# An Axiomatic Characterization of the Single-Source Shortest Path Problem

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October 13, 2025

#### Abstract

This theory is split into two sections. In the first section, we give a formal proof that a well-known axiomatic characterization of the single-source shortest path problem is correct. Namely, we prove that in a directed graph G = (V, E) with a non-negative cost function on the edges the single-source shortest path function  $\mu: V \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$  is the only function that satisfies a set of four axioms. The first axiom states that the distance from the source vertex s to itself should be equal to zero. The second states that the distance from s to a vertex  $v \in V$  should be infinity if and only if there is no path from s to v. The third axiom is called triangle inequality and states that if there is a path from s to v, and an edge  $(u,v) \in E$ , the distance from s to v is less than or equal to the distance from s to u plus the cost of (u, v). The last axiom is called justification, it states that for every vertex vother than s, if there is a path p from s to v in G, then there is a predecessor edge (u, v) on p such that the distance from s to v is equal to the distance from s to u plus the cost of (u, v).

In the second section, we give a formal proof of the correctness of an axiomatic characterization of the single-source shortest path problem for directed graphs with general cost functions  $c: E \to \mathbb{R}$ . The axioms here are more involved because we have to account for potential negative cycles in the graph. The axioms are summarized in the three isabelle locales.

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Graph-Theory.Graph-Theory begin	

## 1 Shortest Path (with non-negative edge costs)

The following theory is used in the verification of a certifying algorithm's checker for shortest path. For more information see [1].

```
locale basic-sp =
  fin-digraph +
  fixes dist :: 'a \Rightarrow ereal
  fixes c :: 'b \Rightarrow real
  fixes s :: 'a
  assumes general-source-val: dist s \leq 0
  assumes trian:
    \bigwedge e. \ e \in arcs \ G \Longrightarrow
      dist (head G e) \leq dist (tail G e) + c e
\mathbf{locale}\ \mathit{basic-just-sp} =
  basic-sp +
  fixes num :: 'a \Rightarrow enat
  assumes just:
    \bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in verts \ G; \ v \neq s; \ num \ v \neq \infty \rrbracket \implies
      \exists e \in arcs G. \ v = head G e \land
        dist \ v = dist \ (tail \ G \ e) + c \ e \ \land
        num\ v = num\ (tail\ G\ e) + (enat\ 1)
locale shortest-path-pos-cost =
  basic-just-sp +
  assumes s-in-G: s \in verts G
  assumes tail-val: dist s = 0
  assumes no-path: \bigwedge v. \ v \in verts \ G \Longrightarrow dist \ v = \infty \longleftrightarrow num \ v = \infty
  assumes pos-cost: \bigwedge e. \ e \in arcs \ G \Longrightarrow 0 \le c \ e
locale basic-just-sp-pred =
  basic-sp +
  fixes num :: 'a \Rightarrow enat
  fixes pred :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \ option
  assumes just:
    \bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in verts \ G; \ v \neq s; \ num \ v \neq \infty \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
      \exists e \in arcs G.
        e = the (pred v) \land
        v = head \ G \ e \ \land
         dist \ v = dist \ (tail \ G \ e) + c \ e \ \land
         num\ v = num\ (tail\ G\ e) + (enat\ 1)
sublocale basic-just-sp-pred \subseteq basic-just-sp
\langle proof \rangle
locale shortest-path-pos-cost-pred =
  basic-just-sp-pred +
  assumes s-in-G: s \in verts G
  assumes tail-val: dist s = 0
```

```
assumes no-path: \bigwedge v. \ v \in verts \ G \Longrightarrow dist \ v = \infty \longleftrightarrow num \ v = \infty
  assumes pos-cost: \bigwedge e.\ e \in arcs\ G \Longrightarrow 0 \le c\ e
sublocale shortest-path-pos-cost-pred \subseteq shortest-path-pos-cost
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{tail-value-helper}:
  assumes hd p = last p
  assumes distinct p
  assumes p \neq [
  shows p = [hd \ p]
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma (in basic-sp) dist-le-cost:
  fixes v :: 'a
  fixes p :: 'b \ list
  assumes awalk \ s \ p \ v
  shows dist \ v \leq awalk\text{-}cost \ c \ p
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma (in fin-digraph) witness-path:
  assumes \mu c s v = ereal r
  shows \exists p. apath s p v \land \mu c s v = awalk-cost c p
\langle proof \rangle
lemma (in basic-sp) dist-le-\mu:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v \in verts G
  shows dist v \leq \mu \ c \ s \ v
\langle proof \rangle
lemma (in basic-just-sp) dist-ge-\mu:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v \in verts G
  assumes num \ v \neq \infty
  assumes dist v \neq -\infty
  assumes \mu c s s = ereal \theta
  assumes dist s = 0
  assumes \bigwedge u. u \in verts \ G \implies u \neq s \implies
            num \ u \neq \infty \Longrightarrow num \ u \neq enat \ \theta
  shows dist \ v \ge \mu \ c \ s \ v
\langle proof \rangle
lemma (in shortest-path-pos-cost) tail-value-check:
  fixes u :: 'a
  assumes s \in verts G
  shows \mu c s s = ereal \theta
\langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma (in shortest-path-pos-cost) num-not\theta:
  fixes v :: 'a
 \mathbf{assumes}\ v \in \mathit{verts}\ G
 assumes v \neq s
 assumes num \ v \neq \infty
  shows num \ v \neq enat \ \theta
\langle proof \rangle
lemma (in shortest-path-pos-cost) dist-ne-ninf:
  fixes v :: 'a
 assumes v \in verts G
 shows dist v \neq -\infty
\langle proof \rangle
theorem (in shortest-path-pos-cost) correct-shortest-path:
 fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v \in verts G
 shows dist v = \mu \ c \ s \ v
  \langle proof \rangle
corollary (in shortest-path-pos-cost-pred) correct-shortest-path-pred:
  fixes v :: 'a
 assumes v \in verts G
 shows dist v = \mu \ c \ s \ v
  \langle proof \rangle
end
theory ShortestPathNeg
imports ShortestPath
begin
```

## 2 Shortest Path (with general edge costs)

```
locale shortest-paths-locale-step1 = fixes G :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph (structure) fixes s :: 'a fixes c :: 'b \Rightarrow real fixes num :: 'a \Rightarrow nat fixes parent-edge :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b option fixes dist :: 'a \Rightarrow ereal assumes graphG: fin-digraph G assumes s-assms: s \in verts G dist s \neq \infty parent-edge s = None num s = 0
```

```
assumes parent-num-assms:
    \bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in verts \ G; \ v \neq s; \ dist \ v \neq \infty \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
    (\exists e \in arcs \ G. \ parent-edge \ v = Some \ e \land 
    head G e = v \wedge dist (tail \ G \ e) \neq \infty \wedge
    num\ v = num\ (tail\ G\ e) + 1)
  assumes noPedge: \bigwedge e.\ e \in arcs\ G \Longrightarrow
    dist (tail \ G \ e) \neq \infty \Longrightarrow dist (head \ G \ e) \neq \infty
sublocale shortest-paths-locale-step1 \subseteq fin-digraph G
  \langle proof \rangle
definition (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) enum :: 'a \Rightarrow enat where
  enum v = (if (dist \ v = \infty \lor dist \ v = -\infty) \ then \ \infty \ else \ num \ v)
locale shortest-paths-locale-step 2 =
  shortest-paths-locale-step1 +
  basic-just-sp G dist c s enum +
  assumes source-val: (\exists v \in verts \ G. \ enum \ v \neq \infty) \Longrightarrow dist \ s = 0
  assumes no-edge-Vm-Vf:
    \bigwedge e.\ e \in arcs\ G \Longrightarrow dist\ (tail\ G\ e) = -\infty \Longrightarrow \forall\ r.\ dist\ (head\ G\ e) \neq ereal\ r
function (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) pwalk :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \ list
where
  pwalk \ v =
    (if (v = s \lor dist v = \infty \lor v \notin verts G)
      else pwalk (tail G (the (parent-edge v))) @ [the (parent-edge v)]
    )
\langle proof \rangle
termination (in shortest-paths-locale-step1)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) pwalk-simps:
  v = s \lor dist \ v = \infty \lor v \notin verts \ G \Longrightarrow pwalk \ v = []
  v \neq s \Longrightarrow dist \ v \neq \infty \Longrightarrow v \in verts \ G \Longrightarrow
    pwalk\ v = pwalk\ (tail\ G\ (the\ (parent-edge\ v)))\ @\ [the\ (parent-edge\ v)]
\langle proof \rangle
definition (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) pwalk-verts :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a set where
  pwalk\text{-}verts\ v = \{u.\ u \in set\ (awalk\text{-}verts\ s\ (pwalk\ v))\}
locale shortest-paths-locale-step 3 =
  shortest-paths-locale-step2 +
  fixes C :: ('a \times ('b \ awalk)) \ set
  assumes C-se:
    C \subseteq \{(u, p). \ dist \ u \neq \infty \land awalk \ u \ p \ u \land awalk-cost \ c \ p < 0\}
  assumes int-neg-cyc:
    \bigwedge v. \ v \in verts \ G \Longrightarrow dist \ v = -\infty \Longrightarrow
```

```
(fst 'C) \cap pwalk-verts v \neq \{\}
{\bf locale}\ shortest-paths-locale-step 2-pred=
  shortest-paths-locale-step1 +
  fixes pred :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b option
  assumes bj: basic-just-sp-pred G dist c s enum pred
  assumes source-val: (\exists v \in verts \ G. \ enum \ v \neq \infty) \Longrightarrow dist \ s = 0
  assumes no-edge-Vm-Vf:
    \bigwedge e.\ e \in arcs\ G \Longrightarrow dist\ (tail\ G\ e) = -\infty \Longrightarrow \forall\ r.\ dist\ (head\ G\ e) \neq ereal\ r
lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) num-s-is-min:
  assumes v \in verts G
 assumes v \neq s
 assumes dist v \neq \infty
 shows num \ v > 0
     \langle proof \rangle
lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) path-from-root-Vr-ex:
 fixes v :: 'a
 assumes v \in verts G
 assumes v \neq s
 assumes dist \ v \neq \infty
 shows \exists e. s \rightarrow^* tail G e \land
          e \in arcs \ G \land head \ G \ e = v \land dist \ (tail \ G \ e) \neq \infty \land
          parent-edge \ v = Some \ e \land num \ v = num \ (tail \ G \ e) + 1
\langle proof \rangle
lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) path-from-root-Vr:
 fixes v :: 'a
 assumes v \in verts G
 assumes dist v \neq \infty
 shows s \to^* v
\langle proof \rangle
lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) \mu-V-less-inf:
 fixes v :: 'a
 assumes v \in verts G
 assumes dist v \neq \infty
 shows \mu \ c \ s \ v \neq \infty
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step2) enum-not0:
  assumes v \in verts G
 assumes v \neq s
  assumes enum \ v \neq \infty
  shows enum v \neq enat \theta
     \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step2) dist-Vf-μ:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes vG: v \in verts G
 assumes \exists r. dist v = ereal r
 shows dist v = \mu c s v
\langle proof \rangle
lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) pwalk-awalk:
  fixes v :: 'a
 assumes v \in verts G
 assumes dist \ v \neq \infty
 shows awalk s (pwalk v) v
\langle proof \rangle
lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step3) \mu-ninf:
 fixes v :: 'a
 assumes v \in verts G
 assumes dist v = -\infty
 shows \mu c s v = -\infty
\langle proof \rangle
lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step3) correct-shortest-path:
  fixes v :: 'a
 assumes v \in verts G
  shows dist v = \mu \ c \ s \ v
\langle proof \rangle
end
```

### References

[1] E. Alkassar, S. Böhme, K. Mehlhorn, and C. Rizkallah. A framework for the verification of certifying computations. *Journal of Automated Reasoning*, 2013. To Appear.