

Hypergraph Basics

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May 14, 2024

Abstract

This entry is a simple extension of our previous entry for Combinatorial design theory [1], which presents new and existing concepts using hypergraph language. Both designs and hypergraphs are types of incident set systems, hence have the same underlying foundation. However, they are often used in different contexts, and some definitions are as such unique. This library uses locales to rewrite equivalent definitions and build a basic hypergraph hierarchy with direct links to equivalent design theory concepts to avoid repetition, further demonstrating the power of the “locale-centric” approach. The library includes all standard definitions (order, degree etc.), as well as some extensions on hypergraph decompositions and spanning subhypergraphs.

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1 Basic Hypergraphs

Converting Design theory to hypergraph notation. Hypergraphs have technically already been formalised

```
theory Hypergraph
  imports
    Design-Theory.Block-Designs
    Design-Theory.Sub-Designs
    Fishers-Inequality.Design-Extras
begin
```

```

lemma is-singleton-image:
  is-singleton C  $\implies$  is-singleton (f ` C)
  by (metis image-empty image-insert is-singletonE is-singletonI)

lemma bij-betw-singleton-image:
  assumes bij-betw f A B
  assumes  $C \subseteq A$ 
  shows is-singleton C  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-singleton (f ` C)
proof (intro iffI)
  show is-singleton C  $\implies$  is-singleton (f ` C) by (rule is-singleton-image)
  show is-singleton (f ` C)  $\implies$  is-singleton C using assms is-singleton-image
    by (metis bij-betw-def inv-into-image-cancel)
qed

lemma image-singleton:
  assumes  $A \neq \{\}$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x = c$ 
  shows  $f ` A = \{c\}$ 
  using assms(1) assms(2) by blast

type-synonym colour = nat

type-synonym 'a hyp-edge = 'a set

type-synonym 'a hyp-graph = ('a set)  $\times$  ('a hyp-edge multiset)

abbreviation hyp-edges :: 'a hyp-graph  $\Rightarrow$  'a hyp-edge multiset where
  hyp-edges H  $\equiv$  snd H

abbreviation hyp-verts :: 'a hyp-graph  $\Rightarrow$  'a set where
  hyp-verts H  $\equiv$  fst H

locale hypersystem = incidence-system vertices :: 'a set edges :: 'a hyp-edge multiset

  for vertices (V) and edges (E)

begin

  Basic definitions using hypergraph language

abbreviation horder :: nat where
  horder  $\equiv$  card (V)

definition hdegree :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  hdegree v  $\equiv$  size {#e  $\in$  # E . v  $\in$  e #}

lemma hdegree-rep-num: hdegree v = point-replication-number E v
  unfolding hdegree-def point-replication-number-def by simp

```

definition $hdegree\text{-}set :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $hdegree\text{-}set\ vs \equiv size\ \{\#e \in\# E. vs \subseteq e\#\}$

lemma $hdegree\text{-}set\text{-}points\text{-}index$: $hdegree\text{-}set\ vs = points\text{-}index\ E\ vs$
unfolding $hdegree\text{-}set\text{-}def\ points\text{-}index\text{-}def$ **by** *simp*

definition $hvert\text{-}adjacent :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $hvert\text{-}adjacent\ v1\ v2 \equiv \exists\ e. e \in\# E \wedge v1 \in e \wedge v2 \in e \wedge v1 \in \mathcal{V} \wedge v2 \in \mathcal{V}$

definition $hedge\text{-}adjacent :: 'a\ hyp\text{-}edge \Rightarrow 'a\ hyp\text{-}edge \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $hedge\text{-}adjacent\ e1\ e2 \equiv e1 \cap e2 \neq \{\} \wedge e1 \in\# E \wedge e2 \in\# E$

lemma $edge\text{-}adjacent\text{-}alt\text{-}def$: $e1 \in\# E \Longrightarrow e2 \in\# E \Longrightarrow \exists\ x. x \in \mathcal{V} \wedge x \in e1 \wedge x \in e2 \Longrightarrow$
 $hedge\text{-}adjacent\ e1\ e2$
unfolding $hedge\text{-}adjacent\text{-}def$ **by** *auto*

definition $hneighborhood :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$ **where**
 $hneighborhood\ x \equiv \{v \in \mathcal{V}. vert\text{-}adjacent\ x\ v\}$

definition $hmax\text{-}degree :: nat$ **where**
 $hmax\text{-}degree \equiv Max\ \{hdegree\ v \mid v. v \in \mathcal{V}\}$

definition $hrank :: nat$ **where**
 $hrank \equiv Max\ \{card\ e \mid e. e \in\# E\}$

definition $hcorank :: nat$ **where**
 $hcorank = Min\ \{card\ e \mid e. e \in\# E\}$

definition $hedge\text{-}neighbourhood :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ hyp\text{-}edge\ multiset$ **where**
 $hedge\text{-}neighbourhood\ x \equiv \{\# e \in\# E. x \in e\ \#\}$

lemma $degree\text{-}alt\text{-}neighbourhood$: $hdegree\ x = size\ (hedge\text{-}neighbourhood\ x)$
using $hedge\text{-}neighbourhood\text{-}def$ **by** (*simp add: hdegree-def*)

definition $hinduced\text{-}edges :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ hyp\text{-}edge\ multiset$ **where**
 $hinduced\text{-}edges\ V' = \{\#e \in\# E. e \subseteq V'\ \#\}$

end

Sublocale for rewriting definition purposes rather than inheritance

sublocale $hypersystem \subseteq incidence\text{-}system\ \mathcal{V}\ E$

rewrites $point\text{-}replication\text{-}number\ E\ v = hdegree\ v$ **and** $points\text{-}index\ E\ vs = hdegree\text{-}set\ vs$

by (*unfold-locales*) (*simp-all add: hdegree-rep-num hdegree-set-points-index*)

Reverse sublocale to establish equality

sublocale $incidence\text{-}system \subseteq hypersystem\ \mathcal{V}\ \mathcal{B}$

rewrites $hdegree\ v = point\text{-}replication\text{-}number\ \mathcal{B}\ v$ **and** $hdegree\text{-}set\ vs = points\text{-}index\ \mathcal{B}\ vs$

```

proof (unfold-locales)
  interpret hs: hypersystem  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  by (unfold-locales)
  show hs.hdegree v =  $\mathcal{B}$  rep v using hs.hdegree-rep-num by simp
  show hs.hdegree-set vs =  $\mathcal{B}$  index vs using hs.hdegree-set-points-index by simp
qed

```

Missing design identified in the design theory hierarchy

```

locale inf-design = incidence-system +
  assumes blocks-nempty:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies bl \neq \{\}$ 

```

```

sublocale design  $\subseteq$  inf-design
  by unfold-locales (simp add: blocks-nempty)

```

```

locale fin-hypersystem = hypersystem + finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} E$ 

```

```

sublocale finite-incidence-system  $\subseteq$  fin-hypersystem  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  by unfold-locales

```

```

locale hypergraph = hypersystem + inf-design  $\mathcal{V} E$ 

```

```

sublocale inf-design  $\subseteq$  hypergraph  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  by unfold-locales (simp add: wellformed)

```

```

locale fin-hypergraph = hypergraph + fin-hypersystem

```

```

sublocale design  $\subseteq$  fin-hypergraph  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  by unfold-locales

```

```

sublocale fin-hypergraph  $\subseteq$  design  $\mathcal{V} E$ 
  using blocks-nempty by (unfold-locales) simp

```

1.1 Sub hypergraphs

Sub hypergraphs and related concepts (spanning hypergraphs etc)

```

locale sub-hypergraph = sub: hypergraph  $\mathcal{V} H \ EH$  + orig: hypergraph  $\mathcal{V} :: 'a \text{ set } E$ 
+
  sub-set-system  $\mathcal{V} H \ EH \ \mathcal{V} E$  for  $\mathcal{V} H \ EH \ \mathcal{V} E$ 

```

```

locale spanning-hypergraph = sub-hypergraph +
  assumes  $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V} H$ 

```

```

lemma spanning-hypergraphI: sub-hypergraph  $\mathcal{V} H \ EH \ \mathcal{V} E \implies \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V} H \implies$ 
spanning-hypergraph  $\mathcal{V} H \ EH \ \mathcal{V} E$ 
  using spanning-hypergraph-def spanning-hypergraph-axioms-def by blast

```

```

context hypergraph
begin

```

```

definition is-subhypergraph ::  $'a \text{ hyp-graph} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where

```

$is\text{-}subhypergraph\ H \equiv sub\text{-}hypergraph\ (hyp\text{-}verts\ H)\ (hyp\text{-}edges\ H) \vee E$

lemma *is-subhypergraphI*:
assumes $(hyp\text{-}verts\ H \subseteq \mathcal{V})$
assumes $(hyp\text{-}edges\ H \subseteq\# E)$
assumes $hypergraph\ (hyp\text{-}verts\ H)\ (hyp\text{-}edges\ H)$
shows $is\text{-}subhypergraph\ H$
unfolding *is-subhypergraph-def*
proof –
interpret h : $hypergraph\ hyp\text{-}verts\ H\ hyp\text{-}edges\ H$
using *assms*(\mathcal{J}) **by** *simp*
show $sub\text{-}hypergraph\ (hyp\text{-}verts\ H)\ (hyp\text{-}edges\ H) \vee E$
by (*unfold-locales*) (*simp-all add: assms*)
qed

definition *hypergraph-decomposition* :: $'a\ hyp\text{-}graph\ multiset \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $hypergraph\text{-}decomposition\ S \equiv (\forall\ h \in\# S . is\text{-}subhypergraph\ h) \wedge$
 $partition\text{-}on\text{-}mset\ E\ \{\#hyp\text{-}edges\ h . h \in\# S\}$

definition *is-spanning-subhypergraph* :: $'a\ hyp\text{-}graph \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $is\text{-}spanning\text{-}subhypergraph\ H \equiv spanning\text{-}hypergraph\ (hyp\text{-}verts\ H)\ (hyp\text{-}edges\ H)$
 $\vee E$

lemma *is-spanning-subhypergraphI*: $is\text{-}subhypergraph\ H \Longrightarrow (hyp\text{-}verts\ H) = \mathcal{V}$
 \Longrightarrow
 $is\text{-}spanning\text{-}subhypergraph\ H$
unfolding *is-subhypergraph-def is-spanning-subhypergraph-def* **using** *spanning-hypergraphI*
by *blast*

lemma *spanning-subhypergraphI*: $(hyp\text{-}verts\ H) = \mathcal{V} \Longrightarrow (hyp\text{-}edges\ H) \subseteq\# E$
 \Longrightarrow
 $hypergraph\ (hyp\text{-}verts\ H)\ (hyp\text{-}edges\ H) \Longrightarrow is\text{-}spanning\text{-}subhypergraph\ H$
using *is-spanning-subhypergraphI* **by** (*simp add: is-subhypergraphI*)

end
end

2 Hypergraph Variations

This section presents many different types of hypergraphs, introducing conditions such as non-triviality, regularity, and uniform. Additionally, it briefly formalises decompositions

theory *Hypergraph-Variations*
imports
 $Hypergraph$
 $Undirected\text{-}Graph\text{-}Theory.Bipartite\text{-}Graphs$
begin

2.1 Non-trivial hypergraphs

Non empty (ne) implies that the vertex (and edge) set is not empty. Non trivial typically requires at least two edges

```

locale hyper-system-vne = hypersystem +
  assumes V-empty:  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\}$ 

locale hyper-system-ne = hyper-system-vne +
  assumes E-empty:  $E \neq \{\#\}$ 

locale hypergraph-ne = hypergraph +
  assumes E-empty:  $E \neq \{\#\}$ 
begin

lemma V-empty:  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\}$ 
  using wellformed E-empty blocks-empty by fastforce

lemma sizeE-not-zero:  $\text{size } E \neq 0$ 
  using E-empty by auto

end

sublocale hypergraph-ne  $\subseteq$  hyper-system-ne
  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all add: V-empty E-empty)

locale hyper-system-ns = hypersystem +
  assumes V-not-single:  $\neg \text{is-singleton } \mathcal{V}$ 

locale hypersystem-nt = hyper-system-ne + hyper-system-ns

locale hypergraph-nt = hypergraph-ne + hyper-system-ns

sublocale hypergraph-nt  $\subseteq$  hypersystem-nt
  by (unfold-locales)

locale fin-hypersystem-vne = fin-hypersystem + hyper-system-vne
begin

lemma order-gt-zero:  $\text{horder} > 0$ 
  using V-empty finite-sets by auto

lemma order-ge-one:  $\text{horder} \geq 1$ 
  using order-gt-zero by auto

end

locale fin-hypersystem-nt = fin-hypersystem-vne + hypersystem-nt
begin

```

```

lemma order-gt-one:  $horder > 1$ 
  using V-empty V-not-single
  by (simp add: finite-sets is-singleton-altdef nat-neq-iff)

lemma order-ge-two:  $horder \geq 2$ 
  using order-gt-one by auto

end

locale fin-hypergraph-ne = fin-hypergraph + hypergraph-ne

sublocale fin-hypergraph-ne  $\subseteq$  fin-hypersystem-vne
  by unfold-locales

locale fin-hypergraph-nt = fin-hypergraph + hypergraph-nt

sublocale fin-hypergraph-nt  $\subseteq$  fin-hypersystem-nt
  by (unfold-locales)

sublocale fin-hypergraph-ne  $\subseteq$  proper-design  $\mathcal{V}$  E
  using blocks-empty sizeE-not-zero by unfold-locales simp

sublocale proper-design  $\subseteq$  fin-hypergraph-ne  $\mathcal{V}$  B
  using blocks-empty design-blocks-empty by unfold-locales simp

```

2.2 Regular and Uniform Hypergraphs

```

locale dregular-hypergraph = hypergraph +
  fixes d
  assumes const-degree:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \mathcal{V} \implies hdegree\ x = d$ 

locale fin-dregular-hypergraph = dregular-hypergraph + fin-hypergraph

locale kuniform-hypergraph = hypergraph +
  fixes k :: nat
  assumes uniform:  $\bigwedge e. e \in \# E \implies card\ e = k$ 

locale fin-kuniform-hypergraph = kuniform-hypergraph + fin-hypergraph

locale almost-regular-hypergraph = hypergraph +
  assumes  $\bigwedge x\ y. x \in \mathcal{V} \implies y \in \mathcal{V} \implies |hdegree\ x - hdegree\ y| \leq 1$ 

locale kuniform-regular-hypgraph = kuniform-hypergraph  $\mathcal{V}$  E k + dregular-hypergraph
 $\mathcal{V}$  E k
  for  $\mathcal{V}$  E k

locale fin-kuniform-regular-hypgraph-nt = kuniform-regular-hypgraph  $\mathcal{V}$  E k +

```

fin-hypergraph-nt $\mathcal{V} E$
for $\mathcal{V} E k$

sublocale *fin-kuniform-regular-hypgraph-nt* \subseteq *fin-kuniform-hypergraph* $\mathcal{V} E k$
by *unfold-locale*

sublocale *fin-kuniform-regular-hypgraph-nt* \subseteq *fin-dregular-hypergraph* $\mathcal{V} E k$
by *unfold-locale*

locale *block-balanced-design* = *block-design* + *t-wise-balance*

locale *regular-block-design* = *block-design* + *constant-rep-design*

sublocale *t-design* \subseteq *block-balanced-design*
by *unfold-locale*

locale *fin-kuniform-hypergraph-nt* = *fin-kuniform-hypergraph* + *fin-hypergraph-nt*

sublocale *fin-kuniform-regular-hypgraph-nt* \subseteq *fin-kuniform-hypergraph-nt* $\mathcal{V} E k$
by *unfold-locale*

Note that block designs are defined as non-trivial and finite as they automatically build on the proper design locale

sublocale *fin-kuniform-hypergraph-nt* \subseteq *block-design* $\mathcal{V} E k$
rewrites *point-replication-number* $E v = \text{hdegree } v$ **and** *points-index* $E vs = \text{hdegree-set } vs$
using *uniform* **by** (*unfold-locale*)
(simp-all add: point-replication-number-def hdegree-def hdegree-set-def points-index-def E-empty)

sublocale *fin-kuniform-regular-hypgraph-nt* \subseteq *regular-block-design* $\mathcal{V} E k k$
rewrites *point-replication-number* $E v = \text{hdegree } v$ **and** *points-index* $E vs = \text{hdegree-set } vs$
using *const-degree* **by** (*unfold-locale*)
(simp-all add: point-replication-number-def hdegree-def hdegree-set-def points-index-def)

2.3 Factorisations

locale *d-factor* = *spanning-hypergraph* + *dregular-hypergraph* $\mathcal{V} H E H d$ **for** d

context *hypergraph*
begin

definition *is-d-factor* :: 'a hyp-graph \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-d-factor $H \equiv (\exists d. d\text{-factor } (\text{hyp-verts } H) (\text{hyp-edges } H) \mathcal{V} E d)$

definition *d-factorisation* :: 'a hyp-graph multiset \Rightarrow bool **where**
d-factorisation $S \equiv \text{hypergraph-decomposition } S \wedge (\forall h \in \# S. \text{is-d-factor } h)$
end

2.4 Sample Graph Theory Connections

```

sublocale fin-graph-system  $\subseteq$  fin-hypersystem V mset-set E
  rewrites hedge-adjacent = edge-adj
proof (unfold-locales)
  show  $\bigwedge b. b \in \# \text{ mset-set } E \implies b \subseteq V$  using wellformed fin-edges by simp
  then interpret hs: hypersystem V mset-set E
    by unfold-locales (simp add: fin-edges)
  show hs.hedge-adjacent = edge-adj
    unfolding hs.hedge-adjacent-def edge-adj-def
    by (simp add: fin-edges)
qed(simp add: finV)

sublocale fin-bipartite-graph  $\subseteq$  fin-hypersystem-vne V mset-set E
  using X-not-empty Y-not-empty partitions-ss(2) by unfold-locales (auto)

end
theory Hypergraph-Basics-Root
  imports
    Hypergraph
    Hypergraph-Variations
begin
end

```

References

- [1] C. Edmonds and L. C. Paulson. Combinatorial design theory. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, August 2021. https://isa-afp.org/entries/Design_Theory.html, Formal proof development.