

Combinatorics on Words formalized
Binary codes that do not preserve primitivity

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theory *Binary-Square-Interpretation*

```

imports
  Combinatorics-Words.Submonoids
  Combinatorics-Words.Equations-Basic
begin

```

0.1 Lemmas for covered x square

This section explores various variants of the situation when $x \cdot x$ is covered with $x \cdot y @ k \cdot u \cdot v \cdot y @ l \cdot x$, with $y = u \cdot v$, and the displayed dots being synchronized.

0.1.1 Two particular cases

```

lemma pref-suf-pers-short: assumes x ≤p v · x and |v · u| < |x| and x ≤s r ·
u · v · u and r ∈ {u,v}
  —  $x \cdot x$  is covered by  $(p \cdot u \cdot v \cdot u) \cdot v \cdot x$ , the displayed dots being synchronized
  — That is, the condition on the first  $x$  in  $x \cdot y @ k \cdot u \cdot v \cdot y @ l \cdot x$  is relaxed
    shows  $u \cdot v = v \cdot u$ 
proof (rule nemp-comm)
  have v · u <s x
    using suf-prod-long-less[ $OF \langle |v \cdot u| < |x| \rangle$ , of  $r \cdot u$ , unfolded rassoc,  $OF \langle x$ 
≤s  $r \cdot u \cdot v \cdot u \rangle$ .
  assume u ≠ ε and v ≠ ε
  obtain q where x = q · v · u and q ≠ ε
    using ⟨v · u <s x⟩ by (auto simp add: suffix-def)
  hence q ≤s r · u
    using ⟨x ≤s r · u · v · u⟩ by (auto simp add: suffix-def)
  from suf-trans[ $OF \text{ primroot-suf }$  this]
  have ρ q ≤s r · u.
  have q · v = v · q
    using pref-marker[ $OF \langle x \leq p v \cdot x \rangle$ , of q] ⟨x = q · v · u⟩ by simp
    from suf-marker-per-root[ $OF \langle x \leq p v \cdot x \rangle$ , of q u, unfolded rassoc ⟨x = q · v ·
u⟩]
  have u <p v · u
    using ⟨v ≠ ε⟩ by blast
  from per-root-primroot[ $OF \text{ this }$ ]
    comm-primroots'[ $OF \langle q \neq ε \rangle \langle v \neq ε \rangle \langle q \cdot v = v \cdot q \rangle$ ]
  have u ≤p ρ q · u
    by force

  from gen-prim[ $OF \langle r \in \{u, v\} \rangle$ , unfolded ]
  have r ∈ {u, ρ q}
    unfolding ⟨ρ q = ρ v⟩.
  from two-elem-root-suf-comm[ $OF \langle u \leq p ρ q \cdot u \rangle \langle ρ q \leq s r \cdot u \rangle$  this]
  show u · v = v · u
    using comm-primroot-conv[of - v, folded ⟨ρ q = ρ v⟩] by blast
qed

```

```

lemma pref-suf-pers-large-overlap:
assumes
   $p \leq p x$  and  $s \leq s x$  and  $p \leq p r \cdot p$  and  $s \leq s s \cdot r$  and  $|x| + |r| \leq |p| + |s|$ 
shows  $x \cdot r = r \cdot x$ 
using assms
proof (cases  $r = \varepsilon$ )
  assume  $r \neq \varepsilon$  hence  $r \neq \varepsilon$  by blast
  have  $|s| \leq |x|$ 
    using  $\langle s \leq s x \rangle$  unfolding suffix-def by force
    have  $|p| \leq |x|$ 
      using  $\langle p \leq p x \rangle$  by (force simp add: prefix-def)
      have  $|r| \leq |p|$ 
        using  $\langle |x| + |r| \leq |p| + |s| \rangle$   $\langle |s| \leq |x| \rangle$  unfolding lenmorph by linarith
        have  $|r| \leq |s|$ 
          using  $\langle |x| + |r| \leq |p| + |s| \rangle$   $\langle |p| \leq |x| \rangle$  unfolding lenmorph by linarith
          obtain  $p1 ov s1$  where  $p1 \cdot ov \cdot s1 = x$  and  $p1 \cdot ov = p$  and  $ov \cdot s1 = s$ 
            using pref-suf-overlapE[OF  $\langle p \leq p x \rangle$   $\langle s \leq s x \rangle$ ] using  $\langle |x| + |r| \leq |p| + |s| \rangle$ 
            by auto
            have  $|r| \leq |ov|$ 
              using  $\langle |x| + |r| \leq |p| + |s| \rangle$  [folded  $\langle p1 \cdot ov \cdot s1 = x \rangle$   $\langle p1 \cdot ov = p \rangle$   $\langle ov \cdot s1 = s \rangle$ ]
                unfolding lenmorph by force
              have  $r \leq p$ 
                using  $\langle |r| \leq |p| \rangle$  [unfolded swap-len] pref-prod-long[OF  $\langle p \leq p r \cdot p \rangle$ ] by blast
              hence  $r \leq p x$ 
                using  $\langle p \leq p x \rangle$  by auto
              have  $r \leq s s$ 
                using  $\langle |r| \leq |s| \rangle$  [unfolded swap-len] pref-prod-long[reversed, OF  $\langle s \leq s s \cdot r \rangle$ ]
                by blast
              hence  $r \leq s x$ 
                using  $\langle s \leq s x \rangle$  by auto
              obtain  $k$  where  $p \leq p r @ k$   $0 < k$ 
                using per-root-powE[OF per-rootI[OF  $\langle p \leq p r \cdot p \rangle$   $\langle r \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ ]] sprefD1 by metis
              hence  $p1 \cdot ov \leq f r @ k$ 
                unfolding  $\langle p1 \cdot ov = p \rangle$  by blast
              obtain  $l$  where  $s \leq s r @ l$   $0 < l$ 
                using per-root-powE[reversed, OF per-rootI[reversed, OF  $\langle s \leq s s \cdot r \rangle$   $\langle r \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ ]]
                ssufD1 by metis
              hence  $ov \cdot s1 \leq f r @ l$ 
                unfolding  $\langle ov \cdot s1 = s \rangle$  by blast
              from per-glue-facs[OF  $\langle p1 \cdot ov \leq f r @ k \rangle$   $\langle ov \cdot s1 \leq f r @ l \rangle$   $\langle |r| \leq |ov| \rangle$ , unfolded
                 $\langle p1 \cdot ov \cdot s1 = x \rangle$ ]
              obtain  $m$  where  $x \leq f r @ m$ .
              show  $x \cdot r = r \cdot x$ 
                using root-suf-comm[OF
                  pref-prod-root[OF marker-fac-pref[OF  $\langle x \leq f r @ m \rangle$   $\langle r \leq p x \rangle$ ]]
                  suffix-appendI[OF  $\langle r \leq s x \rangle$ ]]..
qed simp

```

0.1.2 Main cases

```

locale pref-suf-pers =
  fixes x u v k m
  assumes
    x-pref:  $x \leq_p (v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\otimes} k) \cdot x$  —  $\leq_p x (p \cdot x)$  and  $\leq_p p (q \cdot p)$  where  $q = v \cdot u$ 
    and
    x-suf:  $x \leq_s x \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\otimes} m \cdot u$  —  $\leq_s x (s \cdot x)$  and  $\leq_s s (q' \cdot s)$  where  $q' = u \cdot v$ 
    and k-pos:  $0 < k$  and m-pos:  $0 < m$ 
begin

lemma pref-suf-commute-all-commutes:
  assumes  $|u \cdot v| \leq |x|$  and  $u \cdot v = v \cdot u$ 
  shows commutes {u,v,x}
  using assms
proof (cases  $u \cdot v = \varepsilon$ )
  let ?p =  $(v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\otimes} k)$ 
  let ?s =  $(u \cdot v)^{\otimes} m \cdot u$ 
  note x-pref x-suf

  assume  $u \cdot v \neq \varepsilon$ 
  have ?p  $\neq \varepsilon$  and ?s  $\neq \varepsilon$  and  $v \cdot u \neq \varepsilon$ 
    using ‹u · v ≠ ε› m-pos k-pos by auto
  obtain r where  $u \in r^*$  and  $v \in r^*$  and primitive r
    using ‹u · v = v · u› comm-primrootE by metis
  hence r  $\neq \varepsilon$ 
    by force

  have ?p  $\in r^*$  and ?s  $\in r^*$  and  $v \cdot u \in r^*$  and  $u \cdot v \in r^*$ 
    using ‹u ∈ r*› ‹v ∈ r*›
    by (simp-all add: add-roots root-pow-root)

  have x  $\leq_p r \cdot x$ 
    using ‹?p ∈ r*› ‹x ≤p ?p · x› ‹?p ≠ ε› by blast
  have v · u  $\leq_s x$ 
    using ruler-le[reversed, OF - - ‹|u · v| ≤ |x›] [unfolded swap-len[of u]],
      of  $(x \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\otimes} (m-1) \cdot u) \cdot v \cdot u$ , OF triv-suf, unfolded rassoc, OF ‹x ≤s x · ?s› [unfolded pow-pos'[OF m-pos] rassoc].
  have r  $\leq_s v \cdot u$ 
    using ‹v · u ≠ ε› ‹v · u ∈ r*› per-root-suf by blast
  have r  $\leq_s r \cdot x$ 
    using suf-trans[OF ‹r ≤s v · u› ‹v · u ≤s x›, THEN suffix-appendI] by blast
  have x · r = r · x
    using root-suf-comm[OF ‹x ≤p r · x› ‹r ≤s r · x›, symmetric].
  hence x  $\in r^*$ 
    by (simp add: primitive r prim-comm-root)
  thus commutes {u,v,x}
    using ‹u ∈ r*› ‹v ∈ r*› commutesI-root[of {u,v,x}] by blast
qed simp

```

lemma no-overlap:

assumes

len: $|v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\otimes k}| + |(u \cdot v)^{\otimes m} \cdot u| \leq |x|$ (**is** $|\varphi_p| + |\varphi_s| \leq |x|$) **and**
 $0 < k \ 0 < m$

shows commutes $\{u, v, x\}$

using assms

proof (cases $u \cdot v = \varepsilon$)

note x-pref x-suf

assume $u \cdot v \neq \varepsilon$

have $\varphi_p \neq \varepsilon$ **and** $\varphi_s \neq \varepsilon$

using $\langle u \cdot v \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ m-pos k-pos by force+

from per-lemma-pref-suf[OF per-rootI[$OF \langle x \leq p \ \varphi_p \cdot x \rangle \langle \varphi_p \neq \varepsilon \rangle$] per-rootI[reversed,
 $OF \langle x \leq s \ x \cdot \varphi_s \rangle \langle \varphi_s \neq \varepsilon \rangle \langle |\varphi_p| + |\varphi_s| \leq |x| \rangle$]

obtain $r \ s \ kp \ ks \ mw$ **where** $\varphi_p = (r \cdot s)^{\otimes kp}$ **and** $\varphi_s = (s \cdot r)^{\otimes ks}$ **and** $x = (r \cdot s)^{\otimes mw} \cdot r$ **and** primitive $(r \cdot s)$.

hence $\varrho \varphi_p = r \cdot s$

using $\langle v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\otimes k} \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ comm-primroots nemp-pow-nemp pow-comm
 prim-self-root by metis

moreover have $\varrho \varphi_s = s \cdot r$

using primroot-unique[$OF \langle \varphi_s \neq \varepsilon \rangle - \langle \varphi_s = (s \cdot r)^{\otimes ks} \rangle$] prim-conjug[OF
 \langle primitive $(r \cdot s)$ \rangle] by blast

ultimately have $\varrho \varphi_p \sim \varrho \varphi_s$

by force

from conj-pers-conj-comm[OF this k-pos m-pos]

have $u \cdot v = v \cdot u$.

from pref-suf-commute-all-commutes[OF - this]

show commutes $\{u, v, x\}$

using len by auto

qed simp

lemma no-overlap':

assumes

len: $|v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\otimes k}| + |(u \cdot v)^{\otimes m} \cdot u| \leq |x|$ (**is** $|\varphi_p| + |\varphi_s| \leq |x|$)
and $0 < k \ 0 < m$

shows $u \cdot v = v \cdot u$

by (rule commutesE[of $\{u, v, x\}$], simp-all add: no-overlap[OF assms])

lemma short-overlap:

assumes

len1: $|x| < |v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\otimes k}| + |(u \cdot v)^{\otimes m} \cdot u|$ (**is** $|x| < |\varphi_p| + |\varphi_s|$) **and**
 len2: $|v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\otimes k}| + |(u \cdot v)^{\otimes m} \cdot u| \leq |x| + |u|$ (**is** $|\varphi_p| + |\varphi_s| \leq |x| + |u|$)

shows commutes $\{u, v, x\}$

proof (rule pref-suf-commute-all-commutes)

show $|u \cdot v| \leq |x|$

using len2 unfolding pow-pos[OF k-pos] lenmorph by simp

next

note x-pref x-suf

— obtain the overlap

```

have  $|?p| \leq |x|$ 
  using len2 unfolding lenmorph by linarith
hence  $?p \leq_p x$ 
  using  $\langle x \leq_p ?p \cdot x \rangle$  pref-prod-long by blast

have  $|?s| \leq |x|$ 
  using len2 unfolding pow-pos[OF k-pos] pow-len lenmorph by auto
hence  $?s \leq_s x$ 
  using suf-prod-long[OF  $\langle x \leq_s x \cdot ?s \rangle$ ] by blast

from pref-suf-overlapE[OF  $\langle ?p \leq_p x \rangle$   $\langle ?s \leq_s x \rangle$  less-imp-le[OF len1]]
obtain p1 ov s1 where  $p1 \cdot ov \cdot s1 = x$  and  $p1 \cdot ov = ?p$  and  $ov \cdot s1 = ?s$ .

from len1[folded this]
have ov  $\neq \varepsilon$ 
  by fastforce

have  $|ov| \leq |u|$ 
  using len2[folded  $\langle p1 \cdot ov \cdot s1 = x \rangle$   $\langle p1 \cdot ov = ?p \rangle$   $\langle ov \cdot s1 = ?s \rangle$ ] unfolding
lenmorph by auto

then obtain s' where  $ov \cdot s' = u$  and  $s' \cdot v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\circledast} (m - 1) \cdot u = s1$ 
  using eqdE[OF  $\langle ov \cdot s1 = ?s \rangle$ [unfolded pow-pos[OF m-pos] rassoc]] by auto

— obtain the left complement

from eqdE[reversed, of p1 ov v  $\cdot (u \cdot v)^{\circledast} (k - 1)$  u  $\cdot v$ , unfolded rassoc,
OF  $\langle p1 \cdot ov = ?p \rangle$ [unfolded pow-pos'[OF k-pos]]]  $\langle |ov| \leq |u| \rangle$ 
have  $v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\circledast} (k - 1) \leq_p p1$ 
  unfolding lenmorph by (auto simp add: prefix-def)

then obtain q where  $v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\circledast} (k - 1) \cdot q = p1$ 
  by (force simp add: prefix-def)

— main proof using the lemma  $\llbracket ?u \cdot ?v \cdot ?v \cdot ?u \cdot ?p = ?q \cdot ?u \cdot ?v \cdot ?u; \leq_s ?p$ 
 $?u; \leq_s ?q ?w; ?w \in \langle\{?u, ?v\}\rangle\rrbracket \implies ?v \cdot ?u = ?u \cdot ?v$ 

show  $u \cdot v = v \cdot u$ 
proof (rule sym, rule uvu-suf-uvvu)
  show  $s' \leq_s u$ 
    using  $\langle ov \cdot s' = u \rangle$   $\langle ov \neq \varepsilon \rangle$  by blast
  show  $u \cdot v \cdot v \cdot u \cdot s' = q \cdot u \cdot v \cdot u$  — the main fact: the overlap situation
  proof-
    have  $u \cdot v \cdot u \leq_p ?s$ 
      unfolding pow-pos[OF m-pos] rassoc pref-cancel-conv shift-pow by blast
    hence  $p1 \cdot u \cdot v \cdot u \leq_p x$ 
      unfolding  $\langle p1 \cdot ov \cdot s1 = x \rangle$ [symmetric]  $\langle ov \cdot s1 = ?s \rangle$  pref-cancel-conv.
    hence  $v \cdot (u \cdot v)^{\circledast} (k - 1) \cdot q \cdot u \cdot v \cdot ov \leq_p x$ 

```

```

using ⟨v · (u · v)⊗(k-1) · q = p1⟩ ⟨ov · s' = u⟩ by (force simp add:
prefix-def)

have v · u ≤p x
using ⟨?p ≤p x⟩[unfolded pow-pos[OF k-pos]] by (auto simp add: prefix-def)
have |?p · v · u| ≤ |x|
using len2 unfolding pow-pos[OF m-pos] lenmorph by force
hence ?p · v · u ≤p x
using ⟨x ≤p ?p · x⟩ ⟨v · u ≤p x⟩ pref-prod-longer by blast
hence v · (u · v)⊗(k-1) · u · v · v · u ≤p x
unfolding pow-pos'[OF k-pos] rassoc.

have |v · (u · v)⊗(k-1) · u · v · v · u| = |v · (u · v)⊗(k-1) · q · u · v · ov|
using lenarg[OF ⟨p1 · ov = ?p⟩[folded ⟨v · (u · v)⊗(k-1) · q = p1⟩, unfolded
pow-pos[OF k-pos] rassoc cancel]]
by force

from ruler-eq-len[OF ⟨v · (u · v)⊗(k-1) · u · v · v · u ≤p x⟩ ⟨v · (u · v)⊗(k-1)
· q · u · v · ov ≤p x⟩ this, unfolded cancel]
have u · v · v · u = q · u · v · ov.

thus u · v · v · u · s' = q · u · v · u
using ⟨ov · s' = u⟩ by auto
qed
show q ≤s v · u
proof (rule ruler-le[reversed])
show q ≤s x
proof (rule suf-trans)
show p1 ≤s x
using ⟨p1 · ov · s1 = x⟩[unfolded ⟨ov · s1 = ?s⟩] ⟨x ≤s x · ?s⟩ same-suffix-suffix
by blast
show q ≤s p1
using ⟨v · (u · v)⊗(k-1) · q = p1⟩ by auto
qed
show v · u ≤s x
using ⟨?s ≤s x⟩[unfolded pow-pos'[OF m-pos] rassoc] suf-extD by metis
show |q| ≤ |v · u|
using lenarg[OF ⟨u · v · v · u · s' = q · u · v · u⟩] lenarg[OF ⟨ov · s' = u⟩]
by force
qed
qed auto
qed

lemma medium-overlap:
assumes
  len1: |x| + |u| < |v · (u · v)⊗k| + |(u · v)⊗m · u| (is |x| + |u| < |?p| + |?s|)
and
  len2: |v · (u · v)⊗k| + |(u · v)⊗m · u| < |x| + |u · v| (is |?p| + |?s| < |x| + |u
· v|)
```

```

shows commutes {u,v,x}
proof (rule pref-suf-commute-all-commutes)
show |u · v| ≤ |x|
  using len2 unfolding pow-pos[OF k-pos] by force
next
note x-pref x-suf
have |?p| ≤ |x|
  using len2 unfolding pow-pos[OF m-pos] by auto
hence ?p ≤ p x
  using ⟨x ≤ p ?p · x⟩ pref-prod-long by blast
hence v · (u · v)^(k-1) · u · v · v ≤ p ?p · x
  using ⟨x ≤ p ?p · x⟩ unfolding pow-pos'[OF k-pos] rassoc by (auto simp add: prefix-def)

have |?s| ≤ |x|
  using len2 unfolding pow-pos[OF k-pos] pow-len lenmorph by auto
hence ?s ≤ s x
  using suf-prod-long[OF ⟨x ≤ s x · ?s⟩] by blast
then obtain p' where p' · u · v ≤ p x and p' · ?s = x
  unfolding pow-pos[OF m-pos] by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

have |p' · u · v| ≤ |?p · v|
  using len1[folded ⟨p' · ?s = x⟩] by force

have |v · (u · v)^(k-1)| < |p'|
  using len2[folded ⟨p' · ?s = x⟩] unfolding pow-pos'[OF k-pos] by force

from less-imp-le[OF this]
obtain p where v · (u · v)^(k-1) · p = p'
  using ruler-le[OF ⟨?p ≤ p x⟩ ⟨p' · u · v ≤ p x⟩,
  unfolded pow-pos'[OF k-pos] lassoc, THEN pref-cancel-right, THEN pref-cancel-right]
  unfolding lenmorph by (auto simp add: prefix-def)

have |p| ≤ |v|
  using ⟨v · (u · v)^(k-1) · p = p'⟩ ⟨|p' · u · v| ≤ |?p · v|⟩ unfolding pow-pos'[OF k-pos] by force

show u · v = v · u
proof (rule uv-fac-uvv)
show p · u · v ≤ p u · v · v
proof (rule pref-cancel[of v · (u · v)^(k-1)], rule ruler-le)
  show (v · (u · v)^(k-1)) · p · u · v ≤ p ?p · x
    unfolding lassoc ⟨v · (u · v)^(k-1) · p = p'⟩[unfolded lassoc]
    using ⟨p' · u · v ≤ p x⟩ ⟨x ≤ p ?p · x⟩ unfolding pow-pos'[OF k-pos] by force
  show (v · (u · v)^(k-1)) · u · v · v ≤ p (v · (u · v)^(k-1)) · x
    unfolding pow-pos'[OF k-pos] rassoc
    using ⟨v · (u · v)^(k-1) · p = p'⟩ by (auto simp add: prefix-def)
  show |(v · (u · v)^(k-1)) · p · u · v| ≤ |(v · (u · v)^(k-1)) · u · v · v|
    using ⟨v · (u · v)^(k-1) · p = p'⟩ ⟨|p' · u · v| ≤ |?p · v|⟩ unfolding

```

```

pow-pos'[OF k-pos] by force
qed

have p ≤s x
using ⟨p' · ?s = x⟩[folded ⟨v · (u · v)^(k-1) · p = p'⟩] ⟨x ≤s x · ?s⟩ suf-cancel
suf-extD by metis

from ruler-le[reversed, OF this ⟨?s ≤s x⟩, unfolded pow-pos'[OF m-pos] rassoc]
show p ≤s (u · v)^(m-1) · u · v · u
using ⟨|p| ≤ |v|⟩ unfolding lenmorph by auto

show (u · v)^(m-1) · u · v · u ∈ ⟨{u, v}⟩
by (simp add: gen-in hull-closed power-in)

show p ≠ ε
using ⟨|v · (u · v)^(k-1)| < |p'|⟩ ⟨v · (u · v)^(k-1) · p = p'⟩ by force
qed
qed

thm
no-overlap
short-overlap
medium-overlap

end

thm
pref-suf-pers.no-overlap
pref-suf-pers.short-overlap
pref-suf-pers.medium-overlap
pref-suf-pers-large-overlap

```

0.2 Square interpretation

In this section fundamental description is given of (the only) possible $\{x, y\}$ -interpretation of the square $x \cdot x$, where $|y| \leq |x|$. The proof is divided into several locales.

lemma cover-not-disjoint:
shows primitive (a · b · a · b · a · b · a) (**is** primitive ?x) **and**
 primitive (a · b) (**is** primitive ?y) **and**
 (a · b · a · b · a · b · a) · (a · b) ≠ (a · b) · (a · b · a · b · a · b · a)
 (**is** ?x · ?y ≠ ?y · ?x) **and**
 ε (a · b · a · b · a · b · a) · (a · b · a · b · a · b · a) (b · a · b · a) ~_I [(a · b · a · b · a · b · a), (a · b), (a · b), (a · b · a · b · a · b · a)]
 (**is** ε ?x · ?x ?s ~_I [?x, ?y, ?y, ?x])
unfolding factor-interpretation-def
by primitivity-inspection+ force

0.2.1 Locale: interpretation

```

locale square-interp =
  — The basic set of assumptions
  — The goal is to arrive at  $ws = [x] \cdot [y]^{\otimes k} \cdot [x]$  including the description of the
    interpretation in terms of the first and the second occurrence of  $x$  in the interpreted
    square.
fixes  $x y p s ws$ 
assumes
  non-comm:  $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$  and
  prim-x: primitive  $x$  and
  y-le-x:  $|y| \leq |x|$  and
  ws-lists:  $ws \in lists\{x,y\}$  and
  nconjug:  $\neg x \sim y$  and
  disj-interp:  $p [x,x] s \sim_{\mathcal{D}} ws$ 

begin

lemma interp:  $p (x \cdot x) s \sim_{\mathcal{I}} ws$ 
  using disj-interpD[OF disj-interp] by force

lemma disjoint:  $p1 \leq_p [x,x] \implies p2 \leq_p ws \implies p \cdot concat\ p1 \neq concat\ p2$ 
  using disj-interpD1[OF disj-interp].

interpretation binary-code  $x y$ 
  using non-comm by unfold-locales

lemmas interpret-concat = fac-interpD(3)[OF interp]

lemma p-nemp:  $p \neq \varepsilon$ 
  using disjoint[of  $\varepsilon \varepsilon$ ] by auto

lemma s-nemp:  $s \neq \varepsilon$ 
  using disjoint[of  $[x,x] ws$ ] interpret-concat by force

lemma x-root:  $\varrho x = x$ 
  using prim-x by blast

lemma ws-nemp:  $ws \neq \varepsilon$ 
  using bin-fst-nemp fac-interp-nemp interp by blast

lemma hd-ws-lists:  $hd\ ws \in \{x, y\}$ 
  using lists-hd-in-set ws-lists ws-nemp by auto

lemma last-ws-lists:  $last\ ws \in \{x, y\}$ 
  using lists-hd-in-set[reversed, OF ws-nemp ws-lists].

lemma kE: obtains  $k$  where  $[hd\ ws] \cdot [y]^{\otimes k} \cdot [last\ ws] = ws$ 
proof-

```

```

from list.collapse[OF ws-nemp] hd-word
obtain ws' where ws = [hd ws] · ws'
  by metis
hence |hd ws| ≤ |x|
  using two-elem-cases[OF lists-hd-in-set[OF ws-nemp ws-lists]] y-le-x by blast
hence |x| ≤ |concat ws'|
  using lenarg[OF interpret-concat, unfolded lenmorph]
  unfolding concat.simps emp-simps arg-cong[OF `ws = [hd ws] · ws'`, of λ x.
|concat x|, unfolded concat-morph lenmorph]
  by linarith
hence ws' ≠ ε
  using nemp-len[OF bin-fst-nemp] by fastforce
then obtain mid-ws where ws' = mid-ws · [last ws]
  using `ws = [hd ws] · ws'[unfolded this]
  note `ws = [hd ws] · ws'[unfolded this]
  fac-interpD[OF interp]
obtain p' where [symmetric]:p · p' = hd ws and p' ≠ ε
  using spref-exE[OF `p < p hd ws`].
obtain s' where [symmetric]:s' · s = last ws and s' ≠ ε
  using spref-exE[reversed, OF `s < s last ws`].
have p' · concat mid-ws · s' = x · x
  using `ws = [hd ws] · mid-ws · [last ws]'[unfolded `hd ws = p · p'[`last ws =
s'. s`]]
  `p · (x · x) · s = concat ws` by simp
note over = prim-overlap-sqE[OF prim-x, folded this]
have mid-ws ∈ lists {x,y}
  using `ws = [hd ws] · ws'[`ws' = mid-ws · [last ws]' append-in-lists-conv ws-lists
by metis
have x ∉ set mid-ws
proof
  assume x ∈ set mid-ws
  then obtain r q where concat mid-ws = r · x · q
    using concat.simps(2) concat-morph in-set-conv-decomp-first by metis
  have (p' · r) · x · (q · s') = x · x
    using `p' · concat mid-ws · s' = x · x'[unfolded `concat mid-ws = r · x · q`]
    unfolding rassoc.
from prim-overlap-sqE[OF prim-x this]
show False
  using `p' ≠ ε` `s' ≠ ε` by blast
qed
hence mid-ws ∈ lists {y}
  using `mid-ws ∈ lists {x,y}` by force
from that sing-lists-exp[OF this]
show thesis
  using `ws = [hd ws] · mid-ws · [last ws]` by metis
qed

```

lemma l-mE: obtains m u v l where (hd ws)·y@m·u = p·x **and** v · y@l · (last ws) = x · s **and**

$u \cdot v = y$ $u \neq \varepsilon$ $v \neq \varepsilon$ **and** $x \cdot (v \cdot u) \neq (v \cdot u) \cdot x$
proof–
note *fac-interpD[OF interp]*
obtain k **where** $[hd\ ws] \cdot [y]^{\circledast} k \cdot [last\ ws] = ws$
using kE .
from *arg-cong[OF this, of concat, folded interpret-concat, unfolded concat-morph rassoc concat-sing' concat-sing-pow]*
have $hd\ ws \cdot y^{\circledast} k \cdot last\ ws = p \cdot x \cdot x \cdot s$.
have $|hd\ ws| \leq |p \cdot x|$
unfolding *lenmorph by (rule two-elem-cases[OF hd-ws-lists])*
(use dual-order.trans[OF le-add2 y-le-x] le-add2[of |x|] in fast)+
from *eqd[OF - this]*
obtain ya **where** $hd\ ws \cdot ya = p \cdot x$
using $\langle hd\ ws \cdot y^{\circledast} k \cdot last\ ws = p \cdot x \cdot x \cdot s \rangle$ **by** *auto*
have $|last\ ws| \leq |x|$
unfolding *lenmorph using dual-order.trans last-ws-lists y-le-x by auto*
hence $|last\ ws| < |x \cdot s|$
unfolding *lenmorph using nemp-len[OF s-nemp] by linarith*
from *eqd[reversed, OF - less-imp-le[OF this]]*
obtain yb **where** $yb \cdot (last\ ws) = x \cdot s$
using $\langle (hd\ ws) \cdot y^{\circledast} k \cdot (last\ ws) = p \cdot x \cdot x \cdot s \rangle$ *rassoc by metis*
hence $yb \neq \varepsilon$
using *s-nemp* $\langle |last\ ws| < |x \cdot s| \rangle$ **by** *force*
have $ya \cdot yb = y^{\circledast} k$
using $\langle (hd\ ws) \cdot y^{\circledast} k \cdot (last\ ws) = p \cdot x \cdot x \cdot s \rangle$ [*folded* $\langle yb \cdot (last\ ws) = x \cdot s \rangle$,
unfolded lassoc cancel-right, folded $\langle (hd\ ws) \cdot ya = p \cdot x \rangle$, *unfolded rassoc cancel, symmetric*].
from *pref-mod-pow'[OF sprefI[OF prefI[OF this]], folded this]*
obtain $m\ u$ **where** $m < k$ **and** $u <_p y$ **and** $y^{\circledast} m \cdot u = ya$
using $\langle yb \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ **by** *blast*
have $y^{\circledast} m \cdot u \cdot (u^{-1} y) \cdot y^{\circledast} (k - m - 1) = y^{\circledast} m \cdot y \cdot y^{\circledast} (k - m - 1)$
using $\langle u <_p y \rangle$ **by** (*auto simp add: prefix-def*)
also have ... $= y^{\circledast} (m + 1 + (k - m - 1))$
using *rassoc add-expo pow-1 by metis*
also have ... $= y^{\circledast} k$
using $\langle m < k \rangle$ **by** *auto*
finally obtain $l\ v$ **where** $u \cdot v = y$ **and** $y^{\circledast} m \cdot u \cdot v \cdot y^{\circledast} l = y^{\circledast} k$
using $\langle u <_p y \rangle$ *lq-pref by blast*
have *concat ([hd ws] · [y] ^{circledast} m) = hd ws · y ^{circledast} m*
by *simp*
have $v \neq \varepsilon$
using $\langle u <_p y \rangle$ $\langle u \cdot v = y \rangle$ **by** *force*
have $[hd\ ws] \cdot [y]^{\circledast} m \leq_p ws$
using $\langle [hd\ ws] \cdot [y]^{\circledast} k \cdot [last\ ws] = ws \rangle$ [*folded pop-pow[OF less-imp-le[OF < m < k]] by fastforce*
from *disjoint[OF - this, of [x], unfolded concat ([hd ws] · [y]^{\circledast} m) = hd ws · y ^{circledast} m]*
have $u \neq \varepsilon$
using $\langle (hd\ ws) \cdot ya = p \cdot x \rangle$ [*folded* $\langle y^{\circledast} m \cdot u = ya \rangle$] *s-nemp by force*

```

have  $x \cdot (v \cdot u) \neq (v \cdot u) \cdot x$ 
proof
  assume  $x \cdot v \cdot u = (v \cdot u) \cdot x$ 
  from comm-primroots'[OF bin-fst-nemp suf-nemp[ $OF \langle u \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ ] this, unfolded
x-root]
  have  $x = \varrho(v \cdot u)$ .
  thus False
    using  $\langle u \cdot v = y \rangle$  nconjug y-le-x
    using conjugI' nle-le pref-same-len primroot-emp primroot-len-le primroot-pref
swap-len by metis
  qed
  with that[of  $m u u^{-1} > y l$ ,  $OF \langle hd ws \cdot ya = p \cdot x \rangle$ [folded  $\langle y @ m \cdot u = ya \rangle$ ],
folded  $\langle yb \cdot last ws = x \cdot s \rangle$   $\langle u \cdot v = y \rangle$ ,
unfolded lq-triv lassoc cancel-right,  $OF \dashv \langle u \neq \varepsilon \rangle \langle v \neq \varepsilon \rangle$  this[unfolded lassoc]]
  show thesis
    using  $\langle y @ m \cdot u \cdot v \cdot y @ l = y @ k \rangle$ [folded  $\langle ya \cdot yb = y @ k \rangle$   $\langle y @ m \cdot u = ya \rangle$ , unfolded rassoc cancel, folded  $\langle u \cdot v = y \rangle$ ] by blast
  qed

lemma last-ws: last ws = x
proof(rule ccontr)
  assume last ws  $\neq x$ 
  hence last ws = y
    using last-ws-lists by blast
  obtain  $l m u v$  where ( $hd ws \cdot y @ m \cdot u = p \cdot x$  and  $v \cdot y @ l \cdot (last ws) = x \cdot s$  and
 $u \cdot v = y$  and  $u \neq \varepsilon$  and  $v \neq \varepsilon$  and  $x \cdot v \cdot u \neq (v \cdot u) \cdot x$ 
    using l-mE by metis
    note y-le-x[folded  $\langle u \cdot v = y \rangle$ , unfolded swap-len[of u]]

  from  $\langle v \cdot y @ l \cdot (last ws) = x \cdot s \rangle$ [unfolded  $\langle last ws = y \rangle$ , folded  $\langle u \cdot v = y \rangle$ ]
  have  $x \leq_p (v \cdot u) @ Suc l \cdot v$ 
    unfolding pow-Suc' rassoc using append-eq-appendI prefix-def shift-pow by
metis
    moreover have  $(v \cdot u) @ Suc l \cdot v \leq_p (v \cdot u) \cdot (v \cdot u) @ Suc l \cdot v$ 
    unfolding lassoc pow-comm[symmetric] using rassoc by blast
    ultimately have  $x \leq_p (v \cdot u) \cdot x$ 
    using pref-keeps-per-root by blast

  thus False
  proof (cases  $m = 0$ )
    assume  $m \neq 0$ 
    have  $v \cdot u \leq_s x$ 
      using  $\langle (hd ws) \cdot y @ m \cdot u = p \cdot x \rangle$ [folded  $\langle u \cdot v = y \rangle$ , unfolded pow-pos'[ $OF \langle m \neq 0 \rangle$  [unfolded neq0-conv]] rassoc]
        suf-extD[THEN suf-prod-long[ $OF \dashv \langle |v \cdot u| \leq |x| \rangle$ , of p hd ws  $\cdot (u \cdot v) @ (m-1) \cdot u$ , unfolded rassoc] by simp
      have [symmetric]:  $(v \cdot u) \cdot x = x \cdot (v \cdot u)$ 
      using root-suf-comm'[ $OF \dashv x \leq_p (v \cdot u) \cdot x \dashv (v \cdot u) \leq_s x$ ].
    thus False

```

```

using ⟨x · v · u ≠ (v · u) · x⟩ by blast
next
  assume m = 0
  thus False
    proof (cases hd ws = y)
      assume hd ws = y
      have p · (x · x) · s = y@Suc (Suc (Suc (m+l)))
        unfolding rassoc ⟨v · y@l · (last ws) = x · s⟩[unfolded ⟨last ws = y⟩,
        symmetric] power-Suc2
        unfolding lassoc ⟨(hd ws) · y@m · u = p · x⟩[unfolded ⟨hd ws = y⟩, symmetric]
        ⟨u · v = y⟩[symmetric]
        by comparison
      have ℓ x ~ ℓ y
      proof (rule fac-two-conjug-primroot')
        show x ≠ ε and y ≠ ε using bin-fst-nemp bin-snd-nemp.
        show x · x ≤f y@Suc (Suc (Suc (m+l)))
        using facI[of x · x p s,unfolded ⟨p · (x · x) · s = y@Suc (Suc (Suc (m+l)))⟩].
        show x · x ≤f x@2
          unfolding pow-two by blast
        show |x| + |y| ≤ |x · x|
          using y-le-x unfolding lenmorph by auto
      qed
      thus False
        unfolding x-root using nconjg y-le-x
        by (metis conjg-len long-pref primroot-pref)
    next
      assume hd ws ≠ y
      hence hd ws = x
        using hd-ws-lists by auto

      have x ≤s x · u
        using ⟨(hd ws) · y@m · u = p · x⟩[unfolded ⟨m = 0⟩ ⟨hd ws = x⟩ pow-zero
        emp-simps]
        by (simp add: suffix-def)
      have v · u ≤p x
        using ⟨x ≤p (v · u) · x⟩ y-le-x[folded ⟨u · v = y⟩,unfolded swap-len[of u]]
        pref-prod-long by blast
      hence |v · u| < |x|
        using nconjg conjgI[OF - ⟨u · v = y⟩, of x] ⟨|v · u| ≤ |x|⟩
        le-neq-implies-less pref-same-len by blast
      have u · v = v · u
        proof (rule pref-suf-pers-short[reversed])
          from ⟨x ≤p (v · u)@Suc l · v⟩
          show x ≤p ((v · u) · v) · (u · v)@l
            by comparison
          show (u · v)@l ∈ {v, u}
            by blast
        qed fact+
      from pref-extD[OF ⟨v · u ≤p x⟩[folded ⟨u · v = v · u⟩]]

```

```

have  $x \cdot u = u \cdot x$ 
  using  $\langle x \leq_s x \cdot u \rangle$  suf-root-pref-comm by blast
with comm-trans[OF this  $\langle u \cdot v = v \cdot u \rangle$  [symmetric]  $\langle u \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ ]
have  $x \cdot (v \cdot u) = (v \cdot u) \cdot x$ 
  using comm-prod by blast
thus False
  using  $\langle x \cdot v \cdot u \neq (v \cdot u) \cdot x \rangle$  by blast
qed
qed
qed

lemma rev-square-interp:
square-interp (rev x) (rev y) (rev s) (rev p) (rev (map rev ws))
proof (unfold-locales)
show rev (map rev ws) ∈ lists {rev x, rev y}
  using ws-lists by force
show |rev y| ≤ |rev x|
  using y-le-x by simp
show ∼(rev x) ∼(rev y)
  by (simp add: conjug-rev-conv nconj)
show primitive (rev x)
  using prim-x
  by (simp-all add: prim-rev-iff)
show (rev s) [rev x, rev x] (rev p) ~D (rev (map rev ws))
proof
show (rev s) (concat [rev x, rev x]) (rev p) ~I rev (map rev ws)
  using interp rev-fac-interp by fastforce
show  $\bigwedge p1 p2. p1 \leq_p [rev x, rev x] \implies p2 \leq_p rev (map rev ws) \implies rev s \cdot concat p1 \neq concat p2$ 
proof
fix p1' p2' assume p1' ≤p [rev x, rev x] and p2' ≤p rev (map rev ws) and
rev s · concat p1' = concat p2'
obtain p1 p2 where p1' · p1 = [rev x, rev x] and p2' · p2 = rev (map rev ws)
  using ⟨p1' ≤p [rev x, rev x], ⟨p2' ≤p rev (map rev ws)⟩ by (auto simp add:
prefix-def)
hence rev s · (concat p1' · concat p1) · rev p = concat p2' · concat p2
  unfolding concat-morph[symmetric] using ⟨(rev s) (concat[rev x, rev x]) (rev
p) ~I rev (map rev ws)⟩
    fac-interpD(3) by force
from this[unfolded lassoc, folded ⟨rev s · concat p1' = concat p2'⟩, unfolded
rassoc cancel]
have concat p1 · rev p = concat p2.
hence p · (concat (rev (map rev p1))) = concat (rev (map rev p2))
  using rev-append rev-concat rev-map rev-rev-ident by metis
have rev (map rev p1) ≤p [x, x]
  using arg-cong[OF ⟨p1' · p1 = [rev x, rev x]⟩, of λ x. rev (map rev x),
unfolded map-append rev-append]
  by fastforce
have rev (map rev p2) ≤p ws

```

```

using arg-cong[ $\text{OF } \langle p2'.p2 = rev (\text{map rev ws}) \rangle$ , of  $\lambda x. rev (\text{map rev } x)$ ,
unfolded map-append rev-append rev-map
rev-rev-ident map-rev-involution, folded rev-map] by blast
from disjoint[ $\text{OF } \langle rev (\text{map rev } p1) \leq_p [x,x] \rangle \langle rev (\text{map rev } p2) \leq_p ws \rangle$ ]
show False
using  $\langle p \cdot (\text{concat} (\text{rev } (\text{map rev } p1))) = \text{concat} (\text{rev } (\text{map rev } p2)) \rangle$  by
blast
qed
qed
show  $\text{rev } x \cdot \text{rev } y \neq \text{rev } y \cdot \text{rev } x$ 
using non-comm unfolding comm-rev-iff.
qed

lemma hd-ws:  $hd ws = x$ 
using square-interp.last-ws[reversed, OF rev-square-interp]
unfolding hd-map[ $\text{OF } ws\text{-nemp}$ ]
by simp

lemma p-pref:  $p <_p x$ 
using fac interpD(1) hd-ws interp by auto

lemma s-suf:  $s <_s x$ 
using fac interpD(2) last-ws interp by auto

end

```

0.2.2 Locale with additional parameters

```

locale square-interp-plus = square-interp +
fixes l m u v
assumes fst-x:  $x \cdot y @ m \cdot u = p \cdot x$  and
snd-x:  $v \cdot y @ l \cdot x = x \cdot s$  and
uv-y:  $u \cdot v = y$  and
u-nemp:  $u \neq \varepsilon$  and v-nemp:  $v \neq \varepsilon$  and
vu-x-non-comm:  $x \cdot (v \cdot u) \neq (v \cdot u) \cdot x$ 
begin

```

```

interpretation binary-code x y
using non-comm by unfold-locales

```

```

lemma rev-square-interp-plus: square-interp-plus (rev x) (rev y) (rev s) (rev p)
(rev (map rev ws)) m l (rev v) (rev u)
proof-
note fac interpD[ $\text{OF } \text{interp}$ , unfolded hd-ws last-ws]
note  $\langle s <_s x \rangle$ [unfolded strict-suffix-to-prefix]
note  $\langle p <_p x \rangle$ [unfolded spref-rev-suf-iff]

```

```

interpret i: square-interp (rev x) (rev y) (rev s) (rev p) (rev (map rev ws))

```

```

using rev-square-interp.
show ?thesis
by standard
  (simp-all del: rev-append add: rev-pow[symmetric] rev-append[symmetric],
   simp-all add: fst-x snd-x uv-y v-nemp u-nemp vu-x-non-comm[symmetric,
   unfolded rassoc])
qed

```

Exactly one of the exponents is zero: impossible.

Uses lemma $\leq_p ?x (?v \cdot ?x); |?v \cdot ?u| < |?x|; \leq_s ?x (?r \cdot ?u \cdot ?v \cdot ?u); ?r \in \{\?u, \?v\} \Rightarrow ?u \cdot ?v = ?v \cdot ?u$ and exploits the symmetric interpretation.

lemma fst-exp-zero: assumes $m = 0$ and $0 < l$ shows False

```

proof (rule noteE[OF vu-x-non-comm])
  note y-le-x[folded uv-y, unfolded swap-len[of u]]
  have  $x \leq_p (v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l) \cdot x$ 
    unfolding rassoc using snd-x[folded uv-y] by blast
  have  $v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l \neq \varepsilon$ 
    using v-nemp by force
  obtain exp where  $x \leq_p (v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l) @ exp 0 < exp$ 
    using per-root-powE[OF per-rootI[OF x \leq_p (v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l) \cdot x \cdot v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l \neq \varepsilon], of thesis] by blast

  have  $x \leq_s x \cdot u$ 
    using fst-x[unfolded m = 0 pow-zero emp-simps] by (simp add: suffix-def)
    have  $((v \cdot u) \cdot v) \cdot ((u \cdot v)^{(l-1)} \cdot (v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l) @ (exp-1)) = (v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l) @ exp$ 
      (is  $((v \cdot u) \cdot v) \cdot ?suf = (v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l) @ exp$ )
      using <0 < l> <0 < exp> by comparison
    have  $v \cdot u \leq_p x$ 
      using pref-prod-longer[OF x \leq_p (v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l) \cdot x][unfolded rassoc] - <|v \cdot u| \leq |x|>
        unfolding pow-pos[OF <0 < l>] rassoc by blast
      hence  $|v \cdot u| < |x|$ 
        using nconjug conjugI[OF - uv-y, of x] <|v \cdot u| \leq |x|>
          le-neq-implies-less pref-same-len by blast
    have  $u \cdot v = v \cdot u$ 
    proof (rule pref-suf-pers-short[reversed])
      show  $x \leq_p ((v \cdot u) \cdot v) \cdot ?suf$ 
        unfolding <((v \cdot u) \cdot v) \cdot ?suf = (v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l) @ exp> by fact
      show  $((u \cdot v)^{(l-1)} \cdot (v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l) @ (exp-1)) \in \{\{v,u\}\}$ 
        by (simp add: gen-in hull-closed power-in)
    qed fact+
    show  $x \cdot v \cdot u = (v \cdot u) \cdot x$ 
      using root-suf-comm[OF - <x \leq_s x \cdot u>] pref-keeps-per-root comm-trans[OF <u \cdot v = v \cdot u>[symmetric] - u-nemp, symmetric] <v \cdot u \leq_p x> comm-prod prefI
        by metis
    qed

```

lemma *snd-exp-zero*: **assumes** $0 < m$ and $l = 0$ **shows** *False*
using *square-interp-plus.fst-exp-zero*[*OF rev-square-interp-plus, reversed, rotated, OF assms*].

Both exponents positive: impossible

lemma *both-exps-pos*: **assumes** $0 < m$ and $0 < l$ **shows** *False*
proof—

note *fac-interpD*[*OF interp, unfolded hd-ws last-ws*]
have $|p| \leq |x|$ and $|s| \leq |x|$
using *pref-len*[*OF sprefD1[OF <p <p x>]*] *suf-len*[*OF ssufD1[OF <s <s x>]*].

have $x \leq p (v \cdot (u \cdot v)^\otimes l) \cdot x$
(is $x \leq p ?pref \cdot x$)
using *snd-x*[*folded uv-y*] **by** *force*
moreover have $x \leq s x \cdot ((u \cdot v)^\otimes m \cdot u)$
(is $x \leq s x \cdot ?suf$)
using *fst-x*[*folded uv-y*] **by** *force*

ultimately interpret *pref-suf-pers* $x u v l m$
using $\langle 0 < l \rangle \langle 0 < m \rangle$ **by** *unfold-locales*

have $?pref \leq p x$
using *snd-x*[*folded uv-y rassoc, symmetric*] *eqd*[*reversed, OF - <|s| \leq |x|>*] **by** *blast*
have $?suf \leq s x$
using *fst-x*[*folded uv-y, symmetric*] *eqd*[*OF - <|p| \leq |x|>*] **by** *blast*

have *in-particular: commutes* $\{u, v, x\} \implies x \cdot (v \cdot u) = (v \cdot u) \cdot x$
unfolding *commutes-def* **by** (*rule comm-prod*) *blast+*

— Case analysis based on (slightly modified) lemmas for covered x square.

note *no-overlap-comm* = *no-overlap*[*THEN in-particular*] **and**
short-overlap-comm = *short-overlap*[*THEN in-particular*] **and**
medium-overlap-comm = *medium-overlap*[*THEN in-particular*] **and**
large-overlap-conjug = *pref-suf-pers-large-overlap*[*OF <?pref \leq p x> <?suf \leq s x>, of v \cdot u*]

consider

(*no-overlap*) $|\text{?pref}| + |\text{?suf}| \leq |x|$
(*short-overlap*) $|x| < |\text{?pref}| + |\text{?suf}| \wedge |\text{?pref}| + |\text{?suf}| \leq |x| + |u|$
(*medium-overlap*) $|x| + |u| < |\text{?pref}| + |\text{?suf}| \wedge |\text{?pref}| + |\text{?suf}| < |x| + |u|$
 $v|$
(*large-overlap*) $|x| + |v \cdot u| \leq |\text{?pref}| + |\text{?suf}|$
unfolding *swap-len*[*of v*] **by** *linarith*
thus *False*
proof (*cases*)
case *no-overlap*

```

then show False
  using no-overlap-comm vu-x-non-comm ‹0 < l› ‹0 < m› by blast
next
  case short-overlap
  then show False
    using short-overlap-comm vu-x-non-comm by blast
next
  case medium-overlap
  then show False
    using medium-overlap-comm vu-x-non-comm by blast
next
  case large-overlap
  show False
    thm large-overlap-conjug nconjug
proof (rule noteE[OF vu-x-non-comm], rule large-overlap-conjug[OF -- large-overlap])
  have  $(u \cdot v) @ (l-1) \leq_p (u \cdot v) @ Suc (l-1)$ 
    using pref-pow-ext by blast
  thus  $v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l \leq_p (v \cdot u) \cdot v \cdot (u \cdot v) @ l$ 
    unfolding pow-pos[OF ‹0 < l›] pow-Suc rassoc pref-cancel-conv.
  show  $(u \cdot v) @ m \cdot u \leq_s ((u \cdot v) @ m \cdot u) \cdot v \cdot u$ 
    by comparison
  qed
  qed
qed

thm suf-cancel-conv

```

end

0.2.3 Back to the main locale

context square-interp

begin

definition u **where** $u = x^{-1} @ (p \cdot x)$
definition v **where** $v = (x \cdot s) <^{-1} x$

lemma cover-xyx: $ws = [x, y, x]$ **and** vu-x-non-comm: $x \cdot (v \cdot u) \neq (v \cdot u) \cdot x$ **and**

$uv-y: u \cdot v = y$ **and**

$px-xu: p \cdot x = x \cdot u$ **and** $vx-xs: v \cdot x = x \cdot s$ **and** $u-nemp: u \neq \varepsilon$ **and** $v-nemp: v \neq \varepsilon$

proof–

obtain k **where** $ws: [x] \cdot [y] @ k \cdot [x] = ws$

using kE[unfolded hd-ws last-ws].

obtain $m u' v' l$ **where** $x \cdot y @ m \cdot u' = p \cdot x$ **and** $v' \cdot y @ l \cdot x = x \cdot s$ **and**
 $u' \cdot v' = y$

and $u' \neq \varepsilon$ **and** $v' \neq \varepsilon$ **and** $x \cdot v' \cdot u' \neq (v' \cdot u') \cdot x$

using l-mE[unfolded hd-ws last-ws].

```

then interpret square-interp-plus x y p s ws l m u' v'
  by (unfold-locales)
have m = 0 and l = 0 and y ≠ ε
  using both-exp-s-pos snd-exp-zero fst-exp-zero ⟨u' · v' = y⟩ ⟨u' ≠ ε⟩ by blast+
have u' = u
  unfolding u-def
  using conjug-lq[OF fst-x[unfolded ⟨m = 0⟩ pow-zero emp-simps, symmetric]].
have v' = v
  unfolding v-def
  using conjug-lq[reversed, OF snd-x[unfolded ⟨l = 0⟩ pow-zero emp-simps, symmetric]].
have x · y @ m · (u' · v') · y @ l · x = concat ws
  unfolding interpret-concat[symmetric] using fst-x snd-x by force
from this[folded ws, unfolded ⟨u' · v' = y⟩ ⟨m = 0⟩ ⟨l = 0⟩ pow-zero emp-simps]
have k = 1
  unfolding eq-pow-exp[OF ⟨y ≠ ε⟩, of k 1, symmetric] pow-1 concat-morph
concat-pow
  by simp
from ws[unfolded this pow-1]
show ws = [x,y,x] by simp
show u · v = y
  unfolding ⟨u' = u⟩[symmetric] ⟨v' = v⟩[symmetric] by fact+
show p · x = x · u
  using ⟨x · y @ m · u' = p · x⟩[unfolded ⟨m = 0⟩ ⟨u' = u⟩ pow-zero emp-simps,
symmetric].
show v · x = x · s
  using ⟨v' · y @ l · x = x · s⟩[unfolded ⟨l = 0⟩ ⟨v' = v⟩ pow-zero emp-simps].
show x · (v · u) ≠ (v · u) · x
  using ⟨x · v' · u' ≠ (v' · u') · x⟩[unfolded ⟨u' = u⟩ ⟨v' = v⟩].
show u ≠ ε and v ≠ ε
  using ⟨u' ≠ ε⟩ ⟨v' ≠ ε⟩ unfolding ⟨u' = u⟩ ⟨v' = v⟩.
qed

lemma cover: x · y · x = p · x · x · s
  using interpret-concat cover-xyx by auto

lemma conjug-facs: ℰ u ~ ℰ v
proof-
  note sufl[OF px-xu]
  have u ≠ ε
    using p-nemp px-xu by force
  obtain expu where x < s u @ expu 0 < expu
    using per-root-powE[reversed, OF per-rootI[reversed, OF ⟨x ≤ s x · u⟩ ⟨u ≠ ε⟩]].
  hence x ≤ f u @ expu
    using ssufD1 by blast

  note prefI[OF vx-xs[symmetric]]
  have v ≠ ε

```

```

using s-nemp vx-xs by force
obtain expv where  $x <_p v @ expv \ 0 < expv$ 
using per-root-powE[OF per-rootI[OF  $\langle x \leq_p v \cdot x \rangle \ \langle v \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ ]].
hence  $x \leq_f v @ expv$  by blast

show  $\varrho u \sim \varrho v$ 
proof(rule fac-two-conjug-primroot'[OF  $\langle x \leq_f u @ expu \rangle \ \langle x \leq_f v @ expv \rangle \ \langle u \neq \varepsilon \rangle \ \langle v \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ ])
show  $|u| + |v| \leq |x|$ 
using y-le-x[folded uv-y, unfolded lenmorph] by fastforce
qed
qed

```

term square-interp.v

— We have a detailed information about all words

```

lemma bin-sq-interpE: obtains r t m k l
where  $(t \cdot r) @ k = u$  and  $(r \cdot t) @ l = v$  and
 $(r \cdot t) @ m \cdot r = x$  and  $(t \cdot r) @ k \cdot (r \cdot t) @ l = y$ 
and  $(r \cdot t) @ k = p$  and  $(t \cdot r) @ l = s$  and  $r \cdot t \neq t \cdot r$  and
 $0 < k$  and  $0 < m$  and  $0 < l$ 
proof—

```

```

obtain r t k m where  $(r \cdot t) @ k = p$  and  $(t \cdot r) @ k = u$  and  $(r \cdot t) @ m \cdot r = x$ 
and
 $t \neq \varepsilon$  and  $0 < k$  and primitive  $(r \cdot t)$ 
using conjug-eq-primrootE[OF px-xu p-nemp].
have  $t \cdot r = \varrho u$ 
using prim-conjug[OF  $\langle$  primitive  $(r \cdot t)$ , THEN primroot-unique[OF u-nemp],
OF conjugI'  $\langle (t \cdot r) @ k = u \rangle$ [symmetric]]..
```

```

have  $0 < m$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $\neg 0 < m$ 
hence  $x = r$  using  $\langle (r \cdot t) @ m \cdot r = x \rangle$  by simp
show False
using  $\langle 0 < k \rangle \ \langle (r \cdot t) @ k = p \rangle \ \langle x = r \rangle$  comp-pows-pref-zero p-pref by blast
qed

```

```

from  $\langle (r \cdot t) @ m \cdot r = x \rangle$ [unfolded pow-pos[OF  $\langle 0 < m \rangle$ ]]
have  $r \cdot t \leq_p x$ 
by auto

```

```

have  $r \cdot t = \varrho v$ 
proof (rule ruler-eq-len[of  $\varrho v$  x  $r \cdot t$ , symmetric])
have  $|\varrho v| \leq |x|$ 
unfolding conjug-len[OF conjug-facs, symmetric]  $\langle t \cdot r = \varrho u \rangle$ [symmetric]
unfolding  $\langle (r \cdot t) @ m \cdot r = x \rangle$ [symmetric] pow-pos[OF  $\langle 0 < m \rangle$ ]

```

```

lenmorpheq pow-len by auto
from ruler-le[OF -- this, of v · x]
show ℓ v ≤p x
  using vx-xs prefix-prefix primroot-pref v-nemp by metis
show r · t ≤p x by fact
show |ℓ v| = |r · t|
  unfolding conjug-len[OF conjug-facs, symmetric, folded ⟨t · r = ℓ u⟩] lenmorpheq
by simp
qed

then obtain l where (r · t)@ l = v and 0 < l
  using primroot-expE v-nemp by metis

have (t · r)@ l = s
  using vx-xs[folded ⟨(r · t)@ m · r = x⟩ ⟨(r · t)@ l = v⟩, unfolded lassoc
pows-comm[of -- m],
unfolded rassoc cancel, unfolded shift-pow cancel].

have r · t ≠ t · r
proof
  assume r · t = t · r
  hence aux: r · (t · r) @ e = (t · r) @ e · r for e
    by comparison
  have x · (v · u) = (v · u) · x
    unfolding ⟨(t · r) @ k = u⟩[symmetric] ⟨(r · t) @ l = v⟩[symmetric]
    unfolding ⟨(r · t)@ m · r = x⟩[symmetric] add-exp[symmetric] ⟨r · t = t ·
r⟩ aux rassoc
    unfolding lassoc cancel-right add-exp[symmetric]
    by (simp add: add.commute)
  thus False
    using vu-x-non-comm by blast
qed

show thesis
  using that[OF ⟨(t · r)@ k = u⟩ ⟨(r · t) @ l = v⟩ ⟨(r · t)@ m · r = x⟩
uv-y[folded ⟨(t · r)@ k = u⟩ ⟨(r · t) @ l = v⟩ ⟨(r · t) @ k = p⟩ ⟨(t · r) @ l =
s⟩ ⟨r · t ≠ t · r⟩
⟨0 < k⟩ ⟨0 < m⟩ ⟨0 < l⟩].
qed

end

```

0.2.4 Locale: Extendable interpretation

Further specification follows from the assumption that the interpretation is extendable, that is, the covered $x \cdot x$ is a factor of a word composed of $\{x, y\}$. Namely, u and v are then conjugate by x .

```

locale square-interp-ext = square-interp +
assumes p-extend: ∃ pe. pe ∈ ⟨{x,y}⟩ ∧ p ≤s pe and

```

s-extend: $\exists se. se \in \langle\{x,y\}\rangle \wedge s \leq p se$

begin

lemma *s-pref-y*: $s \leq p y$

proof–

obtain $sy ry eu ev ex$

where $(ry \cdot sy)^\circledast eu = u$ and $(sy \cdot ry)^\circledast ev = v$ and

$(sy \cdot ry)^\circledast eu = p$ and $(ry \cdot sy)^\circledast ev = s$ and

$(sy \cdot ry)^\circledast ex \cdot sy = x$ and $sy \cdot ry \neq ry \cdot sy$ and

$0 < eu$ and $0 < ev$ and $0 < ex$

using *bin-sq-interpE*.

obtain *se* where $se \in \langle\{x,y\}\rangle$ and $s \leq p se$

using *s-extend* by *blast*

hence $se \neq \varepsilon$ using *s-nemp* by *force*

from $\langle(sy \cdot ry)^\circledast ex \cdot sy = x\rangle$

have $sy \cdot ry \leq p x$

unfolding *pow-pos*[*OF* $\langle 0 < ex \rangle$] *rassoc* by *force*

have $x \leq p se \vee y \leq p se$

using $\langle se \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ *hull.cases*[*OF* $\langle se \in \langle\{x,y\}\rangle \rangle$, of $x \leq p se \vee y \leq p se$]

prefix-append triv-pref two-elem-cases by *blast*

moreover have $\neg x \leq p se$

proof

assume $x \leq p se$

from *ruler-eq-len*[*of* $sy \cdot ry se ry \cdot sy$, *OF pref-trans*[*OF* $\langle sy \cdot ry \leq p x \rangle$ *this*]]

show *False*

using $\langle s \leq p se \rangle$ [*folded* $\langle (ry \cdot sy)^\circledast ev = s \rangle$ [*unfolded* *pow-pos*[*OF* $\langle 0 < ev \rangle$]]]

$\langle sy \cdot ry \neq ry \cdot sy \rangle$ by (*force simp add: prefix-def*)

qed

ultimately have *y-pref-se*: $y \leq p se$ by *blast*

from *ruler-le*[*OF* $\langle s \leq p se \rangle$ *this*]

show $s \leq p y$

using *lenarg*[*OF vx-xs*] unfolding *uv-y*[*symmetric*] *lenmorph* by *linarith*

qed

lemma *rev-square-interp-ext*: *square-interp-ext* (*rev x*) (*rev y*) (*rev s*) (*rev p*) (*rev (map rev ws)*)

proof–

interpret *i*: *square-interp* (*rev x*) (*rev y*) (*rev s*) (*rev p*) (*rev (map rev ws)*)

using *rev-square-interp*.

show *?thesis*

proof

show $\exists pe. pe \in \langle\{\text{rev } x, \text{rev } y\}\rangle \wedge \text{rev } s \leq s pe$

using *s-pref-y* unfolding *pref-rev-suf-iff* by *blast*

obtain *pe* where $pe \in \langle\{x, y\}\rangle$ and $p \leq s pe$

```

using p-extend by blast
hence rev pe ∈ ⟨{rev x, rev y}⟩
  by (simp add: rev-hull rev-in-conv)
thus ∃ se. se ∈ ⟨{rev x, rev y}⟩ ∧ rev p ≤p se
  using ⟨p ≤s pe⟩[unfolded suf-rev-pref-iff prefix-def] rev-rev-ident by blast
qed
qed

lemma p-suf-y: p ≤s y
proof-
  interpret i: square-interp-ext (rev x) (rev y) (rev s) (rev p) (rev (map rev ws))
    using rev-square-interp-ext.

  from i.s-pref-y[reversed]
  show p ≤s y.
qed

theorem bin-sq-interp-extE: obtains r t k m where (r · t)@m · r = x and (t ·
r)@k · (r · t)@ k = y
  (r · t)@ k = p and (t · r)@ k = s and r · t ≠ t · r and u = s and v = p and
|p| = |s| and
0 < k and 0 < m
proof-
  obtain r t k k' m
    where u: (t · r)@ k = u and v: (r · t)@ k' = v and
      p: (r · t)@ k = p and s: (t · r)@ k' = s and
      x: (r · t)@ m · r = x and code: r · t ≠ t · r and
      0 < k' 0 < m 0 < k
    using bin-sq-interpE.
  have |u · v| = |s · p|
    using lenarg[OF px-xu, unfolded lenmorph] lenarg[OF vx-xs, unfolded lenmorph]
  by simp
  hence u · v = s · p
    unfolding uv-y using s-pref-y p-suf-y by (auto simp add: prefix-def suffix-def)
  note eq = ⟨u · v = s · p⟩[unfolded ⟨(t · r)@ k = u⟩[symmetric] ⟨(r · t)@ k' =
v⟩[symmetric]],
    unfolded ⟨(t · r)@ k' = s⟩[symmetric] ⟨(r · t)@ k = p⟩[symmetric]]
  from pows-comm-comm[OF this]
  have k = k'
    using ⟨r · t ≠ t · r⟩ eqd-eq(1)[OF - swap-len, of t r] by fastforce
  have |p| = |s|
    using lenarg[OF p] lenarg[OF s] unfolding ⟨k = k'⟩ pow-len lenmorph add.commute[of
|r|] by fastforce
  thus thesis
    using that[OF x uv-y[folded u v ⟨k = k'⟩] p s[folded ⟨k = k'⟩] code --- ⟨0 < k⟩
⟨0 < m⟩] u v p s unfolding ⟨k = k'⟩ by argo
qed

lemma ps-len: |p| = |s| and p-eq-v: p = v and s-eq-u: s = u

```

using *bin-sq-interp-extE* **by** *blast+*

lemma *v-x-x-u*: $v \cdot x = x \cdot u$
using *vx-xs unfolding s-eq-u*.

lemma *sp-y*: $s \cdot p = y$
using *p-eq-v s-eq-u uv-y* **by** *auto*

lemma *p-x-x-s*: $p \cdot x = x \cdot s$
by (*simp add: px-xu s-eq-u*)

lemma *xx-y-root*: $x \cdot x \cdot y = (x \cdot p) \cdot (x \cdot p)$
using *p-x-x-s sp-y* **by** *force*

theorem *sq-ext-interp*: $ws = [x, y, x] \quad s \cdot p = y \quad p \cdot x = x \cdot s$
using *cover-xyx sp-y p-x-x-s*.

end

theorem *bin-sq-interpE*:

assumes $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ **and** *primitive x* **and** $|y| \leq |x|$ **and** $ws \in lists \{x, y\}$ **and**
 $\neg x \sim y$ **and**

$p [x,x] \quad s \sim_{\mathcal{D}} ws$

obtains $r t m k l$ **where** $(r \cdot t)^@ m \cdot r = x$ **and** $(t \cdot r)^@ k \cdot (r \cdot t)^@ l = y$

$(r \cdot t)^@ k = p$ **and** $(t \cdot r)^@ l = s$ **and** $r \cdot t \neq t \cdot r$ **and** $0 < k \quad 0 < m \quad 0 < l$

using *square-interp.bin-sq-interpE*[*OF square-interp.intro, OF assms, of thesis*].

theorem *bin-sq-interp*:

assumes $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ **and** *primitive x* **and** $|y| \leq |x|$ **and** $ws \in lists \{x, y\}$ **and**
 $\neg x \sim y$ **and**

$p [x,x] \quad s \sim_{\mathcal{D}} ws$

shows $ws = [x,y,x]$

using *square-interp.cover-xyx*[*OF square-interp.intro, OF assms*].

theorem *bin-sq-interp-extE*:

assumes $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ **and** *primitive x* **and** $|y| \leq |x|$ **and** $ws \in lists \{x, y\}$ **and**
 $\neg x \sim y$ **and**

$p [x,x] \quad s \sim_{\mathcal{D}} ws$ **and**

p-extend: $\exists pe. pe \in \langle \{x,y\} \rangle \wedge p \leq s pe$ **and**

s-extend: $\exists se. se \in \langle \{x,y\} \rangle \wedge s \leq p se$

obtains $r t m k$ **where** $(r \cdot t)^@ m \cdot r = x$ **and** $(t \cdot r)^@ k \cdot (r \cdot t)^@ k = y$

$(r \cdot t)^@ k = p$ **and** $(t \cdot r)^@ k = s$ **and** $r \cdot t \neq t \cdot r$ **and** $0 < k$ **and** $0 < m$

using *square-interp-ext.bin-sq-interp-extE*[*OF square-interp-ext.intro, OF square-interp.intro square-interp-ext-axioms.intro, OF assms, of thesis*].

end

theory *Binary-Code-Imprimitive*

```

imports
  Combinatorics-Words-Graph-Lemma.Glued-Codes
  Binary-Square-Interpretation

```

```
begin
```

This theory focuses on the characterization of imprimitive words which are concatenations of copies of two words (forming a binary code). We follow the article [1] (mainly Théorème 2.1 and Lemme 3.1), while substantially optimizing the proof. See also [3] for an earlier result on this question, and [2] for another proof.

0.3 General primitivity not preserving codes

```
context code
```

```
begin
```

Two nontrivially conjugate elements generated by a code induce a disjoint interpretation.

```
lemma shift-disjoint:
```

```

assumes ws ∈ lists C and ws' ∈ lists C and z ∉ ⟨C⟩ and z · concat ws = concat
ws' · z
  us ≤p ws®n and vs ≤p ws'®n
shows z · concat us ≠ concat vs
  using ⟨z ∉ ⟨C⟩⟩
proof (elim contrapos-nn)
  assume z · concat us = concat vs
  have z ≠ ε
    using ⟨z ∉ ⟨C⟩⟩ by blast
  obtain us' where ws®n = us · us'
    using prefixE[OF ⟨us ≤p ws®n⟩].
  obtain vs' where ws'®n = vs · vs'
    using prefixE[OF ⟨vs ≤p ws'®n⟩].
  from conjug-pow[OF ⟨z · concat ws = concat ws' · z⟩[symmetric], symmetric]
  have z · concat (ws®n) = concat (ws'®n) · z
    unfolding concat-pow.
  from this[ unfolded ⟨ws®n = us · us'⟩ ⟨ws'®n = vs · vs'⟩ concat-morph rassoc
    ⟨z · concat us = concat vs⟩[symmetric] cancel]
  have concat vs' · z = concat us'..
  show z ∈ ⟨C⟩
proof (rule stability)
  have us ∈ lists C and us' ∈ lists C and vs ∈ lists C and vs' ∈ lists C
    using ⟨ws ∈ lists C⟩ ⟨ws' ∈ lists C⟩ ⟨ws®n = vs · vs'⟩ ⟨ws'®n = us · us'⟩
    by inlists
  thus z · concat us ∈ ⟨C⟩ and concat vs' ∈ ⟨C⟩ and concat us ∈ ⟨C⟩ and concat
  vs' · z ∈ ⟨C⟩
    unfolding ⟨concat vs' · z = concat us'⟩ ⟨z · concat us = concat vs⟩
    by (simp-all add: concat-in-hull')
```

qed
qed

This in particular yields a disjoint extendable interpretation of any prefix

lemma *shift-interp*:

assumes $ws \in \text{lists } \mathcal{C}$ **and** $ws' \in \text{lists } \mathcal{C}$ **and** $z \notin \langle \mathcal{C} \rangle$ **and**
conjug: $z \cdot \text{concat } ws = \text{concat } ws' \cdot z$ **and** $|z| \leq |\text{concat } ws'|$
and $us \leq_p ws$ **and** $us \neq \varepsilon$
obtains $p s vs ps$ **where**

$p us s \sim_{\mathcal{D}} vs$ **and** $vs \in \text{lists } \mathcal{C}$
and $s \leq_p \text{concat } (us^{-1}(ws \cdot ws))$ **and** $p \leq_s \text{concat } ws$ — extendable
and $ps \cdot vs \leq_p ws' \cdot ws'$ **and** $\text{concat } ps \cdot p = z$

proof—

have $ws' \cdot ws' \in \text{lists } \mathcal{C}$

using $\langle ws' \in \text{lists } \mathcal{C} \rangle$ **by** *inlists*

have $\text{concat } us \neq \varepsilon$

using $\langle us \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ **unfolding** *code-concat-eq-emp-iff*[*OF pref-in-lists*[*OF us ≤p ws*, $\langle ws \in \text{lists } \mathcal{C} \rangle$]].

have $|\text{concat } ws'| = |\text{concat } ws|$

using *lenarg*[*OF conjug, unfolded lenmorph*] **by** *linarith*

have $z \cdot \text{concat}(ws \cdot ws) = \text{concat } (ws' \cdot ws') \cdot z$

unfolding *rassoc concat-morph conjug[symmetric]* **unfolding** *lassoc cancel-right*
using *conjug*.

hence $\text{concat } (ws' \cdot ws') \leq_p z \cdot \text{concat } (ws \cdot ws)$

by *blast*

have $z \cdot \text{concat } ws \leq_p \text{concat } (ws' \cdot ws')$

unfolding *concat-morph conjug pref-cancel-conv* **using** *eq-le-pref*[*OF conjug*, $\langle |z| \leq |\text{concat } ws'| \rangle$].

from *prefixE*[*OF pref-shorten*[*OF pref-concat-pref*[*OF us ≤p ws*]] *this*], *unfolded rassoc*]

obtain su **where** *fac-u*[*symmetric*]: $\text{concat } (ws' \cdot ws') = z \cdot \text{concat } us \cdot su$.

from *obtain-fac-interp*[*OF fac-u*, $\langle \text{concat } us \neq \varepsilon \rangle$]

obtain $ps ss' p s vs$ **where** $p (\text{concat } us) s \sim_{\mathcal{I}} vs$ **and**

$ps \cdot vs \cdot ss' = ws' \cdot ws'$ **and** $\text{concat } ps \cdot p = z$ **and** $s \cdot \text{concat } ss' = su$.

note *fac-interpD*[*OF p (concat us) s ~I vs*]

let $?ss = us^{-1}(ws \cdot ws)$

have $us \cdot ?ss = ws \cdot ws$

using $\langle us \leq_p ws \rangle$ **by** *auto*

have $ps \cdot vs \leq_p ws' \cdot ws'$

unfolding $\langle ps \cdot vs \cdot ss' = ws' \cdot ws' \rangle$ [*symmetric*] *lassoc* **using** *triv-pref*.

hence $vs \in \text{lists } \mathcal{C}$

using $\langle ws' \in \text{lists } \mathcal{C} \rangle$

by *inlists*

have $s \leq_p \text{concat } ?ss$

```

using ‹concat (ws' · ws') ≤p z · concat (ws · ws)›
unfolding arg-cong[OF ‹ps · vs · ss' = ws' · ws'›, of concat, symmetric] ‹concat
ps · p = z›[symmetric]
      arg-cong[OF ‹us · ?ss = ws · ws›, of concat, symmetric]
unfolding concat-morph rassoc pref-cancel-conv
      ‹p · concat us · s = concat vs›[symmetric]
using append-prefixD by auto

have |p| ≤ |concat ws|
      using ‹|z| ≤ |concat ws'|›[folded lenarg[OF ‹concat ps · p = z›], unfolded
|concat ws'| = |concat ws|›
      by simp

with eqd[reversed, OF conjug[folded ‹concat ps · p = z›, unfolded lassoc, symmetric] this]
have p ≤s concat ws
      by blast

have disjoint: p · concat us' ≠ concat vs' if us' ≤p us vs' ≤p vs us' vs' for us' vs'
proof
  have us' ≤p ws · ws
    using ‹us ≤p ws› ‹us' ≤p ws› by auto
  have ps · vs' ≤p ws' · ws'
    using ‹vs' ≤p vs› ‹ps · vs ≤p ws' · ws'› pref-trans same-prefix-prefix by metis
  assume p · concat us' = concat vs'
  hence z · concat us' = concat (ps · vs')
    unfolding concat-morph ‹concat ps · p = z›[symmetric] rassoc cancel.
  thus False
  using shift-disjoint[OF ‹ws ∈ lists C› ‹ws' ∈ lists C› ‹z ∉ C›
    ‹z · concat ws = concat ws' · z› ‹us' ≤p ws · ws›[folded pow-two] ‹ps · vs'
    ≤p ws' · ws'›[folded pow-two]] by fast
  qed
  from disjoint[of ε ε]
  have p ≠ ε by blast
  have s ≠ ε
  using ‹p · concat us · s = concat vs› disjoint by auto

  from disjoint-interpI[OF ‹p (concat us) s ~_I vs›] disjoint
  have p us s ~_D vs
    by blast

  from that[OF this ‹vs ∈ lists C›
    ‹s ≤p concat ?ss› ‹p ≤s concat ws› ‹ps · vs ≤p ws' · ws'› ‹concat ps · p = z› ]
  show thesis.
qed

```

The conditions are in particular met by imprimitivity witnesses

lemma imprim-witness-shift:
assumes ws ∈ lists C **and** primitive ws **and** ¬ primitive (concat ws)

```

obtains z n where concat ws = z@n z ∉ ⟨C⟩ and
z · concat ws = concat ws · z and |z| < |concat ws| and 2 ≤ n
proof-
have concat ws ≠ ε
  using ⟨primitive ws⟩ emp-concat-emp'[OF ⟨ws ∈ lists C⟩] emp-not-prim by
blast
obtain z n where [symmetric]: z@n = concat ws and 2 ≤ n
  using not-prim-primroot-expE[OF ⟨¬ primitive (concat ws)⟩] by metis

hence z ≠ ε
  using ⟨concat ws ≠ ε⟩ by force

have z ∉ ⟨C⟩
proof
assume z ∈ ⟨C⟩
then obtain zs where zs ∈ lists C and concat zs = z
  using hull-concat-lists0 by blast
from is-code[OF ⟨ws ∈ lists C⟩ pow-in-lists[OF ⟨zs ∈ lists C⟩],
unfolded concat-pow ⟨concat ws = z@n⟩ ⟨concat zs = z⟩, of n]
show False
  using ⟨primitive ws⟩ ⟨2 ≤ n⟩ pow-nemp-imprim by blast
qed

have |z| < |concat ws|
  unfolding lenarg[OF ⟨concat ws = z@n⟩, unfolded lenmorph pow-len]
  using nemp-len[OF ⟨z ≠ ε⟩] ⟨2 ≤ n⟩ by simp

from that[OF ⟨concat ws = z@n⟩ ⟨z ∉ ⟨C⟩⟩ - this ⟨2 ≤ n⟩]
show thesis
  unfolding ⟨concat ws = z@n⟩ pow-comm by blast

qed
end

```

0.4 Covered uniform square

```

lemma cover-xy-www: assumes |x| = |y| and p · x · y · s = x · x · x
shows x = y
  using append-assoc assms(1) assms(2) eq-le-pref le-refl long-pref lq-triv prefI
pref-comm-eq' by metis

lemma cover-xy-zzz: assumes |x| = |y| and eq: p · x · y · s = y · y · y
shows x = y
  using cover-xy-www[reversed, unfolded rassoc, OF ⟨|x| = |y|⟩[symmetric] eq, symmetric].

lemma cover-xy-xxx: assumes |x| = |y| and s ≠ ε and eq: p · x · y · s = x · x · y
shows x = y

```

proof–

have $|p| < |x|$
 using `lenarg[OF eq] nemp-pos-len[OF ⟨s ≠ ε⟩]` unfolding `lenmorph by linarith`
 then obtain t where $x: x = p \cdot t$ and $t ≠ ε$
 using `eqd[OF eq]` by force
 from `eq[unfolded this rassoc cancel]`
 have $p \cdot t = t \cdot p$
 by mismatch
 hence $x ≤_p t \cdot x$
 unfolding x by auto
 from `eq[unfolded x]`
 have $y ≤_p t \cdot y$
 using $\langle p \cdot t = t \cdot p \rangle \langle p \cdot t \cdot y \cdot s = t \cdot p \cdot t \cdot y \rangle$ pref-cancel' suf-marker-per-root
 triv-pref by metis
 show $x = y$
 using `same-len-nemp-root-eq[OF per-rootI[OF ⟨x ≤_p t · x⟩ ⟨t ≠ ε⟩]]`
 $\langle y ≤_p t \cdot y \rangle \langle t ≠ ε \rangle \langle |x| = |y| \rangle$.
qed

lemma `cover-xy-xyy`: assumes $|x| = |y|$ and $p ≠ ε$ and `eq: p · x · y · s = x · y · y`
shows $x = y$
 using `cover-xy-xxy[reversed, unfolded rassoc, OF assms(1)[symmetric] assms(2) eq]..`

lemma `cover-xy-yyx`: assumes $|x| = |y|$ and `eq: p · x · y · s = y · y · x`
shows $x = y$
proof–
 have $|p| ≤ |y|$
 using `lenarg[OF eq]` unfolding `lenmorph by linarith`
 then obtain t where $y: y = p \cdot t$
 using `eqd[OF eq]` by force
 from `eqd-eq[OF - ⟨|x| = |y|⟩[unfolded y swap-len[of p]], unfolded rassoc]` `eq[unfolded this rassoc cancel]`
 have $x: x = t \cdot p$ by blast
 from `eq[unfolded x y rassoc cancel]`
 have $p \cdot t = t \cdot p$
 by mismatch
 thus $x = y$
 unfolding $x y ..$
qed

lemma `cover-xy-yxx`: assumes $|x| = |y|$ and `eq: p · x · y · s = y · x · x`
shows $x = y$
 using `cover-xy-yyx[reversed, unfolded rassoc, OF assms(1)[symmetric] eq]..`

lemma `cover-xy-xyx`: assumes $|x| = |y|$ and $p ≠ ε$ and $s ≠ ε$ and `eq: p · x · y · s = x · y · x`
shows $\neg \text{primitive}(x \cdot y)$

```

proof
  assume primitive  $(x \cdot y)$ 
  have  $p \cdot (x \cdot y) \cdot (s \cdot y) = (x \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot y)$ 
    unfolding lassoc eq[unfolded lassoc]..
  from prim-overlap-sqE[OF ‹primitive  $(x \cdot y)$ › this]
  show False
    using ‹ $p \neq \varepsilon$ › ‹ $s \neq \varepsilon$ › by blast
qed

lemma cover-xy-yxy: assumes  $|x| = |y|$  and  $p \neq \varepsilon$  and  $s \neq \varepsilon$  and eq:  $p \cdot x \cdot y$ 
  ·  $s = y \cdot x \cdot y$ 
  shows  $\neg$  primitive  $(x \cdot y)$ 
  using cover-xy-xyx[reversed, unfolded rassoc, OF assms(1)[symmetric] assms(3)
  assms(2) eq].
```

theorem uniform-square-interp: **assumes** $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ **and** $|x| = |y|$ **and** $vs \in lists\{x,y\}$
and $p \cdot (x \cdot y) \cdot s \sim_{\mathcal{I}} vs$ **and** $p \neq \varepsilon$
shows \neg primitive $(x \cdot y)$ **and** $vs = [x,y,x] \vee vs = [y,x,y]$

proof–

note fac-interpD[OF ‹ $p \cdot (x \cdot y) \cdot s \sim_{\mathcal{I}} vs$ ›]

have $vs \neq \varepsilon$
using ‹ $p \cdot (x \cdot y) \cdot s = concat\ vs$ › assms(5) **by** force
 have $|p| < |x|$
using prefix-length-less[OF ‹ $p < p \ hd\ vs$ ›] lists-hd-in-set[OF ‹ $vs \neq \varepsilon \wedge vs \in lists\{x,y\}$ ›]
 · $|x| = |y|$
by fastforce
 have $|s| < |x|$
using suffix-length-less[OF ‹ $s < s \ last\ vs$ ›] ‹ $|x| = |y|$ › lists-hd-in-set[reversed,
 OF ‹ $vs \neq \varepsilon \wedge vs \in lists\{x,y\}$ ›]
 by fastforce
 have $|concat\ vs| = |x| * |vs|$
using assms(2–3)
 proof (induction vs)
 case (*Cons a vs*)
 have $|a| = |x|$ **and** $|a \# vs| = Suc\ |vs|$ **and**
 $|concat\ (a \# vs)| = |a| + |concat\ vs|$ **and** $|concat\ vs| = |x| * |vs|$
using ‹ $a \# vs \in lists\{x,y\}$ › ‹ $|x| = |y|$ › Cons.IH Cons.prem by auto
 then show ?case **by** force
 qed simp
note leneq = lenarg[OF ‹ $p \cdot (x \cdot y) \cdot s = concat\ vs$ ›, unfolded this lenmorph ‹ $|x| = |y|$ ›[symmetric]]
 hence $|x| * |vs| < |x| * 4$ **and** $2 * |x| < |x| * |vs|$
using ‹ $|p| < |x| \wedge |s| < |x|$ › nemp-pos-len[OF ‹ $p \neq \varepsilon$ ›] **by** linarith+
 hence $|vs| = 3$
by force
 hence $s \neq \varepsilon$

```

using leneq ‹|p| < |x|› by force

have x ≠ y
  using assms(1) by blast
with ‹|vs| = 3› ‹vs ∈ lists {x,y}› ‹p · (x · y) · s = concat vs›
have (¬ primitive (x · y)) ∧ (vs = [x,y,x] ∨ vs = [y,x,y])
proof(list-inspection, simp-all)
  assume p · x · y · s = x · x · x
  from cover-xy-xxx[OF ‹|x| = |y|› this]
  show False
    using ‹x ≠ y› by blast
next
  assume p · x · y · s = x · x · y
  from cover-xy-xxy[OF ‹|x| = |y|› ‹s ≠ ε› this]
  show False
    using ‹x ≠ y› by blast
next
  assume p · x · y · s = x · y · x
  from cover-xy-xyx[OF ‹|x| = |y|› ‹p ≠ ε› ‹s ≠ ε› this]
  show ¬ primitive (x · y)
    by blast
next
  assume p · x · y · s = x · y · y
  from cover-xy-xyy[OF ‹|x| = |y|› ‹p ≠ ε› this]
  show False
    using ‹x ≠ y› by blast
next
  assume p · x · y · s = y · x · x
  from cover-xy-yxx[OF ‹|x| = |y|› this]
  show False
    using ‹x ≠ y› by blast
next
  assume p · x · y · s = y · x · y
  from cover-xy-yxy[OF ‹|x| = |y|› ‹p ≠ ε› ‹s ≠ ε› this]
  show ¬ primitive (x · y)
    by blast
next
  assume p · x · y · s = y · y · x
  from cover-xy-yyx[OF ‹|x| = |y|› this]
  show False
    using ‹x ≠ y› by blast
next
  assume p · x · y · s = y · y · y
  from cover-xy-yyy[OF ‹|x| = |y|› this]
  show False
    using ‹x ≠ y› by blast
qed
thus ¬ primitive (x · y) vs = [x,y,x] ∨ vs = [y,x,y]
  by blast+

```

qed

0.4.1 Primitivity (non)preserving uniform binary codes

theorem *bin-uniform-prim-morph*:

assumes $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ **and** $|x| = |y|$ **and** primitive $(x \cdot y)$

and $ws \in lists \{x,y\}$ **and** $2 \leq |ws|$

shows primitive $ws \longleftrightarrow \text{primitive}(\text{concat } ws)$

proof (*standard, rule ccontr*)

assume $\langle \text{primitive } ws \rangle$ **and** $\neg \text{primitive}(\text{concat } ws)$

from *bin-prim-long-pref*[$OF \langle ws \in lists \{x,y\} \rangle \langle \text{primitive } ws \rangle \langle 2 \leq |ws| \rangle$]

obtain $ws' \text{ where } ws \sim ws' [x, y] \leq p ws'$.

have $ws' \in lists \{x,y\}$

using *conjug-in-lists*'[$OF \langle ws \sim ws' \rangle \langle ws \in lists \{x,y\} \rangle$].

have primitive ws'

using *prim-conjug*[$OF \langle \text{primitive } ws \rangle \langle ws \sim ws' \rangle$].

have $\neg \text{primitive}(\text{concat } ws')$

using *conjug-concat-prim-iff* $\neg \text{primitive}(\text{concat } ws) \langle ws \sim ws' \rangle$ **by auto**

interpret code $\{x,y\}$

using *bin-code-code*[$OF \langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$].

have $[x,y] \neq \varepsilon$ **by** *blast*

from *imprim-witness-shift*[$OF \langle ws' \in lists \{x,y\} \rangle \langle \text{primitive } ws' \rangle \neg \text{primitive}(\text{concat } ws')$]

obtain $z n$ **where** $\text{concat } ws' = z @ n$ $z \notin \langle \{x, y\} \rangle$ $z \cdot \text{concat } ws' = \text{concat } ws' \cdot z$ $|z| < |\text{concat } ws'|$.

from *shift-interp*[$OF \langle ws' \in lists \{x,y\} \rangle \langle ws' \in lists \{x,y\} \rangle$ *this(2–3) less-imp-le*[$OF \langle ws' \in lists \{x,y\} \rangle \langle [x,y] \leq p ws' \rangle \langle [x,y] \neq \varepsilon \rangle$]]

obtain $p s vs ps$ **where** $p [x, y] s \sim_D vs vs \in lists \{x, y\} s \leq p \text{ concat } ([x, y]^{-1} @ (ws' \cdot ws'))$

$p \leq s \text{ concat } ws' ps \cdot vs \leq p ws' \cdot ws' \text{ concat } ps \cdot p = z.$

from *uniform-square-interp(1)*[$OF \langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle \langle |x| = |y| \rangle \langle vs \in lists \{x,y\} \rangle$ -]

$\langle \text{primitive} (x \cdot y) \rangle$ *disj-interpD*[$OF \langle \text{this}(1), \text{simplified} \rangle$] *disj-interp-nemp(1)*[$OF \langle \text{this}(1) \rangle$]

show *False* **by force**

qed (*simp add: prim-concat-prim*)

— A stronger version is implied by the following lemma.

lemma *bin-uniform-imprim*: **assumes** $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ **and** $|x| = |y|$ **and** $\neg \text{primitive} (x \cdot y)$

shows primitive x

proof –

have $x \cdot y \neq \varepsilon$ **and** $x \neq \varepsilon$ **and** $y \neq \varepsilon$

using $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$ **by** *blast*+

from *not-prim-expE*[$OF \langle \neg \text{primitive} (x \cdot y) \rangle \langle x \cdot y \neq \varepsilon \rangle$]

obtain $z k$ **where** primitive z **and** $2 \leq k$ **and** $z @ k = x \cdot y$.

hence $0 < k$

```

by simp
from split-pow[ $\text{OF } \langle z @ k = x \cdot y \rangle [\text{symmetric}] \langle 0 < k \rangle \langle y \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ ]
obtain  $u v l m$  where [symmetric]:  $z = u \cdot v$  and  $v \neq \varepsilon$   $x = (u \cdot v) @ l \cdot u$   $y = (v \cdot u) @ m \cdot v$   $k = l + m + 1$ .
have  $u \cdot v \neq v \cdot u$ 
using  $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$  unfolding  $\langle x = (u \cdot v) @ l \cdot u \rangle \langle y = (v \cdot u) @ m \cdot v \rangle$ 
shifts unfolding add-exp[symmetric] add.commute[of m] by force
have  $u \neq \varepsilon$  and  $v \neq \varepsilon$  and  $u \neq v$ 
using  $\langle u \cdot v \neq v \cdot u \rangle$  by blast+
have  $m = l$  and  $|u| = |v|$ 
using almost-equal-equal[ $\text{OF nemp-len[OF } \langle u \neq \varepsilon \rangle \text{ nemp-len[OF } \langle v \neq \varepsilon \rangle \text{], of } l m \text{] lenarg[OF } \langle x = (u \cdot v) @ l \cdot u \rangle, \text{ unfolded } \langle |x| = |y| \rangle, \text{ unfolded lenarg[OF } \langle y = (v \cdot u) @ m \cdot v \rangle \text{]}$ ]
unfolding lenmorph pow-len lenarg[ $\text{OF } \langle u \cdot v = z \rangle, \text{ symmetric}$ ] by algebra+
from  $\langle k = l + m + 1 \rangle$  [folded Suc-eq-plus1, symmetric]
have  $l \neq 0$ 
using  $\langle 2 \leq k \rangle$  [folded  $\langle \text{Suc}(l+m) = k \rangle$ , unfolded  $\langle m = l \rangle$ ] by force
let ?w =  $[u, v] @ l \cdot [u]$ 
have ?w ∈ lists {u, v}
by (induct l, simp-all)
have  $2 \leq |\text{?w}|$ 
using  $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$  unfolding lenmorph pow-len by fastforce
have concat ?w = x
using  $\langle x = (u \cdot v) @ l \cdot u \rangle$  by simp
from bin-uniform-prim-morph[ $\text{OF } \langle u \cdot v \neq v \cdot u \rangle \langle |u| = |v| \rangle \langle \text{primitive } z \rangle$  [folded  $\langle u \cdot v = z \rangle \langle ?w \in \text{lists } \{u, v\} \rangle \langle 2 \leq |\text{?w}| \rangle$ ]
show primitive x
unfolding  $\langle \text{concat } ?w = x \rangle$  using alternate-prim[ $\text{OF } \langle u \neq v \rangle$ ] by blast
qed

```

theorem bin-uniform-prim-morph':

assumes $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ and $|x| = |y|$ and primitive $(x \cdot y) \vee \neg \text{primitive } x \vee \neg \text{primitive } y$

and $ws \in \text{lists } \{x, y\}$ and $2 \leq |ws|$

shows primitive ws \longleftrightarrow primitive (concat ws)

using bin-uniform-prim-morph[$\text{OF assms(1-2) - assms(4-5)}$] bin-uniform-imprim[OF assms(1-2)]

bin-uniform-imprim[OF assms(1-2) [symmetric], unfolded conjug-prim-iff'[of y]] assms(3) by blast

0.5 The main theorem

0.5.1 Imprimitive words with single y

If the shorter word occurs only once, the result is straightforward from the parametric solution of the Lyndon-Schutzenberger equation.

```

lemma bin-imprim-single-y:
assumes non-comm:  $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$  and
ws ∈ lists {x,y} and
|y| ≤ |x| and
2 ≤ count-list ws x and
count-list ws y < 2 and
primitive ws and
¬ primitive (concat ws)
shows ws ~ [x,x,y] and primitive x and primitive y
proof-
have x ≠ y
using non-comm by blast
have count-list ws y ≠ 0
proof
assume count-list ws y = 0
from bin-lists-count-zero'[OF ‹ws ∈ lists {x,y}› this]
have ws ∈ lists {x}.
from prim-exp-one[OF ‹primitive ws› sing-lists-exp-count[OF this]]
show False
using ‹2 ≤ count-list ws x› by simp
qed
hence count-list ws y = 1
using ‹count-list ws y < 2› by linarith

from this bin-count-one-conjug[OF ‹ws ∈ lists {x,y}› - this]
have ws ~ [x]@count-list ws x · [y]
using non-comm (1) by metis
from conjug-concat-prim-iff[OF this]
have ¬ primitive (x@(count-list ws x) · y)
using ‹¬ primitive (concat ws)› by simp

from not-prim-primroot-expE[OF this]
obtain z l where [symmetric]:  $z @ l = x @ (\text{count-list ws } x) \cdot y @ 1$  and  $2 \leq l$ 
unfolding pow-1.

interpret LS-len-le x y count-list ws x 1 l z
by (unfold-locales)
(use ‹2 ≤ count-list ws x› ‹x · y ≠ y · x› ‹|y| ≤ |x|›
‹x @ count-list ws x · y @ 1 = z @ l› ‹2 ≤ l› in force)+

from case-j2k1[OF ‹2 ≤ count-list ws x› refl]
have primitive x and primitive y and count-list ws x = 2 by blast+

with ‹ws ~ [x]@count-list ws x · [y]›[unfolded this(3) pow-two append-Cons append-Nil]
show primitive x and primitive y and ws ~ [x,x,y]
by simp-all

qed

```

0.5.2 Conjugate words

```

lemma bin-imprim-not-conjug:
  assumes ws ∈ lists {x,y} and
    x · y ≠ y · x and
    2 ≤ |ws| and
    primitive ws and
    ¬ primitive (concat ws)
  shows ¬ x ~ y
proof
  assume x ~ y
  hence |x| = |y| by force
  from bin-uniform-prim-morph[OF <x · y ≠ y · x> this - <ws ∈ lists {x,y}> <2 ≤
  |ws|>]
  have ¬ primitive (x · y)
  using <primitive ws> <¬ primitive (concat ws)> by blast

```

```

from Lyndon-Schutzenberger-conjug[OF <x ~ y> this]
show False
using <x · y ≠ y · x> by blast
qed

```

0.5.3 Square factor of the longer word and both words primitive (was all_assms)

The main idea of the proof is as follows: Imprimitivity of the concatenation yields (at least) two overlapping factorizations into {x, y}. Due to the presence of the square x · x, these two can be synchronized, which yields that the situation coincides with the canonical form.

```

lemma bin-imprim-primitive:
  assumes x · y ≠ y · x
  and primitive x and primitive y
  and |y| ≤ |x|
  and ws ∈ lists {x, y}
  and primitive ws and ¬ primitive (concat ws)
  and [x, x] ≤f ws · ws
  shows ws ~ [x, x, y]
proof-
  — Preliminaries
  have x ≠ y
  using assms(1) by blast
  have |ws| ≠ 1

```

```

using len-one-concat-in[OF `ws ∈ lists {x, y}`] ⊢ primitive (concat ws)
⟨primitive x⟩ ⟨primitive y⟩
by blast
with prim-nemp[OF `primitive ws`, THEN nemp-le-len]
have 2 ≤ |ws|
by auto
hence |[x, x]| ≤ |ws|
by force
have ¬ x ~ y
by (rule bin-imprim-not-conjug) fact+
have primitive [x,x,y]
using `x ≠ y` by primitivity-inspection
have concat [x,x] = x · x
by simp
interpret xy: binary-code x y
using `x · y ≠ y · x` by (unfold-locales)

— Rotate ws in order to obtain a list with a prefix [x · x]
obtain ws' where ws ~ ws' [x,x] ≤p ws'
using rotate-into-pos-sq[of ε [x,x] - thesis, unfolded emp-simps, OF `x · x` ≤f
ws · ws]
le0 |[x, x]| ≤ |ws| by blast

have ws' ∈ lists {x,y} and primitive ws' and ¬ primitive (concat ws')
using conjug-in-lists[OF `ws ~ ws'`, `ws ∈ lists {x, y}`]
prim-conjug[OF `primitive ws` `ws ~ ws'`]
⟨primitive (concat ws)`[unfolded conjug-concat-prim-iff[OF `ws ~ ws'`]].]
have 2 ≤ |ws'| and [x,x] ≠ ε and ws' ≠ ε
using `[x,x] ≤p ws'` unfolding prefix-def by auto
have concat ws' ≠ ε
using `primitive x` `|[x,x]| ≤p ws'|` by (fastforce simp add: prefix-def)
have ws' · ws' · ws' ∈ lists {x, y} and ws' · ws' ∈ lists {x, y}
using `ws' ∈ lists {x,y}` by inlists

— The core of the proof
have ws' = [x,x,y]
proof(rule ccontr)
assume ws' ≠ [x,x,y]

from xy.imprim-witness-shift[OF `ws' ∈ lists {x,y}` `primitive ws'` ⊢ primitive
(concat ws')`]
obtain z n where con-ws: concat ws' = z ⋅ n and z ∉ {x, y} and z · concat
ws' = concat ws' · z
and |z| < |concat ws'| and 2 ≤ n.
have 0 < n
using `2 ≤ n` by simp
from xy.shift-interp[OF `ws' ∈ lists {x,y}` `ws' ∈ lists {x,y}` `z ∉ {x, y}` `z
· concat ws' = concat ws' · z`]
less-imp-le[OF `|z| < |concat ws'|` `|[x,x]| ≤p ws'` `|[x,x]| ≠ ε`]

```

```

obtain p s vs ps where dis: p [x,x] s ~D vs and <vs ∈ lists {x, y}> and
    s ≤p concat ([x,x]-1(ws'·ws')) and p ≤s concat ws' and ps · vs ≤p ws' · ws'
and concat ps · p = z.

from disj-interp-nemp(1)[OF this(1)]
have p ≠ ε by simp

have p · concat p1 ≠ concat p2 if p1 ≤p [x, x] and p2 ≤p vs for p1 p2
    using <p [x,x] s ~D vs> disj-interpD1 that by blast

have ps ∈ lists {x,y}
    using <ps · vs ≤p ws' · ws'> <ws' ∈ lists {x,y}> <ws' · ws' ∈ lists {x, y}>
append-prefixD pref-in-lists by metis
have vs ∈ lists {x,y}
    using <ws' ∈ lists {x,y}> pref-in-lists[OF <ps · vs ≤p ws' · ws'>] by inlists
have [x,x]-1(ws'·ws') ∈ lists {x,y}
    using <ws' ∈ lists {x,y}> by inlists
have p x · x s ~I vs
    using disj-interpD[OF <p [x,x] s ~D vs>] by simp

interpret square-interp-ext x y p s vs
proof (rule square-interp-ext.intro[OF square-interp.intro, unfolded square-interp-ext-axioms-def])
    show (exists pe. pe ∈ <{x, y}>) ∧ p ≤s pe) ∧ (exists se. se ∈ <{x, y}>) ∧ s ≤p se)
    using <s ≤p concat ([x,x]-1(ws'·ws'))> <p ≤s concat ws'>
        <[x, x]-1(ws' · ws') ∈ lists {x, y}> <ws' ∈ lists {x, y}> concat-in-hull' by
meson
qed fact+

— Establishing the connection between ws' = [x,x,y] and z = xp.

define xp where xp = x · p

have concat [x,x,y] = xp · xp
    by (simp add: xxy-root xp-def)

hence ws' · [x,x,y] ≠ [x,x,y] · ws'
    using comm-prim[OF <primitive ws'> <primitive [x,x,y]>] <ws' ≠ [x,x,y]> by
force

have z · xp ≠ xp · z
proof
    assume z · xp = xp · z
    from comm-add-exp[symmetric, OF this[symmetric], of 2,
        THEN comm-add-exp, of n, unfolded pow-two]
    have z@n · xp · xp = xp · xp · z@n
        unfolding rassoc.
    hence concat ws' · concat [x,x,y] = concat [x,x,y] · concat ws'
        unfolding con-ws concat [x,x,y] = xp · xp rassoc by simp
    from xy.is-code[OF - - this[folded concat-morph]]
```

```

have  $ws' \cdot [x, x, y] = [x, x, y] \cdot ws'$ 
  using append-in-lists  $\langle ws' \in lists \{x, y\} \rangle$  by simp
  thus False
    using  $\langle ws' \cdot [x, x, y] \neq [x, x, y] \cdot ws' \rangle$  by fastforce
qed

```

```

then interpret binary-code z xp
  by (unfold-locales)

```

```

have  $\neg concat(ws' \cdot [x, x, y]) \bowtie concat([x, x, y] \cdot ws')$ 
proof (rule notI)
  assume  $concat(ws' \cdot [x, x, y]) \bowtie concat([x, x, y] \cdot ws')$ 
  from comm-comp-eq[OF this[unfolded concat-morph], unfolded concat [x, x, y]
=  $xp \cdot xp \rangle$  con-ws]
  have  $z @ n \cdot xp @ Suc(Suc 0) = xp @ Suc(Suc 0) \cdot z @ n$ 
    unfolding pow-Suc pow-zero emp-simps rassoc.
  from comm-drop-exp[OF this]
  show False
    using  $\langle z \cdot xp \neq xp \cdot z \rangle \langle 2 \leq n \rangle$  by force
qed

```

- How the xp/z mismatch is reflected by mismatch in lists x, y ?
- Looking at the first occurrence of z :

```

define lcp-ws where  $lcp-ws = ws' \cdot [x, x, y] \wedge_p [x, x, y] \cdot ws'$ 

have  $lcp-ws \in lists \{x, y\}$ 
  unfolding lcp-ws-def by inlists

have  $lcp-xp-z: concat(ws' \cdot [x, x, y]) \wedge_p concat([x, x, y] \cdot ws') = bin-lcp z (x \cdot p)$ 
  unfolding concat-morph con-ws concat [x, x, y] =  $xp \cdot xp \rangle$  add-exp[symmetric]
  using bin-lcp-pows[OF ⟨0 < n⟩, of 2]
  unfolding pow-two pow-pos[OF ⟨0 < n⟩] rassoc xp-def by force

have  $(concat lcp-ws) \cdot bin-lcp x y = bin-lcp z (x \cdot p)$ 
proof (rule xy.bin-code-lcp-concat'[OF - - ⟨¬ concat(ws' \cdot [x, x, y]) \bowtie concat([x, x, y] \cdot ws')⟩, folded lcp-ws-def, unfolded lcp-xp-z, symmetric])
  show  $ws' \cdot [x, x, y] \in lists \{x, y\}$  and  $[x, x, y] \cdot ws' \in lists \{x, y\}$ 
    by inlists
qed

```

- Looking at the second occurrence of z :

```

define ws'' where  $ws'' = ps \cdot [x, y]$ 
define lcp-ws' where  $lcp-ws' = ws' \cdot ws'' \wedge_p ws'' \cdot ws'$ 

have  $lcp-ws' \in lists \{x, y\}$ 
  unfolding lcp-ws'-def
  using ⟨ps ∈ lists {x, y}⟩ ⟨ws' ∈ lists {x, y}⟩ ws''-def by inlists

```

```

have concat ws'' = z · xp
  unfolding ws''-def xp-def using <concat ps · p = z> xxy-root by fastforce

have ws' · ws'' ≠ ws'' · ws'
proof
  assume ws' · ws'' = ws'' · ws'
  from arg-cong[OF this, of concat, unfolded concat-morph con-ws
    <concat ws'' = z · xp>, unfolded lassoc pow-comm, unfolded rassoc cancel]
  show False
  using <z · xp ≠ xp · z> comm-drop-exp'[OF - <0 < n>] by blast
qed

have
lcp-xp-z': concat (ws' · ws'') ∧p concat (ws'' · ws') = z · bin-lcp z (x · p)
  unfolding concat-morph con-ws <concat ws'' = z · xp> pow-Suc
  unfolding lcp-ext-left[symmetric] bin-lcp-def shifts
  unfolding rassoc lcp-ext-left cancel
  using bin-lcp-pows[OF <0 < n>, of 1 ε z^(n-1), unfolded pow-1, folded
pow-pos[OF <0 < n>]]
  unfolding bin-lcp-def xp-def rassoc emp-simps by linarith

have z · bin-lcp z (x · p) = concat (lcp-ws') · bin-lcp x y
  unfolding lcp-xp-z'[symmetric] lcp-ws'-def
proof (rule xy.bin-code-lcp-concat')
  show ws' · ws'' ∈ lists {x, y}
  unfolding ws''-def using <ws' · ws' · ws' ∈ lists {x, y}> <ps ∈ lists {x,y}>
by inlists
  thus ws'' · ws' ∈ lists {x, y}
  by inlists
  show ¬ concat (ws' · ws'') ▷ concat (ws'' · ws')
  unfolding concat-morph con-ws <concat ws'' = z · xp> pow-pos[OF <0 < n>]
  unfolding rassoc comp-cancel
  unfolding lassoc pow-pos[OF <0 < n>, symmetric] pow-pos'[OF <0 < n>,
symmetric]
  comm-comp-eq-conv
  using comm-drop-exp'[OF - <0 < n>, of z n xp] non-comm by argo
qed

have concat lcp-ws' = z · concat lcp-ws
  unfolding cancel-right[of concat lcp-ws' bin-lcp x y z · concat lcp-ws, symmetric]
  unfolding rassoc[of z] <concat (lcp-ws) · bin-lcp x y = bin-lcp z (x · p)> <z ·
bin-lcp z (x · p) = concat (lcp-ws') · bin-lcp x y>..

have lcp-ws ≤p ws' · [x,x,y]
  unfolding lcp-ws-def using longest-common-prefix-prefix1.
have lcp-ws ≠ ws' · [x,x,y]
  unfolding lcp-ws-def lcp-pref-conv

```

```

using ⟨ws' · [x, x, y] ≠ [x, x, y] · ws'⟩ pref-comm-eq by blast
have lcp-ws ≤p ws' · [x,x]
  using spref-butlast-pref[OF ⟨lcp-ws ≤p ws' · [x,x,y]⟩ ⟨lcp-ws ≠ ws' · [x,x,y]⟩]
    unfolding butlast-append by simp
from prefixE[OF pref-prolong[OF this ⟨[x,x] ≤p ws'⟩]]
obtain ws''_1 where ws' · ws' · ws' = lcp-ws · ws''_1 using rassoc by metis

have ws' · ps · [x,y] ≤p ws' · ps · [x,y,x]
  by simp
from pref-trans[OF pref-trans[OF longest-common-prefix-prefix1 this]]
have lcp-ws' ≤p ws' · ws' · ws'
  unfolding lcp-ws'-def ws''-def using ⟨ps · vs ≤p ws' · ws'⟩[unfolded cover-xyx,
unfolded pref-cancel-conv]
  unfolding pref-cancel-conv[symmetric, of ps · [x,y,x] ws' · ws' ws] by blast
from prefixE[OF this]
obtain ws''_2 where ws' · ws' · ws' = lcp-ws' · ws''_2.

have concat lcp-ws' · concat ws''_1 = z · concat(lcp-ws) · concat ws''_1
  unfolding lassoc ⟨concat lcp-ws' = z · concat lcp-ws⟩..
also have ... = z · concat (ws' · ws' · ws')
  unfolding rassoc ⟨ws' · ws' · ws' = lcp-ws · ws''_1⟩ concat-morph..
also have ... = concat (ws' · ws' · ws') · z
  unfolding concat-morph con-ws add-exp[symmetric]
    pow-Suc[symmetric] pow-Suc'[symmetric]..
also have ... = concat lcp-ws' · concat ws''_2 · z
  unfolding ⟨ws' · ws' · ws' = lcp-ws' · ws''_2⟩ concat-morph rassoc..
finally have concat ws''_1 = concat ws''_2 · z
  unfolding cancel.

from xy.stability[of concat ws''_2 concat lcp-ws z,
  folded ⟨concat ws''_1 = concat ws''_2 · z⟩ ⟨concat lcp-ws' = z · concat lcp-ws⟩]
have z ∈ ⟨{x, y}⟩
  using ⟨ws' · ws' · ws' = lcp-ws · ws''_1⟩ ⟨ws' · ws' · ws' = lcp-ws' · ws''_2⟩ ⟨ws' · ws' · ws' ∈ lists {x, y}⟩
    append-in-lists-dest append-in-lists-dest' concat-in-hull' by metis
thus False
  using ⟨z ∉ ⟨{x,y}⟩⟩ by blast
qed
thus ws ~ [x, x, y]
  using ⟨ws ~ ws'⟩ by blast
qed

```

0.5.4 Obtaining primitivity with two squares (refining)

```

lemma bin-imprim-both-squares-prim:
assumes x · y ≠ y · x
and ws ∈ lists {x, y}
and primitive ws and ¬ primitive (concat ws)
and [x, x] ≤f ws · ws

```

and $[y, y] \leq f ws \cdot ws$
and primitive x **and** primitive y
shows False
proof-
have $x \neq y$ **using** $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$
by blast
from bin-imprim-primitive[$OF \langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle \langle primitive x \rangle \langle primitive y \rangle$
- $\langle ws \in lists \{x, y\} \rangle \langle primitive ws \rangle \neg primitive (concat ws) \rangle \langle [x, x] \leq f ws \cdot ws \rangle$]
bin-imprim-primitive[$OF \langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle [symmetric] \langle primitive y \rangle \langle primitive x \rangle$
- $\langle ws \in lists \{x, y\} \rangle [unfolded insert-commute[of x]] \langle primitive ws \rangle \neg primitive (concat ws) \rangle$
 $\langle [y, y] \leq f ws \cdot ws \rangle$]
have $ws \sim [x, x, y] \vee ws \sim [y, y, x]$
using $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$
by force
hence $|ws| = 3$
using conjug-len **by** force
note[simp] = sublist-code(3)
from $\langle |ws| = 3 \rangle \langle ws \in lists \{x, y\} \rangle \langle x \neq y \rangle$
 $\langle [x, x] \leq f ws \cdot ws \rangle \langle [y, y] \leq f ws \cdot ws \rangle$
show False
by list-inspection simp-all
qed

lemma bin-imprim-both-squares:
assumes $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$
and $ws \in lists \{x, y\}$
and primitive ws **and** $\neg primitive (concat ws)$
and $[x, x] \leq f ws \cdot ws$
and $[y, y] \leq f ws \cdot ws$
shows False
proof (rule bin-imprim-both-squares-prim)
have $x \neq \varepsilon$ **and** $y \neq \varepsilon$ **and** $x \neq y$
using $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$ **by** blast+
let ?R = $\lambda x. [\varrho x]^{\oplus}(e_{\varrho} x)$
define ws' **where** $ws' = concat (map ?R ws)$
show $\varrho x \cdot \varrho y \neq \varrho y \cdot \varrho x$
using $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle [unfolded comp-primroot-conv'[of x y]].$
have [simp]: $a = x \vee a = y \implies [\varrho a]^{\oplus} e_{\varrho} a \in lists \{\varrho x, \varrho y\}$ **for** a
using insert-iff sing-pow-lists[of - $\{\varrho x, \varrho y\}$] **by** metis
show $ws' \in lists \{\varrho x, \varrho y\}$
unfolding ws' -def **using** $\langle ws \in lists \{x, y\} \rangle$
by (induction ws, simp-all)

— The primitivity of ws' is obtained from the fact that the decompositions into roots is a primitive morphism

interpret binary-code $x y$
using $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$ **by** unfold-locales

```

note[simp] = sublist-code(3)
have |ws| ≤ 3 ==> ws ∈ lists {x,y} ==> x ≠ y ==> [x, x] ≤f ws · ws ==> [y, y]
≤f ws · ws ==> False
by list-inspection simp-all
from this[OF - < ws ∈ lists {x,y}> <x ≠ y> <[x, x] ≤f ws · ws> <[y, y] ≤f ws · ws>]
roots-prim-morph[OF <ws ∈ lists {x,y}> - <primitive ws>]
show primitive ws'
unfolding ws'-def by fastforce

show ¬ primitive (concat ws')
unfolding ws'-def concat-root-dec-eq-concat[OF <ws ∈ lists{x,y}>] by fact

have concat(map ?R [x,x]) ≤f ws' · ws' and concat(map ?R [y,y]) ≤f ws' · ws'
unfolding ws'-def
using concat-mono-fac[OF map-mono-sublist[OF <[x,x] ≤f ws · ws>]]
concat-mono-fac[OF map-mono-sublist[OF <[y,y] ≤f ws · ws>]]
unfolding concat-morph map-append.

have Suc (Suc (e_ρ x + e_ρ x - 2)) = e_ρ x + e_ρ x
using Suc-minus2 primroot-exp-nemp[OF <x ≠ ε>] by simp
have concat (map ?R [x,x]) = [ρ x] @ (Suc (e_ρ x - 1) + Suc (e_ρ x - 1))
unfolding Suc-minus-pos[OF primroot-exp-nemp[OF <x ≠ ε>]] by (simp add:
add-exp)
hence [ρ x, ρ x] ≤f concat (map ?R [x,x])
by auto
thus [ρ x, ρ x] ≤f ws' · ws'
using fac-trans[OF - <concat(map ?R [x,x]) ≤f ws' · ws'>] by blast

have Suc (Suc (e_ρ y + e_ρ y - 2)) = e_ρ y + e_ρ y
using Suc-minus2 primroot-exp-nemp[OF <y ≠ ε>] by simp
have concat (map ?R [y,y]) = [ρ y] @ (Suc (e_ρ y - 1) + Suc (e_ρ y - 1))
unfolding Suc-minus-pos[OF primroot-exp-nemp[OF <y ≠ ε>]] by (simp add:
add-exp)
hence [ρ y, ρ y] ≤f concat (map ?R [y,y])
by auto
thus [ρ y, ρ y] ≤f ws' · ws'
using fac-trans[OF - <concat(map ?R [y,y]) ≤f ws' · ws'>] by blast

show primitive (ρ x) and primitive (ρ y)
using primroot-prim <x ≠ ε> <y ≠ ε> by blast+
qed

```

0.5.5 Obtaining the square of the longer word (gluing)

lemma bin-imprim-longer-twice:

— 1. If there are both squares, then contradiction; 2. If a square is missing: a) if y appears once: the positive conclusion b) if y appears twice, then gluing preserves presence of the longer word at least twice (because both appear twice) and induction yields [x',x',y'] where y' is a suffix of x', a contradiction with primitivity of words

of the form xyxyy;

```

assumes  $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ 
and  $ws \in lists \{x, y\}$ 
and  $|y| \leq |x|$ 
and  $count-list ws x \geq 2$ 
and  $primitive ws$  and  $\neg primitive(concat ws)$ 
shows  $ws \sim [x, x, y] \wedge primitive x \wedge primitive y$ 
using assms proof (induction  $|ws|$  arbitrary:  $x y ws$  rule: less-induct)
case less
then show ?case
proof (cases)
assume  $[x, x] \leq f ws \cdot ws \wedge [y, y] \leq f ws \cdot ws$ 
with bin-imprim-both-squares[ $OF \langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle \langle ws \in lists \{x, y\} \rangle \langle primitive ws \rangle \langle \neg primitive(concat ws) \rangle$ ]
have False by blast
thus ?case by blast
next
assume missing-sq:  $\neg ([x, x] \leq f ws \cdot ws \wedge [y, y] \leq f ws \cdot ws)$ 
then show ?case
proof (cases)
assume count-list ws y < 2
with bin-imprim-single-y[ $OF less.prem(1-4)$  this  $less.prem(5-6)$ ]
show  $ws \sim [x, x, y] \wedge primitive x \wedge primitive y$ 
by blast
next
assume  $\neg count-list ws y < 2$  hence  $2 \leq count-list ws y$  by simp

```

— Missing square and two y's allow gluing

```

define  $x'$  where  $x' = (if \neg [x, x] \leq f ws \cdot ws \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)$ 
define  $y'$  where  $y' = (if \neg [x, x] \leq f ws \cdot ws \text{ then } y \text{ else } x)$ 

have  $\{x', y'\} = \{x, y\}$ 
by (simp add: doubleton-eq-iff x'-def y'-def)
note cases = disjE[ $OF this[unfolded doubleton-eq-iff]$ ]
have  $\neg [x', x'] \leq f ws \cdot ws$ 
using missing-sq x'-def by presburger
have count-list ws x' ≥ 2 and count-list ws y' ≥ 2
unfolding x'-def y'-def using 2 ≤ count-list ws x' 2 ≤ count-list ws y'
by presburger+
have  $x' \cdot y' \neq y' \cdot x'$ 
by (rule cases, simp-all add:  $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle \langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$  [symmetric])
have  $x' \neq \varepsilon$  and  $x' \neq y'$  and  $x' \cdot y' \neq y'$ 
using  $\langle x' \cdot y' \neq y' \cdot x' \rangle$  by auto

```

— rotating last if necessary for successful gluing

```

note prim-nemp[ $OF \langle primitive ws \rangle$ ]
hence rot: last ws = x'  $\Longrightarrow$  hd ws = x'  $\Longrightarrow$  butlast ws · [x', x'] · tl ws = ws · ws
using append-butlast-last-id hd-tl hd-word rassoc by metis

```

```

from this[THEN facI]
have last ws = x'  $\implies$  hd ws  $\neq$  x'
  using  $\neg [x', x'] \leq f ws \cdot ws$  by blast
define ws' where ws' = (if last ws  $\neq$  x' then ws else tl ws  $\cdot$  [hd ws])
have cond: ws' =  $\varepsilon$   $\vee$  last ws'  $\neq$  x' — gluing condition
  unfolding ws'-def using  $\neg [last ws = x' \implies hd ws \neq x']$  by simp
have ws'  $\sim$  ws
  unfolding ws'-def using  $\neg ws \neq \varepsilon$  by fastforce
hence counts': count-list ws' x'  $\geq$  2 count-list ws' y'  $\geq$  2
by (simp-all add:  $\neg 2 \leq$  count-list ws x'  $\neg 2 \leq$  count-list ws y') count-list-conjug)

```

— verify induction assumptions of the glued word

```

let ?ws = glue x' ws'
have c1: |?ws| < |ws|
  using len-glue[OF cond] conjug-len[OF  $\neg ws' \sim ws$ ]  $\neg$  count-list ws' x'  $\geq$  2,
by linarith
hence c2:  $(x' \cdot y') \cdot y' \neq y' \cdot x' \cdot y'$ 
  using  $\neg x' \cdot y' \neq y' \cdot x'$  by force

have ws'  $\leq f ws \cdot ws$ 
  using conjugE[OF  $\neg ws' \sim ws$ ] rassoc sublist-appendI by metis
hence  $\neg [x', x'] \leq f ws'$ 
  using  $\neg [x', x'] \leq f ws \cdot ws$  by blast
have ws'  $\in$  lists {x',y'}
  using conjug-in-lists[OF  $\neg ws' \sim ws$ ]  $\neg ws \in$  lists {x,y} [folded  $\neg \{x',y'\} = \{x,y\}$ ].
have c3: ?ws  $\in$  lists {x' · y', y'}
  using single-bin-glue-in-lists[OF cond  $\neg [x', x'] \leq f ws'$   $\neg ws' \in$  lists {x',y'}].
have c4: 2  $\leq$  count-list (glue x' ws') (x' · y')
  using  $\neg 2 \leq$  count-list ws' x'
    unfolding count-list-single-bin-glue(1)[OF  $\neg x' \neq \varepsilon$   $\neg x' \neq y'$  cond  $\neg ws' \in$  lists {x',y'}  $\neg [x',x'] \leq f ws'$ ].

```

from <primitive ws>[folded conjug-prim-iff[OF $\neg ws' \sim ws$]]

have c5: primitive (glue x' ws')

using prim-bin-glue [OF $\neg ws' \in$ lists {x',y'} $\neg x' \neq \varepsilon$ cond] **by** blast

have count-list ws' x' \geq 2

using <count-list ws x \geq 2> <count-list ws y \geq 2> $\neg \{x', y'\} = \{x, y\}$ count-list-conjug[OF $\neg ws' \sim ws$] x'-def **by** metis

have concat (glue x' ws') = concat ws'

by (simp add: cond)

have c6: \neg primitive (concat (glue x' ws'))

unfolding <concat (glue x' ws') = concat ws'> **using** \neg primitive (concat ws') $\neg ws' \sim ws$ conjug-concat-conjug prim-conjug **by** metis

— The claim holds by induction

```

from less.hyps[OF c1 c2 c3 - c4 c5 c6]
have glue x' ws' ~ [x' · y', x' · y', y'] by simp
  — Which is impossible after gluing
from prim-xyxxyy[OF `x' · y' ≠ y' · x'`] conjug-prim-iff[OF conjug-concat-conjug[OF
this]]
have False
  using `¬ primitive (concat (glue x' ws'))` by simp
  thus ?case by blast
qed
qed
qed

lemma bin-imprim-both-twice:
assumes x · y ≠ y · x
and ws ∈ lists {x, y}
and count-list ws x ≥ 2
and count-list ws y ≥ 2
and primitive ws and ¬ primitive (concat ws)
shows False
proof-
have x ≠ y
  using `x · y ≠ y · x` by blast
from bin-imprim-longer-twice[OF assms(1–2) - assms(3) assms(5–6)]
bin-imprim-longer-twice[OF assms(1)[symmetric] assms(2)[unfolded insert-commute[of
x]] - assms(4) assms(5–6)]
have or: ws ~ [x, x, y] ∨ ws ~ [y, y, x] by linarith
thus False
proof (rule disjE)
assume ws ~ [x, x, y]
from `count-list ws y ≥ 2`[unfolded count-list-conjug[OF this]]
show False
  using `x ≠ y` by force
next
assume ws ~ [y, y, x]
from `count-list ws x ≥ 2`[unfolded count-list-conjug[OF this]]
show False
  using `x ≠ y` by force
qed
qed

```

0.6 Examples

```

lemma x ≠ ε ⇒ ε (x · x) ε ~_I [x, x]
  unfolding factor-interpretation-def
  by simp

lemma assumes x = [(0::nat), 1, 0, 1, 0] and y = [1, 0, 0, 1]
  shows [0, I] (x · x) [1, 0] ~_I [x, y, x]
  unfolding factor-interpretation-def assms by (simp add: suffix-def)

```

0.7 Primitivity non-preserving binary code

In this section, we give the final form of imprimitive words over a given binary code $\{x, y\}$. We start with a lemma, then we show that the only possibility is that such word is conjugate with $x @ j \cdot y @ k$.

```

lemma bin-imprim-expse-y: assumes  $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$  and
  ws ∈ lists {x,y} and
  2 ≤ |ws| and
  primitive ws and
  ¬ primitive (concat ws) and
  count-list ws y = 1
obtains j k where  $1 \leq j \leq k \cdot j = 1 \vee k = 1$ 
  ws ~ [x]@j · [y]@k
proof-
  have  $x \neq y$  using ⟨ $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ ⟩ by blast
  obtain j1 j2 where  $[x]@j1 \cdot [y] \cdot [x]@j2 = ws$ 
    using bin-count-one-decompose[OF ⟨ws ∈ lists {x,y}⟩ ⟨ $x \neq y$ ⟩ ⟨count-list ws y = 1⟩].
  have  $1 \leq j2 + j1$ 
    using ⟨ $[x]@j1 \cdot [y] \cdot [x]@j2 = ws$ ⟩ ⟨ $2 \leq |ws|$ ⟩ not-less-eq-eq by fastforce
  have ws ~  $[x]@j2 \cdot [y]@1$ 
    using conjugI'[of  $[x]@j1 \cdot [y] \cdot [x]@j2 = ws$ ]
    unfoldng ⟨ $[x]@j1 \cdot [y] \cdot [x]@j2 = ws$ ⟩ [symmetric] add-expss rassoc pow-1.
  from that[OF ⟨ $1 \leq j2 + j1$ ⟩ - - this]
  show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

lemma bin-imprim-expse: assumes  $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$  and
  ws ∈ lists {x,y} and
  2 ≤ |ws| and
  primitive ws and
  ¬ primitive (concat ws)
obtains j k where  $1 \leq j \leq k \cdot j = 1 \vee k = 1$ 
  ws ~ [x]@j · [y]@k
proof-
  note ⟨ws ∈ lists {x,y}⟩ [unfolded insert-commute[of x]]
from bin-lists-count-zero[OF ⟨ws ∈ lists {x,y}⟩]
  sing-lists-exp-len[of ws y]
  prim-exp-one[OF ⟨primitive ws⟩, of [y] | ws|]
  have count-list ws x ≠ 0
  using ⟨ $2 \leq |ws|$ ⟩ by fastforce

from bin-lists-count-zero[OF ⟨ws ∈ lists {y,x}⟩]
  sing-lists-exp-len[of ws x]
  prim-exp-one[OF ⟨primitive ws⟩, of [x] | ws|]
  have count-list ws y ≠ 0

```

using $\langle 2 \leq |ws| \rangle$ by fastforce

```

consider count-list ws x = 1 | count-list ws y = 1
  using bin-imprim-both-twice[OF ⟨x · y ≠ y · x⟩ ⟨ws ∈ lists {x,y}⟩ - -
    ⟨primitive ws⟩ ⊢ primitive (concat ws)]
    ⟨count-list ws x ≠ 0⟩ ⟨count-list ws y ≠ 0⟩
  unfolding One-less-Two-le-iff[symmetric] less-one[symmetric] by fastforce
thus thesis
proof(cases)
  assume ⟨count-list ws x = 1⟩
  from bin-imprim-expse-y[reversed, OF ⟨x · y ≠ y · x⟩ ⟨ws ∈ lists {y, x}⟩ ⟨2 ≤
|ws|⟩
    ⟨primitive ws⟩ ⊢ primitive (concat ws) ⟨count-list ws x = 1⟩]
  show thesis
    using that by metis
next
  assume ⟨count-list ws y = 1⟩
  from bin-imprim-expse-y[OF ⟨x · y ≠ y · x⟩ ⟨ws ∈ lists {x, y}⟩ ⟨2 ≤ |ws|⟩
    ⟨primitive ws⟩ ⊢ primitive (concat ws) ⟨count-list ws y = 1⟩]
  show ?thesis
    using that.
qed
qed

```

0.7.1 The target theorem

Given a binary code $\{x, y\}$ such that there is a primitive factorisation ws over it whose concatenation is imprimitive, we finally show that there are integers j and k (depending only on $\{x, y\}$) such that any other such factorisation ws' is conjugate to $[x]^{\oplus j} \cdot [y]^{\oplus k}$.

```

theorem bin-imprim-code: assumes x · y ≠ y · x and ws ∈ lists {x,y} and
  2 ≤ |ws| and primitive ws and ⊢ primitive (concat ws)
obtains j k where 1 ≤ j and 1 ≤ k and j = 1 ∨ k = 1
  ∧ ws. ws ∈ lists {x,y} ==> 2 ≤ |ws| ==
    (primitive ws ∧ ⊢ primitive (concat ws) ↔ ws ~ [x]^{\oplus j} · [y]^{\oplus k}) and
    |y| ≤ |x| ==> 2 ≤ j ==> j = 2 ∧ primitive x ∧ primitive y and
    |y| ≤ |x| ==> 2 ≤ k ==> j = 1 ∧ primitive x
proof-
  obtain j k where 1 ≤ j 1 ≤ k j = 1 ∨ k = 1
    ws ~ [x]^{\oplus j} · [y]^{\oplus k}
    using bin-imprim-expse[OF ⟨x · y ≠ y · x⟩]
    using assms by metis

  have ⊢ primitive (x^{\oplus j} · y^{\oplus k})
  using ⊢ primitive (concat ws)
  unfolding concat-morph concat-sing-pow
  conjug-prim-iff[OF conjug-concat-conjug[OF ⟨ws ~ [x]^{\oplus j} · [y]^{\oplus k}⟩]].
```

```

from not-prim-primroot-expE[OF this]
obtain z l where [symmetric]:  $z @ l = x @ j \cdot y @ k$  and  $2 \leq l$ .

show thesis
proof (rule that[of j k ])
  show  $1 \leq j \leq k \Rightarrow j = 1 \vee k = 1$  by fact+

fix ws'
assume hyps:  $ws' \in lists \{x,y\}$   $2 \leq |ws'|$ 
show primitive  $ws' \wedge \neg primitive(concat ws') \longleftrightarrow ws' \sim [x] @ j \cdot [y] @ k$ 
proof
  assume primitive  $ws' \wedge \neg primitive(concat ws')$ 
  hence prems: primitive  $ws' \wedge \neg primitive(concat ws')$  by blast+
  obtain j' k' where  $1 \leq j' \leq k' \wedge j' = 1 \vee k' = 1$ 
    ws'  $\sim [x] @ j' \cdot [y] @ k'$ 
    using bin-imprim-expE[OF <x · y ≠ y · x> hyps prems].

  have  $\neg primitive(x @ j' \cdot y @ k')$ 
    using  $\neg primitive(concat ws')$ 
    unfolding concat-morph concat-sing-pow
    conjug-prim-iff[OF conjug-concat-conjug[OF <ws' ∼ [x] @ j' · [y] @ k'>]].
```

have $j = j' \wedge k = k'$
 using LS-unique[OF <x · y ≠ y · x>
 $\langle 1 \leq j \rangle \langle 1 \leq k \rangle \neg primitive(x @ j \cdot y @ k)$
 $\langle 1 \leq j' \rangle \langle 1 \leq k' \rangle \neg primitive(x @ j' \cdot y @ k')]$.

show $ws' \sim [x] @ j \cdot [y] @ k$
 unfolding $\langle j = j' \rangle \langle k = k' \rangle$ by fact

next
 assume $ws' \sim [x] @ j \cdot [y] @ k$
 note conjug-trans[OF <ws ∼ [x] @ j · [y] @ k> conjug-sym[OF this]]
 from prim-conjug[OF <primitive ws> this]
 $\neg primitive(concat ws) \wedge [unfolded conjug-concat-prim-iff[OF <ws ∼ ws'>]]$
 show primitive $ws' \wedge \neg primitive(concat ws')$ by blast

qed

next
 assume $|y| \leq |x|$
 interpret LS-len-le x y j k l z
 by unfold-locales fact+

assume $2 \leq j$
 with jk-small
 have k = 1 by fastforce
 from case-j2k1[OF <2 ≤ j> this]
 show j = 2 ∧ primitive x ∧ primitive y
 by blast

next
 assume $|y| \leq |x|$

```

interpret LS-len-le x y j k l z
  by unfold-locales fact+

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{assume } & 2 \leq k \\
\text{show } & j = 1 \wedge \text{primitive } x \\
& \text{using } \langle 2 \leq k \rangle \langle j = 1 \vee k = 1 \rangle \text{ case-j1k2-primitive by auto} \\
\text{qed} \\
\text{qed}
\end{aligned}$$


— Formulation in terms of (binary) primitive morphism



definition bin-imprim-code where bin-imprim-code  $x y \equiv x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \wedge (\neg \text{bin-prim } x y)$



theorem bin-imprim-code': assumes bin-imprim-code  $x y$   

obtains  $j k$  where  $1 \leq j$  and  $1 \leq k$  and  $j = 1 \vee k = 1$   

 $\wedge ws. ws \in lists \{x,y\} \implies 2 \leq |ws| \implies$   

 $(\text{primitive } ws \wedge \neg \text{primitive } (\text{concat } ws) \longleftrightarrow ws \sim [x]^{\circledast} j \cdot [y]^{\circledast} k) \text{ and}$   

 $|y| \leq |x| \implies 2 \leq j \implies j = 2 \wedge \text{primitive } x \wedge \text{primitive } y \text{ and}$   

 $|y| \leq |x| \implies 2 \leq k \implies j = 1 \wedge \text{primitive } x$



proof—  

thm bin-imprim-code  

obtain  $ws$  where  $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$   

and  $ws \in lists \{x,y\}$  and  $2 \leq |ws|$  and  $\text{primitive } ws$  and  $\neg \text{primitive } (\text{concat } ws)$   

using assms unfolding bin-imprim-code-def bin-prim-altdef2 by blast  

from bin-imprim-code[OF this] that  

show thesis  

by blast  

qed



end


```

```

theory Binary-Imprimitive-Decision
imports
  Binary-Code-Imprimitive.Binary-Code-Imprimitive
begin

```

0.8 Upper bound of the power exponent in the canonical imprimitivity witness

```

lemma LS-power-len-ge:
  assumes  $y^{\circledast} k \cdot x = z^{\circledast} l$ 
  and  $k * |y| \geq |z| + |y| - 1$ 
  shows  $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$ 

```

```

proof (rule nemp-comm)
  assume  $y \neq \varepsilon$ 
  have  $y @ k \leq_p z \cdot y @ k$ 
    using  $\langle y @ k \cdot x = z @ l \rangle$ 
    by (blast intro!: pref-prod-root)
  moreover have  $y @ k \leq_p y \cdot y @ k$ 
    by (blast intro!: pref-pow-ext')
  moreover have  $1 \leq \gcd |z| |y|$ 
    using  $\langle y \neq \varepsilon \rangle$ 
    by (simp flip: less-eq-Suc-le)
  from this  $\langle k * |y| \geq |z| + |y| - 1 \rangle$ 
  have  $|z| + |y| - (\gcd |z| |y|) \leq k * |y|$ 
    by (rule le-trans[OF diff-le-mono2])
  ultimately have  $z \cdot y = y \cdot z$ 
    unfolding pow-len[symmetric] by (fact per-lemma-comm)
  with  $\langle y @ k \cdot x = z @ l \rangle$ 
  show  $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$ 
    by (fact LS-comm)
qed

lemma LS-root-len-ge:
  assumes  $y @ k \cdot x = z @ l$ 
  and  $1 \leq k$  and  $2 \leq l$ 
  and  $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ 
  shows  $(k - 1) * |y| + 2 \leq |z|$ 
proof (intro leI notI)
  assume  $|z| < (k - 1) * |y| + 2$ 
  then have  $|z| + |y| \leq \text{Suc } (k - 1) * |y| + 1$ 
    by simp
  also have  $\dots = k * |y| + 1$ 
    using  $\langle 1 \leq k \rangle$  by simp
  finally have  $k * |y| \geq |z| + |y| - 1$ 
    unfolding le-diff-conv.
  from  $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$  LS-power-len-ge[OF ⟨y @ k · x = z @ l⟩ this]
  show False..
qed

lemma LS-root-len-le:
  assumes  $y @ k \cdot x = z @ l$ 
  and  $1 \leq k$  and  $2 \leq l$ 
  and  $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ 
  shows  $|z| \leq |x| + |y| - 2$ 
proof -
  have  $|x| + k * |y| = l * |z|$ 
    using lenarg[OF ⟨y @ k · x = z @ l⟩]
    by (simp only: pow-len lemorph add.commute[of |x|])
  have  $|z| \leq (l - 1) * |z|$ 
    using diff-le-mono[OF ⟨2 ≤ l, of 1⟩ by simp]
  also have  $\dots = |x| + k * |y| - |z|$ 

```

unfolding *diff-mult-distrib* $\langle |x| + k * |y| = l * |z| \rangle$ [symmetric] **by** *simp*
also have $\dots \leq |x| + k * |y| - ((k - 1) * |y| + 2)$
using *LS-root-len-ge* [OF assms]
by (rule *diff-le-mono2*)
also have $\dots \leq |x| + |y| - 2$
using $\langle 1 \leq k \rangle$ **unfolding** *diff-diff-eq* [symmetric]
by (intro *diff-le-mono*) (*simp add: le-diff-conv add.assoc diff-mult-distrib*)
finally show $|z| \leq |x| + |y| - 2$.
qed

lemma *LS-exp-le'*:
assumes $y @ k \cdot x = z @ l$
and $2 \leq l$
and $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$
shows $k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2$
proof (cases $1 \leq k$)
assume $1 \leq k$
have $|y| > 0$
using $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$ **by** *blast*
have $(k - 1) * |y| + 2 \leq |z|$
using *LS-root-len-ge* $\langle y @ k \cdot x = z @ l \rangle$ $\langle 1 \leq k \rangle$ $\langle 2 \leq l \rangle$ $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$.
also have $|z| \leq |x| + |y| - 2$
using *LS-root-len-le* $\langle y @ k \cdot x = z @ l \rangle$ $\langle 1 \leq k \rangle$ $\langle 2 \leq l \rangle$ $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$.
finally have $(k - 1) * |y| + 2 \leq |x| + |y| - 2$.
then have $(k - 1) * |y| + 2 - |y| - 2 \leq |x| + |y| - 2 - |y| - 2$
by (intro *diff-le-mono*)
then have $(k - 1) * |y| + 2 - 2 - |y| \leq |x| - (2 + 2)$
unfolding *diff-commute* [of $- 2 |y|$] **unfolding** *diff-add-inverse2 diff-diff-eq*.
then have $(k - (1 + 1)) * |y| \leq |x| - 4$
unfolding *diff-add-inverse2 nat-distrib diff-diff-eq mult-1*
by *presburger*
then show $k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2$
using $\langle |y| > 0 \rangle$
by (*simp only: less-eq-div iff-mult-less-eq one-add-one flip: le-diff-conv*)
qed (*simp add: trans-le-add2*)

lemma *LS-exp-le*:
assumes $x \cdot y @ k = z @ l$
and $2 \leq l$
and $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$
shows $k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2$
using *LS-exp-le'* [reversed, OF $\langle x \cdot y @ k = z @ l \rangle$ $\langle 2 \leq l \rangle$ $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$] [symmetric].

thm *bin-imprim-expse*
lemma *bin-imprim-code-witnessE*:
assumes $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ **and** $|y| \leq |x|$
and $ws \in lists \{x,y\}$ **and** $2 \leq |ws|$
and primitive *ws* **and** \neg primitive (concat *ws*)

obtains $ws \sim [x, x, y]$
 | k where $1 \leq k$ and $k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2$
 and $ws \sim [x] \cdot [y] @ k$
proof –
obtain $j k$
where $1 \leq j$ and $1 \leq k$ and $j = 1 \vee k = 1$
and witness-iff: $\bigwedge ws. ws \in lists \{x, y\} \implies 2 \leq |ws| \implies$
 $(\text{primitive } ws \wedge \neg \text{primitive } (\text{concat } ws)) \longleftrightarrow ws \sim [x] @ j \cdot [y] @ k)$
and
 $j\text{-ge: } |y| \leq |x| \implies 2 \leq j \implies j = 2 \wedge \text{primitive } x \wedge \text{primitive } y \text{ and}$
 $k\text{-ge: } |y| \leq |x| \implies 2 \leq k \implies j = 1 \wedge \text{primitive } x$
by (fact bin-imprim-code[*OF assms(1, 3 - 6)*])
have $ws \sim [x] @ j \cdot [y] @ k$
using witness-iff[*OF ws ∈ lists {x, y} & 2 ≤ |ws| & primitive ws & ¬ primitive (concat ws)*]
by simp
show thesis
proof (cases)
assume $2 \leq j$
from $j\text{-ge}[OF |y| \leq |x| \text{ this}] \langle j = 1 \vee k = 1 \rangle$
have $j = 2$ and $k = 1$
by simp-all
then have $ws \sim [x, x, y]$
using $\langle ws \sim [x] @ j \cdot [y] @ k \rangle$ by simp
then show thesis..
next
assume $\neg 2 \leq j$
with $\langle 1 \leq j \rangle$ **have** $j = 1$
by simp
then have $ws \sim [x] \cdot [y] @ k$
using $\langle ws \sim [x] @ j \cdot [y] @ k \rangle$ by simp
then have $\neg \text{primitive } (x \cdot y @ k)$
using $\langle \neg \text{primitive } (\text{concat } ws) \rangle$ **unfolding** conjug-concat-prim-iff[*OF ws ~ [x] · [y] @ k*]
by simp
moreover have $x \cdot y @ k \neq \varepsilon$
using $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$ by (intro notI) simp
ultimately obtain $z l$
where $2 \leq l$ and $z @ l = x \cdot y @ k$
by (elim not-prim-expE)
have $k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2$
using LS-exp-le[*OF z @ l = x · y @ k*] [*symmetric*] $\langle 2 \leq l \rangle \langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle$.
from $\langle 1 \leq k \rangle$ **this** $\langle ws \sim [x] \cdot [y] @ k \rangle$
show thesis..
qed
qed

0.8.1 Optimality of the exponent upper bound

```

lemma examples-bound-optimality:
  fixes m k and x y z :: binA list
  assumes 1 ≤ m and k' = 0 ⟹ m = 1
  defines x ≡ a · b · (b · (a · b) @ m) @ k' · b · a
    and y ≡ b · (a · b) @ m
    and z ≡ a · b · (b · (a · b) @ m) @ (k' + 1)
    and k ≡ k' + 2
  shows |y| ≤ |x| and x · y @ k = z · z and k = (|x| - 4) div |y| + 2
  proof -
    obtain m' where m: m = m' + 1
      using ‹1 ≤ m› using add.commute le-Suc-ex by blast
    have x-len: |x| = k' * (2 * m + 1) + 4
      unfolding x-def by (simp add: pow-len)
    have y-len: |y| = 2 * m + 1
      unfolding y-def by (simp add: pow-len)
    have z-len: |z| = (k' + 1) * (2 * m + 1) + 2
      unfolding z-def by (simp add: pow-len)
    show |y| ≤ |x|
      using ‹k' = 0 ⟹ m = 1› unfolding x-len y-len
      by (cases k') (simp-all add: pow-len)
    show x · y @ k = z · z
      unfolding x-def y-def z-def k-def
      by comparison
    show k = (|x| - 4) div |y| + 2
    proof -
      have |x| - 4 = k' * |y|
        unfolding x-len y-len by simp
      have |y| ≠ 0
        unfolding y-def by blast
      have k' = (|x| - 4) div |y|
        unfolding ‹|x| - 4 = k' * |y› nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right[OF ‹|y| ≠ 0›]..
      then show k = (|x| - 4) div |y| + 2
        unfolding k-def by blast
    qed
  qed

```

0.9 Characterization of binary primitivity preserving morphisms given by a pair of words

```

lemma len-le-not-bin-primE:
  assumes |y| ≤ |x|
    and ¬ bin-prim x y
  obtains ¬ primitive (x · x · y)
    | k where 1 ≤ k and k ≤ (|x| - 4) div |y| + 2
      and ¬ primitive (x · y @ k)
  proof (cases)
    assume x · y = y · x

```

```

have  $\neg \text{primitive } (x \cdot x \cdot y)$ 
  using  $\langle x \cdot y = y \cdot x \rangle \langle |y| \leq |x| \rangle$ 
  by (cases  $x \neq \varepsilon$ ) (intro comm-not-prim, simp-all)
then show thesis..
next
assume  $x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x$ 
then have  $x \neq y$ 
  by blast
obtain ws where
   $ws \in \text{lists } \{x, y\}$  and  $2 \leq |ws|$  and primitive ws and  $\neg \text{primitive } (\text{concat } ws)$ 
  using  $\langle \neg \text{bin-prim } x \cdot y \rangle$  unfolding bin-prim-concat-prim-pres-conv[ $\langle x \neq y \rangle$ ]
  by blast
then consider  $ws \sim [x, x, y]$ 
  |  $k$  where  $1 \leq k$  and  $k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2$ 
    and  $ws \sim [x] \cdot [y]^{\circledast k}$ 
    by (rule bin-imprim-code-witnessE[ $\langle x \cdot y \neq y \cdot x \rangle \langle |y| \leq |x| \rangle$ ])
then show thesis
proof (cases)
  assume  $ws \sim [x, x, y]$ 
  then have  $\neg \text{primitive } (x \cdot x \cdot y)$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{primitive } (\text{concat } ws) \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: conjug-concat-prim-iff)
  then show thesis..
next
fix k
assume  $1 \leq k$  and  $k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2$  and  $ws \sim [x] \cdot [y]^{\circledast k}$ 
have  $\neg \text{primitive } (x \cdot y^{\circledast k})$ 
  using  $\langle ws \sim [x] \cdot [y]^{\circledast k} \rangle \langle \neg \text{primitive } (\text{concat } ws) \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: conjug-concat-prim-iff)
from  $\langle 1 \leq k \rangle \langle k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2 \rangle$  this
show thesis..
qed
qed

```

```

lemma bin-prim-xyk:
assumes bin-prim x y and  $0 < k$ 
shows primitive  $(x \cdot y^{\circledast k})$ 
proof -
  have primitive  $([x] \cdot [y]^{\circledast k})$ 
    using bin-prim-code[ $\langle \text{bin-prim } x \cdot y \rangle$ ]
    by (intro prim-abk) blast
  from bin-prim-concat-prim-pres[ $\langle \text{bin-prim } x \cdot y \rangle \dots \text{this} \rangle \langle 0 < k \rangle$ ]
  show primitive  $(x \cdot y^{\circledast k})$ 
    by (simp add: pow-in-lists)
qed

```

```

lemma len-le-bin-prim-iff:
assumes  $|y| \leq |x|$ 
shows

```

```

bin-prim x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  primitive ( $x \cdot x \cdot y$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall k. 1 \leq k \wedge k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2 \rightarrow \text{primitive } (x \cdot y @ k)$ )
(is bin-prim x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  (?xxy  $\wedge$  ?xyk))
proof (intro iffI[OF - contrapos-pp])
assume bin-prim x y
show ?xxy  $\wedge$  ?xyk
proof (intro conjI allI impI)
show primitive ( $x \cdot x \cdot y$ )
using bin-prim-xyk[OF <bin-prim x y>[symmetric], of 2] conjug-prim-iff'
by (simp add: conjug-prim-iff'[of y])
show primitive ( $x \cdot y @ k$ ) if  $1 \leq k \wedge k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2$  for k
using bin-prim-xyk[OF <bin-prim x y>, of k] conjunct1[OF that]
by fastforce
qed
next
assume  $\neg$  bin-prim x y
then consider  $\neg$  primitive ( $x \cdot x \cdot y$ )
| k where  $1 \leq k \text{ and } k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2$ 
and  $\neg$  primitive ( $x \cdot y @ k$ )
by (elim len-le-not-bin-primE[OF <|y|  $\leq$  |x|>])
then show  $\neg$  (?xxy  $\wedge$  ?xyk)
by (cases) blast+
qed

lemma len-eq-bin-prim-iff:
assumes |x| = |y|
shows bin-prim x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  primitive (x · y)
proof
show bin-prim x y  $\implies$  primitive (x · y)
using bin-prim-xyk[of - - 1]
by simp
assume primitive (x · y)
then have x · y  $\neq$  y · x
using assms eq-append-not-prim by auto
from this bin-uniform-prim-morph[OF this <|x| = |y|> primitive (x · y)]
show bin-prim x y
unfolding bin-prim-altdef2
by simp
qed

theorem bin-prim-iff:
bin-prim x y  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
(if |y|  $<$  |x|
then primitive (x · x · y)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall k. 1 \leq k \wedge k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2 \rightarrow$ 
primitive (x · y @ k)))
else if |x|  $<$  |y|
then primitive (y · y · x)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall k. 1 \leq k \wedge k \leq (|y| - 4) \text{ div } |x| + 2 \rightarrow$ 
primitive (y · x @ k)))
else primitive (x · y)

```

```

)
proof (cases rule: linorder-cases)
  assume |x| < |y|
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding bin-prim-commutes[of x y]
    unfolding len-le-bin-prim-iff[OF less-imp-le[OF <|x| < |y|]]
    by (simp only: if-not-P[OF less-not-sym] if-P)
next
  assume |y| < |x|
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding len-le-bin-prim-iff[OF less-imp-le[OF <|y| < |x|]]
    by (simp only: if-P)
next
  assume |x| = |y|
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding len-eq-bin-prim-iff[OF <|x| = |y|]
    by simp
qed
```

0.9.1 Code equation for *bin-prim* predicate

```

context
begin
```

```

private lemma all-less-Suc-conv: ( $\forall k < n. P (\text{Suc } k)$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall k \leq n. k \geq 1 \rightarrow P k$ )
proof (intro iffI allI impI)
  fix k
  assume  $\forall k < n. P (\text{Suc } k)$  and  $k \leq n$  and  $1 \leq k$ 
  then show  $P k$ 
  by (elim allE[of - k - 1]) (simp only: Suc-diff-1)
qed simp
```

```

lemma bin-prim-iff' [code]:
  bin-prim x y  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (if  $|y| < |x|$ 
   then primitive  $(x \cdot x \cdot y) \wedge (\forall k < (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2. \text{ primitive } (x \cdot y @$ 
  ( $\text{Suc } k)))$ 
  else if  $|x| < |y|$ 
   then bin-prim y x
  else primitive  $(x \cdot y)$ 
  )
proof (cases rule: linorder-cases)
  show  $|x| < |y| \implies$  ?thesis
    unfolding bin-prim-commutes[of x y]
    by simp
next
  assume  $|y| < |x|$ 
  then show ?thesis
```

```

using len-le-bin-prim-iff[OF less-imp-le[OF ⟨|y| < |x|⟩]]
unfolding all-less-Suc-conv[where P =  $\lambda k. \text{primitive}(\dots^{\circledast} k)$ ]
unfolding conj-comms[of  $1 \leq \dots$ ] imp-conjL
by (simp only: if-P)
next
assume |x| = |y|
then show ?thesis
unfolding len-eq-bin-prim-iff[OF ⟨|x| = |y|⟩]
by simp
qed

end
value bin-prim (a·b·b·a·a) b — True
value bin-prim (a·b·b·a) b — False
value bin-prim (a·b·b·a) (b·a·b·a·b) — False
value bin-prim (a·b) (a·b) — False
value bin-prim (a·b) (a·b·a·b) — False
value bin-prim (a·b·b·a·a) (b·b·b·b·b) — True

```

0.10 Characterization of binary imprimitivity codes

theorem bin-imprim-code-iff:

```

bin-imprim-code x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x · y  $\neq$  y · x  $\wedge$ 
(if |y| < |x|)
    then  $\neg \text{primitive}(x \cdot x \cdot y) \vee (\exists k. 1 \leq k \wedge k \leq (|x| - 4) \text{ div } |y| + 2 \wedge \neg$ 
    primitive(x · y  $^{\circledast}$  k))
    else if |x| < |y|
        then  $\neg \text{primitive}(y \cdot y \cdot x) \vee (\exists k. 1 \leq k \wedge k \leq (|y| - 4) \text{ div } |x| + 2 \wedge \neg$ 
        primitive(y · x  $^{\circledast}$  k))
        else  $\neg \text{primitive}(x \cdot y)$ 
    )
unfolding bin-imprim-code-def bin-prim-iff
by (simp only: de-Morgan-conj not-all not-imp conj-assoc flip: if-image[of - Not])

```

```

value bin-imprim-code (a·b·b·a·a) b — False
value bin-imprim-code (a·b·b·a) b — True
value bin-imprim-code (a·b·b·a) (b·a·b·a·b) — True
value bin-imprim-code (a·b) (a·b) — False
value bin-imprim-code (a·b) (a·b·a·b) — False
value bin-imprim-code (a·b·b·a·a) (b·b·b·b·b) — False

```

end

References

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