Isabelle/HOL Exercises
Arithmetic

Power, Sum

Power

Define a primitive recursive function *pow x n* that computes x^n on natural numbers.

consts
```
  pow :: "nat => nat => nat"
```

Prove the well known equation $x^{m \cdot n} = (x^m)^n$:

theorem `pow_mult: "pow x (m * n) = pow (pow x m) n"`

Hint: prove a suitable lemma first. If you need to appeal to associativity and commutativity of multiplication: the corresponding simplification rules are named `mult_ac`.

Summation

Define a (primitive recursive) function *sum ns* that sums a list of natural numbers: $sum[n_1, \ldots, n_k] = n_1 + \cdots + n_k$.

consts
```
  sum :: "nat list => nat"
```

Show that *sum* is compatible with *rev*. You may need a lemma.

theorem `sum_rev: "sum (rev ns) = sum ns"`

Define a function *Sum f k* that sums *f* from 0 up to $k-1$: $Sum\ f\ k = f\ 0 + \cdots + f(k-1)$.

consts
```
  Sum :: "(nat => nat) => nat => nat"
```

Show the following equations for the pointwise summation of functions. Determine first what the expression `whatever` should be.

theorem `"Sum (%i. f i + g i) k = Sum f k + Sum g k"`
theorem `"Sum f (k + l) = Sum f k + Sum whatever l"`

What is the relationship between `sum` and `Sum`? Prove the following equation, suitably instantiated.

theorem *"Sum f k = sum whatever"*

Hint: familiarize yourself with the predefined functions *map* and *[i..<j]* on lists in theory List.