) \text{ using } H \text{ by } (\text{blast}, \text{blast}) \\ & \text{show finite } \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h\} \\ & \text{apply } (\text{rule finite-subset}) \text{ using } H \text{ by } (\text{blast}, \text{blast}) \\ & \text{show } \{(h, j). j \leq i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\} \cap \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h\} = \{\} \\ & \text{by fastforce} \\ & \text{show } (\sum x \leq i + 1. \sum y \leq i + 1. \text{coeff } f x * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - x) * \text{coeff } \\ & f y * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - y)) = \\ & (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\} \cup \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h\}. \\ & \text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - j)) \\ & \text{apply } (\text{subst sum.cartesian-product}, \text{rule sum.cong}) \\ & \text{apply force by blast} \\ \text{qed} \\ & \text{moreover have } (\sum x \leq i + 2. \sum y \leq i. \text{coeff } f x * \text{coeff } g (i + 2 - x) * \\ & \text{coeff } f y * \text{coeff } g (i - y)) = \\ & (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\}. \\ & \text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i + 2 - h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i - j)) + \\ & (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). i + 2 \geq h \wedge h > j \wedge i \geq j\}. \\ & \text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i + 2 - h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i - j)) \\ \text{proof } & (\text{subst sum.union-disjoint[symmetric]}) \\ & \text{have } H: \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\} \subseteq \{..i+2\} \times \{..i\} \\ & \{(h, j). i + 2 \geq h \wedge h > j \wedge i \geq j\} \subseteq \{..i+2\} \times \{..i\} \\ & \text{finite } (\{..i+2\} \times \{..i\}) \\ & \text{by } (\text{fastforce}, \text{fastforce}, \text{fastforce}) \\ & \text{show finite } \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\} \\ & \text{apply } (\text{rule finite-subset}) \text{ using } H \text{ by } (\text{blast}, \text{blast}) \\ & \text{show finite } \{(h, j). i + 2 \geq h \wedge h > j \wedge i \geq j\} \\ & \text{apply } (\text{rule finite-subset}) \text{ using } H \text{ by } (\text{blast}, \text{blast}) \\ & \text{show } \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\} \cap \{(h, j). i + 2 \geq h \wedge h > j \wedge i \geq j\} = \\ & \{\}
\end{aligned}$$

by fastforce
 show $(\sum_{x \leq i+2}. \sum_{y \leq i}. \text{coeff } f x * \text{coeff } g (i+2-x) * \text{coeff } f y * \text{coeff } g (i-y)) =$
 $(\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\} \cup \{(h,j). i+2 \geq h \wedge h > j \wedge i \geq j\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i+2-h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i-j))$
 apply (subst sum.cartesian-product, rule sum.cong)
 apply force by blast
 qed
 ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
 qed

$\dots = \sum_{h \leq j} f_h g_{i+1-h} f_j g_{i+1-j} + \sum_{h \leq j} f_{j+1} g_{i-j} f_{h-2} g_{i+2-h} + \sum_h f_h g_{i+1-h} f_{h-1} g_{i+2-h} -$
 $\sum_{h \leq j} f_h g_{i+2-h} f_j g_{i-j} - \sum_{h \leq j} f_{j+1} g_{i+1-j} f_{h-2} g_{i+1-h} - \sum_h f_h g_{i+2-h} f_{h-1} g_{i+1-h}$

also have ... =
 $(\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i+1 \wedge h \leq j\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i+1-j)) +$
 $(\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f (j+1) * \text{coeff } g (i-j) * \text{coeff } f (h-1) * \text{coeff } g (i+2-h))$
 +
 $(\sum_{h \in \{1..i+1\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } f (h-1) * \text{coeff } g (i+2-h))$
 -
 $((\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i+2-h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i-j)) +$
 $(\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i+1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f (j+1) * \text{coeff } g (i+1-j) * \text{coeff } f (h-1) * \text{coeff } g (i+1$
 $- h)) +$
 $(\sum_{h \in \{1..i+1\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i+2-h) * \text{coeff } f (h-1) * \text{coeff } g (i+1-h)))$

proof -
 have $(\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). h \leq i+1 \wedge j < h\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i+1-j)) =$
 $(\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f (j+1) * \text{coeff } g (i-j) * \text{coeff } f (h-1) * \text{coeff } g (i+2$
 $- h)) +$
 $(\sum_{h = 1..i+1}. \text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } f (h-1) * \text{coeff } g (i+2-h))$

proof -
 have 1: $(\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f (j+1) * \text{coeff } g (i-j) * \text{coeff } f (h-1) * \text{coeff } g (i+2$
 $- h)) =$
 $(\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). h \leq i+1 \wedge j < h \wedge h \neq j+1\}}.$
 $\text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } g (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } f j * \text{coeff } g (i+1-j))$

proof (rule sum.reindex-cong)
 show $\{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\} = (\lambda(h,j). (j+1, h-1)) \text{ ‘ } \{(h,$
 $j). h \leq i+1 \wedge j < h \wedge h \neq j+1\}$
 proof
 show $(\lambda(h,j). (j+1, h-1)) \text{ ‘ } \{(h,j). h \leq i+1 \wedge j < h \wedge h \neq$

```

j + 1} ⊆ {(h, j). j ≤ i ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}
  by fastforce
  show {(h, j). j ≤ i ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h} ⊆ (λ(h, j). (j + 1, h - 1)) ‘
{(h, j). h ≤ i + 1 ∧ j < h ∧ h ≠ j + 1}
  proof
    fix x
    assume x ∈ {(h, j). j ≤ i ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}
    then obtain h j where x = (h, j) j ≤ i h ≤ j 0 < h by blast
    hence j + 1 ≤ i + 1 ∧ h - 1 < j + 1 ∧ j + 1 ≠ h - 1 + 1 ∧
x = ((h - 1) + 1, (j + 1) - 1)
    by auto
    thus x ∈ (λ(h, j). (j + 1, h - 1)) ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 1 ∧ j < h ∧
h ≠ j + 1}
    by (auto simp: image-iff)
  qed
qed
show inj-on (λ(h, j). (j + 1, h - 1)) {(h, j). h ≤ i + 1 ∧ j < h ∧
h ≠ j + 1}
  proof
    fix x y :: nat × nat
    assume x ∈ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 1 ∧ j < h ∧ h ≠ j + 1} y ∈ {(h, j).
h ≤ i + 1 ∧ j < h ∧ h ≠ j + 1}
    thus (case x of (h, j) ⇒ (j + 1, h - 1)) = (case y of (h, j) ⇒ (j
+ 1, h - 1)) ⇒ x = y
    by auto
  qed
show ∧x. x ∈ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 1 ∧ j < h ∧ h ≠ j + 1} ⇒
(case case x of (h, j) ⇒ (j + 1, h - 1) of
(h, j) ⇒ coeff f (j + 1) * coeff g (i - j) * coeff f (h - 1) * coeff g
(i + 2 - h)) =
(case x of (h, j) ⇒ coeff f h * coeff g (i + 1 - h) * coeff f j * coeff g
(i + 1 - j))
  by fastforce
qed
have 2: (∑ h = 1..i + 1. coeff f h * coeff g (i + 1 - h) * coeff f (h
- 1) * coeff g (i + 2 - h)) =
(∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 1 ∧ j < h ∧ h = j + 1}.
coeff f h * coeff g (i + 1 - h) * coeff f j * coeff g (i + 1 - j))
  proof (rule sum.reindex-cong)
    show {1..i + 1} = fst ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 1 ∧ j < h ∧ h = j + 1}
    proof
      show {1..i + 1} ⊆ fst ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 1 ∧ j < h ∧ h = j + 1}
    proof
      fix x
      assume x ∈ {1..i + 1}
      hence x ≤ i + 1 ∧ x - 1 < x ∧ x = x - 1 + 1 ∧ x = fst (x,
x - 1)
      by auto
      thus x ∈ fst ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 1 ∧ j < h ∧ h = j + 1}

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      by blast
    qed
    show fst '  $\{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h \wedge h = j + 1\} \subseteq \{1..i + 1\}$ 
      by force
    qed
    show inj-on fst  $\{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h \wedge h = j + 1\}$ 
    proof
      fix x y
      assume  $x \in \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h \wedge h = j + 1\}$ 
             $y \in \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h \wedge h = j + 1\}$ 
      hence  $x = (fst\ x, fst\ x - 1)$   $y = (fst\ y, fst\ y - 1)$   $fst\ x > 0$   $fst\ y$ 
> 0
      by auto
      thus  $fst\ x = fst\ y \implies x = y$  by presburger
    qed
    show  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h \wedge h = j + 1\} \implies$ 
       $coeff\ f\ (fst\ x) * coeff\ g\ (i + 1 - fst\ x) * coeff\ f\ (fst\ x - 1) * coeff$ 
 $g\ (i + 2 - fst\ x) =$ 
       $(case\ x\ of\ (h, j) \Rightarrow coeff\ f\ h * coeff\ g\ (i + 1 - h) * coeff\ f\ j * coeff$ 
 $g\ (i + 1 - j))$ 
      by fastforce
    qed
    have  $H: \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h \wedge h \neq j + 1\} \subseteq \{0..i+1\} \times \{0..i+1\}$ 
       $\{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h \wedge h = j + 1\} \subseteq \{0..i+1\} \times \{0..i+1\}$ 
       $finite\ (\{0..i+1\} \times \{0..i+1\})$ 
      by (fastforce, fastforce, fastforce)
    have  $finite\ \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h \wedge h \neq j + 1\}$ 
       $finite\ \{(h, j). h \leq i + 1 \wedge j < h \wedge h = j + 1\}$ 
      apply (rule finite-subset) using H apply (simp, simp)
      apply (rule finite-subset) using H apply (simp, simp)
      done
    thus ?thesis
      apply (subst 1, subst 2, subst sum.union-disjoint[symmetric])
      apply auto[3]
      apply (rule sum.cong)
      by auto
    qed
    moreover have  $(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). h \leq i + 2 \wedge j < h \wedge j \leq i\}.$ 
       $coeff\ f\ h * coeff\ g\ (i + 2 - h) * coeff\ f\ j * coeff\ g\ (i - j)) =$ 
       $(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.$ 
       $coeff\ f\ (j + 1) * coeff\ g\ (i + 1 - j) * coeff\ f\ (h - 1) * coeff\ g\ (i +$ 
 $1 - h)) +$ 
       $(\sum h = 1..i + 1. coeff\ f\ h * coeff\ g\ (i + 2 - h) * coeff\ f\ (h - 1) *$ 
 $coeff\ g\ (i + 1 - h))$ 
      proof -
        have 1:  $(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.$ 
           $coeff\ f\ (j + 1) * coeff\ g\ (i + 1 - j) * coeff\ f\ (h - 1) * coeff\ g\ (i$ 
 $+ 1 - h)) =$ 
           $(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). h \leq i + 2 \wedge j < h \wedge j \leq i \wedge h \neq j + 1\}.$ 

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      coeff f h * coeff g (i + 2 - h) * coeff f j * coeff g (i - j))
    proof (rule sum.reindex-cong)
      show {(h, j). j ≤ i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h} = (λ(h, j). (j+1, h-1)) ‘
        {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h ≠ j + 1}
      proof
        show (λ(h, j). (j + 1, h - 1)) ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤
          i ∧ h ≠ j + 1} ⊆ {(h, j). j ≤ i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}
        by fastforce
        show {(h, j). j ≤ i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h} ⊆ (λ(h, j). (j + 1, h -
          1)) ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h ≠ j + 1}
      proof
        fix x
        assume x ∈ {(h, j). j ≤ i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}
        then obtain h j where x = (h, j) j ≤ i + 1 h ≤ j 0 < h by blast
        hence j + 1 ≤ i + 2 ∧ h - 1 < j + 1 ∧ h - 1 ≤ i ∧ j + 1 ≠
          h - 1 + 1 ∧ x = ((h - 1) + 1, (j + 1) - 1)
        by auto
        thus x ∈ (λ(h, j). (j + 1, h - 1)) ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧
          j ≤ i ∧ h ≠ j + 1}
        by (auto simp: image-iff)
      qed
    qed
    show inj-on (λ(h, j). (j + 1, h - 1)) {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j
      ≤ i ∧ h ≠ j + 1}
    proof
      fix x y::nat×nat
      assume x ∈ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h ≠ j + 1} y ∈
        {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h ≠ j + 1}
      thus (case x of (h, j) ⇒ (j + 1, h - 1)) = (case y of (h, j) ⇒ (j
        + 1, h - 1)) ⇒ x = y
      by auto
    qed
    show ∧x. x ∈ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h ≠ j + 1} ⇒
      (case case x of (h, j) ⇒ (j + 1, h - 1) of
        (h, j) ⇒ coeff f (j + 1) * coeff g (i + 1 - j) * coeff f (h - 1) *
        coeff g (i + 1 - h)) =
        (case x of (h, j) ⇒ coeff f h * coeff g (i + 2 - h) * coeff f j * coeff
          g (i - j))
      by fastforce
    qed
    have 2: (∑ h = 1..i + 1. coeff f h * coeff g (i + 2 - h) * coeff f (h
      - 1) * coeff g (i + 1 - h)) =
      (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h = j + 1}.
        coeff f h * coeff g (i + 2 - h) * coeff f j * coeff g (i - j))
    proof (rule sum.reindex-cong)
      show {1..i + 1} = fst ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h = j
        + 1}
      proof
        show {1..i + 1} ⊆ fst ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h =

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j + 1}
    proof
      fix x
      assume x ∈ {1..i + 1}
      hence x ≤ i + 2 ∧ x - 1 < x ∧ x - 1 ≤ i ∧ x = x - 1 + 1 ∧
x = fst (x, x-1)
      by auto
      thus x ∈ fst ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h = j + 1}
      by blast
    qed
    show fst ‘ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h = j + 1} ⊆ {1..i
+ 1}
      by force
    qed
    show inj-on fst {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h = j + 1}
    proof
      fix x y
      assume x ∈ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h = j + 1}
      y ∈ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h = j + 1}
      hence x = (fst x, fst x - 1) y = (fst y, fst y - 1) fst x > 0 fst y
> 0
      by auto
      thus fst x = fst y ⇒ x = y by presburger
    qed
    show ∧x. x ∈ {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h = j + 1} ⇒
coeff f (fst x) * coeff g (i + 2 - fst x) * coeff f (fst x - 1) * coeff
g (i + 1 - fst x) =
(case x of (h, j) ⇒ coeff f h * coeff g (i + 2 - h) * coeff f j * coeff
g (i - j))
    by fastforce
  qed
  have H: {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h ≠ j + 1} ⊆
{0..i+2} × {0..i}
    {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h = j + 1} ⊆ {0..i+2} × {0..i}
    finite ({0..i+2} × {0..i})
  by (fastforce, fastforce, fastforce)
  have finite {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h ≠ j + 1}
    finite {(h, j). h ≤ i + 2 ∧ j < h ∧ j ≤ i ∧ h = j + 1}
  apply (rule finite-subset) using H apply (simp, simp)
  apply (rule finite-subset) using H apply (simp, simp)
  done
  thus ?thesis
  apply (subst 1, subst 2, subst sum.union-disjoint[symmetric])
  apply auto[3]
  apply (rule sum.cong)
  by auto
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by algebra

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qed

$$\dots = \sum_{h \leq j} f_h f_j (g_{i+1-h} g_{i+1-j} - g_{i+2-h} g_{i-j}) + \sum_{h \leq j} f_{j+1} f_{h-1} (g_{i-j} g_{i+2-h} - g_{i+1-j} f_j g_{i+1-h})$$

Note we have to also consider the edge cases caused by making these sums finite.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{also have } \dots = \\ & \quad (\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j = i+1 \wedge h \leq j\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, h * \text{coeff } f \, j * (\text{coeff } g \, (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j))) + \\ & \quad (\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, h * \text{coeff } f \, j * (\text{coeff } g \, (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j) - \\ & \quad \quad \text{coeff } g \, (i+2-h) * \text{coeff } g \, (i-j))) + \\ & \quad (\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, (j+1) * \text{coeff } f \, (h-1) * (\text{coeff } g \, (i-j) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+2-h) \\ & \quad \quad - \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-h))) - \\ & \quad ((\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j = i+1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, (j+1) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j) * \text{coeff } f \, (h-1) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1 \\ & \quad \quad - h))) \text{ (is ?L = ?R)} \\ & \quad \text{proof -} \\ & \quad \text{have ?R =} \\ & \quad \quad (\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j = i+1 \wedge h \leq j\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, h * \text{coeff } f \, j * (\text{coeff } g \, (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j))) + \\ & \quad \quad ((\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, h * \text{coeff } f \, j * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j)) - \\ & \quad \quad (\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, h * \text{coeff } f \, j * \text{coeff } g \, (i+2-h) * \text{coeff } g \, (i-j))) + \\ & \quad \quad ((\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, (j+1) * \text{coeff } f \, (h-1) * \text{coeff } g \, (i-j) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+2-h)) \\ & \quad \quad - \\ & \quad \quad (\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, (j+1) * \text{coeff } f \, (h-1) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1 \\ & \quad \quad - h))) - \\ & \quad \quad ((\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j = i+1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, (j+1) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j) * \text{coeff } f \, (h-1) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1 \\ & \quad \quad - h))) \\ & \quad \text{apply (subst sum-subtractf[symmetric], subst sum-subtractf[symmetric])} \\ & \quad \text{by (auto simp: algebra-simps split-beta)} \\ & \quad \text{also have } \dots = \\ & \quad \quad ((\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j = i+1 \wedge h \leq j\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, h * \text{coeff } f \, j * (\text{coeff } g \, (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j))) + \\ & \quad \quad (\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, h * \text{coeff } f \, j * (\text{coeff } g \, (i+1-h) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j)))) - \\ & \quad \quad (\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, h * \text{coeff } f \, j * \text{coeff } g \, (i+2-h) * \text{coeff } g \, (i-j)) + \\ & \quad \quad (\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, (j+1) * \text{coeff } f \, (h-1) * \text{coeff } g \, (i-j) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+2 \\ & \quad \quad - h)) - \\ & \quad \quad ((\sum_{(h,j) \in \{(h,j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{coeff } f \, (j+1) * \text{coeff } g \, (i+1-j) * \text{coeff } f \, (h-1) * \text{coeff } g \, (i \\ & \quad \quad + 1-h)) + \end{aligned}$$

$(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.$
 $\text{coeff } f (j + 1) * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } f (h - 1) * \text{coeff } g (i$
 $+ 1 - h)))$
by (*auto simp: algebra-simps*)
also have ... = ?L
proof –
have $(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\}.$
 $\text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } f j * (\text{coeff } g (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 -$
 $j))) +$
 $(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\}.$
 $\text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } f j * (\text{coeff } g (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 -$
 $j))) =$
 $(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\}.$
 $\text{coeff } f h * \text{coeff } f j * (\text{coeff } g (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - j)))$
proof (*subst sum.union-disjoint[symmetric]*)
have $\{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\} \subseteq \{..i + 1\} \times \{..i + 1\}$
 $\{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\} \subseteq \{..i + 1\} \times \{..i + 1\}$
by (*fastforce, fastforce*)
thus *finite* $\{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\}$ *finite* $\{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\}$
by (*auto simp: finite-subset*)
show $\{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\} \cap \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\} = \{\}$
by *fastforce*
qed (*rule sum.cong, auto*)
moreover have $(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.$
 $\text{coeff } f (j + 1) * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } f (h - 1) * \text{coeff } g (i$
 $+ 1 - h)) +$
 $(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.$
 $\text{coeff } f (j + 1) * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } f (h - 1) * \text{coeff } g (i$
 $+ 1 - h)) =$
 $(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.$
 $\text{coeff } f (j + 1) * \text{coeff } g (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } f (h - 1) * \text{coeff } g (i$
 $+ 1 - h))$
proof (*subst sum.union-disjoint[symmetric]*)
have $\{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\} \subseteq \{..i + 1\} \times \{..i + 1\}$
 $\{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\} \subseteq \{..i + 1\} \times \{..i + 1\}$
by (*fastforce, fastforce*)
thus *finite* $\{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}$ *finite* $\{(h, j). j = i + 1$
 $\wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}$
by (*auto simp: finite-subset*)
show $\{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\} \cap \{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j$
 $\wedge 0 < h\} = \{\}$
by *fastforce*
qed (*rule sum.cong, auto*)
ultimately show ?thesis
by (*auto simp: algebra-simps*)
qed
finally show ?thesis **by** *presburger*
qed
 $\dots = \sum_{h \leq j} (f_h f_j - f_{j+1} f_{h-1}) (g_{i+1-h} g_{i+1-j} - g_{i+2-h} g_{i-j})$

also have ... =

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}. \\
& \quad -(\text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j - \text{coeff } f \ (j+1) * \text{coeff } f \ (h-1)) * (\text{coeff } g \ (i \\
& \quad - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) - \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h))) + \\
& (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge h = 0\}. \\
& \quad \text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j * (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) - \\
& \quad \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i - j))) + \\
& (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j\}. \\
& \quad \text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j * (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j))) - \\
& ((\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}. \\
& \quad \text{coeff } f \ (j+1) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } f \ (h-1) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 \\
& \quad - h))) \text{ (is ?L = ?R)} \\
\text{proof} - \\
& \text{have } (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j\}. \\
& \quad \text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j * \\
& \quad (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) - \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) * \\
& \quad \text{coeff } g \ (i - j))) = \\
& (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}. \\
& \quad \text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j * \\
& \quad (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) - \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) * \\
& \quad \text{coeff } g \ (i - j))) + \\
& (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 = h\}. \\
& \quad \text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j * \\
& \quad (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) - \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) * \\
& \quad \text{coeff } g \ (i - j))) \\
& \text{proof (subst sum.union-disjoint[symmetric])} \\
& \text{have } \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\} \subseteq \{..i\} \times \{..i\} \ \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \\
& \leq j \wedge 0 = h\} \subseteq \{..i\} \times \{..i\} \\
& \text{by (force, force)} \\
& \text{thus finite } \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\} \text{ finite } \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq \\
& j \wedge 0 = h\} \\
& \text{by (auto simp: finite-subset)} \\
& \text{show } \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\} \cap \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 = \\
& h\} = \{\} \\
& \text{by fast} \\
& \text{qed (rule sum.cong, auto)} \\
\\
& \text{moreover have } (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}. \\
& \quad (-\text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j + \text{coeff } f \ (j + 1) * \text{coeff } f \ (h - 1)) * \\
& \quad (\text{coeff } g \ (i - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) - \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i \\
& \quad + 1 - h))) = \\
& (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}. \\
& \quad \text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j * (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) - \\
& \quad \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i - j))) + \\
& (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}. \\
& \quad \text{coeff } f \ (j + 1) * \text{coeff } f \ (h - 1) * \\
& \quad (\text{coeff } g \ (i - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) - \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } \\
& \quad g \ (i + 1 - h))) \\
& \text{by (subst sum.distrib[symmetric], rule sum.cong, fast, auto simp:}
\end{aligned}$$

algebra-simps)

ultimately show *?thesis*
by (*auto simp: algebra-simps*)
qed

$\dots \geq 0$ by *normal-poly-general-coeff-mult*

also have $\dots \geq 0$

proof –

have $0 \leq (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}.$
 $-(\text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j - \text{coeff } f \ (j + 1) * \text{coeff } f \ (h - 1)) *$
 $(\text{coeff } g \ (i - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) - \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h)))$

proof (*rule sum-nonneg*)

fix x **assume** $x \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}$

then obtain $h \ j$ **where** $H: x = (h, j) \ j \leq i \ h \leq j \ 0 < h$ **by** *fast*

hence $h - 1 \leq j - 1$ **by** *force*

hence $1: \text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j - \text{coeff } f \ (j + 1) * \text{coeff } f \ (h - 1) \geq 0$

using *normal-poly-general-coeff-mult[OF hf, of h-1 j-1]* H

by (*auto simp: algebra-simps*)

from H **have** $i - j \leq i - h$ **by** *force*

hence $2: \text{coeff } g \ (i - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) - \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) \leq 0$

using *normal-poly-general-coeff-mult[OF hg, of i - j i - h]* H

by (*smt (verit, del-ists) Nat.add-diff-assoc2 le-trans*)

show $0 \leq (\text{case } x \text{ of}$

$(h, j) \Rightarrow$

$-(\text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j - \text{coeff } f \ (j + 1) * \text{coeff } f \ (h - 1)) *$
 $(\text{coeff } g \ (i - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) -$
 $\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h)))$

apply (*subst H(1), subst split, rule mult-nonpos-nonpos, subst*

neg-le-0-iff-le)

subgoal using 1 **by** *blast*

subgoal using 2 **by** *blast*

done

qed

moreover have $0 \leq (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge h = 0\}.$

$\text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j *$

$(\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) - \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i - j)))$

proof (*rule sum-nonneg*)

fix x **assume** $x \in \{(h, j). j \leq i \wedge h \leq j \wedge h = 0\}$

then obtain $h \ j$ **where** $H: x = (h, j) \ j \leq i \ h \leq j \ h = 0$ **by** *fast*

have $1: \text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j \geq 0$

by (*simp add: hf normal-coeff-nonneg*)

from H **have** $i - j \leq i - h$ **by** *force*

hence $2: \text{coeff } g \ (i - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 2 - h) - \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) \leq 0$

using *normal-poly-general-coeff-mult[OF hg, of i - j i - h]* H

```

    by (smt (verit, del-insts) Nat.add-diff-assoc2 le-trans)
  show 0 ≤ (case x of
    (h, j) ⇒
      coeff f h * coeff f j *
      (coeff g (i + 1 - h) * coeff g (i + 1 - j) -
       coeff g (i + 2 - h) * coeff g (i - j)))
    apply (subst H(1), subst split, rule mult-nonneg-nonneg)
    subgoal using 1 by blast
    subgoal using 2 by argo
  done
qed
moreover have 0 ≤ (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j}. coeff f h *
coeff f j * (coeff g (i + 1 - h) * coeff g (i + 1 - j))) -
  (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}.
    coeff f (j + 1) * coeff g (i + 1 - j) * coeff f (h - 1) * coeff g (i
+ 1 - h))
  proof -
    have (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j}. coeff f h * coeff f j * (coeff
g (i + 1 - h) * coeff g (i + 1 - j))) -
      (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}.
        coeff f (j + 1) * coeff g (i + 1 - j) * coeff f (h - 1) * coeff g (i
+ 1 - h)) =
      (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ h = 0}. coeff f h * coeff f j *
(coeff g (i + 1 - h) * coeff g (i + 1 - j))) +
      (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}. coeff f h * coeff f j *
(coeff g (i + 1 - h) * coeff g (i + 1 - j))) -
      (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}.
        coeff f (j + 1) * coeff g (i + 1 - j) * coeff f (h - 1) * coeff g (i
+ 1 - h))
    proof (subst sum.union-disjoint[symmetric])
      have {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ h = 0} = {(0, i + 1)}
        {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h} = {1..i+1} × {i + 1}
      by (fastforce, force)
      thus finite {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ h = 0}
        finite {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}
      by auto
      show {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ h = 0} ∩ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h
≤ j ∧ 0 < h} = {}
      by fastforce
      have {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ h = 0} ∪ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h
≤ j ∧ 0 < h} = {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j}
      by fastforce
      thus (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j}. coeff f h * coeff f j *
(coeff g (i + 1 - h) * coeff g (i + 1 - j))) -
        (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}.
          coeff f (j + 1) * coeff g (i + 1 - j) * coeff f (h - 1) * coeff g
(i + 1 - h)) =
        (∑ (h, j) ∈ {(h, j). j = i + 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ h = 0} ∪ {(h, j). j = i
+ 1 ∧ h ≤ j ∧ 0 < h}.

```

$$\text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j * (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j))) -$$

$$(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}. \text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j * (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j))) +$$

$$(\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}. (\text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j - \text{coeff } f \ (j + 1) * \text{coeff } f \ (h - 1)) * (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j)))$$
by (*subst add-diff-eq[symmetric], subst sum-subtractf[symmetric], subst add-left-cancel, rule sum.cong, auto simp: algebra-simps*)

also have ... ≥ 0

proof (*rule add-nonneg-nonneg*)

show $0 \leq (\sum (h, j) \in \{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}. (\text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j - \text{coeff } f \ (j + 1) * \text{coeff } f \ (h - 1)) * (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j)))$

proof (*rule sum-nonneg*)

fix x **assume** $x \in \{(h, j). j = i + 1 \wedge h \leq j \wedge 0 < h\}$

then obtain $h \ j$ **where** $H: x = (h, j) \ j = i + 1 \ h \leq j \ 0 < h$ **by** *fast*

hence $h - 1 \leq j - 1$ **by** *force*

hence 1: $\text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j - \text{coeff } f \ (j + 1) * \text{coeff } f \ (h - 1) \geq 0$

using *normal-poly-general-coeff-mult[OF hf, of h-1 j-1] H*

by (*auto simp: algebra-simps*)

hence 2: $0 \leq \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j)$

by (*meson hg mult-nonneg-nonneg normal-coeff-nonneg*)

show $0 \leq (\text{case } x \text{ of } (h, j) \Rightarrow (\text{coeff } f \ h * \text{coeff } f \ j - \text{coeff } f \ (j + 1) * \text{coeff } f \ (h - 1)) * (\text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - h) * \text{coeff } g \ (i + 1 - j)))$

apply (*subst H(1), subst split, rule mult-nonneg-nonneg*)

subgoal using 1 **by** *blast*

subgoal using 2 **by** *blast*

done

qed

qed (*rule sum-nonneg, auto simp: hf hg normal-coeff-nonneg*)[1]

finally show ?thesis .

qed

ultimately show ?thesis **by** *auto*

qed

finally show $\text{coeff } (f * g) \ i * \text{coeff } (f * g) \ (i + 2) \leq (\text{coeff } (f * g) \ (i + 1))^2$ **by** (*auto simp: power2-eq-square*)

qed

moreover have $\bigwedge i \ j \ k. i \leq j \implies j \leq k \implies 0 < \text{coeff } (f * g) \ i \implies 0 < \text{coeff } (f * g) \ k \implies 0 < \text{coeff } (f * g) \ j$

proof -

```

    fix j k
    assume 0 < coeff (f * g) k
    hence k ≤ degree (f * g) using le-degree by force
    moreover assume j ≤ k
    ultimately have j ≤ degree (f * g) by auto
    hence 1: j ≤ degree f + degree g
      by (simp add: degree-mult-eq hf hg normal-non-zero)
    show 0 < coeff (f * g) j
      apply (subst coeff-mult, rule sum-pos2[of - min j (degree f)], simp, simp)
      apply (rule mult-pos-pos, rule normal-of-no-zero-root, simp add: hf0,
simp)
      using hf apply auto[1]
      apply (rule normal-of-no-zero-root)
      apply (simp add: hg0)
      using 1 apply force
      using hg apply auto[1]
      by (simp add: hf hg normal-coeff-nonneg)
    qed
    ultimately show normal-poly (f*g)
      by (rule normal-polyI)
    qed
  qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *normal-poly-of-roots*:

```

  fixes p::real poly
  assumes  $\bigwedge z. \text{poly } (\text{map-poly complex-of-real } p) z = 0$ 
     $\implies \text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2 \geq (\text{cmod } z)^2$ 
    and lead-coeff p = 1
  shows normal-poly p
  using assms
proof (induction p rule: real-poly-roots-induct)
  fix p::real poly and x::real
  assume lead-coeff (p * [:- x, 1:]) = 1
  hence 1: lead-coeff p = 1
    by (metis coeff-degree-mult lead-coeff-pCons(1) mult-cancel-left1 pCons-one
zero-neq-one)
  assume h:  $(\bigwedge z. \text{poly } (\text{map-poly complex-of-real } (p * [:- x, 1:])) z = 0 \implies$ 
     $\text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge (\text{cmod } z)^2 \leq 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2)$ 
  hence 2:  $(\bigwedge z. \text{poly } (\text{map-poly complex-of-real } p) z = 0 \implies$ 
     $\text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge (\text{cmod } z)^2 \leq 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2)$ 
    by (metis four-x-squared mult-zero-left of-real-poly-map-mult poly-mult)
  have 3: normal-poly [:-x, 1:]
    apply (subst linear-normal-iff,
      subst Re-complex-of-real[symmetric], rule conjunct1)
    by (rule h[of x], subst of-real-poly-map-poly[symmetric], force)
  assume  $(\bigwedge z. \text{poly } (\text{map-poly complex-of-real } p) z = 0$ 
     $\implies \text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge (\text{cmod } z)^2 \leq 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2) \implies$ 

```

```

      lead-coeff p = 1  $\implies$  normal-poly p
    hence normal-poly p using 1 2 by fast
    then show normal-poly (p * [:-x, 1:])
      using 3 by (rule normal-mult)
  next
    fix p::real poly and a b::real
    assume lead-coeff (p * [a * a + b * b, - 2 * a, 1:]) = 1
    hence 1: lead-coeff p = 1
      by (smt (verit) coeff-degree-mult lead-coeff-pCons(1) mult-cancel-left1 pCons-eq-0-iff
pCons-one)
    assume h: ( $\bigwedge z$ . poly (map-poly complex-of-real (p * [a * a + b * b, - 2 * a,
1:]))) z = 0  $\implies$ 
      Re z  $\leq$  0  $\wedge$  (cmod z)2  $\leq$  4 * (Re z)2
    hence 2: ( $\bigwedge z$ . poly (map-poly complex-of-real p) z = 0  $\implies$ 
      Re z  $\leq$  0  $\wedge$  (cmod z)2  $\leq$  4 * (Re z)2)
  proof -
    fix z :: complex
    assume poly (map-poly complex-of-real p) z = 0
    then have  $\forall q$ . 0 = poly (map-poly complex-of-real (p * q)) z
      by simp
    then show Re z  $\leq$  0  $\wedge$  (cmod z)2  $\leq$  4 * (Re z)2
      using h by presburger
  qed
  have 3: [a * a + b * b, - 2 * a, 1:] = [:cmod (a + i*b) ^ 2, -2 * Re (a +
i*b), 1:]
    by (force simp: cmod-def power2-eq-square)
  interpret map-poly-idom-hom complex-of-real ..
  have 4: normal-poly [a * a + b * b, - 2 * a, 1:]
    apply (subst 3, subst quadratic-normal-iff)
    apply (rule h, unfold hom-mult poly-mult)
    by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
  assume ( $\bigwedge z$ . poly (map-poly complex-of-real p) z = 0  $\implies$  Re z  $\leq$  0  $\wedge$  (cmod
z)2  $\leq$  4 * (Re z)2)  $\implies$ 
    lead-coeff p = 1  $\implies$  normal-poly p
  hence normal-poly p using 1 2 by fast
  then show normal-poly (p * [a * a + b * b, - 2 * a, 1:])
    using 4 by (rule normal-mult)
next
  fix a::real
  assume lead-coeff [:a:] = 1
  moreover have  $\bigwedge i j k$ .
    lead-coeff [:a:] = 1  $\implies$ 
      i  $\leq$  j  $\implies$ 
        j  $\leq$  k  $\implies$  0 < coeff [:a:] i  $\implies$  0 < coeff [:a:] k  $\implies$  0 < coeff [:a:] j
    by (metis bot-nat-0.extremum-uniqueI coeff-eq-0 degree-pCons-0 leI
less-numeral-extra(3))
  ultimately show normal-poly [:a:]
    apply (subst normal-polyI)
    by (auto simp:pCons-one)

```

qed

lemma *normal-changes*:

fixes $f::\text{real poly}$
assumes $hf: \text{normal-poly } f$ **and** $hx: x > 0$
defines $df \equiv \text{degree } f$
shows $\text{changes } (\text{coeffs } (f * [-x, 1])) = 1$
using $df\text{-def } hf$
proof (*induction df arbitrary: f*)
 case 0
 then obtain a **where** $f = [a:]$ **using** *degree-0-iff* **by** *auto*
 thus $\text{changes } (\text{coeffs } (f * [-x, 1])) = 1$
 using $\text{normal-non-zero}[OF \text{ } \langle \text{normal-poly } f \rangle] \text{ } hx$
 by (*auto simp: algebra-simps zero-less-mult-iff mult-less-0-iff*)
next
 case (*Suc df*)
 then show *?case*
 proof (*cases poly f 0 = 0*)
 assume $\text{poly } f \ 0 = 0$ **and** $hf: \text{normal-poly } f$
 moreover then obtain f' **where** $hdiv: f = f' * [0, 1:]$
 by (*smt (verit) dvdE mult.commute poly-eq-0-iff-dvd*)
 ultimately have $hf': \text{normal-poly } f'$ **using** *normal-divide-x* **by** *blast*
 assume $\text{Suc } df = \text{degree } f$
 hence $\text{degree } f' = df$ **using** $hdiv$ $\text{normal-non-zero}[OF \text{ } hf']$ **by** (*auto simp: degree-mult-eq*)
 moreover assume $\bigwedge f::\text{real poly. } df = \text{degree } f \implies \text{normal-poly } f \implies \text{changes } (\text{coeffs } (f * [-x, 1])) = 1$
 ultimately have $\text{changes } (\text{coeffs } (f' * [-x, 1])) = 1$ **using** hf' **by** *fast*
 thus $\text{changes } (\text{coeffs } (f * [-x, 1])) = 1$
 apply (*subst hdiv, subst mult-pCons-right, subst smult-0-left, subst add-0*)
 apply (*subst mult-pCons-left, subst smult-0-left, subst add-0*)
 by (*subst changes-pCons, auto*)
 next
 assume $hf: \text{normal-poly } f$ **and** $\text{poly } f \ 0 \neq 0$
 hence $h': \bigwedge i. i \leq \text{degree } f \implies \text{coeff } f \ i > 0$
 by (*auto simp: normal-of-no-zero-root*)
 hence $\bigwedge i. i < \text{degree } f - 1 \implies (\text{coeff } f \ i) / (\text{coeff } f \ (i+1)) \leq (\text{coeff } f \ (i+1)) / (\text{coeff } f \ (i+2))$
 using $\text{normal-poly-coeff-mult}[OF \text{ } hf]$ $\text{normal-coeff-nonneg}[OF \text{ } hf]$
 by (*auto simp: divide-simps power2-eq-square*)
 hence $h'': \bigwedge i. i < \text{degree } f - 1 \implies (\text{coeff } f \ i) / (\text{coeff } f \ (i+1)) - x \leq (\text{coeff } f \ (i+1)) / (\text{coeff } f \ (i+2)) - x$
 by *fastforce*
 have $hdeg: \text{degree } (pCons \ 0 \ f - \text{smult } x \ f) = \text{degree } f + 1$
 apply (*subst diff-conv-add-uminus*)
 apply (*subst degree-add-eq-left*)
 by (*auto simp: hf normal-non-zero*)

let $?f = \lambda z \ w. \lambda i. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } z / (x * \text{coeff } f \ 0) \text{ else } (\text{if } i = \text{degree } (pCons \ 0 \ f)$

$- \text{smult } x f)$ then $w / (\text{lead-coeff } f)$ else $\text{inverse } (\text{coeff } f i)$

have $1: \bigwedge z w. 0 < z \implies 0 < w \implies \text{changes } (\text{coeffs } (f * [-x, 1:])) =$
 $\text{changes } (-z \# \text{map } (\lambda i. (\text{coeff } f (i-1)) / (\text{coeff } f i) - x) [1..<\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f)]) @ [w])$

proof $-$
fix $z w :: \text{real}$
assume $hz: 0 < z$ **and** $hw: 0 < w$

have $-z \# \text{map } (\lambda i. (\text{coeff } f (i-1)) / (\text{coeff } f i) - x) [1..<\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f)] @ [w] =$
 $\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } -z \text{ else if } i = \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f) \text{ then } w \text{ else}$
 $(\text{coeff } f (i-1)) / (\text{coeff } f i) - x) [0..<\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f) + 1]$

proof (*rule nth-equalityI*)
fix i **assume** $i < \text{length } (-z \# \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{coeff } f (i-1) / \text{coeff } f i - x) [1..<\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f)]) @ [w])$
hence $i \leq \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f)$
using *hdeg Suc.hyps(2)* **by** *auto*
then consider $(a)i = 0 \mid (b)(0 < i \wedge i < \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f)) \mid$
 $(c)i = \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f)$
by *fastforce*
then show $(-z \#$
 $\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{coeff } f (i-1) / \text{coeff } f i - x)$
 $[1..<\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f)]) @$
 $[w]) ! i =$
 $\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } -z$
 $\text{else if } i = \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f) \text{ then } w$
 $\text{else } \text{coeff } f (i-1) / \text{coeff } f i - x)$
 $[0..<\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f) + 1] ! i$
apply (*cases*)
by (*auto simp: nth-append*)
qed (*force simp: hdeg*)

also have $\dots = [?f z w i * (\text{nth-default } 0 (\text{coeffs } (f * [-x, 1:])) i).$
 $i \leftarrow [0..<\text{Suc } (\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f))]]$

proof (*rule map-cong*)
fix i **assume** $i \in \text{set } [0..<\text{Suc } (\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f))]$
then consider $(a)i = 0 \mid (b)(0 \neq i \wedge i < \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f)) \mid$
 $(c)i = \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f)$
by *fastforce*
then show $(\text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } -z$
 $\text{else if } i = \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f) \text{ then } w$
 $\text{else } \text{coeff } f (i-1) / \text{coeff } f i - x) =$
 $(\text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } z / (x * \text{coeff } f 0)$
 $\text{else if } i = \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } 0 f - \text{smult } x f) \text{ then } w / \text{lead-coeff } f$
 $\text{else } \text{inverse } (\text{coeff } f i)) *$
 $\text{nth-default } 0 (\text{coeffs } (f * [-x, 1:])) i$

```

proof (cases)
  case (a)
    thus ?thesis using hx ⟨poly f 0 ≠ 0⟩ by (auto simp: nth-default-coeffs-eq
poly-0-coeff-0)
  next
    case (b)
    thus ?thesis using hx h'[of i] hdeg
      by (auto simp: field-simps nth-default-coeffs-eq coeff-pCons nat.split
poly-0-coeff-0)
  next
    case (c)
    thus ?thesis using hdeg by (auto simp: nth-default-coeffs-eq coeff-eq-0)
qed
qed force

```

```

finally have 1: - z #
  map (λi. coeff f (i - 1) / coeff f i - x) [1..<degree (pCons 0 f - smult x
f)] @ [w] =
  map (λi. (if i = 0 then z / (x * coeff f 0)
    else if i = degree (pCons 0 f - smult x f) then w / lead-coeff f
    else inverse (coeff f i)) *
    nth-default 0 (coeffs (f * [:- x, 1:])) i)
  [0..<Suc (degree (pCons 0 f - smult x f))] .

```

have f * [:-x, 1:] ≠ 0 **using** hdeg **by** force

```

show changes (coeffs (f * [:- x, 1:])) =
  changes
    (- z #
      map (λi. coeff f (i - 1) / coeff f i - x)
        [1..<degree (pCons 0 f - smult x f)] @
        [w])
apply (subst 1)
apply (rule changes-scale[symmetric])
subgoal using hz hw hx h' hdeg by auto
subgoal using hdeg ⟨f * [:-x, 1:] ≠ 0⟩
  by (auto simp: length-coeffs)
done
qed

```

```

hence changes (coeffs (f * [:- x, 1:])) =
  changes
    (- (max 1 (-(coeff f 0 / coeff f 1 - x))) #
      map (λi. coeff f (i - 1) / coeff f i - x)
        [1..<degree (pCons 0 f - smult x f)] @
        [max 1 (coeff f (degree f - 1) / lead-coeff f - x)])
by force

```

also **have** ... = 1

```

proof (rule changes-increasing)
  fix i
  assume i < length
    (− max 1 (− (coeff f 0 / coeff f 1 − x)) #
      map (λi. coeff f (i − 1) / coeff f i − x) [1..<degree (pCons 0 f −
smult x f)]) @
      [max 1 (coeff f (degree f − 1) / lead-coeff f − x)]) − 1
  hence i < degree (pCons 0 f − smult x f)
  using hdeg Suc.hyps(2) by fastforce
  then consider (a)i = 0 | (b)0 ≠ i ∧ i < degree (pCons 0 f − smult x f) −
1 |
    (c)i = degree (pCons 0 f − smult x f) − 1
  by fastforce
  then show (− max 1 (− (coeff f 0 / coeff f 1 − x)) #
    map (λi. coeff f (i − 1) / coeff f i − x)
      [1..<degree (pCons 0 f − smult x f)]) @
      [max 1 (coeff f (degree f − 1) / lead-coeff f − x)]) !
    i
    ≤ (− max 1 (− (coeff f 0 / coeff f 1 − x)) #
      map (λi. coeff f (i − 1) / coeff f i − x)
        [1..<degree (pCons 0 f − smult x f)]) @
        [max 1 (coeff f (degree f − 1) / lead-coeff f − x)]) !
      (i + 1)
  proof (cases)
    case a
      then show ?thesis by (auto simp: nth-append)
    next
      case b
      have coeff f (i − 1) * coeff f (i − 1 + 2) ≤ (coeff f (i − 1 + 1))2
        by (rule normal-poly-coeff-mult[OF hf, of i − 1])
      hence coeff f (i − 1) / coeff f i ≤ coeff f i / coeff f (i + 1)
        using h'[of i] h'[of i+1] h'[of i−1] h' b hdeg
        by (auto simp: power2-eq-square divide-simps)
      then show ?thesis
        using b by (auto simp: nth-append)
    next
      case c
      then show ?thesis using hdeg by (auto simp: nth-append not-le)
  qed
qed auto

finally show changes (coeffs (f * [:-x, 1:])) = 1 .
qed
qed
end

```

5 Proof of the theorem of three circles

```
theory Three-Circles
  imports Bernstein Normal-Poly
begin
```

The theorem of three circles is a result in real algebraic geometry about the number of real roots in an interval. It says if the number of roots in certain circles in the complex plane are zero or one then the number of roots in the circles is equal to the sign changes of the Bernstein coefficients on that interval for which the circles intersect the real line. This can then be used to determine if an interval has a real root in the bisection procedure, which is more efficient than Descartes' rule of signs.

The proof here follows Theorem 10.50 in Basu, S., Pollack, R., Roy, M.-F.: Algorithms in Real Algebraic Geometry. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg (2016).

This theorem has also been formalised in Coq [4]. The relationship between this theorem and root isolation has been elaborated in Eigenwillig's PhD thesis [2].

5.1 No sign changes case

```
declare degree-pcompose[simp del]

corollary descartes-sign-zero:
  fixes p::real poly
  assumes  $\bigwedge x::\text{complex. } \text{poly } (\text{map-poly of-real } p) \ x = 0 \implies \text{Re } x \leq 0$ 
    and lead-coeff p = 1
  shows coeff p i  $\geq 0$ 
  using assms
proof (induction p arbitrary: i rule: real-poly-roots-induct)
  case (1 p x)
  interpret map-poly-idom-hom complex-of-real ..
  have h:  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq \text{coeff } p \ i$ 
    apply (rule 1(1))
    using 1(2) apply (metis lambda-zero of-real-poly-map-mult poly-mult)
    using 1(3) apply (metis lead-coeff-1 lead-coeff-mult lead-coeff-pCons(1)
      mult-cancel-right2 pCons-one zero-neq-one)
  done
have  $x \leq 0$ 
  apply (subst Re-complex-of-real[symmetric])
  apply (rule 1(2))
  apply (subst hom-mult)
  by (auto)
thus ?case
  apply (cases i)
  subgoal using h[of i] h[of i-1]
    by (fastforce simp: coeff-pCons mult-nonneg-nonpos2)
```

```

    subgoal using h[of i] h[of i-1] mult-left-mono-neg
      by (fastforce simp: coeff-pCons)
    done
next
case (2 p a b)
interpret map-poly-idom-hom complex-of-real ..
have h:  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq \text{coeff } p \ i$ 
  apply (rule 2(2))
  using 2(3) apply (metis lambda-zero of-real-poly-map-mult poly-mult)
  using 2(4) apply (metis lead-coeff-1 lead-coeff-mult lead-coeff-pCons(1)
    mult-cancel-right2 pCons-one zero-neg-one)
  done
have Re (a + b * i)  $\leq 0$ 
  apply (rule 2(3))
  apply (subst hom-mult)
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
hence 1:  $0 \leq - 2 * a$  by fastforce
have 2:  $0 \leq a * a + b * b$  by fastforce
have  $\bigwedge x. 0 \leq \text{coeff } [a * a + b * b, - 2 * a, 1:] \ x$ 
proof -
  fix x
  show  $0 \leq \text{coeff } [a * a + b * b, - 2 * a, 1:] \ x$ 
    using 2 apply (cases x = 0, fastforce)
    using 1 apply (cases x = 1, fastforce)
    apply (cases x = 2, fastforce simp: coeff-pCons)
    by (auto simp: coeff-eq-0)
qed
thus ?case
  apply (subst mult.commute, subst coeff-mult)
  apply (rule sum-nonneg, rule mult-nonneg-nonneg[OF - h])
  by auto
next
case (3 a)
then show ?case
  by (smt (z3) bot-nat-0.extremum-uniqueI degree-1 le-degree
    lead-coeff-pCons(2) pCons-one)
qed

```

definition *circle-01-diam* :: complex set **where**

circle-01-diam =
 $\{x. \text{cmod } (x - (\text{of-nat } 1 :: \text{complex})/(\text{of-nat } 2)) < (\text{real } 1)/(\text{real } 2)\}$

lemma *pos-real-map*:

$\{x :: \text{complex}. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{ ' } \{x. 0 < \text{Re } x\}\} = \text{circle-01-diam}$

proof

show $\{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{ ' } \{x. 0 < \text{Re } x\}\} \subseteq \text{circle-01-diam}$

proof

fix *x* **assume** $x \in \{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{ ' } \{x. 0 < \text{Re } x\}\}$

then obtain *y* **where** $h: 1 / x = y + 1$ **and** $hy: 0 < \text{Re } y$ **by** *blast*

hence hy' : $y = 1 / x - 1$ **by** *fastforce*
 hence hy'' : $y + 1 \neq 0$ **using** h hy **by** *fastforce*
 hence $x = 1 / (y + 1)$ **using** h
 by (*metis* *div-by-1* *divide-divide-eq-right* *mult.left-neutral*)
 have $|Re\ y - 1| < |Re\ y + 1|$ **using** hy **by** *simp*
 hence $cmod\ (y - 1) < cmod\ (y + 1)$
 by (*smt* (*z3*) *cmod-Re-le-iff* *minus-complex.simps(1)* *minus-complex.simps(2)*
 one-complex.simps *plus-complex.simps(1)* *plus-complex.simps(2)*)
 hence $cmod\ ((y - 1)/(y + 1)) < 1$
 by (*smt* (*verit*) *divide-less-eq-1-pos* *nonzero-norm-divide* *zero-less-norm-iff*)
 thus $x \in \text{circle-01-diam}$ **using** hy' hy''
 by (*auto* *simp*: *field-simps* *norm-minus-commute* *circle-01-diam-def*)
qed
show $\text{circle-01-diam} \subseteq \{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{ ' } \{x. 0 < Re\ x\}\}$
proof
 fix x **assume** $x \in \text{circle-01-diam}$
 hence $cmod\ (x - 1 / 2) * 2 < 1$ **by** (*auto* *simp*: *circle-01-diam-def*)
 hence h : $x \neq 0$ **and** $cmod\ (x - 1 / 2) * cmod\ 2 < 1$ **by** *auto*
 hence $cmod\ (2*x - 1) < 1$
 by (*smt* (*verit*) *dbl-simps(3)* *dbl-simps(5)* *div-self* *times-divide-eq-left*
 left-diff-distrib-numeral *mult.commute* *mult-numeral-1*
 norm-eq-zero *norm-mult* *norm-numeral* *norm-one* *numeral-One*)
 hence $cmod\ (((1/x - 1) - 1)/((1/x - 1) + 1)) < 1$
 by (*auto* *simp*: *divide-simps* *norm-minus-commute*)
 hence $cmod\ (((1/x - 1) - 1)/ cmod\ ((1/x - 1) + 1)) < 1$
 by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *abs-norm-cancel* *norm-divide* *norm-of-real*)
 hence $cmod\ ((1/x - 1) - 1) < cmod\ ((1/x - 1) + 1)$ **using** h
 by (*smt* (*verit*) *diff-add-cancel* *divide-eq-0-iff* *divide-less-eq-1-pos*
 norm-divide *norm-of-real* *zero-less-norm-iff* *zero-neq-one*)
 hence $|Re\ (1/x - 1) - 1| < |Re\ (1/x - 1) + 1|$
 by (*smt* (*z3*) *cmod-Re-le-iff* *minus-complex.simps(1)* *minus-complex.simps(2)*
 one-complex.simps *plus-complex.simps(1)* *plus-complex.simps(2)*)
 hence $0 < Re\ (1/x - 1)$ **by** *linarith*
 moreover have $1 / x = (1/x - 1) + 1$ **by** *simp*
 ultimately have $0 < Re\ (1/x - 1) \wedge 1 / x = (1/x - 1) + 1$ **by** *blast*
 hence $\exists xa. 0 < Re\ xa \wedge 1 / x = xa + 1$ **by** *blast*
 thus $x \in \{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{ ' } \{x. 0 < Re\ x\}\}$ **by** *blast*
qed
qed

lemma *one-circle-01*: **fixes** $P::\text{real poly}$ **assumes** hP : $\text{degree } P \leq p$ **and** $P \neq 0$
and *proots-count* (*map-poly* *of-real* P) $\text{circle-01-diam} = 0$
shows *Bernstein-changes-01* $p\ P = 0$
proof –
 let $?Q = (\text{reciprocal-poly } p\ P) \circ_p [:1, 1:]$
 have hQ : $?Q \neq 0$
 using *assms*
 by (*simp* *add*: *pcompose-eq-0-iff* *reciprocal-0-iff*)

hence 1: *changes* (coeffs ?Q) $\geq$ *proots-count* ?Q {x. 0 < x} $\wedge$
even (*changes* (coeffs ?Q) - *proots-count* ?Q {x. 0 < x})
by (rule descartes-sign)

have hdeg: *degree* (map-poly complex-of-real P) $\leq$ p
by (rule le-trans, rule degree-map-poly-le, auto simp: assms)
have hx: $\bigwedge x. 1 + x = 0 \implies 0 < \text{Re } x \implies \text{False}$
proof -
fix x::complex **assume** 1 + x = 0
hence x = -1 **by** algebra
thus 0 < Re x $\implies$ False **by** auto
qed

have 2: *proots-count* (map-poly of-real P) circle-01-diam =
proots-count (map-poly of-real ?Q) {x. 0 < Re x}
apply (subst pos-real-map[symmetric])
apply (subst of-real-hom.map-poly-pcompose)
apply (subst map-poly-reciprocal) **using** assms **apply** auto[2]
apply (subst proots-pcompose)
using assms **apply** (auto simp: reciprocal-0-iff degree-map-poly)[2]
apply (subst proots-count-reciprocal)
using assms **apply** (auto simp: degree-map-poly inverse-eq-divide)[2]
using hx **apply** fastforce
by (auto simp: inverse-eq-divide algebra-simps)

hence 3: *proots-count* (map-poly of-real ?Q) {x. 0 < Re x} = 0
using assms(3) **by** presburger

hence $\bigwedge x::\text{complex}. \text{poly} (\text{map-poly of-real} (\text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{lead-coeff } ?Q)) ?Q)) x = 0 \implies \text{Re } x \leq 0$
proof cases
fix x::complex **show** Re x $\leq 0 \implies \text{Re } x \leq 0$ **by** fast
assume $\neg \text{Re } x \leq 0$ **hence** h: 0 < Re x **by** simp
assume poly (map-poly of-real (smult (inverse (lead-coeff ?Q)) ?Q)) x = 0
hence h2: poly (map-poly of-real ?Q) x = 0 **by** fastforce
hence order x (map-poly complex-of-real (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:])) > 0
using assms **by** (fastforce simp: order-root pcompose-eq-0-iff reciprocal-0-iff)
hence *proots-count* (map-poly of-real ?Q) {x. 0 < Re x} $\neq$ 0
proof -
have h3: *finite* {x. poly (map-poly complex-of-real (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:])) x = 0}
apply (rule poly-roots-finite)
using assms **by** (fastforce simp: order-root pcompose-eq-0-iff reciprocal-0-iff)
have 0 < order x (map-poly complex-of-real (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:]))
using h2 assms **by** (fastforce simp: order-root pcompose-eq-0-iff reciprocal-0-iff)
also have ... $\leq (\sum r \in \{x. 0 < \text{Re } x \wedge \text{poly} (\text{map-poly complex-of-real} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \text{ P } \circ_p [:1, 1:])) x = 0\})$

$0\}$.
 $\text{order } r \text{ (map-poly complex-of-real (reciprocal-poly } p \text{ } P \circ_p [:1, 1:])))$
 $\text{apply (rule member-le-sum) using } h \text{ } h2 \text{ } h3 \text{ by auto}$
finally have
 $0 < (\sum r \in \{x. 0 < \text{Re } x \wedge$
 $\text{poly (map-poly complex-of-real (reciprocal-poly } p \text{ } P \circ_p [:1, 1:]))) x = 0\}$.
 $\text{order } r \text{ (map-poly complex-of-real (reciprocal-poly } p \text{ } P \circ_p [:1, 1:])))$.
thus
 $0 < \text{order } x \text{ (map-poly complex-of-real (reciprocal-poly } p \text{ } P \circ_p [:1, 1:]))) \implies$
 $\text{roots-count (map-poly complex-of-real (reciprocal-poly } p \text{ } P \circ_p [:1, 1:])))$
 $\{x. 0 < \text{Re } x\} \neq 0$
by (auto simp: roots-count-def roots-within-def)
qed
thus $\text{Re } x \leq 0$ **using** 3 **by** blast
qed
hence $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff (smult (inverse (lead-coeff ?Q)) ?Q) } i \geq 0$
apply (frule descartes-sign-zero)
using *assms* **by** (fastforce simp: pcompose-eq-0-iff reciprocal-0-iff)
hence $\text{changes (coeffs (smult (inverse (lead-coeff ?Q)) ?Q))} = 0$
by (subst changes-all-nonneg, auto simp: nth-default-coeffs-eq)
hence $\text{changes (coeffs ?Q)} = 0$
using hQ **by** (auto simp: coeffs-smult changes-scale-const)

thus *?thesis*
apply (subst Bernstein-changes-01-eq-changes[OF hP])
by blast
qed

definition *circle-diam* :: $\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{complex set}$ **where**
 $\text{circle-diam } l \text{ } r = \{x. \text{cmod } ((x - l) - (r - l)/2) < (r - l)/2\}$

lemma *circle-diam-rescale*: **assumes** $l < r$
shows $\text{circle-diam } l \text{ } r = (\lambda x. x * (\text{complex-of-real } r - \text{complex-of-real } l) +$
 $\text{complex-of-real } l) \text{ ` circle-01-diam}$
proof
show $\text{circle-diam } l \text{ } r \subseteq (\lambda x. x * (\text{complex-of-real } r - \text{complex-of-real } l) +$
 $\text{complex-of-real } l) \text{ ` circle-01-diam}$
proof
fix x **assume** $x \in \text{circle-diam } l \text{ } r$
hence $\text{cmod } ((x - l) - (r - l)/2) < (r - l)/2$ **by** (auto simp: circle-diam-def)
hence $\text{cmod } ((r - l) * ((x - l)/(r - l) - 1/2)) < (r - l)/2$ **using** *assms*
by (subst right-diff-distrib, fastforce)
hence $(r - l) * \text{cmod } ((x - l)/(r - l) - 1/2) < (r - l) * 1/2$
apply (subst(2) abs-of-pos[symmetric])
subgoal using *assms* **by** argo
subgoal
apply (subst norm-scaleR[symmetric])
by (simp add: scaleR-conv-of-real)
done
hence $\text{cmod } ((x - l)/(r - l) - 1/2) < 1/2$

```

apply (subst mult-less-cancel-left-pos[of r-l,symmetric])
using assms by auto
hence
  cmod ((x-l)/(r-l) - 1 / 2) * 2 < 1 ∧
  x = (x-l)/(r-l) * (complex-of-real r - complex-of-real l) + complex-of-real l
by force
thus x ∈ (λx. x * (complex-of-real r - complex-of-real l) + complex-of-real l) ‘
  circle-01-diam
by (force simp: circle-01-diam-def)
qed
show (λx. x * (complex-of-real r - complex-of-real l) + complex-of-real l) ‘
  circle-01-diam ⊆ circle-diam l r
proof
  fix x::complex
  assume
    x ∈ (λx. x * (complex-of-real r - complex-of-real l) + complex-of-real l) ‘
    circle-01-diam
  then obtain y::complex where x = y * (r - l) + l cmod (y - 1/2) < 1/2
    by (fastforce simp: circle-01-diam-def)
  moreover hence y = (x - l) / (r - l) using assms by force
  ultimately have cmod ((x - l) / (r - l) - 1/2) < 1/2 by presburger
  hence (r - l) * (cmod ((x - l) / (r - l) - 1/2)) < (r - l) * (1/2)
    apply (subst mult-less-cancel-left-pos)
    using assms by auto
  hence cmod ((x - l) - (r - l)/2) < (r - l)/2
    apply (subst(asm) (2) abs-of-pos[symmetric])
    using assms apply argo
    apply (subst(asm) norm-scaleR[symmetric])
    by (smt (verit, del-insts)
      ⟨x = y * complex-of-real (r - l) + complex-of-real l⟩
      ⟨y = (x - complex-of-real l) / complex-of-real (r - l)⟩
      add-diff-cancel divide-divide-eq-right divide-numeral-1 mult.commute
      of-real-1 of-real-add of-real-divide one-add-one scaleR-conv-of-real
      scale-right-diff-distrib times-divide-eq-right)
  thus x ∈ circle-diam l r
    by (force simp: circle-diam-def)
qed
qed

lemma one-circle: fixes P::real poly assumes l < r
  and proots-count (map-poly of-real P) (circle-diam l r) = 0
  and P ≠ 0
  and degree P ≤ p
shows Bernstein-changes p l r P = 0
proof (subst Bernstein-changes-eq-rescale)
  show l ≠ r using assms(1) by force
  show degree P ≤ p using assms(4) by blast
  show Bernstein-changes-01 p (P ∘p [:l, 1:] ∘p [:0, r - l:]) = 0
proof (rule one-circle-01)

```

```

show degree (P ∘p [:l, 1:] ∘p [:0, r - l:]) ≤ p
  using assms(4) by (force simp: degree-pcompose)
show P ∘p [:l, 1:] ∘p [:0, r - l:] ≠ 0
  using assms by (smt (z3) degree-0-iff gr-zeroI pCons-eq-0-iff pCons-eq-iff
    pcompose-eq-0)

have proots-count (map-poly of-real P) (circle-diam l r) =
  proots-count (map-poly complex-of-real (P ∘p [:l, 1:] ∘p [:0, r - l:]))
  circle-01-diam
apply (subst of-real-hom.map-poly-pcompose)
apply (subst proots-pcompose)
using ⟨P ∘p [:l, 1:] ∘p [:0, r - l:] ≠ 0⟩ apply force
using assms(1) apply fastforce
apply (subst of-real-hom.map-poly-pcompose)
apply (subst proots-pcompose)
  apply (auto simp: assms(3))[2]
apply (subst circle-diam-rescale[OF assms(1)])
apply (rule arg-cong[of - - proots-count (map-poly complex-of-real P)])
by fastforce

thus proots-count (map-poly complex-of-real (P ∘p [:l, 1:] ∘p [:0, r - l:]))
  circle-01-diam = 0
  using assms(2) by presburger
qed
qed

```

5.2 One sign change case

definition *upper-circle-01* :: complex set **where**

upper-circle-01 = {*x*. cmod (*x* - (1/2 + sqrt(3)/6 * i)) < sqrt 3 / 3}

lemma *upper-circle-map*:

{*x*::complex. 1 / *x* ∈ (λ*x*. *x* + 1) ‘ {*x*. Im *x* < sqrt 3 * Re *x*}} = *upper-circle-01*

proof

show {*x*::complex. 1 / *x* ∈ (λ*x*. *x* + 1) ‘ {*x*. Im *x* < sqrt 3 * Re *x*}} ⊆ *upper-circle-01*

proof

fix *x*

assume *x* ∈ {*x*. 1 / *x* ∈ (λ*x*. *x* + 1) ‘ {*x*. Im *x* < sqrt 3 * Re *x*}}

then obtain *y* **where** 1 / *x* = *y* + 1 **and** *h*: Im *y* < sqrt 3 * Re *y* **by** *fastforce*

hence *hy*: *y* = 1/*x* - 1 **by** *simp*

hence *hx*: *x* = 1/(*y*+1) **by** *auto*

from *h* **have** *hy1*: *y* ≠ -1 **by** *fastforce*

hence *hx0*: *x* ≠ 0 **using** *hy* **by** *fastforce*

from *h* **have** 0 < Re ((i + sqrt 3) * *y*) **by** *fastforce*

hence cmod ((i + sqrt 3) * *y* - 1) < cmod ((i + sqrt 3) * *y* + 1)

by (*auto simp: cmod-def power2-eq-square algebra-simps*)

hence 1: cmod (((i + sqrt 3) * *y* - 1)/((i + sqrt 3) * *y* + 1)) < 1

by (*auto simp: norm-divide divide-simps*)

```

also have cmod (((i + sqrt 3) * y - 1) / ((i + sqrt 3) * y + 1)) =
  cmod (((i + sqrt 3) * y * x - x) / ((i + sqrt 3) * y * x + x))
  apply (subst mult-divide-mult-cancel-right[symmetric, OF hx0])
  apply (subst ring-distrib(2)[of - - x])
  apply (subst left-diff-distrib[of - - x])
  by simp
also have ... = cmod
  (((-1 - complex-of-real (sqrt 3) - i) * x + (complex-of-real (sqrt 3) + i)) /
  ((1 - complex-of-real (sqrt 3) - i) * x + (complex-of-real (sqrt 3) + i)))
  by (auto simp: hy algebra-simps hx0)

also have
  ... = cmod ((-1 - complex-of-real (sqrt 3) - i) * x +
    (complex-of-real (sqrt 3) + i)) /
    cmod ((1 - complex-of-real (sqrt 3) - i) * x +
    (complex-of-real (sqrt 3) + i))
  by (auto simp: norm-divide)

finally have
  cmod ((-1 - complex-of-real (sqrt 3) - i) * x + (complex-of-real (sqrt 3) +
i))
  < cmod ((1 - complex-of-real (sqrt 3) - i) * x + (complex-of-real (sqrt 3)
+ i))
  proof (subst divide-less-eq-1-pos[symmetric], subst zero-less-norm-iff)
    show (1 - complex-of-real (sqrt 3) - i) * x + (complex-of-real (sqrt 3) + i)
  ≠ 0
  proof
    have -i + 1 ≠ complex-of-real (sqrt 3) by (auto simp: complex-eq-iff)
    moreover assume
      (1 - complex-of-real (sqrt 3) - i) * x + (complex-of-real (sqrt 3) + i) = 0
    ultimately have
      x = (-complex-of-real (sqrt 3) - i) / (1 - complex-of-real (sqrt 3) - i)
    by (auto simp: divide-simps algebra-simps)
    thus False
    using h by (auto simp: hy field-simps Im-divide Re-divide)
  qed
qed
qed

hence cmod (x - (1/2 + sqrt(3)/6 * i)) < sqrt 3 / 3
  apply (subst(3) abs-of-pos[symmetric, of 3]) apply auto[1]
  apply (subst real-sqrt-abs2[symmetric], subst real-sqrt-divide[symmetric])
  apply (subst cmod-def, subst real-sqrt-less-iff)
  apply (rule mult-right-less-imp-less[of - sqrt 3 / 3])
  by (auto simp: cmod-def power2-eq-square algebra-simps)

thus x ∈ upper-circle-01
  by (auto simp: upper-circle-01-def)
qed

```

```

show upper-circle-01  $\subseteq \{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{ ' } \{x. \text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } x > \text{Im } x\}\}$ 
proof
  fix x assume x  $\in$  upper-circle-01
  hence cmod (x - (1/2 + sqrt(3)/6 * i)) < sqrt 3 / 3
    by (force simp: upper-circle-01-def)
  hence sqrt ((Re x - 1/2)^2 + (Im x - sqrt(3)/6)^2) < sqrt (1/3)
    by (auto simp: cmod-def sqrt-divide-self-eq real-sqrt-inverse[symmetric])
  hence 1: - Im x * sqrt 3 + (Im x * (Im x * 3) + Re x * (Re x * 3)) < Re x
    * 3
    by (auto simp: power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
  have 2: - Im x + (Im x * (Im x * sqrt 3) + Re x * (Re x * sqrt 3)) < Re x
    * sqrt 3
    apply (rule mult-right-less-imp-less[of - sqrt 3])
    apply (subst mult.assoc[of - sqrt 3], subst real-sqrt-mult-self)
    using 1 by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
  have sqrt 3 + (-Im x) / (Im x * Im x + Re x * Re x) <
    Re x * sqrt 3 / (Im x * Im x + Re x * Re x)
    apply (rule mult-right-less-imp-less[of - (Im x * Im x + Re x * Re x)])
    apply (rule subst, rule arg-cong2[of - - - (<)])
    prefer 3 apply (rule 2)
    apply (subst distrib-right)
    using 2 apply auto
    by (auto simp: algebra-simps)

  hence 0 < - Im (1/x-1) + sqrt 3 * Re (1/x-1)
    by (auto simp: power2-eq-square algebra-simps Re-divide Im-divide)
  hence sqrt 3 * Re (1/x-1) > Im (1/x-1)
    by argo
  hence (1/x-1)  $\in \{x. \text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } x > \text{Im } x\}$  by fast
  moreover have 1/x = (1/x-1) + 1 by simp
  ultimately show x  $\in \{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{ ' } \{x. \text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } x > \text{Im } x\}\}$ 
    by blast
qed
qed

definition lower-circle-01 :: complex set where
lower-circle-01 = {x. cmod (x - (1/2 - sqrt(3)/6 * i)) < sqrt 3 / 3}

lemma cnj-upper-circle-01: cnj ' upper-circle-01 = lower-circle-01
proof
  show cnj ' upper-circle-01  $\subseteq$  lower-circle-01
  proof
    fix x assume x  $\in$  cnj ' upper-circle-01
    then obtain y where y  $\in$  upper-circle-01 and x = cnj y by blast
    thus x  $\in$  lower-circle-01
      apply (subst lower-circle-01-def, subst complex-mod-cnj[symmetric])
      by (auto simp add: upper-circle-01-def del: complex-mod-cnj)
  qed
qed
show lower-circle-01  $\subseteq$  cnj ' upper-circle-01

```

```

proof
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in \text{lower-circle-01}$ 
  hence  $\text{cnj } x \in \text{upper-circle-01}$  and  $x = \text{cnj } (\text{cnj } x)$ 
  apply (subst upper-circle-01-def, subst complex-mod-cnj[symmetric])
  by (auto simp add: lower-circle-01-def del: complex-mod-cnj)
  thus  $x \in \text{cnj } \text{'upper-circle-01}$ 
  by blast
qed
qed

lemma lower-circle-map:
   $\{x::\text{complex}. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{' } \{x. \text{Im } x > -\sqrt{3} * \text{Re } x\}\} = \text{lower-circle-01}$ 
proof (subst cnj-upper-circle-01[symmetric], subst upper-circle-map[symmetric])
  have  $\{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{' } \{x. -\sqrt{3} * \text{Re } x < \text{Im } x\}\} =$ 
     $\{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{' } \{x. \sqrt{3} * \text{Re } (\text{cnj } x) > \text{Im } (\text{cnj } x)\}\}$ 
  by auto
  also have  $\dots = \{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{' } \text{cnj } \text{' } \{x. \sqrt{3} * \text{Re } x > \text{Im } x\}\}$ 
  apply (subst(2) bij-image-Collect-eq)
  apply (metis bijI' complex-cnj-cnj)
  by (auto simp: inj-def inj-imp-inv-eq[of - cnj])
  also have  $\dots = \{x. 1 / x \in \text{cnj } \text{' } (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{' } \{x. \sqrt{3} * \text{Re } x > \text{Im } x\}\}$ 
  by (auto simp: image-image)
  also have  $\dots = \{x. \text{cnj } (1 / x) \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{' } \{x. \sqrt{3} * \text{Re } x > \text{Im } x\}\}$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) complex-cnj-cnj image-iff)
  also have  $\dots = \text{cnj } \text{' } \{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{' } \{x. \sqrt{3} * \text{Re } x > \text{Im } x\}\}$ 
  apply (subst(2) bij-image-Collect-eq)
  apply (metis bijI' complex-cnj-cnj)
  by (auto simp: inj-def inj-imp-inv-eq[of - cnj])
  finally show  $\{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{' } \{x. -\sqrt{3} * \text{Re } x < \text{Im } x\}\} =$ 
     $\text{cnj } \text{' } \{x. 1 / x \in (\lambda x. x + 1) \text{' } \{x. \text{Im } x < \sqrt{3} * \text{Re } x\}\} .$ 
qed

lemma two-circles-01:
  fixes  $P::\text{real poly}$ 
  assumes  $hP$ :  $\text{degree } P \leq p$  and  $hP0$ :  $P \neq 0$  and  $hp0$ :  $p \neq 0$ 
  and  $h$ :  $\text{roots-count } (\text{map-poly of-real } P)$ 
     $(\text{upper-circle-01} \cup \text{lower-circle-01}) = 1$ 
shows  $\text{Bernstein-changes-01 } p \ P = 1$ 
proof (subst Bernstein-changes-01-eq-changes[OF hP])
  let  $?Q = \text{reciprocal-poly } p \ P \circ_p [:1, 1:]$ 
  have  $hQ0$ :  $?Q \neq 0$  using  $hP0$ 
  by (simp add: pcompose-eq-0-iff hP reciprocal-0-iff)

  from  $h$  obtain  $x'$  where  $h\text{root'}$ :  $\text{poly } (\text{map-poly of-real } P) \ x' = 0$ 
  and  $hx'$ :  $x' \in \text{upper-circle-01} \cup \text{lower-circle-01}$ 
  using  $\text{roots-count-pos}$  by (metis less-numeral-extra(1))

  obtain  $x$  where  $hxx'$ :  $x' = \text{complex-of-real } x$ 
  proof (cases Im x' = 0)

```

```

    assume  $\text{Im } x' = 0$  and  $h: \bigwedge x. x' = \text{complex-of-real } x \implies \text{thesis}$ 
    then show thesis using  $h[\text{of Re } x']$  by (simp add: complex-is-Real-iff)
next
  assume  $hx'': \text{Im } x' \neq 0$ 
  have 1:  $\text{card } \{x', \text{cnj } x'\} = 2$ 
  proof (subst card-2-iff)
    from  $hx''$  have  $x' \neq \text{cnj } x'$  and  $\{x', \text{cnj } x'\} = \{x', \text{cnj } x'\}$ 
    by (metis cnj.simps(2) neg-equal-zero, argo)
    thus  $\exists x y. \{x', \text{cnj } x'\} = \{x, y\} \wedge x \neq y$  by blast
  qed
  moreover have  $\{x', \text{cnj } x'\} \subseteq \text{upper-circle-01} \cup \text{lower-circle-01}$  using  $hx'$ 
  apply (rule UnE)
  by (auto simp: cnj-upper-circle-01[symmetric])
  moreover have  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{x', \text{cnj } x'\} \implies \text{poly } (\text{map-poly of-real } P) x = 0$ 
  using  $h\text{root}'$  poly-map-poly-of-real-cnj by auto
  ultimately have
     $\text{proots-count } (\text{map-poly of-real } P) (\text{upper-circle-01} \cup \text{lower-circle-01}) \geq 2$ 
  apply (subst 1[symmetric])
  apply (rule proots-count-of-root-set)
  using  $\text{assms}(2)$  of-real-poly-eq-0-iff by (blast, blast, blast)
  thus thesis using  $\text{assms}(4)$  by linarith
qed
hence  $h\text{root}: \text{poly } P x = 0$ 
  using  $h\text{root}'$  by (metis of-real-0 of-real-eq-iff of-real-poly-map-poly)
have that:  $3 * \text{sqrt } (x * x + 1 / 3 - x) < \text{sqrt } 3$  using  $hx'$ 
  apply (rule UnE)
  by (auto simp: cmod-def power2-eq-square algebra-simps upper-circle-01-def
    lower-circle-01-def  $hx'$ )
have  $hx: 0 < x \wedge x < 1$ 
proof -
  have  $3 * \text{sqrt } (x * x + 1 / 3 - x) = \text{sqrt } (9 * (x * x + 1 / 3 - x))$ 
  by (subst real-sqrt-mult, simp)
  hence  $9 * (x * x + 1 / 3 - x) < 3$  using that real-sqrt-less-iff by metis
  hence  $x*x - x < 0$  by auto
  thus  $0 < x \wedge x < 1$ 
  using mult-eq-0-iff mult-less-cancel-right-disj by fastforce
qed

let  $?y = 1/x - 1$ 
from  $h\text{root } hx$   $\text{assms}$  have  $\text{poly } ?Q ?y = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: poly-pcompose poly-reciprocal)
hence  $[-?y, 1:] \text{ dvd } ?Q$  using poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
then obtain  $R$  where  $hR: ?Q = R * [-?y, 1:]$  by auto
hence  $hR0: R \neq 0$  using  $hQ0$  by force
interpret map-poly-idom-hom complex-of-real ..

  have normal-poly (smult (inverse (lead-coeff (reciprocal-poly p P  $\circ_p$  [:1, 1:])))
R)

```

proof (rule normal-poly-of-roots)
show $\bigwedge z. \text{poly} (\text{map-poly complex-of-real}$
 $(\text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{lead-coeff} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \circ_p [:1, 1:]))) R)) z = 0 \implies$
 $\text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge (\text{cmod } z)^2 \leq 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2$
proof –
fix z
assume
 $\text{poly} (\text{map-poly complex-of-real}$
 $(\text{smult} (\text{inverse} (\text{lead-coeff} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p \circ_p [:1, 1:]))) R)) z = 0$
hence hroot2: $\text{poly} (\text{map-poly complex-of-real } R) z = 0$
by (auto simp: map-poly-smult hQ0)
show $\text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge (\text{cmod } z)^2 \leq 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $\neg (\text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge (\text{cmod } z)^2 \leq 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2)$
hence 1: $0 < \text{Re } z \vee 4 * (\text{Re } z)^2 < (\text{cmod } z)^2$ **by** linarith
hence hz: $z \neq -1$ **by** force
have $\text{Im } z > -\text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } z \vee \text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } z > \text{Im } z$
proof (cases $\text{Im } z \geq \text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } z$, cases $-\text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } z \geq \text{Im } z$)
assume 2: $\text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } z \leq \text{Im } z$ $\text{Im } z \leq -\text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } z$
hence $\text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } z \leq \text{sqrt } 3 * -\text{Re } z$ **by** force
hence $\text{Re } z \leq -\text{Re } z$
apply (rule mult-left-le-imp-le)
by fastforce
hence $\text{Re } z \leq 0$ **by** simp
moreover **have** $(\text{Im } z)^2 \leq (-\text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } z)^2$
apply (subst power2-eq-square, subst power2-eq-square)
apply (rule square-bounded-le)
using 2 **by** auto
ultimately **have** False **using** 1
by (auto simp: power2-eq-square cmod-def algebra-simps)
thus ?thesis **by** fast
qed auto

hence $z \in \{z. -\text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } z < \text{Im } z\} \cup \{z. \text{Im } z < \text{sqrt } 3 * \text{Re } z\}$
by blast

hence 1: $\text{inverse} (1 + z) \in \text{upper-circle-01} \cup \text{lower-circle-01}$
by (force simp: inverse-eq-divide upper-circle-map[symmetric]
lower-circle-map[symmetric])

have hRdeg': $\text{degree } R < p$
apply (rule less-le-trans[of degree R degree ?Q])
apply (subst hR, subst degree-mult-eq[OF hR0], fastforce, fastforce)
by (auto simp: degree-pcompose degree-reciprocal hP)
hence hRdeg: $\text{degree } R \leq p$ **by** fastforce
have 2: $\text{map-poly complex-of-real} (\text{reciprocal-poly } p (R \circ_p [-1, 1:])) \neq 0$
apply (subst of-real-poly-eq-0-iff, subst reciprocal-0-iff)
apply (force simp: hRdeg degree-pcompose)
using hR0 pcompose-eq-0

```

  by (metis degree-eq-zeroE gr-zeroI pCons-eq-iff pCons-one zero-neq-one)
have 3:
  poly (map-poly complex-of-real (reciprocal-poly p (R ∘p [:-1, 1:])))
    (inverse (1 + z)) = 0
  apply (subst map-poly-reciprocal)
  using hRdeg apply (force simp: degree-pcompose)
  apply auto[1]
  apply (subst poly-reciprocal)
  using hRdeg apply (force simp: degree-map-poly degree-pcompose)
  using hz apply (metis inverse-nonzero-iff-nonzero neg-eq-iff-add-eq-0)
  by (auto simp: of-real-hom.map-poly-pcompose poly-pcompose hroot2)

have proots-count (map-poly of-real (reciprocal-poly p (R ∘p [:-1, 1:])))
  (upper-circle-01 ∪ lower-circle-01) > 0
  by (rule proots-count-of-root[OF 2 1 3])
moreover have proots-count
  (map-poly complex-of-real
    (reciprocal-poly p ([1 - 1 / x, 1:] ∘p [:-1, 1:])))
  (upper-circle-01 ∪ lower-circle-01) > 0
  apply (subst map-poly-reciprocal)
  using hp0 less-eq-Suc-le apply (simp add: degree-pcompose)
  apply simp
  apply (subst proots-count-reciprocal)
  using hp0 less-eq-Suc-le
  apply (simp add: degree-pcompose degree-map-poly)
  apply (auto simp: pcompose-pCons)[1]
  apply (auto simp: cmod-def power2-eq-square real-sqrt-divide
    real-div-sqrt upper-circle-01-def lower-circle-01-def)[1]
  apply (subst of-real-hom.map-poly-pcompose)
  apply (subst proots-pcompose, fastforce, force)
  apply (subst lower-circle-map[symmetric])
  apply (subst upper-circle-map[symmetric])
  apply (rule proots-count-of-root[of - of-real (1/x - 1)])
  apply simp
  apply (auto simp: bij-image-Collect-eq bij-def inj-def image-iff
    inverse-eq-divide inj-imp-inv-eq[of - λ x. x+1] hx simp del:
surj-plus-right)[1]
  by force

ultimately have proots-count
  (map-poly complex-of-real (reciprocal-poly p (R ∘p [:-1, 1:])))
  (upper-circle-01 ∪ lower-circle-01) +
  proots-count
  (map-poly complex-of-real
    (reciprocal-poly p ([1 - 1 / x, 1:] ∘p [:-1, 1:])))
  (upper-circle-01 ∪ lower-circle-01) > 1
  by fastforce
also have ... = proots-count (map-poly complex-of-real
  (monom 1 p * reciprocal-poly p (?Q ∘p [:-1, 1:])))

```

```

    (upper-circle-01  $\cup$  lower-circle-01)
  apply (subst eq-commute, subst hR, subst pcompose-mult)
  apply (subst reciprocal-mult, subst degree-mult-eq)
  using hR0 apply (fastforce simp: pcompose-eq-0)
    apply (fastforce simp: pcompose-pCons)
  using hRdeg' apply (simp add: degree-pcompose)
  using hRdeg apply (simp add: degree-pcompose)
  using hp0 apply (auto simp: degree-pcompose)[1]
  apply (subst hom-mult)
  apply (subst proots-count-times)
  using hp0 hRdeg' hR0
  apply (fastforce simp: reciprocal-0-iff degree-pcompose pcompose-eq-0
    pcompose-pCons)
  by simp
also have ... = proots-count
  (map-poly complex-of-real
    (reciprocal-poly p (reciprocal-poly p P  $\circ_p$  [:1, 1:]  $\circ_p$  [: $-$  1, 1:])))
  (upper-circle-01  $\cup$  lower-circle-01)
  apply (subst hom-mult)
  apply (subst proots-count-times)
  using hp0 hP hP0
  apply (auto simp: map-poly-reciprocal degree-pcompose
    degree-reciprocal of-real-hom.map-poly-pcompose
    reciprocal-0-iff degree-map-poly pcompose-eq-0-iff)[1]
  apply (subst map-poly-monom, fastforce)
  apply (subst of-real-1, subst proots-count-monom)
  apply (auto simp: cmod-def power2-eq-square real-sqrt-divide
    real-div-sqrt upper-circle-01-def lower-circle-01-def)[1]
  by presburger
also have ... = 1
  by (auto simp: pcompose-assoc[symmetric] pcompose-pCons
    reciprocal-reciprocal hP h)
  finally show False by blast
qed
qed
show lead-coeff
  (smult (inverse (lead-coeff (reciprocal-poly p P  $\circ_p$  [:1, 1:]))) R) = 1
  by (auto simp: hR degree-add-eq-right hR0 coeff-eq-0)
qed

hence changes (coeffs (smult (inverse (lead-coeff ?Q)) ?Q)) = 1
  apply (subst hR, subst mult-smult-left[symmetric], rule normal-changes)
  by (auto simp: hx)

moreover have changes (coeffs (reciprocal-poly p P  $\circ_p$  [:1, 1:]))) =
  changes (coeffs (smult (inverse (lead-coeff (reciprocal-poly p P  $\circ_p$  [:1, 1:])))
    (reciprocal-poly p P  $\circ_p$  [:1, 1:])))
  by (auto simp: pcompose-eq-0 reciprocal-0-iff hP hP0 coeffs-smult
    changes-scale-const[symmetric])

```

ultimately show *changes (coeffs (reciprocal-poly p P $\circ_p$ [:1, 1:])) = 1 by argo*
qed

definition *upper-circle :: real $\Rightarrow$ real $\Rightarrow$ complex set where*

upper-circle l r = {x::complex.

*cmod ((x-of-real l)/(of-real (r-l)) - (1/2 + of-real (sqrt(3))/6 * i)) < sqrt 3 / 3}*

lemma *upper-circle-rescale: assumes l < r*

shows upper-circle l r = (λ x . (x(r - l) + l)) ‘ upper-circle-01*

proof

show upper-circle l r $\subseteq$

*(λ x. x * (of-real r - of-real l) + of-real l) ‘ upper-circle-01*

apply (rule subsetI)

apply (rule image-eqI[of - - (- of-real l)/(of-real r - of-real l)])

using assms apply (auto simp: divide-simps)[1]

by (auto simp: upper-circle-01-def upper-circle-def)

*show (λ x. x * (of-real r - of-real l) + of-real l) ‘ upper-circle-01 $\subseteq$*
upper-circle l r

apply (rule subsetI, subst(asm) image-iff)

using assms by (auto simp: upper-circle-01-def upper-circle-def)

qed

definition *lower-circle :: real $\Rightarrow$ real $\Rightarrow$ complex set where*

lower-circle l r = {x::complex.

*cmod ((x-of-real l)/(of-real (r-l)) - (1/2 - of-real (sqrt(3))/6 * i)) < sqrt 3 / 3}*

lemma *lower-circle-rescale:*

assumes l < r

shows lower-circle l r = (λ x . (x(r - l) + l)) ‘ lower-circle-01*

proof

*show lower-circle l r $\subseteq$ (λ x. x * (of-real r - of-real l) + of-real l) ‘*
lower-circle-01

apply (rule subsetI)

apply (rule image-eqI[of - - (- of-real l)/(of-real r - of-real l)])

using assms apply (auto simp: divide-simps)[1]

by (auto simp: lower-circle-01-def lower-circle-def)

*show (λ x. x * (of-real r - of-real l) + of-real l) ‘ lower-circle-01 $\subseteq$*
lower-circle l r

apply (rule subsetI, subst(asm) image-iff)

using assms by (auto simp: lower-circle-01-def lower-circle-def)

qed

lemma *two-circles:*

fixes P::real poly and l r::real

assumes hlr: l < r

and hP: degree P $\leq$ p

```

and  $hP0: P \neq 0$ 
and  $hp0: p \neq 0$ 
and  $h: \text{proots-count } (\text{map-poly of-real } P)$ 
       $(\text{upper-circle } l \ r \cup \text{lower-circle } l \ r) = 1$ 
shows  $\text{Bernstein-changes } p \ l \ r \ P = 1$ 
proof –
  have  $1: \text{Bernstein-changes } p \ l \ r \ P =$ 
     $\text{Bernstein-changes-01 } p \ (P \circ_p [:l, 1:] \circ_p [:0, r - l:])$ 
    using assms by (force simp: Bernstein-changes-eq-rescale)
  have  $\text{proots-count } (\text{map-poly complex-of-real } (P \circ_p [:l, 1:] \circ_p [:0, r - l:]))$ 
     $(\text{upper-circle-01} \cup \text{lower-circle-01}) = 1$ 
    using assms
    by (auto simp: upper-circle-rescale lower-circle-rescale proots-pcompose image-Union
      of-real-hom.map-poly-pcompose pcompose-eq-0-iff image-image algebra-simps)
  thus ?thesis
    apply (subst 1)
    apply (rule two-circles-01)
    using  $hP$  apply (force simp: degree-pcompose)
    using  $hP0$   $hP$  apply (fastforce simp: pcompose-eq-0-iff)
    using  $hp0$  apply blast
    by blast
qed

```

5.3 The theorem of three circles

```

theorem three-circles:
  fixes  $P::\text{real poly}$  and  $l \ r::\text{real}$ 
  assumes  $l < r$ 
  and  $hP: \text{degree } P \leq p$ 
  and  $hP0: P \neq 0$ 
  and  $hp0: p \neq 0$ 
shows  $\text{proots-count } (\text{map-poly of-real } P) \ (\text{circle-diam } l \ r) = 0 \implies$ 
   $\text{Bernstein-changes } p \ l \ r \ P = 0$ 
  and  $\text{proots-count } (\text{map-poly of-real } P)$ 
     $(\text{upper-circle } l \ r \cup \text{lower-circle } l \ r) = 1 \implies$ 
     $\text{Bernstein-changes } p \ l \ r \ P = 1$ 
  apply (rule one-circle)
  using assms apply auto[4]
  apply (rule two-circles)
  using assms by auto

end

```

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