

Fisher's Inequality: Linear Algebraic Proof Techniques for Combinatorics

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Abstract

Linear algebraic techniques are powerful, yet often underrated tools in combinatorial proofs. This formalisation provides a library including matrix representations of incidence set systems, general formal proof techniques for the rank argument and linear bound argument, and finally a formalisation of a number of variations of the well-known Fisher's inequality. We build on our prior work formalising combinatorial design theory using a locale-centric approach, including extensions such as constant intersect designs and dual incidence systems. In addition to Fisher's inequality, we also formalise proofs on other incidence system properties using the incidence matrix representation, such as design existence, dual system relationships and incidence system isomorphisms. This formalisation is presented in the paper "Formalising Fisher's Inequality: Formal Linear Algebraic Techniques in Combinatorics", accepted to ITP 2022.

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1 Miscellaneous Multset/Set Extras

```
theory Set-Multiset-Extras imports Design-Theory.Multisets-Extras HOL-Combinatorics.Multiset-Permutation
```

```
begin
```

1.1 Set extras

Minor set extras on cardinality and filtering

```
lemma equal-card-inter-fin-eq-sets: finite A ==> finite B ==> card A = card B ==>
```

```
card (A ∩ B) = card A ==> A = B
```

```
by (metis Int-lower1 Int-lower2 card-subset-eq)
```

```
lemma insert-filter-set-true: P x ==> {a ∈ (insert x A) . P a} = insert x {a ∈ A . P a}
```

```
by auto
```

```
lemma insert-filter-set-false: ¬ P x ==> {a ∈ (insert x A) . P a} = {a ∈ A . P a}
```

```
by auto
```

1.2 Multiset Extras

Minor multiset extras on size and element reasoning

```
lemma obtain-two-items-mset:
```

```
assumes size A > 1
```

```
obtains x y where x ∈# A and y ∈# A - {#x#}
```

```
proof -
```

```
obtain x where x ∈# A
```

```
by (metis assms gr-implies-not-zero multiset-nonemptyE size-empty)
```

```
have size (A - {#x#}) > 0
```

```
by (metis ‹x ∈# A› assms insert-DiffM less-irrefl-nat nonempty-has-size size-single)
```

```
then obtain bl2 where bl2 ∈# A - {#x#}
```

```
by (metis less-not-refl multiset-nonemptyE size-empty)
```

```
thus ?thesis
```

```
using ‹x ∈# A› that by blast
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma obtain-two-items-mset-filter:
```

```
assumes size {#a ∈# A . P a #} > 1
```

```
obtains x y where x ∈# A and y ∈# A - {#x#} and P x and P y
```

```
proof -
```

```
obtain x y where xin: x ∈# {#a ∈# A . P a #} and yin: y ∈# {#a ∈# A . P a #} - {#x#}
```

```
using obtain-two-items-mset assms by blast
```

```
then have xdets: x ∈# A P x by auto
```

```
then have yin2: y ∈# {#a ∈# (A - {#x#}) . P a #} using yin
```

```
by force
```

```
then have y ∈# (A - {#x#}) P y
```

```

by (metis multiset-partition union-iff) (meson yin2 filter-mset-eq-conv)
thus ?thesis using xdets that by blast
qed

lemma size-count-mset_ss:
assumes finite B
assumes (set-mset A) ⊆ B
shows size A = (∑ x ∈ B . count A x)
proof -
obtain C where cdef: B - (set-mset A) = C using assms
by simp
have fin: finite (set-mset A) using assms by auto
have un: C ∪ (set-mset A) = B
using Diff-partition ‹B - set-mset A = C› assms by blast
have disj: C ∩ (set-mset A) = {}
using ‹B - set-mset A = C› by auto
have zero: ∀ x . x ∈ C ⟹ count A x = 0
by (meson count_eq_zero_iff disj disjoint_iff_not_equal)
then have (∑ x ∈ B . count A x) = (∑ x ∈ (C ∪ set-mset A) . count A x)
using un by simp
also have ... = (∑ x ∈ C . count A x) + (∑ x ∈ (set-mset A) . count A x)
using disj fin assms cdef sum_subset_diff by (metis un)
also have ... = (∑ x ∈ (set-mset A) . count A x) using zero by auto
finally have (∑ x ∈ B . count A x) = size A
by (simp add: size_multiset_overloaded_eq)
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma mset_list_by_index: mset (xs) = image_mset (λ i . (xs ! i)) (mset_set
{..

```

```

lemma mset-image-eq-filter-eq:  $A = \text{image-mset } f B \implies$   

 $\text{filter-mset } P A = (\text{image-mset } f (\text{filter-mset } (\lambda x. P(f x)) B))$   

by (simp add: filter-mset-image-mset)

```

1.3 Permutation on Sets and Multisets

```

lemma elem-permutation-of-set-empty-iff: finite  $A \implies xs \in \text{permutations-of-set}$   

 $A \implies$   

 $xs = [] \longleftrightarrow A = \{\}$   

using permutations-of-setD(1) by fastforce

```

```

lemma elem-permutation-of-mset-empty-iff:  $xs \in \text{permutations-of-multiset } A \implies$   

 $xs = [] \longleftrightarrow A = \{\#\}$   

using permutations-of-multisetD by fastforce

```

1.4 Lists

Further lemmas on the relationship between lists and multisets

```

lemma count-distinct-mset-list-index:  $i1 < \text{length } xs \implies i2 < \text{length } xs \implies i1 \neq i2 \implies$   

 $\text{distinct-mset } (\text{mset } xs) \implies xs ! i1 \neq xs ! i2$   

by (simp add: nth-eq-iff-index-eq)

```

```

lemma index-remove1-mset-ne:  

assumes  $x \in \# (\text{mset } xs)$   

assumes  $y \in \# \text{remove1-mset } x (\text{mset } xs)$   

assumes  $xs ! j1 = x$   

assumes  $j1 < \text{length } xs$   

obtains  $j2$  where  $xs ! j2 = y$  and  $j2 < \text{length } xs$  and  $j1 \neq j2$   

proof (cases  $x = y$ )  

case True  

then have count (mset xs)  $x \geq 2$   

using assms(2) count-eq-zero-iff by fastforce  

then have crm: count (remove1-mset x (mset xs))  $x \geq 1$   

by (metis True assms(2) count-greater-eq-one-iff)  

obtain ys zs where xseq:  $xs = ys @ (x \# zs)$  and yseq:  $ys = \text{take } j1 xs$  and  

zseq:  $zs = \text{drop } (\text{Suc } j1) xs$   

using assms(1) assms(3) id-take-nth-drop in-mset-conv-nth assms(4) by blast  

have mset xs = mset ys + mset (x # zs)  

by (simp add: xseq)  

then have remove1-mset x (mset xs) = mset (ys) + mset (zs)  

using assms by simp  

then have y  $\in \# (\text{mset } ys + \text{mset } zs)$  using crm  

using True <remove1-mset x (mset xs) = mset ys + mset zs> assms(2) by  

presburger  

then have yinor:  $y \in \# \text{mset } ys \vee y \in \# \text{mset } zs$  by simp  

then show ?thesis proof (cases  $y \in \# \text{mset } ys$ )  

case True  

then obtain j2 where yeq:  $ys ! j2 = y$  and j2lt:  $j2 < \text{length } ys$ 

```

```

    by (meson in-mset-conv-nth)
  then have 1:  $xs ! j2 = y$  using yseq by simp
  have  $j2 < j1$  using yseq j2lt by simp
  then show ?thesis using that 1 j2lt xseq by simp
next
  case False
  then have  $y \in\# mset zs$  using yinor by simp
  then obtain j2 where zsy:  $zs ! j2 = y$  and j2lt:  $j2 < length zs$ 
    by (meson in-mset-conv-nth)
  then have 1:  $xs ! ((Suc j1) + j2) = y$  using zseq zsy assms(4) by simp
  have  $length xs = (Suc j1) + length zs$  using zseq xseq
    by (metis Suc-diff-Suc add-Suc-shift add-diff-inverse-nat assms(4) length-drop
less-imp-not-less)
  then have 2:  $(Suc j1) + j2 < length xs$  using j2lt by simp
  then show ?thesis using 1 that by simp
qed
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis that assms(2) assms(3) in-diffD in-mset-conv-nth)
qed

lemma count-list-mset:  $count-list xs x = count (mset xs) x$ 
proof (induct xs)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons a xs)
  then show ?case proof (cases a = x)
    case True
    have mset-add-split:  $count (mset (a \# xs)) x = count (add-mset a (mset xs)) x$ 
      by simp
    then have  $count (mset (a \# xs)) x = count (mset xs) x + 1$ 
      by (metis True Suc-eq-plus1 count-add-mset)
    then show ?thesis using True Cons.hyps by simp
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis using Cons.hyps by simp
qed
qed

lemma count-min-2-indices-lt:
assumes i1 < i2
assumes xs ! i1 = x
assumes xs ! i2 = x
assumes i1 < length xs i2 < length xs
shows  $count (mset xs) x \geq 2$ 
proof -
  obtain xs1 xs2 where xse:  $xs = xs1 @ xs2$  and xs1:  $xs1 = take i2 xs$  and xs2:

```

```

xs2 = drop i2 xs
  by simp
have i1 < length xs1 using assms length-take
  by (simp add: assms(4) ‹xs1 = take i2 xs›)
then have xs1in: xs ! i1 ∈# mset xs1
  by (simp add: nth-append xse)
have i2 ≥ length xs1 using assms length-take xs1 by simp
then have xs2in: xs ! i2 ∈# mset xs2 using xse nth-append
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(5) in-mset-conv-nth leD leI take-all-iff
take-append)
have count (mset xs) x = count ((mset xs1) + (mset xs2)) x
  by (simp add: xse)
then have count (mset xs) x = count (mset xs1) x + count (mset xs2) x by
simp
thus ?thesis using xs1in xs2in
  by (metis add-mono assms(2) assms(3) count-greater-eq-one-iff nat-1-add-1)
qed

lemma count-min-2-indices: i1 ≠ i2 ⇒ xs ! i1 = x ⇒ xs ! i2 = x ⇒ i1 <
length xs ⇒
i2 < length xs ⇒ count (mset xs) x ≥ 2
apply (cases i1 < i2, simp add: count-min-2-indices-lt)
by (metis count-min-2-indices-lt linorder-cases)

lemma obtain-set-list-item:
assumes x ∈ set xs
obtains i where i < length xs and xs ! i = x
by (meson assms in-set-conv-nth)

```

1.5 Summation Rules

Some lemmas to make it simpler to work with double and triple summations

```

context comm-monoid-add
begin

```

```

lemma sum-reorder-triple: (∑ l ∈ A . (∑ i ∈ B . (∑ j ∈ C . g l i j))) =
  (∑ i ∈ B . (∑ j ∈ C . (∑ l ∈ A . g l i j)))
proof -
  have (∑ l ∈ A . (∑ i ∈ B . (∑ j ∈ C . g l i j))) = (∑ i ∈ B . (∑ l ∈ A .
  (∑ j ∈ C . g l i j)))
    using sum.swap[of λ l i . (∑ j ∈ C . g l i j)] B A] by simp
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ B . (∑ j ∈ C . (∑ l ∈ A . g l i j))) using sum.swap
  by metis
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma double-sum-mult-hom:
fixes k :: 'b :: {comm-ring-1}
shows (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j ∈ g i . k * (f i j))) = k * (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j ∈ g i . f i j))

```

```

by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) comm-monoid-add-class.sum.cong sum-distrib-left)

lemma double-sum-split-case:
  assumes finite A
  shows (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j ∈ A . f i j)) = (∑ i ∈ A . (f i i)) + (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j
  ∈ (A - {i}) . f i j))
proof -
  have ∀ i. i ∈ A ⇒ (∑ j ∈ A . f i j) = f i i + (∑ j ∈ (A - {i}) . f i j)
    using sum.remove_assms by metis
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: sum.distrib)
qed

lemma double-sum-split-case2: (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j ∈ A . g i j)) =
  (∑ i ∈ A . (g i i)) + (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j ∈ {a ∈ A . a ≠ i} . g i j))
proof -
  have ∀ i. A = {a ∈ A . a = i} ∪ {a ∈ A . a ≠ i} by auto
  then have part: ∀ i. i ∈ A ⇒ A = {i} ∪ {a ∈ A . a ≠ i} by auto
  have empt: ∀ i. {i} ∩ {a ∈ A . a ≠ i} = {} by simp
  then have (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j ∈ A . g i j)) =
    (∑ i ∈ A . ((∑ j ∈ {i} . g i j) + (∑ j ∈ {a ∈ A . a ≠ i} . g i j))) using part
    by (smt (verit) finite-Un local.sum.cong local.sum.infinite local.sum.union-disjoint)

  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ A . ((∑ j ∈ {i} . g i j))) + (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j ∈ {a ∈
  A . a ≠ i} . g i j))
    by (simp add: local.sum.distrib)
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

end

context comm-ring-1
begin

lemma double-sum-split-case-square:
  assumes finite A
  shows (∑ i ∈ A . f i )^2 = (∑ i ∈ A . (f i * f i)) + (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j ∈ (A
  - {i}) . f i * f j))
proof -
  have (∑ i ∈ A . f i )^2 = (∑ i ∈ A . f i) * (∑ i ∈ A . f i)
    using power2-eq-square by blast
  then have (∑ i ∈ A . f i) * (∑ i ∈ A . f i) = (∑ i ∈ A . f i) * (∑ j ∈ A . f
  j) by simp
  also have 1: ... = (∑ i ∈ A . f i * (∑ j ∈ A . f j)) using sum-distrib-right by
  simp
  also have 2: ... = (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j ∈ A . f i * f j)) using sum-distrib-left by
  metis
  finally have (∑ i ∈ A . f i) * (∑ i ∈ A . f i) =
    (∑ i ∈ A . (f i * f i)) + (∑ i ∈ A . (∑ j ∈ (A - {i}) . f i * f j))

```

```

using assms double-sum-split-case[of A λ i j . f i * f j] 1 2 by presburger
then show ?thesis
  using power2-eq-square by presburger
qed

lemma double-sum-split-square-diff: finite {0.. $x$ }  $\implies$ 
  ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..x\}} (\sum_{j \in (\{0..x\} - \{i\})} c_i * c_j)) =$ 
  ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..x\}} c_i)^2 - (\sum_{i \in \{0..x\}} c_i * c_i)$ 
  using double-sum-split-case-square[of {0.. $x$ } λ i. c i] by fastforce

end
end

```

2 Matrix and Vector Additions

theory Matrix-Vector-Extras imports Set-Multiset-Extras Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix

Design-Theory.Multisets-Extras Groebner-Bases.Macaulay-Matrix Polynomial-Factorization.Missing-List
begin

2.1 Vector Extras

For ease of use, a number of additions to the existing vector library as initially developed in the JNF AFP Entry, are given below

We define the concept of summing up elements of a vector

definition (in comm-monoid-add) sum-vec :: 'a vec \Rightarrow 'a where
sum-vec v \equiv sum (λ i . v \$ i) {0..<dim-vec v}

```

lemma sum-vec-vNil[simp]: sum-vec vNil = 0
  by (simp add: sum-vec-def)

lemma sum-vec-vCons: sum-vec (vCons a v) = a + sum-vec v
proof -
  have 0: a = (vCons a v) $ 0
    by simp
  have sum-vec v = sum (λ i . v $ i) {0..<dim-vec v} by (simp add: sum-vec-def)
  also have ... = sum (λ i . (vCons a v) $ Suc i) {0..< dim-vec v}
    by force
  also have ... = sum (λ i . (vCons a v) $ i) {Suc 0..< (Suc (dim-vec v))}
    by (metis sum.shift-bounds-Suc-ivl)
  finally have sum: sum-vec v = sum (λ i . (vCons a v) $ i) {Suc 0..< dim-vec (vCons a v)} by simp
    have sum-vec (vCons a v) = sum (λ i . (vCons a v) $ i) {0..< dim-vec (vCons a v)}
      by (simp add: sum-vec-def)
    then have sum-vec (vCons a v) = (vCons a v) $ 0 + sum (λ i . (vCons a v) $ i) {Suc 0..< dim-vec (vCons a v)}
      by (metis dim-vec-vCons sum.atLeast-Suc-lessThan zero-less-Suc)

```

```

thus ?thesis using sum 0 by simp
qed

lemma sum-vec-list: sum-list (list-of-vec v) = sum-vec v
  by (induct v)(simp-all add: sum-vec-vCons)

lemma sum-vec-mset: sum-vec v = (∑ x ∈# (mset (list-of-vec v)) . x)
  by (simp add: sum-vec-list)

lemma dim-vec-vCons-ne-0: dim-vec (vCons a v) > 0
  by (cases v) simp-all

lemma sum-vec-vCons-lt:
  assumes ∀ i. i < dim-vec (vCons a v) ⇒ (vCons a v) $ i ≤ (n ::int)
  assumes sum-vec v ≤ m
  shows sum-vec (vCons a v) ≤ n + m
proof –
  have split: sum-vec (vCons a v) = a + sum-vec v by (simp add: sum-vec-vCons)
  have a: (vCons a v) $ 0 = a by simp
  then have 0 < dim-vec (vCons a v) using dim-vec-vCons-ne-0 by simp
  then have a ≤ n using assms by (metis a)
  thus ?thesis using split assms
    by (simp add: add-mono)
qed

lemma sum-vec-one-zero:
  assumes ∀ i. i < dim-vec (v :: int vec) ⇒ v $ i ≤ (1 ::int)
  shows sum-vec v ≤ dim-vec v
  using assms
proof (induct v)
  case vNil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (vCons a v)
  then have (∀ i. i < dim-vec v ⇒ v $ i ≤ (1 ::int))
    using vCons.preds by force
  then have lt: sum-vec v ≤ int (dim-vec v) by (simp add: vCons.hyps)
  then show ?case using sum-vec-vCons-lt lt vCons.preds by simp
qed

```

Definition to convert a vector to a multiset

```

definition vec-mset:: 'a vec ⇒ 'a multiset where
  vec-mset v ≡ image-mset (vec-index v) (mset-set {.. < dim-vec v})

```

```

lemma vec-elem-exists-mset: (∃ i ∈ {.. < dim-vec v}. v $ i = x) ←→ x ∈# vec-mset
v
  by (auto simp add: vec-mset-def)

```

```

lemma mset-vec-same-size: dim-vec v = size (vec-mset v)

```

```

by (simp add: vec-mset-def)

lemma mset-vec-eq-mset-list: vec-mset v = mset (list-of-vec v)
  by (auto simp add: vec-mset-def)
    (metis list-of-vec-map mset-map mset-set-up-to-eq-mset-up-to)

lemma vec-mset-img-map: image-mset f (mset (xs)) = vec-mset (map-vec f (vec-of-list xs))
  by (metis list-vec mset-map mset-vec-eq-mset-list vec-of-list-map)

lemma vec-mset-vNil: vec-mset vNil = {#}
  by (simp add: vec-mset-def)

lemma vec-mset-vCons: vec-mset (vCons x v) = add-mset x (vec-mset v)
proof -
  have vec-mset (vCons x v) = mset (list-of-vec (vCons x v))
    by (simp add: mset-vec-eq-mset-list)
  then have mset (list-of-vec (vCons x v)) = add-mset x (mset (list-of-vec v))
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    by (metis mset-vec-eq-mset-list)
qed

lemma vec-mset-set: vec-set v = set-mset (vec-mset v)
  by (simp add: mset-vec-eq-mset-list set-list-of-vec)

lemma vCons-set-contains-in: a ∈ setv v ⇒ setv (vCons a v) = setv v
  by (metis remdups-mset-singleton-sum set-mset-remdups-mset vec-mset-set vec-mset-vCons)

lemma vCons-set-contains-add: a ∉ setv v ⇒ setv (vCons a v) = setv v ∪ {a}
  using vec-mset-set vec-mset-vCons
  by (metis Un-insert-right set-mset-add-mset-insert sup-bot-right)

lemma setv-vec-mset-not-in-iff: a ∉ setv v ⇔ a ∉# vec-mset v
  by (simp add: vec-mset-set)

Abbreviation for counting occurrences of an element in a vector

abbreviation count-vec v a ≡ count (vec-mset v) a

lemma vec-count-lt-dim: count-vec v a ≤ dim-vec v
  by (metis mset-vec-same-size order-refl set-count-size-min)

lemma count-vec-empty: dim-vec v = 0 ⇒ count-vec v a = 0
  by (simp add: mset-vec-same-size)

lemma count-vec-vNil: count-vec vNil a = 0
  by (simp add: vec-mset-def)

lemma count-vec-vCons: count-vec (vCons aa v) a = (if (aa = a) then count-vec

```

```

 $v a + 1 \text{ else } \text{count-vec } v a)$ 
by (simp add: vec-mset-vCons)

lemma elem-exists-count-min:  $\exists i \in \{\dots < \text{dim-vec } v\}. v \$ i = x \implies \text{count-vec } v x \geq 1$ 
by (simp add: vec-elem-exists-mset)

lemma count-vec-count-mset:  $\text{vec-mset } v = \text{image-mset } f A \implies \text{count-vec } v a = \text{count } (\text{image-mset } f A) a$ 
by (simp)

lemma count-vec-alt-list:  $\text{count-vec } v a = \text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda y. a = y) (\text{list-of-vec } v))$ 
by (simp add: mset-vec-eq-mset-list) (metis count-mset)

lemma count-vec-alt:  $\text{count-vec } v x = \text{card } \{i. v \$ i = x \wedge i < \text{dim-vec } v\}$ 
proof –
  have  $\text{count-vec } v x = \text{count } (\text{image-mset } ((\$) v) (\text{mset-set } \{\dots < \text{dim-vec } v\})) x$  by
  (simp add: vec-mset-def)
  also have ... = size {#a ∈ # (image-mset ((\$) v) (mset-set {.. < dim-vec v})) . x = a#}
  by (simp add: filter-mset-eq)
  also have ... = size {#a ∈ # (mset-set {.. < dim-vec v}) . x = (v \$ a) #}
  by (simp add: filter-mset-image-mset)
  finally have  $\text{count-vec } v x = \text{card } \{a \in \{\dots < \text{dim-vec } v\} . x = (v \$ a)\}$  by simp
  thus ?thesis by (smt (verit) Collect-cong lessThan-iff)
qed

lemma count-vec-sum-ones:
  fixes  $v :: 'a :: \{ring-1\} \text{ vec}$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ i = 1 \vee v \$ i = 0$ 
  shows of-nat (count-vec v 1) = sum-vec v
  using assms
proof (induct v)
  case vNil
  then show ?case
  by (simp add: vec-mset-vNil)
next
  case (vCons a v)
  then have lim:  $\text{dim-vec } (vCons a v) \geq 1$ 
  by simp
  have ( $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ i = 1 \vee v \$ i = 0$ )
  using vCons.preds by force
  then have hyp: of-nat (count-vec v 1) = sum-vec v
  using vCons.hyps by blast
  have sum ((\$) (vCons a v)) {0.. < dim-vec (vCons a v)} = sum-vec (vCons a v)
  by (simp add: sum-vec-def)
  then have sv: sum ((\$) (vCons a v)) {0.. < dim-vec (vCons a v)} = sum-vec (v)
  + a
  by (simp add: sum-vec-vCons)

```

```

then show ?case using count-vec-vCons dim-vec-vCons-ne-0 sum-vec-vCons
vCons.prem
by (metis add.commute add-0 hyp of-nat-1 of-nat-add vec-index-vCons-0)
qed

lemma count-vec-two-elems:
fixes v :: 'a :: {zero-neq-one} vec
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ i = 1 \vee v \$ i = 0$ 
shows count-vec v 1 + count-vec v 0 = dim-vec v
proof -
have ss: vec-set v  $\subseteq \{0, 1\}$  using assms by (auto simp add: vec-set-def)
have dim-vec v = size (vec-mset v)
by (simp add: mset-vec-same-size)
have size (vec-mset v) =  $(\sum x \in (\text{vec-set } v). \text{count } (\text{vec-mset } v) x)$ 
by (simp add: vec-mset-set size-multiset-overloaded-eq)
also have ... =  $(\sum x \in \{0, 1\}. \text{count } (\text{vec-mset } v) x)$ 
using size-count-mset-ss ss
by (metis calculation finite.emptyI finite.insertI vec-mset-set)
finally have size (vec-mset v) = count (vec-mset v) 0 + count (vec-mset v) 1
by simp
thus ?thesis
by (simp add: dim-vec v = size (vec-mset v))
qed

lemma count-vec-sum-zeros:
fixes v :: 'a :: {ring-1} vec
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ i = 1 \vee v \$ i = 0$ 
shows of-nat (count-vec v 0) = of-nat (dim-vec v) - sum-vec v
using count-vec-two-elems assms count-vec-sum-ones
by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' of-nat-add)

lemma count-vec-sum-ones-alt:
fixes v :: 'a :: {ring-1} vec
assumes vec-set v  $\subseteq \{0, 1\}$ 
shows of-nat (count-vec v 1) = sum-vec v
proof -
have  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ i = 1 \vee v \$ i = 0$  using assms
by (meson insertE singletonD subsetD vec-setI)
thus ?thesis using count-vec-sum-ones
by blast
qed

lemma setv-not-in-count0-iff: a  $\notin$  setv v  $\longleftrightarrow$  count-vec v a = 0
using setv-vec-mset-not-in-iff
by (metis count-eq-zero-iff)

lemma sum-count-vec:
assumes finite (setv v)
shows  $(\sum i \in \text{set}_v v. \text{count-vec } v i) = \text{dim-vec } v$ 

```

```

using assms proof (induct v)
  case vNil
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: count-vec-empty)
next
  case (vCons a v)
  then show ?case proof (cases a ∈ setv v)
    case True
      have cv:  $\bigwedge x. x \in (set_v v) - \{a\} \implies \text{count-vec } (vCons a v) x = \text{count-vec } v x$ 
        using count-vec-vCons by (metis DiffD2 singletonI)
        then have sum (count-vec (vCons a v)) (setv (vCons a v)) = sum (count-vec (vCons a v)) (setv v)
          using vCons-set-contains-in True by metis
          also have ... = count-vec (vCons a v) a + sum (count-vec (vCons a v)) ((setv v) - {a})
            using sum.remove True vCons.preds(1) by (metis vCons-set-contains-in)
            also have ... = count-vec v a + 1 + sum (count-vec v) ((setv v) - {a})
              using cv count-vec-vCons by (metis sum.cong)
            also have ... = 1 + sum (count-vec v) ((setv v))
              using sum.remove add.commute vCons.preds vCons-set-contains-in True
              by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))
            also have ... = 1 + dim-vec v using vCons.hyps
              by (metis True vCons.preds vCons-set-contains-in)
            finally show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False
      then have cv:  $\bigwedge x. x \in (set_v v) \implies \text{count-vec } (vCons a v) x = \text{count-vec } v x$ 
        using count-vec-vCons by (metis)
        have f: finite (setv v)
          using vCons.preds False vCons-set-contains-add by (metis Un-infinite)
        have sum (count-vec (vCons a v)) (setv (vCons a v)) =
          count-vec (vCons a v) a + sum (count-vec (vCons a v)) (setv v)
          using False vCons-set-contains-add
          by (metis Un-insert-right finite-Un sum.insert sup-bot-right vCons.preds)
        also have ... = count-vec v a + 1 + sum (count-vec v) ((setv v))
          using cv count-vec-vCons by (metis sum.cong)
        also have ... = 1 + sum (count-vec v) ((setv v))
          using False setv-not-in-count0-iff by (metis add-0)
        finally show ?thesis using vCons.hyps f by simp
    qed
qed

lemma sum-setv-subset-eq:
  assumes finite A
  assumes setv v ⊆ A
  shows  $(\sum i \in set_v v. \text{count-vec } v i) = (\sum i \in A. \text{count-vec } v i)$ 
proof -
  have ni:  $\bigwedge x. x \notin set_v v \implies \text{count-vec } v x = 0$ 
    by (simp add: setv-not-in-count0-iff)

```

```

have ( $\sum i \in A. count\text{-}vec v i$ ) = ( $\sum i \in A - (set_v v). count\text{-}vec v i$ ) + ( $\sum i \in (set_v v). count\text{-}vec v i$ )
  using sum.subset-diff assms by auto
  then show ?thesis using ni
    by simp
qed

lemma sum-count-vec-subset: finite A  $\implies$  setv v  $\subseteq$  A  $\implies$  ( $\sum i \in A. count\text{-}vec v i$ ) = dim-vec v
  using sum-setv-subset-eq sum-count-vec finite-subset by metis

An abbreviation for checking if an element is in a vector

abbreviation vec-contains :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\in\$$  50) where
a  $\in\$$  v  $\equiv$  a  $\in$  setv v

lemma vec-set-mset-contains-iff: a  $\in\$$  v  $\longleftrightarrow$  a  $\in\#$  vec-mset v
  by (simp add: vec-mset-def vec-set-def)

lemma vec-contains-count-gt1-iff: a  $\in\$$  v  $\longleftrightarrow$  count-vec v a  $\geq$  1
  by (simp add: vec-set-mset-contains-iff)

lemma vec-contains-obtains-index:
  assumes a  $\in\$$  v
  obtains i where i < dim-vec v and v $ i = a
  by (metis assms vec-setE)

lemma vec-count-eq-list-count: count (mset xs) a = count-vec (vec-of-list xs) a
  by (simp add: list-vec mset-vec-eq-mset-list)

lemma vec-contains-col-elements-mat:
  assumes j < dim-col M
  assumes a  $\in\$$  col M j
  shows a  $\in$  elements-mat M
proof -
  have dim-vec (col M j) = dim-row M by simp
  then obtain i where ilt: i < dim-row M and (col M j) $ i = a
    using vec-setE by (metis assms(2))
  then have M $$ (i, j) = a
    by (simp add: assms(1))
  thus ?thesis using assms(1) ilt
    by blast
qed

lemma vec-contains-row-elements-mat:
  assumes i < dim-row M
  assumes a  $\in\$$  row M i
  shows a  $\in$  elements-mat M
proof -
  have dim-vec (row M i) = dim-col M by simp

```

```

then obtain j where jlt:  $j < \text{dim-col } M$  and ( $\text{row } M \ i$ ) $ j = a using vec-setE
  by (metis assms(2))
then have M $$ (i, j) = a
  by (simp add: assms(1))
thus ?thesis using assms(1) jlt
  by blast
qed

```

```

lemma vec-contains-img:  $a \in \$ v \implies f a \in \$ (\text{map-vec } f v)$ 
  by (metis index-map-vec(1) index-map-vec(2) vec-contains-obtains-index vec-setI)

```

The existing vector library contains the identity and zero vectors, but no definition of a vector where all elements are 1, as defined below

```

definition all-ones-vec :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {zero, one} vec (uv) where
  uv n  $\equiv$  vec n ( $\lambda i. 1$ )

```

```

lemma dim-vec-all-ones[simp]: dim-vec (uv n) = n
  by (simp add: all-ones-vec-def)

```

```

lemma all-ones-index [simp]: i < n  $\implies$  uv n $ i = 1
  by (simp add: all-ones-vec-def)

```

```

lemma dim-vec-mult-vec-mat [simp]: dim-vec (v v* A) = dim-col A
  unfolding mult-vec-mat-def by simp

```

```

lemma all-ones-vec-smult[simp]: i < n  $\implies$  ((k :: ('a :: {one, zero, monoid-mult})) v (uv n)) $ i = k
  by (simp add: smult-vec-def)

```

Extra lemmas on existing vector operations

```

lemma smult-scalar-prod-sum:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {comm-ring-1}
  assumes vx  $\in$  carrier-vec n
  assumes vy  $\in$  carrier-vec n
  shows  $(\sum i \in \{0..<n\}. ((x \cdot_v vx) \$ i) * ((y \cdot_v vy) \$ i)) = x * y * (vx \cdot vy)$ 
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies ((x \cdot_v vx) \$ i) * ((y \cdot_v vy) \$ i) = x * y * (vx \$ i) * (vy \$ i)$ 
    using assms by simp
  then have  $(\sum i \in \{0..<n\}. ((x \cdot_v vx) \$ i) * ((y \cdot_v vy) \$ i)) =$ 
     $(\sum i \in \{0..<n\}. x * y * (vx \$ i) * (vy \$ i))$ 
    by simp
  also have ...  $= x * y * (\sum i \in \{0..<n\}. (vx \$ i) * (vy \$ i))$ 
    using sum-distrib-left[of x * y ( $\lambda i. (vx \$ i) * (vy \$ i)$ ) {0..<n}]
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) mult.assoc sum.cong)
  finally have  $(\sum i \in \{0..<n\}. ((x \cdot_v vx) \$ i) * ((y \cdot_v vy) \$ i)) = x * y * (vx \cdot vy)$ 
    using scalar-prod-def assms by (metis carrier-vecD)
  thus ?thesis by simp

```

qed

```

lemma scalar-prod-double-sum-fn-vec:
  fixes c :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a :: {comm-semiring-0})
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec
  assumes  $\bigwedge j . j < k \implies \text{dim-vec } (f j) = n$ 
  shows  $(\text{vec } n (\lambda i. \sum j = 0..<k. c j * (f j) \$ i)) \cdot (\text{vec } n (\lambda i. \sum j = 0..<k. c j * (f j) \$ i)) =$ 
     $(\sum_{j1 \in \{0..<k\}} c j1 * c j1 * ((f j1) \cdot (f j1))) +$ 
     $(\sum_{j1 \in \{0..<k\}} (\sum_{j2 \in (\{0..<k\} - \{j1\})} c j1 * c j2 * ((f j1) \cdot (f j2))))$ 
proof -
  have sum-simp:  $\bigwedge j1 j2. (\sum l \in \{0..<n\} . c j1 * (f j1) \$ l * (c j2 * (f j2) \$ l)) =$ 
   $c j1 * c j2 * (\sum l \in \{0..<n\} . (f j1) \$ l * (f j2) \$ l)$ 
proof -
  fix j1 j2
  have  $(\sum l \in \{0..<n\} . c j1 * (f j1) \$ l * (c j2 * (f j2) \$ l)) =$ 
     $(\sum l \in \{0..<n\} . c j1 * c j2 * (f j1) \$ l * (f j2) \$ l)$ 
  using mult.commute sum.cong
  by (smt (z3) ab-semigroup-mult-class.mult-ac(1))
  then show  $(\sum l \in \{0..<n\} . c j1 * (f j1) \$ l * (c j2 * (f j2) \$ l)) =$ 
     $c j1 * c j2 * (\sum l \in \{0..<n\} . (f j1) \$ l * (f j2) \$ l)$ 
  using sum-distrib-left[of c j1 * c j2  $\lambda l. (f j1) \$ l * (f j2) \$ l \{0..<n\}$ ]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) mult.assoc sum.cong)
qed
have  $(\text{vec } n (\lambda i. \sum j = 0..<k. c j * (f j) \$ i)) \cdot (\text{vec } n (\lambda i. \sum j = 0..<k. c j * (f j) \$ i)) =$ 
   $= (\sum l = 0..<n. (\sum j1 = 0..<k. c j1 * (f j1) \$ l) * (\sum j2 = 0..<k. c j2 * (f j2) \$ l))$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def by simp
  also have ... =  $(\sum l \in \{0..<n\} . (\sum j1 \in \{0..<k\} . (\sum j2 \in \{0..<k\}. c j1 * (f j1) \$ l * (c j2 * (f j2) \$ l))))$ 
  by (metis (no-types) sum-product)
  also have ... =  $(\sum j1 \in \{0..<k\} . (\sum j2 \in \{0..<k\} . (\sum l \in \{0..<n\} . c j1 * (f j1) \$ l * (c j2 * (f j2) \$ l))))$ 
  using sum-reorder-triple[of  $\lambda l j1 j2 . (c j1 * (f j1) \$ l * (c j2 * (f j2) \$ l))$ ]
   $\{0..<k\} \{0..<k\} \{0..<n\}$ 
  by simp
  also have ... =  $(\sum j1 \in \{0..<k\} . (\sum j2 \in \{0..<k\} . c j1 * c j2 * (\sum l \in \{0..<n\} . (f j1) \$ l * (f j2) \$ l)))$ 
  using sum-simp by simp
  also have ... =  $(\sum j1 \in \{0..<k\} . (\sum j2 \in \{0..<k\} . c j1 * c j2 * ((f j1) \cdot (f j2))))$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def using dim-col assms by simp
  finally show ?thesis
  using double-sum-split-case by fastforce
qed

```

lemma vec-prod-zero: $(0_v n) \cdot (0_v n) = 0$

by simp

```
lemma map-vec-compose: map-vec f (map-vec g v) = map-vec (f ∘ g) v
  by auto
```

2.2 Matrix Extras

As with vectors, the all ones mat definition defines the concept of a matrix where all elements are 1

```
definition all-ones-mat :: nat ⇒ 'a :: {zero,one} mat (J_m) where
  J_m n ≡ mat n n (λ (i,j). 1)
```

```
lemma all-ones-mat-index[simp]: i < dim-row (J_m n) ⇒ j < dim-col (J_m n)
  ⇒ J_m n §§ (i, j) = 1
  by (simp add: all-ones-mat-def)
```

```
lemma all-ones-mat-dim-row[simp]: dim-row (J_m n) = n
  by (simp add: all-ones-mat-def)
```

```
lemma all-ones-mat-dim-col[simp]: dim-col (J_m n) = n
  by (simp add: all-ones-mat-def)
```

Basic lemmas on existing matrix operations

```
lemma index-mult-vec-mat[simp]: j < dim-col A ⇒ (v v * A) $ j = v · col A j
  by (auto simp: mult-vec-mat-def)
```

```
lemma transpose-mat-mult-entries: i < dim-row A ⇒ j < dim-row A ⇒
  (A * AT) §§ (i, j) = (∑ k ∈ {0..<(dim-col A)}. (A §§ (i, k)) * (A §§ (j, k)))
  by (simp add: times-mat-def scalar-prod-def)
```

```
lemma transpose-mat-elems: elements-mat A = elements-mat AT
  by fastforce
```

```
lemma row-elems-subset-mat: i < dim-row N ⇒ vec-set (row N i) ⊆ elements-mat N
  by (auto simp add: vec-set-def elements-matI)
```

```
lemma col-elems-subset-mat: i < dim-col N ⇒ vec-set (col N i) ⊆ elements-mat N
  by (auto simp add: vec-set-def elements-matI)
```

```
lemma obtain-row-index:
  assumes r ∈ set (rows M)
  obtains i where row M i = r and i < dim-row M
  by (metis assms in-set-conv-nth length-rows nth-rows)
```

```
lemma row-prop-cond: (Λ i. i < dim-row M ⇒ P (row M i)) ⇒ r ∈ set (rows M) ⇒ P r
  using obtain-row-index by metis
```

```

lemma obtain-col-index:
  assumes  $c \in \text{set}(\text{cols } M)$ 
  obtains  $j$  where  $\text{col } M j = c$  and  $j < \text{dim-col } M$ 
  by (metis assms cols-length cols-nth obtain-set-list-item)

```

```

lemma col-prop-cond:  $(\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-col } M \implies P(\text{col } M j)) \implies c \in \text{set}(\text{cols } M)$ 
 $\implies P c$ 
  using obtain-col-index by metis

```

Lemmas on the *map-mat* definition

```

lemma row-map-mat[simp]:
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A$  shows  $\text{row}(\text{map-mat } f A) i = \text{map-vec } f(\text{row } A i)$ 
  unfolding map-mat-def map-vec-def using assms by auto

```

```

lemma map-vec-mat-rows:  $\text{map}(\text{map-vec } f)(\text{rows } M) = \text{rows}((\text{map-mat } f) M)$ 
  by (simp add: map-nth-eq-conv)

```

```

lemma map-vec-mat-cols:  $\text{map}(\text{map-vec } f)(\text{cols } M) = \text{cols}((\text{map-mat } f) M)$ 
  by (simp add: map-nth-eq-conv)

```

```

lemma map-mat-compose:  $\text{map-mat } f (\text{map-mat } g A) = \text{map-mat}(f \circ g) A$ 
  by (auto)

```

lemmas map-mat-elements = elements-mat-map

Reasoning on sets and multisets of matrix elements

```

lemma set-cols-carrier:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m n \implies v \in \text{set}(\text{cols } A) \implies v \in \text{carrier-vec } m$ 
  by (auto simp: cols-def)

```

```

lemma mset-cols-index-map:  $\text{image-mset}(\lambda j. \text{col } M j)(\text{mset-set}\{0..< \text{dim-col } M\}) = \text{mset}(\text{cols } M)$ 
  by (simp add: cols-def)

```

```

lemma mset-rows-index-map:  $\text{image-mset}(\lambda i. \text{row } M i)(\text{mset-set}\{0..< \text{dim-row } M\}) = \text{mset}(\text{rows } M)$ 
  by (simp add: rows-def)

```

```

lemma index-to-col-card-size-prop:
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } M$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-col } M \implies P j \longleftrightarrow Q(\text{col } M j)$ 
  shows  $\text{card}\{\{j . j < \text{dim-col } M \wedge P j\} = \text{size}\{\#\{c \in \#(\text{mset}(\text{cols } M)) . Q c \#\}$ 
  proof –
    have  $\text{card}\{\{j . j < \text{dim-col } M \wedge P j\} = \text{size}(\text{mset-set}(\{j \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. P j\}))$ 
    by simp
    also have ... =  $\text{size}(\text{mset-set}(\{j \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. Q(\text{col } M j)\}))$ 
    using assms(2)

```

```

    by (metis lessThan-atLeast0 lessThan-iff)
  also have ... = size (image-mset (λ j. col M j) {# j ∈# mset-set {0..< dim-col
M} . Q (col M j) #})
    by simp
  also have ... = size ({# c ∈# (image-mset (λ j. col M j) (mset-set {0..< dim-col
M})) . Q c #})
    using image-mset-filter-swap[of (λ j. col M j) Q (mset-set {0..< dim-col M})]
  by simp
  finally have card {j . j < dim-col M ∧ P j} = size ({# c ∈# (mset (cols M)) .
Q c #})
    using mset-cols-index-map by metis
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma index-to-row-card-size-prop:
  assumes j < dim-col M
  assumes ⋀ i. i < dim-row M ⟹ P i ⟷ Q (row M i)
  shows card {i . i < dim-row M ∧ P i} = size {#r ∈# (mset (rows M)) . Q r
#}
proof -
  have card {i . i < dim-row M ∧ P i} = size (mset-set({i ∈ {0..< dim-row M}.
P i}))
    by simp
  also have ... = size (mset-set({i ∈ {0..< dim-row M}. Q (row M i)}))
    using assms(2)
    by (metis lessThan-atLeast0 lessThan-iff)
  also have ... = size (image-mset (λ i. row M i) {# i ∈# mset-set {0..< dim-row
M} . Q (row M i) #})
    by simp
  also have ... = size ({# r ∈# (image-mset (λ i. row M i) (mset-set {0..<
dim-row M})) . Q r #})
    using image-mset-filter-swap[of (λ j. row M j) Q (mset-set {0..< dim-row
M})] by simp
  finally have card {j . j < dim-row M ∧ P j} = size ({# c ∈# (mset (rows M)) .
Q c #})
    using mset-rows-index-map by metis
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma setv-row-subset-mat-elems:
  assumes v ∈ set (rows M)
  shows setv v ⊆ elements-mat M
proof (intro subsetI)
  fix x assume x ∈ v
  then obtain i where v = row M i and i < dim-row M
    by (metis assms obtain-row-index)
  then show x ∈ elements-mat M
    by (metis `x ∈ v` vec-contains-row-elements-mat)
qed

```

```

lemma setv-col-subset-mat-elems:
  assumes  $v \in \text{set}(\text{cols } M)$ 
  shows  $\text{set}_v v \subseteq \text{elements-mat } M$ 
proof (intro subsetI)
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in v$ 
  then obtain  $i$  where  $v = \text{col } M i$  and  $i < \text{dim-col } M$ 
    by (metis assms obtain-col-index)
  then show  $x \in \text{elements-mat } M$ 
    by (metis `x ∈ v` vec-contains-col-elements-mat)
qed

```

2.3 Vector and Matrix Homomorphism

We extend on the existing lemmas on homomorphism mappings as applied to vectors and matrices

```

context semiring-hom
begin

lemma vec-hom-smult2:
  assumes  $\text{dim-vec } v2 \leq \text{dim-vec } v1$ 
  shows  $\text{hom}(v1 \cdot v2) = \text{vec}_h v1 \cdot \text{vec}_h v2$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def using index-map-vec assms by (auto simp add: hom-distrib)
end

```

```

lemma map-vec-vCons:  $\text{vCons}(f a) (\text{map-vec } f v) = \text{map-vec } f (\text{vCons } a v)$ 
  by (intro eq-vecI, simp-all add: vec-index-vCons)

```

```

context inj-zero-hom
begin

lemma vec-hom-zero-iff[simp]:  $(\text{map-vec } \text{hom } x = 0_v n) = (x = 0_v n)$ 
proof -
  {
    fix  $i$ 
    assume  $i: i < n$   $\text{dim-vec } x = n$ 
    hence  $\text{map-vec } \text{hom } x \$ i = 0 \longleftrightarrow x \$ i = 0$ 
      using index-map-vec(1)[of i x] by simp
  } note main = this
  show ?thesis unfolding vec-eq-iff by (simp, insert main, auto)
qed

```

```

lemma mat-hom-inj:  $\text{map-mat } \text{hom } A = \text{map-mat } \text{hom } B \implies A = B$ 
  unfolding mat-eq-iff by auto

```

```

lemma vec-hom-inj:  $\text{map-vec } \text{hom } v = \text{map-vec } \text{hom } w \implies v = w$ 
  unfolding vec-eq-iff by auto

```

```

lemma vec-hom-set-distinct-iff:
  fixes xs :: 'a vec list
  shows distinct xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  distinct (map (map-vec hom) xs)
  using vec-hom-inj by (induct xs) (auto)

lemma vec-hom-mset: image-mset hom (vec-mset v) = vec-mset (map-vec hom v)
apply (induction v)
apply (metis mset.simps(1) vec-mset-img-map vec-mset-vNil vec-of-list-Nil)
by (metis mset-vec-eq-mset-list vec-list vec-mset-img-map)

lemma vec-hom-set: hom ` setv v = setv (map-vec hom v)
proof (induct v)
  case vNil
  then show ?case by (metis image-mset-empty set-image-mset vec-hom-zero-iff
    vec-mset-set vec-mset-vNil zero-vec-zero)
  next
  case (vCons a v)
  have hom ` setv (vCons a v) = hom ` ({a} ∪ setv v)
  by (metis Un-commute insert-absorb insert-is-Un vCons-set-contains-add vCons-set-contains-in)

  also have ... = {hom a} ∪ (hom ` (setv v)) by simp
  also have ... = {hom a} ∪ (setv (map-vec hom v)) using vCons.hyps by simp
  also have ... = setv (vCons (hom a) (map-vec hom v))
  by (metis Un-commute insert-absorb insert-is-Un vCons-set-contains-add vCons-set-contains-in)

  finally show ?case using map-vec-vCons
  by metis
qed

end

```

2.4 Zero One injections and homomorphisms

Define a locale to encapsulate when a function is injective on a certain set
(i.e. not a universal homomorphism for the type)

```

locale injective-lim =
  fixes A :: 'a set
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b assumes injectivity-lim:  $\bigwedge x y. x \in A \implies y \in A \implies f x = f y \implies x = y$ 
begin
  lemma eq-iff[simp]:  $x \in A \implies y \in A \implies f x = f y \longleftrightarrow x = y$  using injectivity-lim
  by auto
  lemma inj-on-f: inj-on f A by (auto intro: inj-onI)

end

sublocale injective ⊆ injective-lim Univ
by(unfold-locales) simp

```

```

context injective-lim
begin

lemma mat-hom-inj-lim:
  assumes elements-mat M ⊆ A and elements-mat N ⊆ A
  shows map-mat f M = map-mat f N ==> M = N
  unfolding mat-eq-iff apply auto
  using assms injectivity-lim by blast

lemma vec-hom-inj-lim: assumes setv v ⊆ A setv w ⊆ A
  shows map-vec f v = map-vec f w ==> v = w
  unfolding vec-eq-iff apply (auto)
  using vec-setI in-mono assms injectivity-lim by metis

lemma lim-inj-hom-count-vec:
  assumes setv v ⊆ A
  assumes x ∈ A
  shows count-vec v x = count-vec (map-vec f v) (f x)
  using assms proof (induct v)
  case vNil
    have (map-vec f vNil) = vNil by auto
  then show ?case
    by (smt (verit) count-vec-vNil)
  next
    case (vCons a v)
    have 1: map-vec f (vCons a v) = vCons (f a) (map-vec f v)
      by (simp add: map-vec-vCons)
    then show ?case proof (cases a = x)
    case True
      have count-vec (vCons a v) x = count-vec v x + 1
        by (simp add: True count-vec-vCons)
    then show ?thesis using Un-subset-iff 1 count-vec-vCons vCons.hyps vCons.prems(1)

      vCons.prems(2) vCons-set-contains-add vCons-set-contains-in
      by metis
    next
      case False
      then have count-vec (vCons a v) x = count-vec v x
        by (simp add: count-vec-vCons)
      then show ?thesis using 1 Un-empty-right Un-insert-right count-vec-vCons
      insert-absorb insert-subset
        vCons.hyps vCons.prems(1) vCons.prems(2) vCons-set-contains-add
      vCons-set-contains-in
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) injectivity-lim)
    qed
  qed

lemma vec-hom-lim-set-distinct-iff:

```

```

fixes xs :: 'a vec list
assumes  $\bigwedge v . v \in set(xs) \implies set_v v \subseteq A$ 
shows distinct xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  distinct (map (map-vec f) xs)
using assms vec-hom-inj-lim by (induct xs, simp-all) (metis (no-types, lifting)
image-iff)

lemma mat-rows-hom-lim-distinct-iff:
assumes elements-mat M  $\subseteq A$ 
shows distinct (rows M)  $\longleftrightarrow$  distinct (map (map-vec f) (rows M))
apply (intro vec-hom-lim-set-distinct-iff)
using setv-row-subset-mat-elems assms by blast

lemma mat-cols-hom-lim-distinct-iff:
assumes elements-mat M  $\subseteq A$ 
shows distinct (cols M)  $\longleftrightarrow$  distinct (map (map-vec f) (cols M))
apply (intro vec-hom-lim-set-distinct-iff)
using setv-col-subset-mat-elems assms by blast

end

locale inj-on-01-hom = zero-hom + one-hom + injective-lim {0, 1} hom
begin

lemma inj-0-iff:  $x \in \{0, 1\} \implies hom x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ 
by (metis hom-zero insertI1 local.eq-iff)

lemma inj-1-iff:  $x \in \{0, 1\} \implies hom x = 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 1$ 
using inj-0-iff by fastforce

end

context zero-neq-one
begin

definition of-zero-neq-one :: 'b :: {zero-neq-one}  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
of-zero-neq-one x  $\equiv$  if ( $x = 0$ ) then 0 else 1

lemma of-zero-neq-one-1 [simp]: of-zero-neq-one 1 = 1
by (simp add: of-zero-neq-one-def)

lemma of-zero-neq-one-0 [simp]: of-zero-neq-one 0 = 0
by (simp add: of-zero-neq-one-def)

lemma of-zero-neq-one-0-iff[iff]: of-zero-neq-one x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
by (simp add: of-zero-neq-one-def)

lemma of-zero-neq-one-lim-eq:  $x \in \{0, 1\} \implies y \in \{0, 1\} \implies of-zero-neq-one x =$ 
of-zero-neq-one y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
by (auto simp add: of-zero-neq-one-def)

```

end

interpretation *of-zero-hom*: *zero-hom-0* *of-zero-neq-one*
by (*unfold-locales*) (*simp-all*)

interpretation *of-injective-lim*: *injective-lim {0, 1}* *of-zero-neq-one*
by (*unfold-locales*) (*simp-all add: of-zero-neq-one-lim-eq*)

interpretation *of-inj-on-01-hom*: *inj-on-01-hom* *of-zero-neq-one*
by (*unfold-locales*) (*simp-all add: of-zero-neq-one-lim-eq*)

We want the ability to transform any 0-1 vector or matrix to another '*c*' type

definition *lift-01-vec* :: '*b* :: {*zero-neq-one*} *vec* \Rightarrow '*c* :: {*zero-neq-one*} *vec* **where**
lift-01-vec v \equiv *map-vec of-zero-neq-one v*

lemma *lift-01-vec-simp*[*simp*]: *dim-vec (lift-01-vec v) = dim-vec v*
i < dim-vec v \implies (lift-01-vec v) \$ i = of-zero-neq-one (v \$ i)
by (*simp-all add: lift-01-vec-def*)

lemma *lift-01-vec-count*:
assumes *set_v v ⊆ {0, 1}*
assumes *x ∈ {0, 1}*
shows *count-vec v x = count-vec (lift-01-vec v) (of-zero-neq-one x)*
using *of-injective-lim.lim-inj-hom-count-vec*
by (*metis assms(1) assms(2) lift-01-vec-def*)

definition *lift-01-mat* :: '*b* :: {*zero-neq-one*} *mat* \Rightarrow '*c* :: {*zero-neq-one*} *mat* **where**
lift-01-mat M \equiv *map-mat of-zero-neq-one M*

lemma *lift-01-mat-simp*[*simp*]: *dim-row (lift-01-mat M) = dim-row M*
dim-col (lift-01-mat M) = dim-col M
i < dim-row M \implies j < dim-col M \implies (lift-01-mat M) \$\$ (i, j) = of-zero-neq-one (M \$\$ (i, j))
by (*simp-all add: lift-01-mat-def*)

lemma *lift-01-mat-carrier*: *lift-01-mat M ∈ carrier-mat (dim-row M) (dim-col M)*
using *lift-01-mat-def* by auto

end

3 Miscellaneous Design Extras

Extension's to the author's previous entry on Design Theory

theory *Design-Extras imports Set-Multiset-Extras Design-Theory.BIBD*

```
begin
```

3.1 Extensions to existing Locales and Properties

Extend lemmas on intersection number

```
lemma inter-num-max-bound:
  assumes finite b1 finite b2
  shows b1 |∩| b2 ≤ card b1 b1 |∩| b2 ≤ card b2
  by(simp-all add: assms intersection-number-def card-mono)

lemma inter-eq-blocks-eq-card: card b1 = card b2 ⇒ finite b1 ⇒ finite b2 ⇒
b1 |∩| b2 = card b1
  ⇒ b1 = b2
  using equal-card-inter-fin-eq-sets intersection-number-def by (metis)

lemma inter-num-of-eq-blocks: b1 = b2 ⇒ b1 |∩| b2 = card b1
  by (simp add: intersection-number-def)

lemma intersect-num-same-eq-size[simp]: bl |∩| bl = card bl
  by (simp add: intersection-number-def)

lemma index-lt-rep-general: x ∈ ps ⇒ B index ps ≤ B rep x
  by (simp add: points-index-def point-replication-number-def)
  (metis filter-filter-mset-cond-simp size-filter-mset-lesseq subset-iff)

context incidence-system
begin

lemma block-size-alt:
  assumes bl ∈# B
  shows card bl = card {x ∈ V . x ∈ bl}
proof –
  have ⋀ x. x ∈ bl ⇒ x ∈ V using wellformed assms by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Collect-cong Collect-mem-eq)
qed

lemma complement-image: BC = image-mset block-complement B
  by (simp add: complement-blocks-def)

lemma point-in-block-rep-min-iff:
  assumes x ∈ V
  shows ∃ bl . bl ∈# B ∧ x ∈ bl ⇔ (B rep x > 0)
  using rep-number-g0-exists
  by (metis block-complement-elem-iff block-complement-inv wellformed)

lemma points-inter-num-rep:
  assumes b1 ∈# B and b2 ∈# B – {#b1#}
  shows card {v ∈ V . v ∈ b1 ∧ v ∈ b2} = b1 |∩| b2
```

```

proof -
  have  $\bigwedge x. x \in b1 \cap b2 \implies x \in \mathcal{V}$  using wellformed assms by auto
  then have  $\{v \in \mathcal{V} . v \in (b1 \cap b2)\} = (b1 \cap b2)$ 
    by blast
  then have  $\text{card } \{v \in \mathcal{V} . v \in b1 \wedge v \in b2\} = \text{card } (b1 \cap b2)$ 
    by simp
  thus ?thesis using assms intersection-number-def by metis
qed

```

Extensions on design operation lemmas

```

lemma del-block-b:
   $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{size } (\text{del-block } bl) = b - 1$ 
   $bl \notin \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{size } (\text{del-block } bl) = b$ 
  by (simp-all add: del-block-def size-Diff-singleton)

lemma del-block-points-index:
  assumes  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
  assumes  $\text{card } ps = 2$ 
  assumes  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows  $ps \subseteq bl \implies \text{points-index } (\text{del-block } bl) ps = \text{points-index } \mathcal{B} ps - 1$ 
     $\neg (ps \subseteq bl) \implies \text{points-index } (\text{del-block } bl) ps = \text{points-index } \mathcal{B} ps$ 
proof -
  assume  $ps \subseteq bl$ 
  then show  $\text{points-index } (\text{del-block } bl) ps = \text{points-index } \mathcal{B} ps - 1$ 
    using point-index-diff del-block-def
    by (metis assms(3) insert-DiffM2 points-index-singleton)
next
  assume  $\neg (ps \subseteq bl)$ 
  then show  $\text{del-block } bl \text{ index } ps = \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps$ 
    using point-index-diff del-block-def
    by (metis add-block-def add-block-index-not-in assms(3) insert-DiffM2)
qed

end

```

Extensions to properties of design sub types

```

context finite-incidence-system
begin

lemma complete-block-size-eq-points:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{card } bl = v \implies bl = \mathcal{V}$ 
  using wellformed by (simp add: card-subset-eq finite-sets)

lemma complete-block-all-subsets:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{card } bl = v \implies ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies ps \subseteq bl$ 
  using complete-block-size-eq-points by auto

lemma del-block-complete-points-index:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = 2 \implies bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies$ 
   $\text{card } bl = v \implies \text{points-index } (\text{del-block } bl) ps = \text{points-index } \mathcal{B} ps - 1$ 

```

```

using complete-block-size-eq-points del-block-points-index(1) by blast

end

context design
begin

lemma block-num-rep-bound: b ≤ (∑ x ∈ V. B rep x)
proof -
  have exists: ∀ bl. bl ∈# B ⇒ (∃ x ∈ V . bl ∈# {#b ∈# B. x ∈ b#}) using wellfounded
    using blocks-nempty by fastforce
  then have bss: B ⊆# ∑ # (image-mset (λ v. {#b ∈# B. v ∈ b#})) (mset-set V))
  proof (intro mset-subset-eqI)
    fix bl
    show count B bl ≤ count (∑ v ∈# mset-set V. filter-mset ((∈) v) B) bl
    proof (cases bl ∈# B)
      case True
      then obtain x where xin: x ∈ V and blin: bl ∈# filter-mset ((∈) x) B using exists by auto
      then have eq: count B bl = count (filter-mset ((∈) x) B) bl by simp
      have (∑ v ∈# mset-set V. filter-mset ((∈) v) B) = (filter-mset ((∈) x) B) + (∑ v ∈# (mset-set V) - {#x#}. filter-mset ((∈) v) B)
        using xin by (simp add: finite-sets mset-set.remove)
      then have count (∑ v ∈# mset-set V. filter-mset ((∈) v) B) bl = count (filter-mset ((∈) x) B) bl
        + count (∑ v ∈# (mset-set V) - {#x#}. filter-mset ((∈) v) B) bl
        by simp
      then show ?thesis using eq by linarith
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis by (metis count-eq-zero-iff le0)
    qed
  qed
  have (∑ x ∈ V. B rep x) = (∑ x ∈ V. size ({#b ∈# B. x ∈ b#}))
    by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)
  also have ... = (∑ x ∈# (mset-set V). size ({#b ∈# B. x ∈ b#}))
    by (simp add: sum-unfold-sum-mset)
  also have ... = (∑ x ∈# (image-mset (λ v. {#b ∈# B. v ∈ b#})) (mset-set V))
    . size x
    by auto
  finally have (∑ x ∈ V. B rep x) = size (∑ # (image-mset (λ v. {#b ∈# B. v ∈ b#})) (mset-set V)))
    using size-big-union-sum by metis
  then show ?thesis using bss
    by (simp add: size-mset-mono)
qed

```

```

end

context proper-design
begin

lemma del-block-proper:
assumes b > 1
shows proper-design V (del-block bl)
proof -
interpret d: design V (del-block bl)
using delete-block-design by simp
have d.b > 0 using del-block-b assms
by (metis b-positive zero-less-diff)
then show ?thesis by(unfold-locales) (auto)
qed

end

context simple-design
begin

lemma inter-num-lt-block-size-strict:
assumes bl1 ∈# B
assumes bl2 ∈# B
assumes bl1 ≠ bl2
assumes card bl1 = card bl2
shows bl1 |∩| bl2 < card bl1 bl1 |∩| bl2 < card bl2
proof -
have lt: bl1 |∩| bl2 ≤ card bl1 using finite-blocks
by (simp add: ‹bl1 ∈# B› ‹bl2 ∈# B› inter-num-max-bound(1))
have ne: bl1 |∩| bl2 ≠ card bl1
proof (rule ccontr, simp)
assume bl1 |∩| bl2 = card bl1
then have bl1 = bl2 using assms(4) inter-eq-blocks-eq-card assms(1) assms(2)
finite-blocks
by blast
then show False using assms(3) by simp
qed
then show bl1 |∩| bl2 < card bl1 using lt by simp
have bl1 |∩| bl2 ≠ card bl2 using ne by (simp add: assms(4))
then show bl1 |∩| bl2 < card bl2 using lt assms(4) by simp
qed

lemma block-mset-distinct: distinct-mset B using simple
by (simp add: distinct-mset-def)

end

context constant-rep-design

```

```

begin

lemma index-lt-const-rep:
  assumes ps ⊆ V
  assumes ps ≠ {}
  shows B index ps ≤ r
proof -
  obtain x where xin: x ∈ ps using assms by auto
  then have B rep x = r
    by (meson assms(1) in-mono rep-number-alt-def-all)
  thus ?thesis using index-lt-rep-general xin by auto
qed

end

context t-wise-balance
begin

lemma obtain-t-subset-with-point:
  assumes x ∈ V
  obtains ps where ps ⊆ V and card ps = t and x ∈ ps
proof (cases t = 1)
  case True
  have {x} ⊆ V card {x} = 1 x ∈ {x}
    using assms by simp-all
  then show ?thesis
    using True that by blast
next
  case False
  have t - 1 ≤ card (V - {x})
    by (simp add: assms diff-le-mono finite-sets t-lt-order)
  then obtain ps' where psss: ps' ⊆ (V - {x}) and psc: card ps' = t - 1
    by (meson obtain-subset-with-card-n)
  then have xs: (insert x ps') ⊆ V
    using assms by blast
  have xnotin: x ∉ ps' using psss
    by blast
  then have card (insert x ps') = Suc (card ps')
    by (meson ‹insert x ps' ⊆ V› finite-insert card-insert-disjoint finite-sets finite-subset)
  then have card (insert x ps') = card ps' + 1
    by presburger
  then have xc: card (insert x ps') = t using psc
    using add.commute add-diff-inverse t-non-zero by linarith
  have x ∈ (insert x ps') by simp
  then show ?thesis using xs xc that by blast
qed

lemma const-index-lt-rep:

```

```

assumes  $x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
shows  $\Lambda_t \leq \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x$ 
proof -
  obtain  $ps$  where  $psin: ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  and  $\text{card } ps = t$  and  $xin: x \in ps$ 
    using assms t-lt-order obtain-t-subset-with-point by auto
  then have  $\mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \Lambda_t$  using balanced by simp
  thus ?thesis using index-lt-rep-general xin
    by (meson)
qed

context pairwise-balance
begin

lemma index-zero-iff:  $\Lambda = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall bl \in \# \mathcal{B}. \text{card } bl = 1)$ 
proof (auto)
  fix  $bl$  assume  $l0: \Lambda = 0$  assume  $blin: bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  have  $\text{card } bl = 1$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\text{card } bl \neq 1$ 
    then have  $\text{card } bl \geq 2$  using block-size-gt-0
      by (metis Suc-1 Suc-leI blin less-one nat-neq-iff)
    then obtain  $ps$  where  $psss: ps \subseteq bl$  and  $pscard: \text{card } ps = 2$ 
      by (meson obtain-subset-with-card-n)
    then have  $psin: \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps \geq 1$ 
      using blin points-index-count-min by auto
    have  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  using wellformed psss blin by auto
    then show False using balanced l0 psin pscard by auto
  qed
  thus  $\text{card } bl = (\text{Suc } 0)$  by simp
next
  assume  $a: \forall bl \in \# \mathcal{B}. \text{card } bl = \text{Suc } 0$ 
  obtain  $ps$  where  $psss: ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  and  $ps2: \text{card } ps = 2$ 
    by (meson obtain-t-subset-points)
  then have  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies (\text{card } ps > \text{card } bl)$  using a
    by simp
  then have cond:  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \neg(ps \subseteq bl)$ 
    by (metis card-mono finite-blocks le-antisym less-imp-le-nat less-not-refl3)
  have  $\mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \text{size } \{\# bl \in \# \mathcal{B}. ps \subseteq bl\}$  by (simp add:points-index-def)
  then have  $\mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \text{size } \{\#\}$  using cond
    by (metis points-index-0-iff size-empty)
  thus  $\Lambda = 0$  using psss ps2 balanced by simp
qed

lemma count-complete-lt-balance:  $\text{count } \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V} \leq \Lambda$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $a: \neg \text{count } \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V} \leq \Lambda$ 
  then have assm:  $\text{count } \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V} > \Lambda$ 

```

```

    by simp
then have  $gt: \text{size } \{\# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . bl = \mathcal{V}\# \} > \Lambda$ 
    by (simp add: count-size-set-repr)
obtain  $ps$  where  $psss: ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  and  $pscard: \text{card } ps = 2$  using t-lt-order
    by (meson obtain-t-subset-points)
then have  $\{\# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . bl = \mathcal{V}\# \} \subseteq \{\# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . ps \subseteq bl \# \}$ 
    by (metis a balanced le-refl points-index-count-min)
then have  $\text{size } \{\# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . bl = \mathcal{V}\# \} \leq \mathcal{B}$  index  $ps$ 
    using points-index-def[of  $\mathcal{B}$   $ps$ ] size-mset-mono by simp
thus False using pscard psss balanced  $gt$  by auto
qed

lemma eq-index-rep-imp-complete:
assumes  $\Lambda = \mathcal{B}$  rep  $x$ 
assumes  $x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
assumes  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
assumes  $x \in bl$ 
shows  $\text{card } bl = v$ 
proof –
    have  $\bigwedge y. y \in \mathcal{V} \implies y \neq x \implies \text{card } \{x, y\} = 2 \wedge \{x, y\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  using assms by simp
    then have  $\text{size-eq}: \bigwedge y. y \in \mathcal{V} \implies y \neq x \implies \text{size } \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . \{x, y\} \subseteq b\# \}$ 
     $= \text{size } \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in b\# \}$ 
    using point-replication-number-def balanced points-index-def assms by metis
    have  $\bigwedge y b. y \in \mathcal{V} \implies y \neq x \implies b \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \{x, y\} \subseteq b \implies x \in b$  by simp
    then have  $\bigwedge y. y \in \mathcal{V} \implies y \neq x \implies \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . \{x, y\} \subseteq b\# \} \subseteq \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in b\# \}$ 
    using multiset-filter-mono2 assms by auto
    then have eq-sets:  $\bigwedge y. y \in \mathcal{V} \implies y \neq x \implies \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . \{x, y\} \subseteq b\# \} = \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in b\# \}$ 
    using size-eq by (smt (z3) Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel
        size-Diff-submset size-empty size-eq-0-iff-empty subset-mset.antisym)
    have  $bl \in \# \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in b\# \}$  using assms by simp
    then have  $\bigwedge y. y \in \mathcal{V} \implies y \neq x \implies \{x, y\} \subseteq bl$  using eq-sets
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) Multiset.set-mset-filter mem-Collect-eq)
    then have  $\bigwedge y. y \in \mathcal{V} \implies y \in bl$  using assms by blast
    then have  $bl = \mathcal{V}$  using wellformed assms(3) by blast
    thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma incomplete-index-strict-lt-rep:
assumes  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{incomplete-block } bl$ 
assumes  $x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
assumes  $\Lambda > 0$ 
shows  $\Lambda < \mathcal{B}$  rep  $x$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg (\Lambda < \mathcal{B}$  rep  $x)$ 
    then have  $a: \Lambda \geq \mathcal{B}$  rep  $x$ 

```

```

    by simp
then have  $\Lambda = \mathcal{B}$  rep  $x$  using const-index-lt-rep
    using assms(2) le-antisym by blast
then obtain bl where xin:  $x \in bl$  and blin:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
    by (metis assms(3) rep-number-g0-exists)
thus False using assms eq-index-rep-imp-complete incomplete-alt-size
    using ‹ $\Lambda = \mathcal{B}$  rep  $x$ › nat-less-le by blast
qed

```

Construct new PBD's from existing PBD's

```

lemma remove-complete-block-pbd:
assumes b ≥ 2
assumes bl ∈ #  $\mathcal{B}$ 
assumes card bl = v
shows pairwise-balance  $\mathcal{V}$  (del-block bl) ( $\Lambda - 1$ )
proof -
interpret pd: proper-design  $\mathcal{V}$  (del-block bl) using assms(1) del-block-proper by
simp
show ?thesis using t-lt-order assms del-block-complete-points-index
    by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
qed

lemma remove-complete-block-pbd-alt:
assumes b ≥ 2
assumes bl ∈ #  $\mathcal{B}$ 
assumes bl =  $\mathcal{V}$ 
shows pairwise-balance  $\mathcal{V}$  (del-block bl) ( $\Lambda - 1$ )
using remove-complete-block-pbd assms by blast

lemma b-gt-index:b ≥  $\Lambda$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume blt:  $\neg b \geq \Lambda$ 
obtain ps where card ps = 2 and ps ⊆  $\mathcal{V}$  using t-lt-order
    by (meson obtain-t-subset-points)
then have size {#bl ∈ #  $\mathcal{B}$ . ps ⊆ bl#} =  $\Lambda$  using balanced by (simp add:
points-index-def)
thus False using blt by auto
qed

lemma remove-complete-blocks-set-pbd:
assumes x <  $\Lambda$ 
assumes size A = x
assumes A ⊂ #  $\mathcal{B}$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge a. a \in \# A \implies a = \mathcal{V}$ 
shows pairwise-balance  $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{B} - A)$  ( $\Lambda - x$ )
using assms proof (induct x arbitrary: A)
case 0
then have beq:  $\mathcal{B} - A = \mathcal{B}$  by simp
have pairwise-balance  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \Lambda$  by (unfold-locales)

```

```

then show ?case using beq by simp
next
  case (Suc x)
  then have size A > 0 by simp
  let ?A' = A - {#V#}
  have ss: ?A' ⊂# B
    using Suc.prems(3) by (metis diff-subset-eq-self subset-mset.le-less-trans)
  have sx: size ?A' = x
    by (metis Suc.prems(2) Suc.prems(4) Suc-inject size-Suc-Diff1 size-eq-Suc-imp-elem)
  have xlt: x < Λ
    by (simp add: Suc.prems(1) Suc-lessD)
  have av: ⋀ a. a ∈# ?A' ⟹ a = V using Suc.prems(4)
    by (meson in-remove1-mset-neq)
  then interpret pbd: pairwise-balance V (B - ?A') (Λ - x) using Suc.hyps sx
  ss xlt by simp
  have Suc x < b using Suc.prems(3)
    by (metis Suc.prems(2) mset-subset-size)
  then have b - x ≥ 2
    by linarith
  then have bgt: size (B - ?A') ≥ 2 using ss size-Diff-submset
    by (metis subset-msetE ss)
  have ar: add-mset V (remove1-mset V A) = A using Suc.prems(2) Suc.prems(4)
    by (metis insert-DiffM size-eq-Suc-imp-elem)
  then have db: pbd.del-block V = B - A by (simp add: pbd.del-block-def)
  then have B - ?A' = B - A + {#V#} using Suc.prems(2) Suc.prems(4)
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Suc.prems(3) ar add-diff-cancel-left' add-mset-add-single
      add-right-cancel
      pbd.del-block-def remove-1-mset-id-iff-notin ss subset-mset.lessE trivial-add-mset-remove-iff)
  then have V ∈# (B - ?A') by simp
  then have pairwise-balance V (B - A) (Λ - (Suc x)) using db bgt diff-Suc-eq-diff-pred

  diff-commute pbd.remove-complete-block-pbd-alt by presburger
  then show ?case by simp
qed

lemma remove-all-complete-blocks-pbd:
  assumes count B V < Λ
  shows pairwise-balance V (removeAll-mset V B) (Λ - (count B V)) (is pairwise-balance V ?B ?Λ)
proof -
  let ?A = replicate-mset (count B V) V
  let ?x = size ?A
  have blt: count B V ≠ b using b-gt-index assms
    by linarith
  have xeq: ?x = count B V by simp
  have av: ⋀ a. a ∈# ?A ⟹ a = V
    by (metis in-replicate-mset)
  have ?A ⊆# B

```

```

    by (meson count-le-replicate-mset-subset-eq le-eq-less-or-eq)
then have ?A ⊂# ℬ using blt
    by (metis subset-mset.nless-le xeq)
thus ?thesis using assms av xeq remove-complete-blocks-set-pbd
    by presburger
qed

end

context bibd
begin
lemma symmetric-bibdIII: r = k ==> symmetric-bibd ℤ ℬ k Λ
  using necessary-condition-one symmetric-condition-1 by (unfold-locales) (simp)
end

```

3.2 New Design Locales

We establish a number of new locales and link them to the existing locale hierarchy in order to reason in contexts requiring specific combinations of contexts

Regular t-wise balance

```

locale regular-t-wise-balance = t-wise-balance + constant-rep-design
begin

lemma reg-index-lt-rep:
  shows Λt ≤ r
proof -
  obtain ps where psin: ps ⊆ ℤ and pst: card ps = t
    by (metis obtain-t-subset-points)
  then have ne: ps ≠ {} using t-non-zero by auto
  then have ℬ index ps = Λt using balanced pst psin by simp
  thus ?thesis using index-lt-const-rep
    using ne psin by auto
qed

end

```

```

locale regular-pairwise-balance = regular-t-wise-balance ℤ ℬ 2 r + pairwise-balance
  ℤ ℬ Λ
  for ℤ and ℬ and Λ and r

```

Const Intersect Design

This is the dual of a balanced design, and used extensively in the remaining formalisation

```

locale const-intersect-design = proper-design +
  fixes m :: nat
  assumes const-intersect: b1 ∈# ℬ ==> b2 ∈# (ℬ - {#b1#}) ==> b1 ∩ b2 = m

```

```

sublocale symmetric-bibd ⊆ const-intersect-design V B Λ
  by (unfold-locales) (simp)

context const-intersect-design
begin

lemma inter-num-le-block-size:
  assumes bl ∈# B
  assumes b ≥ 2
  shows m ≤ card bl
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume a: ¬ (m ≤ card bl)
  obtain bl' where blin: bl' ∈# B - {#bl#}
    using assms by (metis add-mset-add-single diff-add-inverse2 diff-is-0-eq' multiset-nonemptyE
      nat-1-add-1 remove1-mset-eqE size-single zero-neq-one)
  then have const: bl |∩| bl' = m using const-intersect assms by auto
  thus False using inter-num-max-bound(1) finite-blocks
    by (metis a blin assms(1) finite-blocks in-diffD)
qed

lemma const-inter-multiplicity-one:
  assumes bl ∈# B
  assumes m < card bl
  shows multiplicity bl = 1
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume multiplicity bl ≠ 1
  then have multiplicity bl > 1 using assms
    by (simp add: le-neq-implies-less)
  then obtain bl2 where bl = bl2 and bl2 ∈# B - {#bl#}
    by (metis count-single in-diff-count)
  then have bl |∩| bl2 = card bl
    using inter-num-of-eq-blocks by blast
  thus False using assms const-intersect
    by (simp add: ‹bl2 ∈# remove1-mset bl B›)
qed

lemma mult-blocks-const-inter:
  assumes bl ∈# B
  assumes multiplicity bl > 1
  assumes b ≥ 2
  shows m = card bl
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume m ≠ card bl
  then have m < card bl using inter-num-le-block-size assms
    using nat-less-le by blast
  then have multiplicity bl = 1 using const-inter-multiplicity-one assms by simp
  thus False using assms(2) by simp

```

qed

```

lemma simple-const-inter-block-size: ( $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies m < card bl$ )  $\implies$  simple-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  using const-inter-multiplicity-one by (unfold-locales) (simp)

lemma simple-const-inter-iff:
  assumes b  $\geq 2$ 
  shows size {#bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  . card bl = m #}  $\leq 1 \longleftrightarrow$  simple-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  proof (intro iffI)
    assume a: size {#bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ . card bl = m#}  $\leq 1$ 
    show simple-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
    proof (unfold-locales)
      fix bl assume blin: bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
      show multiplicity bl = 1
      proof (cases card bl = m)
        case True
        then have m: multiplicity bl = size {#b  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  . b = bl#}
          by (simp add: count-size-set-repr)
        then have {#b  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  . b = bl#}  $\subseteq$  {#bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ . card bl = m#} using
          True
          by (simp add: mset-subset-eqI)
        then have size {#b  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  . b = bl#}  $\leq$  size {#bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ . card bl = m#}
          by (simp add: size-mset-mono)
        then show ?thesis using a blin
          by (metis count-eq-zero-iff le-neq-implies-less le-trans less-one m)
      next
        case False
        then have m  $<$  card bl using assms
          by (simp add: blin inter-num-le-block-size le-neq-implies-less)
        then show ?thesis using const-inter-multiplicity-one
          by (simp add: blin)
      qed
    qed
  next
    assume simp: simple-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
    then have mult:  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies$  multiplicity bl = 1
    using simple-design.axioms(2) simple-incidence-system.simple-alt-def-all by
      blast
    show size {#bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  . card bl = m #}  $\leq 1$ 
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\neg$  size {#bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ . card bl = m#}  $\leq 1$ 
      then have size {#bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  . card bl = m #}  $> 1$  by simp
      then obtain bl1 bl2 where blin: bl1  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  and bl2in: bl2  $\in \# \mathcal{B} - \{\#bl1\}$ 
      and
        card1: card bl1 = m and card2: card bl2 = m
        using obtain-two-items-mset-filter by blast
      then have bl1  $\cap$  bl2 = m using const-intersect by simp
      then have bl1 = bl2

```

```

by (metis blin bl2in card1 card2 finite-blocks in-diffD inter-eq-blocks-eq-card)
then have multiplicity bl1 > 1
  using ‹bl2 ∈# remove1-mset bl1 ℬ› count-eq-zero-iff by force
  thus False using mult blin by simp
qed
qed

lemma empty-inter-implies-rep-one:
assumes m = 0
assumes x ∈ ℤ
shows ℬ rep x ≤ 1
proof (rule ccontr)
assume a: ¬ ℬ rep x ≤ 1
then have gt1: ℬ rep x > 1 by simp
then obtain bl1 where blin1: bl1 ∈# ℬ and xin1: x ∈ bl1
  by (metis gr-implies-not0 linorder-neqE-nat rep-number-g0-exists)
then have (ℬ - {#bl1#}) rep x > 0 using gt1 point-rep-number-split point-rep-singleton-val
  by (metis a add-0 eq-imp-le neq0-conv remove1-mset-eqE)
then obtain bl2 where blin2: bl2 ∈# (ℬ - {#bl1#}) and xin2: x ∈ bl2
  by (metis rep-number-g0-exists)
then have x ∈ (bl1 ∩ bl2) using xin1 by simp
then have bl1 |∩| bl2 ≠ 0
  by (metis blin1 empty-iff finite-blocks intersection-number-empty-iff)
thus False using const-intersect assms blin1 blin2 by simp
qed

lemma empty-inter-implies-b-lt-v:
assumes m = 0
shows b ≤ v
proof –
have le1: ∀ x. x ∈ ℤ ⇒ ℬ rep x ≤ 1 using empty-inter-implies-rep-one assms
by simp
have disj: {v ∈ ℤ . ℬ rep v = 0} ∩ {v ∈ ℤ . ¬ (ℬ rep v = 0)} = {} by auto
have eqv: ℤ = ({v ∈ ℤ . ℬ rep v = 0} ∪ {v ∈ ℤ . ¬ (ℬ rep v = 0)}) by auto
have b ≤ (∑ x ∈ ℤ . ℬ rep x) using block-num-rep-bound by simp
also have 1: ... ≤ (∑ x ∈ ({v ∈ ℤ . ℬ rep v = 0} ∪ {v ∈ ℤ . ¬ (ℬ rep v = 0)})) . ℬ rep x
  using eqv by simp
also have ... ≤ (∑ x ∈ ({v ∈ ℤ . ℬ rep v = 0})) . ℬ rep x + (∑ x ∈ ({v ∈ ℤ . ¬ (ℬ rep v = 0)})) . ℬ rep x
  using sum.union-disjoint finite-sets eqv disj
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) 1 finite-Un)
also have ... ≤ (∑ x ∈ ({v ∈ ℤ . ¬ (ℬ rep v = 0)})) . ℬ rep x by simp
also have ... ≤ (∑ x ∈ ({v ∈ ℤ . ¬ (ℬ rep v = 0)})) . 1 using le1
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) mem-Collect-eq sum-mono)
also have ... ≤ card {v ∈ ℤ . ¬ (ℬ rep v = 0)} by simp
also have ... ≤ card ℤ using finite-sets
  using card-mono eqv by blast
finally show ?thesis by simp

```

```

qed

end

locale simple-const-intersect-design = const-intersect-design + simple-design
end

```

4 Incidence Vectors and Matrices

Incidence Matrices are an important representation for any incidence set system. The majority of basic definitions and properties proved in this theory are based on Stinson [7] and Colbourn [2].

```

theory Incidence-Matrices imports Design-Extras Matrix-Vector-Extras List-Index.List-Index
Design-Theory.Design-Isomorphisms
begin

```

4.1 Incidence Vectors

A function which takes an ordered list of points, and a block, returning a 0-1 vector v where there is a 1 in the i th position if point i is in that block

```

definition inc-vec-of :: 'a list ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('b :: {ring-1}) vec where
inc-vec-of Vs bl ≡ vec (length Vs) (λ i . if (Vs ! i) ∈ bl then 1 else 0)

```

```

lemma inc-vec-one-zero-elems: setv (inc-vec-of Vs bl) ⊆ {0, 1}
by (auto simp add: vec-set-def inc-vec-of-def)

```

```

lemma finite-inc-vec-elems: finite (setv (inc-vec-of Vs bl))
using finite-subset inc-vec-one-zero-elems by blast

```

```

lemma inc-vec-elems-max-two: card (setv (inc-vec-of Vs bl)) ≤ 2
using card-mono inc-vec-one-zero-elems finite.insertI card-0-eq card-2-iff
by (smt (verit) insert-absorb2 linorder-le-cases linordered-nonzero-semiring-class.zero-le-one
obtain-subset-with-card-n one-add-one subset-singletonD trans-le-add1)

```

```

lemma inc-vec-dim: dim-vec (inc-vec-of Vs bl) = length Vs
by (simp add: inc-vec-of-def)

```

```

lemma inc-vec-index: i < length Vs ⇒ inc-vec-of Vs bl $ i = (if (Vs ! i) ∈ bl
then 1 else 0)
by (simp add: inc-vec-of-def)

```

```

lemma inc-vec-index-one-iff: i < length Vs ⇒ inc-vec-of Vs bl $ i = 1 ↔ Vs
! i ∈ bl
by (auto simp add: inc-vec-of-def)

```

```

lemma inc-vec-index-zero-iff:  $i < \text{length } Vs \implies \text{inc-vec-of } Vs \text{ bl } \$ i = 0 \longleftrightarrow Vs ! i \notin bl$ 
by (auto simp add: inc-vec-of-def)

lemma inc-vec-of-bij-betw:
assumes inj-on f (set Vs)
assumes bl ⊆ (set Vs)
shows inc-vec-of Vs bl = inc-vec-of (map f Vs) (f ` bl)
proof (intro eq-vecI, simp-all add: inc-vec-dim)
  fix i assume i < length Vs
  then have Vs ! i ∈ bl  $\longleftrightarrow$  (map f Vs) ! i ∈ (f ` bl)
    by (metis assms(1) assms(2) inj-on-image-mem-iff nth-map nth-mem)
  then show inc-vec-of Vs bl \$ i = inc-vec-of (map f Vs) (f ` bl) \$ i
    using inc-vec-index by (metis ‹i < length Vs› length-map)
qed

```

4.2 Incidence Matrices

A function which takes a list of points, and list of sets of points, and returns a $v \times b$ 0-1 matrix M , where v is the number of points, and b the number of sets, such that there is a 1 in the i, j position if and only if point i is in block j . The matrix has type ' b mat' to allow for operations commonly used on matrices [7]

```

definition inc-mat-of :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: {ring-1}) mat where
  inc-mat-of Vs Bs  $\equiv$  mat (length Vs) (length Bs) ( $\lambda (i,j) . \text{if } (Vs ! i) \in (Bs ! j) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ )

```

Basic lemmas on the *inc-mat-of* matrix result (elements/dimensions/indexing)

```

lemma inc-mat-one-zero-elems: elements-mat (inc-mat-of Vs Bs)  $\subseteq \{0, 1\}$ 
by (auto simp add: inc-mat-of-def elements-mat-def)

```

```

lemma fin-incidence-mat-elems: finite (elements-mat (inc-mat-of Vs Bs))
using finite-subset inc-mat-one-zero-elems by auto

```

```

lemma inc-matrix-elems-max-two: card (elements-mat (inc-mat-of Vs Bs))  $\leq 2$ 
using inc-mat-one-zero-elems order-trans card-2-iff
by (smt (verit, del-insts) antisym bot.extremum card.empty insert-commute insert-subsetI
  is-singletonI is-singleton-altdef linorder-le-cases not-one-le-zero one-le-numeral
  subset-insert)

```

```

lemma inc-mat-of-index [simp]:  $i < \text{dim-row } (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs Bs) \implies j < \text{dim-col } (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs Bs) \implies \text{inc-mat-of } Vs Bs \$\$ (i, j) = (\text{if } (Vs ! i) \in (Bs ! j) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
by (simp add: inc-mat-of-def)

```

```

lemma inc-mat-dim-row: dim-row (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) = length Vs

```

```

by (simp add: inc-mat-of-def)

lemma inc-mat-dim-vec-row: dim-vec (row (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) i) = length Bs
  by (simp add: inc-mat-of-def)

lemma inc-mat-dim-col: dim-col (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) = length Bs
  by (simp add: inc-mat-of-def)

lemma inc-mat-dim-vec-col: dim-vec (col (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) i) = length Vs
  by (simp add: inc-mat-of-def)

lemma inc-matrix-point-in-block-one: i < length Vs ==> j < length Bs ==> Vs ! i
  ∈ Bs ! j
    ==> (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) $$ (i, j) = 1
  by (simp add: inc-mat-of-def)

lemma inc-matrix-point-not-in-block-zero: i < length Vs ==> j < length Bs ==> Vs
  ! i ∉ Bs ! j ==>
    (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) $$ (i, j) = 0
  by (simp add: inc-mat-of-def)

lemma inc-matrix-point-in-block: i < length Vs ==> j < length Bs ==> (inc-mat-of
  Vs Bs) $$ (i, j) = 1
    ==> Vs ! i ∈ Bs ! j
  using inc-matrix-point-not-in-block-zero by (metis zero-neq-one)

lemma inc-matrix-point-not-in-block: i < length Vs ==> j < length Bs ==>
  (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) $$ (i, j) = 0 ==> Vs ! i ∉ Bs ! j
  using inc-matrix-point-in-block-one by (metis zero-neq-one)

lemma inc-matrix-point-not-in-block-iff: i < length Vs ==> j < length Bs ==>
  (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) $$ (i, j) = 0 ↔ Vs ! i ∉ Bs ! j
  using inc-matrix-point-not-in-block inc-matrix-point-not-in-block-zero by blast

lemma inc-matrix-point-in-block-iff: i < length Vs ==> j < length Bs ==>
  (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) $$ (i, j) = 1 ↔ Vs ! i ∈ Bs ! j
  using inc-matrix-point-in-block inc-matrix-point-in-block-one by blast

lemma inc-matrix-subset-implies-one:
  assumes I ⊆ {.. < length Vs}
  assumes j < length Bs
  assumes (!) Vs ` I ⊆ Bs ! j
  assumes i ∈ I
  shows (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) $$ (i, j) = 1
proof -
  have iin: Vs ! i ∈ Bs ! j using assms(3) assms(4) by auto
  have i < length Vs using assms(1) assms(4) by auto
  thus ?thesis using iin inc-matrix-point-in-block-iff assms(2) by blast
qed

```

lemma *inc-matrix-one-implies-membership*: $I \subseteq \{\dots < \text{length } Vs\} \Rightarrow j < \text{length } Bs \Rightarrow (\bigwedge i. i \in I \Rightarrow (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) \$\$ (i, j) = 1) \Rightarrow i \in I \Rightarrow Vs ! i \in Bs ! j$
using *inc-matrix-point-in-block subset-iff* **by** *blast*

lemma *inc-matrix-elems-one-zero*: $i < \text{length } Vs \Rightarrow j < \text{length } Bs \Rightarrow (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) \$\$ (i, j) = 0 \vee (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) \$\$ (i, j) = 1$
using *inc-matrix-point-in-block-one inc-matrix-point-not-in-block-zero* **by** *blast*

Reasoning on Rows/Columns of the incidence matrix

lemma *inc-mat-col-def*: $j < \text{length } Bs \Rightarrow i < \text{length } Vs \Rightarrow (\text{col } (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) \text{ } j) \$ i = (\text{if } (Vs ! i \in Bs ! j) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (*simp add: inc-mat-of-def*)

lemma *inc-mat-col-list-map-elem*: $j < \text{length } Bs \Rightarrow i < \text{length } Vs \Rightarrow (\text{col } (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) \text{ } j \$ i) = \text{map-vec } (\lambda x . \text{if } (x \in (Bs ! j)) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 $(\text{vec-of-list } Vs) \$ i$
by (*simp add: inc-mat-of-def index-vec-of-list*)

lemma *inc-mat-col-list-map*: $j < \text{length } Bs \Rightarrow (\text{col } (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) \text{ } j) = \text{map-vec } (\lambda x . \text{if } (x \in (Bs ! j)) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 $(\text{vec-of-list } Vs)$
by (*intro eq-vecI*)
 $(\text{simp-all add: inc-mat-dim-row inc-mat-dim-col inc-mat-col-list-map-elem index-vec-of-list})$

lemma *inc-mat-row-def*: $j < \text{length } Bs \Rightarrow i < \text{length } Vs \Rightarrow (\text{row } (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) \text{ } i) \$ j = (\text{if } (Vs ! i \in Bs ! j) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (*simp add: inc-mat-of-def*)

lemma *inc-mat-row-list-map-elem*: $j < \text{length } Bs \Rightarrow i < \text{length } Vs \Rightarrow (\text{row } (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) \text{ } i \$ j) = \text{map-vec } (\lambda bl . \text{if } ((Vs ! i) \in bl) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 $(\text{vec-of-list } Bs) \$ j$
by (*simp add: inc-mat-of-def vec-of-list-index*)

lemma *inc-mat-row-list-map*: $i < \text{length } Vs \Rightarrow (\text{row } (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) \text{ } i) = \text{map-vec } (\lambda bl . \text{if } ((Vs ! i) \in bl) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 $(\text{vec-of-list } Bs)$
by (*intro eq-vecI*)
 $(\text{simp-all add: inc-mat-dim-row inc-mat-dim-col inc-mat-row-list-map-elem index-vec-of-list})$

Connecting *inc-vec-of* and *inc-mat-of*

lemma *inc-mat-col-inc-vec*: $j < \text{length } Bs \Rightarrow (\text{col } (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) \text{ } j) = \text{inc-vec-of } Vs \text{ } (Bs ! j)$
by (*auto simp add: inc-mat-of-def inc-vec-of-def*)

lemma *inc-mat-of-cols-inc-vecs*: $\text{cols } (\text{inc-mat-of } Vs \text{ } Bs) = \text{map } (\lambda j . \text{inc-vec-of } Vs \text{ } j) \text{ } Bs$

```

proof (intro nth-equalityI)
  have l1: length (cols (inc-mat-of Vs Bs)) = length Bs
    using inc-mat-dim-col by simp
  have l2: length (map (λ j . inc-vec-of Vs j) Bs) = length Bs
    using length-map by simp
  then show length (cols (inc-mat-of Vs Bs)) = length (map (inc-vec-of Vs) Bs)
    using l1 l2 by simp
  show ⋀ i. i < length (cols (inc-mat-of Vs Bs)) ==>
    (cols (inc-mat-of Vs Bs) ! i) = (map (λ j . inc-vec-of Vs j) Bs) ! i
    using inc-mat-col-inc-vec l1 by (metis cols-nth inc-mat-dim-col nth-map)
qed

```

```

lemma inc-mat-of-bij-betw:
  assumes inj-on f (set Vs)
  assumes ⋀ bl . bl ∈ (set Bs) ==> bl ⊆ (set Vs)
  shows inc-mat-of Vs Bs = inc-mat-of (map f Vs) (map ((` f) Bs)
proof (intro eq-matI, simp-all add: inc-mat-dim-row inc-mat-dim-col, intro impI)
  fix i j assume ilt: i < length Vs and jlt: j < length Bs and Vs ! i ≠ Bs ! j
  then show f (Vs ! i) ≠ f ` Bs ! j
    by (meson assms(1) assms(2) ilt inj-on-image-mem-iff jlt nth-mem)
qed

```

Definitions for the incidence matrix representation of common incidence system properties

```

definition non-empty-col :: ('a :: {zero-neq-one}) mat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool where
non-empty-col M j ≡ ∃ k. k ≠ 0 ∧ k ∈$ col M j

```

```

definition proper-inc-mat :: ('a :: {zero-neq-one}) mat ⇒ bool where
proper-inc-mat M ≡ (dim-row M > 0 ∧ dim-col M > 0)

```

Matrix version of the representation number property (*rep*)

```

definition mat-rep-num :: ('a :: {zero-neq-one}) mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
mat-rep-num M i ≡ count-vec (row M i) 1

```

Matrix version of the points index property (*index*)

```

definition mat-point-index :: ('a :: {zero-neq-one}) mat ⇒ nat set ⇒ nat where
mat-point-index M I ≡ card {j . j < dim-col M ∧ (∀ i ∈ I. M $$ (i, j) = 1)}

```

```

definition mat-inter-num :: ('a :: {zero-neq-one}) mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
mat-inter-num M j1 j2 ≡ card {i . i < dim-row M ∧ M $$ (i, j1) = 1 ∧ M $$ (i, j2) = 1}

```

Matrix version of the block size property

```

definition mat-block-size :: ('a :: {zero-neq-one}) mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
mat-block-size M j ≡ count-vec (col M j) 1

```

```

lemma non-empty-col-obtains:
  assumes non-empty-col M j
  obtains i where i < dim-row M and (col M j) $ i ≠ 0

```

```

proof –
  have d: dim-vec (col M j) = dim-row M by simp
  from assms obtain k where k ≠ 0 and k ∈$ col M j
    by (auto simp add: non-empty-col-def)
  thus ?thesis using vec-contains-obtains-index d
    by (metis that)
qed

lemma non-empty-col-alt-def:
  assumes j < dim-col M
  shows non-empty-col M j ↔ (exists i. i < dim-row M ∧ M $$ (i, j) ≠ 0)
proof (intro iffI)
  show non-empty-col M j ⇒ ∃ i < dim-row M. M $$ (i, j) ≠ 0
    by (metis assms index-col non-empty-col-obtains)
next
  assume ∃ i < dim-row M. M $$ (i, j) ≠ 0
  then obtain i where ilt: i < dim-row M and ne: M $$ (i, j) ≠ 0 by blast
  then have ilt2: i < dim-vec (col M j) by simp
  then have (col M j) $ i ≠ 0 using ne by (simp add: assms)
  then obtain k where (col M j) $ i = k and k ≠ 0
    by simp
  then show non-empty-col M j using non-empty-col-def
    by (metis ilt2 vec-setI)
qed

lemma proper-inc-mat-map: proper-inc-mat M ⇒ proper-inc-mat (map-mat f M)
  by (simp add: proper-inc-mat-def)

lemma mat-point-index-alt: mat-point-index M I = card {j ∈ {0..<dim-col M} .
  (∀ i ∈ I . M $$ (i, j) = 1)}
  by (simp add: mat-point-index-def)

lemma mat-block-size-sum-alt:
  fixes M :: 'a :: {ring-1} mat
  shows elements-mat M ⊆ {0, 1} ⇒ j < dim-col M ⇒ of-nat (mat-block-size
  M j) = sum-vec (col M j)
  unfolding mat-block-size-def using count-vec-sum-ones-alt col-elems-subset-mat
  subset-trans
  by metis

lemma mat-rep-num-sum-alt:
  fixes M :: 'a :: {ring-1} mat
  shows elements-mat M ⊆ {0, 1} ⇒ i < dim-row M ⇒ of-nat (mat-rep-num
  M i) = sum-vec (row M i)
  using count-vec-sum-ones-alt
  by (metis mat-rep-num-def row-elems-subset-mat subset-trans)

lemma mat-point-index-two-alt:
  assumes i1 < dim-row M

```

```

assumes i2 < dim-row M
shows mat-point-index M {i1, i2} = card {j . j < dim-col M  $\wedge$  M $$ (i1, j) = 1
 $\wedge$  M $$ (i2, j) = 1}
proof -
  let ?I = {i1, i2}
  have ss: {i1, i2}  $\subseteq$  {.. < dim-row M} using assms by blast
  have filter:  $\bigwedge j . j < \text{dim-col } M \implies (\forall i \in ?I . M \$(i, j) = 1) \longleftrightarrow M \$(i1, j) = 1 \wedge M \$(i2, j) = 1$ 
    by auto
  have ?I  $\subseteq$  {.. < dim-row M} using assms(1) assms(2) by fastforce
  thus ?thesis using filter ss unfolding mat-point-index-def
    by meson
qed

```

Transpose symmetries

```

lemma trans-mat-rep-block-size-sym: j < dim-col M  $\implies$  mat-block-size M j =
mat-rep-num  $M^T j$ 
i < dim-row M  $\implies$  mat-rep-num M i = mat-block-size  $M^T i$ 
unfolding mat-block-size-def mat-rep-num-def by simp-all

```

```

lemma trans-mat-point-index-inter-sym:
i1 < dim-row M  $\implies$  i2 < dim-row M  $\implies$  mat-point-index M {i1, i2} =
mat-inter-num  $M^T i1 i2$ 
j1 < dim-col M  $\implies$  j2 < dim-col M  $\implies$  mat-inter-num M j1 j2 = mat-point-index
 $M^T \{j1, j2\}$ 
apply (simp-all add: mat-inter-num-def mat-point-index-two-alt)
apply (metis (no-types, lifting) index-transpose-mat(1))
by (metis (no-types, lifting) index-transpose-mat(1))

```

4.3 0-1 Matrices

Incidence matrices contain only two elements: 0 and 1. We define a locale which provides a context to work in for matrices satisfying this condition for any '*b*' type.

```

locale zero-one-matrix =
  fixes matrix :: 'b :: {zero-neq-one} mat (M)
  assumes elems01: elements-mat M  $\subseteq \{0, 1\}$ 
begin

```

Row and Column Properties of the Matrix

```

lemma row-elems-ss01: i < dim-row M  $\implies$  vec-set (row M i)  $\subseteq \{0, 1\}$ 
  using row-elems-subset-mat elems01 by blast

```

```

lemma col-elems-ss01:
  assumes j < dim-col M
  shows vec-set (col M j)  $\subseteq \{0, 1\}$ 
proof -
  have vec-set (col M j)  $\subseteq$  elements-mat M using assms
  by (simp add: col-elems-subset-mat assms)

```

```

thus ?thesis using elems01 by blast
qed

lemma col-nth-0-or-1-iff:
assumes j < dim-col M
assumes i < dim-row M
shows col M j $ i = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  col M j $ i  $\neq$  1
proof (intro iffI)
have dv: i < dim-vec (col M j) using assms by simp
have sv: setv (col M j)  $\subseteq$  {0, 1} using col-elems-ss01 assms by simp
then show col M j $ i = 0  $\Longrightarrow$  col M j $ i  $\neq$  1 using dv by simp
show col M j $ i  $\neq$  1  $\Longrightarrow$  col M j $ i = 0 using dv sv
by (meson insertE singletonD subset-eq vec-setI)
qed

lemma row-nth-0-or-1-iff:
assumes j < dim-col M
assumes i < dim-row M
shows row M i $ j = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  row M i $ j  $\neq$  1
proof (intro iffI)
have dv: j < dim-vec (row M i) using assms by simp
have sv: setv (row M i)  $\subseteq$  {0, 1} using row-elems-ss01 assms by simp
then show row M i $ j = 0  $\Longrightarrow$  row M i $ j  $\neq$  1 by simp
show row M i $ j  $\neq$  1  $\Longrightarrow$  row M i $ j = 0 using dv sv
by (meson insertE singletonD subset-eq vec-setI)
qed

lemma transpose-entries: elements-mat (MT)  $\subseteq$  {0, 1}
using elems01 transpose-mat-elems by metis

lemma M-not-zero-simp: j < dim-col M  $\Longrightarrow$  i < dim-row M  $\Longrightarrow$  M $$ (i, j)  $\neq$  0
 $\Longrightarrow$  M $$ (i, j) = 1
using elems01 by auto

lemma M-not-one-simp: j < dim-col M  $\Longrightarrow$  i < dim-row M  $\Longrightarrow$  M $$ (i, j)  $\neq$  1
 $\Longrightarrow$  M $$ (i, j) = 0
using elems01 by auto

Definition for mapping a column to a block

definition map-col-to-block :: 'a :: {zero-neq-one} vec  $\Rightarrow$  nat set where
map-col-to-block c  $\equiv$  { i  $\in$  {.. $<$ dim-vec c} . c $ i = 1 }

lemma map-col-to-block-alt: map-col-to-block c = { i . i < dim-vec c  $\wedge$  c$ i = 1 }
by (simp add: map-col-to-block-def)

lemma map-col-to-block-elem: i < dim-vec c  $\Longrightarrow$  i  $\in$  map-col-to-block c  $\longleftrightarrow$  c $ i = 1
by (simp add: map-col-to-block-alt)

```

```

lemma in-map-col-valid-index:  $i \in \text{map-col-to-block } c \implies i < \text{dim-vec } c$ 
  by (simp add: map-col-to-block-alt)

lemma map-col-to-block-size:  $j < \text{dim-col } M \implies \text{card}(\text{map-col-to-block}(\text{col } M j)) = \text{mat-block-size } M j$ 
  unfolding mat-block-size-def map-col-to-block-alt using count-vec-alt[of col M j]
  1] Collect-cong
  by (metis (no-types, lifting))

lemma in-map-col-valid-index-M:  $j < \text{dim-col } M \implies i \in \text{map-col-to-block}(\text{col } M j) \implies i < \text{dim-row } M$ 
  using in-map-col-valid-index by (metis dim-col)

lemma map-col-to-block-elem-not:  $c \in \text{set}(\text{cols } M) \implies i < \text{dim-vec } c \implies i \notin \text{map-col-to-block } c \longleftrightarrow c \$ i = 0$ 
  apply (auto simp add: map-col-to-block-alt)
  using elems01 by (metis col-nth-0-or-1-iff dim-col obtain-col-index)

lemma obtain-block-index-map-block-set:
  assumes bl  $\in \# \{ \# \text{map-col-to-block } c . c \in \# \text{mset}(\text{cols } M) \# \}$ 
  obtains j where  $j < \text{dim-col } M$  and bl = map-col-to-block (col M j)
  proof -
    obtain c where bleq: bl = map-col-to-block c and c  $\in \# \text{mset}(\text{cols } M)$ 
    using assms by blast
    then have c  $\in \text{set}(\text{cols } M)$  by simp
    thus ?thesis using bleq obtain-col-index
      by (metis that)
  qed

lemma mat-ord-inc-sys-point[simp]:  $x < \text{dim-row } M \implies [0..<(\text{dim-row } M)] ! x = x$ 
  by simp

lemma mat-ord-inc-sys-block[simp]:  $j < \text{dim-col } M \implies (\text{map}(\text{map-col-to-block})(\text{cols } M)) ! j = \text{map-col-to-block}(\text{col } M j)$ 
  by auto

lemma ordered-to-mset-col-blocks:
   $\{ \# \text{map-col-to-block } c . c \in \# \text{mset}(\text{cols } M) \# \} = \text{mset}(\text{map}(\text{map-col-to-block})(\text{cols } M))$ 
  by simp

Lemmas on incidence matrix properties

lemma non-empty-col-01:
  assumes j  $< \text{dim-col } M$ 
  shows non-empty-col M j  $\longleftrightarrow 1 \in \$ \text{col } M j$ 
  proof (intro iffI)
    assume non-empty-col M j
    then obtain k where kn0: k  $\neq 0$  and kin:  $k \in \$ \text{col } M j$  using non-empty-col-def

```

```

    by blast
  then have  $k \in \text{elements-mat } M$  using vec-contains-col-elements-mat assms
    by metis
  then have  $k = 1$  using kn0
    using elems01 by blast
  thus  $1 \in \text{col } M j$  using kin by simp
next
  assume  $1 \in \text{col } M j$ 
  then show  $\text{non-empty-col } M j$  using non-empty-col-def
    by (metis zero-neq-one)
qed

lemma mat-rep-num-alt:
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } M$ 
  shows  $\text{mat-rep-num } M i = \text{card} \{j . j < \text{dim-col } M \wedge M \$\$ (i, j) = 1\}$ 
proof (simp add: mat-rep-num-def)
  have eq:  $\bigwedge j. (j < \text{dim-col } M \wedge M \$\$ (i, j) = 1) = (\text{row } M i \$ j = 1 \wedge j < \text{dim-vec} (\text{row } M i))$ 
    using assms by auto
  have count-vec ( $\text{row } M i$ ) 1 =  $\text{card} \{j. (\text{row } M i) \$ j = 1 \wedge j < \text{dim-vec} (\text{row } M i)\}$ 
    using count-vec-alt[of row M i 1] by simp
  thus count-vec ( $\text{row } M i$ ) 1 =  $\text{card} \{j. j < \text{dim-col } M \wedge M \$\$ (i, j) = 1\}$ 
    using eq Collect-cong by simp
qed

lemma mat-rep-num-alt-col:  $i < \text{dim-row } M \implies \text{mat-rep-num } M i = \text{size} \{\#c \in \#\ (\text{mset} (\text{cols } M)) . c \$ i = 1\}$ 
  using mat-rep-num-alt index-to-col-card-size-prop[of i M] by auto

A zero one matrix is an incidence system

lemma map-col-to-block-wf:  $\bigwedge c. c \in \text{set} (\text{cols } M) \implies \text{map-col-to-block } c \subseteq \{0..<\text{dim-row } M\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: map-col-to-block-def)(metis dim-col obtain-col-index)

lemma one-implies-block-nempty:  $j < \text{dim-col } M \implies 1 \in \text{col } M j \implies \text{map-col-to-block } (\text{col } M j) \neq \{\}$ 
  unfolding map-col-to-block-def using vec-setE by force

interpretation incidence-sys: incidence-system  $\{0..<\text{dim-row } M\}$ 
   $\{\# \text{map-col-to-block } c . c \in \#\ \text{mset} (\text{cols } M)\# \}$ 
  using map-col-to-block-wf by (unfold-locales) auto

interpretation fin-incidence-sys: finite-incidence-system  $\{0..<\text{dim-row } M\}$ 
   $\{\# \text{map-col-to-block } c . c \in \#\ \text{mset} (\text{cols } M)\# \}$ 
  by (unfold-locales) (simp)

lemma block-nempty-implies-all-zeros:  $j < \text{dim-col } M \implies \text{map-col-to-block } (\text{col } M j) = \{\} \implies$ 

```

```

 $i < \text{dim-row } M \implies \text{col } M j \$ i = 0$ 
by (metis col-nth-0-or-1-iff dim-col one-implies-block-nempty vec-setI)

lemma block-nempty-implies-no-one:  $j < \text{dim-col } M \implies \text{map-col-to-block} (\text{col } M j) = \{\} \implies \neg (1 \in \$ (\text{col } M j))$ 
using one-implies-block-nempty by blast

lemma mat-is-design:
assumes  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-col } M \implies 1 \in \$ (\text{col } M j)$ 
shows design  $\{0..<\text{dim-row } M\} \{ \# \text{map-col-to-block } c . c \in \# \text{mset} (\text{cols } M) \# \}$ 
proof (unfold-locales)
  fix bl
  assume  $bl \in \# \{ \# \text{map-col-to-block } c . c \in \# \text{mset} (\text{cols } M) \# \}$ 
  then obtain j where  $j < \text{dim-col } M$  and map:  $bl = \text{map-col-to-block} (\text{col } M j)$ 
    using obtain-block-index-map-block-set by auto
  thus  $bl \neq \{\}$  using assms one-implies-block-nempty
    by simp
qed

lemma mat-is-proper-design:
assumes  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-col } M \implies 1 \in \$ (\text{col } M j)$ 
assumes  $\text{dim-col } M > 0$ 
shows proper-design  $\{0..<\text{dim-row } M\} \{ \# \text{map-col-to-block } c . c \in \# \text{mset} (\text{cols } M) \# \}$ 
proof –
  interpret des: design  $\{0..<\text{dim-row } M\} \{ \# \text{map-col-to-block } c . c \in \# \text{mset} (\text{cols } M) \# \}$ 
    using mat-is-design assms by simp
  show ?thesis proof (unfold-locales)
    have length (cols M)  $\neq 0$  using assms(2) by auto
    then have size  $\{ \# \text{map-col-to-block } c . c \in \# \text{mset} (\text{cols } M) \# \} \neq 0$  by auto
      then show incidence-sys.b  $\neq 0$  by simp
  qed
qed

```

Show the 01 injective function preserves system properties

```

lemma inj-on-01-hom-index:
assumes inj-on-01-hom f
assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } M$   $j < \text{dim-col } M$ 
shows  $M \$\$ (i, j) = 1 \longleftrightarrow (\text{map-mat } f M) \$\$ (i, j) = 1$ 
  and  $M \$\$ (i, j) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\text{map-mat } f M) \$\$ (i, j) = 0$ 
proof –
  interpret hom: inj-on-01-hom f using assms by simp
  show  $M \$\$ (i, j) = 1 \longleftrightarrow (\text{map-mat } f M) \$\$ (i, j) = 1$ 
    using assms col-nth-0-or-1-iff
    by (simp add: hom.inj-1-iff)
  show  $M \$\$ (i, j) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\text{map-mat } f M) \$\$ (i, j) = 0$ 
    using assms col-nth-0-or-1-iff
    by (simp add: hom.inj-0-iff)

```

qed

```
lemma preserve-non-empty:
  assumes inj-on-01-hom f
  assumes j < dim-col M
  shows non-empty-col M j  $\longleftrightarrow$  non-empty-col (map-mat f M) j
proof(simp add: non-empty-col-def, intro iffI)
  interpret hom: inj-on-01-hom f using assms(1) by simp
  assume  $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge k \in \text{col } M j$ 
  then obtain k where kneq:  $k \neq 0$  and kin:  $k \in \text{col } M j$  by blast
  then have f k  $\in \text{col } (\text{map-mat } f M) j$  using vec-contains-img
    by (metis assms(2) col-map-mat)
  then have f k  $\neq 0$  using assms(1) kneq kin assms(2) col-elems-ss01 hom.inj-0-iff
  by blast
  thus  $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge k \in \text{col } (\text{map-mat } f M) j$ 
    using f k  $\in \text{col } (\text{map-mat } f M) j$  by blast
next
  interpret hom: inj-on-01-hom f using assms(1) by simp
  assume  $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge k \in \text{col } (\text{map-mat } f M) j$ 
  then obtain k where kneq:  $k \neq 0$  and kin:  $k \in \text{col } (\text{map-mat } f M) j$  by blast
  then have k  $\in \text{map-vec } f (\text{col } M j)$  using assms(2) col-map-mat by simp
  then have k  $\in f` \text{set}_v (\text{col } M j)$ 
    by (smt (verit) image-eqI index-map-vec(1) index-map-vec(2) vec-setE vec-setI)

  then obtain k' where keq:  $k = f k'$  and kin2:  $k' \in \text{set}_v (\text{col } M j)$ 
  by blast
  then have k'  $\neq 0$  using assms(1) kneq hom.inj-0-iff by blast
  thus  $\exists k. k \neq 0 \wedge k \in \text{col } M j$  using kin2 by auto
qed
```

```
lemma preserve-mat-rep-num:
  assumes inj-on-01-hom f
  assumes i < dim-row M
  shows mat-rep-num M i = mat-rep-num (map-mat f M) i
  unfolding mat-rep-num-def using injective-lim.lim-inj-hom-count-vec inj-on-01-hom-def
  row-map-mat
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) inj-on-01-hom.inj-1-iff insert-iff row-elems-ss01)
```

```
lemma preserve-mat-block-size:
  assumes inj-on-01-hom f
  assumes j < dim-col M
  shows mat-block-size M j = mat-block-size (map-mat f M) j
  unfolding mat-block-size-def using injective-lim.lim-inj-hom-count-vec inj-on-01-hom-def
  col-map-mat
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) inj-on-01-hom.inj-1-iff insert-iff col-elems-ss01)
```

```
lemma preserve-mat-point-index:
  assumes inj-on-01-hom f
```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies i < \text{dim-row } M$ 
shows  $\text{mat-point-index } M I = \text{mat-point-index} (\text{map-mat } f M) I$ 
proof -
have  $\bigwedge i j. i \in I \implies j < \text{dim-col } M \wedge M \$\$ (i, j) = 1 \longleftrightarrow$ 
       $j < \text{dim-col } (\text{map-mat } f M) \wedge (\text{map-mat } f M) \$\$ (i, j) = 1$ 
  using assms(2) inj-on-01-hom-index(1) assms(1) by (metis index-map-mat(3))

thus ?thesis unfolding mat-point-index-def
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) index-map-mat(3))
qed

lemma preserve-mat-inter-num:
assumes inj-on-01-hom f
assumes  $j_1 < \text{dim-col } M j_2 < \text{dim-col } M$ 
shows  $\text{mat-inter-num } M j_1 j_2 = \text{mat-inter-num} (\text{map-mat } f M) j_1 j_2$ 
unfolding mat-inter-num-def using assms
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) index-map-mat(2) inj-on-01-hom-index(1))

lemma lift-mat-01-index-iff:
 $i < \text{dim-row } M \implies j < \text{dim-col } M \implies (\text{lift-01-mat } M) \$\$ (i, j) = 0 \longleftrightarrow M \$\$$ 
 $(i, j) = 0$ 
 $i < \text{dim-row } M \implies j < \text{dim-col } M \implies (\text{lift-01-mat } M) \$\$ (i, j) = 1 \longleftrightarrow M \$\$$ 
 $(i, j) = 1$ 
  by (simp) (metis col-nth-0-or-1-iff index-col lift-01-mat-simp(3) of-zero-neq-one-def
zero-neq-one)

lemma lift-mat-elems: elements-mat (lift-01-mat M)  $\subseteq \{0, 1\}$ 
proof -
have elements-mat (lift-01-mat M) = of-zero-neq-one ` (elements-mat M)
  by (simp add: lift-01-mat-def map-mat-elements)
then have elements-mat (lift-01-mat M)  $\subseteq$  of-zero-neq-one ` \{0, 1\} using elems01
  by fastforce
thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma lift-mat-is-0-1: zero-one-matrix (lift-01-mat M)
  using lift-mat-elems by (unfold-locales)

lemma lift-01-mat-distinct-cols: distinct (cols M)  $\implies$  distinct (cols (lift-01-mat M))
  using of-injective-lim.mat-cols-hom-lim-distinct-iff lift-01-mat-def
  by (metis elems01 map-vec-mat-cols)

end

```

Some properties must be further restricted to matrices having a '*a*' type

```

locale zero-one-matrix-ring-1 = zero-one-matrix M for M :: 'b :: {ring-1} mat
begin

```

```

lemma map-col-block-eq:
  assumes  $c \in \text{set}(\text{cols } M)$ 
  shows inc-vec-of [0..<dim-vec c] (map-col-to-block c) = c
proof (intro eq-vecI, simp add: map-col-to-block-def inc-vec-of-def, intro impI)
  show  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } c \implies c \$ i \neq 1 \implies c \$ i = 0$ 
    using assms map-col-to-block-elem map-col-to-block-elem-not by auto
  show dim-vec (inc-vec-of [0..<dim-vec c] (map-col-to-block c)) = dim-vec c
    unfolding inc-vec-of-def by simp
qed

lemma inc-mat-of-map-rev: inc-mat-of [0..<dim-row M] (map map-col-to-block
  (cols M)) = M
proof (intro eq-matI, simp-all add: inc-mat-of-def, intro conjI impI)
  show  $\bigwedge i j. i < \text{dim-row } M \implies j < \text{dim-col } M \implies i \in \text{map-col-to-block } (\text{col } M j) \implies M \$\$ (i, j) = 1$ 
    by (simp add: map-col-to-block-elem)
  show  $\bigwedge i j. i < \text{dim-row } M \implies j < \text{dim-col } M \implies i \notin \text{map-col-to-block } (\text{col } M j) \implies M \$\$ (i, j) = 0$ 
    by (metis col-nth-0-or-1-iff dim-col index-col map-col-to-block-elem)
qed

lemma M-index-square-itself:  $j < \text{dim-col } M \implies i < \text{dim-row } M \implies (M \$\$ (i, j))^2 = M \$\$ (i, j)$ 
  using M-not-zero-simp by (cases M \$\$ (i, j) = 0)(simp-all, metis power-one)

lemma M-col-index-square-itself:  $j < \text{dim-col } M \implies i < \text{dim-row } M \implies ((\text{col } M j) \$ i)^2 = (\text{col } M j) \$ i$ 
  using index-col M-index-square-itself by auto

  Scalar Prod Alternative definitions for matrix properties

lemma scalar-prod-inc-vec-block-size-mat:
  assumes  $j < \text{dim-col } M$ 
  shows  $(\text{col } M j) \cdot (\text{col } M j) = \text{of-nat } (\text{mat-block-size } M j)$ 
proof –
  have  $(\text{col } M j) \cdot (\text{col } M j) = (\sum i \in \{0..<\text{dim-row } M\} . (\text{col } M j) \$ i * (\text{col } M j) \$ i)$ 
    using assms scalar-prod-def sum.cong by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) dim-col)

  also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0..<\text{dim-row } M\} . ((\text{col } M j) \$ i)^2)$ 
    by (simp add: power2-eq-square )
  also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0..<\text{dim-row } M\} . ((\text{col } M j) \$ i))$ 
    using M-col-index-square-itself assms by auto
  finally show ?thesis using sum-vec-def mat-block-size-sum-alt
    by (metis assms dim-col elems01)
qed

lemma scalar-prod-inc-vec-mat-inter-num:
  assumes  $j1 < \text{dim-col } M j2 < \text{dim-col } M$ 

```

```

shows (col M j1) · (col M j2) = of-nat (mat-inter-num M j1 j2)
proof -
  have split: {0..<dim-row M} = {i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . (M $$ (i, j1) = 1) ∧
  (M $$ (i, j2) = 1)} ∪
    {i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . M $$ (i, j1) = 0 ∨ M $$ (i, j2) = 0} using assms
  M-not-zero-simp by auto
  have inter: {i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . (M $$ (i, j1) = 1) ∧ (M $$ (i, j2) = 1)} =
  {i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . M $$ (i, j1) = 0 ∨ M $$ (i, j2) = 0} = {} by auto
  have (col M j1) · (col M j2) = (∑ i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . (col M j1) $ i * (col
  M j2) $ i)
    using assms scalar-prod-def by (metis (full-types) dim-col)
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . M $$ (i, j1) * M $$ (i, j2))
    using assms by simp
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . (M $$ (i, j1) = 1) ∧ (M $$ (i,
  j2) = 1)} . M $$ (i, j1) * M $$ (i, j2))
    + (∑ i ∈ {i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . M $$ (i, j1) = 0 ∨ M $$ (i, j2) = 0} .
  M $$ (i, j1) * M $$ (i, j2))
    using split inter sum.union-disjoint[of {i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . (M $$ (i, j1)
  = 1) ∧ (M $$ (i, j2) = 1)}]
    {i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . M $$ (i, j1) = 0 ∨ M $$ (i, j2) = 0} λ i . M $$ (i,
  j1) * M $$ (i, j2)]
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) finite-Un finite-atLeastLessThan)
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . (M $$ (i, j1) = 1) ∧ (M $$ (i,
  j2) = 1)} . 1)
    + (∑ i ∈ {i ∈ {0..<dim-row M} . M $$ (i, j1) = 0 ∨ M $$ (i, j2) = 0} . 0)
    using sum.cong mem-Collect-eq by (smt (z3) mult.right-neutral mult-not-zero)

  finally have (col M j1) · (col M j2) =
    of-nat (card {i . i < dim-row M ∧ (M $$ (i, j1) = 1) ∧ (M $$ (i, j2) = 1)})
    by simp
  then show ?thesis using mat-inter-num-def[of M j1 j2] by simp
qed

end

```

Any matrix generated by *inc-mat-of* is a 0-1 matrix.

```

lemma inc-mat-of-01-mat: zero-one-matrix-ring-1 (inc-mat-of Vs Bs)
  by (unfold-locales) (simp add: inc-mat-one-zero-elems)

```

4.4 Ordered Incidence Systems

We impose an arbitrary ordering on the point set and block collection to enable matrix reasoning. Note that this is also common in computer algebra representations of designs

```

locale ordered-incidence-system =
  fixes Vs :: 'a list and Bs :: 'a set list
  assumes wf-list: b ∈# (mset Bs) ⇒ b ⊆ set Vs
  assumes distinct: distinct Vs

```

An ordered incidence system, as it is defined on lists, can only represent finite incidence systems

```
sublocale ordered-incidence-system  $\subseteq$  finite-incidence-system set  $\mathcal{V}s$  mset  $\mathcal{B}s$ 
by (unfold-locales) (auto simp add: wf-list)
```

```
lemma ordered-incidence-sysI:
assumes finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}$ 
assumes  $\mathcal{V}s \in \text{permutations-of-set } \mathcal{V}$  and  $\mathcal{B}s \in \text{permutations-of-multiset } \mathcal{B}$ 
shows ordered-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}s$   $\mathcal{B}s$ 
proof –
have  $\text{veq}: \mathcal{V} = \text{set } \mathcal{V}s$  using assms permutations-of-setD(1) by auto
have  $\text{beq}: \mathcal{B} = \text{mset } \mathcal{B}s$  using assms permutations-of-multisetD by auto
interpret fisys: finite-incidence-system set  $\mathcal{V}s$  mset  $\mathcal{B}s$  using assms(1) veq beq
by simp
show ?thesis proof (unfold-locales)
show  $\bigwedge b. b \in \# \text{mset } \mathcal{B}s \implies b \subseteq \text{set } \mathcal{V}s$  using fisys.wellformed
by simp
show distinct  $\mathcal{V}s$  using assms permutations-of-setD(2) by auto
qed
qed
```

```
lemma ordered-incidence-sysII:
assumes finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}$  and set  $\mathcal{V}s = \mathcal{V}$  and distinct  $\mathcal{V}s$  and mset  $\mathcal{B}s = \mathcal{B}$ 
shows ordered-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}s$   $\mathcal{B}s$ 
proof –
interpret fisys: finite-incidence-system set  $\mathcal{V}s$  mset  $\mathcal{B}s$  using assms by simp
show ?thesis using fisys.wellformed assms by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
qed
```

```
context ordered-incidence-system
begin
```

For ease of notation, establish the same notation as for incidence systems

```
abbreviation  $\mathcal{V} \equiv \text{set } \mathcal{V}s$ 
abbreviation  $\mathcal{B} \equiv \text{mset } \mathcal{B}s$ 
```

Basic properties on ordered lists

```
lemma points-indexing:  $\mathcal{V}s \in \text{permutations-of-set } \mathcal{V}$ 
by (simp add: permutations-of-set-def distinct)
```

```
lemma blocks-indexing:  $\mathcal{B}s \in \text{permutations-of-multiset } \mathcal{B}$ 
by (simp add: permutations-of-multiset-def)
```

```
lemma points-list-empty-iff:  $\mathcal{V}s = [] \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{V} = \{\}$ 
using finite-sets points-indexing
by (simp add: elem-permutation-of-set-empty-iff)
```

```
lemma points-indexing-inj:  $\forall i \in I . i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \implies \text{inj-on } ((!) \mathcal{V}s) I$ 
```

```

by (simp add: distinct inj-on-nth)

lemma blocks-list-empty-iff:  $\mathcal{B}s = [] \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{B} = \{\#\}$ 
  using blocks-indexing by (simp)

lemma blocks-list-nempty: proper-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \implies \mathcal{B}s \neq []$ 
  using mset.simps(1) proper-design.design-blocks-nempty by blast

lemma points-list-nempty: proper-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \implies \mathcal{V}s \neq []$ 
  using proper-design.design-points-nempty points-list-empty-iff by blast

lemma points-list-length: length  $\mathcal{V}s = v$ 
  using points-indexing
  by (simp add: length-finite-permutations-of-set)

lemma blocks-list-length: length  $\mathcal{B}s = b$ 
  using blocks-indexing length-finite-permutations-of-multiset by blast

lemma valid-points-index:  $i < v \implies \mathcal{V}s ! i \in \mathcal{V}$ 
  using points-list-length by simp

lemma valid-points-index-cons:  $x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \exists i. \mathcal{V}s ! i = x \wedge i < v$ 
  using points-list-length by (auto simp add: in-set-conv-nth)

lemma valid-points-index-obtains:
  assumes  $x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
  obtains  $i$  where  $\mathcal{V}s ! i = x \wedge i < v$ 
  using valid-points-index-cons assms by auto

lemma valid-blocks-index:  $j < b \implies \mathcal{B}s ! j \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  using blocks-list-length by (metis nth-mem-mset)

lemma valid-blocks-index-cons:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \exists j. \mathcal{B}s ! j = bl \wedge j < b$ 
  by (auto simp add: in-set-conv-nth)

lemma valid-blocks-index-obtains:
  assumes  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  obtains  $j$  where  $\mathcal{B}s ! j = bl \wedge j < b$ 
  using assms valid-blocks-index-cons by auto

lemma block-points-valid-point-index:
  assumes  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \quad x \in bl$ 
  obtains  $i$  where  $i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \wedge \mathcal{V}s ! i = x$ 
  using wellformed valid-points-index-obtains assms
  by (metis points-list-length wf-invalid-point)

lemma points-set-index-img:  $\mathcal{V} = \text{image}(\lambda i . (\mathcal{V}s ! i)) (\{\dots\})$ 
  using valid-points-index-cons valid-points-index by auto

```

```

lemma blocks-mset-image:  $\mathcal{B} = \text{image-mset } (\lambda i . (\mathcal{B}s ! i))$  ( $\text{mset-set } \{.. < b\}$ )
  by (simp add: mset-list-by-index)

lemma incidence-cond-indexed[simp]:  $i < v \implies j < b \implies \text{incident } (\mathcal{V}s ! i) (\mathcal{B}s ! j) \longleftrightarrow (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j)$ 
  using incidence-alt-def valid-points-index valid-blocks-index by simp

lemma bij-betw-points-index:  $\text{bij-betw } (\lambda i. \mathcal{V}s ! i) \{0.. < v\} \mathcal{V}$ 
  proof (simp add: bij-betw-def, intro conjI)
    show inj-on ((!)  $\mathcal{V}s$ )  $\{0.. < v\}$ 
      by (simp add: points-indexing-inj points-list-length)
    show (!)  $\mathcal{V}s \cdot \{0.. < v\} = \mathcal{V}$ 
      proof (intro subset-antisym subsetI)
        fix  $x$  assume  $x \in (!) \mathcal{V}s \cdot \{0.. < v\}$ 
        then obtain  $i$  where  $x = \mathcal{V}s ! i$  and  $i < v$  by auto
        then show  $x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
          by (simp add: valid-points-index)
    next
      fix  $x$  assume  $x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
      then obtain  $i$  where  $\mathcal{V}s ! i = x$  and  $i < v$ 
        using valid-points-index-cons by auto
      then show  $x \in (!) \mathcal{V}s \cdot \{0.. < v\}$  by auto
    qed
  qed

```

Some lemmas on cardinality due to different set descriptor filters

```

lemma card-filter-point-indices:  $\text{card } \{i \in \{0.. < v\}. P (\mathcal{V}s ! i)\} = \text{card } \{v \in \mathcal{V}. P v\}$ 
  proof –
    have  $\{v \in \mathcal{V}. P v\} = (\lambda i. \mathcal{V}s ! i) \cdot \{i \in \{0.. < v\}. P (\mathcal{V}s ! i)\}$ 
      by (metis Compr-image-eq lessThan-atLeast0 points-set-index-img)
    thus ?thesis using inj-on-nth points-list-length
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) card-image distinct lessThan-atLeast0 lessThan-iff
            mem-Collect-eq)
  qed

```

```

lemma card-block-points-filter:
  assumes  $j < b$ 
  shows  $\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j) = \text{card } \{i \in \{0.. < v\} . (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j)\}$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $bl$  where  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and  $bls: bl = \mathcal{B}s ! j$ 
      using assms by auto
    then have  $cbl: \text{card } bl = \text{card } \{v \in \mathcal{V}. v \in bl\}$  using block-size-alt by simp
    have  $\mathcal{V} = (\lambda i. \mathcal{V}s ! i) \cdot \{0.. < v\}$  using bij-betw-points-index
      using lessThan-atLeast0 points-set-index-img by presburger
    then have  $\text{Set.filter } (\lambda v . v \in bl) \mathcal{V} = \text{Set.filter } (\lambda v . v \in bl) ((\lambda i. \mathcal{V}s ! i) \cdot \{0.. < v\})$ 
      by presburger
    have  $\text{card } \{i \in \{0.. < v\} . (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in bl\} = \text{card } \{v \in \mathcal{V}. v \in bl\}$ 

```

```

    using card-filter-point-indices by simp
  thus ?thesis using cbl blis by simp
qed

lemma obtains-two-diff-block-indexes:
assumes j1 < b
assumes j2 < b
assumes j1 ≠ j2
assumes b ≥ 2
obtains bl1 bl2 where bl1 ∈# ℬ and ℬs ! j1 = bl1 and bl2 ∈# ℬ - {#bl1#}
and ℬs ! j2 = bl2
proof -
  have j1lt: min j1 (length ℬs) = j1 using assms by auto
  obtain bl1 where bl1in: bl1 ∈# ℬ and bl1eq: ℬs ! j1 = bl1
    using assms(1) valid-blocks-index by blast
  then have split: ℬs = take j1 ℬs @ ℬs!j1 # drop (Suc j1) ℬs
    using assms id-take-nth-drop by auto
  then have lj1: length (take j1 ℬs) = j1 using j1lt by (simp add: length-take[of j1 ℬs])
  have ℬ = mset (take j1 ℬs @ ℬs!j1 # drop (Suc j1) ℬs) using split assms(1)
  by presburger
  then have bsplit: ℬ = mset (take j1 ℬs) + {#bl1#} + mset (drop (Suc j1) ℬs)
  by (simp add: bl1eq)
  then have btake: ℬ - {#bl1#} = mset (take j1 ℬs) + mset (drop (Suc j1) ℬs)
  by simp
  thus ?thesis proof (cases j2 < j1)
    case True
    then have j2 < length (take j1 ℬs) using lj1 by simp
    then obtain bl2 where bl2eq: bl2 = (take j1 ℬs) ! j2 by auto
    then have bl2eq2: bl2 = ℬs ! j2
      by (simp add: True)
    then have bl2 ∈# ℬ - {#bl1#} using btake
      by (metis bl2eq <j2 < length (take j1 ℬs)> nth-mem-mset union-iff)
    then show ?thesis using bl2eq2 bl1in bl1eq that by auto
  next
    case False
    then have j2gt: j2 ≥ Suc j1 using assms by simp
    then obtain i where ieq: i = j2 - Suc j1
      by simp
    then have j2eq: j2 = (Suc j1) + i using j2gt by presburger
    have length (drop (Suc j1) ℬs) = b - (Suc j1) using blocks-list-length by auto
    then have i < length (drop (Suc j1) ℬs) using ieq assms blocks-list-length
      using diff-less-mono j2gt by presburger
    then obtain bl2 where bl2eq: bl2 = (drop (Suc j1) ℬs) ! i by auto
    then have bl2in: bl2 ∈# ℬ - {#bl1#} using btake nth-mem-mset union-iff
      by (metis <i < length (drop (Suc j1) ℬs)>)
    then have bl2 = ℬs ! j2 using bl2eq nth-drop blocks-list-length assms j2eq
      by (metis Suc-leI)
    then show ?thesis using bl1in bl1eq bl2in that by auto

```

```

qed
qed

lemma filter-size-blocks-eq-card-indexes: size {# b ∈# ℬ . P b #} = card {j ∈ {..<(b)}. P (ℬs ! j)}
proof -
  have ℬ = image-mset (λ j . ℬs ! j) (mset-set {..<(b)})
  using blocks-mset-image by simp
  then have helper: {# b ∈# ℬ . P b #} = image-mset (λ j . ℬs ! j) {# j ∈# (mset-set {..<b}). P (ℬs ! j) #}
    by (simp add: filter-mset-image-mset)
  have card {j ∈ {..<b}. P (ℬs ! j)} = size {# j ∈# (mset-set {..<b}). P (ℬs !
j) #}
    using card-size-filter-eq [of {..<b}] by simp
  thus ?thesis using helper by simp
qed

lemma blocks-index-ne-belong:
assumes i1 < length ℬs
assumes i2 < length ℬs
assumes i1 ≠ i2
shows ℬs ! i2 ∈# ℬ - {#(ℬs ! i1) #}
proof (cases ℬs ! i1 = ℬs ! i2)
  case True
    then have count (mset ℬs) (ℬs ! i1) ≥ 2 using count-min-2-indices assms by fastforce
    then have count ((mset ℬs) - {#(ℬs ! i1) #}) (ℬs ! i1) ≥ 1
      by (metis Nat.le-diff-conv2 add-leD2 count-diff count-single nat-1-add-1)
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis True count-inI not-one-le-zero)
  next
    case False
    have ℬs ! i2 ∈# ℬ using assms
      by simp
    then show ?thesis using False
      by (metis in-remove1-mset-neq)
qed

lemma inter-num-points-filter-def:
assumes j1 < b j2 < b j1 ≠ j2
shows card {x ∈ {0..<v} . ((V s ! x) ∈ (ℬs ! j1) ∧ (V s ! x) ∈ (ℬs ! j2)) } = (ℬs !
j1) |∩| (ℬs ! j2)
proof -
  have inter: ∀ v. v ∈ V ⇒ v ∈ (ℬs ! j1) ∧ v ∈ (ℬs ! j2) ↔ v ∈ (ℬs ! j1) ∩
(ℬs ! j2)
    by simp
  obtain bl1 bl2 where bl1in: bl1 ∈# ℬ and bl1eq: ℬs ! j1 = bl1 and bl2in: bl2
∈# ℬ - {#bl1#}
    and bl2eq: ℬs ! j2 = bl2

```

```

using assms obtains-two-diff-block-indexes
by (metis blocks-index-ne-belong size-mset valid-blocks-index)
have card {x ∈ {0.. $\langle v \rangle$ } . ( $\mathcal{V}s ! x$ ) ∈ ( $\mathcal{B}s ! j1$ ) ∧ ( $\mathcal{V}s ! x$ ) ∈ ( $\mathcal{B}s ! j2$ ) } =
  card {v ∈  $\mathcal{V}$  . v ∈ ( $\mathcal{B}s ! j1$ ) ∧ v ∈ ( $\mathcal{B}s ! j2$ ) }
using card-filter-point-indices by simp
also have ... = card {v ∈  $\mathcal{V}$  . v ∈ bl1 ∧ v ∈ bl2} using bl1eq bl2eq by simp
finally show ?thesis using points-inter-num-rep bl1in bl2in
  by (simp add: bl1eq bl2eq)
qed

```

Define an incidence matrix for this ordering of an incidence system

```

abbreviation N :: int mat where
N ≡ inc-mat-of  $\mathcal{V}s$   $\mathcal{B}s$ 

```

```

sublocale zero-one-matrix-ring-1 N
  using inc-mat-of-01-mat .

```

```

lemma N-alt-def-dim: N = mat v b (λ (i,j) . if (incident ( $\mathcal{V}s ! i$ ) ( $\mathcal{B}s ! j$ )) then
1 else 0)
using incidence-cond-indexed inc-mat-of-def
by (intro eq-matI) (simp-all add: inc-mat-dim-row inc-mat-dim-col inc-matrix-point-in-block-one
inc-matrix-point-not-in-block-zero points-list-length)

```

Matrix Dimension related lemmas

```

lemma N-carrier-mat: N ∈ carrier-mat v b
by (simp add: N-alt-def-dim)

```

```

lemma dim-row-is-v[simp]: dim-row N = v
by (simp add: N-alt-def-dim)

```

```

lemma dim-col-is-b[simp]: dim-col N = b
by (simp add: N-alt-def-dim)

```

```

lemma dim-vec-row-N: dim-vec (row N i) = b
by (simp add: N-alt-def-dim)

```

```

lemma dim-vec-col-N: dim-vec (col N i) = v by simp

```

```

lemma dim-vec-N-col:
assumes j < b
shows dim-vec (cols N ! j) = v
proof –
  have cols N ! j = col N j using assms dim-col-is-b by simp
  then have dim-vec (cols N ! j) = dim-vec (col N j) by simp
  thus ?thesis using dim-col assms by (simp)
qed

```

```

lemma N-carrier-mat-01-lift: lift-01-mat N ∈ carrier-mat v b

```

by auto

Transpose properties

lemma transpose- N -mult-dim: dim-row ($N * N^T$) = v dim-col ($N * N^T$) = v
by (simp-all)

lemma N -trans-index-val: $i < \text{dim-col } N \implies j < \text{dim-row } N \implies N^T \$\$ (i, j) = (\text{if } (\mathcal{V}s ! j) \in (\mathcal{B}s ! i) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (simp add: inc-mat-of-def)

Matrix element and index related lemmas

lemma mat-row-elems: $i < v \implies \text{vec-set}(\text{row } N i) \subseteq \{0, 1\}$
using points-list-length
by (simp add: row-elems-ss01)

lemma mat-col-elems: $j < b \implies \text{vec-set}(\text{col } N j) \subseteq \{0, 1\}$
using blocks-list-length by (metis col-elems-ss01 dim-col-is-b)

lemma matrix-elems-one-zero: $i < v \implies j < b \implies N \$\$ (i, j) = 0 \vee N \$\$ (i, j) = 1$
by (metis blocks-list-length inc-matrix-elems-one-zero points-list-length)

lemma matrix-point-in-block-one: $i < v \implies j < b \implies (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j) \implies N \$\$ (i, j) = 1$
by (metis inc-matrix-point-in-block-one points-list-length blocks-list-length)

lemma matrix-point-not-in-block-zero: $i < v \implies j < b \implies \mathcal{V}s ! i \notin \mathcal{B}s ! j \implies N \$\$ (i, j) = 0$
by (metis inc-matrix-point-not-in-block-zero points-list-length blocks-list-length)

lemma matrix-point-in-block: $i < v \implies j < b \implies N \$\$ (i, j) = 1 \implies \mathcal{V}s ! i \in \mathcal{B}s ! j$
by (metis blocks-list-length points-list-length inc-matrix-point-in-block)

lemma matrix-point-not-in-block: $i < v \implies j < b \implies N \$\$ (i, j) = 0 \implies \mathcal{V}s ! i \notin \mathcal{B}s ! j$
by (metis blocks-list-length points-list-length inc-matrix-point-not-in-block)

lemma matrix-point-not-in-block-iff: $i < v \implies j < b \implies N \$\$ (i, j) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{V}s ! i \notin \mathcal{B}s ! j$
by (metis blocks-list-length points-list-length inc-matrix-point-not-in-block-iff)

lemma matrix-point-in-block-iff: $i < v \implies j < b \implies N \$\$ (i, j) = 1 \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{V}s ! i \in \mathcal{B}s ! j$
by (metis blocks-list-length points-list-length inc-matrix-point-in-block-iff)

lemma matrix-subset-implies-one: $I \subseteq \{\dots < v\} \implies j < b \implies (!) \mathcal{V}s . I \subseteq \mathcal{B}s ! j$
 $\implies i \in I \implies N \$\$ (i, j) = 1$

by (*metis blocks-list-length points-list-length inc-matrix-subset-implies-one*)

lemma *matrix-one-implies-membership*:
 $I \subseteq \{.. < v\} \Rightarrow j < \text{size } \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow \forall i \in I. N \$\$ (i, j) = 1 \Rightarrow i \in I \Rightarrow \mathcal{V}s ! i \in \mathcal{B}s$
 $\neg j$
by (*simp add: matrix-point-in-block-iff subset-iff*)

Incidence Vector's of Incidence Matrix columns

lemma *col-inc-vec-of*: $j < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s \Rightarrow \text{inc-vec-of } \mathcal{V}s (\mathcal{B}s ! j) = \text{col } N j$
by (*simp add: inc-mat-col-inc-vec*)

lemma *inc-vec-eq-iff-blocks*:
assumes $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$
assumes $bl' \in \# \mathcal{B}$
shows *inc-vec-of* $\mathcal{V}s bl = \text{inc-vec-of } \mathcal{V}s bl' \longleftrightarrow bl = bl'$
proof (*intro iffI eq-vecI, simp-all add: inc-vec-dim assms*)
define $v1 :: 'c :: \{ring-1\} \text{ vec where } v1 = \text{inc-vec-of } \mathcal{V}s bl$
define $v2 :: 'c :: \{ring-1\} \text{ vec where } v2 = \text{inc-vec-of } \mathcal{V}s bl'$
assume $a: v1 = v2$
then have *dim-vec* $v1 = \text{dim-vec } v2$
by (*simp add: inc-vec-dim*)
then have $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v1 \Rightarrow v1 \$ i = v2 \$ i$ **using** *a* **by** *simp*
then have $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \Rightarrow v1 \$ i = v2 \$ i$ **by** (*simp add: v1-def inc-vec-dim*)
then have $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \Rightarrow (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in bl \longleftrightarrow (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in bl'$
using *inc-vec-index-one-iff v1-def v2-def by metis*
then have $\bigwedge x. x \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow x \in bl \longleftrightarrow x \in bl'$
using *points-list-length valid-points-index-cons by auto*
then show $bl = bl'$ **using** *wellformed assms*
by (*meson subset-antisym subset-eq*)
qed

Incidence matrix column properties

lemma *N-col-def*: $j < b \Rightarrow i < v \Rightarrow (\text{col } N j) \$ i = (\text{if } (\mathcal{V}s ! i \in \mathcal{B}s ! j) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (*metis inc-mat-col-def points-list-length blocks-list-length*)

lemma *N-col-def-indiv*: $j < b \Rightarrow i < v \Rightarrow \mathcal{V}s ! i \in \mathcal{B}s ! j \Rightarrow (\text{col } N j) \$ i = 1$
 $j < b \Rightarrow i < v \Rightarrow \mathcal{V}s ! i \notin \mathcal{B}s ! j \Rightarrow (\text{col } N j) \$ i = 0$
by (*simp-all add: inc-matrix-point-in-block-one inc-matrix-point-not-in-block-zero points-list-length*)

lemma *N-col-list-map-elem*: $j < b \Rightarrow i < v \Rightarrow$
 $\text{col } N j \$ i = \text{map-vec } (\lambda x. \text{if } (x \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j)) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) (\text{vec-of-list } \mathcal{V}s) \$ i$
by (*metis inc-mat-col-list-map-elem points-list-length blocks-list-length*)

lemma *N-col-list-map*: $j < b \Rightarrow \text{col } N j = \text{map-vec } (\lambda x. \text{if } (x \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j)) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) (\text{vec-of-list } \mathcal{V}s)$
by (*metis inc-mat-col-list-map blocks-list-length*)

```

lemma N-col-mset-point-set-img:  $j < b \implies$ 
  vec-mset (col N j) = image-mset ( $\lambda x. \text{if } (x \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j)) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ ) (mset-set
 $\mathcal{V}$ )
  using vec-mset-img-map N-col-list-map points-indexing
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) finite-sets permutations-of-multisetD permutations-of-set-altdef)

lemma matrix-col-to-block:
  assumes  $j < b$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{B}s ! j = (\lambda k . \mathcal{V}s ! k) ` \{i \in \{.. < v\} . (\text{col } N j) \$ i = 1\}$ 
  proof (intro subset-antisym subsetI)
    fix  $x$  assume assm1:  $x \in \mathcal{B}s ! j$ 
    then have  $x \in \mathcal{V}$  using wellformed assms valid-blocks-index by blast
    then obtain  $i$  where  $\mathcal{V}s ! i = x$  and  $i < v$ 
      using valid-points-index-cons by auto
    then have inset:  $i \in \{.. < v\}$ 
      by fastforce
    then have col N j \$ i = 1 using assm1 N-col-def assms vs
      using ⟨i < v⟩ by presburger
    then have  $i \in \{i. i \in \{.. < v\} \wedge \text{col } N j \$ i = 1\}$ 
      using inset by blast
    then show  $x \in (!) \mathcal{V}s ` \{i. i \in \{.. < v\} \wedge \text{col } N j \$ i = 1\}$  using vs by blast
  next
    fix  $x$  assume assm2:  $x \in ((\lambda k . \mathcal{V}s ! k) ` \{i \in \{.. < v\} . \text{col } N j \$ i = 1\})$ 
    then obtain k where  $x = \mathcal{V}s ! k$  and inner:  $k \in \{i \in \{.. < v\} . \text{col } N j \$ i = 1\}$ 
      by blast
    then have ilt:  $k < v$  by auto
    then have N $$ (k, j) = 1 using inner
      by (metis (mono-tags) N-col-def assms matrix-point-in-block-iff matrix-point-not-in-block-zero
      mem-Collect-eq)
    then show  $x \in \mathcal{B}s ! j$  using ilt
      using ⟨x = V s ! k⟩ assms matrix-point-in-block-iff by blast
  qed

lemma matrix-col-to-block-v2:  $j < b \implies \mathcal{B}s ! j = (\lambda k . \mathcal{V}s ! k) ` \text{map-col-to-block}$ 
   $(\text{col } N j)$ 
  using matrix-col-to-block map-col-to-block-def by fastforce

lemma matrix-col-in-blocks:  $j < b \implies (!) \mathcal{V}s ` \text{map-col-to-block} (\text{col } N j) \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  using matrix-col-to-block-v2 by (metis (no-types, lifting) valid-blocks-index)

lemma inc-matrix-col-block:
  assumes  $c \in \text{set} (\text{cols } N)$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. \mathcal{V}s ! x) ` (\text{map-col-to-block } c) \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  proof –
    obtain j where  $c = \text{col } N j$  and  $j < b$  using assms cols-length cols-nth
    in-mset-conv-nth
      ordered-incidence-system-axioms set-mset-mset by (metis dim-col-is-b)

```

```

thus ?thesis
  using matrix-col-in-blocks by blast
qed

```

Incidence Matrix Row Definitions

```

lemma N-row-def:  $j < b \implies i < v \implies (\text{row } N i) \$ j = (\text{if } (\mathcal{V}s ! i \in \mathcal{B}s ! j) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (metis inc-mat-row-def points-list-length blocks-list-length)

```

```

lemma N-row-list-map-elem:  $j < b \implies i < v \implies$ 
   $\text{row } N i \$ j = \text{map-vec } (\lambda bl . \text{if } ((\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in bl) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) (\text{vec-of-list } \mathcal{B}s) \$ j$ 
  by (metis inc-mat-row-list-map-elem points-list-length blocks-list-length)

```

```

lemma N-row-list-map:  $i < v \implies$ 
   $\text{row } N i = \text{map-vec } (\lambda bl . \text{if } ((\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in bl) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) (\text{vec-of-list } \mathcal{B}s)$ 
  by (simp add: inc-mat-row-list-map points-list-length blocks-list-length)

```

```

lemma N-row-mset-blocks-img:  $i < v \implies$ 
   $\text{vec-mset } (\text{row } N i) = \text{image-mset } (\lambda x . \text{if } ((\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in x) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) \mathcal{B}$ 
  using vec-mset-img-map N-row-list-map by metis

```

Alternate Block representations

```

lemma block-mat-cond-rep:
  assumes  $j < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s$ 
  shows  $(\mathcal{B}s ! j) = \{\mathcal{V}s ! i \mid i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \wedge N \$\$ (i, j) = 1\}$ 
proof –
  have cond:  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \wedge N \$\$ (i, j) = 1 \longleftrightarrow i \in \{.. < v\} \wedge (\text{col } N j) \$ i = 1$ 
  using assms points-list-length by auto
  have  $(\mathcal{B}s ! j) = (\lambda k . \mathcal{V}s ! k) ` \{i \in \{.. < v\} . (\text{col } N j) \$ i = 1\}$ 
  using matrix-col-to-block assms by simp
  also have ...  $= \{\mathcal{V}s ! i \mid i \in \{.. < v\} \wedge (\text{col } N j) \$ i = 1\}$  by auto
  finally show  $(\mathcal{B}s ! j) = \{\mathcal{V}s ! i \mid i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \wedge N \$\$ (i, j) = 1\}$ 
  using Collect-cong cond by auto
qed

```

```

lemma block-mat-cond-rep':  $j < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s \implies (\mathcal{B}s ! j) = ((!) \mathcal{V}s) ` \{i . i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \wedge N \$\$ (i, j) = 1\}$ 
  by (simp add: block-mat-cond-rep setcompr-eq-image)

```

```

lemma block-mat-cond-rev:
  assumes  $j < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s$ 
  shows  $\{i . i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \wedge N \$\$ (i, j) = 1\} = ((\text{List-Index.index}) \mathcal{V}s) ` (\mathcal{B}s ! j)$ 
proof (intro Set.set-eqI iffI)
  fix i assume a1:  $i \in \{i . i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \wedge N \$\$ (i, j) = 1\}$ 
  then have ilt1:  $i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s$  and Ni1:  $N \$\$ (i, j) = 1$  by auto
  then obtain x where  $\mathcal{V}s ! i = x$  and  $x \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j)$ 
  using assms inc-matrix-point-in-block by blast
  then have List-Index.index  $\mathcal{V}s x = i$  using distinct_index-nth-id ilt1 by auto

```

```

then show  $i \in \text{List-Index.index } \mathcal{V}s \setminus \mathcal{B}s ! j$  by (metis ` $x \in \mathcal{B}s ! j$ ` imageI)
next
fix  $i$  assume  $a2: i \in \text{List-Index.index } \mathcal{V}s \setminus \mathcal{B}s ! j$ 
then obtain  $x$  where  $\text{ieq}: i = \text{List-Index.index } \mathcal{V}s x$  and  $\text{xin}: x \in \mathcal{B}s ! j$ 
by blast
then have  $\text{ilt}: i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s$ 
by (smt (z3) assms index-first index-le-size nat-less-le nth-mem-mset points-list-length
      valid-points-index-cons wf-invalid-point)
then have  $N \$\$ (i, j) = 1$  using xin inc-matrix-point-in-block-one
by (metis ieq assms index-conv-size-if-notin less-irrefl-nat nth-index)
then show  $i \in \{i. i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}s \wedge N \$\$ (i, j) = 1\}$  using ilt by simp
qed

```

Incidence Matrix incidence system properties

```

lemma incomplete-block-col:
assumes  $j < b$ 
assumes incomplete-block ( $\mathcal{B}s ! j$ )
shows  $0 \in \text{col } N j$ 
proof –
obtain  $x$  where  $x \in \mathcal{V}$  and  $x \notin (\mathcal{B}s ! j)$ 
by (metis Diff-iff assms(2) incomplete-block-proper-subset psubset-imp-ex-mem)
then obtain  $i$  where  $\mathcal{V}s ! i = x$  and  $i < v$ 
using valid-points-index-cons by blast
then have  $N \$\$ (i, j) = 0$ 
using ` $x \notin \mathcal{B}s ! j$ ` assms(1) matrix-point-not-in-block-zero by blast
then have  $\text{col } N j \$ i = 0$ 
using N-col-def ` $\mathcal{V}s ! i = x \wedge i < v \wedge x \notin \mathcal{B}s ! j$ ` assms(1) by fastforce
thus ?thesis using vec-setI
by (smt (z3) `i < v` dim-col dim-row-is-v)
qed

```

```

lemma mat-rep-num-N-row:
assumes  $i < v$ 
shows mat-rep-num  $N i = \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } (\mathcal{V}s ! i)$ 
proof –
have count (image-mset ( $\lambda x . \text{if } ((\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in x) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (0 :: \text{int})$ )  $\mathcal{B}$ )  $1 =$ 
      size (filter-mset ( $\lambda x . (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in x$ )  $\mathcal{B}$ )
using count-mset-split-image-filter[of  $\mathcal{B}$  1  $\lambda x . (0 :: \text{int}) \lambda x . (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in x$ ] by simp
then have count (image-mset ( $\lambda x . \text{if } ((\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in x) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (0 :: \text{int})$ )  $\mathcal{B}$ )  $1 =$ 
       $\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } (\mathcal{V}s ! i)$  by (simp add: point-rep-number-alt-def)
thus ?thesis using N-row-mset-blocks-img assms
by (simp add: mat-rep-num-def)
qed

```

```

lemma point-rep-mat-row-sum:  $i < v \implies \text{sum-vec } (\text{row } N i) = \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } (\mathcal{V}s ! i)$ 
using count-vec-sum-ones-alt mat-rep-num-N-row mat-row-elems mat-rep-num-def
by metis

```

```

lemma mat-block-size-N-col:
  assumes j < b
  shows mat-block-size N j = card (Bs ! j)
proof -
  have val-b: Bs ! j ∈# B using assms valid-blocks-index by auto
  have ⋀ x. x ∈# mset-set V ⟹ ((λ x . (0 :: int)) x ≠ 1) using zero-neq-one by simp
  then have count (image-mset (λ x. if (x ∈ (Bs ! j)) then 1 else (0 :: int)) (mset-set V)) 1 =
    size (filter-mset (λ x . x ∈ (Bs ! j)) (mset-set V))
    using count-mset-split-image-filter [of mset-set V 1 ((λ x . (0 :: int)) λ x . x ∈ Bs ! j)]
    by simp
  then have count (image-mset (λ x. if (x ∈ (Bs ! j)) then 1 else (0 :: int)) (mset-set V)) 1 = card (Bs ! j)
    using val-b block-size-alt by (simp add: finite-sets)
  thus ?thesis using N-col-mset-point-set-img assms mat-block-size-def by metis
qed

lemma block-size-mat-rep-sum: j < b ⟹ sum-vec (col N j) = mat-block-size N j
  using count-vec-sum-ones-alt mat-block-size-N-col mat-block-size-def by (metis mat-col-elems)

lemma mat-point-index-rep:
  assumes I ⊆ {..}
  shows mat-point-index N I = B index ((λ i. Vs ! i) ` I)
proof -
  have ⋀ i . i ∈ I ⟹ Vs ! i ∈ V using assms valid-points-index by auto
  then have eqP: ⋀ j. j < dim-col N ⟹ ((λ i. Vs ! i) ` I) ⊆ (Bs ! j) ⟷ ( ∀ i ∈ I . N $$ (i, j) = 1 )
  proof (intro iffI subsetI, simp-all)
    show ⋀ j i. j < length Bs ⟹ ( ⋀ i. i ∈ I ⟹ Vs ! i ∈ V ) ⟹ (!) Vs ` I ⊆ Bs !
      j ⟹
        ∀ i ∈ I . N $$ (i, j) = 1
        using matrix-subset-implies-one assms by simp
    have ⋀ x. x ∈ (!) Vs ` I ⟹ ∃ i ∈ I . Vs ! i = x
      by auto
    then show ⋀ j x. j < length Bs ⟹ ∀ i ∈ I . N $$ (i, j) = 1 ⟹ x ∈ (!) Vs ` I
      ⟹ ( ⋀ i. i ∈ I ⟹ Vs ! i ∈ V ) ⟹ x ∈ Bs ! j
      using assms matrix-one-implies-membership by (metis blocks-list-length)
  qed
  have card {j . j < dim-col N ∧ ( ∀ i ∈ I . N $$ (i, j) = 1 ) } =
    card {j . j < dim-col N ∧ ((λ i. Vs ! i) ` I) ⊆ Bs ! j}
    using eqP by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
  also have ... = size {# b ∈# B . ((λ i . Vs ! i) ` I) ⊆ b #}
    using filter-size-blocks-eq-card-indexes by auto
  also have ... = points-index B ((λ i . Vs ! i) ` I)
    by (simp add: points-index-def)

```

```

finally have card { $j . j < \text{dim-col } N \wedge (\forall i \in I . N \$\$ (i, j) = 1)$ } =  $\mathcal{B}$  index
 $((\lambda i . \mathcal{V}s ! i) ` I)$ 
by blast
thus ?thesis unfolding mat-point-index-def by simp
qed

lemma incidence-mat-two-index:  $i1 < v \implies i2 < v \implies$ 
 $\text{mat-point-index } N \{i1, i2\} = \mathcal{B} \text{ index } \{\mathcal{V}s ! i1, \mathcal{V}s ! i2\}$ 
using mat-point-index-two-alt[of  $i1 N i2$ ] mat-point-index-rep[of  $\{i1, i2\}$ ]
dim-row-is-v
by (metis (no-types, lifting) empty-subsetI image-empty image-insert insert-subset
lessThan-iff)

lemma ones-incidence-mat-block-size:
assumes  $j < b$ 
shows  $((u_v v) _v^* N) \$ j = \text{mat-block-size } N j$ 
proof -
have dim-vec  $((u_v v) _v^* N) = b$  by (simp)
then have  $((u_v v) _v^* N) \$ j = (u_v v) \cdot \text{col } N j$  using assms by simp
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 .. < v\}. (u_v v) \$ i * (\text{col } N j) \$ i)$ 
by (simp add: scalar-prod-def)
also have ... = sum-vec (col N j) using dim-row-is-v by (simp add: sum-vec-def)
finally show ?thesis using block-size-mat-rep-sum assms by simp
qed

lemma mat-block-size-conv:  $j < \text{dim-col } N \implies \text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j) = \text{mat-block-size } N j$ 
by (simp add: mat-block-size-N-col)

lemma mat-inter-num-conv:
assumes  $j1 < \text{dim-col } N j2 < \text{dim-col } N$ 
shows  $(\mathcal{B}s ! j1) | \cap| (\mathcal{B}s ! j2) = \text{mat-inter-num } N j1 j2$ 
proof -
have eq-sets:  $\bigwedge P. (\lambda i . \mathcal{V}s ! i) ` \{i \in \{0 .. < v\}. P (\mathcal{V}s ! i)\} = \{x \in \mathcal{V} . P x\}$ 
by (metis Compr-image-eq lessThan-atLeast0 points-set-index-img)
have bin:  $\mathcal{B}s ! j1 \in \# \mathcal{B} \mathcal{B}s ! j2 \in \# \mathcal{B}$  using assms dim-col-is-b by simp-all
have  $(\mathcal{B}s ! j1) | \cap| (\mathcal{B}s ! j2) = \text{card } ((\mathcal{B}s ! j1) \cap (\mathcal{B}s ! j2))$ 
by (simp add: intersection-number-def)
also have ... =  $\text{card } \{x . x \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j1) \wedge x \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j2)\}$ 
by (simp add: Int-def)
also have ... =  $\text{card } \{x \in \mathcal{V}. x \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j1) \wedge x \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j2)\}$  using wellformed bin
by (meson wf-invalid-point)
also have ... =  $\text{card } ((\lambda i . \mathcal{V}s ! i) ` \{i \in \{0 .. < v\}. (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j1) \wedge (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j2)\})$ 
using eq-sets[of  $\lambda x. x \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j1) \wedge x \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j2)$ ] by simp
also have ... =  $\text{card } (\{i \in \{0 .. < v\}. (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j1) \wedge (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j2)\})$ 
using points-indexing-inj card-image
by (metis (no-types, lifting) lessThan-atLeast0 lessThan-iff mem-Collect-eq
points-list-length)
also have ... =  $\text{card } (\{i . i < v \wedge (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j1) \wedge (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in (\mathcal{B}s ! j2)\})$ 

```

```

by auto
also have ... = card ({i . i < v ∧ N $$ (i, j1) = 1 ∧ N $$ (i, j2) = 1}) using
assms
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) inc-mat-dim-col inc-matrix-point-in-block-iff
points-list-length)
  finally have (Bs ! j1) |∩| (Bs ! j2) = card {i . i < dim-row N ∧ N $$ (i, j1) =
1 ∧ N $$ (i, j2) = 1}
    using dim-row-is-v by presburger
  thus ?thesis using assms by (simp add: mat-inter-num-def)
qed

lemma non-empty-col-map-conv:
assumes j < dim-col N
shows non-empty-col N j ↔ Bs ! j ≠ {}
proof (intro iffI)
assume non-empty-col N j
then obtain i where ilt: i < dim-row N and (col N j) $ i ≠ 0
  using non-empty-col-obtains assms by blast
then have (col N j) $ i = 1
  using assms
  by (metis N-col-def-indiv(1) N-col-def-indiv(2) dim-col-is-b dim-row-is-v)
then have Vs ! i ∈ Bs ! j
  by (smt (verit, best) assms ilt inc-mat-col-def dim-col-is-b inc-mat-dim-col
inc-mat-dim-row)
thus Bs ! j ≠ {} by blast
next
assume a: Bs ! j ≠ {}
have Bs ! j ∈# B using assms dim-col-is-b by simp
then obtain x where x ∈ Bs ! j and x ∈ V using wellformed a by auto
then obtain i where Vs ! i ∈ Bs ! j and i < dim-row N using dim-row-is-v
  using valid-points-index-cons by auto
then have N $$ (i, j) = 1
  using assms by (meson inc-mat-of-index)
then show non-empty-col N j using non-empty-col-alt-def
  using ⟨i < dim-row N⟩ assms by fastforce
qed

lemma scalar-prod-inc-vec-inter-num:
assumes j1 < b j2 < b
shows (col N j1) • (col N j2) = (Bs ! j1) |∩| (Bs ! j2)
using scalar-prod-inc-vec-mat-inter-num assms N-carrier-mat
by (simp add: mat-inter-num-conv)

lemma scalar-prod-block-size-lift-01:
assumes i < b
shows ((col (lift-01-mat N) i) • (col (lift-01-mat N) i)) = (of-nat (card (Bs ! i)))
:: ('b :: {ring-1}))
proof -
interpret z1: zero-one-matrix-ring-1 (lift-01-mat N)

```

```

by (intro-locales) (simp add: lift-mat-is-0-1)
show ?thesis using assms z1.scalar-prod-inc-vec-block-size-mat preserve-mat-block-size

      mat-block-size-N-col lift-01-mat-def
by (metis inc-mat-dim-col lift-01-mat-simp(2) of-inj-on-01-hom.inj-on-01-hom-axioms
size-mset)
qed

lemma scalar-prod-inter-num-lift-01:
assumes j1 < b j2 < b
shows ((col (lift-01-mat N) j1) · (col (lift-01-mat N) j2)) = (of-nat ((Bs ! j1)
| ∩| (Bs ! j2)) :: ('b :: {ring-1}))
proof –
  interpret z1: zero-one-matrix-ring-1 (lift-01-mat N)
  by (intro-locales) (simp add: lift-mat-is-0-1)
  show ?thesis using assms z1.scalar-prod-inc-vec-mat-inter-num preserve-mat-inter-num

      mat-inter-num-conv lift-01-mat-def blocks-list-length inc-mat-dim-col
      by (metis lift-01-mat-simp(2) of-inj-on-01-hom.inj-on-01-hom-axioms)
qed

```

The System complement's incidence matrix flips 0's and 1's

```

lemma map-block-complement-entry: j < b  $\implies$  (map block-complement Bs) ! j =
block-complement (Bs ! j)
using blocks-list-length by (metis nth-map)

lemma complement-mat-entries:
assumes i < v and j < b
shows (Vs ! i  $\notin$  Bs ! j)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (Vs ! i  $\in$  (map block-complement Bs) ! j)
using assms block-complement-def map-block-complement-entry valid-points-index
by simp

lemma length-blocks-complement: length (map block-complement Bs) = b
by auto

lemma ordered-complement: ordered-incidence-system Vs (map block-complement
Bs)
proof –
  interpret inc: finite-incidence-system V complement-blocks
  by (simp add: complement-finite)
  have map inc.block-complement Bs  $\in$  permutations-of-multiset complement-blocks
  using complement-image by (simp add: permutations-of-multiset-def)
  then show ?thesis using ordered-incidence-sysI[of V complement-blocks Vs (map
block-complement Bs)]
  by (simp add: inc.finite-incidence-system-axioms points-indexing)
qed

interpretation ordered-comp: ordered-incidence-system Vs (map block-complement
Bs)

```

```

using ordered-complement by simp

lemma complement-mat-entries-val:
  assumes i < v and j < b
  shows ordered-comp.N $$ (i, j) = (if Vs ! i ∈ Bs ! j then 0 else 1)
proof –
  have cond: (Vs ! i ∉ Bs ! j)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (Vs ! i ∈ (map block-complement Bs) ! j)
    using complement-mat-entries assms by simp
  then have ordered-comp.N $$ (i, j) = (if (Vs ! i ∈ (map block-complement Bs)
  ! j) then 1 else 0)
    using assms ordered-comp.matrix-point-in-block-one ordered-comp.matrix-point-not-in-block-iff
    by force
  then show ?thesis using cond by simp
qed

lemma ordered-complement-mat: ordered-comp.N = mat v b ( $\lambda (i,j)$  . if (Vs ! i)
   $\in$  (Bs ! j) then 0 else 1)
  using complement-mat-entries-val by (intro eq-matI, simp-all)

lemma ordered-complement-mat-map: ordered-comp.N = map-mat ( $\lambda x$ . if x = 1
  then 0 else 1) N
  apply (intro eq-matI, simp-all)
  using ordered-incidence-system.matrix-point-in-block-iff ordered-incidence-system-axioms
    complement-mat-entries-val by (metis blocks-list-length)

end

Establishing connection between incidence system and ordered incidence
system locale

lemma (in incidence-system) alt-ordering-sysI: Vs ∈ permutations-of-set V  $\implies$ 
Bs ∈ permutations-of-multiset B  $\implies$ 
  ordered-incidence-system Vs Bs
  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all add: permutations-of-multisetD permutations-of-setD
  wellformed)

lemma (in finite-incidence-system) exists-ordering-sysI:  $\exists$  Vs Bs . Vs ∈ permutations-of-set V  $\wedge$ 
  Bs ∈ permutations-of-multiset B  $\wedge$  ordered-incidence-system Vs Bs
proof –
  obtain Vs where Vs ∈ permutations-of-set V
    by (meson all-not-in-conv finite-sets permutations-of-set-empty-iff)
  obtain Bs where Bs ∈ permutations-of-multiset B
    by (meson all-not-in-conv permutations-of-multiset-not-empty)
  then show ?thesis using alt-ordering-sysI ‹ Vs ∈ permutations-of-set V › by blast

qed

```

```

lemma inc-sys-orderedI:
  assumes incidence-system V B and distinct Vs and set Vs = V and mset Bs
  = B
  shows ordered-incidence-system Vs Bs
proof –
  interpret inc: incidence-system V B using assms by simp
  show ?thesis proof (unfold-locales)
    show  $\bigwedge b. b \in \# mset Bs \implies b \subseteq set Vs$  using inc.wellformed assms by simp
    show distinct Vs using assms(2)permutations-of-setD(2) by auto
  qed
qed

```

Generalise the idea of an incidence matrix to an unordered context

```

definition is-incidence-matrix :: 'c :: {ring-1} mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set multiset  $\Rightarrow$ 
  bool where
  is-incidence-matrix N V B  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\exists$  Vs Bs . (Vs  $\in$  permutations-of-set V  $\wedge$  Bs  $\in$  permutations-of-multiset B  $\wedge$  N
  = (inc-mat-of Vs Bs)))

```

```

lemma (in incidence-system) is-incidence-mat-alt: is-incidence-matrix N V B  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\exists$  Vs Bs. (set Vs = V  $\wedge$  mset Bs = B  $\wedge$  ordered-incidence-system Vs Bs  $\wedge$  N =
  (inc-mat-of Vs Bs)))
proof (intro iffI, simp add: is-incidence-matrix-def)
  assume  $\exists$  Vs. Vs  $\in$  permutations-of-set V  $\wedge$  ( $\exists$  Bs. Bs  $\in$  permutations-of-multiset
  B  $\wedge$  N = inc-mat-of Vs Bs)
  then obtain Vs Bs where Vs  $\in$  permutations-of-set V  $\wedge$  Bs  $\in$  permutations-of-multiset B
   $\wedge$  N = inc-mat-of Vs Bs
  by auto
  then show  $\exists$  Vs. set Vs = V  $\wedge$  ( $\exists$  Bs. mset Bs = B  $\wedge$  ordered-incidence-system
  Vs Bs  $\wedge$  N = inc-mat-of Vs Bs)
  using incidence-system.alt-ordering-sysI incidence-system-axioms permutations-of-multisetD
  permutations-of-setD(1)
  by blast
next
assume  $\exists$  Vs Bs. set Vs = V  $\wedge$  mset Bs = B  $\wedge$  ordered-incidence-system Vs Bs
   $\wedge$  N = inc-mat-of Vs Bs
  then obtain Vs Bs where s: set Vs = V and ms: mset Bs = B and or-
  dered-incidence-system Vs Bs
  and n: N = inc-mat-of Vs Bs by auto
  then interpret ois: ordered-incidence-system Vs Bs by simp
  have vs: Vs  $\in$  permutations-of-set V
  using ois.points-indexing s by blast
  have Bs  $\in$  permutations-of-multiset B using ois.blocks-indexing ms by blast
  then show is-incidence-matrix N V B using n vs
  using is-incidence-matrix-def by blast
qed

```

```

lemma (in ordered-incidence-system) is-incidence-mat-true: is-incidence-matrix N
  V B = True
    using blocks-indexing is-incidence-matrix-def points-indexing by blast

```

4.5 Incidence Matrices on Design Subtypes

```

locale ordered-design = ordered-incidence-system Vs Bs + design set Vs mset Bs
  for Vs and Bs
begin

lemma incidence-mat-non-empty-blocks:
  assumes j < b
  shows 1 ∈$ (col N j)
proof –
  obtain bl where isbl: Bs ! j = bl by simp
  then have bl ∈# Bs
    using assms valid-blocks-index by auto
  then obtain x where inbl: x ∈ bl
    using blocks-nempty by blast
  then obtain i where isx: Vs ! i = x and vali: i < v
    using ⟨bl ∈# Bs⟩ valid-points-index-cons wf-invalid-point by blast
  then have N $$ (i, j) = 1
    using ⟨Bs ! j = bl⟩ ⟨x ∈ bl⟩ assms matrix-point-in-block-one by blast
  thus ?thesis using vec-setI
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) N-col-def isx vali isbl inbl assms dim-vec-col-N
      of-nat-less-imp-less)
qed

lemma all-cols-non-empty: j < dim-col N  $\implies$  non-empty-col N j
  using blocks-nempty non-empty-col-map-conv dim-col-is-b by simp
end

locale ordered-simple-design = ordered-design Vs Bs + simple-design (set Vs) mset
  Bs for Vs Bs
begin

lemma block-list-distinct: distinct Bs
  using block-mset-distinct by auto

lemma distinct-cols-N: distinct (cols N)
proof –
  have inj-on (λ bl . inc-vec-of Vs bl) (set Bs) using inc-vec-eq-iff-blocks
    by (simp add: inc-vec-eq-iff-blocks inj-on-def)
  then show ?thesis using distinct-map inc-mat-of-cols-inc-vecs block-list-distinct
    by (simp add: distinct-map inc-mat-of-cols-inc-vecs )
qed

lemma simp-blocks-length-card: length Bs = card (set Bs)
  using design-support-def simple-block-size-eq-card by fastforce

```

```

lemma blocks-index-inj-on: inj-on (λ i . Bs ! i) {0..<length Bs}
  by (auto simp add: inj-on-def) (metis simp-blocks-length-card card-distinct nth-eq-iff-index-eq)

lemma x-in-block-set-img: assumes x ∈ set Bs shows x ∈ (!) Bs ‘ {0..<length Bs}
proof –
  obtain i where Bs ! i = x and i < length Bs using assms
    by (meson in-set-conv-nth)
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma blocks-index-simp-bij-betw: bij-betw (λ i . Bs ! i) {0..<length Bs} (set Bs)
  using blocks-index-inj-on x-in-block-set-img by (auto simp add: bij-betw-def)

lemma blocks-index-simp-unique: i1 < length Bs ==> i2 < length Bs ==> i1 ≠ i2
  ==> Bs ! i1 ≠ Bs ! i2
  using block-list-distinct nth-eq-iff-index-eq by blast

lemma lift-01-distinct-cols-N: distinct (cols (lift-01-mat N))
  using lift-01-mat-distinct-cols distinct-cols-N by simp

end

locale ordered-proper-design = ordered-design Vs Bs + proper-design set Vs mset
Bs
  for Vs and Bs
begin

lemma mat-is-proper: proper-inc-mat N
  using design-blocks-nempty v-non-zero
  by (auto simp add: proper-inc-mat-def)

end

locale ordered-constant-rep = ordered-proper-design Vs Bs + constant-rep-design
set Vs mset Bs r
  for Vs and Bs and r

begin

lemma incidence-mat-rep-num: i < v ==> mat-rep-num N i = r
  using mat-rep-num-N-row rep-number valid-points-index by simp

lemma incidence-mat-rep-num-sum: i < v ==> sum-vec (row N i) = r
  using incidence-mat-rep-num mat-rep-num-N-row
  by (simp add: point-rep-mat-row-sum)

lemma transpose-N-mult-diag:

```

```

assumes i = j and i < v and j < v
shows (N * NT) $$ (i, j) = r
proof -
have unsq:  $\bigwedge k . k < b \implies (N \$\$ (i, k))^{\wedge 2} = N \$\$ (i, k)$ 
  using assms(2) matrix-elems-one-zero by fastforce
then have (N * NT) $$ (i, j) = ( $\sum k \in \{0..<b\} . N \$\$ (i, k) * N \$\$ (j, k)$ )
  using assms(2) assms(3) transpose-mat-mult-entries[of i N j] by (simp)
also have ... = ( $\sum k \in \{0..<b\} . (N \$\$ (i, k))^{\wedge 2}$ ) using assms(1)
  by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
also have ... = ( $\sum k \in \{0..<b\} . N \$\$ (i, k)$ )
  by (meson atLeastLessThanIff sum.cong unsq)
also have ... = ( $\sum k \in \{0..<b\} . (\text{row } N i) \$ k$ )
  using assms(2) dim-col-is-b dim-row-is-v by auto
finally have (N * NT) $$ (i, j) = sum-vec (row N i)
  by (simp add: sum-vec-def)
thus ?thesis using incidence-mat-rep-num-sum
  using assms(2) by presburger
qed
end

```

```

locale ordered-block-design = ordered-proper-design Vs Bs + block-design set Vs
mset Bs k
for Vs and Bs and k
begin

```

```

lemma incidence-mat-block-size: j < b  $\implies$  mat-block-size N j = k
  using mat-block-size-N-col uniform valid-blocks-index by fastforce

lemma incidence-mat-block-size-sum: j < b  $\implies$  sum-vec (col N j) = k
  using incidence-mat-block-size block-size-mat-rep-sum by presburger

lemma ones-mult-incidence-mat-k-index: j < b  $\implies$  ((uv v) v* N) $ j = k
  using ones-incidence-mat-block-size uniform incidence-mat-block-size by blast

lemma ones-mult-incidence-mat-k: ((uv v) v* N) = k  $\cdot_v$  (uv b)
  using ones-mult-incidence-mat-k-index dim-col-is-b by (intro eq-vecI) (simp-all)

```

```

end

locale ordered-incomplete-design = ordered-block-design Vs Bs k + incomplete-design
V Bs k
for Vs and Bs and k
begin

lemma incidence-mat-incomplete: j < b  $\implies$  0  $\in\$$  (col N j)

```

```

using valid-blocks-index incomplete-block-col incomplete-imp-incomp-block by
blast

end

locale ordered-t-wise-balance = ordered-proper-design Vs Bs + t-wise-balance set
Vs mset Bs t Λt
for Vs and Bs and t and Λt

begin

lemma incidence-mat-des-index:
assumes I ⊆ {0..<v}
assumes card I = t
shows mat-point-index N I = Λt
proof -
have card: card ((!) Vs ` I) = t using assms points-indexing-inj
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) card-image ex-nat-less-eq not-le points-list-length
subset-iff)
have ((!) Vs ` I) ⊆ V using assms
by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff image-subset-iff subsetD valid-points-index)
then have B index ((!) Vs ` I) = Λt using balanced assms(2) card by simp
thus ?thesis using mat-point-index-rep assms(1) lessThan-atLeast0 by presburger

qed

end

locale ordered-pairwise-balance = ordered-t-wise-balance Vs Bs 2 Λ + pairwise-balance
set Vs mset Bs Λ
for Vs and Bs and Λ

begin

lemma incidence-mat-des-two-index:
assumes i1 < v
assumes i2 < v
assumes i1 ≠ i2
shows mat-point-index N {i1, i2} = Λ
using incidence-mat-des-index incidence-mat-two-index
proof -
have Vs ! i1 ≠ Vs ! i2 using assms(3)
by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) distinct nth-eq-iff-index-eq points-list-length)
then have pair: card {Vs ! i1, Vs ! i2} = 2 using card-2-iff by blast
have {Vs ! i1, Vs ! i2} ⊆ V using assms
by (simp add: valid-points-index)
then have B index {Vs ! i1, Vs ! i2} = Λ using pair
using balanced by blast
thus ?thesis using incidence-mat-two-index assms by simp
qed

```

```

lemma transpose-N-mult-off-diag:
  assumes i ≠ j and i < v and j < v
  shows (N * NT) §§ (i, j) = Λ
proof -
  have rev: ∏ k. k ∈ {0..b} ⟹ ¬ (N §§ (i, k) = 1 ∧ N §§ (j, k) = 1) ↔ N
  §§ (i, k) = 0 ∨ N §§ (j, k) = 0
    using assms matrix-elems-one-zero by auto
  then have split: {0..b} = {k ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k) = 1 ∧ N §§ (j, k) = 1} ∪
    {k ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k) = 0 ∨ N §§ (j, k) = 0}
    by blast
  have zero: ∏ k . k ∈ {0..b} ⟹ N §§ (i, k) = 0 ∨ N §§ (j, k) = 0 ⟹ N §§
  (i, k) * N §§ (j, k) = 0
    by simp
  have djnt: {k ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k) = 1 ∧ N §§ (j, k) = 1} ∩
    {k ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k) = 0 ∨ N §§ (j, k) = 0} = {} using rev by auto
  have fin1: finite {k ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k) = 1 ∧ N §§ (j, k) = 1} by simp
  have fin2: finite {k ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k) = 0 ∨ N §§ (j, k) = 0} by simp
  have (N * NT) §§ (i, j) = (∑ k ∈ {0..b} . N §§ (i, k) * N §§ (j, k))
    using assms(2) assms(3) transpose-mat-mult-entries[of i N j] by (simp)
  also have ... = (∑ k ∈ ({k' ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k') = 1 ∧ N §§ (j, k') = 1} ∪
    {k' ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k') = 0 ∨ N §§ (j, k') = 0}) . N §§ (i, k) * N §§ (j,
    k))
    using split by metis
  also have ... = (∑ k ∈ {k' ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k') = 1 ∧ N §§ (j, k') = 1} . N
  §§ (i, k) * N §§ (j, k)) +
    (∑ k ∈ {k' ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k') = 0 ∨ N §§ (j, k') = 0} . N §§ (i, k) * N
  §§ (j, k))
    using fin1 fin2 djnt sum.union-disjoint by blast
  also have ... = card {k' ∈ {0..b}. N §§ (i, k') = 1 ∧ N §§ (j, k') = 1}
    by (simp add: zero)
  also have ... = mat-point-index N {i, j}
    using assms mat-point-index-two-alt[of i N j] by simp
  finally show ?thesis using incidence-mat-des-two-index assms by simp
qed

end

context pairwise-balance
begin

lemma ordered-pbdI:
  assumes B = mset Bs and V = set Vs and distinct Vs
  shows ordered-pairwise-balance Vs Bs Λ
proof -
  interpret ois: ordered-incidence-system Vs Bs
    using ordered-incidence-sysII assms finite-incidence-system-axioms by blast
  show ?thesis using b-non-zero blocks-nempty assms t-lt-order balanced
    by (unfold-locales)(simp-all)

```

```

qed
end

locale ordered-regular-pairwise-balance = ordered-pairwise-balance Vs Bs Λ +
  regular-pairwise-balance set Vs mset Bs Λ r for Vs and Bs and Λ and r

sublocale ordered-regular-pairwise-balance ⊆ ordered-constant-rep
  by unfold-locales

context ordered-regular-pairwise-balance
begin

  Stinson's Theorem 1.15. Stinson [7] gives an iff condition for incidence
  matrices of regular pairwise balanced designs. The other direction is proven
  in the zero-one-matrix context

  lemma rpbd-incidence-matrix-cond:  $N * (N^T) = \Lambda \cdot_m (J_m v) + (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m (1_m v)$ 
  proof (intro eq-matI)
    fix i j
    assume ilt:  $i < \text{dim-row} (\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v + \text{int } (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v)$ 
    and jlt:  $j < \text{dim-col} (\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v + \text{int } (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v)$ 
    then have  $(\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v + \text{int } (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v) \$\$ (i, j) =$ 
       $(\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v) \$\$ (i, j) + (\text{int } (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v) \$\$ (i, j)$ 
      by simp
    then have split:  $(\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v + \text{int } (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v) \$\$ (i, j) =$ 
       $(\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v) \$\$ (i, j) + (r - \Lambda) * ((1_m v) \$\$ (i, j))$ 
      using ilt jlt by simp
    have lhs:  $(\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v) \$\$ (i, j) = \Lambda$  using ilt jlt by simp
    show  $(N * N^T) \$\$ (i, j) = (\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v + \text{int } (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v) \$\$ (i, j)$ 
    proof (cases i = j)
      case True
      then have rhs:  $(\text{int } (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v) \$\$ (i, j) = (r - \Lambda)$  using ilt by fastforce
      have  $(\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v + \text{int } (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v) \$\$ (i, j) = \Lambda + (r - \Lambda)$ 
        using True jlt by auto
      then have  $(\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v + \text{int } (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v) \$\$ (i, j) = r$ 
        using reg-index-lt-rep by (simp add: nat-diff-split)
      then show ?thesis using lhs split rhs True transpose-N-mult-diag ilt jlt by
        simp
    next
      case False
      then have  $(1_m v) \$\$ (i, j) = 0$  using ilt jlt by simp
      then have  $(r - \Lambda) * ((1_m v) \$\$ (i, j)) = 0$  using ilt jlt
        by (simp add: ‹1_m v \$\$ (i, j) = 0›)
      then show ?thesis using lhs transpose-N-mult-off-diag ilt jlt False by simp
    qed
  next
    show dim-row  $(N * N^T) = \text{dim-row} (\text{int } \Lambda \cdot_m J_m v + \text{int } (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v)$ 
      using transpose-N-mult-dim(1) by auto
  qed
end

```

```

next
  show dim-col ( $N * N^T$ ) = dim-col (int  $\Lambda \cdot_m J_m v + int (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m 1_m v$ )
    using transpose-N-mult-dim(1) by auto
qed
end

locale ordered-bibd = ordered-proper-design  $\mathcal{V}s \mathcal{B}s + bibd$  set  $\mathcal{V}s mset \mathcal{B}s k \Lambda$ 
  for  $\mathcal{V}s$  and  $\mathcal{B}s$  and  $k$  and  $\Lambda$ 

sublocale ordered-bibd  $\subseteq$  ordered-incomplete-design
  by unfold-locales

sublocale ordered-bibd  $\subseteq$  ordered-constant-rep  $\mathcal{V}s \mathcal{B}s r$ 
  by unfold-locales

sublocale ordered-bibd  $\subseteq$  ordered-pairwise-balance
  by unfold-locales

locale ordered-sym-bibd = ordered-bibd  $\mathcal{V}s \mathcal{B}s k \Lambda + symmetric-bibd$  set  $\mathcal{V}s mset \mathcal{B}s k \Lambda$ 
  for  $\mathcal{V}s$  and  $\mathcal{B}s$  and  $k$  and  $\Lambda$ 

sublocale ordered-sym-bibd  $\subseteq$  ordered-simple-design
  by (unfold-locales)

locale ordered-const-intersect-design = ordered-proper-design  $\mathcal{V}s \mathcal{B}s + const-intersect-design$ 
  set  $\mathcal{V}s mset \mathcal{B}s m$ 
  for  $\mathcal{V}s \mathcal{B}s m$ 

locale simp-ordered-const-intersect-design = ordered-const-intersect-design + ordered-simple-design
begin

lemma max-one-block-size-inter:
  assumes b  $\geq 2$ 
  assumes bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  assumes card bl = m
  assumes bl2  $\in \# \mathcal{B} - \{\#bl\}$ 
  shows m < card bl2
proof -
  have sd: simple-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
    by (simp add: simple-design-axioms)
  have bl2in: bl2  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  using assms(4)
    by (meson in-diffD)
  have blin: bl  $\in \# \{\#b \in \# \mathcal{B} . card b = m\}$  using assms(3) assms(2) by simp
  then have slt: size  $\{\#b \in \# \mathcal{B} . card b = m\} = 1$  using simple-const-inter iff
  sd assms(1)

```

```

by (metis count-empty count-eq-zero-iff less-one nat-less-le size-eq-0-iff-empty)
then have size {#b ∈# (B - {#bl#}) . card b = m#} = 0 using blin
  by (smt (verit) add-mset-eq-singleton-iff count-eq-zero-iff count-filter-mset
       filter-mset-add-mset insert-DiffM size-1-singleton-mset size-eq-0-iff-empty)
then have ne: card bl2 ≠ m using assms(4)
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) filter-mset-empty-conv size-eq-0-iff-empty)
thus ?thesis using inter-num-le-block-size assms bl2in nat-less-le by presburger
qed

lemma block-size-inter-num-cases:
  assumes bl ∈# B
  assumes b ≥ 2
  shows m < card bl ∨ (card bl = m ∧ (∀ bl' ∈# (B - {#bl#}) . m < card bl'))
proof (cases card bl = m)
  case True
  have (∀ bl'. bl' ∈# (B - {#bl#})) ⇒ m < card bl'
    using max-one-block-size-inter True assms by simp
  then show ?thesis using True by simp
next
  case False
  then have m < card bl using assms inter-num-le-block-size nat-less-le by presburger
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma indexed-const-intersect:
  assumes j1 < b
  assumes j2 < b
  assumes j1 ≠ j2
  shows (Bs ! j1) |∩| (Bs ! j2) = m
proof -
  obtain bl1 bl2 where bl1 ∈# B and Bs ! j1 = bl1 and bl2 ∈# B - {#bl1#}
  and Bs ! j2 = bl2
    using obtains-two-diff-block-indexes assms by fastforce
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: const-intersect)
qed

lemma const-intersect-block-size-diff:
  assumes j' < b and j < b and j ≠ j' and card (Bs ! j') = m and b ≥ 2
  shows card (Bs ! j) - m > 0
proof -
  obtain bl1 bl2 where bl1 ∈# B and Bs ! j' = bl1 and bl2 ∈# B - {#bl1#}
  and Bs ! j = bl2
    using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) obtains-two-diff-block-indexes by fastforce
  then have m < card (bl2)
    using max-one-block-size-inter assms(4) assms(5) by blast
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: ‹Bs ! j = bl2›)
qed

```

```

lemma scalar-prod-inc-vec-const-inter:
  assumes j1 < b j2 < b j1 ≠ j2
  shows (col N j1) · (col N j2) = m
  using scalar-prod-inc-vec-inter-num indexed-const-intersect assms by simp

end

```

4.6 Zero One Matrix Incidence System Existence

We prove 0-1 matrices with certain properties imply the existence of an incidence system with particular properties. This leads to Stinson's theorem in the other direction [7]

```

context zero-one-matrix
begin

```

```

lemma mat-is-ordered-incidence-sys: ordered-incidence-system [0..<(dim-row M)]
(map (map-col-to-block) (cols M))
  apply (unfold-locales, simp-all)
  using map-col-to-block-wf atLeastLessThan-upt by blast

```

```

interpretation mat-ord-inc-sys: ordered-incidence-system [0..<(dim-row M)] (map
(map-col-to-block) (cols M))
  by (simp add: mat-is-ordered-incidence-sys)

```

```

lemma mat-ord-inc-sys-N: mat-ord-inc-sys.N = lift-01-mat M
  by (intro eq-matI, simp-all add: inc-mat-of-def map-col-to-block-elem)
    (metis lift-01-mat-simp(3) lift-mat-01-index-iff(2) of-zero-neq-one-def)

```

```

lemma map-col-to-block-mat-rep-num:
  assumes x < dim-row M
  shows ({# map-col-to-block c . c ∈ # mset (cols M)} rep x) = mat-rep-num M
x

```

proof –

```

  have mat-rep-num M x = mat-rep-num (lift-01-mat M) x

```

```

  using preserve-mat-rep-num mat-ord-inc-sys-N

```

```

  by (metis assms lift-01-mat-def of-inj-on-01-hom.inj-on-01-hom-axioms)

```

```

  then have mat-rep-num M x = (mat-rep-num mat-ord-inc-sys.N x) using
mat-ord-inc-sys-N by (simp)

```

```

  then have mat-rep-num M x = mset (map (map-col-to-block) (cols M)) rep x

```

```

  using assms atLeastLessThan-upt card-atLeastLessThan mat-ord-inc-sys.mat-rep-num-N-row

```

```

    mat-ord-inc-sys-point minus-nat.diff-0 by presburger

```

```

  thus ?thesis using ordered-to-mset-col-blocks

```

```

    by presburger

```

qed

end

```

context zero-one-matrix-ring-1
begin

lemma transpose-cond-index-vals:
  assumes  $M * (M^T) = \Lambda \cdot_m (J_m (\dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}row M)) + (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m (1_m (\dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}row M))$ 
  assumes  $i < \dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}row (M * (M^T))$ 
  assumes  $j < \dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}col (M * (M^T))$ 
  shows  $i = j \implies (M * (M^T)) \$(i, j) = r \quad i \neq j \implies (M * (M^T)) \$(i, j) = \Lambda$ 
  using assms by auto

end

locale zero-one-matrix-int = zero-one-matrix-ring-1 M for M :: int mat
begin

  Some useful conditions on the transpose product for matrix system properties

lemma transpose-cond-diag-r:
  assumes  $i < \dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}row (M * (M^T))$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge j. i = j \implies (M * (M^T)) \$(i, j) = r$ 
  shows mat-rep-num M i = r
  proof -
    have eqr:  $(M * M^T) \$(i, i) = r$  using assms(2)
    by simp
    have unsq:  $\bigwedge k. k < \dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}col M \implies (M \$(i, k))^2 = M \$(i, k)$ 
    using assms elems01 by fastforce
    have sum-vec (row M i) =  $(\sum k \in \{0..<(\dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}col M)\} . (row M i) \$ k)$ 
    using assms by (simp add: sum-vec-def)
    also have ... =  $(\sum k \in \{0..<(\dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}col M)\} . M \$(i, k))$ 
    using assms by auto
    also have ... =  $(\sum k \in \{0..<(\dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}col M)\} . M \$(i, k))^2$ 
    using atLeastLessThan-iff sum.cong unsq by simp
    also have ... =  $(\sum k \in \{0..<(\dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}col M)\} . M \$(i, k) * M \$(i, k))$ 
    using assms by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
    also have ... =  $(M * M^T) \$(i, i)$ 
    using assms transpose-mat-mult-entries[of i M i] by simp
    finally have sum-vec (row M i) = r using eqr by simp
    thus ?thesis using mat-rep-num-sum-alt
      by (metis assms(1) elems01 index-mult-mat(2) of-nat-eq-iff)
  qed

```

```

lemma transpose-cond-non-diag:
  assumes  $i1 < \dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}row (M * (M^T))$ 
  assumes  $i2 < \dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}row (M * (M^T))$ 
  assumes  $i1 \neq i2$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge j. j \neq i \implies i < \dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}row (M * (M^T)) \implies j < \dim\text{-}\dim\text{-}row (M * (M^T)) \implies (M * (M^T)) \$(i, j) = \Lambda$ 
  shows  $\Lambda = \text{mat-point-index } M \{i1, i2\}$ 

```

proof –

```

have ilt:  $i1 < \text{dim-row } M$   $i2 < \text{dim-row } M$ 
  using assms(1) assms (2) by auto
have rev:  $\bigwedge k. k \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\} \implies$ 
   $\neg (M \$\$ (i1, k) = 1 \wedge M \$\$ (i2, k) = 1) \longleftrightarrow M \$\$ (i1, k) = 0 \vee M \$\$ (i2, k) = 0$ 
  using assms elems01 by fastforce
then have split:  $\{0..<\text{dim-col } M\} = \{k \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k) = 1 \wedge M \$\$ (i2, k) = 1\} \cup$ 
   $\{k \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k) = 0 \vee M \$\$ (i2, k) = 0\}$ 
  by blast
have zero:  $\bigwedge k. k \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\} \implies M \$\$ (i1, k) = 0 \vee M \$\$ (i2, k) = 0 \implies M \$\$ (i1, k) * M \$\$ (i2, k) = 0$ 
  by simp
have djnt:  $\{k \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k) = 1 \wedge M \$\$ (i2, k) = 1\} \cap$ 
   $\{k \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k) = 0 \vee M \$\$ (i2, k) = 0\} = \{\}$ 
  using rev by auto
have fin1: finite  $\{k \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k) = 1 \wedge M \$\$ (i2, k) = 1\}$ 
  by simp
have fin2: finite  $\{k \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k) = 0 \vee M \$\$ (i2, k) = 0\}$ 
  by simp
have mat-point-index  $M \{i1, i2\} = \text{card } \{k' \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k') = 1 \wedge M \$\$ (i2, k') = 1\}$ 
  using mat-point-index-two-alt ilt assms(3) by auto
then have mat-point-index  $M \{i1, i2\} =$ 
   $(\sum k \in \{k' \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k') = 1 \wedge M \$\$ (i2, k') = 1\} . M \$\$ (i1, k) * M \$\$ (i2, k)) +$ 
   $(\sum k \in \{k' \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k') = 0 \vee M \$\$ (i2, k') = 0\} . M \$\$ (i1, k) * M \$\$ (i2, k))$ 
  by (simp add: zero)
also have ... =  $(\sum k \in \{k' \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k') = 1 \wedge M \$\$ (i2, k') = 1\} \cup$ 
   $\{k' \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\}. M \$\$ (i1, k') = 0 \vee M \$\$ (i2, k') = 0\}) . M \$\$ (i1, k) * M \$\$ (i2, k)$ 
  using fin1 fin2 djnt sum.union-disjoint by (metis (no-types, lifting))
also have ... =  $(\sum k \in \{0..<\text{dim-col } M\} . M \$\$ (i1, k) * M \$\$ (i2, k))$ 
  using split by metis
finally have mat-point-index  $M \{i1, i2\} = (M * (M^T)) \$\$ (i1, i2)$ 
  using assms(1) assms(2) transpose-mat-mult-entries[of i1 M i2] by simp
thus ?thesis using assms by presburger
qed

```

lemma *trans-cond-implies-map-rep-num*:

```

assumes  $M * (M^T) = \Lambda \cdot_m (J_m (\text{dim-row } M)) + (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m (1_m (\text{dim-row } M))$ 
assumes  $x < \text{dim-row } M$ 

```

```

shows (image-mset map-col-to-block (mset (cols M))) rep  $x = r$ 

```

proof –

```

interpret ois: ordered-incidence-system  $[0..<\text{dim-row } M]$  map map-col-to-block (cols M)

```

```

using mat-is-ordered-incidence-sys by simp
have eq: ois.B rep x = sum-vec (row M x) using ois.point-rep-mat-row-sum
    by (simp add: assms(2) inc-mat-of-map-rev)
then have  $\bigwedge j. x = j \implies (M * (M^T)) \cdot (x, j) = r$  using assms(1) transpose-cond-index-vals
    by (metis assms(2) index-mult-mat(2) index-mult-mat(3) index-transpose-mat(3))

thus ?thesis using eq transpose-cond-diag-r assms(2) index-mult-mat(2)
    by (metis map-col-to-block-mat-rep-num)
qed

lemma trans-cond-implies-map-index:
assumes  $M * (M^T) = \Lambda \cdot_m (J_m(\dim\text{-row } M)) + (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m (I_m(\dim\text{-row } M))$ 
assumes ps  $\subseteq \{0..<\dim\text{-row } M\}$ 
assumes card ps = 2
shows (image-mset map-col-to-block (mset (cols M))) index ps =  $\Lambda$ 
proof -
  interpret ois: ordered-incidence-system [0..<dim-row M] map map-col-to-block
  (cols M)
    using mat-is-ordered-incidence-sys by simp
    obtain i1 i2 where i1in: i1 < dim-row M and i2in: i2 < dim-row M and psis:
      ps = {i1, i2} and neqi: i1 ≠ i2
      using assms(2) assms(3) card-2-iff insert-subset by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff)

    have cond:  $\bigwedge j. j \neq i \implies i < \dim\text{-row } (M * (M^T)) \implies j < \dim\text{-row } (M * (M^T)) \implies (M * (M^T)) \cdot (i, j) = \Lambda$ 
      using assms(1) by simp
    then have (image-mset map-col-to-block (mset (cols M))) index ps = mat-point-index
    M ps
      using ois.incidence-mat-two-index psis i1in i2in by (simp add: neqi inc-mat-of-map-rev)
      thus ?thesis using cond transpose-cond-non-diag[of i1 i2  $\Lambda$ ] i1in i2in index-mult-mat(2)[of
      M MT]
        neqi of-nat-eq-iff psis by simp
qed

```

Stinson Theorem 1.15 existence direction

```

lemma rpbd-exists:
assumes dim-row M ≥ 2 — Min two points
assumes dim-col M ≥ 1 — Min one block
assumes  $\bigwedge j. j < \dim\text{-col } M \implies 1 \in \text{col } M j$  — no empty blocks
assumes  $M * (M^T) = \Lambda \cdot_m (J_m(\dim\text{-row } M)) + (r - \Lambda) \cdot_m (I_m(\dim\text{-row } M))$ 
shows ordered-regular-pairwise-balance [0..<dim-row M] (map map-col-to-block
  (cols M))  $\Lambda$  r
proof -
  interpret ois: ordered-incidence-system [0..<dim-row M] (map map-col-to-block
  (cols M))
    using mat-is-ordered-incidence-sys by simp
  interpret pdes: ordered-design [0..<dim-row M] (map map-col-to-block (cols M))
    using assms(2) mat-is-design assms(3)

```

```

    by (simp add: ordered-design-def ois.ordered-incidence-system-axioms)
show ?thesis using assms trans-cond-implies-map-index trans-cond-implies-map-rep-num

    by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
qed

lemma vec-k-uniform-mat-block-size:
assumes ((uv (dim-row M)) v* M) = k ·v (uv (dim-col M))
assumes j < dim-col M
shows mat-block-size M j = k
proof -
have mat-block-size M j = sum-vec (col M j) using assms(2)
    by (simp add: elems01 mat-block-size-sum-alt)
also have ... = ((uv (dim-row M)) v* M) $ j using assms(2)
    by (simp add: sum-vec-def scalar-prod-def)
finally show ?thesis using assms(1) assms(2) by (simp)
qed

lemma vec-k-impl-uniform-block-size:
assumes ((uv (dim-row M)) v* M) = k ·v (uv (dim-col M))
assumes bl ∈# (image-mset map-col-to-block (mset (cols M)))
shows card bl = k
proof -
obtain j where jlt: j < dim-col M and bleq: bl = map-col-to-block (col M j)
    using assms(2) obtain-block-index-map-block-set by blast
then have card (map-col-to-block (col M j)) = mat-block-size M j
    by (simp add: map-col-to-block-size)
thus ?thesis using vec-k-uniform-mat-block-size assms(1) bleq jlt by blast
qed

lemma bibd-exists:
assumes dim-col M ≥ 1 — Min one block
assumes ⋀ j. j < dim-col M ⟹ 1 ∈$ col M j — no empty blocks
assumes M * (MT) = Λ ·m (Jm (dim-row M)) + (r - Λ) ·m (1m (dim-row M))
assumes ((uv (dim-row M)) v* M) = k ·v (uv (dim-col M))
assumes (r :: nat) ≥ 0
assumes k ≥ 2 k < dim-row M
shows ordered-bibd [0..< dim-row M] (map map-col-to-block (cols M)) k Λ
proof -
interpret ipbd: ordered-regular-pairwise-balance [0..< dim-row M] (map map-col-to-block
(cols M)) Λ r
    using rpbd-exists assms by simp
show ?thesis using vec-k-impl-uniform-block-size by (unfold-locales, simp-all
add: assms)
qed

end

```

4.7 Isomorphisms and Incidence Matrices

If two incidence systems have the same incidence matrix, they are isomorphic. Similarly if two incidence systems are isomorphic there exists an ordering such that they have the same incidence matrix

```

locale two-ordered-sys = D1: ordered-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}_s \mathcal{B}_s + D2:$  ordered-incidence-system
 $\mathcal{V}'_s \mathcal{B}'_s$ 
  for  $\mathcal{V}_s$  and  $\mathcal{B}_s$  and  $\mathcal{V}'_s$  and  $\mathcal{B}'_s$ 

begin

lemma equal-inc-mat-isomorphism:
  assumes D1.N = D2.N
  shows incidence-system-isomorphism D1.V D1.B D2.V D2.B ( $\lambda x. \mathcal{V}_s' !$  (List-Index.index  $\mathcal{V}_s x$ ))
  proof (unfold-locales)
    show bij-betw ( $\lambda x. \mathcal{V}_s' !$  List-Index.index  $\mathcal{V}_s x$ ) D1.V D2.V
    proof -
      have comp: ( $\lambda x. \mathcal{V}_s' !$  List-Index.index  $\mathcal{V}_s x$ ) = ( $\lambda i. \mathcal{V}_s' ! i$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda y .$ 
      List-Index.index  $\mathcal{V}_s y$ )
      by (simp add: comp-def)
      have leq: length  $\mathcal{V}_s$  = length  $\mathcal{V}_s'$ 
      using assms D1.dim-row-is-v D1.points-list-length D2.dim-row-is-v D2.points-list-length
      by force
      have bij1: bij-betw ( $\lambda i. \mathcal{V}_s' ! i$ ) {.. $<$ length  $\mathcal{V}_s\}$  (set  $\mathcal{V}_s'$ ) using leq
      by (simp add: bij-betw-nth D2.distinct)
      have bij-betw (List-Index.index  $\mathcal{V}_s$ ) (set  $\mathcal{V}_s$ ) {.. $<$ length  $\mathcal{V}_s\}$  using D1.distinct
      by (simp add: bij-betw-index lessThan-atLeast0)
      thus ?thesis using bij-betw-trans comp bij1 by simp
      qed
    next
      have len: length (map (( $\lambda x. \mathcal{V}_s' !$  List-Index.index  $\mathcal{V}_s x$ ))  $\mathcal{B}_s$ ) = length  $\mathcal{B}'_s$ 
      using length-map assms D1.dim-col-is-b by force
      have mat-eq:  $\bigwedge i j. D1.N \$\$ (i, j) = D2.N \$\$ (i, j)$  using assms
      by simp
      have vslen: length  $\mathcal{V}_s$  = length  $\mathcal{V}_s'$  using assms
      using D1.dim-row-is-v D1.points-list-length D2.dim-row-is-v D2.points-list-length
      by force
      have  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{length } \mathcal{B}'_s \implies (\text{map } ((\lambda x. \mathcal{V}_s' ! \text{List-Index.index } \mathcal{V}_s x)) \mathcal{B}_s) ! j = (\lambda x. \mathcal{V}_s' ! \text{List-Index.index } \mathcal{V}_s x) ' (\mathcal{B}'_s ! j)$ 
      by (metis D1.blocks-list-length D1.dim-col-is-b D2.blocks-list-length D2.dim-col-is-b
      assms nth-map)
      also have ... = ( $\lambda i. \mathcal{V}_s' ! i$ ) ' (( $\lambda x. \text{List-Index.index } \mathcal{V}_s x$ ) ' ( $\mathcal{B}'_s ! j$ ))
      by blast
      also have ... = (( $\lambda i. \mathcal{V}_s' ! i$ ) ' { $i . i < \text{length } \mathcal{V}_s \wedge D1.N \$\$ (i, j) = 1$ })
  
```

```

using D1.block-mat-cond-rev a assms
by (metis (no-types, lifting) D1.blocks-list-length D1.dim-col-is-b D2.blocks-list-length
D2.dim-col-is-b)
also have ... = ((λ i . Vs' ! i) ` {i . i < length Vs' ∧ D2.N $$ (i, j) = 1})
  using vslen mat-eq by simp
finally have (map ((‘) (λx. Vs' ! List-Index.index Vs x)) Bs) ! j = (Bs' ! j)
  using D2.block-mat-cond-rep' a by presburger
then show (map ((‘) (λx. Vs' ! List-Index.index Vs x)) Bs) ! j = (Bs' ! j) by
simp
qed
then have map ((‘) (λx. Vs' ! List-Index.index Vs x)) Bs = Bs'
  using len nth-equalityI[of (map ((‘) (λx. Vs' ! List-Index.index Vs x)) Bs) Bs']
by simp
then show image-mset ((‘) (λx. Vs' ! List-Index.index Vs x)) D1.B = D2.B
  using mset-map by auto
qed

lemma equal-inc-mat-isomorphism-ex: D1.N = D2.N ==> ∃ π . incidence-system-isomorphism
D1.V D1.B D2.V D2.B π
  using equal-inc-mat-isomorphism by auto

lemma equal-inc-mat-isomorphism-obtain:
assumes D1.N = D2.N
obtains π where incidence-system-isomorphism D1.V D1.B D2.V D2.B π
  using equal-inc-mat-isomorphism assms by auto

end

context incidence-system-isomorphism
begin

lemma exists-eq-inc-mats:
assumes finite V finite V'
obtains N where is-incidence-matrix N V B and is-incidence-matrix N V' B'
proof –
obtain Vs where vsis: Vs ∈ permutations-of-set V using assms
  by (meson all-not-in-conv permutations-of-set-empty-iff)
obtain Bs where bsis: Bs ∈ permutations-of-multiset B
  by (meson all-not-in-conv permutations-of-multiset-not-empty)
have inj: inj-on π V using bij
  by (simp add: bij-betw-imp-inj-on)
then have mapVs: map π Vs ∈ permutations-of-set V' using permutations-of-set-image-inj
  using `Vs ∈ permutations-of-set V` iso-points-map by blast
have permutations-of-multiset (image-mset ((‘) π) B) = map ((‘) π) ` permutations-of-multiset B
  using block-img permutations-of-multiset-image by blast
then have mapBs: map ((‘) π) Bs ∈ permutations-of-multiset B' using bsis
block-img by blast
define N :: 'c :: {ring-1} mat where N ≡ inc-mat-of Vs Bs

```

```

have is-incidence-matrix N V B
  using N-def bsis is-incidence-matrix-def vsis by blast
have  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in (\text{set } Bs) \implies bl \subseteq (\text{set } Vs)$ 
  by (meson bsis in-multiset-in-set ordered-incidence-system.wf-list source.alt-ordering-sysI
      vsis)
then have  $N = \text{inc-mat-of} (\text{map } \pi \text{ } Vs) (\text{map } ((\cdot) \pi) \text{ } Bs)$ 
  using inc-mat-of-bij-betw inj
  by (metis N-def permutations-of-setD(1) vsis)
then have is-incidence-matrix N V' B'
  using mapbs mapvs is-incidence-matrix-def by blast
thus ?thesis
  using ⟨is-incidence-matrix N V B⟩ that by auto
qed

end

end

```

5 Dual Systems

The concept of a dual incidence system [2] is an important property in design theory. It enables us to reason on the existence of several different types of design constructs through dual properties [7]

```

theory Dual-Systems imports Incidence-Matrices
begin

```

5.1 Dual Blocks

A dual design of (V, B) , is the design where each block in B represents a point x , and a block in a dual design is a set of blocks which x is in from the original design. It is important to note that if a block repeats in B , each instance of the block is a distinct point. As such the definition below uses each block's list index as its identifier. The list of points would simply be the indices $0..<\text{length } Bs$

```

definition dual-blocks :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  nat set multiset where
dual-blocks V Bs ≡ {# {y . y < length Bs ∧ x ∈ Bs ! y} . x ∈# (mset-set V) #}

lemma dual-blocks-wf: b ∈# dual-blocks V Bs  $\implies$  b ⊆ {0..<length Bs}
  by (auto simp add: dual-blocks-def)

context ordered-incidence-system
begin

definition dual-blocks-ordered :: nat set list (Bs*) where
dual-blocks-ordered ≡ map (λ x . {y . y < length Bs ∧ x ∈ Bs ! y}) Vs

lemma dual-blocks-ordered-eq: dual-blocks V Bs = mset (Bs*)

```

```
by (auto simp add: distinct dual-blocks-def dual-blocks-ordered-def mset-set-set)
```

```
lemma dual-blocks-len: length  $\mathcal{B}s^*$  = length  $\mathcal{V}s$ 
  by (simp add: dual-blocks-ordered-def)
```

A dual system is an incidence system

```
sublocale dual-sys: finite-incidence-system {0..<length  $\mathcal{B}s\}$  dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ 
  using dual-blocks-wf by(unfold-locales) (auto)
```

```
lemma dual-is-ordered-inc-sys: ordered-incidence-system [0..<length  $\mathcal{B}s\}]  $\mathcal{B}s^*$ 
  using inc-sys-orderedI dual-blocks-ordered-eq
  by (metis atLeastLessThan-upT distinct-upT dual-sys.incidence-system-axioms)$ 
```

```
interpretation ordered-dual-sys: ordered-incidence-system [0..<length  $\mathcal{B}s\}]  $\mathcal{B}s^*$ 
  using dual-is-ordered-inc-sys by simp$ 
```

5.2 Basic Dual Properties

```
lemma ord-dual-blocks-b: ordered-dual-sys.b = v
  using dual-blocks-len by (simp add: points-list-length)
```

```
lemma dual-blocks-b: dual-sys.b = v
  using points-list-length
  by (simp add: dual-blocks-len dual-blocks-ordered-eq)
```

```
lemma dual-blocks-v: dual-sys.v = b
  by fastforce
```

```
lemma ord-dual-blocks-v: ordered-dual-sys.v = b
  by fastforce
```

```
lemma dual-point-block:  $i < v \implies \mathcal{B}s^* ! i = \{y. y < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s \wedge (\mathcal{V}s ! i) \in \mathcal{B}s ! y\}$ 
  by (simp add: dual-blocks-ordered-def points-list-length)
```

```
lemma dual-incidence-iff:  $i < v \implies j < b \implies \mathcal{B}s ! j = bl \implies \mathcal{V}s ! i = x \implies (x \in bl \longleftrightarrow j \in \mathcal{B}s^* ! i)$ 
  using dual-point-block by (intro iffI)(simp-all)
```

```
lemma dual-incidence-iff2:  $i < v \implies j < b \implies (\mathcal{V}s ! i \in \mathcal{B}s ! j \longleftrightarrow j \in \mathcal{B}s^* ! i)$ 
  using dual-incidence-iff by simp
```

```
lemma dual-blocks-point-exists:  $bl \in \# \text{dual-blocks } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s \implies \exists x. x \in \mathcal{V} \wedge bl = \{y. y < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s \wedge x \in \mathcal{B}s ! y\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: dual-blocks-def)
```

```
lemma dual-blocks-ne-index-ne:  $j1 < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s^* \implies j2 < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s^* \implies \mathcal{B}s^* ! j1 \neq \mathcal{B}s^* ! j2 \implies j1 \neq j2$ 
  by auto
```

```

lemma dual-blocks-list-index-img: image-mset ( $\lambda x . \mathcal{B}s^* ! x$ ) (mset-set {0.. $<\text{length}$   $\mathcal{B}s^*$ }) = mset  $\mathcal{B}s^*$ 
  using lessThan-atLeast0 ordered-dual-sys.blocks-list-length ordered-dual-sys.blocks-mset-image
  by presburger

lemma dual-blocks-elem-iff:
  assumes  $j < v$ 
  shows  $x \in (\mathcal{B}s^* ! j) \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{V}s ! j \in \mathcal{B}s ! x \wedge x < b$ 
  proof (intro iffI conjI)
    show  $x \in \mathcal{B}s^* ! j \implies \mathcal{V}s ! j \in \mathcal{B}s ! x$ 
    using assms ordered-incidence-system.dual-point-block ordered-incidence-system-axioms

    by fastforce
    show  $x \in \mathcal{B}s^* ! j \implies x < b$ 
    using assms dual-blocks-ordered-def dual-point-block by fastforce
    show  $\mathcal{V}s ! j \in \mathcal{B}s ! x \wedge x < b \implies x \in \mathcal{B}s^* ! j$ 
    by (metis (full-types) assms blocks-list-length dual-incidence-iff)
  qed

```

The incidence matrix of the dual of a design is just the transpose

```

lemma dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans: ordered-dual-sys.N =  $N^T$ 
  proof (intro eq-matI)
    show dimr: dim-row ordered-dual-sys.N = dim-row  $N^T$  using dual-blocks-v by (simp)
    show dimc: dim-col ordered-dual-sys.N = dim-col  $N^T$  using ord-dual-blocks-b by (simp)
    show  $\bigwedge i j. i < \text{dim-row } N^T \implies j < \text{dim-col } N^T \implies \text{ordered-dual-sys.N } \$\$ (i, j) = N^T \$\$ (i, j)$ 
    proof -
      fix  $i j$  assume ilt:  $i < \text{dim-row } N^T$  assume jlt:  $j < \text{dim-col } N^T$ 
      then have ilt2:  $i < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s$  using dimr
        using blocks-list-length ord-dual-blocks-v ilt ordered-dual-sys.dim-row-is-v by linarith
      then have ilt3:  $i < b$  by simp
      have jlt2:  $j < v$  using jlt
        using dim-row-is-v by fastforce
      have ordered-dual-sys.N  $\$\$ (i, j) = (\text{if } ([0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s] ! i) \in (\mathcal{B}s^* ! j) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
        using dimr dual-blocks-len ilt jlt inc-matrix-elems-one-zero
        by (metis inc-mat-dim-row inc-matrix-point-in-block-iff index-transpose-mat(3))
    )
    then have ordered-dual-sys.N  $\$\$ (i, j) = (\text{if } \mathcal{V}s ! j \in \mathcal{B}s ! i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
    using ilt3 jlt2 dual-incidence-iff2 by simp
    thus ordered-dual-sys.N  $\$\$ (i, j) = N^T \$\$ (i, j)$ 
    using ilt3 jlt2 dim-row-is-v dim-col-is-b N-trans-index-val by simp
  qed
  qed

```

```

lemma dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans-rev: (ordered-dual-sys.N)T = N
  using dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans by simp

```

5.3 Incidence System Dual Properties

Many common design properties have a dual in the dual design which enables extensive reasoning. Using incidence matrices and the transpose property these are easy to prove. We leave examples of counting proofs (commented out), to demonstrate how incidence matrices can significantly simplify reasoning.

```

lemma dual-blocks-nempty:
  assumes ( $\bigwedge x . x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x > 0$ )
  assumes  $bl \in \# \text{ dual-blocks } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ 
  shows  $bl \neq \{\}$ 
proof -
  have  $bl \in \# \{y . y < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s \wedge x \in \mathcal{B}s ! y\} . x \in \# (\text{mset-set } \mathcal{V}) \#$ 
    using assms dual-blocks-def by metis
  then obtain  $x$  where  $x \in \# (\text{mset-set } \mathcal{V})$  and  $blval: bl = \{y . y < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s \wedge x \in \mathcal{B}s ! y\}$ 
    by blast
  then obtain  $bl'$  where  $bl' \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and  $xin: x \in bl'$  using assms(1)
    using point-in-block-rep-min-iff by auto
  then obtain  $y$  where  $y < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s$  and  $\mathcal{B}s ! y = bl'$ 
    using valid-blocks-index-cons by auto
  then have  $y \in bl$ 
    by (simp add: xin blval)
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma dual-blocks-size-is-rep:  $j < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s* \implies \text{card } (\mathcal{B}s* ! j) = \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } (\mathcal{V}s ! j)$ 
  using dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans trans-mat-rep-block-size-sym(2)
  by (metis dual-blocks-len dual-is-ordered-inc-sys inc-mat-dim-row mat-rep-num-N-row
        ordered-incidence-system.mat-block-size-N-col points-list-length size-mset)

```

```

lemma dual-blocks-size-is-rep-obtain:
  assumes  $bl \in \# \text{ dual-blocks } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ 
  obtains  $x$  where  $x \in \mathcal{V}$  and  $\text{card } bl = \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x$ 
proof -
  obtain  $j$  where  $jlt1: j < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s*$  and  $breq: \mathcal{B}s* ! j = bl$ 
    by (metis assms dual-blocks-ordered-eq in-mset-conv-nth)
  then have  $jlt: j < v$ 
    by (simp add: dual-blocks-len points-list-length)
  let  $?x = \mathcal{V}s ! j$ 
  have  $xin: ?x \in \mathcal{V}$  using jlt
    by (simp add: valid-points-index)

```

```

have card bl = B rep ?x using dual-blocks-size-is-rep jlt1 bleq by auto
thus ?thesis using xin that by auto
qed

lemma dual-blocks-rep-is-size:
assumes i < length Bs
shows (mset Bs*) rep i = card (Bs ! i)
proof -
have [0..<length Bs] ! i = i using assms by simp
then have (mset Bs*) rep i = mat-rep-num ordered-dual-sys.N i
using ordered-dual-sys.mat-rep-num-N-row assms length-up minus-nat.diff-0
ordered-dual-sys.points-list-length by presburger
also have ... = mat-block-size (ordered-dual-sys.N)T i using dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans
trans-mat-rep-block-size-sym(2) by (metis assms inc-mat-dim-col index transpose-mat(2))
finally show ?thesis using dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans-rev
by (metis assms blocks-list-length mat-block-size-N-col)
qed

```

```

lemma dual-blocks-inter-index:
assumes j1 < length Bs* j2 < length Bs*
shows (Bs* ! j1) |∩| (Bs* ! j2) = points-index B {Vs ! j1, Vs ! j2}
proof -
have assms2: j1 < v j2 < v using assms
by (simp-all add: dual-blocks-len points-list-length)
have (Bs* ! j1) |∩| (Bs* ! j2) = mat-inter-num (ordered-dual-sys.N) j1 j2
by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) ordered-dual-sys.mat-inter-num-conv)
also have ... = mat-point-index N {j1, j2} using dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans-rev
trans-mat-point-index-inter-sym(2)
by (metis assms inc-mat-dim-col)
finally show ?thesis using assms2 incidence-mat-two-index
by presburger
qed

```

```

lemma dual-blocks-points-index-inter:
assumes i1 < b i2 < b
shows (mset Bs*) index {i1, i2} = (Bs ! i1) |∩| (Bs ! i2)
proof -
have (mset Bs*) index {i1, i2} = mat-point-index (ordered-dual-sys.N) {i1, i2}
using assms(1) assms(2) blocks-list-length ord-dual-blocks-v ordered-dual-sys.dim-row-is-v
ordered-dual-sys.incidence-mat-two-index ordered-dual-sys.mat-ord-inc-sys-point
by presburger
also have ... = mat-inter-num N i1 i2 using dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans trans-mat-point-index-inter-sym(1)
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans-rev ord-dual-blocks-v
ordered-dual-sys.dim-row-is-v)

```

```

finally show ?thesis using mat-inter-num-conv
  using assms(1) assms(2) by auto
qed

```

```
end
```

5.4 Dual Properties for Design sub types

```

context ordered-design
begin

```

```

lemma dual-is-design:

```

```

  assumes ( $\bigwedge x . x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x > 0$ ) — Required to ensure no blocks are
empty

```

```

  shows design { $0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ )

```

```

  using dual-blocks-nempty assms by (unfold-locales) (simp)

```

```
end
```

```

context ordered-proper-design

```

```
begin
```

```

lemma dual-sys-b-non-zero: dual-sys.b  $\neq 0$ 

```

```

  using v-non-zero dual-blocks-b by auto

```

```

lemma dual-is-proper-design:

```

```

  assumes ( $\bigwedge x . x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x > 0$ ) — Required to ensure no blocks are
empty

```

```

  shows proper-design { $0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ )

```

```

  using dual-blocks-nempty dual-sys-b-non-zero assms by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)

```

```
end
```

```

context ordered-block-design

```

```
begin
```

```

lemma dual-blocks-const-rep:  $i \in \{0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s\} \implies (\text{mset } \mathcal{B}s*) \text{ rep } i = k$ 

```

```

  using dual-blocks-rep-is-size uniform by (metis atLeastLessThanIff nth-mem-mset)

```

```

lemma dual-blocks-constant-rep-design:

```

```

  assumes ( $\bigwedge x . x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x > 0$ )

```

```

  shows constant-rep-design { $0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ ) k

```

```

proof –

```

```

  interpret des: proper-design { $0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ )

```

```

  using dual-is-proper-design assms by simp

```

```

  show ?thesis using dual-blocks-const-rep dual-blocks-ordered-eq by (unfold-locales)
(simp)

```

```
qed
```

```

end

context ordered-constant-rep
begin

lemma dual-blocks-const-size:  $j < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s* \implies \text{card}(\mathcal{B}s* ! j) = r$ 
  using dual-blocks-rep-is-size dual-blocks-len dual-blocks-size-is-rep by fastforce

lemma dual-is-block-design: block-design {0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s} (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}s$ ) r
proof -
  have r > 0 by (simp add: r-gzero)
  then have ( $\bigwedge x . x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x > 0$ ) using rep-number by simp
  then interpret pdes: proper-design {0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s} (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}s$ )
    using dual-is-proper-design by simp
  have  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# \text{ dual-blocks } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s \implies \text{card } bl = r$ 
    using dual-blocks-const-size
    by (metis dual-blocks-ordered-eq in-set-conv-nth set-mset-mset)
  thus ?thesis by (unfold-locales) (simp)
qed

end

context ordered-pairwise-balance
begin

lemma dual-blocks-const-intersect:
  assumes j1 < length  $\mathcal{B}s*$  j2 < length  $\mathcal{B}s*$ 
  assumes j1 ≠ j2
  shows  $(\mathcal{B}s* ! j1) \cap (\mathcal{B}s* ! j2) = \Lambda$ 
proof -
  have  $\mathcal{V}s ! j1 \neq \mathcal{V}s ! j2$  using assms(3)
    using assms(1) assms(2) distinct dual-blocks-len nth-eq-iff-index-eq by auto
  then have c: card { $\mathcal{V}s ! j1, \mathcal{V}s ! j2\} = 2$ 
    using card-2-iff by blast
  have ss: { $\mathcal{V}s ! j1, \mathcal{V}s ! j2\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  using assms points-list-length
    using dual-blocks-len by auto
  have  $(\mathcal{B}s* ! j1) \cap (\mathcal{B}s* ! j2) = \text{points-index } \mathcal{B} \{ \mathcal{V}s ! j1, \mathcal{V}s ! j2 \}$ 
    using dual-blocks-inter-index assms by simp
  thus ?thesis using ss c balanced
    by blast
qed

lemma dual-is-const-intersect-des:
  assumes  $\Lambda > 0$ 
  shows const-intersect-design {0..<(length  $\mathcal{B}s$ )} (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}s$ )  $\Lambda$ 
proof -
  have ( $\bigwedge x . x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x \geq \Lambda$ ) using const-index-lt-rep by simp

```

```

then have ( $\bigwedge x . x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x > 0$ ) using assms
  by (metis gr-zeroI le-zero-eq)
then interpret pd: proper-design { $0..<(\text{length } \mathcal{B}s)$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ )
  using dual-is-proper-design by (simp)
show ?thesis proof (unfold-locales)
  fix b1 b2
  assume b1in:  $b1 \in \# \text{ dual-blocks } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ 
  assume b2in:  $b2 \in \# \text{ remove1-mset } b1 (\text{dual-blocks } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s)$ 
  obtain j1 where b1eq:  $b1 = \mathcal{B}s* ! j1$  and j1lt:  $j1 < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s*$  using b1in
    by (metis dual-blocks-ordered-eq in-set-conv-nth set-mset-mset)
  obtain j2 where b2eq:  $b2 = \mathcal{B}s* ! j2$  and j2lt:  $j2 < \text{length } \mathcal{B}s*$  and  $j1 \neq j2$ 
    using b2in index-remove1-mset-ne
    by (metis (mono-tags) b1eq dual-blocks-ordered-eq j1lt nth-mem set-mset-mset)

  then show  $b1 \cap b2 = \Lambda$ 
    using dual-blocks-const-intersect b1eq b2eq j1lt j2lt by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma dual-is-simp-const-inter-des:
assumes  $\Lambda > 0$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{incomplete-block } bl$ 
shows simple-const-intersect-design { $0..<(\text{length } \mathcal{B}s)$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ )  $\Lambda$ 
proof –
  interpret d: const-intersect-design { $0..<(\text{length } \mathcal{B}s)$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ )  $\Lambda$ 
  using assms dual-is-const-intersect-des by simp
  — Show that m < block size for all blocks
  have  $\bigwedge x . x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \Lambda < \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x$  using assms incomplete-index-strict-lt-rep
    by blast
  then have  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# (\text{dual-blocks } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s) \implies \Lambda < \text{card } bl$ 
    by (metis dual-blocks-size-is-rep-obtain)
  then interpret s: simple-design { $0..<(\text{length } \mathcal{B}s)$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ )
    using d.simple-const-inter-block-size by simp
  show ?thesis by (unfold-locales)
qed
end

```

```

context ordered-const-intersect-design
begin

```

```

lemma dual-is-balanced:
assumes ps  $\subseteq \{0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s\}$ 
assumes card ps = 2
shows (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ ) index ps = m
proof –
  obtain i1 i2 where psin:  $ps = \{i1, i2\}$  and neq:  $i1 \neq i2$  using assms
    by (meson card-2-iff)
  then have lt:  $i1 < b$  using assms

```

```

    by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff blocks-list-length insert-subset)
have lt2: i2 < b using assms psin
    by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff blocks-list-length insert-subset)
then have inter: (dual-blocks V Bs) index ps = (Bs ! i1) |∩| (Bs ! i2) using
dual-blocks-points-index-inter neq lt
    using dual-blocks-ordered-eq psin by presburger
have inb1: (Bs ! i1) ∈# B
    using lt by auto
have inb2: (Bs ! i2) ∈# (B - {#(Bs ! i1) #}) using lt2 neq blocks-index-ne-belong
    by (metis blocks-list-length lt)
thus ?thesis using const-intersect inb1 inb2 inter by blast
qed

lemma dual-is-pbd:
assumes (Λ x . x ∈ V ==> B rep x > 0)
assumes b ≥ 2
shows pairwise-balance {0..<(length Bs)} (dual-blocks V Bs) m
proof -
interpret pd: proper-design {0..<(length Bs)} (dual-blocks V Bs)
    using dual-is-proper-design
    by (simp add: assms)
show ?thesis proof (unfold-locales)
    show (1 :: nat) ≤ 2 by simp
    then show 2 ≤ dual-sys.v using assms(2)
        by fastforce
    show ∀ps. ps ⊆ {0..<length Bs} ==> card ps = 2 ==> dual-blocks V Bs index
ps = m
        using dual-is-balanced by simp
qed
qed

end

context ordered-sym-bibd
begin

lemma dual-is-balanced:
assumes ps ⊆ {0..<length Bs}
assumes card ps = 2
shows (dual-blocks V Bs) index ps = Λ
proof -
obtain i1 i2 where psin: ps = {i1, i2} and neq: i1 ≠ i2
    using assms by (meson card-2-iff)
then have lt: i1 < b using assms
    by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff blocks-list-length insert-subset)
have lt2: i2 < b using assms psin
    by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff blocks-list-length insert-subset)
then have inter: (dual-blocks V Bs) index ps = (Bs ! i1) |∩| (Bs ! i2)
    using dual-blocks-points-index-inter neq lt dual-blocks-ordered-eq psin by pres-

```

```

burger
have inb1: ( $\mathcal{B}s$  !  $i1$ )  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  using  $lt$  by auto
have inb2: ( $\mathcal{B}s$  !  $i2$ )  $\in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#\mathcal{B}s ! i1\}\#)$  using  $lt2 \neq blocks\_index\_simp\_unique$ 
  by (metis blocks-list-length in-remove1-mset-neq lt valid-blocks-index)
thus ?thesis using sym-block-intersections-index inb1 inter by blast
qed

lemma dual-bibd: bibd { $0..<(length \mathcal{B}s)$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ ) r  $\Lambda$ 
proof -
  interpret block: block-design { $0..<(length \mathcal{B}s)$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ ) r
    using dual-is-block-design by simp
  show ?thesis proof (unfold-locales)
    show r < dual-sys.v
      using dual-blocks-v incomplete symmetric-condition-1 symmetric-condition-2
    by presburger
    show (1 :: nat)  $\leq 2$  by simp
    have v  $\geq 2$ 
      by (simp add: t-lt-order)
    then have b  $\geq 2$  using local.symmetric by auto
    then show 2  $\leq$  dual-sys.v by simp
    show  $\bigwedge ps. ps \subseteq \{0..<length \mathcal{B}s\} \implies card ps = 2 \implies$  dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$  index
      ps =  $\Lambda$ 
      using dual-is-balanced by simp
      show 2  $\leq r$  using r-ge-two by blast
    qed
  qed

```

The dual of a BIBD must be symmetric

```

lemma dual-bibd-symmetric: symmetric-bibd { $0..<(length \mathcal{B}s)$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ )
r  $\Lambda$ 
proof -
  interpret bibd: bibd { $0..<(length \mathcal{B}s)$ } (dual-blocks  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$ ) r  $\Lambda$ 
    using dual-bibd by simp
  show ?thesis using dual-blocks-b local.symmetric by (unfold-locales) (simp)
  qed
end

```

5.5 Generalise Dual Concept

The above formalisation relies on one translation of a dual design. However, any design with an ordering of points and blocks such that the matrix is the transpose of the original is a dual. The definition below encapsulates this concept. Additionally, we prove an isomorphism exists between the generated dual from *dual-blocks* and any design satisfying the is dual definition

```

context ordered-incidence-system
begin

```

```

definition is-dual:: 'b list  $\Rightarrow$  'b set list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-dual Vs' Bs'  $\equiv$  ordered-incidence-system Vs' Bs'  $\wedge$  (inc-mat-of Vs' Bs' = NT)

lemma is-dualI:
  assumes ordered-incidence-system Vs' Bs'
  assumes (inc-mat-of Vs' Bs' = NT)
  shows is-dual Vs' Bs'
  by (auto simp add: is-dual-def assms)

lemma is-dualD1:
  assumes is-dual Vs' Bs'
  shows (inc-mat-of Vs' Bs' = NT)
  using is-dual-def assms
  by auto

lemma is-dualD2:
  assumes is-dual Vs' Bs'
  shows ordered-incidence-system Vs' Bs'
  using is-dual-def assms
  by auto

lemma generated-is-dual: is-dual [0..<(length Bs)] Bs*
proof -
  interpret osys: ordered-incidence-system [0..<(length Bs)] Bs* using dual-is-ordered-inc-sys
  by simp
  show ?thesis using is-dual-def
  by (simp add: is-dual-def dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans osys.ordered-incidence-system-axioms)

qed

lemma is-dual-isomorphism-generated:
  assumes is-dual Vs' Bs'
  shows  $\exists \pi.$  incidence-system-isomorphism (set Vs') (mset Bs') ( $\{0..<(\text{length } \mathcal{B}s)\}$ ) (dual-blocks V Bs)  $\pi$ 
proof -
  interpret os2: ordered-incidence-system ([0..<(length Bs)]) (Bs*)
  by (simp add: dual-is-ordered-inc-sys)
  interpret os1: ordered-incidence-system Vs' Bs' using assms
  by (simp add: is-dualD2)
  interpret tos: two-ordered-sys Vs' Bs' ([0..<(length Bs)]) (Bs*)
  using assms ordered-incidence-system-axioms two-ordered-sys.intro
  by (simp add: is-dualD2 two-ordered-sys.intro dual-is-ordered-inc-sys)
  have os2V: os2.V = {0..<(length Bs)}
  by auto
  have os2B: os2.B = dual-blocks V Bs
  by (simp add: dual-blocks-ordered-eq)
  have os1.N = inc-mat-of Vs' Bs' by simp
  then have os2.N = os1.N

```

```

using assms is-dualD1 dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans by fastforce
thus ?thesis using tos.equal-inc-mat-isomorphism-ex os2V os2B by auto
qed

```

```

interpretation ordered-dual-sys: ordered-incidence-system [0..<length Bs] Bs*
using dual-is-ordered-inc-sys by simp

```

Original system is dual of the dual

```

lemma is-dual-rev: ordered-dual-sys.is-dual Vs Bs
by (simp add: dual-incidence-mat-eq-trans-rev ordered-dual-sys.is-dualI ordered-incidence-system-axioms)
end
end

```

6 Rank Argument - General

General lemmas to enable reasoning using the rank argument. This is described by Godsil [4] and Bukh [1], both of whom present it as a foundational technique

```

theory Rank-Argument-General imports Dual-Systems Jordan-Normal-Form.Determinant
Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Rank Jordan-Normal-Form.Ring-Hom-Matrix BenOr-Kozen-Reif.More-Matrix
begin

```

6.1 Row/Column Operations

Extensions to the existing elementary operations are made to enable reasoning on multiple operations at once, similar to mathematical literature

```

lemma index-mat-addrow-basic [simp]:
i < dim-row A ==> j < dim-col A ==> addrow a k l A $$ (i,j) = (if k = i then
(a * (A $$ (l,j)) + (A $$ (i,j))) else A $$ (i,j))
i < dim-row A ==> j < dim-col A ==> addrow a i l A $$ (i,j) = (a * (A $$ (l,j))
+ (A $$ (i,j)))
i < dim-row A ==> j < dim-col A ==> k ≠ i ==> addrow a k l A $$ (i,j) = A
$$ (i,j)
dim-row (addrow a k l A) = dim-row A dim-col (addrow a k l A) = dim-col A
unfolding mat-addrow-def by auto

```

Function to add a column to multiple other columns

```

fun add-col-to-multiple :: 'a :: semiring-1 ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat
where
add-col-to-multiple a [] l A = A |
add-col-to-multiple a (k # ks) l A = (addcol a k l (add-col-to-multiple a ks l A))

```

Function to add a row to multiple other rows

```

fun add-row-to-multiple :: 'a :: semiring-1 ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat
where

```

```

add-row-to-multiple a [] l A = A |
add-row-to-multiple a (k # ks) l A = (addrow a k l (add-row-to-multiple a ks l A))

```

Function to add multiple rows to a single row

```

fun add-multiple-rows :: 'a :: semiring-1 ⇒ nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat
where
add-multiple-rows a k [] A = A |
add-multiple-rows a k (l # ls) A = (addrow a k l (add-multiple-rows a k ls A))

```

Function to add multiple columns to a single col

```

fun add-multiple-cols :: 'a :: semiring-1 ⇒ nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat
where
add-multiple-cols a k [] A = A |
add-multiple-cols a k (l # ls) A = (addcol a k l (add-multiple-cols a k ls A))

```

Basic lemmas on dimension and indexing of resulting matrix from above functions

```

lemma add-multiple-rows-dim [simp]:
dim-row (add-multiple-rows a k ls A) = dim-row A
dim-col (add-multiple-rows a k ls A) = dim-col A
by (induct ls) simp-all

```

```

lemma add-multiple-rows-index-unchanged [simp]:
i < dim-row A ==> j < dim-col A ==> k ≠ i ==> add-multiple-rows a k ls A $$ (i,j) = A $$ (i,j)
by (induct ls) (simp-all)

```

```

lemma add-multiple-rows-index-eq:
assumes i < dim-row A and j < dim-col A and i ∉ set ls and ∏ l . l ∈ set ls
==> l < dim-row A
shows add-multiple-rows a i ls A $$ (i,j) = (∑ l ∈ ls. a * A $$ (l,j)) + A $$ (i,j)
using assms proof (induct ls)
case Nil
then show ?case by simp
next
case (Cons aa ls)
then have ne: i ≠ aa
by auto
have lt: aa < dim-row A using assms(1)
by (simp add: Cons.prems(4))
have (add-multiple-rows a i (aa # ls) A) $$ (i, j) =
(addrow a i aa (add-multiple-rows a i ls A)) $$ (i, j)
by simp
also have ... = a * add-multiple-rows a i ls A $$ (aa, j) + (add-multiple-rows a
i ls A) $$ (i, j)
using assms(1) assms(2) index-mat-addrow-basic(2)[of i (add-multiple-rows a
i ls A) j a aa]
by simp
also have ... = a * A $$ (aa, j) + (add-multiple-rows a i ls A) $$ (i, j)

```

```

using lt ne by (simp add: assms(2))
also have ... = a * A $$ (aa, j) + (∑ l←ls. a * A $$ (l, j)) + A $$ (i, j)
  using Cons.hyps assms(1) assms(2) Cons.prem(3) Cons.prem(4)
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1) list.set-intros(2))

finally show (add-multiple-rows a i (aa # ls) A) $$ (i, j) =
  (∑ l←(aa # ls). a * A $$ (l, j)) + A $$ (i, j)
  by simp
qed

lemma add-multiple-rows-index-eq-bounds:
  assumes i < dim-row A and j < dim-col A and i < low ∨ i ≥ up and up ≤
  dim-row A
  shows add-multiple-rows a i [low..<up] A $$ (i,j) = (∑ l=low..<up. a * A $$ (l,j))
  + A$$ (i,j)
  proof -
    have notin: i ∉ set [low..<up] using assms(3) by auto
    have ∏ l . l ∈ set [low..<up] ⟹ l < dim-row A using assms(4) by auto
    thus ?thesis using add-multiple-rows-index-eq[of i A j [low..<up]]
      sum-set-up-eq-sum-list[of λ l. a * A $$ (l,j) low up] notin assms(1) assms(2)
  by simp
qed

lemma add-multiple-cols-dim [simp]:
  dim-row (add-multiple-cols a k ls A) = dim-row A
  dim-col (add-multiple-cols a k ls A) = dim-col A
  by (induct ls) simp-all

lemma add-multiple-cols-index-unchanged [simp]:
  i < dim-row A ⟹ j < dim-col A ⟹ k ≠ j ⟹ add-multiple-cols a k ls A $$ (i,j) = A $$ (i,j)
  by (induct ls) (simp-all)

lemma add-multiple-cols-index-eq:
  assumes i < dim-row A and j < dim-col A and j ∉ set ls and ∏ l . l ∈ set ls
  ⟹ l < dim-col A
  shows add-multiple-cols a j ls A $$ (i,j) = (∑ l←ls. a * A $$ (i,l)) + A$$ (i,j)
  using assms
  proof (induct ls)
    case Nil
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Cons aa ls)
    then have ne: j ≠ aa
      by auto
    have lt: aa < dim-col A using assms
      by (simp add: Cons.prem(4))
    have (add-multiple-cols a j (aa # ls) A) $$ (i, j) = (addcol a j aa (add-multiple-cols
      a j ls A)) $$ (i, j)

```

```

    by simp
also have ... =  $a * \text{add-multiple-cols } a j ls A \$\$ (i, aa) + (\text{add-multiple-cols } a j ls A) \$\$ (i, j)$ 
    using assms index-mat-addcol by simp
also have ... =  $a * A \$\$ (i, aa) + (\text{add-multiple-cols } a j ls A) \$\$ (i, j)$ 
    using lt ne by (simp add: assms(1))
also have ... =  $a * A \$\$ (i, aa) + (\sum_{l \in ls} a * A \$\$ (i, l)) + A \$\$ (i, j)$ 
    using Cons.hyps assms(1) assms(2) Cons.prems(3) Cons.prems(4)
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1) list.set-intros(2))

finally show ?case by simp
qed

lemma add-multiple-cols-index-eq-bounds:
assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A$  and  $j < \text{dim-col } A$  and  $j < \text{low} \vee j \geq \text{up}$  and  $\text{up} \leq \text{dim-col } A$ 
shows  $\text{add-multiple-cols } a j [\text{low}..<\text{up}] A \$\$ (i,j) = (\sum_{l=\text{low}..<\text{up}} a * A \$\$ (i,l)) + A \$\$ (i,j)$ 
proof -
    have  $\text{notin}: j \notin \text{set } [\text{low}..<\text{up}]$  using assms(3) by auto
    have  $\bigwedge l. l \in \text{set } [\text{low}..<\text{up}] \implies l < \text{dim-col } A$  using assms(4) by auto
    thus ?thesis using add-multiple-cols-index-eq[of i A j [\text{low}..<\text{up}] a]
         $\text{sum-set-up-eq-sum-list}[\text{of } \lambda l. a * A \$\$ (i,l) \text{ low up}] \text{notin assms(1)} \text{ assms(2)}$ 
    by simp
qed

lemma add-row-to-multiple-dim [simp]:
dim-row ( $\text{add-row-to-multiple } a ks l A$ ) =  $\text{dim-row } A$ 
dim-col ( $\text{add-row-to-multiple } a ks l A$ ) =  $\text{dim-col } A$ 
by (induct ks) simp-all

lemma add-row-to-multiple-index-unchanged [simp]:
 $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies i \notin \text{set } ks \implies \text{add-row-to-multiple } a ks l A \$\$ (i,j) = A \$\$ (i,j)$ 
by (induct ks) simp-all

lemma add-row-to-multiple-index-unchanged-bound:
 $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies i < \text{low} \implies i \geq \text{up} \implies \text{add-row-to-multiple } a [\text{low}..<\text{up}] l A \$\$ (i,j) = A \$\$ (i,j)$ 
by simp

lemma add-row-to-multiple-index-change:
assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A$  and  $j < \text{dim-col } A$  and  $i \in \text{set } ks$  and  $\text{distinct } ks$  and
 $l \notin \text{set } ks$ 
and  $l < \text{dim-row } A$ 
shows  $\text{add-row-to-multiple } a ks l A \$\$ (i,j) = (a * A \$\$ (l, j)) + A \$\$ (i,j)$ 
using assms
proof (induct ks)
case Nil

```

```

then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons aa ls)
  then have lnotin:  $l \notin \text{set } ls$  using assms by simp
  then show ?case
  proof (cases i = aa)
    case True
    then have inotin:  $i \notin \text{set } ls$  using assms
      using Cons.prews(4) by fastforce
    have add-row-to-multiple a (aa # ls) l A $$ (i, j) =
      (addrow a aa l (add-row-to-multiple a ls l A)) $$ (i, j) by simp
    also have ... = (a * ((add-row-to-multiple a ls l A) $$ (l,j)) +
      ((add-row-to-multiple a ls l A) $$ (i,j)))
      using True assms(1) assms(2) by auto
    also have ... = a* A $$ (l, j) + ((add-row-to-multiple a ls l A) $$ (i,j))
      using assms lnotin by simp
    finally have add-row-to-multiple a (aa # ls) l A $$ (i, j) = a* A $$ (l,j) + A
      $$ (i, j)
      using inotin assms by simp
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    then have iin:  $i \in \text{set } ls$  using assms
      by (meson Cons.prews(3) set-ConsD)
    have add-row-to-multiple a (aa # ls) l A $$ (i, j) = (addrow a aa l (add-row-to-multiple
      a ls l A)) $$ (i, j)
      by simp
    also have ... = ((add-row-to-multiple a ls l A) $$ (i,j))
      using False assms by auto
    finally have add-row-to-multiple a (aa # ls) l A $$ (i, j) = a * A $$ (l, j) +
      A $$ (i, j)
      using Cons.hyps by (metis Cons.prews(4) assms(1) assms(2) assms(6)
      distinct.simps(2) iin lnotin)
      then show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed

```

lemma add-row-to-multiple-index-change-bounds:
assumes $i < \text{dim-row } A$ **and** $j < \text{dim-col } A$ **and** $i \geq \text{low}$ **and** $i < \text{up}$ **and** $l <$
 $\text{low} \vee l \geq \text{up}$
and $l < \text{dim-row } A$
shows add-row-to-multiple a [low..<up] l A \$\$ (i,j) = (a * A\$\$ (l, j)) + A\$\$ (i,j)

proof –

```

have d: distinct [low..<up] by simp
have iin:  $i \in \text{set } [\text{low}..\text{up}]$  using assms by auto
have lnotin:  $l \notin \text{set } [\text{low}..\text{up}]$  using assms by auto
thus ?thesis
  using add-row-to-multiple-index-change d iin assms by blast

```

qed

```

lemma add-col-to-multiple-dim [simp]:
  dim-row (add-col-to-multiple a ks l A) = dim-row A
  dim-col (add-col-to-multiple a ks l A) = dim-col A
  by (induct ks) simp-all

lemma add-col-to-multiple-index-unchanged [simp]:
  i < dim-row A  $\implies$  j < dim-col A  $\implies$  j  $\notin$  set ks  $\implies$  add-col-to-multiple a ks l A
  $$ (i,j) = A $$ (i,j)
  by (induct ks) simp-all

lemma add-col-to-multiple-index-unchanged-bound:
  i < dim-row A  $\implies$  j < dim-col A  $\implies$  j < low  $\implies$  j  $\geq$  up  $\implies$ 
  add-col-to-multiple a [low..<up] l A $$ (i,j) = A $$ (i,j)
  by simp

lemma add-col-to-multiple-index-change:
  assumes i < dim-row A and j < dim-col A and j  $\in$  set ks and distinct ks and
  l  $\notin$  set ks
  and l < dim-col A
  shows add-col-to-multiple a ks l A $$ (i,j) = (a * A $$ (i,l)) + A $$ (i,j)
  using assms
  proof (induct ks)
    case Nil
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Cons aa ls)
    then have lnotin: l  $\notin$  set ls using assms by simp
    then show ?case
    proof (cases j = aa)
      case True
      then have innotin: j  $\notin$  set ls using assms
      using Cons.prems(4) by fastforce
      have add-col-to-multiple a (aa # ls) l A $$ (i,j) =
        (addcol a aa l (add-col-to-multiple a ls l A)) $$ (i,j) by simp
      also have ... = (a * ((add-col-to-multiple a ls l A) $$ (i,l)) +
        ((add-col-to-multiple a ls l A) $$ (i,j)))
      using True assms(1) assms(2) by auto
      also have ... = a* A $$ (i,l) + ((add-col-to-multiple a ls l A) $$ (i,j))
      using assms lnotin by simp
      finally have add-col-to-multiple a (aa # ls) l A $$ (i,j) = a* A $$ (i,l) + A
      $$ (i,j)
      using innotin assms by simp
      then show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False
      then have iin: j  $\in$  set ls using assms
      by (meson Cons.prems(3) set-ConsD)

```

```

have add-col-to-multiple a (aa # ls) l A $$ (i, j) =
  (addcol a aa l (add-col-to-multiple a ls l A)) $$ (i, j) by simp
also have ... = ((add-col-to-multiple a ls l A) $$ (i,j))
  using False assms by auto
finally have add-col-to-multiple a (aa # ls) l A $$ (i, j) = a * A $$ (i, l) +
A $$ (i, j)
  using Cons.hyps by (metis Cons.prems(4) assmsl(1) assms(2) assms(6)
distinct.simps(2) iin lnotin)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

lemma add-col-to-multiple-index-change-bounds:
assumes i < dim-row A and j < dim-col A and j ≥ low and j < up and l <
low ∨ l ≥ up
  and l < dim-col A
shows add-col-to-multiple a [low..<up] l A $$ (i,j) = (a * A$$(i, l)) + A$$(i,j)
proof –
  have d: distinct [low..<up] by simp
  have jin: j ∈ set [low..<up] using assms by auto
  have lnin: l ∉ set [low..<up] using assms by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using add-col-to-multiple-index-change d jin assms by blast
qed

```

Operations specifically on 1st row/column

```

lemma add-first-row-to-multiple-index:
assumes i < dim-row M and j < dim-col M
shows i = 0  $\implies$  (add-row-to-multiple a [1..<dim-row M] 0 M) $$ (i, j) = M $$ (i, j)
  and i ≠ 0  $\implies$  (add-row-to-multiple a [1..<dim-row M] 0 M) $$ (i, j) = (a * M$$(0, j)) + M$$(i,j)
  using assms add-row-to-multiple-index-change-bounds[of i M j 1 dim-row M 0 a]
by (simp,linarith)

```

```

lemma add-all-cols-to-first:
assumes i < dim-row (M)
assumes j < dim-col (M)
shows j ≠ 0  $\implies$  add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M $$ (i, j) = M $$ (i, j)
  and j = 0  $\implies$  add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M $$ (i, j) = (\sum l = 1..<dim-col M. M $(i,l)) + M$$(i,0)
  using assms add-multiple-cols-index-eq-bounds[of i M j 1 dim-col M 1] assms by
(simp-all)

```

Lemmas on the determinant of the matrix under extended row/column operations

```

lemma add-row-to-multiple-carrier:
A ∈ carrier-mat n n  $\implies$  add-row-to-multiple a ks l A ∈ carrier-mat n n

```

```

by (metis add-row-to-multiple-dim(1) add-row-to-multiple-dim(2) carrier-matD(1)
carrier-matD(2) carrier-matI)

lemma add-col-to-multiple-carrier:
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{add-col-to-multiple } a \ ks \ l \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
by (metis add-col-to-multiple-dim carrier-matD(1) carrier-matD(2) carrier-matI)

lemma add-multiple-rows-carrier:
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{add-multiple-rows } a \ k \ ls \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
by (metis add-multiple-rows-dim carrier-matD(1) carrier-matD(2) carrier-matI)

lemma add-multiple-cols-carrier:
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{add-multiple-cols } a \ k \ ls \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
by (metis add-multiple-cols-dim carrier-matD(1) carrier-matD(2) carrier-matI)

lemma add-row-to-multiple-det:
assumes  $l \notin \text{set } ks$  and  $l < n$  and  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{add-row-to-multiple } a \ ks \ l \ A) = \det A$ 
using assms
proof (induct ks)
case Nil
then show ?case by simp
next
case (Cons aa ks)
have ne:  $aa \neq l$ 
using Cons.prem(1) by auto
have det (add-row-to-multiple a (aa # ks) l A) = det (addr a aa l (add-row-to-multiple
a ks l A))
by simp
also have ... = det (add-row-to-multiple a ks l A)
by (meson det-addr a (aa # ks) l A = det (add-row-to-multiple a ks l A))
finally have det (add-row-to-multiple a (aa # ks) l A) = det A
using Cons.hyps assms by (metis Cons.prem(1) list.set-intros(2))
then show ?case by simp
qed

lemma add-col-to-multiple-det:
assumes  $l \notin \text{set } ks$  and  $l < n$  and  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{add-col-to-multiple } a \ ks \ l \ A) = \det A$ 
using assms
proof (induct ks)
case Nil
then show ?case by simp
next
case (Cons aa ks)
have ne:  $aa \neq l$ 
using Cons.prem(1) by auto
have det (add-col-to-multiple a (aa # ks) l A) = det (addcol a aa l (add-col-to-multiple
a ks l A))

```

```

    by simp
  also have ... = det (add-col-to-multiple a ks l A)
    by (meson det-addcol add-col-to-multiple-carrier ne assms)
  finally have det (add-col-to-multiple a (aa # ks) l A) = det A
    using Cons.hyps assms by (metis Cons.prems(1) list.set-intros(2))
  then show ?case by simp
qed

lemma add-multiple-cols-det:
  assumes k ∉ set ls and ∀l. l ∈ set ls ⇒ l < n and A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  shows det (add-multiple-cols a k ls A) = det A
  using assms
proof (induct ls)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons aa ls)
  have ne: aa ≠ k
    using Cons.prems(1) by auto
  have det (add-multiple-cols a k (aa # ls) A) = det (addcol a k aa (add-multiple-cols
a k ls A))
    by simp
  also have ... = det (add-multiple-cols a k ls A)
    using det-addcol add-multiple-cols-carrier ne assms by (metis Cons.prems(2)
list.set-intros(1))
  finally have det (add-multiple-cols a k (aa # ls) A) = det A
    using Cons.hyps assms by (metis Cons.prems(1) Cons.prems(2) list.set-intros(2))

  then show ?case by simp
qed

lemma add-multiple-rows-det:
  assumes k ∉ set ls and ∀l. l ∈ set ls ⇒ l < n and A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  shows det (add-multiple-rows a k ls A) = det A
  using assms
proof (induct ls)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons aa ls)
  have ne: aa ≠ k
    using Cons.prems(1) by auto
  have det (add-multiple-rows a k (aa # ls) A) = det (addrrow a k aa (add-multiple-rows
a k ls A))
    by simp
  also have ... = det (add-multiple-rows a k ls A)
    using det-addrow add-multiple-rows-carrier ne assms by (metis Cons.prems(2)
list.set-intros(1))
  finally have det (add-multiple-rows a k (aa # ls) A) = det A

```

```
using Cons.hyps assms by (metis Cons.prems(1) Cons.prems(2) list.set-intros(2))
```

```
then show ?case by simp
qed
```

6.2 Rank and Linear Independence

abbreviation rank v M \equiv vec-space.rank v M

Basic lemma: the rank of the multiplication of two matrices will be less than the minimum of the individual ranks of those matrices. This directly follows from an existing lemmas in the linear algebra library which show independently that the resulting matrices rank is less than either the right or left matrix rank in the product

```
lemma rank-mat-mult-lt-min-rank-factor:
  fixes A :: 'a::{conjugatable-ordered-field} mat
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n m
  assumes B ∈ carrier-mat m nc
  shows rank n (A * B) ≤ min (rank n A) (rank m B)
proof -
  have 1: rank n (A * B) ≤ (rank n A)
  using assms(1) assms(2) vec-space.rank-mat-mul-right by blast
  have rank n (A * B) ≤ rank m B
    by (meson assms(1) assms(2) rank-mat-mul-left)
  thus ?thesis using 1 by simp
qed
```

Rank Argument 1: Given two a $x \times y$ matrix M where MM^T has rank x, $x \leq y$

```
lemma rank-argument:
  fixes M :: ('c :: {conjugatable-ordered-field}) mat
  assumes M ∈ carrier-mat x y
  assumes vec-space.rank x (M * MT) = x
  shows x ≤ y
proof -
  let ?B = (M * MT)
  have Mt-car: MT ∈ carrier-mat y x using assms by simp
  have b-car: ?B ∈ carrier-mat x x
    using transpose-carrier-mat assms by simp
  then have rank x ?B ≤ min (rank x M) (rank y MT)
    using rank-mat-mult-lt-min-rank-factor Mt-car b-car assms(1) by blast
  thus ?thesis using le-trans vec-space.rank-le-nc
    by (metis assms(1) assms(2) min.bounded-iff)
qed
```

Generalise the rank argument to use the determinant. If the determinant of the matrix is non-zero, than it's rank must be equal to x. This removes the need for someone to use facts on rank in their proofs.

```
lemma rank-argument-det:
```

```

fixes M :: ('c :: {conjugatable-ordered-field}) mat
assumes M ∈ carrier-mat x y
assumes det (M * MT) ≠ 0
shows x ≤ y
proof -
  let ?B = (M * MT)
  have Mt-car: MT ∈ carrier-mat y x using assms by simp
  have b-car: ?B ∈ carrier-mat x x
    using transpose-carrier-mat assms by simp
  then have b-rank: vec-space.rank x ?B = x
    using vec-space.low-rank-det-zero assms(2) by blast
  then have rank x ?B ≤ min (rank x M) (rank y MT)
    using rank-mat-mult-lt-min-rank-factor Mt-car b-car assms(1) by blast
  thus ?thesis using le-trans vec-space.rank-le-nc
    by (metis assms(1) b-rank min.bounded-iff)
qed

end

```

7 Linear Bound Argument - General

Lemmas to enable general reasoning using the linear bound argument for combinatorial proofs. Jukna [6] presents a good overview of the mathematical background this theory is based on and applications

```

theory Linear-Bound-Argument imports Incidence-Matrices Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Rank
Jordan-Normal-Form.Ring-Hom-Matrix
begin

```

7.1 Vec Space Extensions

Simple extensions to the existing vector space locale on linear independence

```

context vec-space
begin
lemma lin-indpt-set-card-lt-dim:
  fixes A :: 'a vec set
  assumes A ⊆ carrier-vec n
  assumes lin-indpt A
  shows card A ≤ dim
  using assms(1) assms(2) fin-dim li-le-dim(2) by blast

lemma lin-indpt-dim-col-lt-dim:
  fixes A :: 'a mat
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n nc
  assumes distinct (cols A)
  assumes lin-indpt (set (cols A))
  shows nc ≤ dim
proof -

```

```

have b: card (set (cols A)) = dim-col A using cols-length assms(2)
  by (simp add: distinct-card)
have set (cols A) ⊆ carrier-vec n using assms(1) cols-dim by blast
  thus ?thesis using lin-indpt-set-card-lt-dim assms b by auto
qed

lemma lin-comb-imp-lin-dep-fin:
  fixes A :: 'a vec set
  assumes finite A
  assumes A ⊆ carrier-vec n
  assumes lincomb c A = 0_v n
  assumes ∃ a. a ∈ A ∧ c a ≠ 0
  shows lin-dep A
  unfolding lin-dep-def using assms lincomb-as-lincomb-list-distinct sumlist-nth
  by auto

While a trivial definition, this enables us to directly reference the definition outside of a locale context, as lin-indpt is an inherited definition

definition lin-indpt-vs:: 'a vec set ⇒ bool where
lin-indpt-vs A ↔ lin-indpt A

lemma lin-comb-sum-lin-indpt:
  fixes A :: 'a vec list
  assumes set (A) ⊆ carrier-vec n
  assumes distinct A
  assumes ⋀ f. lincomb-list (λi. f (A ! i)) A = 0_v n ⇒ ∀ v ∈ (set A). f v = 0
  shows lin-indpt (set A)
  by (rule finite-lin-indpt2, auto simp add: assms lincomb-as-lincomb-list-distinct)

lemma lin-comb-mat-lin-indpt:
  fixes A :: 'a vec list
  assumes set (A) ⊆ carrier-vec n
  assumes distinct A
  assumes ⋀ f. mat-of-cols n A *_v vec (length A) (λi. f (A ! i)) = 0_v n ⇒ ∀ v ∈ (set A). f v = 0
  shows lin-indpt (set A)
proof (rule lin-comb-sum-lin-indpt, auto simp add: assms)
  fix f v
  have ⋀ v. v ∈ set A ⇒ dim-vec v = n
    using assms by auto
  then show lincomb-list (λi. f (A ! i)) A = 0_v n ⇒ v ∈ set A ⇒ f v = 0
    using lincomb-list-as-mat-mult[of A (λi. f (A ! i))] assms(3)[of f] by auto
qed

lemma lin-comb-mat-lin-indpt-vs:
  fixes A :: 'a vec list
  assumes set (A) ⊆ carrier-vec n
  assumes distinct A
  assumes ⋀ f. mat-of-cols n A *_v vec (length A) (λi. f (A ! i)) = 0_v n ⇒ ∀ v ∈

```

```

(set A). f v = 0
  shows lin-indpt-vs (set A)
  using lin-comb-mat-lin-indpt lin-indpt-vs-def assms by auto
end

```

7.2 Linear Bound Argument Lemmas

Three general representations of the linear bound argument, requiring a direct fact of linear independence on the rows of the vector space over either a set A of vectors, list xs of vectors or a Matrix' columns

```

lemma lin-bound-arg-general-set:
  fixes A ::('a :: {field})vec set
  assumes A ⊆ carrier-vec nr
  assumes vec-space.lin-indpt-vs nr A
  shows card A ≤ nr
  using vec-space.lin-indpt-set-card-lt-dim[of A nr] vec-space.lin-indpt-vs-def[of nr
A]
    vec-space.dim-is-n assms by metis

lemma lin-bound-arg-general-list:
  fixes xs ::('a :: {field})vec list
  assumes distinct xs
  assumes (set xs) ⊆ carrier-vec nr
  assumes vec-space.lin-indpt-vs nr (set xs)
  shows length (xs) ≤ nr
  using lin-bound-arg-general-set[of set xs nr] distinct-card assms
  by force

lemma lin-bound-arg-general:
  fixes A ::('a :: {field}) mat
  assumes distinct (cols A)
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
  assumes vec-space.lin-indpt-vs nr (set (cols A))
  shows nc ≤ nr
proof -
  have ss: set (cols A) ⊆ carrier-vec nr using assms cols-dim by blast
  have length (cols A) = nc
    using assms(2) cols-length by blast
  thus ?thesis using lin-bound-arg-general-list[of cols A nr] ss assms by simp
qed

```

The linear bound argument lemma on a matrix requiring the lower level assumption on a linear combination. This removes the need to directly refer to any aspect of the linear algebra libraries

```

lemma lin-bound-argument:
  fixes A :: ('a :: {field}) mat

```

```

assumes distinct (cols A)
assumes A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
assumes ⋀ f. A *v vec nc (λi. f (col A i)) = 0v nr ⇒ ∀ v ∈ (set (cols A)). f v
= 0
shows nc ≤ nr
proof (intro lin-bound-arg-general[of A nr nc] vec-space.lin-comb-mat-lin-indpt-vs,
simp-all add: assms)
show set (cols A) ⊆ carrier-vec nr using assms cols-dim by blast
next
have mA: mat-of-cols nr (cols A) = A using mat-of-cols-def assms by auto
have ⋀ f. vec (dim-col A) (λi. f (cols A ! i)) = vec nc (λi. f (col A i))
proof (intro eq-vecI, simp-all add: assms)
show ⋀ f i. i < nc ⇒ vec (dim-col A) (λi. f (cols A ! i)) $ i = f (col A i)
using assms(2) by force
show dim-col A = nc using assms by simp
qed
then show ⋀ f. mat-of-cols nr (cols A) *v vec (dim-col A) (λi. f (cols A ! i)) =
0v nr ⇒
  ∀ v ∈ set (cols A). f v = 0
  using mA assms(3) by metis
qed

```

A further extension to present the linear combination directly as a sum. This manipulation from vector product to a summation was found to commonly be repeated in proofs applying this rule

```

lemma lin-bound-argument2:
fixes A :: ('a :: {field}) mat
assumes distinct (cols A)
assumes A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
assumes ⋀ f. vec nr (λi. ∑ j ∈ {0..<nc} . f (col A j) * (col A j) $ i) = 0v nr
⇒
  ∀ v ∈ (set (cols A)). f v = 0
shows nc ≤ nr
proof (intro lin-bound-argument[of A nr nc], simp add: assms, simp add: assms)
fix f
have A *v vec nc (λi. f (col A i)) =
  vec (dim-row A) (λi. ∑ j ∈ {0..<nc} . (row A i $ j) * f (col A j))
  by (auto simp add: mult-mat-vec-def scalar-prod-def assms(2))
also have ... = vec (dim-row A) (λi. ∑ j ∈ {0..<nc} . f (col A j) * (col A j $ i))
  using assms(2) by (intro eq-vecI, simp-all) (meson mult.commute)
finally show A *v vec nc (λi. f (col A i)) = 0v nr ⇒ ∀ v ∈ set (cols A). f v = 0
  using assms(3)[of f] assms(2) by fastforce
qed
end

```

8 Fisher's Inequality

This theory presents the proof of Fisher's Inequality [3] on BIBD's (i.e. uniform Fisher's) and the generalised nonuniform Fisher's Inequality

theory *Fishers-Inequality imports Rank-Argument-General Linear-Bound-Argument begin*

8.1 Uniform Fisher's Inequality

context *ordered-bibd*
begin

Row/Column transformation steps

Following design theory lecture notes from MATH3301 at the University of Queensland [5], a simple transformation to produce an upper triangular matrix using elementary row operations is to (1) Subtract the first row from each other row, and (2) add all columns to the first column

```

lemma transform-N-step1-vals:
  defines mdef:  $M \equiv (N * N^T)$ 
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } M$ 
  assumes  $j < \text{dim-col } M$ 
  shows  $i = 0 \implies j = 0 \implies (\text{add-row-to-multiple } (-1) [1..<\text{dim-row } M] 0 M) \quad (i, j) = (\text{int r}) \text{ — top left elem}$ 
    and  $i \neq 0 \implies j = 0 \implies (\text{add-row-to-multiple } (-1) [1..<\text{dim-row } M] 0 M) \quad (i, j) = (\text{int } \Lambda) - (\text{int r}) \text{ — first column ex. 1}$ 
    and  $i = 0 \implies j \neq 0 \implies (\text{add-row-to-multiple } (-1) [1..<\text{dim-row } M] 0 M) \quad (i, j) = (\text{int } \Lambda) \text{ — first row ex. 1}$ 
    and  $i \neq 0 \implies j \neq 0 \implies i = j \implies (\text{add-row-to-multiple } (-1) [1..<\text{dim-row } M] 0 M) \quad (i, j) = (\text{int r}) - (\text{int } \Lambda) \text{ — diagonal ex. 1}$ 
    and  $i \neq 0 \implies j \neq 0 \implies i \neq j \implies (\text{add-row-to-multiple } (-1) [1..<\text{dim-row } M] 0 M) \quad (i, j) = 0 \text{ — everything else}$ 
  using transpose-N-mult-diag v-non-zero assms
  proof (simp)
    show  $i = 0 \implies j \neq 0 \implies (\text{add-row-to-multiple } (-1) [1..<\text{dim-row } M] 0 M) \quad (i, j) = (\text{int } \Lambda)$ 
    using transpose-N-mult-off-diag v-non-zero assms transpose-N-mult-dim(2) by force
  next
    assume  $a: j = 0 \neq 0$ 
    then have ail:  $((-1) * M \$\$ (0, j)) = -(int r)$ 
    using transpose-N-mult-diag v-non-zero mdef by auto
    then have ijne:  $j \neq i$  using a by simp
    then have aij:  $M \$\$ (i, j) = (\text{int } \Lambda)$  using assms(2) mdef transpose-N-mult-off-diag a v-non-zero
    by (metis transpose-N-mult-dim(1))
    then have add-row-to-multiple  $(-1) [1..<\text{dim-row } M] 0 M \$\$ (i, j) = (-1)*(int r) + (\text{int } \Lambda)$ 

```

```

    using ail add-first-row-to-multiple-index(2) assms(2) assms(3) a by (metis
mult-minus1)
    then show (add-row-to-multiple (-1) [1..<dim-row M] 0 M) $$ (i, j) = (int \Lambda)
= (int r)
    by linarith
next
    assume a: i ≠ 0 j ≠ 0
    have ail: ((-1) * M $$ (0, j)) = -(int \Lambda)
    using assms transpose-N-mult-off-diag a v-non-zero transpose-N-mult-dim(1)
by auto
    then have i = j ⇒ M $$ (i, j) = (int r)
    using assms transpose-N-mult-diag a v-non-zero by (metis transpose-N-mult-dim(1))

    then show i = j ⇒ (add-row-to-multiple (-1) [1..<dim-row M] 0 M) $$ (i, j)
= (int r) - (int \Lambda)
    using ail add-first-row-to-multiple-index(2) assms a by (metis uminus-add-conv-diff)

    then have i ≠ j ⇒ M $$ (i, j) = (int \Lambda) using assms transpose-N-mult-off-diag
a v-non-zero
    by (metis transpose-N-mult-dim(1) transpose-N-mult-dim(2))
    then show i ≠ j ⇒ (add-row-to-multiple (-1) [1..<dim-row M] 0 M) $$ (i, j)
= 0
    using ail add-first-row-to-multiple-index(2) assms a by (metis add.commute
add.right-inverse)
qed

lemma transform-N-step2-vals:
defines mdef: M ≡ (add-row-to-multiple (-1) [1..<dim-row (N * NT)] 0 (N *
NT))
assumes i < dim-row (M)
assumes j < dim-col (M)
shows i = 0 ⇒ j = 0 ⇒ add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M $$ (i, j) =
(int r) + (int \Lambda) * (v - 1) — top left element
and i = 0 ⇒ j ≠ 0 ⇒ add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M $$ (i, j) =
(int \Lambda) — top row
and i ≠ 0 ⇒ i = j ⇒ add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M $$ (i, j) =
(int r) - (int \Lambda) — Diagonal
and i ≠ 0 ⇒ i ≠ j ⇒ add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M $$ (i, j) = 0
— Everything else
proof —
    show i = 0 ⇒ j ≠ 0 ⇒ add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M $$ (i, j) =
(int \Lambda)
    using add-all-cols-to-first assms transform-N-step1-vals(3) by simp
    show i ≠ 0 ⇒ i = j ⇒ add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M $$ (i, j) =
(int r) - (int \Lambda)
    using add-all-cols-to-first assms transform-N-step1-vals(4) by simp
next
    assume a: i = 0 j = 0
    then have size: card {1..<dim-col M} = v - 1 using assms by simp

```

```

have val:  $\bigwedge l . l \in \{1..<\text{dim-col } M\} \implies M \$\$ (i, l) = (\text{int } \Lambda)$ 
  using mdef transform-N-step1-vals(3) by (simp add: a(1))
have add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M \$\$ (i, j) = ( $\sum l \in \{1..<\text{dim-col } M\} . M \$\$ (i, l) + M \$\$ (i, 0)$ )
  using a assms add-all-cols-to-first by blast
also have ... = ( $\sum l \in \{1..<\text{dim-col } M\} . (\text{int } \Lambda) + M \$\$ (i, 0)$ ) using val by simp
also have ... = (v - 1) * (int  $\Lambda$ ) + M \$\$ (i, 0) using size by (metis sum-constant)

finally show add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M \$\$ (i, j) = (int r) + (int  $\Lambda$ ) * (v - 1)
  using transform-N-step1-vals(1) a(1) a(2) assms(1) assms(2) by simp
next
assume a:  $i \neq 0 \quad i \neq j$ 
then show add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M \$\$ (i, j) = 0
proof (cases j  $\neq 0$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis using add-all-cols-to-first assms a transform-N-step1-vals(5)
by simp
next
case False
then have iin:  $i \in \{1..<\text{dim-col } M\}$  using a(1) assms by simp
have cond:  $\bigwedge l . l \in \{1..<\text{dim-col } M\} \implies l < \text{dim-col } (N * N^T) \wedge l \neq 0$  using assms by simp
then have val:  $\bigwedge l . l \in \{1..<\text{dim-col } M\} - \{i\} \implies M \$\$ (i, l) = 0$ 
  using assms(3) transform-N-step1-vals(5) a False assms(1)
  by (metis DiffE iin index-mult-mat(2) index-mult-mat(3) index-transpose-mat(3)
insertI1)
have val2: M \$\$ (i, i) = (int r) - (int  $\Lambda$ ) using mdef transform-N-step1-vals(4)
a False
  assms(1) transpose-N-mult-dim(1) transpose-N-mult-dim(2)
  by (metis cond iin)
have val3: M \$\$ (i, 0) = (int  $\Lambda$ ) - (int r)
  using assms(3) transform-N-step1-vals(2) a False assms(1) assms(2)
  by (metis add-row-to-multiple-dim(1) transpose-N-mult-dim(2) v-non-zero)
have add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M \$\$ (i, j) = ( $\sum l \in \{1..<\text{dim-col } M\} . M \$\$ (i, l) + M \$\$ (i, 0)$ )
  using assms add-all-cols-to-first False by blast
also have ... = M \$\$ (i, i) + ( $\sum l \in \{1..<\text{dim-col } M\} - \{i\} . M \$\$ (i, l)) + M \$\$ (i, 0)
  by (metis iin finite-atLeastLessThan sum.remove)
finally show ?thesis using val val2 val3 by simp
qed
qed$ 
```

Transformed matrix is upper triangular

```

lemma transform-upper-triangular:
defines mdef:  $M \equiv (\text{add-row-to-multiple } (-1) [\{1..<\text{dim-row } (N * N^T)\}] 0 (N * N^T))$ 
shows upper-triangular (add-multiple-cols 1 0 [1..<dim-col M] M)

```

using *transform-N-step2-vals(4)* **by** (*intro upper-triangularI*) (*simp add: assms*)

Find the determinant of the NN^T matrix using transformed matrix values

```

lemma determinant-inc-mat-square:  $\det(N * N^T) = (\text{r} + \Lambda * (\text{v} - 1)) * (\text{r} - \Lambda)^\text{v}$ 
proof -
— Show the matrix is now lower triangular, therefore the det is the product of the sum of diagonal
have cm:  $(N * N^T) \in \text{carrier-mat v v}$ 
using transpose-N-mult-dim(1) transpose-N-mult-dim(2) by blast
define C where  $C \equiv (\text{add-row-to-multiple } (-1) [1..<\text{dim-row}(N * N^T)] 0 (N * N^T))$ 
have  $0 \notin \text{set}[1..<\text{dim-row}(N * N^T)]$  by simp
then have detbc:  $\det(N * N^T) = \det C$ 
using C-def add-row-to-multiple-det v-non-zero by (metis cm)
define D where  $D \equiv (\text{add-multiple-cols } 1 0 [1..<\text{dim-col} C] C)$ 
have d00:  $D \$\$ (0, 0) = ((\text{int r}) + (\text{int } \Lambda) * (\text{v} - 1))$  using transform-N-step2-vals(1)
by (simp add: C-def D-def v-non-zero)
have ine0:  $\bigwedge i. i \in \{1..<\text{dim-row} D\} \implies i \neq 0$  by simp
have  $\bigwedge i. i \in \{1..<\text{dim-row} D\} \implies i < \text{dim-row}(N * N^T)$  using D-def C-def
by simp
then have diagon0:  $\bigwedge i. i \in \{1..<\text{v}\} \implies D \$\$ (i, i) = (\text{int r}) - (\text{int } \Lambda)$ 
using transform-N-step2-vals(3) ine0 D-def C-def by simp
have alll:  $\bigwedge l. l \in \text{set}[1..<\text{dim-col} C] \implies l < \text{v}$  using C-def by simp
have cmc:  $C \in \text{carrier-mat v v}$  using cm C-def
by (simp add: add-row-to-multiple-carrier)
have dimgt2:  $\text{dim-row } D \geq 2$ 
using t-lt-order D-def C-def by (simp)
then have fstterm:  $0 \in \{0 ..< \text{dim-row } D\}$  by (simp add: points-list-length)
have  $0 \notin \text{set}[1..<\text{dim-col} C]$  by simp
then have  $\det(N * N^T) = \det D$  using add-multiple-cols-det alll cmc D-def
C-def
by (metis detbc)
also have ... = prod-list (diag-mat D) using det-upper-triangular
using transform-upper-triangular D-def C-def by fastforce
also have ... =  $(\prod_{i=0}^{<\text{v}} D \$\$ (i, i))$  using prod-list-diag-prod
by blast
also have ... =  $(\prod_{i=0}^{<\text{v}} D \$\$ (i, i))$  by (simp add: D-def C-def)
finally have  $\det(N * N^T) = D \$\$ (0, 0) * (\prod_{i=1}^{<\text{v}} D \$\$ (i, i))$ 
using dimgt2 by (simp add: prod.atLeast-Suc-lessThan v-non-zero)
then have  $\det(N * N^T) = (\text{r} + \Lambda * (\text{v} - 1)) * ((\text{int r}) - (\text{int } \Lambda))^\text{v}$ 
using d00 diagon0 by simp
then have  $\det(N * N^T) = (\text{r} + \Lambda * (\text{v} - 1)) * (\text{r} - \Lambda)^\text{v}$ 
using index-lt-replication
by (metis (no-types, lifting) less-imp-le-nat of-nat-diff of-nat-mult of-nat-power)
then show ?thesis by blast

```

qed

Fisher's Inequality using the rank argument. Note that to use the rank

argument we must first map N to a real matrix. It is useful to explicitly include the parameters which should be used in the application of the *rank-argument-det* lemma

```

theorem Fishers-Inequality-BIBD: v ≤ b
proof (intro rank-argument-det[of map-mat real-of-int N v b], simp-all)
  show N ∈ carrier-mat v (length Bs) using blocks-list-length N-carrier-mat by
    simp
  let ?B = map-mat (real-of-int) (N * NT)
  have b-split: ?B = map-mat (real-of-int) N * (map-mat (real-of-int) N)T
    using semiring-hom.mat-hom-mult of-int-hom.semiring-hom-axioms transpose-carrier-mat map-mat-transpose
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) N-carrier-mat)
  have db: det ?B = (r + Λ * (v - 1)) * (r - Λ)^(v - 1)
    using determinant-inc-mat-square by simp
  have lhn0: (r + Λ * (v - 1)) > 0
    using r-gzero by blast
  have (r - Λ) > 0
    using index-lt-replication zero-less-diff by blast
  then have det-not-0: det ?B ≠ 0 using lhn0 db
    by (metis gr-implies-not0 mult-is-0 of-nat-eq-0-iff power-not-zero)
  thus det (of-int-hom.mat-hom N * (of-int-hom.mat-hom N)T) ≠ (0::real) using
    b-split by simp
  qed
end

```

8.2 Generalised Fisher's Inequality

```

context simp-ordered-const-intersect-design
begin

```

Lemma to reason on sum coefficients

```

lemma sum-split-coeffs-0:
  fixes c :: nat ⇒ real
  assumes b ≥ 2
  assumes m > 0
  assumes j' < b
  assumes 0 = (∑ j ∈ {0..<b} . (c j)^(2) * ((card (Bs ! j)) - (int m))) +
    m * ((∑ j ∈ {0..<b} . c j)^(2))
  shows c j' = 0
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume cine0: c j' ≠ 0
  have innerge: ∀ j . j < b ⇒ (c j)^(2) * (card (Bs ! j)) - (int m) ≥ 0
    using inter-num-le-block-size assms(1) by simp
  then have lhsge: (∑ j ∈ {0..<b} . (c j)^(2) * ((card (Bs ! j)) - (int m))) ≥ 0
    using sum-bounded-below[of {0..<b} 0 λ i. (c i)^(2) * ((card (Bs ! i)) - (int m))] by simp
  have m * ((∑ j ∈ {0..<b} . c j)^(2)) ≥ 0 by simp
  then have rhs0: m * ((∑ j ∈ {0..<b} . c j)^(2)) = 0

```

```

using assms(2) assms(4) lhsge by linarith
then have  $(\sum j \in \{0..<b\} . (c j)^{\wedge 2} * ((\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j)) - (\text{int } m))) = 0$ 
  using assms by linarith
  then have lhs0inner:  $\bigwedge j . j < b \implies (c j)^{\wedge 2} * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j) - (\text{int } m)) = 0$ 
    using innerge sum-nonneg-eq-0-iff[of  $\{0..<b\}$   $\lambda j . (c j)^{\wedge 2} * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j) - (\text{int } m))$ ]
    by simp
  thus False proof (cases  $\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j') = m$ )
    case True
      then have cj0:  $\bigwedge j . j \in \{0..<b\} - \{j'\} \implies (c j) = 0$ 
        using lhs0inner const-intersect-block-size-diff assms True by auto
      then have  $(\sum i \in \{0..<b\} . c i) \neq 0$ 
        using sum.remove[of  $\{0..<b\}$   $j' \lambda i . c i$ ] assms(3) cine0 cj0 by simp
      then show ?thesis using rhs0 assms by simp
    next
    case False
      then have ne:  $(\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j') - (\text{int } m)) \neq 0$ 
        by linarith
      then have  $(c j')^{\wedge 2} * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j') - (\text{int } m)) \neq 0$  using cine0
        by auto
      then show ?thesis using lhs0inner assms(3) by auto
    qed
  qed

```

The general non-uniform version of fisher's inequality is also known as the "Block town problem". In this case we are working in a constant intersect design, hence the inequality is the opposite way around compared to the BIBD version. The theorem below is the more traditional set theoretic approach. This proof is based off one by Jukna [6]

```

theorem general-fishers-inequality:  $b \leq v$ 
proof (cases  $m = 0 \vee b = 1$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis using empty-inter-implies-b-lt-v v-non-zero by linarith
next
  case False
  then have mge:  $m > 0$  by simp
  then have bge:  $b \geq 2$  using b-positive False blocks-list-length by linarith
  define NR :: real mat where  $NR \equiv \text{lift-01-mat } N$ 
  show ?thesis
  proof (intro lin-bound-argument2[of NR])
    show distinct (cols NR) using lift-01-distinct-cols-N NR-def by simp
    show nrcm:  $NR \in \text{carrier-mat } v b$  using NR-def N-carrier-mat-01-lift by simp

    have scalar-prod-real1:  $\bigwedge i . i < b \implies ((\text{col } NR i) \cdot (\text{col } NR i)) = \text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! i)$ 
      using scalar-prod-block-size-lift-01 NR-def by auto
    have scalar-prod-real2:  $\bigwedge i j . i < b \implies j < b \implies i \neq j \implies ((\text{col } NR i) \cdot (\text{col } NR j)) = m$ 
      using scalar-prod-inter-num-lift-01 NR-def indexed-const-intersect by auto
    show  $\bigwedge f . \text{vec } v (\lambda i . \sum j = 0..<b . f (\text{col } NR j) * (\text{col } NR j) \$ i) = 0_v$  v  $\implies$ 

```

```

 $\forall v \in \text{set}(\text{cols } NR). f v = 0$ 
proof (intro ballI)
  fix  $f v$ 
  assume  $eq0: \text{vec } v (\lambda i. \sum j = 0..<\text{b}. f (\text{col } NR j) * \text{col } NR j \$ i) = 0_v$ 
  assume  $vin: v \in \text{set}(\text{cols } NR)$ 
  define  $c$  where  $c \equiv (\lambda j. f (\text{col } NR j))$ 
  obtain  $j'$  where  $v\text{-def}: \text{col } NR j' = v$  and  $j\text{-vlt}: j' < \text{dim-col } NR$ 
    using  $vin$  by (metis cols-length cols-nth index-less-size-conv nth-index)
  have  $\text{dim-col}: \bigwedge j. j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} \implies \text{dim-vec}(\text{col } NR j) = v$  using  $nrcm$  by
  auto
  — Summation reasoning to obtain conclusion on coefficients
  have  $0 = (\text{vec } v (\lambda i. \sum j = 0..<\text{b}. c j * (\text{col } NR j) \$ i)) + (\text{vec } v (\lambda i. \sum j = 0..<\text{b}. c j * (\text{col } NR j) \$ i))$ 
    using  $\text{vec-prod-zero eq0 c-def by simp}$ 
    also have  $\dots = (\sum j1 \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . c j1 * c j1 * ((\text{col } NR j1) * (\text{col } NR j1)))$ 
     $+ (\sum j1 \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (\sum j2 \in (\{0..<\text{b}\} - \{j1\}) . c j1 * c j2 * ((\text{col } NR j1) * (\text{col } NR j2))))$ 
    using  $\text{scalar-prod-double-sum-fn-vec}[of b \text{ col } NR v c] \text{ dim-col by simp}$ 
    also have  $\dots = (\sum j1 \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (c j1) * (c j1) * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j1))) + (\sum j1 \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (\sum j2 \in (\{0..<\text{b}\} - \{j1\}) . c j1 * c j2 * ((\text{col } NR j1) * (\text{col } NR j2))))$ 
    using  $\text{scalar-prod-real1 by simp}$ 
    also have  $\dots = (\sum j1 \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (c j1) \hat{\cdot} 2 * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j1))) + (\sum j1 \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (\sum j2 \in (\{0..<\text{b}\} - \{j1\}) . c j1 * c j2 * ((\text{col } NR j1) * (\text{col } NR j2))))$ 
    by (metis power2-eq-square)
    also have  $\dots = (\sum j1 \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (c j1) \hat{\cdot} 2 * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j1))) + (\sum j1 \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (\sum j2 \in (\{0..<\text{b}\} - \{j1\}) . c j1 * c j2 * m))$  using  $\text{scalar-prod-real2 by auto}$ 
    also have  $\dots = (\sum j1 \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (c j1) \hat{\cdot} 2 * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j1))) + m * (\sum j1 \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (\sum j2 \in (\{0..<\text{b}\} - \{j1\}) . c j1 * c j2))$ 
    using  $\text{double-sum-mult-hom}[of m \lambda i j . c i * c j \lambda i. \{0..<\text{b}\} - \{i\} \{0..<\text{b}\}]$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) mult-of-nat-commute sum.cong)
    also have  $\dots = (\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (c j) \hat{\cdot} 2 * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j))) + m * ((\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . c j) \hat{\cdot} 2 - (\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . c j * c j))$ 
    using  $\text{double-sum-split-square-diff by auto}$ 
    also have  $\dots = (\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (c j) \hat{\cdot} 2 * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j))) + (-m) * (\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (c j) \hat{\cdot} 2) + m * ((\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . c j) \hat{\cdot} 2)$  by (simp add: algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
    also have  $\dots = (\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (c j) \hat{\cdot} 2 * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j))) + (\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (-m) * (c j) \hat{\cdot} 2) + m * ((\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . c j) \hat{\cdot} 2)$  by (simp add: sum-distrib-left)
    also have  $\dots = (\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (c j) \hat{\cdot} 2 * (\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j))) + (-m) * (c j) \hat{\cdot} 2 + m * ((\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . c j) \hat{\cdot} 2)$  by (metis (no-types) sum.distrib)
    finally have  $\text{sum-rep}: 0 = (\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . (c j) \hat{\cdot} 2 * ((\text{card } (\mathcal{B}s ! j)) - (\text{int } m))) + m * ((\sum j \in \{0..<\text{b}\} . c j) \hat{\cdot} 2)$  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  
```

```

thus f v = 0 using sum-split-coeffs-0[of j' c] mge bge jvlt nrctm c-def v-def
by simp
qed
qed
qed

end

```

Using the dual design concept, it is easy to translate the set theoretic general definition of Fisher's inequality to a more traditional design theoretic version on pairwise balanced designs. Two versions of this are given using different trivial (but crucial) conditions on design properties

```

context ordered-pairwise-balance
begin

```

```

corollary general-nonuniform-fishers: — only valid on incomplete designs
assumes  $\Lambda > 0$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{incomplete-block } bl$ 
— i.e. not a super trivial design with only complete blocks
shows  $v \leq b$ 
proof -
have  $mset(\mathcal{B}s*) = \text{dual-blocks } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}s$  using dual-blocks-ordered-eq by simp
then interpret des: simple-const-intersect-design set  $[0..<(\text{length } \mathcal{B}s)] mset(\mathcal{B}s*)$ 
 $\Lambda$ 
using assms dual-is-simp-const-inter-des by simp
interpret odes: simp-ordered-const-intersect-design  $[0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s] \mathcal{B}s* \Lambda$ 
using distinct-upd des.wellformed by (unfold-locales) (blast)
have  $\text{length } (\mathcal{B}s*) \leq \text{length } [0..<\text{length } \mathcal{B}s]$  using odes.general-fishers-inequality
using odes.blocks-list-length odes.points-list-length by presburger
then have  $v \leq \text{length } \mathcal{B}s$ 
by (simp add: dual-blocks-len points-list-length)
then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

corollary general-nonuniform-fishers-comp:
assumes  $\Lambda > 0$ 
assumes count  $\mathcal{B} \mathcal{V} < \Lambda$  — i.e. not a super trivial design with only complete
blocks and single blocks
shows  $v \leq b$ 
proof -
define B where  $B = (\text{removeAll-mset } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B})$ 
have b-smaller: size  $B \leq b$  using B-def removeAll-size-lt by simp
then have b-incomp:  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# B \implies \text{card } bl < v$ 
using wellformed B-def by (simp add: psubsetI psubset-card-mono)
have index-gt:  $(\Lambda - (\text{count } \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V})) > 0$  using assms by simp
interpret pbd: pairwise-balance  $\mathcal{V} B (\Lambda - (\text{count } \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V}))$ 
using remove-all-complete-blocks-pbd B-def assms(2) by blast
obtain Bs where m:  $mset Bs = B$ 
using ex-mset by blast

```

```

interpret opbd: ordered-pairwise-balance Vs Bs (Λ - (count B V))
  by (intro pbd.ordered-pbdI) (simp-all add: m distinct)
have v ≤ (size B) using b-incomp opbd.general-nonuniform-fishers
  using index-gt m by blast
then show ?thesis using b-smaller m by auto
qed

end
end

```

9 Matrices/Vectors mod x

This section formalises operations and properties mod some integer x on integer matrices and vectors. Much of this file was no longer needed for fishers once the generic idea of lifting a 0-1 matrix was introduced, however it is left as an example for future work on matrices mod n, beyond 0-1 matrices

```

theory Vector-Matrix-Mod imports Matrix-Vector-Extras
Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Finite-Field Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.More-Missing-Multiset
begin

```

Simple abbreviations for main mapping functions

```

abbreviation to-int-mat :: 'a :: finite mod-ring mat ⇒ int mat where
  to-int-mat ≡ map-mat to-int-mod-ring

```

```

abbreviation to-int-vec :: 'a :: finite mod-ring vec ⇒ int vec where
  to-int-vec ≡ map-vec to-int-mod-ring

```

```

interpretation of-int-mod-ring-hom-sr: semiring-hom of-int-mod-ring

```

```

proof (unfold-locales)

```

```

  show ∫x y. of-int-mod-ring (x + y) = of-int-mod-ring x + of-int-mod-ring y
    by (transfer,presburger)

```

```

  show of-int-mod-ring 1 = 1 by (metis of-int-hom.hom-one of-int-of-int-mod-ring)

```

```

  show ∫x y. of-int-mod-ring (x * y) = of-int-mod-ring x * of-int-mod-ring y
    by (transfer, simp add: mod-mult-eq)

```

```

qed

```

NOTE: The context directly below is copied from Matrix Vector Extras, as for some reason they can't be used locally if not? Ideally remove in future if possible

```

context inj-zero-hom
begin

```

```

lemma vec-hom-zero-iff[simp]: (map-vec hom x = 0_v n) = (x = 0_v n)

```

```

proof -

```

```

  {
    fix i

```

```

assume i:  $i < n$  dim-vec  $x = n$ 
hence map-vec hom  $x \$ i = 0 \longleftrightarrow x \$ i = 0$ 
    using index-map-vec(1)[of i x] by simp
} note main = this
show ?thesis unfolding vec-eq-iff by (simp, insert main, auto)
qed

lemma mat-hom-inj: map-mat hom  $A = \text{map-mat hom } B \implies A = B$ 
    unfolding mat-eq-iff by auto

lemma vec-hom-inj: map-vec hom  $v = \text{map-vec hom } w \implies v = w$ 
    unfolding vec-eq-iff by auto

lemma vec-hom-set-distinct-iff:
    fixes xs :: 'a vec list
    shows distinct xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  distinct (map (map-vec hom) xs)
    using vec-hom-inj by (induct xs) (auto)
end

```

9.1 Basic Mod Context

```

locale mat-mod = fixes m :: int
assumes non-triv-m:  $m > 1$ 
begin

```

First define the mod operations on vectors

```

definition vec-mod :: int vec  $\Rightarrow$  int vec where
vec-mod  $v \equiv \text{map-vec } (\lambda x . x \bmod m) v$ 

```

```

lemma vec-mod-dim[simp]: dim-vec (vec-mod  $v$ ) = dim-vec  $v$ 
    using vec-mod-def by simp

lemma vec-mod-index[simp]:  $i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies (\text{vec-mod } v) \$ i = (v \$ i) \bmod m$ 
    using vec-mod-def by simp

lemma vec-mod-index-same[simp]:  $i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ i < m \implies v \$ i \geq 0$ 
     $\implies (\text{vec-mod } v) \$ i = v \$ i$ 
    by simp

lemma vec-setI2:  $i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ i \in \text{set}_v v$ 
    by (simp add: vec-setI)

lemma vec-mod-eq:  $\text{set}_v v \subseteq \{0..<m\} \implies \text{vec-mod } v = v$ 
    apply (intro eq-vecI, simp-all)
    using vec-setI2 vec-mod-index-same by (metis atLeastLessThan iff subset-iff zmod-trivial-iff)

lemma vec-mod-set-vec-same:  $\text{set}_v v \subseteq \{0..<m\} \implies \text{set}_v (\text{vec-mod } v) = \text{set}_v v$ 

```

```
using vec-mod-eq by auto
```

Define the mod operation on matrices

```
definition mat-mod :: int mat ⇒ int mat where
mat-mod M ≡ map-mat (λ x. x mod m) M
```

```
lemma mat-mod-dim[simp]: dim-row (mat-mod M) = dim-row M dim-col (mat-mod M) = dim-col M
```

```
using mat-mod-def by simp-all
```

```
lemma mat-mod-index [simp]: i < dim-row M ⇒ j < dim-col M ⇒ (mat-mod M) $$ (i, j) = (M $$ (i, j)) mod m
by(simp add: mat-mod-def)
```

```
lemma mat-mod-index-same[simp]: i < dim-row M ⇒ j < dim-col M ⇒ M $$ (i, j) < m ⇒
M $$ (i, j) ≥ 0 ⇒ mat-mod M $$ (i, j) = M $$ (i, j)
by (simp add: mat-mod-def)
```

```
lemma elements-matI2: i < dim-row A ⇒ j < dim-col A ⇒ A $$ (i, j) ∈ elements-mat A
by auto
```

```
lemma mat-mod-elements-in:
assumes x ∈ elements-mat M
shows x mod m ∈ elements-mat (mat-mod M)
proof –
obtain i j where M $$ (i, j) = x and ilt: i < dim-row M and jlt: j < dim-col M using assms by auto
then have mat-mod M $$ (i, j) = x mod m by simp
thus ?thesis using ilt jlt
by (metis elements-matI2 mat-mod-dim(1) mat-mod-dim(2))
qed
```

```
lemma mat-mod-elements-map:
assumes x ∈ elements-mat M
shows elements-mat (mat-mod M) = (λ x. x mod m) ` (elements-mat M)
proof (auto simp add: mat-mod-elements-in)
fix x assume x ∈ elements-mat (local.mat-mod M)
then obtain i j where (mat-mod M) $$ (i, j) = x and i < dim-row (mat-mod M) and j < dim-col (mat-mod M) by auto
then show x ∈ (λx. x mod m) ` elements-mat M
by auto
qed
```

```
lemma mat-mod-eq-cond:
assumes elements-mat M ⊆ {0..
shows mat-mod M = M
proof (intro eq-matI, simp-all)
```

```

fix i j assume i < dim-row M j < dim-col M
then have M $$ (i, j) ∈ {0..
  using assms elements-matI2 by blast
  then show M $$ (i, j) mod m = M $$ (i, j)
    by (simp)
qed

lemma mat-mod-eq-elements-cond: elements-mat M ⊆ {0..
  (mat-mod M) = elements-mat M
  using mat-mod-eq-cond by auto

lemma mat-mod-vec-mod-row: i < dim-row A ⇒ row (mat-mod A) i = vec-mod
  (row A i)
  unfolding mat-mod-def vec-mod-def by (simp)

lemma mat-mod-vec-mod-col: j < dim-col A ⇒ col (mat-mod A) j = vec-mod
  (col A j)
  unfolding mat-mod-def vec-mod-def by (simp)

lemma count-vec-mod-eq: setv v ⊆ {0..
  v) x
  using vec-mod-eq by (simp)

lemma elems-mat-setv-row-0m: i < dim-row M ⇒ elements-mat M ⊆ {0..
  ⇒ setv (row M i) ⊆ {0..
  by (metis row-elems-subset-mat subset-trans)

lemma elems-mat-setv-col-0m: j < dim-col M ⇒ elements-mat M ⊆ {0..
  ⇒ setv (col M j) ⊆ {0..
  by (metis col-elems-subset-mat subset-trans)

lemma mat-mod-count-row-eq: i < dim-row M ⇒ elements-mat M ⊆ {0..
  ⇒
  count-vec (row (mat-mod M) i) x = count-vec (row M i) x
  using count-vec-mod-eq mat-mod-vec-mod-row elems-mat-setv-row-0m by simp

lemma mat-mod-count-col-eq: j < dim-col M ⇒ elements-mat M ⊆ {0..
  count-vec (col (mat-mod M) j) x = count-vec (col M j) x
  using count-vec-mod-eq mat-mod-vec-mod-col elems-mat-setv-col-0m by simp

lemma mod-mat-one: mat-mod (1m n) = (1m n)
  by (intro eq-matI, simp-all add: mat-mod-def non-triv-m)

lemma mod-mat-zero: mat-mod (0m nr nc) = (0m nr nc)
  by (intro eq-matI, simp-all add: mat-mod-def non-triv-m)

lemma vec-mod-unit: vec-mod (unit-vec n i) = (unit-vec n i)
  by (intro eq-vecI, simp-all add: unit-vec-def vec-mod-def non-triv-m)

```

```

lemma vec-mod-zero: vec-mod (0v n) = (0v n)
  by (intro eq-vecI, simp-all add: non-triv-m)

lemma mat-mod-cond-iff: elements-mat M ⊆ {0..<m}  $\implies$  P M  $\longleftrightarrow$  P (mat-mod M)
  by (simp add: mat-mod-eq-cond)

end

```

9.2 Mod Type

The below locale takes lemmas from the Poly Mod Finite Field theory in the Berlekamp Zassenhaus AFP entry, however has removed any excess material on polynomials mod, and only included the general factors. Ideally, this could be used as the base locale for both in the future

```

locale mod-type =
  fixes m :: int and ty :: 'a :: nontriv itself
  assumes m: m = CARD('a)
begin

lemma m1: m > 1 using nontriv[where 'a = 'a] by (auto simp:m)

definition M :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int where M x = x mod m

lemma M-0[simp]: M 0 = 0
  by (auto simp add: M-def)

lemma M-M[simp]: M (M x) = M x
  by (auto simp add: M-def)

lemma M-plus[simp]: M (M x + y) = M (x + y) M (x + M y) = M (x + y)
  by (auto simp add: M-def mod-simps)

lemma M-minus[simp]: M (M x - y) = M (x - y) M (x - M y) = M (x - y)
  by (auto simp add: M-def mod-simps)

lemma M-times[simp]: M (M x * y) = M (x * y) M (x * M y) = M (x * y)
  by (auto simp add: M-def mod-simps)

lemma M-1[simp]: M 1 = 1 unfolding M-def
  using m1 by auto

lemma M-sum: M (sum (λ x. M (f x)) A) = M (sum f A)
  proof (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct)
    case (insert x A)
      from insert(1–2) have M ((sum x∈insert x A. M (f x))) = M (f x + M ((sum x∈A. M (f x)))) by simp
      also have M ((sum x∈A. M (f x))) = M ((sum x∈A. f x)) using insert by simp

```

```

finally show ?case using insert by simp
qed auto

definition inv-M :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int where
inv-M x = (if x + x  $\leq$  m then x else x - m)

lemma M-inv-M-id[simp]: M (inv-M x) = M x
unfolding inv-M-def M-def by simp

definition M-Rel :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a mod-ring  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where M-Rel x x'  $\equiv$  (M x = to-int-mod-ring x')

lemma to-int-mod-ring-plus: to-int-mod-ring ((x :: 'a mod-ring) + y) = M (to-int-mod-ring
x + to-int-mod-ring y)
unfolding M-def using m by (transfer, auto)

lemma to-int-mod-ring-times: to-int-mod-ring ((x :: 'a mod-ring) * y) = M (to-int-mod-ring
x * to-int-mod-ring y)
unfolding M-def using m by (transfer, auto)

lemma eq-M-Rel[transfer-rule]: (M-Rel ==> M-Rel ==> (=)) ( $\lambda$  x y. M x =
M y) (=)
unfolding M-Rel-def rel-fun-def by auto

lemma one-M-Rel[transfer-rule]: M-Rel 1 1
unfolding M-Rel-def M-def
unfolding m by auto

lemma zero-M-Rel[transfer-rule]: M-Rel 0 0
unfolding M-Rel-def M-def
unfolding m by auto

lemma M-to-int-mod-ring: M (to-int-mod-ring (x :: 'a mod-ring)) = to-int-mod-ring
x
unfolding M-def unfolding m by (transfer, auto)

lemma right-total-M-Rel[transfer-rule]: right-total M-Rel
unfolding right-total-def M-Rel-def using M-to-int-mod-ring by blast

lemma left-total-M-Rel[transfer-rule]: left-total M-Rel
unfolding left-total-def M-Rel-def[abs-def]
proof
fix x
show  $\exists$  x' :: 'a mod-ring. M x = to-int-mod-ring x' unfolding M-def unfolding
m
by (rule exI[of - of-int x], transfer, simp)
qed

```

```

lemma bi-total-M-Rel[transfer-rule]: bi-total M-Rel
  using right-total-M-Rel left-total-M-Rel by (metis bi-totalI)

lemma to-int-mod-ring-of-int-M: to-int-mod-ring (of-int x :: 'a mod-ring) = M x
  unfolding M-def
  unfolding m by transfer auto

lemma UNIV-M-Rel[transfer-rule]: rel-set M-Rel {0..} UNIV
  unfolding rel-set-def M-Rel-def[abs-def] M-def
  by (auto simp: M-def m, goal-cases, metis to-int-mod-ring-of-int-mod-ring, (transfer, auto)+)

end

```

9.3 Mat mod type

Define a context to work on matrices and vectors of type ' a mod-ring'

```

locale mat-mod-type = mat-mod + mod-type
begin

```

```

lemma to-int-mod-ring-plus: to-int-mod-ring ((x :: 'a mod-ring) + y) = (to-int-mod-ring
x + to-int-mod-ring y) mod m
  using m by (transfer, auto)

```

```

lemma to-int-mod-ring-times: to-int-mod-ring ((x :: 'a mod-ring) * y) = (to-int-mod-ring
x * to-int-mod-ring y) mod m
  using m by (transfer, auto)

```

Set up transfer relation for matrices and vectors

```

definition MM-Rel :: int mat ⇒ 'a mod-ring mat ⇒ bool
  where MM-Rel f f' ≡ (mat-mod f = to-int-mat f')

```

```

definition MV-Rel :: int vec ⇒ 'a mod-ring vec ⇒ bool
  where MV-Rel v v' ≡ (vec-mod v = to-int-vec v')

```

```

lemma to-int-mat-index[simp]: i < dim-row N ⇒ j < dim-col N ⇒ (to-int-mat
N $$ (i, j)) = to-int-mod-ring (N $$ (i, j))
  by simp

```

```

lemma to-int-vec-index[simp]: i < dim-vec v ⇒ (to-int-vec v $i) = to-int-mod-ring
(v $i)
  by simp

```

```

lemma eq-dim-row-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: (MM-Rel ==> (=)) dim-row dim-row
  by (metis (mono-tags) MM-Rel-def index-map-mat(2) mat-mod-dim(1) rel-funI)

```

```

lemma lt-dim-row-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: (MM-Rel ==> (=) ==> (=)) (λ M
i. i < dim-row M) (λ M i. i < dim-row M)

```

```

using eq-dim-row-MM-Rel unfolding MM-Rel-def rel-fun-def by auto

lemma eq-dim-col-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: (MM-Rel ==> (=)) dim-col dim-col
  unfolding MM-Rel-def rel-fun-def
  by (metis index-map-mat(3) mat-mod-dim(2))

lemma lt-dim-col-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: (MM-Rel ==> (=) ==> (=)) (λ M
j. j < dim-col M) (λ M j. j < dim-col M)
  using eq-dim-col-MM-Rel unfolding MM-Rel-def rel-fun-def by auto

lemma eq-dim-vec-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]: (MV-Rel ==> (=)) dim-vec dim-vec
  unfolding MV-Rel-def rel-fun-def using index-map-vec(2) vec-mod-dim by metis

lemma lt-dim-vec-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]: (MV-Rel ==> (=) ==> (=)) (λ v
j. j < dim-vec v) (λ v j. j < dim-vec v)
  unfolding MV-Rel-def rel-fun-def using index-map-vec(2) vec-mod-dim by metis

lemma eq-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: (MM-Rel ==> MM-Rel ==> (=)) (λ ff'.
mat-mod f = mat-mod f') (=)
  unfolding MM-Rel-def rel-fun-def using to-int-mod-ring-hom.mat-hom-inj by
(auto)

lemma eq-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]: (MV-Rel ==> MV-Rel ==> (=)) (λ v v' .
vec-mod v = vec-mod v') (=)
  unfolding MV-Rel-def rel-fun-def using to-int-mod-ring-hom.vec-hom-inj by
auto

lemma index-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]: (MV-Rel ==> (=) ==> M-Rel)
  (λ v i. if i < dim-vec v then v $ i else 0) (λ v i. if i < dim-vec v then v $ i else
0)
  using lt-dim-vec-MV-Rel unfolding MV-Rel-def M-Rel-def M-def rel-fun-def
  by (simp, metis to-int-vec-index vec-mod-index)

lemma index-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: (MM-Rel ==> (=) ==> (=) ==> M-Rel)
  (λ M i j. if (i < dim-row M ∧ j < dim-col M) then M $$ (i, j) else 0)
  (λ M i j. if (i < dim-row M ∧ j < dim-col M) then M $$ (i, j) else 0)
  using lt-dim-row-MM-Rel lt-dim-col-MM-Rel unfolding M-Rel-def M-def rel-fun-def
  by (simp, metis mat-mod-index to-int-mat-index MM-Rel-def)

lemma index-MM-Rel-explicit:
  assumes MM-Rel N N'
  assumes i < dim-row N j < dim-col N
  shows (N $$ (i, j)) mod m = to-int-mod-ring (N' $$ (i, j))
proof -
  have eq: (to-int-mat N') $$ (i, j) = to-int-mod-ring (N' $$ (i, j))
  by (metis MM-Rel-def assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) index-map-mat mat-mod.mat-mod-dim

```

```

mat-mod-axioms)
have mat-mod N = to-int-mat N' using assms by (simp add: MM-Rel-def)
then have (mat-mod N) $$ (i, j) = (to-int-mat N') $$ (i, j)
  by simp
thus ?thesis using mat-mod-index eq
  using assms(2) assms(3) by auto
qed

lemma one-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]: MV-Rel (unit-vec n i) (unit-vec n i)
  unfolding MV-Rel-def vec-mod-unit non-triv-m unit-vec-def
  by (intro eq-vecI, simp-all add: non-triv-m)

lemma one-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: MM-Rel (1_m n) (1_m n)
  unfolding MM-Rel-def mod-mat-one
  by (intro eq-matI, simp-all)

lemma zero-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: MM-Rel (0_m nr nc) (0_m nr nc)
  unfolding MM-Rel-def
  by (intro eq-matI, simp-all)

lemma zero-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]: MV-Rel (0_v n) (0_v n)
  unfolding MV-Rel-def by (intro eq-vecI, simp-all)

lemma right-unique-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]: right-unique MV-Rel
  unfolding right-unique-def MV-Rel-def
  using to-int-mod-ring-hom.vec-hom-inj by auto

lemma right-unique-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: right-unique MM-Rel
  unfolding right-unique-def MM-Rel-def
  using to-int-mod-ring-hom.mat-hom-inj by auto

lemma mod-to-int-mod-ring: (to-int-mod-ring (x :: 'a mod-ring)) mod m = to-int-mod-ring
x
  unfolding m by (transfer, auto)

lemma mat-mod-to-int-mat: mat-mod (to-int-mat (N :: 'a mod-ring mat)) =
  to-int-mat N
  using mod-to-int-mod-ring by (intro eq-matI, simp-all)

lemma vec-mod-to-int-vec: vec-mod (to-int-vec (v :: 'a mod-ring vec)) = to-int-vec
v
  using mod-to-int-mod-ring by (intro eq-vecI, simp-all)

lemma right-total-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: right-total MM-Rel
  unfolding right-total-def MM-Rel-def
proof
fix M :: 'a mod-ring mat
show ∃x. mat-mod x = to-int-mat M
  by (intro exI[of - to-int-mat M], simp add: mat-mod-to-int-mat)

```

qed

```
lemma right-total-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]: right-total MV-Rel
  unfolding right-total-def MV-Rel-def
proof
  fix v :: 'a mod-ring vec
  show ∃x. vec-mod x = to-int-vec v
    by (intro exI[of - to-int-vec v], simp add: vec-mod-to-int-vec)
qed

lemma to-int-mod-ring-of-int-mod: to-int-mod-ring (of-int x :: 'a mod-ring) = x
mod m
  unfolding m by transfer auto

lemma vec-mod-v-representative: vec-mod v = to-int-vec (map-vec of-int v :: 'a mod-ring vec)
  unfolding mat-mod-def by (auto simp: to-int-mod-ring-of-int-mod)

lemma mat-mod-N-representative: mat-mod N = to-int-mat (map-mat of-int N :: 'a mod-ring mat)
  unfolding mat-mod-def by (auto simp: to-int-mod-ring-of-int-mod)

lemma left-total-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]: left-total MV-Rel
  unfolding left-total-def MV-Rel-def[abs-def] using vec-mod-v-representative by
blast

lemma left-total-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: left-total MM-Rel
  unfolding left-total-def MM-Rel-def[abs-def] using mat-mod-N-representative by
blast

lemma bi-total-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]: bi-total MV-Rel
  using right-total-MV-Rel left-total-MV-Rel by (metis bi-totalI)

lemma bi-total-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]: bi-total MM-Rel
  using right-total-MM-Rel left-total-MM-Rel by (metis bi-totalI)

lemma domain-MV-rel[transfer-domain-rule]: Domainp MV-Rel = (λ f. True)
proof
  fix v :: int vec
  show Domainp MV-Rel v = True unfolding MV-Rel-def[abs-def] Domainp.simps
    by (auto simp: vec-mod-v-representative)
qed

lemma domain-MM-rel[transfer-domain-rule]: Domainp MM-Rel = (λ f. True)
proof
  fix N :: int mat
  show Domainp MM-Rel N = True unfolding MM-Rel-def[abs-def] Domainp.simps
    by (auto simp: mat-mod-N-representative)
qed
```

```

lemma mem-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]:
  ( $MV\text{-}Rel \implies rel\text{-}set MV\text{-}Rel \implies (=)$ )  $(\lambda x Y. \exists y \in Y. vec\text{-}mod x = vec\text{-}mod y) (\in)$ )
proof (intro rel-funI iffI)
  fix x y X Y assume xy:  $MV\text{-}Rel x y$  and XY:  $rel\text{-}set MV\text{-}Rel X Y$ 
  { assume  $\exists x' \in X. vec\text{-}mod x = vec\text{-}mod x'$ 
    then obtain x' where  $x'X: x' \in X$  and  $xx': vec\text{-}mod x = vec\text{-}mod x'$  by auto
    with xy have x'y:  $MV\text{-}Rel x' y$  by (auto simp: MV-Rel-def)
    from rel-setD1[ $OF XY x'X$ ] obtain y' where  $MV\text{-}Rel x' y'$  and  $y' \in Y$  by auto
    with x'y
    show  $y \in Y$  using to-int-mod-ring-hom.vec-hom-inj by (auto simp: MV-Rel-def)
  }
  assume y ∈ Y
  from rel-setD2[ $OF XY this$ ] obtain x' where  $x'X: x' \in X$  and  $x'y: MV\text{-}Rel x' y$  by auto
  from xy x'y have  $vec\text{-}mod x = vec\text{-}mod x'$  by (auto simp: MV-Rel-def)
  with x'X show  $\exists x' \in X. vec\text{-}mod x = vec\text{-}mod x'$  by auto
qed

lemma mem-MM-Rel[transfer-rule]:
  ( $MM\text{-}Rel \implies rel\text{-}set MM\text{-}Rel \implies (=)$ )  $(\lambda x Y. \exists y \in Y. mat\text{-}mod x = mat\text{-}mod y) (\in)$ )
proof (intro rel-funI iffI)
  fix x y X Y assume xy:  $MM\text{-}Rel x y$  and XY:  $rel\text{-}set MM\text{-}Rel X Y$ 
  { assume  $\exists x' \in X. mat\text{-}mod x = mat\text{-}mod x'$ 
    then obtain x' where  $x'X: x' \in X$  and  $xx': mat\text{-}mod x = mat\text{-}mod x'$  by auto
    with xy have x'y:  $MM\text{-}Rel x' y$  by (auto simp: MM-Rel-def)
    from rel-setD1[ $OF XY x'X$ ] obtain y' where  $MM\text{-}Rel x' y'$  and  $y' \in Y$  by auto
    with x'y
    show  $y \in Y$  using to-int-mod-ring-hom.mat-hom-inj by (auto simp: MM-Rel-def)
  }
  assume y ∈ Y
  from rel-setD2[ $OF XY this$ ] obtain x' where  $x'X: x' \in X$  and  $x'y: MM\text{-}Rel x' y$  by auto
  from xy x'y have  $mat\text{-}mod x = mat\text{-}mod x'$  by (auto simp: MM-Rel-def)
  with x'X show  $\exists x' \in X. mat\text{-}mod x = mat\text{-}mod x'$  by auto
qed

lemma conversep-MM-Rel-OO-MM-Rel [simp]:  $MM\text{-}Rel^{-1-1} OO MM\text{-}Rel = (=)$ 
  using mat-mod-to-int-mat apply (intro ext, auto simp: OO-def MM-Rel-def)
  using to-int-mod-ring-hom.mat-hom-inj by auto

lemma MM-Rel-OO-conversep-MM-Rel [simp]:  $MM\text{-}Rel OO MM\text{-}Rel^{-1-1} = (\lambda M M'. mat\text{-}mod M = mat\text{-}mod M')$ 
  by (intro ext, auto simp: OO-def MM-Rel-def mat-mod-N-representative)

```

```

lemma conversep-MM-Rel-OO-eq-m [simp]: MM-Rel-1-1 OO ( $\lambda M M' . \text{mat-mod } M = \text{mat-mod } M'$ ) = MM-Rel-1-1
by (intro ext, auto simp: OO-def MM-Rel-def)

lemma eq-m-OO-MM-Rel [simp]: ( $\lambda M M' . \text{mat-mod } M = \text{mat-mod } M'$ ) OO
MM-Rel = MM-Rel
by (intro ext, auto simp: OO-def MM-Rel-def)

lemma eq-mset-MM-Rel [transfer-rule]:
  (rel-mset MM-Rel ==> rel-mset MM-Rel ==> (=)) (rel-mset ( $\lambda M M' . \text{mat-mod } M = \text{mat-mod } M'$ ) (=))
proof (intro rel-funI iffI)
  fix A B X Y
  assume AX: rel-mset MM-Rel A X and BY: rel-mset MM-Rel B Y
  {
    assume AB: rel-mset ( $\lambda M M' . \text{mat-mod } M = \text{mat-mod } M'$ ) A B
    from AX have rel-mset MM-Rel-1-1 X A by (simp add: multiset.rel-flip)
    note rel-mset-OO[OF this AB]
    note rel-mset-OO[OF this BY]
    then show X = Y by (simp add: multiset.rel-eq)
  }
  assume X = Y
  with BY have rel-mset MM-Rel-1-1 X B by (simp add: multiset.rel-flip)
  from rel-mset-OO[OF AX this]
  show rel-mset ( $\lambda M M' . \text{mat-mod } M = \text{mat-mod } M'$ ) A B by simp
qed

lemma vec-mset-MV-Rel[transfer-rule]:
  (MV-Rel ==> (=)) ( $\lambda v. \text{vec-mset} (\text{vec-mod } v)$ ) ( $\lambda v. \text{image-mset} (\text{to-int-mod-ring}) (\text{vec-mset } v)$ )
unfolding MV-Rel-def rel-fun-def
proof (intro allI impI subset-antisym subsetI)
  fix x :: int vec fix y :: 'a mod-ring vec
  assume assm: vec-mod x = to-int-vec y
  have image-mset to-int-mod-ring (vec-mset y) = vec-mset (to-int-vec y)
  using inj-zero-hom.vec-hom-mset to-int-mod-ring-hom.inj-zero-hom-axioms by
  auto
  then show vec-mset (vec-mod x) = image-mset to-int-mod-ring (vec-mset y)
  using assm by simp
qed

lemma vec-count-MV-Rel-direct:
  assumes MV-Rel v1 v2
  shows count-vec v2 i = count-vec (vec-mod v1) (to-int-mod-ring i)
proof-
  have eq-vecs: to-int-vec v2 = vec-mod v1 using assms unfolding MV-Rel-def
  by simp
  have count-vec v2 i = count (vec-mset v2) i by simp
  also have 1: ... = count (image-mset to-int-mod-ring (vec-mset v2)) (to-int-mod-ring

```

```

 $i)$ 
using count-image-mset-inj by (metis to-int-mod-ring-hom.inj-f)
also have  $\dots = \text{count}(\text{vec-mset}(\text{vec-mod } v1)) (\text{to-int-mod-ring } i)$  using assms
by (simp add: eq-vecs inj-zero-hom.vec-hom-mset to-int-mod-ring-hom.inj-zero-hom-axioms)

finally show count-vec  $v2\ i = \text{count-vec}(\text{vec-mod } v1) (\text{to-int-mod-ring } i)$ 
by (simp add: 1 2 )
qed

lemma MM-Rel-MV-Rel-row: MM-Rel  $A\ B \implies i < \text{dim-row } A \implies \text{MV-Rel}(\text{row } A\ i) (\text{row } B\ i)$ 
unfolding MM-Rel-def MV-Rel-def
by (metis index-map-mat(2) mat-mod-dim(1) mat-mod-vec-mod-row row-map-mat)

lemma MM-Rel-MV-Rel-col: MM-Rel  $A\ B \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies \text{MV-Rel}(\text{col } A\ j) (\text{col } B\ j)$ 
unfolding MM-Rel-def MV-Rel-def
using index-map-mat(3) mat-mod-dim(2) mat-mod-vec-mod-col col-map-mat by
(bmetis)

end
end

```

10 Variations on Fisher's Inequality

theory Fishers-Inequality-Variations **imports** Dual-Systems Rank-Argument-General
Vector-Matrix-Mod Linear-Bound-Argument
begin

10.1 Matrix mod properties

This is reasoning on properties specific to incidence matrices under *mat-mod*. Ultimately, this definition was not used in the final proof but it is left as is in case of future use

context mat-mod
begin

lemma mat-mod-proper-iff: proper-inc-mat (mat-mod N) \longleftrightarrow proper-inc-mat N
by (simp add: proper-inc-mat-def)

lemma mat-mod-rep-num-eq: $i < \text{dim-row } N \implies \text{elements-mat } N \subseteq \{0..<m\}$
 $\implies \text{mat-rep-num}(\text{mat-mod } N)\ i = \text{mat-rep-num } N\ i$
by (simp add: mat-mod-count-row-eq mat-rep-num-def)

lemma mat-point-index-eq: elements-mat $N \subseteq \{0..<m\} \implies$
 $\text{mat-point-index}(\text{mat-mod } N)\ I = \text{mat-point-index } N\ I$

```

by (simp add: mat-mod-eq-cond)

lemma mod-mat-inter-num-eq: elements-mat N ⊆ {0.. $< m\}$  ==>
  mat-inter-num (mat-mod N) j1 j2 = mat-inter-num N j1 j2
  by (simp add: mat-mod-eq-cond)

lemma mod-mat-block-size: elements-mat N ⊆ {0.. $< m\}$  ==> mat-block-size (mat-mod N) j = mat-block-size N j
  by (simp add: mat-mod-eq-cond)

lemma mat-mod-non-empty-col-iff: elements-mat M ⊆ {0.. $< m\}$  ==>
  non-empty-col (mat-mod M) j  $\longleftrightarrow$  non-empty-col M j
  using mat-mod-eq-cond by auto
end

context mat-mod-type
begin

lemma mat-rep-num-MM-Rel:
  assumes MM-Rel A B
  assumes i < dim-row A
  shows mat-rep-num (mat-mod A) i = mat-rep-num B i
  unfolding mat-rep-num-def using vec-count-MV-Rel-direct assms mat-mod-vec-mod-row
  row-map-mat
  by (metis MM-Rel-def MV-Rel-def index-map-mat(2) mat-mod-dim(1) to-int-mod-ring-hom.hom-one)

lemma mat-block-size-MM-Rel:
  assumes MM-Rel A B
  assumes j < dim-col A
  shows mat-block-size (mat-mod A) j = mat-block-size B j
  unfolding mat-block-size-def using vec-count-MV-Rel-direct assms MM-Rel-MV-Rel-col
  by (metis mat-mod-vec-mod-col to-int-mod-ring-hom.hom-one)

lemma mat-inter-num-MM-Rel:
  assumes MM-Rel A B
  assumes j1 < dim-col A j2 < dim-col B
  shows mat-inter-num (mat-mod A) j1 j2 = mat-inter-num B j1 j2
  unfolding mat-inter-num-def using assms index-map-mat mat-mod-dim(2)
  by (smt (z3) Collect-cong MM-Rel-def to-int-mod-ring-hom.hom-1 to-int-mod-ring-hom.hom-one)

Lift 01 and mat mod equivalence on 0-1 matrices

lemma of-int-mod-ring-lift-01-eq:
  assumes zero-one-matrix N
  shows map-mat (of-int-mod-ring) N = (lift-01-mat) N
  apply (auto simp add: mat-eq-iff[map-mat (of-int-mod-ring) N lift-01-mat N])
  using assms zero-one-matrix.M-not-one-simp by fastforce

```

```

lemma to-int-mod-ring-lift-01-eq:
  assumes zero-one-matrix N
  shows to-int-mat N = (lift-01-mat) N
  apply (auto simp add: mat-eq-iff[of to-int-mat N lift-01-mat N])
  using assms using zero-one-matrix.M-not-zero-simp by fastforce

```

end

10.2 The Odd-town Problem

The odd-town problem [?] is perhaps one of the most common introductory problems for applying the linear algebra bound method to a combinatorial problem. In mathematical literature, it is considered simpler than Fisher's Inequality, however presents some interesting challenges to formalisation. Most significantly, it considers the incidence matrix to have elements of types integers mod 2.

Initially, define a locale to represent the odd town context (a town with v people, and b groups) which must each be of odd size, but have an even intersection number with any other group

```

locale odd-town = ordered-design +
  assumes odd-groups: bl ∈# B ==> odd (card bl)
  and even-inters: bl1 ∈# B ==> bl2 ∈# (B - {#bl1#}) ==> even (bl1 |∩| bl2)
begin

```

```

lemma odd-town-no-repeat-clubs: distinct-mset B
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ¬ distinct-mset B
  then obtain a where ain: a ∈# B and countne: count B a ≠ 1
    by (auto simp add: distinct-mset-def)
  then have count B a > 1
    using nat-less-le by auto
  then have ain2: a ∈# (B - {#a#})
    by (simp add: in-diff-count)
  then have odd (a |∩| a) using odd-groups ain by simp
  thus False using even-inters ain ain2
    by blast

```

qed

```

lemma odd-blocks-mat-block-size: j < dim-col N ==> odd (mat-block-size N j)
  using mat-block-size-conv odd-groups
  by (metis dim-col-is-b valid-blocks-index)

```

```

lemma odd-block-size-mod-2:
  assumes CARD('b::prime-card) = 2
  assumes j < b
  shows of-nat (card (Bs ! j)) = (1 :: 'b mod-ring)
proof -
  have cb2: CARD('b) = 2 using assms by simp

```

```

then have odd (card (Bs ! j)) using <j < b> odd-groups by auto
then show of-nat (card (Bs ! j)) = (1 :: 'b mod-ring)
  by(transfer' fixing: j Bs, simp add: cb2) presburger
qed

lemma valid-indices-block-min: j1 < dim-col N ==> j2 < dim-col N ==> j1 ≠ j2
==> b ≥ 2
  by simp

lemma even-inter-mat-intersections: j1 < dim-col N ==> j2 < dim-col N ==> j1
≠ j2
  ==> even (mat-inter-num N j1 j2)
  using even-inters mat-inter-num-conv valid-indices-block-min
  by (metis dim-col-is-b obtains-two-diff-block-indexes)

lemma even-inter-mod-2:
  assumes CARD('b::prime-card) = 2
  assumes i < b and jlt: j < b and ne: i ≠ j
  shows of-nat ((Bs ! i) |∩| (Bs ! j)) = (0 :: 'b mod-ring)
proof -
  have cb2: CARD('b) = 2 using assms by simp
  have even ((Bs ! i) |∩| (Bs ! j)) using even-inters assms
    using blocks-index-ne-belong blocks-list-length valid-blocks-index by presburger
  then show of-nat ((Bs ! i) |∩| (Bs ! j)) = (0 :: 'b mod-ring)
    by (transfer' fixing: i j Bs, simp add: cb2)
qed

end

```

The odd town locale must be simple by definition

```

sublocale odd-town ⊆ ordered-simple-design
  using odd-town-no-repeat-clubs by (unfold-locales) (meson distinct-mset-def)

```

```

context odd-town
begin

```

The upper bound lemma (i.e. variation on Fisher's) for the odd town property using the linear bound argument. Notice it follows exactly the same pattern as the generalised version, however it's sum manipulation argument is significantly simpler (in line with the mathematical proofs)

```

lemma upper-bound-clubs:
  assumes CARD('b::prime-card) = 2
  shows b ≤ v
proof -
  have cb2: CARD('b) = 2 using assms by simp
  then interpret mmt: mat-mod-type 2 TYPE('b::prime-card)
    using assms by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
  define N2 :: 'b mod-ring mat where N2 ≡ lift-01-mat N
  show ?thesis proof (intro lin-bound-argument2[of N2])

```

```

show distinct (cols (N2)) using lift-01-distinct-cols-N N2-def by simp
show n2cm:N2 ∈ carrier-mat v b using N2-def N-carrier-mat-01-lift by simp
have scalar-prod-odd:  $\bigwedge i. i < b \implies ((\text{col } N2 i) \cdot (\text{col } N2 i)) = 1$ 
  using scalar-prod-block-size-lift-01 N2-def odd-block-size-mod-2 assms by (metis cb2)
  have scalar-prod-even:  $\bigwedge i j. i < b \implies j < b \implies i \neq j \implies ((\text{col } N2 i) \cdot (\text{col } N2 j)) = 0$ 
    using even-inter-mod-2 scalar-prod-inter-num-lift-01 N2-def assms by metis
    show  $\bigwedge f. \text{vec } v (\lambda i. \sum j = 0..< b. f (\text{col } N2 j) * (\text{col } N2 j) \$ i) = 0_v$  v  $\implies \forall v \in \text{set} (\text{cols } N2). f v = 0$ 
      proof (auto)
        fix f v
        assume eq0:  $\text{vec } v (\lambda i. \sum j = 0..< \text{length } \mathcal{B}s. f (\text{col } N2 j) * (\text{col } N2 j) \$ i) = 0_v$  v
        assume vin:  $v \in \text{set} (\text{cols } N2)$ 
        define c where  $c \equiv (\lambda j. f (\text{col } N2 j))$ 
        have inner:  $\bigwedge j l. v \$ l * (c j * (\text{col } N2 j) \$ l) = c j * v \$ l * (\text{col } N2 j) \$ l$ 
          using mult.commute by auto
        obtain j' where v-def:  $\text{col } N2 j' = v$  and jvlt:  $j' < \text{dim-col } N2$ 
          using vin by (metis cols-length cols-nth index-less-size-conv nth-index)
        then have jvltb:  $j' < b$  using n2cm by simp
        then have even0:  $\bigwedge j. j \in \{0..< b\} - \{j'\} \implies c j * (v \cdot (\text{col } N2 j)) = 0$ 
          using scalar-prod-even v-def by fastforce
        have vinc:  $v \in \text{carrier-vec } v$  using n2cm set-cols-carrier vin by blast
        then have 0 = v · vec v ( $\lambda i. \sum j = 0..< b. c j * (\text{col } N2 j) \$ i$ )
          using eq0 c-def by auto
        also have ... =  $(\sum l = 0..< \text{dim-row } N2 . v \$ l * (\sum j = 0..< \text{dim-col } N2 . (c j * (\text{col } N2 j) \$ l)))$ 
          unfolding scalar-prod-def using n2cm by auto
        also have ... =  $(\sum l = 0..< \text{dim-row } N2 . (\sum j = 0..< \text{dim-col } N2 . v \$ l * (c j * (\text{col } N2 j) \$ l)))$ 
          by (simp add: sum-distrib-left)
        also have ... =  $(\sum j \in \{0..< \text{dim-col } N2\} . v \cdot (c j \cdot_v (\text{col } N2 j)))$ 
          using sum.swap scalar-prod-def[of v] by simp
        also have ... =  $v \cdot (c j' \cdot_v v) + (\sum j \in \{0..< \text{dim-col } N2\} - \{j'\}. v \cdot (c j \cdot_v (\text{col } N2 j)))$ 
          using jvlt sum.remove[of {0..< dim-col N2} j' λ j. v · (c j ·_v (col N2 j))] v-def by simp
        also have ... =  $v \cdot (c j' \cdot_v v) + (\sum j \in \{0..< b\} - \{j'\}. c j * (v \cdot (\text{col } N2 j)))$ 
          using n2cm scalar-prod-smult-distrib col-dim v-def by force
        also have ... =  $v \cdot (c j' \cdot_v v)$ 
          using even0 by (simp add: sum.neutral)
        also have ... =  $(c j') * (v \cdot v)$ 
          using scalar-prod-smult-distrib by (simp add: v-def)
        finally have 0 = (c j') using v-def jvlt n2cm scalar-prod-odd by fastforce
        then show f v = 0 using c-def v-def by simp
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

qed

end

theory Fishers-Inequality-Root
imports
  Set-Multiset-Extras
  Matrix-Vector-Extras
  Design-Extras

  Incidence-Matrices
  Dual-Systems
  Rank-Argument-General
  Linear-Bound-Argument

  Fishers-Inequality
  Vector-Matrix-Mod
  Fishers-Inequality-Variations
begin

end

```

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