Verified Enumeration of Trees

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April 18, 2024

Abstract

This thesis presents the verification of enumeration algorithms for trees. The first algorithm is based on the well known Prüfer-correspondence and allows the enumeration of all possible labeled trees over a fixed finite set of vertices. The second algorithm enumerates rooted, unlabeled trees of a specified size up to graph isomorphisms. It allows for the efficient enumeration without the use of an intermediate encoding of the trees with level sequences, unlike the algorithm by Beyer and Hedetniemi [1] it is based on. Both algorithms are formalized and verified in Isabelle/HOL. The formalization of trees and other graph theoretic results is also presented.

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1 Graphs and Trees

theory Tree-Graph imports Undirected-Graph-Theory.Undirected-Graphs-Root begin

1.1 Miscellaneous

definition (in *ulgraph*) loops :: 'a edge set where loops = $\{e \in E. is$ -loop $e\}$

definition (in *ulgraph*) sedges :: 'a edge set where sedges = $\{e \in E. is \text{-sedge } e\}$

lemma (in ulgraph) union-loops-sedges: loops \cup sedges = E unfolding loops-def sedges-def is-loop-def is-sedge-def using alt-edge-size by blast

lemma (in ulgraph) disjnt-loops-sedges: disjnt loops sedges unfolding disjnt-def loops-def sedges-def is-loop-def is-sedge-def by auto

lemma (in *fin-ulgraph*) *finite-loops: finite loops* unfolding *loops-def* using *fin-edges* by *auto*

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) finite-sedges: finite sedges unfolding sedges-def using fin-edges by auto

lemma (in ulgraph) edge-incident-vert: $e \in E \implies \exists v \in V$. vincident v e using edge-size wellformed by (metis empty-not-edge equals0I vincident-def incident-edge-in-wf) **lemma** (in ulgraph) Union-incident-edges: $(\bigcup v \in V. incident-edges v) = E$ unfolding incident-edges-def using edge-incident-vert by auto

lemma (in ulgraph) induced-edges-mono: $V_1 \subseteq V_2 \Longrightarrow$ induced-edges $V_1 \subseteq$ induced-edges V_2 using induced-edges-def by auto definition (in graph-system) remove-vertex :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a pregraph where remove-vertex $v = (V - \{v\}, \{e \in E. \neg vincident \ v \ e\})$ **lemma** (in *ulgraph*) *ex-neighbor-degree-not-0*: **assumes** degree-non-0: degree $v \neq 0$ shows $\exists u \in V$. vert-adj v u proofhave $\exists e \in E$. $v \in e$ using degree-non-0 elem-exists-non-empty-set unfolding degree-def incident-sedges-def incident-loops-def vincident-def by autothen show ?thesis by (metis degree-non-0 in-mono is-isolated-vertex-def is-isolated-vertex-degree0 *vert-adj-sym wellformed*) \mathbf{qed} **lemma** (in *ulgraph*) *ex1-neighbor-degree-1*: **assumes** degree-1: degree v = 1**shows** $\exists !u. vert-adj v u$ proofhave card (incident-loops v) = 0 using degree-1 unfolding degree-def by auto then have incident-loops: incident-loops $v = \{\}$ by (simp add: finite-incident-loops) then have card-incident-sedges: card (incident-sedges v) = 1 using degree-1 unfolding degree-def by simp obtain u where vert-adj: vert-adj v u using degree-1 ex-neighbor-degree-not-0 by *force* then have $u \neq v$ using incident-loops unfolding incident-loops-def vert-adj-def **by** blast then have u-incident: $\{v,u\} \in incident$ -sedges v using vert-adj unfolding incident-sedges-def vert-adj-def vincident-def by simp then have incident-sedges: incident-sedges $v = \{\{v, u\}\}$ using card-incident-sedges by (simp add: comp-sqraph.card1-incident-imp-vert comp-sqraph.vincident-def) have vert-adj v $u' \Longrightarrow u' = u$ for u'proofassume v-u'-adj: vert-adj v u'then have $u' \neq v$ using incident-loops unfolding incident-loops-def vert-adj-def by blast then have $\{v, u'\} \in incident$ -sedges v using v-u'-adj unfolding incident-sedges-def vert-adj-def vincident-def by simpthen show u' = u using incident-sedges by force ged then show ?thesis using vert-adj by blast 3

 \mathbf{qed}

 $\mathbf{lemma}~(\mathbf{in}~ulgraph)~degree \text{-}1\text{-}edge\text{-}partition\text{:}$

assumes degree-1: degree v = 1

shows $E = \{\{THE \ u. \ vert adj \ v \ u, \ v\}\} \cup \{e \in E. \ v \notin e\}$ proof –

have card (incident-loops v) = 0 using degree-1 unfolding degree-def by auto then have incident-loops: incident-loops $v = \{\}$ by (simp add: finite-incident-loops) then have card (incident-sedges v) = 1 using degree-1 unfolding degree-def by simp

then have card-incident-edges: card (incident-edges v) = 1 using incident-loops incident-edges-union by simp

obtain u where vert-adj: vert-adj v u using ex1-neighbor-degree-1 degree-1 by blast

then have $\{v, u\} \in \{e \in E. v \in e\}$ unfolding vert-adj-def by blast

then have edges-incident-v: $\{e \in E. v \in e\} = \{\{v, u\}\}$ using card-incident-edges card-1-singletonE singletonD

unfolding incident-edges-def vincident-def by metis

have $u: u = (THE \ u. \ vert-adj \ v \ u)$ using vert-adj ex1-neighbor-degree-1 degree-1 by (simp add: the1-equality)

show ?thesis using edges-incident-v u by blast qed

lemma (in sgraph) vert-adj-not-eq: vert-adj $u \ v \Longrightarrow u \neq v$ unfolding vert-adj-def using edge-vertices-not-equal by blast

1.2 Degree

lemma (in ulgraph) empty-E-degree-0: $E = \{\} \implies degree \ v = 0$ using incident-edges-empty degree0-inc-edges-empt-iff unfolding incident-edges-def by simp

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) handshaking: $(\sum v \in V. degree v) = 2 * card E$ using fin-edges fin-ulgraph-axioms **proof** (*induction* E) case *empty* then interpret g: fin-ulgraph $V \{\}$. show ?case using g.empty-E-degree-0 by simp \mathbf{next} case (insert e E') then interpret g': fin-ulgraph V insert e E' by blast interpret g: fin-ulgraph VE' using g'.wellformed g'.edge-size fin V by (unfold-locales, auto) show ?case **proof** (cases is-loop e) case True then obtain u where $e: e = \{u\}$ using card-1-singletonE is-loop-def by blast then have inc-sedges: $\bigwedge v. g'.incident-sedges v = g.incident-sedges v$ unfolding q'.incident-sedges-def q.incident-sedges-def by auto

have $\bigwedge v. v \neq u \implies g'$.incident-loops v = g.incident-loops v unfolding g'.incident-loops-def g.incident-loops-def using e by auto

then have degree-not-u: $\bigwedge v. v \neq u \Longrightarrow g'.degree v = g.degree v$ using inc-sedges unfolding g'.degree-def g.degree-def by auto

have g'.incident-loops $u = g.incident-loops u \cup \{e\}$ unfolding g'.incident-loops-def g.incident-loops-def using e by auto

then have degree-u: g'.degree u = g.degree u + 2 using inc-sedges insert(2) g.finite-incident-loops g.incident-loops-def unfolding g'.degree-def g.degree-def by auto

have $u \in V$ using e g'.wellformed by blast

then have $(\sum v \in V. g'.degree v) = g'.degree u + (\sum v \in V - \{u\}. g'.degree v)$ by $(simp \ add: finV \ sum.remove)$

also have $\ldots = (\sum v \in V. g.degree v) + 2$ using degree-not-u degree-u sum.remove[OF finV $\langle u \in V \rangle$, of g.degree] by auto

also have $\ldots = 2 * card$ (insert e E') using insert g.fin-ulgraph-axioms by auto

finally show *?thesis* .

 \mathbf{next}

case False

obtain u w where $e: e = \{u, w\}$ using g'. obtain-edge-pair-adj by fastforce then have card-e: card e = 2 using False g'. alt-edge-size is-loop-def by auto

then have $u \neq w$ using card-2-iff using e by fastforce

have inc-loops: $\bigwedge v. g'.incident-loops v = g.incident-loops v$

unfolding g'.incident-loops-alt g.incident-loops-alt using False is-loop-def by auto

have $\bigwedge v. v \neq u \Longrightarrow v \neq w \Longrightarrow g'$.incident-sedges v = g.incident-sedges v

unfolding g'.incident-sedges-def g.incident-sedges-def g.vincident-def **using** e by auto

then have degree-not-u-w: $\bigwedge v. v \neq u \Longrightarrow v \neq w \Longrightarrow g'$. degree v = g. degree v unfolding g'. degree-def g. degree-def using inc-loops by auto

have g'.incident-sedges $u = g.incident-sedges u \cup \{e\}$

unfolding g'.incident-sedges-def g.incident-sedges-def g.vincident-def **using** e card-e **by** auto

then have degree-u: g'. degree u = g. degree u + 1

using inc-loops insert(2) g.fin-edges g.finite-inc-sedges g.incident-sedges-def unfolding g'.degree-def g.degree-def by auto

have g'.incident-sedges $w = g.incident-sedges w \cup \{e\}$

unfolding g'.incident-sedges-def g.incident-sedges-def g.vincident-def using e card-e by auto

then have degree-w: g'. degree w = g. degree w + 1

using inc-loops insert(2) g.fin-edges g.finite-inc-sedges g.incident-sedges-def unfolding g'.degree-def g.degree-def by auto

have $inV: u \in V w \in V - \{u\}$ using e g'. wellformed $\langle u \neq w \rangle$ by auto

then have $(\sum v \in V. g'. degree v) = g'. degree u + g'. degree w + (\sum v \in V - \{u\} - \{w\}. g'. degree v)$

using sum.remove finV by (metis add.assoc finite-Diff)

also have $\ldots = g.degree \ u + g.degree \ w + (\sum v \in V - \{u\} - \{w\}, g.degree \ v) + 2$

using degree-not-u-w degree-u degree-w by simp

also have $\dots = (\sum v \in V. g.degree v) + 2$ using sum.remove finV inV by (metis add.assoc finite-Diff)

also have $\ldots = 2 * card$ (insert e E') using insert g.fin-ulgraph-axioms by auto

finally show *?thesis* . ged

qed

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) degree-remove-adj-ne-vert: **assumes** $u \neq v$ **and** vert-adj: vert-adj u v **and** remove-vertex: remove-vertex u = (V', E')**shows** ulgraph.degree E' v = degree v - 1

proof-

interpret G': fin-ulgraph V' E' using remove-vertex wellformed edge-size fin V unfolding remove-vertex-def vincident-def

by (unfold-locales, auto)

have E': $E' = \{e \in E. u \notin e\}$ using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def vincident-def by simp

have incident-loops': G'.incident-loops v = incident-loops v unfolding incident-loops-def

using $\langle u \neq v \rangle E' G'$.incident-loops-def by auto

have uv-incident: $\{u,v\} \in$ incident-sedges v using vert-adj $\langle u \neq v \rangle$ unfolding vert-adj-def incident-sedges-def vincident-def by simp

have uv-incident': $\{u, v\} \notin G'$.incident-sedges v unfolding G'.incident-sedges-def vincident-def using E' by blast

have $e \in E \implies u \in e \implies v \in e \implies card \ e = 2 \implies e = \{u,v\}$ for eusing $\langle u \neq v \rangle$ obtain-edge-pair-adj by blast

then have $\{e \in E. u \in e \land v \in e \land card e = 2\} = \{\{u,v\}\}$ using uv-incident unfolding incident-sedges-def by blast

then have incident-sedges v = G'.incident-sedges $v \cup \{\{u, v\}\}$ unfolding G'.incident-sedges-def incident-sedges-def vincident-def using E' by blast

then show ?thesis unfolding G'.degree-def degree-def using incident-loops' uv-incident' G'.finite-inc-sedges G'.fin-edges by auto qed

lemma (in ulgraph) degree-remove-non-adj-vert: **assumes** $u \neq v$ and vert-non-adj: \neg vert-adj u v and remove-vertex: remove-vertex u = (V', E') **shows** ulgraph.degree E' v = degree v **proof**interpret G': ulgraph V' E' using remove-vertex wellformed edge-size unfolding remove-vertex-def vincident-def

by (*unfold-locales*, *auto*)

have $E': E' = \{e \in E. u \notin e\}$ using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def vincident-def by simp

have incident-loops': G'.incident-loops v = incident-loops v unfolding incident-loops-def

using $\langle u \neq v \rangle E' G'$.incident-loops-def by auto

have G'.incident-sedges v = incident-sedges v unfolding G'.incident-sedges-def incident-sedges-def vincident-def

using $E' \langle u \neq v \rangle$ vincident-def vert-adj-edge-iff2 vert-non-adj by auto

then show ?thesis using incident-loops' unfolding G'.degree-def degree-def by simp

 \mathbf{qed}

1.3 Walks

lemma (in ulgraph) walk-edges-induced-edges: is-walk $p \Longrightarrow$ set (walk-edges $p) \subseteq$ induced-edges (set p)

unfolding *induced-edges-def is-walk-def* **by** (*induction p rule: walk-edges.induct*) *auto*

- **lemma** (in ulgraph) walk-edges-in-verts: $e \in set$ (walk-edges xs) $\implies e \subseteq set$ xsby (induction xs rule: walk-edges.induct) auto
- **lemma** (in ulgraph) is-walk-prefix: is-walk (xs@ys) $\implies xs \neq [] \implies is-walk xs$ unfolding is-walk-def using walk-edges-append-ss2 by fastforce

lemma (in ulgraph) split-walk-edge: $\{x,y\} \in set (walk-edges p) \Longrightarrow$

 $\exists xs \ ys. \ p = xs \ @ x \ \# \ y \ \# \ ys \lor p = xs \ @ y \ \# \ x \ \# \ ys$

by (*induction p rule: walk-edges.induct*) (*auto, metis append-Nil doubleton-eq-iff*, (*metis append-Cons*)+)

1.4 Paths

- **lemma** (in ulgraph) is-gen-path-wf: is-gen-path $p \Longrightarrow set p \subseteq V$ unfolding is-gen-path-def using is-walk-wf by auto
- **lemma** (in ulgraph) path-wf: is-path $p \Longrightarrow set p \subseteq V$ by (simp add: is-path-walk is-walk-wf)

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) length-gen-path-card-V: is-gen-path $p \Longrightarrow$ walk-length $p \le card V$

by (*metis* card-mono distinct-card distinct-tl finV is-gen-path-def is-walk-def length-tl list.exhaust-sel order-trans set-subset-Cons walk-length-conv)

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) length-path-card-V: is-path $p \implies$ length $p \le$ card V by (metis path-wf card-mono distinct-card finV is-path-def)

lemma (in ulgraph) is-gen-path-prefix: is-gen-path (xs@ys) $\implies xs \neq [] \implies is$ -gen-path (xs)

unfolding is-gen-path-def using is-walk-prefix

by (*auto*, *metis* Int-iff distinct.simps(2) emptyE last-appendL last-appendR last-in-set list.collapse)

lemma (in ulgraph) connecting-path-append: connecting-path $u \ w \ (xs@ys) \Longrightarrow xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow$ connecting-path $u \ (last \ xs) \ xs$

unfolding connecting-path-def using is-gen-path-prefix by auto

lemma (in ulgraph) connecting-path-tl: connecting-path $u \ v \ (u \ \# \ w \ \# \ xs) \Longrightarrow$ connecting-path $w \ v \ (w \ \# \ xs)$

unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def **using** is-walk-drop-hd distinct-tl **by** auto

lemma (in *fin-ulgraph*) obtain-longest-path: assumes $e \in E$ and sedge: is-sedge e **obtains** p where is-path $p \forall s$. is-path $s \longrightarrow length s \le length p$ prooflet ?longest-path = ARG-MAX length p. is-path pobtain u v where e: $u \neq v e = \{u, v\}$ using sedge card-2-iff unfolding is-sedge-def by metis then have $inV: u \in V v \in V$ using $\langle e \in E \rangle$ wellformed by auto then have path-ex: is-path [u,v] using $e \langle e \in E \rangle$ unfolding is-path-def is-open-walk-def is-walk-def by simp **obtain** p where p-is-path: is-path p and p-longest-path: $\forall s. is-path s \longrightarrow length$ $s \leq length p$ using path-ex length-path-card-V ex-has-greatest-nat [of is-path [u,v] length gorder] by force then show ?thesis .. qed

1.5 Cycles

context ulgraph begin

definition *is-cycle2* :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool where *is-cycle2* xs \leftrightarrow *is-cycle* xs \land *distinct* (walk-edges xs)

lemma loop-is-cycle2: $\{v\} \in E \implies$ is-cycle2 [v, v]**unfolding** is-cycle2-def is-cycle-alt is-walk-def **using** wellformed walk-length-conv by auto

end

lemma (in sgraph) cycle2-min-length: assumes cycle: is-cycle2 c shows walk-length $c \ge 3$ proofconsider $c = [] \mid \exists v1. c = [v1] \mid \exists v1 v2. c = [v1, v2] \mid \exists v1 v2 v3. c = [v1, v2, v3] \mid \exists v1 v2 v3 v4 vs. c = v1 #v2 #v3 #v4 #vs$ by (metis list.exhaust-sel)

then show ?thesis using cycle walk-length-conv singleton-not-edge unfolding is-cycle2-def is-cycle-alt is-walk-def by (cases, auto) ged

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) length-cycle-card-V: is-cycle $c \implies$ walk-length $c \leq Suc$ (card V)

using length-gen-path-card-V unfolding is-gen-path-def is-cycle-alt by fastforce

lemma (in ulgraph) is-cycle-connecting-path: is-cycle $(u \# v \# xs) \Longrightarrow$ connecting-path $v \ u \ (v \# xs)$

unfolding *is-cycle-def connecting-path-def is-closed-walk-def is-gen-path-def* using *is-walk-drop-hd* by *auto*

lemma (in ulgraph) cycle-edges-notin-tl: is-cycle2 $(u \# v \# xs) \implies \{u,v\} \notin set$ (walk-edges (v # xs)) unfolding is-cycle2-def by simp

1.6 Subgraphs

locale $ulsubgraph = subgraph V_H E_H V_G E_G + G$: $ulgraph V_G E_G$ for $V_H E_H V_G E_G$ begin

interpretation H: ulgraph $V_H E_H$ using is-subgraph-ulgraph G.ulgraph-axioms by auto

lemma is-walk: H.is-walk $xs \implies G.is$ -walk xsunfolding H.is-walk-def G.is-walk-def using verts-ss edges-ss by blast

lemma is-closed-walk: H.is-closed-walk $xs \implies G.$ is-closed-walk xsunfolding H.is-closed-walk-def G.is-closed-walk-def using is-walk by blast

lemma is-gen-path: H.is-gen-path $p \implies G.$ is-gen-path punfolding H.is-gen-path-def G.is-gen-path-def using is-walk by blast

lemma connecting-path: H.connecting-path $u v p \Longrightarrow G.$ connecting-path u v punfolding H.connecting-path-def G.connecting-path-def using is-gen-path by blast

lemma is-cycle: H.is-cycle $c \Longrightarrow G.$ is-cycle cunfolding H.is-cycle-def G.is-cycle-def using is-closed-walk by blast

lemma is-cycle2: H.is-cycle2 $c \Longrightarrow G.$ is-cycle2 cunfolding H.is-cycle2-def G.is-cycle2-def using is-cycle by blast

lemma vert-connected: H.vert-connected $u \ v \implies G.vert$ -connected $u \ v$ unfolding H.vert-connected-def G.vert-connected-def using connecting-path by blast

lemma is-connected-set: H.is-connected-set $V' \Longrightarrow G.$ is-connected-set V'unfolding H.is-connected-set-def G.is-connected-set-def using vert-connected by blast **lemma** (in graph-system) subgraph-remove-vertex: remove-vertex $v = (V', E') \Longrightarrow$ subgraph V' E' V E

using wellformed **unfolding** remove-vertex-def vincident-def **by** (unfold-locales, auto)

1.7 Connectivity

lemma (in *ulgraph*) connecting-path-connected-set: assumes conn-path: $connecting-path \ u \ v \ p$ **shows** is-connected-set (set p) proof**have** $\forall w \in set p. vert\text{-connected } u w$ proof fix w assume $w \in set p$ then obtain xs ys where p = xs@[w]@ys using split-list by fastforce then have connecting-path $u \ w \ (xs@[w])$ using conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def using is-gen-path-prefix by (auto simp: hd-append) then show vert-connected u w unfolding vert-connected-def by blast qed then show ?thesis using vert-connected-rev vert-connected-trans unfolding is-connected-set-def by blast qed **lemma** (in *ulgraph*) *vert-connected-neighbors*: assumes $\{v,u\} \in E$ **shows** vert-connected v u proofhave connecting-path v u [v,u] unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def using assms wellformed by auto then show ?thesis unfolding vert-connected-def by auto qed **lemma** (in *ulgraph*) *connected-empty-E*: assumes *empty*: $E = \{\}$ and connected: vert-connected u v shows u = v**proof** (*rule ccontr*) assume $u \neq v$ then obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path u v p using connected unfolding vert-connected-def by blast then obtain e where $e \in set$ (walk-edges p) using $\langle u \neq v \rangle$ connecting-path-length-bound unfolding walk-length-def by fastforce then have $e \in E$ using conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def by blast then show False using empty by blast qed

end

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) degree-0-not-connected: assumes degree-0: degree v = 0

and $u \neq v$

shows \neg vert-connected v u

proof

assume connected: vert-connected v u

then obtain *p* where *conn-path*: *connecting-path v u p* **unfolding** *vert-connected-def* by *blast*

then have walk-length $p \ge 1$ using $\langle u \neq v \rangle$ connecting-path-length-bound by metis then have length $p \ge 2$ using walk-length-conv by simp

then obtain w p' where p = v # w # p' using walk-length-conv conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def

by (metis assms(2) is-gen-path-def is-walk-not-empty2 last-ConsL list.collapse) then have $inE: \{v,w\} \in E$ using conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def by simp

then have $\{v,w\} \in incident$ -edges v unfolding incident-edges-def vincident-def by simp

then show False using degree0-inc-edges-empt-iff fin-edges degree-0 by blast qed

lemma (in *fin-connected-ulgraph*) *degree-not-0*:

assumes card $V \ge 2$ and $inV: v \in V$

shows degree $v \neq 0$

proof-

obtain u where $u \in V$ and $u \neq v$ using assms

by (metis card-eq-0-iff card-le-Suc0-iff-eq less-eq-Suc-le nat-less-le not-less-eq-eq numeral-2-eq-2)

then show ?thesis using degree-0-not-connected in V vertices-connected by blast qed

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) V-E-empty: $E = \{\} \implies \exists v. V = \{v\}$ using connected-empty-E connected not-empty unfolding is-connected-set-def by (metis ex-in-conv insert-iff mk-disjoint-insert)

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) vert-connected-remove-edge:

assumes $e: \{u, v\} \in E$

shows $\forall w \in V$. ulgraph.vert-connected $V(E - \{\{u,v\}\}) w u \lor ulgraph.vert-connected V(E - \{\{u,v\}\}) w v$

proof

fix w assume $w \in V$

interpret g': ulgraph $VE - \{\{u, v\}\}$ using wellformed edge-size by (unfold-locales, auto)

have $inV: u \in V v \in V$ using e wellformed by auto

obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path w v p using connected in $V \langle w \in V \rangle$ unfolding is-connected-set-def vert-connected-def by blast

then show g'.vert-connected $w \ u \lor g'$.vert-connected $w \ v$

proof (cases $\{u,v\} \in set (walk-edges p)$)

case True assume walk-edge: $\{u, v\} \in set (walk-edges p)$ then show ?thesis **proof** (cases w = v) case True then show ?thesis using inV g'.vert-connected-id by blast next case False then have distinct: distinct p using conn-path by (simp add: connect*ing-path-def is-gen-path-distinct*) have $u \in set \ p$ using walk-edge walk-edges-in-verts by blast obtain xs ys where p-split: $p = xs @ u \# v \# ys \lor p = xs @ v \# u \# ys$ using *split-walk-edge*[OF walk-edge] by *blast* have *v*-notin-ys: $v \notin set ys$ using distinct *p*-split by auto have last p = v using conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def by simp then have $p: p = (x \otimes [u]) \otimes [v]$ using v-notin-ys p-split last-in-set last-appendR **by** (*metis append.assoc append-Cons last.simps list.discI self-append-conv2*) then have conn-path-u: connecting-path $w \ u \ (xs@[u])$ using connecting-path-append conn-path by fastforce have $v \notin set (xs@[u])$ using p distinct by auto then have $\{u,v\} \notin set (walk-edges (xs@[u]))$ using walk-edges-in-verts by blastthen have g'.connecting-path w u (xs@[u]) using conn-path-u **unfolding** g'.connecting-path-def connecting-path-def g'.is-gen-path-def is-gen-path-def g'.is-walk-def is-walk-def by blast then show ?thesis unfolding g'.vert-connected-def by blast qed next case False then have g'.connecting-path w v p using conn-path unfolding g'.connecting-path-def connecting-path-def g'.is-gen-path-def is-gen-path-def g'.is-walk-def is-walk-def by blast then show ?thesis unfolding g'.vert-connected-def by blast qed qed **lemma** (in *ulgraph*) *vert-connected-remove-cycle-edge*: **assumes** cycle: is-cycle2 (u # v # xs)**shows** ulgraph.vert-connected V $(E - \{\{u,v\}\})$ u v proof**interpret** g': ulgraph $VE - \{\{u,v\}\}$ using wellformed edge-size by (unfold-locales, auto) have conn-path: connecting-path $v \ u \ (v \# xs)$ using cycle is-cycle-connecting-path **unfolding** *is-cycle2-def* by *blast* have $\{u,v\} \notin set (walk-edges (v \# xs))$ using cycle unfolding is-cycle2-def by simp then have g'.connecting-path v u (v # xs) using conn-path unfolding q'.connecting-path-def connecting-path-def q'.is-gen-path-def is-gen-path-def

g'.is-walk-def is-walk-def by blast

then show ?thesis using g'.vert-connected-rev unfolding g'.vert-connected-def by blast qed

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-remove-cycle-edges: assumes cycle: is-cycle2 (u # v # xs)**shows** connected-ulgraph $V(E - \{\{u,v\}\})$ proof**interpret** g': ulgraph $VE - \{\{u, v\}\}$ using wellformed edge-size by (unfold-locales, auto) have g'.vert-connected x y if $inV: x \in V y \in V$ for x y proofhave $e: \{u, v\} \in E$ using cycle unfolding is-cycle2-def is-cycle-alt is-walk-def by auto $\mathbf{show}~? thesis~\mathbf{using}~vert\-connected\-remove\-cycle\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge[OF~cycle]~vert\-connected\-remove\-edge\-cycle\-cycle\-edge\-cycle\-edge\-cycle\-edge\-cycle\-edge\-cycle\-cycle\-edge\-cycle\-cycle\-edge\-cycle\$ e] q'.vert-connected-trans q'.vert-connected-rev in V by metis aed then show ?thesis using not-empty by (unfold-locales, auto simp: g'.is-connected-set-def) qed **lemma** (in connected-ulgraph) connected-remove-leaf: assumes degree: degree l = 1and remove-vertex: remove-vertex l = (V', E')shows ulgraph.is-connected-set V' E' V'proofinterpret g': ulgraph V' E' using remove-vertex wellformed edge-size **unfolding** remove-vertex-def vincident-def **by** (unfold-locales, auto) have V': $V' = V - \{l\}$ using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def by simp have E': $E' = \{e \in E, l \notin e\}$ using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def vincident-def by simp have $u \in V' \Longrightarrow v \in V' \Longrightarrow g'$.vert-connected u v for u vproofassume inV': $u \in V' v \in V'$ then have $inV: u \in V v \in V$ using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def by auto then obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path u v p using vertices-connected-path by blast show ?thesis **proof** (cases u = v) case True then show ?thesis using g'.vert-connected-id in V' by simp \mathbf{next} case False then have distinct: distinct p using conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def by blast have *l*-notin-p: $l \notin set p$ proof assume *l-in-p*: $l \in set p$

then obtain xs ys where p: p = xs @ l # ys by (meson split-list)

have $l \neq u \ l \neq v$ using inV' remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def by auto

then have $xs \neq []$ using p conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def by fastforce

then obtain x where *last-xs*: *last* xs = x by *simp*

then have $x \neq l$ using distinct $p \langle xs \neq | \rangle$ by auto

have $\{x,l\} \in set (walk-edges p)$ using walk-edges-append-union $\langle xs \neq [] \rangle$ unfolding p

by (*simp add: walk-edges-append-union last-xs*)

then have xl-incident: $\{x,l\} \in incident$ -sedges l using conn-path $\langle x \neq l \rangle$

unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def incident-sedges-def vincident-def **by** auto

have $ys \neq []$ using $\langle l \neq v \rangle p$ conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def by fastforce

then obtain y ys' where ys: ys = y # ys' by (meson list.exhaust) then have $y \neq l$ using distinct p by auto

then have $\{y,l\} \in set (walk-edges p)$ using p ys conn-path walk-edges-append-ss1 by fastforce

then have yl-incident: $\{y,l\} \in incident$ -sedges l using conn-path $\langle y \neq l \rangle$

 $\mathbf{unfolding}\ connecting-path-def\ is-gen-path-def\ is-walk-def\ incident-sedges-def\ vincident-def\ \mathbf{by}\ auto$

have card-loops: card (incident-loops l) = 0 using degree unfolding degree-def by auto

have $x \neq y$ using distinct last- $xs \langle xs \neq [] \rangle$ unfolding p ys by fastforce then have $\{x,l\} \neq \{y,l\}$ by (metis doubleton-eq-iff)

then have card (incident-sedges $l) \neq 1$ using xl-incident yl-incident by (metis card-1-singletonE singletonD)

then have degree $l \neq 1$ using card-loops unfolding degree-def by simp then show False using degree ..

qed

then have set (walk-edges p) $\subseteq E'$ using walk-edges-in-verts conn-path E'unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def by blast

then have g'.connecting-path u v p using conn-path V' l-notin-p

unfolding g'.connecting-path-def connecting-path-def g'.is-gen-path-def is-gen-path-def g'.is-walk-def is-walk-def by blast

then show *?thesis* unfolding *g'.vert-connected-def* by *blast* **qed**

qed

then show ?thesis unfolding g'.is-connected-set-def by blast ged

lemma (in connected-sgraph) connected-two-graph-edges: assumes $u \neq v$ and $V: V = \{u,v\}$ shows $E = \{\{u,v\}\}$ proof**obtain** *p* **where** *conn-path*: *connecting-path u v p* **using** *V vertices-connected-path* **by** *blast*

then obtain p' where p: p = u # p' @ [v] using $\langle u \neq v \rangle$ unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def

by (*metis append-Nil is-walk-not-empty2 list.exhaust-sel list.sel*(1) *snoc-eq-iff-butlast tl-append2*)

have distinct p using conn-path $\langle u \neq v \rangle$ unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def by auto

then have p' = [] using V conn-path is-gen-path-wf append-is-Nil-conv last-in-set self-append-conv2

unfolding connecting-path-def p by fastforce

then have edge-in-E: $\{u,v\} \in E$ using $\langle u \neq v \rangle$ conn-path

unfolding p connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def by simp

have $E \subseteq \{\{\}, \{u\}, \{v\}, \{u,v\}\}$ using wellformed V by blast then show ?thesis using two-edges edge-in-E by fastforce

qed

1.8 Connected components

context *ulgraph* begin

abbreviation vert-connected-rel $\equiv \{(u,v). vert\text{-connected } u v\}$

definition connected-components :: 'a set set where connected-components = V // vert-connected-rel

definition connected-component-of :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set where}$ connected-component-of v = vert-connected-rel '' $\{v\}$

lemma vert-connected-rel-trans: trans vert-connected-rel unfolding trans-def using vert-connected-trans by blast

lemma equiv-vert-connected: equiv V vert-connected-rel unfolding equiv-def using vert-connected-rel-refl vert-connected-rel-sym vert-connected-rel-trans by blast

lemma connected-component-non-empty: $V' \in \text{connected-components} \implies V' \neq \{\}$

unfolding connected-components-def using equiv-vert-connected in-quotient-imp-non-empty

lemma vert-connected-rel-on-V: vert-connected-rel $\subseteq V \times V$ using vert-connected-wf by auto

lemma vert-connected-rel-refl: refl-on V vert-connected-rel unfolding refl-on-def using vert-connected-rel-on-V vert-connected-id by simp

lemma vert-connected-rel-sym: sym vert-connected-rel **unfolding** sym-def **using** vert-connected-rev **by** simp

by auto

lemma connected-component-connected: $V' \in connected-components \Longrightarrow is-connected-set V'$

unfolding connected-components-def is-connected-set-def using quotient-eq-iff[OF equiv-vert-connected, of V' V'] by simp

lemma connected-component-wf: $V' \in connected-components \Longrightarrow V' \subseteq V$ by (simp add: connected-component-connected is-connected-set-wf)

lemma connected-component-of-self: $v \in V \implies v \in$ connected-component-of v unfolding connected-component-of-def using vert-connected-id by blast

lemma conn-comp-of-conn-comps: $v \in V \implies$ connected-component-of $v \in$ connected-components

unfolding connected-components-def quotient-def connected-component-of-def **by** blast

lemma Un-connected-components: connected-components = connected-component-of ' V

 ${\bf unfolding}\ connected-components-def\ connected-component-of-def\ quotient-def\ {\bf by}\ blast$

lemma connected-component-subgraph: $V' \in \text{connected-components} \implies \text{subgraph}$ V'(induced-edges V') V E

using induced-is-subgraph connected-component-wf by simp

 ${\bf lemma}\ connected\-components\-connected 2\colon$

assumes conn-comp: $V' \in connected$ -components

shows ulgraph.is-connected-set V' (induced-edges V') V'

proof-

interpret subg: subgraph V' induced-edges V' V E using connected-component-subgraph conn-comp by simp

interpret g': ulgraph V' induced-edges V' using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms by simp

have $\bigwedge u \ v. \ u \in V' \Longrightarrow v \in V' \Longrightarrow g'$.vert-connected $u \ v$

proof-

fix u v assume $u \in V' v \in V'$

then obtain *p* where *conn-path*: *connecting-path u v p* **using** *connected-component-connected conn-comp* **unfolding** *is-connected-set-def vert-connected-def* **by** *blast*

then have u-in-p: $u \in set p$ unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def by force

then have set-p: set $p \subseteq V'$ using connecting-path-connected-set[OF conn-path] in-quotient-imp-closed[OF equiv-vert-connected] conn-comp $\langle u \in V' \rangle$

 ${\bf unfolding} \ is connected-set-def \ connected-components-def \ {\bf by} \ blast$

then have set $(g'.walk-edges p) \subseteq induced-edges V'$

then have g'.connecting-path u v p

using set-p conn-path

unfolding g'.connecting-path-def g'.connecting-path-def g'.is-gen-path-def g'.is-walk-def

unfolding connecting-path-def connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def by auto

then show g'.vert-connected u v unfolding g'.vert-connected-def by blast qed

then show ?thesis unfolding g'.is-connected-set-def by blast qed

lemma vert-connected-component: $C \in connected-components \implies u \in C \implies vert-connected \ u \ v \implies v \in C$

unfolding connected-components-def **using** equiv-vert-connected in-quotient-imp-closed **by** fastforce

lemma connected-components-connected-ulgraphs: assumes conn-comp: $V' \in$ connected-components

shows connected-ulgraph V' (induced-edges V')

proof-

interpret subg: subgraph V' induced-edges V' V E using connected-component-subgraph conn-comp by simp

interpret g': ulgraph V' induced-edges V' using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms by simp

show ?thesis **using** conn-comp connected-component-non-empty connected-components-connected2 **by** (unfold-locales, auto)

qed

lemma connected-components-partition-on-V: partition-on V connected-components using partition-on-quotient equiv-vert-connected unfolding connected-components-def by blast

lemma Union-connected-components: \bigcup connected-components = V using connected-components-partition-on-V unfolding partition-on-def by blast

lemma disjoint-connected-components: disjoint connected-components using connected-components-partition-on-V unfolding partition-on-def by blast

lemma Union-induced-edges-connected-components: \bigcup (induced-edges ' connected-components) = E

proof-

have $\exists C \in connected\-components$. $e \in induced\-edges C$ if $e \in E$ for e proof –

obtain u v where $e: e = \{u, v\}$ by (meson $\langle e \in E \rangle$ obtain-edge-pair-adj)

then have vert-connected u v using that vert-connected-neighbors by blast

then have $v \in connected$ -component-of u unfolding connected-component-of-def by simp

then have $e \in induced$ -edges (connected-component-of u) using connected-component-of-self wellformed $\langle e \in E \rangle$ unfolding e induced-edges-def by auto

then show ?thesis using conn-comp-of-conn-comps e wellformed $\langle e \in E \rangle$ by

auto

 \mathbf{qed}

then show ?thesis using connected-component-wf induced-edges-ss by blast \mathbf{qed}

lemma connected-components-empty-E: **assumes** empty: $E = \{\}$ **shows** connected-components = $\{\{v\} \mid v. v \in V\}$

proof-

have $\forall v \in V$. vert-connected-rel'' $\{v\} = \{v\}$ using vert-connected-id connected-empty-E empty by auto

then show ?thesis unfolding connected-components-def quotient-def by auto \mathbf{qed}

lemma connected-iff-connected-components:

assumes non-empty: $V \neq \{\}$

shows is-connected-set $V \leftrightarrow connected-components = \{V\}$

proof

assume is-connected-set V

then have $\forall v \in V$. connected-component-of v = V unfolding connected-component-of-def is-connected-set-def using vert-connected-wf by blast

then show connected-components = $\{V\}$ unfolding quotient-def connected-component-of-def connected-components-def using non-empty by auto

\mathbf{next}

show connected-components = $\{V\} \implies is$ -connected-set V

using connected-component-connected unfolding connected-components-def is-connected-set-def by auto \mathbf{qed}

end

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-components[simp]: connected-components = $\{V\}$

using connected connected-iff-connected-components not-empty by simp

lemma (in *fin-ulgraph*) *finite-connected-components*: *finite connected-components* unfolding connected-components-def using finV vert-connected-rel-on-V finite-quotient by blast

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) finite-connected-component: $C \in$ connected-components \implies finite C

using connected-component-wf finV finite-subset by blast

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-components-remove-edges: **assumes** edge: $\{u,v\} \in E$ **shows** ulgraph.connected-components $V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) =$ $\{ulgraph.connected-component-of V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) u, ulgraph.connected-component-of V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) u, ulgraph.connected-component-of V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) v\}$ **proof**-

interpret g': ulgraph $VE - \{\{u,v\}\}$ using wellformed edge-size by (unfold-locales, auto) have $inV: u \in V v \in V$ using edge wellformed by auto have $\forall w \in V$. g'.connected-component-of w = g'.connected-component-of $u \lor$ g'.connected-component-of w = g'.connected-component-of vusing vert-connected-remove-edge[OF edge] g'.equiv-vert-connected equiv-class-eq **unfolding** g'.connected-component-of-def by fast then show ? thesis unfolding q'. connected-components-def quotient-def q'. connected-component-of-def using inV by auto qed **lemma** (in *ulgraph*) connected-set-connected-component: assumes conn-set: is-connected-set C and non-empty: $C \neq \{\}$ and $\bigwedge u \ v. \ \{u,v\} \in E \Longrightarrow u \in C \Longrightarrow v \in C$ shows $C \in connected$ -components proofhave walk-subset-C: is-walk $xs \implies hd xs \in C \implies set xs \subseteq C$ for xs**proof** (*induction xs rule: rev-induct*) case Nil then show ?case by auto next **case** $(snoc \ x \ xs)$ then show ?case **proof** (cases xs rule: rev-exhaust) case Nil then show ?thesis using snoc by auto \mathbf{next} fix ys y assume xs: xs = ys @ [y]then have is-walk xs using is-walk-prefix snoc(2) by blast then have set-xs-C: set $xs \subseteq C$ using snoc xs is-walk-not-empty2 hd-append2 by *metis* have yx-E: $\{y,x\} \in E$ using snoc(2) walk-edges-app unfolding xs is-walk-def by simp have $x \in C$ using assms(3)[OF yx-E] set-xs-C unfolding xs by simp then show ?thesis using set-xs-C by simp qed qed obtain u where $u \in C$ using non-empty by blast then have $u \in V$ using conn-set is-connected-set-wf by blast have $v \in C$ if vert-connected: vert-connected u v for vproofobtain p where connecting-path u v p using vert-connected unfolding vert-connected-def by blast then show ?thesis using walk-subset- $C[of p] \langle u \in C \rangle$ is-walk-def last-in-set unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def by auto ged then have connected-component-of u = C using assms $\langle u \in C \rangle$ unfolding connected-component-of-def is-connected-set-def by auto

then show ?thesis using conn-comp-of-conn-comps $\langle u \in V \rangle$ by blast qed

lemma (in *ulgraph*) *subset-conn-comps-if-Union*: **assumes** A-subset-conn-comps: $A \subseteq$ connected-components and $Un-A: \bigcup A = V$ shows A = connected-components **proof** (*rule ccontr*) **assume** $A \neq connected$ -components then obtain C where C-conn-comp: $C \in connected$ -components $C \notin A$ using A-subset-conn-comps by blast then obtain v where $v \in C$ using connected-component-non-empty by blast then have $v \notin V$ using A-subset-conn-comps Un-A connected-components-partition-on-V C-conn-comp using partition-onD4 by fastforce then show False using C-conn-comp connected-component-wf $\langle v \in C \rangle$ by auto qed **lemma** (in connected-ulgraph) exists-adj-vert-removed: assumes $v \in V$ and remove-vertex: remove-vertex v = (V', E')and conn-component: $C \in ulgraph.connected.components V' E'$ shows $\exists u \in C$. vert-adj v u proofhave V': V' = V - $\{v\}$ and E': E' = $\{e \in E, v \notin e\}$ using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def vincident-def by auto interpret subgraph $V - \{v\} \{e \in E, v \notin e\}$ V E using subgraph-remove-vertex remove-vertex V' E' by metis interpret g': ulgraph $V - \{v\}$ { $e \in E$. $v \notin e$ } using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms by blast obtain c where $c \in C$ using g'.connected-component-non-empty conn-component V' E' by blast then have $c \in V'$ using g'.connected-component-wf conn-component V' E' by blast then have $c \in V$ using subg.verts-ss V' by blast then obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path v c p using $\langle v \in V \rangle$ vertices-connected-path by blast have $v \neq c$ using $\langle c \in V' \rangle$ remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def by blast then obtain u p' where p: p = v # u # p' using conn-path by (metis connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def last.simps list.exhaust-sel) then have conn-path-uc: connecting-path u c (u # p') using conn-path connecting-path-tl unfolding p by blasthave v-notin-p': $v \notin set(u \# p')$ using conn-path $\langle v \neq c \rangle$ unfolding p connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def by auto then have g'.connecting-path u c (u # p') using conn-path-uc v-notin-p' walk-edges-in-verts **unfolding** g'.connecting-path-def connecting-path-def g'.is-gen-path-def is-gen-path-def g'.is-walk-def is-walk-def **by** blast then have g'.vert-connected u c unfolding g'.vert-connected-def by blast

then have $u \in C$ using $\langle c \in C \rangle$ conn-component g'.vert-connected-connected-component g'.vert-connected-rev unfolding V' E' by blast

have vert-adj v u using conn-path unfolding p connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def vert-adj-def by auto

then show ?thesis using $\langle u \in C \rangle$ by blast qed

1.9Trees

```
locale tree = fin-connected-ulgraph +
 assumes no-cycles: \neg is-cycle2 c
begin
```

```
sublocale fin-connected-sgraph
 using alt-edge-size no-cycles loop-is-cycle2 card-1-singletonE connected
 by (unfold-locales, metis, simp)
```

end

locale spanning-tree = ulgraph V E + T: tree V T for V E T +assumes subgraph: $T \subseteq E$

lemma (in fin-connected-ulgraph) has-spanning-tree: $\exists T$. spanning-tree V E T using fin-connected-ulgraph-axioms **proof** (*induction card E arbitrary: E*) case θ then interpret g: fin-connected-ulgraph V edges by blast have $edges: edges = \{\}$ using g.fin-edges 0 by simpthen obtain v where V: $V = \{v\}$ using g.V-E-empty by blast interpret g': fin-connected-sgraph V edges using g.connected edges by (unfold-locales, auto) interpret t: tree V edges using g.length-cycle-card-V g'.cycle2-min-length g.is-cycle2-def V by (unfold-locales, fastforce) have spanning-tree V edges edges by (unfold-locales, auto) then show ?case by blast \mathbf{next} case (Suc m) then interpret g: fin-connected-ulgraph V edges by blast show ?case **proof** (cases $\forall c. \neg g.is$ -cycle2 c) case True then have spanning-tree V edges edges by (unfold-locales, auto) then show ?thesis by blast \mathbf{next} case False then obtain c where cycle: g.is-cycle2 c by blast then have length $c \geq 2$ unfolding g.is-cycle2-def g.is-cycle-alt walk-length-conv by auto

then obtain u v xs where c: c = u # v # xs by (metis Suc-le-length-iff nu-

meral-2-eq-2) then have g': fin-connected-ulgraph V (edges – $\{\{u,v\}\}\}$) using finV g.connected-remove-cycle-edges $\mathbf{by}\ (metis\ connected\ ulgraph\ def\ cycle\ fin\ connected\ ulgraph\ def\ fin\ graph\ system\ .intro$ fin-graph-system-axioms.intro fin-ulgraph.intro ulgraph-def) have $\{u,v\} \in edges$ using cycle unfolding c g.is-cycle2-def g.is-cycle-alt g.is-walk-def by auto then obtain T where spanning-tree V (edges $- \{\{u,v\}\}\}$) T using Suc card-Diff-singleton q' by fastforce then have spanning-tree V edges T unfolding spanning-tree-def spanning-tree-axioms-def using g.ulgraph-axioms by blast then show ?thesis by blast qed qed context tree begin definition *leaf* :: ' $a \Rightarrow bool$ where leaf $v \longleftrightarrow degree \ v = 1$ definition *leaves* :: 'a set where $leaves = \{v. leaf v\}$ definition *non-trivial* :: *bool* where non-trivial \longleftrightarrow card $V \ge 2$ lemma *obtain-2-verts*: assumes non-trivial obtains u v where $u \in V v \in V u \neq v$ using assms unfolding non-trivial-def **by** (meson diameter-obtains-path-vertices) **lemma** *leaf-in-V*: *leaf* $v \implies v \in V$ $\mathbf{unfolding} \ \textit{leaf-def} \ \mathbf{using} \ \textit{degree-none} \ \mathbf{by} \ \textit{force}$ **lemma** *exists-leaf*: assumes non-trivial **shows** $\exists v \in V$. leaf v proof**obtain** p where is-path: is-path p and longest-path: $\forall s$. is-path s \longrightarrow length s \leq length p using obtain-longest-path by (metis One-nat-def assms connected connected-sgraph-axioms connected-sgraph-def degree-0-not-connected $is-connected-setD\ is-edge-or-loop\ is-isolated-vertex-def\ is-isolated-vertex-degree0$ is-loop-def n-not-Suc-n numeral-2-eq-2 obtain-2-verts sgraph.two-edges vert-adj-def) then obtain l v xs where p: p = l # v # xs

by (metis is-open-walk-def is-path-def is-walk-not-empty2 last-ConsL list.exhaust-sel)

then have *lv-incident*: $\{l,v\} \in incident$ -edges *l* using *is-path* ${\bf unfolding}\ incident-edges-def\ vincident-def\ is-path-def\ is-open-walk-def\ is-walk-def$ by simp have $\bigwedge e. \ e \in E \implies e \neq \{l, v\} \implies e \notin incident edges l$ proof fix eassume e-in-E: $e \in E$ and not-ly: $e \neq \{l, v\}$ and incident: $e \in incident$ -edges l obtain u where $e: e = \{l, u\}$ using e-in-E obtain-edge-pair-adj incident unfolding incident-edges-def vincident-def by auto then have $u \neq l$ using *e-in-E* edge-vertices-not-equal by blast have $u \neq v$ using *e not-lv* by *auto* have u-in-V: $u \in V$ using e-in-E e wellformed by blast then show False **proof** (cases $u \in set p$) case True then have $u \in set xs$ using $\langle u \neq l \rangle \langle u \neq v \rangle p$ by simpthen obtain ys zs where xs = ys@u#zs by (meson split-list) then have *is-cycle2* (u # l # v # ys@[u])using is-path $\langle u \neq l \rangle$ $\langle u \neq v \rangle$ e-in-E distinct-edgesI walk-edges-append-ss2 walk-edges-in-verts unfolding is-cycle2-def is-cycle-def p is-path-def is-closed-walk-def is-open-walk-def is-walk-def e walk-length-conv **by** (*auto*, *metis insert-commute*, *fastforce*+) then show ?thesis using no-cycles by blast \mathbf{next} case False then have is-path (u # p) using is-path u-in-V e-in-E unfolding is-path-def is-open-walk-def is-walk-def e p by (auto, (metis insert-commute)+)then show False using longest-path by auto qed qed then have incident-edges $l = \{\{l, v\}\}$ using *lv*-incident unfolding incident-edges-def **by** blast then have *leaf*: *leaf l* **unfolding** *leaf-def alt-degree-def* by *simp* then show ?thesis using leaf-in-V by blast qed **lemma** tree-remove-leaf: assumes *leaf*: *leaf l* and remove-vertex: remove-vertex l = (V', E')shows tree V' E'proofinterpret g': ulgraph V' E' using remove-vertex wellformed edge-size unfolding remove-vertex-def vincident-def by (unfold-locales, auto) interpret subg: ulsubgraph V' E' V E using subgraph-remove-vertex ulgraph-axioms

remove-vertex

unfolding ulsubgraph-def by blast

have V': $V' = V - \{l\}$ using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def by blast

have E': $E' = \{e \in E. l \notin e\}$ using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def vincident-def by blast

have $\exists v \in V$. $v \neq l$ using leaf unfolding leaf-def

by (*metis One-nat-def is-independent-alt is-isolated-vertex-def is-isolated-vertex-degree0 n-not-Suc-n radius-obtains singletonI singleton-independent-set*)

then have $V' \neq \{\}$ using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def vincident-def by blast

then have g'.is-connected-set V' using connected-remove-leaf leaf remove-vertex unfolding leaf-def by blast

then show ?thesis using $\langle V' \neq \{\}\rangle$ fin V subg.is-cycle 2 V' E' no-cycles by (unfold-locales, auto)

 \mathbf{qed}

end

lemma tree-induct [case-names singulton insert, induct set: tree]: assumes tree: tree V Eand trivial: $\bigwedge v$. tree $\{v\}$ $\{\} \implies P \{v\}$ $\{\}$ and insert: $\bigwedge l \ v \ V \ E$. tree $V \ E \implies P \ V \ E \implies l \notin V \implies v \in V \implies \{l,v\} \notin \{l,v\}$ $E \Longrightarrow tree.leaf (insert \{l,v\} E) \ l \Longrightarrow P (insert \ l \ V) (insert \{l,v\} E)$ shows P V Eusing tree **proof** (*induction card V arbitrary:* V E) case θ then interpret tree V E by simp have $V = \{\}$ using fin $V \ 0(1)$ by simp then show ?case using not-empty by blast next case (Suc n) then interpret t: tree V E by simp show ?case **proof** (cases card V = 1) case True then obtain v where V: $V = \{v\}$ using card-1-singletonE by blast then have $E = \{\}$ using True subset-antisym t.edge-incident-vert t.vincident-def t.singleton-not-edge t.wellformed by fastforce then show ?thesis using trivial t.tree-axioms V by simp next case False then have card-V: card $V \ge 2$ using Suc by simp then obtain l where leaf: t.leaf l using t.exists-leaf t.non-trivial-def by blast then obtain e where inc-edges: t.incident-edges $l = \{e\}$ unfolding t.leaf-def t.alt-degree-def using card-1-singletonE by blast

```
then have e-in-E: e \in E unfolding t.incident-edges-def by blast
    then obtain u where e: e = \{l, u\} using t.two-edges card-2-iff inc-edges
unfolding t.incident-edges-def t.vincident-def
   by (metis (no-types, lifting) empty-iff insert-commute insert-iff mem-Collect-eq)
   then have l \neq u using e-in-E t.edge-vertices-not-equal by blast
   have u \in V using e e-in-E t.wellformed by blast
   let ?V' = V - \{l\}
   let ?E' = E - \{\{l, u\}\}
   have remove-vertex: t.remove-vertex l = (?V', ?E')
    using inc-edges e unfolding t.remove-vertex-def t.incident-edges-def by blast
   then have t': tree ?V' ?E' using t.tree-remove-leaf leaf by blast
   have l \in V using leaf t.leaf-in-V by blast
   then have P': P ?V' ?E' using Suc t' by auto
   show ?thesis using insert[OF t' P'] Suc leaf \langle u \in V \rangle \langle l \neq u \rangle \langle l \in V \rangle e e-in-E
by (auto, metis insert-Diff)
 qed
qed
context tree
begin
lemma card-V-card-E: card V = Suc (card E)
 using tree-axioms
proof (induction V E)
 case (singolton v)
 then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (insert l v V' E')
 then interpret t': tree V' E' by simp
 show ?case using t'.finV t'.fin-edges insert by simp
qed
end
lemma card-E-treeI:
 assumes fin-conn-sqraph: fin-connected-ulgraph V E
   and card-V-E: card V = Suc (card E)
 shows tree V E
proof-
 interpret G: fin-connected-ulgraph V E using fin-conn-sgraph.
 obtain T where T: spanning-tree V \in T using G.has-spanning-tree by blast
 show ?thesis
 proof (cases E = T)
   case True
   then show ?thesis using T unfolding spanning-tree-def by blast
 \mathbf{next}
   case False
   then have card E > card T using T G.fin-edges unfolding spanning-tree-def
spanning-tree-axioms-def
```

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```

```
by (simp add: psubsetI psubset-card-mono)
    then show ?thesis using tree.card-V-card-E T card-V-E unfolding span-
ning-tree-def by fastforce
 qed
ged
context tree
begin
lemma add-vertex-tree:
 assumes v \notin V
   and w \in V
 shows tree (insert v V) (insert \{v,w\} E)
proof -
 let ?V' = insert \ v \ V and ?E' = insert \ \{v,w\} \ E
 have card V: card \{v, w\} = 2 using card-2-iff assms by auto
 then interpret t': ulgraph ?V' ?E'
   using wellformed assms two-edges by (unfold-locales, auto)
 interpret subg: ulsubgraph V E ?V' ?E' by (unfold-locales, auto)
 have connected: t'.is-connected-set ?V'
   unfolding t'.is-connected-set-def
   using subg.vert-connected t'.vert-connected-neighbors t'.vert-connected-trans
    t'.vert-connected-id vertices-connected t'.ulgraph-axioms ulgraph-axioms assms
t'.vert\text{-}connected\text{-}rev
   by simp metis
```

then have fin-connected-ulgraph: fin-connected-ulgraph ?V' ?E' using finV by (unfold-locales, auto)

from assms have $\{v,w\} \notin E$ using wellformed-alt-fst by auto then have card ?E' = Suc (card E) using fin-edges card-insert-if by auto then have card ?V' = Suc (card ?E') using card-V-card-E assms wellformed-alt-fst finV card-insert-if by auto

then show ?thesis using card-E-treeI fin-connected-ulgraph by auto \mathbf{qed}

lemma tree-connected-set: **assumes** non-empty: $V' \neq \{\}$ **and** subg: $V' \subseteq V$ **and** connected-V': ulgraph.is-connected-set V' (induced-edges V') V' **shows** tree V' (induced-edges V') **proof interpret** subg: subgraph V' induced-edges V' V E using induced-is-subgraph subg by simp

interpret g': ulgraph V' induced-edges V' using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ul-

graph-axioms by blast

interpret subg: ulsubgraph V' induced-edges V' V E by unfold-locales show ?thesis using connected-V' subg.is-cycle2 no-cycles finV subg non-empty rev-finite-subset by (unfold-locales) (auto, blast)

 \mathbf{qed}

lemma *unique-adj-vert-removed*:

assumes $v \in V$

and remove-vertex: remove-vertex v = (V', E')

and conn-component: $C \in ulgraph.connected-components V' E'$

shows $\exists ! u \in C$. vert-adj v u

proof-

interpret subg: ulsubgraph V' E' V E **using** remove-vertex subgraph-remove-vertex ulgraph-axioms ulsubgraph.intro by metis

interpret g': ulgraph V' E' using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms by simp

obtain u where $u \in C$ and adj-vu: vert-adj v u using exists-adj-vert-removed using assms by blast

have w = u if $w \in C$ and adj-vw: vert-adj v w for w

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume $w \neq u$

obtain p where g'-conn-path: g'.connecting-path w u p using $\langle u \in C \rangle \langle w \in C \rangle$ conn-component

 $g'.connected-component-connected \ g'.is-connected-setD \ g'.vert-connected-def$ by blast

then have v-notin-p: $v \notin set p$ using remove-vertex unfolding g'.connecting-path-def g'.is-gen-path-def g'.is-walk-def remove-vertex-def by blast

have conn-path: connecting-path $w \ u \ p$ using g'-conn-path subg.connecting-path by simp

then obtain p' where p: p = w # p' @ [u] unfolding connecting-path-def using $\langle w \neq u \rangle$

by (metis hd-Cons-tl last.simps last-rev rev-is-Nil-conv snoc-eq-iff-butlast)

then have walk-edges $(v \# p @[v]) = \{v, w\} \#$ walk-edges ((w # p') @[u,v]) by simp

also have $\ldots = \{v, w\} \#$ walk-edges $p @ [\{u, v\}]$ unfolding p using walk-edges-app by (metis Cons-eq-appendI)

finally have walk-edges: walk-edges $(v \# p@[v]) = \{v,w\} \# walk-edges p @ [\{v,u\}]$ by (simp add: insert-commute)

then have is-cycle (v # p @[v]) using conn-path adj-vu adj-vw $\langle w \neq u \rangle \langle v \in V \rangle$ g'.walk-length-conv singleton-not-edge v-notin-p

unfolding connecting-path-def is-cycle-def is-gen-path-def is-closed-walk-def is-walk-def p vert-adj-def by auto

then have *is-cycle2* (v # p@[v]) using $\langle w \neq u \rangle$ *v-notin-p* walk-edges-in-verts unfolding *is-cycle2-def* walk-edges

by (auto simp: doubleton-eq-iff is-cycle-alt distinct-edgesI)

then show False using no-cycles by blast

 \mathbf{qed}

then show ?thesis using $\langle u \in C \rangle$ adj-vu by blast

qed

```
using card-V-card-E unfolding non-trivial-def by simp
lemma V-Union-E: non-trivial \implies V = | \mid E
 using tree-axioms
proof (induction V E)
 case (singolton v)
 then interpret t: tree \{v\} \{\} by simp
 show ?case using singolton unfolding t.non-trivial-def by simp
next
 case (insert l v V' E')
 then interpret t: tree V' E' by simp
 show ?case
 proof (cases card V' = 1)
   case True
   then have V: V' = \{v\} using insert(3) card-1-singletonE by blast
   then have E: E' = \{\} using t.fin-edges t.card-V-card-E by fastforce
   then show ?thesis unfolding E V by simp
 next
   case False
   then have t.non-trivial using t.card-V-card-E unfolding t.non-trivial-def by
simp
   then show ?thesis using insert by blast
 qed
qed
end
lemma singleton-tree: tree \{v\} \{\}
proof-
 interpret g: fin-ulgraph \{v\} \{\} by (unfold-locales, auto)
 show ?thesis using g.is-walk-def g.walk-length-def by (unfold-locales, auto simp:
g.is-connected-set-singleton g.is-cycle2-def g.is-cycle-alt)
qed
lemma tree2:
 assumes u \neq v
   shows tree \{u, v\} \{\{u, v\}\}
proof-
 interpret ulgraph \{u,v\} \{\{u,v\}\} using \langle u \neq v \rangle by unfold-locales auto
 have fin-connected-ulgraph \{u,v\} \{\{u,v\}\} by unfold-locales
  (auto simp: is-connected-set-def vert-connected-id vert-connected-neighbors vert-connected-rev)
 then show ?thesis using card-E-treeI \langle u \neq v \rangle by fastforce
qed
```

lemma non-trivial-card-E: non-trivial \implies card $E \ge 1$

1.10 Graph Isomorphism

locale graph-isomorphism =

G: graph-system $V_G E_G$ for $V_G E_G +$ fixes $V_H E_H f$ assumes bij-f: bij-betw f $V_G V_H$ and edge-preserving: $((`) f)` E_G = E_H$ begin

lemma *inj-f*: *inj-on* $f V_G$ **using** *bij-f* **unfolding** *bij-betw-def* **by** *blast*

lemma V_H -def: $V_H = f \cdot V_G$ using bij-f unfolding bij-betw-def by blast

definition inv-iso \equiv the-inv-into $V_G f$

lemma graph-system-H: graph-system $V_H E_H$ using G.wellformed edge-preserving bij-f bij-betw-imp-surj-on by unfold-locales blast

interpretation H: graph-system $V_H E_H$ using graph-system-H.

qed

interpretation inv-iso: graph-isomorphism $V_H E_H V_G E_G$ inv-iso using graph-isomorphism-inv

\mathbf{end}

fun graph-isomorph :: 'a pregraph \Rightarrow 'b pregraph \Rightarrow bool (**infix** \simeq 50) where $(V_G, E_G) \simeq (V_H, E_H) \longleftrightarrow (\exists f. graph-isomorphism V_G E_G V_H E_H f)$

lemma (in graph-system) graph-isomorphism-id: graph-isomorphism $V \in V E$ id by unfold-locales auto

lemma (in graph-system) graph-isomorph-refl: $(V,E) \simeq (V,E)$ using graph-isomorphism-id by auto

lemma graph-isomorph-sym: symp (\simeq) using graph-isomorphism.graph-isomorphism-inv unfolding symp-def by fast-

force

lemma graph-isomorphism-trans: graph-isomorphism $V_G E_G V_H E_H f \Longrightarrow$ graph-isomorphism $V_H E_H V_F E_F g \Longrightarrow$ graph-isomorphism $V_G E_G V_F E_F (g \circ f)$ **unfolding** graph-isomorphism-def graph-isomorphism-axioms-def **using** bij-betw-trans **by** (auto, blast)

lemma graph-isomorph-trans: transp (\simeq) using graph-isomorphism-trans unfolding transp-def by fastforce

end

2 Enumeration of Labeled Trees

```
theory Labeled-Tree-Enumeration
imports Tree-Graph
begin
```

definition labeled-trees :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a pregraph set where labeled-trees $V = \{(V, E) | E. tree V E\}$

2.1 Algorithm

Prüfer sequence to tree

definition prufer-sequences :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list set where prufer-sequences verts = {xs. length xs = length verts - $2 \land$ set xs \subseteq set verts}

fun tree-edges-of-prufer-seq :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a edge set where tree-edges-of-prufer-seq $[u,v] [] = \{\{u,v\}\}\}$ | tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts (b#seq) =(case find ($\lambda x. x \notin set (b\#seq)$) verts of Some $a \Rightarrow insert \{a,b\}$ (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq))

definition tree-of-prufer-seq :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a pregraph where tree-of-prufer-seq verts seq = (set verts, tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq)

definition labeled-tree-enum :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a pregraph list where labeled-tree-enum verts = map (tree-of-prufer-seq verts) (List.n-lists (length verts -2) verts)

2.2 Correctness

Tree to Prüfer sequence

definition remove-vertex-edges :: $a \Rightarrow a$ edge set $\Rightarrow a$ edge set where remove-vertex-edges $v E = \{e \in E. \neg graph-system.vincident v e\}$

lemma find-in-list[termination-simp]: find P verts = Some $v \Longrightarrow v \in$ set verts by (metis find-Some-iff nth-mem) **lemma** [termination-simp]: find P verts = Some $v \implies$ length verts - Suc 0 <length verts **by** (meson diff-Suc-less length-pos-if-in-set find-in-list) **fun** prufer-seq-of-tree :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a edge set \Rightarrow 'a list where prufer-seq-of-tree verts E =(if length verts ≤ 2 then [] else (case find (tree.leaf E) verts of Some leaf \Rightarrow (THE v. ulgraph.vert-adj E leaf v) # prufer-seq-of-tree (remove1) leaf verts) (remove-vertex-edges leaf E))) locale valid-verts =fixes verts **assumes** length-verts: length verts > 2and distinct-verts: distinct verts **locale** tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx = valid-verts + fixes seq **assumes** prufer-seq: seq \in prufer-sequences verts **lemma** (in valid-verts) card-verts: card (set verts) = length verts using length-verts distinct-verts distinct-card by blast **lemma** *length-gt-find-not-in-ys*: **assumes** length xs > length ysand distinct xs **shows** $\exists x$. find (λx . $x \notin set ys$) xs = Some xproofhave card (set xs) > card (set ys) by (metis assms card-length distinct-card le-neq-implies-less order-less-trans) then have $\exists x \in set xs. x \notin set ys$ **by** (meson finite-set card-subset-not-gt-card subsetI) then show ?thesis by (metis find-None-iff2 not-Some-eq) qed lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-induct': assumes $\bigwedge u \ v. \ P \ [u, \ v] \ []$ and $\bigwedge verts \ b \ seq \ a$. find $(\lambda x. x \notin set (b \# seq))$ verts = Some a $\implies a \in set \ verts \implies a \notin set \ (b \ \# \ seq) \implies seq \in prufer-sequences$ (remove1 a verts) \implies tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx (remove1 a verts) seq \implies P (remove1 a verts) $seq \implies P \ verts \ (b \ \# \ seq)$ shows P verts seq using tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms **proof** (*induction verts seq rule: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq.induct*) **case** (2 verts b seq)then interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts b # seq by simp

obtain a where a-find: find $(\lambda x. x \notin set (b \# seq))$ verts = Some a using length-gt-find-not-in-ys[of b#seq verts] distinct-verts prufer-seq unfolding prufer-sequences-def by fastforce

then have a-in-verts: $a \in set verts$ by (simp add: find-in-list)

have a-not-in-seq: $a \notin set (b \# seq)$ using a-find by (metis find-Some-iff)

have $prufer-seq': seq \in prufer-sequences$ (remove1 a verts)

using *prufer-seq a-in-verts set-remove1-eq length-verts a-not-in-seq distinct-verts* **unfolding** *prufer-sequences-def* **by** (*auto simp: length-remove1*)

have length verts ≥ 3 using prufer-seq unfolding prufer-sequences-def by auto then have length (remove1 a verts) ≥ 2 by (auto simp: length-remove1)

then have valid-verts-seq': tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx (remove1 a verts) seq using prufer-seq' distinct-verts by unfold-locales auto

then show ?case using a-find assms(2) a-in-verts a-not-in-seq prufer-seq' 2(1) by blast

```
qed (auto simp: assms tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-def tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms-def valid-verts-def prufer-sequences-def)
```

lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree: shows tree (set verts) (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq) using tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms proof (induction rule: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-induct')

case $(1 \ u \ v)$

then show ?case using tree2 unfolding tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-def valid-verts-def by fastforce

 \mathbf{next}

case (2 verts b seq a)

interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts $b \ \# \ seq \ using \ 2(7)$.

interpret tree set (remove1 a verts) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq

using 2(5,6) by simp

have a-not-in-verts': $a \notin set$ (remove1 a verts) using distinct-verts by simp have $a \neq b$ using 2 by auto

then have b-in-verts': $b \in set$ (removel a verts) using prufer-seq unfolding prufer-sequences-def by auto

then show ?case using a-not-in-verts' add-vertex-tree [OF a-not-in-verts' b-in-verts'] 2(1,2) distinct-verts

by (*auto simp*: *insert-absorb insert-commute*) **qed**

lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) tree-of-prufer-seq-tree: (V,E) = tree-of-prufer-seq verts seq \implies tree V E

unfolding tree-of-prufer-seq-def using tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by auto

lemma (in valid-verts) labeled-tree-enum-trees:

assumes VE-in-labeled-tree-enum: $(V,E) \in set \ (labeled-tree-enum \ verts)$ shows tree V E

proof-

obtain seq where $seq \in set$ (List.n-lists (length verts - 2) verts) and tree-of-seq: tree-of-prufer-seq verts seq = (V, E) using VE-in-labeled-tree-enum unfolding labeled-tree-enum-def by auto then interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts seq

using List.set-n-lists by (unfold-locales) (auto simp: prufer-sequences-def) show ?thesis using tree-of-prufer-seq-tree using tree-of-seq by simp qed

2.3 Totality

locale prufer-seq-of-tree-context =

valid-verts verts + tree set verts E for verts Ebegin **lemma** prufer-seq-of-tree-induct': assumes $\bigwedge u v$. $P[u,v] \{\{u,v\}\}$ and \bigwedge verts $E \ l. \neg$ length verts $\leq 2 \implies$ find (tree.leaf E) verts = Some $l \implies$ tree.leaf E l $\implies l \in set verts \implies prufer-seq-of-tree-context (remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges)$ l E $\implies P \ (remove1 \ l \ verts) \ (remove-vertex-edges \ l \ E) \implies P \ verts \ E$ shows P verts Eusing *prufer-seq-of-tree-context-axioms* **proof** (*induction verts E rule: prufer-seq-of-tree.induct*) case (1 verts E)then interpret ctx: prufer-seq-of-tree-context verts E by simp show ?case **proof** (cases length verts ≤ 2) case True then have length-verts: length verts = 2 using ctx.length-verts by simp then obtain u w where verts: verts = [u,w]**unfolding** numeral-2-eq-2 by (metis length-0-conv length-Suc-conv) then have $E = \{\{u, w\}\}$ using ctx.connected-two-graph-edges ctx.distinct-verts by simp then show ?thesis using assms(1) verts by blast next case False then have ctx.non-trivial using ctx.distinct-verts distinct-card unfolding ctx.non-trivial-def by fastforce then obtain l where l: find ctx.leaf verts = Some l using ctx.exists-leaf **by** (*metis find-None-iff2 not-Some-eq*) then have leaf-l: $ctx.leaf \ l$ by (metis find-Some-iff) then have *l*-in-verts: $l \in set verts$ using ctx.leaf-in-V by simp then have length-verts': length (remove1 l verts) ≥ 2 using False unfolding length-remove1 by simp have tree (set (remove1 l verts)) (remove-vertex-edges l E) using ctx.tree-remove-leaf [OF leaf-l] unfolding ctx.remove-vertex-def remove-vertex-edges-def using ctx.distinct-verts by simp then have ctx': prufer-seq-of-tree-context (remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges l E

```
unfolding prufer-seq-of-tree-context-def valid-verts-def
     using ctx.distinct-verts length-verts' by simp
   then have P (remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges l E) using 1 False l by
simp
   then show ?thesis using assms(2)[OF False \ l \ leaf-l \ l-in-verts \ ctx'] by simp
 qed
\mathbf{qed}
lemma prufer-seq-of-tree-wf: set (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E) \subseteq set verts
 using prufer-seq-of-tree-context-axioms
proof (induction rule: prufer-seq-of-tree-induct')
 case (1 \ u \ v)
 then show ?case by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case (2 verts E l)
 then interpret ctx: prufer-seq-of-tree-context verts E by simp
 let ?u = THE u. ctx.vert-adj l u
 have l-u-adj: ctx.vert-adj l?u using ctx.ex1-neighbor-degree-1 2(3) unfolding
ctx.leaf-def by (metis theI)
 then have ?u \in set verts unfolding ctx.vert-adj-def using ctx.wellformed-alt-snd
by blast
 then show ?case using 2 ctx.ex1-neighbor-degree-1 2(3)
   by (auto, meson in-mono notin-set-remove1)
qed
lemma length-prufer-seq-of-tree: length (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E) = length verts
- 2
proof (induction rule: prufer-seq-of-tree-induct')
 case (1 \ u \ v)
 then show ?case by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case (2 verts E l)
  then show ?case unfolding prufer-seq-of-tree.simps[of verts] by (simp add:
length-remove1)
qed
lemma prufer-seq-of-tree-prufer-seq: prufer-seq-of-tree verts E \in prufer-sequences
verts
 using prufer-seq-of-tree-wf length-prufer-seq-of-tree unfolding prufer-sequences-def
by blast
lemma count-list-prufer-seq-degree: v \in set verts \Longrightarrow Suc (count-list (prufer-seq-of-tree
verts E(v) = degree v
 using prufer-seq-of-tree-context-axioms
proof (induction rule: prufer-seq-of-tree-induct')
 case (1 \ u \ v)
 then interpret ctx: prufer-seq-of-tree-context [u, v] {{u, v}} by simp
 show ?case using 1(1) unfolding ctx.alt-degree-def ctx.incident-edges-def ctx.vincident-def
```

by (*simp add: Collect-conv-if*)

\mathbf{next}

```
case (2 verts E l)
 then interpret ctx: prufer-seq-of-tree-context verts E by simp
 interpret ctx': prufer-seq-of-tree-context remove1 l verts remove-vertex-edges l E
using 2(5) by simp
 let ?u = THE u. ctx.vert-adj l u
  have l-u-adj: ctx.vert-adj l ?u using ctx.ex1-neighbor-degree-1 2(3) unfolding
ctx.leaf-def by (metis theI)
 show ?case
 proof (cases v = ?u)
   case True
   then have v \neq l using l-u-adj ctx.vert-adj-not-eq by blast
  then have count-list (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E) v = ulgraph.degree (remove-vertex-edges
l E) v
     using 2 True by simp
   then show ?thesis using 2 ctx.degree-remove-adj-ne-vert \langle v \neq l \rangle True l-u-adj
   unfolding ctx.remove-vertex-def remove-vertex-edges-def prufer-seq-of-tree.simps[of
verts] by simp
 \mathbf{next}
   case False
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases v = l)
     case True
     then have l \notin set (removel l verts) using ctx.distinct-verts by simp
     then have l \notin set (prufer-seq-of-tree (remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges
l E)) using ctx'.prufer-seq-of-tree-wf by blast
   then show ?thesis using 2 False True unfolding ctx.leaf-def prufer-seq-of-tree.simps[of
verts] by simp
   \mathbf{next}
     case False
      then have \neg ctx.vert-adj l v using \langle v \neq ?u \rangle ctx.ex1-neighbor-degree-1 2(3)
l-u-adj
       unfolding ctx.leaf-def by blast
     then show ?thesis using False 2 \langle v \neq ?u \rangle ctx.degree-remove-non-adj-vert
    unfolding prufer-seq-of-tree.simps[of verts] ctx'.remove-vertex-def remove-vertex-edges-def
ctx.remove-vertex-def by auto
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma not-in-prufer-seq-iff-leaf: v \in set verts \implies v \notin set (prufer-seq-of-tree verts
E) \longleftrightarrow leaf v
  using count-list-prufer-seq-degree[symmetric] unfolding leaf-def by (simp add:
count-list-0-iff)
```

lemma tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-of-tree: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E) = E

using *prufer-seq-of-tree-context-axioms*

proof (*induction rule*: *prufer-seq-of-tree-induct'*)

case $(1 \ u \ v)$ then show ?case by simp next case (2 verts E l) then interpret ctx: prufer-seq-of-tree-context verts E by simp **have** tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E) = tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts ((THE v. ctx.vert-adj l v) # prufer-seq-of-tree (remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges l E)) using 2 by simp have find $(\lambda x. x \notin set (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E))$ verts = Some l using ctx.not-in-prufer-seq-iff-leaf 2(2)**by** (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) find-cong) **then have** tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E) = insert { The (ctx.vert-adj l), l} (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 l verts) (prufer-seq-of-tree (remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges l E))) using 2 by auto also have $\ldots = E$ using 2 ctx.degree-1-edge-partition unfolding remove-vertex-edges-def vincident-def ctx.leaf-def by simp finally show ?case . qed

lemma tree-in-labeled-tree-enum: (set verts, E) \in set (labeled-tree-enum verts) using prufer-seq-of-tree-prufer-seq tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-of-tree List.set-n-lists unfolding prufer-sequences-def labeled-tree-enum-def tree-of-prufer-seq-def by

fast force

end

lemma (in valid-verts) V-labeled-tree-enum-verts: $(V,E) \in set$ (labeled-tree-enum verts) $\implies V = set$ verts

unfolding labeled-tree-enum-def by (metis Pair-inject ex-map-conv tree-of-prufer-seq-def)

theorem (in valid-verts) labeled-tree-enum-correct: set (labeled-tree-enum verts) = labeled-trees (set verts)

 ${\bf using}\ labeled {\it -tree-enum-trees}\ V {\it -labeled-tree-enum-verts}\ prufer {\it -seq-of-tree-context.tree-in-labeled-tree-enum-verts}\ valid {\it -verts-axioms}$

unfolding labeled-trees-def prufer-seq-of-tree-context-def by fast

2.4 Distinction

lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) count-prufer-seq-degree: **assumes** v-in-verts: $v \in set$ verts **shows** Suc (count-list seq v) = ulgraph.degree (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq) v **using** v-in-verts tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms **proof** (induction rule: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-induct') **case** (1 u w) **then interpret** tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx [u, w] [] **by** simp **interpret** tree {u,w} {{u,w}} **using** tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree **by** simp **show** ?case **using** 1(1) **by** (auto simp add: incident-edges-def vincident-def Col-
```
lect-conv-if)
next
 case (2 verts b seq a)
 interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts b \# seq using 2(8).
 interpret tree set verts tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts (b\#seq)
   using tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by simp
 interpret ctx': tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx removel a verts seq using 2(5).
 interpret T': tree set (remove1 a verts) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts)
seq
   using ctx'.tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by simp
 show ?case
 proof (cases v = b)
   case True
   have ab-not-in-T': \{a, b\} \notin tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq
     using T'.wellformed-alt-snd distinct-verts by (auto, metis doubleton-eq-iff)
   have incident-edges v = insert \{a, b\} \{e \in tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a
verts) seq. v \in e}
     unfolding incident-edges-def vincident-def using 2(1) True by auto
   then have degree v = Suc (T'.degree v)
     unfolding T'.alt-degree-def alt-degree-def T'.incident-edges-def vincident-def
     using ab-not-in-T' T'.fin-edges by (simp del: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq.simps)
   then show ?thesis using 2 True by auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case False
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases v = a)
     case True
      also have incident-edges a = \{\{a,b\}\} unfolding incident-edges-def vinci-
dent-def
      using 2(1) T'.wellformed distinct-verts by auto
     then show ?thesis unfolding alt-degree-def True using 2(3) by auto
   next
     case False
     then have incident-edges v = T'.incident-edges v
     unfolding incident-edges-def T'.incident-edges-def vincident-def using 2(1)
\langle v \neq b \rangle by auto
    then show ?thesis using False \langle v \neq b \rangle 2 unfolding alt-degree-def by simp
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf:
 assumes v \in set verts
 shows v \notin set seq \longleftrightarrow tree.leaf (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq) v
proof-
 interpret tree set verts tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq
   using tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by auto
  show ?thesis using count-prufer-seq-degree assms count-list-0-iff unfolding
leaf-def by fastforce
```

qed

lemma (in valid-verts) inj-tree-edges-of-prufer-seq: inj-on (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq *verts*) (*prufer-sequences verts*) proof fix seq1 seq2 **assume** prufer-seq1: seq1 \in prufer-sequences verts **assume** prufer-seq2: seq2 \in prufer-sequences verts assume trees-eq: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq1 = tree-edges-of-prufer-seqverts seq2 interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts seq1 using prufer-seq1 by unfold-locales simp have length-eq: length seq1 = length seq2 using prufer-seq1 prufer-seq2 unfolding prufer-sequences-def by simp show seq1 = seq2using prufer-seq1 prufer-seq2 trees-eq length-eq tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms **proof** (*induction arbitrary: seq2 rule: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-induct'*) case $(1 \ u \ v)$ then show ?case by simp next **case** (2 verts b seq a) then interpret *ctx1*: *tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts* b # *seq* by *simp* interpret ctx2: tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts seq2 using 2 by unfold-locales blast obtain b' seq2' where seq2: seq2 = b' # seq2' using 2(10) by (metis *length-Suc-conv*) then have find $(\lambda x. x \notin set seq2)$ verts = Some a using ctx2.notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf 2(9) 2(1) ctx1.notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf [symmetric]find-cong by force then have edges-eq: insert {a, b} (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq) = insert {a, b'} (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq2') using 2 seq2 by simp interpret ctx1': tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx remove1 a verts seq using 2(5). interpret T1: tree set (remove1 a verts) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq using ctx1'.tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by blast have $a \notin set seq2'$ using seq22 ctx1.notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf ctx2.notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf by *auto* then interpret ctx2': tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx remove1 a verts seq2' using $seq2 \ 2(8) \ 2(2) \ ctx1$. distinct-verts by unfold-locales (auto simp: length-remove1 prufer-sequences-def) interpret T2: tree set (remove1 a verts) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq2' using ctx2'.tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by blast have a-notin-verts': $a \notin set$ (removel a verts) using ctx1.distinct-verts by simp then have ab'-notin-edges: $\{a,b'\} \notin tree$ -edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq using T1.wellformed by blast

then have b = b' using edges-eq by (metis doubleton-eq-iff insert-iff)

```
have \{a,b\} \notin tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq2' using T2.wellformed
a-notin-verts' by blast
  then have (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq) = tree-edges-of-prufer-seq
(remove1 a verts) seq2'
     using edges-eq ab'-notin-edges
     by (simp add: \langle b = b' \rangle insert-eq-iff)
    then have seq = seq2' using 2.IH[of seq2'] ctx1'.prufer-seq ctx2'.prufer-seq
2(10) ctx1'.tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms
     unfolding seq2 by simp
   then show ?case using \langle b = b' \rangle seq2 by simp
 qed
```

```
qed
```

```
theorem (in valid-verts) distinct-labeld-tree-enum: distinct (labeled-tree-enum verts)
 using inj-tree-edges-of-prufer-seq distinct-n-lists distinct-verts
 unfolding labeled-tree-enum-def prufer-sequences-def tree-of-prufer-seq-def
 by (auto simp add: distinct-map set-n-lists inj-on-def)
```

```
lemma (in valid-verts) cayleys-formula: card (labeled-trees (set verts)) = length
verts \widehat{} (length verts -2)
proof-
 have card (labeled-trees (set verts)) = length (labeled-tree-enum verts)
   using distinct-labeld-tree-enum labeled-tree-enum-correct distinct-card by fast-
force
 also have \ldots = length verts \cap (length verts - 2) unfolding labeled-tree-enum-def
using length-n-lists by auto
 finally show ?thesis .
```

qed

```
end
```

3 **Rooted Trees**

```
theory Rooted-Tree
imports Tree-Graph HOL-Library.FSet
begin
```

datatype tree = Node tree list

fun tree-size :: tree \Rightarrow nat where tree-size (Node ts) = Suc ($\sum t \leftarrow ts$. tree-size t)

fun height :: tree \Rightarrow nat where height (Node []) = 0| height (Node ts) = Suc (Max (height 'set ts))

Convenient case splitting and induction for trees

lemma tree-cons-exhaust[case-names Nil Cons]: (t = Node [] $\implies P$) $\implies (\bigwedge r \ ts. \ t = Node \ (r \ \# \ ts) \implies P) \implies P$ by (cases t) (metis list.exhaust) lemma tree-rev-exhaust[case-names Nil Snoc]: (t = Node [] $\implies P$) $\implies (\bigwedge ts \ r. \ t = Node \ (ts @ [r]) \implies P) \implies P$ by (cases t) (metis rev-exhaust) lemma tree-cons-induct[case-names Nil Cons]: assumes P (Node []) and $\bigwedge t \ ts. \ P \ t \implies P$ (Node ts) $\implies P$ (Node $(t \ \# \ ts)$) shows P t proof (induction size-tree t arbitrary: t rule: less-induct) case less then show ?case using assms by (cases t rule: tree-cons-exhaust) auto ged

fun *lexord-tree* where

 $\begin{array}{l} lexord-tree \ t \ (Node \ []) \longleftrightarrow False \\ | \ lexord-tree \ (Node \ []) \ r \longleftrightarrow True \\ | \ lexord-tree \ (Node \ (t\#ts)) \ (Node \ (r\#rs)) \longleftrightarrow lexord-tree \ t \ r \ (t = r \ hexord-tree \ (Node \ ts) \ (Node \ rs)) \end{array}$

fun mirror :: tree \Rightarrow tree **where** mirror (Node ts) = Node (map mirror (rev ts))

instantiation tree :: linorder begin

definition

tree-less-def: $(t::tree) < r \leftrightarrow lexord-tree (mirror t) (mirror r)$

definition

tree-le-def: $(t :: tree) \leq r \leftrightarrow t < r \lor t = r$

lemma lexord-tree-empty2[simp]: lexord-tree (Node []) $r \leftrightarrow r \neq Node$ [] by (cases r rule: tree-cons-exhaust) auto

lemma mirror-empty[simp]: mirror t = Node [] $\leftrightarrow t = Node$ [] by (cases t) auto

lemma mirror-not-empty[simp]: mirror $t \neq Node$ [] $\longleftrightarrow t \neq Node$ [] **by** (cases t) auto

lemma tree-le-empty[simp]: Node $[] \le t$ unfolding tree-le-def tree-less-def using mirror-not-empty by auto

lemma tree-less-empty-iff: Node $[] < t \leftrightarrow t \neq Node []$ unfolding tree-less-def by simp **lemma** not-tree-less-empty[simp]: $\neg t < Node$ [] unfolding tree-less-def by simp **lemma** tree-le-empty2-iff[simp]: $t \leq Node$ [] $\leftrightarrow t = Node$ [] unfolding tree-le-def by simp **lemma** lexord-tree-antisym: lexord-tree $t \ r \implies \neg$ lexord-tree $r \ t$ by (induction r t rule: lexord-tree.induct) auto **lemma** tree-less-antisym: $(t::tree) < r \implies \neg r < t$ unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-antisym by blast **lemma** *lexord-tree-not-eq: lexord-tree* $t \ r \Longrightarrow t \neq r$ by (induction r t rule: lexord-tree.induct) auto **lemma** tree-less-not-eq: $(t::tree) < r \implies t \neq r$ unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-not-eq by blast **lemma** *lexord-tree-irrefl*: \neg *lexord-tree* t t using lexord-tree-not-eq by blast lemma tree-less-irrefl: \neg (t::tree) < t unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-irrefl by blast **lemma** *lexord-tree-eq-iff*: \neg *lexord-tree* $t \ r \land \neg$ *lexord-tree* $r \ t \longleftrightarrow t = r$ using lexord-tree-empty2 by (induction t r rule: lexord-tree.induct, fastforce+) **lemma** mirror-mirror: mirror (mirror t) = tby (induction t rule: mirror.induct) (simp add: map-idI rev-map) **lemma** mirror-inj: mirror $t = mirror \ r \implies t = r$ using *mirror-mirror* by *metis* **lemma** tree-less-eq-iff: \neg (t::tree) < $r \land \neg r < t \longleftrightarrow t = r$ unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-eq-iff mirror-inj by blast **lemma** lexord-tree-trans: lexord-tree t $r \implies$ lexord-tree r $s \implies$ lexord-tree t s **proof** (*induction* t s arbitrary: r rule: lexord-tree.induct) case (1 t)then show ?case by auto \mathbf{next} case (2 va vb)then show ?case by auto \mathbf{next} **case** (3 t ts s ss)then show ?case by (cases r rule: tree-cons-exhaust) auto qed

instance proof fix t r s :: treeshow $t < r \leftrightarrow t \le r \land \neg r \le t$ unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-antisym tree-less-irrefl by auto show $t \le t$ unfolding tree-le-def by simp show $t \le r \implies r \le t \implies t = r$ unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-antisym by blast show $t \le r \lor r \le t$ unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-eq-iff by blast show $t \le r \implies r \le s \implies t \le s$ unfolding tree-le-def tree-less-def using lexord-tree-trans by blast qed

\mathbf{end}

lemma tree-size-children: tree-size (Node ts) = Suc $n \Longrightarrow t \in set ts \Longrightarrow tree-size$ $t \leq n$

by (auto simp: le-add1 sum-list-map-remove1)

lemma tree-size-ge-1: tree-size $t \ge 1$ by (cases t) auto

lemma tree-size-ne-0: tree-size $t \neq 0$ by (cases t) auto

lemma tree-size-1-iff: tree-size $t = 1 \leftrightarrow t = Node$ [] using tree-size-ne-0 by (cases t rule: tree-cons-exhaust) auto

lemma length-children: tree-size (Node ts) = Suc $n \implies$ length $ts \le n$ by (induction ts arbitrary: n, auto, metis add-mono plus-1-eq-Suc tree-size-ge-1)

lemma height-Node-cons: height (Node (t#ts)) \geq Suc (height t) by auto

lemma height-0-iff: height $t = 0 \implies t = Node$ [] using height.elims by blast

lemma height-children: height (Node ts) = Suc $n \Longrightarrow t \in set ts \Longrightarrow$ height $t \le n$ by (metis List.finite-set Max-ge diff-Suc-1 finite-imageI height.elims imageI nat.simps(3) tree.inject)

lemma height-children-le-height: $\forall t \in set ts.$ height $t \leq n \implies$ height (Node $ts) \leq$ Suc nby (cases ts) auto

lemma mirror-iff: mirror t = Node $ts \leftrightarrow t = Node$ (map mirror (rev ts)) by (metis mirror.simps mirror-mirror) **lemma** mirror-append: mirror (Node (ts@rs)) = Node (map mirror (rev rs) @ map mirror (rev ts)) by (induction ts) auto

lemma lexord-tree-snoc: lexord-tree (Node ts) (Node (ts@[t])) by (induction ts) auto

lemma tree-less-cons: Node ts < Node (t#ts)unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-snoc by simp

lemma tree-le-cons: Node $ts \leq Node$ (t#ts)unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-cons by simp

lemma tree-less-cons': $t \leq Node \ rs \implies t < Node \ (r\#rs)$ using tree-less-cons by (simp add: order-le-less-trans)

lemma tree-less-snoc2-iff[simp]: Node (ts@[t]) < Node (rs@[r]) $\leftrightarrow t < r \lor (t = r \land Node \ ts < Node \ rs)$ unfolding tree-less-def using mirror-inj by auto

lemma tree-le-snoc2-iff[simp]: Node $(ts@[t]) \leq Node (rs@[r]) \leftrightarrow t < r \lor (t = r \land Node ts \leq Node rs)$ unfolding tree-le-def by auto

lemma lexord-tree-cons2[simp]: lexord-tree (Node (ts@[t])) (Node (ts@[r])) \leftrightarrow lexord-tree t r **by** (induction ts) (auto simp: lexord-tree-irrefl)

lemma tree-less-cons2[simp]: Node $(t\#ts) < Node (r\#ts) \leftrightarrow t < r$ unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-cons2 by simp

lemma tree-le-cons2[simp]: Node $(t\#ts) \leq Node (r\#ts) \leftrightarrow t \leq r$ unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-cons2 by blast

lemma tree-less-sorted-snoc: sorted $(ts@[r]) \implies Node \ ts < Node \ (ts@[r])$ **unfolding** tree-less-def by (induction ts rule: rev-induct, auto,

metis leD lexord-tree-eq-iff sorted2 sorted-wrt-append tree-less-def, metis dual-order.strict-iff-not list.set-intros(2) nle-le sorted2 sorted-append tree-less-def)

lemma lexord-tree-comm-prefix[simp]: lexord-tree (Node (ss@ts)) (Node (ss@rs)) \leftrightarrow lexord-tree (Node ts) (Node rs)

using lexord-tree-antisym by (induction ss) auto

lemma less-tree-comm-suffix[simp]: Node (ts@ss) < Node (rs@ss) \leftrightarrow Node ts < Node rs

unfolding tree-less-def by simp

lemma tree-le-comm-suffix[simp]: Node (ts@ss) \leq Node (rs@ss) \leftrightarrow Node ts \leq Node rs unfolding tree-le-def by simp **lemma** tree-less-comm-suffix2: $t < r \implies Node (ts@t#ss) < Node (r#ss)$ unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-comm-prefix by simp **lemma** lexord-tree-append[simp]: lexord-tree (Node ts) (Node (ts@rs)) $\leftrightarrow rs \neq []$ using lexord-tree-irrefl by (induction ts) auto **lemma** tree-less-append[simp]: Node ts < Node (rs@ts) \leftrightarrow rs \neq [] unfolding tree-less-def by simp **lemma** tree-le-append: Node $ts \leq Node$ (ss@ts) unfolding tree-le-def by simp **lemma** tree-less-singleton-iff[simp]: Node (ts@[t]) < Node [r] $\leftrightarrow t < r$ unfolding tree-less-def by simp **lemma** tree-le-singleton-iff[simp]: Node $(ts@[t]) \leq Node [r] \leftrightarrow t < r \lor (t = r \land$ ts = [])unfolding tree-le-def by auto **lemma** *lexord-tree-nested*: *lexord-tree* t (*Node* [t]) **proof** (*induction t rule*: *tree-cons-induct*) case Nil then show ?case by auto \mathbf{next} case (Cons t ts) then show ?case by (cases t rule: tree-cons-exhaust) auto qed **lemma** tree-less-nested: t < Node [t]unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-nested by auto **lemma** tree-le-nested: $t \leq Node [t]$ unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-nested by auto **lemma** *lexord-tree-iff*: lexord-tree $t \ r \longleftrightarrow (\exists ts \ t' \ ss \ rs \ r'. \ t = Node \ (ss @ t' \# ts) \land r = Node \ (ss @ r'$ # rs) \land lexord-tree t' r') \lor (\exists ts rs. rs \neq [] \land t = Node ts \land r = Node (ts @ rs)) $(is ?l \leftrightarrow ?r)$ proof show $?l \implies ?r$ proofassume lexord: lexord-tree t r**obtain** ts where ts: t = Node ts by (cases t) auto obtain rs where rs: r = Node rs by (cases r) auto

obtain ss ts' rs' where prefix: $ts = ss @ ts' \land rs = ss @ rs' \land (ts' = [] \lor rs' = [] \lor hd ts' \neq hd rs')$ using longest-common-prefix by blast

then have $ts' = [] \lor lexord-tree (hd ts') (hd rs')$ using lexord unfolding ts rs by (auto, metis lexord-tree.simps(1) lexord-tree.simps(3) list.exhaust-sel) then show ?thesis using prefix

by (metis append.right-neutral lexord lexord-tree.simps(1) lexord-tree-comm-prefix list.exhaust-sel rs ts)

 \mathbf{qed}

show $?r \implies ?l$ by *auto* qed

lemma tree-less-iff: $t < r \leftrightarrow (\exists ts t' ss rs r'. t = Node (ts @ t' \# ss) \land r = Node (rs @ r' \# ss) \land t' < r') \lor (\exists ts rs. rs \neq [] \land t = Node ts \land r = Node (rs @ ts))$ (is $?l \leftrightarrow ?r$)

proof

show $?l \implies ?r$

unfolding tree-less-def **using** lexord-tree-iff[of mirror t mirror r, unfolded mirror-<math>iff]

```
by (simp, metis append-Nil lexord-tree-eq-iff mirror-mirror) next
```

 $\mathbf{show}\ ?r \Longrightarrow ?l$

by (auto simp: order-le-neq-trans tree-le-append, meson dual-order.strict-trans1 tree-le-append tree-less-comm-suffix2)

qed

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma tree-empty-cons-lt-le: } r < Node (Node [] \ \# \ ts) \implies r \leq Node \ ts \\ \textbf{proof (induction ts arbitrary: r rule: rev-induct)} \\ \textbf{case Nil} \\ \textbf{then show ?case by (cases r rule: tree-rev-exhaust) auto} \\ \textbf{next} \\ \textbf{case (snoc x xs)} \\ \textbf{then show ?case} \\ \textbf{proof (cases r rule: tree-rev-exhaust)} \\ \textbf{case Nil} \\ \textbf{then show ?thesis by auto} \\ \textbf{next} \\ \textbf{case (Snoc rs r1)} \\ \textbf{then show ?thesis using snoc by (auto, (metis append-Cons tree-less-snoc2-iff)+)} \\ \textbf{qed} \\ \textbf{qed} \end{array}
```

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{fun} \ regular :: \ tree \Rightarrow \ bool \ \mathbf{where} \\ regular \ (Node \ ts) \longleftrightarrow \ sorted \ ts \ \land \ (\forall \ t \in set \ ts. \ regular \ t) \end{array}$

```
definition n-trees :: nat \Rightarrow tree \ set where
n-trees n = \{t. \ tree-size \ t = n\}
```

definition regular-n-trees :: $nat \Rightarrow tree \ set \ where$

regular-n-trees $n = \{t. \text{ tree-size } t = n \land \text{ regular } t\}$

3.1 Rooted Graphs

type-synonym 'a rpregraph = ('a set) \times ('a edge set) \times 'a

locale rgraph = graph-system +fixes rassumes root-wf: $r \in V$ **locale** rtree = tree + rqraphbegin definition subtrees :: 'a rpregraph set where subtrees =(let (V', E') = remove-vertex rin $(\lambda C. (C, graph-system.induced-edges E'C, THE r'. r' \in C \land vert-adj r r'))$ ' ulgraph.connected-components V' E') **lemma** *rtree-subtree*: assumes subtree: $(S, E_S, r_S) \in subtrees$ shows rtree $S E_S r_S$ proof**obtain** V' E' where remove-vertex: remove-vertex r = (V', E') by fastforce interpret subg: ulsubgraph V' E' V E unfolding ulsubgraph-def using subgraph-remove-vertex subtree ulgraph-axioms remove-vertex by blast **interpret** g': fin-ulgraph V' E'by (simp add: fin-graph-system-axioms fin-ulgraph-def subg.is-finite-subgraph *subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms*) have conn-component: $S \in g'$.connected-components using subtree remove-vertex unfolding subtrees-def by auto then interpret subg': subgraph $S E_S V' E'$ using g'.connected-component-subgraph subtree remove-vertex unfolding subtrees-def by auto interpret subg': ulsubgraph $S E_S V' E'$ by unfold-locales interpret S: connected-ulgraph $S E_S$ using g'.connected-components-connected-ulgraphs conn-component subtree remove-vertex unfolding subtrees-def by auto interpret S: fin-connected-ulgraph S E_S using subg'.verts-ss g'.finV by un*fold-locales* (*simp add: finite-subset*) interpret S: tree $S E_S$ using subq.is-cycle2 subq'.is-cycle2 no-cycles by (unfold-locales, blast) **show** ?thesis using the I'[OF unique-adj-vert-removed[OF root-wf remove-vertex conn-component]] subtree remove-vertex by unfold-locales (auto simp: subtrees-def)

 \mathbf{qed}

lemma *finite-subtrees*: *finite subtrees* **proof** –

obtain V' E' where remove-vertex: remove-vertex r = (V', E') by fastforce then interpret subgraph V' E' V E using subgraph-remove-vertex by auto

interpret g': fin-ulgraph V' E'

by (simp add: fin-graph-system-axioms fin-ulgraph-def subg.is-finite-subgraph subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms)

show ?thesis using g'.finite-connected-components remove-vertex unfolding subtrees-def by simp

 \mathbf{qed}

lemma remove-root-subtrees:

assumes remove-vertex: remove-vertex r = (V', E')

and conn-component: $C \in ulgraph.connected.components V' E'$

shows rtree C (graph-system.induced-edges E' C) (THE r'. $r' \in C \land vert$ -adj r r')

proof-

interpret subg: ulsubgraph V' E' V E unfolding ulsubgraph-def using subgraph-remove-vertex remove-vertex ulgraph-axioms by blast

interpret g': fin-ulgraph V' E'

by (simp add: fin-graph-system-axioms fin-ulgraph-def subg.is-finite-subgraph subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms)

 $\mathbf{interpret} \ subg': \ ulsubgraph \ C \ graph-system.induced-edges \ E' \ C \ V' \ E'$

by (simp add: conn-component g'.connected-component-subgraph g'.ulgraph-axioms ulsubgraph.intro)

interpret C: fin-connected-ulgraph C graph-system.induced-edges E' C

by (simp add: fin-connected-ulgraph.intro fin-ulgraph.intro g'.fin-graph-system-axioms g'.ulgraph-axioms subg'.is-finite-subgraph subg'.is-subgraph-ulgraph conn-component g'.connected-components-connected-ulgraphs)

interpret C: tree C graph-system.induced-edges E' C using subg.is-cycle2 subg'.is-cycle2 no-cycles by (unfold-locales, blast)

show ?thesis **using** the I'[OF unique-adj-vert-removed[OF root-wf remove-vertex conn-component]] by unfold-locales simp

qed

 \mathbf{end}

3.2 Rooted Graph Isomorphism

fun app-rgraph-isomorphism :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ rpregraph} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ rpregraph}$ where app-rgraph-isomorphism f(V, E, r) = (f', V, (('), f)', E, f, r)

locale rgraph-isomorphism =

G: rgraph $V_G E_G r_G + graph-isomorphism V_G E_G V_H E_H f$ for $V_G E_G r_G V_H E_H r_H f +$

assumes root-preserving: $f r_G = r_H$ begin

interpretation H: graph-system $V_H E_H$ using graph-system-H.

lemma rgraph-H: $rgraph V_H E_H r_H$

using root-preserving bij-f G.root-wf V_H -def by unfold-locales blast

interpretation H: rgraph $V_H E_H r_H$ using rgraph-H.

lemma rgraph-isomorphism-inv: rgraph-isomorphism $V_H E_H r_H V_G E_G r_G$ inv-iso

proof-

interpret iso: graph-isomorphism $V_H E_H V_G E_G$ inv-iso using graph-isomorphism-inv

show ?thesis **using** G.root-wf inj-f inv-iso-def root-preserving the-inv-into-f-f **by** unfold-locales fastforce

qed

end

fun rgraph-isomorph :: 'a rpregraph \Rightarrow 'b rpregraph \Rightarrow bool (infix $\simeq_r 50$) where $(V_G, E_G, r_G) \simeq_r (V_H, E_H, r_H) \longleftrightarrow (\exists f. rgraph-isomorphism V_G E_G r_G V_H E_H r_H f)$

lemma (in rgraph) rgraph-isomorphism-id: rgraph-isomorphism V E r V E r id using graph-isomorphism-id rgraph-isomorphism.intro rgraph-axioms unfolding rgraph-isomorphism-axioms-def by fastforce

lemma (in rgraph) rgraph-isomorph-refl: $(V, E, r) \simeq_r (V, E, r)$ using rgraph-isomorphism-id by auto

lemma rgraph-isomorph-sym: $G \simeq_r H \Longrightarrow H \simeq_r G$ using rgraph-isomorphism.rgraph-isomorphism-inv by (cases G, cases H) fast-force

lemma rgraph-isomorphism-trans: rgraph-isomorphism $V_G E_G r_G V_H E_H r_H f$ \implies rgraph-isomorphism $V_H E_H r_H V_F E_F r_F g$ \implies rgraph-isomorphism $V_G E_G r_G V_F E_F r_F (g o f)$

using graph-isomorphism-trans **unfolding** rgraph-isomorphism-def rgraph-isomorphism-axioms-def **by** fastforce

lemma rgraph-isomorph-trans: transp (\simeq_r) using rgraph-isomorphism-trans unfolding transp-def by fastforce

lemma (in rtree) rgraph-isomorphis-app-iso: inj-on $f V \Longrightarrow$ app-rgraph-isomorphism $f(V,E,r) = (V',E',r') \Longrightarrow$ rgraph-isomorphism V E r V' E' r' fby unfold-locales (auto simp: bij-betw-def)

lemma (in *rtree*) *rgraph-isomorph-app-iso*: *inj-on* $f V \Longrightarrow (V, E, r) \simeq_r app-rgraph-isomorphism <math>f(V, E, r)$

using rgraph-isomorphis-app-iso by fastforce

3.3 Conversion between unlabeled, ordered, rooted trees and tree graphs

datatype 'a ltree = LNode 'a 'a ltree list

fun *ltree-size* :: 'a *ltree* \Rightarrow *nat* where $ltree-size (LNode \ r \ ts) = Suc \ (\sum t \leftarrow ts. \ ltree-size \ t)$ fun root-ltree :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow 'a where root-ltree (LNode r ts) = rfun nodes-ltree :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow 'a set where nodes-ltree (LNode r ts) = {r} \cup ($\bigcup t \in set$ ts. nodes-ltree t) **fun** relabel-ltree :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a$ ltree $\Rightarrow 'b$ ltree where relabel-ltree f (LNode r ts) = LNode (f r) (map (relabel-ltree f) ts) **fun** distinct-ltree-nodes :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow bool **where** distinct-ltree-nodes (LNode a ts) \longleftrightarrow ($\forall t \in set ts. a \notin nodes$ -ltree t) \land distinct ts \land disjoint-family-on nodes-ltree (set ts) \land (\forall t \in set ts. distinct-ltree-nodes t) **fun** postorder-label-aux :: nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow nat \times nat ltree where postorder-label-aux n (Node []) = (n, LNode n [])| postorder-label-aux n (Node (t # ts)) =(let (n', t') = postorder-label-aux n t incase postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) of $(n'', LNode \ r \ ts') \Rightarrow (n'', LNode \ r \ (t' \# ts')))$ definition *postorder-label* :: *tree* \Rightarrow *nat ltree* where postorder-label t = snd (postorder-label-aux 0 t) fun tree-ltree :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow tree where tree-ltree (LNode r ts) = Node (map tree-ltree ts) fun regular-ltree :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow bool where regular-ltree (LNode r ts) \longleftrightarrow sorted-wrt (λt s. tree-ltree t \leq tree-ltree s) ts \wedge $(\forall t \in set ts. regular-ltree t)$ datatype 'a stree = SNode 'a 'a stree fset **lemma** stree-size-child-lt[termination-simp]: $t \in t = size$ t < Suc ($\sum s \in fset$ ts. Suc (size s)) using sum-nonneg-leq-bound zero-le finite-fset Suc-le-eq less-SucI by metis **lemma** stree-size-child-lt'[termination-simp]: $t \in fset \ ts \Longrightarrow size \ t < Suc \ (\sum s \in fset$ ts. Suc (size s)) using stree-size-child-lt by metis fun stree-size :: 'a stree \Rightarrow nat where stree-size (SNode r ts) = Suc (fsum stree-size ts) definition *n*-strees :: $nat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ stree set where}$ *n*-strees $n = \{t. stree-size \ t = n\}$

fun root-stree :: 'a stree \Rightarrow 'a where root-stree (SNode a ts) = a

fun nodes-stree :: 'a stree \Rightarrow 'a set **where** nodes-stree (SNode a ts) = {a} $\cup (\bigcup t \in fset ts. nodes-stree t)$

fun tree-graph-edges :: 'a stree \Rightarrow 'a edge set **where** tree-graph-edges (SNode a ts) = ((λt . {a, root-stree t}) 'fset ts) \cup ($\bigcup t \in fset$ ts. tree-graph-edges t)

fun distinct-stree-nodes :: 'a stree \Rightarrow bool **where** distinct-stree-nodes (SNode a ts) \longleftrightarrow (\forall t \in fset ts. a \notin nodes-stree t) \land disjoint-family-on nodes-stree (fset ts) \land (\forall t \in fset ts. distinct-stree-nodes t)

fun ltree-stree :: 'a stree \Rightarrow 'a ltree **where** ltree-stree (SNode r ts) = LNode r (SOME xs. fset-of-list xs = ltree-stree | '| ts \land distinct xs \land sorted-wrt (λ t s. tree-ltree t \leq tree-ltree s) xs)

fun stree-ltree :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow 'a stree **where** stree-ltree (LNode r ts) = SNode r (fset-of-list (map stree-ltree ts))

definition tree-graph-stree :: 'a stree \Rightarrow 'a rpregraph where tree-graph-stree $t = (nodes-stree \ t, tree-graph-edges \ t, root-stree \ t)$

function stree-of-graph :: 'a rpregraph \Rightarrow 'a stree where stree-of-graph (V, E, r) = $(if \neg rtree \ V \ E \ r \ then \ undefined \ else$ $SNode \ r \ (Abs-fset \ (stree-of-graph \ ` rtree.subtrees \ V \ E \ r)))$ by pat-completeness auto

termination

proof (relation measure (λp . card (fst p)), auto) fix r :: 'a and V :: 'a set and E :: 'a edge set and S :: 'a set and $E_S :: 'a$ edge set and $r_S :: 'a$ assume rtree: rtree V E rassume subtree: $(S, E_S, r_S) \in$ rtree.subtrees V E rinterpret rtree V E r using rtree. obtain V' E' where remove-vertex: remove-vertex r = (V', E') by fastforce

then interpret subg: subgraph V' E' V E using subgraph-remove-vertex by simp

interpret g': fin-ulgraph V' E' **using** fin-ulgraph.intro subg.is-finite-subgraph fin-graph-system-axioms subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms **by** blast

have $S \in g'$.connected-components using subtree remove-vertex unfolding subtrees-def by auto

then have card-C-V':card $S \leq card V'$ using g'.connected-component-wf g'.finV card-mono by metis

have card V' < card V using remove-vertex root-wf fin V card-Diff1-less unfolding remove-vertex-def by fast then show card S < card V using card-C-V' by simp qed

definition tree-graph :: tree \Rightarrow nat rpregraph where tree-graph t = tree-graph-stree (stree-ltree (postorder-label t))

fun relabel-stree :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \ stree \Rightarrow 'b \ stree \ where$ relabel-stree f (SNode r ts) = SNode (f r) ((relabel-stree f) $| `| \ ts$)

- **lemma** root-ltree-wf: root-ltree $t \in$ nodes-ltree tby (cases t) auto
- **lemma** root-relabel-ltree[simp]: root-ltree (relabel-ltree f t) = f (root-ltree t) by (cases t) simp
- **lemma** nodes-relabel-ltree[simp]: nodes-ltree (relabel-ltree f t) = f ' nodes-ltree tby (induction t) auto

lemma finite-nodes-ltree: finite (nodes-ltree t) **by** (induction t) auto

- **lemma** root-stree-wf: root-stree $t \in$ nodes-stree tby (cases t) auto
- **lemma** tree-graph-edges-wf: $e \in$ tree-graph-edges $t \implies e \subseteq$ nodes-stree t using root-stree-wf by (induction t rule: tree-graph-edges.induct) auto

lemma card-tree-graph-edges-distinct: distinct-stree-nodes $t \implies e \in tree$ -graph-edges $t \implies card \ e = 2$

using root-stree-wf card-2-iff **by** (induction t rule: tree-graph-edges.induct) (auto, fast+)

- **lemma** nodes-stree-non-empty: nodes-stree $t \neq \{\}$ **by** (cases t rule: nodes-stree.cases) auto
- **lemma** finite-nodes-stree: finite (nodes-stree t) **by** (induction t rule: nodes-stree.induct) auto
- **lemma** finite-tree-graph-edges: finite (tree-graph-edges t) **by** (induction t rule: tree-graph-edges.induct) auto

lemma root-relabel-stree [simp]: root-stree (relabel-stree f t) = f (root-stree t) by (cases t) auto

lemma nodes-stree-relabel-stree [simp]: nodes-stree (relabel-stree f t) = f ' nodes-stree t

by (induction t) auto

lemma tree-graph-edges-relabel-stree [simp]: tree-graph-edges (relabel-stree f(t) =

((') f) ' tree-graph-edges t

by (induction t) (simp add: image-image image-Un image-Union)

lemma nodes-stree-ltree[simp]: nodes-stree (stree-ltree t) = nodes-ltree tby (induction t) (auto simp: fset-of-list.rep-eq)

lemma distinct-sorted-wrt-list: $\exists xs. fset-of-list xs = A \land distinct xs \land sorted-wrt (<math>\lambda t s. (f t :: 'b::linorder) \leq f s$) xs **proof**-

obtain *xs* where *fset-of-list* $xs = A \land distinct xs$

by (*metis finite-distinct-list finite-fset fset-cong fset-of-list.rep-eq*)

then have fset-of-list (sort-key f xs) = $A \wedge distinct$ (sort-key f xs) \wedge sorted-wrt ($\lambda t \ s. \ f \ t \leq f \ s$) (sort-key f xs)

using sorted-sort-key sorted-wrt-map by (simp add: fset-of-list.abs-eq, blast) then show ?thesis by blast

 \mathbf{qed}

abbreviation ltree-stree-subtrees $ts \equiv SOME \ xs.$ fset-of-list xs = ltree-stree |4] $ts \land distinct \ xs \land sorted$ -wrt ($\lambda t \ s.$ tree-ltree $t \leq tree$ -ltree s) xs

lemma fset-of-list-ltree-stree-subtrees[simp]: fset-of-list (ltree-stree-subtrees ts) = ltree-stree |'| ts

using some I-ex[OF distinct-sorted-wrt-list] by fast

lemma set-ltree-stree-subtrees [simp]: set (ltree-stree-subtrees ts) = ltree-stree 'fset ts

using *fset-of-list-ltree-stree-subtrees* **by** (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *fset.set-map fset-of-list.rep-eq*)

lemma distinct-ltree-stree-subtrees: distinct (ltree-stree-subtrees ts) using someI-ex[OF distinct-sorted-wrt-list] by blast

lemma sorted-wrt-ltree-stree-subtrees: sorted-wrt (λt s. tree-ltree $t \leq$ tree-ltree s) (ltree-stree-subtrees ts)

using some I-ex[OF distinct-sorted-wrt-list] by blast

lemma nodes-ltree-stree[simp]: nodes-ltree (ltree-stree t) = nodes-stree tby (induction t) auto

lemma stree-ltree-stree[simp]: stree-ltree (ltree-stree t) = tby (induction t) (simp add: fset.map-ident-strong)

lemma nodes-tree-graph-stree: tree-graph-stree $t = (V, E, r) \Longrightarrow V = nodes$ -stree t

by (induction t) (simp add: tree-graph-stree-def)

lemma relabel-stree-stree-ltree: relabel-stree f (stree-ltree t) = stree-ltree (relabel-ltree f t)

by (*induction t*) (*auto simp add: fset-of-list-elem*)

lemma relabel-stree-relabel-ltree: relabel-ltree $f t1 = t2 \implies$ relabel-stree f (stree-ltree t1) = stree-ltree t2

using relabel-stree-stree-ltree by blast

lemma app-rgraph-iso-tree-graph-stree: app-rgraph-isomorphism f (tree-graph-stree t) = tree-graph-stree (relabel-stree f t)

unfolding *tree-graph-stree-def* **using** *image-iff mk-disjoint-insert* **by** (*induction t*) (*auto, fastforce+*)

lemma (in *rtree*) *root-stree-of-graph*[*simp*]: *root-stree* (*stree-of-graph* (V, E, r)) = rusing *rtree-axioms* by (*simp split*: *prod.split*)

lemma (in *rtree*) nodes-stree-stree-of-graph[simp]: nodes-stree (stree-of-graph (V, E, r)) = V

using rtree-axioms

proof (induction (V, E, r) arbitrary: V E r rule: stree-of-graph.induct) case $(1 V_T E_T r)$

then interpret t: rtree $V_T E_T r$ by simp

obtain V' E' where VE': t.remove-vertex r = (V', E') by (simp add: t.remove-vertex-def) interpret subg: subgraph $V' E' V_T E_T$ using t.subgraph-remove-vertex VE' by metis

interpret g': fin-ulgraph V' E' **using** fin-ulgraph.intro subg.is-finite-subgraph t.fin-graph-system-axioms subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph t.ulgraph-axioms by blast

have finite (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees) using t.finite-subtrees by blast then have nodes-stree (stree-of-graph $(V_T, E_T, r)) = \{r\} \cup V'$

using 1 using VE' t.rtree-subtree g'.Union-connected-components by (simp add: Abs-fset-inverse t.subtrees-def)

then show ?case using VE' t.root-wf unfolding t.remove-vertex-def by auto qed

lemma (in *rtree*) *tree-graph-edges-stree-of-graph*[*simp*]: *tree-graph-edges* (*stree-of-graph* (V, E, r)) = E

using *rtree-axioms*

proof (induction (V, E, r) arbitrary: V E r rule: stree-of-graph.induct) case $(1 V_T E_T r)$

then interpret t: rtree $V_T E_T r$ by simp

obtain V' E' where VE': t.remove-vertex r = (V', E') by (simp add: t.remove-vertex-def) interpret subg: subgraph $V' E' V_T E_T$ using t.subgraph-remove-vertex VE' by metis

interpret g': fin-ulgraph V' E' **using** fin-ulgraph.intro subg.is-finite-subgraph t.fin-graph-system-axioms subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph t.ulgraph-axioms **by** blast

have finite (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees) using t.finite-subtrees by blast then have fset-Abs-fset-subtrees[simp]: fset (Abs-fset (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees)) = stree-of-graph 't.subtrees by (simp add: Abs-fset-inverse) have root-edges: $(\lambda x. \{r, \text{ root-stree } x\})$ 'stree-of-graph 't.subtrees = $\{e \in E_T. r \in e\}$ (is ?l = ?r)

proof-

have $e \in ?l$ if $e \in ?r$ for e

proof-

obtain r' where $e: e = \{r, r'\}$ using $\langle e \in ?r \rangle$

by (metis (no-types, lifting) CollectD insert-commute insert-iff singleton-iff t.obtain-edge-pair-adj)

then have $r' \neq r$ using *t.singleton-not-edge* $\langle e \in ?r \rangle$ by force

then have $r' \in V'$ using $e \langle e \in ?r \rangle$ VE' t.remove-vertex-def t.wellformed-alt-snd by fastforce

then obtain C where C-conn-component: $C \in g'$.connected-components and $r' \in C$ using g'.Union-connected-components by auto

have t.vert-adj r r' unfolding t.vert-adj-def using $\langle e \in ?r \rangle$ e by blast

then have $(THE r'. r' \in C \land t.vert\text{-}adj r r') = r'$ using $t.unique\text{-}adj\text{-}vert\text{-}removed[OF t.root-wf VE' C-conn-component]} \langle r' \in C \rangle$ by auto

then show ?thesis using $e \langle r' \in C \rangle$ C-conn-component rtree.root-stree-of-graph t.rtree-subtree VE' unfolding t.subtrees-def by (auto simp: image-comp)

qed

then show ?thesis **using** t.unique-adj-vert-removed[OF t.root-wf VE'] t.rtree-subtree VE'

unfolding *t.subtrees-def t.vert-adj-def* **by** (*auto*, *metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *theI*) **qed**

have $(\bigcup S \in t.subtrees. tree-graph-edges (stree-of-graph S)) = E'$

using 1 VE' t.rtree-subtree g'.Union-induced-edges-connected-components **unfolding** t.subtrees-def by simp

then have tree-graph-edges (stree-of-graph (V_T, E_T, r)) = { $e \in E_T$. $r \in e$ } $\cup E'$ using root-edges 1(2) by simp

then show ?case using VE' unfolding t.remove-vertex-def t.vincident-def by blast

qed

lemma (in *rtree*) *tree-graph-stree-of-graph*[*simp*]: *tree-graph-stree* (*stree-of-graph* (V,E,r)) = (V,E,r)

using nodes-stree-stree-of-graph tree-graph-edges-stree-of-graph root-stree-of-graph unfolding tree-graph-stree-def by blast

lemma postorder-label-aux-mono: fst (postorder-label-aux n t) $\geq n$ **by** (induction n t rule: postorder-label-aux.induct) (auto split: prod.split ltree.split, fastforce)

lemma nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge: postorder-label-aux $n \ t = (n', t') \implies v \in$ nodes-ltree $t' \implies v \ge n$

by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: postorder-label-aux.induct, auto split: prod.splits ltree.splits, (metis fst-conv le-SucI order.trans postorder-label-aux-mono)+)

lemma nodes-postorder-label-aux-le: postorder-label-aux $n \ t = (n', t') \implies v \in$

nodes-ltree $t' \implies v \le n'$ by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: postorder-label-aux.induct, auto split: prod.splits ltree.splits, metis Suc-leD fst-conv order-trans postorder-label-aux-mono, blast)

lemma distinct-nodes-postorder-label-aux: distinct-ltree-nodes (snd (postorder-label-aux n t)) **proof** (induction n t rule: postorder-label-aux.induct) **case** (1 n) **then show** ?case **by** (simp add: disjoint-family-on-def) **next case** (2 n t ts) **obtain** n' t' **where** t': postorder-label-aux n t = (n', t') **by** fastforce **obtain** n'' r ts' **where** ts': postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) = (n'', LNode r ts') **by** (metis eq-snd-iff ltree.exhaust) **then have** $r \ge Suc n'$ **using** nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge **by** auto **then have** r-notin-t': $r \notin$ nodes-ltree t' **using** nodes-postorder-label-aux-le[OF t'] **by** fastforce **have** distinct-subtrees: distinct (t'#ts') **using** 2 t' ts' nodes-postorder-label-aux-le[OF t']

nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge[OF ts'] by (auto, meson not-less-eq-eq root-ltree-wf) have disjoint-family-on nodes-ltree (set (t'#ts')) using 2 t' ts' nodes-postorder-label-aux-le[OF t']

nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge $[OF \ ts']$ by (simp add: disjoint-family-on-def, meson disjoint-iff not-less-eq-eq)

then show ?case using 2 t' ts' r-notin-t' distinct-subtrees by simp ged

lemma distinct-nodes-postorder-label: distinct-ltree-nodes (postorder-label t) **unfolding** postorder-label-def **using** distinct-nodes-postorder-label-aux **by** simp

lemma distinct-nodes-stree-ltree: distinct-ltree-nodes $t \Longrightarrow$ distinct-stree-nodes (stree-ltree t)

by (induction t) (auto simp: fset-of-list.rep-eq disjoint-family-on-def, fast)

fun distinct-edges :: 'a stree \Rightarrow bool **where**

distinct-edges (SNode a ts) \leftrightarrow inj-on (λt . {a, root-stree t}) (fset ts)

- $\land (\forall t \in fset \ ts. \ disjnt \ ((\lambda t. \{a, \ root-stree \ t\}) \ `fset \ ts) \ (tree-graph-edges \ t))$
- \wedge disjoint-family-on tree-graph-edges (fset ts)
- $\land (\forall t \in fset ts. distinct edges t)$

lemma distinct-nodes-inj-on-root-stree: distinct-stree-nodes (SNode r ts) \implies inj-on root-stree (fset ts)

by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def, metis IntI emptyE inj-onI root-stree-wf)

 ${\bf lemma} \ distinct{-}nodes{-}disjoint{-}edges:$

assumes distinct-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes (SNode a ts) **shows** disjoint-family-on tree-graph-edges (fset ts)

proof-

have tree-graph-edges $t1 \cap tree$ -graph-edges $t2 = \{\}$ if t1-in-ts: $t1 \in fset \ ts \ and \ t2$ -in-ts: $t2 \in fset \ ts \ and \ t1 \neq t2 \ for \ t1 \ t2$ proofhave $\forall e \in tree-graph-edges \ t1. \ e \notin tree-graph-edges \ t2$ proof fix e assume e-in-edges-t1: $e \in tree$ -graph-edges t1 then have $e \neq \{\}$ using t1-in-ts card-tree-graph-edges-distinct distinct-nodes by *fastforce* then have $\exists v \in nodes$ -stree t1. $v \in e$ using tree-graph-edges-wf e-in-edges-t1 by blast then show $e \notin tree-graph-edges t2$ using $\langle t1 \neq t2 \rangle$ distinct-nodes t1-in-ts t2-in-ts tree-graph-edges-wf **by** (*auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def, blast*) qed then show ?thesis by blast qed then show ?thesis unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by blast \mathbf{qed} **lemma** card-nodes-edges: distinct-stree-nodes $t \implies card$ (nodes-stree t) = Suc (card (tree-graph-edges t))**proof** (*induction t rule: tree-graph-edges.induct*) case $(1 \ a \ ts)$ let $?t = SNode \ a \ ts$ have inj-on (λt . {a, root-stree t}) (fset ts) using distinct-nodes-inj-on-root-stree [OF 1(2)] unfolding inj-on-def doubleton-eq-iff by blast then have card-root-edges: card $((\lambda t. \{a, root-stree t\}) \text{ 'fset } ts) = card (fset ts)$ using card-image by blast have finite-Un: finite ($\bigcup t \in fset ts. nodes-stree t$) using finite-Union finite-nodes-stree finite-fset by auto then have card (nodes-stree ?t) = Suc (card ($\bigcup t \in fset ts. nodes-stree t$)) using 1(2) card-insert-disjoint finite-Un by simp also have $\ldots = Suc \left(\sum t \in fset \ ts. \ card \ (nodes \ stree \ t) \right)$ using $1(2) \ card \ UN \ disjoint'$ finite-nodes-stree finite-fset by fastforce also have $\ldots = Suc (\sum t \in fset ts. Suc (card (tree-graph-edges t)))$ using 1 by simp also have $\ldots = Suc (card (fset ts) + (\sum t \in fset ts. card (tree-graph-edges t)))$ by (metis add.commute sum-Suc) also have $\ldots = Suc (card ((\lambda t. \{a, root-stree t\}) `fset ts) + (\sum t \in fset ts. card$ (tree-graph-edges t)))using card-root-edges by simp also have $\ldots = Suc (card ((\lambda x. \{a, root-stree x\}) `fset ts) + card (\bigcup (tree-graph-edges x)) (tree-graph-edges x)) (tree-graph-edges x) (tree-graph-edges x$ *'fset ts*))) using distinct-nodes-disjoint-edges [OF 1(2)] card-UN-disjoint' finite-tree-graph-edges **by** *fastforce* also have $\ldots = Suc (card ((\lambda x. \{a, root-stree x\})))$ fset $ts \cup (\bigcup (tree-graph-edges))$ 'fset ts)))) (is Suc (card $?r + card ?Un) = Suc (card (?r \cup ?Un)))$

proof-

have $\forall t \in fset ts$. $\forall e \in tree-graph-edges t$. $a \notin e$ using 1(2) tree-graph-edges-wf by auto

then have disjnt: disjnt ?r ?Un using disjoint-UN-iff by (auto simp: disjnt-def) show ?thesis using card-Un-disjnt[OF - - disjnt] finite-tree-graph-edges by fastforce

qed

finally show ?case by simp qed

lemma tree-tree-graph-edges: distinct-stree-nodes $t \Longrightarrow$ tree (nodes-stree t) (tree-graph-edges t)

proof (*induction t rule*: *tree-graph-edges.induct*)

case $(1 \ a \ ts)$

 $\mathbf{let} ~ ?t = \mathit{SNode} ~ a ~ ts$

have $\bigwedge e. \ e \in tree-graph-edges \ ?t \Longrightarrow 0 < card \ e \land card \ e \leq 2$ using card-tree-graph-edges-distinct 1 by (metis order-refl pos2)

then interpret g: fin-ulgraph nodes-stree ?t tree-graph-edges ?t using tree-graph-edges-wf finite-nodes-stree by (unfold-locales) blast+

have g.vert-connected a v if t: $t \in fset ts$ and v: $v \in nodes$ -stree t for t v proof-

interpret t: tree nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t using 1 t by auto

interpret subg: ulsubgraph nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t nodes-stree ?t tree-graph-edges ?t using t by unfold-locales auto

have conn-root-v: g.vert-connected (root-stree t) v using subg.vert-connected v root-stree-wf t.vertices-connected by blast

have $\{a, root\text{-stree } t\} \in tree\text{-graph-edges }?t using t by auto$

then have g.vert-connected a (root-stree t) using g.vert-connected-neighbors by blast

then show *?thesis* using *conn-root-v* g.vert-connected-trans by blast ged

then have $\forall v \in nodes$ -stree ?t. g.vert-connected a v using g.vert-connected-id by auto

then have g.is-connected-set (nodes-stree ?t) using g.vert-connected-trans g.vert-connected-rev unfolding g.is-connected-set-def by blast

then interpret g: fin-connected-ulgraph nodes-stree ?t tree-graph-edges ?t by unfold-locales auto

show ?case using card-E-treeI card-nodes-edges 1(2) g.fin-connected-ulgraph-axioms by blast

qed

lemma *rtree-tree-graph-edges*:

assumes distinct-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes t

shows rtree (nodes-stree t) (tree-graph-edges t) (root-stree t)

proof-

interpret tree nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t **using** distinct-nodes tree-tree-graph-edges by blast

show ?thesis using root-stree-wf by unfold-locales blast

qed

lemma rtree-tree-graph-stree: distinct-stree-nodes $t \implies$ tree-graph-stree t = (V, E, r) \implies rtree V E r

using rtree-tree-graph-edges unfolding tree-graph-stree-def by blast

lemma rtree-tree-graph: tree-graph $t = (V, E, r) \implies$ rtree V E r**unfolding** tree-graph-def **using** distinct-nodes-postorder-label rtree-tree-graph-stree distinct-nodes-stree-ltree **by** fast

Cardinality of the resulting rooted tree is correct

lemma ltree-size-postorder-label-aux: ltree-size (snd (postorder-label-aux n t)) = tree-size t

 $\mathbf{by} \ (induction \ n \ t \ rule: \ postorder-label-aux.induct) \ (auto \ split: \ prod.split \ ltree.split)$

lemma *ltree-size-postorder-label: ltree-size* (*postorder-label* t) = *tree-size* t**unfolding** *postorder-label-def* **using** *ltree-size-postorder-label-aux* **by** *blast*

lemma distinct-nodes-ltree-size-card-nodes: distinct-ltree-nodes $t \implies$ ltree-size t = card (nodes-ltree t) **proof** (induction t) **case** (LNode r ts) **have** finite (\bigcup (nodes-ltree ' set ts)) **using** finite-nodes-ltree **by** blast **then show** ?case **using** LNode disjoint-family-on-disjoint-image **by** (auto simp: sum-list-distinct-conv-sum-set card-UN-disjoint') **qed**

lemma distinct-nodes-stree-size-card-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes $t \implies$ stree-size t = card (nodes-stree t) **proof** (induction t) **case** (SNode r ts) **have** finite (\bigcup (nodes-stree 'fset ts)) **using** finite-nodes-stree **by** auto **then show** ?case **using** SNode disjoint-family-on-disjoint-image **by** (auto simp: fsum.F.rep-eq card-UN-disjoint') **ged**

lemma stree-size-stree-ltree: distinct-ltree-nodes $t \implies$ stree-size (stree-ltree t) = ltree-size t

by (*simp* add: *distinct-nodes-ltree-size-card-nodes distinct-nodes-stree-ltree distinct-nodes-stree-size-card-nodes*)

lemma card-tree-graph-stree: distinct-stree-nodes $t \implies$ tree-graph-stree t = (V, E, r) \implies card V = stree-size t

by (simp add: distinct-nodes-stree-size-card-nodes) (metis nodes-tree-graph-stree)

lemma card-tree-graph: tree-graph $t = (V, E, r) \implies$ card V = tree-size t unfolding tree-graph-def using ltree-size-postorder-label stree-size-stree-ltree card-tree-graph-stree by (metis distinct-nodes-postorder-label distinct-nodes-stree-ltree) **lemma** [termination-simp]: $(t, s) \in set (zip \ ts \ ss) \implies size \ t < Suc (size-list \ size \ ts)$

by (*metis less-not-refl not-less-eq set-zip-leftD size-list-estimation*)

fun obtain-ltree-isomorphism :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow 'b ltree \Rightarrow ('a \rightharpoonup 'b) where obtain-ltree-isomorphism (LNode r1 ts) (LNode r2 ss) = fold (++) (map2 obtain-ltree-isomorphism ts ss) [r1 \mapsto r2]

fun postorder-relabel-aux :: $nat \Rightarrow 'a \ ltree \Rightarrow nat \times (nat \rightharpoonup 'a)$ where postorder-relabel-aux $n \ (LNode \ r \ []) = (n, \ [n \mapsto r])$

| postorder-relabel-aux n (LNode r (t#ts)) = (let (n', f_t) = postorder-relabel-aux n t;

definition postorder-relabel :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow (nat \rightarrow 'a) where postorder-relabel t = snd (postorder-relabel-aux 0 t)

lemma fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree: fst (postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t)) = fst (postorder-relabel-aux n t)

by (induction n t rule: postorder-relabel-aux.induct) (auto split: prod.split ltree.split)

lemma dom-postorder-relabel-aux: dom (snd (postorder-relabel-aux n t)) = nodes-ltree(snd (postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t)))**proof** (*induction n t rule: postorder-relabel-aux.induct*) case (1 n r)then show ?case by (auto split: if-splits) next case (2 n r t ts)**obtain** n' f-t where f-t: postorder-relabel-aux n t = (n', f-t) by fastforce then obtain t' where t': postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t) = (n', t')**using** *fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree* **by** (*metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel*) **obtain** n'' f-ts where f-ts: postorder-relabel-aux (Suc n') (LNode r ts) = (n'',*f-ts*) **by** *fastforce* then obtain ts' r' where ts': postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (tree-ltree (LNode r (ts) = (n'', LNode r' ts')using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree by (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel ltree.exhaust) show ?case using 2 f-t f-ts t' ts' by auto qed $\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{ran-postorder-relabel-aux: ran} \ (\textit{snd} \ (\textit{postorder-relabel-aux} \ n \ t)) = \textit{nodes-ltree}$ t

proof (induction n t rule: postorder-relabel-aux.induct) **case** $(1 \ n \ r)$ **then show** ?case **by** (simp add: ran-def) **next case** $(2 \ n \ r \ t \ ts)$ **obtain** n' f-t where f-t: postorder-relabel-aux n t = (n', f-t) **by** fastforce **obtain** n'' f-ts where f-ts: postorder-relabel-aux (Suc n') (LNode r ts) = (n'',

f-ts) **by** *fastforce*

have dom f- $t \cap dom f$ - $ts = \{\}$ using dom-postorder-relabel-aux f-t f-ts

by (*metis disjoint-iff fst-eqD fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge nodes-postorder-label-aux-le not-less-eq-eq prod.exhaust-sel snd-conv*)

then show ?case using 2 f-t f-ts by (simp add: ran-map-add) qed

lemma relabel-ltree-eq: $\forall v \in nodes$ -ltree t. $f v = g v \implies relabel$ -ltree f t = relabel-ltree g t

by (induction t) auto

lemma relabel-postorder-relabel-aux: relabel-ltree (the o snd (postorder-relabel-aux n t)) (snd (postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t))) = t**proof** (induction n t rule: postorder-relabel-aux.induct)

case (1 n r)

then show ?case by auto

\mathbf{next}

case (2 n r t ts)

obtain n' f-t **where** f-t: postorder-relabel-aux n t = (n', f-t) **by** fastforce then obtain t' where t': postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t) = (n', t')

using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree by (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel)

obtain n'' f-ts where f-ts: postorder-relabel-aux (Suc n') (LNode r ts) = (n'', f-ts) by fastforce

then obtain ts' r' where ts': postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (tree-ltree (LNode r ts)) = (n'', LNode r' ts')

using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree **by** (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel ltree.exhaust) **have** ts'-in-f-ts: $\forall v \in nodes$ -ltree (LNode r' ts'). $v \in dom$ f-ts using f-ts ts'

dom-postorder-relabel-aux by (metis snd-conv)

have $\forall v \in nodes$ -ltree t'. $v \notin dom f$ -ts using f-ts t' ts' f-t dom-postorder-relabel-aux by (metis nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge nodes-postorder-label-aux-le not-less-eq-eq snd-conv)

then show ?case using 2 f-t f-ts t' ts' ts'-in-f-ts

by (auto introl: relabel-ltree-eq simp: map-add-dom-app-simps(3) map-add-dom-app-simps(1), smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) map-add-dom-app-simps(1) map-eq-conv rela-

bel-ltree-eq) **ged**

lemma relabel-postorder-relabel: relabel-ltree (the o postorder-relabel t) (postorder-label (tree-ltree t)) = t

unfolding *postorder-relabel-def postorder-label-def* **using** *relabel-postorder-relabel-aux* **by** *auto*

lemma relabel-postorder-aux-inj: distinct-ltree-nodes $t \Longrightarrow$ inj-on (the o snd (postorder-relabel-aux n t)) (nodes-ltree (snd (postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t))))

proof (induction n t rule: postorder-relabel-aux.induct) case (1 n r) then show ?case by auto

 \mathbf{next}

case (2 n r t ts)

have disjoint-family-on-ts: disjoint-family-on nodes-ltree (set ts) using 2(3) by (simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)

obtain n' f-t where f-t: postorder-relabel-aux n t = (n', f-t) by fastforce then obtain t' where t': postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t) = (n', t')

using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree by (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel) obtain n'' f-ts where f-ts: postorder-relabel-aux (Suc n') (LNode r ts) = (n'',

f-ts) by fastforce

then obtain ts' r' where ts': postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (tree-ltree (LNode r ts)) = (n'', LNode r' ts')

using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree by (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel ltree.exhaust)

have t'-in-dom-f-t: nodes-ltree $t' \subseteq dom f$ -t using f-t t' dom-postorder-relabel-aux by (metis order-refl snd-conv)

have $\forall v \in nodes$ -ltree t'. $v \notin dom f$ -ts using f-ts ts' t' dom-postorder-relabel-aux by (metis nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge nodes-postorder-label-aux-le not-less-eq-eq snd-conv)

then have f-t': $\forall v \in nodes$ -ltree t'. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v) = the (f-t v)by (simp add: map-add-dom-app-simps(3))

have inj-on $(\lambda v. the (f-t v))$ (nodes-ltree t') using 2 ts' f-ts f-t t' disjoint-family-on-ts by auto

then have inj-on-t': inj-on $(\lambda v. the ((f-t + + f-ts) v))$ (nodes-ltree t') by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) inj-on-cong f-t')

have ts'-in-dom-f-ts: $\forall v \in nodes$ -ltree (LNode r' ts'). $v \in dom$ f-ts using f-ts ts' dom-postorder-relabel-aux

by (*metis snd-conv*)

then have f-ts': $\forall v \in nodes$ -ltree (LNode r' ts'). the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v) = the (f-ts v)

by (*simp add: map-add-dom-app-simps*(1))

have inj-on $(\lambda v. the (f-ts v))$ (nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts')) using 2 ts' f-ts f-t disjoint-family-on-ts by simp

then have inj-on-ts': inj-on $(\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v))$ (nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts')) using f-ts' inj-on-cong by fast

have $(\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v))$ 'nodes-ltree $t' \cap (\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v))$ 'nodes-ltree (LNode $r' ts') = \{\}$ proof-

have $(\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v))$ 'nodes-ltree $t' = (\lambda v. the (f-t v))$ 'nodes-ltree t' using f-t' by simp

also have $\ldots \subseteq ran f$ -t using t'-in-dom-f-t ran-def by fastforce

also have $\ldots = nodes$ -ltree t by (metis f-t ran-postorder-relabel-aux snd-conv) finally have f-nodes-t': $(\lambda v. the ((f-t + + f-ts) v))$ 'nodes-ltree t' \subseteq nodes-ltree t.

have $(\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v))$ 'nodes-ltree (LNode $r' ts') = (\lambda v. the (f-ts v))$ 'nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts')

using f-ts' by (simp del: nodes-ltree.simps)

also have $\ldots \subseteq ran f$ -ts using ts'-in-dom-f-ts ran-def by fastforce

also have $\ldots = nodes$ -ltree (LNode r ts) by (metis f-ts ran-postorder-relabel-aux

snd-conv)

finally have f-nodes-ts': $(\lambda v. the ((f-t + + f-ts) v))$ 'nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts') \subseteq nodes-ltree (LNode r ts).

have nodes-ltree $t \cap$ nodes-ltree (LNode r ts) = {} using 2(3) by (auto simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)

then show ?thesis using f-nodes-t' f-nodes-ts' by blast qed

then have inj-on $(\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v))$ (nodes-ltree $t' \cup$ nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts')) using inj-on-t' inj-on-ts' inj-on-Un by fast

then show ?case using f-t t' f-ts ts' by simp qed

lemma relabel-postorder-inj: distinct-ltree-nodes $t \Longrightarrow$ inj-on (the o postorder-relabel t) (nodes-ltree (postorder-label (tree-ltree t)))

unfolding *postorder-relabel-def postorder-label-def* **using** *relabel-postorder-aux-inj* **by** *blast*

lemma (in *rtree*) distinct-nodes-stree-of-graph: distinct-stree-nodes (stree-of-graph (V, E, r))

using rtree-axioms

proof (induction (V, E, r) arbitrary: V E r rule: stree-of-graph.induct) case $(1 V_T E_T r)$

then interpret t: rtree $V_T E_T r$ by simp

obtain V' E' where VE': t.remove-vertex r = (V', E') by (simp add: t.remove-vertex-def) interpret subg: subgraph $V' E' V_T E_T$ using t.subgraph-remove-vertex VE' by metis

interpret g': fin-ulgraph V' E' **using** fin-ulgraph.intro subg.is-finite-subgraph t.fin-graph-system-axioms subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph t.ulgraph-axioms **by** blast

have finite (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees) using t.finite-subtrees by blast then have fset-Abs-fset-subtrees[simp]: fset (Abs-fset (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees)) = stree-of-graph 't.subtrees by (simp add: Abs-fset-inverse)

have *r*-notin-subtrees: $\forall s \in t.subtrees. r \notin nodes-stree (stree-of-graph s)$ proof

fix s assume subtree: $s \in t.subtrees$

then obtain $S E_S r_S$ where $s: s = (S, E_S, r_S)$ using prod.exhaust by metis then interpret s: rtree $S E_S r_S$ using t.rtree-subtree subtree by blast have $S \in q'$.connected-components using subtree VE' unfolding s t.subtrees-def

by *auto*

then have nodes-stree (stree-of-graph (S, E_S, r_S)) $\subseteq V'$ using s.nodes-stree-stree-of-graph g'.connected-component-wf by auto

then show $r \notin nodes$ -stree (stree-of-graph s) using VE' unfolding s t.remove-vertex-def by blast

qed

have nodes-stree (stree-of-graph s1) \cap nodes-stree (stree-of-graph s2) = {} if s1-subtree: $s1 \in t.subtrees$ and s2-subtree: $s2 \in t.subtrees$ and ne: stree-of-graph $s1 \neq stree$ -of-graph s2 for $s1 \ s2$

proof-

obtain V1 E1 r1 where s1: s1 = (V1, E1, r1) using prod.exhaust by metis then interpret s1: rtree V1 E1 r1 using t.rtree-subtree s1-subtree by blast have V1-conn-comp: V1 \in g'.connected-components using s1-subtree VE' unfolding t.subtrees-def s1 by auto

then have s1-conn-comp: nodes-stree (stree-of-graph s1) $\in g'$.connected-components unfolding s1 using s1.nodes-stree-stree-of-graph by auto

obtain V2 E2 r2 where s2: s2 = (V2, E2, r2) using prod.exhaust by metis then interpret s2: rtree V2 E2 r2 using t.rtree-subtree s2-subtree by blast have V2-conn-comp: V2 \in g'.connected-components using s2-subtree VE' unfolding t.subtrees-def s2 by auto

have $V1 \neq V2$ using $s1 \ s2 \ s1$ -subtree s2-subtree VE' ne unfolding t.subtrees-def by auto

then have $V1 \cap V2 = \{\}$ using V1-conn-comp V2-conn-comp g'.disjoint-connected-components unfolding disjoint-def by blast

then show ?thesis using s1 s2 s1.nodes-stree-of-graph s2.nodes-stree-stree-of-graph by simp

qed

then have disjoint-family-on nodes-stree (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees) unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by blast

then show ?case using 1 t.rtree-subtree r-notin-subtrees by auto qed

lemma disintct-nodes-ltree-stree: distinct-stree-nodes $t \Longrightarrow$ distinct-ltree-nodes (ltree-stree t)

using distinct-ltree-stree-subtrees **by** (induction t) (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def, metis disjoint-iff)

lemma (in rtree) tree-graph-tree-of-graph: tree-graph (tree-ltree (ltree-stree (stree-of-graph $(V,E,r)))) \simeq_r (V,E,r)$

proof-

define t where t = (V, E, r)define s where s = stree-of-graph t

define l where l = ltree-stree s

define l' where l' = postorder-label (tree-ltree l)

define s' where s' = stree-ltree l'

define t' where t' = tree-graph-stree s'

obtain V' E' r' where t': t' = (V', E', r') using prod.exhaust by metis

interpret t': rtree V' E' r' **using** t' rtree-tree-graph **unfolding** tree-graph-def t'-def s'-def l'-def **by** simp

have distinct-ltree-nodes l using distinct-nodes-stree-of-graph disintct-nodes-ltree-stree unfolding l-def s-def t-def by blast

then obtain f where inj-on-l': inj-on f (nodes-ltree l') and relabel-l': relabel-ltree f l' = l

unfolding l'-def using relabel-postorder-relabel relabel-postorder-inj by blast then have relabel-stree f s' = s unfolding l-def s'-def

using relabel-stree-relabel-ltree by fastforce

then have app-rgraph-iso: app-rgraph-isomorphism ft' = t unfolding s-def t'-def

t-def

using t' tree-graph-stree-of-graph by (simp add: app-rgraph-iso-tree-graph-stree) have inj-on f (nodes-stree s') unfolding s'-def using inj-on-l' by simp

then have inj-on-V': inj-on f V' using t' nodes-tree-graph-stree unfolding t'-def by fast

have $(V', E', r') \simeq_r (V, E, r)$ using app-rgraph-iso t'.rgraph-isomorph-app-iso inj-on-V' unfolding t' t-def by auto

then show ?thesis using t' unfolding tree-graph-def t-def s-def l-def l'-def s'-def t'-def by auto

 \mathbf{qed}

lemma (in rtree) stree-size-stree-of-graph[simp]: stree-size (stree-of-graph (V, E, r)) = card V

using *distinct-nodes-stree-of-graph* **by** (*simp add: distinct-nodes-stree-size-card-nodes del: stree-of-graph.simps*)

${\bf lemma} \ inj{-}ltree{-}stree{:} \ inj \ ltree{-}stree$

 \mathbf{proof}

fix t1 :: 'a stree
 and t2 :: 'a stree
 assume ltree-stree t1 = ltree-stree t2
 then show t1 = t2
 proof (induction t1 arbitrary: t2)
 case (SNode r1 ts1)
 obtain r2 ts2 where t2: t2 = SNode r2 ts2 using stree.exhaust by blast
 then show ?case using SNode by (simp, metis SNode.prems stree.inject
 stree-ltree-stree)
 ged

qed

lemma ltree-size-ltree-stree[simp]: ltree-size (ltree-stree t) = stree-size tusing inj-ltree-stree by (induction t) (auto simp: sum-list-distinct-conv-sum-set[OFdistinct-ltree-stree-subtrees] fsum.F.rep-eq,

smt (*verit*, *best*) *inj-on-def stree-ltree-stree sum.reindex-cong*)

lemma tree-size-tree-ltree[simp]: tree-size (tree-ltree t) = ltree-size tby (induction t) (auto, metis comp-eq-dest-lhs map-cong)

lemma regular-ltree-stree: regular-ltree (ltree-stree t) using sorted-wrt-ltree-stree-subtrees by (induction t) auto

lemma regular-tree-ltree: regular-ltree $t \implies$ regular (tree-ltree t) by (induction t) (auto simp: sorted-map)

lemma (in rtree) tree-of-graph-regular-n-tree: tree-ltree (ltree-stree (stree-of-graph (V,E,r))) \in regular-n-trees (card V) (is $?t \in ?A$) **proof** –

have size-t: tree-size ?t = card V by (simp del: stree-of-graph.simps) have regular ?t using regular-ltree-stree regular-tree-ltree by blast then show ?thesis using size-t unfolding regular-n-trees-def by blast qed

lemma (in *rtree*) *ex-regular-n-tree*: $\exists t \in regular-n-trees$ (card V). tree-graph $t \simeq_r (V, E, r)$

using tree-graph-tree-of-graph tree-of-graph-regular-n-tree by blast

3.4 Injectivity with respect to isomorphism

lemma app-rgraph-isomorphism-relabel-stree: app-rgraph-isomorphism f (tree-graph-stree t) = tree-graph-stree (relabel-stree f t) unfolding tree-graph-stree-def by simp

Lemmas relating the connected components of the tree graph with the root removed to the subtrees of an stree.

$\operatorname{context}$

fixes t r ts V' E'assumes t: t = SNode r tsassumes distinct-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes tand remove-vertex: graph-system.remove-vertex (nodes-stree t) (tree-graph-edges t) r = (V', E')begin

interpretation t: rtree nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t r using rtree-tree-graph-edges[OF distinct-nodes] unfolding t by simp

interpretation subg: ulsubgraph V' E' nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t using remove-vertex t.subgraph-remove-vertex t.ulgraph-axioms ulsubgraph-def t by blast

interpretation g': ulgraph V' E' using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph t.ulgraph-axioms by blast

lemma neighborhood-root: t.neighborhood r = root-stree ' fset ts **unfolding** t.neighborhood-def t.vert-adj-def **using** distinct-nodes tree-graph-edges-wf root-stree-wf t

by (*auto*, *blast*, *fastforce*, *blast*, *blast*)

lemma V': V' = nodes-stree $t - \{r\}$ using remove-vertex distinct-nodes unfolding t.remove-vertex-def by blast

lemma $E': E' = \bigcup$ (tree-graph-edges 'fset ts) using tree-graph-edges-wf distinct-nodes remove-vertex t unfolding t.remove-vertex-def t.vincident-def by auto

lemma subtrees-not-connected: **assumes** s-in-ts: $s \in fset$ ts **and** $e: \{u, v\} \in E'$ **and** u-in-s: $u \in nodes$ -stree s **shows** $v \in nodes$ -stree s

proof-

have $\{u,v\} \in tree-graph-edges \ s \ using \ e \ u-in-s \ tree-graph-edges-wf \ s-in-ts \ distinct-nodes \ t \ unfolding \ E'$

by (*auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def*,

smt (verit, del-insts) insert-absorb insert-disjoint(2) insert-subset tree-graph-edges-wf) then show ?thesis using tree-graph-edges-wf u-in-s by blast

qed

lemma subtree-connected-components:

assumes *s*-*in*-*ts*: $s \in fset ts$

shows nodes-stree $s \in g'$.connected-components

proof-

interpret s: rtree nodes-stree s tree-graph-edges s root-stree s **using** rtree-tree-graph-edges distinct-nodes s-in-ts t **by** auto

interpret subg': ulsubgraph nodes-stree s tree-graph-edges s V' E' using distinct-nodes s-in-ts t by unfold-locales (auto simp: V' E')

have conn-set: g'.is-connected-set (nodes-stree s) using s.connected subg'.is-connected-set by blast

then show ?thesis using subtrees-not-connected s-in-ts g'.connected-set-connected-component nodes-stree-non-empty by fast

qed

lemma connected-components-subtrees: g'.connected-components = nodes-stree 'fset ts

proof-

have nodes-ts-ss-conn-comps: nodes-stree 'fset ts \subseteq g'.connected-components using subtree-connected-components by blast

have Un-nodes-ts: \bigcup (nodes-stree 'fset ts) = V' unfolding V' using distinct-nodes t by auto

show ?thesis **using** g'.subset-conn-comps-if-Union[OF nodes-ts-ss-conn-comps Un-nodes-ts] **by** simp

qed

lemma induced-edges-subtree:

```
assumes s-in-ts: s \in fset ts
```

shows graph-system.induced-edges E' (nodes-stree s) = tree-graph-edges s proof –

```
have graph-system.induced-edges E' (nodes-stree s) = {e \in \bigcup (tree-graph-edges 'fset ts). e \subseteq nodes-stree s} using subg.H.induced-edges-def E' by auto also have ... = tree-graph-edges s
```

using *s-in-ts distinct-nodes tree-graph-edges-wf t*

by (*auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def*,

metis card.empty card-tree-graph-edges-distinct inf.bounded-iff nat.simps(3) numeral-2-eq-2 subset-empty)

```
finally show ?thesis .
```

qed

```
lemma root-subtree:
assumes s-in-ts: s \in fset ts
```

shows (*THE* r'. $r' \in (nodes\text{-stree } s) \land t.vert\text{-adj } r r') = root\text{-stree } s$ proof **show** root-stree $s \in$ nodes-stree $s \wedge t.vert-adjr$ (root-stree s) **unfolding** t.vert-adj-defusing t root-stree-wf s-in-ts by auto \mathbf{next} fix r'assume $r': r' \in nodes$ -stree $s \wedge t.vert$ -adj r r'then have edge-in-root-edges: $\{r, r'\} \in (\lambda t, \{r, root-stree t\})$ 'fset ts **unfolding** t.vert-adj-def **using** distinct-nodes tree-graph-edges-wf t by fastforce have $\forall s' \in fset ts. s' \neq s \longrightarrow r' \notin nodes$ -stree s' using distinct-nodes s-in-ts r' unfolding t by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def) then show r' = root-stree s using edge-in-root-edges root-stree-wf by (smt (verit))

doubleton-eq-iff image-iff)

qed

```
lemma subtrees-tree-subtrees: t.subtrees = tree-graph-stree 'fset ts
```

unfolding t.subtrees-def tree-graph-stree-def using remove-vertex by (simp add: connected-components-subtrees image-comp induced-edges-subtree root-subtree)

end

lemma stree-of-graph-tree-graph-stree[simp]: distinct-stree-nodes $t \Longrightarrow$ stree-of-graph (tree-graph-stree t) = t**proof** (*induction* t) **case** (SNode r ts) define t where t: t = SNode r tsthen have root-t[simp]: root-stree t = r by simp have distinct-t: distinct-stree-nodes t using SNode(2) t by blast **interpret** t: rtree nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t r using SNode(2) rtree-tree-graph-edges t by (metis root-stree.simps) **obtain** V' E' where remove-vertex: t.remove-vertex r = (V', E') by fastforce have stree-of-graph (tree-graph-stree t) = SNode r ts unfolding tree-graph-stree-def using SNode t.rtree-axioms t.rtree-subtree by (simp add: subtrees-tree-subtrees[OF t distinct-t remove-vertex] image-comp *fset-inverse*) then show ?case unfolding t. qed

lemma distinct-nodes-relabel: distinct-stree-nodes $t \implies inj$ -on f (nodes-stree t) \implies distinct-stree-nodes (relabel-stree f t)

by (induction t) (auto simp: image-UN disjoint-family-on-def inj-on-def, metis IntI empty-iff)

lemma relabel-stree-app-rgraph-isomorphism:

assumes distinct-stree-nodes t

and *inj-on* f (nodes-stree t)

shows relabel-stree ft = stree-of-graph (app-rgraph-isomorphism f (tree-graph-stree

using assms by (auto simp: app-rgraph-isomorphism-relabel-stree distinct-nodes-relabel)

lemma (in rgraph-isomorphism) app-rgraph-isomorphism-G: app-rgraph-isomorphism $f(V_G, E_G, r_G) = (V_H, E_H, r_H)$ using bij-f edge-preserving root-preserving unfolding bij-betw-def by simp

lemma tree-graphs-iso-strees-iso: **assumes** tree-graph-stree $t1 \simeq_r$ tree-graph-stree t2and distinct-t1: distinct-stree-nodes t1 and distinct-t2: distinct-stree-nodes t2 **shows** $\exists f. inj$ -on f (nodes-stree t1) \land relabel-stree f t1 = t2proof**obtain** f where rgraph-isomorphism (nodes-stree t1) (tree-graph-edges t1) (root-stree t1) (nodes-stree t2) (tree-graph-edges t2) (root-stree t2) f using assms unfolding tree-graph-stree-def by auto then interpret rgraph-isomorphism nodes-stree t1 tree-graph-edges t1 root-stree t1 nodes-stree t2 tree-graph-edges t2 root-stree t2 f. have inj: inj-on f (nodes-stree t1) using bij-f bij-betw-imp-inj-on by blast have relabel-stree f t1 = t2unfolding relabel-stree-app-rgraph-isomorphism[OF distinct-t1 inj] tree-graph-stree-def app-rgraph-isomorphism-G using stree-of-graph-tree-graph-stree [OF distinct-t2, unfolded tree-graph-stree-def] by blast then show ?thesis using inj by blast qed

Skip the ltree representation as it introduces complications with the proofs

fun tree-stree :: 'a stree \Rightarrow tree where

t))

tree-stree (SNode r ts) = Node (sorted-list-of-multiset (image-mset tree-stree (mset-set (fset ts))))

fun postorder-label-stree-aux :: $nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow nat \times nat$ stree where postorder-label-stree-aux n (Node []) = $(n, SNode \ n \ \{||\})$ | postorder-label-stree-aux n (Node (t#ts)) =(let (n', t') = postorder-label-stree-aux n t in case postorder-label-stree-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) of $(n'', SNode \ r \ ts') \Rightarrow (n'', SNode \ r \ (finsert \ t' \ ts')))$

definition postorder-label-stree :: tree \Rightarrow nat stree where postorder-label-stree t = snd (postorder-label-stree-aux 0 t)

lemma *fst-postorder-label-stree-aux-eq: fst* (*postorder-label-stree-aux n t*) = *fst* (*postorder-label-aux n t*) = fst (*postorder-label-aux n t postorder-label-aux n t postorder-label-aux n t postorder-label-aux n t postorder-label-aux n*

by (*induction n t rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct*) (*auto split: prod.split stree.split ltree.split*)

lemma postorder-label-stree-aux-eq: snd (postorder-label-stree-aux n t) = stree-ltree (snd (postorder-label-aux n t))

 \mathbf{by} (induction n t rule: postorder-label-aux.induct) (simp, simp split: prod.split stree.split ltree.split,

metis fset-of-list-map fst-conv fst-postorder-label-stree-aux-eq sndI stree.inject stree-ltree.simps)

lemma postorder-label-stree-eq: postorder-label-stree t = stree-ltree (postorder-label t)

using postorder-label-stree-aux-eq unfolding postorder-label-stree-def postorder-label-def by blast

lemma postorder-label-stree-aux-mono: fst (postorder-label-stree-aux n t) $\geq n$ by (induction n t rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct) (auto split: prod.split stree.split, fastforce)

lemma nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-ge: postorder-label-stree-aux $n \ t = (n', t')$ $\implies v \in nodes$ -stree $t' \implies v \ge n$

by (*induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct, auto split: prod.splits stree.splits,* (*metis fst-conv le-SucI order.trans postorder-label-stree-aux-mono*)+)

lemma nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-le: postorder-label-stree-aux $n \ t = (n', t')$ $\implies v \in nodes$ -stree $t' \implies v \leq n'$

by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct, auto split: prod.splits stree.splits, metis Suc-leD fst-conv order-trans postorder-label-stree-aux-mono, blast)

lemma distinct-nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux: distinct-stree-nodes (snd (postorder-label-stree-aux n t))

proof (induction n t rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct) case (1 n) then show ?case by (simp add: disjoint-family-on-def) next case (2 n t ts) obtain n' t' where t': postorder-label-stree-aux n t = (n', t') by fastforce obtain n'' r ts' where ts': postorder-label-stree-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) = (n'', SNode r ts') by (metis eq-snd-iff stree.exhaust) then have $r \ge Suc n'$ using nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-ge by auto then have r-notin-t': $r \notin$ nodes-stree t' using nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-le[OF t'] by fastforce have disjoint-family-on nodes-stree (insert t' (fset ts'))

using 2 t' ts' nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-le[OF t'] nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-ge[OF ts']

by (*auto simp add: disjoint-family-on-def, fastforce+*) **then show** ?case **using** 2 t' ts' r-notin-t' **by** simp **ged**

 ${\bf lemma}\ distinct-nodes-postorder-label-stree:\ distinct-stree-nodes\ (postorder-label-stree$

t)

unfolding *postorder-label-stree-def* **using** *distinct-nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux* **by** *simp*

lemma tree-stree-postorder-label-stree-aux: regular $t \implies$ tree-stree (snd (postorder-label-stree-aux)) (n t) = t**proof** (*induction t rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct*) case (1 n)then show ?case by auto \mathbf{next} case (2 n t ts)**obtain** n' t' where nt': postorder-label-stree-aux n t = (n', t') by fastforce **obtain** n'' r ts' where nt'': postorder-label-stree-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) = (n'',SNode r ts') using stree.exhaust prod.exhaust by metis have $t' \notin fset ts'$ using nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-le[OF nt'] nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-qe[OF nt''**by** (*auto*, *meson not-less-eq-eq root-stree-wf*) then show ?case using 2 nt' nt'' by (auto simp: insort-is-Cons) qed **lemma** tree-ltree-postorder-label-stree [simp]: regular $t \implies$ tree-stree (postorder-label-stree t) = tusing tree-stree-postorder-label-stree-aux unfolding postorder-label-stree-def by blast**lemma** *inj-relabel-subtrees*: **assumes** distinct-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes (SNode r ts) and inj-on-nodes: inj-on f (nodes-stree (SNode r ts)) **shows** inj-on (relabel-stree f) (fset ts) proof fix t1 t2 **assume** t1-subtree: $t1 \in fset ts$ and t2-subtree: $t2 \in fset ts$ and relabel-eq: relabel-stree f t1 = relabel-stree f t2then have nodes-stree (relabel-stree f t1) = nodes-stree (relabel-stree f t2) by simp then have f 'nodes-stree t1 = f 'nodes-stree t2 by simp then have nodes-stree t1 = nodes-stree t2 using inj-on-nodes t1-subtree t2-subtree *inj-on-image*[of f nodes-stree 'fset ts] by (simp, meson image-eqI inj-onD) then show t1 = t2 using distinct-nodes nodes-stree-non-empty t1-subtree t2-subtree **by** (*auto simp add: disjoint-family-on-def, force*) \mathbf{qed} **lemma** inj-on-subtree: inj-on f (nodes-stree (SNode r ts)) \Longrightarrow $t \in fset$ ts \Longrightarrow inj-on f (nodes-stree t)

unfolding *inj-on-def* by *simp*

lemma tree-stree-relabel-stree: distinct-stree-nodes $t \implies inj$ -on f (nodes-stree t) \implies tree-stree (relabel-stree f t) = tree-stree t **proof** (induction t) **case** (SNode r ts) **then have** IH: $\forall t \in \#$ mset-set (fset ts). tree-stree (relabel-stree f t) = tree-stree t **using** inj-on-subtree[OF SNode(3)] elem-mset-set finite-fset **by** auto **show** ?case **using** inj-relabel-subtrees[OF SNode(2) SNode(3)] **by** (auto simp add: mset-set-image-inj, metis IH image-mset-cong) **qed**

lemma tree-ltree-relabel-ltree-postorder-label-stree: regular $t \implies inj$ -on f (nodes-stree (postorder-label-stree t)) \implies tree-stree (relabel-stree f (postorder-label-stree t)) = tusing tree-stree-relabel-stree distinct-nodes-postorder-label-stree by fastforce

lemma postorder-label-stree-inj: regular $t1 \implies$ regular $t2 \implies$ inj-on f (nodes-stree (postorder-label-stree t1)) \implies relabel-stree f (postorder-label-stree t1) = postorder-label-stree $t2 \implies t1 = t2$

using tree-ltree-relabel-ltree-postorder-label-stree by fastforce

lemma tree-graph-inj-iso: regular $t1 \implies$ regular $t2 \implies$ tree-graph $t1 \simeq_r$ tree-graph $t2 \implies t1 = t2$

using postorder-label-stree-inj tree-graphs-iso-strees-iso distinct-nodes-postorder-label distinct-nodes-stree-ltree postorder-label-stree-eq **unfolding** tree-graph-def **by** metis

lemma tree-graph-inj: **assumes** regular-t1: regular t1 **and** regular-t2: regular t2 **and** tree-graph-eq: tree-graph t1 = tree-graph t2 **shows** t1 = t2 **proof obtain** V E r **where** g: tree-graph t1 = (V,E,r) **using** prod.exhaust **by** metis **then interpret** rtree V E r **using** rtree-tree-graph **by** auto **have** tree-graph t1 \simeq_r tree-graph t2 **using** tree-graph-eq g rgraph-isomorph-refl **by** simp **then show** ?thesis **using** tree-graph-inj-iso regular-t1 regular-t2 **by** simp **qed**

end

4 Enumeration of Rooted Trees

theory Rooted-Tree-Enumeration imports Rooted-Tree begin

Algorithm inspired by works of Beyer and Hedetniemi [1], performing the same operations but directly on a recursive tree data structure instead of

level sequences.

definition *n*-*r*tree-graphs :: $nat \Rightarrow nat$ rpregraph set where *n*-*r*tree-graphs $n = \{(V, E, r). rtree \ V \ E \ r \ \land \ card \ V = n\}$

Recursive definition on the tree structure without using level sequences

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{fun trim-tree :: nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow nat \times tree where} \\ trim-tree 0 t = (0, t) \\ | trim-tree (Suc 0) t = (0, Node []) \\ | trim-tree (Suc n) (Node []) = (n, Node []) \\ | trim-tree n (Node (t\#ts)) = \\ (case trim-tree n (Node ts) of \\ (0, t') \Rightarrow (0, t') | \\ (n1, Node ts') \Rightarrow \\ let (n2, t') = trim-tree n1 t \\ in (n2, Node (t'\#ts')) \\ \end{array}$

lemma fst-trim-tree-lt[termination-simp]: $n \neq 0 \implies fst$ (trim-tree n t) < nby (induction n t rule: trim-tree.induct, auto split: prod.split nat.split tree.split, fastforce)

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{fun fill-tree :: } nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow tree \ list \ \textbf{where} \\ fill-tree \ 0 \ - = [] \\ | \ fill-tree \ n \ t = \\ (let \ (n', \ t') = trim-tree \ n \ t \\ in \ fill-tree \ n' \ t' \ @ \ [t']) \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{fun } next\text{-}tree\text{-}aux :: nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow tree option \textbf{ where} \\ next\text{-}tree\text{-}aux n \ (Node \ []) = None \\ | next\text{-}tree\text{-}aux n \ (Node \ (Node \ [] \ \# \ ts)) = next\text{-}tree\text{-}aux \ (Suc \ n) \ (Node \ ts) \\ | next\text{-}tree\text{-}aux n \ (Node \ (Node \ [] \ \# \ ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc \ n) \ (Node \ ts)) \\ | next\text{-}tree\text{-}aux n \ (Node \ (rs) \ \# \ ts)) \\ | next\text{-}tree\text{-}aux n \ (Node \ (t \ \# \ ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (the \ (next\text{-}tree\text{-}aux \ n \ t) \ \# \ ts)) \\ \end{array}$

```
fun next-tree :: tree \Rightarrow tree option where
next-tree t = next-tree-aux 0 t
```

```
lemma next-tree-aux-None-iff: next-tree-aux n \ t = None \leftrightarrow height \ t < 2

proof (induction n \ t rule: next-tree-aux.induct)

case (1 n)

then show ?case by auto

next

case (2 n \ ts)

then show ?case by (cases ts) auto

next

case (3 n \ rs \ ts)

then show ?case by (auto simp: Max-gr-iff)

next

case (4 n \ vc \ vd \ vb \ ts)
```
then show ?case

by (*metis One-nat-def Suc-n-not-le-n dual-order.trans height-Node-cons le-add1 less-2-cases*

 $next-tree-aux.simps(4) \ option.simps(3) \ plus-1-eq-Suc)$

qed

lemma next-tree-Some-iff: $(\exists t'. next-tree t = Some t') \leftrightarrow height t \geq 2$ using next-tree-aux-None-iff by (metis linorder-not-less next-tree.simps not-Some-eq)

4.1 Enumeration is monotonically decreasing

lemma trim-id: trim-tree $n \ t = (Suc \ n', \ t') \Longrightarrow t = t'$ by (induction $n \ t$ arbitrary: $n' \ t'$ rule: trim-tree.induct) (auto split: prod.splits nat.splits tree.splits)

lemma trim-tree-le: $(n', t') = trim-tree \ n \ t \Longrightarrow t' \le t$

using trim-id **by** (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: trim-tree.induct) (auto split: prod.splits tree.splits nat.splits simp: order-less-imp-le tree-less-cons', fastforce)

lemma fill-tree-le: $r \in set$ (fill-tree n t) $\implies r \leq t$ using trim-tree-le by (induction n t rule: fill-tree.induct) (auto, fastforce)

```
lemma next-tree-aux-lt: height t \ge 2 \implies the (next-tree-aux n t) < t
proof (induction n t rule: next-tree-aux.induct)
 case (1 n)
 then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (2 n ts)
 then show ?case using tree-less-cons' by (cases ts) auto
next
 case (3 n rs ts)
 then show ?case using tree-less-comm-suffix2 tree-less-cons by simp
next
 case (4 n vc vd vb ts)
 have height (Node (Node (vc \# vd) \# vb)) \geq 2 unfolding numeral-2-eq-2
  by (metis dual-order.antisym height-Node-cons less-eq-nat.simps(1) not-less-eq-eq)
 then show ?case using 4 tree-less-cons2 by simp
qed
```

lemma next-tree-lt: height $t \ge 2 \implies$ the (next-tree t) < t using next-tree-aux-lt by simp

lemma next-tree-lt': next-tree $t = Some t' \Longrightarrow t' < t$ using next-tree-lt next-tree-Some-iff by fastforce

4.2 Size preservation

lemma size-trim-tree: $n \neq 0 \implies$ trim-tree $n \ t = (n', t') \implies n' +$ tree-size t' = n

by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: trim-tree.induct) (auto split: prod.splits nat.splits tree.splits)

lemma size-fill-tree: sum-list (map tree-size (fill-tree n t)) = nusing size-trim-tree by (induction n t rule: fill-tree.induct) (auto split: prod.split)

lemma size-next-tree-aux: height $t \ge 2 \implies$ tree-size (the (next-tree-aux n t)) = tree-size t + n**proof** (*induction n t rule: next-tree-aux.induct*) case (1 n)then show ?case by auto \mathbf{next} case (2 n ts)then show ?case by (cases ts) auto next case (3 n rs ts)then show ?case using size-fill-tree by (auto simp del: fill-tree.simps) next case (4 n vc vd vb ts)have height-t: height (Node (Node (vc # vd) # vb)) ≥ 2 unfolding numeral-2-eq-2 by (metis dual-order.antisym height-Node-cons less-eq-nat.simps(1) not-less-eq-eq) then show ?case using 4 by auto qed

lemma size-next-tree: height $t \ge 2 \implies$ tree-size (the (next-tree t)) = tree-size t using size-next-tree-aux by simp

lemma size-next-tree': next-tree $t = Some t' \implies tree-size t' = tree-size t$ using size-next-tree next-tree-Some-iff by fastforce

4.3 Setup for termination proof

definition *lt-n-trees* $n \equiv \{t. \text{ tree-size } t \leq n\}$ lemma *n-trees-eq: n-trees* n = Node ' $\{ts. \text{ tree-size } (Node \ ts) = n\}$ proof have *n-trees* $n = \{Node \ ts \mid ts. \ tree-size \ (Node \ ts) = n\}$ unfolding *n-trees-def* by (metis tree-size.cases) then show ?thesis by blast qed lemma *lt-n-trees-eq: lt-n-trees* (Suc n) = Node ' $\{ts. \ tree-size \ (Node \ ts) \leq Suc \ n\}$ proof have *lt-n-trees* (Suc n) = $\{Node \ ts \mid ts. \ tree-size \ (Node \ ts) \leq Suc \ n\}$ unfolding *lt-n-trees-def* by (metis tree-size.cases) then show ?thesis by blast qed

lemma finite-lt-n-trees: finite (lt-n-trees n)

proof (induction n) **case** 0 **then show** ?case **unfolding** *lt-n-trees-def* **using** *not-finite-existsD not-less-eq-eq tree-size-ge-1* **by** *auto* **next case** (Suc n) **basis** $\forall t \in \{t_{1}, t_{2}, \dots, t_{n}\} \in \{t_{n}, t_{n}, \dots, t_{n}\} \in \{t_{n}, t_{n}, \dots, t_{n}\}$

have $\forall ts \in \{ts. tree-size (Node ts) \leq Suc n\}$. set $ts \subseteq lt$ -n-trees n unfolding lt-n-trees-def using tree-size-children by fastforce

have {ts. tree-size (Node ts) \leq Suc n} = {ts. tree-size (Node ts) \leq Suc n \wedge set ts \subseteq lt-n-trees n \wedge length ts \leq n} unfolding lt-n-trees-def using tree-size-children length-children by fastforce

then have finite {ts. tree-size (Node ts) \leq Suc n} using finite-lists-length-le[OF Suc.IH] by auto

then show ?case unfolding *lt-n-trees-eq* by *blast* qed

lemma *n*-trees-subset-lt-*n*-trees: *n*-trees $n \subseteq lt$ -*n*-trees n**unfolding** *n*-trees-def lt-*n*-trees-def **by** blast

lemma finite-n-trees: finite (n-trees n) **using** n-trees-subset-lt-n-trees finite-lt-n-trees rev-finite-subset **by** metis

4.4 Algorithms for enumeration

fun greatest-tree :: $nat \Rightarrow tree$ where greatest-tree (Suc θ) = Node [] | greatest-tree (Suc n) = Node [greatest-tree n]

function *n*-tree-enum-aux :: tree \Rightarrow tree list **where** *n*-tree-enum-aux t = (case next-tree t of None \Rightarrow [t] | Some t' \Rightarrow t # *n*-tree-enum-aux t') **by** pat-completeness auto

fun *n*-tree-enum :: nat \Rightarrow tree list **where** *n*-tree-enum 0 = []| *n*-tree-enum n = n-tree-enum-aux (greatest-tree n)

termination *n*-tree-enum-aux proof (relation measure (λt . card {r. $r < t \land$ tree-size r = tree-size t}), auto) fix t t' assume t-t': next-tree-aux 0 t = Some t' then have height-t: height $t \ge 2$ using next-tree-Some-iff by auto then have t' < t using t-t' next-tree-lt by fastforce have size-t'-t: tree-size t' = tree-size t using size-next-tree height-t t-t' by fastforce let ?meas-t' = {r. $r < t' \land$ tree-size r = tree-size t'} let ?meas-t = {r. $r < t \land$ tree-size r = tree-size t} have fin: finite ?meas-t using finite-n-trees unfolding n-trees-def by auto have ?meas-t' \subseteq ?meas-t using $\langle t' < t \rangle$ size-t'-t by auto then show card $\{r. r < t' \land tree-size r = tree-size t'\} < card <math>\{r. r < t \land tree-size r = tree-size t\}$

using fin $\langle t' < t \rangle$ psubset-card-mono size-t'-t by auto qed

definition *n*-*r*tree-graph-enum :: $nat \Rightarrow nat$ *r*pregraph list **where** *n*-*r*tree-graph-enum n = map tree-graph (*n*-tree-enum n)

4.5 Regularity

lemma regular-trim-tree: regular $t \implies$ regular (snd (trim-tree n t))

by (*induction n t rule: trim-tree.induct, auto split: prod.split nat.split tree.split, metis dual-order.trans tree.inject trim-id trim-tree-le*)

lemma regular-trim-tree': regular $t \Longrightarrow (n', t') = trim-tree \ n \ t \Longrightarrow$ regular t'using regular-trim-tree by (metis snd-eqD)

lemma sorted-fill-tree: sorted (fill-tree n t) **using** fill-tree-le **by** (induction n t rule: fill-tree.induct) (auto simp: sorted-append split: prod.split)

lemma regular-fill-tree: regular $t \Longrightarrow r \in set$ (fill-tree n t) \Longrightarrow regular rusing regular-trim-tree' by (induction n t rule: fill-tree.induct) auto

lemma regular-next-tree-aux: regular $t \Longrightarrow$ height $t \ge 2 \Longrightarrow$ regular (the (next-tree-aux n t))

proof (*induction n t rule: next-tree-aux.induct*) case (1 n)then show ?case by auto \mathbf{next} case (2 n ts)then show ?case by (cases ts) auto \mathbf{next} case (3 n rs ts)then have regular-rs: regular (Node rs) by simp have $\forall t \in set ts. Node (rs) < t$ using 3(1) tree-less-cons[of rs Node []] by auto then show ?case using 3 sorted-fill-tree regular-fill-tree[OF regular-rs] fill-tree-le by (auto simp del: fill-tree.simps simp: sorted-append, meson dual-order.trans tree-le-cons) \mathbf{next} case (4 n vc vd vb ts)have height-t: height (Node (Node (vc # vd) # vb)) ≥ 2 unfolding numeral-2-eq-2

by (metis dual-order.antisym height-Node-cons less-eq-nat.simps(1) not-less-eq-eq) then show ?case using 4 by (auto, meson height-t dual-order.strict-trans1 next-tree-aux-lt nless-le)

 \mathbf{qed}

lemma regular-next-tree: regular $t \Longrightarrow$ height $t \ge 2 \Longrightarrow$ regular (the (next-tree t)) using regular-next-tree-aux by simp

```
lemma regular-next-tree': regular t \Longrightarrow next-tree t = Some t' \Longrightarrow regular t'
 using regular-next-tree next-tree-Some-iff by fastforce
lemma regular-n-tree-enum-aux: regular t \implies r \in set (n-tree-enum-aux t) \implies
regular r
proof (induction t rule: n-tree-enum-aux.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases next-tree-aux 0 t)
   case None
   then show ?thesis using 1 by auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case (Some a)
   then show ?thesis using 1 regular-next-tree' by auto
 qed
qed
lemma regular-n-tree-greatest-tree: n \neq 0 \implies greatest-tree n \in regular-n-trees n
proof (induction n)
 case \theta
 then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (Suc n)
 then show ?case unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by (cases n) auto
qed
lemma regular-n-tree-enum: t \in set (n-tree-enum n) \Longrightarrow regular t
 using regular-n-tree-enum-aux regular-n-tree-greatest-tree unfolding regular-n-trees-def
by (cases n) auto
lemma size-n-tree-enum-aux: n \neq 0 \implies r \in set (n-tree-enum-aux t) \implies tree-size
r = tree-size t
proof (induction t rule: n-tree-enum-aux.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases next-tree-aux 0 t)
   case None
   then show ?thesis using 1 by auto
 next
   case (Some a)
   then show ?thesis using 1 size-next-tree' by auto
 qed
qed
```

lemma size-greatest-tree[simp]: $n \neq 0 \implies$ tree-size (greatest-tree n) = nby (induction n rule: greatest-tree.induct) auto **lemma** size-n-tree-enum: $t \in set$ (n-tree-enum n) \implies tree-size t = nusing size-n-tree-enum-aux size-greatest-tree by (cases n, auto, fastforce)

4.6 Totality

lemma set (n-tree-enum $n) \subseteq$ regular-n-trees n

using regular-n-tree-enum size-n-tree-enum **unfolding** regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by blast

lemma greatest-tree-lt-Suc: $n \neq 0 \implies$ greatest-tree n < greatest-tree (Suc n)

```
by (induction n rule: greatest-tree.induct) (auto simp: tree-less-nested)
lemma greatest-tree-ge: tree-size t \leq n \implies t \leq greatest-tree n
proof (induction n arbitrary: t rule: greatest-tree.induct)
 case 1
 then show ?case by (cases t rule: tree-cons-exhaust) (auto simp: tree-size-ne-\theta)
\mathbf{next}
 case (2 v)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases t rule: tree-rev-exhaust)
   case Nil
   then show ?thesis by simp
 \mathbf{next}
   case (Snoc ts r)
   then have r-le-greatest-Suc-v: r \leq greatest-tree (Suc v) using 2 by auto
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases r = greatest-tree (Suc v))
     case True
     then have ts = [] using 2(2) Snoc by (simp add: tree-size-ne-0)
     then show ?thesis using Snoc r-le-greatest-Suc-v by auto
   next
     case False
     then show ?thesis using r-le-greatest-Suc-v Snoc by auto
   qed
 \mathbf{qed}
\mathbf{next}
 case 3
 then show ?case by (simp add: tree-size-ne-0)
qed
fun least-tree :: nat \Rightarrow tree where
 least-tree (Suc n) = Node (replicate n (Node []))
lemma regular-n-tree-least-tree: n \neq 0 \implies least-tree n \in regular-n-trees n
proof (induction n)
 case \theta
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (Suc n)
```

then show ?case unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by (cases n) auto qed

```
lemma height-lt-2-least-tree: t \in regular-n-trees n \implies height t < 2 \implies t =
least-tree n
proof (induction n arbitrary: t)
 case \theta
  have regular-n-trees 0 = \{\} unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def using
tree-size.elims by auto
 then show ?case using 0 by blast
\mathbf{next}
 case (Suc n)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases n = \theta)
   case True
    then show ?thesis using Suc tree-size.elims unfolding regular-n-trees-def
n-trees-def
      by (auto, metis leD length-children length-greater-0-conv)
 \mathbf{next}
   case False
  then have t-non-empty: t \neq Node [] using Suc(2) unfolding regular-n-trees-def
n-trees-def by auto
   then have height-t: height t = 1 using Suc(3)
   by (metis One-nat-def gr0-conv-Suc height.elims less-2-cases less-numeral-extra(3))
    obtain s ts where s-ts: t = Node (s \# ts) using t-non-empty by (meson
height.elims)
  then have height s = 0 by (metis Suc-le-eq height-Node-cons less-one height-t)
   then have s: s = Node [] using height-0-iff by simp
  then have regular-ts: Node ts \in regular-n-trees n using Suc(2) unfolding s-ts
regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by auto
  have height (Node ts) < 2 using height-t height-children height-children-le-height
unfolding s-ts One-nat-def by fastforce
   then have Node ts = least-tree n using Suc(1) regular-ts by blast
   then show ?thesis using False gr0-conv-Suc s s-ts by auto
 qed
qed
lemma least-tree-le: n \neq 0 \implies tree-size t \ge n \implies least-tree n \le t
proof (induction n arbitrary: t rule: less-induct)
 case (less n)
 then obtain n' where n: n = Suc n' using least-tree.cases by blast
 then obtain ts where t: t = Node ts by (cases t) auto
 then show ?case
 proof (cases n')
   case \theta
   then show ?thesis using n by simp
 next
   case (Suc n'')
   then show ?thesis
```

```
proof (cases ts rule: rev-exhaust)
     case Nil
     then show ?thesis using less t n by auto
   \mathbf{next}
     case (snoc rs r)
     then show ?thesis
     proof (cases r = Node [])
      case True
      then have tree-size (Node rs) \geq n'' using less(3) unfolding n \ t \ Suc \ snoc
by auto
      then show ?thesis using less True unfolding n t Suc snoc
        by (auto simp: simp: replicate-append-same[symmetric], force)
     next
      case False
      then show ?thesis using less False unfolding n t Suc snoc
        by (auto simp: replicate-append-same[symmetric] tree-less-empty-iff)
     qed
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma trim-id': n \ge tree-size t \Longrightarrow trim-tree n \ t = (n', t') \Longrightarrow t' = t
proof (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: trim-tree.induct)
 case (1 t)
  then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (2 t)
 then have t = Node [] using le-Suc-eq tree-size-1-iff tree-size-ne-0 by simp
 then show ?case using 2 by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (3 v)
 then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (4 va t ts)
 then show ?case using size-trim-tree [OF - 4(4)] size-trim-tree
   by (auto split: prod.splits nat.splits simp: tree-size-ne-0, fastforce)
\mathbf{qed}
lemma tree-qe-lt-suffix: Node ts \leq r \implies r < Node (t \# ts) \implies \exists ss. r = Node (ss
(0, ts)
proof (induction ts arbitrary: r rule: rev-induct)
 case Nil
 then show ?case by (cases r rule: tree-rev-exhaust) auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (snoc \ x \ xs)
 then show ?case using tree-le-empty2-iff
   by (cases r rule: tree-rev-exhaust)
   (simp-all, metis Cons-eq-appendI tree.inject tree-less-antisym tree-less-snoc2-iff)
\mathbf{qed}
```

using size-trim-tree trim-id tree-size-ge-1 by (induction $n \ t \ rule: \ trim-tree.induct, \ auto \ split: \ prod. split \ nat. split \ tree. split,$ *fastforce*+) **lemma** trim-tree-greatest-le: tree-size $r \leq n \implies r \leq t \implies r \leq snd$ (trim-tree n t)**proof** (*induction n t arbitrary: r rule: trim-tree.induct*) case (1 t)then show ?case by auto \mathbf{next} case (2 t)then show ?case using tree-size-ne-0 tree-size-1-iff by (simp add: le-Suc-eq) next case (3 v)then show ?case by auto \mathbf{next} case (4 va t ts)obtain n1 t1 where nt1: trim-tree (Suc (Suc va)) (Node ts) = (n1, t1) by fastforce then show ?case **proof** (cases n1) case θ then show ?thesis **proof** (cases $r \leq Node ts$) case True then show ?thesis using 4 0 nt1 by simp next case False then obtain ss s where r: r = Node (ss @ s # ts) using 4(4) tree-ge-lt-suffix by (metis append.assoc append-Cons append-Nil nle-le rev-exhaust tree-le-def) then have tree-size (Node ts) \geq Suc (Suc va) using nt1 trim-tree-0-iff unfolding 0 by fastforce then have tree-size r > Suc (Suc va) using tree-size-ne-0 unfolding r **by** (*auto simp: add-strict-increasing trans-less-add2*) then show ?thesis using 4(3) by auto qed next case (Suc nat) then have t1: t1 = Node ts using trim-id nt1 by blast then obtain $n2 \ t2$ where nt2: trim-tree $n1 \ t = (n2, \ t2)$ by fastforce then show ?thesis **proof** (cases $r \leq Node ts$) case True then show ?thesis using 4 Suc nt1 t1 by (auto split: prod.split simp: tree-le-cons, meson dual-order.trans tree-le-cons) \mathbf{next} case False

lemma trim-tree-0-iff: fst (trim-tree n t) = $0 \leftrightarrow n \leq$ tree-size t

```
then obtain ss s where r: r = Node (ss @ s # ts) using 4(4) tree-ge-lt-suffix
     by (metis append.assoc append-Cons append-Nil nle-le rev-exhaust tree-le-def)
    have size-s: tree-size s \leq Suc nat using 4(3) Suc size-trim-tree[OF - nt1] t1
unfolding r by auto
     have s \leq t using 4(4) unfolding r by (meson order.trans tree-le-append
tree-le-cons2)
      have s \leq t2 using 4.IH(2)[OF nt1[symmetric]] Suc t1 size-s (s \leq t) nt2
unfolding Suc by auto
     then show ?thesis
     proof (cases s = t2)
      case True
      then have ss = []
      proof (cases t2 = t)
        case True
        then show ?thesis using 4(4) nle-le tree-le-append unfolding r \langle s=t2 \rangle
True by auto
      next
        case False
        then have n2 = 0 using nt2 trim-id by (cases n2) auto
        then show ?thesis using size-trim-tree [OF - nt1] size-trim-tree [OF - nt2]
Suc 4(3) tree-size-ne-0 unfolding r t1 \langle s=t2 \rangle by auto
      qed
      then show ?thesis using nt1 Suc t1 nt2 unfolding r True by auto
     \mathbf{next}
      case False
      then show ?thesis using \langle s \leq t2 \rangle nt1 nt2 t1 Suc unfolding r
        by (auto simp: order-less-imp-le tree-less-comm-suffix2)
     qed
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma fill-tree-next-smallest: tree-size (Node rs) \leq Suc n \Longrightarrow \forall r \in set rs. r \leq t
\implies Node rs \leq Node (fill-tree n t)
proof (induction n t arbitrary: rs rule: fill-tree.induct)
 case (1 uu)
 have rs = [] using tree-size-1-iff 1(1) tree.inject by fastforce
 then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (2 v t)
 obtain n' t' where nt': trim-tree (Suc v) t = (n', t') by fastforce
 then show ?case
 proof (cases rs rule: rev-exhaust)
   case Nil
   then show ?thesis by auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case (snoc rs' r')
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases n')
```

```
case \theta
     then show ?thesis
     proof (cases r' = t')
       case True
       then have rs' = [] using 0 \ 2(2) size-trim-tree[OF - nt'] unfolding snoc
by (auto simp: tree-size-ne-0)
       then show ?thesis using nt' \ 0 unfolding snoc True by simp
     next
       case False
      then show ?thesis using 2 trim-tree-greatest-le nt' 0 tree-less-comm-suffix2
unfolding snoc
        by (auto, metis nless-le not-less-eq-eq snd-eqD trans-le-add2)
     qed
   \mathbf{next}
     case (Suc nat)
    then show ?thesis using 2 nt' trim-id[OF nt'[unfolded Suc]] size-trim-tree[OF
- nt' unfolding snoc by auto
   qed
 qed
qed
fun fill-twos :: nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow tree where
 fill-twos n (Node ts) = Node (replicate n (Node []) @ ts)
lemma size-fill-twos: tree-size (fill-twos n t) = n + tree-size t
 by (cases t) (auto simp: sum-list-replicate)
lemma regular-fill-twos: regular t \implies regular (fill-twos n t)
 by (cases t) (auto simp: sorted-append)
lemma fill-twos-lt: n \neq 0 \implies t < fill-twos n t
 using tree-less-append by (cases t) auto
lemma fill-twos-less: r < Node (t \# ts) \implies t \neq Node [] \implies fill-twos \ n \ r < Node
(t \# ts)
proof (induction n)
 case \theta
 then show ?case by (cases r) auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (Suc n)
 then show ?case by (cases r rule: tree.exhaust, simp,
       meson leD linorder-less-linear list.inject tree.inject tree-empty-cons-lt-le)
qed
lemma next-tree-aux-successor: tree-size r = \text{tree-size } t + n \Longrightarrow \text{regular } r \Longrightarrow r
\langle t \implies height \ t \ge 2 \implies r \le the \ (next-tree-aux \ n \ t)
proof (induction n t arbitrary: r rule: next-tree-aux.induct)
 case (1 n)
 then show ?case by auto
```

\mathbf{next}

```
case (2 n ts)
 have size-r: tree-size r \leq tree-size (Node ts) + Suc n using 2(2) by auto
 have height-ts: height (Node ts) \geq 2 using 2(5) by (cases ts) auto
 then show ?case using 2 size-r tree-empty-cons-lt-le by fastforce
next
 case (3 n rs ts)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases r < Node ts)
   case True
   then show ?thesis by (auto, meson dual-order.trans order.strict-implies-order
tree-le-append tree-le-cons)
 next
   case False
   then obtain ss where r: r = Node (ss @ ts) using 3(3) tree-ge-lt-suffix by
fastforce
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases ss rule: rev-exhaust)
     case Nil
     then show ?thesis unfolding r by (simp, meson order-trans tree-le-append
tree-le-cons)
   \mathbf{next}
     case (snoc ss' s')
    have s'-le-rs: s' \leq Node \ rs \ using \ 3(3) \ tree-empty-cons-lt-le \ unfolding \ r \ snoc
      by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) append.assoc append-Cons append-self-conv2
       dual-order.order-iff-strict linorder-not-less order-less-le-trans tree-le-append
tree-less-cons2)
    show ?thesis
     proof (cases s' = Node rs)
      case True
      then show ?thesis using 3(1,2) fill-tree-next-smallest unfolding r snoc
        by (auto simp del: fill-tree.simps simp: sorted-append)
    \mathbf{next}
      {\bf case} \ {\it False}
         then show ?thesis using s'-le-rs unfolding r snoc by (auto, meson
tree-le-def tree-less-iff)
    qed
   qed
 qed
\mathbf{next}
 case (4 n vc vd vb ts)
 define t where t = Node (Node (vc \# vd) \# vb)
 have height-t: height t \geq 2 unfolding numeral-2-eq-2 t-def
  by (metis dual-order.antisym height-Node-cons less-eq-nat.simps(1) not-less-eq-eq)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases r < Node ts)
   case True
   then show ?thesis by (auto, meson dual-order.trans order.strict-implies-order
tree-le-append tree-le-cons)
```

\mathbf{next}

case False then obtain ss where r: r = Node (ss @ ts) using 4(4) tree-ge-lt-suffix by fastforce then show ?thesis **proof** (cases ss rule: rev-exhaust) case Nil then show ?thesis using tree-le-cons unfolding r by auto \mathbf{next} case (snoc ss' s') have s' < t using 4(4)[folded t-def] unfolding r snoc by (auto, metis antisym-conv3 append.left-neutral dual-order.strict-trans *less-tree-comm-suffix not-tree-less-empty tree-less-cons2*) show ?thesis **proof** (cases tree-size s' = tree-size t + n) case True then have ss' = [] using 4(2)[folded t-def] tree-size-ne-0 unfolding r snoc by *auto* then show ?thesis using 4.IH True $4(3) \langle s' \langle t \rangle$ height-t tree-le-cons? **unfolding** r snoc t-def by auto next ${\bf case} \ {\it False}$ obtain us where s': s' = Node us using tree.exhaust by blast — s" is greater than s' but has the same size as t so the IH can be used on it. define s'' where s'' = fill-twos (tree-size t + n - tree-size s') s'have size-s': tree-size $s' \leq$ tree-size t + n using 4(2)[folded t-def] unfolding $r \ snoc \ by \ simp$ then have size-s'': tree-size s'' = tree-size t + n unfolding s''-def using size-fill-twos by auto have regular-s'': regular s'' using regular-fill-twos 4(3) unfolding s''-def r snoc by auto have s'' < t using fill-twos-less $\langle s' < t \rangle$ unfolding t-def s''-def by auto have s' < s'' using fill-twos-lt False size-fill-twos size-s'' unfolding s''-def by *auto* then show ?thesis using 4.IH[folded t-def, OF size-s'' regular-s'' $\langle s'' \langle t \rangle$ *height-t*] **unfolding** *r* snoc *t*-def **by** (simp add: order-less-imp-le tree-less-comm-suffix2) qed qed qed qed **lemma** next-tree-successor: tree-size r = tree-size $t \Longrightarrow$ regular $r \Longrightarrow r < t \Longrightarrow$ next-tree $t = Some \ t' \Longrightarrow r \le t'$ using next-tree-aux-successor next-tree-Some-iff by force **lemma** set-n-tree-enum-aux: $t \in regular-n$ -trees $n \Longrightarrow set$ (n-tree-enum-aux t) = $\{r \in regular - n - trees \ n. \ r \leq t\}$ **proof** (*induction t rule: n-tree-enum-aux.induct*)

```
case (1 t)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases next-tree t)
   case None
  have n \neq 0 using 1(2) tree-size-ne-0 unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def
by auto
   have t = least-tree n using height-lt-2-least-tree next-tree-aux-None-iff 1 None
by simp
   then show ?thesis using next-tree-Some-iff 1 None least-tree-le \langle n \neq 0 \rangle
     unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by (auto simp: antisym)
 next
   case (Some t')
   then have set (n-tree-enum-aux t) = insert t {r \in regular-n-trees n. r \leq t'}
   using 1 regular-next-tree' size-next-tree' unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def
by auto
   also have \ldots = \{r \in regular - n \text{-} trees \ n, \ r < t\} using next-tree-successor 1(2)
Some unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def
    by (auto, meson Some less-le-not-le next-tree-lt' order.trans)
   finally show ?thesis .
 qed
qed
theorem set-n-tree-enum: set (n-tree-enum n) = regular-n-trees n
proof (cases n)
 case \theta
 then show ?thesis unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def using tree-size-ne-0
by simp
next
 case (Suc nat)
 then show ?thesis using set-n-tree-enum-aux regular-n-tree-greatest-tree great-
est-tree-ge
   unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by auto
qed
theorem n-rtree-graph-enum-n-rtree-graphs: G \in set (n-rtree-graph-enum n) \Longrightarrow
G \in n-rtree-graphs n
 using set-n-tree-enum rtree-tree-graph card-tree-graph
 unfolding n-rtree-graph-enum-def n-rtree-graphs-def regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def
 by (auto, metis)
theorem n-rtree-graph-enum-surj:
 assumes n-rtree-graph: G \in n-rtree-graphs n
 shows \exists G' \in set (n-rtree-graph-enum n). G' \simeq_r G
proof-
 obtain V E r where G = (V, E, r) using prod.exhaust by metis
 then show ?thesis using n-rtree-graph set-n-tree-enum rtree.ex-regular-n-tree
  unfolding n-rtree-graphs-def n-rtree-graph-enum-def by (auto simp: rtree.ex-regular-n-tree)
```

 \mathbf{qed}

4.7 Distinctness

```
lemma n-tree-enum-aux-le: r \in set (n-tree-enum-aux t) \Longrightarrow r \leq t
proof (induction t rule: n-tree-enum-aux.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases next-tree t)
   case None
   then show ?thesis using 1 by auto
 next
   case (Some a)
   then show ?thesis using next-tree-lt' 1 by fastforce
 qed
\mathbf{qed}
lemma sorted-n-tree-enum-aux: sorted-wrt (>) (n-tree-enum-aux t)
proof (induction t rule: n-tree-enum-aux.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases next-tree t)
   case None
   then show ?thesis by simp
 next
   case (Some a)
   then show ?thesis using 1 Some next-tree-lt' n-tree-enum-aux-le by fastforce
 qed
qed
lemma distinct-n-tree-enum-aux: distinct (n-tree-enum-aux t)
 using sorted-n-tree-enum-aux strict-sorted-iff distinct-rev sorted-wrt-rev by blast
theorem distinct-n-tree-enum: distinct (n-tree-enum n)
 using distinct-n-tree-enum-aux by (cases n) auto
theorem distinct-n-rtree-graph-enum: distinct (n-rtree-graph-enum n)
 using tree-graph-inj distinct-n-tree-enum set-n-tree-enum unfolding n-rtree-graph-enum-def
regular-n-trees-def
 by (simp add: distinct-map inj-on-def)
theorem inj-iso-n-rtree-graph-enum:
 assumes G-in-n-rtree-graph-enum: G \in set (n-rtree-graph-enum n)
   and H-in-n-rtree-graph-enum: H \in set (n-rtree-graph-enum n)
   and G \simeq_r H
 shows G = H
proof-
 obtain t_G where t-G: regular t_G tree-graph t_G = G using G-in-n-tree-graph-enum
regular-n-tree-enum
   unfolding n-rtree-graph-enum-def by auto
 obtain t_H where t-H: regular t_H tree-graph t_H = H using H-in-n-rtree-graph-enum
regular-n-tree-enum
```

```
unfolding n-rtree-graph-enum-def by auto
then show ?thesis using t-G tree-graph-inj-iso \langle G \simeq_r H \rangle by auto
qed
```

theorem ex1-iso-n-rtree-graph-enum: $G \in n$ -rtree-graphs $n \Longrightarrow \exists ! G' \in set (n$ -rtree-graph-enum n). $G' \simeq_r G$

using *inj-iso-n-rtree-graph-enum rgraph-isomorph-trans rgraph-isomorph-sym n-rtree-graph-enum-surj* **unfolding** *transp-def* **by** *blast*

 \mathbf{end}

References

 T. Beyer and S. M. Hedetniemi. Constant time generation of rooted trees. SIAM Journal on Computing, 9(4):706–712, 1980.