

Freiman's $3k - 4$ Theorem

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Abstract

This entry formalizes Freiman's $3k - 4$ theorem for finite sets of integers: small doubling, in the range $|A + A| \leq 3|A| - 4$, forces containment in a short arithmetic progression. AI assistance was used for proof engineering. The final definitions, statements, and proofs are checked by Isabelle.

1 Overview

Freiman's $3k - 4$ theorem is a classical inverse theorem in additive combinatorics. It gives a sharp structural conclusion for finite integer sets whose two-fold sumset is only slightly larger than the Cauchy-Davenport lower bound: if A has cardinality $k \geq 3$ and $|A + A| \leq 3k - 4$, then A is contained in an arithmetic progression of length at most $|A + A| - k + 1$.

2 Formalization

The development starts with integer arithmetic progressions, affine normalization of finite integer sets, and cardinality invariance of sumsets under injective affine maps. The final proof combines these reductions with the additive-combinatorial core argument.

3 Sources

The formalization follows the standard presentation of Freiman's theorem in additive-combinatorics texts, especially Nathanson [1] and Tao and Vu [2].

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theory Freiman-Sumset-Basics
  imports Main
begin

definition sumset :: ('a::comm-monoid-add) set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set where
  sumset A B = {x.  $\exists a \in A. \exists b \in B. x = a + b$ }

lemma sumset-iff:
   $x \in \text{sumset } A \ B \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in A. \exists b \in B. x = a + b)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma sumsetI [intro]:
  assumes  $a \in A \ b \in B$ 
  shows  $a + b \in \text{sumset } A \ B$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma sumsetE [elim]:
  assumes  $x \in \text{sumset } A \ B$ 
  obtains  $a \ b$  where  $a \in A \ b \in B \ x = a + b$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma sumset-as-image:
   $\text{sumset } A \ B = \text{case-prod } (+) \ ` (A \times B)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma sumset-commute:
   $\text{sumset } A \ B = \text{sumset } B \ A$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma empty-sumset-left [simp]:
   $\text{sumset } \{\} \ B = \{\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma empty-sumset-right [simp]:
   $\text{sumset } A \ \{\} = \{\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma sumset-assoc:
  fixes A B C :: ('a::comm-monoid-add) set
  shows  $\text{sumset } (\text{sumset } A \ B) \ C = \text{sumset } A \ (\text{sumset } B \ C)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma finite-sumset [intro]:
  assumes finite A finite B
  shows finite (sumset A B)
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

end
theory Freiman-3k-4
  imports
    Freiman-Sumset-Basics
    HOL-Computational-Algebra.Group-Closure
    Kneser-Cauchy-Davenport.Kneser-Cauchy-Davenport-main-proofs
begin

```

4 Freiman's $3k - 4$ theorem for integer sumsets

This theory develops the integer-side infrastructure for Freiman's $3k - 4$ theorem. The final theorem is most naturally stated after normalizing a finite integer set by translation and dilation; the lemmas below record the affine invariance and interval containment facts used by that reduction.

4.1 Integer arithmetic progressions

definition *int-ap-segment* :: *int* $\Rightarrow$ *int* $\Rightarrow$ *nat* $\Rightarrow$ *int set* **where**
int-ap-segment *a d n* = $(\lambda i. a + \text{int } i * d) \text{ ' } \{..<n\}$

definition *int-arithmetic-progression* :: *int set* $\Rightarrow$ *bool* **where**
int-arithmetic-progression *A* $\longleftrightarrow (\exists a d n. A = \text{int-ap-segment } a d n)$

lemma *int-arithmetic-progressionI*:
 $A = \text{int-ap-segment } a d n \implies \text{int-arithmetic-progression } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-arithmetic-progressionE*:
assumes *int-arithmetic-progression* *A*
obtains *a d n* **where** $A = \text{int-ap-segment } a d n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-int-ap-segment* [*simp*]:
 $\text{finite } (\text{int-ap-segment } a d n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-ap-segment-empty* [*simp*]:
 $\text{int-ap-segment } a d 0 = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-on-int-ap-segment-index*:
assumes $d \neq 0$
shows *inj-on* $(\lambda i. a + \text{int } i * d) \text{ ' } \{..<n\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-int-ap-segment*:
assumes $d \neq 0$
shows $\text{card } (\text{int-ap-segment } a d n) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-ap-segment-one-eq-atLeastAtMost*:
assumes $a \leq b$
shows $\text{int-ap-segment } a 1 \text{ (nat } (b - a + 1)) = \{a..b\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-int-set-subset-min-max-ap*:
assumes *fin*: *finite* *A* **and** *nonempty*: $A \neq \{\}$
shows $A \subseteq \text{int-ap-segment } (\text{Min } A) 1 \text{ (nat } (\text{Max } A - \text{Min } A + 1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.2 Affine images and sumsets

definition *affine-image-int* :: *int* $\Rightarrow$ *int* $\Rightarrow$ *int set* $\Rightarrow$ *int set* **where**
affine-image-int *c d A* = $(\lambda x. c + d * x) \text{ ' } A$

lemma *affine-image-int-iff*:
 $x \in \text{affine-image-int } c d A \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in A. x = c + d * a)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-affine-image-int* [intro]:
 assumes *finite* A
 shows *finite* (*affine-image-int* c d A)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-on-affine-image-int*:
 fixes c $d :: \text{int}$
 assumes $d \neq 0$
 shows *inj-on* ($\lambda x. c + d * x$) A
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-affine-image-int*:
 assumes *fin*: *finite* A **and** *d-nonzero*: $d \neq 0$
 shows *card* (*affine-image-int* c d A) = *card* A
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *affine-image-int-sumset*:
 sumset (*affine-image-int* c d A) (*affine-image-int* e d B) =
 affine-image-int ($c + e$) d (*sumset* A B)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *affine-image-int-sumset-self*:
 sumset (*affine-image-int* c d A) (*affine-image-int* c d A) =
 affine-image-int ($2 * c$) d (*sumset* A A)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-sumset-affine-image-int*:
 assumes *finA*: *finite* A **and** *finB*: *finite* B **and** *d-nonzero*: $d \neq 0$
 shows *card* (*sumset* (*affine-image-int* c d A) (*affine-image-int* e d B)) =
 card (*sumset* A B)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-sumset-affine-image-int-self*:
 assumes *fin*: *finite* A **and** *d-nonzero*: $d \neq 0$
 shows *card* (*sumset* (*affine-image-int* c d A) (*affine-image-int* c d A)) =
 card (*sumset* A A)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *affine-image-int-zero-one* [simp]:
 affine-image-int 0 1 A = A
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.3 Endpoint lower bound for two-fold sumsets

lemma *endpoint-affine-images-inter*:
 fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
 assumes *fin*: *finite* A **and** *nonempty*: $A \neq \{\}$
 shows *affine-image-int* (*Min* A) 1 $A \cap \text{affine-image-int}$ (*Max* A) 1 A =
 $\{\text{Min } A + \text{Max } A\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *endpoint-affine-union-card*:
 fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
 assumes *fin*: *finite* A **and** *nonempty*: $A \neq \{\}$
 shows *card* (*affine-image-int* (*Min* A) 1 $A \cup \text{affine-image-int}$ (*Max* A) 1 A) =
 $2 * \text{card } A - 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *endpoint-affine-images-inter-two-sets*:
fixes $A\ B :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}A: \text{finite } A$ **and** $\text{nonempty}A: A \neq \{\}$
assumes $\text{fin}B: \text{finite } B$ **and** $\text{nonempty}B: B \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{affine-image-int } (\text{Min } A) \ 1 \ B \cap \text{affine-image-int } (\text{Max } B) \ 1 \ A =$
 $\{\text{Min } A + \text{Max } B\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-sumset-ge-card-add-card-minus-one*:
fixes $A\ B :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}A: \text{finite } A$ **and** $\text{fin}B: \text{finite } B$
assumes $\text{nonempty}A: A \neq \{\}$ **and** $\text{nonempty}B: B \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{card } A + \text{card } B - 1 \leq \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-sumset-self-ge-two-card-minus-one*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$ **and** $\text{nonempty}: A \neq \{\}$
shows $2 * \text{card } A - 1 \leq \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.4 Holes in the normalized interval

definition *interval-holes* $:: \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**
 $\text{interval-holes } A = \{x. 0 \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{Max } A \wedge x \notin A\}$

definition *lower-sum-holes* $:: \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**
 $\text{lower-sum-holes } A = \{x \in \text{interval-holes } A. x \in \text{sumset } A \ A\}$

definition *upper-sum-holes* $:: \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**
 $\text{upper-sum-holes } A = \{x \in \text{interval-holes } A. \text{Max } A + x \in \text{sumset } A \ A\}$

definition *stable-sum-holes* $:: \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**
 $\text{stable-sum-holes } A =$
 $\text{interval-holes } A - (\text{lower-sum-holes } A \cup \text{upper-sum-holes } A)$

definition *left-stable-sum-holes* $:: \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**
 $\text{left-stable-sum-holes } A = \text{interval-holes } A - \text{lower-sum-holes } A$

definition *right-stable-sum-holes* $:: \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**
 $\text{right-stable-sum-holes } A = \text{interval-holes } A - \text{upper-sum-holes } A$

lemma *finite-interval-holes* $[\text{simp}]$:
 $\text{finite } (\text{interval-holes } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-lower-sum-holes* $[\text{simp}]$:
 $\text{finite } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-upper-sum-holes* $[\text{simp}]$:
 $\text{finite } (\text{upper-sum-holes } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-stable-sum-holes* $[\text{simp}]$:
 $\text{finite } (\text{stable-sum-holes } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-left-stable-sum-holes* [simp]:
finite (*left-stable-sum-holes* *A*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-right-stable-sum-holes* [simp]:
finite (*right-stable-sum-holes* *A*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *stable-sum-holes-eq-left-right-inter*:
stable-sum-holes *A* =
left-stable-sum-holes *A* $\cap$ *right-stable-sum-holes* *A*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *left-stable-sum-hole-notin-sumset*:
assumes *x-left*: $x \in \text{left-stable-sum-holes } A$
shows $x \in \text{interval-holes } A \rightarrow x \notin \text{sumset } A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *right-stable-sum-hole-notin-sumset*:
assumes *x-right*: $x \in \text{right-stable-sum-holes } A$
shows $x \in \text{interval-holes } A \rightarrow \text{Max } A + x \notin \text{sumset } A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *left-stable-hole-prefix-card-le-holes*:
fixes *A* :: *int set*
assumes *fin*: *finite* *A*
assumes *x-left*: $x \in \text{left-stable-sum-holes } A$
shows $\text{card } (A \cap \{0..x\}) \leq \text{card } (\{0..x\} - A)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *left-stable-hole-prefix-twice-card-le*:
fixes *A* :: *int set*
assumes *fin*: *finite* *A*
assumes *x-left*: $x \in \text{left-stable-sum-holes } A$
shows $2 * \text{card } (A \cap \{0..x\}) \leq \text{nat } (x + 1)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *right-stable-hole-suffix-card-le-holes*:
fixes *A* :: *int set*
assumes *fin*: *finite* *A*
assumes *x-right*: $x \in \text{right-stable-sum-holes } A$
shows $\text{card } (A \cap \{x..\text{Max } A\}) \leq \text{card } (\{x..\text{Max } A\} - A)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *right-stable-hole-suffix-twice-card-le*:
fixes *A* :: *int set*
assumes *fin*: *finite* *A*
assumes *x-right*: $x \in \text{right-stable-sum-holes } A$
shows $2 * \text{card } (A \cap \{x..\text{Max } A\}) \leq \text{nat } (\text{Max } A - x + 1)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hole-cover-of-no-stable-sum-holes*:
assumes *stable-empty*: *stable-sum-holes* *A* = {}
shows $\text{card } (\text{interval-holes } A) \leq \text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A) + \text{card } (\text{upper-sum-holes } A)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *interval-holes-eq-interval-diff*:
assumes *subset*: $A \subseteq \{0..\text{Max } A\}$
shows $\text{interval-holes } A = \{0..\text{Max } A\} - A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-subset-interval*:

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$

assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$

assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$

assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

shows $A \subseteq \{0.. \text{Max } A\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-interval-holes*:

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$

assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$

assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$

assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

shows $\text{card } (\text{interval-holes } A) = \text{nat } (\text{Max } A + 1) - \text{card } A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Min-eq-zero-of-zero-mem-nonneg*:

assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$

assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$

assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

shows $\text{Min } A = 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-endpoint-union-card*:

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$

assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$

assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$

assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

shows $\text{card } (A \cup \text{affine-image-int } (\text{Max } A) 1 A) = 2 * \text{card } A - 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lower-sum-holes-disjoint-endpoint-union*:

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$

assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$

assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$

assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

shows $(A \cup \text{affine-image-int } (\text{Max } A) 1 A) \cap \text{lower-sum-holes } A = \{\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *upper-sum-holes-image-disjoint-endpoint-union*:

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$

assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$

assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$

assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

shows $(A \cup \text{affine-image-int } (\text{Max } A) 1 A) \cap$
 $\text{affine-image-int } (\text{Max } A) 1 (\text{upper-sum-holes } A) = \{\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lower-sum-holes-disjoint-upper-sum-holes-image*:

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$

assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$

assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$

assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

shows $\text{lower-sum-holes } A \cap \text{affine-image-int } (\text{Max } A) 1 (\text{upper-sum-holes } A) = \{\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-sumset-lower-bound-with-holes*:

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
shows $2 * \text{card } A - 1 + \text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A) + \text{card } (\text{upper-sum-holes } A)$
 $\leq \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-sumset-eq-endpoint-union-with-holes:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
shows $\text{sumset } A \ A =$
 $A \cup \text{affine-image-int } (\text{Max } A) \ 1 \ A \cup$
 $\text{lower-sum-holes } A \cup$
 $\text{affine-image-int } (\text{Max } A) \ 1 \ (\text{upper-sum-holes } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-sumset-card-eq-with-holes:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
shows $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) =$
 $2 * \text{card } A - 1 + \text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A) + \text{card } (\text{upper-sum-holes } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-small-doubling-hole-contribution-upper:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{card-ge}: 3 \leq \text{card } A$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
assumes $\text{small-doubling}: \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \leq 3 * \text{card } A - 4$
shows $\text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A) + \text{card } (\text{upper-sum-holes } A) \leq \text{card } A - 3$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-max-bound-from-hole-contribution:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
assumes $\text{hole-cover}:$
 $\text{card } (\text{interval-holes } A) \leq \text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A) + \text{card } (\text{upper-sum-holes } A)$
shows $\text{nat } (\text{Max } A + 1) \leq \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.5 Modular shadows of integer sumsets

definition *mod-image-int* $:: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**

$\text{mod-image-int } n \ A = (\lambda x. x \bmod n) \ ` \ A$

definition *mod-sumset-int* $:: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**

$\text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ B = \text{mod-image-int } n \ (\text{sumset } A \ B)$

definition *mod-translate-int* $:: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**

$\text{mod-translate-int } n \ a \ H = (\lambda h. (a + h) \bmod n) \ ` \ H$

definition *mod-fiber-int* :: *int* $\Rightarrow$ *int set* $\Rightarrow$ *int* $\Rightarrow$ *int set* **where**
mod-fiber-int *n S r* = {*s* $\in$ *S*. *s mod n* = *r*}

lemma *mod-image-int-iff*:
 $r \in \text{mod-image-int } n \ A \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in A. r = a \text{ mod } n)$
 <proof>

lemma *finite-mod-image-int* [intro]:
assumes *finite A*
shows *finite (mod-image-int n A)*
 <proof>

lemma *mod-sumset-int-iff*:
 $r \in \text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ B \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in A. \exists b \in B. r = (a + b) \text{ mod } n)$
 <proof>

lemma *finite-mod-sumset-int* [intro]:
assumes *finite A finite B*
shows *finite (mod-sumset-int n A B)*
 <proof>

lemma *mod-translate-int-iff*:
 $r \in \text{mod-translate-int } n \ a \ H \longleftrightarrow (\exists h \in H. r = (a + h) \text{ mod } n)$
 <proof>

lemma *finite-mod-translate-int* [intro]:
assumes *finite H*
shows *finite (mod-translate-int n a H)*
 <proof>

lemma *mod-translate-int-subset-residues*:
assumes *n-pos: 0 < n*
shows *mod-translate-int n a H $\subseteq$ {0..*n* - 1}*
 <proof>

lemma *mod-add-translate-inj-on-residues*:
fixes *a n :: int*
assumes *n-pos: 0 < n*
shows *inj-on ($\lambda h. (a + h) \text{ mod } n$) {0..*n* - 1}*
 <proof>

lemma *card-mod-translate-int-eq*:
fixes *H :: int set*
assumes *n-pos: 0 < n*
assumes *H-sub: H $\subseteq$ {0..*n* - 1}*
shows *card (mod-translate-int n a H) = card H*
 <proof>

lemma *sum-coset-lower-upper-inter-card*:
fixes *A H :: int set*
assumes *n-pos: 0 < n*
assumes *finA: finite A*
assumes *max-eq: Max A = n*
assumes *H-sub: H $\subseteq$ {0..*n* - 1}*
assumes *zero-H: 0 $\in$ H*
assumes *add-closed: $\bigwedge x y. x \in H \implies y \in H \implies (x + y) \text{ mod } n \in H$*
assumes *b-in: b $\in$ A and b-bounds: 0 $\leq$ b b < n*
assumes *c-in: c $\in$ A and c-bounds: 0 $\leq$ c c < n*
defines *R $\equiv$ mod-translate-int n b H*

defines $S \equiv \text{mod-translate-int } n \ c \ H$
defines $K \equiv \text{mod-translate-int } n \ ((b + c) \bmod n) \ H$
assumes $K\text{-disj}$: $K \cap A = \{\}$
shows $\text{card } H \leq$
 $1 + \text{card } ((\text{lower-sum-holes } A \cap \text{upper-sum-holes } A) \cap K) +$
 $\text{card } (R - A) + \text{card } (S - A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{mod-fiber-int-subset}$:
 $\text{mod-fiber-int } n \ S \ r \subseteq S$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{finite-mod-fiber-int}$ [intro]:
assumes $\text{finite } S$
shows $\text{finite } (\text{mod-fiber-int } n \ S \ r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation $Z\text{mod}$: $\text{additive-abelian-group } \{0..int \ ((p :: nat) - 1)\}$
 $(\lambda x \ y. (x + y) \bmod int \ p) \ 0::int$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{zmod-sumset-eq-mod-sumset-int}$:
fixes $A \ B :: int \ set$
assumes $p\text{-pos}$: $0 < p$
assumes $A\text{-sub}$: $A \subseteq \{0..int \ p - 1\}$
assumes $B\text{-sub}$: $B \subseteq \{0..int \ p - 1\}$
shows $Z\text{mod.sumset } p \ A \ B = \text{mod-sumset-int } (int \ p) \ A \ B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma zmod-kneser-self :
fixes $B :: int \ set$
assumes $p\text{-pos}$: $0 < p$
assumes $B\text{-sub}$: $B \subseteq \{0..int \ p - 1\}$
assumes fin : $\text{finite } B$
assumes nonempty : $B \neq \{\}$
defines $C \equiv Z\text{mod.sumset } p \ B \ B$
defines $H \equiv Z\text{mod.stabilizer } p \ C$
shows $\text{card } C \geq 2 * \text{card } (Z\text{mod.sumset } p \ B \ H) - \text{card } H$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma zmod-sumset-iff :
 $x \in Z\text{mod.sumset } p \ A \ B \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists a \in A \cap \{0..int \ (p - 1)\}.$
 $\exists b \in B \cap \{0..int \ (p - 1)\}. x = (a + b) \bmod int \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{zmod-singleton-sumset-eq-mod-translate-int}$:
assumes $p\text{-pos}$: $0 < p$
assumes $a\text{-carrier}$: $a \in \{0..int \ p - 1\}$
assumes $H\text{-sub}$: $H \subseteq \{0..int \ p - 1\}$
shows $Z\text{mod.sumset } p \ \{a\} \ H = \text{mod-translate-int } (int \ p) \ a \ H$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{zmod-self-sumset-contains-set}$:
assumes $p\text{-pos}$: $0 < p$
assumes $B\text{-sub}$: $B \subseteq \{0..int \ p - 1\}$
assumes zero-B : $0 \in B$
shows $B \subseteq Z\text{mod.sumset } p \ B \ B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zmod-sumset-stabilizer-subset*:
assumes *p-pos*: $0 < p$
assumes *A-sub-C*: $A \subseteq C$
assumes *C-sub*: $C \subseteq \{0..int\ p - 1\}$
shows $Zmod.sumset\ p\ A\ (Zmod.stabilizer\ p\ C) \subseteq C$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zmod-obtain-sum-coset-disjoint-D*:
fixes *B* :: *int set*
assumes *p-pos*: $0 < p$
assumes *B-sub*: $B \subseteq \{0..int\ p - 1\}$
assumes *finB*: *finite B*
assumes *zero-B*: $0 \in B$
defines *C* $\equiv Zmod.sumset\ p\ B\ B$
defines *H* $\equiv Zmod.stabilizer\ p\ C$
defines *D* $\equiv Zmod.sumset\ p\ B\ H$
assumes *not-subset*: $\neg B \subseteq H$
obtains *b c* **where** $b \in B\ c \in B\ Zmod.sumset\ p\ \{(b + c) \bmod int\ p\}\ H \cap D = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mod-image-int-subset-residues*:
assumes *n-pos*: $0 < n$
shows $mod-image-int\ n\ A \subseteq \{0..n - 1\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mod-sumset-int-mod-image-self*:
assumes *n-pos*: $0 < n$
shows $mod-sumset-int\ n\ (mod-image-int\ n\ A)\ (mod-image-int\ n\ A) = mod-sumset-int\ n\ A\ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zmod-sumset-trivial-stabilizer-card-ge*:
fixes *B* :: *int set*
assumes *p-pos*: $0 < p$
assumes *B-sub*: $B \subseteq \{0..int\ p - 1\}$
assumes *fin*: *finite B*
assumes *nonempty*: $B \neq \{\}$
defines *C* $\equiv Zmod.sumset\ p\ B\ B$
assumes *trivial*: $Zmod.stabilizer\ p\ C = \{0\}$
shows $2 * card\ B - 1 \leq card\ C$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zmod-nontrivial-stabilizer-obtain-positive-period*:
fixes *C* :: *int set*
assumes *p-pos*: $0 < p$
assumes *nontrivial*: $Zmod.stabilizer\ p\ C \neq \{0\}$
obtains *h* **where** $h \in Zmod.stabilizer\ p\ C\ 0 < h\ h < int\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *residue-add-closed-mult*:
fixes *H* :: *int set*
assumes *n-pos*: $0 < n$
assumes *zero*: $0 \in H$
assumes *add-closed*: $\bigwedge x\ y.\ x \in H \implies y \in H \implies (x + y) \bmod n \in H$
assumes *h-in*: $h \in H$
shows $(int\ m * h) \bmod n \in H$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *residue-add-closed-diff*:
fixes $H :: \text{int set}$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in H$
assumes $\text{add-closed}: \bigwedge x y. x \in H \implies y \in H \implies (x + y) \bmod n \in H$
assumes $x\text{-in}: x \in H$
assumes $y\text{-in}: y \in H$
shows $(x - y) \bmod n \in H$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *residue-add-closed-obtain-proper-divisor*:
fixes $H :: \text{int set}$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $H\text{-sub}: H \subseteq \{0..n - 1\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in H$
assumes $\text{add-closed}: \bigwedge x y. x \in H \implies y \in H \implies (x + y) \bmod n \in H$
assumes $\text{nontrivial}: H \neq \{0\}$
assumes $\text{proper}: H \neq \{0..n - 1\}$
obtains d **where** $1 < d$ $d \bmod n \neq 0$ $\bigwedge h. h \in H \implies d \bmod h = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *residue-add-closed-min-step-eq*:
fixes $H :: \text{int set}$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $H\text{-sub}: H \subseteq \{0..n - 1\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in H$
assumes $\text{add-closed}: \bigwedge x y. x \in H \implies y \in H \implies (x + y) \bmod n \in H$
assumes $\text{nontrivial}: H \neq \{0\}$
defines $d \equiv \text{Min } (H - \{0\})$
shows $0 < d$
and $d \bmod n = 0$
and $H = \{x \in \{0..n - 1\}. d \bmod x = 0\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zmod-stabilizer-add-closed*:
assumes $x\text{-in}: x \in \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C$
assumes $y\text{-in}: y \in \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C$
shows $(x + y) \bmod \text{int } p \in \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zmod-stabilizer-obtain-proper-divisor*:
fixes $C :: \text{int set}$
assumes $p\text{-pos}: 0 < p$
assumes $\text{nontrivial}: \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C \neq \{0\}$
assumes $\text{proper}: \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C \neq \{0..\text{int } p - 1\}$
obtains d **where** $1 < d$ $d \bmod \text{int } p = 0$
 $\bigwedge h. h \in \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C \implies d \bmod h = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zmod-full-stabilizer-zero-imp-carrier-subset*:
fixes $C :: \text{int set}$
assumes $p\text{-pos}: 0 < p$
assumes $C\text{-sub}: C \subseteq \{0..\text{int } p - 1\}$
assumes $\text{zero-C}: 0 \in C$
assumes $\text{full}: \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C = \{0..\text{int } p - 1\}$
shows $\{0..\text{int } p - 1\} \subseteq C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mod-image-int-normalized-interval*:

```

fixes  $A :: \text{int set}$ 
assumes  $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$ 
assumes  $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$ 
assumes  $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$ 
assumes  $\text{top}: n \in A$ 
shows  $\text{mod-image-int } n \ A = A - \{n\}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma card-mod-image-int-normalized-interval:
  fixes  $A :: \text{int set}$ 
  assumes  $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$ 
  assumes  $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$ 
  assumes  $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$ 
  assumes  $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$ 
  assumes  $\text{top}: n \in A$ 
  shows  $\text{card } (\text{mod-image-int } n \ A) = \text{card } A - 1$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma normalized-mod-sumset-trivial-stabilizer-card-ge:
  fixes  $A :: \text{int set}$ 
  assumes  $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$ 
  assumes  $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$ 
  assumes  $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$ 
  assumes  $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$ 
  assumes  $\text{top}: n \in A$ 
  defines  $B \equiv \text{mod-image-int } n \ A$ 
  defines  $p \equiv \text{nat } n$ 
  defines  $C \equiv \text{Zmod.sumset } p \ B \ B$ 
  assumes  $\text{trivial}: \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C = \{0\}$ 
  shows  $2 * \text{card } A - 3 \leq \text{card } (\text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma mod-image-int-subset-mod-sumset-self:
  assumes  $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$ 
  shows  $\text{mod-image-int } n \ A \subseteq \text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma card-eq-sum-mod-fibers:
  fixes  $S :: \text{int set}$ 
  assumes  $\text{fin}: \text{finite } S$ 
  shows  $\text{card } S = (\sum r \in \text{mod-image-int } n \ S. \text{card } (\text{mod-fiber-int } n \ S \ r))$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma card-mod-fiber-pos:
  fixes  $S :: \text{int set}$ 
  assumes  $\text{fin}: \text{finite } S$ 
  assumes  $r\text{-in}: r \in \text{mod-image-int } n \ S$ 
  shows  $0 < \text{card } (\text{mod-fiber-int } n \ S \ r)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma normalized-endpoint-zero-fiber-card-ge3:
  fixes  $A :: \text{int set}$ 
  assumes  $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$ 
  assumes  $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$ 
  assumes  $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$ 
  assumes  $\text{top}: n \in A$ 
  shows  $3 \leq \text{card } (\text{mod-fiber-int } n \ (\text{sumset } A \ A) \ 0)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

lemma *normalized-endpoint-nonzero-fiber-card-ge2*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
assumes $r\text{-in}: r \in \text{mod-image-int } n \ A$
assumes $r\text{-ne}: r \neq 0$
shows $2 \leq \text{card } (\text{mod-fiber-int } n \ (\text{sumset } A \ A) \ r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-sumset-ge-mod-sumset-plus-card*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
shows $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \geq \text{card } (\text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A) + \text{card } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-small-doubling-mod-stabilizer-nontrivial*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{card-ge}: 3 \leq \text{card } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
assumes $\text{small-doubling}: \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \leq 3 * \text{card } A - 4$
defines $B \equiv \text{mod-image-int } n \ A$
defines $p \equiv \text{nat } n$
defines $C \equiv \text{Zmod.sumset } p \ B \ B$
shows $\text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C \neq \{0\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-small-doubling-obtain-positive-mod-period*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{card-ge}: 3 \leq \text{card } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
assumes $\text{small-doubling}: \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \leq 3 * \text{card } A - 4$
defines $B \equiv \text{mod-image-int } n \ A$
defines $p \equiv \text{nat } n$
defines $C \equiv \text{Zmod.sumset } p \ B \ B$
obtains h **where** $h \in \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C \ 0 < h \ h < n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *two-sided-unstable-hole-notin-mod-sumset*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $x\text{-bounds}: 0 < x \ x < n$
assumes $\text{lower-missing}: x \notin \text{sumset } A \ A$
assumes $\text{upper-missing}: n + x \notin \text{sumset } A \ A$

shows $x \notin \text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mod-sumset-gap-imp-stable-sum-hole*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
assumes $x\text{-bounds}: 0 < x \ x < n$
assumes $\text{gap}: x \notin \text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A$
shows $x \in \text{stable-sum-holes } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stable-sum-holes-eq-mod-sumset-gaps*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
shows $\text{stable-sum-holes } A =$
 $\{x. 0 < x \wedge x < n \wedge x \notin \text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mod-sumset-int-eq-mod-image-union-sum-holes*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
assumes $\text{max-eq}: \text{Max } A = n$
shows $\text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A =$
 $\text{mod-image-int } n \ A \cup \text{lower-sum-holes } A \cup \text{upper-sum-holes } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-mod-sumset-int-eq-card-mod-image-plus-unstable-holes*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
assumes $\text{max-eq}: \text{Max } A = n$
shows $\text{card } (\text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A) =$
 $\text{card } (\text{mod-image-int } n \ A) + \text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A \cup \text{upper-sum-holes } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-mod-sumset-int-eq-card-A-minus-one-plus-unstable-holes*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
assumes $\text{max-eq}: \text{Max } A = n$
shows $\text{card } (\text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A) =$

$\text{card } A - 1 + \text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A \cup \text{upper-sum-holes } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-sumset-card-eq-mod-sumset-plus-card-inter-holes:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
assumes $\text{max-eq}: \text{Max } A = n$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
shows $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) =$
 $\text{card } (\text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A) + \text{card } A +$
 $\text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A \cap \text{upper-sum-holes } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-mod-sumset-int-eq-diameter-minus-stable-holes:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
assumes $\text{max-eq}: \text{Max } A = n$
shows $\text{card } (\text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A) = \text{nat } n - \text{card } (\text{stable-sum-holes } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mod-sub-translate-inj-on-residues:*

fixes $x \ n :: \text{int}$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
shows $\text{inj-on } (\lambda y. (x - y) \bmod n) \ \{0..n - 1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-mod-sub-translate-eq:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
fixes $x \ n :: \text{int}$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $A\text{-sub}: A \subseteq \{0..n - 1\}$
shows $\text{card } ((\lambda y. (x - y) \bmod n) \text{ ` } A) = \text{card } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stable-mod-gap-translate-disjoint:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $x\text{-mod}: x \bmod n = x$
assumes $\text{gap}: x \notin \text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A$
shows $(\lambda y. (x - y) \bmod n) \text{ ` } \text{mod-image-int } n \ A \cap \text{mod-image-int } n \ A = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stable-mod-gap-card-le-half-diameter:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $n\text{-pos}: 0 < n$
assumes $\text{subset}: A \subseteq \{0..n\}$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{top}: n \in A$
assumes $x\text{-mod}: x \bmod n = x$
assumes $\text{gap}: x \notin \text{mod-sumset-int } n \ A \ A$

shows $2 * (\text{card } A - 1) \leq \text{nat } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stable-sum-holes-empty-of-short-diameter*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{card-ge}: 3 \leq \text{card } A$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
assumes $\text{short}: \text{nat } (\text{Max } A) \leq 2 * \text{card } A - 3$
shows $\text{stable-sum-holes } A = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stable-sum-holes-nonempty-imp-large-diameter*:
fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{card-ge}: 3 \leq \text{card } A$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
assumes $\text{stable-nonempty}: \text{stable-sum-holes } A \neq \{\}$
shows $2 * \text{card } A - 2 \leq \text{nat } (\text{Max } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.6 Normalization by the diameter gcd

definition *shifted-int-set* $:: \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**
 $\text{shifted-int-set } A = (\lambda x. x - \text{Min } A) ` A$

definition *int-set-content* $:: \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**
 $\text{int-set-content } A = \text{Gcd } (\text{shifted-int-set } A)$

definition *normalized-int-set* $:: \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{int set}$ **where**
 $\text{normalized-int-set } A = (\lambda x. x \text{ div int-set-content } A) ` \text{shifted-int-set } A$

lemma *finite-shifted-int-set* [intro]:
assumes $\text{finite } A$
shows $\text{finite } (\text{shifted-int-set } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-normalized-int-set* [intro]:
assumes $\text{finite } A$
shows $\text{finite } (\text{normalized-int-set } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-in-shifted-int-set*:
assumes $\text{finite } A$ **and** $A \neq \{\}$
shows $0 \in \text{shifted-int-set } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-set-content-dvd-shift*:
assumes $x \in A$
shows $\text{int-set-content } A \text{ dvd } x - \text{Min } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-set-content-dvd-shifted*:
assumes $s \in \text{shifted-int-set } A$
shows $\text{int-set-content } A \text{ dvd } s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-ge2-imp-Min-less-Max*:
assumes *fin*: *finite A* **and** *card-ge2*: $2 \leq \text{card } A$
shows $\text{Min } A < \text{Max } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-set-content-pos*:
assumes *fin*: *finite A* **and** *card-ge2*: $2 \leq \text{card } A$
shows $0 < \text{int-set-content } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-int-set-reconstruction*:
assumes *fin*: *finite A* **and** *card-ge2*: $2 \leq \text{card } A$
shows $\text{affine-image-int } (\text{Min } A) (\text{int-set-content } A) (\text{normalized-int-set } A) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-normalized-int-set*:
assumes *fin*: *finite A* **and** *card-ge2*: $2 \leq \text{card } A$
shows $\text{card } (\text{normalized-int-set } A) = \text{card } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card-sumset-normalized-int-set*:
assumes *fin*: *finite A* **and** *card-ge2*: $2 \leq \text{card } A$
shows $\text{card } (\text{sumset } (\text{normalized-int-set } A) (\text{normalized-int-set } A)) =$
 $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-in-normalized-int-set*:
assumes *finite A* **and** $A \neq \{\}$
shows $0 \in \text{normalized-int-set } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-int-set-nonneg*:
assumes *fin*: *finite A* **and** *card-ge2*: $2 \leq \text{card } A$
assumes *x-in*: $x \in \text{normalized-int-set } A$
shows $0 \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Gcd-normalized-int-set*:
assumes *fin*: *finite A* **and** *card-ge2*: $2 \leq \text{card } A$
shows $\text{Gcd } (\text{normalized-int-set } A) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *group-closure-eq-UNIV-of-Gcd-one*:
fixes *A* :: *int set*
assumes $\text{Gcd } A = 1$
shows $\text{group-closure } A = \text{UNIV}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *common-divisor-dvd-one-of-Gcd-one*:
fixes *A* :: *int set*
assumes *gcd-one*: $\text{Gcd } A = 1$
assumes *dvd-all*: $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies d \text{ dvd } a$
shows $d \text{ dvd } (1 :: \text{int})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dvd-of-dvd-mod-and-modulus*:
fixes *a n d* :: *int*
assumes *d-n*: $d \text{ dvd } n$
assumes *d-mod*: $d \text{ dvd } (a \bmod n)$

shows $d \text{ dvd } a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Gcd-one-not-all-mod-multiples-of-proper-divisor:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes *gcd-one*: $\text{Gcd } A = 1$
assumes *d-gt-one*: $1 < d$
assumes *d-n*: $d \text{ dvd } n$
assumes *residues*: $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies d \text{ dvd } (a \bmod n)$
shows *False*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-mod-image-subset-stabilizer-contradicts-Gcd-one:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes *fin*: *finite* A
assumes *card-ge*: $3 \leq \text{card } A$
assumes *zero*: $0 \in A$
assumes *nonneg*: $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
assumes *gcd-one*: $\text{Gcd } A = 1$
assumes *small-doubling*: $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \leq 3 * \text{card } A - 4$
assumes *stable-nonempty*: $\text{stable-sum-holes } A \neq \{\}$
defines $n \equiv \text{Max } A$
defines $B \equiv \text{mod-image-int } n \ A$
defines $p \equiv \text{nat } n$
defines $C \equiv \text{Zmod.sumset } p \ B \ B$
assumes *B-subset-H*: $B \subseteq \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C$
shows *False*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Min-normalized-int-set:*

assumes *fin*: *finite* A **and** *card-ge2*: $2 \leq \text{card } A$
shows $\text{Min } (\text{normalized-int-set } A) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *affine-image-int-subset-ap:*

assumes $A \subseteq \text{int-ap-segment } a \ d \ n$
shows $\text{affine-image-int } c \ e \ A \subseteq \text{int-ap-segment } (c + e * a) \ (e * d) \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.7 Progression covers

definition *progression-cover-length-at-most* :: $\text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{progression-cover-length-at-most } A \ L \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists a \ d \ n. 0 < d \wedge A \subseteq \text{int-ap-segment } a \ d \ n \wedge n \leq L)$

lemma *progression-cover-length-at-mostI:*

assumes $0 < d$ **and** $A \subseteq \text{int-ap-segment } a \ d \ n$ **and** $n \leq L$
shows $\text{progression-cover-length-at-most } A \ L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *progression-cover-length-at-mostE:*

assumes $\text{progression-cover-length-at-most } A \ L$
obtains $a \ d \ n$ **where** $0 < d \wedge A \subseteq \text{int-ap-segment } a \ d \ n \wedge n \leq L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *progression-cover-length-at-most-mono:*

assumes *cover*: $\text{progression-cover-length-at-most } A \ L$
assumes *le*: $L \leq M$
shows $\text{progression-cover-length-at-most } A \ M$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *progression-cover-of-diameter-bound*:

assumes *fin*: finite *A*

assumes *nonempty*: $A \neq \{\}$

assumes *len-le*: $\text{nat } (\text{Max } A - \text{Min } A + 1) \leq L$

shows *progression-cover-length-at-most* *A* *L*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *progression-cover-affine-image-pos*:

assumes *cover*: *progression-cover-length-at-most* *A* *L*

assumes *e-pos*: $0 < e$

shows *progression-cover-length-at-most* (*affine-image-int* *c* *e* *A*) *L*

⟨proof⟩

theorem *freiman-3k-minus-4-from-diameter-bound*:

assumes *fin*: finite *A*

assumes *card-ge*: $3 \leq \text{card } A$

assumes *diameter-le*: $\text{nat } (\text{Max } A - \text{Min } A + 1) \leq \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$

shows *progression-cover-length-at-most* *A* ($\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$)

⟨proof⟩

theorem *normalized-progression-cover-from-max-bound*:

assumes *fin*: finite *A*

assumes *card-ge*: $3 \leq \text{card } A$

assumes *zero*: $0 \in A$

assumes *nonneg*: $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

assumes *max-bound*: $\text{nat } (\text{Max } A + 1) \leq \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$

shows *progression-cover-length-at-most* *A* ($\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$)

⟨proof⟩

theorem *normalized-progression-cover-from-hole-contribution*:

fixes *A* :: int set

assumes *fin*: finite *A*

assumes *card-ge*: $3 \leq \text{card } A$

assumes *zero*: $0 \in A$

assumes *nonneg*: $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

assumes *hole-cover*:

$\text{card } (\text{interval-holes } A) \leq \text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A) + \text{card } (\text{upper-sum-holes } A)$

shows *progression-cover-length-at-most* *A* ($\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$)

⟨proof⟩

theorem *normalized-progression-cover-from-no-stable-sum-holes*:

fixes *A* :: int set

assumes *fin*: finite *A*

assumes *card-ge*: $3 \leq \text{card } A$

assumes *zero*: $0 \in A$

assumes *nonneg*: $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

assumes *stable-empty*: *stable-sum-holes* *A* = $\{\}$

shows *progression-cover-length-at-most* *A* ($\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$)

⟨proof⟩

theorem *normalized-progression-cover-from-short-diameter*:

fixes *A* :: int set

assumes *fin*: finite *A*

assumes *card-ge*: $3 \leq \text{card } A$

assumes *zero*: $0 \in A$

assumes *nonneg*: $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$

assumes *short*: $\text{nat } (\text{Max } A) \leq 2 * \text{card } A - 3$

shows *progression-cover-length-at-most* A $(\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *normalized-progression-cover-from-stable-hole-contribution:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{card-ge}: 3 \leq \text{card } A$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
assumes $\text{small-doubling}: \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \leq 3 * \text{card } A - 4$
assumes *stable-contribution:*
 $\text{stable-sum-holes } A \neq \{\} \implies$
 $\text{card } A - 2 \leq \text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A) + \text{card } (\text{upper-sum-holes } A)$
shows *progression-cover-length-at-most* A $(\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalized-stabilizer-count:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{card-ge}: 3 \leq \text{card } A$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
defines $n \equiv \text{Max } A$
defines $B \equiv \text{mod-image-int } n \ A$
defines $p \equiv \text{nat } n$
defines $C \equiv \text{Zmod.sumset } p \ B \ B$
defines $H \equiv \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C$
defines $D \equiv \text{Zmod.sumset } p \ B \ H$
assumes $\text{not-subset}: \neg B \subseteq H$
shows $\text{card } H \leq$
 $1 + \text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A \cap \text{upper-sum-holes } A) +$
 $2 * (\text{card } D - \text{card } B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *normalized-progression-cover-from-stabilizer-count:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \text{finite } A$
assumes $\text{card-ge}: 3 \leq \text{card } A$
assumes $\text{zero}: 0 \in A$
assumes $\text{nonneg}: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$
assumes $\text{gcd-one}: \text{Gcd } A = 1$
assumes $\text{small-doubling}: \text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \leq 3 * \text{card } A - 4$
defines $n \equiv \text{Max } A$
defines $B \equiv \text{mod-image-int } n \ A$
defines $p \equiv \text{nat } n$
defines $C \equiv \text{Zmod.sumset } p \ B \ B$
defines $H \equiv \text{Zmod.stabilizer } p \ C$
defines $D \equiv \text{Zmod.sumset } p \ B \ H$
assumes *stabilizer-count:*
 $\text{stable-sum-holes } A \neq \{\} \implies$
 $\neg B \subseteq H \implies$
 $\text{card } H \leq$
 $1 + \text{card } (\text{lower-sum-holes } A \cap \text{upper-sum-holes } A) +$
 $2 * (\text{card } D - \text{card } B)$
shows *progression-cover-length-at-most* A $(\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *normalized-progression-cover-from-gcd-one:*

fixes $A :: \text{int set}$

```

assumes fin: finite A
assumes card-ge:  $3 \leq \text{card } A$ 
assumes zero:  $0 \in A$ 
assumes nonneg:  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies 0 \leq x$ 
assumes gcd-one:  $\text{Gcd } A = 1$ 
assumes small-doubling:  $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \leq 3 * \text{card } A - 4$ 
shows progression-cover-length-at-most A ( $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$ )
<proof>

```

theorem freiman-3k-minus-4-from-normalized-core:

```

assumes core:
   $\bigwedge B. \text{finite } B \implies$ 
   $3 \leq \text{card } B \implies$ 
   $0 \in B \implies$ 
   $(\bigwedge x. x \in B \implies 0 \leq x) \implies$ 
   $\text{Gcd } B = 1 \implies$ 
   $\text{card } (\text{sumset } B \ B) \leq 3 * \text{card } B - 4 \implies$ 
  progression-cover-length-at-most B ( $\text{card } (\text{sumset } B \ B) - \text{card } B + 1$ )
assumes fin: finite A
assumes card-ge:  $3 \leq \text{card } A$ 
assumes small-doubling:  $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \leq 3 * \text{card } A - 4$ 
shows progression-cover-length-at-most A ( $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$ )
<proof>

```

4.8 The target statement

The AFP-facing statement combines the normalization lemmas above with the additive-combinatorial core proof: a finite integer set A with $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \leq 3 * \text{card } A - 4$ and $3 \leq \text{card } A$ is contained in an arithmetic progression of length at most $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$.

theorem freiman-3k-minus-4:

```

fixes A :: int set
assumes fin: finite A
assumes card-ge:  $3 \leq \text{card } A$ 
assumes small-doubling:  $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) \leq 3 * \text{card } A - 4$ 
shows progression-cover-length-at-most A ( $\text{card } (\text{sumset } A \ A) - \text{card } A + 1$ )
<proof>

```

end

References

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