

Cardinality of Multisets

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Abstract

This entry provides three lemmas to count the number of multisets of a given size and finite carrier set. The first lemma provides a cardinality formula assuming that the multiset's elements are chosen from the given carrier set. The latter two lemmas provide formulas assuming that the multiset's elements also cover the given carrier set, i.e., each element of the carrier set occurs in the multiset at least once.

The proof of the first lemma uses the argument of the recurrence relation for counting multisets [1]. The proof of the second lemma is straightforward, and the proof of the third lemma is easily obtained using the first cardinality lemma. A challenge for the formalization is the derivation of the required induction rule, which is a special combination of the induction rules for finite sets and natural numbers. The induction rule is derived by defining a suitable inductive predicate and transforming the predicate's induction rule.

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1 Cardinality of Multisets

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theory Card-Multisets
imports
  HOL-Library.Multiset
begin
```

1.1 Additions to Multiset Theory

```
lemma mset-set-set-mset-subseteq:
```

$mset\text{-}set (set\text{-}mset M) \subseteq\# M$
 <proof>

lemma *size-mset-set-eq-card*:
assumes *finite A*
shows $size (mset\text{-}set A) = card A$
 <proof>

lemma *card-set-mset-leq*:
 $card (set\text{-}mset M) \leq size M$
 <proof>

1.2 Lemma to Enumerate Sets of Multisets

lemma *set-of-multisets-eq*:
assumes $x \notin A$
shows $\{M. set\text{-}mset M \subseteq insert\ x\ A \wedge size\ M = Suc\ k\} =$
 $\{M. set\text{-}mset M \subseteq A \wedge size\ M = Suc\ k\} \cup$
 $(\lambda M. M + \{\#x\}) \cdot \{M. set\text{-}mset M \subseteq insert\ x\ A \wedge size\ M = k\}$
 <proof>

1.3 Derivation of Suitable Induction Rule

context
begin

private inductive $R :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$

where

$finite\ A \Longrightarrow R\ A\ 0$
 $| R\ \{\} k$
 $| finite\ A \Longrightarrow x \notin A \Longrightarrow R\ A\ (Suc\ k) \Longrightarrow R\ (insert\ x\ A)\ k \Longrightarrow R\ (insert\ x\ A)\ (Suc\ k)$

private lemma *R-eq-finite*:

$R\ A\ k \longleftrightarrow finite\ A$
 <proof>

lemma *finite-set-and-nat-induct*[*consumes 1, case-names zero empty step*]:

assumes *finite A*
assumes $\bigwedge A. finite\ A \Longrightarrow P\ A\ 0$
assumes $\bigwedge k. P\ \{\} k$
assumes $\bigwedge A\ k\ x. finite\ A \Longrightarrow x \notin A \Longrightarrow P\ A\ (Suc\ k) \Longrightarrow P\ (insert\ x\ A)\ k \Longrightarrow$
 $P\ (insert\ x\ A)\ (Suc\ k)$
shows $P\ A\ k$
 <proof>

end

1.4 Finiteness of Sets of Multisets

lemma *finite-multisets*:

assumes *finite A*

shows *finite* $\{M. \text{set-mset } M \subseteq A \wedge \text{size } M = k\}$

<proof>

1.5 Cardinality of Multisets

lemma *card-multisets*:

assumes *finite A*

shows $\text{card } \{M. \text{set-mset } M \subseteq A \wedge \text{size } M = k\} = (\text{card } A + k - 1) \text{ choose } k$

<proof>

lemma *card-too-small-multisets-covering-set*:

assumes *finite A*

assumes $k < \text{card } A$

shows $\text{card } \{M. \text{set-mset } M = A \wedge \text{size } M = k\} = 0$

<proof>

lemma *card-multisets-covering-set*:

assumes *finite A*

assumes $\text{card } A \leq k$

shows $\text{card } \{M. \text{set-mset } M = A \wedge \text{size } M = k\} = (k - 1) \text{ choose } (k - \text{card } A)$

<proof>

end

References

- [1] Wikipedia. Multiset — wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 2016. [Online; accessed 23-June-2016].