

Actuarial Mathematics

Yosuke Ito

May 26, 2024

Abstract

Actuarial Mathematics is a theory in applied mathematics, which is mainly used for determining the prices of insurance products and evaluating the liability of a company associating with insurance contracts. It is related to calculus, probability theory and financial theory, etc.

In this entry, I formalize the very basic part of Actuarial Mathematics in Isabelle/HOL. It includes the theory of interest, survival model, and life table. The theory of interest deals with interest rates, present value factors, an annuity certain, etc. The survival model is a probabilistic model that represents the human mortality. The life table is based on the survival model and used for practical calculations.

I have already formalized the basic part of Actuarial Mathematics in Coq (<https://github.com/Yosuke-Ito-345/Actuary>) in a purely axiomatic manner. In contrast, Isabelle formalization is based on the probability theory and the survival model is developed as generally as possible. Such rigorous and general formulation seems very rare; at least I cannot find any similar documentation on the web.

This formalization in Isabelle is still at an early stage, and I cannot guarantee the backward compatibility in the future development. If you heavily depend on the “Actuarial Mathematics” library, please let me know.

Contents

1	Preliminary Lemmas	1
1.1	Lemmas on <i>indicator</i> for a Linearly Ordered Type	7
2	Additional Lemmas for the <i>HOL–Analysis</i> Library	10
2.1	Set Lebesgue Integrability on Affine Transformation	16
2.2	Set Lebesgue Integral on Affine Transformation	18
2.3	Alternative Integral Test	19
2.4	Interchange of Differentiation and Lebesgue Integration	20

3	Additional Lemmas for the <i>HOL-Probability</i> Library	22
3.1	More Properties of <i>cdf</i> 's	23
3.2	Conditional Probability Space	25
3.3	Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function	26
3.4	Hazard Rate	29
4	Theory of Interest	31
5	Survival Model	38
5.1	General Theory of Survival Model	39
5.1.1	Introduction of Survival Function for X	39
5.1.2	Introduction of Future-Lifetime Random Variable $T(x)$	40
5.1.3	Actuarial Notations on the Survival Model	40
5.1.4	Properties of Survival Function for $T(x)$	42
5.1.5	Properties of $\$p\{-t&x\}$	43
5.1.6	Properties of Survival Function for X	44
5.1.7	Introduction of Cumulative Distributive Function for X	45
5.1.8	Properties of Cumulative Distributive Function for $T(x)$	45
5.1.9	Properties of $\$q\{-t&x\}$	47
5.1.10	Properties of Cumulative Distributive Function for X	48
5.1.11	Relations between $\$p\{-t&x\}$ and $\$q\{-t&x\}$	48
5.1.12	Properties of Life Expectation	49
5.2	Piecewise Differentiable Survival Function	51
5.2.1	Properties of Survival Function for X	52
5.2.2	Properties of Cumulative Distributive Function for X	52
5.2.3	Introduction of Probability Density Functions of X and $T(x)$	53
5.2.4	Properties of Survival Function for $T(x)$	53
5.2.5	Properties of Cumulative Distributive Function for $T(x)$	54
5.2.6	Properties of Probability Density Function of $T(x)$	55
5.2.7	Properties of Probability Density Function of X	57
5.2.8	Relations between Life Expectation and Probability Density Function	58
5.2.9	Introduction of Force of Mortality	59
5.2.10	Properties of Force of Mortality	60
5.2.11	Properties of Curtate Life Expectation	62
5.3	Limited Survival Function	63
6	Life Table	64
6.1	Basic Properties of Life Table	64
6.2	Construction of Survival Model from Life Table	67
6.2.1	Relations between Life Table and Survival Function for X	68

6.2.2	Relations between Life Table and Cumulative Distributive Function for X	69
6.2.3	Relations between Life Table and Survival Function for $T(x)$	69
6.2.4	Relations between Life Table and Cumulative Distributive Function for $T(x)$	70
6.2.5	Life Table and Actuarial Notations	71
6.3	Piecewise Differentiable Life Table	74
6.4	Interpolations	77
6.5	Limited Life Table	81

7 Examples 82

theory *Preliminaries*

imports *HOL-Library.Rewrite HOL-Library.Extended-Nonnegative-Real HOL-Library.Extended-Real HOL-Probability.Probability*

begin

declare *[[show-types]]*

notation *powr (infixr .^ 80)*

1 Preliminary Lemmas

lemma *Collect-conj-eq2*: $\{x \in A. P x \wedge Q x\} = \{x \in A. P x\} \cap \{x \in A. Q x\}$
<proof>

lemma *vimage-compl-atMost*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::linorder$
shows $-(f -' \{..y\}) = f -' \{y<..\}$
<proof>

context *linorder*

begin

lemma *Icc-minus-Ico*:
fixes $a b$
assumes $a \leq b$
shows $\{a..b\} - \{a..<b\} = \{b\}$
<proof>

lemma *Icc-minus-Ioc*:
fixes $a b$
assumes $a \leq b$
shows $\{a..b\} - \{a<..b\} = \{a\}$
<proof>

lemma *Int-atLeastAtMost-Unbounded[simp]*: $\{a.. \} \text{Int} \{..b\} = \{a..b\}$
<proof>

lemma *Int-greaterThanAtMost-Unbounded[simp]*: $\{a<..\} \text{ Int } \{..b\} = \{a<..b\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Int-atLeastLessThan-Unbounded[simp]*: $\{a..\} \text{ Int } \{..<b\} = \{a..<b\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Int-greaterThanLessThan-Unbounded[simp]*: $\{a<..\} \text{ Int } \{..<b\} = \{a<..<b\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma *Ico-real-nat-disjoint*:
disjoint-family $(\lambda n::\text{nat}. \{a + \text{real } n ..< a + \text{real } n + 1\})$ **for** $a::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *Ico-nat-disjoint*: *disjoint-family* $(\lambda n::\text{nat}. \{\text{real } n ..< \text{real } n + 1\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ico-real-nat-union*: $(\bigcup n::\text{nat}. \{a + \text{real } n ..< a + \text{real } n + 1\}) = \{a..\}$
for $a::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *Ico-nat-union*: $(\bigcup n::\text{nat}. \{\text{real } n ..< \text{real } n + 1\}) = \{0..\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ico-nat-union-finite*: $(\bigcup (n::\text{nat})<m. \{\text{real } n ..< \text{real } n + 1\}) = \{0..<m\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *seq-part-multiple*: **fixes** $m n :: \text{nat}$ **assumes** $m \neq 0$ **defines** $A \equiv \lambda i::\text{nat}. \{i*m ..< (i+1)*m\}$
shows $\forall i j. i \neq j \longrightarrow A i \cap A j = \{\}$ **and** $(\bigcup i<n. A i) = \{..< n*m\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *frontier-Icc-real*: *frontier* $\{a..b\} = \{a, b\}$ **if** $a \leq b$ **for** $a b :: \text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma(*in field*) *divide-mult-cancel[simp]*: **fixes** $a b$ **assumes** $b \neq 0$
shows $a / b * b = a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-powr*: $(1/a).\hat{\ }b = a.\hat{\ }-b$ **if** $a > 0$ **for** $a b :: \text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-eq-one-iff-gen[simp]*: $a.\hat{\ }x = 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ **if** $a > 0$ $a \neq 1$ **for** $a x :: \text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-less-cancel2*: $0 < a \implies 0 < x \implies 0 < y \implies x.\hat{\ }a < y.\hat{\ }a \implies x <$

y

for $a\ x\ y :: \text{real}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *geometric-increasing-sum-aux*: $(1-r)^{\wedge}2 * (\sum k < n. (k+1)*r^{\wedge}k) = 1 - (n+1)*r^{\wedge}n + n*r^{\wedge}(n+1)$

for $n :: \text{nat}$ **and** $r :: \text{real}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *geometric-increasing-sum*: $(\sum k < n. (k+1)*r^{\wedge}k) = (1 - (n+1)*r^{\wedge}n + n*r^{\wedge}(n+1)) / (1-r)^{\wedge}2$

if $r \neq 1$ **for** $n :: \text{nat}$ **and** $r :: \text{real}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-UNIV[simp]*: $\mathbb{R} = \{x :: \text{real}. \text{True}\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lim-cong*:

assumes $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. f\ x = g\ x$

shows $\text{Lim } F\ f = \text{Lim } F\ g$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-zero-iff'*: $((\lambda x. l - f\ x) \longrightarrow 0) \iff F = (f \longrightarrow l) \iff F$

for $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-vector}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *antimono-onI*:

$(\bigwedge r\ s. r \in A \implies s \in A \implies r \leq s \implies f\ r \geq f\ s) \implies \text{antimono-on } A\ f$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *antimono-onD*:

$\llbracket \text{antimono-on } A\ f; r \in A; s \in A; r \leq s \rrbracket \implies f\ r \geq f\ s$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *antimono-imp-mono-on*: $\text{antimono } f \implies \text{antimono-on } A\ f$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *antimono-on-subset*: $\text{antimono-on } A\ f \implies B \subseteq A \implies \text{antimono-on } B\ f$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mono-on-antimono-on*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{order} \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{ordered-ab-group-add}$

shows $\text{mono-on } A\ f \iff \text{antimono-on } A\ (\lambda r. - f\ r)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *mono-antimono*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{order} \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{ordered-ab-group-add}$

shows $\text{mono } f \iff \text{antimono } (\lambda r. - f\ r)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mono-on-at-top-le*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{linorder}$ **and** $b :: 'b::\{\text{order-topology, linordered-ab-group-add}\}$
and $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$
assumes $f\text{-mono}: \text{mono-on } \{a..\} f$ **and** $f\text{-to-l}: (f \longrightarrow l) \text{ at-top}$
shows $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a..\} \implies f x \leq l$

<proof>

corollary *mono-at-top-le*:

fixes $b :: 'b::\{\text{order-topology, linordered-ab-group-add}\}$ **and** $f :: 'a::\text{linorder} \Rightarrow 'b$
assumes $\text{mono } f$ **and** $(f \longrightarrow b) \text{ at-top}$
shows $\bigwedge x. f x \leq b$

<proof>

lemma *mono-on-at-bot-ge*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{linorder}$ **and** $b :: 'b::\{\text{order-topology, linordered-ab-group-add}\}$
and $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$
assumes $f\text{-mono}: \text{mono-on } \{..a\} f$ **and** $f\text{-to-l}: (f \longrightarrow l) \text{ at-bot}$
shows $\bigwedge x. x \in \{..a\} \implies f x \geq l$

<proof>

corollary *mono-at-bot-ge*:

fixes $b :: 'b::\{\text{order-topology, linordered-ab-group-add}\}$ **and** $f :: 'a::\text{linorder} \Rightarrow 'b$
assumes $\text{mono } f$ **and** $(f \longrightarrow b) \text{ at-bot}$
shows $\bigwedge x. f x \geq b$

<proof>

lemma *antimono-on-at-top-ge*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{linorder}$ **and** $b :: 'b::\{\text{order-topology, linordered-ab-group-add}\}$
and $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$
assumes $f\text{-antimono}: \text{antimono-on } \{a..\} f$ **and** $f\text{-to-l}: (f \longrightarrow l) \text{ at-top}$
shows $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a..\} \implies f x \geq l$

<proof>

corollary *antimono-at-top-le*:

fixes $b :: 'b::\{\text{order-topology, linordered-ab-group-add}\}$ **and** $f :: 'a::\text{linorder} \Rightarrow 'b$
assumes $\text{antimono } f$ **and** $(f \longrightarrow b) \text{ at-top}$
shows $\bigwedge x. f x \geq b$

<proof>

lemma *antimono-on-at-bot-ge*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{linorder}$ **and** $b :: 'b::\{\text{order-topology, linordered-ab-group-add}\}$
and $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$
assumes $f\text{-antimono}: \text{antimono-on } \{..a\} f$ **and** $f\text{-to-l}: (f \longrightarrow l) \text{ at-bot}$
shows $\bigwedge x. x \in \{..a\} \implies f x \leq l$

<proof>

corollary *antimono-at-bot-ge*:

fixes $b :: 'b::\{\text{order-topology, linordered-ab-group-add}\}$ **and** $f :: 'a::\text{linorder} \Rightarrow 'b$

assumes *antimono f* and $(f \longrightarrow b)$ *at-bot*
shows $\bigwedge x. f x \leq b$
<proof>

lemma *continuous-cdivide*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$
assumes $c \neq 0$ *continuous F f*
shows *continuous F* $(\lambda x. f x / c)$
<proof>

lemma *continuous-mult-left-iff*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$
assumes $c \neq 0$
shows *continuous F f* \longleftrightarrow *continuous F* $(\lambda x. c * f x)$
<proof>

lemma *continuous-mult-right-iff*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$
assumes $c \neq 0$
shows *continuous F f* \longleftrightarrow *continuous F* $(\lambda x. f x * c)$
<proof>

lemma *continuous-cdivide-iff*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$
assumes $c \neq 0$
shows *continuous F f* \longleftrightarrow *continuous F* $(\lambda x. f x / c)$
<proof>

lemma *continuous-cong*:
assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x = g x)$ *F f* $(\text{Lim } F (\lambda x. x)) = g (\text{Lim } F (\lambda x. x))$
shows *continuous F f* \longleftrightarrow *continuous F g*
<proof>

lemma *continuous-at-within-cong*:
assumes $f x = g x$ *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x = g x)$ *(at x within s)*
shows *continuous (at x within s) f* \longleftrightarrow *continuous (at x within s) g*
<proof>

lemma *continuous-within-shift*:
fixes $a x :: 'a :: \{\text{topological-ab-group-add, t2-space}\}$
and $s :: 'a \text{ set}$
and $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{topological-space}$
shows *continuous (at x within s) f* $(\lambda x. f (x+a)) \longleftrightarrow$ *continuous (at (x+a) within plus a ' s) f*
<proof>

lemma *isCont-shift*:
fixes $a x :: 'a :: \{\text{topological-ab-group-add, t2-space}\}$
and $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{topological-space}$

shows $isCont (\lambda x. f (x+a)) x \longleftrightarrow isCont f (x+a)$
 <proof>

lemma *has-real-derivative-at-split*:

$(f \text{ has-real-derivative } D) (at\ x) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(f \text{ has-real-derivative } D) (at\text{-left } x) \wedge (f \text{ has-real-derivative } D) (at\text{-right } x)$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-cmult-iff*:

assumes $c \neq 0$
shows $(f \text{ has-field-derivative } D) (at\ x \text{ within } s) \longleftrightarrow$
 $((\lambda x. c * f\ x) \text{ has-field-derivative } c * D) (at\ x \text{ within } s)$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-cmult-right-iff*:

assumes $c \neq 0$
shows $(f \text{ has-field-derivative } D) (at\ x \text{ within } s) \longleftrightarrow$
 $((\lambda x. f\ x * c) \text{ has-field-derivative } D * c) (at\ x \text{ within } s)$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-cdivide-iff*:

assumes $c \neq 0$
shows $(f \text{ has-field-derivative } D) (at\ x \text{ within } s) \longleftrightarrow$
 $((\lambda x. f\ x / c) \text{ has-field-derivative } D / c) (at\ x \text{ within } s)$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-ln-divide-chain*:

fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$
assumes $f\ x > 0$ **and** $(f \text{ has-real-derivative } D) (at\ x \text{ within } s)$
shows $((\lambda x. \ln (f\ x)) \text{ has-real-derivative } (D / f\ x)) (at\ x \text{ within } s)$
 <proof>

lemma *inverse-fun-has-integral-ln*:

fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$ **and** $f' :: real \Rightarrow real$
assumes $a \leq b$ **and**
 $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a..b\} \implies f\ x > 0$ **and**
 $continuous\text{-on } \{a..b\} f$ **and**
 $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a <..<b\} \implies (f \text{ has-real-derivative } f'\ x) (at\ x)$
shows $((\lambda x. f'\ x / f\ x) \text{ has-integral } (\ln (f\ b) - \ln (f\ a))) \{a..b\}$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-fun-powr2*:

fixes $a :: real$
assumes $a\text{-pos}: a > 0$
and $f: DERIV f\ x :=> r$
shows $DERIV (\lambda x. a. \wedge (f\ x)) x :=> a. \wedge (f\ x) * r * \ln a$
 <proof>

lemma *has-real-derivative-powr2*:

assumes $a\text{-pos}$: $a > 0$
shows $((\lambda x. a. \hat{x}) \text{ has-real-derivative } a. \hat{x} * \ln a) (at\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *field-differentiable-shift*:
 $(f \text{ field-differentiable } (at\ (x + z))) = ((\lambda x. f\ (x + z)) \text{ field-differentiable } (at\ x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.1 Lemmas on *indicator* for a Linearly Ordered Type

lemma *indicator-Icc-shift*:
fixes $a\ b\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{a..b\}\ x = \text{indicator } \{t+a..t+b\}\ (t+x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *indicator-Icc-shift-inverse*:
fixes $a\ b\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{a-t..b-t\}\ x = \text{indicator } \{a..b\}\ (t+x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *indicator-Ici-shift*:
fixes $a\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{a..\}\ x = \text{indicator } \{t+a..\}\ (t+x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *indicator-Ici-shift-inverse*:
fixes $a\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{a-t..\}\ x = \text{indicator } \{a..\}\ (t+x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *indicator-Iic-shift*:
fixes $b\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{..b\}\ x = \text{indicator } \{..t+b\}\ (t+x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *indicator-Iic-shift-inverse*:
fixes $b\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{..b-t\}\ x = \text{indicator } \{..b\}\ (t+x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *indicator-Icc-reverse*:
fixes $a\ b\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{a..b\}\ x = \text{indicator } \{t-b..t-a\}\ (t-x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *indicator-Icc-reverse-inverse*:
fixes $a\ b\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{t-b..t-a\}\ x = \text{indicator } \{a..b\}\ (t-x)$

<proof>

lemma *indicator-Ici-reverse:*

fixes $a\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{a..\} x = \text{indicator } \{..t-a\} (t-x)$
<proof>

lemma *indicator-Ici-reverse-inverse:*

fixes $b\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{t-b..\} x = \text{indicator } \{..b\} (t-x)$
<proof>

lemma *indicator-Iic-reverse:*

fixes $b\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-ab-group-add}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{..b\} x = \text{indicator } \{t-b..\} (t-x)$
<proof>

lemma *indicator-Iic-reverse-inverse:*

fixes $a\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$
shows $\text{indicator } \{..t-a\} x = \text{indicator } \{a..\} (t-x)$
<proof>

lemma *indicator-Icc-affine-pos:*

fixes $a\ b\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$
assumes $c > 0$
shows $\text{indicator } \{a..b\} x = \text{indicator } \{t+c*a..t+c*b\} (t + c*x)$
<proof>

lemma *indicator-Icc-affine-pos-inverse:*

fixes $a\ b\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$
assumes $c > 0$
shows $\text{indicator } \{(a-t)/c..(b-t)/c\} x = \text{indicator } \{a..b\} (t + c*x)$
<proof>

lemma *indicator-Ici-affine-pos:*

fixes $a\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$
assumes $c > 0$
shows $\text{indicator } \{a..\} x = \text{indicator } \{t+c*a..\} (t + c*x)$
<proof>

lemma *indicator-Ici-affine-pos-inverse:*

fixes $a\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$
assumes $c > 0$
shows $\text{indicator } \{(a-t)/c..\} x = \text{indicator } \{a..\} (t + c*x)$
<proof>

lemma *indicator-Iic-affine-pos:*

fixes $b\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$
assumes $c > 0$

shows $\text{indicator } \{..b\} x = \text{indicator } \{..t+c*b\} (t + c*x)$
<proof>

lemma *indicator-Iic-affine-pos-inverse:*

fixes $b\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$

assumes $c > 0$

shows $\text{indicator } \{..(b-t)/c\} x = \text{indicator } \{..b\} (t + c*x)$

<proof>

lemma *indicator-Icc-affine-neg:*

fixes $a\ b\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$

assumes $c < 0$

shows $\text{indicator } \{a..b\} x = \text{indicator } \{t+c*b..t+c*a\} (t + c*x)$

<proof>

lemma *indicator-Icc-affine-neg-inverse:*

fixes $a\ b\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$

assumes $c < 0$

shows $\text{indicator } \{(b-t)/c..(a-t)/c\} x = \text{indicator } \{a..b\} (t + c*x)$

<proof>

lemma *indicator-Ici-affine-neg:*

fixes $a\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$

assumes $c < 0$

shows $\text{indicator } \{a.. \} x = \text{indicator } \{..t+c*a\} (t + c*x)$

<proof>

lemma *indicator-Ici-affine-neg-inverse:*

fixes $b\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$

assumes $c < 0$

shows $\text{indicator } \{(b-t)/c.. \} x = \text{indicator } \{..b\} (t + c*x)$

<proof>

lemma *indicator-Iic-affine-neg:*

fixes $b\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$

assumes $c < 0$

shows $\text{indicator } \{..b\} x = \text{indicator } \{t+c*b.. \} (t + c*x)$

<proof>

lemma *indicator-Iic-affine-neg-inverse:*

fixes $a\ c\ t\ x :: 'a::\text{linordered-field}$

assumes $c < 0$

shows $\text{indicator } \{..(a-t)/c\} x = \text{indicator } \{a.. \} (t + c*x)$

<proof>

2 Additional Lemmas for the *HOL-Analysis* Library

lemma *differentiable-eq-field-differentiable-real:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows f differentiable $F \iff f$ field-differentiable F
(proof)

lemma differentiable-on-eq-field-differentiable-real:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows f differentiable-on $s \iff (\forall x \in s. f \text{ field-differentiable (at } x \text{ within } s))$
(proof)

lemma differentiable-on-cong :
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies f x = g x$ **and** f differentiable-on s
shows g differentiable-on s
(proof)

lemma C1-differentiable-imp-deriv-continuous-on:
 f C1-differentiable-on $S \implies$ continuous-on S (deriv f)
(proof)

lemma deriv-shift:
assumes f field-differentiable at $(x+a)$
shows $\text{deriv } f (x+a) = \text{deriv } (\lambda s. f (x+s)) a$
(proof)

lemma piecewise-differentiable-on-cong:
assumes f piecewise-differentiable-on i
and $\bigwedge x. x \in i \implies f x = g x$
shows g piecewise-differentiable-on i
(proof)

lemma differentiable-piecewise:
assumes continuous-on i f
and f differentiable-on i
shows f piecewise-differentiable-on i
(proof)

lemma piecewise-differentiable-scaleR:
assumes f piecewise-differentiable-on S
shows $(\lambda x. a *_{\mathbb{R}} f x)$ piecewise-differentiable-on S
(proof)

lemma differentiable-on-piecewise-compose:
assumes f piecewise-differentiable-on S
and g differentiable-on $f ' S$
shows $g \circ f$ piecewise-differentiable-on S
(proof)

lemma MVT-order-free:
fixes $r h :: \text{real}$
defines $I \equiv \{r..r+h\} \cup \{r+h..r\}$
assumes continuous-on I f **and** f differentiable-on interior I

obtains t where $t \in \{0 < \cdot < 1\}$ and $f(r+h) - f r = h * deriv f (r + t*h)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *integral-combine2*:

fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow 'a::banach$

assumes $a \leq c \ c \leq b$

and f integrable-on $\{a..c\}$ f integrable-on $\{c..b\}$

shows $integral \{a..c\} f + integral \{c..b\} f = integral \{a..b\} f$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *has-integral-null-interval*: fixes $a \ b :: real$ and $f::real \Rightarrow real$ assumes $a \geq b$

shows $(f \text{ has-integral } 0) \{a..b\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *has-integral-interval-reverse*: fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$ and $a \ b :: real$

assumes $a \leq b$

and f continuous-on $\{a..b\}$

shows $((\lambda x. f (a+b-x)) \text{ has-integral } (integral \{a..b\} f)) \{a..b\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *FTC-real-deriv-has-integral*:

fixes $F :: real \Rightarrow real$

assumes $a \leq b$

and F piecewise-differentiable-on $\{a < \cdot < b\}$

and f continuous-on $\{a..b\}$ F

shows $(deriv F \text{ has-integral } F b - F a) \{a..b\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *integrable-spike-cong*:

assumes negligible $S \wedge x. x \in T - S \implies g x = f x$

shows f integrable-on $T \longleftrightarrow g$ integrable-on T

⟨proof⟩

lemma *has-integral-powr2-from-0*:

fixes $a \ c :: real$

assumes a -pos: $a > 0$ and a -neg-1: $a \neq 1$ and c -nneg: $c \geq 0$

shows $((\lambda x. a. \hat{x}) \text{ has-integral } ((a. \hat{c} - 1) / (\ln a))) \{0..c\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *integrable-on-powr2-from-0*:

fixes $a \ c :: real$

assumes a -pos: $a > 0$ and a -neg-1: $a \neq 1$ and c -nneg: $c \geq 0$

shows $(\lambda x. a. \hat{x})$ integrable-on $\{0..c\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *integrable-on-powr2-from-0-general*:

fixes $a \ c :: real$

assumes a -pos: $a > 0$ and c -nneg: $c \geq 0$

shows $(\lambda x. a. \widehat{x})$ integrable-on $\{0..c\}$
<proof>

lemma *has-bochner-integral-power*:

fixes $a b :: \text{real}$ **and** $k :: \text{nat}$

assumes $a \leq b$

shows *has-bochner-integral lborel* $(\lambda x. x^k * \text{indicator } \{a..b\} x)$ $((b^{k+1} - a^{k+1}) / (k+1))$

<proof>

corollary *integrable-power*: $(a :: \text{real}) \leq b \implies \text{integrable lborel } (\lambda x. x^k * \text{indicator } \{a..b\} x)$

<proof>

lemma *has-integral-set-integral-real*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $A :: 'a \text{ set}$

assumes f : *set-integrable lborel* A f

shows f *has-integral (set-lebesgue-integral lborel* A f) A

<proof>

lemma *set-borel-measurable-lborel*:

set-borel-measurable lborel A $f \longleftrightarrow \text{set-borel-measurable borel } A$ f

<proof>

lemma *restrict-space-whole[simp]*: *restrict-space* M (*space* M) = M

<proof>

lemma *deriv-measurable-real*:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes f *differentiable-on* S *open* S $f \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$

shows *set-borel-measurable borel* S (*deriv* f)

<proof>

lemma *piecewise-differentiable-on-deriv-measurable-real*:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes f *piecewise-differentiable-on* S *open* S $f \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$

shows *set-borel-measurable borel* S (*deriv* f)

<proof>

lemma *borel-measurable-antimono*:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows *antimono* $f \implies f \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$

<proof>

lemma *set-borel-measurable-restrict-space-iff*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-vector}$

assumes Ω [*measurable, simp*]: $\Omega \cap \text{space } M \in \text{sets } M$

shows $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (\text{restrict-space } M \ \Omega) \longleftrightarrow \text{set-borel-measurable } M \ \Omega$
 f
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-integrable-restrict-space-iff*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$
assumes $A \in \text{sets } M$
shows $\text{set-integrable } M \ A \ f \longleftrightarrow \text{integrable } (\text{restrict-space } M \ A) \ f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-lebesgue-integral-restrict-space*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$
assumes $A \in \text{sets } M$
shows $\text{set-lebesgue-integral } M \ A \ f = \text{integral}^L (\text{restrict-space } M \ A) \ f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distr-borel-lborel*: $\text{distr } M \ \text{borel } f = \text{distr } M \ \text{lborel } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *AE-translation*:
assumes $\text{AE } x \text{ in } \text{lborel}. P \ x$ **shows** $\text{AE } x \text{ in } \text{lborel}. P \ (a+x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-AE-translation*:
assumes $\text{AE } x \in S \text{ in } \text{lborel}. P \ x$ **shows** $\text{AE } x \in \text{plus } (-a) \ 'S \text{ in } \text{lborel}. P \ (a+x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *AE-scale-measure-iff*:
assumes $r > 0$
shows $(\text{AE } x \text{ in } (\text{scale-measure } r \ M). P \ x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. P \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nn-set-integral-cong2*:
assumes $\text{AE } x \in A \text{ in } M. f \ x = g \ x$
shows $(\int^{+x \in A}. f \ x \ \partial M) = (\int^{+x \in A}. g \ x \ \partial M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-lebesgue-integral-cong-AE2*:
assumes $[\text{measurable}] : A \in \text{sets } M \ \text{set-borel-measurable } M \ A \ f \ \text{set-borel-measurable } M \ A \ g$
assumes $\text{AE } x \in A \text{ in } M. f \ x = g \ x$
shows $(\text{LINT } x:A|M. f \ x) = (\text{LINT } x:A|M. g \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

proposition *set-nn-integral-eq-set-integral*:
assumes $\text{AE } x \in A \text{ in } M. 0 \leq f \ x \ \text{set-integrable } M \ A \ f$
shows $(\int^{+x \in A}. f \ x \ \partial M) = (\int^{x \in A}. f \ x \ \partial M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

proposition *nn-integral-disjoint-family-on-finite:*

assumes [*measurable*]: $f \in \text{borel-measurable } M \wedge (n::\text{nat}). n \in S \implies B n \in \text{sets } M$

and *disjoint-family-on* $B S$ *finite* S

shows $(\int^+ x \in (\bigcup_{n \in S} B n). f x \partial M) = (\sum_{n \in S}. (\int^+ x \in B n. f x \partial M))$
<proof>

lemma *nn-integral-distr-set:*

assumes $T \in \text{measurable } M M'$ **and** $f \in \text{borel-measurable } (\text{distr } M M' T)$

and $A \in \text{sets } M'$ **and** $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{space } M \implies T x \in A$

shows $\text{integral}^N (\text{distr } M M' T) f = \text{set-nn-integral } (\text{distr } M M' T) A f$
<proof>

lemma *measure-eqI-Ioc:*

fixes $M N :: \text{real measure}$

assumes *sets*: $\text{sets } M = \text{sets borel sets } N = \text{borel}$

assumes *fin*: $\bigwedge a b. a \leq b \implies \text{emeasure } M \{a <.. b\} < \infty$

assumes *eq*: $\bigwedge a b. a \leq b \implies \text{emeasure } M \{a <.. b\} = \text{emeasure } N \{a <.. b\}$

shows $M = N$

<proof>

lemma (*in finite-measure*) *distributed-measure:*

assumes *distributed* $M N X f$

and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{space } N \implies f x \geq 0$

and $A \in \text{sets } N$

shows $\text{measure } M (X -' A \cap \text{space } M) = (\int x. \text{indicator } A x * f x \partial N)$

<proof>

lemma *set-integrable-const[simp]:*

$A \in \text{sets } M \implies \text{emeasure } M A < \infty \implies \text{set-integrable } M A (\lambda-. c)$

<proof>

lemma *set-integral-const[simp]:*

$A \in \text{sets } M \implies \text{emeasure } M A < \infty \implies \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (\lambda-. c) = \text{measure } M A *_R c$

<proof>

lemma *set-integral-empty-0[simp]:* $\text{set-lebesgue-integral } M \{\} f = 0$

<proof>

lemma *set-integral-nonneg[simp]:*

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $A :: 'a \text{ set}$

shows $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq f x) \implies 0 \leq \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A f$

<proof>

lemma

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $w :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes $A \in \text{sets } M \text{ set-borel-measurable } M A f$
 $\bigwedge i. \text{ set-borel-measurable } M A (s i) \text{ set-integrable } M A w$
assumes $\text{lim}: AE x \in A \text{ in } M. (\lambda i. s i x) \longrightarrow f x$
assumes $\text{bound}: \bigwedge i::\text{nat}. AE x \in A \text{ in } M. \text{norm } (s i x) \leq w x$
shows $\text{set-integrable-dominated-convergence}: \text{set-integrable } M A f$
and $\text{set-integrable-dominated-convergence2}: \bigwedge i. \text{set-integrable } M A (s i)$
and $\text{set-integral-dominated-convergence}: (\lambda i. \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A (s i)) \longrightarrow \text{set-lebesgue-integral } M A f$
<proof>

lemma $\text{absolutely-integrable-on-iff-set-integrable}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable lborel}$
and $S \in \text{sets lborel}$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } S f \longleftrightarrow f \text{ absolutely-integrable-on } S$
<proof>

corollary $\text{integrable-on-iff-set-integrable-nonneg}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies f x \geq 0 f \in \text{borel-measurable lborel}$
and $S \in \text{sets lborel}$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } S f \longleftrightarrow f \text{ integrable-on } S$
<proof>

lemma $\text{integrable-on-iff-set-integrable-nonneg-AE}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $AE x \in S \text{ in lborel}. f x \geq 0 f \in \text{borel-measurable lborel}$
and $S \in \text{sets lborel}$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } S f \longleftrightarrow f \text{ integrable-on } S$
<proof>

lemma $\text{set-borel-integral-eq-integral-nonneg}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies f x \geq 0 f \in \text{borel-measurable borel } S \in \text{sets borel}$
shows $(\text{LINT } x : S \mid \text{lborel}. f x) = \text{integral } S f$
 — Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the integral diverges.
<proof>

lemma $\text{set-borel-integral-eq-integral-nonneg-AE}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $AE x \in S \text{ in lborel}. f x \geq 0 f \in \text{borel-measurable borel } S \in \text{sets borel}$
shows $(\text{LINT } x : S \mid \text{lborel}. f x) = \text{integral } S f$
 — Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the integral diverges.
<proof>

2.1 Set Lebesgue Integrability on Affine Transformation

lemma $\text{set-integrable-Icc-affine-pos-iff}$:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a b c t :: \text{real}$

assumes $c > 0$
shows *set-integrable lborel* $\{(a-t)/c..(b-t)/c\}$ $(\lambda x. f (t + c*x))$
 \longleftrightarrow *set-integrable lborel* $\{a..b\}$ f
 \langle *proof* \rangle

corollary *set-integrable-Icc-shift:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ b\ t :: \text{real}$
shows *set-integrable lborel* $\{a-t..b-t\}$ $(\lambda x. f (t+x)) \longleftrightarrow$ *set-integrable lborel*
 $\{a..b\}$ f
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *set-integrable-Ici-affine-pos-iff:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ c\ t :: \text{real}$
assumes $c > 0$
shows *set-integrable lborel* $\{(a-t)/c.. \}$ $(\lambda x. f (t + c*x))$
 \longleftrightarrow *set-integrable lborel* $\{a.. \}$ f
 \langle *proof* \rangle

corollary *set-integrable-Ici-shift:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ t :: \text{real}$
shows *set-integrable lborel* $\{a-t.. \}$ $(\lambda x. f (t+x)) \longleftrightarrow$ *set-integrable lborel* $\{a.. \}$ f
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *set-integrable-Iic-affine-pos-iff:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $b\ c\ t :: \text{real}$
assumes $c > 0$
shows *set-integrable lborel* $\{..(b-t)/c\}$ $(\lambda x. f (t + c*x))$
 \longleftrightarrow *set-integrable lborel* $\{..b\}$ f
 \langle *proof* \rangle

corollary *set-integrable-Iic-shift:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $b\ t :: \text{real}$
shows *set-integrable lborel* $\{..b-t\}$ $(\lambda x. f (t+x)) \longleftrightarrow$ *set-integrable lborel* $\{..b\}$ f
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *set-integrable-Icc-affine-neg-iff:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ b\ c\ t :: \text{real}$
assumes $c < 0$
shows *set-integrable lborel* $\{(b-t)/c..(a-t)/c\}$ $(\lambda x. f (t + c*x))$
 \longleftrightarrow *set-integrable lborel* $\{a..b\}$ f
 \langle *proof* \rangle

corollary *set-integrable-Icc-reverse:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ b\ t :: \text{real}$
shows *set-integrable lborel* $\{t-b..t-a\}$ $(\lambda x. f (t-x)) \longleftrightarrow$ *set-integrable lborel*
 $\{a..b\}$ f
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *set-integrable-Ici-affine-neg-iff:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $b\ c\ t :: \text{real}$
assumes $c < 0$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } \{(b-t)/c..\}$ $(\lambda x. f (t + c*x))$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{set-integrable lborel } \{..b\}$ f
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *set-integrable-Ici-reverse:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $b\ t :: \text{real}$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } \{t-b..\}$ $(\lambda x. f (t-x)) \longleftrightarrow \text{set-integrable lborel } \{..b\}$ f
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-integrable-Iic-affine-neg-iff:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ c\ t :: \text{real}$
assumes $c < 0$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } \{..(a-t)/c\}$ $(\lambda x. f (t + c*x))$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{set-integrable lborel } \{a..\}$ f
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *set-integrable-Iic-reverse:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ t :: \text{real}$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } \{..t-a\}$ $(\lambda x. f (t-x)) \longleftrightarrow \text{set-integrable lborel } \{a..\}$ f
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.2 Set Lebesgue Integral on Affine Transformation

lemma *lborel-set-integral-Icc-affine-pos:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ b\ c :: \text{real}$
assumes $c > 0$
shows $(\int x \in \{a..b\}. f\ x\ \partial \text{lborel}) = c *_{\mathbb{R}} (\int x \in \{(a-t)/c..(b-t)/c\}. f (t + c*x)$
 $\partial \text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *lborel-set-integral-Icc-shift:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ b :: \text{real}$
shows $(\int x \in \{a..b\}. f\ x\ \partial \text{lborel}) = (\int x \in \{a-t..b-t\}. f (t+x)\ \partial \text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lborel-set-integral-Ici-affine-pos:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ c :: \text{real}$
assumes $c > 0$
shows $(\int x \in \{a..\}. f\ x\ \partial \text{lborel}) = c *_{\mathbb{R}} (\int x \in \{(a-t)/c..\}. f (t + c*x)\ \partial \text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *lborel-set-integral-Ici-shift:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a :: \text{real}$
shows $(\int x \in \{a..\}. f\ x\ \partial \text{lborel}) = (\int x \in \{a-t..\}. f (t+x)\ \partial \text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lborel-set-integral-Iic-affine-pos:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $b\ c :: \text{real}$
assumes $c > 0$
shows $(\int x \in \{..b\}. f\ x\ \partial\text{lborel}) = c *_{\mathbb{R}} (\int x \in \{..(b-t)/c\}. f\ (t + c*x)\ \partial\text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *lborel-set-integral-Iic-shift:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $b :: \text{real}$
shows $(\int x \in \{..b\}. f\ x\ \partial\text{lborel}) = (\int x \in \{..b-t\}. f\ (t+x)\ \partial\text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lborel-set-integral-Icc-affine-neg:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ b\ c :: \text{real}$
assumes $c < 0$
shows $(\int x \in \{a..b\}. f\ x\ \partial\text{lborel}) = -c *_{\mathbb{R}} (\int x \in \{(b-t)/c..(a-t)/c\}. f\ (t + c*x)\ \partial\text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *lborel-set-integral-Icc-reverse:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ b :: \text{real}$
shows $(\int x \in \{a..b\}. f\ x\ \partial\text{lborel}) = (\int x \in \{t-b..t-a\}. f\ (t-x)\ \partial\text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lborel-set-integral-Ici-affine-neg:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $b\ c :: \text{real}$
assumes $c < 0$
shows $(\int x \in \{..b\}. f\ x\ \partial\text{lborel}) = -c *_{\mathbb{R}} (\int x \in \{(b-t)/c.. \}. f\ (t + c*x)\ \partial\text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *lborel-set-integral-Ici-reverse:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $b :: \text{real}$
shows $(\int x \in \{..b\}. f\ x\ \partial\text{lborel}) = (\int x \in \{t-b.. \}. f\ (t-x)\ \partial\text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lborel-set-integral-Iic-affine-neg:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ c :: \text{real}$
assumes $c < 0$
shows $(\int x \in \{a.. \}. f\ x\ \partial\text{lborel}) = -c *_{\mathbb{R}} (\int x \in \{..(a-t)/c\}. f\ (t + c*x)\ \partial\text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *lborel-set-integral-Iic-reverse:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a :: \text{real}$
shows $(\int x \in \{a.. \}. f\ x\ \partial\text{lborel}) = (\int x \in \{..t-a\}. f\ (t-x)\ \partial\text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-integrable-Ici-equiv-aux:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ b :: \text{real}$
assumes $\bigwedge c\ d. \text{set-integrable lborel } \{c..d\} \rightarrow f\ a \leq b$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } \{a.. \} \rightarrow f \longleftrightarrow \text{set-integrable lborel } \{b.. \} \rightarrow f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *set-integrable-Ici-equiv:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$ **and** $a\ b :: \text{real}$
assumes $\bigwedge c\ d. \text{set-integrable lborel } \{c..d\} f$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } \{a.. \} f \longleftrightarrow \text{set-integrable lborel } \{b.. \} f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-integrable-Iic-equiv:*

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $a\ b :: \text{real}$
assumes $\bigwedge c\ d. \text{set-integrable lborel } \{c..d\} f$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } \{..a\} f \longleftrightarrow \text{set-integrable lborel } \{..b\} f$ (**is** ?LHS \longleftrightarrow ?RHS)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.3 Alternative Integral Test

lemma *nn-integral-suminf-Ico-real-nat:*

fixes $a :: \text{real}$ **and** $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$
assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable lborel}$
shows $(\int^{+x \in \{a.. \}} f\ x\ \partial \text{lborel}) = (\sum k. \int^{+x \in \{a+k.. < a+k+1\}} f\ x\ \partial \text{lborel})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-integrable-iff-bounded:*

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$
assumes $A \in \text{sets } M$
shows $\text{set-integrable } M\ A\ f \longleftrightarrow \text{set-borel-measurable } M\ A\ f \wedge (\int^{+x \in A. \text{norm}} (f\ x)\ \partial M) < \infty$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *set-integrable-iff-summable:*

fixes $a :: \text{real}$ **and** $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes *antimono-on* $\{a.. \} f \wedge x. a \leq x \implies f\ x \geq 0$ $f \in \text{borel-measurable lborel}$
shows $\text{set-integrable lborel } \{a.. \} f \longleftrightarrow \text{summable } (\lambda k. f\ (a+k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.4 Interchange of Differentiation and Lebesgue Integration

definition *measurable-extension* $:: 'a\ \text{measure} \Rightarrow 'b\ \text{measure} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ **where**

$\text{measurable-extension } M\ N\ f =$
 $(\text{SOME } g. g \in M \rightarrow_M N \wedge (\exists S \in (\text{null-sets } M). \{x \in \text{space } M. f\ x \neq g\ x\} \subseteq S))$

- The term *measurable-extension* is proposed by Reynald Affeldt.
- This function is used to make an almost-everywhere-defined function measurable.

lemma

fixes $f\ g$
assumes $g \in M \rightarrow_M N$ $S \in \text{null-sets } M$ $\{x \in \text{space } M. f\ x \neq g\ x\} \subseteq S$

shows *measurable-extensionI*: $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. f x = \text{measurable-extension } M N f x$
and
measurable-extensionI2: $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. g x = \text{measurable-extension } M N f x$ **and**
measurable-extension-measurable: $\text{measurable-extension } M N f \in \text{measurable } M N$
<proof>

corollary *measurable-measurable-extension-AE*:
fixes f
assumes $f \in M \rightarrow_M N$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. f x = \text{measurable-extension } M N f x$
<proof>

definition *borel-measurable-extension* ::
 $'a \text{ measure} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{topological-space}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ **where**
borel-measurable-extension $M f = \text{measurable-extension } M \text{ borel } f$

lemma
fixes $f g$
assumes $g \in \text{borel-measurable } M S \in \text{null-sets } M \{x \in \text{space } M. f x \neq g x\} \subseteq S$
shows *borel-measurable-extensionI*: $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. f x = \text{borel-measurable-extension } M f x$ **and**
borel-measurable-extensionI2: $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. g x = \text{borel-measurable-extension } M f x$ **and**
borel-measurable-extension-measurable: $\text{borel-measurable-extension } M f \in \text{borel-measurable } M$
<proof>

corollary *borel-measurable-measurable-extension-AE*:
fixes f
assumes $f \in \text{borel-measurable } M$
shows $\text{AE } x \text{ in } M. f x = \text{borel-measurable-extension } M f x$
<proof>

definition *set-borel-measurable-extension* ::
 $'a \text{ measure} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{topological-space}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$
where *set-borel-measurable-extension* $M A f = \text{borel-measurable-extension } (\text{restrict-space } M A) f$

lemma
fixes $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$ **and** A
assumes $A \in \text{sets } M \text{ set-borel-measurable } M A g S \in \text{null-sets } M \{x \in A. f x \neq g x\} \subseteq S$
shows *set-borel-measurable-extensionI*:
 $\text{AE } x \in A \text{ in } M. f x = \text{set-borel-measurable-extension } M A f x$ **and**
set-borel-measurable-extensionI2:
 $\text{AE } x \in A \text{ in } M. g x = \text{set-borel-measurable-extension } M A f x$ **and**
set-borel-measurable-extension-measurable:
 $\text{set-borel-measurable } M A (\text{set-borel-measurable-extension } M A f)$

<proof>

corollary *set-borel-measurable-measurable-extension-AE:*

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ **and** A

assumes *set-borel-measurable* $M A f A \in \text{sets } M$

shows $AE x \in A$ in M . $f x = \text{set-borel-measurable-extension } M A f x$

<proof>

proposition *interchange-deriv-LINT-general:*

fixes $a b :: \text{real}$ **and** $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $g :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes *f-integ*: $\bigwedge r. r \in \{a <..< b\} \implies \text{integrable } M (f r)$ **and**

f-diff: $AE x$ in M . $(\lambda r. f r x)$ *differentiable-on* $\{a <..< b\}$ **and**

Df-bound: $AE x$ in M . $\forall r \in \{a <..< b\}. |\text{deriv } (\lambda r. f r x) r| \leq g x$ *integrable* $M g$

shows $\bigwedge r. r \in \{a <..< b\} \implies ((\lambda r. \int x. f r x \partial M)$ *has-real-derivative*

$\int x. \text{borel-measurable-extension } M (\lambda x. \text{deriv } (\lambda r. f r x) r) x \partial M)$ (at r)

<proof>

proposition *interchange-deriv-LINT:*

fixes $a b :: \text{real}$ **and** $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $g :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes $\bigwedge r. r \in \{a <..< b\} \implies \text{integrable } M (f r)$ **and**

$AE x$ in M . $(\lambda r. f r x)$ *differentiable-on* $\{a <..< b\}$ **and**

$\bigwedge r. r \in \{a <..< b\} \implies (\lambda x. (\text{deriv } (\lambda r. f r x) r)) \in \text{borel-measurable } M$ **and**

$AE x$ in M . $\forall r \in \{a <..< b\}. |\text{deriv } (\lambda r. f r x) r| \leq g x$ *integrable* $M g$

shows $\bigwedge r. r \in \{a <..< b\} \implies ((\lambda r. \int x. f r x \partial M)$ *has-real-derivative*

$\int x. \text{deriv } (\lambda r. f r x) r \partial M)$ (at r)

<proof>

proposition *interchange-deriv-LINT-set-general:*

fixes $a b :: \text{real}$ **and** $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $g :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $A :: 'a$ *set*

assumes *A-msr*: $A \in \text{sets } M$ **and**

f-integ: $\bigwedge r. r \in \{a <..< b\} \implies \text{set-integrable } M A (f r)$ **and**

f-diff: $AE x \in A$ in M . $(\lambda r. f r x)$ *differentiable-on* $\{a <..< b\}$ **and**

Df-bound: $AE x \in A$ in M . $\forall r \in \{a <..< b\}. |\text{deriv } (\lambda r. f r x) r| \leq g x$ *set-integrable* $M A g$

shows $\bigwedge r. r \in \{a <..< b\} \implies ((\lambda r. \int x \in A. f r x \partial M)$ *has-real-derivative*

$(\int x \in A. \text{set-borel-measurable-extension } M A (\lambda x. \text{deriv } (\lambda r. f r x) r) x \partial M))$

(at r)

<proof>

proposition *interchange-deriv-LINT-set:*

fixes $a b :: \text{real}$ **and** $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $g :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $A :: 'a$ *set*

assumes $A \in \text{sets } M$ **and**

$\bigwedge r. r \in \{a <..< b\} \implies \text{set-integrable } M A (f r)$ **and**

$AE x \in A$ in M . $(\lambda r. f r x)$ *differentiable-on* $\{a <..< b\}$ **and**

$\bigwedge r. r \in \{a <..< b\} \implies \text{set-borel-measurable } M A (\lambda x. (\text{deriv } (\lambda r. f r x) r))$ **and**

$AE x \in A$ in M . $\forall r \in \{a <..< b\}. |\text{deriv } (\lambda r. f r x) r| \leq g x$ *set-integrable* $M A g$

shows $\bigwedge r. r \in \{a <..< b\} \implies ((\lambda r. \int x \in A. f r x \partial M)$ *has-real-derivative*

$(\int x \in A. \text{deriv } (\lambda r. f r x) r \partial M))$ (at r)

<proof>

3 Additional Lemmas for the *HOL-Probability* Library

lemma (in *finite-borel-measure*)

fixes $F :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes $\text{nondec}F : \bigwedge x y. x \leq y \implies F x \leq F y$ **and**

$\text{right-cont-}F : \bigwedge a. \text{continuous (at-right } a) F$ **and**

$\text{lim-}F\text{-at-bot} : (F \longrightarrow 0) \text{ at-bot}$ **and**

$\text{lim-}F\text{-at-top} : (F \longrightarrow m) \text{ at-top}$ **and**

$m : 0 \leq m$

shows $\text{emeasure-interval-measure-Ioi: emeasure (interval-measure } F) \{x<..\} = m - F x$

and $\text{measure-interval-measure-Ioi: measure (interval-measure } F) \{x<..\} = m - F x$

<proof>

lemma (in *prob-space*) $\text{cond-prob-nonneg[simp]: cond-prob } M P Q \geq 0$

<proof>

lemma (in *prob-space*) $\text{cond-prob-whole-1: cond-prob } M P P = 1$ **if** $\text{prob } \{\omega \in \text{space } M. P \omega\} \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma (in *prob-space*) $\text{cond-prob-0-null: cond-prob } M P Q = 0$ **if** $\text{prob } \{\omega \in \text{space } M. Q \omega\} = 0$

<proof>

lemma (in *prob-space*) $\text{cond-prob-AE-prob:}$

assumes $\{\omega \in \text{space } M. P \omega\} \in \text{events}$ $\{\omega \in \text{space } M. Q \omega\} \in \text{events}$

and $\text{AE } \omega \text{ in } M. Q \omega$

shows $\text{cond-prob } M P Q = \text{prob } \{\omega \in \text{space } M. P \omega\}$

<proof>

3.1 More Properties of *cdf*'s

context *finite-borel-measure*

begin

lemma cdf-diff-eq2:

assumes $x \leq y$

shows $\text{cdf } M y - \text{cdf } M x = \text{measure } M \{x<..y\}$

<proof>

end

context *prob-space*

begin

lemma $\text{cdf-distr-measurable [measurable]:}$

assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
shows $\text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } X) \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cdf-distr-P*:

assumes random-variable borel X
shows $\text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } X) x = \mathcal{P}(\omega \text{ in } M. X \omega \leq x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cdf-continuous-distr-P-lt*:

assumes random-variable borel X isCont ($\text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } X)$) x
shows $\text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } X) x = \mathcal{P}(\omega \text{ in } M. X \omega < x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cdf-distr-diff-P*:

assumes $x \leq y$
and random-variable borel X
shows $\text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } X) y - \text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } X) x = \mathcal{P}(\omega \text{ in } M. x < X \omega \wedge X \omega \leq y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cdf-distr-max*:

fixes $c::\text{real}$
assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
shows $\text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } (\lambda x. \max (X x) c)) u = \text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } X) u * \text{indicator } \{c..\} u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cdf-distr-min*:

fixes $c::\text{real}$
assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
shows $\text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } (\lambda x. \min (X x) c)) u = 1 - (1 - \text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } X) u) * \text{indicator } \{..<c\} u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cdf-distr-floor-P*:

fixes $X :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
shows $\text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } (\lambda x. \lfloor X x \rfloor)) u = \mathcal{P}(x \text{ in } M. X x < \lfloor u \rfloor + 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *expectation-nonneg-tail*:

assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
and X -nonneg: $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{space } M \implies X x \geq 0$
defines $F u \equiv \text{cdf } (distr M \text{ borel } X) u$
shows $(\int^+ x. \text{ennreal } (X x) \partial M) = (\int^+ u \in \{0..\}. \text{ennreal } (1 - F u) \partial \text{lborel})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *expectation-nonpos-tail*:

assumes [*measurable*]: *random-variable borel X*
and *X-nonpos*: $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{space } M \implies X x \leq 0$
defines $F u \equiv \text{cdf } (\text{distr } M \text{ borel } X) u$
shows $(\int^{+x}. \text{ennreal } (- X x) \partial M) = (\int^{+u \in \{..0\}}. \text{ennreal } (F u) \partial \text{lborel})$
 <proof>

proposition *expectation-tail*:

assumes [*measurable*]: *integrable M X*
defines $F u \equiv \text{cdf } (\text{distr } M \text{ borel } X) u$
shows $\text{expectation } X = (\text{LBINT } u:\{0..\}. 1 - F u) - (\text{LBINT } u:\{..0\}. F u)$
 <proof>

proposition *distributed-deriv-cdf*:

assumes [*measurable*]: *random-variable borel X*
defines $F u \equiv \text{cdf } (\text{distr } M \text{ borel } X) u$
assumes *finite S* $\bigwedge x. x \notin S \implies (F \text{ has-real-derivative } f x) \text{ (at } x)$
and *continuous-on UNIV F f* $\in \text{borel-measurable lborel}$
shows *distributed M lborel X f*
 <proof>

end

Define the conditional probability space. This is obtained by rescaling the restricted space of a probability space.

3.2 Conditional Probability Space

lemma *restrict-prob-space*:

assumes *measure-space* $\Omega A \mu a \in A$
and $0 < \mu a \mu a < \infty$
shows *prob-space* $(\text{scale-measure } (1 / \mu a) (\text{restrict-space } (\text{measure-of } \Omega A \mu) a))$
 <proof>

definition *cond-prob-space* :: 'a measure \implies 'a set \implies 'a measure (**infix** $\lfloor 200$)

where $M \lfloor A \equiv \text{scale-measure } (1 / \text{emeasure } M A) (\text{restrict-space } M A)$

context *prob-space*

begin

lemma *cond-prob-space-whole[simp]*: $M \lfloor \text{space } M = M$

<proof>

lemma *cond-prob-space-correct*:

assumes $A \in \text{events } \text{prob } A > 0$

shows *prob-space* $(M \lfloor A)$

<proof>

lemma *space-cond-prob-space*:

assumes $A \in \text{events}$
shows $\text{space } (M \downarrow A) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sets-cond-prob-space*: $\text{sets } (M \downarrow A) = (\cap) A \text{ ' events}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *measure-cond-prob-space*:
assumes $A \in \text{events } B \in \text{events}$
and $\text{prob } A > 0$
shows $\text{measure } (M \downarrow A) (B \cap A) = \text{prob } (B \cap A) / \text{prob } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *measure-cond-prob-space-subset*:
assumes $A \in \text{events } B \in \text{events } B \subseteq A$
and $\text{prob } A > 0$
shows $\text{measure } (M \downarrow A) B = \text{prob } B / \text{prob } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cond-cond-prob-space*:
assumes $A \in \text{events } B \in \text{events } B \subseteq A \text{ prob } B > 0$
shows $(M \downarrow A) \downarrow B = M \downarrow B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cond-prob-space-prob*:
assumes[*measurable*]: $\text{Measurable.pred } M P \text{ Measurable.pred } M Q$
and $\mathcal{P}(x \text{ in } M. Q x) > 0$
shows $\text{measure } (M \downarrow \{x \in \text{space } M. Q x\}) \{x \in \text{space } M. P x \wedge Q x\} = \mathcal{P}(x \text{ in } M. P x \mid Q x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cond-prob-space-cond-prob*:
assumes [*measurable*]: $\text{Measurable.pred } M P \text{ Measurable.pred } M Q$
and $\mathcal{P}(x \text{ in } M. Q x) > 0$
shows $\mathcal{P}(x \text{ in } M. P x \mid Q x) = \mathcal{P}(x \text{ in } (M \downarrow \{x \in \text{space } M. Q x\}). P x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cond-prob-neg*:
assumes[*measurable*]: $\text{Measurable.pred } M P \text{ Measurable.pred } M Q$
and $\mathcal{P}(x \text{ in } M. Q x) > 0$
shows $\mathcal{P}(x \text{ in } M. \neg P x \mid Q x) = 1 - \mathcal{P}(x \text{ in } M. P x \mid Q x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *random-variable-cond-prob-space*:
assumes $A \in \text{events } \text{prob } A > 0$
and [*measurable*]: *random-variable borel* X
shows $X \in \text{borel-measurable } (M \downarrow A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *AE-cond-prob-space-iff*:
assumes $A \in \text{events}$ $\text{prob } A > 0$
shows $(AE\ x\ \text{in } M \setminus A.\ P\ x) \longleftrightarrow (AE\ x\ \text{in } M.\ x \in A \longrightarrow P\ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *integral-cond-prob-space-nn*:
assumes $A \in \text{events}$ $\text{prob } A > 0$
and *[measurable]: random-variable borel X*
and *nonneg: AE x in M. x ∈ A ⟶ 0 ≤ X x*
shows $\text{integral}^L (M \setminus A)\ X = \text{expectation } (\lambda x.\ \text{indicator } A\ x * X\ x) / \text{prob } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

Define the complementary cumulative distribution function, also known as tail distribution. The theory presented below is a slight modification of the subsection "Properties of cdf's" in the theory *Distribution-Functions*.

3.3 Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function

definition *ccdf* :: $\text{real measure} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
where $\text{ccdf } M \equiv \lambda x.\ \text{measure } M\ \{x <..\}$
— complementary cumulative distribution function (tail distribution)

lemma *ccdf-def2*: $\text{ccdf } M\ x = \text{measure } M\ \{x <..\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context *finite-borel-measure*
begin

lemma *add-cdf-ccdf*: $\text{cdf } M\ x + \text{ccdf } M\ x = \text{measure } M\ (\text{space } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ccdf-cdf*: $\text{ccdf } M = (\lambda x.\ \text{measure } M\ (\text{space } M) - \text{cdf } M\ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cdf-ccdf*: $\text{cdf } M = (\lambda x.\ \text{measure } M\ (\text{space } M) - \text{ccdf } M\ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-cdf-ccdf*: $\text{isCont } (\text{cdf } M)\ x \longleftrightarrow \text{isCont } (\text{ccdf } M)\ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-ccdf*: $\text{isCont } (\text{ccdf } M)\ x \longleftrightarrow \text{measure } M\ \{x\} = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *continuous-cdf-ccdf*:
shows $\text{continuous } F\ (\text{cdf } M) \longleftrightarrow \text{continuous } F\ (\text{ccdf } M)$
(is ?LHS ⟷ ?RHS)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *has-real-derivative-cdf-ccdf*:
 (*cdf M has-real-derivative D*) $F \longleftrightarrow$ (*ccdf M has-real-derivative -D*) F
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *differentiable-cdf-ccdf*: (*cdf M differentiable F*) \longleftrightarrow (*ccdf M differentiable F*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *deriv-cdf-ccdf*:
assumes *cdf M differentiable at x*
shows *deriv (cdf M) x = - deriv (ccdf M) x*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccdf-diff-eq2*:
assumes $x \leq y$
shows $ccdf\ M\ x - cdf\ M\ y = measure\ M\ \{x <..y\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccdf-nonincreasing*: $x \leq y \implies cdf\ M\ x \geq cdf\ M\ y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccdf-nonneg*: $ccdf\ M\ x \geq 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccdf-bounded*: $ccdf\ M\ x \leq measure\ M\ (space\ M)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccdf-lim-at-top*: (*ccdf M* $\longrightarrow 0$) *at-top*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccdf-lim-at-bot*: (*ccdf M* $\longrightarrow measure\ M\ (space\ M)$) *at-bot*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccdf-is-right-cont*: *continuous (at-right a) (ccdf M)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

context *prob-space*
begin

lemma *ccdf-distr-measurable* [*measurable*]:
assumes [*measurable*]: *random-variable borel X*
shows $ccdf\ (distr\ M\ borel\ X) \in borel\text{-measurable}\ borel$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccdf-distr-P*:
assumes *random-variable borel X*

shows $ccdf (distr M borel X) x = \mathcal{P}(\omega \text{ in } M. X \omega > x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ccdf-continuous-distr-P-ge*:

assumes *random-variable borel X isCont (ccdf (distr M borel X)) x*

shows $ccdf (distr M borel X) x = \mathcal{P}(\omega \text{ in } M. X \omega \geq x)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ccdf-distr-diff-P*:

assumes $x \leq y$

and *random-variable borel X*

shows $ccdf (distr M borel X) x - ccdf (distr M borel X) y = \mathcal{P}(\omega \text{ in } M. x < X \omega \wedge X \omega \leq y)$

⟨proof⟩

end

context *real-distribution*

begin

lemma *ccdf-bounded-prob*: $\bigwedge x. ccdf M x \leq 1$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ccdf-lim-at-bot-prob*: $(ccdf M \longrightarrow 1) \text{ at-bot}$

⟨proof⟩

end

Introduce the hazard rate. This notion will be used to define the force of mortality.

3.4 Hazard Rate

context *prob-space*

begin

definition *hazard-rate* :: $('a \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real$

where *hazard-rate X t* \equiv

$Lim (at-right 0) (\lambda dt. \mathcal{P}(x \text{ in } M. t < X x \wedge X x \leq t + dt \mid X x > t) / dt)$

— Here, X is supposed to be a random variable.

lemma *hazard-rate-0-ccdf-0*:

assumes [*measurable*]: *random-variable borel X*

and $ccdf (distr M borel X) t = 0$

shows *hazard-rate X t = 0*

— Note that division by 0 is calculated as 0 in Isabelle/HOL.

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hazard-rate-deriv-cdf*:

assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
and (cdf (distr M borel X)) differentiable at t
shows hazard-rate X $t = \text{deriv (cdf (distr } M \text{ borel } X)) } t / \text{cdf (distr } M \text{ borel } X)$
 t
 <proof>

lemma deriv-cdf-hazard-rate:
assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
and (cdf (distr M borel X)) differentiable at t
shows deriv (cdf (distr M borel X)) $t = \text{cdf (distr } M \text{ borel } X) } t * \text{hazard-rate}$
 X t
 <proof>

lemma hazard-rate-deriv-ccdf:
assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
and (ccdf (distr M borel X)) differentiable at t
shows hazard-rate X $t = - \text{deriv (ccdf (distr } M \text{ borel } X)) } t / \text{ccdf (distr } M \text{ borel}$
 $X) } t$
 <proof>

lemma deriv-ccdf-hazard-rate:
assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
and (ccdf (distr M borel X)) differentiable at t
shows deriv (ccdf (distr M borel X)) $t = - \text{ccdf (distr } M \text{ borel } X) } t * \text{hazard-rate}$
 X t
 <proof>

lemma hazard-rate-deriv-ln-ccdf:
assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
and (ccdf (distr M borel X)) differentiable at t
and cdf (distr M borel X) $t \neq 0$
shows hazard-rate X $t = - \text{deriv } (\lambda t. \ln (\text{ccdf (distr } M \text{ borel } X) } t))$ t
 <proof>

lemma hazard-rate-has-integral:
assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
and $t \leq u$
and (ccdf (distr M borel X)) piecewise-differentiable-on $\{t < .. < u\}$
and continuous-on $\{t..u\}$ (cdf (distr M borel X))
and $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t..u\} \implies \text{cdf (distr } M \text{ borel } X) } s \neq 0$
shows
 (hazard-rate X has-integral $\ln (\text{ccdf (distr } M \text{ borel } X) } t / \text{cdf (distr } M \text{ borel } X)$
 $u)$ $\{t..u\}$
 <proof>

corollary hazard-rate-integrable:
assumes [measurable]: random-variable borel X
and $t \leq u$
and (ccdf (distr M borel X)) piecewise-differentiable-on $\{t < .. < u\}$

and *continuous-on* $\{t..u\}$ (*ccdf* (*distr* *M borel* *X*))
and $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t..u\} \implies \text{ccdf} (\text{distr } M \text{ borel } X) s \neq 0$
shows *hazard-rate* *X* *integrable-on* $\{t..u\}$
<proof>

lemma *ccdf-exp-cumulative-hazard*:

assumes [*measurable*]: *random-variable* *borel* *X*
and $t \leq u$
and (*ccdf* (*distr* *M borel* *X*)) *piecewise-differentiable-on* $\{t < .. < u\}$
and *continuous-on* $\{t..u\}$ (*ccdf* (*distr* *M borel* *X*))
and $\bigwedge s. s \in \{t..u\} \implies \text{ccdf} (\text{distr } M \text{ borel } X) s \neq 0$
shows $\text{ccdf} (\text{distr } M \text{ borel } X) u / \text{ccdf} (\text{distr } M \text{ borel } X) t =$
 $\text{exp} (- \text{integral} \{t..u\} (\text{hazard-rate } X))$
<proof>

lemma *hazard-rate-density-ccdf*:

assumes *distributed* *M lborel* *X f*
and $\bigwedge s. f s \geq 0 \ t < u$ *continuous-on* $\{t..u\}$ *f*
shows *hazard-rate* *X* $t = f t / \text{ccdf} (\text{distr } M \text{ borel } X) t$
<proof>

end

end

theory *Interest*

imports *Preliminaries*

begin

4 Theory of Interest

locale *interest* =

fixes $i :: \text{real}$ — *i* stands for an interest rate.

assumes *v-futr-pos*: $1 + i > 0$ — Assume that the future value is positive.

begin

definition *i-nom* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$i\{m\}$ [0] 200)

where $\$i\{m\} \equiv m * ((1+i).\wedge(1/m) - 1)$ — nominal interest rate

definition *i-force* :: real ($\$\delta$ 200)

where $\$\delta \equiv \ln (1+i)$ — force of interest

definition *d-nom* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$d\{m\}$ [0] 200)

where $\$d\{m\} \equiv \$i\{m\} / (1 + \$i\{m\}/m)$ — discount rate

abbreviation *d-nom-yr* :: real ($\$d$ 200)

where $\$d \equiv \$d\{1\}$ — Post-fix *yr* stands for "year".

definition *v-pres* :: real ($\$v$ 200)

where $\$v \equiv 1 / (1+i)$ — present value factor

definition $ann :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real (\$a\{-\}'-- [0,101] 200)$
where $\$a\{m\}-n \equiv \sum_{k < n * m}. \$v. \wedge((k+1::nat)/m) / m$
— present value of an immediate annuity

abbreviation $ann-yr :: nat \Rightarrow real (\$a'-- [101] 200)$
where $\$a-n \equiv \$a\{1\}-n$

definition $acc :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real (\$s\{-\}'-- [0,101] 200)$
where $\$s\{m\}-n \equiv \sum_{k < n * m}. (1+i). \wedge((k::nat)/m) / m$
— future value of an immediate annuity
— The name acc stands for "accumulation".

abbreviation $acc-yr :: nat \Rightarrow real (\$s'-- 200)$
where $\$s-n \equiv \$s\{1\}-n$

definition $ann-due :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real (\$a'''\{-\}'-- [0,101] 200)$
where $\$a''\{m\}-n \equiv \sum_{k < n * m}. \$v. \wedge((k::nat)/m) / m$
— present value of an annuity-due

abbreviation $ann-due-yr :: nat \Rightarrow real (\$a''''-- [101] 200)$
where $\$a''-n \equiv \$a''\{1\}-n$

definition $acc-due :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real (\$s'''\{-\}'-- [0,101] 200)$
where $\$s''\{m\}-n \equiv \sum_{k < n * m}. (1+i). \wedge((k+1::nat)/m) / m$
— future value of an annuity-due

abbreviation $acc-due-yr :: nat \Rightarrow real (\$s''''-- [101] 200)$
where $\$s''-n \equiv \$s''\{1\}-n$

definition $ann-cont :: real \Rightarrow real (\$a''-- [101] 200)$
where $\$a'-n \equiv integral \{0..n\} (\lambda t::real. \$v. \wedge t)$
— present value of a continuous annuity

definition $acc-cont :: real \Rightarrow real (\$s''-- [101] 200)$
where $\$s'-n \equiv integral \{0..n\} (\lambda t::real. (1+i). \wedge t)$
— future value of a continuous annuity

definition $perp :: nat \Rightarrow real (\$a\{-\}'-\infty [0] 200)$
where $\$a\{m\}-\infty \equiv 1 / \$i\{m\}$
— present value of a perpetual annuity

abbreviation $perp-yr :: real (\$a'-\infty 200)$
where $\$a-\infty \equiv \$a\{1\}-\infty$

definition $perp-due :: nat \Rightarrow real (\$a'''\{-\}'-\infty [0] 200)$
where $\$a''\{m\}-\infty \equiv 1 / \$d\{m\}$
— present value of a perpetual annuity-due

abbreviation $\text{perp-due-yr} :: \text{real } (\$a''''-\infty \ 200)$
where $\$a''-\infty \equiv \$a''\{1\}-\infty$

definition $\text{ann-incr} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(I\{-}a')\{-}'-- [0,0,101] \ 200)$
where $\$(I\{l\}a)\{m\}-n \equiv \sum_{k < n * m}. \$v. \wedge(k+1::\text{nat})/m * \lceil l*(k+1::\text{nat})/m \rceil / (l*m)$
— present value of an increasing annuity
— This is my original definition.
— Here, l represents the number of increments per unit time.

abbreviation $\text{ann-incr-lvl} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(Ia')\{-}'-- [0,101] \ 200)$
where $\$(Ia)\{m\}-n \equiv \$(I\{1\}a)\{m\}-n$
— The post-fix lvl stands for "level".

abbreviation $\text{ann-incr-yr} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(Ia')'- [101] \ 200)$
where $\$(Ia)-n \equiv \$(Ia)\{1\}-n$

definition $\text{acc-incr} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(I\{-}s')\{-}'-- [0,0,101] \ 200)$
where $\$(I\{l\}s)\{m\}-n \equiv \sum_{k < n * m}. (1+i). \wedge(n-(k+1::\text{nat})/m) * \lceil l*(k+1::\text{nat})/m \rceil / (l*m)$
— future value of an increasing annuity

abbreviation $\text{acc-incr-lvl} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(Is')\{-}'-- [0,101] \ 200)$
where $\$(Is)\{m\}-n \equiv \$(I\{1\}s)\{m\}-n$

abbreviation $\text{acc-incr-yr} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(Is')'- [101] \ 200)$
where $\$(Is)-n \equiv \$(Is)\{1\}-n$

definition $\text{ann-due-incr} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(I\{-}a''''')\{-}'-- [0,0,101] \ 200)$
where $\$(I\{l\}a'')\{m\}-n \equiv \sum_{k < n * m}. \$v. \wedge(k::\text{nat})/m * \lceil l*(k+1::\text{nat})/m \rceil / (l*m)$

abbreviation $\text{ann-due-incr-lvl} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(Ia''''')\{-}'-- [0,101] \ 200)$
where $\$(Ia'')\{m\}-n \equiv \$(I\{1\}a'')\{m\}-n$

abbreviation $\text{ann-due-incr-yr} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(Ia''''')'- [101] \ 200)$
where $\$(Ia'')-n \equiv \$(Ia'')\{1\}-n$

definition $\text{acc-due-incr} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(I\{-}s''''')\{-}'-- [0,0,101] \ 200)$
where $\$(I\{l\}s'')\{m\}-n \equiv \sum_{k < n * m}. (1+i). \wedge(n-(k::\text{nat})/m) * \lceil l*(k+1::\text{nat})/m \rceil / (l*m)$

abbreviation $\text{acc-due-incr-lvl} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(Is''''')\{-}'-- [0,101] \ 200)$
where $\$(Is'')\{m\}-n \equiv \$(I\{1\}s'')\{m\}-n$

abbreviation $\text{acc-due-incr-yr} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(Is''''')'- [101] \ 200)$
where $\$(Is'')-n \equiv \$(Is'')\{1\}-n$

definition *perp-incr* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(I\{-}a')\{-})^{-\infty} [0,0] \ 200)$
where $\$(I\{l}a)\{m\}^{-\infty} \equiv \text{lim } (\lambda n. \$(I\{l}a)\{m\}^{-n})$

abbreviation *perp-incr-lvl* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(Ia')\{-})^{-\infty} [0] \ 200)$
where $\$(Ia)\{m\}^{-\infty} \equiv \$(I\{1}a)\{m\}^{-\infty}$

abbreviation *perp-incr-yr* :: $\text{real } (\$(Ia')^{-\infty} \ 200)$
where $\$(Ia)^{-\infty} \equiv \$(Ia)\{1\}^{-\infty}$

definition *perp-due-incr* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(I\{-}a''''')\{-})^{-\infty} [0,0] \ 200)$
where $\$(I\{l}a'')\{m\}^{-\infty} \equiv \text{lim } (\lambda n. \$(I\{l}a'')\{m\}^{-n})$

abbreviation *perp-due-incr-lvl* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\$(Ia''''')\{-})^{-\infty} [0] \ 200)$
where $\$(Ia'')\{m\}^{-\infty} \equiv \$(I\{1}a'')\{m\}^{-\infty}$

abbreviation *perp-due-incr-yr* :: $\text{real } (\$(Ia''''')^{-\infty} \ 200)$
where $\$(Ia'')^{-\infty} \equiv \$(Ia'')\{1\}^{-\infty}$

lemma *v-futr-m-pos*: $1 + \$(i\{m})/m > 0$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *i-nom-1[simp]*: $\$(i\{1}) = i$
<proof>

lemma *i-nom-eff*: $(1 + \$(i\{m})/m)^m = 1 + i$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *i-nom-i*: $1 + \$(i\{m})/m = (1+i).\{1/m\}$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *i-nom-0-iff-i-0*: $\$(i\{m}) = 0 \iff i = 0$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *i-nom-pos-iff-i-pos*: $\$(i\{m}) > 0 \iff i > 0$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *e-delta*: $\text{exp } (\$\delta) = 1 + i$
<proof>

lemma *delta-0-iff-i-0*: $\$\delta = 0 \iff i = 0$
<proof>

lemma *lim-i-nom*: $(\lambda m. \$(i\{m})) \longrightarrow \δ
<proof>

lemma *d-nom-0-iff-i-0*: $\$(d\{m}) = 0 \iff i = 0$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *d-nom-pos-iff-i-pos*: $\$d\{m\} > 0 \iff i > 0$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *d-nom-i-nom*: $1 - \$d\{m\}/m = 1 / (1 + \$i\{m\}/m)$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lim-d-nom*: $(\lambda m. \$d\{m\}) \longrightarrow \δ
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *v-pos*: $\$v > 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *v-1-iff-i-0*: $\$v = 1 \iff i = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *v-lt-1-iff-i-pos*: $\$v < 1 \iff i > 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *v-i-nom*: $\$v = (1 + \$i\{m\}/m).\hat{-}m$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *i-v*: $1 + i = \$v.\hat{-}1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *i-v-powr*: $(1 + i).\hat{-}a = \$v.\hat{-}a$ **for** $a::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *v-delta*: $\ln (\$v) = - \δ
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-derive-vpow*: *DERIV* $(\lambda t. \$v.\hat{-}t) t :> - \$\delta * \$v.\hat{-}t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *d-nom-v*: $\$d\{m\} = m * (1 - \$v.\hat{-}(1/m))$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *d-nom-i-nom-v*: $\$d\{m\} = \$i\{m\} * \$v.\hat{-}(1/m)$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *a-calc*: $\$a\{m\}-n = (1 - \$v.\hat{-}n) / \$i\{m\}$ **if** $m \neq 0$ $i \neq 0$ **for** $n m :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *a-calc-i-0*: $\$a\{m\}-n = n$ **if** $m \neq 0$ $i = 0$ **for** $n m :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *s-calc-i-0*: $\$s\{m\}-n = n$ **if** $m \neq 0$ $i = 0$ **for** $n m :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *s-a*: $\$s\{m\}-n = (1+i).\hat{-}n * \$a\{m\}-n$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $n m :: nat$

<proof>

lemma *s-calc*: $\$s^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n = ((1+i)^{\wedge}n - 1) / \$i^{\wedge}\{m\}$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **and** $i \neq 0$ **for** $n m :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *a''-a*: $\$a''^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n = (1+i)^{\wedge}(1/m) * \$a^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *a-a''*: $\$a^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n = \$v^{\wedge}(1/m) * \$a''^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *a''-calc-i-0*: $\$a''^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n = n$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **and** $i = 0$ **for** $n m :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *s''-calc-i-0*: $\$s''^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n = n$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **and** $i = 0$ **for** $n m :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *a''-calc*: $\$a''^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n = (1 - \$v^{\wedge}n) / \$d^{\wedge}\{m\}$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **and** $i \neq 0$ **for** $n m :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *s''-s*: $\$s''^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n = (1+i)^{\wedge}(1/m) * \$s^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *s-s''*: $\$s^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n = \$v^{\wedge}(1/m) * \$s''^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *s''-calc*: $\$s''^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n = ((1+i)^{\wedge}n - 1) / \$d^{\wedge}\{m\}$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **and** $i \neq 0$ **for** $n m :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *s''-a''*: $\$s''^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n = (1+i)^{\wedge}n * \$a''^{\wedge}\{m\}\text{-}n$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **for** $m :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *a'-calc*: $\$a'\text{-}n = (1 - \$v^{\wedge}n) / \$\delta$ **if** $i \neq 0$ **and** $n \geq 0$ **for** $n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *a'-calc-i-0*: $\$a'\text{-}n = n$ **if** $i = 0$ **and** $n \geq 0$ **for** $n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *s'-calc*: $\$s'\text{-}n = ((1+i)^{\wedge}n - 1) / \δ **if** $i \neq 0$ **and** $n \geq 0$ **for** $n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *s'-calc-i-0*: $\$s'\text{-}n = n$ **if** $i = 0$ **and** $n \geq 0$ **for** $n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *s'-a'*: $\$s'\text{-}n = (1+i)^{\wedge}n * \$a'\text{-}n$ **if** $n \geq 0$ **for** $n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *lim-m-a*: $(\lambda m. \$a \sim\{m\}-n) \longrightarrow \$a'-n$ **for** $n::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lim-m-a''*: $(\lambda m. \$a'' \sim\{m\}-n) \longrightarrow \$a'-n$ **for** $n::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lim-m-s*: $(\lambda m. \$s \sim\{m\}-n) \longrightarrow \$s'-n$ **for** $n::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lim-m-s''*: $(\lambda m. \$s'' \sim\{m\}-n) \longrightarrow \$s'-n$ **for** $n::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lim-n-a*: $(\lambda n. \$a \sim\{m\}-n) \longrightarrow \$a \sim\{m\}-\infty$ **if** $m \neq 0$ $i > 0$ **for** $m::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lim-n-a''*: $(\lambda n. \$a'' \sim\{m\}-n) \longrightarrow \$a'' \sim\{m\}-\infty$ **if** $m \neq 0$ $i > 0$ **for** $m::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lsm-lam*: $\$(I \sim\{l\}s) \sim\{m\}-n = (1+i) \wedge n * \$(I \sim\{l\}a) \sim\{m\}-n$
if $l \neq 0$ $m \neq 0$ **for** l n $m :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Iam-calc*: $\$(Ia) \sim\{m\}-n = (\sum j < n. (j+1)/m * (\sum k=j*m..<(j+1)*m. \$v. \wedge((k+1)/m)))$
if $m \neq 0$ **for** n $m :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ism-calc*: $\$(Is) \sim\{m\}-n = (\sum j < n. (j+1)/m * (\sum k=j*m..<(j+1)*m. (1+i). \wedge(n-(k+1)/m)))$
if $m \neq 0$ **for** n $m :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Imam-calc-aux*: $\$(I \sim\{m\}a) \sim\{m\}-n = (\sum k < n*m. \$v. \wedge((k+1)/m) * (k+1) / m \wedge 2)$
if $m \neq 0$ **for** $m::nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Imam-calc*:
 $\$(I \sim\{m\}a) \sim\{m\}-n = (\$v. \wedge(1/m) * (1 - (n*m+1)*\$v \wedge n + n*m*\$v. \wedge(n+1/m))) / (m*(1-\$v. \wedge(1/m))) \wedge 2$
if $i \neq 0$ $m \neq 0$ **for** n $m :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Imam-calc-i-0*: $\$(I \sim\{m\}a) \sim\{m\}-n = (n*m+1)*n / (2*m)$ **if** $i = 0$ $m \neq 0$
for n $m :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Imsm-calc*:
 $\$(I \sim\{m\}s) \sim\{m\}-n = ((1+i). \wedge(n+1/m) - (n*m+1)*(1+i). \wedge(1/m) + n*m) / (m*((1+i). \wedge(1/m)-1)) \wedge 2$

if $i \neq 0$ **for** $m \neq 0$ **for** n $m :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Imsm-calc-i-0*: $\$(I\{m\}s)\{m\}-n = (n*m+1)*n / (2*m)$ **if** $i = 0$ $m \neq 0$
for n $m :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ila''m-Ilam*: $\$(I\{l\}a'')\{m\}-n = (1+i).\wedge(1/m) * \$(I\{l\}a)\{m\}-n$
if $l \neq 0$ $m \neq 0$ **for** l m $n :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ia''m-calc*: $\$(Ia'')\{m\}-n = (\sum j < n. (j+1)/m * (\sum k=j*m..<(j+1)*m. \$v.\wedge(k/m)))$
if $m \neq 0$ **for** n $m :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ima''m-calc-aux*: $\$(I\{m\}a'')\{m\}-n = (\sum k < n*m. \$v.\wedge(k/m) * (k+1) / m\wedge 2)$
if $m \neq 0$ **for** $m :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ima''m-calc*: $\$(I\{m\}a'')\{m\}-n = (1 - (n*m+1)*\$v.\wedge n + n*m*\$v.\wedge(n+1/m)) / (m*(1-\$v.\wedge(1/m)))\wedge 2$
if $i \neq 0$ $m \neq 0$ **for** n $m :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ils''m-Ilsm*: $\$(I\{l\}s'')\{m\}-n = (1+i).\wedge(1/m) * \$(I\{l\}s)\{m\}-n$
if $l \neq 0$ $m \neq 0$ **for** l m $n :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ims''m-calc*:
 $\$(I\{m\}s'')\{m\}-n =$
 $(1+i).\wedge(1/m) * ((1+i).\wedge(n+1/m) - (n*m+1)*(1+i).\wedge(1/m) + n*m) /$
 $(m*((1+i).\wedge(1/m)-1))\wedge 2$
if $i \neq 0$ $m \neq 0$ **for** n $m :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lim-Imam*: $(\lambda n. \$(I\{m\}a)\{m\}-n) \longrightarrow 1 / (\$i\{m\}*\$d\{m\})$ **if** $m \neq 0$ $i > 0$ **for** $m :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *perp-incr-calc*: $\$(I\{m\}a)\{m\}-\infty = 1 / (\$i\{m\}*\$d\{m\})$ **if** $m \neq 0$ $i > 0$ **for** $m :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lim-Ima''m*: $(\lambda n. \$(I\{m\}a'')\{m\}-n) \longrightarrow 1 / (\$d\{m\})\wedge 2$ **if** $m \neq 0$ $i > 0$ **for** $m :: \text{nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *perp-due-incr-calc*: $(I \wedge \{m\} a'') \wedge \{m\} \text{-}\infty = 1 / (\$d \wedge \{m\}) \wedge 2$ **if** $m \neq 0$ **and** $i > 0$ **for** $m::\text{nat}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

end

theory *Survival-Model*

imports *HOL-Library.Rewrite* *HOL-Library.Extended-Nonnegative-Real* *HOL-Library.Extended-Real*
HOL-Probability.Probability Preliminaries

begin

5 Survival Model

The survival model is built on the probability space \mathfrak{M} . Additionally, the random variable $X : \text{space } \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is introduced, which represents the age at death.

locale *prob-space-actuary = MM-PS: prob-space* \mathfrak{M} **for** \mathfrak{M}

— Since the letter M may be used as a commutation function, adopt the letter \mathfrak{M} instead as a notation for the measure space.

locale *survival-model = prob-space-actuary +*

fixes $X :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes $X\text{-RV}[simp]$: *MM-PS.random-variable* (*borel :: real measure*) X

and $X\text{-pos-AE}[simp]$: *AE* ξ *in* \mathfrak{M} . $X \xi > 0$

begin

5.1 General Theory of Survival Model

interpretation *distrX-RD: real-distribution* *distr* \mathfrak{M} *borel* X

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $X\text{-le-event}[simp]$: $\{\xi \in \text{space } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi \leq x\} \in \text{MM-PS.events}$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $X\text{-gt-event}[simp]$: $\{\xi \in \text{space } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x\} \in \text{MM-PS.events}$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $X\text{-compl-le-gt}$: $\text{space } \mathfrak{M} - \{\xi \in \text{space } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi \leq x\} = \{\xi \in \text{space } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x\}$ **for** $x::\text{real}$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $X\text{-compl-gt-le}$: $\text{space } \mathfrak{M} - \{\xi \in \text{space } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x\} = \{\xi \in \text{space } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi \leq x\}$ **for** $x::\text{real}$

⟨*proof*⟩

5.1.1 Introduction of Survival Function for X

Note that $ccdf$ ($distr \mathfrak{M} borel X$) is the survival (distributive) function for X .

lemma $ccdfX-0-1$: $ccdf$ ($distr \mathfrak{M} borel X$) $0 = 1$
<proof>

lemma $ccdfX-unborn-1$: $ccdf$ ($distr \mathfrak{M} borel X$) $x = 1$ **if** $x \leq 0$
<proof>

definition $death-pt :: ereal (\$ \psi)$

where $\$ \psi \equiv Inf$ ($ereal \{x \in \mathbb{R}. ccdf$ ($distr \mathfrak{M} borel X$) $x = 0\}$)

— This is my original notation, which is used to develop life insurance mathematics rigorously.

lemma $psi-nonneg$: $\$ \psi \geq 0$
<proof>

lemma $ccdfX-beyond-0$: $ccdf$ ($distr \mathfrak{M} borel X$) $x = 0$ **if** $x > \$ \psi$ **for** $x::real$
<proof>

lemma $ccdfX-psi-0$: $ccdf$ ($distr \mathfrak{M} borel X$) ($real-of-ereal \$ \psi$) $= 0$ **if** $\$ \psi < \infty$
<proof>

lemma $ccdfX-0-equiv$: $ccdf$ ($distr \mathfrak{M} borel X$) $x = 0 \iff x \geq \$ \psi$ **for** $x::real$
<proof>

lemma $psi-pos[simp]$: $\$ \psi > 0$
<proof>

corollary $psi-pos'[simp]$: $\$ \psi > ereal 0$
<proof>

5.1.2 Introduction of Future-Lifetime Random Variable $T(x)$

definition $alive :: real \Rightarrow 'a set$

where $alive x \equiv \{\xi \in space \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x\}$

lemma $alive-event[simp]$: $alive x \in MM-PS.events$ **for** $x::real$
<proof>

lemma $X-alivex-measurable[measurable, simp]$: $X \in borel-measurable (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive x)$ **for** $x::real$
<proof>

definition $futr-life :: real \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real) (T)$

where $T x \equiv (\lambda \xi. X \xi - x)$

— Note that $T(x) : space \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ represents the time until death of a person aged x .

lemma $T0\text{-eq-}X[simp]$: $T\ 0 = X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Tx\text{-measurable}[measurable, simp]$: $T\ x \in \text{borel-measurable } \mathfrak{M}$ for $x::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Tx\text{-alivex-measurable}[measurable, simp]$: $T\ x \in \text{borel-measurable } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x)$ for $x::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{alive-}T$: $\text{alive } x = \{\xi \in \text{space } \mathfrak{M}. T\ x\ \xi > 0\}$ for $x::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{alivex-}Tx\text{-pos}[simp]$: $0 < T\ x\ \xi$ if $\xi \in \text{space } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x)$ for $x::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $PT0\text{-eq-}PX\text{-lborel}$: $\mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T\ 0\ \xi \in A \mid T\ 0\ \xi > 0) = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X\ \xi \in A)$
 if $A \in \text{sets lborel}$ for $A :: \text{real set}$
 ⟨proof⟩

5.1.3 Actuarial Notations on the Survival Model

definition $\text{survive} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$p'\{-\&\}$ $[0,0]$ 200)

where $\$p\{-t\&x\} \equiv \text{ccdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T\ x))\ t$

— the probability that a person aged x will survive for t years

— Note that the function $\$p\{-\&x\}$ is the survival function on $(\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x)$ for the random variable $T(x)$.

— The parameter t is usually nonnegative, but theoretically it can be negative.

abbreviation $\text{survive-1} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$p'\text{-}$ $[101]$ 200)

where $\$p\text{-}x \equiv \$p\{-1\&x\}$

definition $\text{die} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$q'\{-\&\}$ $[0,0]$ 200)

where $\$q\{-t\&x\} \equiv \text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T\ x))\ t$

— the probability that a person aged x will die within t years

— Note that the function $\$q\{-\&x\}$ is the cumulative distributive function on $(\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x)$ for the random variable $T(x)$.

— The parameter t is usually nonnegative, but theoretically it can be negative.

abbreviation $\text{die-1} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$q'\text{-}$ $[101]$ 200)

where $\$q\text{-}x \equiv \$q\{-1\&x\}$

definition $\text{die-defer} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$q'\{-|\&\}$ $[0,0,0]$ 200)

where $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} = |\$q\{-f+t\&x\} - \$q\{-f\&x\}|$

— the probability that a person aged x will die within t years, deferred f years

— The parameters f and t are usually nonnegative, but theoretically they can be negative.

abbreviation *die-defer-1* :: $real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real$ ($\$q'\{-|\&x\}$ $[0,0]$ 200)

where $\$q\{-f|\&x\} \equiv \$q\{-f|1\&x\}$

definition *life-expect* :: $real \Rightarrow real$ ($\$e'\circ'\{-}$ $[101]$ 200)

where $\$e'\circ'\{-x\} \equiv integral^L (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive\ x) (T\ x)$

— complete life expectation

— Note that $\$e'\circ'\{-x\}$ is calculated as 0 when $nn\text{-integral} (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive\ x) (T\ x) = \infty$.

definition *temp-life-expect* :: $real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real$ ($\$e'\circ'\{-\{-:\}$ $[0,0]$ 200)

where $\$e'\circ'\{-x:n\} \equiv integral^L (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive\ x) (\lambda\xi. min (T\ x\ \xi)\ n)$

— temporary complete life expectation

definition *curt-life-expect* :: $real \Rightarrow real$ ($\$e'\{-}$ $[101]$ 200)

where $\$e\{-x\} \equiv integral^L (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive\ x) (\lambda\xi. \lfloor T\ x\ \xi \rfloor)$

— curtate life expectation

— Note that $\$e\{-x\}$ is calculated as 0 when $nn\text{-integral} (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive\ x) \lfloor T\ x \rfloor = \infty$.

definition *temp-curt-life-expect* :: $real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real$ ($\$e'\{-\{-:\}$ $[0,0]$ 200)

where $\$e\{-x:n\} \equiv integral^L (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive\ x) (\lambda\xi. \lfloor min (T\ x\ \xi)\ n \rfloor)$

— temporary curtate life expectation

— In the definition n can be a real number, but in practice n is usually a natural number.

5.1.4 Properties of Survival Function for $T(x)$

context

fixes $x::real$

assumes $x\text{-lt-psi}[simp]: x < \psi$

begin

lemma *PXx-pos*[simp]: $\mathcal{P}(\xi\ in\ \mathfrak{M}. X\ \xi > x) > 0$

<proof>

lemma *PTx-pos*[simp]: $\mathcal{P}(\xi\ in\ \mathfrak{M}. T\ x\ \xi > 0) > 0$

<proof>

interpretation *alivex-PS*: *prob-space* $\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive\ x$

<proof>

interpretation *distrTx-RD*: *real-distribution* $distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive\ x)\ borel (T\ x)$ *<proof>*

lemma *ccdfTx-cond-prob*:

$ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive\ x)\ borel (T\ x))\ t = \mathcal{P}(\xi\ in\ \mathfrak{M}. T\ x\ \xi > t \mid T\ x\ \xi > 0)$ **for**

$t::real$

<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-0-1*: $ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive\ x)\ borel (T\ x))\ 0 = 1$

<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-nonpos-1*: $ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) t = 1$ **if** $t \leq 0$ **for**
 $t :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-0-equiv*: $ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) t = 0 \iff x+t \geq$
 ψ **for** $t :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-continuous-on-nonpos[simp]*:
 $continuous\text{-on } \{..0\} (ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)))$
<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-differentiable-on-nonpos[simp]*:
 $(ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x))) \text{ differentiable-on } \{..0\}$
<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-has-real-derivative-0-at-neg*:
 $(ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) \text{ has-real-derivative } 0) (at t)$ **if** $t < 0$ **for**
 $t :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-integrable-Icc*:
 $set\text{-integrable } \text{l borel } \{a..b\} (ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)))$ **for** $a b :: \text{real}$
<proof>

corollary *ccdfTx-integrable-on-Icc*:
 $ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\}$ **for** $a b :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-PX*:
 $ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) t = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x+t) / \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x)$
if $t \geq 0$ **for** $t :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-ccdfX*: $ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) t =$
 $ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) (x + t) / ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) x$
if $t \geq 0$ **for** $t :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *ccdfT0-eq-ccdfX*: $ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } 0) \text{ borel } (T 0)) = ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X)$
<proof>

lemma *continuous-ccdfX-ccdfTx*:
 $continuous (at (x+t) \text{ within } \{x..\}) (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X)) \iff$
 $continuous (at t \text{ within } \{0..\}) (ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)))$

if $t \geq 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-ccdfX-ccdfTx*:
 $isCont (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) (x+t) \longleftrightarrow$
 $isCont (ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive x) borel (T x))) t$
if $t > 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *has-real-derivative-ccdfX-ccdfTx*:
 $((ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) has-real-derivative D) (at (x+t)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $((ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive x) borel (T x))) has-real-derivative (D / \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x))) (at t)$
if $t > 0$ **for** $t D :: real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *differentiable-ccdfX-ccdfTx*:
 $(ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) \text{ differentiable at } (x+t) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(ccdf (distr (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow alive x) borel (T x))) \text{ differentiable at } t$
if $t > 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

5.1.5 Properties of $\$p-\{t\&x\}$

lemma *p-0-1*: $\$p-\{0\&x\} = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *p-nonneg[simp]*: $\$p-\{t\&x\} \geq 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *p-le-1[simp]*: $\$p-\{t\&x\} \leq 1$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *p-0-equiv*: $\$p-\{t\&x\} = 0 \longleftrightarrow x+t \geq \ψ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *p-PTx*: $\$p-\{t\&x\} = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi > t \mid T x \xi > 0)$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *p-PX*: $\$p-\{t\&x\} = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x + t) / \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x)$ **if** $t \geq 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *p-mult*: $\$p-\{t+t'\&x\} = \$p-\{t\&x\} * \$p-\{t'\&x+t\}$
if $t \geq 0 t' \geq 0 x+t < \ψ **for** $t t' :: real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *p-PTx-ge-ccdf-isCont*: $\$p-\{t\&x\} = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \geq t \mid T x \xi > 0)$
if $isCont (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) (x+t) t > 0$ **for** $t::real$

<proof>

end

5.1.6 Properties of Survival Function for X

lemma *ccdfX-continuous-unborn[simp]: continuous-on $\{..0\}$ (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X))*

<proof>

lemma *ccdfX-differentiable-unborn[simp]: (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) differentiable-on $\{..0\}$*

<proof>

lemma *ccdfX-has-real-derivative-0-unborn:*

(ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) has-real-derivative 0) (at x) if $x < 0$ for $x::real$

<proof>

lemma *ccdfX-integrable-Icc:*

set-integrable lborel $\{a..b\}$ (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) for $a b :: real$

<proof>

corollary *ccdfX-integrable-on-Icc:*

ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) integrable-on $\{a..b\}$ for $a b :: real$

<proof>

lemma *ccdfX-p: ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) $x = p - \{x \leq 0\}$ for $x::real$*

<proof>

5.1.7 Introduction of Cumulative Distributive Function for X

lemma *cdfX-0-0: cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) 0 = 0*

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-unborn-0: cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) $x = 0$ if $x \leq 0$*

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-beyond-1: cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) $x = 1$ if $x > \psi$ for $x::real$*

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-psi-1: cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) (real-of-ereal ψ) = 1 if $\psi < \infty$*

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-1-equiv: cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) $x = 1 \iff x \geq \psi$ for $x::real$*

<proof>

5.1.8 Properties of Cumulative Distributive Function for $T(x)$

context

fixes $x::real$

assumes $x\text{-lt-psi}[simp]$: $x < \psi$
begin

interpretation $\text{alive}\text{-PS}$: *prob-space* $\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation $\text{distr}\text{-Tx-RD}$: *real-distribution* $\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cdf}\text{-Tx-cond-prob}$:

$\text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) t = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \leq t \mid T x \xi > 0)$ **for**
 $t :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cdf}\text{-Tx-0-0}$: $\text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) 0 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cdf}\text{-Tx-nonpos-0}$: $\text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) t = 0$ **if** $t \leq 0$ **for**
 $t :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cdf}\text{-Tx-1-equiv}$: $\text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) t = 1 \iff x+t \geq \psi$
for $t :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cdf}\text{-Tx-continuous-on-nonpos}[simp]$:
 $\text{continuous-on } \{..0\} (\text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cdf}\text{-Tx-differentiable-on-nonpos}[simp]$:
 $(\text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x))) \text{ differentiable-on } \{..0\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cdf}\text{-Tx-has-real-derivative-0-at-neg}$:
 $(\text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) \text{ has-real-derivative } 0) (\text{at } t)$ **if** $t < 0$ **for**
 $t :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cdf}\text{-Tx-integrable-Icc}$:
 $\text{set-integrable lborel } \{a..b\} (\text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)))$ **for** $a b :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\text{cdf}\text{-Tx-integrable-on-Icc}$:
 $\text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\}$ **for** $a b :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cdf}\text{-Tx-PX}$:
 $\text{cdf } (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ borel } (T x)) t = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. x < X \xi \wedge X \xi \leq x+t) /$
 $\mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x)$
for $t :: \text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *cdfT0-eq-cdfX*: $\text{cdf} (\text{distr } (\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } 0) \text{ borel } (T\ 0)) = \text{cdf} (\text{distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X)$

<proof>

lemma *continuous-cdfX-cdfTx*:

continuous (at (x+t) within {x..}) (cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) \longleftrightarrow

continuous (at t within {0..}) (cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x$) borel (T x)))

if $t \geq 0$ **for** $t::\text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-cdfX-cdfTx*:

isCont (cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) (x+t) \longleftrightarrow

isCont (cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x$) borel (T x))) t

if $t > 0$ **for** $t::\text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *has-real-derivative-cdfX-cdfTx*:

((cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) has-real-derivative D) (at (x+t)) \longleftrightarrow

((cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x$) borel (T x))) has-real-derivative (D / $\mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x)$)) (at t)

if $t > 0$ **for** $t D :: \text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *differentiable-cdfX-cdfTx*:

(cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) differentiable at (x+t) \longleftrightarrow

(cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x$) borel (T x))) differentiable at t

if $t > 0$ **for** $t::\text{real}$

<proof>

5.1.9 Properties of $\$q\{-t\&x\}$

lemma *q-nonpos-0*: $\$q\{-t\&x\} = 0$ **if** $t \leq 0$ **for** $t::\text{real}$

<proof>

corollary *q-0-0*: $\$q\{0\&x\} = 0$

<proof>

lemma *q-nonneg[simp]*: $\$q\{-t\&x\} \geq 0$ **for** $t::\text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *q-le-1[simp]*: $\$q\{-t\&x\} \leq 1$ **for** $t::\text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *q-1-equiv*: $\$q\{-t\&x\} = 1 \longleftrightarrow x+t \geq \ψ **for** $t::\text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *q-PTx*: $\$q\{-t\&x\} = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T\ x\ \xi \leq t \mid T\ x\ \xi > 0)$ **for** $t::\text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *q-PX*: $\$q\{-t\&x\} = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. x < X \xi \wedge X \xi \leq x + t) / \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x)$

<proof>

lemma *q-defer-0-q[simp]*: $\$q\{0|t\&x\} = \$q\{-t\&x\}$ **for** $t::\text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *q-defer-0-0*: $\$q\{f|0\&x\} = 0$ **for** $f::\text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *q-defer-nonneg[simp]*: $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} \geq 0$ **for** $f t :: \text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *q-defer-q*: $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} = \$q\{-f+t \& x\} - \$q\{-f\&x\}$ **if** $t \geq 0$ **for** $f t :: \text{real}$

<proof>

corollary *q-defer-le-1[simp]*: $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} \leq 1$ **if** $t \geq 0$ **for** $f t :: \text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *q-defer-PTx*: $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. f < T x \xi \wedge T x \xi \leq f + t \mid T x \xi > 0)$

if $t \geq 0$ **for** $f t :: \text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *q-defer-PX*: $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. x + f < X \xi \wedge X \xi \leq x + f + t) / \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x)$

if $f \geq 0 t \geq 0$ **for** $f t :: \text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *q-defer-old-0*: $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} = 0$ **if** $x+f \geq \psi t \geq 0$ **for** $f t :: \text{real}$

<proof>

end

5.1.10 Properties of Cumulative Distributive Function for X

lemma *cdfX-continuous-unborn[simp]*: *continuous-on* $\{..0\}$ (*cdf* (*distr* \mathfrak{M} *borel* X))

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-differentiable-unborn[simp]*: (*cdf* (*distr* \mathfrak{M} *borel* X)) *differentiable-on* $\{..0\}$

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-has-real-derivative-0-unborn*:

(*cdf* (*distr* \mathfrak{M} *borel* X) *has-real-derivative* 0) (*at* x) **if** $x < 0$ **for** $x::\text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-integrable-Icc*:
set-integrable lborel {a..b} (cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) **for** $a\ b :: \text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *cdfX-integrable-on-Icc*:
cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) integrable-on {a..b} **for** $a\ b :: \text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cdfX-q*: *cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) x = $\$q\{-x\&0\}$* **if** $x \geq 0$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.1.11 Relations between $\$p\{-t\&x\}$ and $\$q\{-t\&x\}$

context
fixes $x :: \text{real}$
assumes $x\text{-lt-}\psi[\text{simp}]$: $x < \psi$
begin

interpretation *alivex-PS*: *prob-space $\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x$*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *distrTx-RD*: *real-distribution distr ($\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x$) borel (Tx)* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *p-q-1*: $\$p\{-t\&x\} + \$q\{-t\&x\} = 1$ **for** $t :: \text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *q-defer-p*: $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} = \$p\{-f\&x\} - \$p\{-f+t\&x\}$ **if** $t \geq 0$ **for** $f\ t :: \text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *q-defer-p-q-defer*: $\$p\{-f\&x\} * \$q\{-f'|t\&x+f\} = \$q\{-f+f'|t\&x\}$
if $x+f < \psi$ $f \geq 0$ $f' \geq 0$ $t \geq 0$ **for** $f\ f'\ t :: \text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *q-defer-pq*: $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} = \$p\{-f\&x\} * \$q\{-t\&x+f\}$
if $x+f < \psi$ $t \geq 0$ $f \geq 0$ **for** $f\ t :: \text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.1.12 Properties of Life Expectation

lemma *e-nonneg*: $\$e'\circ\text{-}x \geq 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *e-P*: $\$e'\circ\text{-}x =$
MM-PS.expectation ($\lambda\xi$. *indicator (alive x) $\xi * Tx\ \xi$*) / $\mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. Tx\ \xi > 0)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

proposition *nn-integral-T-p*:
 $(\int^{+\xi} \text{ennreal } (Tx\ \xi) \partial(\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x)) = (\int^{+t \in \{0..\}} \text{ennreal } (\$p\{-t\&x\}) \partial \text{lborel})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nn-integral-T-pos*: $(\int^{+\xi}. \text{ennreal } (T x \xi) \partial(\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x)) > 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *e-pos-Tx*: $\$e^{\circ-x} > 0$ if integrable $(\mathfrak{M} \downarrow \text{alive } x) (T x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

proposition *e-LBINT-p*: $\$e^{\circ-x} = (\text{LBINT } t:\{0..n\}. \$p-\{t\&x\})$
 — Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the integral diverges.
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *e-integral-p*: $\$e^{\circ-x} = \text{integral } \{0..n\} (\lambda t. \$p-\{t\&x\})$
 — Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the integral diverges.
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *e-pos*: $\$e^{\circ-x} > 0$ if set-integrable lborel $\{0..n\} (\lambda t. \$p-\{t\&x\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *e-pos'*: $\$e^{\circ-x} > 0$ if $(\lambda t. \$p-\{t\&x\})$ integrable-on $\{0..n\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *e-LBINT-p-Icc*: $\$e^{\circ-x} = (\text{LBINT } t:\{0..n\}. \$p-\{t\&x\})$ if $x+n \geq \$\psi$ for $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *e-integral-p-Icc*: $\$e^{\circ-x} = \text{integral } \{0..n\} (\lambda t. \$p-\{t\&x\})$ if $x+n \geq \$\psi$ for $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *temp-e-le-n*: $\$e^{\circ-\{x:n\}} \leq n$ if $n \geq 0$ for $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *temp-e-P*: $\$e^{\circ-\{x:n\}} =$
 $\text{MM-PS.expectation } (\lambda \xi. \text{indicator } (\text{alive } x) \xi * \min (T x \xi) n) / \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x$
 $\xi > 0)$
 if $n \geq 0$ for $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *temp-e-LBINT-p*: $\$e^{\circ-\{x:n\}} = (\text{LBINT } t:\{0..n\}. \$p-\{t\&x\})$ if $n \geq 0$ for $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *temp-e-integral-p*: $\$e^{\circ-\{x:n\}} = \text{integral } \{0..n\} (\lambda t. \$p-\{t\&x\})$ if $n \geq 0$ for $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *e-eq-temp*: $\$e^{\circ-x} = \$e^{\circ-\{x:n\}}$ if $n \geq 0$ $x+n \geq \$\psi$ for $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *curt-e-P*: $\$e-x =$

MM-PS.expectation $(\lambda\xi. \text{indicator } (\text{alive } x) \xi * \lfloor T x \xi \rfloor) / \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi > 0)$

<proof>

lemma *curt-e-sum-P*: $\$e-x = (\sum k. \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \geq k + 1 \mid T x \xi > 0))$

if *summable* $(\lambda k. \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \geq k + 1 \mid T x \xi > 0))$

<proof>

lemma *curt-e-sum-P-finite*: $\$e-x = (\sum k < n. \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \geq k + 1 \mid T x \xi > 0))$

if $x+n+1 > \$\psi$ **for** $n::\text{nat}$

<proof>

lemma *curt-e-sum-p*: $\$e-x = (\sum k. \$p-\{k+1\&x\})$

if *summable* $(\lambda k. \$p-\{k+1\&x\}) \wedge k::\text{nat}. \text{isCont } (\lambda t. \$p-\{t\&x\}) (k+1)$

<proof>

lemma *curt-e-rec*: $\$e-x = \$p-x * (1 + \$e-(x+1))$

if *summable* $(\lambda k. \$p-\{k+1\&x\}) \wedge k::\text{nat}. \text{isCont } (\lambda t. \$p-\{t\&x\}) (\text{real } k + 1) x+1 < \ψ

<proof>

lemma *curt-e-sum-p-finite*: $\$e-x = (\sum k < n. \$p-\{k+1\&x\})$

if $\wedge k::\text{nat}. k < n \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda t. \$p-\{t\&x\}) (\text{real } k + 1) x+n+1 > \ψ **for** $n::\text{nat}$

<proof>

lemma *temp-curt-e-P*: $\$e-\{x:n\} =$

MM-PS.expectation $(\lambda\xi. \text{indicator } (\text{alive } x) \xi * \lfloor \min (T x \xi) n \rfloor) / \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi > 0)$

if $n \geq 0$ **for** $n::\text{real}$

<proof>

lemma *temp-curt-e-sum-P*: $\$e-\{x:n\} = (\sum k < n. \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \geq k + 1 \mid T x \xi > 0))$ **for** $n::\text{nat}$

<proof>

corollary *curt-e-eq-temp*: $\$e-x = \$e-\{x:n\}$ **if** $x+n+1 > \$\psi$ **for** $n::\text{nat}$

<proof>

lemma *temp-curt-e-sum-p*: $\$e-\{x:n\} = (\sum k < n. \$p-\{k+1\&x\})$

if $\wedge k::\text{nat}. k < n \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda t. \$p-\{t\&x\}) (\text{real } k + 1)$ **for** $n::\text{nat}$

<proof>

lemma *temp-curt-e-rec*: $\$e-\{x:n\} = \$p-x * (1 + \$e-\{x+1:n-1\})$

if $\wedge k::\text{nat}. k < n \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda t. \$p-\{t\&x\}) (\text{real } k + 1) x+1 < \ψ $n \neq 0$ **for** $n::\text{nat}$

<proof>

end

lemma *p-set-integrable-shift*:

set-integrable lborel {0..} (λt. \$p-{t&x}) \longleftrightarrow *set-integrable lborel {0..} (λt. \$p-{t&x})*
if $x < \psi$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *e-p-e*: $\$e^{\circ-x} = \$e^{\circ-\{x:n\}} + \$p-\{n&x\} * \$e^{\circ-(x+n)}$

if *set-integrable lborel {0..} (λt. \$p-{t&x})* $n \geq 0$ $x+n < \psi$ **for** $x n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

proposition *x-ex-mono*: $x + \$e^{\circ-x} \leq y + \$e^{\circ-y}$ **if** $x \leq y$ $y < \psi$ **for** $x y :: \text{real}$
<proof>

proposition *x-ex-const-equiv*: $x + \$e^{\circ-x} = y + \$e^{\circ-y} \longleftrightarrow \$q-\{y-x&x\} = 0$

if *set-integrable lborel {0..} (λt. \$p-{t&0})* $x \leq y$ $y < \psi$ **for** $x y :: \text{real}$
<proof>

end

5.2 Piecewise Differentiable Survival Function

locale *smooth-survival-function = survival-model +*

assumes *ccdfX-piecewise-differentiable[simp]*:

(ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) piecewise-differentiable-on UNIV

begin

interpretation *distrX-RD*: *real-distribution distr \mathfrak{M} borel X*

<proof>

5.2.1 Properties of Survival Function for X

lemma *ccdfX-continuous[simp]*: *continuous-on UNIV (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X))*

<proof>

corollary *ccdfX-borel-measurable[measurable]*: *ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) \in borel-measurable borel*

<proof>

lemma *ccdfX-nondifferentiable-finite-set[simp]*:

finite {x. \neg ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) differentiable at x}

<proof>

lemma *ccdfX-differentiable-open-set*: *open {x. ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) differentiable at x}*

<proof>

lemma *ccdfX-differentiable-borel-set[measurable, simp]*:

{x. ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) differentiable at x} \in sets borel

<proof>

lemma *ccdfX-differentiable-AE*:

AE x in lborel. (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) differentiable at x

<proof>

lemma *deriv-ccdfX-measurable[measurable]*: *deriv (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) \in borel-measurable borel*

<proof>

5.2.2 Properties of Cumulative Distributive Function for X

lemma *cdfX-piecewise-differentiable[simp]*:

(cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) piecewise-differentiable-on UNIV

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-continuous[simp]*: *continuous-on UNIV (cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X))*

<proof>

corollary *cdfX-borel-measurable[measurable]*: *cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) \in borel-measurable borel*

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-nondifferentiable-finite-set[simp]*:

finite {x. \neg cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) differentiable at x}

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-differentiable-open-set*: *open {x. cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) differentiable at x}*

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-differentiable-borel-set[measurable, simp]*:

{x. cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) differentiable at x} \in sets borel

<proof>

lemma *cdfX-differentiable-AE*:

AE x in lborel. (cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) differentiable at x

<proof>

lemma *deriv-cdfX-measurable[measurable]*: *deriv (cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) \in borel-measurable borel*

<proof>

5.2.3 Introduction of Probability Density Functions of X and

$T(x)$

definition *pdfX :: real \Rightarrow real*

where *pdfX x \equiv if cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) differentiable at x*

then deriv (cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) x else 0

— This function is defined to be always nonnegative for future application.

definition $pdfT :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real$

where $pdfT\ x\ t \equiv$ if $cdf\ (distr\ (\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)\ borel\ (T\ x))$ differentiable at t
then $deriv\ (cdf\ (distr\ (\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)\ borel\ (T\ x)))\ t$ else 0

— This function is defined to be always nonnegative for future application.

lemma $pdfX$ -measurable[measurable]: $pdfX \in borel$ -measurable borel

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma distributed- $pdfX$: distributed \mathfrak{M} lborel X $pdfX$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pdfT0$ - X : $pdfT\ 0 = pdfX$

$\langle proof \rangle$

5.2.4 Properties of Survival Function for $T(x)$

context

fixes $x::real$

assumes x -lt-psi[simp]: $x < \psi$

begin

interpretation $aliveX$ -PS: prob-space $\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $distrTx$ -RD: real-distribution $distr\ (\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)\ borel\ (T\ x)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ccdfTx$ -continuous-on-nonneg[simp]:

continuous-on $\{0..\}$ ($ccdf\ (distr\ (\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)\ borel\ (T\ x))$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ccdfTx$ -continuous[simp]: continuous-on UNIV ($ccdf\ (distr\ (\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)\ borel\ (T\ x))$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $ccdfTx$ -borel-measurable[measurable]:

$ccdf\ (distr\ (\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)\ borel\ (T\ x)) \in borel$ -measurable borel

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ccdfTx$ -nondifferentiable-finite-set[simp]:

finite $\{t. \neg cdf\ (distr\ (\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)\ borel\ (T\ x))\}$ differentiable at t

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ccdfTx$ -differentiable-open-set:

open $\{t. cdf\ (distr\ (\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)\ borel\ (T\ x))\}$ differentiable at t

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ccdfTx$ -differentiable-borel-set[measurable, simp]:

$\{t. cdf\ (distr\ (\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)\ borel\ (T\ x))\}$ differentiable at $t \in sets\ borel$

<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-differentiable-AE*:

AE t in lborel. (ccdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x))) differentiable at t
<proof>

lemma *ccdfTx-piecewise-differentiable[simp]*:

(ccdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x))) piecewise-differentiable-on UNIV
<proof>

lemma *deriv-ccdfTx-measurable[measurable]*:

deriv (ccdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x))) ∈ borel-measurable borel
<proof>

5.2.5 Properties of Cumulative Distributive Function for $T(x)$

lemma *cdfTx-continuous[simp]*:

continuous-on UNIV (cdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x)))
<proof>

corollary *cdfTx-borel-measurable[measurable]*:

cdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x)) ∈ borel-measurable borel
<proof>

lemma *cdfTx-nondifferentiable-finite-set[simp]*:

finite {t. ¬ cdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x)) differentiable at t}
<proof>

lemma *cdfTx-differentiable-open-set*:

open {t. cdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x)) differentiable at t}
<proof>

lemma *cdfTx-differentiable-borel-set[measurable, simp]*:

{t. cdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x)) differentiable at t} ∈ sets borel
<proof>

lemma *cdfTx-differentiable-AE*:

AE t in lborel. (cdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x))) differentiable at t
<proof>

lemma *cdfTx-piecewise-differentiable[simp]*:

(cdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x))) piecewise-differentiable-on UNIV
<proof>

lemma *deriv-cdfTx-measurable[measurable]*:

deriv (cdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x))) ∈ borel-measurable borel
<proof>

5.2.6 Properties of Probability Density Function of $T(x)$

lemma *pdfTx-nonneg*: $\text{pdf}T\ x\ t \geq 0$ for $t::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdfTx-neg-0*: $\text{pdf}T\ x\ t = 0$ if $t < 0$ for $t::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdfTx-0-0*: $\text{pdf}T\ x\ 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdfTx-nonpos-0*: $\text{pdf}T\ x\ t = 0$ if $t \leq 0$ for $t::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdfTx-beyond-0*: $\text{pdf}T\ x\ t = 0$ if $x+t \geq \psi$ for $t::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdfTx-pdfX*: $\text{pdf}T\ x\ t = \text{pdf}X\ (x+t) / \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X\ \xi > x)$ if $t > 0$ for $t::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdfTx-measurable[measurable]*: $\text{pdf}T\ x \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distributed-pdfTx*: $\text{distributed } (\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) \text{ lborel } (T\ x) (\text{pdf}T\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nn-integral-pdfTx-1*: $(\int^+ s. \text{pdf}T\ x\ s\ \partial \text{lborel}) = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *has-bochner-integral-pdfTx-1*: $\text{has-bochner-integral lborel } (\text{pdf}T\ x)\ 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *LBINT-pdfTx-1*: $(\text{LBINT } s. \text{pdf}T\ x\ s) = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *pdfTx-has-integral-1*: $(\text{pdf}T\ x\ \text{has-integral } 1) \text{ UNIV}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-nn-integral-pdfTx-1*: $(\int^+ s \in \{0..\}. \text{pdf}T\ x\ s\ \partial \text{lborel}) = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *has-bochner-integral-pdfTx-1-nonpos*:
 $\text{has-bochner-integral lborel } (\lambda s. \text{pdf}T\ x\ s * \text{indicator } \{0..\} s) 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *set-LBINT-pdfTx-1*: $(\text{LBINT } s:\{0..\}. \text{pdf}T\ x\ s) = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *pdfTx-has-integral-1-nonpos*: $(\text{pdf}T\ x\ \text{has-integral } 1) \{0..\}$

<proof>

lemma *set-nn-integral-pdfTx-PTx*: $(\int^{+s \in A. pdfT x s \partial lborel}) = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \in A \mid T x \xi > 0)$

if $A \in \text{sets lborel}$ **for** $A :: \text{real set}$

<proof>

lemma *pdfTx-set-integrable*: *set-integrable lborel A (pdfT x)* **if** $A \in \text{sets lborel}$

<proof>

lemma *set-integral-pdfTx-PTx*: $(LBINT s:A. pdfT x s) = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \in A \mid T x \xi > 0)$

if $A \in \text{sets lborel}$ **for** $A :: \text{real set}$

<proof>

lemma *pdfTx-has-integral-PTx*: $(pdfT x \text{ has-integral } \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \in A \mid T x \xi > 0)) A$

if $A \in \text{sets lborel}$ **for** $A :: \text{real set}$

<proof>

corollary *pdfTx-has-integral-PTx-Icc*:

$(pdfT x \text{ has-integral } \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. a \leq T x \xi \wedge T x \xi \leq b \mid T x \xi > 0)) \{a..b\}$ **for** $a b :: \text{real}$

<proof>

corollary *pdfTx-integrable-on-Icc*: *pdfT x integrable-on {a..b}* **for** $a b :: \text{real}$

<proof>

end

5.2.7 Properties of Probability Density Function of X

lemma *pdfX-nonneg*: *pdfX x ≥ 0 for $x::\text{real}$*

<proof>

lemma *pdfX-nonpos-0*: *pdfX x = 0 if $x \leq 0$ for $x::\text{real}$*

<proof>

lemma *pdfX-beyond-0*: *pdfX x = 0 if $x \geq \psi$ for $x::\text{real}$*

<proof>

lemma *nn-integral-pdfX-1*: *integral^N lborel pdfX = 1*

<proof>

corollary *has-bochner-integral-pdfX-1*: *has-bochner-integral lborel pdfX 1*

<proof>

corollary *LBINT-pdfX-1*: $(LBINT s. pdfX s) = 1$

<proof>

corollary *pdfX-has-integral-1*: (*pdfX has-integral 1*) UNIV
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-nn-integral-pdfX-PX*: *set-nn-integral lborel A pdfX = P(ξ in M. X ξ ∈ A)*
 if *A ∈ sets lborel for A :: real set*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdfX-set-integrable*: *set-integrable lborel A pdfX if A ∈ sets lborel for A :: real set*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-integral-pdfX-PX*: (*LBINT s:A. pdfX s = P(ξ in M. X ξ ∈ A)*)
 if *A ∈ sets lborel for A :: real set*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdfX-has-integral-PX*: (*pdfX has-integral P(ξ in M. X ξ ∈ A)*) *A*
 if *A ∈ sets lborel for A :: real set*
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *pdfX-has-integral-PX-Icc*: (*pdfX has-integral P(ξ in M. a ≤ X ξ ∧ X ξ ≤ b)*) {*a..b*}
 for *a b :: real*
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *pdfX-integrable-on-Icc*: *pdfX integrable-on {a..b} for a b :: real*
 ⟨proof⟩

5.2.8 Relations between Life Expectation and Probability Density Function

context
 fixes *x::real*
 assumes *x-lt-psi[simp]*: *x < ψ*
begin

interpretation *alivex-PS*: *prob-space M | alive x*
 ⟨proof⟩

interpretation *distrTx-RD*: *real-distribution distr (M | alive x) borel (T x)* ⟨proof⟩

proposition *nn-integral-T-pdfT*:
 ($\int^{+\xi}. \text{ennreal } (g (T x \xi)) \partial(\mathfrak{M} \mid \text{alive } x) = (\int^{+s \in \{0..\}}. \text{ennreal } (\text{pdfT } x s * g s) \partial \text{lborel})$)
 if *g ∈ borel-measurable lborel for g :: real ⇒ real*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *expectation-LBINT-pdfT-nonneg*:

alive-PS.expectation $(\lambda\xi. g (T x \xi)) = (LBINT s:\{0..\}. pdfT x s * g s)$
if $\bigwedge s. s \geq 0 \implies g s \geq 0$ $g \in \text{borel-measurable lborel}$ **for** $g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
— Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the integral diverges.
⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *expectation-integral-pdfT-nonneg:*

alive-PS.expectation $(\lambda\xi. g (T x \xi)) = \text{integral } \{0..\} (\lambda s. pdfT x s * g s)$
if $\bigwedge s. s \geq 0 \implies g s \geq 0$ $g \in \text{borel-measurable lborel}$ **for** $g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
— Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the integral diverges.
⟨*proof*⟩

proposition *expectation-LBINT-pdfT:*

alive-PS.expectation $(\lambda\xi. g (T x \xi)) = (LBINT s:\{0..\}. pdfT x s * g s)$
if *set-integrable lborel* $\{0..\} (\lambda s. pdfT x s * g s)$ $g \in \text{borel-measurable lborel}$
for $g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *expectation-integral-pdfT:*

alive-PS.expectation $(\lambda\xi. g (T x \xi)) = \text{integral } \{0..\} (\lambda s. pdfT x s * g s)$
if $(\lambda s. pdfT x s * g s)$ *absolutely-integrable-on* $\{0..\}$ $g \in \text{borel-measurable lborel}$
for $g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *e-LBINT-pdfT:* $\$e^{\circ-x} = (LBINT s:\{0..\}. pdfT x s * s)$

— Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the life expectation diverges.
⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *e-integral-pdfT:* $\$e^{\circ-x} = \text{integral } \{0..\} (\lambda s. pdfT x s * s)$

— Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the life expectation diverges.
⟨*proof*⟩

end

corollary *e-LBINT-pdfX:* $\$e^{\circ-0} = (LBINT x:\{0..\}. pdfX x * x)$

— Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the life expectation diverges.
⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *e-integral-pdfX:* $\$e^{\circ-0} = \text{integral } \{0..\} (\lambda x. pdfX x * x)$

— Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the life expectation diverges.
⟨*proof*⟩

5.2.9 Introduction of Force of Mortality

definition *force-mortal* $:: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ $(\mu'-- [101] 200)$

where $\mu-x \equiv \text{MM-PS.hazard-rate } X x$

lemma *mu-pdfX:* $\mu-x = pdfX x / \text{ccdf } (\text{distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) x$

if $(\text{cdf } (\text{distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X))$ *differentiable at* x **for** $x::\text{real}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mu-unborn-0*: $\mu-x = 0$ if $x < 0$ for $x::real$

<proof>

lemma *mu-beyond-0*: $\mu-x = 0$ if $x \geq \psi$ for $x::real$

— Note that division by 0 is defined as 0 in Isabelle/HOL.

<proof>

lemma *mu-nonneg-differentiable*: $\mu-x \geq 0$

if $(cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X))$ differentiable at x for $x::real$

<proof>

lemma *mu-nonneg-AE*: AE x in *lborel*. $\mu-x \geq 0$

<proof>

lemma *mu-measurable[measurable]*: $(\lambda x. \mu-x) \in$ *borel-measurable borel*

<proof>

lemma *mu-deriv-ccdf*: $\mu-x = - deriv (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) x / cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) x$

if $(ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X))$ differentiable at x $x < \psi$ for $x::real$

<proof>

lemma *mu-deriv-ln*: $\mu-x = - deriv (\lambda x. \ln (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) x)) x$

if $(ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X))$ differentiable at x $x < \psi$ for $x::real$

<proof>

lemma *p-exp-integral-mu*: $p-\{t \& x\} = exp (- integral \{x..x+t\} (\lambda y. \mu-y))$

if $x \geq 0$ $t \geq 0$ $x+t < \psi$ for $x t :: real$

<proof>

corollary *ccdfX-exp-integral-mu*: $ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) x = exp (- integral \{0..x\} (\lambda y. \mu-y))$

if $0 \leq x \wedge x < \psi$ for $x::real$

<proof>

5.2.10 Properties of Force of Mortality

context

fixes $x::real$

assumes $x-t-\psi$ [*simp*]: $x < \psi$

begin

interpretation *alivex-PS*: *prob-space* $\mathfrak{M} \mid$ *alive* x

<proof>

interpretation *distrTx-RD*: *real-distribution* $distr (\mathfrak{M} \mid$ *alive* $x) borel (T x)$ *<proof>*

lemma *hazard-rate-Tx-mu*: *alivex-PS.hazard-rate* $(T x) t = \mu-(x+t)$

if $t \geq 0$ $x+t < \psi$ for $t::real$
 <proof>

lemma *pdfTx-p-mu*: $pdfT\ x\ t = \mathcal{P}\{t\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+t)$
 if $(cdf\ (distr\ (\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)\ borel\ (T\ x)))$ differentiable at $t\ t > 0$ for $t::real$
 <proof>

lemma *deriv-t-p-mu*: $deriv\ (\lambda s.\ \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\})\ t = -\ \mathcal{P}\{t\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+t)$
 if $(\lambda s.\ \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\})$ differentiable at $t\ t > 0$ for $t::real$
 <proof>

lemma *pdfTx-p-mu-AE*: $AE\ s\ in\ lborel.\ s > 0 \longrightarrow pdfT\ x\ s = \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+s)$
 <proof>

lemma *LBINT-p-mu-q-defer*: $(LBINT\ s:\{f<..f+t\}.\ \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+s)) = \mathcal{Q}\{f|t\&x\}$
 if $t \geq 0\ f \geq 0$ for $t\ f :: real$
 <proof>

corollary *LBINT-p-mu-q*: $(LBINT\ s:\{0<..t\}.\ \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+s)) = \mathcal{Q}\{t\&x\}$
 if $t \geq 0$ for $t::real$
 <proof>

lemma *set-integrable-p-mu*: $set\ integrable\ lborel\ \{f<..f+t\}\ (\lambda s.\ \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+s))$
 if $t \geq 0\ f \geq 0$ for $t\ f :: real$
 <proof>

lemma *p-mu-has-integral-q-defer-Ioc*:
 $((\lambda s.\ \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+s))\ has\ integral\ \mathcal{Q}\{f|t\&x\})\ \{f<..f+t\}$
 if $t \geq 0\ f \geq 0$ for $t\ f :: real$
 <proof>

lemma *p-mu-has-integral-q-defer-Icc*:
 $((\lambda s.\ \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+s))\ has\ integral\ \mathcal{Q}\{f|t\&x\})\ \{f..f+t\}$ if $t \geq 0\ f \geq 0$ for
 $t\ f :: real$
 <proof>

corollary *p-mu-has-integral-q-Icc*:
 $((\lambda s.\ \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+s))\ has\ integral\ \mathcal{Q}\{t\&x\})\ \{0..t\}$ if $t \geq 0$ for $t::real$
 <proof>

corollary *p-mu-integrable-on-Icc*:
 $(\lambda s.\ \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+s))\ integrable\ on\ \{0..t\}$ if $t \geq 0$ for $t::real$
 <proof>

lemma *e-ennreal-p-mu*: $(\int^{+\xi}.\ ennreal\ (T\ x\ \xi)\ \partial(\mathfrak{M}\ \downarrow\ alive\ x)) =$
 $(\int^{+s \in \{0..\}}.\ ennreal\ (\mathcal{P}\{s\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+s) * s)\ \partial lborel)$
 <proof>

lemma *e-LBINT-p-mu*: $\mathcal{E}'\circ\text{-}x = (LBINT\ s:\{0..\}.\ \mathcal{P}\{s\&x\} * \mathcal{M}\mu\text{-}(x+s) * s)$

— Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the life expectation diverges.
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *e-integral-p-mu*: $\$e^{\circ-x} = \text{integral } \{0..\} (\lambda s. \$p\{-s\&x\} * \$\mu\{-(x+s)\} * s)$

— Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the life expectation diverges.
 ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma *p-has-real-derivative-x-cdfX*:

$((\lambda y. \$p\{-t\&y\}) \text{ has-real-derivative}$

$((\text{deriv } svl (x+t) * svl x - svl (x+t) * \text{deriv } svl x) / (svl x)^2)) \text{ (at } x)$

if $svl \equiv \text{cdf (distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) \text{ svl differentiable at } x \text{ svl differentiable at } (x+t)$

$t \geq 0 \ x < \$\psi \text{ for } x \ t :: \text{ real}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *p-has-real-derivative-x-p-mu*:

$((\lambda y. \$p\{-t\&y\}) \text{ has-real-derivative } \$p\{-t\&x\} * (\$\mu\{x\} - \$\mu\{x+t\})) \text{ (at } x)$

if $\text{cdf (distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) \text{ differentiable at } x \text{ cdf (distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) \text{ differentiable at } (x+t)$

$t \geq 0 \ x < \$\psi \text{ for } x \ t :: \text{ real}$

⟨proof⟩

corollary *deriv-x-p-mu*: $\text{deriv } (\lambda y. \$p\{-t\&y\}) \ x = \$p\{-t\&x\} * (\$\mu\{x\} - \$\mu\{x+t\})$

if $\text{cdf (distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) \text{ differentiable at } x \text{ cdf (distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) \text{ differentiable at } (x+t)$

$t \geq 0 \ x < \$\psi \text{ for } x \ t :: \text{ real}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *e-has-derivative-mu-e*: $((\lambda x. \$e^{\circ-x}) \text{ has-real-derivative } (\$\mu\{x\} * \$e^{\circ-x} - 1)) \text{ (at } x)$

if $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a <..< b\} \implies \text{set-integrable lborel } \{x..\} \text{ (cdf (distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X))$

$\text{cdf (distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) \text{ differentiable at } x \ x \in \{a <..< b\} \ b \leq \ψ

for $a \ b \ x :: \text{ real}$

⟨proof⟩

corollary *e-has-derivative-mu-e'*: $((\lambda x. \$e^{\circ-x}) \text{ has-real-derivative } (\$\mu\{x\} * \$e^{\circ-x} - 1)) \text{ (at } x)$

if $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a <..< b\} \implies \text{cdf (distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) \text{ integrable-on } \{x..\}$

$\text{cdf (distr } \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) \text{ differentiable at } x \ x \in \{a <..< b\} \ b \leq \ψ

for $a \ b \ x :: \text{ real}$

⟨proof⟩

5.2.11 Properties of Curtate Life Expectation

context

fixes $x :: \text{ real}$

assumes $x\text{-lt-psi}[simp]: x < \ψ

begin

lemma *isCont-p-nat*: $isCont (\lambda t. \mathbb{P}\{t \& x\}) (k + (1 :: real))$ **for** $k :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *curt-e-sum-p-smooth*: $\mathbb{E}e-x = (\sum k. \mathbb{P}\{k+1 \& x\})$ **if** *summable* $(\lambda k. \mathbb{P}\{k+1 \& x\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *curt-e-rec-smooth*: $\mathbb{E}e-x = \mathbb{P}x * (1 + \mathbb{E}e-(x+1))$ **if** *summable* $(\lambda k. \mathbb{P}\{k+1 \& x\})$
 $x+1 < \mathbb{P}\psi$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *curt-e-sum-p-finite-smooth*: $\mathbb{E}e-x = (\sum k < n. \mathbb{P}\{k+1 \& x\})$ **if** $x+n+1 > \mathbb{P}\psi$ **for** $n :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *temp-curt-e-sum-p-smooth*: $\mathbb{E}e-\{x:n\} = (\sum k < n. \mathbb{P}\{k+1 \& x\})$ **for** $n :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *temp-curt-e-rec-smooth*: $\mathbb{E}e-\{x:n\} = \mathbb{P}x * (1 + \mathbb{E}e-\{x+1:n-1\})$
if $x+1 < \mathbb{P}\psi$ $n \neq 0$ **for** $n :: nat$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

end

5.3 Limited Survival Function

locale *limited-survival-function* = *survival-model* +
assumes *psi-limited[simp]*: $\mathbb{P}\psi < \infty$
begin

definition *ult-age* :: $nat (\mathbb{P}\omega)$
where $\mathbb{P}\omega \equiv LEAST x :: nat. cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) x = 0$
 — the conventional notation for ultimate age

lemma *cdfX-ceil-psi-0*: $cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) \lceil real-of-ereal \mathbb{P}\psi \rceil = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cdfX-omega-0*: $cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) \mathbb{P}\omega = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *psi-le-omega*: $\mathbb{P}\psi \leq \mathbb{P}\omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *omega-pos*: $\mathbb{P}\omega > 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *omega-ceil-psi*: $\mathbb{P}\omega = \lceil real-of-ereal \mathbb{P}\psi \rceil$

<proof>

lemma *ccdfX-0-equiv-nat*: $ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} \text{ borel } X) x = 0 \iff x \geq \ω **for** $x::nat$
<proof>

lemma *psi-le-iff-omega-le*: $\psi \leq x \iff \$\omega \leq x$ **for** $x::nat$
<proof>

context

fixes $x::nat$

assumes $x\text{-lt-}\omega[simp]$: $x < \$\omega$

begin

lemma $x\text{-lt-}\psi[simp]$: $x < \psi$
<proof>

lemma $p\text{-}0\text{-}1\text{-}nat$: $\$p\text{-}\{0\&x\} = 1$
<proof>

lemma $p\text{-}0\text{-}equiv\text{-}nat$: $\$p\text{-}\{t\&x\} = 0 \iff x+t \geq \ω **for** $t::nat$
<proof>

lemma $q\text{-}0\text{-}0\text{-}nat$: $\$q\text{-}\{0\&x\} = 0$
<proof>

lemma $q\text{-}1\text{-}equiv\text{-}nat$: $\$q\text{-}\{t\&x\} = 1 \iff x+t \geq \ω **for** $t::nat$
<proof>

lemma $q\text{-}defer\text{-}old\text{-}0\text{-}nat$: $\$q\text{-}\{f|t\&x\} = 0$ **if** $\$ \omega \leq x+f$ **for** $f t :: nat$
<proof>

lemma $curt\text{-}e\text{-}sum\text{-}P\text{-}finite\text{-}nat$: $\$e\text{-}x = (\sum k < n. \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \geq k + 1 \mid T x \xi > 0))$
if $x+n \geq \$\omega$ **for** $n::nat$
<proof>

lemma $curt\text{-}e\text{-}sum\text{-}p\text{-}finite\text{-}nat$: $\$e\text{-}x = (\sum k < n. \$p\text{-}\{k+1\&x\})$
if $\bigwedge k::nat. k < n \implies isCont (\lambda t. \$p\text{-}\{t\&x\})$ **(real** $k + 1)$ $x+n \geq \$\omega$ **for** $n::nat$
<proof>

end

lemma $q\text{-}\omega\text{-}1$: $\$q\text{-}(\$ \omega - 1) = 1$
<proof>

end

end

theory *Life-Table*

imports *Survival-Model*
begin

6 Life Table

Define a life table axiomatically.

locale *life-table* =
fixes $l :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$l'$ - [101] 200)
assumes *l-0-pos*: $0 < l\ 0$
and *l-neg-nil*: $\bigwedge x. x \leq 0 \implies l\ x = l\ 0$
and *l-PInfty-0*: ($l \longrightarrow 0$) *at-top*
and *l-antimono*: *antimono* l
and *l-right-continuous*: $\bigwedge x. \text{continuous (at-right } x) l$
begin

6.1 Basic Properties of Life Table

lemma *l-0-neg-0[simp]*: $\$l\ 0 \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-nonneg[simp]*: $\$l\ x \geq 0$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-bounded[simp]*: $\$l\ x \leq \$l\ 0$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-measurable[measurable, simp]*: $l \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-left-continuous-nonpos*: *continuous (at-left } x) l* **if** $x \leq 0$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-integrable-Icc*: *set-integrable lborel {a..b} l* **for** $a\ b :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *l-integrable-on-Icc*: *l integrable-on {a..b}* **for** $a\ b :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-integrable-Icc-shift*: *set-integrable lborel {a..b} ($\lambda t. \$l\ (x+t)$)* **for** $a\ b\ x :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *l-integrable-on-Icc-shift*: $(\lambda t. \$l\ (x+t))$ *integrable-on {a..b}* **for** $x\ a\ b :: \text{real}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-normal-antimono*: *antimono ($\lambda x. \$l\ x / \$l\ 0$)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compl-l-normal-right-continuous*: *continuous (at-right x) ($\lambda x. 1 - \$l-x / \$l-0$) for $x::real$*

<proof>

lemma *compl-l-normal-NInfty-0*: *(($\lambda x. 1 - \$l-x / \$l-0$) $\longrightarrow 0$) at-bot*

<proof>

lemma *compl-l-normal-PInfty-1*: *(($\lambda x. 1 - \$l-x / \$l-0$) $\longrightarrow 1$) at-top*

<proof>

lemma *compl-l-real-distribution*: *real-distribution (interval-measure ($\lambda x. 1 - \$l-x / \$l-0$))*

<proof>

definition *total* :: *real \Rightarrow real ($\$T'- [101] 200$) where $\$T-x \equiv LBINT y:\{x..\}$. $\$l-y$*

— the number of lives older than the ones aged x

— The parameter x must be nonnegative.

lemma *T-nonneg[simp]*: *$\$T-x \geq 0$ for $x::real$*

<proof>

definition *total-finite* \equiv *set-integrable lborel $\{0..\}$ l*

lemma *total-finite-iff-set-integrable-Ici*:

total-finite \longleftrightarrow set-integrable lborel $\{x..\}$ l for $x::real$

<proof>

lemma *total-finite-iff-integrable-on-Ici*: *total-finite \longleftrightarrow l integrable-on $\{x..\}$ for $x::real$*

<proof>

lemma *total-finite-iff-summable*: *total-finite \longleftrightarrow summable ($\lambda k. \$l-(x+k)$) for $x::real$*

<proof>

lemma *T-tendsto-0*: *(($\lambda x. \$T-x$) $\longrightarrow 0$) at-top if total-finite*

<proof>

definition *lives* :: *real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ($\$L'\{-\&x\} [0,0] 200$)*

where *$\$L-\{n\&x\} \equiv LBINT y:\{x..x+n\}. \$l-y$*

— the number of lives between ages x and $x+n$

— The parameter x must be nonnegative.

— The parameter n is usually nonnegative, but theoretically it can be negative.

abbreviation *lives-1* :: *real \Rightarrow real ($\$L'- [101] 200$)*

where *$\$L-x \equiv \$L-\{1\&x\}$*

lemma *l-has-integral-L*: *(l has-integral $\$L-\{n\&x\} \{x..x+n\}$ for $x n :: real$*

<proof>

lemma *L-neg-0[simp]*: $\$L\{-n\&x\} = 0$ **if** $n < 0$ **for** $x\ n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *L-nonneg[simp]*: $\$L\{-n\&x\} \geq 0$ **for** $x\ n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *L-T*: $\$L\{-n\&x\} = \$T\{-x\} - \$T\{-x+n\}$ **if** *total-finite* $n \geq 0$ **for** $x\ n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *L-sums-T*: $(\lambda k. \$L\{-x+k\})$ *sums* $\$T\{-x\}$ **if** *total-finite* **for** $x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

definition *death* :: $\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$d'\{-\&- \} [0,0] 200$)
where $\$d\{-t\&x\} \equiv \max\ 0\ (\$l\{-x\} - \$l\{-x+t\})$
— the number of deaths between ages x and $x+t$
— The parameter t is usually nonnegative, but theoretically it can be negative.

abbreviation *death1* :: $\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$d'\{- [101] 200$)
where $\$d\{-x\} \equiv \$d\{-1\&x\}$

lemma *death-def-nonneg*: $\$d\{-t\&x\} = \$l\{-x\} - \$l\{-x+t\}$ **if** $t \geq 0$ **for** $t\ x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *d-nonpos-0*: $\$d\{-t\&x\} = 0$ **if** $t \leq 0$ **for** $t\ x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

corollary *d-0-0*: $\$d\{-0\&x\} = 0$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *d-nonneg[simp]*: $\$d\{-t\&x\} \geq 0$ **for** $t\ x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *dx-l*: $\$d\{-x\} = \$l\{-x\} - \$l\{-x+1\}$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *sum-dx-l*: $(\sum k < n. \$d\{-x+k\}) = \$l\{-x\} - \$l\{-x+n\}$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$ **and** $n :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

corollary *d-sums-l*: $(\lambda k. \$d\{-x+k\})$ *sums* $\$l\{-x\}$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *add-d*: $\$d\{-t\&x\} + \$d\{-t'\&x+t\} = \$d\{-t+t'\&x\}$ **if** $t \geq 0$ $t' \geq 0$ **for** $t\ t' :: \text{real}$
<proof>

definition *die-central* :: $\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ($\$m'\{-\&- \} [0,0] 200$)
where $\$m\{-n\&x\} \equiv \$d\{-n\&x\} / \$L\{-n\&x\}$

— central death rate

abbreviation *die-central-1* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real* ($m' - [101] 200$)
where $m - x \equiv m - \{1 \& x\}$

6.2 Construction of Survival Model from Life Table

definition *life-table-measure* :: *real measure* \mathfrak{M}
where $\mathfrak{M} \equiv \text{interval-measure } (\lambda x. 1 - l - x / l - 0)$

lemma *prob-space-actuary-MM*: *prob-space-actuary* \mathfrak{M}
<proof>

definition *survival-model-X* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real* (X) **where** $X \equiv \lambda x. x$

lemma *survival-model-MM-X*: *survival-model* $\mathfrak{M} X$
<proof>

end

sublocale *life-table* \subseteq *survival-model* $\mathfrak{M} X$
<proof>

context *life-table*
begin

interpretation *distrX-RD*: *real-distribution distr* \mathfrak{M} *borel* X
<proof>

6.2.1 Relations between Life Table and Survival Function for X

lemma *ccdfX-l-normal*: *ccdf* (*distr* \mathfrak{M} *borel* X) = $(\lambda x. l - x / l - 0)$
<proof>

corollary *deriv-ccdfX-l*: *deriv* (*ccdf* (*distr* \mathfrak{M} *borel* X)) $x = \text{deriv } l - x / l - 0$
if l *differentiable at* x **for** $x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

notation *death-pt* (ψ)

lemma *l-0-equiv*: $l - x = 0 \iff x \geq \psi$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *d-old-0*: $d - \{t \& x\} = 0$ **if** $x \geq \psi$ $t \geq 0$ **for** $x t :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *d-l-equiv*: $d - \{t \& x\} = l - x \iff x + t \geq \psi$ **if** $t \geq 0$ **for** $x t :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *continuous-ccdfX-l*: *continuous F (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) \longleftrightarrow continuous F l*

for *F :: real filter*
<proof>

lemma *has-real-derivative-ccdfX-l*:

(ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) has-real-derivative D) (at x) \longleftrightarrow
*(l has-real-derivative $\$l-0 * D$) (at x)*
for *D x :: real*
<proof>

corollary *differentiable-ccdfX-l*:

ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) differentiable (at x) \longleftrightarrow l differentiable (at x)
for *D x :: real*
<proof>

lemma *PX-l-normal*: *$\mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi > x) = \$l-x / \$l-0$ for $x::\text{real}$*
<proof>

lemma *set-integrable-ccdfX-l*:

set-integrable lborel A (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) \longleftrightarrow set-integrable lborel A l
if *A \in sets lborel for A :: real set*
<proof>

corollary *integrable-ccdfX-l*: *integrable lborel (ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) \longleftrightarrow integrable lborel l*
<proof>

lemma *integrable-on-ccdfX-l*:

ccdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) integrable-on A \longleftrightarrow l integrable-on A for A :: real set
<proof>

6.2.2 Relations between Life Table and Cumulative Distributive Function for X

lemma *cdfX-l-normal*: *cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) = ($\lambda x. 1 - \$l-x / \$l-0$) for $x::\text{real}$*
<proof>

lemma *deriv-cdfX-l*: *deriv (cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) x = - deriv l x / $\$l-0$*
if *l differentiable at x for $x::\text{real}$*
<proof>

lemma *continuous-cdfX-l*: *continuous F (cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X)) \longleftrightarrow continuous F l*

for *F :: real filter*
<proof>

lemma *has-real-derivative-cdfX-l*:

(cdf (distr \mathfrak{M} borel X) has-real-derivative D) (at x) \longleftrightarrow

(*l* has-real-derivative $-(\$l-0 * D)$) (*at x*)
for *D x :: real*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *differentiable-cdfX-l*:
cdf (distr M borel X) differentiable (at x) \longleftrightarrow l differentiable (at x) **for** *D x :: real*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *PX-compl-l-normal*: $\mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. X \xi \leq x) = 1 - \$l-x / \$l-0$ **for** *x::real*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

6.2.3 Relations between Life Table and Survival Function for $T(x)$

context
fixes *x::real*
assumes *x-lt-psi[simp]*: $x < \$\psi$
begin

notation *futr-life (T)*

interpretation *alivex-PS*: *prob-space M | alive x*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *distrTx-RD*: *real-distribution distr (M | alive x) borel (T x)* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lx-neq-0[simp]*: $\$l-x \neq 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *lx-pos[simp]*: $\$l-x > 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccdfTx-l-normal*: *ccdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x)) t = \\$l-(x+t) / \\$l-x*
if $t \geq 0$ **for** *t::real*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *deriv-ccdfTx-l*:
deriv (ccdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x))) t = deriv ($\lambda t. \$l-(x+t) / \$l-x$) t
if $t > 0$ *l differentiable at (x+t)* **for** *t::real*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *continuous-at-within-ccdfTx-l*:
continuous (at t within {0..}) (ccdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x))) \longleftrightarrow
continuous (at (x+t) within {x..}) l
if $t \geq 0$ **for** *t::real*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *isCont-ccdfTx-l*:

isCont (cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow$ alive x) borel ($T x$))) $t \longleftrightarrow$ *isCont* $l(x+t)$ **if** $t > 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *has-real-derivative-cdfTx-l*:
 (cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow$ alive x) borel ($T x$)) *has-real-derivative* D) (at t) \longleftrightarrow
 (*l has-real-derivative* $\$l-x * D$) (at ($x+t$))
if $t > 0$ **for** $t D :: real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *differentiable-cdfTx-l*:
 cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow$ alive x) borel ($T x$)) *differentiable at* $t \longleftrightarrow l$ *differentiable* (at
 ($x+t$))
if $t > 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PTx-l-normal*: $\mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi > t \mid T x \xi > 0) = \$l-(x+t) / \$l-x$ **if** $t \geq 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

6.2.4 Relations between Life Table and Cumulative Distributive Function for $T(x)$

lemma *cdfTx-compl-l-normal*: cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow$ alive x) borel ($T x$)) $t = 1 - \$l-(x+t) / \$l-x$
if $t \geq 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *deriv-cdfTx-l*:
 deriv (cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow$ alive x) borel ($T x$))) $t = -$ deriv ($\lambda t. \$l-(x+t) / \$l-x$) t
if $t > 0$ l *differentiable at* ($x+t$) **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *continuous-at-within-cdfTx-l*:
 continuous (at t within $\{0..\}$) (cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow$ alive x) borel ($T x$))) \longleftrightarrow
 continuous (at ($x+t$) within $\{x..\}$) l
if $t \geq 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-cdfTx-l*:
isCont (cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow$ alive x) borel ($T x$))) $t \longleftrightarrow$ *isCont* $l(x+t)$ **if** $t > 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *has-real-derivative-cdfTx-l*:
 (cdf (distr ($\mathfrak{M} \downarrow$ alive x) borel ($T x$)) *has-real-derivative* D) (at t) \longleftrightarrow
 (*l has-real-derivative* $-\$l-x * D$) (at ($x+t$))
if $t > 0$ **for** $t D :: real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *differentiable-cdfTx-l:*

cdf (distr (M | alive x) borel (T x)) differentiable at t \longleftrightarrow l differentiable (at (x+t))

if t > 0 for t::real

<proof>

lemma *PTx-compl-l-normal:* $\mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \leq t \mid T x \xi > 0) = 1 - \$l-(x+t) / \$l-x$

if t \geq 0 for t::real

<proof>

6.2.5 Life Table and Actuarial Notations

notation *survive* ($\$p'\{-\&- \} [0,0] 200$)

notation *survive-1* ($\$p'-- [101] 200$)

notation *die* ($\$q'\{-\&- \} [0,0] 200$)

notation *die-1* ($\$q'-- [101] 200$)

notation *die-defer* ($\$q'\{-|\&- \} [0,0,0] 200$)

notation *die-defer-1* ($\$q'\{-|\&- \} [0,0] 200$)

notation *life-expect* ($\$e'\circ'-- [101] 200$)

notation *temp-life-expect* ($\$e'\circ'\{-:- \} [0,0] 200$)

notation *curt-life-expect* ($\$e'-- [101] 200$)

notation *temp-curt-life-expect* ($\$e'\{-:- \} [0,0] 200$)

lemma *p-l:* $\$p\{-t\&x\} = \$l-(x+t) / \$l-x$ *if t \geq 0 for t::real*

<proof>

corollary *p-1-l:* $\$p-x = \$l-(x+1) / \$l-x$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-p-l:* $isCont (\lambda s. \$p\{-s\&x\}) t \longleftrightarrow isCont l (x+t)$ *if t > 0 for t::real*

<proof>

lemma *total-finite-iff-p-set-integrable-Ici:*

total-finite \longleftrightarrow set-integrable lborel {0..} ($\lambda t. \$p\{-t\&x\}$)

<proof>

lemma *p-PTx-ge-l-isCont:* $\$p\{-t\&x\} = \mathcal{P}(\xi \text{ in } \mathfrak{M}. T x \xi \geq t \mid T x \xi > 0)$

if isCont l (x+t) t > 0 for t::real

<proof>

lemma *q-defer-l:* $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} = (\$l-(x+f) - \$l-(x+f+t)) / \$l-x$ *if f \geq 0 t \geq 0 for f t :: real*

<proof>

corollary *q-defer-d-l:* $\$q\{-f|t\&x\} = \$d\{-t \& x+f\} / \$l-x$ *if f \geq 0 t \geq 0 for f t :: real*

<proof>

corollary *q-defer-1-d-l*: $\$q\{-f\&x\} = \$d\{-x+f\} / \$l\text{-}x$ **if** $f \geq 0$ **for** $f::\text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *q-d-l*: $\$q\{-t\&x\} = \$d\{-t\&x\} / \$l\text{-}x$ **for** $t::\text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *q-1-d-l*: $\$q\text{-}x = \$d\text{-}x / \$l\text{-}x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LBINT-p-l*: $(LBINT\ t:A.\ \$p\{-t\&x\}) = (LBINT\ t:A.\ \$l\{-x+t\}) / \$l\text{-}x$
if $A \subseteq \{0..\}$ $A \in \text{sets lborel}$ **for** $A :: \text{real set}$
 — Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the integral diverges.
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *e-LBINT-l*: $\$e'\circ\text{-}x = (LBINT\ t:\{0..\}. \$l\{-x+t\}) / \$l\text{-}x$
 — Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the integral diverges.
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *e-LBINT-l-Icc*: $\$e'\circ\text{-}x = (LBINT\ t:\{0..n\}. \$l\{-x+t\}) / \$l\text{-}x$ **if** $x+n \geq$
 $\$psi$ **for** $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *temp-e-LBINT-l*: $\$e'\circ\{-x:n\} = (LBINT\ t:\{0..n\}. \$l\{-x+t\}) / \$l\text{-}x$ **if** $n \geq$
 0 **for** $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *integral-p-l*: $\text{integral } A (\lambda t.\ \$p\{-t\&x\}) = (\text{integral } A (\lambda t.\ \$l\{-x+t\})) / \$l\text{-}x$
if $A \subseteq \{0..\}$ $A \in \text{sets lborel}$ **for** $A :: \text{real set}$
 — Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the integral diverges.
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *e-integral-l*: $\$e'\circ\text{-}x = \text{integral } \{0..\} (\lambda t.\ \$l\{-x+t\}) / \$l\text{-}x$
 — Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the integral diverges.
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *e-integral-l-Icc*:
 $\$e'\circ\text{-}x = \text{integral } \{0..n\} (\lambda t.\ \$l\{-x+t\}) / \$l\text{-}x$ **if** $x+n \geq \$psi$ **for** $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *e-pos-total-finite*: $\$e'\circ\text{-}x > 0$ **if** *total-finite*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *temp-e-integral-l*:
 $\$e'\circ\{-x:n\} = \text{integral } \{0..n\} (\lambda t.\ \$l\{-x+t\}) / \$l\text{-}x$ **if** $n \geq 0$ **for** $n::\text{real}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *curt-e-sum-l*: $\$e\text{-}x = (\sum k.\ \$l\{-x+k+1\}) / \$l\text{-}x$ **if** *total-finite* $\wedge k::\text{nat. is-Cont } l (x+k+1)$

<proof>

lemma *curt-e-sum-l-finite*: $\$e\text{-}x = (\sum_{k < n} \$l\text{-}(x+k+1)) / \$l\text{-}x$
if $\bigwedge k :: \text{nat}. k < n \implies \text{isCont } l \text{ } (x+k+1) \text{ } x+n+1 > \ψ **for** $n :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *temp-curt-e-sum-p*: $\$e\text{-}\{x:n\} = (\sum_{k < n} \$l\text{-}(x+k+1)) / \$l\text{-}x$
if $\bigwedge k :: \text{nat}. k < n \implies \text{isCont } l \text{ } (x+k+1)$ **for** $n :: \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *e-T-l*: $\$e\text{'o-}x = \$T\text{-}x / \$l\text{-}x$
<proof>

lemma *temp-e-L-l*: $\$e\text{'o-}\{x:n\} = \$L\text{-}\{n\&x\} / \$l\text{-}x$ **if** $n \geq 0$ **for** $n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *m-q-e*: $\$m\text{-}\{n\&x\} = \$q\text{-}\{n\&x\} / \$e\text{'o-}\{x:n\}$ **if** $n \geq 0$ **for** $n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

end

lemma *l-p*: $\$l\text{-}x / \$l\text{-}0 = \$p\text{-}\{x\&0\}$ **for** $x :: \text{real}$
<proof>

lemma *e-p-e-total-finite*: $\$e\text{'o-}x = \$e\text{'o-}\{x:n\} + \$p\text{-}\{n\&x\} * \$e\text{'o-}(x+n)$
if *total-finite* $n \geq 0 \text{ } x+n < \ψ **for** $x \text{ } n :: \text{real}$
<proof>

proposition *x-ex-const-equiv-total-finite*: $x + \$e\text{'o-}x = y + \$e\text{'o-}y \iff \$q\text{-}\{y-x\&x\} = 0$
if *total-finite* $x \leq y \text{ } y < \$\psi$ **for** $x \text{ } y :: \text{real}$
<proof>

corollary *x-ex-const-iff-l-const*: $x + \$e\text{'o-}x = y + \$e\text{'o-}y \iff \$l\text{-}x = \$l\text{-}y$
if *total-finite* $x \leq y \text{ } y < \$\psi$ **for** $x \text{ } y :: \text{real}$
<proof>

end

6.3 Piecewise Differentiable Life Table

locale *smooth-life-table = life-table +*
assumes *l-piecewise-differentiable[simp]*: *l piecewise-differentiable-on UNIV*
begin

lemma *smooth-survival-function-MM-X*: *smooth-survival-function* $\mathfrak{M} X$
<proof>

end

sublocale *smooth-life-table* \subseteq *smooth-survival-function* $\mathfrak{M} X$
 ⟨proof⟩

context *smooth-life-table*
begin

notation *force-mortal* (μ' [101] 200)

lemma *l-continuous[simp]*: *continuous-on UNIV l*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-nondifferentiable-finite-set[simp]*: *finite $\{x. \neg l \text{ differentiable at } x\}$*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-differentiable-borel-set[measurable, simp]*: *$\{x. l \text{ differentiable at } x\} \in \text{sets borel}$*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-differentiable-AE*: *AE x in lborel. l differentiable at x*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *deriv-l-measurable[measurable]*: *deriv $l \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pdfX-l-normal*:
pdfX $x = (\text{if } l \text{ differentiable at } x \text{ then } - \text{deriv } l x / \mathbb{1} - 0 \text{ else } 0)$ for $x::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mu-deriv-l*: *$\mu - x = - \text{deriv } l x / \mathbb{1} - x$ if l differentiable at x for $x::\text{real}$*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mu-nonneg-differentiable-l*: *$\mu - x \geq 0$ if l differentiable at x for $x::\text{real}$*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mu-deriv-ln-l*:
 $\mu - x = - \text{deriv } (\lambda x. \ln (\mathbb{1} - x)) x$ if l differentiable at $x < \mathbb{1}$ for $x::\text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *deriv-l-shift*: *deriv $l (x+t) = \text{deriv } (\lambda t. \mathbb{1} - (x+t)) t$*
if l differentiable at $(x+t)$ for $x t :: \text{real}$
 ⟨proof⟩

context
fixes $x::\text{real}$
assumes *x-lt-psi[simp]*: $x < \mathbb{1}$
begin

lemma *p-mu-l*: *$p - \{t \& x\} * \mu - (x+t) = - \text{deriv } l (x+t) / \mathbb{1} - x$*

if l differentiable at $(x+t)$ $t > 0$ $x+t < \psi$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $p\text{-}\mu\text{-}l\text{-}AE$: AE s in $lborel$. $0 < s \wedge x+s < \psi \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}\{s \& x\} * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+s)$
 $= - \text{deriv } l(x+s) / \mathbb{P}l\text{-}x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $LBINT\text{-}l\text{-}\mu\text{-}q$: $(LBINT\ s:\{f<..f+t\}. \mathbb{P}l\text{-}(x+s) * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+s)) / \mathbb{P}l\text{-}x = \mathbb{P}q\text{-}\{f|t \& x\}$
if $t \geq 0$ $f \geq 0$ **for** $t\ f :: real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $set\text{-}integrable\text{-}l\text{-}\mu$: $set\text{-}integrable\ lborel\ \{f<..f+t\}$ $(\lambda s. \mathbb{P}l\text{-}(x+s) * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+s))$
if $t \geq 0$ $f \geq 0$ **for** $t\ f :: real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $l\text{-}\mu\text{-}has\text{-}integral\text{-}q\text{-}defer$:
 $((\lambda s. \mathbb{P}l\text{-}(x+s) * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+s) / \mathbb{P}l\text{-}x)$ $has\text{-}integral\ \mathbb{P}q\text{-}\{f|t \& x\})\ \{f..f+t\}$
if $t \geq 0$ $f \geq 0$ **for** $t\ f :: real$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary $l\text{-}\mu\text{-}has\text{-}integral\text{-}q$:
 $((\lambda s. \mathbb{P}l\text{-}(x+s) * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+s) / \mathbb{P}l\text{-}x)$ $has\text{-}integral\ \mathbb{P}q\text{-}\{t \& x\})\ \{0..t\}$ **if** $t \geq 0$ **for** $t::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $l\text{-}\mu\text{-}has\text{-}integral\text{-}d$:
 $((\lambda s. \mathbb{P}l\text{-}(x+s) * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+s))$ $has\text{-}integral\ \mathbb{P}d\text{-}\{t \& x+f\})\ \{f..f+t\}$
if $t \geq 0$ $f \geq 0$ **for** $t\ f :: real$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary $l\text{-}\mu\text{-}has\text{-}integral\text{-}d\text{-}1$:
 $((\lambda s. \mathbb{P}l\text{-}(x+s) * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+s))$ $has\text{-}integral\ \mathbb{P}d\text{-}(x+f))\ \{f..f+1\}$ **if** $t \geq 0$ $f \geq 0$ **for** t
 $f :: real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $e\text{-}LBINT\text{-}l$: $\mathbb{P}e^{\circ-x} = (LBINT\ s:\{0..\}. \mathbb{P}l\text{-}(x+s) * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+s) * s) / \mathbb{P}l\text{-}x$
 — Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the life expectation diverges.
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $e\text{-}integral\text{-}l$: $\mathbb{P}e^{\circ-x} = integral\ \{0..\}$ $(\lambda s. \mathbb{P}l\text{-}(x+s) * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+s) * s) / \mathbb{P}l\text{-}x$
 — Note that $0 = 0$ holds when the life expectation diverges.
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $m\text{-}LBINT\text{-}p\text{-}\mu$: $\mathbb{P}m\text{-}\{n \& x\} = (LBINT\ t:\{0<..n\}. \mathbb{P}p\text{-}\{t \& x\} * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+t))$
 $/ (LBINT\ t:\{0..n\}. \mathbb{P}p\text{-}\{t \& x\})$
if $n \geq 0$ **for** $n::real$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $m\text{-}integral\text{-}p\text{-}\mu$:
 $\mathbb{P}m\text{-}\{n \& x\} = integral\ \{0..n\}$ $(\lambda t. \mathbb{P}p\text{-}\{t \& x\} * \mathbb{P}\mu\text{-}(x+t)) / integral\ \{0..n\}$ $(\lambda t.$

$\$p\{-t&x\}$
if $n \geq 0$ **for** $n::real$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma *deriv-x-p-mu-l*: $deriv (\lambda y. \$p\{-t&y\}) x = \$p\{-t&x\} * (\$mu-x - \$mu-(x+t))$
if l differentiable at x l differentiable at $(x+t)$ $t \geq 0$ $x < \$psi$ **for** $x t :: real$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *e-has-derivative-mu-e-l*: $((\lambda x. \$e^{\circ}x)$ has-real-derivative $(\$mu-x * \$e^{\circ}x - 1))$ (at x)
if total-finite l differentiable at x $x \in \{a < .. < b\}$ $b \leq \$psi$ **for** $a b x :: real$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *e-has-derivative-mu-e-l'*: $((\lambda x. \$e^{\circ}x)$ has-real-derivative $(\$mu-x * \$e^{\circ}x - 1))$ (at x)
if total-finite l differentiable at x $x \in \{a < .. < b\}$ $b \leq \$psi$ **for** $a b x :: real$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context

fixes $x::real$
assumes $x-lt-psi[simp]$: $x < \$psi$

begin

lemma *curt-e-sum-l-smooth*: $\$e-x = (\sum k. \$l(x+k+1)) / \$l-x$ **if** total-finite
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *curt-e-sum-l-finite-smooth*: $\$e-x = (\sum k < n. \$l(x+k+1)) / \$l-x$ **if** $x+n+1 > \$psi$ **for** $n::nat$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *temp-curt-e-sum-l-smooth*: $\$e-\{x:n\} = (\sum k < n. \$l(x+k+1)) / \$l-x$ **for** $n::nat$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

6.4 Interpolations

context *life-table*

begin

definition *linear-interpolation* \equiv
 $\forall (x::nat)(t::real). 0 \leq t \wedge t \leq 1 \longrightarrow \$l(x+t) = (1-t)*\$l-x + t*\$l(x+1)$

lemma *linear-l*: $\$l(x+t) = (1-t)*\$l-x + t*\$l(x+1)$

if linear-interpolation $0 \leq t \leq 1$ **for** $x::nat$ **and** $t::real$
 <proof>

lemma linear-l-d: $\$l(x+t) = \$l-x - t*\$d-x$
if linear-interpolation $0 \leq t \leq 1$ **for** $x::nat$ **and** $t::real$
 <proof>

lemma linear-p-q: $\$p-\{t\&x\} = 1 - t*\$q-x$
if linear-interpolation $0 \leq t \leq 1$ $x < \$\psi$ **for** $x::nat$ **and** $t::real$
 <proof>

lemma linear-q: $\$q-\{t\&x\} = t*\$q-x$
if linear-interpolation $0 \leq t \leq 1$ $x < \$\psi$ **for** $x::nat$ **and** $t::real$
 <proof>

lemma linear-L-l-d: $\$L-x = \$l-x - \$d-x / 2$ **if linear-interpolation** **for** $x::nat$
 <proof>

lemma linear-L-l-d': $\$L-x = \$l(x+1) + \$d-x / 2$ **if linear-interpolation** **for** $x::nat$
 <proof>

lemma linear-l-continuous: *continuous-on UNIV l* **if linear-interpolation**
 <proof>

lemma linear-l-sums-T-l: $(\lambda k. \$l(x + Suc k))$ *sums* $(\$T-x - \$l-x / 2)$
if linear-interpolation total-finite **for** $x::nat$
 <proof>

corollary linear-T-suminf-l: $\$T-x = (\sum k. \$l(x+k+1)) + \$l-x / 2$
if linear-interpolation total-finite **for** $x::nat$
 <proof>

lemma linear-mx-q: $\$m-x = \$q-x / (1 - \$q-x / 2)$ **if linear-interpolation** $x < \$\psi$
for $x::nat$
 <proof>

lemma linear-e-curt-e: $\$e\circ-x = \$e-x + 1/2$
if linear-interpolation total-finite $x < \$\psi$ **for** $x::nat$
 <proof>

end

context smooth-life-table
begin

lemma linear-l-has-derivative-at-frac:
 $((\lambda s. \$l(x+s))$ *has-real-derivative* $- \$d-x$) (at t)
if linear-interpolation $0 < t < 1$ **for** $x::nat$ **and** $t::real$
 <proof>

lemma *linear-l-has-derivative-at-frac'*:

(*l* has-real-derivative – $\$d-x$) (at *y*)

if linear-interpolation $x < y < x+1$ **for** $x::nat$ **and** $y::real$

<proof>

lemma *linear-l-differentiable-on-frac*:

l differentiable-on $\{x <..<x+1\}$ **if** linear-interpolation **for** $x::nat$

<proof>

lemma *linear-l-has-right-derivative-at-nat*:

(*l* has-real-derivative – $\$d-x$) (at-right *x*) **if** linear-interpolation **for** $x::nat$

<proof>

lemma *linear-l-has-left-derivative-at-nat*:

(*l* has-real-derivative – $\$d-(real\ x - 1)$) (at-left *x*) **if** linear-interpolation **for**

$x::nat$

<proof>

lemma *linear-l-has-derivative-at-nat-iff-d*:

(*l* has-real-derivative – $\$d-x$) (at *x*) \longleftrightarrow $\$d-x = \$d-(real\ x - 1)$

if linear-interpolation **for** $x::nat$

<proof>

lemma *linear-l-differentiable-at-nat-iff-d*:

l differentiable at *x* \longleftrightarrow $\$d-x = \$d-(real\ x - 1)$

if linear-interpolation **for** $x::nat$

<proof>

lemma *linear-l-limited*: $\$ψ < ∞$ **if** linear-interpolation

<proof>

lemma *linear-mu-q*: $\$μ-(x+t) = \$q-x / (1 - t*\$q-x)$

if linear-interpolation *l* differentiable at $(x+t)$ $0 < t < 1$ $x+t < \$ψ$

for $x::nat$ **and** $t::real$

<proof>

definition *exponential-interpolation* \equiv

$\forall (x::nat)(t::real). x+1 < \$ψ \longrightarrow 0 \leq t \wedge t < 1 \longrightarrow \$μ-(x+t) = \$μ-x$

— Without $x+1 < \$ψ$, the smooth life table could not be limited.

lemma *exponential-mu*: $\$μ-(x+t) = \$μ-x$

if exponential-interpolation $x+1 < \$ψ$ $0 \leq t < 1$ **for** $x::nat$ **and** $t::real$

<proof>

corollary *exponential-mu'*: $\$μ-y = \$μ-x$

if exponential-interpolation $x \leq y < x+1$ $x+1 < \$ψ$ **for** $x::nat$ **and** $y::real$

<proof>

lemma *exponential-integral-mu*: $\text{integral } \{x..<x+t\} (\lambda y. \$\mu-y) = \$\mu-x * t$
if *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ $0 \leq t \leq 1$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$ **and** $t::\text{real}$
 <proof>

lemma *exponential-p-mu*: $\$p-x = \exp(-\$ \mu-x)$ **if** *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$
 <proof>

corollary *exponential-mu-p*: $\$ \mu-x = -\ln(\$p-x)$ **if** *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$
 <proof>

corollary *exponential-mu-xt-p*: $\$ \mu-(x+t) = -\ln(\$p-x)$
if *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ $0 \leq t < 1$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$ **and** $t::\text{real}$
 <proof>

corollary *exponential-q-mu*: $\$q-x = 1 - \exp(-\$ \mu-x)$
if *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$
 <proof>

lemma *exponential-p*: $\$p-\{t\&x\} = (\$p-x).\hat{t}$
if *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ $0 \leq t \leq 1$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$ **and** $t::\text{real}$
 <proof>

lemma *exponential-q*: $\$q-\{t\&x\} = 1 - (1 - \$q-x).\hat{t}$
if *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ $0 \leq t \leq 1$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$ **and** $t::\text{real}$
 <proof>

lemma *exponential-l-p*: $\$l-(x+t) = \$l-x * (\$p-x).\hat{t}$
if *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ $0 \leq t \leq 1$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$ **and** $t::\text{real}$
 <proof>

lemma *exponential-l-has-derivative-at-frac*:
 $((\lambda s. \$l-(x+s)) \text{ has-real-derivative } (-\$l-x * \$ \mu-x * (\$p-x).\hat{t})) (at\ t)$
if *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ $0 < t < 1$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$ **and** $t::\text{real}$
 <proof>

lemma *exponential-l-has-derivative-at-frac'*:
 $(l \text{ has-real-derivative } (-\$l-x * \$ \mu-x * (\$p-x).\hat{(y-x)})) (at\ y)$
if *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ $x < y < x+1$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$ **and** $y::\text{real}$
 <proof>

lemma *exponential-l-differentiable-on-frac*:
 l *differentiable-on* $\{x..<x+1\}$ **if** *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$
 <proof>

lemma *exponential-l-has-right-derivative-at-nat*:
 $(l \text{ has-real-derivative } (-\$l-x * \$ \mu-x)) (at\text{-right } x)$
if *exponential-interpolation* $x+1 < \$\psi$ **for** $x::\text{nat}$

<proof>

lemma *exponential-l-has-left-derivative-at-nat:*
(*l* has-real-derivative ($- \$l-x * \$\mu-(\text{real } x - 1)$)) (*at-left* *x*)
if exponential-interpolation $x < \$\psi$ for $x::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *exponential-l-has-derivative-at-nat-iff-mu:*
(*l* has-real-derivative ($- \$l-x * \$\mu-x$)) (*at* *x*) $\longleftrightarrow \$\mu-x = \$\mu-(\text{real } x - 1)$
if exponential-interpolation $x+1 < \$\psi$ for $x::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *exponential-l-differentiable-at-nat-iff-mu:*
l differentiable at *x* $\longleftrightarrow \$\mu-x = \$\mu-(\text{real } x - 1)$
if exponential-interpolation $x+1 < \$\psi$ for $x::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *exponential-L-d-mu:* $\$L-x = \$d-x / \$\mu-x$
if exponential-interpolation $\$ \mu-x \neq 0$ $x+1 < \$\psi$ for $x::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *exponential-mx-mu:* $\$m-x = \$\mu-x$ if exponential-interpolation $x+1 < \$\psi$
for $x::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *exponential-d-mu-sums-T:* ($\lambda k. \$d-(x+k) / \$\mu-(x+k)$) sums $\$T-x$
if exponential-interpolation total-finite $\bigwedge k::\text{nat}. \$\mu-(x+k) \neq 0$ for $x::\text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *exponential-e-d-l-mu:* ($\lambda k. \$d-(x+k) / (\$l-x * \$\mu-(x+k))$) sums $\$e \circ -x$
if exponential-interpolation total-finite $\bigwedge k::\text{nat}. \$\mu-(x+k) \neq 0$ for $x::\text{nat}$
<proof>

end

6.5 Limited Life Table

locale *limited-life-table* = *life-table* +
assumes *l-limited:* $\exists x::\text{real}. \$l-x = 0$
begin

lemma *limited-survival-function-MM-X:* *limited-survival-function* $\mathfrak{M} X$
<proof>

end

sublocale *limited-life-table* \subseteq *limited-survival-function* $\mathfrak{M} X$
<proof>

context *limited-life-table*
begin

notation *ult-age* ($\$w$)

lemma *l-omega-0*: $\$l-\$w = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *l-0-equiv-nat*: $\$l-x = 0 \iff x \geq \w **for** $x::nat$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *d-l-equiv-nat*: $\$d-\{t\&x\} = \$l-x \iff x+t \geq \$w$ **if** $t \geq 0$ **for** $x\ t :: nat$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *d-1-omega-l*: $\$d-(\$w-1) = \$l-(\$w-1)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *limited-life-table-imp-total-finite*: *total-finite*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

context
fixes $x::nat$
assumes *x-lt-omega[simp]*: $x < \$w$
begin

lemma *curt-e-sum-l-finite-nat*: $\$e-x = (\sum_{k < n} \$l-(x+k+1)) / \$l-x$
if $\bigwedge k::nat. k < n \implies isCont\ l\ (x+k+1)\ x+n \geq \w **for** $n::nat$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

end

end
theory *Examples*
imports *Life-Table*
begin

7 Examples

The following lemma is a verification of the solution to the multiple choice question No. 3 of Exam LTAM Spring 2022 by Society of Actuaries.

context *smooth-survival-function*
begin

lemma *SoA-LTAM-2022-Spring-MCQ-No3*:
assumes $\bigwedge x::real. 0 \leq x \implies x \leq 100 \implies cdf\ (distr\ \mathfrak{M}\ borel\ X)\ x = (1 - 0.01*x)^{\wedge}0.5$

shows $|1000 * \mu - 25 - 6.7| < 0.05$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

The following lemma is a verification of the solution to the problem No. 2. (1)-1 of Life Insurance Mathematics 2016 by the Institute of Actuaries of Japan, slightly modified; see the remark below.

context *smooth-life-table*

begin

lemma *IAJ-Life-Insurance-Math-2016-2-1-1*:

fixes $a \ b :: \text{real}$

assumes $-1 < a \ a < 0 \ 0 < b \ -b/a \leq \psi$ **and**

total-finite **and**

$\bigwedge x. 0 < x \implies x < -b/a \implies l \text{ differentiable at } x$ **and**

$\bigwedge x. 0 \leq x \implies x < -b/a \implies e^{x \circ} = a * x + b$

shows $\bigwedge x. 0 \leq x \implies x < -b/a \implies l x = l 0 * (b / (a * x + b)). \wedge^{(a+1)/a}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

REMARK. The original problem lacks the following hypotheses: (i) $0 < b$, (ii) $-b/a \leq \psi$, (iii) $\forall x. 0 < x < -b/a \implies l \text{ differentiable at } x$, (iv) $\forall x. 0 \leq x < -b/a \implies l \text{ integrable-on } \{x..\}$. Moreover, the hypothesis $\forall x. 0 \leq x < -b/a$ is originally $\forall x. 0 \leq x \leq -b/a$.

end

end