

Diophantine Equations*

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Abstract

In this entry we formalize Huet's [1] bounds for minimal solutions of homogenous linear Diophantine equations (HLDEs). Based on these bounds, we further provide a certified algorithm for computing the set of all minimal solutions of a given HLDE.

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1 Vectors as Lists of Naturals

```
theory List-Vector
  imports Main
begin
```

```
lemma lex-lengthD:  $(x, y) \in \text{lex } P \implies \text{length } x = \text{length } y$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma lexI:
  assumes  $\text{length } ys = \text{length } xs$  and  $i < \text{length } xs$ 
    and  $\text{take } i \text{ } xs = \text{take } i \text{ } ys$  and  $(xs ! i, ys ! i) \in r$ 
  shows  $(xs, ys) \in \text{lex } r$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma lex-take-index:
  assumes  $(xs, ys) \in \text{lex } r$ 
  obtains  $i$  where  $\text{length } ys = \text{length } xs$ 
    and  $i < \text{length } xs$  and  $\text{take } i \text{ } xs = \text{take } i \text{ } ys$ 
    and  $(xs ! i, ys ! i) \in r$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma mods-with-nats:
  assumes  $(v :: \text{nat}) > w$ 
    and  $(v * b) \bmod a = (w * b) \bmod a$ 
  shows  $((v - w) * b) \bmod a = 0$ 
  <proof>
```

```
abbreviation zeroes :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
  where
    zeroes n  $\equiv$  replicate n 0
```

```
lemma rep-upd-unit:
  assumes  $x = (\text{zeroes } n)[i := a]$ 
  shows  $\forall j < \text{length } x. (j \neq i \longrightarrow x ! j = 0) \wedge (j = i \longrightarrow x ! j = a)$ 
  <proof>
```

definition *nonzero-iff*: $\text{nonzero } xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in \text{set } xs. x \neq 0)$

lemma *nonzero-append* [simp]:
 $\text{nonzero } (xs @ ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{nonzero } xs \vee \text{nonzero } ys$ <proof>

1.1 The Inner Product

definition *dotprod* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ (**infixl** · 70)
where

$$xs \cdot ys = (\sum_{i < \min(\text{length } xs) (\text{length } ys)}. xs ! i * ys ! i)$$

lemma *dotprod-code* [code]:
 $xs \cdot ys = \text{sum-list } (\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). x * y) (\text{zip } xs \text{ } ys))$
<proof>

lemma *dotprod-commute*:
assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
shows $xs \cdot ys = ys \cdot xs$
<proof>

lemma *dotprod-Nil* [simp]: $[] \cdot [] = 0$
<proof>

lemma *dotprod-Cons* [simp]:
 $(x \# xs) \cdot (y \# ys) = x * y + xs \cdot ys$
<proof>

lemma *dotprod-1-right* [simp]:
 $xs \cdot \text{replicate } (\text{length } xs) \ 1 = \text{sum-list } xs$
<proof>

lemma *dotprod-0-right* [simp]:
 $xs \cdot \text{zeroes } (\text{length } xs) = 0$
<proof>

lemma *dotprod-unit* [simp]:
assumes $\text{length } a = n$
and $k < n$
shows $a \cdot (\text{zeroes } n)[k := zk] = a ! k * zk$
<proof>

lemma *dotprod-gt0*:
assumes $\text{length } x = \text{length } y$ **and** $\exists i < \text{length } y. x ! i > 0 \wedge y ! i > 0$
shows $x \cdot y > 0$
<proof>

lemma *dotprod-gt0D*:
assumes $\text{length } x = \text{length } y$

and $x \cdot y > 0$
shows $\exists i < \text{length } y. x ! i > 0 \wedge y ! i > 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dotprod-gt0-iff* [iff]:
assumes $\text{length } x = \text{length } y$
shows $x \cdot y > 0 \iff (\exists i < \text{length } y. x ! i > 0 \wedge y ! i > 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dotprod-append*:
assumes $\text{length } a = \text{length } b$
shows $(a @ x) \cdot (b @ y) = a \cdot b + x \cdot y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dotprod-le-take*:
assumes $\text{length } a = \text{length } b$
and $k \leq \text{length } a$
shows $\text{take } k a \cdot \text{take } k b \leq a \cdot b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dotprod-le-drop*:
assumes $\text{length } a = \text{length } b$
and $k \leq \text{length } a$
shows $\text{drop } k a \cdot \text{drop } k b \leq a \cdot b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dotprod-is-0* [simp]:
assumes $\text{length } x = \text{length } y$
shows $x \cdot y = 0 \iff (\forall i < \text{length } y. x ! i = 0 \vee y ! i = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dotprod-eq-0-iff*:
assumes $\text{length } x = \text{length } a$
and $0 \notin \text{set } a$
shows $x \cdot a = 0 \iff (\forall e \in \text{set } x. e = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dotprod-eq-nonzero-iff*:
assumes $a \cdot x = b \cdot y$ **and** $\text{length } x = \text{length } a$ **and** $\text{length } y = \text{length } b$
and $0 \notin \text{set } a$ **and** $0 \notin \text{set } b$
shows $\text{nonzero } x \iff \text{nonzero } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eq-0-iff*:
 $xs = \text{zeroes } n \iff \text{length } xs = n \wedge (\forall x \in \text{set } xs. x = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-nonzero-iff*: $\neg \text{nonzero } x \iff x = \text{zeroes } (\text{length } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *neq-0-iff'*:

$xs \neq \text{zeroes } n \iff \text{length } xs \neq n \vee (\exists x \in \text{set } xs. x > 0)$
<proof>

lemma *dotprod-pointwise-le*:

assumes $\text{length } as = \text{length } xs$
and $i < \text{length } as$
shows $as ! i * xs ! i \leq as \cdot xs$
<proof>

lemma *replicate-dotprod*:

assumes $\text{length } y = n$
shows $\text{replicate } n \ x \cdot y = x * \text{sum-list } y$
<proof>

1.2 The Pointwise Order on Vectors

definition *less-eq* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($- / \leq_v$ - [51, 51] 50)

where

$xs \leq_v ys \iff \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } xs. xs ! i \leq ys ! i)$

definition *less* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($- / <_v$ - [51, 51] 50)

where

$xs <_v ys \iff xs \leq_v ys \wedge \neg ys \leq_v xs$

interpretation *order-vec*: *order less-eq less*

<proof>

lemma *less-eqI* [*intro?*]: $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \implies \forall i < \text{length } xs. xs ! i \leq ys ! i$

$\implies xs \leq_v ys$

<proof>

lemma *le0* [*simp, intro*]: $\text{zeroes } (\text{length } xs) \leq_v xs$ *<proof>*

lemma *le-list-update* [*simp*]:

assumes $xs \leq_v ys$ **and** $i < \text{length } ys$ **and** $z \leq ys ! i$

shows $xs[i := z] \leq_v ys$

<proof>

lemma *le-Cons*: $x \# xs \leq_v y \# ys \iff x \leq y \wedge xs \leq_v ys$

<proof>

lemma *zero-less*:

assumes *nonzero* x

shows $\text{zeroes } (\text{length } x) <_v x$

<proof>

lemma *le-append*:

assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{length } vs$
shows $xs @ ys \leq_v vs @ ws \longleftrightarrow xs \leq_v vs \wedge ys \leq_v ws$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-Cons*:
 $(x \# xs) <_v (y \# ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \wedge (x \leq y \wedge xs <_v ys \vee x < y \wedge xs \leq_v ys)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-length* [*dest*]:
assumes $xs \leq_v ys$
shows $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-length* [*dest*]:
assumes $x <_v y$
shows $\text{length } x = \text{length } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-append*:
assumes $xs <_v vs$ **and** $ys \leq_v ws$
shows $xs @ ys <_v vs @ ws$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-appendD*:
assumes $xs @ ys <_v vs @ ws$
and $\text{length } xs = \text{length } vs$
shows $xs <_v vs \vee ys <_v ws$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-append-cases*:
assumes $xs @ ys <_v vs @ ws$ **and** $\text{length } xs = \text{length } vs$
obtains $xs <_v vs$ **and** $ys \leq_v ws \mid xs \leq_v vs$ **and** $ys <_v ws$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-append-swap*:
assumes $x @ y <_v u @ v$
and $\text{length } x = \text{length } u$
shows $y @ x <_v v @ u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-sum-list-less*:
assumes $xs \leq_v ys$
and $\text{sum-list } xs < \text{sum-list } ys$
shows $xs <_v ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dotprod-le-right*:
assumes $v \leq_v w$

and $\text{length } b = \text{length } w$
shows $b \cdot v \leq b \cdot w$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dotprod-pointwise-le-right*:
assumes $\text{length } z = \text{length } u$
and $\text{length } u = \text{length } v$
and $\forall i < \text{length } v. u ! i \leq v ! i$
shows $z \cdot u \leq z \cdot v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dotprod-le-left*:
assumes $v \leq_v w$
and $\text{length } b = \text{length } w$
shows $v \cdot b \leq w \cdot b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dotprod-le*:
assumes $x \leq_v u$ **and** $y \leq_v v$
and $\text{length } y = \text{length } x$ **and** $\text{length } v = \text{length } u$
shows $x \cdot y \leq u \cdot v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dotprod-less-left*:
assumes $\text{length } b = \text{length } w$
and $0 \notin \text{set } b$
and $v <_v w$
shows $v \cdot b < w \cdot b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *le-append-swap*:
assumes $\text{length } y = \text{length } v$
and $x @ y \leq_v w @ v$
shows $y @ x \leq_v v @ w$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *le-append-swap-iff*:
assumes $\text{length } y = \text{length } v$
shows $y @ x \leq_v v @ w \iff x @ y \leq_v w @ v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *unit-less*:
assumes $i < n$
and $x <_v (\text{zeroes } n)[i := b]$
shows $x ! i < b \wedge (\forall j < n. j \neq i \longrightarrow x ! j = 0)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *le-sum-list-mono*:
assumes $xs \leq_v ys$

shows $\text{sum-list } xs \leq \text{sum-list } ys$
<proof>

lemma *sum-list-less-diff-Ex*:
assumes $u \leq_v y$
and $\text{sum-list } u < \text{sum-list } y$
shows $\exists i < \text{length } y. u ! i < y ! i$
<proof>

lemma *less-vec-sum-list-less*:
assumes $v <_v w$
shows $\text{sum-list } v < \text{sum-list } w$
<proof>

definition *maxne0* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where
 $\text{maxne0 } x \ a =$
 (if $\text{length } x = \text{length } a \wedge (\exists i < \text{length } a. x ! i \neq 0)$
 then $\text{Max } \{a ! i \mid i. i < \text{length } a \wedge x ! i \neq 0\}$
 else $0)$

lemma *maxne0-le-Max*:
 $\text{maxne0 } x \ a \leq \text{Max } (\text{set } a)$
<proof>

lemma *maxne0-Nil* [*simp*]:
 $\text{maxne0 } [] \ as = 0$
 $\text{maxne0 } xs \ [] = 0$
<proof>

lemma *maxne0-Cons* [*simp*]:
 $\text{maxne0 } (x \# xs) \ (a \# as) =$
 (if $\text{length } xs = \text{length } as$ *then*
 (if $x = 0$ *then* $\text{maxne0 } xs \ as$ *else* $\text{max } a \ (\text{maxne0 } xs \ as)$
 else $0)$
<proof>

lemma *maxne0-times-sum-list-gt-dotprod*:
assumes $\text{length } b = \text{length } ys$
shows $\text{maxne0 } ys \ b * \text{sum-list } ys \geq b \cdot ys$
<proof>

lemma *max-times-sum-list-gt-dotprod*:
assumes $\text{length } b = \text{length } ys$
shows $\text{Max } (\text{set } b) * \text{sum-list } ys \geq b \cdot ys$
<proof>

lemma *maxne0-mono*:
assumes $y \leq_v x$

shows $\text{maxne0 } y \ a \leq \text{maxne0 } x \ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *all-leq-Max*:

assumes $x \leq_v y$
and $x \neq []$
shows $\forall xi \in \text{set } x. xi \leq \text{Max } (\text{set } y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-not-less-replicate*:

$\forall x \in \text{set } xs. x \leq b \implies \neg xs <_v \text{replicate } (\text{length } xs) \ b \implies xs = \text{replicate } (\text{length } xs) \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-replicateI*: $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. x \leq b \implies xs \leq_v \text{replicate } (\text{length } xs) \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-take*:

assumes $x \leq_v y$ **and** $i \leq \text{length } x$ **shows** $\text{take } i \ x \leq_v \text{take } i \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-less*:

wf $\{(x, y). x <_v y\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.3 Pointwise Subtraction

definition *vdiff* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$ (**infixl** $-_v$ 65)

where

$w -_v v = \text{map } (\lambda i. w ! i - v ! i) [0 ..< \text{length } w]$

lemma *vdiff-Nil* [*simp*]: $[] -_v [] = []$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *upt-Cons-conv*:

assumes $j < n$
shows $[j ..< n] = j \# [j+1 ..< n]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-upt-Suc*: $\text{map } f [Suc \ m \ ..< \ Suc \ n] = \text{map } (f \circ Suc) [m \ ..< \ n]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vdiff-Cons* [*simp*]:

$(x \# xs) -_v (y \# ys) = (x - y) \# (xs -_v ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vdiff-alt-def*:

assumes $\text{length } w = \text{length } v$
shows $w -_v v = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). x - y) (\text{zip } w \ v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vdiff-dotprod-distr*:
assumes $\text{length } b = \text{length } w$
and $v \leq_v w$
shows $(w -_v v) \cdot b = w \cdot b - v \cdot b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-vdiff-distr* [*simp*]:
assumes $v \leq_v u$
shows $\text{sum-list } (u -_v v) = \text{sum-list } u - \text{sum-list } v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vdiff-le*:
assumes $v \leq_v w$
and $\text{length } v = \text{length } x$
shows $v -_v x \leq_v w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mods-with-vec*:
assumes $v <_v w$
and $0 \notin \text{set } b$
and $\text{length } b = \text{length } w$
and $(v \cdot b) \bmod a = (w \cdot b) \bmod a$
shows $((w -_v v) \cdot b) \bmod a = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mods-with-vec-2*:
assumes $v <_v w$
and $0 \notin \text{set } b$
and $\text{length } b = \text{length } w$
and $(b \cdot v) \bmod a = (b \cdot w) \bmod a$
shows $(b \cdot (w -_v v)) \bmod a = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.4 The Lexicographic Order on Vectors

abbreviation *lex-less-than* ($- / <_{lex} -$ [*51*, *51*] *50*)

where

$$xs <_{lex} ys \equiv (xs, ys) \in \text{lex less-than}$$

definition *rlex* (**infix** $<_{rlex}$ *50*)

where

$$xs <_{rlex} ys \longleftrightarrow \text{rev } xs <_{lex} \text{rev } ys$$

lemma *rev-le* [*simp*]:

$$\text{rev } xs \leq_v \text{rev } ys \longleftrightarrow xs \leq_v ys$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rev-less* [*simp*]:

$rev\ xs <_v rev\ ys \longleftrightarrow xs <_v ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma less-imp-lex:
assumes $xs <_v ys$ shows $xs <_{lex} ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma less-imp-rlex:
assumes $xs <_v ys$ shows $xs <_{rlex} ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lex-not-sym:
assumes $xs <_{lex} ys$
shows $\neg ys <_{lex} xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma rlex-not-sym:
assumes $xs <_{rlex} ys$
shows $\neg ys <_{rlex} xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lex-trans:
assumes $x <_{lex} y$ and $y <_{lex} z$
shows $x <_{lex} z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma rlex-trans:
assumes $x <_{rlex} y$ and $y <_{rlex} z$
shows $x <_{rlex} z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lex-append-rightD:
assumes $xs @ us <_{lex} ys @ vs$ and $length\ xs = length\ ys$
and $\neg xs <_{lex} ys$
shows $ys = xs \wedge us <_{lex} vs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma rlex-Cons:
 $x \# xs <_{rlex} y \# ys \longleftrightarrow xs <_{rlex} ys \vee ys = xs \wedge x < y$ (is ?A = ?B)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma rlex-irrefl:
 $\neg x <_{rlex} x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.5 Code Equations

fun exists2
where

```

    exists2 d P [] []  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  | exists2 d P (x#xs) (y#ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P x y  $\vee$  exists2 d P xs ys
  | exists2 d P - -  $\longleftrightarrow$  d

```

lemma *not-le-code* [*code-unfold*]: $\neg xs \leq_v ys \longleftrightarrow$ exists2 True ($>$) xs ys
 <proof>

end

2 Homogeneous Linear Diophantine Equations

theory *Linear-Diophantine-Equations*

imports *List-Vector*

begin

lemma *lcm-div-le*:
fixes $a :: nat$
shows $lcm\ a\ b\ div\ b \leq a$
 <proof>

lemma *lcm-div-le'*:
fixes $a :: nat$
shows $lcm\ a\ b\ div\ a \leq b$
 <proof>

lemma *lcm-div-gt-0*:
fixes $a :: nat$
assumes $a > 0$ **and** $b > 0$
shows $lcm\ a\ b\ div\ a > 0$
 <proof>

lemma *sum-list-list-update-Suc*:
assumes $i < length\ u$
shows $sum-list\ (u[i := Suc\ (u\ !\ i)]) = Suc\ (sum-list\ u)$
 <proof>

lemma *lessThan-conv*:
assumes $card\ A = n$ **and** $\forall x \in A. x < n$
shows $A = \{.. n \}$
 <proof>

Given a non-empty list xs of n natural numbers, either there is a value in xs that is 0 modulo n , or there are two values whose moduli coincide.

lemma *list-mod-cases*:

assumes $\text{length } xs = n$ **and** $n > 0$
shows $(\exists x \in \text{set } xs. x \bmod n = 0) \vee$
 $(\exists i < \text{length } xs. \exists j < \text{length } xs. i \neq j \wedge (xs ! i) \bmod n = (xs ! j) \bmod n)$
 <proof>

Homogeneous linear Diophantine equations: $a_1x_1 + \dots + a_mx_m = b_1y_1 + \dots + b_ny_n$

locale *hlde-ops* =
fixes $a \ b :: \text{nat list}$
begin

abbreviation $m \equiv \text{length } a$
abbreviation $n \equiv \text{length } b$

— The set of all solutions.

definition *Solutions* :: $(\text{nat list} \times \text{nat list})$ set
where

$\text{Solutions} = \{(x, y). a \cdot x = b \cdot y \wedge \text{length } x = m \wedge \text{length } y = n\}$

lemma *in-Solutions-iff*:

$(x, y) \in \text{Solutions} \longleftrightarrow \text{length } x = m \wedge \text{length } y = n \wedge a \cdot x = b \cdot y$
 <proof>

definition *Minimal-Solutions* :: $(\text{nat list} \times \text{nat list})$ set
where

$\text{Minimal-Solutions} = \{(x, y) \in \text{Solutions}. \text{nonzero } x \wedge$
 $\neg (\exists (u, v) \in \text{Solutions}. \text{nonzero } u \wedge u @ v <_v x @ y)\}$

definition *dij* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where
 $dij \ i \ j = \text{lcm } (a ! i) (b ! j) \ \text{div } (a ! i)$

definition *eij* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where
 $eij \ i \ j = \text{lcm } (a ! i) (b ! j) \ \text{div } (b ! j)$

definition *sij* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat list} \times \text{nat list})$

where
 $sij \ i \ j = ((\text{zeroes } m)[i := dij \ i \ j], (\text{zeroes } n)[j := eij \ i \ j])$

2.1 Further Constraints on Minimal Solutions

definition *Ej* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat set}$

where
 $Ej \ j \ x = \{ eij \ i \ j - 1 \mid i. i < \text{length } x \wedge x ! i \geq dij \ i \ j \}$

definition *Di* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat set}$

where
 $Di \ i \ y = \{ dij \ i \ j - 1 \mid j. j < \text{length } y \wedge y ! j \geq eij \ i \ j \}$

definition $Di' :: nat \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ set$

where

$Di' i y = \{ dij\ i\ (j + length\ b - length\ y) - 1 \mid j. j < length\ y \wedge y ! j \geq eij\ i\ (j + length\ b - length\ y) \}$

lemma $Ej\ take\ subset:$

$Ej\ j\ (take\ k\ x) \subseteq Ej\ j\ x$
(proof)

lemma $Di\ take\ subset:$

$Di\ i\ (take\ l\ y) \subseteq Di\ i\ y$
(proof)

lemma $Di'\ drop\ subset:$

$Di'\ i\ (drop\ l\ y) \subseteq Di'\ i\ y$
(proof)

lemma $finite\ Ej:$

$finite\ (Ej\ j\ x)$
(proof)

lemma $finite\ Di:$

$finite\ (Di\ i\ y)$
(proof)

lemma $finite\ Di':$

$finite\ (Di'\ i\ y)$
(proof)

definition $max\ y :: nat\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$max\ y\ x\ j = (if\ j < n \wedge Ej\ j\ x \neq \{\} \ then\ Min\ (Ej\ j\ x) \ else\ Max\ (set\ a))$

definition $max\ x :: nat\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$max\ x\ y\ i = (if\ i < m \wedge Di\ i\ y \neq \{\} \ then\ Min\ (Di\ i\ y) \ else\ Max\ (set\ b))$

definition $max\ x' :: nat\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$max\ x'\ y\ i = (if\ i < m \wedge Di'\ i\ y \neq \{\} \ then\ Min\ (Di'\ i\ y) \ else\ Max\ (set\ b))$

lemma $Min\ Ej\ le:$

assumes $j < n$

and $e \in Ej\ j\ x$

and $length\ x \leq m$

shows $Min\ (Ej\ j\ x) \leq Max\ (set\ a)$ (is ?m ≤ -)
(proof)

lemma $Min\ Di\ le:$

assumes $i < m$
and $e \in Di\ i\ y$
and $length\ y \leq n$
shows $Min\ (Di\ i\ y) \leq Max\ (set\ b)\ (is\ ?m \leq -)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Min-Di'-le*:
assumes $i < m$
and $e \in Di'\ i\ y$
and $length\ y \leq n$
shows $Min\ (Di'\ i\ y) \leq Max\ (set\ b)\ (is\ ?m \leq -)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *max-y-le-take*:
assumes $length\ x \leq m$
shows $max-y\ x\ j \leq max-y\ (take\ k\ x)\ j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *max-x-le-take*:
assumes $length\ y \leq n$
shows $max-x\ y\ i \leq max-x\ (take\ l\ y)\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *max-x'-le-drop*:
assumes $length\ y \leq n$
shows $max-x'\ y\ i \leq max-x'\ (drop\ l\ y)\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

abbreviation $Solutions \equiv hlde-ops.Solutions$

abbreviation $Minimal-Solutions \equiv hlde-ops.Minimal-Solutions$

abbreviation $dij \equiv hlde-ops.dij$

abbreviation $eij \equiv hlde-ops.eij$

abbreviation $sij \equiv hlde-ops.sij$

declare $hlde-ops.dij-def$ [code]

declare $hlde-ops.eij-def$ [code]

declare $hlde-ops.sij-def$ [code]

lemma *Solutions-sym*: $(x, y) \in Solutions\ a\ b \longleftrightarrow (y, x) \in Solutions\ b\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Minimal-Solutions-imp-Solutions*: $(x, y) \in Minimal-Solutions\ a\ b \implies (x, y) \in Solutions\ a\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Minimal-SolutionsI*:

assumes $(x, y) \in \text{Solutions } a \ b$
and *nonzero* x
and $\neg (\exists (u, v) \in \text{Solutions } a \ b. \text{ nonzero } u \wedge u @ v <_v x @ y)$
shows $(x, y) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions } a \ b$
<proof>

lemma *minimize-nonzero-solution:*

assumes $(x, y) \in \text{Solutions } a \ b$ **and** *nonzero* x
obtains u **and** v **where** $u @ v \leq_v x @ y$ **and** $(u, v) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions } a \ b$
<proof>

lemma *Minimal-SolutionsI':*

assumes $(x, y) \in \text{Solutions } a \ b$
and *nonzero* x
and $\neg (\exists (u, v) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions } a \ b. u @ v <_v x @ y)$
shows $(x, y) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions } a \ b$
<proof>

lemma *Minimal-Solutions-length:*

$(x, y) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions } a \ b \implies \text{length } x = \text{length } a \wedge \text{length } y = \text{length } b$
<proof>

lemma *Minimal-Solutions-gt0:*

$(x, y) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions } a \ b \implies \text{zeroes } (\text{length } x) <_v x$
<proof>

lemma *Minimal-Solutions-sym:*

assumes $0 \notin \text{set } a$ **and** $0 \notin \text{set } b$
shows $(xs, ys) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions } a \ b \longrightarrow (ys, xs) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions } b \ a$
<proof>

locale *hlde = hlde-ops +*

assumes *no0*: $0 \notin \text{set } a$ $0 \notin \text{set } b$

begin

lemma *nonzero-Solutions-iff:*

assumes $(x, y) \in \text{Solutions}$
shows *nonzero* $x \longleftrightarrow$ *nonzero* y
<proof>

lemma *Minimal-Solutions-min:*

assumes $(x, y) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions}$
and $u @ v <_v x @ y$
and $a \cdot u = b \cdot v$
and [*simp*]: *length* $u = m$
and *non0*: *nonzero* $(u @ v)$
shows *False*

<proof>

lemma *Solutions-snd-not-0*:
assumes $(x, y) \in \text{Solutions}$
and *nonzero x*
shows *nonzero y*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

2.2 Pointwise Restricting Solutions

Constructing the list of u vectors from Huet's proof [1], satisfying

- $\forall i < \text{length } u. u ! i \leq y ! i$ and
- $0 < \text{sum-list } u \leq a_k$.

Given y , increment a "previous" u vector at first position starting from i where u is strictly smaller than y . If this is not possible, return u unchanged.

function *inc* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$
where
inc y i $u =$
 $(\text{if } i < \text{length } y \text{ then}$
 $\quad \text{if } u ! i < y ! i \text{ then } u[i := u ! i + 1]$
 $\quad \text{else } \text{inc } y (\text{Suc } i) u$
 $\quad \text{else } u)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
termination *inc*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *inc.simps* [*simp del*]

Starting from the 0-vector produce us by iteratively incrementing with respect to y .

definition *huets-us* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$ (**u** 1000)
where
 $\mathbf{u} \ y \ i = ((\text{inc } y \ 0) \ \wedge\wedge \ \text{Suc } i) (\text{zeroes } (\text{length } y))$

lemma *huets-us-simps* [*simp*]:
 $\mathbf{u} \ y \ 0 = \text{inc } y \ 0 (\text{zeroes } (\text{length } y))$
 $\mathbf{u} \ y \ (\text{Suc } i) = \text{inc } y \ 0 (\mathbf{u} \ y \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length-inc* [*simp*]: $\text{length } (\text{inc } y \ i \ u) = \text{length } u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length-us* [*simp*]:
 $\text{length } (\mathbf{u} \ y \ i) = \text{length } y$

<proof>

inc produces vectors that are pointwise smaller than *y*

lemma *inc-le*:

assumes $\text{length } u = \text{length } y$ **and** $i < \text{length } y$ **and** $u \leq_v y$

shows $\text{inc } y \ i \ u \leq_v y$

<proof>

lemma *us-le*:

assumes $\text{length } y > 0$

shows $\mathbf{u} \ y \ i \leq_v y$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-inc-le*:

$u \leq_v y \implies \text{sum-list } (\text{inc } y \ i \ u) \leq \text{sum-list } y$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-inc-gt0*:

assumes $\text{sum-list } u > 0$ **and** $\text{length } y = \text{length } u$

shows $\text{sum-list } (\text{inc } y \ i \ u) > 0$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-inc-gt0'*:

assumes $\text{length } u = \text{length } y$ **and** $i < \text{length } y$ **and** $y \ ! \ i > 0$ **and** $j \leq i$

shows $\text{sum-list } (\text{inc } y \ j \ u) > 0$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-us-gt0*:

assumes $\text{sum-list } y \neq 0$

shows $0 < \text{sum-list } (\mathbf{u} \ y \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-inc-le'*:

assumes $\text{length } u = \text{length } y$

shows $\text{sum-list } (\text{inc } y \ i \ u) \leq \text{sum-list } u + 1$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-us-le*:

$\text{sum-list } (\mathbf{u} \ y \ i) \leq i + 1$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-us-bounded*:

assumes $i < k$

shows $\text{sum-list } (\mathbf{u} \ y \ i) \leq k$

<proof>

lemma *sum-list-inc-eq-sum-list-Suc*:

assumes $\text{length } u = \text{length } y$ **and** $i < \text{length } y$

and $\exists j \geq i. j < \text{length } y \wedge u \ ! \ j < y \ ! \ j$

shows $sum\text{-list } (inc\ y\ i\ u) = Suc\ (sum\text{-list } u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sum-list-us-eq*:
assumes $i < sum\text{-list } y$
shows $sum\text{-list } (\mathbf{u}\ y\ i) = i + 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inc-ge*: $length\ u = length\ y \implies u \leq_v inc\ y\ i\ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *us-le-mono*:
assumes $i < j$
shows $\mathbf{u}\ y\ i \leq_v \mathbf{u}\ y\ j$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *us-mono*:
assumes $i < j$ **and** $j < sum\text{-list } y$
shows $\mathbf{u}\ y\ i <_v \mathbf{u}\ y\ j$
 ⟨proof⟩

context *hlde*
begin

lemma *max-coeff-bound-right*:
assumes $(xs, ys) \in Minimal\text{-Solutions}$
shows $\forall x \in set\ xs. x \leq maxne0\ ys\ b$ (**is** $\forall x \in set\ xs. x \leq ?m$)
 ⟨proof⟩

Proof of Lemma 1 of Huet's paper.

lemma *max-coeff-bound*:
assumes $(xs, ys) \in Minimal\text{-Solutions}$
shows $(\forall x \in set\ xs. x \leq maxne0\ ys\ b) \wedge (\forall y \in set\ ys. y \leq maxne0\ xs\ a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *max-coeff-bound'*:
assumes $(x, y) \in Minimal\text{-Solutions}$
shows $\forall i < length\ x. x\ !\ i \leq Max\ (set\ b)$ **and** $\forall j < length\ y. y\ !\ j \leq Max\ (set\ a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Minimal-Solutions-alt-def*:
 $Minimal\text{-Solutions} = \{(x, y) \in Solutions.$
 $(x, y) \neq (zeroes\ m, zeroes\ n) \wedge$
 $x \leq_v replicate\ m\ (Max\ (set\ b)) \wedge$
 $y \leq_v replicate\ n\ (Max\ (set\ a)) \wedge$
 $\neg (\exists (u, v) \in Solutions. nonzero\ u \wedge u @ v <_v x @ y)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

2.3 Special Solutions

definition *Special-Solutions* :: (nat list × nat list) set
where

$$\textit{Special-Solutions} = \{sij\ i\ j \mid i\ j. i < m \wedge j < n\}$$

lemma *dij-neq-0*:
assumes $i < m$
and $j < n$
shows $dij\ i\ j \neq 0$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eij-neq-0*:
assumes $i < m$
and $j < n$
shows $eij\ i\ j \neq 0$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Special-Solutions-in-Solutions*:
 $x \in \textit{Special-Solutions} \implies x \in \textit{Solutions}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Special-Solutions-in-Minimal-Solutions*:
assumes $(x, y) \in \textit{Special-Solutions}$
shows $(x, y) \in \textit{Minimal-Solutions}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *non-special-solution-non-minimal*:
assumes $(x, y) \in \textit{Solutions} - \textit{Special-Solutions}$
and $ij: i < m\ j < n$
and $x\ !\ i \geq dij\ i\ j$ **and** $y\ !\ j \geq eij\ i\ j$
shows $(x, y) \notin \textit{Minimal-Solutions}$
⟨*proof*⟩

2.4 Huet's conditions

definition *cond-A* $xs\ ys \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in \textit{set}\ xs. x \leq \textit{maxne0}\ ys\ b)$

definition *cond-B* $x \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall k \leq m. \textit{take}\ k\ a \cdot \textit{take}\ k\ x \leq b \cdot \textit{map}\ (\textit{max-y}\ (\textit{take}\ k\ x))\ [0 ..< n])$

definition *boundr* $x\ y \longleftrightarrow (\forall j < n. y\ !\ j \leq \textit{max-y}\ x\ j)$

definition *cond-D* $x\ y \longleftrightarrow (\forall l \leq n. \textit{take}\ l\ b \cdot \textit{take}\ l\ y \leq a \cdot x)$

2.5 New conditions: facilitating generation of candidates from right to left

definition *subdprodr* $y \longleftrightarrow$

$$(\forall l \leq n. \text{take } l \ b \cdot \text{take } l \ y \leq a \cdot \text{map } (\text{max-x } (\text{take } l \ y)) \ [0 \ ..< \ m])$$

definition *subdprodl* $x \ y \longleftrightarrow (\forall k \leq m. \text{take } k \ a \cdot \text{take } k \ x \leq b \cdot y)$

definition *boundl* $x \ y \longleftrightarrow (\forall i < m. x \ ! \ i \leq \text{max-x } y \ i)$

lemma *boundr*:

assumes *min*: $(x, y) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions}$

and $(x, y) \notin \text{Special-Solutions}$

shows *boundr* $x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *boundl*:

assumes *min*: $(x, y) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions}$

and $(x, y) \notin \text{Special-Solutions}$

shows *boundl* $x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *Solution-imp-cond-D*:

assumes $(x, y) \in \text{Solutions}$

shows *cond-D* $x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *Solution-imp-subdprodl*:

assumes $(x, y) \in \text{Solutions}$

shows *subdprodl* $x \ y$

<proof>

theorem *conds*:

assumes *min*: $(x, y) \in \text{Minimal-Solutions}$

shows *cond-A*: *cond-A* $x \ y$

and *cond-B*: $(x, y) \notin \text{Special-Solutions} \implies \text{cond-B } x$

and $(x, y) \notin \text{Special-Solutions} \implies \text{boundr } x \ y$

and *cond-D*: *cond-D* $x \ y$

and *subdprodr*: $(x, y) \notin \text{Special-Solutions} \implies \text{subdprodr } y$

and *subdprodl*: *subdprodl* $x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *le-imp-Ej-subset*:

assumes $u \leq_v x$

shows $Ej \ j \ u \subseteq Ej \ j \ x$

<proof>

lemma *le-imp-max-y-ge*:

assumes $u \leq_v x$
and $\text{length } x \leq m$
shows $\text{max-y } u \ j \geq \text{max-y } x \ j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-imp-Di-subset*:
assumes $v \leq_v y$
shows $\text{Di } i \ v \subseteq \text{Di } i \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-imp-max-x-ge*:
assumes $v \leq_v y$
and $\text{length } y \leq n$
shows $\text{max-x } v \ i \geq \text{max-x } y \ i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

end

theory *Sorted-Wrt*
imports *Main*
begin

lemma *sorted-wrt-filter*:
 $\text{sorted-wrt } P \ xs \implies \text{sorted-wrt } P \ (\text{filter } Q \ xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sorted-wrt-map-mono*:
assumes $\text{sorted-wrt } Q \ xs$
and $\bigwedge x \ y. Q \ x \ y \implies P \ (f \ x) \ (f \ y)$
shows $\text{sorted-wrt } P \ (\text{map } f \ xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sorted-wrt-concat-map-map*:
assumes $\text{sorted-wrt } Q \ xs$
and $\text{sorted-wrt } Q \ ys$
and $\bigwedge a \ x \ y. Q \ x \ y \implies P \ (f \ x \ a) \ (f \ y \ a)$
and $\bigwedge x \ y \ u \ v. x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies Q \ u \ v \implies P \ (f \ x \ u) \ (f \ y \ v)$
shows $\text{sorted-wrt } P \ [f \ x \ y \ . \ y \leftarrow ys, x \leftarrow xs]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sorted-wrt-concat-map*:
assumes $\text{sorted-wrt } P \ (\text{map } h \ xs)$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{sorted-wrt } P \ (\text{map } h \ (f \ x))$
and $\bigwedge x \ y \ u \ v. P \ (h \ x) \ (h \ y) \implies x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies u \in \text{set } (f \ x)$
 $\implies v \in \text{set } (f \ y) \implies P \ (h \ u) \ (h \ v)$
shows $\text{sorted-wrt } P \ (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } h \circ f) \ xs))$

<proof>

lemma *sorted-wrt-map-distr*:

assumes *sorted-wrt* $(\lambda x y. P x y)$ $(\text{map } f \text{ } xs)$

shows *sorted-wrt* $(\lambda x y. P (f x) (f y))$ xs

<proof>

lemma *sorted-wrt-tl*:

$xs \neq [] \implies \text{sorted-wrt } P \text{ } xs \implies \text{sorted-wrt } P \text{ } (\text{tl } xs)$

<proof>

end

3 Minimization

theory *Minimize-Wrt*

imports *Sorted-Wrt*

begin

fun *minimize-wrt*

where

$\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } [] = []$

| $\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } (x \# xs) = x \# \text{filter } (P x) (\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } xs)$

lemma *minimize-wrt-subset*: $\text{set } (\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } xs) \subseteq \text{set } xs$

<proof>

lemmas *minimize-wrtD* = *minimize-wrt-subset* [*THEN subsetD*]

lemma *sorted-wrt-minimize-wrt*:

sorted-wrt P $(\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *sorted-wrt-imp-sorted-wrt-minimize-wrt*:

sorted-wrt Q $xs \implies \text{sorted-wrt } Q \text{ } (\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *in-minimize-wrt-False*:

assumes $\bigwedge x y. Q x y \implies \neg Q y x$

and *sorted-wrt* Q xs

and $x \in \text{set } (\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } xs)$

and $\neg P y x$ **and** $Q y x$ **and** $y \in \text{set } xs$ **and** $y \neq x$

shows *False*

<proof>

lemma *in-minimize-wrtI*:

assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$

and $\forall y \in \text{set } xs. P y x$

shows $x \in \text{set } (\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *minimize-wrt-eq*:

assumes *distinct xs* **and** $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies P x y \longleftrightarrow Q x y$
 $\vee x = y$
shows $\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } xs = \text{minimize-wrt } Q \text{ } xs$
<proof>

lemma *minimize-wrt-ni*:

assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$
and $x \notin \text{set } (\text{minimize-wrt } Q \text{ } xs)$
shows $\exists y \in \text{set } xs. (\neg Q y x) \wedge x \neq y$
<proof>

lemma *in-minimize-wrtD*:

assumes $\bigwedge x y. Q x y \implies \neg Q y x$
and *sorted-wrt* $Q \text{ } xs$
and $x \in \text{set } (\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } xs)$
and $\bigwedge x y. \neg P x y \implies Q x y$
and $\bigwedge x. P x x$
shows $x \in \text{set } xs \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set } xs. P y x)$
<proof>

lemma *in-minimize-wrt-iff*:

assumes $\bigwedge x y. Q x y \implies \neg Q y x$
and *sorted-wrt* $Q \text{ } xs$
and $\bigwedge x y. \neg P x y \implies Q x y$
and $\bigwedge x. P x x$
shows $x \in \text{set } (\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } xs) \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{set } xs \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set } xs. P y x)$
<proof>

lemma *set-minimize-wrt*:

assumes $\bigwedge x y. Q x y \implies \neg Q y x$
and *sorted-wrt* $Q \text{ } xs$
and $\bigwedge x y. \neg P x y \implies Q x y$
and $\bigwedge x. P x x$
shows $\text{set } (\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } xs) = \{x \in \text{set } xs. \forall y \in \text{set } xs. P y x\}$
<proof>

lemma *minimize-wrt-append*:

assumes $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \forall y \in \text{set } (xs @ ys). P y x$
shows $\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } (xs @ ys) = xs @ \text{filter } (\lambda y. \forall x \in \text{set } xs. P x y) \text{ } (\text{minimize-wrt } P \text{ } ys)$
<proof>

end

theory *Simple-Algorithm*


```

imports
  Linear-Diophantine-Equations
  Minimize-Wrt
begin

```

```

lemma concat-map-nth0:  $xs \neq [] \implies f (xs ! 0) \neq [] \implies \text{concat } (\text{map } f \text{ } xs) ! 0 =$ 
 $f (xs ! 0) ! 0$ 
  <proof>

```

3.1 Reverse-Lexicographic Enumeration of Potential Minimal Solutions

```

fun rlex2 :: (nat list × nat list) ⇒ (nat list × nat list) ⇒ bool (infix <rlex2 50)
  where
    (xs, ys) <rlex2 (us, vs) ↔ xs @ ys <rlex us @ vs

```

```

lemma rlex2-irrefl:
  ¬ x <rlex2 x
  <proof>

```

```

lemma rlex2-not-sym:  $x <rlex2 y \implies \neg y <rlex2 x$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma less-imp-rlex2:  $\neg (\text{case } x \text{ of } (x, y) \Rightarrow \lambda(u, v). \neg x @ y <_v u @ v) y \implies$ 
 $x <rlex2 y$ 
  <proof>

```

Generate all lists (of natural numbers) of length n with elements bounded by B .

```

fun gen :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat list list
  where
    gen B 0 = [[]]
    | gen B (Suc n) = [x#xs . xs ← gen B n, x ← [0 ..< B + 1]]

```

```

definition generate A B m n = tl [(x, y) . y ← gen B n, x ← gen A m]

```

```

definition check a b = filter (λ(x, y). a · x = b · y)

```

```

definition minimize = minimize-wrt (λ(x, y) (u, v). ¬ x @ y <_v u @ v)

```

```

definition solutions a b =
  (let A = Max (set b); B = Max (set a); m = length a; n = length b
   in minimize (check a b (generate A B m n)))

```

```

lemma set-gen: set (gen B n) = {xs. length xs = n ∧ (∀ i < n. xs ! i ≤ B)} (is -
= ?A n)
  <proof>

```

abbreviation $gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n \equiv [(x, y) . y \leftarrow gen\ B\ n, x \leftarrow gen\ A\ m]$

lemma *sorted-wrt-gen*:
 $sorted-wrt\ (<_{rlx})\ (gen\ B\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sorted-wrt-gen2*: $sorted-wrt\ (<_{rlx2})\ (gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gen-ne [simp]*: $gen\ B\ n \neq []\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gen2-ne*: $gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n \neq []\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sorted-wrt-generate*: $sorted-wrt\ (<_{rlx2})\ (generate\ A\ B\ m\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $check-generate\ a\ b \equiv check\ a\ b\ (generate\ (Max\ (set\ b))\ (Max\ (set\ a)))\ (length\ a)\ (length\ b)$

lemma *sorted-wrt-check-generate*: $sorted-wrt\ (<_{rlx2})\ (check-generate\ a\ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *in-tl-gen2*: $x \in set\ (tl\ (gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n)) \implies x \in set\ (gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gen-nth0 [simp]*: $gen\ B\ n ! 0 = zeroes\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gen2-nth0 [simp]*:
 $gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n ! 0 = (zeroes\ m, zeroes\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-gen2*:
 $set\ (gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n) = \{(x, y). length\ x = m \wedge length\ y = n \wedge (\forall i < m. x ! i \leq A) \wedge (\forall j < n. y ! j \leq B)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gen2-unique*:
assumes $i < j$
and $j < length\ (gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n)$
shows $gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n ! i \neq gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n ! j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zeroes-ni-tl-gen2*:
 $(zeroes\ m, zeroes\ n) \notin set\ (tl\ (gen2\ A\ B\ m\ n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-generate*:
 $set\ (generate\ A\ B\ m\ n) = \{(x, y). (x, y) \neq (zeroes\ m, zeroes\ n) \wedge (x, y) \in set$

(gen2 A B m n)}
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-check-generate*:

set (check-generate a b) = {(x, y).
 (x, y) ≠ (zeroes (length a), zeroes (length b)) ∧
 length x = length a ∧ length y = length b ∧ a · x = b · y ∧
 (∀ i < length a. x ! i ≤ Max (set b)) ∧ (∀ j < length b. y ! j ≤ Max (set a))}

⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-minimize-check-generate*:

set (minimize (check-generate a b)) =
 {(x, y) ∈ set (check-generate a b). ¬ (∃ (u, v) ∈ set (check-generate a b). u @ v
 <_v x @ y)}

⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-solutions-iff*:

set (solutions a b) =
 {(x, y) ∈ set (check-generate a b). ¬ (∃ (u, v) ∈ set (check-generate a b). u @ v
 <_v x @ y)}

⟨proof⟩

3.1.1 Completeness: every minimal solution is generated by *solutions*

lemma (in *hlde*) *solutions-complete*:

Minimal-Solutions ⊆ set (solutions a b)

⟨proof⟩

3.1.2 Correctness: *solutions* generates only minimal solutions.

lemma (in *hlde*) *solutions-sound*:

set (solutions a b) ⊆ Minimal-Solutions

⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *hlde*) *set-solutions [simp]*: set (solutions a b) = Minimal-Solutions

⟨proof⟩

end

4 Computing Minimal Complete Sets of Solutions

theory *Algorithm*

imports *Simple-Algorithm*

begin

lemma *all-Suc-le-conv*: (∀ i ≤ Suc n. P i) ↔ P 0 ∧ (∀ i ≤ n. P (Suc i))

⟨proof⟩

lemma *concat-map-filter-filter*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \neg Q x \implies \text{filter } P (f x) = []$

shows $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{filter } P \circ f) (\text{filter } Q xs)) = \text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{filter } P \circ f) xs)$

<proof>

lemma *filter-pairs-conj*:

$\text{filter } (\lambda(x, y). P x y \wedge Q y) xs = \text{filter } (\lambda(x, y). P x y) (\text{filter } (Q \circ \text{snd}) xs)$

<proof>

lemma *concat-map-filter*:

$\text{concat } (\text{map } f (\text{filter } P xs)) = \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{if } P x \text{ then } f x \text{ else } []) xs)$

<proof>

fun *alls*

where

$\text{alls } B [] = [([], 0)]$

$| \text{alls } B (a \# as) = [(x \# xs, s + a * x). (xs, s) \leftarrow \text{alls } B as, x \leftarrow [0 ..< B + 1]]$

lemma *alls-ne [simp]*:

$\text{alls } B as \neq []$

<proof>

lemma *set-alls*: $\text{set } (\text{alls } B a) =$

$\{(x, s). \text{length } x = \text{length } a \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } a. x ! i \leq B) \wedge s = a \cdot x\}$

$(\text{is } ?L a = ?R a)$

<proof>

lemma *alls-nth0 [simp]*: $\text{alls } A as ! 0 = (\text{zeroes } (\text{length } as), 0)$

<proof>

lemma *alls-Cons-tl-conv*: $\text{alls } A as = (\text{zeroes } (\text{length } as), 0) \# \text{tl } (\text{alls } A as)$

<proof>

lemma *sorted-wrt-alls*:

$\text{sorted-wrt } (<_{rlex}) (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{alls } B xs))$

<proof>

definition *alls2* $A B a b = [(xs, ys). ys \leftarrow \text{alls } B b, xs \leftarrow \text{alls } A a]$

lemma *alls2-ne [simp]*:

$\text{alls2 } A B a b \neq []$

<proof>

lemma *set-alls2*:

$set (alls2 A B a b) = \{(x, s), (y, t) \mid length\ x = length\ a \wedge length\ y = length\ b$
 $\wedge (\forall i < length\ a. x\ !\ i \leq A) \wedge (\forall j < length\ b. y\ !\ j \leq B) \wedge s = a \cdot x \wedge t = b \cdot y\}$
 <proof>

lemma *alls2-nth0* [simp]: $alls2\ A\ B\ as\ bs\ !\ 0 = ((zeroes\ (length\ as),\ 0), (zeroes\ (length\ bs),\ 0))$
 <proof>

lemma *alls2-Cons-tl-conv*: $alls2\ A\ B\ as\ bs = ((zeroes\ (length\ as),\ 0), (zeroes\ (length\ bs),\ 0)) \# tl\ (alls2\ A\ B\ as\ bs)$
 <proof>

abbreviation *gen2*

where

$gen2\ A\ B\ a\ b \equiv map\ (\lambda(x, y). (fst\ x, fst\ y))\ (alls2\ A\ B\ a\ b)$

lemma *sorted-wrt-gen2*:

$sorted-wrt\ (<_{rl\ ex2})\ (gen2\ A\ B\ a\ b)$
 <proof>

definition *generate'*

where

$generate'\ A\ B\ a\ b = tl\ (map\ (\lambda(x, y). (fst\ x, fst\ y))\ (alls2\ A\ B\ a\ b))$

lemma *sorted-wrt-generate'*:

$sorted-wrt\ (<_{rl\ ex2})\ (generate'\ A\ B\ a\ b)$
 <proof>

lemma *gen2-nth0* [simp]:

$gen2\ A\ B\ a\ b\ !\ 0 = (zeroes\ (length\ a), zeroes\ (length\ b))$
 <proof>

lemma *gen2-ne* [simp, intro]: $gen2\ m\ n\ b\ c \neq []$ <proof>

lemma *in-generate'*: $x \in set\ (generate'\ m\ n\ c\ b) \implies x \in set\ (gen2\ m\ n\ c\ b)$
 <proof>

definition *cond-cons* $P = (\lambda(ys, s). case\ ys\ of\ [] \Rightarrow True \mid ys \Rightarrow P\ ys\ s)$

lemma *cond-cons-simp* [simp]:

$cond-cons\ P\ ([], s) = True$
 $cond-cons\ P\ (x \# xs, s) = P\ (x \# xs)\ s$
 <proof>

fun *suffs*

where

$suffs\ P\ as\ (xs, s) \longleftrightarrow$
 $length\ xs = length\ as \wedge$

$s = as \cdot xs \wedge$
 $(\forall i \leq \text{length } xs. \text{cond-cons } P (\text{drop } i \text{ } xs, \text{drop } i \text{ } as \cdot \text{drop } i \text{ } xs))$
declare *suffs.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *suffs-Nil* [*simp*]: *suffs* $P [] ([], s) \longleftrightarrow s = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suffs-Cons*:
 $\text{suffs } P (a \# as) (x \# xs, s) \longleftrightarrow$
 $s = a * x + as \cdot xs \wedge \text{cond-cons } P (x \# xs, s) \wedge \text{suffs } P as (xs, as \cdot xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.1 The Algorithm

fun *maxne0-impl*
where
 $\text{maxne0-impl } [] a = 0$
 $| \text{maxne0-impl } x [] = 0$
 $| \text{maxne0-impl } (x \# xs) (a \# as) = (\text{if } x > 0 \text{ then } \text{max } a (\text{maxne0-impl } xs as) \text{ else } \text{maxne0-impl } xs as)$

lemma *maxne0-impl*:
assumes $\text{length } x = \text{length } a$
shows $\text{maxne0-impl } x a = \text{maxne0 } x a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *maxne0-impl-le*:
 $\text{maxne0-impl } x a \leq \text{Max } (\text{set } (a :: \text{nat list}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context
fixes $a b :: \text{nat list}$
begin

definition *special-solutions* :: $(\text{nat list} \times \text{nat list}) \text{ list}$
where
 $\text{special-solutions} = [\text{sij } a b i j . i \leftarrow [0 ..< \text{length } a], j \leftarrow [0 ..< \text{length } b]]$

definition *big-e* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$
where
 $\text{big-e } x j = \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{eij } a b i j - 1) (\text{filter } (\lambda i. x ! i \geq \text{dij } a b i j) [0 ..< \text{length } x])$

definition *big-d* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$
where
 $\text{big-d } y i = \text{map } (\lambda j. \text{dij } a b i j - 1) (\text{filter } (\lambda j. y ! j \geq \text{eij } a b i j) [0 ..< \text{length } y])$

definition *big-d'* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$

where
 $big-d' y i =$
 (let $l = length y$; $n = length b$ in
 if $l > n$ then \square else
 (let $k = n - l$ in
 map $(\lambda j. dij a b i (j + k) - 1)$ (filter $(\lambda j. y ! j \geq eij a b i (j + k))$ $[0 ..<$
 $length y]$)))

definition $max-y-impl :: nat list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$max-y-impl x j =$
 (if $j < length b \wedge big-e x j \neq \square$ then $Min (set (big-e x j))$
 else $Max (set a)$)

definition $max-x-impl :: nat list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$max-x-impl y i =$
 (if $i < length a \wedge big-d y i \neq \square$ then $Min (set (big-d y i))$
 else $Max (set b)$)

definition $max-x-impl' :: nat list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$max-x-impl' y i =$
 (if $i < length a \wedge big-d' y i \neq \square$ then $Min (set (big-d' y i))$
 else $Max (set b)$)

definition $cond-a :: nat list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$cond-a xs ys \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in set xs. x \leq maxne0 ys b)$

definition $cond-b :: nat list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$cond-b xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall k \leq length a.$
 $take k a \cdot take k xs \leq b \cdot (map (max-y-impl (take k xs)) [0 ..< length b]))$

definition $boundr-impl :: nat list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$boundr-impl x y \longleftrightarrow (\forall j < length b. y ! j \leq max-y-impl x j)$

definition $cond-d :: nat list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$cond-d xs ys \longleftrightarrow (\forall l \leq length b. take l b \cdot take l ys \leq a \cdot xs)$

definition $subdprodr-impl :: nat list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$subdprodr-impl ys \longleftrightarrow (\forall l \leq length b.$
 $take l b \cdot take l ys \leq a \cdot map (max-x-impl (take l ys)) [0 ..< length a])$

definition $subdprodl-impl :: nat list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$\text{subprodl-impl } x \ y \longleftrightarrow (\forall k \leq \text{length } a. \text{take } k \ a \cdot \text{take } k \ x \leq b \cdot y)$

definition $\text{boundl-impl } x \ y \longleftrightarrow (\forall i < \text{length } a. x \ ! \ i \leq \text{max-x-impl } y \ i)$

definition static-bounds

where

$\text{static-bounds } x \ y \longleftrightarrow$

$(\text{let } mx = \text{maxne0-impl } y \ b; my = \text{maxne0-impl } x \ a \ \text{in}$

$(\forall x \in \text{set } x. x \leq mx) \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set } y. y \leq my))$

definition $\text{check-cond} =$

$(\lambda(x, y). \text{static-bounds } x \ y \wedge a \cdot x = b \cdot y \wedge \text{boundr-impl } x \ y \wedge \text{subprodl-impl } x \ y \wedge \text{subprodr-impl } y)$

definition $\text{check}' = \text{filter } \text{check-cond}$

definition $\text{non-special-solutions} =$

$(\text{let } A = \text{Max } (\text{set } b); B = \text{Max } (\text{set } a)$

$\text{in } \text{minimize } (\text{check}' (\text{generate}' A \ B \ a \ b)))$

definition $\text{solve} = \text{special-solutions} \ @ \ \text{non-special-solutions}$

end

lemma $\text{sorted-wrt-check-generate}'$:

$\text{sorted-wrt } (<_{\text{rl} \ e \ x \ 2}) (\text{check}' \ a \ b (\text{generate}' A \ B \ a \ b))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma big-e :

$\text{set } (\text{big-e } a \ b \ x \ j) = \text{hlde-ops.Ej } a \ b \ j \ x \ s$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma big-d :

$\text{set } (\text{big-d } a \ b \ y \ i) = \text{hlde-ops.Di } a \ b \ i \ y \ s$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{big-d}'$:

$\text{length } y \ s \leq \text{length } b \implies \text{set } (\text{big-d}' \ a \ b \ y \ i) = \text{hlde-ops.Di}' \ a \ b \ i \ y \ s$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma max-y-impl :

$\text{max-y-impl } a \ b \ x \ j = \text{hlde-ops.max-y } a \ b \ x \ j$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma max-x-impl :

$\text{max-x-impl } a \ b \ y \ i = \text{hlde-ops.max-x } a \ b \ y \ i$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *max-x-impl'*:

assumes *length y ≤ length b*

shows *max-x-impl' a b y i = hlde-ops.max-x' a b y i*

<proof>

lemma (**in** *hlde*) *cond-a [simp]: cond-a b x y = cond-A x y*

<proof>

lemma (**in** *hlde*) *cond-b [simp]: cond-b a b x = cond-B x*

<proof>

lemma (**in** *hlde*) *boundr-impl [simp]: boundr-impl a b x y = boundr x y*

<proof>

lemma (**in** *hlde*) *cond-d [simp]: cond-d a b x y = cond-D x y*

<proof>

lemma (**in** *hlde*) *subdprodr-impl [simp]: subdprodr-impl a b y = subdprodr y*

<proof>

lemma (**in** *hlde*) *subdprodl-impl [simp]: subdprodl-impl a b x y = subdprodl x y*

<proof>

lemma (**in** *hlde*) *cond-bound-impl [simp]: boundl-impl a b x y = boundl x y*

<proof>

lemma (**in** *hlde*) *check [simp]:*

check' a b =

filter (λ(x, y). static-bounds a b x y ∧ a · x = b · y ∧ boundr x y ∧

subdprodl x y ∧

subdprodr y)

<proof>

conditions B, C, and D from Huet as well as "subdprodr" and "subdprodl"
are preserved by smaller solutions

lemma (**in** *hlde*) *le-imp-conds:*

assumes *le: u ≤_v x v ≤_v y*

and *len: length x = m length y = n*

shows *cond-B x ⇒ cond-B u*

and *boundr x y ⇒ boundr u v*

and *a · u = b · v ⇒ cond-D x y ⇒ cond-D u v*

and *a · u = b · v ⇒ subdprodl x y ⇒ subdprodl u v*

and *subdprodr y ⇒ subdprodr v*

<proof>

lemma (**in** *hlde*) *special-solutions [simp]:*

shows *set (special-solutions a b) = Special-Solutions*

<proof>

lemma *set-gen2*:

$set (gen2 A B a b) = \{(x, y). x \leq_v replicate (length a) A \wedge y \leq_v replicate (length b) B\}$
(is ?L = ?R)
(proof)

lemma *set-gen2'*:

$(\lambda(x, y). (fst x, fst y)) \text{ ' } set (alls2 A B a b) =$
 $\{(x, y). x \leq_v replicate (length a) A \wedge y \leq_v replicate (length b) B\}$
(proof)

lemma (in *hlde*) *in-non-special-solutions*:

assumes $(x, y) \in set (non-special-solutions a b)$
shows $(x, y) \in Solutions$
(proof)

lemma *generate-unique*:

assumes $i < j$
and $j < length (generate A B a b)$
shows $generate A B a b ! i \neq generate A B a b ! j$
(proof)

lemma *gen2-unique*:

assumes $i < j$
and $j < length (gen2 A B a b)$
shows $gen2 A B a b ! i \neq gen2 A B a b ! j$
(proof)

lemma *zeroes-ni-generate'*:

$(zeroes (length a), zeroes (length b)) \notin set (generate' A B a b)$
(proof)

lemma *set-generate'*:

$set (generate' A B a b) =$
 $\{(x, y). (x, y) \neq (zeroes (length a), zeroes (length b)) \wedge (x, y) \in set (gen2 A B a b)\}$
(proof)

lemma *set-generate''*:

$set (generate' A B a b) =$
 $\{(x, y). (x, y) \neq (zeroes (length a), zeroes (length b)) \wedge x \leq_v replicate (length a) A \wedge y \leq_v replicate (length b) B\}$
(proof)

lemma (in *hlde*) *zeroes-ni-non-special-solutions*:

shows $(zeroes m, zeroes n) \notin set (non-special-solutions a b)$
(proof)

4.1.1 Correctness: *solve* generates only minimal solutions.

lemma (in *hlde*) *solve-subset-Minimal-Solutions*:
 shows $set (solve\ a\ b) \subseteq Minimal-Solutions$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.1.2 Completeness: every minimal solution is generated by *solve*

lemma (in *hlde*) *Minimal-Solutions-subset-solve*:
 shows $Minimal-Solutions \subseteq set (solve\ a\ b)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The main correctness and completeness result of our algorithm.

lemma (in *hlde*) *solve [simp]*:
 shows $set (solve\ a\ b) = Minimal-Solutions$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5 Making the Algorithm More Efficient

locale *bounded-gen-check* =
 fixes $C :: nat\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$
 and $B :: nat$
 assumes *bound*: $\bigwedge x\ xs\ s. x > B \Longrightarrow C (x \# xs) s = False$
 and *cond-antimono*: $\bigwedge x\ x'\ xs\ s\ s'. C (x \# xs) s \Longrightarrow x' \leq x \Longrightarrow s' \leq s \Longrightarrow C (x' \# xs) s'$
begin

function *incs* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (nat\ list \times nat) \Rightarrow (nat\ list \times nat)\ list$
 where
 incs $a\ x (xs, s) =$
 $(let\ t = s + a * x\ in$
 $if\ C (x \# xs) t\ then\ (x \# xs, t) \# incs\ a (Suc\ x) (xs, s)\ else\ [])$
 ⟨*proof*⟩
termination
 ⟨*proof*⟩
declare *incs.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *in-incs*:
 assumes $(ys, t) \in set (incs\ a\ x (xs, s))$
 shows $length\ ys = length\ xs + 1 \wedge t = s + hd\ ys * a \wedge tl\ ys = xs \wedge C\ ys\ t$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *incs-Nil [simp]*: $x > B \Longrightarrow incs\ a\ x (xs, s) = []$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *incs-filter*:
 assumes $x \leq B$
 shows $incs\ a\ x = (\lambda(xs, s). filter (cond-cons\ C) (map (\lambda x. (x \# xs, s + a * x)) [x ..< B + 1]))$

<proof>

fun *gen-check* :: *nat list* ⇒ (*nat list* × *nat*) *list*
where
 gen-check [] = [([], 0)]
 | *gen-check* (a # as) = *concat* (*map* (*incs* a 0) (*gen-check* as))

lemma *gen-check-len*:
assumes (*ys*, *s*) ∈ *set* (*gen-check* as)
shows *length ys* = *length as*
<proof>

lemma *in-gen-check*:
assumes (*xs*, *s*) ∈ *set* (*gen-check* as)
shows *length xs* = *length as* ∧ *s* = *as* · *xs*
<proof>

lemma *gen-check-filter*:
gen-check as = *filter* (*suffs* C as) (*alls* B as)
<proof>

lemma *in-gen-check-cond*:
assumes (*xs*, *s*) ∈ *set* (*gen-check* as)
shows $\forall j \leq \text{length } xs. \text{drop } j \text{ } xs \neq [] \longrightarrow C (\text{drop } j \text{ } xs) (s - \text{take } j \text{ } as \cdot \text{take } j \text{ } xs)$
<proof>

lemma *sorted-gen-check*:
sorted-wrt (<*riex*) (*map* *fst* (*gen-check* xs))
<proof>

end

locale *bounded-generate-check* =
 c2: *bounded-gen-check* C₂ B₂ **for** C₂ B₂ +
 fixes C₁ **and** B₁
 assumes *cond1*: $\bigwedge b \text{ } ys. ys \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } (c2.\text{gen-check } b) \implies \text{bounded-gen-check } (C_1 \text{ } b \text{ } ys) (B_1 \text{ } b)$
begin

definition *generate-check* a b =
 [(*xs*, *ys*). *ys* ← *c2.gen-check* b, *xs* ← *bounded-gen-check.gen-check* (C₁ b (*fst* *ys*))
 a]

lemma *generate-check-filter-conv*:
generate-check a b = [(*xs*, *ys*).
 ys ← *filter* (*suffs* C₂ b) (*alls* B₂ b),
 xs ← *filter* (*suffs* (C₁ b (*fst* *ys*)) a) (*alls* (B₁ b) a)]
<proof>

lemma *generate-check-filter*:

generate-check a b = [(xs, ys) ← alls2 (B₁ b) B₂ a b. suffs (C₁ b (fst ys)) a xs
∧ suffs C₂ b ys]
<proof>

lemma *tl-generate-check-filter*:

assumes *suffs (C₁ b (zeroes (length b))) a (zeroes (length a), 0)*
and *suffs C₂ b (zeroes (length b), 0)*
shows *tl (generate-check a b) = [(xs, ys) ← tl (alls2 (B₁ b) B₂ a b). suffs (C₁*
b (fst ys)) a xs ∧ suffs C₂ b ys]
<proof>

end

context

fixes *a b :: nat list*

begin

fun *cond1*

where

cond1 ys [] s ↔ True
| cond1 ys (x # xs) s ↔ s ≤ b · ys ∧ x ≤ maxne0-impl ys b

lemma *max-x-impl'-conv*:

i < length a ⇒ length y = length b ⇒ max-x-impl' a b y i = max-x-impl a b
y i
<proof>

fun *cond2*

where

cond2 [] s ↔ True
| cond2 (y # ys) s ↔ y ≤ Max (set a) ∧ s ≤ a · map (max-x-impl' a b (y #
ys)) [0 ..< length a]

lemma *le-imp-big-d'-subset*:

assumes *v ≤_v y*
shows *set (big-d' a b v i) ⊆ set (big-d' a b y i)*
<proof>

lemma *finite-big-d'*:

finite (set (big-d' a b y i))
<proof>

lemma *Min-big-d'-le*:

assumes *i < length a*
and *big-d' a b y i ≠ []*
and *length y ≤ length b*
shows *Min (set (big-d' a b y i)) ≤ Max (set b) (is ?m ≤ -)*
<proof>

lemma *le-imp-max-x-impl'-ge*:

assumes $v \leq_v y$

and $i < \text{length } a$

shows $\text{max-x-impl}' a b v i \geq \text{max-x-impl}' a b y i$

<proof>

end

global-interpretation *c12: bounded-generate-check* ($\text{cond2 } a b$) $\text{Max } (\text{set } a)$ $\text{cond1 } \lambda b. \text{Max } (\text{set } b)$

defines $\text{c2-gen-check} = \text{c12.c2.gen-check}$ **and** $\text{c2-incs} = \text{c12.c2.inc}$

and $\text{c12-generate-check} = \text{c12.generate-check}$

<proof>

definition *post-cond* $a b = (\lambda(x, y). \text{static-bounds } a b x y \wedge a \cdot x = b \cdot y \wedge \text{boundr-impl } a b x y)$

definition *fast-filter* $a b =$

filter ($\text{post-cond } a b$) ($\text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (\text{fst } x, \text{fst } y)) (\text{tl } (\text{c12-generate-check } a b a b))$)

lemma *cond1-cond2-zeroes*:

shows $\text{suffs } (\text{cond1 } b (\text{zeroes } (\text{length } b))) a (\text{zeroes } (\text{length } a), 0)$

and $\text{suffs } (\text{cond2 } a b) b (\text{zeroes } (\text{length } b), 0)$

<proof>

lemma *suffs-cond1I*:

assumes $\forall y \in \text{set } aa. y \leq \text{maxne0-impl } aaa b$

and $\text{length } aa = \text{length } a$

and $a \cdot aa = b \cdot aaa$

shows $\text{suffs } (\text{cond1 } b aaa) a (aa, b \cdot aaa)$

<proof>

lemma *suffs-cond2-conv*:

assumes $\text{length } ys = \text{length } b$

shows $\text{suffs } (\text{cond2 } a b) b (ys, b \cdot ys) \longleftrightarrow$

$(\forall y \in \text{set } ys. y \leq \text{Max } (\text{set } a)) \wedge \text{subdprodr-impl } a b ys$

(is ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)

<proof>

lemma *suffs-cond2I*:

assumes $\forall y \in \text{set } aaa. y \leq \text{Max } (\text{set } a)$

and $\text{length } aaa = \text{length } b$

and $\text{subdprodr-impl } a b aaa$

shows $\text{suffs } (\text{cond2 } a b) b (aaa, b \cdot aaa)$

<proof>

lemma *check-cond-conv*:

assumes $(x, y) \in \text{set } (\text{alls2 } (\text{Max } (\text{set } b)) (\text{Max } (\text{set } a)) a b)$
shows $\text{check-cond } a b (\text{fst } x, \text{fst } y) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{static-bounds } a b (\text{fst } x) (\text{fst } y) \wedge a \cdot \text{fst } x = b \cdot \text{fst } y \wedge \text{boundr-impl } a b (\text{fst } x)$
 $(\text{fst } y) \wedge$
 $\text{suffs } (\text{cond1 } b (\text{fst } y)) a x \wedge$
 $\text{suffs } (\text{cond2 } a b) b y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma tune:
 $\text{check}' a b (\text{generate}' (\text{Max } (\text{set } b)) (\text{Max } (\text{set } a)) a b) = \text{fast-filter } a b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

locale bounded-incs =
fixes $\text{cond} :: \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
and $B :: \text{nat}$
assumes $\text{bound}: \bigwedge x \text{ xs } s. x > B \implies \text{cond } (x \# \text{xs}) s = \text{False}$
begin

function $\text{incs} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat list} \times \text{nat}) \Rightarrow (\text{nat list} \times \text{nat}) \text{ list}$
where
 $\text{incs } a x (\text{xs}, s) =$
 $(\text{let } t = s + a * x \text{ in}$
 $\text{if } \text{cond } (x \# \text{xs}) t \text{ then } (x \# \text{xs}, t) \# \text{incs } a (\text{Suc } x) (\text{xs}, s) \text{ else } [])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

termination
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare $\text{incs.simps} [\text{simp del}]$

lemma in-incs:
assumes $(\text{ys}, t) \in \text{set } (\text{incs } a x (\text{xs}, s))$
shows $\text{length } \text{ys} = \text{length } \text{xs} + 1 \wedge t = s + \text{hd } \text{ys} * a \wedge \text{tl } \text{ys} = \text{xs} \wedge \text{cond } \text{ys } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma incs-Nil [*simp*]: $x > B \implies \text{incs } a x (\text{xs}, s) = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

global-interpretation incs1:
 $\text{bounded-incs } (\text{cond1 } b \text{ ys}) (\text{Max } (\text{set } b))$
for $b \text{ ys} :: \text{nat list}$
defines $c1\text{-incs} = \text{incs1.incs}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun $c1\text{-gen-check}$
where
 $c1\text{-gen-check } b \text{ ys } [] = [([], 0)]$
 $| c1\text{-gen-check } b \text{ ys } (a \# \text{as}) = \text{concat } (\text{map } (c1\text{-incs } b \text{ ys } a 0) (c1\text{-gen-check } b \text{ ys } \text{as}))$

definition *generate-check* $a\ b = [(xs, ys).\ ys \leftarrow c2\text{-gen-check}\ a\ b\ b,\ xs \leftarrow c1\text{-gen-check}\ b\ (fst\ ys)\ a]$

lemma *c1-gen-check-conv*:

assumes $(ys, s) \in set\ (c2\text{-gen-check}\ a\ b\ b)$

shows $c1\text{-gen-check}\ b\ ys\ a = bounded\text{-gen-check}.\text{gen-check}\ (cond1\ b\ ys)\ a$

<proof>

5.1 Code Generation

lemma *solve-efficient* [code]:

$solve\ a\ b = special\text{-solutions}\ a\ b\ @\ minimize\ (fast\text{-filter}\ a\ b)$

<proof>

lemma *c12-generate-check-code* [code-unfold]:

$c12\text{-generate-check}\ a\ b\ a\ b = generate\text{-check}\ a\ b$

<proof>

end

References

- [1] G. Huet. An algorithm to generate the basis of solutions to homogeneous linear diophantine equations. *Information Processing Letters*, 7(3):144–147, 1978.