Chamber complexes, Coxeter systems, and buildings

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Abstract

We provide a basic formal framework for the theory of chamber complexes and Coxeter systems, and for buildings as thick chamber complexes endowed with a system of apartments. Along the way, we develop some of the general theory of abstract simplicial complexes and of groups (relying on the *group_add* class for the basics), including free groups and group presentations, and their universal properties. The main results verified are that the deletion condition is both necessary and sufficient for a group with a set of generators of order two to be a Coxeter system, and that the apartments in a (thick) building are all uniformly Coxeter.

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Note: A number of the proofs in this theory were modelled on or inspired by proofs in the books on buildings by Abramenko and Brown [1] and by

Garrett [2]. As well, some of the definitions, statements, and proofs appearing in the first two sections previously appeared in a submission to the *Archive* of *Formal Proofs* by the author of the current submission [4].

1 Preliminaries

In this section, we establish some basic facts about natural numbers, logic, sets, functions and relations, lists, and orderings and posets, that are either not available in the HOL library or are in a form not suitable for our purposes.

theory Prelim imports Main HOL-Library.Set-Algebras begin

declare image-cong-simp [cong del]

1.1 Natural numbers

```
lemma nat-cases-2Suc [case-names 0 1 SucSuc]:
                 \theta \colon n = \theta \Longrightarrow P
 assumes
               1: n = 1 \implies P
 and
 and
          SucSuc: \bigwedge m. \ n = Suc \ (Suc \ m) \Longrightarrow P
 shows P
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m) with 1 SucSuc show ?thesis by (cases m) auto
qed (simp add: 0)
lemma nat-even-induct [case-names - 0 SucSuc]:
 assumes even: even n
 and
               \theta: P \ \theta
           SucSuc: \bigwedge m. even m \Longrightarrow P \ m \Longrightarrow P (Suc (Suc m))
 and
 shows
           P n
proof-
  from assms obtain k where n = 2 * k using evenE by auto
 moreover from assms have P(2*k) by (induct k) auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by fast
qed
lemma nat-induct-step2 [case-names 0 1 SucSuc]:
                 \theta: P \ \theta
 assumes
               1: P \ 1
 and
          SucSuc: \bigwedge m. P \ m \implies P \ (Suc \ (Suc \ m))
 and
 shows P n
proof (cases even n)
 case True
```

from this obtain k where n = 2*k using evenE by automoreover have P(2*k) using 0 SucSuc by (induct k) auto ultimately show ?thesis by fast next case False from this obtain k where n = 2*k+1 using oddE by blastmoreover have P(2*k+1) using 1 SucSuc by (induct k) auto ultimately show ?thesis by fast qed

1.2 Logic

```
lemma ex1-unique: \exists !x. P x \Longrightarrow P a \Longrightarrow P b \Longrightarrow a=b
by blast
lemma not-the1:
```

assumes $\exists !x. P x y \neq (THE x. P x)$ shows $\neg P y$ using assms(2) the 1-equality [OF assms(1)] by auto

lemma two-cases [case-names both one other neither]: **assumes** both $: P \Longrightarrow Q \Longrightarrow R$ **and** one $: P \Longrightarrow \neg Q \Longrightarrow R$ **and** other $: \neg P \Longrightarrow Q \Longrightarrow R$ **and** neither: $\neg P \Longrightarrow \neg Q \Longrightarrow R$ **shows** R **using** assms **by** fast

1.3 Sets

lemma bex1-equality: $[\![\exists !x \in A. P x; x \in A; P x; y \in A; P y]\!] \implies x=y$ by blast

lemma prod-ballI: $(\bigwedge a \ b. \ (a,b) \in A \implies P \ a \ b) \implies \forall (a,b) \in A. P \ a \ b$ by fast

lemmas seteqI = set-eqI[OF iffI]

lemma *set-decomp-subset*:

 $\llbracket U = A \cup B; A \subseteq X; B \subseteq Y; X \subseteq U; X \cap Y = \{\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A = X$ by *auto*

lemma insert-subset-equality: $[\![a \notin A; a \notin B; insert \ a \ A = insert \ a \ B \]\!] \implies A=B$ by auto

lemma insert-compare-element: $a \notin A \implies insert \ b \ A = insert \ a \ A \implies b=a$ by auto lemma card1: assumes card A = 1shows $\exists a. A = \{a\}$ proof from assms obtain a where $a: a \in A$ by fastforce with assms show ?thesis using card-ge-0-finite[of A] card-subset-eq[of A $\{a\}$] by auto qed lemma singleton-pow: $a \in A \implies \{a\} \in Pow A$

lemma singleton-pow: $a \in A \implies \{a\} \in Pow A$ using Pow-mono Pow-top by fast

definition separated-by :: 'a set set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool where separated-by $w x y \equiv \exists A \ B. w = \{A, B\} \land x \in A \land y \in B$

lemma separated-byI: $x \in A \implies y \in B \implies$ separated-by $\{A, B\}$ x y using separated-by-def by fastforce

lemma separated-by-disjoint: $[\![separated-by \{A,B\} x y; A \cap B = \{\}; x \in A]\!] \implies y \in B$ unfolding separated-by-def by fast

lemma separated-by-in-other: separated-by $\{A,B\}$ $x \ y \implies x \notin A \implies x \in B \land y \in A$ unfolding separated-by-def by auto

lemma separated-by-not-empty: separated-by $w \ x \ y \Longrightarrow w \neq \{\}$ unfolding separated-by-def by fast

lemma not-self-separated-by-disjoint: $A \cap B = \{\} \implies \neg \text{ separated-by } \{A, B\} x x$ unfolding separated-by-def by auto

1.4 Functions and relations

1.4.1 Miscellaneous

lemma cong-let: (let x = y in f x) = f y by simp

lemma sym-sym: sym $(A \times A)$ by (fast intro: symI)

lemma trans-sym: trans $(A \times A)$ by (fast intro: transI)

lemma map-prod-sym: sym $A \Longrightarrow$ sym (map-prod f f ' A) using symD[of A] map-prod-def by (fast intro: symI)

abbreviation restrict1 ::: $('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a)$ **where** restrict1 $f A \equiv (\lambda a. \text{ if } a \in A \text{ then } f a \text{ else } a)$

lemma restrict1-image: $B \subseteq A \implies$ restrict1 f A ' B = f'Bby auto

1.4.2 Equality of functions restricted to a set

definition fun-eq-on $f g A \equiv (\forall a \in A. f a = g a)$

- **lemma** fun-eq-onI: $(\bigwedge a. \ a \in A \implies f \ a = g \ a) \implies$ fun-eq-on f g A using fun-eq-on-def by fast
- **lemma** fun-eq-onD: fun-eq-on $f g A \implies a \in A \implies f a = g a$ using fun-eq-on-def by fast
- **lemma** fun-eq-on-UNIV: (fun-eq-on f g UNIV) = (f=g)unfolding fun-eq-on-def by fast
- **lemma** fun-eq-on-subset: fun-eq-on $f g A \implies B \subseteq A \implies$ fun-eq-on f g Bunfolding fun-eq-on-def by fast
- **lemma** fun-eq-on-sym: fun-eq-on $f \ g \ A \Longrightarrow$ fun-eq-on $g \ f \ A$ using fun-eq-onD by (fastforce intro: fun-eq-onI)
- **lemma** fun-eq-on-trans: fun-eq-on $f g A \Longrightarrow$ fun-eq-on $g h A \Longrightarrow$ fun-eq-on f h Ausing fun-eq-onD fun-eq-onD by (fastforce intro: fun-eq-onI)
- **lemma** fun-eq-on-cong: fun-eq-on f h $A \Longrightarrow$ fun-eq-on g h $A \Longrightarrow$ fun-eq-on f g A using fun-eq-on-trans fun-eq-on-sym by fastforce
- **lemma** fun-eq-on-im : fun-eq-on $f g A \Longrightarrow B \subseteq A \Longrightarrow f'B = g'B$ using fun-eq-onD by force
- **lemma** fun-eq-on-set-and-comp-imp-eq: fun-eq-on $f \ g \ A \Longrightarrow$ fun-eq-on $f \ g \ (-A) \Longrightarrow f = g$ using fun-eq-on-subset-and-diff-imp-eq-on[of $A \ UNIV$] by (simp add: Compl-eq-Diff-UNIV fun-eq-on-UNIV)
- **lemma** fun-eq-on-bij-betw: fun-eq-on $f g A \Longrightarrow$ bij-betw f A B = bij-betw g A Busing bij-betw-cong unfolding fun-eq-on-def by fast
- **lemma** fun-eq-on-restrict1: fun-eq-on (restrict1 f A) f A by (auto intro: fun-eq-onI)

abbreviation fixespointwise $f A \equiv fun$ -eq-on f id A

lemmas *fixespointwiseI* = fun - eq - onI[of - id][of**lemmas** *fixespointwiseD* = fun - eq - onD- *id*] $= fun-eq-on-trans \ [of - - - id]$ **lemmas** *fixespointwise-cong* **lemmas** fixespointwise-subset = fun-eq-on-subset [of - id] **lemmas** fixespointwise2-imp-eq-on = fun-eq-on-cong [of - id]**lemmas** fixes pointwise-subset-and-diff-imp-eq-on =fun-eq-on-subset-and-diff-imp-eq-on[of - - - id] lemma id-fixespointwise: fixespointwise id A using fun-eq-on-def by fast **lemma** fixespointwise-im: fixespointwise $f A \Longrightarrow B \subseteq A \Longrightarrow f'B = B$ **by** (*auto simp add: fun-eq-on-im*) **lemma** *fixespointwise-comp*: fixespointwise $f A \Longrightarrow$ fixespointwise $g A \Longrightarrow$ fixespointwise $(g \circ f) A$ unfolding fun-eq-on-def by simp **lemma** fixespointwise-insert: **assumes** fixespointwise $f \land f'$ (insert $a \land A$) = insert $a \land A$ **shows** fixespointwise f (insert a A) using assms(2) insert-compare-element[of a A f a] fixespointwiseD[OF assms(1)] fixespointwise-im[OF assms(1)]by $(cases \ a \in A)$ $(auto \ intro: \ fixes pointwiseI)$ **lemma** *fixespointwise-restrict1*: fixespointwise $f A \Longrightarrow$ fixespointwise (restrict1 f B) A using fixespointwiseD[of f] by (auto intro: fixespointwiseI) **lemma** fold-fixespointwise: $\forall x \in set \ xs. \ fixespointwise \ (f \ x) \ A \implies fixespointwise \ (fold \ f \ xs) \ A$ **proof** (*induct xs*) **case** Nil **show** ?case **using** id-fixespointwise subst[of id] **by** fastforce next **case** (Cons x xs) **hence** fixespointwise (fold $f xs \circ f x$) A using fixespointwise-comp[of f x A fold f xs] by fastforce **moreover have** fold $f xs \circ f x = fold f (x \# xs)$ by simp ultimately show ?case using subst[of - - λf . fixespointwise f A] by fast qed **lemma** funpower-fixespointwise: assumes fixespointwise f A shows fixespointwise (f^{n}) A **proof** (*induct* n) **case** 0 **show** ?case **using** *id-fixespointwise* subst[of *id*] **by** fastforce next case (Suc m)

with assms have fixespointwise $(f \circ (f \frown m)) A$ using fixespointwise-comp by fast moreover have $f \circ (f \frown m) = f \frown (Suc \ m)$ by simp ultimately show ?case using $subst[of - \lambda f. \ fixespointwise \ f \ A]$ by fast ged

1.4.3 Injectivity, surjectivity, bijectivity, and inverses

lemma *inj-on-to-singleton*: assumes inj-on $f A f'A = \{b\}$ shows $\exists a. A = \{a\}$ prooffrom assms(2) obtain a where $a: a \in A \ f \ a = b$ by force with assms have $A = \{a\}$ using inj-onD[of f A] by blast thus ?thesis by fast qed **lemmas** *inj-inj-on* = *subset-inj-on*[*of* - *UNIV*, *OF* - *subset-UNIV*] **lemma** inj-on-eq-image': \llbracket inj-on f A; $X \subseteq A$; $Y \subseteq A$; $f'X \subseteq f'Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow X \subseteq Y$ unfolding *inj-on-def* by *fast* **lemma** inj-on-eq-image: $[\![inj-on f A; X \subseteq A; Y \subseteq A; f'X=f'Y]\!] \implies X=Y$ using inj-on-eq-image'[of $f \land X \land Y$] inj-on-eq-image'[of $f \land Y \land X$] by simp**lemmas** *inj-eq-image* = *inj-on-eq-image*[OF - *subset-UNIV* subset-UNIV] **lemma** *induced-pow-fun-inj-on*: assumes inj-on f Ashows inj-on ((`) f) (Pow A) inj-onD[OF assms] inj-onI[of Pow A (`) f]using by blast**lemma** inj-on-minus-set: inj-on ((-) A) (Pow A) **by** (fast intro: inj-onI) **lemma** *induced-pow-fun-surj*: (() f) (Pow A) = Pow (fA)**proof** (*rule seteqI*) fix X show $X \in ((f) f)$ ' (Pow A) $\Longrightarrow X \in Pow$ (f'A) by fast next fix Y assume Y: $Y \in Pow(f'A)$ moreover hence $Y = f'\{a \in A. f a \in Y\}$ by fast ultimately show $Y \in ((`) f)$ ' (Pow A) by auto qed

lemma bij-betw-f-the-inv-into-f: bij-betw $f \land B \implies y \in B \implies f$ (the-inv-into $\land f y$) = y — an equivalent lemma appears in the HOL library, but this version avoids the double *bij-betw* premises **unfolding** *bij-betw-def* **by** (*blast intro: f-the-inv-into-f*) **lemma** bij-betw-the-inv-into-onto: bij-betw $f A B \Longrightarrow$ the-inv-into $A f \cdot B = A$ unfolding *bij-betw-def* by *force* lemma bij-betw-imp-bij-betw-Pow: assumes bij-betw f A Bshows bij-betw ((`) f) (Pow A) (Pow B) unfolding *bij-betw-def* **proof** (*rule conjI*, *rule inj-onI*) show $\bigwedge x y$. $\llbracket x \in Pow A; y \in Pow A; f'x = f'y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x = y$ using inj-onD[OF bij-betw-imp-inj-on, OF assms] by blast show (') f ' Pow A = Pow Bproof **show** (4) f ' Pow $A \subseteq Pow B$ using bij-betw-imp-surj-on[OF assms] by fast **show** (') f ' Pow $A \supseteq$ Pow Bproof fix y assume y: $y \in Pow B$ with assms have y = f ' the-inv-into A f ' y using *bij-betw-f-the-inv-into-f*[*THEN sym*] by *fastforce* **moreover from** y assms have the inv-into A f ' $y \subseteq A$ using bij-betw-the-inv-into-onto by fastforce ultimately show $y \in (`) f ` Pow A$ by *auto* qed qed qed **lemma** comps-fixpointwise-imp-bij-betw: **assumes** $f'X \subseteq Y g'Y \subseteq X$ fixes pointwise $(g \circ f) X$ fixes pointwise $(f \circ g) Y$ shows bij-betw f X Yunfolding *bij-betw-def* proof **show** inj-on f X**proof** (*rule inj-onI*) fix x y show $\llbracket x \in X; y \in X; f x = f y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x = y$ **using** fixespointwise D[OF assms(3), of x] fixespointwise D[OF assms(3), of y]by simp qed from assms(1,2) show f'X = Y using fixes pointwise D[OF assms(4)] by force qed **lemma** set-permutation-bij-restrict1: assumes bij-betw f A A**shows** bij (restrict1 f A) **proof** (*rule bijI*) have bij-f: inj-on f A f'A = A using iffD1 [OF bij-betw-def, OF assms] by auto **show** inj (restrict1 f A) **proof** (*rule injI*)

```
fix x y show restrict1 f A x = restrict1 f A y \implies x=y
     using inj-onD bij-f by (cases x \in A y \in A rule: two-cases) auto
 qed
 show surj (restrict1 f A)
 proof (rule surjI)
   fix x
   define y where y \equiv restrict1 (the-inv-into A f) A x
   thus restrict f A y = x
     using the inv-into-into of f bij-f f-the-inv-into-f of f by (cases x \in A) auto
 \mathbf{qed}
qed
lemma set-permutation-the-inv-restrict1:
 assumes bij-betw f \land A
 shows the inv (restrict f(A)) = restrict f(A) (the inv-into A(f)(A))
proof (rule ext, rule the-inv-into-f-eq)
 from assms show inj (restrict1 f A)
   using bij-is-inj set-permutation-bij-restrict1 by fast
next
 fix a from assms show restrict of f (restrict (the-inv-into A f) A a) = a
   using bij-betw-def[of f] by (simp add: the-inv-into-into f-the-inv-into-f)
\mathbf{qed} \ simp
lemma the-inv-into-the-inv-into:
 inj-on f A \implies a \in A \implies the-inv-into (f'A) (the-inv-into A f) a = f a
 using inj-on-the-inv-into by (force intro: the-inv-into-f-eq imageI)
lemma the-inv-into-f-im-f-im:
 assumes inj-on f \land x \subseteq A
 shows the-inv-into A f f x = x
          assms(2) the-inv-into-f-f[OF assms(1)]
 using
 by
         force
lemma f-im-the-inv-into-f-im:
 assumes inj-on f \land x \subseteq f \land A
 shows f 'the-inv-into A f 'x = x
 using assms(2) f-the-inv-into-f[OF assms(1)]
 by
         force
```

lemma the-inv-leftinv: bij $f \implies$ the-inv $f \circ f = id$ using bij-def[of f] the-inv-f-f by fastforce

1.4.4 Induced functions on sets of sets and lists of sets

Here we create convenience abbreviations for distributing a function over a set of sets and over a list of sets.

abbreviation setsetmapim :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set set} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set set} (infix \leftrightarrow 70)$ where $f \vdash X \equiv ((`) f) ` X$ **abbreviation** setlistmapim :: $(a \Rightarrow b) \Rightarrow a$ set list $\Rightarrow b$ set list (infix $a \Rightarrow 70$) where $f \models Xs \equiv map$ ((') f) Xs**lemma** setsetmapim-comp: $(f \circ g) \vdash A = f \vdash (g \vdash A)$ by (auto simp add: image-comp) **lemma** setlistmapim-comp: $(f \circ g) \models xs = f \models (g \models xs)$ by *auto* **lemma** setsetmapim-cong-subset: assumes fun-eq-on $g f (\bigcup A) B \subseteq A$ **shows** $g \vdash B \subseteq f \vdash B$ proof fix y assume $y \in g \vdash B$ from this obtain x where $x \in B$ y = g'x by fast with assms(2) show $y \in f \vdash B$ using fun-eq-on-im[OF assms(1), of x] by fast qed lemma setsetmapim-cong: assumes fun-eq-on g f ([] A) $B \subseteq A$ shows $g \vdash B = f \vdash B$ **using** setsetmapim-cong-subset[OF assms] setsetmapim-cong-subset[OF fun-eq-on-sym, OF assms] by fast **lemma** setsetmapim-restrict1: $B \subseteq A \implies restrict1 \ f \ ([] A) \vdash B = f \vdash B$ using setsetmapim-cong[of - f] fun-eq-on-restrict1 [of $\bigcup A f$] by simp **lemma** setsetmapim-the-inv-into: assumes inj-on $f(\bigcup A)$ **shows** (the-inv-into $(\bigcup A) f \vdash (f \vdash A) = A$ **proof** (*rule seteqI*) fix x assume $x \in (the\text{-}inv\text{-}into (\bigcup A) f) \vdash (f \vdash A)$ **from** this obtain y where $y: y \in f \vdash A x = the inv-into (\bigcup A) f' y by auto$ from y(1) obtain z where z: $z \in A$ y = f'z by fast moreover from z(1) have the inv-into $(\lfloor A) f' f' z = z$ using the-inv-into-f-f[OF assms] by force ultimately show $x \in A$ using y(2) the inv-into-f-im-f-im[OF assms] by simp \mathbf{next} fix x assume $x: x \in A$ **moreover hence** the-inv-into $(\bigcup A) f' f' x = x$ using the inv-into-f-im-f-im [OF assms, of x] by fast **ultimately show** $x \in (the\-inv\-into\(\bigcup A)\ f) \vdash (f \vdash A)$ by *auto* qed

1.4.5 Induced functions on quotients

Here we construct the induced function on a quotient for an inducing function that respects the relation that defines the quotient. lemma respects-imp-unique-image-rel: f respects $r \implies y \in f'r''\{a\} \implies y = f a$ using congruentD[of r f] by auto lemma ex1-class-image: assumes refl-on A r f respects r $X \in A//r$ shows $\exists !b. b \in f'X$ prooffrom assms(3) obtain a where a: $a \in A X = r''\{a\}$ by (auto intro: quotientE) thus ?thesis using refl-onD[OF assms(1)] ex1I[of - f a]respects-imp-unique-image-rel[OF assms(2), of - a] by force qed definition quotientfun :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b$

definition quotientfun :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'b$ where quotientfun $f \ X = (THE \ b. \ b \in f'X)$

lemma quotientfun-classrep-equality: $\llbracket refl-on \ A \ r; \ f \ respects \ r; \ a \in A \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow quotientfun \ f \ (r``\{a\}) = f \ a$ using refl-onD by (fastforce intro: quotientfun-equality quotientI)

1.4.6 Support of a function

definition $supp :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b::zero) \Rightarrow 'a set$ where $supp f = \{x. f x \neq 0\}$ lemma suppI-contra: $x \notin supp f \Longrightarrow f x = 0$ using supp-def by fast lemma suppD-contra: $f x = 0 \Longrightarrow x \notin supp f$ using supp-def by fast abbreviation $restrict0 :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b::zero) \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b)$ where $restrict0 f A \equiv (\lambda a. if a \in A then f a else 0)$ lemma supp-restrict0 : supp (restrict0 f A) $\subseteq A$ proof have $\Lambda a. a \notin A \Longrightarrow a \notin supp$ (restrict0 f A) using suppD-contra[of restrict0 f A] by simpthus ?thesis by fast qed

1.5 Lists

1.5.1 Miscellaneous facts

```
lemma snoc-conv-cons: \exists x xs. ys@[y] = x \# xs
 by (cases ys) auto
lemma cons-conv-snoc: \exists ys y. x \# xs = ys@[y]
 by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) auto
lemma distinct-count-list:
  distinct xs \implies count-list xs \ a = (if \ a \in set \ xs \ then \ 1 \ else \ 0)
 by (induct xs) auto
lemma map-fst-map-const-snd: map fst (map (\lambda s. (s,b)) xs) = xs
 by (induct xs) auto
lemma inj-on-distinct-setlistmapim:
 assumes inj-on f A
 shows \forall X \in set Xs. X \subseteq A \implies distinct Xs \implies distinct (f \models Xs)
proof (induct Xs)
 case (Cons X Xs)
 show ?case
 proof (cases f'X \in set (f \models Xs))
   case True
   from this obtain Y where Y: Y \in set Xs f'X = f'Y by auto
   with assms Y(1) Cons(2,3) show ?thesis
     using inj-on-eq-image [of f \land X \land Y] by fastforce
  \mathbf{next}
   case False with Cons show ?thesis by simp
 qed
qed simp
```

1.5.2 Cases

lemma *list-cases-Cons-snoc* [*case-names Nil Single Cons-snoc*]: Nil: $xs = [] \Longrightarrow P$ assumes Single: $\bigwedge x. xs = [x] \Longrightarrow P$ and Cons-snoc: $\bigwedge x \ ys \ y. \ xs = x \ \# \ ys \ @ [y] \Longrightarrow P$ and shows P**proof** (cases xs, rule Nil) **case** (Cons x xs) with Single Cons-snoc show ?thesis by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) auto qed **lemma** two-lists-cases-Cons-Cons [case-names Nil1 Nil2 ConsCons]: assumes Nil1: $\bigwedge ys. as = [] \Longrightarrow bs = ys \Longrightarrow P$ Nil2: $\bigwedge xs. \ as = xs \Longrightarrow bs = [] \Longrightarrow P$ and

and ConsCons: $\bigwedge x \ xs \ y \ ys. \ as = x \ \# \ xs \Longrightarrow bs = y \ \# \ ys \Longrightarrow P$ shows P **proof** (cases as) case Cons with assms(2,3) show ?thesis by (cases bs) auto qed (simp add: Nil1) **lemma** two-lists-cases-snoc-Cons [case-names Nil1 Nil2 snoc-Cons]: assumes Nil1: $\bigwedge ys. \ as = [] \Longrightarrow bs = ys \Longrightarrow P$ Nil2: $\bigwedge xs. as = xs \Longrightarrow bs = [] \Longrightarrow P$ and snoc-Cons: $\bigwedge xs \ x \ y \ ys$. $as = xs \ @ \ [x] \Longrightarrow bs = y \ \# \ ys \Longrightarrow P$ and shows Pproof (cases as rule: rev-cases) case snoc with Nil2 snoc-Cons show ?thesis by (cases bs) auto qed (simp add: Nil1) lemma two-lists-cases-snoc-Cons' [case-names both-Nil Nil1 Nil2 snoc-Cons]: **assumes** both-Nil: $as = [] \Longrightarrow bs = [] \Longrightarrow P$ $\textit{Nil1:} \bigwedge y \textit{ ys. } as = [] \Longrightarrow bs = y \# ys \Longrightarrow P$ and Nil2: $\bigwedge xs \ x. \ as = xs@[x] \Longrightarrow bs = [] \Longrightarrow P$ and snoc-Cons: $\bigwedge xs \ x \ y \ ys. \ as = xs \ @ [x] \Longrightarrow bs = y \ \# \ ys \Longrightarrow P$ and shows P**proof** (cases as bs rule: two-lists-cases-snoc-Cons) case (Nill ys) with assms(1,2) show P by (cases ys) auto \mathbf{next} case (Nil2 xs) with assms(1,3) show P by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) auto qed (rule snoc-Cons) **lemma** two-prod-lists-cases-snoc-Cons: assumes $\bigwedge xs. as = xs \Longrightarrow bs = [] \Longrightarrow P \bigwedge ys. as = [] \Longrightarrow bs = ys \Longrightarrow P$ $\bigwedge xs \ aa \ ba \ ab \ bb \ ys. \ as = xs \ @ [(aa, \ ba)] \land bs = (ab, \ bb) \ \# \ ys \Longrightarrow P$ shows P**proof** (*rule two-lists-cases-snoc-Cons*) from assms show $\bigwedge ys. as = [] \Longrightarrow bs = ys \Longrightarrow P \bigwedge xs. as = xs \Longrightarrow bs = [] \Longrightarrow P$ bv autofrom assms(3) show $\bigwedge xs \ x \ y \ ys$. $as = xs @ [x] \Longrightarrow bs = y \ \# \ ys \Longrightarrow P$ by fast \mathbf{qed} **lemma** three-lists-cases-snoc-mid-Cons [case-names Nil1 Nil2 Nil3 snoc-single-Cons snoc-mid-Cons]: Nil1: $\bigwedge ys \ zs. \ as = [] \Longrightarrow bs = ys \Longrightarrow cs = zs \Longrightarrow P$ assumes $Nil2: \bigwedge xs \ zs. \ as = xs \Longrightarrow bs = [] \Longrightarrow cs = zs \Longrightarrow P$ and Nil3: $\bigwedge xs \ ys. \ as = xs \Longrightarrow bs = ys \Longrightarrow cs = [] \Longrightarrow P$ and and snoc-single-Cons: $\bigwedge xs \ x \ y \ z \ zs. \ as = xs \ @ [x] \Longrightarrow bs = [y] \Longrightarrow cs = z \ \# \ zs \Longrightarrow P$ snoc-mid-Cons: and $\bigwedge xs \ x \ w \ ys \ y \ z \ zs. \ as = xs \ @[x] \implies bs = w \ \# \ ys \ @[y] \implies$ $cs = z \ \# \ zs \Longrightarrow P$ shows P

proof (cases as cs rule: two-lists-cases-snoc-Cons)

case Nil1 with assms(1) show P by simp
next
case Nil2 with assms(3) show P by simp
next
case snoc-Cons
with Nil2 snoc-single-Cons snoc-mid-Cons show P
by (cases bs rule: list-cases-Cons-snoc) auto
qed

1.5.3 Induction

lemma *list-induct-CCons* [*case-names* Nil Single CCons]: assumes Nil : Pand Single: $\bigwedge x$. P[x]and $CCons : \bigwedge x \ y \ xs. \ P \ (y \# xs) \Longrightarrow P \ (x \ \# \ y \ \# \ xs)$ shows P xs **proof** (*induct xs*) case (Cons x xs) with Single CCons show ?case by (cases xs) auto qed (rule Nil) **lemma** *list-induct-ssnoc* [*case-names Nil Single ssnoc*]: assumes Nil : Pand Single: $\bigwedge x$. P[x]and shows P xs **proof** (*induct xs rule: rev-induct*) case (snoc x xs) with Single ssnoc show ?case by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) auto qed (rule Nil) **lemma** *list-induct2-snoc* [*case-names Nil1 Nil2 snoc*]: assumes Nil1: $\bigwedge ys. P [] ys$ Nil2: $\bigwedge xs. P xs []$ and snoc: $\bigwedge xs \ x \ ys \ y$. $P \ xs \ ys \Longrightarrow P \ (xs@[x]) \ (ys@[y])$ and shows P xs ys**proof** (*induct xs arbitrary: ys rule: rev-induct, rule Nil1*) case (snoc b bs) with assms(2,3) show ?case by (cases ys rule: rev-cases) auto qed lemma list-induct2-snoc-Cons [case-names Nil1 Nil2 snoc-Cons]:

assumes Nil1 : $\bigwedge ys. P [] ys$ and Nil2 : $\bigwedge xs. P xs []$ and snoc-Cons: $\bigwedge xs x y ys. P xs ys \Longrightarrow P (xs@[x]) (y#ys)$ shows P xs ysproof (induct ys arbitrary: xs, rule Nil2) case (Cons y ys) with Nil1 snoc-Cons show ?case by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) auto qed

lemma prod-list-induct3-snoc-Conssnoc-Cons-pairwise:

```
assumes \bigwedge ys zs. Q ([], ys, zs) \bigwedge xs zs. Q (xs, [], zs) \bigwedge xs ys. Q (xs, ys, [])
          \bigwedge xs \ x \ y \ z \ zs. \ Q \ (xs@[x],[y],z\#zs)
           step:
  and
    \bigwedge xs \ x \ y \ ys \ w \ z \ zs. \ Q \ (xs, ys, zs) \implies Q \ (xs, ys@[w], z\#zs) \implies
      Q (xs@[x], y \# ys, zs) \Longrightarrow Q (xs@[x], y \# ys@[w], z \# zs)
  shows Q t
proof (
  induct t
  taking: \lambda(xs, ys, zs). length xs + \text{length } ys + \text{length } zs
  rule : measure-induct-rule
)
  case (less t)
 show ?case
 proof (cases t)
   case (fields xs ys zs) from assms less fields show ?thesis
      by (cases xs ys zs rule: three-lists-cases-snoc-mid-Cons) auto
  qed
qed
lemma list-induct3-snoc-Conssnoc-Cons-pairwise
      [case-names Nil1 Nil2 Nil3 snoc-single-Cons snoc-Conssnoc-Cons]:
```

assumes Nil1 $: \bigwedge ys \ zs. \ P \ [] \ ys \ zs$ $: \bigwedge xs \ zs. \ P \ xs \ [] \ zs$ and Nil2 $: \bigwedge xs \ ys. \ P \ xs \ ys \ []$ and Nil3 snoc-single-Cons : $\bigwedge xs \ x \ y \ z \ zs$. P(xs@[x])[y](z#zs)and snoc-Conssnoc-Cons: and $\bigwedge xs \ x \ y \ ys \ w \ z \ zs. \ P \ xs \ ys \ zs \Longrightarrow P \ xs \ (ys@[w]) \ (z\#zs) \Longrightarrow$ $P(xs@[x])(y\#ys)zs \Longrightarrow P(xs@[x])(y\#ys@[w])(z\#zs)$ shows P xs ys zs using assms prod-list-induct3-snoc-Conssnoc-Cons-pairwise[of $\lambda(xs,ys,zs)$. P xs ys zs] by auto

1.5.4 Alternating lists

primec alternating-list :: $nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ list **where** zero: alternating-list 0 s t = [] | Suc : alternating-list (Suc k) s t = alternating-list k s t @ [if even k then s else t] would be defined using Complete up event the alternation list to a

- could be defined using Cons, but we want the alternating list to always start with the same letter as it grows, and it's easier to do that via append

lemma alternating-list2: alternating-list 2 s t = [s,t]using arg-cong[OF Suc-1, THEN sym, of λn . alternating-list n s t] by simp

lemma length-alternating-list: length (alternating-list $n \ s \ t$) = nby (induct n) auto

lemma alternating-list-Suc-Cons:

alternating-list (Suc k) s t = s # alternating-list k t s**by** $(induct \ k)$ auto **lemma** alternating-list-SucSuc-ConsCons: alternating-list (Suc (Suc k)) s t = s # t # alternating-list k s tusing alternating-list-Suc-Cons[of Suc k s] alternating-list-Suc-Cons[of k t] by simp **lemma** alternating-list-alternates: alternating-list $n \ s \ t = as@[a,b,c]@bs \implies a=c$ **proof** (*induct n arbitrary: bs*) case (Suc m) hence prevcase: $\bigwedge xs. alternating-list \ m \ s \ t = as @ [a,b,c] @ xs \Longrightarrow a = c$ alternating-list (Suc m) s t = as @ [a,b,c] @ bsby auto show ?case **proof** (cases bs rule: rev-cases) case Nil show ?thesis **proof** (cases m) case 0 with prevcase(2) show ?thesis by simp next case (Suc k) with prevcase(2) Nil show ?thesis by (cases k) auto qed next case (snoc ds d) with prevcase show ?thesis by simp qed qed simp lemma alternating-list-split: alternating-list (m+n) s t = alternating-list m s t @(if even m then alternating-list $n \ s \ t$ else alternating-list $n \ t \ s$) using alternating-list-SucSuc-ConsCons[of - s] (induct n rule: nat-induct-step2) auto by **lemma** alternating-list-append: $even \ m \Longrightarrow$ alternating-list $m \ s \ t \ @$ alternating-list $n \ s \ t =$ alternating-list $(m+n) \ s \ t$ $odd \ m \Longrightarrow$ alternating-list m s t @ alternating-list n t s = alternating-list (m+n) s t using alternating-list-split[THEN sym, of m] by auto **lemma** rev-alternating-list: $rev (alternating-list \ n \ s \ t) =$ (if even n then alternating-list n t s else alternating-list n s t) using alternating-list-SucSuc-ConsCons[of - s] (induct n rule: nat-induct-step2) auto by **lemma** set-alternating-list: set (alternating-list $n \ s \ t$) $\subseteq \{s, t\}$

by $(induct \ n)$ auto

lemma set-alternating-list1: **assumes** $n \ge 1$ **shows** $s \in set$ (alternating-list $n \ s \ t$) **proof** (cases n) **case** 0 with assms **show** ?thesis **by** simp **next case** (Suc m) **thus** ?thesis **using** alternating-list-Suc-Cons[of $m \ s$] **by** simp **qed lemma** set-alternating-list2: $n \ge 2 \implies set$ (alternating-list $n \ s \ t$) = {s,t} **proof** (induct $n \ rule: nat-induct-step2$) **case** (SucSuc m) **thus** ?case **using** set-alternating-list alternating-list-SucSuc-Cons[of $m \ s \ t$] **by** fastforce

qed auto

lemma alternating-list-in-lists: $a \in A \implies b \in A \implies alternating-list n \ a \ b \in lists \ A$ by (induct n) auto

1.5.5 Binary relation chains

Here we consider lists where each pair of adjacent elements satisfy a given relation.

fun binrelchain :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \ list \Rightarrow bool$ **where** binrelchain P [] = True | binrelchain P [x] = True | binrelchain P (x # y # xs) = (P x y \land binrelchain P (y#xs))

lemma binrelchain-Cons-reduce: binrelchain $P(x\#xs) \Longrightarrow$ binrelchain Pxsby (induct xs) auto

lemma binrelchain-append-reduce1: binrelchain $P(xs@ys) \Longrightarrow$ binrelchain Pxs**proof** (induct xs rule: list-induct-CCons)

case (CCons x y xs) with binrelchain-Cons-reduce show ?case by fastforce qed auto

lemma binrelchain-append-reduce2:

```
binrelchain P(xs@ys) \Longrightarrow binrelchain Pys

proof (induct xs)

case (Cons x xs) with binrelchain-Cons-reduce show ?case by fastforce

qed simp
```

lemma binrelchain-Conssnoc-reduce: binrelchain $P(x\#xs@[y]) \Longrightarrow$ binrelchain Pxsusing binrelchain-append-reduce1 binrelchain-Cons-reduce by fastforce

lemma binrelchain-overlap-join: binrelchain $P(xs@[x]) \Longrightarrow$ binrelchain $P(x#ys) \Longrightarrow$ binrelchain P(xs@x#ys) by (induct xs rule: list-induct-CCons) auto

lemma binrelchain-join:
 [[binrelchain P (xs@[x]); binrelchain P (y#ys); P x y]] ⇒
 binrelchain P (xs @ x # y # ys)
 using binrelchain-overlap-join by fastforce

lemma binrelchain-snoc: binrelchain $P(xs@[x]) \Longrightarrow P x y \Longrightarrow$ binrelchain P(xs@[x,y])using binrelchain-join by fastforce

```
lemma binrelchain-sym-rev:

assumes \bigwedge x \ y. \ P \ x \ y \Longrightarrow P \ y \ x

shows binrelchain P \ xs \Longrightarrow binrelchain P \ (rev \ xs)

proof (induct xs \ rule: list-induct-CCons)

case (CCons x \ y \ xs) with assms show ?case by (auto intro: binrelchain-snoc)

qed auto
```

```
lemma binrelchain-remdup-adj:
binrelchain P(xs@[x,x]@ys) \Longrightarrow binrelchain P(xs@x#ys)
by (induct xs rule: list-induct-CCons) auto
```

```
abbreviation proper-binrelchain P xs \equiv binrelchain P xs \land distinct xs
```

```
lemma binrelchain-obtain-proper:
 x \neq y \Longrightarrow binrelchain P (x \# xs@[y]) \Longrightarrow
   \exists zs. set zs \subseteq set xs \land length zs \leq length xs \land proper-binrelchain P(x \# zs@[y])
proof (induct xs arbitrary: x)
 case (Cons w ws)
 show ?case
 proof (cases w=x w=y rule: two-cases)
   case one
   from one(1) Cons(3) have binrelchain P (x \# ws@[y])
     using binrelchain-Cons-reduce by simp
   with Cons(1,2) obtain zs
     where set zs \subseteq set ws length zs \leq length ws proper-binrelchain P(x \# zs@[y])
     by
           auto
   thus ?thesis by auto
 next
   case other
   with Cons(3) have proper-binrelchain P(x\#[]@[y])
     using binrelchain-append-reduce1 by simp
   moreover have length || \leq length (w \# ws) set || \subseteq set (w \# ws) by auto
   ultimately show ?thesis by blast
 next
   case neither
   from Cons(3) have binrelchain P(w \# ws@[y])
     using binrelchain-Cons-reduce by simp
   with neither(2) Cons(1) obtain zs
```

where zs: set $zs \subseteq set$ ws length $zs \leq length$ ws proper-binrelchain P(w # zs@[y])by autoshow ?thesis **proof** (cases $x \in set zs$) case True from this obtain as bs where asbs: zs = as@x # bsusing *in-set-conv-decomp*[of x] by *auto* with zs(3) have proper-binrelchain P(x#bs@[y])using binrelchain-append-reduce2 [of P w # as] by auto **moreover from** zs(1) asbs have set $bs \subseteq set (w \# ws)$ by auto **moreover from** asbs zs(2) have length $bs \leq length (w \# ws)$ by simp ultimately show ?thesis by auto next case False with zs(3) neither (1) Cons(2,3) have proper-binrelchain P(x#(w#zs)@[y])by simp moreover from zs(1) have set $(w \# zs) \subseteq set (w \# ws)$ by auto moreover from zs(2) have length $(w \# zs) \leq length (w \# ws)$ by simp ultimately show ?thesis by blast ged qed (fastforce simp add: Cons(2)) qed simp **lemma** *binrelchain-trans-Cons-snoc*: assumes $\bigwedge x \ y \ z$. $P \ x \ y \Longrightarrow P \ y \ z \Longrightarrow P \ x \ z$ **shows** binrelchain $P(x \# xs @[y]) \implies P x y$ **proof** (*induct xs arbitrary: x*) case Cons with assms show ?case using binrelchain-Cons-reduce by auto qed simp **lemma** *binrelchain-cong*: assumes $\bigwedge x \ y$. $P \ x \ y \Longrightarrow Q \ x \ y$ **shows** binrelchain $P xs \Longrightarrow$ binrelchain Q xsusing assms binrelchain-Cons-reduce (induct xs rule: list-induct-CCons) auto by **lemma** *binrelchain-funcong-Cons-snoc*: assumes $\bigwedge x \ y$. $P \ x \ y \Longrightarrow f \ y = f \ x \ binrelchain \ P \ (x \# xs @[y])$ shows f y = f xusing assms binrelchain-cong[of P] binrelchain-trans-Cons-snoc[of $\lambda x y$. f y = f x x x s y] by auto **lemma** *binrelchain-funcong-extra-condition-Cons-snoc*: assumes $\bigwedge x \ y$. $Q \ x \Longrightarrow P \ x \ y \Longrightarrow Q \ y \ \bigwedge x \ y$. $Q \ x \Longrightarrow P \ x \ y \Longrightarrow f \ y = f \ x$ shows $Q x \Longrightarrow binrelchain P (x \# zs@[y]) \Longrightarrow f y = f x$ **proof** (*induct zs arbitrary: x*) case (Cons z zs) with assms show ?case

using binrelchain-Cons-reduce[of $P \ x \ z \# zs@[y]$] by fastforce qed (simp add: assms)

lemma *binrelchain-setfuncong-Cons-snoc*:

 $\begin{bmatrix} \forall x \in A. \forall y. P x \ y \longrightarrow y \in A; \forall x \in A. \forall y. P x \ y \longrightarrow f \ y = f \ x; x \in A; \\ binrelchain P \ (x \# zs@[y]) \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow f \ y = f \ x \\ \textbf{using binrelchain-funcong-extra-condition-Cons-snoc}[of \ \lambda x. \ x \in A \ P \ f \ x \ zs \ y] \\ \textbf{by} \quad fast \\ \end{bmatrix}$

lemma binrelchain-propcong-Cons-snoc: **assumes** $\bigwedge x \ y. \ Q \ x \implies P \ x \ y \implies Q \ y$ **shows** $Q \ x \implies binrelchain \ P \ (x \# xs@[y]) \implies Q \ y$ **proof** (induct xs arbitrary: x) **case** Cons with assms **show** ?case using binrelchain-Cons-reduce by auto **ged** (simp add: assms)

1.5.6 Set of subseqs

lemma subseqs-Cons: subseqs (x#xs) = map (Cons x) (subseqs xs) @ (subseqs xs) using cong-let[of subseqs xs λxss . map (Cons x) xss @ xss] by simp

```
abbreviation ssubseqs xs \equiv set (subseqs xs)
```

```
lemma nil-ssubseqs: [] \in ssubseqs xs

proof (induct xs)

case (Cons x xs) thus ?case using subseqs-Cons[of x] by simp

qed simp
```

lemma ssubseqs-Cons: ssubseqs (x#xs) = (Cons x) '(ssubseqs $xs) \cup$ ssubseqs xsusing subseqs-Cons[of x] by simp

lemma *ssubseqs-lists*:

```
as \in lists A \implies bs \in ssubseqs \ as \implies bs \in lists A

proof (induct as arbitrary: bs)

case (Cons a as) thus ?case using ssubseqs-Cons[of a] by fastforce

qed simp

lemma delete1-ssubseqs:

as@bs \in ssubseqs \ (as@[a]@bs)

proof (induct as)

case Nil show ?case using ssubseqs-refl ssubseqs-Cons[of a bs] by auto

next

case (Cons x xs) thus ?case using ssubseqs-Cons[of x] by simp

qed

lemma delete2-ssubseqs:

as@bs@cs \in ssubseqs \ (as@[a]@bs@[b]@cs)
```

```
as@bs@cs \in ssubseqs (as@[a]@bs@[b]@cs)
using delete1-ssubseqs[of as@[a]@bs] delete1-ssubseqs ssubseqs-subset
by fastforce
```

1.6 Orders and posets

We have chosen to work with the *ordering* locale instead of the *order* class to more easily facilitate simultaneously working with both an order and its dual.

1.6.1 Morphisms of posets

```
locale OrderingSetMap =
  domain : ordering less-eq less
+ codomain: ordering less-eq' less'
  for less-eq :: 'a\Rightarrow'a\Rightarrowbool (infix \langle \leq \rangle 50)
  and less :: a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow bool (infix \langle \langle \rangle = 50)
 and less-eq':: 'b\Rightarrow'b\Rightarrowbool (infix \leq \ll 50)
 and less' :: b \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow b ool (infix \langle \langle \rangle 50 \rangle)
+ fixes P :: 'a \ set
 and f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b
  assumes ordsetmap: a \in P \implies b \in P \implies a \leq b \implies f a \leq * f b
begin
lemma comp:
  assumes OrderingSetMap less-eq' less' less-eq'' less'' Q q
    f'P \subseteq Q
            OrderingSetMap \ less-eq \ less \ less-eq'' \ less'' \ P \ (g \circ f)
  shows
proof -
  from assms(1) interpret I: OrderingSetMap less-eq' less' less-eq'' less'' Q g.
  show ?thesis
    by standard (use assms(2) in (auto intro: ordsetmap I.ordsetmap))
qed
```

lemma subset: $Q \subseteq P \Longrightarrow OrderingSetMap \ (\leq) \ (<) \ (<*) \ (<*) \ Q f$

using ordsetmap by unfold-locales fast

 \mathbf{end}

```
locale OrderingSetIso = OrderingSetMap less-eq less less-eq' less' P f
  for less-eq :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool (infix \langle < \rangle 50)
  and less
               :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool (infix <<> 50)
  and less-eq':: 'b\Rightarrow'b\Rightarrowbool (infix \langle \langle * \rangle 50)
  and less' :: 'b\Rightarrow'b\Rightarrowbool (infix (<*) 50)
  and P :: 'a \ set
  and f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b
                                   : inj-on f P
+ assumes inj
            rev-OrderingSetMap:
  and
    OrderingSetMap \ less-eq' \ less' \ less-eq \ less \ (f'P) \ (the-inv-into \ P \ f)
abbreviation subset-ordering-iso \equiv OrderingSetIso (\subseteq) (\subset) (\subset) (\subset)
lemma (in OrderingSetMap) isoI:
  assumes inj-on f P \land a b. a \in P \Longrightarrow b \in P \Longrightarrow f a \leq f b \Longrightarrow a \leq b
  shows OrderingSetIso less-eq less less-eq' less' P f
  using assms the inv-into-f-f[OF assms(1)]
  by
            unfold-locales auto
lemma OrderingSetIsoI-orders-greater2less:
  fixes f :: 'a::order \Rightarrow 'b::order
  assumes inj-on f P \land a b. a \in P \Longrightarrow b \in P \Longrightarrow (b \le a) = (f a \le f b)
  shows OrderingSetIso (greater-eq::'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) (greater::'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool)
            (less-eq::'b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) (less::'b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) P f
proof
  from assms(2) show \bigwedge a \ b. \ a \in P \implies b \in P \implies b \leq a \implies f \ a \leq f \ b by auto
  from assms(2)
    show \bigwedge a \ b. \ a \in f' \ P \Longrightarrow b \in f' \ P \Longrightarrow b \leq a \Longrightarrow
             the-inv-into P f a \leq the-inv-into P f b
    using the-inv-into-f-f[OF assms(1)]
    by
           force
qed (rule assms(1))
context OrderingSetIso
begin
lemmas ordsetmap = ordsetmap
lemma ordsetmap-strict: [\![a \in P; b \in P; a < b]\!] \Longrightarrow f a < f b
  using domain.strict-iff-order codomain.strict-iff-order ordsetmap inj
        inj-on-contraD
         fastforce
  by
```

lemmas inv-ordsetmap = OrderingSetMap.ordsetmap[OF rev-OrderingSetMap]

lemma rev-ordsetmap: $[a \in P; b \in P; f a \leq f b] \implies a \leq b$ using inv-ordsetmap the-inv-into-f-f[OF inj] by fastforce

lemma inv-iso: OrderingSetIso less-eq' less' less-eq less (f'P) (the-inv-into P f)
using inv-ordsetmap inj-on-the-inv-into[OF inj] the-inv-into-onto[OF inj]
ordsetmap the-inv-into-the-inv-into[OF inj]
by unfold-locales auto

lemmas inv-ordsetmap-strict = OrderingSetIso.ordsetmap-strict[OF inv-iso]

lemma rev-ordsetmap-strict: $[a \in P; b \in P; f a <* f b] \implies a < b$ using inv-ordsetmap-strict the-inv-into-f-f[OF inj] by fastforce

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma iso-comp:}\\ \textbf{assumes } OrderingSetIso \ less-eq' \ less' \ less-eq'' \ less'' \ Q \ g \ f'P \subseteq Q\\ \textbf{shows } OrderingSetIso \ less-eq \ less \ less-eq'' \ less'' \ P \ (g \circ f)\\ \textbf{proof } (rule \ OrderingSetMap.isoI)\\ \textbf{from } assms \ \textbf{show } OrderingSetMap \ (\leq) \ (<) \ less-eq'' \ less'' \ P \ (g \circ f)\\ \textbf{using } OrderingSetIso.axioms(1) \ comp \ \textbf{by } fast\\ \textbf{from } assms(2) \ \textbf{show } inj\text{-}on \ (g \circ f) \ P\\ \textbf{using } OrderingSetIso.inj[OF \ assms(1)]\\ comp-inj\text{-}on[OF \ inj, \ OF \ subset-inj\text{-}on]\\ \textbf{by } fast\\ \textbf{next}\\ \textbf{fix } a \ b\\ \textbf{from } assms(2) \ \textbf{show } \ [\ a \in P; \ b \in P; \ less-eq'' \ ((g \circ f) \ a) \ ((g \circ f) \ b) \ ] \implies a \leq b\\ \textbf{using } OrderingSetIso.rev-ordsetmap[OF \ assms(1)] \ rev-ordsetmap \ \textbf{by } force\\ \end{array}
```

qed

```
lemma iso-subset:

Q \subseteq P \implies OrderingSetIso \ (\leq) \ (<) \ (\leq*) \ (<*) \ Q \ f

using subset[of Q] subset-inj-on[OF inj] rev-ordsetmap

by (blast intro: OrderingSetMap.isoI)

lemma iso-dual:
```

```
<OrderingSetIso (λa b. less-eq b a) (λa b. less b a)
(λa b. less-eq' b a) (λa b. less' b a) P f>
apply (rule OrderingSetMap.isoI)
apply unfold-locales
using inj
apply (auto simp add: domain.refl codomain.refl
domain.irrefl codomain.irrefl
domain.order-iff-strict codomain.order-iff-strict
ordsetmap-strict rev-ordsetmap-strict inj-onD
intro: domain.trans codomain.trans
domain.strict-trans codomain.strict-trans
domain.antisym codomain.antisym)
```

done

end

lemma *induced-pow-fun-subset-ordering-iso*: assumes inj-on f A **shows** subset-ordering-iso (Pow A) (($^{\circ}$) f) proof show $\bigwedge a \ b. \ a \in Pow \ A \Longrightarrow b \in Pow \ A \Longrightarrow a \subseteq b \Longrightarrow f' \ a \subseteq f' \ b$ by fast from assms show 2:inj-on ((`) f) (Pow A) using induced-pow-fun-inj-on by fast **show** $\bigwedge a \ b. \ a \in (`) \ f \ `Pow \ A \Longrightarrow b \in (`) \ f \ `Pow \ A \Longrightarrow a \subseteq b$ \implies the-inv-into (Pow A) ((`) f) $a \subseteq$ the-inv-into (Pow A) ((`) f) b prooffix Y1 Y2 assume Y: $Y1 \in ((`) f)$ 'Pow A $Y2 \in ((`) f)$ 'Pow A $Y1 \subseteq Y2$ from Y(1,2) obtain X1 X2 where $X1 \subseteq A$ $X2 \subseteq A$ Y1 = f'X1 Y2 = f'X2by *auto* with assms Y(3)**show** the inv-into (Pow A) (($^{\circ}$) f) Y1 \subseteq the inv-into (Pow A) (($^{\circ}$) f) Y2 using inj-onD[OF assms] the-inv-into-f-f[OF 2, of X1] the-inv-into-f-f[OF 2, of X2] by blastqed qed

1.6.2 More arg-min

lemma is-arg-minI: $[Px; \land y. Py \implies \neg my < mx] \implies$ is-arg-min mPxby (simp add: is-arg-min-def)

lemma *is-arg-min-linorderI*:

 $\llbracket P x; \bigwedge y. P y \Longrightarrow m x \le (m y:::::linorder) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow is-arg-min m P x$ by (simp add: is-arg-min-linorder)

lemma *is-arg-min-eq*:

 \llbracket is-arg-min $m P x; P z; m z = m x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ is-arg-min m P zby (metis is-arg-min-def)

lemma is-arg-minD1: is-arg-min $m P x \Longrightarrow P x$ unfolding is-arg-min-def by fast

lemma *is-arg-minD2*: *is-arg-min* $m P x \Longrightarrow P y \Longrightarrow \neg m y < m x$ **unfolding** *is-arg-min-def* by *fast*

lemma is-arg-min-size: fixes $m :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::linorder$ shows is-arg-min $m P x \implies m x = m (arg-min m P)$ by (metis arg-min-equality is-arg-min-linorder) lemma is-arg-min-size-subprop: fixes $m :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::linorder$ assumes is-arg-min $m P x Q x \land y. Q y \implies P y$ shows m (arg-min m Q) = m (arg-min m P)proofhave \neg is-arg-min $m Q x \implies \neg$ is-arg-min m P xproof assume $x: \neg$ is-arg-min m Q xfrom assms(2,3) show False using contrapos-nn[OF x, OF is-arg-minI] is-arg-minD2[OF assms(1)] by auto qed with assms(1) show ?thesis using is-arg-min-size[of m] is-arg-min-size[of m] by fastforce qed

1.6.3 Bottom of a set

```
context ordering begin
```

definition has-bottom :: 'a set \Rightarrow bool where has-bottom $P \equiv \exists z \in P. \forall x \in P. z \leq x$

lemma has-bottomI: $z \in P \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in P \implies z \le x) \implies$ has-bottom P using has-bottom-def by auto

lemma has-uniq-bottom: has-bottom $P \Longrightarrow \exists ! z \in P. \forall x \in P. z \leq x$ using has-bottom-def antisym by force

```
definition bottom :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a
where bottom P \equiv (THE \ z. \ z \in P \land (\forall x \in P. \ z \leq x))
```

```
lemma bottomD:
```

assumes has-bottom P shows bottom $P \in P \ x \in P \implies bottom \ P \leq x$ using assms has-uniq-bottom the I'[of $\lambda z. \ z \in P \land (\forall x \in P. \ z \leq x)]$ unfolding bottom-def by auto

 \mathbf{end}

lemma has-bottom-pow: order.has-bottom (Pow A)

by (fast intro: order.has-bottomI)

lemma bottom-pow: order.bottom (Pow A) = {} **proof** (rule order.bottomI[THEN sym]) **qed** auto

context OrderingSetMap
begin

abbreviation $dombot \equiv domain.bottom P$ **abbreviation** $codbot \equiv codomain.bottom (f'P)$

lemma im-has-bottom: domain.has-bottom $P \implies$ codomain.has-bottom (f'P) using domain.bottomD ordsetmap by (fast intro: codomain.has-bottomI)

lemma *im-bottom*: *domain.has-bottom* $P \implies f \ dombot = codbot$ **using** *domain.bottomD ordsetmap* **by** (*auto intro: codomain.bottomI*)

\mathbf{end}

lemma (in OrderingSetIso) pullback-bottom: \llbracket domain.has-bottom P; $x \in P$; $f x = codomain.bottom (f'P) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ x = domain.bottom Pusing im-has-bottom codomain.bottomD(2) rev-ordsetmap by (auto intro: domain.bottomI)

1.6.4 Minimal and pseudominimal elements in sets

We will call an element of a poset pseudominimal if the only element below it is the bottom of the poset.

context ordering begin

definition minimal-in :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool where minimal-in $P x \equiv x \in P \land (\forall z \in P. \neg z < x)$

definition pseudominimal-in :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where** pseudominimal-in $P x \equiv minimal-in (P - \{bottom P\}) x$ — only makes sense for has-bottom P

```
lemma minimal-inD1: minimal-in P x \Longrightarrow x \in P
 using minimal-in-def by fast
lemma minimal-inD2: minimal-in P x \Longrightarrow z \in P \Longrightarrow \neg z < x
 using minimal-in-def by fast
lemma pseudominimal-inD1: pseudominimal-in P \xrightarrow{x \leftrightarrow x \in P}
  using pseudominimal-in-def minimal-inD1 by fast
lemma pseudominimal-inD2:
  pseudominimal-in P x \Longrightarrow z \in P \Longrightarrow z < x \Longrightarrow z = bottom P
 using pseudominimal-in-def minimal-inD2 by fast
lemma pseudominimal-inI:
 assumes x \in P \ x \neq bottom \ P \ Az. \ z \in P \implies z < x \implies z = bottom \ P
            pseudominimal-in P x
 shows
 using
            assms
 unfolding pseudominimal-in-def minimal-in-def
 by
           fast
lemma pseudominimal-ne-bottom: pseudominimal-in P \ x \implies x \neq bottom P
  using pseudominimal-in-def minimal-inD1 by fast
lemma pseudominimal-comp:
  \llbracket pseudominimal-in P x; pseudominimal-in P y; x \leq y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x = y
  using pseudominimal-inD1 pseudominimal-inD2 pseudominimal-ne-bottom
       strict-iff-order [of x y]
 by
        force
end
lemma pseudominimal-in-pow:
 assumes order.pseudominimal-in (Pow A) x
 shows \exists a \in A. x = \{a\}
proof-
 from assms obtain a where \{a\} \subseteq x
   using order.pseudominimal-ne-bottom bottom-pow[of A] by fast
  with assms show ?thesis
   using order.pseudominimal-inD1 order.pseudominimal-inD2[of - x \{a\}]
        bottom-pow
   by
         fast
qed
lemma pseudominimal-in-pow-singleton:
  a \in A \implies order.pseudominimal-in (Pow A) \{a\}
  using singleton-pow bottom-pow by (fast intro: order.pseudominimal-inI)
```

lemma *no-pseudominimal-in-pow-is-empty*:

 $(\bigwedge x. \neg order.pseudominimal-in (Pow A) \{x\}) \Longrightarrow A = \{\}$ using pseudominimal-in-pow-singleton by (fast intro: equals01)

lemma (in OrderingSetIso) pseudominimal-map: domain.has-bottom P ⇒ domain.pseudominimal-in P x ⇒ codomain.pseudominimal-in (f'P) (f x) using domain.pseudominimal-inD1 pullback-bottom domain.pseudominimal-ne-bottom rev-ordsetmap-strict domain.pseudominimal-inD2 im-bottom by (blast intro: codomain.pseudominimal-inI)

lemma (in OrderingSetIso) pullback-pseudominimal-in:
 [domain.has-bottom P; x∈P; codomain.pseudominimal-in (f'P) (f x)]] ⇒
 domain.pseudominimal-in P x
using im-bottom codomain.pseudominimal-ne-bottom ordsetmap-strict
 codomain.pseudominimal-inD2 pullback-bottom

by (blast intro: domain.pseudominimal-inI)

1.6.5 Set of elements below another

abbreviation (in ordering) below-in :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a set (infix $\langle . \leq \rangle$ 70) where $P. \leq x \equiv \{y \in P. y \leq x\}$

abbreviation (in ord) below-in :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a set (infix $(.\leq)$ 70) where $P.\leq x \equiv \{y \in P. y \leq x\}$

context ordering begin

lemma below-in-refl: $x \in P \implies x \in P. \leq x$ using refl by fast

lemma below-in-singleton: $x \in P \implies P \le x \subseteq \{y\} \implies y = x$ using below-in-refl by fast

- **lemma** bottom-in-below-in: has-bottom $P \implies x \in P \implies$ bottom $P \in P. \leq x$ using bottomD by fast
- **lemma** below-in-singleton-is-bottom: [has-bottom P; $x \in P$; $P \le x = \{x\}$] $\implies x = bottom P$ using bottom-in-below-in by fast

lemma bottom-below-in: has-bottom $P \Longrightarrow x \in P \Longrightarrow$ bottom $(P.\leq x) = bottom P$ using bottom-in-below-in by (fast intro: bottomI[THEN sym])

lemma *bottom-below-in-relative*:

 \llbracket has-bottom $(P.\leq y)$; $x \in P$; $x \leq y \rrbracket \implies$ bottom $(P.\leq x) =$ bottom $(P.\leq y)$ using bottomD trans by (blast intro: bottomI[THEN sym]) **lemma** has-bottom-pseudominimal-in-below-inI: assumes has-bottom $P \ x \in P$ pseudominimal-in $P \ y \ y \leq x$ **shows** pseudominimal-in $(P. \le x)$ y using assms(3,4) pseudominimal-inD1[OF assms(3)] pseudominimal-inD2[OF assms(3)]bottom-below-in[OF assms(1,2)] pseudominimal-ne-bottom by (force intro: pseudominimal-inI) **lemma** has-bottom-pseudominimal-in-below-in: **assumes** has-bottom $P \ x \in P$ pseudominimal-in $(P \le x) \ y$ **shows** pseudominimal-in P y using pseudominimal-inD1[OF assms(3)]pseudominimal-inD2[OF assms(3)]pseudominimal-ne-bottom[OF assms(3)]bottom-below-in[OF assms(1,2)]strict-implies-order [of - y] trans [of - y x](force intro: pseudominimal-inI) by **lemma** pseudominimal-in-below-in: has-bottom $(P.\leq y) \ x \in P \ x \leq y$ pseudominimal-in $(P.\leq x) \ w$ assumes shows pseudominimal-in $(P. \leq y) w$ assms(3) trans[of w x y] trans[of - w x] strict-iff-orderusing pseudominimal-inD1[OF assms(4)]pseudominimal-inD2[OF assms(4)]pseudominimal-ne-bottom[OF assms(4)]bottom-below-in-relative[OF assms(1-3)]by (force intro: pseudominimal-inI) **lemma** collect-pseudominimals-below-in-less-eq-top: assumes $OrderingSetIso\ less-eq\ less\ (\subseteq)\ (\subset)\ (P.\leq x)\ f$ $f'(P.\leq x) = Pow A \ a \subseteq \{y. pseudominimal-in \ (P.\leq x) \ y\}$ **defines** $w \equiv$ the-inv-into $(P. \leq x) f (\bigcup (f'a))$ shows $w \leq x$ prooffrom assms(2,3) have $(\bigcup (f'a)) \in f'(P.\leq x)$ using *pseudominimal-inD1* by *fastforce* with assms(4) show ?thesis using OrderingSetIso.inj[OF assms(1)] the inv-into-into[of $f P. \le x$] by force qed **lemma** collect-pseudominimals-below-in-poset: **assumes** OrderingSetIso less-eq less (\subseteq) (\subset) $(P.\leq x)$ f $f'(P.{\leq}x) = Pow \; A$ $a \subseteq \{y. pseudominimal-in (P.\leq x) y\}$ **defines** $w \equiv the\text{-inv-into} (P. \leq x) f (\bigcup (f'a))$ shows $w \in P$ assms(2-4) OrderingSetIso.inj[OF assms(1)] pseudominimal-inD1using the inv-into-into of $f P \le x \bigcup (f'a)$

by force

lemma collect-pseudominimals-below-in-eq: assumes $x \in P$ OrderingSetIso less-eq less (\subseteq) (\subset) $(P. \leq x)$ f $f'(P.\leq x) = Pow A \ a \subseteq \{y. pseudominimal-in (P.\leq x) \ y\}$ **defines** w: $w \equiv the\text{-inv-into} (P. \leq x) f (\bigcup (f'a))$ **shows** $a = \{y. pseudominimal-in (P. \leq w) y\}$ proof from assms(3) have has-bot-ltx: has-bottom (P. $\leq x$) **using** has-bottom-pow OrderingSetIso.pullback-has-bottom[OF assms(2)] by auto from assms(3,4) have Un-fa: $(\bigcup (f'a)) \in f'(P.\leq x)$ using pseudominimal-inD1 by fastforce from assms have w-le-x: $w \leq x$ and w-P: $w \in P$ using collect-pseudominimals-below-in-less-eq-top collect-pseudominimals-below-in-posetby auto**show** $a \subseteq \{y. pseudominimal-in (P. \leq w) y\}$ proof fix y assume $y: y \in a$ show $y \in \{y. pseudominimal-in (P.\leq w) \}$ **proof** (rule CollectI, rule pseudominimal-inI, rule CollectI, rule conjI) from $y \ assms(4)$ have y-le-x: $y \in P \le x$ using pseudominimal-inD1 by fast thus $y \in P$ by simp from y w show y < wusing y-le-x Un-fa OrderingSetIso.inv-ordsetmap[OF assms(2)]the-inv-into-f-f[OF OrderingSetIso.inj, OF assms(2), of y] by fastforce from $assms(1) \ y \ assms(4)$ show $y \neq bottom \ (P.\leq w)$ using w-P w-le-x has-bot-ltx bottom-below-in-relative pseudominimal-ne-bottom by fast \mathbf{next} fix z assume z: $z \in P \le w z \le y$ with $y \ assms(4)$ have $z = bottom \ (P. \leq x)$ using w-le-x trans pseudominimal-inD2 [of $P. \le x \ y \ z$] by fast moreover from assms(1) have $bottom (P.\leq w) = bottom (P.\leq x)$ using has-bot-ltx w-P w-le-x bottom-below-in-relative by fast ultimately show $z = bottom (P. \le w)$ by simp qed qed **show** $a \supseteq \{y. pseudominimal-in (P. \leq w) y\}$ proof fix v assume $v \in \{y. pseudominimal-in (P. \leq w) y\}$ hence pseudominimal-in $(P.\leq w) v$ by fast moreover hence v-pm-ltx: pseudominimal-in $(P.\leq x)$ v using has-bot-ltx w-P w-le-x pseudominimal-in-below-in by fast ultimately have $f v \leq (\bigcup (f'a))$

```
using w pseudominimal-inD1 [of - v] pseudominimal-inD1 [of - v] w-le-x w-P
         OrderingSetIso.ordsetmap[OF assms(2), of v w] Un-fa
         OrderingSetIso.inj[OF assms(2)]
         f-the-inv-into-f
    by
         force
   with assms(3) obtain y where y \in a \ f \ y \subseteq f \ y
    using v-pm-ltx has-bot-ltx pseudominimal-in-pow
         OrderingSetIso.pseudominimal-map[OF assms(2)]
          force
    by
   with assms(2,4) show v \in a
    using v-pm-ltx pseudominimal-inD1 pseudominimal-comp[of - v y]
         OrderingSetIso.rev-ordsetmap[OF assms(2), of v y]
    by
          fast
 qed
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

1.6.6 Lower bounds

context ordering begin

definition *lbound-of* :: $a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow bool$ where *lbound-of* $x \ y \ b \equiv b \leq x \land b \leq y$

lemma *lbound-ofI*: $b \le x \Longrightarrow b \le y \Longrightarrow$ *lbound-of* $x \ y \ b$ using *lbound-of-def* by *fast*

- **lemma** *lbound-ofD1*: *lbound-of* $x \ y \ b \Longrightarrow b \le x$ using *lbound-of-def* by *fast*
- **lemma** *lbound-ofD2*: *lbound-of* $x \ y \ b \Longrightarrow b \le y$ using *lbound-of-def* by *fast*
- **definition** glbound-in-of :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool where glbound-in-of P x y b \equiv $b \in P \land lbound-of x y b \land (\forall a \in P. lbound-of x y a \longrightarrow a \lt b)$

lemma glbound-in-ofI: $\begin{bmatrix} b \in P; \ lbound-of \ x \ y \ b; \ Aa. \ a \in P \implies lbound-of \ x \ y \ a \implies a \leq b \end{bmatrix} \implies$ glbound-in-of P x y b using glbound-in-of-def by auto

- **lemma** glbound-in-ofD-in: glbound-in-of $P \ x \ y \ b \Longrightarrow b \in P$ using glbound-in-of-def by fast
- **lemma** glbound-in-ofD-lbound: glbound-in-of $P \ x \ y \ b \Longrightarrow$ lbound-of $x \ y \ b$ using glbound-in-of-def by fast

end

1.6.7 Simplex-like posets

Define a poset to be simplex-like if it is isomorphic to the power set of some set.

```
context ordering begin
```

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{definition simplex-like :: 'a set \Rightarrow bool} \\ \textbf{where simplex-like } P \equiv finite \ P \land \\ (\exists f \ A::nat \ set. \\ OrderingSetIso \ less-eq \ less \ (\subseteq) \ (\subset) \ P \ f \land f'P = Pow \ A \\) \end{array}$

lemma simplex-likeI: **assumes** finite P OrderingSetIso less-eq less (\subseteq) (\subset) P f f'P = Pow (A::nat set) **shows** simplex-like P **using** assms simplex-like-def **by** auto

lemma simplex-likeD-finite: simplex-like $P \implies$ finite Pusing simplex-like-def by simp

```
lemma simplex-likeD-iso:
simplex-like P \implies \exists f A::nat set. OrderingSetIso less-eq less (<math>\subseteq) (\subset) P f \land f'P = Pow A
using simplex-like-def by simp
```

lemma simplex-like-has-bottom: simplex-like $P \Longrightarrow$ has-bottom P

```
fastforce
 by
lemma simplex-like-no-pseudominimal-imp-singleton:
 assumes simplex-like P \land x. \neg pseudominimal-in P x
 shows \exists p. P = \{p\}
proof-
 obtain f and A::nat set
   where fA: OrderingSetIso less-eq less (\subseteq) (\subset) P f f'P = Pow A
   using simplex-likeD-iso[OF assms(1)]
   by
         auto
 define e where e: e \equiv \{\}:: nat set
 with fA(2) have e \in f'P using Pow-bottom by simp
 from this obtain p where p \in P f p = e by fast
 have \bigwedge x. \neg order.pseudominimal-in (Pow A) \{x\}
 proof
   fix x::nat assume order.pseudominimal-in (Pow A) \{x\}
   moreover with fA(2) have \{x\} \in f'P
     using order.pseudominimal-inD1 by fastforce
   ultimately show False
     using assms fA simplex-like-has-bottom
          OrderingSet Iso.pullback-pseudominimal-in
     by
          fastforce
 qed
 with e fA(2) show ?thesis
   using no-pseudominimal-in-pow-is-empty
        inj-on-to-singleton[OF OrderingSetIso.inj, OF fA(1)]
   by
         force
\mathbf{qed}
```

using simplex-likeD-iso has-bottom-pow OrderingSetIso.pullback-has-bottom

```
lemma simplex-like-no-pseudominimal-in-below-in-imp-singleton:

[\![x \in P; simplex-like (P. \leq x); \land z. \neg pseudominimal-in (P. \leq x) z ]\!] \Longrightarrow

P. \leq x = \{x\}

using simplex-like-no-pseudominimal-imp-singleton below-in-singleton[of x P]

by fast
```

```
lemma pseudo-simplex-like-has-bottom:

OrderingSetIso less-eq less (\subseteq) (\subset) P f \implies f'P = Pow A \implies

has-bottom P

using has-bottom-pow OrderingSetIso.pullback-has-bottom by fastforce

lemma pseudo-simplex-like-above-pseudominimal-is-top:

assumes OrderingSetIso less-eq less (\subseteq) (\subset) P f f'P = Pow A t \in P

\bigwedge x. pseudominimal-in P x \implies x \leq t

shows f t = A

proof

from assms(2,3) show f t \subseteq A by fast

show A \subseteq f t
```

proof
```
fix a assume a \in A
   moreover with assms(2) have \{a\} \in f'P by simp
   ultimately show a \in f t
     using assms pseudominimal-in-pow-singleton[of a A]
          pseudo-simplex-like-has-bottom[of P f]
          OrderingSetIso.pullback-pseudominimal-in[OF assms(1)]
          OrderingSetIso.ordsetmap[OF assms(1), of - t]
     by
           force
 \mathbf{qed}
qed
lemma pseudo-simplex-like-below-in-above-pseudominimal-is-top:
 assumes x \in P OrderingSetIso less-eq less (\subseteq) (\subset) (P.\leq x) f
        f'(P.\leq x) = Pow A \ t \in P.\leq x
        \bigwedge y. pseudominimal-in (P \leq x) \ y \Longrightarrow y \leq t
 shows t = x
 using assms(1,3-5)
        pseudo-simplex-like-above-pseudominimal-is-top[OF assms(2)]
        below-in-refl[of \ x \ P] OrderingSetIso.ordsetmap[OF \ assms(2), \ of \ t \ x]
        inj-onD[OF \ OrderingSetIso.inj[OF \ assms(2)], of t \ x]
 by
          auto
lemma simplex-like-below-in-above-pseudominimal-is-top:
  assumes x \in P simplex-like (P. \leq x) t \in P. \leq x
        \bigwedge y. pseudominimal-in (P.\leq x) \ y \Longrightarrow y \leq t
 shows t = x
  using assms simplex-likeD-iso
       pseudo-simplex-like-below-in-above-pseudominimal-is-top[of x P - - t]
 by
        blast
end
```

```
lemma (in OrderingSetIso) simplex-like-map:
 assumes domain.simplex-like P
 shows
         codomain.simplex-like (f'P)
proof-
 obtain g::'a \Rightarrow nat set and A::nat set
   where gA: OrderingSetIso (\leq) (<) (\subseteq) (\subset) P g g'P = Pow A
   using domain.simplex-likeD-iso[OF assms]
   by
         auto
 from gA(1) inj
   have OrderingSetIso (\leq *) (< *) (\subseteq) (\subset) (f'P)
         (g \circ (the\text{-}inv\text{-}into P f))
   using OrderingSetIso.iso-comp[OF inv-iso] the-inv-into-onto
   by
        fast
 moreover from gA(2) inj have (g \circ (the-inv-into P f)) '(f'P) = Pow A
   using the-inv-into-onto by (auto simp add: image-comp[THEN sym])
 moreover from assms have finite (f'P)
   using domain.simplex-likeD-finite by fast
```

```
qed
lemma (in OrderingSetIso) pullback-simplex-like:
 assumes finite P codomain.simplex-like (f'P)
 shows domain.simplex-like P
proof-
 obtain g::'b \Rightarrow nat set and A::nat set
   where gA: OrderingSetIso (\leq *) (<*) (\subseteq) (\subset) (f'P) g
            g'(f'P) = Pow A
   using codomain.simplex-likeD-iso[OF assms(2)]
   by
        auto
 from assms(1) gA(2) show ?thesis
   using iso-comp[OF \ gA(1)]
         (auto intro: domain.simplex-likeI simp add: image-comp)
   by
qed
lemma simplex-like-pow:
 assumes finite A
 shows order.simplex-like (Pow A)
proof-
 from assms obtain f::a \Rightarrow nat where inj-on f A
   using finite-imp-inj-to-nat-seg[of A] by auto
 hence subset-ordering-iso (Pow A) ((^{\circ}) f)
   using induced-pow-fun-subset-ordering-iso by fast
 with assms show ?thesis using induced-pow-fun-surj
   by (blast intro: order.simplex-likeI)
qed
```

ultimately show ?thesis by (auto intro: codomain.simplex-likeI)

1.6.8 The superset ordering

abbreviation	supset-has-bottom	$\equiv ordering.has$ -bottom	(⊇)	
abbreviation	$supset\-bottom$	$\equiv ordering.bottom$	(⊇)	
abbreviation	supset-lbound-of	$\equiv ordering.lbound-of$	(⊇)	
abbreviation	supset-glbound-in-of	$\equiv ordering.glbound-in-of$	(⊇)	
abbreviation	supset- $simplex$ - $like$	\equiv ordering.simplex-like	(\supseteq) (\supset)	
abbreviation supset-pseudominimal-in \equiv				
$ordering.pseudominimal-in (\supseteq) (\supset)$				

abbreviation supset-below-in :: 'a set set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set set (infix $\langle . \supseteq \rangle$ 70) where $P.\supseteq A \equiv ordering.below-in (\supseteq) P A$

lemma supset-poset: ordering (\supseteq) (\supset) ...

lemmas supset-bottomI = ordering.bottomI[OF supset-poset] **lemmas** supset-pseudominimal-inI = ordering.pseudominimal-inI [OF supset-poset]**lemmas** supset-pseudominimal-inD1 = ordering.pseudominimal-in<math>D1 [OF supset-poset]**lemmas** supset-pseudominimal-inD2 = ordering.pseudominimal-in<math>D2 [OF supset-poset][OF supset-poset] **lemmas** supset-lbound-ofI = ordering.lbound-ofI

lemmas *supset-lbound-of-def* = ordering.lbound-of-def [OF supset-poset] **lemmas** supset-glbound-in-ofI = ordering.glbound-in-ofI[OF supset-poset] ${\bf lemmas} \ supset-pseudominimal-ne-bottom =$ ordering.pseudominimal-ne-bottom[OF supset-poset] **lemmas** supset-has-bottom-pseudominimal-in-below-inI =ordering.has-bottom-pseudominimal-in-below-inI[OF supset-poset] **lemmas** supset-has-bottom-pseudominimal-in-below-in =ordering.has-bottom-pseudominimal-in-below-in[OF supset-poset] **lemma** OrderingSetIso-pow-complement: $OrderingSetIso (\supseteq) (\supset) (\subseteq) (\subset) (Pow A) ((-) A)$ **using** *inj-on-minus-set* **by** (*fast intro: OrderingSetIsoI-orders-greater2less*) **lemma** *simplex-like-pow-above-in*: **assumes** finite $A X \subseteq A$ shows supset-simplex-like ((Pow A). $\supset X$) proof (rule OrderingSetIso.pullback-simplex-like, rule OrderingSetIso.iso-subset, rule OrderingSetIso-pow-complement) **from** assms(1) **show** finite $((Pow A) \supseteq X)$ by simpfrom assms(1) have finite (Pow (A-X)) by fast **moreover from** assms(2) have $((-) A) \cdot ((Pow A) \supseteq X) = Pow (A-X)$ by auto ultimately **show** ordering.simplex-like (\subseteq) (\subset) (((-) A) ' $((Pow A).\supseteq X))$ using *simplex-like-pow* by fastforce qed fast

end

2 Algebra

In this section, we develop the necessary algebra for developing the theory of Coxeter systems, including groups, quotient groups, free groups, group presentations, and words in a group over a set of generators.

theory Algebra imports Prelim

begin

2.1 Miscellaneous algebra facts

lemma times2-conv-add: (j::nat) + j = 2*jby $(induct \ j)$ auto

lemma (in comm-semiring-1) odd-n0: odd $m \implies m \neq 0$

using dvd-0-right by fast

lemma (in semigroup-add) add-assoc4: a + b + c + d = a + (b + c + d)using add.assoc by simp lemmas (in monoid-add) sum-list-map-cong = arg-cong[OF map-cong, OF refl, of - - - sum-list] context group-add begin lemma map-uminus-order2: $\forall s \in set ss. s+s=0 \implies map (uminus) ss = ss$ by (induct ss) (auto simp add: minus-unique) lemma uminus-sum-list: - sum-list as = sum-list (map uminus (rev as)) by (induct as) (auto simp add: minus-add) lemma uminus-sum-list-order2: $\forall s \in set ss. s+s=0 \implies - sum-list ss = sum-list (rev ss)$

using *uminus-sum-list map-uminus-order2* by *simp*

end

2.2 The type of permutations of a type

Here we construct a type consisting of all bijective functions on a type. This is the prototypical example of a group, where the group operation is composition, and every group can be embedded into such a type. It is for this purpose that we construct this type, so that we may confer upon suitable subsets of types that are not of class *group-add* the properties of that class, via a suitable injective correspondence to this permutation type.

typedef 'a permutation = $\{f::'a \Rightarrow 'a. bij f\}$ morphisms permutation Abs-permutation by fast

setup-lifting *type-definition-permutation*

abbreviation permutation-apply :: 'a permutation \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a (infixr $\langle \rightarrow \rangle$ 90) where $p \rightarrow a \equiv$ permutation p a abbreviation permutation-image :: 'a permutation \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set (infixr $\langle \rightarrow \rangle$ 90) where p ' \rightarrow A \equiv permutation p 'A

lemma permutation-eq-image: $a \leftrightarrow A = a \leftrightarrow B \Longrightarrow A = B$ using permutation[of a] inj-eq-image[OF bij-is-inj] by auto

instantiation permutation :: (type) zero

```
begin
lift-definition zero-permutation :: 'a permutation is id::'a \Rightarrow 'a by simp
instance ..
end
instantiation permutation :: (type) plus
begin
lift-definition plus-permutation :: 'a permutation \Rightarrow 'a permutati
tation
     is
                    comp
     using bij-comp
     by fast
instance ..
end
lemma plus-permutation-abs-eq:
     bij f \Longrightarrow bij g \Longrightarrow
           Abs-permutation f + Abs-permutation g = Abs-permutation (f \circ g)
     by (simp add: plus-permutation.abs-eq eq-onp-same-args)
instance permutation :: (type) semigroup-add
proof
     fix a b c :: 'a permutation show a + b + c = a + (b + c)
           using comp-assoc[of permutation a permutation b permutation c]
           by
                               transfer simp
qed
instance permutation :: (type) monoid-add
proof
     fix a :: 'a permutation
     show \theta + a = a by transfer simp
     show a + \theta = a by transfer simp
\mathbf{qed}
instantiation permutation :: (type) uminus
begin
lift-definition uninus-permutation :: 'a permutation \Rightarrow 'a permutation
                      \lambda f. the-inv f
     \mathbf{is}
     using bij-betw-the-inv-into
                       fast
     by
instance ..
end
instantiation permutation :: (type) minus
begin
lift-definition minus-permutation :: 'a permutation \Rightarrow 'a permutation \Rightarrow 'a per-
mutation
     is
                    \lambda f g. f \circ (the\text{-}inv g)
     using bij-betw-the-inv-into bij-comp
```

by fast instance .. end

lemma *minus-permutation-abs-eq*:

 $bij f \Longrightarrow bij g \Longrightarrow$ Abs-permutation f - Abs-permutation g = Abs-permutation $(f \circ the$ -inv g)by (simp add: minus-permutation.abs-eq eq-onp-same-args) instance permutation :: (type) group-add

proof fix $a \ b :: 'a \ permutation$ **show** -a + a = 0 **using** the *inv*-leftinv[of permutation a] **by** transfer simp **show** a + -b = a - b **by** transfer simp **qed**

2.3 Natural action of nat on types of class monoid-add

2.3.1 Translation from class power.

Here we translate the *power* class to apply to types of class *monoid-add*.

context monoid-add begin

sublocale nataction: power 0 plus .
sublocale add-mult-translate: monoid-mult 0 plus
by unfold-locales (auto simp add: add.assoc)

abbreviation nataction :: $a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow a$ (infix (+) 80) where $a + n \equiv nataction.power a n$

lemmas nataction-2 = add-mult-translate.power2-eq-square **lemmas** nataction-Suc2 = add-mult-translate.power-Suc2

lemma alternating-sum-list-conv-nataction: sum-list (alternating-list $(2*n) \ s \ t$) = $(s+t)+\hat{n}$ by (induct n) (auto simp add: nataction-Suc2[THEN sym])

lemma nataction-add-flip: $(a+b)+\widehat{}(Suc n) = a + (b+a)+\widehat{}n + b$ using nataction-Suc2 add.assoc by (induct n arbitrary: a b) auto

end

lemma (in group-add) nataction-add-eq0-flip: assumes $(a+b)+\widehat{n} = 0$ shows $(b+a)+\widehat{n} = 0$ proof (cases n) case (Suc k) with assms show ?thesis using nataction-add-flip add.assoc[of $-a \ a+b \ (a+b)+\widehat{k}$] by simp $\mathbf{qed} \ simp$

2.3.2 Additive order of an element

context monoid-add begin

definition add-order :: 'a \Rightarrow nat where add-order $a \equiv if (\exists n > 0. a + \hat{n} = 0)$ then (LEAST n. $n > 0 \land a + \hat{n} = 0$) else 0

lemma add-order: $a + \hat{\} (add\text{-order} a) = 0$ using LeastI-ex[of λn . $n > 0 \land a + \hat{\} n = 0$] add-order-def by simp

lemma add-order-least: $n > 0 \implies a + \hat{n} = 0 \implies add$ -order $a \le n$ using Least-le[of λn . $n > 0 \land a + \hat{n} = 0$] add-order-def by simp

lemma add-order-equality: $[\![n>0; a+\hat{n}=0; (\bigwedge m. m>0 \implies a+\hat{m}=0 \implies n \le m)]\!] \implies$ add-order a = n**using** Least-equality[of $\lambda n. n>0 \land a+\hat{n}=0$] add-order-def by auto

lemma add-order0: add-order 0 = 1using add-order-equality by simp

lemma add-order-gt0: (add-order $a > 0) = (\exists n > 0. a + \hat{n} = 0)$ using LeastI-ex[of $\lambda n. n > 0 \land a + \hat{n} = 0$] add-order-def by simp

lemma add-order-eq0: add-order $a = 0 \implies n > 0 \implies a + n \neq 0$ using add-order-gt0 by force

lemma less-add-order-eq-0: assumes $a+\hat{k} = 0$ k < add-order a shows k = 0proof (cases k=0) case False moreover with assms(1) have $\exists n > 0$. $a+\hat{n} = 0$ by fast ultimately show ?thesis using assms add-order-def not-less-Least[of $k \ \lambda n. \ n > 0 \ \wedge \ a+\hat{n} = 0$] by auto qed simp

lemma less-add-order-eq-0-contra: $k > 0 \implies k < add-order a \implies a + k \neq 0$ using less-add-order-eq-0 by fast

lemma add-order-relator: add-order (a+(add-order a)) = 1using add-order by (auto intro: add-order-equality)

abbreviation pair-relator-list :: $a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow a$ list

```
where pair-relator-list s \ t \equiv alternating-list \ (2*add-order \ (s+t)) \ s \ t
abbreviation pair-relator-halflist :: a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow a list
  where pair-relator-halflist s t \equiv alternating-list (add-order (s+t)) s t
abbreviation pair-relator-halflist 2 :: a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow a list
  where pair-relator-halflist2 s t \equiv
   (if even (add-order (s+t)) then pair-relator-halflist s t else
     pair-relator-halflist t s)
lemma sum-list-pair-relator-list: sum-list (pair-relator-list s t) = 0
 by (auto simp add: add-order alternating-sum-list-conv-nataction)
end
context group-add
begin
lemma add-order-add-eq1: add-order (s+t) = 1 \implies t = -s
 using add-order [of s+t] by (simp add: minus-unique)
lemma add-order-add-sym: add-order (t+s) = add-order (s+t)
proof (cases add-order (t+s) = 0 add-order (s+t) = 0 rule: two-cases)
  case one thus ?thesis
   using add-order nataction-add-eq0-flip[of s t] add-order-eq0 by auto
\mathbf{next}
  case other thus ?thesis
   using add-order nataction-add-eq0-flip[of t s] add-order-eq0 by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case neither thus ?thesis
   using add-order [of s+t] add-order [of t+s]
        nataction-add-eq0-flip[of s t] nataction-add-eq0-flip[of t s]
        add-order-least[of add-order (s+t)] add-order-least[of add-order (t+s)]
   by fastforce
qed simp
```

lemma pair-relator-halflist-append:

pair-relator-halflist s t @ pair-relator-halflist 2 s t = pair-relator-list s tusing alternating-list-split[of add-order (s+t) add-order (s+t) s t] by (auto simp add: times2-conv-add add-order-add-sym)

lemma rev-pair-relator-list: rev (pair-relator-list s t) = pair-relator-list t s by (simp add:rev-alternating-list add-order-add-sym)

```
lemma pair-relator-halflist2-conv-rev-pair-relator-halflist:
pair-relator-halflist2 s t = rev (pair-relator-halflist t s)
by (auto simp add: add-order-add-sym rev-alternating-list)
```

end

2.4 Partial sums of a list

Here we construct a list that collects the results of adding the elements of a given list together one-by-one.

```
context monoid-add
begin
primrec sums :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list
 where
   sums [] = [\theta]
 | sums (x \# xs) = 0 \# map ((+) x) (sums xs)
lemma length-sums: length (sums xs) = Suc (length xs)
 by (induct xs) auto
lemma sums-snoc: sums (xs@[x]) = sums xs @ [sum-list (xs@[x])]
 by (induct xs) (auto simp add: add.assoc)
lemma sums-append2:
 sums (xs@ys) = butlast (sums xs) @ map ((+) (sum-list xs)) (sums ys)
proof (induct ys rule: rev-induct)
 case Nil show ?case by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) (auto simp add: sums-snoc)
next
 case (snoc y ys) thus ?case using sums-snoc[of xs@ys] by (simp add: sums-snoc)
qed
lemma sums-Cons-conv-append-tl:
 sums (x \# xs) = 0 \# x \# map ((+) x) (tl (sums xs))
 by (cases xs) auto
lemma pullback-sums-map-middle2:
 map \ F \ (sums \ xs) = ds@[d,e]@es \Longrightarrow
   \exists as \ a \ bs. \ xs = as@[a]@bs \land map \ F \ (sums \ as) = ds@[d] \land
     d = F (sum-list as) \land e = F (sum-list (as@[a]))
proof (induct xs es rule: list-induct2-snoc)
 case (Nil2 xs)
 show ?case
 proof (cases xs rule: rev-cases)
   case Nil with Nil2 show ?thesis by simp
 next
   case (snoc ys y) have ys: xs = ys@[y] by fact
   with Nil2(1) have y: map F (sums ys) = ds@[d] e = F (sum-list (ys@[y]))
    by (auto simp add: sums-snoc)
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases ys rule: rev-cases)
     case Nil
     with ys y have
      xs = []@[y]@[] map F (sums []) = ds@[d]
      d = F (sum-list []) e = F (sum-list ([]@[y]))
```

```
by auto
     thus ?thesis by fast
   \mathbf{next}
     case (snoc \ zs \ z)
     with y(1) have z: map F (sums zs) = ds d = F (sum-list (zs@[z]))
      by (auto simp add: sums-snoc)
     from z(1) ys y snoc have
      xs = (zs@[z])@[y]@[] map F (sums (zs@[z])) = ds@[d]
      e = F (sum\text{-list} ((zs@[z])@[y]))
      by auto
     with z(2) show ?thesis by fast
   qed
 qed
\mathbf{next}
 case snoc thus ?case by (fastforce simp add: sums-snoc)
qed simp
lemma pullback-sums-map-middle3:
 map F (sums xs) = ds@[d,e,f]@fs \Longrightarrow
   \exists as \ a \ b \ bs. \ xs = as@[a,b]@bs \land d = F \ (sum-list \ as) \land
     e = F (sum-list (as@[a])) \land f = F (sum-list (as@[a,b]))
proof (induct xs fs rule: list-induct2-snoc)
 case (Nil2 xs)
 show ?case
 proof (cases xs rule: rev-cases)
   case Nil with Nil2 show ?thesis by simp
 \mathbf{next}
   case (snoc ys y)
   with Nil2 have y: map F (sums ys) = ds@[d,e] f = F (sum-list (ys@[y]))
    by (auto simp add: sums-snoc)
   from y(1) obtain as a bs where asabs:
     ys = as@[a]@bs map F (sums as) = ds@[d]
     d = F (sum-list as) e = F (sum-list (as@[a]))
    using pullback-sums-map-middle2[of F ys ds]
     by
          fastforce
   have bs = []
   proof-
     from y(1) asabs(1,2) have Suc (length bs) = Suc 0
      by (auto simp add: sums-append2 map-butlast length-sums[THEN sym])
     thus ?thesis by fast
   qed
   with snoc asabs(1) y(2) have xs = as@[a,y]@[] f = F (sum-list (as@[a,y]))
    by auto
   with asabs(3,4) show ?thesis by fast
 qed
\mathbf{next}
 case snoc thus ?case by (fastforce simp add: sums-snoc)
qed simp
```

lemma *pullback-sums-map-double-middle2*:

assumes map F (sums xs) = ds@[d,e]@es@[f,g]@gsshows $\exists as a bs b cs. xs = as@[a]@bs@[b]@cs \land d = F$ (sum-list $as) \land e = F$ (sum-list (as@[a])) $\land f = F$ (sum-list (as@[a]@bs)) $\land g = F$ (sum-list (as@[a]@bs@[b])) prooffrom assms obtain As b cs where Asbcs: xs = As@[b]@cs map F (sums As) = ds@[d,e]@es@[f] f = F (sum-list As) g = F (sum-list (As@[b])) using pullback-sums-map-middle2[of F xs ds@[d,e]@es]by fastforce from Asbcs show ?thesis using pullback-sums-map-middle2[of F As ds d e es@[f]] by fastforce qed

end

2.5 Sums of alternating lists

context monoid-add begin

lemma alternating-order2-cancel-1left:

 $s{+}s{=}\theta \implies$

```
sum-list (s \# (alternating-list (Suc n) s t)) = sum-list (alternating-list n t s)
using add.assoc[of s s] alternating-list-Suc-Cons[of n s] by simp
```

lemma *alternating-order2-cancel-2left*:

```
\begin{array}{l} s+s=0 \implies t+t=0 \implies \\ sum-list \ (t \ \# \ s \ \# \ (alternating-list \ (Suc \ (Suc \ n)) \ s \ t)) = \\ sum-list \ (alternating-list \ n \ s \ t) \\ \textbf{using } alternating-order2-cancel-1left[of \ s \ Suc \ n] \\ alternating-order2-cancel-1left[of \ t \ n] \\ \textbf{by } simp \end{array}
```

lemma *alternating-order2-even-cancel-right*:

assumes $st : s+s=0 \ t+t=0$ and $even-n: even \ n$ shows $m \le n \implies sum-list \ (alternating-list \ n \ s \ t \ @ alternating-list \ m \ t \ s) = sum-list \ (alternating-list \ (n-m) \ s \ t)$ proof $(induct \ n \ arbitrary: \ m \ rule: \ nat-even-induct, \ rule \ even-n)$ case $(SucSuc \ k)$ with st show ?case using $alternating-order2-cancel-2left[of \ t \ s]$

 \mathbf{end}

2.6 Conjugation in group-add

2.6.1 Abbreviations and basic facts
context group-add begin
abbreviation $lconjby :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ where $lconjby \ x \ y \equiv x+y-x$
abbreviation reconjby :: $a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow a$ where reconjby $x \ y \equiv -x + y + x$
lemma lconjby-add: lconjby $(x+y)$ $z = lconjby x$ (lconjby $y z$) by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
lemma rconjby-add: rconjby $(x+y)$ $z = rconjby$ y $(rconjby x z)$ by $(simp add: minus-add add.assoc[THEN sym])$
lemma add-rconjby: rconjby $x y + rconjby x z = rconjby x (y+z)$ by (simp add: add.assoc)
lemma lconjby-uminus: lconjby $x (-y) = -$ lconjby $x y$ using minus-unique[of lconjby $x y$, THEN sym] by (simp add: algebra-simps)
lemma rconjby-uminus: rconjby $x(-y) = -$ rconjby $x y$ using minus-unique[of rconjby $x y$] add-assoc4[of rconjby $x y - x - y x$] by simp
lemma <i>lconjby-rconjby: lconjby</i> x (<i>rconjby</i> x y) = y by (<i>simp</i> add: algebra-simps)
lemma rconjby-lconjby: rconjby x (lconjby $x y$) = y by (simp add: algebra-simps)
lemma <i>lconjby-inj: inj</i> (<i>lconjby</i> x) using <i>rconjby-lconjby</i> by (<i>fast intro: inj-on-inverseI</i>)
lemma rconjby-inj: inj (rconjby x) using lconjby-rconjby by (fast intro: inj-on-inverseI)
lemma <i>lconjby-surj: surj</i> (<i>lconjby</i> x) using <i>lconjby-rconjby surjI</i> [<i>of lconjby</i> x] by <i>fast</i>
lemma <i>lconjby-bij: bij</i> (<i>lconjby</i> x) unfolding <i>bij-def</i> using <i>lconjby-inj lconjby-surj</i> by <i>fast</i>

lemma the-inv-lconjby: the-inv (lconjby x) = (rconjby x)using *bij-betw-f-the-inv-into-f*[OF lconjby-bij, of - x] lconjby-rconjby (force intro: inj-onD[OF lconjby-inj, of x]) by **lemma** *lconjby-eq-conv-rconjby-eq*: $w = lconjby \ x \ y \Longrightarrow y = rconjby \ x \ w$ using the-inv-lconjby the-inv-into-f-f[OF lconjby-inj] by force **lemma** rconjby-order2: $s+s = 0 \implies$ rconjby $x \ s +$ rconjby $x \ s = 0$ **by** (*simp add: add-rconjby*) **lemma** *rconjby-order2-eq-lconjby*: assumes $s+s=\theta$ **shows** rconjby s = lconjby sproofhave reconjby s = lconjby (-s) by simp with assms show ?thesis using minus-unique by simp qed **lemma** *lconjby-alternating-list-order2*: assumes s+s=0 t+t=0**shows** lconjby (sum-list (alternating-list $k \ s \ t$)) (if even k then $s \ else \ t$) = sum-list (alternating-list (Suc (2*k)) s t) **proof** (*induct k rule: nat-induct-step2*) case (SucSuc m) **have** *lconjby* (*sum-list* (*alternating-list* (*Suc* (*Suc* m)) *s t*)) (if even (Suc (Suc m)) then s else t) = s + t + tlconjby (sum-list (alternating-list m s t)) (if even m then s else t) -t - susing alternating-list-SucSuc-ConsCons[of m s t](simp add: algebra-simps) by also from assms SucSuc have $\ldots = sum$ -list (alternating-list (Suc (2*Suc (Suc m)))) s t) using alternating-list-SucSuc-ConsCons[of Suc $(2*m) \ s \ t$] sum-list.append[of alternating-list (Suc (2*Suc m)) s t [t]]by (simp add: algebra-simps) finally show ?case by fast **qed** (*auto simp add: assms*(1) *algebra-simps*)

end

2.6.2 The conjugation sequence

Given a list in *group-add*, we create a new list by conjugating each term by all the previous terms. This sequence arises in Coxeter systems.

context group-add begin

primrec *lconjseq* :: 'a *list* \Rightarrow 'a *list* **where**

lconjseq [] = [] | lconjseq (x#xs) = x # (map (lconjby x) (lconjseq xs)) **lemma** length-lconjseq: length (lconjseq xs) = length xs**by** (*induct xs*) *auto* **lemma** lconjseq-snoc: lconjseq (xs@[x]) = lconjseq xs @ [lconjby (sum-list xs) x]**by** (*induct xs*) (*auto simp add: lconjby-add*) **lemma** *lconjseq-append*: lconjseq (xs@ys) = lconjseq xs @ (map (lconjby (sum-list xs)) (lconjseq ys))**proof** (*induct ys rule: rev-induct*) case (snoc y ys) thus ?case using *lconjseq-snoc*[of xs@ys] *lconjseq-snoc*[of ys] by (simp add: *lconjby-add*) **qed** simp lemma lconjseq-alternating-order2-repeats': fixes s t :: 'a**defines** altst: altst $\equiv \lambda n$. alternating-list n s t and altts: altts $\equiv \lambda n$. alternating-list n t s assumes st : s+s=0 t+t=0 (s+t)+k=0**shows** map (lconjby (sum-list (altst k)))(lconjseq (if even k then altst m else altts m)) = lconjseq (altst m)**proof** (*induct* m) case (Suc j) with altst altts have map (lconjby (sum-list (altst k)))(lconjseq (if even k then altst (Suc j) else altts (Suc j))) =*lconjseq* (altst j) @ [lconjby (sum-list (altst k @ (if even k then altst j else altts j)))(if even k then (if even j then s else t) else (if even j then t else s))]by (auto simp add: lconjseq-snoc lconjby-add) **also from** altst altts st(1,2)have $\ldots = lconjseq (altst j) @ [sum-list (altst (Suc (2*(k+j))))]$ using *lconjby-alternating-list-order2* [of $s \ t \ k+j$] by (cases even k)(auto simp add: alternating-list-append[of k]) finally show ?case using altst st by (auto simp add: alternating-list-append(1)[THEN sym] $alternating\-sum\-list\-conv\-nataction$ lconjby-alternating-list-order2 lconjseq-snoc) qed (simp add: altst altts) **lemma** *lconjseq-alternating-order2-repeats*: fixes s t :: 'a and k :: nat**defines** altst: altst $\equiv \lambda n$. alternating-list n s t

and altts: $altts \equiv \lambda n$. alternating-list $n \ t \ s$

assumes st: s+s=0 t+t=0 $(s+t)+\hat{k}=0$ **shows** lconjseq (altst (2*k)) = lconjseq (altst k) @ lconjseq (altst k) prooffrom altst altts have lconjseq (altst (2*k)) = lconjseq (altst k) @ map (lconjby (sum-list (altst k)))(lconjseq (if even k then altst k else altts k))**using** alternating-list-append [THEN sym, of $k \ s \ t$] (auto simp add: times2-conv-add lconjseq-append) by with altst altts st show ?thesis using lconjseq-alternating-order2-repeats (of s t k k) by auto qed **lemma** even-count-lconjseq-alternating-order2: fixes s t :: 'aassumes s+s=0 t+t=0 $(s+t)+\hat{k}=0$ **shows** even (count-list (lconjseq (alternating-list (2 * k) * t)) x) proof**define** xs where xs: $xs \equiv lconjseq$ (alternating-list (2*k) s t) with assms obtain as where xs = as@asusing lconjseq-alternating-order2-repeats by fast hence count-list $xs \ x = 2 * (count-list \ as \ x)$ by (simp add: times2-conv-add) with xs show ?thesis by simp qed **lemma** order2-hd-in-lconjseq-deletion: shows $s+s=0 \implies s \in set (lconiseg ss)$ $\implies \exists as b bs. ss = as@[b]@bs \land sum-list (s\#ss) = sum-list (as@bs)$ **proof** (*induct ss arbitrary: s rule: rev-induct*) case (snoc t ts) show ?case **proof** (cases $s \in set$ (lconjseq ts)) case True with snoc(1,2) obtain as b bs where asbbs: ts = as @[b]@bs sum-list (s#ts) = sum-list (as@bs)by fastforce from asbbs(2) have sum-list (s#ts@[t]) = sum-list (as@(bs@[t]))using sum-list.append[of s # ts [t]] sum-list.append[of as@bs [t]] by simp with asbbs(1) show ?thesis by fastforce \mathbf{next} case False with snoc(3) have s: s = lconjby (sum-list ts) t by (simp add: lconjseq-snoc) with snoc(2) have t+t=0**using** *lconjby-eq-conv-rconjby-eq*[*of s sum-list ts t*] rconjby-order2[of s sum-list ts] by simpmoreover from s have sum-list (s#ts@[t]) = sum-list ts + t + tusing add.assoc[of sum-list ts + t - sum-list ts sum-list ts](simp add: algebra-simps) by

```
ultimately have sum-list (s#ts@[t]) = sum-list (ts@[])
by (simp add: algebra-simps)
thus ?thesis by fast
qed
qed simp
```

end

2.6.3 The action on signed group-add elements

Here we construct an action of a group on itself by conjugation, where group elements are endowed with an auxiliary sign by pairing with a boolean element. In multiple applications of this action, the auxiliary sign helps keep track of how many times the elements conjugating and being conjugated are the same. This action arises in exploring reduced expressions of group elements as words in a set of generators of order two (in particular, in a Coxeter group).

type-synonym 'a signed = $'a \times bool$

definition signed-function :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ signed} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ signed}$ where signed-function $f \ s \ x \equiv map\text{-prod} \ (f \ s) \ (\lambda b. \ b \neq (fst \ x = s)) \ x$ — so the sign of x is flipped precisely when its first component is equal to s

context group-add begin

abbreviation signed-lconjaction \equiv signed-function lconjby **abbreviation** signed-rconjaction \equiv signed-function rconjby

lemmas signed-lconjactionD = signed-funaction-def[of lconjby] **lemmas** signed-rconjactionD = signed-funaction-def[of rconjby]

abbreviation signed-lconjpermutation :: $a \Rightarrow a$ signed permutation where signed-lconjpermutation $s \equiv Abs$ -permutation (signed-lconjaction s)

abbreviation signed-list-lconjaction :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a signed \Rightarrow 'a signed where signed-list-lconjaction ss \equiv foldr signed-lconjaction ss

lemma signed-lconjaction-fst: fst (signed-lconjaction s x) = lconjby s (fst x) using signed-lconjactionD by simp

```
by auto
qed
```

```
lemma signed-rconjaction-by-order2-eq-lconjaction:
 s+s=0 \implies signed-reconjuction s = signed-leconjuction s
 using signed-function-def[of lconjby s] signed-function-def[of rconjby s]
      rconjby-order2-eq-lconjby[of s]
 by
       auto
lemma inj-signed-lconjaction: inj (signed-lconjaction s)
proof (rule injI)
 fix x y assume 1: signed-lconjaction s x = signed-lconjaction s y
 moreover obtain a1 \ a2 :: 'a \text{ and } b1 \ b2 :: bool
   where xy: x = (a1, b1) y = (a2, b2)
         fastforce
   by
 ultimately show x=y
   using injD[OF lconjby-inj, of s a1 a2] signed-lconjactionD
         (cases \ a1 = s \ a2 = s \ rule: \ two-cases) auto
   by
qed
lemma surj-signed-lconjaction: surj (signed-lconjaction s)
 using signed-lconjaction-rconjaction[THEN sym] by fast
lemma bij-signed-lconjaction: bij (signed-lconjaction s)
 using inj-signed-lconjaction surj-signed-lconjaction by (fast intro: bijI)
lemma the-inv-signed-lconjaction:
 the-inv (signed-lconjaction s) = signed-rconjaction s
proof
 fix x
 show the-inv (signed-lconjaction s) x = signed-rconjaction s x
 proof (rule the-inv-into-f-eq, rule inj-signed-lconjaction)
   show signed-lconjaction s (signed-rconjaction s x) = x
     using signed-lconjaction-rconjaction by fast
 qed (simp add: surj-signed-lconjaction)
qed
lemma the-inv-signed-lconjaction-by-order2:
 s+s=0 \implies the -inv (signed - lconjaction s) = signed - lconjaction s
 using the-inv-signed-lconjaction signed-rconjaction-by-order2-eq-lconjaction
 by
       simp
lemma signed-list-lconjaction-fst:
 fst (signed-list-lconjaction ss x) = lconjby (sum-list ss) (fst x)
 using signed-lconjaction-fst lconjby-add by (induct ss) auto
lemma signed-list-lconjaction-snd:
 shows \forall s \in set ss. s + s = 0 \implies snd (signed-list-lconjaction ss x)
```

```
= (if even (count-list (lconjseq (rev ss)) (fst x)) then snd x else \neg snd x)
```

proof (*induct ss*) **case** (Cons s ss) **hence** prevcase: snd (signed-list-lconjaction ss x) = (if even (count-list (lconjseq (rev ss)) (fst x)) then snd x else \neg snd x) by simp have 1: snd (signed-list-lconjaction (s # ss) x) = snd (signed-lconjaction s (signed-list-lconjaction ss x)) by simp show ?case **proof** (cases fst (signed-list-lconjaction ss x) = s) case True with 1 prevcase have snd (signed-list-lconjaction (s # ss) x) = (if even (count-list (lconjseq (rev ss)) (fst x)) then \neg snd x else snd x) (simp add: signed-lconjactionD) by with True Cons(2) rconjby-lconjby show ?thesis (auto simp add: signed-list-lconjaction-fst lconjseq-snoc by simp flip: uminus-sum-list-order2) \mathbf{next} case False **hence** rconjby (sum-list ss) (lconjby (sum-list ss) (fst x)) \neq rconjby (sum-list ss) s **by** (*simp add: signed-list-lconjaction-fst*) with Cons(2) have count-list (lconjseq (rev (s#s))) (fst x) = count-list (lconjseq (rev ss)) (fst x) by (simp add: rconjby-lconjby uminus-sum-list-order2[THEN sym] *lconjseq-snoc*) moreover from False 1 prevcase have snd (signed-list-lconjaction (s # ss) x) = (if even (count-list (lconjseq (rev ss)) (fst x)) then snd x else \neg snd x) **by** (*simp add: signed-lconjactionD*) ultimately show *?thesis* by *simp* qed qed simp

 \mathbf{end}

2.7 Cosets

2.7.1 Basic facts

```
lemma set-zero-plus' [simp]: (0::'a::monoid-add) + o C = C
— lemma Set-Algebras.set-zero-plus is restricted to types of class comm-monoid-add;
here is a version in monoid-add.
```

by (*auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def*)

lemma *lcoset-0*: $(w::'a::monoid-add) + o 0 = \{w\}$ using *elt-set-plus-def* [of w] by *simp*

lemma *lcoset-refl*: $(0::'a::monoid-add) \in A \implies a \in a + o A$ using *elt-set-plus-def* by *force*

lemma lcoset-eq-reps-subset: (a::'a::group-add) + $o A \subseteq a + o B \Longrightarrow A \subseteq B$ using elt-set-plus-def[of a] by auto

lemma lcoset-eq-reps: $(a::'a::group-add) + o A = a + o B \Longrightarrow A = B$ using lcoset-eq-reps-subset[of a A B] lcoset-eq-reps-subset[of a B A] by auto

lemma *lcoset-inj-on: inj* ((+*o*) (*a::'a::group-add*)) **using** *lcoset-eq-reps inj-onI*[*of* UNIV (+*o*) *a*] **by** *auto*

lemma lcoset-conv-set: $(a::'g::group-add) \in b + o A \Longrightarrow -b + a \in A$ by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def)

2.7.2 The supset order on cosets

lemma supset-lbound-lcoset-shift: supset-lbound-of $X Y B \Longrightarrow$ ordering.lbound-of (\supseteq) (a + o X) (a + o Y) (a + o B)using ordering.lbound-of-def[OF supset-poset, of X Y B] by (fast intro: ordering.lbound-ofI supset-poset) **lemma** supset-glbound-in-of-lcoset-shift: fixes P :: 'a::group-add set set assumes supset-glbound-in-of P X Y B**shows** supset-globund-in-of $((+o) \ a \ 'P) \ (a + o \ X) \ (a + o \ Y) \ (a + o \ B)$ using ordering.glbound-in-ofD-in[OF supset-poset, OF assms] ordering.glbound-in-ofD-lbound[OF supset-poset, OF assms] supset-lbound-lcoset-shift[of X Y B a]supset-lbound-lcoset-shift[of a + o X a + o Y - -a] ordering.glbound-in-ofD-glbound[OF supset-poset, OF assms] ordering.glbound-in-ofI[OF supset-poset, of a + o B (+o) a ' P a + o X a + o Y1 (fastforce simp add: set-plus-rearrange2) by

2.7.3 The afforded partition

definition *lcoset-rel* :: 'a::{*uminus,plus*} *set* \Rightarrow ('a×'a) *set* where *lcoset-rel* $A \equiv \{(x,y). -x + y \in A\}$

lemma lcoset- $relI: -x+y \in A \implies (x,y) \in lcoset$ -rel Ausing lcoset-rel-def by fast

2.8 Groups

We consider groups as closed sets in a type of class group-add.

2.8.1 Locale definition and basic facts

```
locale
           Group =
  fixes
          G :: 'g::group-add \ set
 assumes nonempty : G \neq \{\}
 and
           diff-closed: \bigwedge g h. g \in G \Longrightarrow h \in G \Longrightarrow g - h \in G
begin
abbreviation Subgroup :: 'g set \Rightarrow bool
  where Subgroup H \equiv Group \ H \land H \subseteq G
lemma Subgroup D1: Subgroup H \Longrightarrow Group H by fast
lemma zero-closed : \theta \in G
proof-
  from nonempty obtain g where g \in G by fast
 hence g - g \in G using diff-closed by fast
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma uminus-closed: g \in G \implies -g \in G
  using zero-closed diff-closed [of 0 g] by simp
lemma add-closed: q \in G \implies h \in G \implies g + h \in G
  using uminus-closed[of h] diff-closed[of g - h] by simp
lemma uminus-add-closed: g \in G \Longrightarrow h \in G \Longrightarrow -g + h \in G
  using uminus-closed add-closed by fast
lemma lconjby-closed: q \in G \implies x \in G \implies lconjby \ q \ x \in G
  using add-closed diff-closed by fast
lemma lconjby-set-closed: g \in G \implies A \subseteq G \implies lconjby g ' A \subseteq G
  using lconjby-closed by fast
lemma set-lconjby-subset-closed:
  H \subseteq G \Longrightarrow A \subseteq G \Longrightarrow (\bigcup h \in H. \ lconjby \ h \ `A) \subseteq G
  using lconjby-set-closed[of - A] by fast
lemma sum-list-map-closed: set (map \ f \ as) \subseteq G \Longrightarrow (\sum a \leftarrow as. \ f \ a) \in G
  using zero-closed add-closed by (induct as) auto
lemma sum-list-closed: set as \subseteq G \Longrightarrow sum-list as \in G
   using sum-list-map-closed by force
```

2.8.2 Sets with a suitable binary operation

We have chosen to only consider groups in types of class group-add so that we can take advantage of all the algebra lemmas already proven in HOL. Groups, as well as constructs like sum-list. The following locale builds a bridge between this restricted view of groups and the usual notion of a binary operation on a set satisfying the group axioms, by constructing an injective map into type permutation (which is of class group-add with respect to the composition operation) that respects the group operation. This bridge will be necessary to define quotient groups, in particular.

```
locale BinOpSetGroup =
  fixes G
               :: 'a \ set
  and binop :: a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow a
 and e
               :: 'a
  assumes closed : g \in G \implies h \in G \implies binop \ g \ h \in G
  and
           assoc :
   \llbracket g \in G; h \in G; k \in G \rrbracket \implies binop (binop g h) k = binop g (binop h k)
           identity: e \in G \ g \in G \implies binop \ g \ e = g \ g \in G \implies binop \ e \ g = g
  and
  and
           inverses: g \in G \implies \exists h \in G. binop g h = e \land binop h g = e
begin
lemma unique-identity1: g \in G \implies \forall x \in G. binop g x = x \implies g = e
 using identity(1,2) by auto
lemma unique-inverse:
  assumes q \in G
  shows \exists !h. h \in G \land binop g h = e \land binop h g = e
proof (rule ex-ex11)
  from assms show \exists h. h \in G \land binop \ g \ h = e \land binop \ h \ g = e
   using inverses by fast
\mathbf{next}
  fix h k
  assume h \in G \land binop \ g \ h = e \land binop \ h \ g = e \ k \in G \land
           binop g k = e \wedge binop k g = e
  hence h: h \in G binop g h = e binop h g = e
   and k: k \in G binop g k = e binop k g = e
   by auto
 from assms h(1,3) k(1,2) show h=k using identity (2,3) assoc by force
qed
abbreviation G-perm g \equiv restrict1 (binop g) G
```

definition Abs-G-perm :: $a \Rightarrow a$ permutation where Abs-G-perm $g \equiv Abs$ -permutation (G-perm g)

abbreviation $\mathfrak{p} \equiv Abs$ -G-perm — the injection into type permutation

end

abbreviation ip \equiv the-inv-into G p — the reverse correspondence **abbreviation** $pG \equiv p'G$ — the resulting Group of type permutation

lemma *G*-perm-comp: $g \in G \implies h \in G \implies G$ -perm $g \circ G$ -perm h = G-perm (binop g h) using closed by (auto simp add: assoc) **definition** the-inverse :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'a$ where the-inverse $g \equiv (THE h. h \in G \land binop g h = e \land binop h g = e)$ **abbreviation** $i \equiv the-inverse$

lemma the-inverseD: **assumes** $g \in G$ **shows** $i \ g \in G \ binop \ g \ (i \ g) = e \ binop \ (i \ g) \ g = e$ **using** $assms \ theI'[OF \ unique-inverse]$ **unfolding** the-inverse-def **by** auto

lemma binop-G-comp-binop- $iG: g \in G \implies x \in G \implies binop g (binop (i g) x) = x$ using the-inverseD(1) assoc[of g i g x] by (simp add: identity(3) the-inverseD(2))

```
lemma bij-betw-binop-G:
 assumes g \in G
 shows
            bij-betw (binop g) G G
 unfolding bij-betw-def
proof
 show inj-on (binop g) G
 proof (rule inj-onI)
   fix h \ k assume hk: h \in G \ k \in G \ binop \ g \ h = binop \ g \ k
   with assms have binop (binop (\mathfrak{i} g) g) h = binop (binop (\mathfrak{i} g) g) k
     using the inverse D(1) by (simp add: assoc)
   with assms hk(1,2) show h=k using the inverse D(3) identity by simp
 qed
 show binop g ' G = G
 proof
   from assms show binop g ' G \subseteq G using closed by fast
   from assms show binop q ' G \supset G
     using binop-G-comp-binop-iG[THEN sym] the inverseD(1) closed by fast
 qed
qed
lemma the-inv-into-G-binop-G:
 assumes g \in G \ x \in G
 shows the-inv-into G (binop g) x = binop (i g) x
proof (rule the-inv-into-f-eq)
 from assms(1) show inj-on (binop g) G
   using bij-betw-imp-inj-on[OF bij-betw-binop-G] by fast
```

```
from assms show binop g (binop (i g) x) = x
```

using binop-G-comp-binop-iG by fast

from assms show binop (i g) $x \in G$ using closed the inverse D(1) by fast qed

lemma *restrict1-the-inv-into-G-binop-G*: $g \in G \implies restrict1$ (the-inv-into G (binop g)) G = G-perm (i g) using the-inv-into-G-binop-G by auto **lemma** bij-G-perm: $g \in G \Longrightarrow$ bij (G-perm g) using set-permutation-bij-restrict1 bij-betw-binop-G by fast **lemma** G-perm-apply: $g \in G \implies x \in G \implies \mathfrak{p} \ g \to x = binop \ g \ x$ using Abs-G-perm-def Abs-permutation-inverse bij-G-perm by fastforce **lemma** *G*-perm-apply-identity: $g \in G \implies \mathfrak{p} \ g \rightarrow e = g$ using *G*-perm-apply identity(1,2) by simp **lemma** the-inv-G-perm: $g \in G \implies the\text{-}inv \ (G\text{-}perm \ g) = G\text{-}perm \ (\mathfrak{i} \ g)$ using set-permutation-the-inv-restrict1 bij-betw-binop-G restrict1-the-inv-into-G-binop-G by fastforce **lemma** *Abs-G-perm-diff*: $g \in G \Longrightarrow h \in G \Longrightarrow \mathfrak{p} g - \mathfrak{p} h = \mathfrak{p} (binop g (\mathfrak{i} h))$ using Abs-G-perm-def minus-permutation-abs-eq[OF bij-G-perm] the-inv-G-perm G-perm-comp the-inverse D(1)by simp lemma $Group: Group \ pG$ using identity(1) Abs-G-perm-diff the-inverse D(1) closed by unfold-locales auto lemma inj-on-p-G: inj-on p G **proof** (*rule inj-onI*) fix x y assume xy: $x \in G \ \mathfrak{p} \ x = \mathfrak{p} \ y$ **hence** Abs-permutation (*G*-perm (binop x (i y))) = Abs-permutation id using Abs-G-perm-diff Abs-G-perm-def **by** (*fastforce simp add: zero-permutation.abs-eq*) moreover from xy(1,2) have 1: binop x (i $y) \in G$ using *bij-id* closed the-inverseD(1) by fast ultimately have 2: G-perm (binop x (i y)) = id using Abs-permutation-inject of G-perm (binop x (i y)) bij-G-perm bij-id by simphave $\forall z \in G$. binop (binop x ($\mathfrak{i} y$)) z = zproof fix z assume $z \in G$ thus binop (binop x (i y)) z = z using fun-cong[OF 2, of z] by simp ged with xy(1,2) have binop x (binop (i y) y) = y

using unique-identity1[OF 1] the-inverseD(1) by (simp add: assoc) with xy(1,2) show x = y using the-inverseD(3) identity(2) by simp qed

lemma homs: $\bigwedge g h. g \in G \Longrightarrow h \in G \Longrightarrow \mathfrak{p} (binop \ g \ h) = \mathfrak{p} \ g + \mathfrak{p} \ h$ $\bigwedge x \ y. \ x \in pG \implies y \in pG \implies binop \ (\mathfrak{ip} \ x) \ (\mathfrak{ip} \ y) = \mathfrak{ip} \ (x+y)$ proofshow 1: $\bigwedge g h. g \in G \implies h \in G \implies \mathfrak{p} (binop \ g \ h) = \mathfrak{p} \ g + \mathfrak{p} \ h$ using Abs-G-perm-def G-perm-comp plus-permutation-abs-eq[OF bij-G-perm bij-G-perm] by simpshow $\bigwedge x \ y. \ x \in pG \implies y \in pG \implies binop \ (\mathfrak{ip} \ x) \ (\mathfrak{ip} \ y) = \mathfrak{ip} \ (x+y)$ prooffix x y assume $x \in pG y \in pG$ moreover hence \mathfrak{ip} (\mathfrak{p} (binop (\mathfrak{ip} x) (\mathfrak{ip} y))) = \mathfrak{ip} (x + y) using 1 the-inv-into-into $[OF inj-on-\mathfrak{p}-G]$ f-the-inv-into-f $[OF inj-on-\mathfrak{p}-G]$ by simp ultimately show binop (ip x) (ip y) = ip (x+y) using the inv-into-into [OF inj-on-p-G] closed the inv-into-f-f[OF inj-on-p-G]by simp qed qed

lemmas inv-correspondence-into =
 the-inv-into-into[OF inj-on-p-G, of - G, simplified]

lemma inv-correspondence-conv-apply: $x \in pG \Longrightarrow \mathfrak{ip} \ x = x \rightarrow e$ using *G*-perm-apply-identity inj-on- \mathfrak{p} -*G* by (auto intro: the-inv-into-f-eq)

end

2.8.3 Cosets of a Group

context Group begin

lemma *lcoset-refl:* $a \in a + o G$ using *lcoset-refl zero-closed* by *fast*

lemma lcoset-el-reduce: **assumes** $a \in G$ **shows** a + o G = G **proof** (rule seteqI) **fix** x **assume** $x \in a + o G$ **from** this **obtain** g **where** $g \in G x = a + g$ **using** elt-set-plus-def[of a] **by** auto **with** assms **show** $x \in G$ **by** (simp add: add-closed) **next fix** x **assume** $x \in G$

with assms have $-a + x \in G$ by (simp add: uminus-add-closed) thus $x \in a + o$ G using *elt-set-plus-def* by *force* qed **lemma** *lcoset-el-reduce0*: $0 \in a + o \ G \Longrightarrow a + o \ G = G$ using elt-set-plus-def[of a G] minus-unique uminus-closed[of -a] *lcoset-el-reduce* by fastforce **lemma** *lcoset-subgroup-imp-eq-reps*: $Group \ H \Longrightarrow w + o \ H \subseteq w' + o \ G \Longrightarrow w' + o \ G = w + o \ G$ **using** Group.lcoset-refl[of H w] lcoset-conv-set[of w] lcoset-el-reduce set-plus-rearrange2 [of w' - w' + w G] by force **lemma** *lcoset-closed*: $a \in G \implies A \subseteq G \implies a + o A \subseteq G$ using *elt-set-plus-def*[of a] add-closed by auto lemma lcoset-rel-sym: sym (lcoset-rel G) **proof** (*rule symI*) fix a b show $(a,b) \in lcoset\text{-rel } G \Longrightarrow (b,a) \in lcoset\text{-rel } G$ using uninus-closed minus-add [of -a b] lcoset-rel-def [of G] by fastforce qed lemma lcoset-rel-trans: trans (lcoset-rel G) **proof** (*rule transI*) fix x y z assume xy: $(x,y) \in lcoset$ -rel G and yz: $(y,z) \in lcoset$ -rel G from this obtain g g' where $g \in G - x + y = g g' \in G - y + z = g'$ using lcoset-rel-def[of G] by fast thus $(x, z) \in lcoset$ -rel G using add.assoc[of g - y z] add-closed lcoset-rel-def[of G] by auto qed **abbreviation** *LCoset-rel* :: 'g set \Rightarrow ('g×'g) set where LCoset-rel $H \equiv lcoset$ -rel $H \cap (G \times G)$ **lemma** refl-on-LCoset-rel: $0 \in H \implies$ refl-on G (LCoset-rel H) using lcoset-rel-def by (fastforce intro: refl-onI) **lemmas** subgroup-refl-on-LCoset-rel = refl-on-LCoset-rel[OF Group.zero-closed, OF SubgroupD1] **lemmas** *LCoset-rel-quotientI* = quotientI[of - G LCoset-rel -]**lemmas** *LCoset-rel-quotientE* = quotientE[of - G LCoset-rel -]**lemma** *lcoset-subgroup-rel-equiv*: Subgroup $H \Longrightarrow equiv \ G \ (LCoset-rel \ H)$ using Group.lcoset-rel-sym sym-sym sym-Int Group.lcoset-rel-trans trans-sym trans-Int subgroup-refl-on-LCoset-rel (blast intro: equivI) by

lemma trivial-LCoset: $H \subseteq G \Longrightarrow H = LCoset$ -rel H " $\{0\}$ using zero-closed unfolding lcoset-rel-def by auto

 \mathbf{end}

2.8.4 The Group generated by a set

lemma genby-Group: Group $\langle S \rangle$

using genby-0-closed genby-diff-closed by unfold-locales fast

lemmas genby-uminus-closed	= Group.uminus-closed [OF genby-Group]	
lemmas genby-add-closed	= Group.add-closed [OF genby-Group]	
lemmas genby-uminus-add-closed	= Group.uminus-add-closed [OF genby-Group]	p]
lemmas genby-lcoset-refl	= Group.lcoset-refl $[OF genby-Group]$	
lemmas genby-lcoset-el-reduce	= Group.lcoset-el-reduce [OF genby-Group]	
lemmas genby-lcoset-el-reduce0	= Group.lcoset-el-reduce0 [OF genby-Group]	
lemmas genby-lcoset-closed	= Group.lcoset-closed [OF genby-Group]	

lemmas genby-lcoset-subgroup-imp-eq-reps = Group.lcoset-subgroup-imp-eq-reps[OF genby-Group, OF genby-Group]

lemma genby-genset-subset: $S \subseteq \langle S \rangle$ using genby-genset-closed by fast

lemma genby-uminus-genset-subset: uminus ' $S \subseteq \langle S \rangle$ using genby-genset-subset genby-uminus-closed by auto

lemma genby-in-sum-list-lists: fixes S defines S-sum-lists: S-sum-lists $\equiv (\bigcup ss \in lists \ (S \cup uminus \ S), \{sum-list \ ss\})$ shows $w \in \langle S \rangle \implies w \in S$ -sum-lists proof (erule genby.induct) have 0 = sum-list [] by simp with S-sum-lists show $0 \in S$ -sum-lists by blast next fix s assume $s \in S$ hence $[s] \in lists \ (S \cup uminus \ S)$ by simp moreover have s = sum-list [s] by simp ultimately show $s \in S$ -sum-lists using S-sum-lists by blast next fix w w' assume ww': $w \in S$ -sum-lists w' $\in S$ -sum-lists

with S-sum-lists obtain ss ts where ss: $ss \in lists$ ($S \cup uminus$ 'S) w = sum-list ssand ts: $ts \in lists (S \cup uminus `S) w' = sum-list ts$ by *fastforce* from ss(2) ts(2) have w-w' = sum-list (ss @ map uminus (rev ts)) **by** (*simp add: diff-conv-add-uminus uminus-sum-list*) moreover from ss(1) ts(1)have ss @ map uminus (rev ts) \in lists (S \cup uminus 'S) by fastforce ultimately show $w - w' \in S$ -sum-lists using S-sum-lists by fast qed **lemma** sum-list-lists-in-genby: $ss \in lists (S \cup uminus `S) \Longrightarrow$ sum-list $ss \in \langle S \rangle$ **proof** (*induct ss*) case Nil show ?case using genby-0-closed by simp next **case** (Cons s ss) **thus** ?case using genby-genset-subset[of S] genby-uminus-genset-subset genby-add-closed[of s S sum-list ss] by autoqed **lemma** sum-list-lists-in-genby-sym: uminus ' $S \subseteq S \Longrightarrow ss \in lists S \Longrightarrow sum-list ss \in \langle S \rangle$ using sum-list-lists-in-genby by fast **lemma** genby-eq-sum-lists: $\langle S \rangle = ([] ss \in lists (S \cup uminus `S). {sum-list ss})$ using genby-in-sum-list-lists sum-list-lists-in-genby by fast **lemma** genby-mono: $T \subseteq S \Longrightarrow \langle T \rangle \subseteq \langle S \rangle$ using genby-eq-sum-lists [of T] genby-eq-sum-lists [of S] by force **lemma** (in Group) genby-closed: assumes $S \subseteq G$ shows $\langle S \rangle \subseteq G$ proof fix x show $x \in \langle S \rangle \Longrightarrow x \in G$ **proof** (*erule genby.induct*, *rule zero-closed*) from assms show $\Lambda s. s \in S \implies s \in G$ by fast show $\bigwedge w w'$. $w \in G \implies w' \in G \implies w - w' \in G$ using diff-closed by fast qed qed **lemma** (in Group) genby-subgroup: $S \subseteq G \Longrightarrow$ Subgroup $\langle S \rangle$ using genby-closed genby-Group by simp **lemma** *genby-sym-eq-sum-lists*: uminus ' $S \subseteq S \Longrightarrow \langle S \rangle = (\bigcup ss \in lists S. \{sum-list ss\})$ using lists-mono genby-eq-sum-lists of S by force

lemma genby-empty': $w \in \langle \{\} \rangle \Longrightarrow w = 0$ proof (erule genby.induct) qed auto **lemma** genby-order2': assumes $s + s = \theta$ shows $w \in \langle \{s\} \rangle \Longrightarrow w = 0 \lor w = s$ **proof** (*erule genby.induct*) fix w w' assume $w = 0 \lor w = s w' = 0 \lor w' = s$ with assms show $w - w' = 0 \lor w - w' = s$ by (cases w'=0) (auto simp add: minus-unique) qed auto **lemma** genby-order2: $s+s=0 \implies \langle \{s\} \rangle = \{0,s\}$ using genby-order2' [of s] genby-0-closed genby-genset-closed by auto **lemma** genby-empty: $\langle \{\} \rangle = 0$ using genby-empty' genby-0-closed by auto **lemma** genby-lcoset-order2: $s+s=0 \implies w + o \langle \{s\} \rangle = \{w,w+s\}$ **using** *elt-set-plus-def*[*of w*] **by** (*auto simp add: genby-order2*) **lemma** genby-lcoset-empty: $(w::'a::group-add) + o \langle \{\} \rangle = \{w\}$ proofhave $\langle \{\}::'a \ set \rangle = (0::'a \ set)$ using genby-empty by fast thus ?thesis using lcoset-0 by simp qed **lemma** (in Group) genby-set-lconjby-set-lconjby-closed: fixes $A :: 'g \ set$ defines $S \equiv (\bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby \ g \ A)$ assumes $g \in G$ shows $x \in \langle S \rangle \Longrightarrow lconjby g x \in \langle S \rangle$ proof (erule genby.induct) show lconjby $g \ 0 \in \langle S \rangle$ using genby-0-closed by simp from assms show $\bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow$ leaving $g \ s \in \langle S \rangle$ using add-closed genby-genset-closed [of - S] by (force simp add: lconjby-add) \mathbf{next} fix w w'assume ww': lconjby $g \ w \in \langle S \rangle$ lconjby $g \ w' \in \langle S \rangle$ have lconjby g(w - w') = lconjby gw + lconjby g(-w')**by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) with ww' show loop $g(w - w') \in \langle S \rangle$ using lconjby-uminus[of g] diff-conv-add-uminus[of - lconjby g w'] genby-diff-closed by fastforce qed

lemma (in *Group*) genby-set-lconjby-set-rconjby-closed:

fixes $A :: 'g \ set$ **defines** $S \equiv (\bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby \ g \ `A)$ **assumes** $g \in G \ x \in \langle S \rangle$ **shows** $r \ conjby \ g \ x \in \langle S \rangle$ **using** $assms \ uminus \ closed \ genby \ set \ lconjby \ set \ lconjby \ closed$ **by** fastforce

2.8.5 Homomorphisms and isomorphisms

locale GroupHom = Group Gfor G :: 'g::group-add set+ fixes $T :: 'g \Rightarrow 'h::group-add$ **assumes** hom : $g \in G \Longrightarrow g' \in G \Longrightarrow T (g + g') = T g + T g'$ and supp: supp $T \subseteq G$ begin lemma *im-zero*: $T \ \theta = \theta$ using zero-closed hom [of $0 \ 0$] add-diff-cancel [of $T \ 0 \ T \ 0$] by simp lemma *im-uminus*: T(-g) = -Tgusing im-zero hom[of g - g] uminus-closed[of g] minus-unique[of T g] uminus-closed[of -g] supp suppI-contra[of g T] suppI-contra[of -g T]by fastforce lemma im-uminus-add: $g \in G \Longrightarrow g' \in G \Longrightarrow T (-g + g') = -T g + T g'$ **by** (*simp add: uminus-closed hom im-uminus*) lemma *im-diff*: $g \in G \Longrightarrow g' \in G \Longrightarrow T (g - g') = T g - T g'$ using hom uninus-closed hom of g - g' im-uninus by simp **lemma** *im-lconjby*: $x \in G \implies g \in G \implies T$ (*lconjby* x g) = *lconjby* (T x) (T g) using add-closed by (simp add: im-diff hom) **lemma** *im-sum-list-map*: set $(map \ f \ as) \subseteq G \implies T \ (\sum a \leftarrow as. \ f \ a) = (\sum a \leftarrow as. \ T \ (f \ a))$ using hom im-zero sum-list-closed by (induct as) auto lemma comp: assumes GroupHom $H S T'G \subseteq H$ shows GroupHom G ($S \circ T$) proof fix g g' assume $g \in G g' \in G$ with hom assms(2) show $(S \circ T) (g + g') = (S \circ T) g + (S \circ T) g'$ using GroupHom.hom[OF assms(1)] by fastforcenext from supp have $\bigwedge g. g \notin G \Longrightarrow (S \circ T) g = 0$ using suppI-contra GroupHom.im-zero[OF assms(1)] by fastforce thus $supp (S \circ T) \subseteq G$ using suppD-contra by fast

```
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

definition ker :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b::zero) \Rightarrow 'a \ set$ where ker $f = \{a, f a = 0\}$

lemma ker-subset-ker-restrict0: ker $f \subseteq ker$ (restrict0 f A) unfolding ker-def by auto

context GroupHom begin

abbreviation $Ker \equiv ker \ T \cap G$

lemma uminus-add-in-Ker-eq-eq-im: $g \in G \implies h \in G \implies (-g + h \in Ker) = (T \ g = T \ h)$ **using** neg-equal-iff-equal **by** (simp add: uminus-add-closed ker-def im-uminus-add eq-neq-iff-add-eq-0)

end

locale UGroupHom = GroupHom UNIV Tfor $T :: 'g::group-add \Rightarrow 'h::group-add$ begin lemmas *im-zero* = im-zero **lemmas** *im-uminus* = *im-uminus* lemma hom: T(g+g') = Tg + Tg'using hom by simp lemma im-diff: T(g - g') = Tg - Tg'using *im-diff* by *simp* **lemma** *im-lconjby*: T (*lconjby* x g) = *lconjby* (T x) (T g) using *im-lconjby* by *simp* lemma restrict0: assumes Group G **shows** GroupHom G (restrict0 T G) **proof** (*intro-locales*, *rule assms*, *unfold-locales*) from hom show $\bigwedge g g'$. $g \in G \Longrightarrow g' \in G \Longrightarrow$ restrict0 T G (g + g') = restrict 0 T G g + restrict 0 T G g'using Group.add-closed[OF assms] by autoshow supp (restrict0 T G) \subseteq G using supp-restrict0[of G T] by fast qed end

```
lemma UGroupHomI:
 assumes \bigwedge g g'. T (g + g') = T g + T g'
 shows
          UGroupHom T
 using
         assms
         unfold-locales auto
 by
locale GroupIso = GroupHom \ G \ T
 for G :: 'g::group-add set
 and T :: 'g \Rightarrow 'h::group-add
+ assumes inj-on: inj-on T G
lemma (in GroupHom) isoI:
 assumes \bigwedge k. \ k \in G \implies T \ k = 0 \implies k = 0
 shows GroupIso G T
proof (unfold-locales, rule inj-onI)
 fix x y from assms show [x \in G; y \in G; T x = T y] \implies x = y
   using im-diff diff-closed by force
\mathbf{qed}
```

In a *BinOpSetGroup*, any map from the set into a type of class *group-add* that respects the binary operation induces a *GroupHom*.

abbreviation (in BinOpSetGroup) lift-hom $T \equiv restrict0$ ($T \circ i\mathfrak{p}$) pG

2.8.6 Normal subgroups

definition rcoset-rel :: 'a::{minus,plus} set \Rightarrow ('a×'a) set where rcoset-rel $A \equiv$ {(x,y). $x-y \in A$ }

context Group begin

lemma rcoset-rel-conv-lcoset-rel: rcoset-rel G = map-prod uminus uminus ' (lcoset-rel G) **proof** (*rule set-eqI*) fix $x :: 'g \times 'g$ obtain a b where ab: x=(a,b) by fastforce hence $(x \in rcoset rel \ G) = (a - b \in G)$ using rcoset-rel-def by auto also have $\ldots = ((-b, -a) \in lcoset\text{-rel } G)$ using *uminus-closed lcoset-rel-def* by *fastforce* finally show $(x \in rcoset - rel G) = (x \in map - prod uminus uminus '(lcoset - rel G))$ using ab symD[OF lcoset-rel-sym] map-prod-def by force qed lemma rcoset-rel-sym: sym (rcoset-rel G) using rcoset-rel-conv-lcoset-rel map-prod-sym lcoset-rel-sym by simp **abbreviation** RCoset-rel :: 'q set \Rightarrow ('q×'q) set where *RCoset-rel* $H \equiv rcoset-rel$ $H \cap (G \times G)$ **definition** normal :: 'g set \Rightarrow bool where normal $H \equiv (\forall g \in G. \ LCoset\text{-rel } H \ `` \{g\} = RCoset\text{-rel } H \ `` \{g\})$ **lemma** *normalI*: **assumes** Group $H \forall g \in G. \forall h \in H. \exists h' \in H. g+h = h'+g$ $\forall g \in G. \ \forall h \in H. \ \exists h' \in H. \ h+g = g+h'$ normal H shows unfolding normal-def proof fix g assume $g: g \in G$ show LCoset-rel H " $\{g\} = RCoset$ -rel H " $\{g\}$ **proof** (*rule seteqI*) fix x assume $x \in LCoset\text{-rel } H \text{ ``} \{g\}$ with g have $x: x \in G - g + x \in H$ unfolding lcoset-rel-def by auto from g(x(2) assms(2) obtain h where $h: h \in H g - x = -h$ **by** (fastforce simp add: algebra-simps) with $assms(1) \ g \ x(1)$ show $x \in RCoset$ -rel H " $\{g\}$ using Group.uminus-closed unfolding rcoset-rel-def by simp next fix x assume $x \in RCoset$ -rel H " $\{q\}$ with *g* have $x: x \in G \ g - x \in H$ unfolding *rcoset-rel-def* by *auto* with assms(3) obtain h where h: $h \in H - g + x = -h$ **by** (fastforce simp add: algebra-simps minus-add) with $assms(1) \ g \ x(1)$ show $x \in LCoset\text{-rel } H \ `` \{g\}$ using Group.uminus-closed unfolding lcoset-rel-def by simp qed qed

lemma normal-lconjby-closed:

```
[[Subgroup H; normal H; g \in G; h \in H]] \Longrightarrow lconjby g h \in H
using lcoset-relI[of g g + h H] add-closed[of g h] normal-def[of H]
```

symD[OF Group.rcoset-rel-sym, of H g g+h] rcoset-rel-def[of H]by auto

lemma normal-rconjby-closed:

 \llbracket Subgroup H; normal H; $q \in G$; $h \in H$ $\rrbracket \implies$ reconjby $g h \in H$ using normal-lconjby-closed [of H - g h] uminus-closed [of g] by auto **abbreviation** normal-closure $A \equiv \langle [] g \in G.$ leaving $g \land A \rangle$ lemma (in Group) normal-closure: assumes $A \subseteq G$ **shows** normal (normal-closure A) **proof** (*rule normalI*, *rule genby-Group*) **show** $\forall x \in G. \forall h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g ` A \rangle.$ $\exists h' \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby \ g \ `A \rangle. \ x + h = h' + x$ proof fix x assume $x: x \in G$ **show** $\forall h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g ` A \rangle$. $\exists h' \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ 'A \rangle. \ x + h = h' + x$ **proof** (rule ball, erule genby.induct) show $\exists h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ A \rangle. \ x + \theta = h + x$ using genby-0-closed by force \mathbf{next} fix s assume $s \in (\bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g `A)$ from this obtain g a where ga: $g \in G \ a \in A \ s = lconjby \ g \ a \ by \ fast$ from ga(3) have x + s = lconjby x (lconjby g a) + x**by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) hence x + s = lconjby(x+g) a + x by (simp add: lconjby-add) with x ga(1,2) show $\exists h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ A \rangle$. x + s = h + xusing add-closed by (blast intro: genby-genset-closed) \mathbf{next} fix w w'assume $w : w \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ A \rangle$ $\exists h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby \ g `A \rangle. \ x + w = h + x$ and w': w' $\in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ A \rangle$ $\exists h' \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby \ g `A \rangle. \ x + w' = h' + x$ from w(2) w'(2) obtain h h'where $h: h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ A \rangle \ x + w = h + x$ and $h': h' \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g `A \rangle x + w' = h' + x$ by fast have x + (w - w') = x + w - (-x + (x + w'))**by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) also from h(2) h'(2) have ... = h + x + (-(h' + x) + x)**by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) also have ... = h + x + (-x + -h') + xby (simp add: minus-add add.assoc) finally have x + (w-w') = h - h' + xusing add.assoc[of h+x -x -h'] by simpwith h(1) h'(1)

```
show \exists h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ A \rangle. \ x + (w - w') = h + x
        using genby-diff-closed
               fast
        by
    qed
  ged
  show \forall x \in G. \forall h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. lconjby g \land A \rangle.
        \exists h' \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby \ g \ `A \rangle. \ h + x = x + h'
  proof
    fix x assume x: x \in G
    show \forall h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ A \rangle.
            \exists h' \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby \ g \ `A \rangle. \ h + x = x + h'
    proof (rule ball, erule genby.induct)
      show \exists h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g ` A \rangle. \ 0 + x = x + h
        using genby-0-closed by force
   \mathbf{next}
      fix s assume s \in (\bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g `A)
      from this obtain g a where ga: g \in G \ a \in A \ s = lconjby g \ a by fast
      from ga(3) have s + x = x + (((-x + g) + a) + -g) + x
        by (simp add: algebra-simps)
      also have \ldots = x + (-x + g + a + -g + x) by (simp add: add.assoc)
      finally have s + x = x + lconjby (-x+g) a
        by (simp add: algebra-simps lconjby-add)
      with x ga(1,2) show \exists h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ A \rangle. s + x = x + h
        using uminus-add-closed by (blast intro: genby-genset-closed)
    \mathbf{next}
      fix w w'
      assume w : w \in \langle [] g \in G. lconjby g ` A \rangle
                  \exists h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g `A \rangle. \ w + x = x + h
        and w': w' \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ A \rangle
                  \exists h' \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby \ g \ `A \rangle. \ w' + x = x + h'
      from w(2) w'(2) obtain h h'
        where h: h \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby \ g \ A \rangle \ w + x = x + h
        and h': h' \in \langle \bigcup g \in G. \ lconjby g \ A \rangle \ w' + x = x + h'
        by
              fast
     have w - w' + x = w + x + (-x + -w') + x by (simp add: algebra-simps)
      also from h(2) h'(2) have ... = x + h + (-h' + -x) + x
        using minus-add[of w' x] minus-add[of x h'] by simp
      finally have w - w' + x = x + (h - h') by (simp add: algebra-simps)
      with h(1) h'(1) show \exists h \in \langle | | g \in G. lconjby g'(A). w - w' + x = x + h
        using genby-diff-closed by fast
    qed
 qed
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

2.8.7 Quotient groups

Here we use the bridge built by BinOpSetGroup to make the quotient of a Group by a normal subgroup into a Group itself.

```
context Group
begin
lemma normal-quotient-add-well-defined:
 assumes Subgroup H normal H g \in G g' \in G
 shows LCoset-rel H " \{g\} + LCoset-rel H " \{g'\} = LCoset-rel H " \{g+g'\}
proof (rule seteqI)
 fix x assume x \in LCoset\text{-rel } H \text{ ``} \{g\} + LCoset\text{-rel } H \text{ ``} \{g'\}
 from this obtain y z
               y \in LCoset\text{-rel } H \text{ ''} \{g\} \ z \in LCoset\text{-rel } H \text{ ''} \{g'\} \ x = y+z
   where
   unfolding set-plus-def
              fast
   by
  with assms show x \in LCoset\text{-rel } H \text{ ``} \{g + g'\}
   using lcoset-rel-def[of H] normal-lconjby-closed[of H g' - g' + z]
         Group.add-closed
         normal-rconjby-closed[of H g' - g + y + (z - g')]
         add.assoc[of -q' -q]
         add-closed lcoset-relI[of g+g' y+z]
   by
          (fastforce simp add: add.assoc minus-add)
next
 fix x assume x \in LCoset\text{-rel } H \text{ ``} \{g + g'\}
  moreover define h where h \equiv -(g+g') + x
 moreover hence x = g + (g' + h)
   using add.assoc[of -g' - g x] by (simp add: add.assoc minus-add)
  ultimately show x \in LCoset\text{-rel } H \text{ ``} \{g\} + LCoset\text{-rel } H \text{ ``} \{g'\}
   using assms(1,3,4) lcoset-rel-def[of H] add-closed
         refl-onD[OF subgroup-refl-on-LCoset-rel, of H]
   by
          force
qed
abbreviation quotient-set H \equiv G // LCoset-rel H
```

lemma BinOpSetGroup-normal-quotient: assumes $Subgroup \ H$ normal Hshows $BinOpSetGroup \ (quotient-set \ H) \ (+) \ H$ proof from assms(1) have $H0: \ H = LCoset$ -rel $H \ `` \{0\}$ using trivial-LCoset by autofrom assms(1) show $H \in quotient$ -set Husing H0 zero-closed LCoset-rel-quotient $I[of \ 0 \ H]$ by simpfix x assume $x \in quotient$ -set Hfrom $assume \ x \in quotient$ -set H

from this obtain gx where gx: $gx \in G x = LCoset$ -rel H " $\{gx\}$ by (fast elim: LCoset-rel-quotientE)

with assms(1,2) show x+H = x H+x = xusing normal-quotient-add-well-defined[of H gx 0] normal-quotient-add-well-defined[of H 0 gx] H0 zero-closed by auto

from gx(1) have LCoset-rel H " $\{-gx\} \in quotient$ -set Husing uminus-closed by (fast intro: LCoset-rel-quotientI) moreover from assms(1,2) gxhave x + LCoset-rel H " $\{-gx\} = H LCoset$ -rel H " $\{-gx\} + x = H$ using H0 uminus-closed normal-quotient-add-well-defined by autoultimately show $\exists x' \in quotient$ -set H. $x + x' = H \land x' + x = H$ by fast

fix y assume $y \in quotient-set H$ from this obtain gy where gy: $gy \in G \ y = LCoset-rel H `` \{gy\}$ by (fast elim: LCoset-rel-quotientE) with assms gx show $x+y \in quotient-set H$ using add-closed normal-quotient-add-well-defined by (auto intro: LCoset-rel-quotientI)

qed (rule add.assoc)

abbreviation abs-lcoset-perm $H \equiv BinOpSetGroup.Abs$ -G-perm (quotient-set H) (+) abbreviation abs-lcoset-perm-lift $H g \equiv abs$ -lcoset-perm H (LCoset-rel H " {g}) abbreviation abs-lcoset-perm-lift-arg-permutation $g H \equiv abs$ -lcoset-perm-lift H g

notation *abs-lcoset-perm-lift-arg-permutation* $(\langle [-]- \rangle [51,51] 50)$

end

```
abbreviation Group-abs-lcoset-perm-lift-arg-permutation G' g H \equiv
Group.abs-lcoset-perm-lift-arg-permutation G' g H
notation Group-abs-lcoset-perm-lift-arg-permutation (\langle [-|-|-] \rangle [51,51,51] 50)
```

context Group begin

 lemmas
 lcoset-perm-def

 BinOpSetGroup.Abs-G-perm-def[OF BinOpSetGroup-normal-quotient]

 lemmas
 lcoset-perm-comp

 BinOpSetGroup.G-perm-comp[OF BinOpSetGroup-normal-quotient]

 lemmas
 bij-lcoset-perm

 BinOpSetGroup.bij-G-perm[OF BinOpSetGroup-normal-quotient]

 lemma
 trivial-lcoset-perm:

```
assumes Subgroup H normal H h \in H
shows restrict1 ((+) (LCoset-rel H '' {h})) (quotient-set H) = id
```
definition quotient-group :: 'g set \Rightarrow 'g set permutation set where quotient-group $H \equiv BinOpSetGroup.pG$ (quotient-set H) (+)

abbreviation natural-quotient-hom $H \equiv restrict0$ (λg . $\lceil g | H \rceil$) G

```
theorem quotient-group:
```

Subgroup $H \implies$ normal $H \implies$ Group (quotient-group H) unfolding quotient-group-def using BinOpSetGroup.Group[OF BinOpSetGroup-normal-quotient]by auto

```
lemma natural-quotient-hom-image:
```

```
natural-quotient-hom H ' G = quotient-group H
unfolding quotient-group-def
by (force elim: LCoset-rel-quotientE intro: LCoset-rel-quotientI)
```

lemma quotient-group-UN: quotient-group $H = (\lambda g. \lceil g | H \rceil)$ 'G using natural-quotient-hom-image by auto

lemma quotient-identity-rule: [[Subgroup H; normal H; $h \in H$]] $\implies \lceil h|H \rceil = 0$ using lcoset-perm-def by (simp add: trivial-lcoset-perm zero-permutation.abs-eq)

$$\mathbf{by} \quad simp$$

 \mathbf{end}

2.8.8 The induced homomorphism on a quotient group

A normal subgroup contained in the kernel of a homomorphism gives rise to a homomorphism on the quotient group by that subgroup. When the subgroup is the kernel itself (which is always normal), we obtain an isomorphism on the quotient.

```
context GroupHom
begin
lemma respects-Ker-lcosets: H \subseteq Ker \implies T respects (LCoset-rel H)
            uminus-add-in-Ker-eq-eq-im
 using
 unfolding lcoset-rel-def
 by
           (blast intro: congruentI)
abbreviation quotient-hom H \equiv
 BinOpSetGroup.lift-hom (quotient-set H) (+) (quotientfun T)
{\bf lemmas} \ normal-subgroup-quotient fun-class rep-equality =
 quotientfun-classrep-equality[
   OF subgroup-refl-on-LCoset-rel, OF - respects-Ker-lcosets
lemma quotient-hom-im:
 \llbracket Subgroup H; normal H; H \subseteq Ker; g \in G \rrbracket \Longrightarrow quotient-hom H(\lceil g | H \rceil) = T g
 using quotient-group-def quotient-group-UN quotient-group-lift-to-quotient-set
       BinOpSetGroup.inv-correspondence-conv-apply[
        OF BinOpSetGroup-normal-quotient
      normal-subgroup-quotient fun-class rep-equality
 by
       auto
lemma quotient-hom:
 assumes Subgroup H normal H H \subset Ker
 shows GroupHom (quotient-group H) (quotient-hom H)
 unfolding quotient-group-def
proof (
 rule BinOpSetGroup.lift-hom, rule BinOpSetGroup-normal-quotient, rule assms(1),
 rule assms(2)
)
 from assms
   show \forall x \in quotient\text{-set } H. \forall y \in quotient\text{-set } H.
          quotientfun T(x + y) = quotientfun Tx + quotientfun Ty
  using normal-quotient-add-well-defined normal-subgroup-quotientfun-classrep-equality
```

add-closed hom **by** (fastforce elim: LCoset-rel-quotientE) **qed**

end

2.9 Free groups

2.9.1 Words in letters of signed type

Definitions and basic fact We pair elements of some type with type *bool*, where the *bool* part of the pair indicates inversion.

abbreviation pairtrue $\equiv \lambda s. (s, True)$ **abbreviation** pairfalse $\equiv \lambda s. (s, False)$

- **abbreviation** flip-signed :: 'a signed \Rightarrow 'a signed where flip-signed \equiv apsnd (λb . $\neg b$)
- **abbreviation** *nflipped-signed* :: 'a signed \Rightarrow 'a signed \Rightarrow bool where *nflipped-signed* $x y \equiv y \neq$ *flip-signed* x
- **lemma** flip-signed-order2: flip-signed (flip-signed x) = xusing apsnd-conv[of λb . $\neg b$ fst x snd x] by simp
- **abbreviation** charpair :: 'a::uminus set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a signed where charpair $S \ s \equiv if \ s \in S$ then (s, True) else (-s, False)
- **lemma** map-charpair-uniform: $ss \in lists \ S \implies map \ (charpair \ S) \ ss = map \ pairtrue \ ss$ **by** (induct ss) auto
- **lemma** fst-set-map-charpair-un-uminus: fixes $ss :: 'a::group-add \ list$ shows $ss \in lists \ (S \cup uminus \ `S) \implies fst \ `set \ (map \ (charpair \ S) \ ss) \subseteq S$ by (induct ss) auto
- **abbreviation** apply-sign :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b::uminus) \Rightarrow 'a \ signed \Rightarrow 'b$ where apply-sign $f x \equiv (if \ snd \ x \ then \ f \ (fst \ x) \ else \ -f \ (fst \ x))$

A word in such pairs will be considered proper if it does not contain consecutive letters that have opposite signs (and so are considered inverse), since such consecutive letters would be cancelled in a group.

abbreviation proper-signed-list :: 'a signed list \Rightarrow bool where proper-signed-list \equiv binrelchain nflipped-signed

lemma proper-map-flip-signed:

proper-signed-list $xs \implies$ proper-signed-list (map flip-signed xs) by (induct xs rule: list-induct-CCons) auto

```
lemma uniform-snd-imp-proper-signed-list:
snd ' set xs \subseteq \{b\} \Longrightarrow proper-signed-list xs
proof (induct xs rule: list-induct-CCons)
case CCons thus ?case by force
qed auto
```

```
lemma proper-signed-list-map-uniform-snd:
proper-signed-list (map (\lambda s. (s,b)) as)
using uniform-snd-imp-proper-signed-list[of - b] by force
```

Algebra Addition is performed by appending words and recursively removing any newly created adjacent pairs of inverse letters. Since we will only ever be adding proper words, we only need to care about newly created adjacent inverse pairs in the middle.

function prappend-signed-list :: 'a signed list \Rightarrow 'a signed list \Rightarrow 'a signed list where prappend-signed-list xs [] = xsprappend-signed-list [] ys = ys| prappend-signed-list (xs@[x]) (y#ys) = (if y = flip-signed x then prappend-signed-list xs ys else xs @ x # y # ys) **by** (*auto*) (*rule two-prod-lists-cases-snoc-Cons*) **termination by** (relation measure $(\lambda(xs,ys))$. length xs + length ys)) auto **lemma** proper-prappend-signed-list: proper-signed-list $xs \implies$ proper-signed-list ys \implies proper-signed-list (prappend-signed-list xs ys) **proof** (*induct xs ys rule: list-induct2-snoc-Cons*) **case** (snoc-Cons xs x y ys)show ?case **proof** (cases y = flip-signed x) case True with snoc-Cons show ?thesis **using** *binrelchain-append-reduce1* [of nflipped-signed] binrelchain-Cons-reduce[of nflipped-signed y] by auto \mathbf{next} case False with snoc-Cons(2,3) show ?thesis using binrelchain-join[of nflipped-signed] by simp qed ged auto **lemma** fully-prappend-signed-list: prappend-signed-list (rev (map flip-signed xs)) xs = []**by** (*induct xs*) *auto*

lemma prappend-signed-list-single-Cons: prappend-signed-list [x] (y # ys) = (if y = flip-signed x then ys else x # y # ys)**using** prappend-signed-list.simps(3)[of [] x] by simp **lemma** prappend-signed-list-map-uniform-snd: prappend-signed-list (map ($\lambda s. (s,b)$) xs) (map ($\lambda s. (s,b)$) ys) = map $(\lambda s. (s,b))$ xs @ map $(\lambda s. (s,b))$ ys by (cases xs ys rule: two-lists-cases-snoc-Cons) auto **lemma** prappend-signed-list-assoc-conv-snoc2Cons: **assumes** proper-signed-list (xs@[y]) proper-signed-list (y#ys)**shows** prappend-signed-list (xs@[y]) ys = prappend-signed-list xs <math>(y#ys)**proof** (cases xs ys rule: two-lists-cases-snoc-Cons') case Nil1 with assms(2) show ?thesis **by** (*simp add: prappend-signed-list-single-Cons*) next case Nil2 with assms(1) show ?thesis using binrelchain-append-reduce2 by force next **case** $(snoc-Cons \ as \ a \ b \ bs)$ with assms show ?thesis using prappend-signed-list.simps(3)[of as@[a]] binrelchain-append-reduce2[of nflipped-signed as [a,y]]simp by qed simp **lemma** *prappend-signed-list-assoc*: \llbracket proper-signed-list xs; proper-signed-list ys; proper-signed-list zs $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ prappend-signed-list (prappend-signed-list xs ys) zs =prappend-signed-list xs (prappend-signed-list ys zs) **proof** (*induct xs ys zs rule: list-induct3-snoc-Conssnoc-Cons-pairwise*) **case** (snoc-single-Cons xs x y z zs) thus ?case using prappend-signed-list.simps(3)[of [] y]prappend-signed-list.simps(3)[of xs@[x]] $(cases \ y = flip-signed \ x \ z = flip-signed \ y \ rule: \ two-cases)$ by (auto simp add: flip-signed-order2 prappend-signed-list-assoc-conv-snoc2Cons next **case** (snoc-Conssnoc-Cons xs x y ys w z zs)thus ?case **using** binrelchain-Cons-reduce [of nflipped-signed y ys@[w]] binrelchain-Cons-reduce of nflipped-signed z zs] binrelchain-append-reduce1 [of nflipped-signed xs] binrelchain-append-reduce1 [of nflipped-signed y # ys] binrelchain-Conssnoc-reduce[of nflipped-signed y ys] prappend-signed-list.simps(3)[of y # ys]

prappend-signed-list.simps(3)[of xs@x#y#ys] by (cases y = flip-signed $x \ z = flip$ -signed w rule: two-cases) auto

qed auto

lemma *fst-set-prappend-signed-list*:

fst ' set (prappend-signed-list xs ys) \subseteq fst ' (set xs \cup set ys) by (induct xs ys rule: list-induct2-snoc-Cons) auto

lemma collapse-flipped-signed: prappend-signed-list [(s,b)] $[(s,\neg b)] = []$ using prappend-signed-list.simps(3)[of [] (s,b)] by simp

2.9.2 The collection of proper signed lists as a type

Here we create a type out of the collection of proper signed lists. This type will be of class *group-add*, with the empty list as zero, the modified append operation *prappend-signed-list* as addition, and inversion performed by flipping the signs of the elements in the list and then reversing the order.

Type definition, instantiations, and instances Here we define the type and instantiate it with respect to various type classes.

typedef 'a freeword = {as::'a signed list. proper-signed-list as}
morphisms freeword Abs-freeword
using binrelchain.simps(1) by fast

These two functions act as the natural injections of letters and words in the letter type into the *freeword* type.

abbreviation Abs-freeletter :: $a \Rightarrow a$ freeword where Abs-freeletter $s \equiv Abs$ -freeword [pairtrue s]

abbreviation Abs-freelist :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a freeword where Abs-freelist as \equiv Abs-freeword (map pairtrue as)

abbreviation Abs-freelistfst :: 'a signed list \Rightarrow 'a freeword where Abs-freelistfst $xs \equiv$ Abs-freelist (map fst xs)

setup-lifting type-definition-freeword

begin

instantiation freeword :: (type) zero
begin
lift-definition zero-freeword :: 'a freeword is []::'a signed list by simp
instance ..
end
instantiation freeword :: (type) plus

lift-definition plus-freeword :: 'a freeword \Rightarrow 'a freeword \Rightarrow 'a freeword

```
prappend-signed-list
 \mathbf{is}
 using proper-prappend-signed-list
       fast
 by
instance ..
end
instantiation freeword :: (type) uminus
begin
lift-definition uninus-freeword :: 'a freeword \Rightarrow 'a freeword
 is \lambda xs. rev (map flip-signed xs)
 by (rule proper-rev-map-flip-signed)
instance ..
end
instantiation freeword :: (type) minus
begin
lift-definition minus-freeword :: 'a freeword \Rightarrow 'a freeword \Rightarrow 'a freeword
 is \lambda xs \ ys. \ prapped-signed-list \ xs \ (rev \ (map \ flip-signed \ ys))
 using proper-rev-map-flip-signed proper-prappend-signed-list by fast
instance ..
end
instance freeword :: (type) semigroup-add
proof
 fix a b c :: 'a freeword show a + b + c = a + (b + c)
   using prappend-signed-list-assoc[of freeword a freeword b freeword c]
   by
         transfer simp
\mathbf{qed}
instance freeword :: (type) monoid-add
proof
 fix a b c :: 'a freeword
 show \theta + a = a by transfer simp
 show a + \theta = a by transfer simp
qed
instance freeword :: (type) group-add
proof
 fix a b :: 'a freeword
 show -a + a = 0
   using fully-prappend-signed-list[of freeword a] by transfer simp
 show a + - b = a - b by transfer simp
qed
```

Basic algebra and transfer facts in the *freeword* **type** Here we record basic algebraic manipulations for the *freeword* type as well as various transfer facts for dealing with representations of elements of *freeword* type as lists of signed letters.

abbreviation Abs-freeletter-add :: $a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow a$ freeword (infix) (+) 65) where $s [+] t \equiv Abs$ -freeletter s + Abs-freeletter t**lemma** *Abs-freeword-Cons*: assumes proper-signed-list (x # xs)**shows** Abs-freeword (x # xs) = Abs-freeword [x] + Abs-freeword xs**proof** (cases xs) case Nil thus ?thesis using add-0-right[of Abs-freeword [x]] by (simp add: zero-freeword.abs-eq) \mathbf{next} **case** (Cons y ys) with assms have freeword (Abs-freeword (x # xs)) =freeword (Abs-freeword [x] + Abs-freeword xs) by (simp add: plus-freeword.rep-eq Abs-freeword-inverse prappend-signed-list-single-Cons thus ?thesis using freeword-inject by fast qed **lemma** Abs-freelist-Cons: Abs-freelist (x # xs) = Abs-freeletter x + Abs-freelist xsusing proper-signed-list-map-uniform-snd [of True x # xs] Abs-freeword-Cons by simp **lemma** *plus-freeword-abs-eq*: proper-signed-list $xs \implies$ proper-signed-list $ys \implies$ Abs-freeword xs + Abs-freeword ys = Abs-freeword (prappend-signed-list xs ys) using plus-freeword.abs-eq unfolding eq-onp-def by simp **lemma** Abs-freeletter-add: s [+] t = Abs-freelist [s,t]using Abs-freelist-Cons $[of \ s \ [t]]$ by simp **lemma** *uminus-freeword-Abs-eq*: proper-signed-list $xs \Longrightarrow$ - Abs-freeword xs = Abs-freeword (rev (map flip-signed xs)) using uminus-freeword.abs-eq unfolding eq-onp-def by simp **lemma** *uminus-Abs-freeword-singleton*: - Abs-freeword [(s,b)] = Abs-freeword $[(s,\neg b)]$ using uninus-freeword-Abs-eq[of [(s,b)]] by simp **lemma** *Abs-freeword-append-uniform-snd*: Abs-freeword (map ($\lambda s. (s,b)$) (xs@ys)) = Abs-freeword (map ($\lambda s. (s,b)$) xs) + Abs-freeword (map ($\lambda s. (s,b)$) ys) **using** proper-signed-list-map-uniform-snd[of b xs] proper-signed-list-map-uniform-snd[of b ys] plus-freeword-abs-eq prappend-signed-list-map-uniform-snd[of b xs ys] forceby

lemmas Abs-freelist-append = Abs-freeword-append-uniform-snd[of True]

lemma Abs-freelist-append-append:

Abs-freelist (xs@ys@zs) = Abs-freelist xs + Abs-freelist ys + Abs-freelist zsusing Abs-freelist-append[of xs@ys] Abs-freelist-append by simp

lemma Abs-freelist-inverse: freeword (Abs-freelist as) = map pairtrue as using proper-signed-list-map-uniform-snd Abs-freeword-inverse by fast

lemma Abs-freeword-singleton-conv-apply-sign-freeletter: Abs-freeword [x] = apply-sign Abs-freeletter x by (cases x) (auto simp add: uminus-Abs-freeword-singleton)

lemma Abs-freeword-conv-freeletter-sum-list: proper-signed-list $xs \implies$ Abs-freeword $xs = (\sum x \leftarrow xs. apply-sign \ Abs-freeletter \ x)$ **proof** (induct xs) **case** (Cons $x \ xs$) **thus** ?case **using** Abs-freeword-Cons[of x] binrelchain-Cons-reduce[of - x] by (simp add: Abs-freeword-singleton-conv-apply-sign-freeletter) **qed** (simp add: zero-freeword.abs-eq)

```
lemma freeword-conv-freeletter-sum-list:

x = (\sum s \leftarrow freeword \ x. \ apply-sign \ Abs-freeletter \ s)

using Abs-freeword-conv-freeletter-sum-list[of freeword \ x] freeword

by (auto simp add: freeword-inverse)
```

lemma Abs-freeletter-prod-conv-Abs-freeword: snd $x \Longrightarrow$ Abs-freeletter (fst x) = Abs-freeword [x] using prod-eqI[of x pairtrue (fst x)] by simp

2.9.3 Lifts of functions on the letter type

Here we lift functions on the letter type to type *freeword*. In particular, we are interested in the case where the function being lifted has codomain of class *group-add*.

The universal property The universal property for free groups says that every function from the letter type to some *group-add* type gives rise to a unique homomorphism.

lemma extend-map-to-freeword-hom': **fixes** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::group-add$ **defines** $h: h::'a \ signed \Rightarrow 'b \equiv \lambda(s,b).$ if b then $f \ s \ else - (f \ s)$ **defines** $g: g::'a \ signed \ list \Rightarrow 'b \equiv \lambda xs.$ sum-list (map $h \ xs$) **shows** g (prappend-signed-list $xs \ ys$) = $g \ xs + g \ ys$ **proof** (induct $xs \ ys \ rule: \ list-induct2-snoc-Cons$)

case $(snoc-Cons \ xs \ x \ y \ ys)$ show ?case **proof** (cases y = flip-signed x) case True with h have h y = -h xusing split-beta' [of λs b. if b then f s else - (f s)] by simp with g have g(xs @ [x]) + g(y # ys) = gxs + gys**by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*) with True snoc-Cons show ?thesis by simp \mathbf{next} case False with g show ?thesis using sum-list.append[of map h (xs@[x]) map h (y#ys)] by simp qed qed (auto simp add: h g) **lemma** *extend-map-to-freeword-hom1*: fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::group-add$ **defines** h:: 'a signed \Rightarrow 'b $\equiv \lambda(s,b)$. if b then f s else - (f s) **defines** g::'a freeword $\Rightarrow 'b \equiv \lambda x$. sum-list (map h (freeword x)) **shows** g (Abs-freeletter s) = f susing assms by (simp add: Abs-freeword-inverse) **lemma** *extend-map-to-freeword-hom2*: **fixes** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::group-add$ **defines** h:: 'a signed \Rightarrow 'b $\equiv \lambda(s,b)$. if b then f s else - (f s) **defines** $q::'a freeword \Rightarrow 'b \equiv \lambda x.$ sum-list (map h (freeword x)) **shows** UGroupHom g using assms by (auto intro: UGroupHomI simp add: plus-freeword.rep-eq extend-map-to-freeword-hom') **lemma** uniqueness-of-extended-map-to-freeword-hom': fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::group-add$ **defines** h: h::'a signed \Rightarrow 'b $\equiv \lambda(s,b)$. if b then f s else - (f s) **defines** g: g:: 'a signed list \Rightarrow 'b $\equiv \lambda xs$. sum-list (map h xs) **assumes** singles: $\bigwedge s. k [(s, True)] = f s$ adds : $\bigwedge xs \ ys.$ proper-signed-list $xs \implies$ proper-signed-list ysand \implies k (prappend-signed-list xs ys) = k xs + k ys **shows** proper-signed-list $xs \implies k \ xs = g \ xs$ proofhave knil: $k \parallel = 0$ using $adds[of \parallel] add.assoc[of k \parallel k \parallel - k \parallel]$ by simp have ksingle: $\bigwedge x. \ k \ [x] = g \ [x]$ prooffix x :: 'a signed**obtain** s b where x: x = (s,b) by fastforce show k[x] = g[x]

```
proof (cases b)
     case False
     from adds x singles
      have k (prappend-signed-list [x] [(s, True)]) = k [x] + f s
      by
             simp
     moreover have prappend-signed-list [(s, False)] [(s, True)] = []
       using collapse-flipped-signed[of s False] by simp
     ultimately have -fs = k [x] + fs + -fs using x False knil by simp
     with x False g h show k [x] = g [x] by (simp add: algebra-simps)
   \mathbf{qed} \ (simp \ add: x \ g \ h \ singles)
 qed
 show proper-signed-list xs \implies k \ xs = g \ xs
 proof (induct xs rule: list-induct-CCons)
   case (CCons x y xs)
   with q h show ?case
     using adds[of [x] y \# xs]
     by
           (simp add:
            prappend-signed-list-single-Cons
            ksingle extend-map-to-freeword-hom'
 qed (auto simp add: g h knil ksingle)
qed
lemma uniqueness-of-extended-map-to-freeword-hom:
 fixes f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::group-add
 defines h:: 'a signed \Rightarrow 'b \equiv \lambda(s,b). if b then f s else - (f s)
 defines q::'a freeword \Rightarrow 'b \equiv \lambda x. sum-list (map h (freeword x))
 assumes k: k \circ Abs-freeletter = f UGroupHom k
 shows k = q
proof
 \mathbf{fix} x::'a freeword
 define k' where k': k' \equiv k \circ Abs-freeword
 have k' (freeword x) = g x unfolding h-def g-def
 proof (rule uniqueness-of-extended-map-to-freeword-hom')
   from k' k(1) show \bigwedge s. k' [pairtrue s] = f s by auto
   show \bigwedge xs ys. proper-signed-list xs \implies proper-signed-list ys
          \implies k' (prappend-signed-list xs ys) = k' xs + k' ys
   proof-
     fix xs ys :: 'a signed list
     assume xsys: proper-signed-list xs proper-signed-list ys
     with k'
      show k' (prappend-signed-list xs ys) = k' xs + k' ys
      using UGroupHom.hom[OF k(2), of Abs-freeword xs Abs-freeword ys]
      by
             (simp add: plus-freeword-abs-eq)
   qed
   show proper-signed-list (freeword x) using freeword by fast
 ged
 with k' show k x = g x using freeword-inverse [of x] by simp
qed
```

theorem universal-property: fixes $f :: a \Rightarrow b::group-add$ shows $\exists !g::a$ freeword $\Rightarrow b. g \circ Abs$ -freeletter $= f \land UGroupHom g$ proof define h where $h: h \equiv \lambda(s,b)$. if b then f s else -(f s)define g where $g: g \equiv \lambda x$. sum-list (map h (freeword x)) from g h show $g \circ Abs$ -freeletter $= f \land UGroupHom g$ using extend-map-to-freeword-hom1[of f] extend-map-to-freeword-hom2 by auto from g h show $\bigwedge k. k \circ Abs$ -freeletter $= f \land UGroupHom k \Longrightarrow k = g$ using uniqueness-of-extended-map-to-freeword-hom by auto qed

Properties of homomorphisms afforded by the universal property The lift of a function on the letter set is the unique additive function on *freeword* that agrees with the original function on letters.

definition freeword-funlift :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b::group-add) \Rightarrow ('a freeword \Rightarrow 'b::group-add)$ where freeword-funlift $f \equiv (THE g. g \circ Abs-freeletter = f \land UGroupHom g)$

lemma additive-freeword-funlift: UGroupHom (freeword-funlift f) using the I'[OF universal-property, of f] unfolding freeword-funlift-def by simp

lemma freeword-funlift-Abs-freeword-singleton: freeword-funlift f (Abs-freeword [x]) = apply-sign f x**proofobtain** s b **where** x: x = (s,b) **by** fastforce **thus** ?thesis **using** freeword-funlift-Abs-freeletter freeword-funlift-uminus-Abs-freeletter by (cases b) auto

qed

```
\begin{array}{l} \text{proper-signed-list } xs \implies \text{freeword-funlift } f \ (Abs-freeword \ xs) = \\ (\sum x \leftarrow xs. \ apply-sign \ f \ x) \\ \textbf{proof} \ (induct \ xs) \\ \textbf{case} \ (Cons \ x \ xs) \ \textbf{thus} \ ?case \\ \textbf{using } freeword-funlift-Abs-freeword-Cons[of - - f] \\ binrelchain-Cons-reduce[of - x \ xs] \\ \textbf{by} \ simp \\ \textbf{simp} \end{array}
```

```
\mathbf{qed}~(simp~add:~zero\mbox{-}freeword\mbox{-}abs\mbox{-}eq[\mbox{THEN}~sym]~freeword\mbox{-}funlift\mbox{-}0)
```

lemma freeword-funlift-Abs-freelist: freeword-funlift f (Abs-freelist xs) = ($\sum x \leftarrow xs$. f x) **proof** (induct xs) **case** (Cons x xs) **thus** ?case **using** Abs-freelist-Cons[of x xs] **by** (simp add: freeword-funlift-add freeword-funlift-Abs-freeletter) **qed** (simp add: zero-freeword.abs-eq[THEN sym] freeword-funlift-0)

lemma *freeword-funlift-im'*:

proper-signed-list $xs \implies fst$ ' set $xs \subseteq S \implies$ freeword-funlift f (Abs-freeword xs) $\in \langle f'S \rangle$ proof (induct xs) case Nil have Abs-freeword ([]::'a signed list) = (0::'a freeword) using zero-freeword.abs-eq[THEN sym] by simp thus freeword-funlift f (Abs-freeword ([]::'a signed list)) $\in \langle f'S \rangle$ using freeword-funlift-0[of f] genby-0-closed by simp next case (Cons x xs) define y where y: $y \equiv$ apply-sign f xdefine z where z: $z \equiv$ freeword-funlift f (Abs-freeword xs) from Cons(3) have fst ' set $xs \subseteq S$ by simp

```
with z Cons(1,2) have z \in \langle f'S \rangle using binrelchain-Cons-reduce by fast

with y Cons(3) have y + z \in \langle f'S \rangle

using genby-genset-closed[of - f'S]

genby-uminus-closed genby-add-closed[of y]

by fastforce

with Cons(2) y z show ?case

using freeword-funlift-Abs-freeword-Cons

subst[

OF sym,

of freeword-funlift f (Abs-freeword (x#xs)) y+z

\lambda b. b \in \langle f'S \rangle

]

by fast

qed
```

2.9.4 Free groups on a set

We now take the free group on a set to be the set in the *freeword* type with letters restricted to the given set.

Definition and basic facts Here we define the set of elements of the free group over a set of letters, and record basic facts about that set.

definition FreeGroup :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a freeword set where FreeGroup $S \equiv \{x. fst \text{ 'set } (freeword x) \subseteq S\}$

```
lemma FreeGroupI-transfer:
proper-signed-list xs \Longrightarrow fst ' set xs \subseteq S \Longrightarrow Abs-freeword xs \in FreeGroup S
using Abs-freeword-inverse unfolding FreeGroup-def by fastforce
```

```
lemma FreeGroupD: x \in FreeGroup \ S \Longrightarrow fst 'set (freeword x) \subseteq S
using FreeGroup-def by fast
```

lemma FreeGroupD-transfer: proper-signed-list $xs \implies Abs$ -freeword $xs \in FreeGroup \ S \implies fst$ ' set $xs \subseteq S$ using Abs-freeword-inverse unfolding FreeGroup-def by fastforce

lemma FreeGroupD-transfer': Abs-freelist $xs \in$ FreeGroup $S \Longrightarrow xs \in$ lists Susing proper-signed-list-map-uniform-snd FreeGroupD-transfer by fastforce

lemma FreeGroup-0-closed: 0 ∈ FreeGroup S
proof –
have (0::'a freeword) = Abs-freeword [] using zero-freeword.abs-eq by fast
moreover have Abs-freeword [] ∈ FreeGroup S
using FreeGroupI-transfer[of []] by simp
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma FreeGroup-diff-closed: **assumes** $x \in FreeGroup \ S \ y \in FreeGroup \ S$ **shows** $x-y \in FreeGroup \ S$ **proof define** xs where $xs: xs \equiv freeword \ x$ **define** ys where $ys: ys \equiv freeword \ y$ **have** $freeword \ (x-y) =$ $prappend-signed-list \ (freeword \ x) \ (rev \ (map \ flip-signed \ (freeword \ y)))$ **by** $transfer \ simp$ **hence** $fst \ 'set \ (freeword \ (x-y)) \subseteq fst \ ' \ (set \ (freeword \ x) \ \cup \ set \ (freeword \ y)))$ **using** fst-set-prappend-signed-list **by** forcewith assms **show** ?thesis **unfolding** FreeGroup-def **by** fast**qed**

lemma FreeGroup-Group: Group (FreeGroup S) using FreeGroup-0-closed FreeGroup-diff-closed by unfold-locales fast

lemmas FreeGroup-add-closed = Group.add-closed [OF FreeGroup-Group] **lemmas** FreeGroup-uminus-closed = Group.uminus-closed [OF FreeGroup-Group]

lemmas FreeGroup-genby-set-lconjby-set-rconjby-closed = Group.genby-set-lconjby-set-rconjby-closed[OF FreeGroup-Group]

lemma Abs-freelist-in-FreeGroup: $ss \in lists S \implies Abs$ -freelist $ss \in FreeGroup S$ using proper-signed-list-map-uniform-snd by (fastforce intro: FreeGroupI-transfer)

lemma Abs-freeletter-in-FreeGroup-iff: (Abs-freeletter $s \in FreeGroup S$) = ($s \in S$) using Abs-freeword-inverse[of [pairtrue s]] unfolding FreeGroup-def by simp

Lifts of functions from the letter set to some type of class group-add We again obtain a universal property for functions from the (restricted) letter set to some type of class group-add.

abbreviation res-freeword-funlift $f S \equiv$ restrict0 (freeword-funlift f) (FreeGroup S)

lemma freeword-funlift-im: $x \in FreeGroup S \implies freeword-funlift f x \in \langle f : S \rangle$ **using** freeword[of x] freeword-funlift-im'[of freeword x] freeword-inverse[of x] **unfolding** FreeGroup-def **by** auto **lemma** freeword-funlift-surj': $ys \in lists (f'S \cup uminus'f'S) \implies sum-list ys \in freeword-funlift f ' FreeGroup S$ **proof** (induct ys)

case Nil thus ?case using FreeGroup-O-closed freeword-funlift-O by fastforce next

case (Cons y ys) from this obtain x

where $x: x \in FreeGroup \ S \ sum-list \ ys = freeword-funlift \ f \ x$ by auto**show** sum-list $(y \# ys) \in$ freeword-funlift f ' FreeGroup S **proof** (cases $y \in f'S$) case True from this obtain s where s: $s \in S$ y = f s by fast from s(1) x(1) have Abs-freeletter $s + x \in FreeGroup S$ using FreeGroupI-transfer[of - S] FreeGroup-add-closed[of - S] by force moreover from s(2) x(2)have freeword-funlift f (Abs-freeletter s + x) = sum-list (y # ys) **using** *freeword-funlift-add*[*of f*] *freeword-funlift-Abs-freeletter* bv simpultimately show ?thesis by force next case False with Cons(2) obtain s where s: $s \in S \ y = -f \ s$ by auto from s(1) x(1) have Abs-freeword $[(s, False)] + x \in FreeGroup S$ using FreeGroupI-transfer[of - S] FreeGroup-add-closed[of - S] by force moreover from s(2) x(2)have freeword-funlift f (Abs-freeword [(s,False)] + x) = sum-list (y # ys)**using** freeword-funlift-add[of f] freeword-funlift-uminus-Abs-freeletter by simpultimately show ?thesis by force qed qed **lemma** *freeword-funlift-surj*: fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::group-add$ shows freeword-funlift f ' FreeGroup $S = \langle f'S \rangle$ **proof** (*rule seteqI*) **show** $\bigwedge a. \ a \in freeword-funlift f ` FreeGroup S \Longrightarrow a \in \langle f'S \rangle$ using freeword-funlift-im by auto \mathbf{next} fix w assume $w \in \langle f'S \rangle$ from this obtain ys where ys: $ys \in lists (f'S \cup uminus'f'S) w = sum-list ys$ using genby-eq-sum-lists[of f'S] by auto thus $w \in$ freeword-funlift f ' FreeGroup S using freeword-funlift-surj' by simp qed **lemma** *hom-restrict0-freeword-funlift*: GroupHom (FreeGroup S) (res-freeword-funlift f S) **using** UGroupHom.restrict0 additive-freeword-funlift FreeGroup-Group by auto**lemma** uniqueness-of-restricted-lift: **assumes** GroupHom (FreeGroup S) $T \forall s \in S$. T (Abs-freeletter s) = f s T = res-freeword-funlift f S shows

 \mathbf{proof}

fix x

define F where $F \equiv res$ -freeword-funlift f S define u-Abs where u-Abs $\equiv \lambda a$:: 'a signed. apply-sign Abs-freeletter a **show** T x = F x**proof** (cases $x \in FreeGroup S$) case True have 1: set (map u-Abs (freeword x)) \subseteq FreeGroup S using *u*-Abs-def FreeGroupD[OF True] Abs-freeletter-in-FreeGroup-iff[of - S] Free Group-uminus-closedby auto**moreover from** *u*-Abs-def have $x = (\sum a \leftarrow freeword x. u - Abs a)$ using freeword-conv-freeletter-sum-list by fast ultimately have $T x = (\sum a \leftarrow freeword x. T (u-Abs a))$ $F x = (\sum a \leftarrow freeword x. F (u-Abs a))$ using *F*-def GroupHom.im-sum-list-map[OF assms(1), of u-Abs freeword x]GroupHom.im-sum-list-map[OF hom-restrict0-freeword-funlift, of u-Abs freeword x S fby auto **moreover have** $\forall a \in set$ (freeword x). T (u-Abs a) = F (u-Abs a) proof fix a assume $a \in set$ (freeword x) moreover define b where $b \equiv Abs$ -freeletter (fst a) ultimately show T(u-Abs a) = F(u-Abs a)using *F*-def u-Abs-def True assms(2) FreeGroupD[of x S] GroupHom.im-uminus[OF assms(1)] Abs-freeletter-in-FreeGroup-iff[of fst a S] GroupHom.im-uminus[OF hom-restrict0-freeword-funlift, of b S f] *freeword-funlift-Abs-freeletter*[*of f*] by autoqed ultimately show ?thesis using *F*-def sum-list-map-cong[of freeword x λs . T (u-Abs s) λs . F (u-Abs s)] by simp \mathbf{next} case False with assms(1) F-def show ?thesis using hom-restrict0-freeword-funlift GroupHom.supp suppI-contra[of x T] $suppI-contra[of \ x \ F]$ by fastforce qed qed

theorem FreeGroup-universal-property: fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::group-add$ shows ∃!T::'a freeword⇒'b. (∀ s∈S. T (Abs-freeletter s) = f s) ∧ GroupHom (FreeGroup S) T proof (rule ex11, rule conj1) show ∀ s∈S. res-freeword-funlift f S (Abs-freeletter s) = f s using Abs-freeletter-in-FreeGroup-iff[of - S] freeword-funlift-Abs-freeletter by auto show ∧T. (∀ s∈S. T (Abs-freeletter s) = f s) ∧ GroupHom (FreeGroup S) T ⇒ T = restrict0 (freeword-funlift f) (FreeGroup S) using uniqueness-of-restricted-lift by auto qed (rule hom-restrict0-freeword-funlift)

2.9.5 Group presentations

We now define a group presentation to be the quotient of a free group by the subgroup generated by all conjugates of a set of relators. We are most concerned with lifting functions on the letter set to the free group and with the associated induced homomorphisms on the quotient.

A first group presentation locale and basic facts Here we define a locale that provides a way to construct a group by providing sets of generators and relator words.

locale GroupByPresentation = **fixes** $S :: 'a \ set$ — the set of generators **and** $P :: 'a \ signed \ list \ set$ — the set of relator words **assumes** $P \cdot S : \ ps \in P \implies fst \ `set \ ps \subseteq S$ **and** $proper-P: \ ps \in P \implies proper-signed-list \ ps$ **begin**

abbreviation $P' \equiv Abs$ -freeword 'P— the set of relators **abbreviation** $Q \equiv Group.normal-closure$ (FreeGroup S) P'— the normal subgroup generated by relators inside the free group **abbreviation** $G \equiv Group.quotient-group$ (FreeGroup S) Q

lemmas G-UN = Group.quotient-group-UN[OF FreeGroup-Group, of S Q]

lemma P'-FreeS: $P' \subseteq$ FreeGroup S using P-S proper-P by (blast intro: FreeGroupI-transfer)

lemma relators: $P' \subseteq Q$ using FreeGroup-0-closed genby-genset-subset by fastforce

lemmas lconjby-P'-FreeS =
Group.set-lconjby-subset-closed[
OF FreeGroup-Group - P'-FreeS, OF basic-monos(1)
]

```
lemmas Q-FreeS =
Group.genby-closed[OF FreeGroup-Group lconjby-P'-FreeS]
```

```
lemmas Q-subgroup-FreeS =
Group.genby-subgroup[OF FreeGroup-Group lconjby-P'-FreeS]
```

```
lemmas normal-Q = Group.normal-closure[OF FreeGroup-Group, OF P'-FreeS]
```

```
lemmas natural-hom =
Group.natural-quotient-hom[
OF FreeGroup-Group Q-subgroup-FreeS normal-Q
]
```

```
lemmas natural-hom-image =
Group.natural-quotient-hom-image[OF FreeGroup-Group, of S Q]
```

 \mathbf{end}

Functions on the quotient induced from lifted functions A function on the generator set into a type of class *group-add* lifts to a unique homomorphism on the free group. If this lift is trivial on relators, then it factors to a homomorphism of the group described by the generators and relators.

locale GroupByPresentationInducedFun = GroupByPresentation S P **for** S :: 'a set **and** P :: 'a signed list set — the set of relator words + **fixes** f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::group-add **assumes** lift-f-trivial-P: $ps \in P \implies$ freeword-funlift f (Abs-freeword ps) = 0 **begin**

abbreviation *lift-f* \equiv *freeword-funlift f*

definition induced-hom :: 'a freeword set permutation \Rightarrow 'b where induced-hom \equiv GroupHom.quotient-hom (FreeGroup S)

 $(restrict0 \ lift-f \ (FreeGroup \ S)) \ Q$

— the restrict0 operation is really only necessary to make GroupByPresenta-tionInducedFun.induced-hom a GroupHomabbreviation $F \equiv induced-hom$

lemma *lift-f-trivial-P'*: $p \in P' \implies$ *lift-f* p = 0using *lift-f-trivial-P* by *fast*

lemma lift-f-trivial-lconjby-P': $p \in P' \implies$ lift-f (lconjby w p) = 0 using freeword-funlift-lconjby[of f] lift-f-trivial-P' by simp

lemma *lift-f-trivial-Q*: $q \in Q \implies$ *lift-f* q = 0**proof** (*erule genby.induct, rule freeword-funlift-0*)

show $\bigwedge s. s \in (\bigcup w \in FreeGroup S. lconjby w 'P') \Longrightarrow lift-f s = 0$ using *lift-f-trivial-lconjby-P'* by *fast* \mathbf{next} fix w w' :: 'a freeword assume ww': lift-f w = 0 lift-f w' = 0have lift-f (w - w') = lift-f w - lift-f w'using freeword-funlift-diff [of f w] by simp with ww' show lift-f (w-w') = 0 by simp qed **lemma** *lift-f-ker-Q*: $Q \subseteq ker$ *lift-f* using *lift-f-trivial-Q* unfolding ker-def by auto **lemma** *lift-f-Ker-Q*: $Q \subseteq GroupHom.Ker$ (FreeGroup S) *lift-f* using *lift-f-ker-Q Q-FreeS* by *fast* **lemma** restrict0-lift-f-Ker-Q: $Q \subseteq GroupHom.Ker (FreeGroup S) (restrict0 lift-f (FreeGroup S))$ using *lift-f-Ker-Q* ker-subset-ker-restrict0 by fast **lemma** *induced-hom-equality*: $w \in FreeGroup \ S \Longrightarrow F([FreeGroup \ S|w|Q]) = lift-fw$ - algebraic properties of the induced homomorphism could be proved using its properties as a group homomorphism, but it's generally easier to prove them using the algebraic properties of the lift via this lemma unfolding induced-hom-def GroupHom.quotient-hom-im hom-restrict0-freeword-funlift using Q-subgroup-FreeS normal-Q restrict0-lift-f-Ker-Q by fastforce lemma hom-induced-hom: GroupHom G F unfolding induced-hom-def using GroupHom.quotient-hom hom-restrict0-freeword-funlift Q-subgroup-FreeS normal-Q restrict0-lift-f-Ker-Q by fast **lemma** *induced-hom-Abs-freeletter-equality*: $s \in S \implies F$ ([FreeGroup S|Abs-freeletter s|Q]) = f s using Abs-freeletter-in-FreeGroup-iff[of s S] by (simp add: induced-hom-equality freeword-funlift-Abs-freeletter) **lemma** uniqueness-of-induced-hom': **defines** $q \equiv Group.natural-quotient-hom (FreeGroup S) Q$ **assumes** GroupHom G T $\forall s \in S$. T ([FreeGroup S|Abs-freeletter s|Q]) = f s $T \circ q = F \circ q$ shows prooffrom assms have $T \circ q = res$ -freeword-funlift f S using natural-hom natural-hom-image Abs-freeletter-in-FreeGroup-iff[of - S] bv (force intro: uniqueness-of-restricted-lift GroupHom.comp) **moreover from** q-def have $F \circ q = res$ -freeword-funlift f S

```
using induced-hom-equality GroupHom.im-zero[OF hom-induced-hom]
   by
         auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma uniqueness-of-induced-hom:
 assumes GroupHom G T \forall s \in S. T ([FreeGroup S|Abs-freeletter s|Q]) = f s
 shows T = F
proof
 fix x
 show T x = F x
 proof (cases x \in G)
   case True
   define q where q \equiv Group.natural-quotient-hom (FreeGroup S) Q
   from True obtain w where w \in FreeGroup \ S \ x = ([FreeGroup \ S|w|Q])
     using G-UN by fast
   with q-def have T x = (T \circ q) w F x = (F \circ q) w by auto
   with assms q-def show ?thesis using uniqueness-of-induced-hom' by simp
  \mathbf{next}
   case False
   with assms(1) show ?thesis
     using hom-induced-hom GroupHom.supp suppI-contra[of x T]
          suppI-contra[of x F]
           fastforce
     by
 \mathbf{qed}
qed
theorem induced-hom-universal-property:
 \exists !F. GroupHom \ G \ F \land (\forall s \in S. \ F \ ([FreeGroup \ S|Abs-freeletter \ s|Q]) = f \ s)
 using hom-induced-hom induced-hom-Abs-freeletter-equality
       uniqueness-of-induced-hom
 by
        blast
lemma induced-hom-Abs-freelist-conv-sum-list:
  ss \in lists \ S \implies F ([FreeGroup \ S|Abs-freelist \ ss|Q]) = (\sum s \leftarrow ss. \ f \ s)
 by (simp add:
       Abs-freelist-in-FreeGroup induced-hom-equality freeword-funlift-Abs-freelist
     )
lemma induced-hom-surj: F'G = \langle f'S \rangle
proof (rule seteqI)
 show \bigwedge x. \ x \in F'G \implies x \in \langle f'S \rangle
   using G-UN induced-hom-equality freeword-funlift-surj[of f S] by auto
\mathbf{next}
 fix x assume x \in \langle f'S \rangle
 hence x \in lift-f 'FreeGroup S using freeword-funlift-surj[of f S] by fast
  thus x \in F'G using induced-hom-equality G-UN by force
qed
```

Groups affording a presentation The locale *GroupByPresentation* allows the construction of a *Group* out of any type from a set of generating letters and a set of relator words in (signed) letters. The following locale concerns the question of when the *Group* generated by a set in class *group-add* is isomorphic to a group presentation.

locale Group With Generators Relators = **fixes** S :: 'g:: group-add set — the set of generators **and** R :: 'g list set — the set of relator words **assumes** relators: $rs \in R \implies rs \in lists (S \cup uminus `S)$ $rs \in R \implies sum-list rs = 0$ $rs \in R \implies proper-signed-list (map (charpair S) rs)$ **borrin**

begin

abbreviation $P \equiv map$ (charpair S) ' R abbreviation $P' \equiv GroupByPresentation.P' P$ abbreviation $Q \equiv GroupByPresentation.Q S P$ abbreviation $G \equiv GroupByPresentation.G S P$ abbreviation relator-freeword $rs \equiv Abs$ -freeword (map (charpair S) rs) — this maps R onto P'

abbreviation *freeliftid* \equiv *freeword-funlift id*

abbreviation induced-id :: 'g freeword set permutation \Rightarrow 'g where induced-id \equiv GroupByPresentationInducedFun.induced-hom S P id

```
lemma GroupByPresentation-S-P: GroupByPresentation S P

proof

show \land ps. ps \in P \Longrightarrow fst ' set ps \subseteq S

using fst-set-map-charpair-un-uminus relators(1) by fast

show \land ps. ps \in P \Longrightarrow proper-signed-list ps using relators(3) by fast

qed
```

lemma freeliftid-trivial-P: $ps \in P \implies$ freeliftid (Abs-freeword ps) = 0 using freeliftid-trivial-relator-freeword-R by fast

lemma GroupByPresentationInducedFun-S-P-id: GroupByPresentationInducedFun S P id

end

```
by
       intro-locales, rule GroupByPresentation-S-P,
       unfold-locales, rule freeliftid-trivial-P
     )
lemma induced-id-Abs-freelist-conv-sum-list:
  ss \in lists \ S \implies induced - id \ ([FreeGroup \ S|Abs-freelist \ ss|Q]) = sum-list \ ss
 by (simp add:
       GroupByPresentationInducedFun.induced-hom-Abs-freelist-conv-sum-list
         OF GroupByPresentationInducedFun-S-P-id
     )
lemma lconj-relator-freeword-R:
  \llbracket rs \in R; proper-signed-list xs; fst ' set xs \subset S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
   lconjby (Abs-freeword xs) (relator-freeword rs) \in Q
  by (blast intro: genby-genset-closed FreeGroupI-transfer)
lemma rconj-relator-freeword:
 assumes rs \in R proper-signed-list xs fst ' set xs \subseteq S
 shows rconjby (Abs-freeword xs) (relator-freeword rs) \in Q
proof (rule genby-genset-closed, rule UN-I)
  show - Abs-freeword xs \in FreeGroup S
   using FreeGroupI-transfer[OF assms(2,3)] FreeGroup-uminus-closed by fast
  from assms(1)
   show rconjby (Abs-freeword xs) (relator-freeword rs) \in
          lconjby (- Abs-freeword xs) ' Abs-freeword ' P
   by
          simp
\mathbf{qed}
```

```
lemma lconjby-Abs-freelist-relator-freeword:

[rs \in R; xs \in lists S] \implies lconjby (Abs-freelist xs) (relator-freeword rs) \in Q
```

 $\textbf{using } proper-signed-list-map-uniform-snd \textbf{ by } (force \ intro: \ lconj-relator-freeword-R)$

Here we record that the lift of the identity map to the free group on S induces a homomorphic surjection onto the group generated by S from the group presentation on S, subject to the same relations as the elements of S.

end

locale GroupPresentation = GroupWithGeneratorsRelators S R

for S :: 'g::group-add set — the set of generators
 and R :: 'g list set — the set of relator words
 + assumes induced-id-inj: inj-on induced-id G
begin

abbreviation inv-induced-id \equiv the-inv-into G induced-id

 \mathbf{end}

2.10 Words over a generating set

Here we gather the necessary constructions and facts for studying a group generated by some set in terms of words in the generators.

context monoid-add begin

abbreviation word-for A a as \equiv as \in lists $A \land$ sum-list as = a**definition** reduced-word-for :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool where reduced-word-for A a as \equiv is-arg-min length (word-for A a) as **abbreviation** reduced-word A as \equiv reduced-word-for A (sum-list as) as **abbreviation** reduced-words-for $A \ a \equiv Collect$ (reduced-word-for $A \ a$) abbreviation reduced-letter-set :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a set where reduced-letter-set $A \ a \equiv \bigcup (set `(reduced-words-for A \ a))$ — will be empty if a is not in the set generated by A**definition** word-length :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat where word-length $A \ a \equiv length \ (arg-min \ length \ (word-for \ A \ a))$ **lemma** reduced-word-forI: **assumes** $as \in lists \ A \ sum-list \ as = a$ \bigwedge bs. bs \in lists $A \Longrightarrow$ sum-list bs = a \Longrightarrow length as \leq length bs shows reduced-word-for A a as using assms unfolding reduced-word-for-def (force intro: is-arg-minI) by **lemma** reduced-word-forI-compare: \llbracket reduced-word-for A a as; $bs \in lists A$; sum-list bs = a; length bs = length as \implies reduced-word-for A a bs

using reduced-word-for-def is-arg-min-eq[of length] by fast

lemma reduced-word-for-lists: reduced-word-for A a as \implies as \in lists Ausing reduced-word-for-def is-arg-minD1 by fast

lemma reduced-word-for-sum-list: reduced-word-for A a as \implies sum-list as = a using reduced-word-for-def is-arg-minD1 by fast

lemma reduced-word-for-minimal: \llbracket reduced-word-for A a as; $bs \in lists A$; sum-list $bs = a \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ length $as \leq length bs$ **using** reduced-word-for-def is-arg-minD2[of length] **by** fastforce

lemma reduced-word-for-length: reduced-word-for A a as \implies length as = word-length A a **unfolding** word-length-def reduced-word-for-def is-arg-min-def **by** (fastforce intro: arg-min-equality[THEN sym])

lemma reduced-word-for-eq-length: reduced-word-for A a as \implies reduced-word-for A a bs \implies length as = length bs using reduced-word-for-length by simp

```
lemma nil-reduced-word-for-0: reduced-word-for A 0 []
by (auto intro: reduced-word-forI)
```

```
lemma reduced-word-for-0-imp-nil: reduced-word-for A \ 0 \ as \implies as = []

using nil-reduced-word-for-0 [of A] reduced-word-for-minimal [of A \ 0 \ as]

unfolding reduced-word-for-def is-arg-min-def

by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) length-0-conv length-greater-0-conv)
```

lemma *not-reduced-word-for*:

 $\llbracket bs \in lists A; sum-list bs = a; length bs < length as \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ \neg reduced-word-for A a as using reduced-word-for-minimal by fastforce

lemma reduced-word-for-imp-reduced-word: reduced-word-for A a as \implies reduced-word A as **unfolding** reduced-word-for-def is-arg-min-def **by** (fast intro: reduced-word-forI)

lemma sum-list-zero-nreduced: $as \neq [] \implies$ sum-list $as = 0 \implies \neg$ reduced-word A as using not-reduced-word-for[of []] by simp

```
lemma order2-nreduced: a+a=0 \implies \neg reduced-word A [a,a]
 using sum-list-zero-nreduced by simp
lemma reduced-word-append-reduce-contra1:
 assumes \neg reduced-word A as
 shows \neg reduced-word A (as@bs)
proof (cases as \in lists \land bs \in lists \land rule: two-cases)
 \mathbf{case} \ both
  define cs where cs: cs \equiv ARG-MIN length cs. cs \in lists A \land sum-list cs =
sum-list as
 with both(1) have reduced-word-for A (sum-list as) cs
   using reduced-word-for-def is-arg-min-arg-min-nat[of word-for A (sum-list as)]
   by
         auto
 with assms both show ?thesis
   using reduced-word-for-lists reduced-word-for-sum-list
        reduced-word-for-minimal [of A sum-list as cs as]
        reduced-word-forI-compare[of A sum-list as cs as]
        not-reduced-word-for[of cs@bs A sum-list (as@bs)]
   by
         fastforce
\mathbf{next}
 case one thus ?thesis using reduced-word-for-lists by fastforce
\mathbf{next}
 case other thus ?thesis using reduced-word-for-lists by fastforce
\mathbf{next}
 case neither thus ?thesis using reduced-word-for-lists by fastforce
qed
lemma reduced-word-append-reduce-contra2:
 assumes \neg reduced-word A bs
 shows \neg reduced-word A (as@bs)
proof (cases as \in lists A bs \in lists A rule: two-cases)
 case both
  define cs where cs: cs \equiv ARG-MIN length cs. cs \in lists A \land sum-list cs =
sum-list bs
 with both(2) have reduced-word-for A (sum-list bs) cs
   using reduced-word-for-def is-arg-min-arg-min-nat[of word-for A (sum-list bs)]
   by
         auto
 with assms both show ?thesis
   using reduced-word-for-lists reduced-word-for-sum-list
        reduced-word-for-minimal of A sum-list bs cs bs
        reduced-word-forI-compare[of A sum-list bs cs bs]
        not-reduced-word-for[of as@cs A sum-list (as@bs)]
   by
         fastforce
next
 case one thus ?thesis using reduced-word-for-lists by fastforce
next
 case other thus ?thesis using reduced-word-for-lists by fastforce
```

 \mathbf{next}

```
case neither thus ?thesis using reduced-word-for-lists by fastforce \mathbf{qed}
```

 ${\bf lemma} \ contains-nreduced{-}imp{-}nreduced{:}$

```
\neg reduced-word A bs \Longrightarrow \neg reduced-word A (as@bs@cs)

using reduced-word-append-reduce-contra1 reduced-word-append-reduce-contra2

by fast

lemma contains-order2-nreduced: a+a=0 \Longrightarrow \neg reduced-word A (as@[a,a]@bs)

using order2-nreduced contains-nreduced-imp-nreduced by fast
```

```
lemma reduced-word-Cons-reduce-contra:

\neg reduced-word A as \implies \neg reduced-word A (a#as)

using reduced-word-append-reduce-contra2[of A as [a]] by simp
```

```
lemma reduced-word-Cons-reduce: reduced-word A (a#as) \implies reduced-word A as using reduced-word-Cons-reduce-contra by fast
```

```
lemma reduced-word-singleton:
 assumes a \in A a \neq 0
 shows reduced-word A[a]
proof (rule reduced-word-forI)
 from assms(1) show [a] \in lists A by simp
\mathbf{next}
 fix bs assume bs: bs \in lists A sum-list bs = sum-list [a]
 with assms(2) show length [a] \leq length bs by (cases bs) auto
qed simp
lemma el-reduced:
 assumes 0 \notin A as \in lists A sum-list as \in A reduced-word A as
 shows length as = 1
proof-
 define n where n: n \equiv length as
 from assms(3) obtain a where [a] \in lists A sum-list as = sum-list [a] by auto
 with n assms(1,3,4) have n \le 1 n > 0
   using reduced-word-for-minimal of A - as [a] by auto
 hence n = 1 by simp
 with n show ?thesis by fast
qed
lemma reduced-letter-set-0: reduced-letter-set A = \{\}
 using reduced-word-for-0-imp-nil by simp
lemma reduced-letter-set-subset: reduced-letter-set A \ a \subseteq A
 using reduced-word-for-lists by fast
```

```
lemma reduced-word-forI-length:

[as \in lists A; sum-list as = a; length as = word-length A a ]] \implies
```

```
reduced-word-for A a as
  using reduced-word-for-arg-min reduced-word-for-length
       reduced-word-forI-compare[of A a - as]
 by
        fastforce
lemma word-length-le:
  as \in lists A \Longrightarrow sum-list as = a \Longrightarrow word-length A a \leq length as
  using reduced-word-for-arg-min reduced-word-for-length
       reduced-word-for-minimal[of A]
 by
       fastforce
lemma reduced-word-forI-length':
  \llbracket as \in lists A; sum-list as = a; length as \leq word-length A a \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
   reduced-word-for A a as
 using word-length-le[of as A] reduced-word-forI-length[of as A] by fastforce
lemma word-length-lt:
  as \in lists A \Longrightarrow sum-list as = a \Longrightarrow \neg reduced-word-for A a as \Longrightarrow
   word-length A \ a < length \ as
  using reduced-word-forI-length' by fastforce
end
lemma in-genby-reduced-letter-set:
 assumes as \in lists A sum-list as = a
 shows a \in \langle reduced - letter - set A a \rangle
proof-
 define xs where xs: xs \equiv arg-min \ length \ (word-for \ A \ a)
  with assms have xs \in lists (reduced-letter-set A a) sum-list xs = a
   using reduced-word-for-arg-min[of as A] reduced-word-for-sum-list by auto
 thus ?thesis using genby-eq-sum-lists by force
qed
lemma reduced-word-for-genby-arg-min:
 fixes A :: 'a::group-add set
 defines B \equiv A \cup uminus ' A
 assumes a \in \langle A \rangle
 shows reduced-word-for B a (arg-min length (word-for B a))
 using
          assms genby-eq-sum-lists[of A] reduced-word-for-arg-min[of - B a]
 by
          auto
lemma reduced-word-for-genby-sym-arg-min:
 assumes uminus ' A \subseteq A \ a \in \langle A \rangle
           reduced-word-for A a (arg-min length (word-for A a))
 shows
proof-
  from assms(1) have A = A \cup uminus ' A by auto
  with assms(2) show ?thesis
   using reduced-word-for-genby-arg-min[of a A] by simp
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma in-genby-sym-imp-in-reduced-letter-set:
uminus 'A \subseteq A \Longrightarrow a \in \langle A \rangle \Longrightarrow a \in \langle reduced-letter-set A = a \rangle
using in-genby-imp-in-reduced-letter-set by (fastforce simp add: Un-absorb2)
```

 \mathbf{end}

3 Simplicial complexes

In this section we develop the basic theory of abstract simplicial complexes as a collection of finite sets, where the power set of each member set is contained in the collection. Note that in this development we allow the empty simplex, since allowing it or not seemed of no logical consequence, but of some small practical consequence.

theory Simplicial imports Prelim

begin

3.1 Geometric notions

The geometric notions attached to a simplicial complex of main interest to us are those of facets (subsets of codimension one), adjacency (sharing a facet in common), and chains of adjacent simplices.

3.1.1 Facets

- **definition** facetrel :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow bool (infix $\langle \triangleleft \rangle$ 60) where $y \triangleleft x \equiv \exists v. v \notin y \land x = insert v y$
- **lemma** facetrelI: $v \notin y \Longrightarrow x = insert \ v \ y \Longrightarrow y \lhd x$ using facetrel-def by fast
- **lemma** facetrelI-card: $y \subseteq x \Longrightarrow card (x-y) = 1 \Longrightarrow y \triangleleft x$ using card1 [of x-y] by (blast intro: facetrelI)
- **lemma** facetrel-complement-vertex: $y \triangleleft x \implies x = insert \ v \ y \implies v \notin y$ using facetrel-def[of $y \ x$] by fastforce

lemma facetrel-diff-vertex: $v \in x \implies x - \{v\} \triangleleft x$ **by** (*auto intro: facetrelI*) **lemma** facetrel-conv-insert: $y \triangleleft x \Longrightarrow v \in x - y \Longrightarrow x = insert v y$ **unfolding** facetrel-def by fast **lemma** facetrel-psubset: $y \lhd x \Longrightarrow y \subset x$ unfolding facetrel-def by fast **lemma** facetrel-subset: $y \triangleleft x \Longrightarrow y \subseteq x$ using facetrel-psubset by fast **lemma** facetrel-card: $y \triangleleft x \Longrightarrow card(x-y) = 1$ using insert-Diff-if [of - y y] unfolding facetrel-def by fastforce **lemma** finite-facetrel-card: finite $x \Longrightarrow y \triangleleft x \Longrightarrow card x = Suc (card y)$ using facetrel-def[of y x] card-insert-disjoint[of x] by auto **lemma** facetrelI-cardSuc: $z \subseteq x \Longrightarrow$ card x = Suc (card $z) \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft x$ **using** card-ge-0-finite finite-subset [of z] card-Diff-subset [of z x] by (force intro: facetrelI-card) **lemma** facet2-subset: $[\![z \triangleleft x; z \triangleleft y; x \cap y - z \neq \{\}]\!] \implies x \subseteq y$ unfolding facetrel-def by force **lemma** *inj-on-pullback-facet*: assumes inj-on $f x z \triangleleft f' x$ obtains y where $y \triangleleft x f'y = z$ proof from assms(2) obtain v where $v: v \notin z f'x = insert v z$ using facetrel-def[of z] by auto define u and y where $u \equiv the inv into x f v$ and y: $y \equiv \{v \in x. f v \in z\}$ **moreover with** assms(2) v have $x = insert \ u \ y$ using the inv-into-f-eq[OF assms(1)] the inv-into-into[OF assms(1)] by *fastforce* ultimately show $y \triangleleft x$ using v f-the-inv-into-f[OF assms(1)] by (force intro: facetrell) from $y \ assms(2)$ show f'y = z using facetrel-subset by fast qed

3.1.2 Adjacency

definition $adjacent :: 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow bool \ (infix <~> 70)$ where $x \sim y \equiv \exists z. \ z \triangleleft x \land z \triangleleft y$ lemma $adjacentI: \ z \triangleleft x \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft y \Longrightarrow x \sim y$ using adjacent-def by fast lemma empty-not-adjacent: $\neg \{\} \sim x$ **lemma** adjacent-sym: $x \sim y \Longrightarrow y \sim x$ **unfolding** adjacent-def by fast lemma adjacent-refl: assumes $x \neq \{\}$ shows $x \sim x$ prooffrom assms obtain v where v: $v \in x$ by fast thus $x \sim x$ using facetrell[of $v x - \{v\}$] unfolding adjacent-def by fast qed **lemma** common-facet: $[\![z \triangleleft x; z \triangleleft y; x \neq y]\!] \Longrightarrow z = x \cap y$ using facetrel-subset facet2-subset by fast **lemma** adjacent-int-facet1: $x \sim y \Longrightarrow x \neq y \Longrightarrow (x \cap y) \triangleleft x$ using common-facet unfolding adjacent-def by fast **lemma** adjacent-int-facet2: $x \sim y \Longrightarrow x \neq y \Longrightarrow (x \cap y) \triangleleft y$ using adjacent-sym adjacent-int-facet1 by (fastforce simp add: Int-commute) **lemma** adjacent-conv-insert: $x \sim y \Longrightarrow v \in x - y \Longrightarrow x = insert v (x \cap y)$ using adjacent-int-facet1 facetrel-conv-insert by fast **lemma** *adjacent-int-decomp*: $x \sim y \Longrightarrow x \neq y \Longrightarrow \exists v. v \notin y \land x = insert v (x \cap y)$ using adjacent-int-facet1 unfolding facetrel-def by fast **lemma** *adj-antivertex*: assumes $x \sim y \ x \neq y$ shows $\exists !v. v \in x - y$ **proof** (*rule ex-ex11*) from assms obtain w where w: $w \notin y = x = insert \ w \ (x \cap y)$ using adjacent-int-decomp by fast thus $\exists v. v \in x - y$ by *auto* from w have $\bigwedge v. \ v \in x - y \implies v = w$ by fast thus $\bigwedge v v'$. $v \in x - y \implies v' \in x - y \implies v = v'$ by auto qed **lemma** adjacent-card: $x \sim y \Longrightarrow$ card x = card y**unfolding** adjacent-def facetrel-def by (cases finite x = y rule: two-cases) auto **lemma** adjacent-to-adjacent-int-subset: assumes $C \sim D f'C \sim f'D f'C \neq f'D$ shows $f'C \cap f'D \subseteq f'(C \cap D)$ proof from assms(1,3) obtain v where $v: v \notin D \ C = insert \ v \ (C \cap D)$ using adjacent-int-decomp by fast

unfolding facetrel-def adjacent-def by fast

from assms(2,3) obtain w where w: $w \notin f'D f'C = insert w (f'C \cap f'D)$ using adjacent-int-decomp[of f'C f'D] by fast from w have w': $w \in f'C - f'D$ by fast with v assms(1,2) have fv-w: f v = w using adjacent-conv-insert by fast fix b assume $b \in f'C \cap f'D$ from this obtain $a1 \ a2$ where a1: $a1 \in C \ b = f \ a1$ and a2: $a2 \in D \ b = f \ a2$ by fast from $v \ a1 \ a2(2)$ have $a1 \notin D \Longrightarrow f \ a2 = w$ using fv-w by autowith $a2(1) \ w'$ have $a1 \in D$ by fast with a1 show $b \in f'(C \cap D)$ by fast qed

lemma adjacent-to-adjacent-int: $[C \sim D; f'C \sim f'D; f'C \neq f'D] \implies f'(C \cap D) = f'C \cap f'D$ **using** adjacent-to-adjacent-int-subset by fast

3.1.3 Chains of adjacent sets

abbreviation $adjacentchain \equiv binrelchain adjacent$ **abbreviation** $padjacentchain \equiv proper-binrelchain adjacent$

lemmas adjacentchain-Cons-reduce = binrelchain-Cons-reduce [of adjacent] **lemmas** adjacentchain-obtain-proper = binrelchain-obtain-proper [of - - adjacent]

lemma adjacentchain-card: adjacentchain $(x \# xs@[y]) \Longrightarrow$ card x = card yusing adjacent-card by (induct xs arbitrary: x) auto

3.2 Locale and basic facts

context SimplicialComplex
begin

abbreviation Subcomplex $Y \equiv Y \subseteq X \land$ SimplicialComplex Y

definition massimp $x \equiv x \in X \land (\forall z \in X. x \subseteq z \longrightarrow z = x)$

definition adjacent set :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set set where adjacent set $x = \{y \in X. x \sim y\}$

lemma finite-simplex: $x \in X \implies$ finite x using finite-simplices by simp

lemma singleton-simplex: $v \in \bigcup X \implies \{v\} \in X$

using faces by auto

lemma maxsimpI: $x \in X \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge z. \ z \in X \Longrightarrow x \subseteq z \Longrightarrow z = x) \Longrightarrow$ maxsimp x using maxsimp-def by auto **lemma** maxsimpD-simplex: maxsimp $x \Longrightarrow x \in X$ using maxsimp-def by fast **lemma** maxsimpD-maximal: maxsimp $x \Longrightarrow z \in X \Longrightarrow x \subseteq z \Longrightarrow z = x$ using maxsimp-def by auto **lemmas** finite-maxsimp = finite-simplex[OF maxsimpD-simplex] **lemma** maxsimp-nempty: $X \neq \{\{\}\} \implies maxsimp \ x \implies x \neq \{\}\}$ unfolding maxsimp-def by fast **lemma** maxsimp-vertices: maxsimp $x \Longrightarrow x \subseteq \bigcup X$ using maxsimpD-simplex by fast **lemma** adjacentsetD-adj: $y \in$ adjacentset $x \implies x \sim y$ using adjacentset-def by fast **lemma** *max-in-subcomplex*: \llbracket Subcomplex Y; $y \in Y$; maxsimp $y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ SimplicialComplex.maxsimp Y y using maxsimpD-maximal by (fast intro: SimplicialComplex.maxsimpI) **lemma** face-im: assumes $w \in X y \subseteq f'w$ defines $u \equiv \{a \in w. f a \in y\}$ shows $y \in f \vdash X$ using assms faces [of w u] image-eqI[of y (') f u X] by fast **lemma** *im-faces*: $x \in f \vdash X \Longrightarrow y \subseteq x \Longrightarrow y \in f \vdash X$ using faces face-im[of - y] by (cases $y = \{\}$) auto **lemma** map-is-simplicial-morph: SimplicialComplex $(f \vdash X)$ proof **show** $\forall x \in f \vdash X$. finite x using finite-simplices by fast show $\bigwedge x \ y$. $x \in f \vdash X \implies y \subseteq x \implies y \in f \vdash X$ using *im-faces* by *fast* qed lemma vertex-set-int: **assumes** SimplicialComplex Yshows $\bigcup (X \cap Y) = \bigcup X \cap \bigcup Y$ proof have $\bigwedge v. v \in \bigcup X \cap \bigcup Y \Longrightarrow v \in \bigcup (X \cap Y)$ using faces SimplicialComplex.faces[OF assms] by auto thus $\bigcup (X \cap Y) \supseteq \bigcup X \cap \bigcup Y$ by fast

 $\mathbf{qed} \ auto$

end

3.3 Chains of maximal simplices

Chains of maximal simplices (with respect to adjacency) will allow us to walk through chamber complexes. But there is much we can say about them in simplicial complexes. We will call a chain of maximal simplices proper (using the prefix p as a naming convention to denote proper) if no maximal simplex appears more than once in the chain. (Some sources elect to call improper chains prechains, and reserve the name chain to describe a proper chain. And usually a slightly weaker notion of proper is used, requiring only that no maximal simplex appear twice in succession. But it essentially makes no difference, and we found it easier to use *distinct* rather than *binrelchain* (\neq).)

context SimplicialComplex
begin

definition maxsimpchain $xs \equiv (\forall x \in set xs. maxsimp x) \land adjacentchain xs$ **definition** pmaxsimpchain $xs \equiv (\forall x \in set xs. maxsimp x) \land padjacentchain xs$

function min-maxsimpchain :: 'a set list \Rightarrow bool where min-maxsimpchain [] = True | min-maxsimpchain [x] = maxsimp x | min-maxsimpchain (x#xs@[y]) = (x \neq y \land is-arg-min length (\lambda zs. maxsimpchain (x#zs@[y])) xs) by (auto, rule list-cases-Cons-snoc) termination by (relation measure length) auto

lemma maxsimpchain-snocI:

 \llbracket maxsimpchain (xs@[x]); maxsimp y; $x \sim y \rrbracket \implies$ maxsimpchain (xs@[x,y]) using maxsimpchain-def binrelchain-snoc maxsimpchain-def by auto

lemma maxsimpchainD-maxsimp: maxsimpchain $xs \implies x \in set \ xs \implies maxsimp \ x$ using maxsimpchain-def by fast

lemma maxsimpchainD-adj: maxsimpchain $xs \implies$ adjacentchain xsusing maxsimpchain-def by fast

lemma maxsimpchain-CConsI: \llbracket maxsimp w; maxsimpchain (x#xs); w~x $\rrbracket \implies$ maxsimpchain (w#x#xs) using maxsimpchain-def by auto

lemma maxsimpchain-Cons-reduce: maxsimpchain $(x\#xs) \implies$ maxsimpchain xs

using adjacentchain-Cons-reduce maxsimpchain-def by fastforce
lemma maxsimpchain-append-reduce1: maxsimpchain $(xs@ys) \implies maxsimpchain xs$ using binrelchain-append-reduce1 maxsimpchain-def by auto
lemma maxsimpchain-append-reduce2: maxsimpchain $(xs@ys) \implies maxsimpchain ys$ using binrelchain-append-reduce2 maxsimpchain-def by auto
lemma maxsimpchain-remdup-adj: maxsimpchain $(xs@[x,x]@ys) \implies maxsimpchain (xs@[x]@ys)$ using maxsimpchain-def binrelchain-remdup-adj by auto
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
lemma maxsimpchain-overlap-join: maxsimpchain (xs@[w]) ⇒ maxsimpchain (w#ys) ⇒ maxsimpchain (xs@w#ys) using binrelchain-overlap-join maxsimpchain-def by auto
lemma pmaxsimpchain: pmaxsimpchain $xs \implies maxsimpchain xs$ using maxsimpchain-def pmaxsimpchain-def by fast
lemma $pmaxsimpchainI$ -maxsimpchain: maxsimpchain $xs \implies distinct \ xs \implies pmaxsimpchain \ xs$ using maxsimpchain-def $pmaxsimpchain$ -def by fast
<pre>lemma pmaxsimpchain-CConsI: [[maxsimp w; pmaxsimpchain (x#xs); w~x; w ∉ set (x#xs)]] ⇒ pmaxsimpchain (w#x#xs) using pmaxsimpchain-def by auto</pre>
<pre>lemmas pmaxsimpchainD-maxsimp = maxsimpchainD-maxsimp[OF pmaxsimpchain] lemmas pmaxsimpchainD-adj = maxsimpchainD-adj [OF pmaxsimpchain]</pre>
lemma $pmaxsimpchainD$ - $distinct$: $pmaxsimpchain xs \implies distinct xs$ using $pmaxsimpchain$ - def by fast
lemma pmaxsimpchain-Cons-reduce: pmaxsimpchain $(x\#xs) \implies pmaxsimpchain xs$ using maxsimpchain-Cons-reduce pmaxsimpchain pmaxsimpchainD-distinct by (fastforce intro: pmaxsimpchainI-maxsimpchain)

```
lemma pmaxsimpchain-append-reduce1:
 pmaxsimpchain (xs@ys) \implies pmaxsimpchain xs
 using maxsimpchain-append-reduce1 pmaxsimpchain pmaxsimpchainD-distinct
       (fastforce intro: pmaxsimpchainI-maxsimpchain)
 by
lemma maxsimpchain-obtain-pmaxsimpchain:
 assumes x \neq y maxsimpchain (x \# xs@[y])
 shows \exists ys. set ys \subseteq set xs \land length ys \leq length xs \land
         pmaxsimpchain (x \# ys @[y])
proof-
 obtain ys
   where ys: set ys \subseteq set xs length ys \leq length xs padjacentchain (x#ys@[y])
   using maxsimpchainD-adj[OF assms(2)]
        adjacentchain-obtain-proper[OF assms(1)]
   by
         auto
 from ys(1) assms(2) have \forall a \in set (x \# ys @[y]). maxsimp a
   using maxsimpchainD-maxsimp by auto
 with ys show ?thesis unfolding pmaxsimpchain-def by auto
qed
lemma min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain:
 assumes min-maxsimpchain xs
 shows maxsimpchain xs
proof (cases xs rule: list-cases-Cons-snoc)
 case Nil thus ?thesis using maxsimpchain-def by simp
next
 case Single with assms show ?thesis using maxsimpchain-def by simp
next
 case Cons-snoc with assms show ?thesis using is-arg-minD1 by fastforce
qed
lemma min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw:
 min-maxsimpchain (x \# xs@[y]) \Longrightarrow maxsimpchain (x \# ys@[y]) \Longrightarrow
   length ys \ge length xs
 using is-arq-minD2 by fastforce
lemma min-maxsimpchainI-betw:
 assumes x \neq y maxsimpchain (x \# xs @[y])
        \bigwedge ys. maxsimpchain (x#ys@[y]) \implies length xs \leq length ys
 shows min-maxsimpchain (x \# xs @[y])
 using assms by (simp add: is-arg-min-linorderI)
lemma min-maxsimpchainI-betw-compare:
 assumes x \neq y maxsimpchain (x \# xs@[y])
        min-maxsimpchain (x \# ys @[y]) length xs = length ys
 shows min-maxsimpchain (x \# xs @[y])
 using
         assms min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw min-maxsimpchainI-betw
 by
         auto
```
```
lemma min-maxsimpchain-pmaxsimpchain:
 assumes min-maxsimpchain xs
 shows pmaxsimpchain xs
proof (
 rule pmaxsimpchainI-maxsimpchain, rule min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain,
 rule assms, cases xs rule: list-cases-Cons-snoc
 case (Cons-snoc x y y y)
 have \neg distinct (x \# ys @[y]) \Longrightarrow False
 proof (cases x \in set ys y \in set ys rule: two-cases)
   case both
   from both(1) obtain as by where ys = as@x\#bs
    using in-set-conv-decomp [of x ys] by fast
   with assms Cons-snoc show False
    using min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain[OF assms]
         maxsimpchain-append-reduce2[of x # as]
         min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw[of x ys y]
    by
          fastforce
 \mathbf{next}
   case one
   from one(1) obtain as by where ys = as@x \# bs
    using in-set-conv-decomp [of x ys] by fast
   with assms Cons-snoc show False
    using min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain[OF assms]
         maxsimpchain-append-reduce2[of x # as]
         min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw[of x ys y]
    by
          fastforce
 \mathbf{next}
   \mathbf{case} \ other
   from other(2) obtain as bs where ys = as@y#bs
    using in-set-conv-decomp [of y ys] by fast
   with assms Cons-snoc show False
    using min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain[OF assms]
         maxsimpchain-append-reduce1 [of x # as@[y]]
         min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw[of x ys y]
          fastforce
    by
 \mathbf{next}
   case neither
   moreover assume \neg distinct (x \# ys @ [y])
   ultimately obtain as a bs cs where ys = as@[a]@bs@[a]@cs
    using assms Cons-snoc not-distinct-decomp[of ys] by auto
   with assms Cons-snoc show False
    using min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain[OF assms]
         maxsimpchain-append-reduce1[of x # as@[a]]
         maxsimpchain-append-reduce2 [of x # as@[a]@bs a # cs@[y]]
         maxsimpchain-overlap-join[of x \# as \ a \ cs@[y]]
         min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw[of x ys y as@a#cs]
    by
          auto
```

```
qed
 with Cons-snoc show distinct xs by fast
\mathbf{qed} \ auto
lemma min-maxsimpchain-rev:
 assumes min-maxsimpchain xs
 shows min-maxsimpchain (rev xs)
proof (cases xs rule: list-cases-Cons-snoc)
 case Single with assms show ?thesis
   using min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain maxsimpchainD-maxsimp by simp
next
 case (Cons-snoc x y y y)
 moreover have min-maxsimpchain (y \# rev ys @ [x])
 proof (rule min-maxsimpchainI-betw)
   from Cons-snoc assms show y \neq x
    using min-maxsimpchain-pmaxsimpchain pmaxsimpchainD-distinct by auto
   from Cons-snoc show maxsimpchain (y \# rev ys @ [x])
    using min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain[OF assms] maxsimpchain-rev
    by
          fastforce
   from Cons-snoc assms
    show \bigwedge zs. maxsimpchain (y \# zs@[x]) \implies length (rev ys) \leq length zs
    using maxsimpchain-rev min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw[of x ys y]
    by
          fastforce
 qed
 ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed simp
lemma min-maxsimpchain-adj:
 \llbracket maxsimp x; maxsimp y; x \sim y; x \neq y \rrbracket \implies min-maxsimpchain [x, y]
 using maxsimpchain-def min-maxsimpchainI-betw[of x y []] by simp
lemma min-maxsimpchain-betw-CCons-reduce:
 assumes min-maxsimpchain (w \# x \# ys @[z])
 shows min-maxsimpchain (x \# ys @[z])
proof (rule min-maxsimpchainI-betw)
 from assms show x \neq z
   using min-maxsimpchain-pmaxsimpchain pmaxsimpchainD-distinct
   by
        fastforce
 show maxsimpchain (x \# ys @[z])
   using min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain[OF assms]
        maxsimpchain-Cons-reduce
   by
        fast
\mathbf{next}
fix zs assume maxsimpchain (x \# zs @[z])
 hence massimpchain (w \# x \# zs@[z])
   using min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain[OF assms] maxsimpchain-def
```

by fastforce

with assms show length $ys \leq length zs$

using min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw[of $w \ x \# ys \ z \ x \# zs$] by simp

qed

```
lemma min-maxsimpchain-betw-uniform-length:
 assumes min-massimpchain (x \# xs@[y]) min-massimpchain (x \# ys@[y])
 shows length xs = length ys
 using min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw[OF assms(1)]
        min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw[OF assms(2)]
        min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain[OF assms(1)]
        min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain[OF assms(2)]
 by
         fastforce
lemma not-min-maxsimpchainI-betw:
 \llbracket maxsimpchain (x \# ys @[y]); length ys < length xs \\ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
    \neg min-maxsimpchain (x#xs@[y])
 using min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw not-less by blast
lemma maxsimpchain-in-subcomplex:
 \llbracket Subcomplex Y; set ys \subseteq Y; maxsimpchain ys \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
   SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain Y ys
 using massimpchain-def max-in-subcomplex
      SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain-def
 by
       force
```

end

3.4 Isomorphisms of simplicial complexes

Here we develop the concept of isomorphism of simplicial complexes. Note that we have not bothered to first develop the concept of morphism of simplicial complexes, since every function on the vertex set of a simplicial complex can be considered a morphism of complexes (see lemma *map-is-simplicial-morph* above).

locale SimplicialComplexIsomorphism = SimplicialComplex X **for** X :: 'a set set+ **fixes** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ **assumes** inj: inj-on $f (\bigcup X)$ **begin**

lemmas morph = map-is-simplicial-morph[of f]

lemma maxsimp-im-max: maxsimp $x \Longrightarrow w \in X \Longrightarrow f'x \subseteq f'w \Longrightarrow f'w = f'x$ using maxsimpD-simplex inj-onD[OF inj] maxsimpD-maximal[of x w] by blast **lemma** maxsimp-map: maxsimp $x \Longrightarrow$ SimplicialComplex.maxsimp $(f \vdash X)$ (f'x)**using** maxsimpD-simplex maxsimp-im-max morph $SimplicialComplex.maxsimpI[of f \vdash X f'x]$ by fastforce **lemma** *iso-adj-int-im*: **assumes** massimp x massimp y $x \sim y \neq y$ shows $(f'x \cap f'y) \lhd f'x$ **proof** (*rule facetrelI-card*) from assms(1,2) have $1: f \cdot x \subseteq f \cdot y \Longrightarrow f \cdot y = f \cdot x$ using maxsimp-map SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-simplex[OF morph] SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-maximal[OF morph] by simp thus $f'x \cap f'y \subseteq f'x$ by fast from assms(1) have $card (f'x - f'x \cap f'y) \leq card (f'x - f'(x \cap y))$ using finite-massimp card-mono[of $f'x - f'(x \cap y)$ $f'x - f'x \cap f'y$] by fast **moreover from** assms(1,3,4) have $card (f'x - f'(x \cap y)) = 1$ **using** maxsimpD-simplex faces[of x] maxsimpD-simplex $iso-codim-map \ adjacent-int-facet1[of \ x \ y] \ facetrel-card$ by fastforce ultimately have card $(f'x - f'x \cap f'y) \leq 1$ by simp **moreover from** assms(1,2,4) have $card (f'x - f'x \cap f'y) \neq 0$ **using** 1 maxsimpD-simplex finite-maxsimp inj-onD[OF induced-pow-fun-inj-on, OF inj, of x y]by autoultimately show card $(f'x - f'x \cap f'y) = 1$ by simp qed **lemma** *iso-adj-map*: **assumes** massimp x massimp y $x \sim y \neq y$ shows $f'x \sim f'y$ using assms(3,4) iso-adj-int-im[OF assms] adjacent-sym $iso-adj-int-im[OF \ assms(2) \ assms(1)]$ (auto simp add: Int-commute intro: adjacentI) bv **lemma** *pmaxsimpchain-map*: $pmaxsimpchain \ xs \Longrightarrow SimplicialComplex.pmaxsimpchain \ (f \vdash X) \ (f \models xs)$ proof (induct xs rule: list-induct-CCons) case Nil show ?case using map-is-simplicial-morph SimplicialComplex.pmaxsimpchain-def by fastforce \mathbf{next} **case** (Single x) **thus** ?case using map-is-simplicial-morph pmaxsimpchainD-maxsimp maxsimp-map SimplicialComplex.pmaxsimpchain-def fastforce by

```
\mathbf{next}
```

```
case (CCons x y xs)
 have SimplicialComplex.pmaxsimpchain (f \vdash X) (f'x \# f'y \# f \models xs)
 proof (
   rule SimplicialComplex.pmaxsimpchain-CConsI,
   rule map-is-simplicial-morph
 )
   from CCons(2) show SimplicialComplex.maxsimp (f \vdash X) (f'x)
     using pmaxsimpchainD-maxsimp maxsimp-map by simp
   from CCons show SimplicialComplex.pmaxsimpchain (f \vdash X) (f'y \# f \models xs)
     using pmaxsimpchain-Cons-reduce by simp
   from CCons(2) show f'x \sim f'y
     using pmaxsimpchain-def iso-adj-map by simp
   from inj CCons(2) have distinct (f \models (x \# y \# xs))
               maxsimpD-simplex inj-on-distinct-setlistmapim
     using
     unfolding pmaxsimpchain-def
    bv
              blast
   thus f'x \notin set (f'y \# f \models xs) by simp
 qed
 thus ?case by simp
qed
```

end

3.5 The complex associated to a poset

A simplicial complex is naturally a poset under the subset relation. The following develops the reverse direction: constructing a simplicial complex from a suitable poset.

context ordering begin

definition PosetComplex :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set set **where** PosetComplex $P \equiv (\bigcup x \in P. \{ \{y. pseudominimal-in (P. \leq x) y\} \})$ **lemma** poset-is-SimplicialComplex:

assumes $\forall x \in P$. simplex-like $(P. \leq x)$ shows SimplicialComplex (PosetComplex P) proof (rule SimplicialComplex.intro, rule ballI) fix a assume $a \in PosetComplex P$ from this obtain x where $x \in P \ a = \{y. pseudominimal-in (P. \leq x) \ y\}$ unfolding PosetComplex-def by fast with assms show finite a using pseudominimal-inD1 simplex-likeD-finite finite-subset[of $a \ P. \leq x$] by fast next fix a b assume $ab: a \in PosetComplex P \ b \subseteq a$ from ab(1) obtain x where $x: x \in P \ a = \{y. pseudominimal-in (P. \leq x) \ y\}$ unfolding PosetComplex-def by fast from $assms \ x(1)$ obtain f and A::nat set where fA: $OrderingSetIso\ less-eq\ less\ (\subseteq)\ (\subset)\ (P.\leq x)\ f$ $f'(P.\leq x) = Pow\ A$ using simplex-likeD-iso $[of\ P.\leq x]$ by autodefine x' where $x':\ x' \equiv the$ -inv-into $(P.\leq x)\ f\ (\bigcup\ (f'b))$ from $fA\ x(2)\ ab(2)\ x'$ have $x'-P:\ x'\in P$ using collect-pseudominimals-below-in-poset $[of\ P\ x\ f]$ by simpmoreover from $x\ fA\ ab(2)\ x'$ have $b = \{y.\ pseudominimal-in\ (P.\leq x')\ y\}$ using collect-pseudominimals-below-in-eq $[of\ x\ P\ f]$ by simpultimately show $b \in PosetComplex\ P$ unfolding PosetComplex-def by fast qed definition poset-simplex-map :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a set

where poset-simplex-map $P x = \{y. pseudominimal-in (P. \leq x) y\}$

end

When a poset affords a simplicial complex, there is a natural morphism of posets from the source poset into the poset of sets in the complex, as above. However, some further assumptions are necessary to ensure that this morphism is an isomorphism. These conditions are collected in the following locale.

locale ComplexLikePoset = ordering less-eq lessfor less-eq :: 'a⇒'a⇒bool (infix $\langle \leq \rangle$ 50)and less :: 'a⇒'a⇒bool (infix $\langle < \rangle$ 50)+ fixes P :: 'a setassumes below-in-P-simplex-like: $x \in P \implies simplex$ -like (P.≤x)and P-has-bottom : has-bottom Pand P-has-glbs : $x \in P \implies y \in P \implies \exists b. glbound-in-of P x y b$ begin

```
abbreviation smap \equiv poset-simplex-map P
```

lemma smap-onto-PosetComplex: smap ' P = PosetComplex P using poset-simplex-map-def PosetComplex-def by auto

lemma ordsetmap-smap: $\llbracket a \in P; b \in P; a \leq b \rrbracket \implies smap a \subseteq smap b$

using OrderingSetMap.ordsetmap[OF poset-to-PosetComplex-OrderingSetMap, OF below-in-P-simplex-like poset-simplex-map-def by simp **lemma** inj-on-smap: inj-on smap P **proof** (rule inj-onI) fix x y assume $xy: x \in P y \in P$ smap x = smap yshow x = y**proof** (cases smap $x = \{\}$) case True with xy show ?thesis using poset-simplex-map-def below-in-P-simplex-like P-has-bottom simplex-like-no-pseudominimal-in-below-in-imp-singleton[of x P] simplex-like-no-pseudominimal-in-below-in-imp-singleton[of y P] below-in-singleton-is-bottom[of P x] below-in-singleton-is-bottom[of P y]by autonext case False from this obtain z where $z \in smap \ x$ by fast with xy(3) have $z1: z \in P. \leq x z \in P. \leq y$ using pseudominimal-inD1 poset-simplex-map-def by auto hence *lbound-of* x y z by (*auto intro: lbound-ofI*) with z1(1) obtain b where b: glbound-in-of P x y b using xy(1,2) P-has-glbs by fast moreover have $b \in P. \le x \ b \in P. \le y$ using glbound-in-ofD-in[OF b] glbound-in-of-less-eq1[OF b] glbound-in-of-less-eq2[OF b]by autoultimately show ?thesis xy below-in-P-simplex-like using pseudominimal-in-below-in-less-eq-glbound[of P x - y b]simplex-like-below-in-above-pseudominimal-is-top[of x P] simplex-like-below-in-above-pseudominimal-is-top[of y P] unfolding poset-simplex-map-def by force \mathbf{qed} qed **lemma** OrderingSetIso-smap: $OrderingSetIso \ (\leq) \ (\leq) \ (\subset) \ P \ smap$ proof (rule OrderingSetMap.isoI) show $OrderingSetMap \ (\leq) \ (<) \ (\subseteq) \ (\subset) \ P \ smap$ using poset-simplex-map-def below-in-P-simplex-like poset-to-PosetComplex-OrderingSetMapby simp \mathbf{next} **fix** x y **assume** $xy: x \in P y \in P$ smap $x \subseteq$ smap yfrom xy(2) have simplex-like $(P.\leq y)$ using below-in-P-simplex-like by fast

```
from this obtain g and A::nat set

where OrderingSetIso (\leq) (<) (\subseteq) (\subset) (P.\leq y) g

g'(P.\leq y) = Pow A

using simplex-likeD-iso[of P.\leq y]

by auto

with xy show x\leq y

using poset-simplex-map-def collect-pseudominimals-below-in-eq[of y P g]

collect-pseudominimals-below-in-poset[of P y g]

inj-onD[OF inj-on-smap, of the-inv-into (P.\leq y) g (\bigcup (g \ smap \ x)) x]

collect-pseudominimals-below-in-less-eq-top[of P y g A \ smap \ x]

by simp

qed (rule inj-on-smap)

lemmas rev-ordsetmap-smap =
```

OrderingSetIso.rev-ordsetmap[OF OrderingSetIso-smap]

end

end

4 Chamber complexes

Now we develop the basic theory of chamber complexes, including both thin and thick complexes. Some terminology: a maximal simplex is now called a chamber, and a chain (with respect to adjacency) of chambers is now called a gallery. A gallery in which no chamber appears more than once is called proper, and we use the prefix p as a naming convention to denote proper. Again, we remind the reader that some sources reserve the name gallery for (a slightly weaker notion of) what we are calling a proper gallery, using pregallery to denote an improper gallery.

theory Chamber imports Algebra Simplicial

begin

4.1 Locale definition and basic facts

```
locale ChamberComplex = SimplicialComplex X

for X :: 'a set set

+ assumes simplex-in-max : y \in X \implies \exists x. maxsimp \ x \land y \subseteq x

and maxsimp-connect: [x \neq y; maxsimp \ x; maxsimp \ y] \implies

\exists xs. maxsimpchain \ (x \# xs@[y])

context ChamberComplex
```

begin

abbreviation chamber $\equiv maxsimp$

abbreviation gallery \equiv maxsimpchain **abbreviation** pgallery \equiv pmaxsimpchain **abbreviation** min-gallery \equiv min-maxsimpchain **abbreviation** supchamber $v \equiv (SOME \ C. \ chamber \ C \land v \in C)$

lemmas faces = faces**lemmas** singleton-simplex = singleton-simplex lemmas chamberI = maxsimpI**lemmas** chamberD-simplex = maxsimpD-simplex lemmas chamberD-maximal = maxsimpD-maximal**lemmas** finite-chamber = finite-maxsimp **lemmas** chamber-nempty = maxsimp-nempty**lemmas** chamber-vertices = maxsimp-vertices**lemmas** gallery-def = maxsimpchain-deflemmas gallery-snocl = maxsimpchain-snocI**lemmas** galleryD-chamber = maxsimpchainD-maxsimp**lemmas** galleryD-adj = maxsimpchainD-adjlemmas gallery-CConsI = maxsimpchain-CConsI**lemmas** gallery-Cons-reduce = maxsimpchain-Cons-reduce**lemmas** gallery-append-reduce1 = maxsimpchain-append-reduce1**lemmas** gallery-append-reduce2 = maxsimpchain-append-reduce2lemmas gallery-remdup-adj = maxsimpchain-remdup-adj**lemmas** gallery-obtain-pgallery = maxsimpchain-obtain-pmaxsimpchainlemmas pgallery-def = pmaxsimpchain-def**lemmas** *pgalleryI-gallery* = pmaxsimpchainI-maxsimpchain **lemmas** pgalleryD-chamber = pmaxsimpchainD-maxsimp**lemmas** pgalleryD-adj = pmaxsimpchainD-adj**lemmas** *pgalleryD-distinct* = pmaxsimpchainD-distinct**lemmas** *pgallery-Cons-reduce* = *pmaxsimpchain-Cons-reduce* **lemmas** pgallery-append-reduce1 = pmaxsimpchain-append-reduce1**lemmas** pgallery = pmaxsimpchain**lemmas** *min-gallery-simps* = min-maxsimpchain.simps **lemmas** *min-galleryI-betw* = min-maxsimpchainI-betw **lemmas** *min-galleryI-betw-compare* = *min-maxsimpchainI-betw-compare* **lemmas** *min-galleryD-min-betw* = min-maxsimpchainD-min-betw **lemmas** *min-galleryD-gallery* = min-maxsimpchainD-maxsimpchain **lemmas** *min-gallery-pgallery* = min-maxsimpchain-pmaxsimpchain **lemmas** *min-gallery-rev* = min-maxsimpchain-rev**lemmas** *min-gallery-adj* = min-maxsimpchain-adj**lemmas** not-min-galleryI-betw = not-min-maxsimpchainI-betw

 ${\bf lemmas} \ {\it min-gallery-betw-CCons-reduce} =$

min-maxs impchain-betw-CC ons-reduce

 $lemmas \ min-gallery-betw-uniform-length =$

min-maxsimpchain-betw-uniform-length

 $lemmas \ vertex-set-int = vertex-set-int[OF \ ChamberComplex.axioms(1)]$

lemma chamber-pconnect:

 $\llbracket x \neq y$; chamber x; chamber y $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists xs. pgallery (x \# xs@[y])$

using maxsimp-connect [of x y] gallery-obtain-pgallery[of x y] by fast

lemma supchamberD: **assumes** $v \in \bigcup X$ **defines** $C \equiv$ supchamber v **shows** chamber $C v \in C$ **using** assms simplex-in-max someI[of λC . chamber $C \land v \in C$] **by** auto

definition

ChamberSubcomplex $Y \equiv Y \subseteq X \land$ ChamberComplex $Y \land$ $(\forall C. ChamberComplex.chamber Y C \longrightarrow chamber C)$

- **lemma** ChamberSubcomplexD-sub: ChamberSubcomplex $Y \Longrightarrow Y \subseteq X$ using ChamberSubcomplex-def by fast
- **lemma** ChamberSubcomplexD-complex: ChamberSubcomplex $Y \implies$ ChamberComplex Y**unfolding** ChamberSubcomplex-def by fast
- **lemma** chambersub-imp-sub: ChamberSubcomplex $Y \Longrightarrow$ Subcomplex Yusing ChamberSubcomplex-def ChamberComplex.axioms(1) by fast
- **lemma** chamber-in-subcomplex: \llbracket ChamberSubcomplex Y; $C \in Y$; chamber C $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ ChamberComplex.chamber Y C **using** chambersub-imp-sub max-in-subcomplex by simp

lemma subcomplex-chamber:

ChamberSubcomplex $Y \implies$ ChamberComplex.chamber $Y C \implies$ chamber Cunfolding ChamberSubcomplex-def by fast

lemma gallery-in-subcomplex:
 [ChamberSubcomplex Y; set ys ⊆ Y; gallery ys]] ⇒
 ChamberComplex.gallery Y ys
 using chambersub-imp-sub maxsimpchain-in-subcomplex by simp

lemma *subcomplex-gallery*:

ChamberSubcomplex $Y \implies$ ChamberComplex.gallery $Y Cs \implies$ gallery Csusing ChamberSubcomplex-def gallery-def ChamberComplex.gallery-def by fastforce

```
lemma subcomplex-pgallery:
 ChamberSubcomplex \ Y \implies ChamberComplex.pgallery \ Y \ Cs \implies pgallery \ Cs
 using ChamberSubcomplex-def pgallery-def ChamberComplex.pgallery-def
 by
       fastforce
lemma min-gallery-in-subcomplex:
 assumes ChamberSubcomplex Y min-gallery Cs set Cs \subseteq Y
 shows ChamberComplex.min-gallery Y Cs
proof (cases Cs rule: list-cases-Cons-snoc)
 case Nil with assms(1) show ?thesis
   using ChamberSubcomplexD-complex ChamberComplex.min-gallery-simps(1)
   by
         fast
next
 case Single with assms show ?thesis
   using min-galleryD-gallery galleryD-chamber chamber-in-subcomplex
        ChamberComplex.min-gallery-simps(2) ChamberSubcomplexD-complex
   by
         force
\mathbf{next}
 case (Cons-snoc C Ds D)
 with assms show ?thesis
   using ChamberSubcomplexD-complex min-gallery-pgallery
        pgalleryD-distinct[of C#Ds@[D]] pgallery
        gallery-in-subcomplex[of Y] subcomplex-gallery
        min-galleryD-min-betw
        ChamberComplex.min-galleryI-betw[of Y]
   by
         force
qed
lemma chamber-card: chamber C \Longrightarrow chamber D \Longrightarrow card C = card D
 using maxsimp-connect[of C D] galleryD-adj adjacentchain-card
       (cases C=D) auto
 by
lemma chamber-facet-is-chamber-facet:
 \llbracket chamber C; chamber D; z \triangleleft C; z \subseteq D \rrbracket \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft D
 using finite-chamber finite-facetrel-card chamber-card [of C]
 by
       (fastforce intro: facetrelI-cardSuc)
lemma chamber-adj:
 assumes chamber C D \in X C \sim D
 shows chamber D
proof-
 from assms(2) obtain B where B: chamber B D \subseteq B
   using simplex-in-max by fast
 with assms(1,3) show ?thesis
   using chamber-card [of B] adjacent-card finite-chamber card-subset-eq[of B D]
   by
         force
qed
```

lemma chambers-share-facet:

```
assumes chamber C chamber (insert v z) z \triangleleft C
 shows z \triangleleft insert v z
proof (rule facetrelI)
 from assms show v \notin z
   using finite-chamber of C finite-chamber of insert v z card-insert-if of z v
   by
          (auto simp add: finite-facetrel-card chamber-card)
qed simp
lemma adjacentset-chamber: chamber C \Longrightarrow D \in adjacentset C \Longrightarrow chamber D
 using adjacentset-def chamber-adj by fast
lemma chamber-shared-facet: [ chamber C; z \triangleleft C; D \in X; z \triangleleft D ] \implies chamber D
 by (fast intro: chamber-adj adjacentI)
lemma adjacentset-conv-facetchambersets:
 assumes X \neq \{\{\}\} chamber C
 shows adjacent set C = (\bigcup v \in C. \{D \in X. C - \{v\} \triangleleft D\})
proof (rule seteqI)
 fix D assume D: D \in adjacentset C
 show D \in (\bigcup v \in C, \{D \in X, C - \{v\} \triangleleft D\})
 proof (cases D=C)
   case True with assms
   have C \neq \{\} and C \in X
     using chamber-nempty chamberD-simplex by auto
   with True assms show ?thesis
     using facetrel-diff-vertex by fastforce
  \mathbf{next}
   case False
   from D have D': C \sim D using adjacentsetD-adj by fast
   with False obtain v where v: v \notin D C = insert v (C \cap D)
     using adjacent-int-decomp by fast
   hence C - \{v\} = C \cap D by auto
   with D' False have C - \{v\} \triangleleft D using adjacent-int-facet2 by auto
   with assms(2) D v(2) show ?thesis using adjacentset-def by fast
 qed
\mathbf{next}
 from assms(2)
   show \bigwedge D. \ D \in (\bigcup v \in C. \{E \in X. \ C - \{v\} \triangleleft E\}) \Longrightarrow
           D \in adjacentset \ C
   using
              facetrel-diff-vertex adjacentI
   unfolding adjacentset-def
   by
             fastforce
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

4.2 The system of chambers and distance between chambers

We now examine the system of all chambers in more detail, and explore the distance function on this system provided by lengths of minimal galleries.

```
context ChamberComplex
begin
```

```
definition chamber-system :: 'a set set
  where chamber-system \equiv \{C. chamber C\}
abbreviation C \equiv chamber-system
definition chamber-distance :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow nat
  where chamber-distance C D =
        (if C=D then 0 else
          Suc (length (ARG-MIN length Cs. gallery (C \# Cs@[D]))))
definition closest-supchamber :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set
  where closest-supchamber F D =
        (ARG-MIN \ (\lambda C. \ chamber-distance \ C \ D) \ C.
          chamber C \wedge F \subseteq C)
definition face-distance F D \equiv chamber-distance (closest-supchamber F D) D
lemma chamber-system-simplices: \mathcal{C} \subseteq X
 using chamberD-simplex unfolding chamber-system-def by fast
lemma gallery-chamber-system: gallery Cs \Longrightarrow set \ Cs \subseteq C
  using galleryD-chamber chamber-system-def by fast
lemmas pgallery-chamber-system = gallery-chamber-system[OF pgallery]
lemma chamber-distance-le:
  gallery (C \# Cs@[D]) \Longrightarrow chamber-distance C D \leq Suc (length Cs)
  using chamber-distance-def
       arg-min-nat-le[of \lambda Cs. gallery (C \# Cs@[D]) - length]
 by
        auto
lemma min-gallery-betw-chamber-distance:
  min-gallery (C \# Cs@[D]) \Longrightarrow chamber-distance C D = Suc (length Cs)
  using chamber-distance-def of C D is-arg-min-size of length - Cs by auto
lemma min-galleryI-chamber-distance-betw:
  gallery (C \# Cs@[D]) \Longrightarrow Suc (length Cs) = chamber-distance C D \Longrightarrow
   min-gallery (C \# Cs @[D])
  using chamber-distance-def chamber-distance-le min-galleryI-betw[of C D]
 by
        fastforce
```

lemma gallery-least-length: assumes chamber C chamber $D \ C \neq D$

defines $Cs \equiv ARG$ -MIN length Cs. gallery (C # Cs@[D])shows gallery (C # Cs@[D])using assms maxsimp-connect [of C D] arg-min-natI by fast **lemma** *min-gallery-least-length*: **assumes** chamber C chamber $D \ C \neq D$ **defines** $Cs \equiv ARG$ -MIN length Cs. gallery (C # Cs@[D])min-gallery (C # Cs @[D])shows unfolding Cs-def assms gallery-least-length using by (blast intro: min-galleryI-betw arg-min-nat-le) **lemma** *pgallery-least-length*: **assumes** chamber C chamber D $C \neq D$ **defines** $Cs \equiv ARG$ -MIN length Cs. gallery (C#Cs@[D]) shows pgallery (C # Cs@[D])using assms min-gallery-least-length min-gallery-pgallery by fast **lemma** *closest-supchamberD*: **assumes** $F \in X$ chamber D chamber (closest-supchamber F D) $F \subseteq$ closest-supchamber F D shows assms arg-min-natI[of λC . chamber $C \wedge F \subseteq C$] simplex-in-max[of F] using unfolding closest-supchamber-def by autolemma closest-supchamber-closest: chamber $C \Longrightarrow F \subseteq C \Longrightarrow$ chamber-distance (closest-supchamber F D) $D \leq$ chamber-distance C Dusing arg-min-nat-le[of λC . chamber $C \wedge F \subseteq C C$] closest-supchamber-def by simp **lemma** *face-distance-le*: chamber $C \Longrightarrow F \subseteq C \Longrightarrow$ face-distance $F D \le$ chamber-distance C D**unfolding** face-distance-def closest-supchamber-def by (auto intro: arg-min-nat-le) **lemma** face-distance-eq-0: chamber $C \Longrightarrow F \subseteq C \Longrightarrow$ face-distance F C = 0using chamber-distance-def closest-supchamber-def face-distance-def arg-min-equality of λC . chamber $C \wedge F \subseteq C \subset \lambda D$. chamber-distance $D \subset C$ by simp

 \mathbf{end}

4.3 Labelling a chamber complex

A labelling of a chamber complex is a function on the vertex set so that each chamber is in bijective correspondence with the label set (chambers all have the same number of vertices).

```
context ChamberComplex
begin
definition label-wrt :: 'b set \Rightarrow ('a\Rightarrow'b) \Rightarrow bool
  where label-wrt B f \equiv (\forall C \in \mathcal{C}. bij-betw f C B)
lemma label-wrtD: label-wrt B f \Longrightarrow C \in \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow bij-betw f C B
 using label-wrt-def by fast
lemma label-wrtD': label-wrt B f \Longrightarrow chamber C \Longrightarrow bij-betw f C B
  using label-wrt-def chamber-system-def by fast
lemma label-wrt-adjacent:
 assumes label-wrt B f chamber C chamber D C \sim D \ v \in C - D \ w \in D - C
 shows f v = f w
proof-
 from assms(5) have f'D = insert (f v) (f'(C \cap D))
   using adjacent-conv-insert[OF assms(4), of v] \ label-wrtD'[OF assms(1,2)]
         label-wrtD'[OF assms(1,3)]
         bij-betw-imp-surj-on[of f]
   by
         force
  with assms(6) show ?thesis
   using adjacent-sym[OF assms(4)] adjacent-conv-insert[of D C]
         inj-on-insert[of f w C \cap D]
         bij-betw-imp-inj-on[OF\ label-wrtD',\ OF\ assms(1,3)]
          (force simp add: Int-commute)
   by
qed
lemma label-wrt-adjacent-shared-facet:
```

 $\begin{bmatrix} label-wrt B f; chamber (insert v z); chamber (insert w z); v \notin z; w \notin z \end{bmatrix} \implies f v = f w$ by (auto intro: label-wrt-adjacent adjacent I facetrelI)

lemma label-wrt-elt-image: label-wrt $B f \implies v \in \bigcup X \implies f v \in B$ using simplex-in-max label-wrtD' bij-betw-imp-surj-on by fast

 \mathbf{end}

4.4 Morphisms of chamber complexes

While any function on the vertex set of a simplicial complex can be considered a morphism of simplicial complexes onto its image, for chamber complexes we require the function send chambers onto chambers of the same cardinality in some chamber complex of the codomain.

4.4.1 Morphism locale and basic facts

```
locale ChamberComplexMorphism = domain: ChamberComplex X + codomain:
ChamberComplex Y
 for
        X :: 'a \ set \ set
         Y :: 'b \ set \ set
 and
+ fixes f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b
 assumes chamber-map: domain.chamber C \Longrightarrow codomain.chamber (f'C)
 and
         dim-map : domain.chamber C \Longrightarrow card (f'C) = card C
lemma (in ChamberComplex) trivial-morphism:
 ChamberComplexMorphism X X id
 by unfold-locales auto
lemma (in ChamberComplex) inclusion-morphism:
 assumes ChamberSubcomplex Y
 shows
         ChamberComplexMorphism Y X id
 by
        (
         rule ChamberComplexMorphism.intro,
         rule ChamberSubcomplexD-complex,
         rule assms, unfold-locales
       (auto simp add: subcomplex-chamber[OF assms])
context ChamberComplexMorphism
begin
lemmas domain-complex = domain.ChamberComplex-axioms
lemmas \ codomain-complex = \ codomain. \ Chamber Complex-axioms
lemmas simplicial complex-image = domain.map-is-simplicial-morph[of f]
lemma cong: fun-eq-on g f (\bigcup X) \Longrightarrow ChamberComplexMorphism X Y g
 using chamber-map domain.chamber-vertices fun-eq-on-im[of g f] dim-map
      domain.chamber-vertices
       unfold-locales auto
 by
lemma comp:
 assumes ChamberComplexMorphism Y Z g
         ChamberComplexMorphism X Z (g \circ f)
 shows
proof (
 rule ChamberComplexMorphism.intro, rule domain-complex,
 rule ChamberComplexMorphism.axioms(2), rule assms, unfold-locales
 fix C assume C: domain.chamber C
 from C show SimplicialComplex.maxsimp Z ((g \circ f) C)
   using chamber-map ChamberComplexMorphism.chamber-map[OF assms]
```

(force simp add: image-comp[THEN sym]) by from C show card $((g \circ f) C) = card C$ using chamber-map dim-map ChamberComplexMorphism.dim-map[OF assms] by (force simp add: image-comp[THEN sym]) ged lemma restrict-domain: assumes domain. ChamberSubcomplex W **shows** ChamberComplexMorphism W Y f proof (rule ChamberComplexMorphism.intro, rule domain.ChamberSubcomplexD-complex, rule assms, rule codomain-complex, unfold-locales) fix C assume ChamberComplex.chamber W Cwith assms show codomain.chamber (f'C) card (f'C) = card Cusing domain.subcomplex-chamber chamber-map dim-map by auto \mathbf{qed} **lemma** restrict-codomain: **assumes** codomain. ChamberSubcomplex $Z f \vdash X \subseteq Z$ **shows** ChamberComplexMorphism X Z f proof (rule ChamberComplexMorphism.intro, rule domain-complex, rule codomain. ChamberSubcomplexD-complex, rule assms, unfold-locales) fix C assume domain.chamber Cwith assms show SimplicialComplex.maxsimp Z (f'C) card (f'C) = card C using domain.chamberD-simplex[of C] chamber-map codomain.chamber-in-subcomplex dim-map by autoqed **lemma** inj-on-chamber: domain.chamber $C \Longrightarrow$ inj-on f C using domain.finite-chamber dim-map by (fast intro: eq-card-imp-inj-on) **lemma** bij-betw-chambers: domain.chamber $C \Longrightarrow$ bij-betw f C (f'C) using *inj-on-chamber* by (*fast intro: bij-betw-imageI*) **lemma** card-map: $x \in X \implies card (f'x) = card x$ using domain.simplex-in-max subset-inj-on[OF inj-on-chamber] domain.finite-simplex inj-on-iff-eq-card by blastlemma codim-map: assumes domain.chamber $C y \subseteq C$ shows card (f'C - f'y) = card (C-y)using assms dim-map domain.chamberD-simplex domain.faces [of C y] $domain.finite-simplex \ card-Diff-subset[of f'y f'C]$

card-map card-Diff-subset[of y C] by auto**lemma** simplex-map: $x \in X \implies f'x \in Y$ using chamber-map domain.simplex-in-max codomain.chamberD-simplex codomain.faces[of - f'x]by force **lemma** simplices-map: $f \vdash X \subseteq Y$ using simplex-map by fast **lemma** vertex-map: $x \in \bigcup X \Longrightarrow f x \in \bigcup Y$ using simplex-map by fast **lemma** facet-map: domain.chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow f'z \triangleleft f'C$ **using** facetrel-subset facetrel-card codim-map[of C z]by (fastforce intro: facetrelI-card) lemma *adj-int-im*: assumes domain.chamber C domain.chamber D C ~ D $f'C \neq f'D$ shows $(f^{*}C \cap f^{*}D) \lhd f^{*}C$ proof (rule facetrelI-card) **from** assms(1,2) chamber-map have $1: f'C \subseteq f'D \Longrightarrow f'C = f'D$ using codomain.chamberD-simplex codomain.chamberD-maximal[of f'C f'D] by simp thus $f \, \, {}^{\circ} C \cap f \, {}^{\circ} D \subseteq f \, {}^{\circ} C$ by fast from assms(1) have $card (f'C - f'C \cap f'D) \leq card (f'C - f'(C \cap D))$ using domain.finite-chamber card-mono[of $f'C - f'(C \cap D) f'C - f'C \cap f'D$] by fast moreover from assms(1,3,4) have $card (f'C - f'(C \cap D)) = 1$ using codim-map[of $C \ C \cap D$] adjacent-int-facet1 facetrel-card fastforce bv ultimately have card $(f'C - f'C \cap f'D) \leq 1$ by simp moreover from 1 assms(1,4) have card $(f'C - f'C \cap f'D) \neq 0$ using domain.finite-chamber by auto ultimately show card $(f'C - f'C \cap f'D) = 1$ by simp qed lemma adj-map': **assumes** domain.chamber C domain.chamber D C ~ D $f'C \neq f'D$ shows $f'C \sim f'D$ using assms(3,4) adj-int-im[OF assms] adjacent-sym adj-int-im[OF assms(2) assms(1)]

by (auto simp add: Int-commute intro: adjacentI)

lemma *adj-map*:

 $\llbracket \text{ domain.chamber } C; \text{ domain.chamber } D; C \sim D \rrbracket \Longrightarrow f'C \sim f'D$

using adjacent-refl[of f'C] adj-map' empty-not-adjacent[of D] by fastforce

lemma chamber-vertex-outside-facet-image: **assumes** $v \notin z$ domain.chamber (insert v z) **shows** $f v \notin f'z$ **proof from** assms(1) **have** $insert v z - z = \{v\}$ **by** force **with** assms(2) **show** ?thesis **using** codim-map **by** fastforce **qed lemma** expand-codomain:

assumes ChamberComplex Z ChamberComplex.ChamberSubcomplex Z Y shows ChamberComplexMorphism X Z f

proof (

 $rule\ Chamber Complex Morphism. intro,\ rule\ domain-complex,\ rule\ assms(1),\ unfold-locales$

)

from assms show

 $\bigwedge x. \ domain. chamber \ x \implies SimplicialComplex.maxsimp \ Z \ (f \ x)$ using chamber-map ChamberComplex.subcomplex-chamber by fast qed (auto simp add: dim-map)

 \mathbf{end}

4.4.2 Action on pregalleries and galleries

```
context ChamberComplexMorphism
begin
```

```
lemma gallery-map: domain.gallery Cs \implies codomain.gallery (f \models Cs)
proof (induct Cs rule: list-induct-CCons)
 case (Single C) thus ?case
   using domain.galleryD-chamber chamber-map codomain.gallery-def by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (CCons \ B \ C \ Cs)
 have codomain.gallery (f'B \# f'C \# f|=Cs)
 proof (rule codomain.gallery-CConsI)
   from CCons(2) show codomain.chamber (f ' B)
    using domain.galleryD-chamber chamber-map by simp
   from CCons show codomain.gallery (f'C \# f \models Cs)
    using domain.gallery-Cons-reduce by auto
   from CCons(2) show f'B \sim f'C
    using domain.gallery-Cons-reduce of B \ C \# Cs domain.galleryD-adj
         domain.galleryD-chamber adj-map
    by
          fastforce
 qed
 thus ?case by simp
qed (simp add: codomain.maxsimpchain-def)
```

lemma *gallery-betw-map*:

domain.gallery $(C \# Cs@[D]) \Longrightarrow$ codomain.gallery $(f^{*}C \# f \models Cs @ [f^{*}D])$ using gallery-map by fastforce

end

4.4.3Properties of the image

context ChamberComplexMorphism begin

lemma subcomplex-image: codomain.Subcomplex $(f \vdash X)$ using simplicial complex-image simplex-map by fast

lemmas chamber-in-image = codomain.max-in-subcomplex[OF subcomplex-image]

```
lemma maxsimp-map-into-image:
 assumes domain.chamber x
 shows SimplicialComplex.maxsimp (f \vdash X) (f'x)
proof (
 rule SimplicialComplex.maxsimpI, rule simplicialcomplex-image, rule imageI,
 rule domain.chamberD-simplex, rule assms
)
 from assms show \bigwedge z. z \in f \vdash X \implies f'x \subseteq z \implies z = f'x
   using chamber-map[of x] simplex-map codomain.chamberD-maximal[of f'x]
   by
         blast
qed
lemma maxsimp-preimage:
 assumes C \in X SimplicialComplex.maxsimp (f \vdash X) (f \cap C)
 shows domain.chamber C
```

proof-

from assms(1) **obtain** D where D: domain.chamber D $C \subseteq D$ using domain.simplex-in-max by fast have C=D**proof** (*rule card-subset-eq*) from D(1) show finite D using domain.finite-chamber by fast with assms D show card C = card D**using** *domain.chamberD-simplex simplicialcomplex-image* $SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-maximal[of f \vdash X f'C f'D]$ card-mono[of D C] domain.finite-simplex card-image-le[of C f] dim-map by force qed (rule D(2)) with D(1) show ?thesis by fast qed

lemma chamber-preimage:

 $C \in X \Longrightarrow$ codomain.chamber $(f^{*}C) \Longrightarrow$ domain.chamber Cusing chamber-in-image maxsimp-preimage by simp

lemma chambercomplex-image: ChamberComplex $(f \vdash X)$ **proof** (*intro-locales*, *rule simplicialcomplex-image*, *unfold-locales*) show $\bigwedge y. y \in f \vdash X \Longrightarrow \exists x. SimplicialComplex.maxsimp (f \vdash X) x \land y \subseteq x$ using domain.simplex-in-max maxsimp-map-into-image by fast \mathbf{next} fix x y**assume** xy: $x \neq y$ SimplicialComplex.maxsimp $(f \vdash X)$ x SimplicialComplex.maxsimp $(f \vdash X)$ y from xy(2,3) obtain zx zy where zxy: $zx \in X x = f'zx zy \in X y = f'zy$ **using** SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-simplex[OF simplicialcomplex-image, of x] SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-simplex[OF simplicialcomplex-image, of y] by fast with xy obtain ws where ws: domain.gallery (zx # ws @[zy])using maxsimp-preimage domain.maxsimp-connect[of zx zy] by auto with ws zxy(2.4) have SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain $(f \vdash X) (x \# (f \models ws)@[y])$ using gallery-map[of zx # ws@[zy]] domain.galleryD-chamber domain.chamberD-simplex codomain.galleryD-chamber codomain.max-in-subcomplex[OF subcomplex-image] codomain.galleryD-adj SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain-def[OF simplicialcomplex-image] by auto **thus** $\exists xs. SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain (f \vdash X) (x \# xs@[y]) by fast$ qed

```
lemma chambersubcomplex-image: codomain.ChamberSubcomplex (f⊢X)
using simplices-map chambercomplex-image ChamberComplex.chamberD-simplex
chambercomplex-image maxsimp-preimage chamber-map
by (force intro: codomain.ChamberSubcomplexI)
```

lemma restrict-codomain-to-image: ChamberComplexMorphism X $(f \vdash X)$ f using restrict-codomain chambersubcomplex-image by fast

 \mathbf{end}

4.4.4 Action on the chamber system

context ChamberComplexMorphism
begin

lemma chamber-system-into: $f \vdash domain. C \subseteq codomain. C$ using chamber-map domain.chamber-system-def codomain.chamber-system-def by auto

lemma chamber-system-image: $f \vdash domain.C = codomain.C \cap (f \vdash X)$ **proof show** $f \vdash domain.C \subseteq codomain.C \cap (f \vdash X)$ **using** chamber-system-into domain.chamber-system-simplices by fast **show** $f \vdash domain.C \supseteq codomain.C \cap (f \vdash X)$

proof

fix D assume $D \in codomain. C \cap (f \vdash X)$ hence $\exists C. domain.chamber C \land f'C = D$ using codomain.chamber-system-def chamber-preimage by fast thus $D \in f \vdash domain. C$ using domain.chamber-system-def by auto qed qed **lemma** image-chamber-system: ChamberComplex.C ($f \vdash X$) = $f \vdash$ domain.Cusing ChamberComplex.chamber-system-def codomain.subcomplex-chamber ChamberComplex.chamberD-simplex chambercomplex-image chambersubcomplex-image chamber-system-image $codomain.chamber-in-subcomplex\ codomain.chamber-system-def$ by auto**lemma** *image-chamber-system-image*: ChamberComplex.C $(f \vdash X) = codomain.C \cap (f \vdash X)$ using image-chamber-system chamber-system-image by simp **lemma** *face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-map*: **assumes** domain.chamber C domain.chamber D $C \neq D \ z \subseteq C$ codomain.face-distance (f'z) (f'D) = domain.face-distance z D $domain.face-distance \ z \ D = \ domain.chamber-distance \ C \ D$ codomain.face-distance (f'z) (f'D) =shows codomain.chamber-distance (f'C) (f'D) assms codomain.face-distance-le[of f'C f'z f'D] chamber-map using codomain.chamber-distance-legallery-betw-map[OF domain.gallery-least-length, of C D] domain.chamber-distance-def by force **lemma** face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-min-gallery-betw-map: assumes domain.chamber C domain.chamber D $C \neq D \ z \subseteq C$ codomain.face-distance (f'z) (f'D) = domain.face-distance z D $domain.face-distance \ z \ D = \ domain.chamber-distance \ C \ D$ domain.min-gallery (C # Cs@[D]) **shows** codomain.min-gallery $(f \models (C \# Cs@[D]))$ assms face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-map [of C D z] using gallery-map[OF domain.min-galleryD-gallery, OF assms(7)]domain.min-gallery-betw-chamber-distance[OF assms(7)] $codomain.min-galleryI-chamber-distance-betw[of f'C f \models Cs f'D]$ by auto

end

4.4.5 Isomorphisms

locale ChamberComplexIsomorphism = ChamberComplexMorphism X Y ffor X :: 'a set set

and $Y :: 'b \ set \ set$ and $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ + assumes bij-betw-vertices: bij-betw $f(\bigcup X)(\bigcup Y)$ surj-simplex-map : $f \vdash X = Y$ and **lemma** (in *ChamberComplexIsomorphism*) inj: inj-on $f(\bigcup X)$ using bij-betw-vertices bij-betw-def by fast **sublocale** ChamberComplexIsomorphism < SimplicialComplexIsomorphism using inj by (unfold-locales) fast **lemma** (in *ChamberComplex*) *trivial-isomorphism*: ChamberComplexIsomorphism X X id using trivial-morphism bij-betw-id unfold-locales (auto intro: ChamberComplexIsomorphism.intro) by **lemma** (in *ChamberComplexMorphism*) isoI-inverse: assumes ChamberComplexMorphism Y X g fixespointwise $(g \circ f)$ ($\bigcup X$) fixespointwise $(f \circ g)$ ($\bigcup Y$) **shows** ChamberComplexIsomorphism X Y f **proof** (*rule ChamberComplexIsomorphism.intro*) **show** ChamberComplexMorphism X Y f ... **show** ChamberComplexIsomorphism-axioms X Y f proof from assms show bij-betw $f(\bigcup X)(\bigcup Y)$ using vertex-map ChamberComplexMorphism.vertex-map comps-fixpointwise-imp-bij-betw[of f [] X [] Y g] $\mathbf{b}\mathbf{v}$ fast show $f \vdash X = Y$ **proof** (rule order.antisym, rule simplices-map, rule subsetI) fix y assume $y \in Y$ moreover hence $(f \circ g)$ ' $y \in f \vdash X$ **using** ChamberComplexMorphism.simplex-map[OF assms(1)] by (simp add: image-comp[THEN sym]) ultimately show $y \in f \vdash X$ using fixespointwise-subset [OF assms(3), of y] fixespointwise-im by fastforce qed qed qed context ChamberComplexIsomorphism begin **lemmas** domain-complex = domain-complex lemmas chamber-map = chamber-maplemmas dim-map = dim - map**lemmas** gallery-map = qallery-map= simplex-map **lemmas** *simplex-map* **lemmas** chamber-preimage = chamber-preimage

lemma chamber-morphism: ChamberComplexMorphism X Y f ..

lemma pgallery-map: domain.pgallery $Cs \implies$ codomain.pgallery $(f \models Cs)$ using pmaxsimpchain-map surj-simplex-map by simp

```
lemma iso-cong:
 assumes fun-eq-on g f ( | X )
 shows ChamberComplexIsomorphism X Y g
proof (
 rule ChamberComplexIsomorphism.intro, rule cong, rule assms,
 unfold-locales
)
 from assms show bij-betw g(\bigcup X)(\bigcup Y)
   using bij-betw-vertices fun-eq-on-bij-betw by blast
 show q \vdash X = Y using setsetmapim-cong[OF assms] surj-simplex-map by simp
qed
lemma iso-comp:
 assumes ChamberComplexIsomorphism Y Z g
         ChamberComplexIsomorphism X Z (q \circ f)
 shows
 by
         (
         rule ChamberComplexIsomorphism.intro, rule comp,
         rule \ Chamber Complex Isomorphism. axioms(1),
         rule assms, unfold-locales, rule bij-betw-trans,
         rule bij-betw-vertices,
         rule ChamberComplexIsomorphism.bij-betw-vertices,
         rule assms
        (simp add:
         setsetmapim-comp surj-simplex-map assms
         Chamber Complex Isomorphism. surj-simplex-map
        )
```

lemma inv: ChamberComplexIsomorphism Y X (the-inv-into $(\bigcup X) f$) **proof show** bij-betw (the-inv-into $(\bigcup X) f$) $(\bigcup Y) (\bigcup X)$ **using** bij-betw-vertices bij-betw-the-inv-into by fast **show** 4: (the-inv-into $(\bigcup X) f$) $\vdash Y = X$ **using** bij-betw-imp-inj-on[OF bij-betw-vertices] surj-simplex-map

```
by
         force
next
 fix C assume C: codomain.chamber C
 hence C': C \in f \vdash X using codomain.chamberD-simplex surj-simplex-map by fast
 show domain.chamber (the-inv-into (\bigcup X) f \cdot C)
 proof (rule domain.chamberI)
   from C' obtain D where D \in X the inv-into (\bigcup X) f ' C = D
     using the-inv-into-f-im-f-im[OF inj] by blast
   thus the inv-into (\bigcup X) f \in X by simp
   fix z assume z: z \in X the inv-into (\bigcup X) f \in C \subseteq z
   with C have f'z = C
     using C' f-im-the-inv-into-f-im[OF inj, of C] surj-simplex-map
          codomain.chamberD-maximal[of C f'z]
    by
           blast
   with z(1) show z = the-inv-into ( | X ) f ' C
     using the-inv-into-f-im-f-im[OF inj] by auto
 qed
 from C show card (the-inv-into (\bigcup X) f \cdot C) = card C
   using C' codomain.finite-chamber
        subset-inj-on[OF inj-on-the-inv-into, OF inj, of C]
         (fast intro: inj-on-iff-eq-card[THEN iffD1])
   by
\mathbf{qed}
lemma chamber-distance-map:
 assumes domain.chamber C domain.chamber D
         codomain.chamber-distance (f'C) (f'D) =
 shows
          domain.chamber-distance\ C\ D
proof (cases f'C = f'D)
 case True
 moreover with assms have C=D
   using inj-onD[OF inj-on-chamber-system] domain.chamber-system-def
   by
         simp
 ultimately show ?thesis
   using domain.chamber-distance-def codomain.chamber-distance-def by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case False
 define Cs Ds where Cs = (ARG-MIN \ length \ Cs. \ domain.gallery \ (C \# Cs@[D]))
   and Ds = (ARG-MIN \ length \ Ds. \ codomain.gallery \ (f'C \ \# \ Ds \ @ \ [f'D]))
 from assms False Cs-def have codomain.gallery (f'C \# f \models Cs @ [f'D])
   using gallery-map domain.maxsimp-connect[of C D]
        arg-min-natI[of \lambda Cs. domain.gallery (C#Cs@[D])]
   by
         fastforce
 moreover from assms Cs-def
   have \bigwedge Es. \ codomain. \ gallery \ (f^{*}C \ \# \ Es \ @ \ [f^{*}D]) \Longrightarrow
          length (f \models Cs) \leq length Es
   using ChamberComplexIsomorphism.gallery-map[OF inv]
        the-inv-into-f-im-f-im[OF inj, of C] the-inv-into-f-im-f-im[OF inj, of D]
        domain.chamberD-simplex[of C] domain.chamberD-simplex[of D]
        domain.maxsimp-connect[of C D]
```

arg-min-nat-le[of $\lambda Cs.$ domain.gallery (C#Cs@[D]) - length] by force ultimately have length $Ds = length (f \models Cs)$ **unfolding** Ds-def **by** (fast intro: arg-min-equality) with False Cs-def Ds-def show ?thesis using domain.chamber-distance-def codomain.chamber-distance-def by auto qed **lemma** *face-distance-map*: assumes domain.chamber $C F \in X$ **shows** codomain.face-distance (f'F) (f'C) = domain.face-distance F Cproofdefine D D' invf where D = domain.closest-supchamber F Cand D' = codomain.closest-supchamber (f'F) (f'C)and $invf = the - inv - into (\bigcup X) f$ from assms D-def D'-def invf-def have chambers: codomain.chamber (f'C) domain.chamber D codomain.chamber D'codomain.chamber (f'D) domain.chamber (invf'D')using domain.closest-supchamberD(1) simplex-map codomain.closest-supchamberD(1) chamber-map ChamberComplexIsomorphism.chamber-map[OF inv] by auto have codomain.chamber-distance $D'(f'C) \leq domain.chamber-distance D C$ prooffrom assms D-def D'-def have codomain.chamber-distance D'(f'C) <codomain.chamber-distance (f'D) (f'C) using chambers(4) domain. closest-supchamberD(2)codomain.closest-supchamber-def by (fastforce intro: arq-min-nat-le) with assms D-def D'-def show ?thesis using chambers(2) chamber-distance-map by simp qed moreover have domain.chamber-distance D C < codomain.chamber-distance D' (f'C)prooffrom assms D'-def have $invf'f'F \subseteq invf'D'$ using chambers(1) simplex-map codomain.closest-supchamberD(2) by fast with assms(2) invf-def have $F \subseteq invf'D'$ using the inv-into-f-im-f-im [OF inj, of F] by fastforce with D-def have domain.chamber-distance $D C \leq$ domain.chamber-distance (invf 'D') C **using** chambers(5) domain.closest-supchamber-def (auto intro: arq-min-nat-le) by with assms(1) invf-def show ?thesis **using** chambers(3,5) surj-simplex-map codomain.chamberD-simplex

```
f-im-the-inv-into-f-im[OF inj, of D']
chamber-distance-map[of invf'D' C]
by fastforce
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
using D-def D'-def domain.face-distance-def codomain.face-distance-def
by simp
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

4.4.6 Endomorphisms

locale ChamberComplexEndomorphism = ChamberComplexMorphism X X f for X :: 'a set set and f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a + assumes trivial-outside : $v\notin \bigcup X \implies f v = v$ — to facilitate uniqueness arguments lemma (in ChamberComplex) trivial-endomorphism:

ChamberComplexEndomorphism X id by (rule ChamberComplexEndomorphism.intro, rule trivial-morphism, unfold-locales) simp

context ChamberComplexEndomorphism begin

abbreviation ChamberSubcomplex \equiv domain.ChamberSubcomplex **abbreviation** Subcomplex \equiv domain.Subcomplex **abbreviation** chamber \equiv domain.chamber **abbreviation** gallery \equiv domain.gallery **abbreviation** $C \equiv$ domain.chamber-system **abbreviation** label-wrt \equiv domain.label-wrt

lemmas	dim-map	= dim-map
lemmas	simplex-map	= simplex-map
lemmas	vertex-map	= vertex-map
lemmas	chamber-map	= chamber-map
lemmas	adj-map	= adj-map
lemmas	facet-map	= facet-map
lemmas	bij-betw-chambers	= bij-betw-chambers
lemmas	chamber-system-into	= chamber-system-into
lemmas	chamber-system-imag	e = chamber-system-image
lemmas	image-chamber-system	n = image-chamber-system
lemmas	chambercomplex-imag	e = chamber complex-image
lemmas	chambersubcomplex-in	nage = chambersubcomplex-image

lemmas	trivial- $endomorphism$ = $domain.trivial$ - $endomorphism$	
lemmas	finite-simplices = domain.finite-simplices	
lemmas	faces = domain.faces	
lemmas	maxsimp-connect $= domain.maxsimp$ -connect	
lemmas	simplex-in-max = domain.simplex-in-max	
lemmas	chamberD- $simplex = domain.chamberD$ - $simplex$	
lemmas	chamber-system-def = domain.chamber-system-def	
lemmas	chamber-system-simplices = domain.chamber-system-simplices	cs
lemmas	galleryD-chamber $= domain.galleryD$ -chamber	
lemmas	galleryD- $adj = domain.galleryD$ - adj	
lemmas	gallery- $append$ - $reduce1 = domain.gallery$ - $append$ - $reduce1$	
lemmas	gallery- $Cons$ - $reduce = domain.gallery$ - $Cons$ - $reduce$	
lemmas	gallery-chamber-system = domain.gallery-chamber-system	
lemmas	label-wrtD = domain.label-wrtD	
lemmas	label-wrt-adjacent = domain.label-wrt-adjacent	

lemma endo-comp:

assumes ChamberComplexEndomorphism X g shows ChamberComplexEndomorphism X ($g \circ f$) proof (rule ChamberComplexEndomorphism.intro) from assms show ChamberComplexMorphism X X ($g \circ f$) using comp ChamberComplexEndomorphism.axioms by fast from assms show ChamberComplexEndomorphism-axioms X ($g \circ f$) using trivial-outside ChamberComplexEndomorphism.trivial-outside by unfold-locales auto qed

```
lemma restrict-endo:
```

```
assumes ChamberSubcomplex Y f \vdash Y \subseteq Y

shows ChamberComplexEndomorphism Y (restrict1 f (\bigcup Y))

proof (rule ChamberComplexEndomorphism.intro)

from assms show ChamberComplexMorphism Y Y (restrict1 f (\bigcup Y))

using ChamberComplexMorphism.cong[of Y Y]

ChamberComplexMorphism.restrict-codomain

restrict-domain fun-eq-on-restrict1

by fast

show ChamberComplexEndomorphism-axioms Y (restrict1 f (\bigcup Y))

by unfold-locales simp

qed
```

lemma *funpower-endomorphism*:

ChamberComplexEndomorphism X $(f \cap n)$ proof (induct n) case 0 show ?case using trivial-endomorphism subst[of id] by fastforce next case (Suc m) hence ChamberComplexEndomorphism X $(f \cap m \circ f)$ using endo-comp by auto moreover have $f \cap m \circ f = f \cap (Suc m)$ by (simp add: funpow-Suc-right[THEN sym]) ultimately show ?case using subst[of - λf . ChamberComplexEndomorphism X f] by fast qed

end

```
lemma (in ChamberComplex) fold-chamber-complex-endomorph-list:

\forall x \in set xs. ChamberComplexEndomorphism X (f x) \Longrightarrow

ChamberComplexEndomorphism X (fold f xs)

proof (induct xs)

case Nil show ?case using trivial-endomorphism subst[of id] by fastforce

next

case (Cons x xs)

hence ChamberComplexEndomorphism X (fold f xs \circ f x)

using ChamberComplexEndomorphism.endo-comp by auto

moreover have fold f xs \circ f x = fold f (x#xs) by simp

ultimately show ?case

using subst[of - \lambda f. ChamberComplexEndomorphism X f] by fast

qed
```

context ChamberComplexEndomorphism begin

lemma *split-gallery*: $\llbracket C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}; D \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}; gallery (C \# Cs@[D]) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ $\exists As \ A \ B \ Bs. \ A \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \land B \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C} \land C \# Cs@[D] = As@A \# B \# Bs$ **proof** (*induct Cs arbitrary: C*) case Nil define As :: 'a set list where As = []hence C#[]@[D] = As@C#D#As by simp with Nil(1,2) show ?case by auto \mathbf{next} **case** (Cons E Es) show ?case **proof** (cases $E \in f \vdash C$) case True from Cons(4) have gallery (E # Es@[D])using gallery-Cons-reduce by simp with True obtain As A B Bs where 1: $A \in f \vdash C \ B \in C - f \vdash C \ E \# Es@[D] = As@A \# B \# Bs$

```
using Cons(1)[of E] Cons(3)
     by
           blast
   from 1(3) have C \# (E \# Es) @[D] = (C \# As) @A \# B \# Bs by simp
   with 1(1,2) show ?thesis by blast
  next
   case False
   hence E \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C} using gallery-chamber-system [OF Cons(4)] by simp
   moreover have C\#(E\#Es)@[D] = []@C\#E\#(Es@[D]) by simp
   ultimately show ?thesis using Cons(2) by blast
 qed
qed
lemma respects-labels-adjacent:
 assumes label-wrt B \varphi chamber C chamber D \ C \sim D \ \forall v \in C. \ \varphi \ (f \ v) = \varphi \ v
 shows \forall v \in D. \varphi(f v) = \varphi v
proof (cases C=D)
 case False have CD: C \neq D by fact
  with assms(4) obtain w where w: w \notin D C = insert w (C \cap D)
   using adjacent-int-decomp by fast
  with assms(2) have fC: f w \notin f'(C \cap D) f'C = insert (f w) (f'(C \cap D))
   using chamber-vertex-outside-facet-image[of w \ C \cap D] by auto
 show ?thesis
  proof
   fix v assume v: v \in D
   show \varphi (f v) = \varphi v
   proof (cases v \in C)
     case False
     with assms(3,4) v have fD: f v \notin f'(D \cap C) f'D = insert (f v) (f'(D \cap C))
       using adjacent-sym[of \ C \ D] adjacent-conv-insert[of \ D \ C \ v]
            chamber-vertex-outside-facet-image[of v D \cap C]
      by
             auto
     have \varphi(f v) = \varphi(f w)
     proof (cases f'C=f'D)
      \mathbf{case} \ True
      with fC fD have f v = f w by (auto simp add: Int-commute)
      thus ?thesis by simp
     next
       case False
      from assms(2-4) have chamber (f'C) chamber (f'D) and fCfD: f'C \sim f'D
        using chamber-map adj-map by auto
      moreover from assms(4) fC fCfD False have f w \in f'C - f'D
        using adjacent-to-adjacent-int[of C D f] by auto
       ultimately show ?thesis
        using assms(4) fD fCfD False adjacent-sym
              adjacent-to-adjacent-int[of D C f]
              label-wrt-adjacent[OF assms(1), of f'C f'D f w f v, THEN sym]
        \mathbf{b}\mathbf{v}
               auto
     qed
     with False v \ w \ assms(5) show ?thesis
```

```
using label-wrt-adjacent[OF assms(1-4), of w v, THEN sym] by fastforce
   qed (simp \ add: assms(5))
 qed
qed (simp add: assms(5))
lemma respects-labels-gallery:
 assumes label-wrt B \varphi \forall v \in C. \varphi (f v) = \varphi v
 shows gallery (C \# Cs @[D]) \Longrightarrow \forall v \in D. \varphi (f v) = \varphi v
proof (induct Cs arbitrary: D rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil with assms(2) show ?case
   using galleryD-chamber galleryD-adj
        respects-labels-adjacent[OF assms(1), of C D]
   by
         force
\mathbf{next}
  case (snoc \ E \ Es)
  with assms(2) show ?case
   using gallery-append-reduce1 [of C \# Es@[E]] galleryD-chamber galleryD-adj
        binrelchain-append-reduce2[of adjacent C#Es [E,D]]
        respects-labels-adjacent [OF assms(1), of E D]
   by
         force
qed
lemma respect-label-fix-chamber-imp-fun-eq-on:
 assumes label : label-wrt B \varphi
          chamber: chamber C f'C = g'C
 and
          respect: \forall v \in C. \varphi (f v) = \varphi v \forall v \in C. \varphi (g v) = \varphi v
 and
 shows fun-eq-on f \in C
proof (rule fun-eq-onI)
 fix v assume v \in C
 moreover with respect have \varphi(f v) = \varphi(g v) by simp
 ultimately show f v = g v
   using label chamber chamber-map chamber-system-def label-wrtD[of B \varphi f'C]
        bij-betw-imp-inj-on[of \varphi] inj-onD
   by
         fastforce
qed
```

lemmas respects-label-fixes-chamber-imp-fixespointwise = respect-label-fix-chamber-imp-fun-eq-on[of - - - id, simplified]

 \mathbf{end}

4.4.7 Automorphisms

locale ChamberComplexAutomorphism = ChamberComplexIsomorphism X X f
for X :: 'a set set
and f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a
+ assumes trivial-outside : $v \notin \bigcup X \implies f v = v$ — to facilitate uniqueness arguments

```
sublocale ChamberComplexAutomorphism < ChamberComplexEndomorphism
 using trivial-outside by unfold-locales fast
lemma (in ChamberComplex) trivial-automorphism:
 ChamberComplexAutomorphism X id
 using trivial-isomorphism
       unfold-locales (auto intro: ChamberComplexAutomorphism.intro)
 by
context ChamberComplexAutomorphism
begin
lemmas facet-map
                         = facet-map
lemmas chamber-map
                           = chamber-map
lemmas chamber-morphism = chamber-morphism
lemmas bij-betw-vertices = bij-betw-vertices
lemmas surj-simplex-map = surj-simplex-map
lemma bij: bij f
proof (rule bijI)
 show inj f
 proof (rule injI)
   fix x y assume f x = f y thus x = y
    using bij-betw-imp-inj-on[OF bij-betw-vertices] inj-onD[of f \bigcup X x y]
         vertex-map trivial-outside
    by
          (cases \ x \in \bigcup X \ y \in \bigcup X \ rule: \ two-cases) \ auto
 qed
 show surj f unfolding surj-def
 proof
   fix y show \exists x. y = f x
    using bij-betw-imp-surj-on[OF bij-betw-vertices]
         trivial-outside[THEN sym, of y]
    by
          (cases y \in \bigcup X) auto
 \mathbf{qed}
qed
lemma comp:
 assumes ChamberComplexAutomorphism X g
 shows ChamberComplexAutomorphism X (g \circ f)
proof (
 rule ChamberComplexAutomorphism.intro,
 rule ChamberComplexIsomorphism.intro,
 rule ChamberComplexMorphism.comp
)
 from assms show ChamberComplexMorphism X X g
   using ChamberComplexAutomorphism.chamber-morphism by fast
 show ChamberComplexIsomorphism-axioms X X (g \circ f)
 proof
   from assms show bij-betw (g \circ f) (\bigcup X) (\bigcup X)
    using bij-betw-vertices ChamberComplexAutomorphism.bij-betw-vertices
```

```
bij-betw-trans
    by
          fast
   from assms show (g \circ f) \vdash X = X
    using surj-simplex-map ChamberComplexAutomorphism.surj-simplex-map
          (force simp add: setsetmapim-comp)
    by
 qed
 show ChamberComplexAutomorphism-axioms X (g \circ f)
   using trivial-outside ChamberComplexAutomorphism.trivial-outside[OF assms]
         unfold-locales auto
   by
\mathbf{qed} \ unfold\text{-}locales
lemma equality:
 assumes ChamberComplexAutomorphism X g fun-eq-on f g (\bigcup X)
 shows f = g
proof
 fix x show f x = q x
   using trivial-outside fun-eq-onD[OF \ assms(2)]
```

```
ChamberComplexAutomorphism.trivial-outside[OF assms(1)]
```

```
by force
```

 \mathbf{qed}

end

4.4.8 Retractions

A retraction of a chamber complex is an endomorphism that is the identity on its image.

locale ChamberComplexRetraction = ChamberComplexEndomorphism X f for X :: 'a set set and f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a + assumes retraction: $v \in \bigcup X \implies f(fv) = fv$ begin

lemmas simplex-map = simplex-map **lemmas** chamber-map = chamber-map **lemmas** gallery-map = gallery-map

lemma vertex-retraction: $v \in f'(\bigcup X) \Longrightarrow f v = v$ using retraction by fast

lemma simplex-retraction1: $x \in f \vdash X \implies$ fixespointwise f xusing retraction fixespointwiseI[of x f] by auto

lemma simplex-retraction2: $x \in f \vdash X \implies f'x = x$ using retraction retraction[THEN sym] by blast

lemma chamber-retraction1: $C \in f \vdash C \implies$ fixes pointwise $f \ C$ using chamber-system-simplices simplex-retraction1 by auto lemma chamber-retraction2: $C \in f \vdash C \implies f'C = C$ using chamber-system-simplices simplex-retraction2[of C] by auto
lemma respects-labels: assumes label-wrt $B \varphi v \in (\bigcup X)$ shows $\varphi (f v) = \varphi v$ proof from assms(2) obtain C where chamber $C v \in C$ using simplex-in-max by fast thus ?thesis using chamber-retraction1[of C] chamber-system-def chamber-map maxsimp-connect[of f'C C] chamber-retraction1[of f'C] respects-labels-gallery[OF assms(1), THEN bspec, of f'C - C v] by (force simp add: fixespointwiseD) ged

end

4.4.9 Foldings of chamber complexes

A folding of a chamber complex is a retraction that literally folds the complex in half, in that each chamber in the image is the image of precisely two chambers: itself (since a folding is a retraction) and a unique chamber outside the image.

Locale definition Here we define the locale and collect some lemmas inherited from the *ChamberComplexRetraction* locale.

```
locale ChamberComplexFolding = ChamberComplexRetraction X f
for X :: 'a set set
and f :: 'a\Rightarrow'a
+ assumes folding:
chamber C \Longrightarrow C\inf\vdashX \Longrightarrow
\exists !D. chamber D \land D\notinf\vdashX \land f'D = C
begin
```

\mathbf{end}

Decomposition into half chamber systems and half apartments Here we describe how a folding splits the chamber system of the complex into its image and the complement of its image. The chamber subcomplex consisting of all simplices contained in a chamber of a given half of the chamber system is called a half-apartment.

context ChamberComplexFolding begin

```
definition opp-half-apartment :: 'a set set
  where opp-half-apartment \equiv \{x \in X. \exists C \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}. x \subseteq C\}
abbreviation Y \equiv opp-half-apartment
lemma opp-half-apartment-subset-complex: Y \subseteq X
  using opp-half-apartment-def by fast
lemma simplicial complex-opp-half-apartment: Simplicial Complex Y
proof
 show \forall x \in Y. finite x
   using opp-half-apartment-subset-complex finite-simplices by fast
next
 fix x y assume x \in Y y \subseteq x thus y \in Y
              opp-half-apartment-subset-complex faces[of x y]
   using
   unfolding opp-half-apartment-def
   by
             auto
qed
lemma subcomplex-opp-half-apartment: Subcomplex Y
  using opp-half-apartment-subset-complex simplicial complex-opp-half-apartment
 by
        fast
lemma opp-half-apartmentI: [\![x \in X; C \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}; x \subseteq C]\!] \implies x \in Y
  using opp-half-apartment-def by auto
lemma opp-chambers-subset-opp-half-apartment: C-f \vdash C \subseteq Y
proof
 fix C assume C \in C - f \vdash C
 thus C \in Y using chamber-system-simplices opp-half-apartment I by auto
qed
lemma maxsimp-in-opp-half-apartment:
 assumes SimplicialComplex.maxsimp Y C
 shows C \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}
proof-
  from assms obtain D where D: D \in C - f \vdash C C \subseteq D
   using SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-simplex
          OF simplicial complex-opp-half-apartment, of C
         opp-half-apartment-def
   by
          auto
  with assms show ?thesis
   using opp-chambers-subset-opp-half-apartment
         SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-maximal
          OF simplicial complex-opp-half-apartment
        ]
```

by force qed

```
lemma chamber-in-opp-half-apartment:
SimplicialComplex.maxsimp Y C \Longrightarrow chamber C
using maxsimp-in-opp-half-apartment chamber-system-def by fast
```

end

Mapping between half chamber systems for foldings Since each chamber in the image of the folding is the image of a unique chamber in the complement of the image, we obtain well-defined functions from one half chamber system to the other.

context ChamberComplexFolding
begin

abbreviation opp-chamber $C \equiv THE D$. $D \in C - f \vdash C \land f \cdot D = C$ **abbreviation** flop $C \equiv if \ C \in f \vdash C$ then opp-chamber C else f $\cdot C$

lemma inj-on-opp-chambers': **assumes** chamber $C \ C \notin f \vdash X$ chamber $D \ D \notin f \vdash X \ f'C = f'D$ **shows** C=D **proof from** assms(1) folding **have** ex1: $\exists !B$. chamber $B \land B \notin f \vdash X \land f'B = f'C$ **using** chamberD-simplex chamber-map **by** auto **from** assms **show** ?thesis **using** ex1-unique[OF ex1, of C D] **by** blast **ged**

lemma inj-on-opp-chambers'': $\begin{bmatrix} C \in C-f \vdash C; D \in C-f \vdash C; f'C = f'D \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow C=D$ using chamber-system-def chamber-system-image inj-on-opp-chambers' by auto

lemma *inj-on-opp-chambers: inj-on* $((`) f) (C-f \vdash C)$ **using** *inj-on-opp-chambers'' inj-onI* [of $C-f \vdash C$ (`) f] by fast

lemma opp-chambers-surj: $f \vdash (C - (f \vdash C)) = f \vdash C$ **proof** (rule seteqI) **fix** D **assume** D: $D \in f \vdash C$ **from** this **obtain** B **where** chamber B $B \notin f \vdash X f'B = D$ **using** chamber-system-def chamber-map chamberD-simplex folding-ex[of D] **by** auto **thus** $D \in f \vdash (C - f \vdash C)$ **using** chamber-system-image chamber-system-def **by** auto **qed** fast

```
lemma opp-chambers-bij: bij-betw ((`) f) (C-(f \vdash C)) (f \vdash C)
using inj-on-opp-chambers opp-chambers-surj bij-betw-def[of (`) f] by auto
```
lemma folding': assumes $C \in f \vdash C$ shows $\exists ! D \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}. f \in \mathcal{D} = C$ **proof** (rule ex-ex11) from assms show $\exists D. D \in C - f \vdash C \land f D = C$ using chamber-system-image chamber-system-def folding-ex[of C] by auto \mathbf{next} fix B D assume $B \in C - f \vdash C \land f'B = C D \in C - f \vdash C \land f'D = C$ with assms show B=Dusing chamber-system-def chamber-system-image chamber-map chamberD-simplex ex1-unique[OF folding, of C B D] by autoqed **lemma** opp-chambers-distinct-map: set $Cs \subseteq \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow distinct \ Cs \Longrightarrow distinct \ (f \models Cs)$ using distinct-map subset-inj-on[OF inj-on-opp-chambers] by auto **lemma** opp-chamberD1: $C \in f \vdash C \implies opp\text{-chamber } C \in C - f \vdash C$ using the I'[OF folding'] by simp **lemma** opp-chamberD2: $C \in f \vdash C \implies f'(opp-chamber C) = C$ using the I'[OF folding'] by simp **lemma** opp-chamber-reverse: $C \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C} \implies opp\text{-chamber} (f'C) = C$ using the1-equality[OF folding'] by simp **lemma** *f-opp-chamber-list*: set $Cs \subseteq f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow f \models (map \ opp-chamber \ Cs) = Cs$ using opp-chamberD2 by (induct Cs) auto **lemma** flop-chamber: chamber $C \Longrightarrow$ chamber (flop C) using chamber-map opp-chamberD1 chamber-system-def by auto

end

4.5 Thin chamber complexes

A thin chamber complex is one in which every facet is a facet in exactly two chambers. Slightly more generally, we first consider the case of a chamber complex in which every facet is a facet of at most two chambers. One of the main results obtained at this point is the so-called standard uniqueness argument, which essentially states that two morphisms on a thin chamber complex that agree on a particular chamber must in fact agree on the entire complex. Following that, foldings of thin chamber complexes are investigated. In particular, we are interested in pairs of opposed foldings.

4.5.1 Locales and basic facts

locale ThinishChamberComplex = ChamberComplex Xfor $X :: 'a \ set \ set$ + **assumes** thinish: $[chamber C; z \triangleleft C; \exists D \in X - \{C\}. z \triangleleft D] \implies \exists ! D \in X - \{C\}. z \triangleleft D$ - being adjacent to a chamber, such a D would also be a chamber (see lemma chamber-adj) begin **lemma** facet-unique-other-chamber: \llbracket chamber B; $z \triangleleft B$; chamber C; $z \triangleleft C$; chamber D; $z \triangleleft D$; $C \neq B$; $D \neq B$ $\implies C = D$ using chamberD-simplex bex1-equality [OF thinish, OF - bexI, of $B \neq C \subset D$] by auto **lemma** *finite-adjacentset*: assumes chamber C **shows** finite (adjacentset C) **proof** (cases $X = \{\{\}\}\}$) case True thus ?thesis using adjacentset-def by simp \mathbf{next} case False moreover have finite $(\bigcup v \in C, \{D \in X, C - \{v\} \triangleleft D\})$ proof from assms show finite C using finite-chamber by simp \mathbf{next} fix v assume $v \in C$ with assms have $Cv: C - \{v\} \lhd C$ using chamberD-simplex facetrel-diff-vertex by fast with assms have $C: C \in \{D \in X. C - \{v\} \triangleleft D\}$ using chamberD-simplex by fast show finite $\{D \in X. C - \{v\} \triangleleft D\}$ **proof** (cases $\{D \in X. C - \{v\} \triangleleft D\} - \{C\} = \{\})$ case True hence 1: $\{D \in X. C - \{v\} \triangleleft D\} = \{C\}$ using C by auto **show** ?thesis **using** ssubst[OF 1, of finite] by simp \mathbf{next} case False from this obtain D where D: $D \in X - \{C\}$ $C - \{v\} \triangleleft D$ by fast with assms have 2: $\{D \in X. C - \{v\} \triangleleft D\} \subseteq \{C, D\}$ using Cv chamber-shared-facet[of C] facet-unique-other-chamber[of C - D] by fastforce **show** ?thesis **using** finite-subset[OF 2] **by** simp qed qed ultimately show *?thesis* using assms adjacentset-conv-facetchambersets by simp qed

lemma *label-wrt-eq-on-adjacent-vertex*: fixes v v' :: 'aand $z \ z' :: 'a \ set$ **defines** $D: D \equiv insert \ v \ z$ $D': D' \equiv insert \ v' \ z'$ and **assumes** label : label-wrt B f f v = f v'chambers: chamber C chamber D chamber D' $z \triangleleft C \ z' \triangleleft C \ D \neq C \ D' \neq C$ and shows D = D'proof (rule facet-unique-other-chamber, rule chambers(1), rule chambers(4), rule chambers(2)) from D D' chambers(1-5) have $z: z \triangleleft D$ and $z': z' \triangleleft D'$ using chambers-share-facet by auto show $z \triangleleft D$ by fact from chambers(4,5) obtain w w'where $w: w \notin z$ C = insert w zand $w': w' \notin z' C = insert w' z'$ **unfolding** *facetrel-def* by fastforce from w' D' chambers(1,3) have $f'z' = f'C - \{fv'\}$ using z' label-wrtD'[OF label(1), of C] bij-betw-imp-inj-on[of f C] facetrel-complement-vertex[of z']label-wrt-adjacent-shared-facet $[OF \ label(1), \ of \ v']$ simpby **moreover from** w D chambers(1,2) **have** $f'z = f'C - \{fv\}$ using $z \ label-wrtD'[OF \ label(1), of C] \ bij-betw-imp-inj-on[of f C]$ facetrel-complement-vertex[of z] $label-wrt-adjacent-shared-facet[OF \ label(1), \ of \ v]$ by simp ultimately show $z \triangleleft D'$ using z' chambers(1,4,5) label(2) facetrel-subset $label-wrtD'[OF \ label(1), \ of \ C]$ bij-betw-imp-inj-on[of f] inj-on-eq-image[of f C z' z]by force qed (rule chambers(3), rule chambers(6), rule chambers(7)) **lemma** face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-compare-other-chamber: **assumes** chamber C chamber $D \not = C \not = D$ chamber-distance $C E \leq$ chamber-distance D Eshows face-distance z E = chamber-distance C E**unfolding** face-distance-def closest-supchamber-def proof (rule arg-min-equality, rule conjI, rule assms(1), rule facetrel-subset, rule assms(3)) from assms **show** $\bigwedge B$. chamber $B \land z \subseteq B \Longrightarrow$

 $\begin{array}{ll} chamber-distance \ C \ E \leq chamber-distance \ B \ E \\ \textbf{using } chamber-facet-is-chamber-facet \ facet-unique-other-chamber \\ \textbf{by } blast \\ \textbf{qed} \end{array}$

end

lemma (in ChamberComplexIsomorphism) thinish-image-shared-facet: assumes dom: domain.chamber C domain.chamber D z ⊲ C z ⊲ D C≠D and cod: ThinishChamberComplex Y codomain.chamber D' f'z ⊲ D' D' ≠ f'C shows f'D = D' proof (rule ThinishChamberComplex.facet-unique-other-chamber, rule cod(1)) from dom(1,2) show codomain.chamber (f'C) codomain.chamber (f'D) using chamber-map by auto from dom show f'z ⊲ f'C f'z ⊲ f'D using facet-map by auto from dom have domain.pgallery [C,D] using domain.pgallery-def adjacentI by fastforce hence codomain.pgallery [f'C,f'D] using pgallery-map[of [C,D]] by simp thus f'D ≠ f'C using codomain.pgalleryD-distinct by fastforce qed (rule cod(2), rule cod(3), rule cod(4))

locale ThinChamberComplex = ChamberComplex X **for** X :: 'a set set + **assumes** thin: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow \exists ! D \in X - \{C\}. z \triangleleft D$

sublocale ThinChamberComplex < ThinishChamberComplex
using thin by unfold-locales simp</pre>

context ThinChamberComplex
begin

lemma thinish: ThinishChamberComplex X..

abbreviation the adj-chamber $C z \equiv THE D$. $D \in X - \{C\} \land z \triangleleft D$

lemma the-adj-chamber-simplex: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow$ the-adj-chamber $C z \in X$ using the I'[OF thin] by fast

lemma the adj-chamber-facet: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft$ the adj-chamber C zusing the I'[OF thin] by fast

lemma the-adj-chamber-is-adjacent: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow C \sim$ the-adj-chamber C zusing the-adj-chamber-facet by (auto intro: adjacentI) **lemma** the-adj-chamber: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow$ chamber (the-adj-chamber C z) using the-adj-chamber-simplex the-adj-chamber-is-adjacent by (fast intro: chamber-adj)

lemma the-adj-chamber-neq: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow$ the-adj-chamber $C z \neq C$ using the I'[OF thin] by fast

```
lemma the-adj-chamber-adjacentset:
chamber C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow the-adj-chamber C z \in adjacentset C
using adjacentset-def the-adj-chamber-simplex the-adj-chamber-is-adjacent
by fast
```

end

lemmas (in ChamberComplexIsomorphism) thin-image-shared-facet = thinish-image-shared-facet[OF - - - - ThinChamberComplex.thinish]

4.5.2 The standard uniqueness argument for chamber morphisms of thin chamber complexes

context ThinishChamberComplex
begin

```
lemma standard-uniqueness-dbl:
 assumes morph : ChamberComplexMorphism W X f
                ChamberComplexMorphism W X q
         chambers: ChamberComplex.chamber W C
 and
                ChamberComplex.chamber W D
                C \sim D f'D \neq f'C g'D \neq g'C chamber (g'D)
 and
         funeq : fun-eq-on f g C
 shows fun-eq-on f g D
proof (rule fun-eq-onI)
 fix v assume v: v \in D
 show f v = g v
 proof (cases v \in C)
   case True with funeq show ?thesis using fun-eq-onD by fast
 \mathbf{next}
   case False
   define F G where F = f'C \cap f'D and G = g'C \cap g'D
   from morph(1) chambers(1-4) have 1: f'C \sim f'D
    using ChamberComplexMorphism.adj-map' by fast
   with F-def chambers(4) have F-facet: F \triangleleft f'C \ F \triangleleft f'D
    using adjacent-int-facet1 [of f(C)] adjacent-int-facet2 [of f(C)] by auto
```

from *F*-def *G*-def chambers have G = F

```
using ChamberComplexMorphism.adj-map'[OF morph(2)]
         adjacent-to-adjacent-int[of C D g] 1
         adjacent-to-adjacent-int[of C D f] funeq fun-eq-on-im[of f g]
    by
          force
   with G-def morph(2) chambers have F-facet': F \triangleleft q'D
    using ChamberComplexMorphism.adj-map' adjacent-int-facet2 by blast
   with chambers (1,2,4,5) have 2: g'D = f'D
    using ChamberComplexMorphism.chamber-map[OF morph(1)] F-facet
         ChamberComplexMorphism.chamber-map[OF morph(2)]
         fun-eq-on-im[OF funeq]
         facet-unique-other-chamber[of f'C F g'D f'D]
    by
          auto
   from chambers(3) v False have 3: D = insert v (D \cap C)
    using adjacent-sym adjacent-conv-insert by fast
   from chambers(4) obtain w where w: w \notin f'C w \in f'D
    using adjacent-int-decomp[OF adjacent-sym, OF 1] by blast
   with 3 have w = f v by fast
   moreover from 2 w(2) obtain v' where v' \in D w = g v' by auto
   ultimately show ?thesis
    using w(1) 3 funeq by (fastforce simp add: fun-eq-on-im)
 qed
\mathbf{qed}
lemma standard-uniqueness-pgallery-betw:
 assumes morph : ChamberComplexMorphism W X f
                ChamberComplexMorphism W X g
 and
         chambers: fun-eq-on f g C ChamberComplex.gallery W (C \# Cs@[D])
               pgallery (f \models (C \# Cs@[D])) pgallery (g \models (C \# Cs@[D]))
 shows
         fun-eq-on f g D
proof-
 from morph(1) have W: ChamberComplex W
   using ChamberComplexMorphism.domain-complex by fast
 have [[ fun-eq-on f g C; ChamberComplex.gallery W (C \# Cs@[D]);
       pgallery \ (f \models (C \# Cs @[D])); \ pgallery \ (g \models (C \# Cs @[D])) \ ] \implies
       fun-eq-on f g D
 proof (induct Cs arbitrary: C)
   case Nil from assms Nil(1) show ?case
    using ChamberComplex.galleryD-chamber[OF W Nil(2)]
         ChamberComplex.galleryD-adj[OF W Nil(2)]
         pgalleryD-distinct[OF Nil(3)] pgalleryD-distinct[OF Nil(4)]
         pgalleryD-chamber[OF Nil(4)] standard-uniqueness-dbl[of W f g C D]
    by
          auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case (Cons B Bs)
   have fun-eq-on f g B
   proof (rule standard-uniqueness-dbl, rule morph(1), rule morph(2))
    show ChamberComplex.chamber W C ChamberComplex.chamber W B C \sim B
      using ChamberComplex.galleryD-chamber[OF W Cons(3)]
           ChamberComplex.galleryD-adj[OF \ W \ Cons(3)]
```

```
by
            auto
    show f'B \neq f'C using pgalleryD-distinct[OF Cons(4)] by fastforce
    show g'B \neq g'C using pgalleryD-distinct[OF Cons(5)] by fastforce
    show chamber (q'B) using pgalleryD-chamber [OF Cons(5)] by fastforce
   \mathbf{qed} (rule Cons(2))
   with Cons(1,3-5) show ?case
    using ChamberComplex.gallery-Cons-reduce[OF W, of C B # Bs@[D]]
         pgallery-Cons-reduce[of f'C f \models (B#Bs@[D])]
         pgallery-Cons-reduce[of g'C g \models (B#Bs@[D])]
    by
          force
 \mathbf{qed}
 with chambers show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma standard-uniqueness:
 assumes morph : ChamberComplexMorphism W X f
                ChamberComplexMorphism W X q
         chamber: ChamberComplex.chamber W C fun-eq-on f g C
 and
 and
         map-qals:
   \bigwedge Cs. ChamberComplex.min-gallery W(C \# Cs) \Longrightarrow pgallery(f \models (C \# Cs))
   \bigwedge Cs. ChamberComplex.min-gallery W(C \# Cs) \Longrightarrow pgallery (g \models (C \# Cs))
 shows fun-eq-on f g (\bigcup W)
proof (rule fun-eq-onI)
 from morph(1) have W: ChamberComplex W
   using ChamberComplexMorphism.axioms(1) by fast
 fix v assume v \in \bigcup W
 from this obtain D where ChamberComplex.chamber W D v \in D
   using ChamberComplex.simplex-in-max[OF W] by auto
 moreover define Cs where Cs = (ARG-MIN length Cs. ChamberComplex.gallery)
W (C \# Cs @[D]))
 ultimately show f v = g v
   using chamber map-gals [of Cs@[D]]
        ChamberComplex.gallery-least-length[OF W]
        ChamberComplex.min-gallery-least-length[OF W]
        standard-uniqueness-pgallery-betw[OF morph(1,2) chamber(2), of Cs]
        fun-eq-onD[of f q D]
         (cases D=C) auto
   by
qed
lemma standard-uniqueness-isomorphs:
 assumes ChamberComplexIsomorphism W X f
        ChamberComplexIsomorphism W X g
        ChamberComplex.chamber \ W \ C \ fun-eq-on \ f \ g \ C
 shows fun-eq-on f g (\bigcup W)
         assms\ ChamberComplexIsomorphism.chamber-morphism
 using
        Chamber Complex Isomorphism. domain-complex
```

```
ChamberComplex.min-gallery-pgallery
```

```
Chamber Complex Isomorphism. pgallery-map
```

```
by (blast intro: standard-uniqueness)
```

end

context ThinChamberComplex
begin

lemmasstandard-uniqueness= standard-uniquenesslemmasstandard-uniqueness-isomorphs= standard-uniqueness-isomorphslemmasstandard-uniqueness-pgallery-betw= standard-uniqueness-pgallery-betw

 \mathbf{end}

4.6 Foldings of thin chamber complexes

4.6.1 Locale definition and basic facts

```
locale ThinishChamberComplexFolding =
ThinishChamberComplex X + folding: ChamberComplexFolding X f
for X :: 'a \text{ set set}
and f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a
begin
```

abbreviation opp-chamber \equiv folding.opp-chamber

```
lemma adjacent-half-chamber-system-image:
 assumes chambers: C \in f \vdash C D \in C - f \vdash C
          adjacent: C \sim D
 and
 shows
         f'D = C
proof-
 from adjacent obtain z where z: z \triangleleft C z \triangleleft D using adjacent-def by fast
 moreover from z(1) chambers(1) have fz: f'z = z
   using facetrel-subset [of z C] chamber-system-simplices
        folding. simplicial complex-image
        SimplicialComplex.faces[of f \vdash X \ C \ z]
        folding.simplex-retraction2[of z]
   by
         auto
 moreover from chambers have f'D \neq D C \neq D by auto
 ultimately show ?thesis
   using chambers chamber-system-def folding.chamber-map
```

folding.facet-map[of D z]facet-unique-other-chamber[of D z f'D C]by forceqed **lemma** *adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-reverse*: $\llbracket C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}; D \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}; C \sim D \rrbracket \Longrightarrow opp-chamber \ C = D$ using adjacent-half-chamber-system-image[of C D] the1-equality[OF folding.folding'] by fastforce **lemma** chamber-image-closer: assumes $D \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C} B \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} B \neq f'D gallery (B \# Ds@[D])$ $\exists Cs. gallery (B \# Cs@[f`D]) \land length Cs < length Ds$ shows prooffrom assms(1,2,4) obtain As A E Es where split: $A \in f \vdash C \ E \in C - f \vdash C \ B \# Ds@[D] = As@A \# E \# Es$ using folding.split-gallery[of B D Ds] by blastfrom $assms(4) \ split(3)$ have $A \sim E$ using gallery-append-reduce2 [of As A#E#Es] galleryD-adj[of A#E#Es] simp by with $assms(2) \ split(1,2)$ have fB: f'B = B and fA: f'A = A and fE: f'E = Ausing folding.chamber-retraction2 adjacent-half-chamber-system-image[of A E] by auto**show** $\exists Cs. gallery (B \# Cs@[f`D]) \land length Cs < length Ds$ proof (cases As) case Nil have As: As = [] by fact show ?thesis **proof** (*cases Es rule: rev-cases*) case Nil with split(3) As assms(3) fE show ?thesis by simp \mathbf{next} case $(snoc \ Fs \ F)$ with $assms(4) \ split(3) \ As \ fE$ have Ds = E # Fs gallery $(B \# f \models Fs @ [f'D])$ using fB folding.gallery-map[of B#E#Fs@[D]] gallery-Cons-reduce by auto thus ?thesis by auto qed \mathbf{next} case (Cons H Hs) show ?thesis **proof** (cases Es rule: rev-cases) case Nil with assms(4) Cons split(3)have decomp: Ds = Hs@[A] D = E gallery (B # Hs@[A,D])bv autofrom decomp(2,3) fB fA fE have gallery $(B \# f \models Hs @ [f'D])$

using folding.gallery-map gallery-append-reduce1 [of $B \ \# f \models Hs \ @ [f'D]$] force by with decomp(1) show ?thesis by auto \mathbf{next} case (snoc Fs F) with split(3) Cons assms(4) fB fA fE have decomp: Ds = Hs@A # E # Fs gallery $(B \# f \models (Hs@A \# Fs) @ [f^D])$ using folding.gallery-map[of B#Hs@A#E#Fs@[D]] gallery-remdup- $adj[of B#f \models Hs \ A \ f \models Fs@[f'D]]$ by autofrom decomp(1) have length $(f \models (Hs@A\#Fs)) < length Ds$ by simpwith decomp(2) show ?thesis by blast qed qed qed lemma chamber-image-subset: assumes $D: D \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}$ defines $C: C \equiv f'D$ **defines** $closerToC \equiv \{B \in \mathcal{C}. chamber-distance B C < chamber-distance B D\}$ **shows** $f \vdash \mathcal{C} \subseteq closerToC$ proof fix B assume $B: B \in f \vdash C$ hence $B': B \in \mathcal{C}$ using folding.chamber-system-into by fast **show** $B \in closerToC$ **proof** (cases B=C) case True with B D closerToC-def show ?thesis using B' chamber-distance-def by auto next case False define Ds where $Ds = (ARG-MIN \ length \ Ds. \ gallery \ (B\#Ds@[D]))$ with B C D False closerToC-def show ?thesis using chamber-system-def folding.chamber-map gallery-least-length[of B D] chamber-image-closer[of D B Ds] chamber-distance-le chamber-distance-def[of B D] by fastforce qed qed **lemma** gallery-double-cross-not-minimal-Cons1: $\llbracket B \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}; \ C \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}; \ D \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}; \ gallery \ (B \# C \# Cs@[D]) \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ \neg min-gallery (B # C # Cs@[D])using galleryD-adj[of B # C # Cs@[D]] adjacent-half-chamber-system-image[of B C]folding.gallery-map[of B # C # Cs@[D]] gallery-Cons-reduce [of $B \ B \ \# f \models Cs \ @ \ [D]]$ is-arg-minD2[of length (λDs . maxsimpchain (B # Ds@[D])) - f $\models Cs$] min-maxsimpchain.simps(3)[of B C # Cs D]

 $\mathbf{by}(simp~add:~folding.chamber-retraction 2)(meson~impossible-Cons~not-less)$

```
lemma gallery-double-cross-not-minimal1:
 [\![B \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}; C \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}; D \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}; gallery (B \# Bs @C \# Cs @[D])]\!] \Longrightarrow
   \neg min-gallery (B#Bs@C#Cs@[D])
proof (induct Bs arbitrary: B)
 case Nil thus ?case using gallery-double-cross-not-minimal-Cons1 by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case (Cons E Es)
 show ?case
 proof (cases E \in f \vdash C)
   case True
   with Cons(1,3-5) show ?thesis
     using gallery-Cons-reduce[of B \ E \# Es@C \# Cs@[D]]
          min-gallery-betw-CCons-reduce[of B \in Es@C#Cs D]
     by
           auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case False with Cons(2,4,5) show ?thesis
     using gallery-chamber-system
          gallery-double-cross-not-minimal-Cons1 [of B \in D Es@C#Cs]
     by
           force
 qed
qed
end
locale ThinChamberComplexFolding =
 ThinChamberComplex X + folding: ChamberComplexFolding X f
 for X :: 'a \ set \ set
 and f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a
sublocale ThinChamberComplexFolding < ThinishChamberComplexFolding ...
context ThinChamberComplexFolding
begin
abbreviation flop \equiv folding.flop
lemmas \ adjacent-half-chamber-system-image = adjacent-half-chamber-system-image
lemmas gallery-double-cross-not-minimal 1 = gallery-double-cross-not-minimal 1
lemmas gallery-double-cross-not-minimal-Cons1 =
 gallery-double-cross-not-minimal-Cons1
lemma adjacent-preimage:
 assumes chambers: C \in C - f \vdash C D \in C - f \vdash C
          adjacent: f'C \sim f'D
 and
 shows C \sim D
proof (cases f'C=f'D)
 case True
 with chambers show C \sim D
```

using folding.inj-on-opp-chambers''[of C D] adjacent-refl[of C] by auto next case False from chambers have CD: chamber C chamber D using chamber-system-def by auto **hence** ch-fCD: chamber (f'C) chamber (f'D)using chamber-system-def folding.chamber-map by auto from adjacent obtain z where z: $z \triangleleft f'C z \triangleleft f'D$ using adjacent-def by fast from $chambers(1) \ z(1)$ obtain y where $y: y \triangleleft C f'y = z$ **using** chamber-system-def folding.inj-on-chamber[of C] inj-on-pullback-facet[of f C z] by autodefine B where B = the-adj-chamber C y with CD(1) y(1) have B: chamber B $y \triangleleft B B \neq C$ using the-adj-chamber the-adj-chamber-facet the-adj-chamber-neq by auto have $f'B \neq f'C$ **proof** (cases $B \in f \vdash C$) case False with chambers(1) show ?thesis using B(1,3) chamber-system-def folding.inj-on-opp-chambers''[of B] by auto \mathbf{next} case True show ?thesis proof assume fB-fC: f'B = f'Cwith True have $B = f^{*}C$ using folding.chamber-retraction 2 by auto with z(1) y(2) B(2) chambers(1) have y = z**using** facetrel-subset[of y B] chamber-system-def chamberD-simplex face-im folding.simplex-retraction2[of y]by force with chambers y(1) z(2) have f'D = Busing CD(1) ch-fCD(2) B facet-unique-other-chamber[of C y] by auto with z(2) chambers fB-fC False show False using folding.chamber-retraction2 by force qed qed with False z y(2) have fB-fD: f'B = f'Dusing ch-fCD B(1,2) folding.chamber-map folding.facet-map facet-unique-other-chamber [of f'C z] by force have B = D**proof** (cases $B \in f \vdash C$) case False with B(1) chambers(2) show ?thesis using chamber-system-def fB-fD folding.inj-on-opp-chambers" by simp next case True with *fB-fD* have B = f'D using *folding.chamber-retraction2* by *auto* moreover with z(1) y(2) B(2) chambers(2) have y = z

using facetrel-subset[of y B] chamber-system-def chamberD-simplex face-im folding.simplex-retraction2[of y]force by ultimately show *?thesis* using CD y(1) B ch-fCD(1) z(1) False chambers(1) facet-unique-other-chamber [of $B \ y \ C \ f'C$] by autoqed with y(1) B(2) show ?thesis using adjacent by fast \mathbf{qed} **lemma** adjacent-opp-chamber: $\llbracket C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}; D \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}; C \sim D \rrbracket \Longrightarrow opp\text{-chamber } C \sim opp\text{-chamber } D$ using folding.opp-chamberD1 folding.opp-chamberD2 adjacent-preimage by simp **lemma** adjacentchain-preimage: set $Cs \subseteq \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow$ adjacentchain $(f \models Cs) \Longrightarrow$ adjacentchain Csusing adjacent-preimage by (induct Cs rule: list-induct-CCons) auto **lemma** gallery-preimage: set $Cs \subseteq C - f \vdash C \Longrightarrow$ gallery $(f \models Cs) \Longrightarrow$ gallery Csusing galleryD-adj adjacentchain-preimage chamber-system-def gallery-def by fast lemma chambercomplex-opp-half-apartment: ChamberComplex folding. Y **proof** (*intro-locales*, *rule folding.simplicialcomplex-opp-half-apartment*, *unfold-locales*) define Y where Y = folding.Yfix y assume $y \in Y$ with Y-def obtain C where $C \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C} y \subseteq C$ using folding.opp-half-apartment-def by auto with Y-def show $\exists x$. SimplicialComplex.maxsimp $Y x \land y \subseteq x$ using folding.subcomplex-opp-half-apartment folding.opp-chambers-subset-opp-half-apartment chamber-system-def max-in-subcomplex[of Y] by force next define Y where Y = folding.Yfix C Dassume CD: SimplicialComplex.maxsimp Y C SimplicialComplex.maxsimp Y D $C \neq D$ from CD(1,2) Y-def have CD': $C \in C-f \vdash C$ $D \in C-f \vdash C$ using folding.maxsimp-in-opp-half-apartment by auto with CD(3) obtain Dswhere Ds: ChamberComplex.gallery $(f \vdash X)$ $((f^{*}C) \# Ds@[f^{*}D])$ using folding.inj-on-opp-chambers''[of C D] chamber-system-def folding.maxsimp-map-into-image folding.chambercomplex-image $ChamberComplex.maxsimp-connect[of f \vdash X f'C f'D]$ by autodefine Cs where $Cs = map \ opp-chamber \ Ds$ from Ds have Ds': gallery ((f'C) # Ds@[f'D])

using folding.chambersubcomplex-image subcomplex-gallery by fast with Ds have Ds'': set $Ds \subseteq f \vdash C$ using folding.chambercomplex-image folding.chamber-system-image ChamberComplex.galleryD-chamber ChamberComplex.chamberD-simplex gallery-chamber-system by fastforce have $*: set Cs \subseteq C - f \vdash C$ proof fix B assume $B \in set Cs$ with Cs-def obtain A where $A \in set Ds B = opp$ -chamber A by auto with Ds'' show $B \in C-f \vdash C$ using folding.opp-chamberD1 [of A] by auto qed moreover from Cs-def CD' Ds' Ds'' * have gallery (C # Cs@[D])using folding.f-opp-chamber-list gallery-preimage[of C # Cs@[D]] by simp **ultimately show** \exists Cs. SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain Y (C # Cs @ [D]) using Y-def CD' folding.subcomplex-opp-half-apartment folding.opp-chambers-subset-opp-half-apartment maxsimpchain-in-subcomplex[of Y C # Cs@[D]]by fastforce qed lemma *flop-adj*: assumes chamber C chamber D $C \sim D$ shows flop $C \sim flop D$ **proof** (cases $C \in f \vdash C$ $D \in f \vdash C$ rule: two-cases) case both with assms(3) show ?thesis using adjacent-opp-chamber by simp \mathbf{next} case one with assms(2,3) show ?thesis **using** chamber-system-def adjacent-half-chamber-system-image[of C] adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-reverse adjacent-sym by simp next case other with assms(1) show ?thesis **using** chamber-system-def adjacent-sym[OF assms(3)] adjacent-half-chamber-system-image[of D] adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-reverseby auto**qed** (simp add: assms folding.adj-map) **lemma** flop-gallery: gallery $Cs \Longrightarrow$ gallery (map flop Cs) **proof** (*induct Cs rule: list-induct-CCons*) case ($CCons \ B \ C \ Cs$) have gallery (flop B # (flop C) # map flop Cs) **proof** (*rule gallery-CConsI*) from CCons(2) show chamber (flop B) using galleryD-chamber folding.flop-chamber by simp

from CCons(1) show gallery (flop C # map flop Cs)
using gallery-Cons-reduce[OF CCons(2)] by simp
from CCons(2) show flop B ~ flop C
using galleryD-chamber galleryD-adj flop-adj[of B C] by fastforce
qed
thus ?case by simp
qed (auto simp add: galleryD-chamber folding.flop-chamber gallery-def)

lemma morphism-half-apartments: ChamberComplexMorphism folding. Y ($f \vdash X$) f **proof** (

rule ChamberComplexMorphism.intro, rule chambercomplex-opp-half-apartment, rule folding.chambercomplex-image, unfold-locales

{} show

)

```
 \begin{array}{l} \bigwedge C. \ SimplicialComplex.maxsimp \ folding.Y \ C \Longrightarrow \\ SimplicialComplex.maxsimp \ (f\vdash X) \ (f^{*}C) \\ \bigwedge C. \ SimplicialComplex.maxsimp \ folding.Y \ C \Longrightarrow \ card \ (f^{*}C) = \ card \ C \\ \textbf{using \ folding.chamber-in-opp-half-apartment \ folding.chamber-map} \\ folding.chambersubcomplex-image \ chamber-in-subcomplex \\ chamberD-simplex \ folding.dim-map \\ \textbf{by \ auto} \\ \textbf{qed} \end{array}
```

lemma chamber-image-complement-closer: $\begin{bmatrix} D \in C - f \vdash C; B \in C - f \vdash C; B \neq D; gallery (B \# Cs@[f^{\cdot}D]) \end{bmatrix} \implies$ $\exists Ds. gallery (B \# Ds@[D]) \land length Ds < length Cs$ **using** flop-gallery chamber-image-closer[of D f^{\cdot}B map flop Cs] folding.opp-chamber-reverse folding.inj-on-opp-chambers''[of B D] **by** force **lemma** chamber-image-complement-subset: **assumes** D: $D \in C - f \vdash C$ **defines** C: $C \equiv f^{\cdot}D$

defines $closerToD \equiv \{B \in \mathcal{C}. chamber-distance B D < chamber-distance B C\}$

shows $C-f \vdash C \subseteq closerToD$ proof

fix *B* assume *B*: $B \in C - f \vdash C$ show $B \in closerToD$ proof (cases B=D) case *True* with *B C* closerToD-def show ?thesis using chamber-distance-def by auto next case False define *Cs* where $Cs = (ARG-MIN \ length \ Cs. \ gallery (B\#Cs@[C]))$ with *B C D False* closerToD-def show ?thesis using chamber-system-def folding.chamber-map[of *D*] gallery-least-length[of *B C*] chamber-distance-le chamber-image-complement-closer[of *D B Cs*] chamber-distance-def[of *B C*]

```
fastforce
      by
  qed
qed
lemma chamber-image-and-complement:
  assumes D: D \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}
  defines C: C \equiv f'D
  defines closerToC \equiv \{B \in \mathcal{C}. chamber-distance B C < chamber-distance B D\}
            closerToD \equiv \{B \in \mathcal{C}. chamber-distance B D < chamber-distance B C\}
  and
  shows f \vdash C = closerToC \ C - f \vdash C = closerToD
proof-
  from closerToC-def closerToD-def have closerToC \cap closerToD = \{\} by auto
  moreover from C D closerToC-def closerToD-def
    have \mathcal{C} = f \vdash \mathcal{C} \cup (\mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}) \ closerToC \subseteq \mathcal{C} \ closerToD \subseteq \mathcal{C}
    using folding.chamber-system-into
    by
           auto
  moreover from assms have f \vdash C \subseteq closerToC \ C - f \vdash C \subseteq closerToD
    using chamber-image-subset chamber-image-complement-subset by auto
  ultimately show f \vdash C = closerToC \ C - f \vdash C = closerToD
    using set-decomp-subset of \mathcal{C} \not \in \mathcal{C} set-decomp-subset of \mathcal{C} \not \in \mathcal{C} \not \in \mathcal{C} by auto
qed
```

\mathbf{end}

4.6.2 Pairs of opposed foldings

A pair of foldings of a thin chamber complex are opposed or opposite if there is a corresponding pair of adjacent chambers, where each folding sends its corresponding chamber to the other chamber.

locale OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings = ThinChamberComplex X + folding-f: ChamberComplexFolding X f + folding-g: ChamberComplexFolding X g for X :: 'a set set and f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a and g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a + fixes C0 :: 'a set assumes chambers: chamber C0 C0~g'C0 C0 \neq g'C0 f'g'C0 = C0 begin

abbreviation $D\theta \equiv g'C\theta$

lemmas chamber-D0 = folding-g.chamber-map[OF chambers(1)]

lemma ThinChamberComplexFolding-f: ThinChamberComplexFolding X f ... lemma ThinChamberComplexFolding-g: ThinChamberComplexFolding X g ...

lemmas foldf = ThinChamberComplexFolding-f **lemmas** foldg = ThinChamberComplexFolding-g

```
lemma fg-symmetric: Opposed Thin Chamber ComplexFoldings X g f D0
 using chambers(2-4) chamber-D0 adjacent-sym by unfold-locales auto
lemma basechambers-half-chamber-systems: C0 \in f \vdash C D0 \in g \vdash C
  using chambers(1,4) chamber-D0 chamber-system-def by auto
lemmas basech-halfchsys =
  base chambers - half - chamber - systems
lemma f-trivial-C0: v \in C0 \implies f v = v
  using chambers(4) chamber-D0 chamberD-simplex[of D0]
       folding-f.vertex-retraction
 by
        fast
lemmas q-trivial-D\theta =
  OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.f-trivial-C0[OF fq-symmetric]
lemma double-fold-D0:
 assumes v \in D\theta - C\theta
 shows g(f v) = v
proof-
  from assms chambers(2) have 1: D\theta = insert v (C\theta \cap D\theta)
   using adjacent-sym adjacent-conv-insert by fast
 hence f'D\theta = insert (f v) (f'(C\theta \cap D\theta)) by fast
  moreover have f'(C \partial \cap D \partial) = C \partial \cap D \partial using f-trivial-C\partial by force
  ultimately have C0 = insert (f v) (C0 \cap D0) using chambers(4) by simp
 hence g'C\theta = insert (g (f v)) (g'(C\theta \cap D\theta)) by force
  moreover have q'(C \partial \cap D \partial) = C \partial \cap D \partial
   using g-trivial-D0 fixespointwise-im[of g D0 C0 \cap D0]
   by
         (fastforce intro: fixespointwiseI)
  ultimately have D\theta = insert (g (f v)) (C\theta \cap D\theta) by simp
  with assms show ?thesis using 1 by force
qed
lemmas double-fold-C\theta =
  OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.double-fold-D0[OF fq-symmetric]
lemma flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg: C-f \vdash C = g \vdash C
proof-
  from chambers(1,3,4) have D0 \in C - f \vdash C \ C0 \in C - g \vdash C
   using chamber-system-def chamber-D0 folding-f.chamber-retraction2[of D0]
        folding-g.chamber-retraction2[of C0]
   by
          auto
  with chambers(2,4) show ?thesis
   using ThinChamberComplexFolding.chamber-image-and-complement[
          OF ThinChamberComplexFolding-g, of C0
         ThinChamberComplexFolding.chamber-image-and-complement[
```

```
OF ThinChamberComplexFolding-f, of D0
         adjacent-sym[of \ C0 \ D0]
   by
         force
qed
lemmas flopped-half-chamber-systems-qf =
  Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg
   OF fg-symmetric
lemma flopped-half-apartments-fg: folding-f.opp-half-apartment = g \vdash X
proof (rule seteqI)
 fix a assume a \in folding-f.Y
 from this obtain C where C \in q \vdash C a \subseteq C
   using folding-f.opp-half-apartment-def flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg by auto
  thus a \in q \vdash X
   using chamber-system-simplices
         ChamberComplex.faces[OF folding-g.chambercomplex-image, of C]
   by
          auto
\mathbf{next}
  fix b assume b: b \in g \vdash X
 from this obtain C where C: C \in C b \subseteq g'C
   using simplex-in-max chamber-system-def by fast
  from C(1) have g'C \in g \vdash C by fast
 hence g'C \in C - f \vdash C using flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg by simp
  with C(2) have \exists C \in \mathcal{C} - f \vdash \mathcal{C}. b \subseteq C by auto
 moreover from b have b \in X using folding-g.simplex-map by fast
  ultimately show b \in folding-f.Y
   unfolding folding-f.opp-half-apartment-def by simp
qed
lemmas flopped-half-apartments-gf =
  OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.flopped-half-apartments-fg[
   OF fg-symmetric
 ]
lemma vertex-set-split: \bigcup X = f'(\bigcup X) \cup g'(\bigcup X)
-f and g will both be the identity on the intersection
proof
 show \bigcup X \supseteq f'(\bigcup X) \cup g'(\bigcup X)
   using folding-f.simplex-map folding-g.simplex-map by auto
 show \bigcup X \subseteq f'(\bigcup X) \cup g'(\bigcup X)
 proof
   fix a assume a \in \bigcup X
   from this obtain C where C: chamber C \ a \in C
     using simplex-in-max by fast
   from C(1) have C \in f \vdash C \lor C \in g \vdash C
     using chamber-system-def flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg by auto
```

```
with C(2) show a \in (f \cup X) \cup (g \cup X)
     using chamber-system-simplices by fast
 qed
qed
lemma half-chamber-system-disjoint-union:
 \mathcal{C} = f \vdash \mathcal{C} \cup g \vdash \mathcal{C} (f \vdash \mathcal{C}) \cap (g \vdash \mathcal{C}) = \{\}
  using folding-f.chamber-system-into
       flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg[THEN sym]
 by
        auto
lemmas halfchsys-decomp =
  half-chamber-system-disjoint-union
lemma chamber-in-other-half-fg: chamber C \Longrightarrow C \notin f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow C \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}
  using chamber-system-def half-chamber-system-disjoint-union(1) by blast
lemma adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-fg:
  C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow D \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow C \sim D \Longrightarrow f'D = C
  using ThinChamberComplexFolding.adjacent-half-chamber-system-image
         OF ThinChamberComplexFolding-f
       1
 by
        (simp add: flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg)
lemmas adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-gf =
  Opposed Thin Chamber ComplexFoldings.adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-fg
    OF fg-symmetric
lemmas adjhalfchsys-image-gf =
  adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-gf
lemma switch-basechamber:
 assumes C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \ C \sim g'C
 shows
          OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C
proof
 from assms(1) have C \in \mathcal{C} - g \vdash \mathcal{C} using flopped-half-chamber-systems-gf by simp
  with assms show chamber C \ C \neq g'C \ f'g'C = C
   using chamber-system-def adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-fg[of C q'C]
   by
          auto
qed (rule assms(2))
lemma unique-half-chamber-system-f:
 assumes OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f' g' C0 g''C0 = D0
 shows f'\vdash \mathcal{C} = f\vdash \mathcal{C}
proof-
  have 1: Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings X f q' C0
 proof (rule Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings.intro)
   show ChamberComplexFolding X f ThinChamberComplex X ..
```

from assms(1) show ChamberComplexFolding X q' using Opposed Thin Chamber ComplexFoldings.axioms(3) by fastforce from assms(2) chambers **show** Opposed Thin Chamber ComplexFoldings-axioms X f g' C0 unfold-locales auto by \mathbf{qed} define a b where $a = f \vdash C$ and $b = f \vdash C$ hence $a \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ $b \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ $\mathcal{C} - a = \mathcal{C} - b$ using Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings.axioms(2)[OF assms(1)]Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings.axioms(2)[OF 1]ChamberComplexFolding.chamber-system-into[of X f]ChamberComplexFolding.chamber-system-into[of X f']Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg $OF \ assms(1)$ *OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.flopped-half-chamber-systems-fq* OF 1by autohence a=b by fast with a-def b-def show ?thesis by simp qed **lemma** unique-half-chamber-system-g: $OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f' g' C0 \implies g''C0 = D0 \implies$ $q'\vdash \mathcal{C} = q\vdash \mathcal{C}$ **using** unique-half-chamber-system-f flopped-half-chamber-systems-fq *OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg* of X f' q'] by simp **lemma** *split-gallery-fg*: $\llbracket C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}; D \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}; gallery (C \# Cs@[D]) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ $\exists As \ A \ B \ Bs. \ A \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \land B \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} \land C \# Cs@[D] = As@A \# B \# Bs$ using folding-f.split-gallery flopped-half-chamber-systems-fq by simp **lemmas** split-gallery-qf =

OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.split-gallery-fg[OF fg-symmetric]

 \mathbf{end}

4.6.3 The automorphism induced by a pair of opposed foldings

Recall that a folding of a chamber complex is a special kind of chamber complex retraction, and so is the identity on its image. Hence a pair of opposed foldings will be the identity on the intersection of their images and so we can stitch them together to create an automorphism of the chamber complex, by allowing each folding to act on the complement of its image. This automorphism will be of order two, and will be the unique automorphism of the chamber complex that fixes pointwise the facet shared by the pair of adjacent chambers associated to the opposed foldings.

context OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings
begin

```
definition induced-automorphism :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a
 where induced-automorphism v \equiv
         if v \in f'(\bigcup X) then g v else if v \in g'(\bigcup X) then f v else v
-f and g will both be the identity on the intersection of their images
abbreviation s \equiv induced-automorphism
lemma induced-automorphism-fg-symmetric:
 s = OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.s X g f
 by (auto simp add:
       folding-f.vertex-retraction folding-g.vertex-retraction
       induced-automorphism-def
       OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.induced-automorphism-def[
         OF fq-symmetric
     )
lemma induced-automorphism-on-simplices-fg: x \in f \vdash X \implies v \in x \implies s \ v = g \ v
  using induced-automorphism-def by auto
{\bf lemma}\ induced-automorphism-eq-foldings-on-chambers-fg:
  C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow fun\text{-}eq\text{-}on \le g C
  using chamber-system-simplices induced-automorphism-on-simplices-fq[of C]
 by
        (fast intro: fun-eq-onI)
lemmas indaut-eq-foldch-fq =
  induced-automorphism-eq-foldings-on-chambers-fg
lemma induced-automorphism-eq-foldings-on-chambers-gf:
  C \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow fun\text{-}eq\text{-}on \ \text{s} \ f \ C
  by (auto simp add:
       Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings.indaut-eq-foldch-fg[
         OF fg-symmetric
       induced-automorphism-fg-symmetric
     )
lemma induced-automorphism-on-chamber-vertices-f:
  chamber C \Longrightarrow v \in C \Longrightarrow s v = (if C \in f \vdash C then g v else f v)
  using chamber-system-def induced-automorphism-eq-foldings-on-chambers-fg
       induced-automorphism-eq-foldings-on-chambers-gf
       flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg[THEN sym]
```

```
fun-eq-onD[of \ s \ g \ C] \ fun-eq-onD[of \ s \ f \ C]
```

```
by auto
```

lemma *induced-automorphism-simplex-image*: $C{\in}f{\vdash}\mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow x{\subseteq}C \Longrightarrow \mathbf{s}`x = g`x \ C{\in}g{\vdash}\mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow x{\subseteq}C \Longrightarrow \mathbf{s}`x = f`x$ using $fun-eq-on-im[of \le g \ C]$ $fun-eq-on-im[of \le f \ C]$ induced-automorphism-eq-foldings-on-chambers-fg induced-automorphism-eq-foldings-on-chambers-gf by auto**lemma** *induced-automorphism-chamber-list-image-fg*: set $Cs \subseteq f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow s \models Cs = g \models Cs$ **proof** (*induct Cs*) case (Cons C Cs) thus ?case using induced-automorphism-simplex-image(1)[of C] by simp qed simp **lemma** *induced-automorphism-chamber-image-fg*: chamber $C \Longrightarrow s'C = (if \ C \in f \vdash C \ then \ g'C \ else \ f'C)$ using chamber-system-def induced-automorphism-simplex-image flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg[THEN sym] by auto**lemma** induced-automorphism-C0: s'C0 = D0using chambers(1,4) basechambers-half-chamber-systems(1) induced-automorphism-chamber-image-fg by auto**lemma** *induced-automorphism-fixespointwise-C0-int-D0*: fixespointwise s $(C\theta \cap D\theta)$ using fun-eq-on-trans[of s g] fun-eq-on-subset[of s g C0] fixespointwise-subset[of g D0] induced-automorphism-eq-foldings-on-chambers-fg base chambers-half-chamber-systemsfolding-g.chamber-retraction1 by auto**lemmas** indaut-fixes-fundfacet = induced-automorphism-fixespointwise-CO-int-DO **lemma** induced-automorphism-adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-fg: $\llbracket C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}; D \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}; C \sim D \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s'D = C$ using adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-fg[of C D]induced-automorphism-simplex-image(2) by auto**lemmas** indaut-adj-halfchsys-im-fg =induced-automorphism-adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-fg

lemma induced-automorphism-chamber-map: chamber $C \Longrightarrow$ chamber (s'C) using induced-automorphism-chamber-image-fg folding-f.chamber-map

folding-g.chamber-map by auto**lemmas** indaut-chmap = induced-automorphism-chamber-map **lemma** induced-automorphism-ntrivial: $s \neq id$ proof **assume** s: s = idfrom chambers(2,3) obtain v where $v: v \notin D\theta \ C\theta = insert \ v \ (C\theta \cap D\theta)$ using adjacent-int-decomp[of C0 D0] by fast from $chambers(4) \le v(2)$ have gv: g v = vusing chamberD-simplex[OF chamber-D0] induced-automorphism-on-simplices-fg[of C0 v, THEN sym] by autohave $q'C\theta = C\theta$ **proof** (rule seteqI) from v(2) gv show $\bigwedge x. x \in C0 \implies x \in g'C0$ using g-trivial-D0 by force next fix x assume $x \in g'C\theta$ from this obtain y where y: $y \in C0$ x = g y by fast moreover from y(1) v(2) gv have g y = yusing g-trivial- $D\theta[of y]$ by (cases y=v) auto ultimately show $x \in C\theta$ using y by simp qed with chambers(3) show False by fast qed **lemma** induced-automorphism-bij-between-half-chamber-systems-f: *bij-betw* ((') s) $(\mathcal{C}-f\vdash\mathcal{C})$ $(f\vdash\mathcal{C})$ using induced-automorphism-simplex-image(2) flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg folding-f.opp-chambers-bij bij-betw-cong[of $C-f \vdash C$ (') s] by auto**lemmas** indaut-bij-btw-halfchsys-f =induced-automorphism-bij-between-half-chamber-systems-f**lemma** *induced-automorphism-bij-between-half-chamber-systems-g*: *bij-betw* (() s) $(\mathcal{C} - g \vdash \mathcal{C})$ $(g \vdash \mathcal{C})$ using induced-automorphism-fg-symmetric Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings.indaut-bij-btw-half chsys-f[OF fg-symmetric simpby ${\bf lemma}\ induced-automorphism-halfmorphism-fopp-to-fimage:$ ChamberComplexMorphism folding-f.opp-half-apartment $(f \vdash X)$ s proof (

 $rule\ Chamber Complex Morphism. cong,$

```
rule ThinChamberComplexFolding.morphism-half-apartments,
  rule ThinChamberComplexFolding-f, rule fun-eq-onI
)
  show \bigwedge v. v \in \bigcup folding-f. Y \Longrightarrow s v = f v
   using folding-f.opp-half-apartment-def chamber-system-simplices
   by
          (force simp add:
          flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg
          induced-automorphism-fg-symmetric
          OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.induced-automorphism-def
            OF fg-symmetric
        )
qed
lemmas indaut-halfmorph-fopp-fim =
  induced-automorphism-halfmorphism-fopp-to-fimage
lemma induced-automorphism-half-chamber-system-gallery-map-f:
  set Cs \subseteq f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow gallery \ Cs \Longrightarrow gallery \ (s \models Cs)
  using folding-g.gallery-map[of Cs]
       induced-automorphism-chamber-list-image-fg[THEN sym]
 by
        auto
lemma induced-automorphism-half-chamber-system-pgallery-map-f:
  set Cs \subseteq f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow pgallery \ Cs \Longrightarrow pgallery \ (s \models Cs)
  using induced-automorphism-half-chamber-system-gallery-map-f pgallery
       flopped-half-chamber-systems-gf pgalleryD-distinct
       folding-g.opp-chambers-distinct-map
       induced-automorphism-chamber-list-image-fg[THEN sym]
 by
        (auto intro: pgalleryI-gallery)
lemmas indaut-halfchsys-pgal-map-f =
  induced-automorphism-half-chamber-system-pgallery-map-f
lemma induced-automorphism-half-chamber-system-pgallery-map-g:
  set Cs \subseteq g \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow pgallery \ Cs \Longrightarrow pgallery \ (s \models Cs)
 using induced-automorphism-fg-symmetric
       OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-halfchsys-pgal-map-f
         OF fg-symmetric
 by
        simp
lemma induced-automorphism-halfmorphism-fimage-to-fopp:
  ChamberComplexMorphism (f \vdash X) folding-f.opp-half-apartment s
  using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-halfmorph-fopp-fim[
        OF fg-symmetric
 by
        (auto simp add:
        flopped-half-apartments-gf flopped-half-apartments-fg
```

```
induced-automorphism-fg-symmetric
      )
lemma induced-automorphism-selfcomp-halfmorphism-f:
 ChamberComplexMorphism (f \vdash X) (f \vdash X) (sos)
 using induced-automorphism-halfmorphism-fimage-to-fopp
      induced-automorphism-halfmorphism-fopp-to-fimage
 by
       (auto intro: ChamberComplexMorphism.comp)
lemma induced-automorphism-selfcomp-halftrivial-f: fixespointwise (sos) (\bigcup (f \vdash X))
proof (
 rule standard-uniqueness, rule ChamberComplexMorphism.expand-codomain,
 rule induced-automorphism-selfcomp-halfmorphism-f
)
 show ChamberComplexMorphism (f \vdash X) X id
   using folding-f.chambersubcomplex-image inclusion-morphism by fast
 show SimplicialComplex.maxsimp (f \vdash X) C0
   using chambers(1,4) chamberD-simplex[OF chamber-D0]
        chamber-in-subcomplex[OF folding-f.chambersubcomplex-image, of C0]
   by
         auto
 show fixes pointwise (sos) C0
 proof (rule fixespointwiseI)
   fix v assume v: v \in C\theta
   with chambers(4) have v \in f'(\bigcup X)
    using chamber-D0 chamberD-simplex by fast
   hence 1: s v = g v using induced-automorphism-def by simp
   show (sos) v = id v
   proof (cases v \in D\theta)
    case True with v show ?thesis using 1 g-trivial-D0 by simp
   next
    case False
    from v chambers(1,4) have s (g v) = f (g v)
      using chamberD-simplex induced-automorphism-fg-symmetric
           OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.induced-automorphism-def[
             OF fg-symmetric, of g v
           1
      by
            force
    with v False chambers (4) show ?thesis using double-fold-C0 1 by simp
   qed
 qed
\mathbf{next}
 fix Cs assume ChamberComplex.min-gallery (f \vdash X) (C0 \# Cs)
 hence Cs: ChamberComplex.pgallery (f \vdash X) (C0 \# Cs)
   using ChamberComplex.min-gallery-pgallery folding-f.chambercomplex-image
   by
         fast
 hence pCs: pgallery (C0 \# Cs)
   using folding-f.chambersubcomplex-image subcomplex-pgallery by auto
 thus pgallery (id \models (C0 \# Cs)) by simp
 have set-Cs: set (C0 \# Cs) \subseteq f \vdash C
```

```
using Cs pCs folding-f.chambersubcomplex-image
        ChamberSubcomplexD-complex ChamberComplex.pgalleryD-chamber
        ChamberComplex.chamberD-simplex pgallery-chamber-system
        folding-f.chamber-system-image
   by
         fastforce
 hence pgallery (s\models(C0 \# Cs))
  using pCs induced-automorphism-half-chamber-system-pgallery-map-f[of C0 \# Cs]
   by
         auto
 moreover have set (s \models (C0 \# Cs)) \subseteq g \vdash C
 proof-
   have set (s \models (C0 \# Cs)) \subseteq s \vdash (C - g \vdash C)
     using set-Cs flopped-half-chamber-systems-gf by auto
   thus ?thesis
     using bij-betw-imp-surj-on[
            OF induced-automorphism-bij-between-half-chamber-systems-g
     by
           simp
 qed
 ultimately have pgallery (s \models (C0 \# Cs)))
   using induced-automorphism-half-chamber-system-pgallery-map-g
          of s \models (C0 \# Cs)
        1
   by
         auto
 thus pgallery ((s \circ s) \models (C0 \# Cs))
   using ssubst[OF setlistmapim-comp, of pgallery, of s s <math>C0 \# Cs] by fast
qed (unfold-locales, rule folding-f.chambersubcomplex-image)
lemmas indaut-selfcomp-halftriv-f =
 induced\-automorphism\-self comp\-half trivial\-f
lemma induced-automorphism-selfcomp-halftrivial-g: fixespointwise (sos) (\bigcup (g \vdash X))
 using induced-automorphism-fg-symmetric
       OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-selfcomp-halftriv-f[
        OF fg-symmetric
      ]
 by
       simp
lemma induced-automorphism-trivial-outside:
 assumes v \notin | X
 shows s v = v
proof-
 from assms have v \notin f'(\bigcup X) \land v \notin g'(\bigcup X) using vertex-set-split by fast
 thus s v = v using induced-automorphism-def by simp
qed
lemma induced-automorphism-morphism: ChamberComplexEndomorphism X s
proof (unfold-locales, rule induced-automorphism-chamber-map, simp)
 fix C assume chamber C
```

thus card (s'C) = card C

```
using induced-automorphism-chamber-image-fg folding-f.dim-map
folding-g.dim-map
flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg[THEN sym]
by (cases C∈f⊢C) auto
qed (rule induced-automorphism-trivial-outside)
lemmas indaut-morph = induced-automorphism-morphism
```

```
lemma induced-automorphism-morphism-order2: sos = id
proof
 fix v
 show (sos) v = id v
 proof (cases v \in f'(\bigcup X) v \in g'(\bigcup X) rule: two-cases)
   case both
   from both(1) show ?thesis
     using induced-automorphism-selfcomp-halftrivial-f fixespointwiseD[of sos]
     by
           auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case one thus ?thesis
     using induced-automorphism-selfcomp-halftrivial-f fixespointwiseD[of sos]
     by
           fastforce
 \mathbf{next}
   case other thus ?thesis
     using induced-automorphism-selfcomp-halftrivial-g fixespointwiseD[of sos]
           fastforce
     by
 qed (simp add: induced-automorphism-def)
qed
```

```
{\bf lemmas}\ indaut\text{-}order 2\ =\ induced\text{-}automorphism\text{-}morphism\text{-}order 2
```

```
lemmas induced-automorphism-bij =

o-bij[OF

induced-automorphism-morphism-order2

induced-automorphism-morphism-order2

]

lemma induced-automorphism-surj-on-vertexset: s'(\bigcup X) = \bigcup X

proof

show s'(\bigcup X) \subseteq \bigcup X
```

```
show s'(\bigcup X) \subseteq \bigcup X

using induced-automorphism-morphism

ChamberComplexEndomorphism.vertex-map

by fast

hence (s \circ s)'(\bigcup X) \subseteq s'(\bigcup X) by fastforce

thus \bigcup X \subseteq s'(\bigcup X) using induced-automorphism-morphism-order2 by simp

qed
```

```
lemma induced-automorphism-bij-betw-vertexset: bij-betw s (\bigcup X) (\bigcup X)
using induced-automorphism-bij induced-automorphism-surj-on-vertexset
```

```
by (auto intro: bij-betw-subset)
```

```
lemma induced-automorphism-automorphism:

ChamberComplexAutomorphism X s

using induced-automorphism-chamber-map

ChamberComplexEndomorphism.dim-map

induced-automorphism-morphism

induced-automorphism-bij-betw-vertexset

induced-automorphism-surj-on-simplices

induced-automorphism-trivial-outside
```

```
by (intro-locales, unfold-locales, fast)
```

```
{\bf lemmas}\ indaut{-}aut=induced{-}automorphism{-}automorphism
```

```
lemma induced-automorphism-unique-automorphism':
 assumes ChamberComplexAutomorphism X s s \neq id fixespointwise s (C0 \cap D0)
 shows fun-eq-on s s C0
proof (rule fun-eq-on-subset-and-diff-imp-eq-on)
 from assms(3) show fun-eq-on s s (C0 \cap D0)
   using induced-automorphism-fixespointwise-C0-int-D0
         fixespointwise2-imp-eq-on
   by
         fast
  show fun-eq-on s s (C\theta - (C\theta \cap D\theta))
 proof (rule fun-eq-onI)
   fix v assume v: v \in C\theta - C\theta \cap D\theta
   with chambers(2) have C0-insert: C0 = insert v (C0 \cap D0)
     using adjacent-conv-insert by fast
   hence s'C\theta = insert (s v) (s'(C\theta \cap D\theta)) s'C\theta = insert (s v) (s'(C\theta \cap D\theta))
     by auto
   with assms(3)
     have insert: s'C\theta = insert (s v) (C\theta \cap D\theta) D\theta = insert (s v) (C\theta \cap D\theta)
     using basechambers-half-chamber-systems
          induced-automorphism\-fixes pointwise\-C0\-int\-D0
          induced-automorphism-simplex-image(1)
     by
            (auto simp add: fixespointwise-im)
```

from chambers(2,3) have $C0D0-C0: (C0\cap D0) \triangleleft C0$

using adjacent-int-facet1 by fast with assms(1) chambers(1) have $s'(C0 \cap D0) \triangleleft s'C0$ using ChamberComplexAutomorphism.facet-map by fast with assms(3) have C0D0-sC0: $(C0 \cap D0) \lhd s'C0$ **by** (*simp add: fixespointwise-im*) hence sv-nin-C0D0: $s \ v \notin C0 \cap D0$ using insert(1) facetrel-psubset by auto from assms(1) chambers(1) have chamber (s'C0) using ChamberComplexAutomorphism.chamber-map by fast moreover from chambers(2,3) have $C0D0-D0: (C0 \cap D0) \triangleleft D0$ using adjacent-sym adjacent-int-facet1 by (fastforce simp add: Int-commute) ultimately have $s'C\theta = C\theta \lor s'C\theta = D\theta$ using chambers(1,3) chamber-D0 C0D0-C0 C0D0-sC0 facet-unique-other-chamber [of $s'C0 \ C0 \cap D0 \ C0 \ D0$] by auto moreover have $\neg s'C\theta = C\theta$ proof assume $sC\theta$: $s'C\theta = C\theta$ have s = idproof (rule standard-uniqueness-automorphs, rule assms(1), rule trivial-automorphism, rule chambers(1), rule fixespointwise-subset-and-diff-imp-eq-on, rule Int-lower1, rule assms(3), rule fixespointwiseI) fix a assume $a \in C\theta - (C\theta \cap D\theta)$ with v have a = v using C0-insert by fast with sC0 show s = id a using C0-insert sv-nin-C0D0 by auto qed with assms(1,2) show False by fast qed ultimately have sC0-D0: s'C0 = D0 by fast have s $v \notin C0 \cap D0$ using insert(2) C0D0-D0 facetrel-psubset by force thus s v = s v using insert sC0-D0 sv-nin-C0D0 by auto qed qed simp **lemma** *induced-automorphism-unique-automorphism*: $\llbracket ChamberComplexAutomorphism X s; s \neq id; fixespointwise s (C0 \cap D0) \rrbracket$ $\implies s = s$ **using** chambers(1) induced-automorphism-unique-automorphism' standard-uniqueness-automorphs induced-automorphism-automorphism by fastforce

 $induced\-automorphism\-unique\-automorphism$

 ${\bf lemma}\ induced-automorphism-unique:$

lemmas indaut-uniq-aut =

```
Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings X f' g' C0 \implies g
              Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings.induced-automorphism X f' g' = s
       using induced-automorphism-automorphism induced-automorphism-ntrivial
                           induced-automorphism-fixespointwise-C0-int-D0
       by
                               (auto intro:
                                 OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-uniq-aut[
                                         THEN sym
                                 1
                          )
lemma induced-automorphism-sym:
       OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.induced-automorphism X g f = s
       using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-aut[
                                  OF fg-symmetric
                            OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.induced-automorphism-ntrivial
                                  OF fq-symmetric
                            OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-fixes-fundfacet[
                                  OF fg-symmetric
                           induced-automorphism-unique-automorphism
       by
                              (simp add: chambers(4) Int-commute)
lemma induced-automorphism-respects-labels:
       assumes label-wrt B \varphi v \in (\bigcup X)
       shows \varphi(s v) = \varphi v
proof-
      from assms(2) obtain C where chamber C v \in C using simplex-in-max by fast
       with assms show ?thesis
             by (simp add:
                                 induced-automorphism-on-chamber-vertices-f folding-f.respects-labels
                                 folding-g.respects-labels
                           )
qed
lemmas indaut-resplabels =
       induced-automorphism-respects-labels
```

\mathbf{end}

4.6.4 Walls

A pair of opposed foldings of a thin chamber complex defines a decomposition of the chamber system into the two disjoint chamber system images. Call such a decomposition a wall, as we image that disjointness erects a wall between the two half chamber systems. By considering the collection of all possible opposed folding pairs, and their associated walls, we can obtain information about minimality of galleries by considering the walls they cross.

context ThinChamberComplex
begin

definition foldpairs :: $(('a \Rightarrow 'a) \times ('a \Rightarrow 'a))$ set where foldpairs $\equiv \{(f,g), \exists C. Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C\}$ **abbreviation** walls $\equiv \bigcup (f,g) \in foldpairs. \{\{f \vdash C, g \vdash C\}\}$ **abbreviation** the-wall-betw $C D \equiv$ THE-default {} (λH . $H \in walls \land separated-by H C D$) **definition** walls-betw :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set set set set where walls-betw $C D \equiv \{H \in walls. separated by H C D\}$ **fun** wall-crossings :: 'a set list \Rightarrow 'a set set list where wall-crossings [] = []wall-crossings [C] = []wall-crossings (B # C # Cs) = the-wall-betw B C # wall-crossings (C # Cs)**lemma** foldpairs-sym: $(f,q) \in$ foldpairs $\implies (q,f) \in$ foldpairs using foldpairs-def OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.fg-symmetric by fastforce **lemma** not-self-separated-by-wall: $H \in walls \implies \neg$ separated-by $H \ C \ C$ using foldpairs-def OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.halfchsys-decomp(2)not-self-separated-by-disjointby force **lemma** the-wall-betw-nempty: assumes the-wall-betw $C D \neq \{\}$ **shows** the-wall-betw $C D \in$ walls separated-by (the-wall-betw C D) C Dprooffrom assms have $1: \exists !H' \in walls$. separated-by H' C Dusing THE-default-none [of λH . $H \in walls \land separated$ -by $H \ C \ D \ \}$] by fast **show** the-wall-betw $C D \in$ walls separated-by (the-wall-betw C D) C Dusing THE-default I'[OF 1] by auto qed **lemma** the-wall-betw-self-empty: the-wall-betw $C C = \{\}$ proof-{ assume *: the-wall-betw $C \ C \neq \{\}$ then obtain f gwhere $(f,g) \in foldpairs$ the-wall-betw $C \ C = \{f \vdash C, g \vdash C\}$ using the-wall-betw-nempty(1)[of C C] by blastwith * have False

using the-wall-betw-nempty(2)[of C C] foldpairs-def

```
Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings.halfchsys-decomp(2)
            of X
          not-self-separated-by-disjoint [of f \vdash C g \vdash C]
     by
           auto
 }
 thus ?thesis by fast
qed
lemma length-wall-crossings: length (wall-crossings Cs) = length Cs - 1
 by (induct Cs rule: list-induct-CCons) auto
lemma wall-crossings-snoc:
 wall-crossings (Cs@[D,E]) = wall-crossings (Cs@[D]) @ [the-wall-betw D E]
 by (induct Cs rule: list-induct-CCons) auto
lemma wall-crossings-are-walls:
 H \in set \ (wall-crossings \ Cs) \Longrightarrow H \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow H \in walls
proof (induct Cs arbitrary: H rule: list-induct-CCons)
 case (CCons B C Cs) thus ?case
   using the-wall-betw-nempty(1)
   by
         (cases H \in set (wall-crossings (C \# Cs))) auto
qed auto
lemma in-set-wall-crossings-decomp:
 H \in set \ (wall-crossings \ Cs) \Longrightarrow
   \exists As \ A \ B \ Bs. \ Cs = As@[A,B]@Bs \land H = the-wall-betw \ A \ B
proof (induct Cs rule: list-induct-CCons)
 case (CCons \ C \ D \ Ds)
 show ?case
 proof (cases H \in set (wall-crossings (D#Ds)))
   case True
   with CCons(1) obtain As A B Bs
     where C \# (D \# Ds) = (C \# As) @[A,B] @Bs H = the-wall-betw A B
     by
           fastforce
   thus ?thesis by fast
 next
   case False
   with CCons(2) have C \# (D \# Ds) = []@[C,D]@Ds H = the-wall-betw C D
     by auto
   thus ?thesis by fast
 \mathbf{qed}
qed auto
```

end

context OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings begin

```
lemma foldpair: (f,g) \in foldpairs
  unfolding foldpairs-def
proof-
  have OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C0..
  thus (f, g) \in \{(f, g).
         \exists C. Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C \}
   by fast
qed
lemma separated-by-this-wall-fg:
  separated\text{-}by \ \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} \ C \ D \Longrightarrow \ C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow D \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}
  using separated-by-disjoint
          OF - half-chamber-system-disjoint-union(2), of CD
       ]
 \mathbf{b}\mathbf{y}
        fast
lemmas separated-by-this-wall-gf =
  OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.separated-by-this-wall-fg
    OF fg-symmetric
 lemma induced-automorphism-this-wall-vertex:
  assumes C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \ D \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} \ v \in C \cap D
  shows s v = v
proof-
  from assms have s v = q v
   using chamber-system-simplices induced-automorphism-on-simplices-fg
   by
           auto
  with assms(2,3) show s v = v
   using chamber-system-simplices folding-g.retraction by auto
qed
lemmas indaut-wallvertex =
  induced-automorphism-this-wall-vertex
lemma unique-wall:
  assumes opp' : OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f' g' C'
 and
           chambers: A \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \ A \in f' \vdash \mathcal{C} \ B \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} \ B \in g' \vdash \mathcal{C} \ A \sim B
  shows \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} = \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\}
proof-
  from chambers have B: B=g'A B=g'A
   using adjacent-sym[of A B] adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-gf
          Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. adjhalf chsys-image-gf[
           OF \ opp'
         ]
   by
           auto
  with chambers(1,2,5)
   have A : Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings X f g A
   and A': Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings X f' g' A
```

```
using switch-basechamber[of A]
         Opposed Thin Chamber ComplexFoldings.switch-basechamber
           OF \ opp', \ of \ A
         by
          auto
  with B show ?thesis
   using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.unique-half-chamber-system-f[
           OF A A'
         OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.unique-half-chamber-system-g
           OF A A'
         1
   by
          auto
qed
end
context ThinChamberComplex
begin
lemma separated-by-wall-ex-foldpair:
 assumes H \in walls separated-by H \ C \ D
           \exists (f,g) \in foldpairs. \ H = \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} \land C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \land D \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}
 shows
proof-
  from assms(1) obtain f g where fg: (f,g) \in foldpairs H = \{f \vdash C, g \vdash C\} by auto
 show ?thesis
 proof (cases C \in f \vdash C)
   case True
   moreover with fg \ assms(2) have D \in g \vdash C
     using foldpairs-def
           Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings.separated-by-this-wall-fg
             of X f g - C D
           1
     by
            auto
   ultimately show ?thesis using fg by auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case False with assms(2) fg show ?thesis
     using foldpairs-sym[of f g] separated-by-in-other[of f \vdash C g \vdash C C D] by auto
 qed
qed
lemma not-separated-by-wall-ex-foldpair:
 assumes chambers: chamber C chamber D
           wall : H \in walls \neg separated - by H C D
 and
 \mathbf{shows}
           \exists (f,g) \in foldpairs. \ H = \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} \land \ C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \land D \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}
proof-
  from wall(1) obtain f g where fg: (f,g) \in foldpairs H = \{f \vdash C, g \vdash C\} by auto
 from fg(1) obtain A where A: Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g A
```

using foldpairs-def by fast

```
from chambers have chambers': C \in f \vdash C \lor C \in g \vdash C D \in f \vdash C \lor D \in g \vdash C
   using chamber-system-def
          Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. half chays-decomp(1)
            OF A
         ]
   by
           auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases C \in f \vdash C)
   case True
   moreover with chambers'(2) fg(2) wall(2) have D \in f \vdash C
     unfolding separated-by-def by auto
   ultimately show ?thesis using fg by auto
  next
   case False
   with chambers'(1) have C \in g \vdash C by simp
   moreover with chambers'(2) fg(2) wall(2) have D \in g \vdash C
     using insert-commute[of f \vdash C g \vdash C {}] unfolding separated-by-def by auto
   ultimately show ?thesis using fg \ foldpairs-sym[of f g] by auto
 qed
qed
lemma adj-wall-imp-ex1-wall:
  assumes adj : C \sim D
 and
           wall: H0 \in walls separated-by H0 \ C \ D
  shows \exists ! H \in walls. separated-by H \ C \ D
proof (rule ex1I, rule conjI, rule wall(1), rule wall(2))
  fix H assume H: H \in walls \land separated by H C D
  from this obtain f g
   where fg: (f,g) \in foldpairs H = \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} D \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}
   using separated-by-wall-ex-foldpair [of H C D]
   by
          auto
  from wall obtain f\theta \ q\theta
   where f \partial g \partial : (f \partial, g \partial) \in foldpairs H \partial = \{ f \partial \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \partial \vdash \mathcal{C} \} C \in f \partial \vdash \mathcal{C} D \in g \partial \vdash \mathcal{C}
   using separated-by-wall-ex-foldpair[of H0 C D]
   by
           auto
  from fq(1) f0q0(1) obtain A A0
   where A: Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g A
   and A0: Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings X f0 g0 A0
   using foldpairs-def
   by
           auto
  from fg(2-4) f\partial g\partial(2-4) adj show H = H\partial
    using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.unique-wall[OF A0 A] by auto
qed
```

\mathbf{end}

context OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings
begin

lemma this-wall-betwI: assumes $C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \ D \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} \ C \sim D$ shows the-wall-betw $C D = \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\}$ **proof** (rule THE-default1-equality, rule adj-wall-imp-ex1-wall) have OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C0... thus $\{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} \in walls$ using foldpairs-def by auto **moreover from** assms(1,2) **show** separated-by $\{f \vdash C, g \vdash C\}$ C D **by** (*auto intro: separated-byI*) ultimately show $\{f \vdash C, g \vdash C\} \in walls \land separated by \{f \vdash C, g \vdash C\} \subset D$ by simp qed (rule assms(3))**lemma** this-wall-betw-basechambers: the-wall-betw $C0 \ D0 = \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\}$ using basechambers-half-chamber-systems chambers(2) this-wall-betwI by auto **lemma** this-wall-in-crossingsI-fq: defines $H: H \equiv \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\}$ assumes $D: D \in g \vdash C$ shows $C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow gallery (C \# Cs@[D]) \Longrightarrow H \in set (wall-crossings (C \# Cs@[D]))$ **proof** (*induct Cs arbitrary: C*) case Nil from Nil(1) assms have $H \in walls$ separated-by $H \ C \ D$ using foldpair by (auto intro: separated-byI) thus ?case using galleryD-adj[OF Nil(2)]THE-default1-equality[OF adj-wall-imp-ex1-wall] by autonext **case** (Cons B Bs) show ?case **proof** (cases $B \in f \vdash C$) case True with Cons(1,3) show ?thesis using gallery-Cons-reduce by simp next case False with Cons(2,3) H have $H \in walls$ separated-by $H \ C \ B$ using galleryD-chamber[OF Cons(3)] chamber-in-other-half-fg[of B] foldpair (auto intro: separated-byI) by thus ?thesis using galleryD-adj[OF Cons(3)]THE-default1-equality[OF adj-wall-imp-ex1-wall] autoby qed qed end
proof

fix H assume $H \in walls$ -betw C D hence $H: H \in walls$ separated-by H C D using walls-betw-def by auto from this obtain f g where fg: $(f,g) \in foldpairs H = \{f \vdash C, g \vdash C\} C \in f \vdash C D \in g \vdash C$ using separated-by-wall-ex-foldpair [of H C D] by auto from fg(1) obtain Z where Z: OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g Z using foldpairs-def by fast from assms H(2) fg(2-4) show $H \in set$ (wall-crossings (C#Cs@[D])) using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.this-wall-in-crossingsI-fg[OF Z] by auto qed context OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings

begin

lemma same-side-this-wall-wall-crossings-not-distinct-f: gallery $(C \# Cs@[D]) \Longrightarrow C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow D \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow$ ${f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}} \in set (wall-crossings (C \# Cs@[D])) \Longrightarrow$ \neg distinct (wall-crossings (C#Cs@[D])) **proof** (*induct Cs arbitrary: C*) case Nil hence $\{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} = the\text{-wall-betw } C D$ by simp moreover hence the-wall-betw $C D \neq \{\}$ by fast ultimately show ?case using Nil(2,3) the-wall-betw-nempty(2) separated-by-this-wall-fg[of C D] half-chamber-system-disjoint-union(2)by auto \mathbf{next} case (Cons E Es) show ?case proof assume 1: distinct (wall-crossings (C # (E # Es) @ [D]))show False proof (cases $E \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \{ f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C} \} \in set (wall-crossings (E \# Es@[D]))$ rule: two-cases case both with Cons(1,2,4) 1 show False using gallery-Cons-reduce by simp \mathbf{next} case one from one(2) Cons(5) have $\{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} = the$ -wall-betw C E by simp moreover hence the-wall-betw $C E \neq \{\}$ by fast ultimately show False using Cons(3) one(1) the-wall-betw-nempty(2) separated-by-this-wall-fg[of C E] half-chamber-system-disjoint-union(2)

```
by
             auto
   \mathbf{next}
     case other with Cons(3) show False
       using 1 galleryD-chamber[OF \ Cons(2)] galleryD-adj[OF \ Cons(2)]
            chamber-in-other-half-fg this-wall-betwI
      by
             force
   \mathbf{next}
     case neither
     from Cons(2) neither(1) have E \in g \vdash C
       using galleryD-chamber chamber-in-other-half-fg by auto
     with Cons(4) have separated-by \{g \vdash C, f \vdash C\} \in D
       by (blast intro: separated-byI)
     hence \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} \in walls\text{-betw } E D
       using foldpair walls-betw-def by (auto simp add: insert-commute)
     with neither(2) show False
       using gallery-Cons-reduce[OF Cons(2)] walls-betw-subset-wall-crossings
       by
             auto
   qed
 qed
qed
lemmas sside-wcrossings-ndistinct-f =
  same-side-this-wall-wall-crossings-not-distinct-f
lemma separated-by-this-wall-chain3-fg:
  assumes B \in f \vdash C chamber C chamber D
        separated-by \{f \vdash C, g \vdash C\} B C separated-by \{f \vdash C, g \vdash C\} C D
 shows
           C \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} D \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}
 using
          assms separated-by-this-wall-fg separated-by-this-wall-gf
 by
          (auto simp add: insert-commute)
lemmas sepwall-chain3-fg =
  separated-by-this-wall-chain3-fg
end
context ThinChamberComplex
begin
lemma wall-crossings-min-gallery-betwI:
 assumes gallery (C \# Cs@[D])
        distinct (wall-crossings (C \# Cs@[D]))
        \forall H \in set \ (wall-crossings \ (C \# Cs@[D])). \ separated-by \ H \ C \ D
 shows min-gallery (C \# Cs@[D])
proof (rule min-galleryI-betw)
  obtain B Bs where BBs: Cs@[D] = B#Bs using snoc-conv-cons by fast
 define H where H = the-wall-betw C B
  with BBs \ assms(3) have 1: separated-by H \ C \ D by simp
 show C \neq D
```

```
proof (cases H = \{\})
   case True thus ?thesis
     using 1 unfolding separated-by-def by simp
  \mathbf{next}
   case False
   with H-def have H \in walls using the-wall-betw-nempty(1) by simp
   from this obtain f g
     where fg: (f,g) \in foldpairs H = \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} \ C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \ D \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}
     using 1 separated-by-wall-ex-foldpair [of H \ C \ D]
     by
            auto
   thus ?thesis
     using foldpairs-def
          Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings.halfchsys-decomp(2)
            of X f g
          1
     by
            auto
 qed
next
  fix Ds assume Ds: gallery (C \ \# \ Ds \ @ \ [D])
 have Suc (length Cs) = card (walls-betw CD)
 proof-
   from assms(1,3) have set (wall-crossings (C \# Cs@[D])) = walls-betw C D
     using
                separated-by-not-empty wall-crossings-are-walls [of - C \# Cs@[D]]
              walls-betw-def
              walls-betw-subset-wall-crossings[OF assms(1)]
     unfolding separated-by-def
     by
               auto
   with assms(2) show ?thesis
     using distinct-card [THEN sym] length-wall-crossings by fastforce
  qed
 moreover have card (walls-betw C D) \leq Suc (length Ds)
 proof-
  from Ds have card (walls-betw CD) \leq card (set (wall-crossings (C#Ds@[D])))
     using walls-betw-subset-wall-crossings finite-set card-mono by force
   also have \ldots \leq length (wall-crossings (C \# Ds@[D]))
     using card-length by auto
   finally show ?thesis using length-wall-crossings by simp
 qed
  ultimately show length Cs \leq length Ds by simp
qed (rule assms(1))
lemma ex-nonseparating-wall-imp-wall-crossings-not-distinct:
 assumes gal : gallery (C \# Cs@[D])
 and
          wall: H \in set \ (wall-crossings \ (C \# Cs@[D])) \ H \neq \{\}
              \neg separated-by H \ C \ D
           \neg distinct (wall-crossings (C#Cs@[D]))
 shows
proof-
  from assms obtain f g
   where fg: (f,g) \in foldpairs H = \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} D \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}
```

```
using wall-crossings-are-walls of H
        not-separated-by-wall-ex-foldpair[of C D H]
        galleryD-chamber
   by
         auto
 from fq(1) obtain Z where Z: Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings X f q Z
   using foldpairs-def by fast
 from wall fg(2-4) show ?thesis
   using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.sside-wcrossings-ndistinct-f [
         OF Z gal
         blast
   by
qed
lemma not-min-gallery-double-crosses-wall:
 assumes gallery Cs \neg min-gallery Cs \{\} \notin set (wall-crossings Cs)
 shows \neg distinct (wall-crossings Cs)
proof (cases Cs rule: list-cases-Cons-snoc)
 case Nil with assms(2) show ?thesis by simp
next
 case Single with assms(1,2) show ?thesis using galleryD-chamber by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case (Cons-snoc B Bs C)
 show ?thesis
 proof (cases B=C)
   case True show ?thesis
   proof (cases Bs)
    case Nil with True Cons-snoc assms(3) show ?thesis
      using the-wall-betw-self-empty by simp
   \mathbf{next}
    case (Cons E Es)
    define H where H = the-wall-betw B E
    with Cons have *: H \in set (wall-crossings (B \# Bs@[C])) by simp
    moreover from assms(3) Cons-snoc * have H \neq \{\} by fast
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using assms(1) Cons-snoc Cons True H-def
           the-wall-betw-nempty(1)[of B E] not-self-separated-by-wall[of H B]
           ex-nonseparating-wall-imp-wall-crossings-not-distinct [of B Bs C H]
            fast
      by
   qed
 \mathbf{next}
   case False
   with assms Cons-snoc
    have 1: \neg distinct (wall-crossings Cs) \lor
           \neg (\forall H \in set (wall-crossings Cs). separated-by H B C)
    using wall-crossings-min-gallery-betwI
    by
          force
   moreover {
    assume \neg (\forall H \in set (wall-crossings Cs). separated-by H B C)
    from this obtain H
```

```
where H: H \in set (wall-crossings Cs) \neg separated-by H B C
       by
              auto
     moreover from H(1) assms(3) have H \neq \{\} by fast
     ultimately have ?thesis
       using assms(1) Cons-snoc
             ex-nonseparating-wall-imp-wall-crossings-not-distinct
       by
              simp
   }
   ultimately show ?thesis by fast
  qed
qed
lemma not-distinct-crossings-split-gallery:
  \llbracket gallery Cs; {} \notin set (wall-crossings Cs); \neg distinct (wall-crossings Cs) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
   \exists f q As A B Bs E F Fs.
     (f,q) \in foldpairs \land A \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \land B \in q \vdash \mathcal{C} \land E \in q \vdash \mathcal{C} \land F \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \land
     ( Cs = As@[A,B,F]@Fs \lor Cs = As@[A,B]@Bs@[E,F]@Fs )
proof (induct Cs rule: list-induct-CCons)
  case (CCons \ C \ J \ Js)
 show ?case
 proof (cases distinct (wall-crossings (J#Js)))
   case False
   moreover from CCons(2) have gallery (J#Js)
     using gallery-Cons-reduce by simp
   moreover from CCons(3) have \{\} \notin set (wall-crossings (J#Js)) by simp
   ultimately obtain f g As A B Bs E F Fs where split:
     (f,q) \in foldpairs A \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} B \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} E \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} F \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}
     J\#Js = As@[A,B,F]@Fs \lor J\#Js = As@[A,B]@Bs@[E,F]@Fs
     using CCons(1)
           blast
     by
   from split(6)
     have C \# J \# Js = (C \# As) @[A,B,F] @Fs \lor
             C#J#Js = (C#As)@[A,B]@Bs@[E,F]@Fs
           simp
     by
   with split(1-5) show ?thesis by blast
  next
   case True
   define H where H = the-wall-betw C J
   with True CCons(4) have H \in set (wall-crossings (J \# Js)) by simp
   from this obtain Bs \ E \ F \ Fs
     where split1: J#Js = Bs@[E,F]@Fs H = the-wall-betw E F
     using in-set-wall-crossings-decomp
     by
            fast
   from H-def split1(2) CCons(3)
     have Hwall: H \in walls separated-by H C J separated-by H E F
     using the-wall-betw-nempty [of C J] the-wall-betw-nempty [of E F]
     by
            auto
   from Hwall(1,2) obtain f g
     where fg: (f,g) \in foldpairs H = \{f \vdash \mathcal{C}, g \vdash \mathcal{C}\} C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} J \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}
```

```
using separated-by-wall-ex-foldpair [of H C J]
 by
       auto
from fg(1) obtain Z
 where Z: OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g Z
 using foldpairs-def
 by
       fast
show ?thesis
proof (cases Bs)
 case Nil
 with CCons(2) Hwall(2,3) fg(2-4) split1(1)
   have F \in f \vdash C C \# J \# Js = []@[C,J,F]@Fs
   using galleryD-chamber
        Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. sepwall-chain 3-fg(2)
         OF Z, of C J F
       ]
   by
        auto
 with fg(1,3,4) show ?thesis by blast
next
 case (Cons K Ks) have Bs: Bs = K \# Ks by fact
 show ?thesis
 proof (cases E \in f \vdash C)
   case True
   from CCons(2) split1(1) Bs have gallery (J \# Ks@[E])
    using gallery-Cons-reduce [of C J \# Ks@E \# F \# Fs]
         gallery-append-reduce1 [of J \# Ks@[E] F \# Fs]
    by
          simp
   with fg(4) True obtain Ls L M Ms
    where LsLMMs: L \in g \vdash C M \in f \vdash C J \# Ks@[E] = Ls@L \# M \# Ms
    using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.split-gallery-gf[
           OF Z, of J E Ks
    by
          blast
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases Ls)
    case Nil
    with split1(1) Bs LsLMMs(3)
      have C \# J \# J s = [] @ [C, J, M] @ (M s @ F \# F s)
      by simp
    with fg(1,3,4) LsLMMs(2) show ?thesis by blast
   next
    case (Cons N Ns)
    with split1(1) Bs LsLMMs(3)
      have C \# J \# Js = [] @[C, J] @Ns @[L, M] @(Ms @F \# Fs)
      by simp
    with fg(1,3,4) LsLMMs(1,2) show ?thesis by blast
   qed
 next
   case False
   with Hwall(2,3) fg(2) split1(1) Cons
```

```
have E \in g \vdash C \ F \in f \vdash C \ C \# J \# Js = []@[C,J]@Ks@[E,F]@Fs

using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.separated-by-this-wall-fg[

OF \ Z

]

separated-by-in-other[of f \vdash C \ g \vdash C]

by auto

with fg(1,3,4) show ?thesis by blast

qed

qed

qed

qed

qed auto
```

lemma not-min-gallery-double-split:

 $\begin{bmatrix} gallery \ Cs; \ \neg \ min-gallery \ Cs; \ \{\} \notin set \ (wall-crossings \ Cs) \ \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow \\ \exists f \ g \ As \ A \ B \ Bs \ E \ F \ Fs. \\ (f,g) \in foldpairs \land A \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \land B \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} \land E \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} \land F \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \land \\ (\ Cs = As@[A,B,F]@Fs \lor Cs = As@[A,B]@Bs@[E,F]@Fs \) \\ \textbf{using } not-min-gallery-double-crosses-wall not-distinct-crossings-split-gallery \\ by \qquad simp \\ \end{bmatrix}$

end

4.7 Thin chamber complexes with many foldings

Here we begin to examine thin chamber complexes in which every pair of adjacent chambers affords a pair of opposed foldings of the complex. This condition will ultimately be shown to be sufficient to ensure that a thin chamber complex is isomorphic to some Coxeter complex.

4.7.1 Locale definition and basic facts

locale ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings = ThinChamberComplex Xfor $X :: 'a \ set \ set$ + **fixes** C0 :: 'a set assumes fundchamber: chamber C0 and ex-walls \llbracket chamber C; chamber D; C~D; C \neq D $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ $\exists f g. OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C \land D=g'C$ **lemma** (in *ThinChamberComplex*) *ThinChamberComplexManyFoldingsI*: assumes chamber C0 $\land C D$. $[] chamber C; chamber D; C \sim D; C \neq D]] \implies$ and $\exists f q. OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f q C \land D=q^{\prime}C$ ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings X C0 shows using assmsby (*intro-locales*, *unfold-locales*, *fast*)



set (wall-crossings (C # Cs@[D])) \subseteq walls-betw C Dshows proof fix H assume $H \in set$ (wall-crossings (C # Cs@[D])) from this obtain As A B Bs where H: C # Cs@[D] = As@[A,B]@Bs H = the wall-betw A Busing *in-set-wall-crossings-decomp* blastby from assms have pgal: pgallery (C # Cs@[D])using min-gallery-pgallery by fast with H(1) obtain fgwhere fg: OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g A B=g'Ausing pgalleryD-chamber pgalleryD-adj binrelchain-append-reduce2[of adjacent As [A,B]@Bs]pgalleryD-distinct[of As@[A,B]@Bs] ex-walls[of A B] by autofrom H(2) fq have $H': A \in f \vdash C$ $B \in q \vdash C$ $H = \{f \vdash C, q \vdash C\}$ $H \in walls$ ${\bf using} \ Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. basech-half chsys [$ OF fg(1)Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. chambers(2)[OF fg(1)]Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. this-wall-betwI[OF fg(1)]foldpairs-def by autohave CD: $C \in f \vdash C \cup g \vdash C D \in f \vdash C \cup g \vdash C$ using pgal pgalleryD-chamber chamber-system-def Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings.halfchsys-decomp(1)OF fg(1)] by autoshow $H \in walls$ -betw C D**proof** (cases Bs As rule: two-lists-cases-snoc-Cons') case both-Nil with H show ?thesis using H'(3) the-wall-betw-nempty of A B unfolding walls-betw-def by force next case (Nil1 E Es) show ?thesis **proof** (cases $C \in f \vdash C$) case True with Nill H(1) have separated-by H C Dusing H'(2,3) by (auto intro: separated-byI) thus ?thesis using H'(4) unfolding walls-betw-def by simp \mathbf{next} case False with assms Nil1 H(1) show ?thesis **using** OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.foldg OF fg(1)CD(1) H'(1,2) pgal pgallery *OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.flopped-half-chamber-systems-gf* OF fg(1)

```
ThinChamberComplexFolding.gallery-double-cross-not-minimal1
           of X g E A B Es []
          force
    by
 qed
\mathbf{next}
 case (Nil2 Fs F)
 show ?thesis
 proof (cases D \in f \vdash C)
   case True
   with assms Nil2 H(1) show ?thesis
    using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.foldf[
           OF fg(1)
         H'(1,2) pgal pgallery
         OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg
           OF fg(1)
          ThinChamberComplexFolding.gallery-double-cross-not-minimal-Cons1
           of X f
         1
    by
          force
 \mathbf{next}
   case False with Nil2 H(1) have separated-by H C D
    using CD(2) H'(1,3) by (auto intro: separated-byI)
   thus ?thesis using H'(4) unfolding walls-betw-def by simp
 qed
next
 case (snoc-Cons Fs F E Es) show ?thesis
 proof (cases C \in f \vdash C D \in g \vdash C rule: two-cases)
   case both thus ?thesis
    using H'(3,4) walls-betw-def unfolding separated-by-def by auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case one
   with snoc-Cons assms H(1) show ?thesis
    using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.foldf[
           OF fg(1)
         CD(2) H'(2) pgal pgallery
         Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings.flopped-half-chamber-systems-fg[
           OF fg(1)
         ThinChamberComplexFolding.gallery-double-cross-not-minimal1
           of X f C B D Es@[A]
         ]
    by
          fastforce
 \mathbf{next}
   case other
```

```
with snoc-Cons assms H(1) show ?thesis
    using OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings. ThinChamberComplexFolding-g
            OF fg(1)
           CD(1) H'(1) pgal pgallery
          OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.flopped-half-chamber-systems-gf
            OF fg(1)
           ThinChamberComplexFolding.gallery-double-cross-not-minimal1
            of X g E A F E s B \# F s
            force
      by
   next
    case neither
    hence separated-by \{g \vdash C, f \vdash C\} C D using CD by (auto intro: separated-byI)
    thus ?thesis
      using H'(3,4) walls-betw-def by (auto simp add: insert-commute)
  qed
 qed
qed
```

4.7.2 The group of automorphisms

Recall that a pair of opposed foldings of a thin chamber complex can be stitched together to form an automorphism of the complex. Choosing an arbitrary chamber in the complex to act as a sort of centre of the complex (referred to as the fundamental chamber), we consider the group (under composition) generated by the automorphisms afforded by the chambers adjacent to the fundamental chamber via the pairs of opposed foldings that we have assumed to exist.

context ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings
begin

definition fundfoldpairs :: $(('a \Rightarrow 'a) \times ('a \Rightarrow 'a))$ set where fundfoldpairs $\equiv \{(f,g). OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C0\}$

abbreviation fundadjset \equiv adjacentset $C0 - \{C0\}$

abbreviation induced-automorph :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a)$ **where** induced-automorph $f g \equiv$ *OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.induced-automorphism X f g*

abbreviation Abs-induced-automorph :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$ permutation where Abs-induced-automorph $f g \equiv Abs$ -permutation (induced-automorph f g)

abbreviation $S \equiv \bigcup (f,g) \in fundfold pairs. {Abs-induced-automorph f g} abbreviation <math>W \equiv \langle S \rangle$

lemma fundfoldpairs-induced-autormorph-bij: $(f,g) \in fundfoldpairs \Longrightarrow bij (induced-automorph f g)$ Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. induced-automorphism-bijusing unfolding fundfoldpairs-def by fast **lemmas** permutation-conv-induced-automorph =Abs-permutation-inverse[OF CollectI, OF fundfoldpairs-induced-autormorph-bij] **lemma** *fundfoldpairs-induced-autormorph-order2*: $(f,g) \in fundfoldpairs \implies induced$ -automorph $f g \circ induced$ -automorph f g = idusing Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. indaut-order 2unfolding fundfoldpairs-def by fast **lemma** fundfoldpairs-induced-autormorph-ntrivial: $(f,g) \in fundfoldpairs \implies induced$ -automorph $f g \neq id$ $Opposed {\it Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. induced-automorphism-ntrivial}$ using unfolding fundfoldpairs-def by fast **lemma** fundfoldpairs-fundchamber-image: $(f,g) \in fundfold pairs \implies Abs-induced-automorph f g \hookrightarrow C0 = g'C0$ using fundfoldpairs-def (simp add: by permutation-conv-induced-automorphOpposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. induced-automorphism-CO) **lemma** fundfoldpair-fundchamber-in-half-chamber-system-f: $(f,g) \in fundfold pairs \implies C0 \in f \vdash C$ using fundfoldpairs-def Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. basech-half chsys(1)by fast **lemma** *fundfoldpair-unique-half-chamber-system-f*: assumes $(f,g) \in fundfold pairs$ $(f',g') \in fundfold pairs$ Abs-induced-automorph f'g' = Abs-induced-automorph fgshows $f'\vdash \mathcal{C} = f\vdash \mathcal{C}$ prooffrom assms have g''C0 = g'C0using fundfoldpairs-fundchamber-image[OF assms(1)] fundfoldpairs-fundchamber-image[OF assms(2)]by simp with assms show $f \vdash C = f \vdash C$ using fundfoldpairs-def *OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.unique-half-chamber-system-f*[of $X f q C \theta f' q'$ 1

by auto

\mathbf{qed}

```
lemma fundfoldpair-unique-half-chamber-systems-chamber-ng-f:
 assumes (f,q) \in fundfold pairs (f',q') \in fundfold pairs
        Abs-induced-automorph f' g' = Abs-induced-automorph f g
        chamber C \ C \notin g \vdash C
 shows C \in f' \vdash C
 using assms(1,3-5) fundfoldpairs-def chamber-system-def
       OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.flopped-half-chamber-systems-gf
        THEN sym
      fundfoldpair-unique-half-chamber-system-f[OF assms(1,2)]
 by
       fastforce
lemma the-wall-betw-adj-fundchamber:
 (f,g) \in fundfold pairs \implies
   the-wall-betw C0 (Abs-induced-automorph f g \hookrightarrow C0) = {f \vdash C, g \vdash C}
 using fundfoldpairs-def
       Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. this-wall-betw-base chambers
       Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. induced-automorphism-C0
 by
       (fastforce simp add: permutation-conv-induced-automorph)
lemma zero-notin-S: 0 \notin S
proof
 assume \theta \in S
 from this obtain f g
   where (f,g) \in fundfold pairs 0 = Abs-induced-automorph f g
   by
         fast
 thus False
   using Abs-permutation-inject [of id induced-automorph f g]
        bij-id fundfoldpairs-induced-autormorph-bij
        fund fold pairs-induced-autor morph-ntrivial
         (force simp add: zero-permutation.abs-eq)
   by
qed
lemma S-order2-add: s \in S \implies s + s = 0
 using fundfoldpairs-induced-autormorph-bij zero-permutation.abs-eq
 by
       (fastforce simp add:
        plus-permutation-abs-eq\ fundfold pairs-induced-autormorph-order 2
      )
lemma S-add-order2:
 assumes s \in S
 shows add-order s = 2
proof (rule add-order-equality)
 from assms show s+2 = 0 using S-order2-add by (simp add: nataction-2)
next
 fix m assume 0 < m s + \hat{m} = 0
```

with assms show $2 \le m$ using zero-notin-S by (cases m=1) auto qed simp **lemmas** S-uminus = minus-unique[OF S-order2-add] lemma S-sym: uminus ' $S \subseteq S$ using S-uminus by auto **lemmas** sum-list-S-in-W = sum-list-lists-in-genby-sym[OF S-sym] **lemmas** W-conv-sum-lists = genby-sym-eq-sum-lists[OF S-sym] lemma S-endomorphism: $s \in S \implies ChamberComplexEndomorphism X (permutation s)$ using fundfoldpairs-def Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. induced-automorphism-morphismby (fastforce simp add: permutation-conv-induced-automorph) **lemma** *S*-list-endomorphism: $ss \in lists \ S \implies ChamberComplexEndomorphism \ X \ (permutation \ (sum-list \ ss))$ **by** (*induct ss*) (auto simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq trivial-endomorphism plus-permutation.rep-eq S-endomorphism ChamberComplexEndomorphism.endo-comp lemma W-endomorphism: $w \in W \implies ChamberComplexEndomorphism X (permutation w)$ using W-conv-sum-lists S-list-endomorphism by auto **lemma** *S*-automorphism: $s \in S \implies ChamberComplexAutomorphism X (permutation s)$ using fundfoldpairs-def $Opposed {\it Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. induced-automorphism-automorphism$ (fastforce simp add: permutation-conv-induced-automorph) by **lemma** *S*-list-automorphism: $ss \in lists \ S \implies ChamberComplexAutomorphism \ X \ (permutation \ (sum-list \ ss))$ **by** (*induct ss*) (auto simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq trivial-automorphism plus-permutation.rep-eq S-automorphism ChamberComplexAutomorphism.comp) **lemma** *W*-automorphism: $w \in W \implies ChamberComplexAutomorphism X (permutation w)$ using W-conv-sum-lists S-list-automorphism by auto **lemma** S-respects-labels: \llbracket label-wrt $B \varphi$; $s \in S$; $v \in (\bigcup X) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \varphi$ $(s \to v) = \varphi v$ using fundfoldpairs-def

 $\begin{array}{l} Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-resplabels[\\ of \ X \ - \ C0 \ B \ \varphi \ v \end{array}]$

by (*auto simp add: permutation-conv-induced-automorph*)

lemma S-list-respects-labels:

 $\begin{bmatrix} label-wrt \ B \ \varphi; \ ss \in lists \ S; \ v \in (\bigcup X) \ \end{bmatrix} \implies \varphi \ (sum-list \ ss \ \rightarrow v) = \varphi \ v$ **using** S-endomorphism ChamberComplexEndomorphism.vertex-map[of X] **by**(induct ss arbitrary: v rule: rev-induct)
(auto simp add:
plus-permutation.rep-eq S-respects-labels zero-permutation.rep-eq
)

lemma *W*-respects-labels:

 $[label-wrt B \varphi; w \in W; v \in (\bigcup X)] \implies \varphi (w \rightarrow v) = \varphi v$ using W-conv-sum-lists S-list-respects-labels [of B φ - v] by auto

 \mathbf{end}

4.7.3 Action of the group of automorphisms on the chamber system

Now we examine the action of the group W on the chamber system. In particular, we show that the action is transitive.

context ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings begin

```
lemma fundchamber-S-chamber: s \in S \implies chamber (s' \rightarrow C0)

using fundfoldpairs-def

by (fastforce simp add:

fundfoldpairs-fundchamber-image

OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.chamber-D0

)

lemma fundchamber-W-image-chamber:

w \in W \implies chamber (w' \Rightarrow C0)
```

```
\begin{split} & w \in W \implies chamber \ (w' \rightarrow C0) \\ & \textbf{using } fundchamber \ W-endomorphism \\ & ChamberComplexEndomorphism.chamber-map \\ & \textbf{by} \quad auto \end{split}
\begin{aligned} & \textbf{lemma } fundchamber-S-adjacent: \ s \in S \implies C0 \sim (s' \rightarrow C0) \\ & \textbf{using } fundfoldpairs-def \\ & \textbf{by} \quad (auto \ simp \ add: ) \end{aligned}
```

```
fundfoldpairs-fundchamber-image
OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.chambers(2)
```

```
lemma fundchamber-WS-image-adjacent:
w \in W \implies s \in S \implies (w' \rightarrow C\theta) \sim ((w+s)' \rightarrow C\theta)
```

```
using fundchamber fundchamber-S-adjacent fundchamber-S-chamber
       W-endomorphism
       ChamberComplexEndomorphism.adj-map[of X permutation w C0 s' \rightarrow C0]
 by
        (auto simp add: image-comp plus-permutation.rep-eq)
lemma fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber: s \in S \implies s' \rightarrow C0 \neq C0
  using fundfoldpairs-def OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.chambers(3)
 by
        (fastforce simp add: fundfoldpairs-fundchamber-image)
lemma fundchamber-next-WS-image-neq:
 assumes s \in S
 shows (w+s) \hookrightarrow C0 \neq w \hookrightarrow C0
proof
 assume (w+s) \hookrightarrow C\theta = w \hookrightarrow C\theta
 with assms show False
   using fundchamber-S-image-neg-fundchamber[of s]
  by
       (auto simp add: plus-permutation.rep-eq image-comp permutation-eq-image)
qed
lemma fundchamber-S-fundadjset: s \in S \implies s' \rightarrow C0 \in fundadjset
  using fundchamber-S-adjacent fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber
      fundchamber-S-chamber chamberD-simplex adjacentset-def
 by
        simp
lemma fundadjset-eq-S-image: D \in fundadjset \implies \exists s \in S. D = s' \rightarrow CO
  using fundchamber adjacentsetD-adj adjacentset-chamber ex-walls[of C0 D]
      fundfoldpairs-def fundfoldpairs-fundchamber-image
 by
        blast
lemma S-fixespointwise-fundchamber-image-int:
  assumes s \in S
 shows fixespointwise ((\rightarrow) s) (C \cap s' \rightarrow C \cap t)
proof-
 from assms(1) obtain f g
   where fg: (f,g) \in fundfoldpairs \ s = Abs-induced-automorph \ f \ g
   by
         fast
 show ?thesis
  proof (rule fixespointwise-cong)
   from fg show fun-eq-on ((\rightarrow) s) (induced-automorph f g) (C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0)
     using permutation-conv-induced-automorph fun-eq-onI by fastforce
   from fg show fixespointwise (induced-automorph f g) (C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0)
     using fundfoldpairs-fundchamber-image fundfoldpairs-def
          Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. indaut-fixes-fund facet
     by
           auto
 qed
qed
lemma S-fixes-fundchamber-image-int:
```

 $s \in S \implies s' \rightarrow (C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0) = C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0$

using fixespointwise-im[OF S-fixespointwise-fundchamber-image-int] by simp

lemma *fundfacets*: assumes $s \in S$ shows $C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0 \triangleleft C0 \ C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0 \triangleleft s' \rightarrow C0$ **using** assms fundchamber-S-adjacent[of s] *fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber*[*of s*] adjacent-int-facet1[of C0] adjacent-int-facet2[of C0]by auto**lemma** fundadjset-ex1-eq-S-image: assumes $D \in fundadjset$ shows $\exists !s \in S. D = s' \rightarrow C0$ proof (rule ex-ex1I) from assms show $\exists s. s \in S \land D = s \hookrightarrow C0$ using fundadjset-eq-S-image by fast next fix $s \ t$ assume $s \in S \land D = s' \rightarrow C\theta \ t \in S \land D = t' \rightarrow C\theta$ hence s: $s \in S D = s' \rightarrow C\theta$ and t: $t \in S D = t' \rightarrow C\theta$ by auto from s(1) t(1) obtain f g f' g'where $(f,g) \in fundfold pairs \ s = Abs-induced-automorph \ f \ g$ and $(f',g') \in fundfold pairs t = Abs-induced-automorph f'g'$ by autowith s(2) t(2) show s=tusing fundfoldpairs-def fundfoldpairs-fundchamber-image *Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings.induced-automorphism-unique* of $X f' g' C \theta f g$] by auto \mathbf{qed} **lemma** fundchamber-S-image-inj-on: inj-on ($\lambda s. s' \rightarrow C\theta$) S **proof** (*rule inj-onI*) fix s t assume $s \in S \ t \in S \ s' \rightarrow C0 = t' \rightarrow C0$ thus s = tusing fundchamber-S-fundadjset bex1-equality [OF fundadjset-ex1-eq-S-image, of $s' \rightarrow C0 \ s \ t$] by simp qed **lemma** S-list-image-gallery: $ss \in lists \ S \implies gallery \ (map \ (\lambda w. \ w' \rightarrow C0) \ (sums \ ss))$ **proof** (*induct ss rule: list-induct-ssnoc*) **case** (Single s) **thus** ?case using fundchamber fundchamber-S-chamber fundchamber-S-adjacent gallery-def by (fastforce simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq) next

case (ssnoc ss s t) define Cs D E where Cs = map ($\lambda w. w \rightarrow C0$) (sums ss) and $D = sum\text{-list} (ss@[s]) \hookrightarrow C0$ and $E = sum\text{-list} (ss@[s,t]) \hookrightarrow CO$ with ssnoc have gallery (Cs@[D,E]) using sum-list-S-in-W[of ss@[s,t]] sum-list-S-in-W[of ss@[s]]fundchamber-W-image-chamber fundchamber-WS-image-adjacent [of sum-list (ss@[s]) t] sum-list-append[of ss@[s] [t]](auto intro: gallery-snocI simp add: sums-snoc) bv with Cs-def D-def E-def show ?case using sums-snoc[of ss@[s] t] by (simp add: sums-snoc) **qed** (*auto simp add: gallery-def fundchamber zero-permutation.rep-eq*) **lemma** *pgallery-last-eq-W-image*: pqallery $(C0 \# Cs@[C]) \Longrightarrow \exists w \in W. C = w' \rightarrow C0$ **proof** (*induct Cs arbitrary: C rule: rev-induct*) case Nil hence $C \in fundadjset$ **using** *pgallery-def* chamberD-simplex adjacentset-def **by** fastforce from this obtain s where $s \in S \ C = s' \rightarrow C0$ using fundadjset-eq-S-image[of C] by auto thus ?case using genby-genset-closed[of s S] by fast \mathbf{next} **case** $(snoc \ D \ Ds)$ have DC: chamber D chamber $C D \sim C D \neq C$ using pgallery-def snoc(2)binrelchain-append-reduce2[of adjacent C0 # Ds [D,C]]by autofrom snoc obtain w where w: $w \in W D = w' \rightarrow C \theta$ using pgallery-append-reduce1 [of C0 # Ds@[D] [C]] by force from w(2) have $(-w) \rightarrow D = C0$ by (simp add: *image-comp plus-permutation.rep-eq*[*THEN sym*] zero-permutation.rep-eq) with DC w(1) have $C0 \sim (-w) \hookrightarrow C C0 \neq (-w) \hookrightarrow C (-w) \hookrightarrow C \in X$ using genby-uminus-closed W-endomorphism [of -w]ChamberComplexEndomorphism.adj-map[of X - D C]permutation-eq-image[of -w D] chamberD-simplex[of C]ChamberComplexEndomorphism.simplex-map[of X permutation (-w) C]by autohence $(-w) \rightarrow C \in fundadjset$ using adjacentset-def by fast from this obtain s where s: $s \in S(-w) \rightarrow C = s \rightarrow C0$ using fundadjset-eq-S-image by force from s(2) have $(permutation \ w \circ permutation \ (-w))$ 'C = $(permutation \ w \circ permutation \ s)$ 'C0 **by** (*simp add: image-comp*[*THEN sym*]) hence $C = (w+s) \rightarrow C\theta$

```
by (simp add: plus-permutation.rep-eq[THEN sym] zero-permutation.rep-eq)
  with w(1) s(1) show ?case
   using genby-genset-closed [of s S] genby-add-closed by blast
qed
lemma chamber-eq-W-image:
 assumes chamber C
 shows \exists w \in W. C = w' \rightarrow C\theta
proof (cases C = C\theta)
 case True
 hence \theta \in W \ C = \theta' \rightarrow C \theta
   using genby-0-closed by (auto simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq)
 thus ?thesis by fast
\mathbf{next}
  case False with assms show ?thesis
   using fundchamber chamber-period period pallery-last-eq-W-image by blast
qed
lemma S-list-image-crosses-walls:
  ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow \{\} \notin set \ (wall-crossings \ (map \ (\lambda w. \ w' \rightarrow C\theta) \ (sums \ ss)))
proof (induct ss rule: list-induct-ssnoc)
  case (Single s) thus ?case
   using fundchamber fundchamber-S-chamber fundchamber-S-adjacent
        fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber [of s] ex-walls [of C0 \ s' \rightarrow C0]
         Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. this-wall-betw-base chambers
   \mathbf{b}\mathbf{y}
          (force simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq)
\mathbf{next}
 case (ssnoc \ ss \ s \ t)
 moreover
  define A B where A = sum\text{-list} (ss@[s]) \hookrightarrow C0 and B = sum\text{-list} (ss@[s,t])
\to C0
 moreover from ssnoc(2) A-def B-def obtain fg
   where OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g A B=g'A
   using sum-list-S-in-W[of ss@[s]] sum-list-S-in-W[of ss@[s,t]]
        fundchamber-W-image-chamber \ sum-list-append[of \ ss@[s][t]]
        fundchamber-next-WS-image-neq[of t sum-list (ss@[s])]
        fundchamber-WS-image-adjacent[of sum-list (ss@[s]) t]
        ex-walls[of A B]
   by
          auto
  ultimately show ?case
   {\bf using} \ Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. this-wall-betw-base chambers
        sums-snoc[of ss@[s] t]
          (force simp add: sums-snoc wall-crossings-snoc)
   bv
qed (simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq)
```

end

4.7.4 A labelling by the vertices of the fundamental chamber

Here we show that by repeatedly applying the composition of all the elements in the collection S of fundamental automorphisms, we can retract the entire chamber complex onto the fundamental chamber. This retraction provides a means of labelling the chamber complex, using the vertices of the fundamental chamber as labels.

```
context ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings
begin
definition Spair :: 'a permutation \Rightarrow ('a\Rightarrow'a)×('a\Rightarrow'a)
  where Spair s \equiv
         SOME fg. fg \in fundfoldpairs \land s = case-prod Abs-induced-automorph fg
lemma Spair-fundfoldpair: s \in S \implies Spair s \in fundfoldpairs
  using Spair-def
       someI-ex[of
         \lambda fg. fg \in fundfoldpairs \wedge
           s = case-prod Abs-induced-automorph fg
       1
 by
        auto
lemma Spair-induced-automorph:
  s \in S \implies s = case-prod \ Abs-induced-automorph \ (Spair \ s)
  using Spair-def
       someI-ex[of
         \lambda fg. fg \in fundfold pairs \land
           s = case-prod Abs-induced-automorph fg
       ]
 by
        auto
lemma S-list-pgallery-decomp1:
 assumes ss: set ss = S and gal: Cs \neq [] pgallery (C0 \# Cs)
           \exists s \in set \ ss. \ \exists C \in set \ Cs. \ \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.
 shows
           s = Abs-induced-automorph f g \longrightarrow C \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}
proof (cases Cs)
  case (Cons D Ds)
 with gal(2) have D \in fundadjset
   using pgallery-def chamberD-simplex adjacentset-def by fastforce
  from this obtain s where s: s \in S D = s' \rightarrow CO
   using fundadjset-eq-S-image by blast
  from s(2) have
   \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs. \ s = Abs-induced-automorph \ f \ g \longrightarrow D \in g \vdash C
   using fundfoldpairs-def fundfoldpairs-fundchamber-image
      OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.basechambers-half-chamber-systems(2)
   by
          auto
  with s(1) ss Cons show ?thesis by auto
qed (simp add: gal(1))
```

lemma *S-list-pgallery-decomp2*: **assumes** set $ss = S \ Cs \neq [] \ pgallery \ (C0 \# Cs)$ shows $\exists rs \ s \ ts. \ ss = rs@s\#ts \land$ $(\exists C \in set Cs. \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ s = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow C \in g \vdash C) \land$ $(\forall r \in set \ rs. \ \forall \ C \in set \ Cs. \ \forall \ (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ $r = Abs\text{-induced-automorph } f g \longrightarrow C \in f \vdash C$ prooffrom assms obtain rs s ts where rs-s-ts: ss = rs@s#ts $\exists C \in set Cs. \ \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ s = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow C \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}$ $\forall r \in set rs. \forall C \in set Cs.$ \neg (\forall (f,q) \in fundfold pairs. r = Abs-induced-automorph f q $\longrightarrow C \in q \vdash C$) using split-list-first-prop[OF S-list-pgallery-decomp1, of ss Cs] autoby **have** $\forall r \in set rs. \forall C \in set Cs. \forall (f,g) \in fundfoldpairs.$ r = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow C \in f \vdash C$ proof (rule ballI, rule ballI, rule prod-ballI, rule impI) fix r C f g**assume** $r \in set rs \ C \in set \ Cs \ (f,g) \in fundfoldpairs$ r = Abs-induced-automorph f gwith rs-s-ts(3) assms(3) show $C \in f \vdash C$ using *pgalleryD*-chamber fundfoldpair-unique-half-chamber-systems-chamber-ng-f of - - f g C] fastforce by qed with rs-s-ts(1,2) show ?thesis by auto qed lemma S-list-pgallery-decomp3: **assumes** set $ss = S \ Cs \neq [] \ pgallery \ (C0 \# Cs)$ shows $\exists rs \ s \ ts \ As \ B \ Bs. \ ss = rs@s\#ts \land \ Cs = As@B\#Bs \land$ $(\forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs. s = Abs-induced-automorph f g \longrightarrow B \in g \vdash C) \land$ $(\forall A \in set As. \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ s = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow A \in f \vdash C) \land$ $(\forall r \in set rs. \forall C \in set Cs. \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ $r = Abs\text{-induced-automorph } f g \longrightarrow C \in f \vdash C$ prooffrom assms obtain rs s ts where rs-s-ts: ss = rs@s#ts $\exists B \in set \ Cs. \ \forall (f,g) \in fundfoldpairs. \ s = Abs-induced-automorph \ f \ g \longrightarrow B \in g \vdash C$ $\forall r \in set rs. \forall B \in set Cs. \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ r = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow B \in f \vdash C$

using S-list-pgallery-decomp2[of ss Cs] by autoobtain As B Bs where As-B-Bs: Cs = As@B#Bs $\forall (f,q) \in fundfold pairs. \ s = Abs-induced-automorph \ f \ q \longrightarrow B \in g \vdash C$ $\forall A \in set \ As. \ \exists \ (f,g) \in fundfold pairs. \ s = \ Abs-induced-automorph \ f \ g \ \land \ A \notin g \vdash \mathcal{C}$ using *split-list-first-prop*[OF *rs-s-ts*(2)] by fastforce from As-B-Bs(1,3) assms(3)**have** $\forall A \in set As. \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ s = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow A \in f \vdash C$ using *pgalleryD*-chamber fundfoldpair-unique-half-chamber-systems-chamber-ng-f by autowith rs-s-ts(1,3) As-B-Bs(1,2) show ?thesis by fast qed **lemma** fundfold-trivial-fC: $r \in S \Longrightarrow \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs. r = Abs-induced-automorph f g \longrightarrow C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow$ fst (Spair r) ' C = Cusing Spair-fundfoldpair[of r] Spair-induced-automorph[of r] fundfoldpairs-def OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.axioms(2)of X fst (Spair r) snd (Spair r) C0ChamberComplexFolding.chamber-retraction2[of X fst (Spair r) C]by fastforce **lemma** fundfold-comp-trivial-fC: set $rs \subseteq S \Longrightarrow$ $\forall r \in set rs. \ \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ $r = \textit{Abs-induced-automorph} \ f \ g \longrightarrow C {\in} f {\vdash} \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow$ fold fst (map Spair rs) ' C = C**proof** (*induct rs*) case (Cons r rs) have fold fst (map Spair (r#rs)) ' C =fold fst (map Spair rs) ' fst (Spair r) ' C **by** (*simp add: image-comp*) also from Cons have $\ldots = C$ by (simp add: fundfold-trivial-fC) finally show ?case by fast qed simp **lemma** *fundfold-trivial-fC-list*: $r \in S \Longrightarrow$ $\forall C \in set Cs. \ \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ r = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow$ $fst (Spair r) \models Cs = Cs$ using fundfold-trivial-f \mathcal{C} by (induct Cs) auto

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{fundfold-comp-trivial-f}{\mathcal{C}}{\text{-}list:}$

set $rs \subseteq S \Longrightarrow$ $\forall r {\in} set \ rs. \ \forall \ C {\in} set \ Cs. \ \forall \ (f,g) {\in} fundfold pairs.$ r = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow C \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \Longrightarrow$ fold fst (map Spair rs) $\models Cs = Cs$ **proof** (*induct rs Cs rule: list-induct2'*) case (4 r rs C Cs)from 4(3)have $r: \forall D \in set (C \# Cs). \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ $r = Abs\text{-induced-automorph } f g \longrightarrow D \in f \vdash C$ by simp from 4(2)have fold fst (map Spair (r#rs)) \models (C#Cs) =map ((') (fold fst (map Spair rs))) (fst (Spair r) \models (C#Cs)) (auto simp add: image-comp) by also from 4 have $\ldots = C \# Cs$ using fundfold-trivial-fC-list[of $r \ C \# Cs$] (simp add: fundfold-comp-trivial-fC) bv finally show ?case by fast qed auto **lemma** fundfold-gallery-map: $s \in S \implies gallery \ Cs \implies gallery \ (fst \ (Spair \ s) \models Cs)$ using Spair-fundfoldpair fundfoldpairs-def Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings.axioms(2)ChamberComplexFolding.gallery-map[of X fst (Spair s)]by fastforce **lemma** *fundfold-comp-gallery-map*: assumes pregal: gallery Cs **shows** set $ss \subseteq S \Longrightarrow$ gallery (fold fst (map Spair ss) $\models Cs$) **proof** (*induct ss rule: rev-induct*) **case** $(snoc \ s \ ss)$ hence 1: gallery (fst (Spair s) \models (fold fst (map Spair ss) \models Cs)) using fundfold-gallery-map by fastforce have 2: fst (Spair s) \models (fold fst (map Spair ss) \models Cs) = fold fst (map Spair (ss@[s])) $\models Cs$ **by** (*simp add: image-comp*) show ?case using 1 subst[OF 2, of gallery, OF 1] by fast **qed** (simp add: pregal galleryD-adj) **lemma** fundfold-comp-pgallery-ex-funpow: **assumes** ss: set ss = Sshows pgallery $(C0 \# Cs@[C]) \Longrightarrow$ $\exists n. (fold fst (map Spair ss) \frown n) ` C = C0$ **proof** (*induct Cs arbitrary: C rule: length-induct*) fix Cs C**assume** step : $\forall ys$. length $ys < length Cs \longrightarrow$ $(\forall x. pgallery (C0 \# ys @ [x]) \longrightarrow$ $(\exists n. (fold fst (map Spair ss) \frown n) ` x = C0))$

and set-up: pgallery (C0 # Cs@[C])from ss set-up obtain rs s ts As B Bs where decomps: ss = rs@s#ts Cs@[C] = As@B#Bs $\forall (f,q) \in fundfold pairs. \ s = Abs-induced-automorph \ f \ g \longrightarrow B \in g \vdash C$ $\forall A \in set As. \ \forall (f,q) \in fundfoldpairs. \ s = Abs-induced-automorph f g \longrightarrow A \in f \vdash C$ $\forall r \in set rs. \forall D \in set (Cs@[C]). \forall (f,g) \in fundfoldpairs.$ r = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow D \in f \vdash C$ using S-list-pgallery-decomp3 [of ss Cs@[C]] by fastforce **obtain** Es E where EsE: C0 # As = Es@[E] using cons-conv-snoc by fast have EsE-s-fC: $\forall A \in set \ (Es@[E]). \ \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ s = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow A \in f \vdash C$ **proof** (*rule ballI*) fix A assume $A \in set$ (Es@[E]) with $EsE \ decomps(4)$ **show** $\forall (f, g) \in fundfold pairs. s = Abs-induced-automorph <math>f g \longrightarrow A \in f \vdash C$ using fundfoldpair-fundchamber-in-half-chamber-system-f set-ConsD[of A CO As]by auto \mathbf{qed} **moreover from** decomps(2) EsE have decomp2: C0 # Cs@[C] = Es@E # B # Bssimpby **moreover from** ss decomps(1) **have** $s \in S$ by auto ultimately have sB: fst (Spair s) ' B = E**using** set-up decomps(3) Spain-fundfoldpain[of s] Spair-induced-automorph[of s] fundfoldpairs-def pgalleryD-adj binrelchain-append-reduce2 [of adjacent Es E # B # Bs] Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings.adjacent-half-chamber-system-image-fg[of X fst (Spair s) snd (Spair s) $CO \in B$] by auto**show** $\exists n$. (fold fst (map Spair ss) $\frown n$) ' C = C0**proof** (cases $Es = [] \land Bs = [])$ case True from decomps(5) have $\forall r \in set rs. \ \forall (f,g) \in fundfoldpairs. r = Abs-induced-automorph f g \longrightarrow C \in f \vdash C$ by *auto* with decomps(1) ss have fold fst (map Spair ss) ' C = fold fst (map Spair ts) ' fst (Spair s) ' C using fundfold-comp-trivial-fC[of rs C](fastforce simp add: image-comp[THEN sym]) by moreover have $\forall r \in set ts. \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ r = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow C0 \in f \vdash C$

using fundfoldpair-fundchamber-in-half-chamber-system-f by fast ultimately have (fold fst (map Spair ss) (1) (C = C0using True decomps(1,2) ss EsE sB fundfold-comp-trivial-fC[of ts C0] fundfold-comp-trivial-fC[of ts C0]by fastforce thus ?thesis by fast \mathbf{next} case False have $EsBs: \neg (Es = [] \land Bs = [])$ by fact show ?thesis **proof** (cases fold fst (map Spair ss) ' $C = C\theta$) case True hence (fold fst (map Spair ss) (1) ' C = C0 by simp thus ?thesis by fast \mathbf{next} case False from decomps(5) have COCsC-rs-fC: $\forall r \in set rs. \forall D \in set (C0 \# Cs@[C]). \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ r = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow D \in f \vdash C$ using fundfoldpair-fundchamber-in-half-chamber-system-f by auto**from** decomps(1)have fold fst (map Spair (rs@[s])) \models (C0#Cs@[C]) = $fst (Spair s) \models (fold fst (map Spair rs) \models (C0 \# Cs@[C]))$ by (simp add: image-comp) also from $ss \ decomps(1)$ have $\ldots = fst (Spair s) \models (C0 \# Cs@[C])$ using C0CsC-rs-fC fundfold-comp-trivial-fC-list[of rs C0 # Cs@[C]] by fastforce also from decomp2 have $\ldots = fst (Spair s) \models (Es@E#B#Bs)$ by (simp add: image-comp) finally have fold fst (map Spair (rs@[s])) \models (C0#Cs@[C]) = $Es @ E \# E \# fst (Spair s) \models Bs$ using decomps(1) ss sB EsE-s-fC fundfold-trivial-fC-list[of s Es@[E]] by fastforce with set-up ss decomps(1) have gal: gallery (Es @ E # fst (Spair s) $\models Bs$) using pgallery fundfold-comp-gallery-map[of - rs@[s]] gallery-remdup-adj $[of Es E fst (Spair s) \models Bs]$ by fastforce from EsBs decomp2 EsE have $\exists Zs. length Zs < length Cs \land$ $Es @ E \# fst (Spair s) \models Bs = C0 \# Zs @ [fst (Spair s) ' C]$ using sB(cases Bs Es rule: two-lists-cases-snoc-Cons') auto by from this obtain Zs where Zs: length Zs < length Cs

 $Es @ E \# fst (Spair s) \models Bs = C0 \# Zs @ [fst (Spair s) ' C]$ by fast **define** *Ys* where $Ys = fold fst (map Spair ts) \models Zs$ with Zs(2) have fold fst (map Spair ts) \models (Es @ E # fst (Spair s) \models Bs) = fold fst (map Spair ts) ' C0 # Ys @ [fold fst (map Spair (s#ts)) ' C]**by** (*simp add: image-comp*) moreover have $\forall r \in set ts. \forall (f,g) \in fundfold pairs.$ r = Abs-induced-automorph $f g \longrightarrow C0 \in f \vdash C$ using fundfoldpair-fundchamber-in-half-chamber-system-f by fast ultimately have fold fst (map Spair ts) \models (Es @ E # fst (Spair s) \models Bs) = $C0 \ \# \ Ys \ @ [fold fst (map Spair (s \# ts)) `fold fst (map Spair rs) `C]$ using decomps(1) ss COCsC-rs-fC fundfold-comp-trivial-fC[of ts CO] fundfold-comp-trivial-fC[of rs C]fastforce by with decomps(1) ss obtain Xs where Xs: length $Xs \leq$ length Yspgallery (C0 # Xs @ [fold fst (map Spair ss) 'C]) using gal fundfold-comp-gallery-map[of Es @ E # fst (Spair s) \models Bs ts] gallery-obtain-pgallery[OF False[THEN not-sym]] by (fastforce simp add: image-comp) from Ys-def Xs(1) Zs(1) have length Xs < length Cs by simp with Xs(2) obtain n where (fold fst (map Spair ss) $\frown (Suc n)$) C = C0using step by (force simp add: image-comp funpow-Suc-right [THEN sym]) thus ?thesis by fast qed qed qed **lemma** *fundfold-comp-chamber-ex-funpow*: **assumes** ss: set ss = S and C: chamber C **shows** $\exists n. (fold fst (map Spair ss) \frown n) ` C = C0$ **proof** (cases $C = C\theta$) case True

hence (fold fst (map Spair ss) $\frown 0$) ' C = C0 by simp thus ?thesis by fast next

case False with fundchamber assms show ?thesis
using chamber-pconnect[of C0 C] fundfold-comp-pgallery-ex-funpow
by fastforce
qed

```
lemma fundfold-comp-fixespointwise-C0:

assumes set ss \subseteq S

shows fixespointwise (fold fst (map Spair ss)) C0
```

proof (rule fold-fixespointwise, rule ballI) **fix** fg **assume** $fg \in set$ (map Spair ss) from this obtain s where $s \in set ss fg = Spair s$ by auto with assms have fg': Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings X (fst fg) (snd fg) CO using Spair-fundfoldpair fundfoldpairs-def by fastforce **show** fixespointwise (fst fg) C0 using Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings.axioms(2)[OF fg] Opposed Thin Chamber ComplexFoldings.chamber-D0[OF fg] Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. chambers (4) [OF fg']chamber-system-def ChamberComplexFolding.chamber-retraction1[of X fst fg C0] by autoqed **lemma** fundfold-comp-endomorphism: **assumes** set $ss \subset S$ **shows** ChamberComplexEndomorphism X (fold fst (map Spair ss)) **proof** (rule fold-chamber-complex-endomorph-list, rule ballI) **fix** fg **assume** fg: fg \in set (map Spair ss) from this obtain s where $s \in set ss fg = Spair s$ by auto with assms show ChamberComplexEndomorphism X (fst fg) using Spair-fundfoldpair Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings.axioms(2)[of X]ChamberComplexFolding.axioms(1)[of X]ChamberComplexRetraction.axioms(1)[of X]unfolding fundfoldpairs-def by fastforce qed lemma finite-S: finite S using fundchamber-S-fundadjset fundchamber finite-adjacentset (blast intro: inj-on-finite fundchamber-S-image-inj-on) bv **lemma** ex-label-retraction: $\exists \varphi$. label-wrt C0 $\varphi \land$ fixespointwise φ C0 proof**obtain** ss where ss: set ss = S using finite-S finite-list by fastforce define fgs where fgs = map Spair ss— for $fg \in set fgs$, have fst fg ' D = C0 for some $D \in fundajdset$ define ψ where $\psi = fold fst fgs$ **define** vdist where vdist $v = (LEAST n. (\psi \widehat{n}) v \in C\theta)$ for v define φ where φ $v = (\psi (vdist v)) v$ for vhave label-wrt C0 φ unfolding label-wrt-def

proof

fix C assume C: $C \in C$ show bij-betw $\varphi \ C \ C\theta$ prooffrom ψ -def fgs-def ss C obtain m where m: $(\psi \widehat{} m) C = C0$ using chamber-system-def fundfold-comp-chamber-ex-funpow by fastforce have $\bigwedge v. v \in C \implies (\psi \widehat{} m) v = \varphi v$ prooffix v assume $v: v \in C$ define *n* where $n = (LEAST n. (\psi \widehat{n}) v \in C\theta)$ from $v \ m \ \varphi$ -def vdist-def n-def have $m \ge n \ \varphi \ v \in C0$ using Least-le[of $\lambda n. \ (\psi \widehat{\ n}) \ v \in C0 \ m]$ LeastI-ex[of $\lambda n. (\psi \widehat{n}) v \in C0$] by autothen show $(\psi \widehat{\ } m) v = \varphi v$ using ss ψ -def fgs-def φ -def vdist-def n-def funpow-add[of $m-n \ n \ \psi$] fundfold-comp-fixespointwise-C0 funpower-fixespointwise fixespointwiseD by fastforce qed with $C m ss \psi$ -def fgs-def show ?thesis using chamber-system-def fundchamber fundfold-comp-endomorphism ChamberComplexEndomorphism.funpower-endomorphism[of X] ChamberComplexEndomorphism.bij-betw-chambers[of X]*bij-betw-cong*[of $C \ \psi \widehat{\ } m \ \varphi \ C0$] by fastforce qed qed **moreover from** vdist-def φ -def have fixespointwise φ C0 using Least-eq-0 by (fastforce intro: fixespointwiseI) ultimately show ?thesis by fast qed

lemma ex-label-map: $\exists \varphi$. label-wrt C0 φ using ex-label-retraction by fast

 \mathbf{end}

4.7.5 More on the action of the group of automorphisms on chambers

Recall that we have already verified that W acts transitively on the chamber system. We now use the labelling of the chamber complex examined in the previous section to show that this action is simply transitive.

context ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings **begin**

lemma fundchamber-W-image-ker: assumes $w \in W \ w' \rightarrow C0 = C0$

```
shows
          w = 0
proof-
 obtain \varphi where \varphi: label-wrt C0 \varphi using ex-label-map by fast
 have fixespointwise (permutation w) C0
   using W-respects-labels[OF \varphi assms(1)] chamberD-simplex[OF fundchamber]
      ChamberComplexEndomorphism.respects-label-fixes-chamber-imp-fixespointwise[
          OF W-endomorphism, OF assms(1) \varphi fundchamber assms(2)
         fast
   by
 with assms(1) show ?thesis
   using fundchamber W-automorphism trivial-automorphism
        standard-uniqueness-automorphs
        permutation-inject[of w 0]
         (auto simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq)
   by
qed
lemma fundchamber-W-image-inj-on:
 inj-on (\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C\theta) W
proof (rule inj-onI)
 fix w w' assume ww': w \in W w' \in W w' \rightarrow C\theta = w'' \rightarrow C\theta
 from ww'(3) have (-w') \rightarrow w \rightarrow C0 = (-w') \rightarrow w' \rightarrow C0 by simp
 with ww'(1,2) show w = w'
   using fundchamber-W-image-ker[of -w'+w] add.assoc[of w' - w' w]
         (simp add:
   by
          image-comp plus-permutation.rep-eq[THEN sym]
          zero-permutation.rep-eq~genby-uminus-add-closed
        )
ged
```

end

4.7.6 A bijection between the fundamental chamber and the set of generating automorphisms

Removing a single vertex from the fundamental chamber determines a facet, a facet in the fundamental chamber determines an adjacent chamber (since our complex is thin), and a chamber adjacent to the fundamental chamber determines an automorphism (via some pair of opposed foldings) in our generating set S. Here we show that this correspondence is bijective.

context ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings
begin

definition fundantivertex :: 'a permutation \Rightarrow 'a where fundantivertex $s \equiv (THE \ v. \ v \in C0-s' \rightarrow C0)$

abbreviation fundantipermutation \equiv the-inv-into S fundantivertex

lemma fundantivertex: $s \in S \implies$ fundantivertex $s \in C0 - s' \rightarrow C0$

```
using fundchamber-S-adjacent[of s]
       fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber[of s]
       fundantivertex-def[of s] theI'[OF adj-antivertex]
 by
        auto
lemma fundantivertex-fundchamber-decomp:
  s \in S \implies C\theta = insert (fundantivertex s) (C\theta \cap s' \rightarrow C\theta)
  using fundchamber-S-adjacent[of s]
       fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber[of s]
       fundantivertex[of s] adjacent-conv-insert[of C0]
 by
        auto
lemma fundantivertex-unstable:
  s \in S \implies s \rightarrow fundantivertex \ s \neq fundantivertex \ s
   using fundantivertex-fundchamber-decomp[of s]
         image-insert[of (\rightarrow) s fundantivertex s C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0]
         S-fixes-fundchamber-image-int fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber
   by
          fastforce
lemma fundantivertex-inj-on: inj-on fundantivertex S
proof (rule inj-onI)
  fix s t assume st: s \in S t \in S fundantivertex s = fundantivertex t
 hence insert (fundantivertex s) (C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0) =
         insert (fundantivertex s) (C0 \cap t' \rightarrow C0)
   using fundantivertex-fundchamber-decomp[of s]
         fundantivertex-fundchamber-decomp[of t]
   by
          auto
  moreover from st
   have fundantivertex s \notin C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0 fundantivertex s \notin C0 \cap t' \rightarrow C0
   using fundantivertex[of s] fundantivertex[of t]
   by
          auto
  ultimately have C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0 = C0 \cap t' \rightarrow C0
   using insert-subset-equality[of fundantivertex s] by simp
  with st(1,2) show s=t
   using fundchamber fundchamber-S-chamber[of s] fundchamber-S-chamber[of t]
         fundfacets[of s] fundfacets(2)[of t]
         fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber[of s]
         fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber[of t]
         facet-unique-other-chamber[of \ C0 \ C0 \cap s' \rightarrow C0 \ s' \rightarrow C0 \ t' \rightarrow C0]
         genby-genset-closed[of - S]
         inj-onD[OF fundchamber-W-image-inj-on, of s t]
   by
          auto
qed
lemma fundantivertex-surj-on: fundantivertex 'S = C0
proof (rule seteqI)
 show \bigwedge v. \ v \in fundantivertex \ S \implies v \in C0 using fundantivertex by fast
next
 fix v assume v: v \in C\theta
```

define D where D = the-adj-chamber C0 (C0-{v}) with v have $D \in fundadjset$ using fundchamber facetrel-diff-vertex the-adj-chamber-adjacentset the-adj-chamber-neg fastforce by from this obtain s where s: $s \in S D = s' \rightarrow CO$ using fundadjset-eq-S-image by blast with v D-def [abs-def] have fundantivertex s = vfundchamber fundchamber-S-adjacent using fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber[of s] facetrel-diff-vertex[of v C0]the-adj-chamber-facet facetrel-def [of $CO - \{v\} D$] unfolding fundantivertex-def (force intro: the1-equality[OF adj-antivertex]) by with s(1) show $v \in fundantivertex$ 'S by fast qed lemma fundantivertex-bij-betw: bij-betw fundantivertex S C0 unfolding bij-betw-def using fundantivertex-inj-on fundantivertex-surj-on by fast **lemma** card-S-fundchamber: card S = card C0using bij-betw-same-card[OF fundantivertex-bij-betw] by fast lemma card-S-chamber: chamber $C \Longrightarrow card \ C = card \ S$ using fundchamber chamber-card of CO[C] card-S-fundchamber by auto **lemma** fundantipermutation1: $v \in C0 \implies fundantipermutation \ v \in S$ using fundantivertex-surj-on the-inv-into-into[OF fundantivertex-inj-on] by blast

end

4.8 Thick chamber complexes

A thick chamber complex is one in which every facet is a facet of at least three chambers.

locale ThickChamberComplex = ChamberComplex X **for** X :: 'a set set + **assumes** thick: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow$ $\exists D \ E. \ D \in X - \{C\} \land z \triangleleft D \land E \in X - \{C,D\} \land z \triangleleft E$ **begin**

definition some-third-chamber :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set where some-third-chamber C D z \equiv SOME E. $E \in X - \{C, D\} \land z \triangleleft E$ **lemma** facet-ex-third-chamber: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow \exists E \in X - \{C, D\}$. $z \triangleleft E$ using thick [of C z] by auto **lemma** *some-third-chamberD-facet*: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft$ some-third-chamber C D zusing facet-ex-third-chamber[of $C \ge D$] some I-ex[of λE . $E \in X - \{C, D\} \land z \triangleleft E$] some-third-chamber-def by auto**lemma** *some-third-chamberD-simplex*: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow$ some-third-chamber $C D z \in X$ using facet-ex-third-chamber of $C \ge D$ some I-ex of λE . $E \in X - \{C, D\} \land z \triangleleft E$ some-third-chamber-def by auto**lemma** *some-third-chamberD-adj*: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow C \sim some-third-chamber \ C \ D \ z$ using some-third-chamberD-facet by (fast intro: adjacentI) **lemma** chamber-some-third-chamber: chamber $C \Longrightarrow z \triangleleft C \Longrightarrow$ chamber (some-third-chamber C D z) using chamber-adj some-third-chamberD-simplex some-third-chamberD-adj by fast **lemma** *some-third-chamberD-ne*: assumes chamber $C z \triangleleft C$ **shows** some-third-chamber $C D z \neq C$ some-third-chamber $C D z \neq D$ using assms facet-ex-third-chamber [of $C \ge D$] some I-ex [of λE . $E \in X - \{C, D\} \land z \triangleleft E$] some-third-chamber-def by auto end

end

5 Coxeter systems and complexes

A Coxeter system is a group that affords a presentation, where each generator is of order two, and each relator is an alternating word of even length in two generators.

theory Coxeter imports Chamber

begin

5.1 Coxeter-like systems

First we work in a group generated by elements of order two.

5.1.1 Locale definition and basic facts

locale *PreCoxeterSystem* = fixes S :: 'w::group-add set assumes genset-order2: $s \in S \implies add$ -order s = 2begin abbreviation $W \equiv \langle S \rangle$ **abbreviation** S-length \equiv word-length S **abbreviation** S-reduced-for \equiv reduced-word-for S **abbreviation** S-reduced \equiv reduced-word S **abbreviation** relfun $\equiv \lambda s t$. add-order (s+t)lemma no-zero-genset: $0 \notin S$ proof assume $\theta \in S$ moreover have add-order (0::'w) = 1 using add-order0 by fast ultimately show False using genset-order2 by simp qed **lemma** genset-order2-add: $s \in S \implies s + s = 0$ **using** add-order[of s] **by** (simp add: genset-order2 nataction-2) **lemmas** genset-uminus = minus-unique[OF genset-order2-add]lemma relfun-S: $s \in S \implies relfun \ s \ s = 1$ using add-order-relator of s by (auto simp add: genset-order2 nataction-2) **lemma** relfun-eq1: $[[s \in S; relfun \ s \ t = 1]] \implies t=s$ using add-order-add-eq1 genset-uminus by fastforce **lemma** S-relator-list: $s \in S \implies pair-relator-list \ s \ s = [s,s]$ using relfun-S alternating-list2 by simp lemma S-sym: $T \subseteq S \Longrightarrow$ uminus ' $T \subseteq T$ using genset-uminus by auto **lemmas** special-subgroup-eq-sum-list =genby-sym-eq-sum-lists[OF S-sym] **lemmas** genby-S-reduced-word-for-arg-min = reduced-word-for-genby-sym-arg-min[OF S-sym] **lemmas** in-genby-S-reduced-letter-set =in-genby-sym-imp-in-reduced-letter-set[OF S-sym]

 \mathbf{end}

5.1.2 Special cosets

From a Coxeter system we will eventually construct an associated chamber complex. To do so, we will consider the collection of special cosets: left cosets of subgroups generated by subsets of the generating set S. This collection forms a poset under the supset relation that, under a certain extra assumption, can be used to form a simplicial complex whose poset of simplices is isomorphic to this poset of special cosets. In the literature, groups generated by subsets of S are often referred to as parabolic subgroups of W, and their cosets as parabolic cosets, but following Garrett [2] we have opted for the names special subgroups and special cosets.

context PreCoxeterSystem
begin

definition special-cosets :: 'w set set where special-cosets $\equiv (\bigcup T \in Pow \ S. \ (\bigcup w \in W. \{ w + o \langle T \rangle \}))$ abbreviation $\mathcal{P} \equiv special-cosets$

lemma special-cosetsI: $T \in Pow \ S \implies w \in W \implies w + o \ \langle T \rangle \in \mathcal{P}$ using special-cosets-def by auto

- **lemma** special-coset-singleton: $w \in W \implies \{w\} \in \mathcal{P}$ using special-cosetsI genby-lcoset-empty[of w] by fastforce
- **lemma** special-coset-nempty: $X \in \mathcal{P} \implies X \neq \{\}$ using special-cosets-def genby-lcoset-refl by fastforce
- **lemma** special-subgroup-special-coset: $T \in Pow \ S \Longrightarrow \langle T \rangle \in \mathcal{P}$ using genby-0-closed special-cosets $I[of \ T]$ by fastforce
- **lemma** special-cosets-lcoset-closed: $w \in W \implies X \in \mathcal{P} \implies w + o X \in \mathcal{P}$ using genby-add-closed unfolding special-cosets-def by (fastforce simp add: set-plus-rearrange2)
- **lemma** special-cosets-lcoset-shift: $w \in W \implies ((+o) \ w) \ \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}$ using special-cosets-lcoset-closed genby-uminus-closed by (force simp add: set-plus-rearrange2)

lemma special-cosets-has-bottom: supset-has-bottom \mathcal{P} **proof** (rule ordering.has-bottomI, rule supset-poset) **show** $W \in \mathcal{P}$ **using** special-subgroup-special-coset **by** fast **next fix** X **assume** X: $X \in \mathcal{P}$ **from** this **obtain** w T **where** wT: $w \in W \ T \in Pow \ S \ X = w + o \ \langle T \rangle$ **using** special-cosets-def **by** auto **thus** $X \subseteq W$ **using** genby-mono[of T] genby-lcoset-closed[of w] **by** auto **qed**

 \mathbf{end}

5.1.3 Transfer from the free group over generators

We form a set of relators and show that it and S form a *GroupWithGeneratorsRelators*. The associated quotient group G maps surjectively onto W. In the *CoxeterSystem* locale below, this correspondence will be assumed to be injective as well.

context PreCoxeterSystem
begin

abbreviation R :: 'w list set where $R \equiv (\bigcup s \in S. \bigcup t \in S. \{pair-relator-list \ s \ t\})$ **abbreviation** $P \equiv map (charpair S)$ ' R**abbreviation** $P' \equiv Group With Generators Relators. P' S R$ **abbreviation** $Q \equiv Group With Generators Relators. Q S R$ **abbreviation** $G \equiv Group With Generators Relators. G S R$ **abbreviation** relator-freeword \equiv Group With Generators Relators. relator-freeword S**abbreviation** pair-relator-freeword :: $'w \Rightarrow 'w \Rightarrow 'w$ freeword where pair-relator-freeword $s \ t \equiv Abs$ -freelist (pair-relator-list $s \ t$) **abbreviation** *freeliftid* \equiv *freeword-funlift id* **abbreviation** induced-id :: 'w freeword set permutation \Rightarrow 'w where induced- $id \equiv GroupWithGeneratorsRelators.induced$ -id S R**lemma** S-relator-freeword: $s \in S \implies pair-relator-freeword \ s \ s = s[+]s$ **by** (*simp add: S-relator-list Abs-freeletter-add*) **lemma** map-charpair-map-pairtrue-R: $s \in S \implies t \in S \implies$ map (charpair S) (pair-relator-list s t) = map pairtrue (pair-relator-list s t) using set-alternating-list map-charpair-uniform by fastforce lemma relator-freeword: $s \in S \implies t \in S \implies$ pair-relator-freeword s t = relator-freeword (pair-relator-list s t)using set-alternating-list

```
arg-cong[OF map-charpair-map-pairtrue-R, of s t Abs-freeword]
 by
       fastforce
lemma relator-freewords: Abs-freelist ' R = P'
 using relator-freeword by force
lemma Group WithGeneratorsRelators-S-R: Group WithGeneratorsRelators S R
proof
 fix rs assume rs: rs \in R
 hence rs': rs \in lists \ S using set-alternating-list by fast
 from rs' show rs \in lists (S \cup uminus `S) by fast
 from rs show sum-list rs = 0 using sum-list-pair-relator-list by fast
 from rs' show proper-signed-list (map (charpair S) rs)
   using proper-signed-list-map-uniform-snd
        arg-cong[of map (charpair S) rs map pairtrue rs proper-signed-list]
   by
         fastforce
qed
lemmas GroupByPresentation-S-P =
 Group With Generators Relators. Group By Presentation-S-P[
   OF \ Group With Generators Relators-S-R
 ]
lemmas Q-FreeS = GroupByPresentation.Q-FreeS[OF GroupByPresentation-S-P]
lemma relator-freeword-Q: s \in S \implies t \in S \implies pair-relator-freeword s t \in Q
 using relator-freeword
       GroupByPresentation.relators[OF GroupByPresentation-S-P]
 by
       fastforce
lemmas P'-FreeS =
 Group With Generators Relators. P'-FreeS[
   OF Group With Generators Relators-S-R
 lemmas GroupByPresentationInducedFun-S-P-id =
 Group With Generators Relators. Group By Presentation Induced Fun-S-P-id
   OF Group With Generators Relators-S-R
lemma rconj-relator-freeword:
 \llbracket s \in S; t \in S; proper-signed-list xs; fst 'set xs \subseteq S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
   rconjby (Abs-freeword xs) (pair-relator-freeword s t) \in Q
 using Group With Generators Relators. rconj-relator-freeword
        OF \ Group With Generators Relators-S-R
      relator-freeword
 by
       force
```

```
lemma lconjby-Abs-freelist-relator-freeword:
  \llbracket s \in S; t \in S; xs \in lists S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
   lconjby (Abs-freelist xs) (pair-relator-freeword s t) \in Q
  using Group With Generators Relators. lconjby-Abs-freelist-relator-freeword
         OF \ Group With Generators Relators-S-R
       1
       relator-freeword
 by
       force
lemma Abs-freelist-rev-append-alternating-list-in-Q:
  assumes s \in S \ t \in S
 shows Abs-freelist (rev (alternating-list n \ s \ t) @ alternating-list n \ s \ t) \in Q
proof (induct n)
 case (Suc m)
 define u where u = (if even m then s else t)
  define x where x = Abs-freelist (rev (alternating-list m s t) @ alternating-list
m \ s \ t)
 from u-def x-def assms have
   Abs-freelist (rev (alternating-list (Suc m) s t) @
     alternating-list (Suc m) s t) =
       (pair-relator-freeword \ u \ u) + rconjby (Abs-freeletter \ u) \ x
   using Abs-freelist-append[of
          u \# rev (alternating-list m s t) @ alternating-list m s t
          [u]
        ]
         Abs-freelist-Cons[of
          rev (alternating-list m \ s \ t) @ alternating-list m \ s \ t
        ]
         (simp add: add.assoc[THEN sym] S-relator-freeword)
   by
  moreover from Suc assms u-def x-def have reconjby (Abs-freeletter u) x \in Q
   using Abs-freeletter-in-FreeGroup-iff[of - S]
         FreeGroup-genby-set-lconjby-set-rconjby-closed
         fastforce
   by
  ultimately show ?case
   using u-def assms relator-freeword-Q genby-add-closed by fastforce
qed (simp add: zero-freeword.abs-eq[THEN sym] genby-0-closed)
lemma Abs-freeword-freelist-uminus-add-in-Q:
  proper-signed-list xs \Longrightarrow fst 'set xs \subseteq S \Longrightarrow
   - Abs-freelistfst xs + Abs-freeword xs \in Q
proof (induct xs)
 case (Cons x xs)
  from Cons(2) have 1:
    - Abs-freelistfst (x \# xs) + Abs-freeword (x \# xs) =
       -Abs-freelistfst xs + -Abs-freeletter (fst x)
        + Abs-freeword [x] + Abs-freeword xs
   using Abs-freelist-Cons[of fst x map fst xs]
   by (simp add: Abs-freeword-Cons[THEN sym] add.assoc minus-add)
```
```
show ?case
 proof (cases snd x)
   case True
   with Cons show ?thesis
     using 1
          (simp add:
     by
           Abs-freeletter-prod-conv-Abs-freeword
           binrelchain-Cons-reduce
          )
 next
   case False
   define s where s = fst x
   with Cons(3) have s-S: s \in S by simp
   define q where q = rconjby (Abs-freelistfst xs) (pair-relator-freeword s s)
   from s-def False Cons(3) have
     -Abs-freelistfst (x#xs) + Abs-freeword (x#xs) =
       -Abs-freelistfst xs + -pair-relator-freeword s + Abs-freeword xs
     using 1 surjective-pairing[of x] S-relator-freeword[of s]
          uminus-Abs-freeword-singleton[of s False, THEN sym]
     by
           (simp add: add.assoc)
   with q-def have 2:
     - Abs-freelistfst (x#xs) + Abs-freeword (x#xs) =
      -q + (-Abs\text{-}freelistfst xs + Abs\text{-}freeword xs)
     by (simp add: rconjby-uminus[THEN sym] add.assoc[THEN sym])
   moreover from q-def s-def Cons(3) have -q \in Q
     using proper-signed-list-map-uniform-snd[of True map fst xs]
          rconj-relator-freeword genby-uminus-closed
     by
          fastforce
   moreover from Cons have -Abs-freelistfst xs + Abs-freeword xs \in Q
     by (simp add: binrelchain-Cons-reduce)
   ultimately show ?thesis using genby-add-closed by simp
 qed
qed (simp add: zero-freeword.abs-eq[THEN sym] genby-0-closed)
lemma Q-freelist-freeword':
 \llbracket proper-signed-list xs; fst ' set xs \subseteq S; Abs-freelistfst xs \in Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
   Abs-freeword xs \in Q
 using Abs-freeword-freelist-uminus-add-in-Q genby-add-closed
 by
       fastforce
```

lemma *Q*-freelist-freeword:

 $c \in FreeGroup \ S \Longrightarrow Abs-freelist (map fst (freeword c)) \in Q \Longrightarrow c \in Q$ using freeword FreeGroupD Q-freelist-freeword' freeword-inverse[of c] by fastforce

Here we show that the lift of the identity map to the free group on S is really just summation.

lemma freeliftid-Abs-freeword-conv-sum-list: proper-signed-list $xs \Longrightarrow fst$ ' set $xs \subseteq S \Longrightarrow$

```
freeliftid (Abs-freeword xs) = sum-list (map fst xs)
using freeword-funlift-Abs-freeword[of xs id] genset-uminus
    sum-list-map-cong[of xs apply-sign id fst]
by fastforce
```

 \mathbf{end}

5.1.4 Words in generators containing alternating subwords

Besides cancelling subwords equal to relators, the primary algebraic manipulation in seeking to reduce a word in generators in a Coxeter system is to reverse the order of alternating subwords of half the length of the associated relator, in order to create adjacent repeated letters that can be cancelled. Here we detail the mechanics of such manipulations.

context PreCoxeterSystem begin

lemma sum-list-pair-relator-halflist-flip: $s \in S \implies t \in S \implies$ sum-list (pair-relator-halflist s t) = sum-list (pair-relator-halflist t s) using add-order[of s+t] genset-order2-add alternating-order 2-even-cancel-right[of s t 2*(relfun s t)] by (simp add: alternating-sum-list-conv-nataction add-order-add-sym) **definition** *flip-altsublist-adjacent* :: 'w list \Rightarrow 'w list \Rightarrow bool where *flip-altsublist-adjacent* ss ts $\equiv \exists s \ t \ as \ bs. \ ss = as @ (pair-relator-halflist \ s \ t) @ bs \land$ ts = as @ (pair-relator-halflist t s) @ bs**abbreviation** *flip-altsublist-chain* \equiv *binrelchain flip-altsublist-adjacent* **lemma** *flip-altsublist-adjacentI*: $ss = as @ (pair-relator-halflist s t) @ bs \Longrightarrow$ $ts = as @ (pair-relator-halflist t s) @ bs \Longrightarrow$ flip-altsublist-adjacent ss ts using flip-altsublist-adjacent-def by fast **lemma** *flip-altsublist-adjacent-Cons-grow*: **assumes** *flip-altsublist-adjacent* ss ts flip-altsublist-adjacent (a#ss) (a#ts)shows prooffrom assms obtain s t as bs where ssts: ss = as @ (pair-relator-halflist s t) @ bsts = as @ (pair-relator-halflist t s) @ bsusing *flip-altsublist-adjacent-def* by autofrom ssts have a#ss = (a#as) @ (pair-relator-halflist s t) @ bsa#ts = (a#as) @ (pair-relator-halflist t s) @ bs

```
by auto
  thus ?thesis by (fast intro: flip-altsublist-adjacentI)
qed
lemma flip-altsublist-chain-map-Cons-grow:
 flip-altsublist-chain \ tss \implies flip-altsublist-chain \ (map \ ((\#) \ t) \ tss)
 by (induct tss rule: list-induct-CCons)
     (auto simp add:
       binrelchain-Cons-reduce[of flip-altsublist-adjacent]
       flip-alt sublist-adjacent-Cons-grow
     )
lemma flip-altsublist-adjacent-refl:
  ss \neq [] \implies ss \in lists \ S \implies flip-altsublist-adjacent \ ss \ ss
proof (induct ss rule: list-nonempty-induct)
 case (single s)
 hence [s] = [] @ pair-relator-halflist s s @ []
   using relfun-S by simp
  thus ?case by (fast intro: flip-altsublist-adjacentI)
next
  case cons thus ?case using flip-altsublist-adjacent-Cons-grow by simp
qed
lemma flip-altsublist-adjacent-sym:
 flip-altsublist-adjacent \ ss \ ts \implies flip-altsublist-adjacent \ ts \ ss
 using flip-altsublist-adjacent-def flip-altsublist-adjacentI by auto
lemma rev-flip-altsublist-chain:
 flip-altsublist-chain \ xss \implies flip-altsublist-chain \ (rev \ xss)
 using flip-altsublist-adjacent-sym binrelchain-snoc[of flip-altsublist-adjacent]
 by
        (induct xss rule: list-induct-CCons) auto
lemma flip-altsublist-adjacent-set:
 assumes ss \in lists \ S \ flip-alt sublist-adjacent \ ss \ ts
 shows set ts = set ss
proof-
 from assms obtain s t as bs where ssts:
   ss = as @ (pair-relator-halflist s t) @ bs
   ts = as @ (pair-relator-halflist t s) @ bs
   using flip-altsublist-adjacent-def
   by
          auto
  with assms(1) show ?thesis
   using set-alternating-list2 [of relfun s t s t]
        set-alternating-list2[of relfun t s t s]
        add-order-add-sym[of t s] relfun-eq1
   by
          (cases relfun s t rule: nat-cases-2Suc) auto
qed
```

qea

lemma *flip-altsublist-adjacent-set-ball*:

 $\forall ss \in lists \ S. \ \forall ts. \ flip-altsublist-adjacent \ ss \ ts \longrightarrow set \ ts = set \ ss$ using flip-altsublist-adjacent-set by fast

lemma flip-altsublist-adjacent-lists: $ss \in lists \ S \implies flip-altsublist-adjacent \ ss \ ts \implies ts \in lists \ S$ using flip-altsublist-adjacent-set by fast

lemma flip-altsublist-adjacent-lists-ball: $\forall ss \in lists \ S. \ \forall ts. \ flip-altsublist-adjacent \ ss \ ts \longrightarrow ts \in lists \ S$ using flip-altsublist-adjacent-lists by fast

```
lemmas flip-altsublist-chain-funcong-Cons-snoc =
binrelchain-setfuncong-Cons-snoc[OF flip-altsublist-adjacent-lists-ball]
```

```
lemmas flip-altsublist-chain-set =
  flip-altsublist-chain-funcong-Cons-snoc[
      OF flip-altsublist-adjacent-set-ball
]
```

```
lemma flip-altsublist-adjacent-length:
flip-altsublist-adjacent ss ts \implies length ts = length ss
unfolding flip-altsublist-adjacent-def
by (auto simp add: add-order-add-sym length-alternating-list)
```

lemmas flip-altsublist-chain-length =
binrelchain-funcong-Cons-snoc[
 of flip-altsublist-adjacent length, OF flip-altsublist-adjacent-length, simplified
]

```
lemma flip-altsublist-adjacent-sum-list:

assumes ss \in lists S flip-altsublist-adjacent ss ts

shows sum-list ts = sum-list ss

proof—

from assms(2) obtain s t as bs where stasbs:

ss = as @ (pair-relator-halflist <math>s t) @ bs

ts = as @ (pair-relator-halflist <math>t s) @ bs

using flip-altsublist-adjacent-def

by auto

show ?thesis

proof (cases relfun s t)

case 0 thus ?thesis using stasbs by (simp add: add-order-add-sym)
```

```
\mathbf{next}
   case Suc
   with assms stasbs have s \in S \ t \in S
     using set-alternating-list1 [of add-order (s+t) \ s \ t]
          set-alternating-list1[of add-order (t+s) t s]
          add-order-add-sym[of t]
          flip-altsublist-adjacent-lists[of ss ts]
     by
           auto
   with stasbs show ?thesis
     using sum-list-pair-relator-halflist-flip by simp
 qed
qed
lemma flip-altsublist-adjacent-sum-list-ball:
 \forall ss \in lists \ S. \ \forall ts. \ flip-altsublist-adjacent \ ss \ ts \longrightarrow sum-list \ ts = sum-list \ ss
 using flip-altsublist-adjacent-sum-list by fast
lemma S-reduced-forI-flip-altsublist-adjacent:
  S-reduced-for w \ ss \implies flip-altsublist-adjacent \ ss \ ts \implies S-reduced-for \ w \ ts
  using reduced-word-for-lists of S reduced-word-for-sum-list
       flip-altsublist-adjacent-lists flip-altsublist-adjacent-sum-list
       flip-alt sublist-adjacent-length
 by
        (fastforce intro: reduced-word-forI-compare)
lemma flip-altsublist-adjacent-in-Q':
  fixes as bs s t
 defines xs: xs \equiv as @ pair-relator-halflist s t @ bs
          ys: ys \equiv as @ pair-relator-halflist t s @ bs
 and
 assumes Axs: Abs-freelist xs \in Q
 shows Abs-freelist ys \in Q
proof-
 define X Y A B half-st half2-st half-ts
   where X = Abs-freelist xs
     and Y = Abs-freelist ys
     and A = Abs-freelist as
     and B = Abs-freelist bs
     and half-st = Abs-freelist (pair-relator-halflist s t)
     and half2-st = Abs-freelist (pair-relator-halflist2 s t)
     and half-ts = Abs-freelist (pair-relator-halflist t s)
 define z where z = -half2-st + B
  define w1 \ w2 where w1 = rconjby \ z \ (pair-relator-freeword \ s \ t)
   and w^2 = Abs-freelist (rev (pair-relator-halflist t s) @ pair-relator-halflist t s)
 define w3 where w3 = rconjby B w2
  from w1-def z-def
   have w1': w1 = rconjby B (lconjby half2-st (pair-relator-freeword s t))
        (simp add: rconjby-add)
   by
  hence -w1 = rconjby B (lconjby half2-st (-pair-relator-freeword s t))
   using lconjby-uminus[of half2-st] by (simp add: rconjby-uminus[THEN sym])
```

moreover from X-def xs A-def half-st-def B-def have X = A + B + rconjby Bhalf-st **by** (*simp add*: Abs-freelist-append-append[THEN sym] add.assoc[THEN sym]) ultimately have X + -w1 = A + B +(rconjby B (half-st + (half2-st + -pair-relator-freeword s t - half2-st)))**by** (*simp add: add.assoc add-rconjby*) **moreover from** w2-def half2-st-def half-ts-def have w2 = half2-st + half-ts **by** (*simp add*: Abs-freelist-append[THEN sym] pair-relator-halflist 2-conv-rev-pair-relator-halflist) ultimately have X + -w1 + w3 = A + B + (rconjby B (-half2-st + (half2-st + half-ts)))using half-st-def half2-st-def w3-def add-assoc4 of half-st half2-st -pair-relator-freeword s t -half2-st by (simp add: Abs-freelist-append[THEN sym] pair-relator-halflist-append add.assoc add-rconjby) hence Y': Y = X - w1 + w3using A-def half-ts-def B-def ys Y-def by (simp add: add.assoc[THEN sym] Abs-freelist-append-append[THEN sym]) from Axs have xs-S: $xs \in lists \ S \ using \ Q$ -FreeS FreeGroupD-transfer' by fast have $w1 \in Q \land w3 \in Q$ **proof** (cases relfun s t) case 0 with w1-def w2-def w3-def show ?thesis using genby-0-closed **by** (*auto simp add*: *zero-freeword.abs-eq*[*THEN sym*] add-order-add-sym next case (Suc m) have m: add-order (s+t) = Suc m by fact have st: $\{s,t\} \subseteq S$ **proof** (cases m) case 0 with m xs xs-S show ?thesis using set-alternating-list1 relfun-eq1 by force \mathbf{next} case Suc with m xs xs-S show ?thesis using set-alternating-list2 [of add-order $(s+t) \ s \ t$] by fastforce qed from xs xs-S B-def have B-S: $B \in FreeGroup S$

using Abs-freelist-in-FreeGroup[of bs S] by simp moreover from w2-def have $w2 \in Q$ using st Abs-freelist-rev-append-alternating-list-in- $Q[of t \ s \ add-order \ (t+s)]$ by fast ultimately have $w3 \in Q$ using w3-def FreeGroup-genby-set-lconjby-set-rconjby-closed by fast moreover from half2-st-def have $w1 \in Q$ using w1' st B-S alternating-list-in-lists[of s S] alternating-list-in-lists[of t S] *lconjby-Abs-freelist-relator-freeword*[of s t] (force intro: FreeGroup-genby-set-lconjby-set-rconjby-closed) by ultimately show ?thesis by fast qed with X-def Y-def Axs show ?thesis using Y' genby-diff-closed [of X] genby-add-closed [of X-w1 - w3] by simp

qed

lemma flip-altsublist-adjacent-in-Q: Abs-freelist $ss \in Q \implies$ flip-altsublist-adjacent $ss ts \implies$ Abs-freelist $ts \in Q$ using flip-altsublist-adjacent-def flip-altsublist-adjacent-in-Q' by auto

```
lemma alternating-S-no-flip:
 assumes s \in S t \in S n > 0 n < relfun s t \lor relfun s t = 0
 shows sum-list (alternating-list n \ s \ t) \neq sum-list (alternating-list n \ t \ s)
proof
 assume sum-list (alternating-list n \ s \ t) = sum-list (alternating-list n \ t \ s)
 hence sum-list (alternating-list n \ s \ t) + - sum-list (alternating-list n \ t \ s) = 0
   by simp
  with assms(1,2) have sum-list (alternating-list (2*n) \ s \ t) = 0
   by (cases even n)
       (auto simp add:
         genset\text{-}order 2\text{-}add\ uminus\text{-}sum\text{-}list\text{-}alternating\text{-}order 2
         sum-list.append[THEN sym]
         alternating-list-append mult-2
       )
  with assms(3,4) less-add-order-eq-0-contra add-order-eq0 show False
   by (auto simp add: alternating-sum-list-conv-nataction)
qed
```

lemma exchange-alternating-not-in-alternating:

assumes $n \geq 2$ $n < relfun \ s \ t \lor relfun \ s \ t = 0$ S-reduced-for w (alternating-list $n \ s \ t \ @ \ cs$) alternating-list n s t @ cs = xs@[x]@ys S-reduced-for w (t#xs@ys)**shows** length $xs \ge n$ prooffrom assms(1) obtain $m \ k$ where $n: n = Suc \ m$ and $m: m = Suc \ k$ using gr0-implies-Suc by fastforce define altest altest altest altest where $altnst = alternating-list \ n \ s \ t$ and $altnts = alternating-list \ n \ t \ s$ and altmts = alternating-list m t sand $altkst = alternating-list \ k \ s \ t$ **from** altnst-def altmts-def n **have** altnmst: altnst = s # altmts using alternating-list-Suc-Cons[of m] by fastforce with assms(3) altest-def have s-S: $s \in S$ using reduced-word-for-lists by fastforce from assms(5) have t-S: $t \in S$ using reduced-word-for-lists by fastforce **from** m altnmst altmts-def altkst-def **have** altnkst: altnst = s # t # altkstusing alternating-list-Suc-Cons by fastforce have \neg length xs < n**proof** (cases Suc (length xs) = n) case True with assms(4,5) n altest-def have flip: S-reduced-for w (alterts @ cs) using length-alternating-list[of $n \ s \ t$] alternating-list-Suc-Cons[of m t s]by autofrom altnst-def have $sum-list \ altnst = sum-list \ altnts$ using reduced-word-for-sum-list[OF assms(3)] reduced-word-for-sum-list[OF flip] autoby with n assms(2) altest-def altest-def show ?thesis using alternating-S-no-flip $[OF \ s-S \ t-S]$ by fast next case False show ?thesis **proof** (cases xs ys rule: two-lists-cases-snoc-Cons) case Nil1 from Nil1(1) assms(4) altnkst altnst-def have ys = t # altkst @ cs by auto with Nil1(1) assms(5) show ?thesis using t-S genset-order2-add[of t] contains-order2-nreduced[of t S [] altkst@cs]reduced-word-for-imp-reduced-word by force \mathbf{next} case Nil2 with assms(4) altest-def False show ?thesis using length-append[of altnst cs] (fastforce simp add: length-alternating-list) by \mathbf{next} **case** (snoc-Cons us u z zs)with assms(4,5) altest-def have 1: altast @ cs = us@[u,x,z]@zs S-reduced-for w (t#us@[u,z]@zs)

```
by auto
from 1(1) snoc-Cons(1) False altnst-def show ?thesis
using take-append[of n altnst cs] take-append[of n us@[u,x,z] zs]
    set-alternating-list[of n s t]
    alternating-list-alternates[of n s t us u]
    reduced-word-for-imp-reduced-word[OF 1(2)]
    s-S t-S genset-order2-add
    contains-order2-nreduced[of u S t#us]
    by (force simp add: length-alternating-list)
    qed
    qed
    thus ?thesis by fastforce
    qed
```

end

5.1.5 Preliminary facts on the word problem

The word problem seeks criteria for determining whether two words over the generator set represent the same element in W. Here we establish one direction of the word problem, as well as a preliminary step toward the other direction.

context PreCoxeterSystem
begin

lemmas *flip-altsublist-chain-sum-list* =

flip-altsublist-chain-funcong-Cons-snoc[OF flip-altsublist-adjacent-sum-list-ball] — This lemma represents one direction in the word problem: if a word in generators can be transformed into another by a sequence of manipulations, each of which consists of replacing a half-relator subword by its reversal, then the two words sum to the same element of W.

lemma reduced-word-problem-eq-hd-step:

assumes step: $\bigwedge y$ ss ts. S-length y < S-length $w; y \neq 0; S$ -reduced-for y ss; S-reduced-for y ts $\mathbb{I} \Longrightarrow \exists xss. flip-altsublist-chain (ss \# xss @ [ts])$ set-up: S-reduced-for w (a#ss) S-reduced-for w (a#ts) and **shows** $\exists xss. flip-altsublist-chain ((a#ss) # xss @ [a#ts])$ **proof** (cases ss=ts) case True with set-up(1) have flip-altsublist-chain ((a#s) # [] @ [a#ts]) using reduced-word-for-lists flip-altsublist-adjacent-refl by fastforce thus ?thesis by fast \mathbf{next} case False define y where y = sum-list ss with set-up(1) have ss: S-reduced-for y ss using reduced-word-for-imp-reduced-word reduced-word-Cons-reduce by fast

moreover from y-def ss have ts: S-reduced-for y ts using reduced-word-for-sum-list[OF set-up(1)] reduced-word-for-sum-list[OF set-up(2)] reduced-word-for-eq-length[OF set-up(2)] by (auto intro: reduced-word-forI-compare) moreover from ss set-up(1) have S-length y < S-length w using reduced-word-for-length reduced-word-for-length by fastforce moreover from False have $y \neq 0$ using ss ts reduced-word-for0-imp-nil reduced-word-for-0-imp-nil by fastforce ultimately show ?thesis using step flip-altsublist-chain-map-Cons-grow by fastforce

end

5.1.6 Preliminary facts related to the deletion condition

The deletion condition states that in a Coxeter system, every non-reduced word in the generating set can be shortened to an equivalent word by deleting some particular pair of letters. This condition is both necessary and sufficient for a group generated by elements of order two to be a Coxeter system. Here we establish some facts related to the deletion condition that are true in any group generated by elements of order two.

context PreCoxeterSystem
begin

abbreviation $\mathcal{H} \equiv (\bigcup w \in W. \ lconjby \ w \ S)$ — the set of reflections

abbreviation *lift-signed-lconjperm* \equiv *freeword-funlift signed-lconjpermutation*

lemma lconjseq-reflections: $ss \in lists \ S \implies set \ (lconjseq \ ss) \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ using special-subgroup-eq-sum-list[of S] (induct ss rule: rev-induct) (auto simp add: lconjseq-snoc) by **lemma** deletion': $ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow \neg distinct \ (lconjseq \ ss) \Longrightarrow$ $\exists a \ b \ as \ bs \ cs. \ ss = as @ [a] @ bs @ [b] @ cs \land$ sum-list ss = sum-list (as@bs@cs) **proof** (*induct ss*) **case** (Cons s ss) show ?case **proof** (cases distinct (lconjseq ss)) case True with Cons(2,3) show ?thesis using subset-inj-on[OF lconjby-inj, of set (lconjseq ss) s] distinct-map[of lconjby s] genset-order2-add order2-hd-in-lconjseq-deletion[of s ss] by (force simp add: algebra-simps)

```
\mathbf{next}
   case False
   with Cons(1,2) obtain a b as bs cs where
     s \# ss = (s \# as) @ [a] @ bs @ [b] @ cs
     sum-list (s\#s) = sum-list ((s\#as) @ bs @ cs)
    by
           auto
   thus ?thesis by fast
 qed
qed simp
lemma S-reduced-imp-distinct-lconjseq':
 assumes ss \in lists \ S \neg distinct \ (lconjseq \ ss)
 shows \neg S-reduced ss
proof
 assume ss: S-reduced ss
 from assms obtain as a bs b cs
   where decomp: ss = as @ [a] @ bs @ [b] @ cs
               sum-list ss = sum-list (as@bs@cs)
   using deletion' [of ss]
   by
        fast
 from ss decomp assms(1) show False
   using reduced-word-for-minimal [of S - ss as@bs@cs] by auto
qed
lemma S-reduced-imp-distinct-lconjseq: S-reduced ss \implies distinct (lconjseq ss)
 using reduced-word-for-lists S-reduced-imp-distinct-lconjseq' by fast
lemma permutation-lift-signed-lconjperm-eq-signed-list-lconjaction':
 proper-signed-list xs \Longrightarrow fst 'set xs \subseteq S \Longrightarrow
   permutation (lift-signed-lconjperm (Abs-freeword xs)) =
     signed-list-lconjaction (map fst xs)
proof (induct xs)
 case Nil
 have Abs-freeword ([]::'w signed list) = (0::'w \text{ freeword})
   using zero-freeword.abs-eq by simp
 thus ?case by (simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq freeword-funlift-0)
next
 case (Cons x xs)
 obtain s b where x: x=(s,b) by fastforce
 with Cons show ?case
   using Abs-freeword-Cons[of x xs]
        binrelchain-Cons-reduce[of nflipped-signed x xs]
        bij-signed-lconjaction[of s] genset-order2-add[of s]
   by
         (cases \ b)
        (auto simp add:
          plus-permutation.rep-eq freeword-funlift-add
          freeword-funlift-Abs-freeletter
          Abs-permutation-inverse uminus-permutation.rep-eq
          the-inv-signed-lconjaction-by-order2
```

 $free word\-funlift\-uminus\-Abs\-free letter$

 \mathbf{qed}

)

```
lemma permutation-lift-signed-lconjperm-eq-signed-list-lconjaction:
 x \in FreeGroup \ S \Longrightarrow
   permutation (lift-signed-lconjperm x) =
     signed-list-lconjaction (map fst (freeword x))
 using freeword FreeGroup-def[of S] freeword-inverse[of x]
      permutation-lift-signed-lconjperm-eq-signed-list-lconjaction'
 by
       force
lemma even-count-lconjseq-rev-relator:
 s \in S \implies t \in S \implies even (count-list (lconjseq (rev (pair-relator-list s t))) x)
 using even-count-lconjseg-alternating-order2[of t]
 by
        (simp add: genset-order2-add add-order rev-pair-relator-list)
lemma GroupByPresentationInducedFun-S-R-signed-lconjaction:
 GroupByPresentationInducedFun S P signed-lconjpermutation
proof (intro-locales, rule GroupByPresentation-S-P, unfold-locales)
 fix ps assume ps: ps \in P
 define r where r = Abs-freeword ps
 with ps have r: r \in P' by fast
 then obtain s t where st: s \in S t \in S r = pair-relator-freeword s t
   using relator-freewords by fast
 from r st(3)
   have 1: permutation (lift-signed-lconjperm r) =
            signed-list-lconjaction (pair-relator-list s t)
   using P'-FreeS
        permutation-lift-signed-lconjperm-eq-signed-list-lconjaction
        Abs-freelist-inverse[of pair-relator-list s t]
        map-fst-map-const-snd[of True pair-relator-list s t]
   by
         force
 have permutation (lift-signed-lconjperm r) = id
 proof
   fix x
   show lift-signed-lconjperm r \rightarrow x = id x
   proof
     show snd (freeword-funlift signed-lconjpermutation r \to x) = snd (id x)
       using 1 st(1,2) even-count-lconjseq-rev-relator genset-order2-add
            set-alternating-list[of 2*relfun s t s t]
            signed-list-lconjaction-snd[of pair-relator-list \ s \ t \ x]
            fastforce
      by
   qed (simp add: 1 signed-list-lconjaction-fst sum-list-pair-relator-list)
 qed
 moreover
   have permutation (0::'w signed permutation) = (id::'w signed \Rightarrow 'w signed)
   using zero-permutation.rep-eq
   by
         fast
```

```
ultimately show lift-signed-lconjperm r = 0
using permutation-inject by fastforce
qed
```

end

5.2 Coxeter-like systems with deletion

Here we add the so-called deletion condition as an assumption, and explore its consequences.

5.2.1 Locale definition

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{locale} \ PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion = PreCoxeterSystemS}\\ \textbf{for } S :: 'w::group-add \ set \\ + \ \textbf{assumes} \ deletion: \\ ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow \neg \ reduced-word \ S \ ss \Longrightarrow \\ \exists \ a \ b \ as \ bs \ cs. \ ss = \ as \ @ \ [a] \ @ \ bs \ @ \ [b] \ @ \ cs \ \land \\ sum-list \ ss = \ sum-list \ (as@bs@cs) \end{array}
```

5.2.2 Consequences of the deletion condition

context PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion
begin

```
lemma deletion-reduce:
  ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow \exists ts. \ ts \in ssubseqs \ ss \cap reduced-words-for S \ (sum-list \ ss)
proof (cases S-reduced ss)
  case True
  thus ss \in lists S \Longrightarrow
          \exists ts. ts \in ssubseqs \ ss \cap reduced-words-for S \ (sum-list \ ss)
   by (force simp add: ssubseqs-refl)
next
  case False
  have ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow \neg \ S-reduced ss \Longrightarrow
        \exists ts. ts \in ssubseqs \ ss \cap reduced-words-for S \ (sum-list \ ss)
  proof (induct ss rule: length-induct)
    fix xs::'w list
    assume xs:
      \forall ys. length ys < length xs \longrightarrow ys \in lists S \longrightarrow \neg S-reduced ys
        \longrightarrow (\exists ts. ts \in ssubseqs ys \cap reduced\text{-words-for } S (sum\text{-list } ys))
      xs \in lists \ S \neg S-reduced xs
    from xs(2,3) obtain as a bs b cs
      where asbscs: xs = as@[a]@bs@[b]@cs sum-list xs = sum-list (as@bs@cs)
      using deletion[of xs]
      by
            fast
    show \exists ts. ts \in ssubseqs xs \cap reduced-words-for S (sum-list xs)
    proof (cases S-reduced (as@bs@cs))
      case True with asbscs xs(2) show ?thesis
```

```
using delete2-ssubseqs by fastforce
   \mathbf{next}
     case False
     moreover from asbscs(1) xs(2)
       have length (as@bs@cs) < length xs as@bs@cs \in lists S
       by
              auto
     ultimately obtain ts
       where ts: ts \in ssubseqs (as@bs@cs) \cap
                  reduced-words-for S (sum-list (as@bs@cs))
       using xs(1,2) asbscs(1)
       by
             fast
     with asbscs show ?thesis
       using delete2-ssubseqs[of as bs cs a b] ssubseqs-subset by auto
   qed
  qed
  with False
   show ss \in lists S \Longrightarrow
          \exists ts. ts \in ssubseqs \ ss \cap reduced-words-for S \ (sum-list \ ss)
   by
          fast
qed
lemma deletion-reduce':
  ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow \exists ts \in reduced-words-for S \ (sum-list \ ss). set ts \subseteq set \ ss
```

using deletion-reduce[of ss] subseqs-powset[of ss] by auto

 \mathbf{end}

5.2.3 The exchange condition

The exchange condition states that, given a reduced word in the generators, if prepending a letter to the word does not remain reduced, then the new word can be shortened to a word equivalent to the original one by deleting some letter other than the prepended one. Thus, one able to exchange some letter for the addition of a desired letter at the beginning of a word, without changing the elemented represented.

context PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion begin

lemma exchange: assumes $s \in S$ S-reduced-for w ss \neg S-reduced (s # ss) shows $\exists t \ as \ bs. \ ss = as@t \# bs \land reduced-word-for \ S \ w (s \# as@bs)$ prooffrom assms(2) have ss-lists: $ss \in lists \ S$ using reduced-word-for-lists by fast with assms(1) have $s \# ss \in lists \ S$ by simpwith assms(3) obtain $a \ b \ as \ bs \ cs$ where del: s # ss = as @ [a] @ bs @ [b] @ cssum-list (s # ss) = sum-list (as@bs@cs)using $deletion[of \ s \# ss]$

```
by
         fastforce
 show ?thesis
 proof (cases as)
   case Nil with assms(1,2) del show ?thesis
     using reduced-word-for-sum-list add.assoc[of s s w] genset-order2-add ss-lists
     by
           (fastforce intro: reduced-word-forI-compare)
 \mathbf{next}
   case (Cons d ds) with del assms(2) show ?thesis
     using ss-lists reduced-word-for-imp-reduced-word
          reduced-word-for-minimal of S sum-list ss ss ds@bs@cs]
           fastforce
     by
 qed
qed
lemma reduced-head-imp-exchange:
 assumes reduced-word-for S \ w \ (s \# as) reduced-word-for S \ w \ cs
 shows
          \exists a \ ds \ es. \ cs = ds@[a]@es \land reduced-word-for \ S \ w \ (s\#ds@es)
proof-
 from assms(1) have s-S: s \in S using reduced-word-for-lists by fastforce
 moreover have \neg S-reduced (s#cs)
 proof (rule not-reduced-word-for)
   show as \in lists \ S \ using \ reduced-word-for-lists[OF \ assms(1)] \ by \ simp
   from assms(1,2) show sum-list as = sum-list (s \# cs)
    using s-S reduced-word-for-sum-list [of S w] add.assoc [of s s] genset-order2-add
          fastforce
     by
   from assms(1,2) show length as < length (s \# cs)
     using reduced-word-for-length [of S w] by fastforce
 qed
 ultimately obtain a ds es
   where cs = ds@[a]@es reduced-word-for S w (s#ds@es)
   using assms(2) exchange of s w cs
   by
         auto
 thus ?thesis by fast
qed
```

end

5.2.4 More on words in generators containing alternating subwords

Here we explore more of the mechanics of manipulating words over S that contain alternating subwords, in preparation of the word problem.

context PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion
begin

```
lemma two-reduced-heads-imp-reduced-alt-step:

assumes s \neq t reduced-word-for S \le (t \# bs) n < relfun \ s \ t \lor relfun \ s \ t = 0

reduced-word-for S \le (alternating-list \ n \ s \ t \ cs)

shows \exists ds. reduced-word-for S \le (alternating-list (Suc \ n) \ t \ s \ ds)
```

```
proof-
 define altern st where altern = alternating-list n s t
 with assms(2,4) obtain x xs ys
   where xxsys: altast @ cs = xs@[x]@ys reduced-word-for S w (t\#xs@ys)
   using reduced-head-imp-exchange
   by
         fast
 show ?thesis
 proof (cases n rule: nat-cases-2Suc)
   case 0 with xxsys(2) show ?thesis by auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case 1 with assms(1,4) xxsys altest-def show ?thesis
     using reduced-word-for-sum-list [of S \ w \ s \# cs]
          reduced-word-for-sum-list[of S w t \# cs]
    by
           (cases xs) auto
 next
   case (SucSuc k)
   with assms(3,4) xxsys altest-def have length xs \ge n
     using exchange-alternating-not-in-alternating by simp
   moreover define ds where ds = take (length xs - n) cs
   ultimately have t \# xs @ys = alternating-list (Suc n) t s @ ds @ ys
     using xxsys(1) altest-def take-append of length xs altest cs
          alternating-list-Suc-Cons[of n t]
     by
           (fastforce simp add: length-alternating-list)
   with xxsys(2) show ?thesis by auto
 qed
qed
lemma two-reduced-heads-imp-reduced-alt':
 assumes s \neq t reduced-word-for S w (s#as) reduced-word-for S w (t#bs)
 shows n \leq relfun \ s \ t \lor relfun \ s \ t = 0 \Longrightarrow (\exists cs.
        reduced-word-for S w (alternating-list n s t @ cs) \lor
        reduced-word-for S w (alternating-list n t s @ cs)
      )
proof (induct n)
 case 0 from assms(2) show ?case by auto
next
 case (Suc m) thus ?case
   using add-order-add-sym[of s t]
        two-reduced-heads-imp-reduced-alt-step[
          OF \ assms(1)[THEN \ not-sym] \ assms(2), \ of \ m
        two-reduced-heads-imp-reduced-alt-step[OF assms(1,3), of m]
         fastforce
   by
qed
```

```
{\bf lemma}\ two-reduced-heads-imp-reduced-alt:
```

```
assumes s \neq t reduced-word-for S w (s \# as) reduced-word-for S w (t \# bs)
shows \exists cs. reduced-word-for S w (pair-relator-halflist s t @ cs)
proof –
```

define *altst altts* where altst = pair-relator-halflist s tand altts = pair-relator-halflist t sthen obtain cs where cs: reduced-word-for S w (altst @ cs) \lor reduced-word-for S w (altts @ cs) using add-order-add-sym[of t] two-reduced-heads-imp-reduced-alt'[OF assms] by automoreover from *altst-def altts-def* have reduced-word-for S w (altts @ cs) \implies reduced-word-for S w (altst @ cs) using reduced-word-for-lists [OF assms(2)] reduced-word-for-lists [OF assms(3)] flip-altsublist-adjacent-def by (force intro: S-reduced-forI-flip-altsublist-adjacent simp add: add-order-add-sym) ultimately show $\exists cs. reduced$ -word-for S w (altst @ cs) by fast qed **lemma** two-reduced-heads-imp-nzero-relfun: assumes $s \neq t$ reduced-word-for S w (s # as) reduced-word-for S w (t # bs) **shows** relfun s $t \neq 0$ proof **assume** 1: relfun s t = 0define *altst altts* where altst = alternating-list (Suc (S-length w)) s tand altts = alternating-list (Suc (S-length w)) t swith 1 obtain cs where reduced-word-for S w (altst @ cs) \lor reduced-word-for S w (altts @ cs) using two-reduced-heads-imp-reduced-alt'[OF assms] by fast moreover from *altst-def altts-def* have length (altst @ cs) > S-length w length (altts @ cs) > S-length w **using** length-alternating-list[of - s] length-alternating-list[of - t]by autoultimately show False using reduced-word-for-length by fastforce qed

end

5.2.5 The word problem

Here we establish the other direction of the word problem for reduced words.

context PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion
begin

lemma reduced-word-problem-ConsCons-step: **assumes** $\bigwedge y$ ss ts. \llbracket S-length y < S-length w; $y \neq 0$; reduced-word-for S y ss; reduced-word-for S y ts $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists xss.$ flip-altsublist-chain (ss # xss @ [ts])

```
reduced-word-for S w (a#as) reduced-word-for S w (b#bs) a \neq b
 shows
          \exists xss. flip-altsublist-chain ((a\#as)\#xss@[b\#bs])
proof-
 from assms(2-4) obtain cs
   where cs: reduced-word-for S w (pair-relator-halflist a b @ cs)
   using two-reduced-heads-imp-reduced-alt
   by
         fast
 define rs us where rs = pair-relator-halflist a b @ cs
   and us = pair-relator-halflist b a @ cs
 from assms(2,3) have a-S: a \in S and b-S: b \in S
   using reduced-word-for-lists [of S - a\#as] reduced-word-for-lists [of S - b\#bs]
   by
         auto
 with rs-def us-def have midlink: flip-altsublist-adjacent rs us
   using add-order-add-sym[of b a] flip-altsublist-adjacent-def by fastforce
 from assms(2-4) have relfun a b \neq 0
   using two-reduced-heads-imp-nzero-relfun by fast
 from this obtain k where k: relfun a b = Suc k
   using not0-implies-Suc by auto
 define qs vs
   where qs = alternating-list \ k \ b \ a \ @ \ cs
     and vs = alternating-list \ k \ a \ b \ @ \ cs
 with k rs-def us-def have rs': rs = a \# qs and us': us = b \# vs
   using add-order-add-sym[of b a] alternating-list-Suc-Cons[of k] by auto
 from assms(1,2) cs rs-def rs'
   have startlink: as \neq qs \implies \exists xss. flip-altsublist-chain ((a#as) # xss @ [rs])
   using reduced-word-problem-eq-hd-step
   by
         fastforce
 from assms(1,3) rs-def cs us'
   have endlink: bs \neq vs \implies \exists xss. flip-altsublist-chain (us \# xss @ [b\#bs])
   using midlink flip-altsublist-adjacent-sym
        S-reduced-forI-flip-altsublist-adjacent[of w rs]
        reduced-word-problem-eq-hd-step[of w]
   by
         auto
 show ?thesis
 proof (cases as = qs \ bs = vs \ rule: two-cases)
   case both
   with rs' us' have flip-altsublist-chain ((a#as) # [] @ [b#bs])
     using midlink by simp
   thus ?thesis by fast
 next
   case one
   with rs' obtain xss
     where flip-altsublist-chain ((a\#as) \# (us \# xss) @ [b\#bs])
     using endlink midlink
    by
           auto
   thus ?thesis by fast
 next
   case other
   from other(1) obtain xss where flip-altsublist-chain ((a\#as) \# xss @ [rs])
```

```
using startlink by fast
   with other(2) us' startlink
    have flip-altsublist-chain ((a\#as) \# (xss@[rs]) @ [b\#bs])
     using midlink binrelchain-snoc of flip-altsublist-adjacent (a\#as)\#xss
     by
           simp
   thus ?thesis by fast
 next
   case neither
   from neither(1) obtain xss
     where flip-altsublist-chain ((a\#as) \# xss @ [rs])
     using startlink
     by
          fast
   with neither(2) obtain yss
     where flip-altsublist-chain ((a\#as) # (xss @ [rs,us] @ yss) @ [b\#bs])
     using startlink midlink endlink
          binrelchain-join[of flip-altsublist-adjacent (a#as)#xss]
    by
           auto
   thus ?thesis by fast
 qed
qed
lemma reduced-word-problem:
 \llbracket w \neq 0; reduced-word-for S w ss; reduced-word-for S w ts \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
   \exists xss. flip-altsublist-chain (ss\#xss@[ts])
proof (induct w arbitrary: ss ts rule: measure-induct-rule[of S-length])
 case (less w)
 show ?case
 proof (cases ss ts rule: two-lists-cases-Cons-Cons)
   case Nil1 from Nil1(1) less(2,3) show ?thesis
     using reduced-word-for-sum-list by fastforce
 \mathbf{next}
   case Nil2 from Nil2(2) less(2,4) show ?thesis
     using reduced-word-for-sum-list by fastforce
 \mathbf{next}
   case (ConsCons a as b bs)
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases a=b)
     case True with less ConsCons show ?thesis
      using reduced-word-problem-eq-hd-step[of w] by auto
   next
     case False with less ConsCons show ?thesis
      using reduced-word-problem-ConsCons-step[of w] by simp
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma reduced-word-letter-set:
 assumes S-reduced-for w ss
```

shows reduced-letter-set S w = set ss

```
proof (cases w=0)
 case True with assms show ?thesis
   using reduced-word-for-0-imp-nil[of S ss] reduced-letter-set-0 by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case False
 show ?thesis
 proof
   from assms show set ss \subseteq reduced-letter-set S w by fast
   show reduced-letter-set S \ w \subseteq set \ ss
   proof
     fix x assume x \in reduced-letter-set S w
     from this obtain ts where reduced-word-for S w ts x \in set ts by fast
     with False assms show x \in set ss
      using reduced-word-for-lists [of S - ss] reduced-word-problem [of w ss]
            flip-altsublist-chain-set
      by
             force
   qed
 qed
qed
```

end

5.2.6 Special subgroups and cosets

Recall that special subgroups are those generated by subsets of the generating set S. Here we show that the presence of the deletion condition guarantees that the collection of special subgroups and their left cosets forms a poset under reverse inclusion that satisfies the necessary properties to ensure that the poset of simplices in the associated simplicial complex is isomorphic to this poset of special cosets.

```
context PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion
begin
```

```
lemma special-subgroup-int-S:
 assumes T \in Pow S
 shows \langle T \rangle \cap S = T
proof
 show \langle T \rangle \cap S \subseteq T
 proof
   fix t assume t: t \in \langle T \rangle \cap S
   with assms obtain ts where ts: ts \in lists T t = sum-list ts
     using special-subgroup-eq-sum-list [of T] by fast
   with assms obtain us
     where us: reduced-word-for S (sum-list ts) us set us \subseteq set ts
     using deletion-reduce' of ts]
     by
            auto
   with no-zero-genset ts(2) t have length us = 1
     using reduced-word-for-lists [of S - us] reduced-word-for-sum-list [of S - us]
```

 $\begin{array}{c} reduced-word_for_imp_reduced_word[of \ S \ - \ us] \ el-reduced[of \ S] \\ \textbf{by} \quad auto \\ \textbf{with} \ us \ ts \ \textbf{show} \ t \in T \\ \textbf{using} \ reduced_word_for_sum_list[of \ S \ - \ us] \ \textbf{by} \ (cases \ us) \ auto \\ \textbf{qed} \\ \textbf{from} \ assms \ \textbf{show} \ T \subseteq \langle T \rangle \cap S \ \textbf{using} \ genby_genset_subset \ \textbf{by} \ fast \end{array}$

qed

lemma special-subgroup-inj: inj-on genby (Pow S) using special-subgroup-int-S inj-on-inverse $I[of - \lambda W. W \cap S]$ by fastforce

lemma special-subgroup-genby-subset-ordering-iso: subset-ordering-iso (Pow S) genby **proof** (unfold-locales, rule genby-mono, simp, rule special-subgroup-inj) fix X Y assume XY: $X \in genby$ 'Pow S $Y \in genby$ 'Pow S $X \subseteq Y$ from XY(1,2) obtain TX TY where $TX \in Pow \ S \ X = \langle TX \rangle \ TY \in Pow \ S \ Y = \langle TY \rangle$ by autohence the inv-into (Pow S) genby $X = X \cap S$ the-inv-into (Pow S) genby $Y = Y \cap S$ using the-inv-into-f-f[OF special-subgroup-inj] special-subgroup-int-S by autowith XY(3)**show** the inv-into (Pow S) genby $X \subseteq$ the inv-into (Pow S) genby Y autoby qed

```
unfolding reduced-word-for-def word-length-def
```

by qed fast

```
lemma S-subset-reduced-imp-S-reduced:

T \in Pow \ S \implies reduced-word T \ ts \implies S-reduced ts

using reduced-word-for-lists reduced-word-for-lists[of T - ts]

reduced-word-for-length[of T sum-list ts \ ts] special-subgroup-eq-sum-list[of T]
```

special-subgroup-word-length[of T sum-list ts] by (fastforce intro: reduced-word-forI-length) **lemma** smallest-genby: $T \in Pow \ S \implies w \in \langle T \rangle \implies reduced$ -letter-set $S \ w \subseteq T$ using genby-S-reduced-word-for-arg-min[of T] reduced-word-for-imp-reduced-word[of T w] S-subset-reduced-imp-S-reduced[of T arg-min length (word-for T w)] reduced-word-for-sum-list[of T] reduced-word-for-lists reduced-word-letter-set by fastforce **lemma** *special-cosets-below-in*: assumes $w \in W \ T \in Pow \ S$ shows $\mathcal{P}.\supseteq(w + o \langle T \rangle) = (\bigcup R \in (Pow S).\supseteq T. \{w + o \langle R \rangle\})$ **proof** (*rule seteqI*) fix A assume $A \in \mathcal{P} \supseteq (w + o \langle T \rangle)$ hence A: $A \in \mathcal{P}$ $A \supseteq (w + o \langle T \rangle)$ by auto from A(1) obtain R w' where $R \in Pow S A = w' + o \langle R \rangle$ using special-cosets-def by auto with A(2) assms(2) show $A \in (\bigcup R \in (Pow S) \supseteq T. \{w + o \langle R \rangle\})$ using genby-lcoset-subgroup-imp-eq-reps[of w T w' R] lcoset-eq-reps-subset $[of w \langle T \rangle]$ special-subgroup-genby-rev-mono[of T R] by auto \mathbf{next} fix B assume $B \in (\bigcup R \in (Pow \ S)) \supseteq T$. $\{w + o \ \langle R \rangle\}$ from this obtain R where R: $R \in (Pow \ S) \supseteq T \ B = w + o \ \langle R \rangle$ by auto moreover hence $B \supseteq w + o \langle T \rangle$ using genby-mono elt-set-plus-def [of w] by auto ultimately show $B \in special-cosets \supseteq (w + o \langle T \rangle)$ using assms(1) special-cosets **I** by auto qed **lemmas** special-coset-inj = comp-inj-on[OF special-subgroup-inj, OF inj-inj-on, OF lcoset-inj-on] **lemma** *special-coset-eq-imp-eq-qensets*: $\llbracket T1 \in Pow S; T2 \in Pow S; w1 + o \langle T1 \rangle = w2 + o \langle T2 \rangle \rrbracket \Longrightarrow T1 = T2$ using set-plus-rearrange2[of $-w1 w1 \langle T1 \rangle$] set-plus-rearrange2 [of $-w1 \ w2 \ \langle T2 \rangle$] genby-lcoset-subgroup-imp-eq-reps[of 0 T1 - w1 + w2 T2] inj-onD[OF special-subgroup-inj] by force **lemma** special-subgroup-special-coset-subset-ordering-iso: subset-ordering-iso (genby ' Pow S) ((+o) w)proof

show $\bigwedge a \ b. \ a \subseteq b \Longrightarrow w + o \ a \subseteq w + o \ b$ using *elt-set-plus-def* by *auto* show 2: *inj-on* ((+o) w) (*genby* ' *Pow* S) using *lcoset-inj-on inj-inj-on* by *fast*

show $\bigwedge a \ b. \ a \in (+o) \ w$ 'genby 'Pow $S \Longrightarrow$ $b \in (+o) \ w$ 'genby 'Pow $S \Longrightarrow$ $a \subseteq b \Longrightarrow$ the-inv-into (genby 'Pow S) ((+o) w) $a \subseteq$ the-inv-into (genby ' Pow S) ((+o) w) bprooffix $a \ b$ assume $ab: a \in (+o)$ w 'genby 'Pow S $b \in (+o)$ w 'genby 'Pow S and $a-b: a \subseteq b$ from ab obtain Ta Tb where $Ta \in Pow \ S \ a = w + o \ \langle Ta \rangle \ Tb \in Pow \ S \ b = w + o \ \langle Tb \rangle$ by autowith a-b **show** the inv-into (genby 'Pow S) ((+o) w) $a \subseteq$ the-inv-into (genby ' Pow S) ((+o) w) busing the inv-into-f-eq[OF 2] lcoset-eq-reps-subset[of $w \langle Ta \rangle \langle Tb \rangle$] by simp qed qed **lemma** special-coset-subset-ordering-iso: subset-ordering-iso (Pow S) ((+o) $w \circ genby$) using special-subgroup-genby-subset-ordering-iso special-subgroup-special-coset-subset-ordering-iso(fast intro: OrderingSetIso.iso-comp) by **lemmas** special-coset-subset-rev-mono = *OrderingSetIso.rev-ordsetmap*[*OF special-coset-subset-ordering-iso*] lemma special-coset-below-in-subset-ordering-iso: subset-ordering-iso $((Pow \ S) \supseteq T) \ ((+o) \ w \circ genby)$ using special-coset-subset-ordering-iso by (auto intro: OrderingSetIso.iso-subset) ${\bf lemma}\ special {-} coset {-} below {-} in {-} supset {-} ordering {-} iso:$ $OrderingSetIso (\supseteq) (\supset) (\supseteq) (\bigcirc) ((Pow \ S) \supseteq T) ((+o) \ w \circ genby)$ using special-coset-below-in-subset-ordering-iso OrderingSetIso.iso-dual by fast **lemma** *special-coset-pseudominimals*: **assumes** supset-pseudominimal-in \mathcal{P} X shows $\exists w \ s. \ w \in W \land s \in S \land X = w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle$ prooffrom assms have $X \in \mathcal{P}$ using supset-pseudominimal-inD1 by fast from this obtain w T where wT: $w \in W T \in Pow S X = w + o \langle T \rangle$ using special-cosets-def by auto show ?thesis **proof** (cases T=S) case True with wT(1,3) assms show ?thesis using genby-lcoset-el-reduce supset-pseudominimal-ne-bottom special-cosets-bottom

```
by
            fast
  \mathbf{next}
   case False
   with wT(2) obtain s where s: s \in S T \subseteq S - \{s\} by fast
   from s(2) wT(1,3) assms have X \subseteq w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle
     using genby-mono by auto
   moreover from assms wT(1) s(1) have \neg X \subset w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle
     using special-cosets I[of - w]
           supset-pseudominimal-inD2[of \mathcal{P} X w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle]
           lcoset-eq-reps[of w - \langle S \rangle]
           inj-onD[OF special-subgroup-inj, of S - \{s\} S]
     by
            (auto simp add: special-cosets-bottom genby-lcoset-el-reduce)
   ultimately show ?thesis using wT(1) s(1) by fast
 qed
qed
lemma special-coset-pseudominimal-in-below-in:
 assumes w \in W \ T \in Pow \ S \ supset-pseudominimal-in \ (\mathcal{P} \supseteq (w + o \ \langle T \rangle)) \ X
 shows \exists s \in S - T. X = w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle
proof-
  from assms obtain v \ s where vs: v \in W \ s \in S \ X = v + o \ \langle S - \{s\} \rangle
   using special-cosets-has-bottom special-cosets I[of T w]
         supset-has-bottom-pseudominimal-in-below-in
         special-coset-pseudominimals
   by
          force
  from assms(3) have X: X \supseteq w + o \langle T \rangle
   using supset-pseudominimal-inD1 by fast
  with vs(3) have 1: X = w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle
   using genby-lcoset-subgroup-imp-eq-reps[of w T v S - \{s\}] by fast
  with X assms have T \subseteq S - \{s\}
   using special-cosets I special-coset-subset-rev-mono[of T S - \{s\}]
   by
          fastforce
  with vs(2) show ?thesis using 1 by fast
qed
lemma exclude-one-is-pseudominimal:
 assumes w \in W t \in S
  shows supset-pseudominimal-in \mathcal{P}(w + o \langle S - \{t\}\rangle)
proof (rule supset-pseudominimal-inI, rule special-cosetsI)
  show w \in W by fact
  from assms have w + o \langle S - \{t\} \rangle \neq W
   using genby-lcoset-el-reduce[of w] lcoset-eq-reps[of w - W]
         inj-onD[OF special-subgroup-inj, of S - \{t\} S]
   by
          auto
  thus w + o \langle S - \{t\} \rangle \neq supset-bottom \mathcal{P}
   using special-cosets-bottom by fast
next
  fix X assume X: X \in \mathcal{P} \ w + o \ \langle S - \{t\} \rangle \subset X
  with assms(1) have X \in (\bigcup R \in (Pow S) \supseteq (S - \{t\}), \{w + o \langle R \rangle\})
```

using $subst[OF \ special-cosets-below-in, of w S-\{t\} \lambda A. X \in A]$ by fast from this obtain R where R: $R \in (Pow \ S).\supseteq(S-\{t\}) \ X = w + o \ \langle R \rangle$ by auto from $R(2) \ X(2)$ have $R \neq S-\{t\}$ by fast with R(1) have R=S by auto with $assms(1) \ R(2)$ show $X = supset-bottom \ \mathcal{P}$ using genby-lcoset-el-reduce special-cosets-bottom by fast qed fast

```
by auto
```

```
lemma glb-special-subset-coset:
```

assumes $wTT': w \in W T \in Pow S T' \in Pow S$ defines $U: U \equiv T \cup T' \cup reduced$ -letter-set S wshows supset-glound-in-of $\mathcal{P} \langle T \rangle (w + o \langle T' \rangle) \langle U \rangle$ proof (rule supset-glound-in-ofI)

```
from wTT'(2,3) U show \langle U \rangle \in \mathcal{P}
using reduced-letter-set-subset[of S] special-subgroup-special-coset by simp
```

```
show supset-lbound-of \langle T \rangle (w + o \langle T' \rangle) \langle U \rangle

proof (rule supset-lbound-ofI)

from U show \langle T \rangle \subseteq \langle U \rangle using genby-mono[of T U] by fast

show w + o \langle T' \rangle \subseteq \langle U \rangle

proof

fix x assume x \in w + o \langle T' \rangle

with wTT'(3) obtain y where y: y \in \langle T' \rangle x = w + y

using elt-set-plus-def[of w] by auto

with wTT'(1) U show x \in \langle U \rangle

using in-genby-S-reduced-letter-set genby-mono[of - U]

genby-mono[of T' U] genby-add-closed[of w U y]

by auto

qed

qed
```

```
\mathbf{next}
```

fix X assume X: $X \in \mathcal{P}$ supset-lbound-of $\langle T \rangle$ $(w + o \langle T' \rangle)$ X from X(1) obtain v R where vR: $R \in Pow \ S \ X = v + o \ \langle R \rangle$ using special-cosets-def by auto from X(2) have X': $X \supseteq \langle T \rangle \ X \supseteq w + o \ \langle T' \rangle$

using supset-lbound-of-def[of - - X] by auto from X'(1) vR(2) have $R: X = \langle R \rangle$ using genby-0-closed genby-lcoset-el-reduce0 by fast with X'(2) have $w: w \in \langle R \rangle$ using genby-0-closed lcoset-refl by fast have $T' \subseteq R$ proof (rule special-subgroup-genby-rev-mono, rule wTT'(3), rule vR(1), rule subsetI fix x assume $x \in \langle T' \rangle$ with X'(2) R show $x \in \langle R \rangle$ using elt-set-plus-def of $w \langle T' \rangle$ w genby-uninus-add-closed of $w \mathrel{R} w + x$ by autoqed with X'(1) wTT'(2) vR(1) show $\langle U \rangle \subseteq X$ using special-subgroup-genby-rev-mono[of T R] w smallest-genby U Rgenby-mono[of - R]by simp

qed

lemma *special-cosets-have-glbs*: assumes $X \in \mathcal{P}$ $Y \in \mathcal{P}$ shows $\exists B. supset-glbound-in-of \mathcal{P} X Y B$ prooffrom assms obtain wx Tx wy Ty where X: $wx \in W \ Tx \in Pow \ S \ X = wx + o \ \langle Tx \rangle$ and $Y: wy \in W Ty \in Pow S Y = wy + o \langle Ty \rangle$ using special-cosets-def by autofrom X(1,2) Y(1,2) obtain A where A: supset-glbound-in-of $\mathcal{P} \langle Tx \rangle ((-wx+wy) + o \langle Ty \rangle) A$ using genby-uminus-add-closed[of wx] glb-special-subset-coset-ex by fastforce from X(1,3) Y(3) have supset-globund-in-of $\mathcal{P} X Y$ (wx + o A) **using** supset-glbound-in-of-lcoset-shift[OF A, of wx] (auto simp add: set-plus-rearrange2 special-cosets-lcoset-shift) by thus ?thesis by fast qed

end

5.3 Coxeter systems

5.3.1 Locale definition and transfer from the associated free group

Now we consider groups generated by elements of order two with an additional assumption to ensure that the natural correspondence between the group W and the group presentation on the generating set S and its relations is bijective. Below, such groups will be shown to satisfy the deletion condition.

```
locale CoxeterSystem = PreCoxeterSystem S
           :: 'w::group-add set
 for S
+ assumes induced-id-inj: inj-on induced-id G
lemma (in PreCoxeterSystem) CoxeterSystemI:
 assumes \bigwedge g. g \in G \Longrightarrow induced-id g = 0 \Longrightarrow g = 0
 shows CoxeterSystem S
proof
 from assms have GroupIso G induced-id
   using Group With Generators Relators-S-R
        Group WithGeneratorsRelators.induced-id-hom-surj(1)
         (fast intro: GroupHom.isoI)
   by
 thus inj-on induced-id G using GroupIso.inj-on by fast
qed
context CoxeterSystem
begin
abbreviation inv-induced-id \equiv GroupPresentation.inv-induced-id S R
lemma GroupPresentation-S-R: GroupPresentation S R
 by (
      intro-locales, rule Group WithGeneratorsRelators-S-R,
      unfold-locales, rule induced-id-inj
    )
```

lemmas inv-induced-id-sum-list = GroupPresentation.inv-induced-id-sum-list-S[OF GroupPresentation-S-R]

end

5.3.2 The deletion condition is necessary

Call an element of W a reflection if it is a conjugate of a generating element (and so is also of order two). Here we use the action of words over S on such reflections to show that Coxeter systems satisfy the deletion condition.

context CoxeterSystem
begin

```
abbreviation induced-signed-lconjperm \equiv
 GroupByPresentationInducedFun.induced-hom S P signed-lconjpermutation
definition flipped-reflections :: 'w \Rightarrow 'w set
 where flipped-reflections w \equiv
        {t \in \mathcal{H}. induced-signed-lconjperm (inv-induced-id (-w)) \rightarrow
          (t, True) = (rconjby w t, False)
lemma induced-signed-lconjperm-inv-induced-id-sum-list:
 ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow induced-signed-lconjperm (inv-induced-id (sum-list ss)) =
        sum-list (map signed-lconjpermutation ss)
 by (simp add:
      inv-induced-id-sum-list Abs-freelist-in-FreeGroup
      Group By Presentation Induced Fun. induced-hom-Abs-free list-conv-sum-list [
        OF \ Group By Presentation Induced Fun-S-R-signed-lconjaction
     )
lemma induced-signed-eq-lconjpermutation:
 ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow
   permutation (induced-signed-lconjperm (inv-induced-id (sum-list ss))) =
     signed-list-lconjaction ss
proof (induct ss)
 case Nil
 have permutation (induced-signed-lconjperm (inv-induced-id (sum-list []))) = id
   using induced-signed-lconjperm-inv-induced-id-sum-list[of []]
        zero-permutation.rep-eq
   by
         simp
 thus ?case by fastforce
next
 case (Cons s ss)
 from Cons(2)
   have induced-signed-lconjperm (inv-induced-id (sum-list (s\#s))) =
          signed-lconjpermutation s + sum-list (map signed-lconjpermutation ss)
   using induced-signed-lconjperm-inv-induced-id-sum-list [of s \# ss]
   by
         simp
 with Cons(2) have
   permutation (induced-signed-lconjperm (inv-induced-id (sum-list (s\#ss)))) =
     permutation (signed-lconjpermutation s) \circ
      permutation (induced-signed-lconjperm (inv-induced-id (sum-list ss)))
   using plus-permutation.rep-eq induced-signed-lconjperm-inv-induced-id-sum-list
   by
         simp
 with Cons show ?case
   using bij-signed-lconjaction[of s] Abs-permutation-inverse by fastforce
qed
lemma flipped-reflections-odd-lconjseq:
 assumes ss \in lists S
```

shows flipped-reflections (sum-list ss) = { $t \in \mathcal{H}$. odd (count-list (lconjseq ss) t)}

```
proof (rule seteqI)
  fix t assume t \in flipped-reflections (sum-list ss)
  moreover with assms
   have snd (signed-list-lconjaction (rev ss) (t, True)) = False
   using flipped-reflections-def genset-order2-add uminus-sum-list-order2
         induced-signed-eq-lconjpermutation[of rev ss]
   by
         force
  ultimately show t \in \{t \in \mathcal{H}. odd (count-list (lconjseq ss) t)\}
   using assms flipped-reflections-def genset-order2-add
        signed-list-lconjaction-snd[of rev ss]
   by
         auto
next
 fix t assume t: t \in \{t \in \mathcal{H}. odd (count-list (lconjseq ss) t)\}
 with assms
   have signed-list-lconjaction (rev ss) (t, True) =
          (rconjby (sum-list ss) t, False)
   using genset-order2-add signed-list-lconjaction-snd[of rev ss]
        signed-list-lconjaction-fst[of rev ss]
        uminus-sum-list-order2[of ss, THEN sym]
   by
         (auto intro: prod-eqI)
  with t assms show t \in flipped-reflections (sum-list ss)
   using induced-signed-eq-lconjpermutation [of rev ss] genset-order2-add
         uminus-sum-list-order2 flipped-reflections-def
         fastforce
   by
qed
lemma flipped-reflections-in-lconjseq:
  ss \in lists \ S \implies flipped-reflections (sum-list ss) \subseteq set (lconjseq ss)
 using flipped-reflections-odd-lconjseq odd-n0 count-notin[of - lconjseq ss]
 by
        fastforce
lemma flipped-reflections-distinct-lconjseq-eq-lconjseq:
 assumes ss \in lists \ S \ distinct \ (lconjseq \ ss)
 shows flipped-reflections (sum-list ss) = set (lconjseq ss)
proof
  from assms(1) show flipped-reflections (sum-list ss) \subseteq set (lconjseq ss)
   using flipped-reflections-in-lconjseq by fast
 show flipped-reflections (sum-list ss) \supseteq set (lconjseq ss)
  proof
   fix t assume t \in set (lconjseq ss)
   moreover with assms(2) have count-list (lconjseq ss) t = 1
      by (simp add: distinct-count-list)
   ultimately show t \in flipped-reflections (sum-list ss)
     using assms(1) flipped-reflections-odd-lconjseq lconjseq-reflections
           fastforce
     by
```

lemma *flipped-reflections-reduced-eq-lconjseq*:

qed qed

```
S-reduced ss \implies flipped-reflections (sum-list ss) = set (lconjseq ss)
 using reduced-word-for-lists[of S] S-reduced-imp-distinct-lconjseq
      flipped-reflections-distinct-lconjseq-eq-lconjseq
 by
       fast
lemma card-flipped-reflections:
 assumes w \in W
 shows card (flipped-reflections w) = S-length w
proof-
 define ss where ss = arg-min length (word-for S w)
 with assms have S-reduced-for w ss
   using genby-S-reduced-word-for-arg-min by simp
 thus ?thesis
   using reduced-word-for-sum-list flipped-reflections-reduced-eq-lconjseq
        S-reduced-imp-distinct-lconjseq distinct-card length-lconjseq[of ss]
        reduced-word-for-length
   by
         fastforce
qed
end
sublocale CoxeterSystem < PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion
proof
```

```
fix ss assume ss: ss \in lists \ S \neg S-reduced ss
 define w where w = sum-list ss
 with ss(1)
   have distinct (lconjseq ss) \implies card (flipped-reflections w) = length ss
   by
         (simp add:
          flipped-reflections-distinct-lconjseq-eq-lconjseq distinct-card
          length-lconjseq)
 moreover from w-def ss have length ss > S-length w using word-length-lt by
fast
 moreover from w-def ss(1) have card (flipped-reflections w) = S-length w
   using special-subgroup-eq-sum-list card-flipped-reflections by fast
 ultimately have \neg distinct (lconjseq ss) by auto
 with w-def ss
   show \exists a \ b \ as \ bs \ cs. \ ss = as @ [a] @ bs @ [b] @ cs \land
          sum-list ss = sum-list (as @ bs @ cs)
   using deletion'
   by
         fast
qed
```

5.3.3 The deletion condition is sufficient

Now we come full circle and show that a pair consisting of a group and a generating set of order-two elements that satisfies the deletion condition affords a presentation that makes it a Coxeter system.

context PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion
begin

```
lemma reducible-by-flipping:
  ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow \neg \ S-reduced ss \Longrightarrow
   \exists xss \ as \ t \ bs. \ flip-altsublist-chain \ (ss \ \# \ xss \ @ \ [as@[t,t]@bs])
proof (induct ss)
  case (Cons s ss)
 show ?case
 proof (cases S-reduced ss)
   case True
   define w where w = sum-list ss
   with True have ss-red-w: reduced-word-for S w ss by fast
   moreover from Cons(2) have s \in S by simp
   ultimately obtain as bs where asbs: reduced-word-for S w (s \# as@bs)
     using Cons(3) exchange by fast
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases w=0)
     case True with asbs show ?thesis
       using reduced-word-for-0-imp-nil by fast
   \mathbf{next}
     case False
     from this obtain xss where flip-altsublist-chain (ss \# xss @ [s\#as@bs])
       using ss-red-w asbs reduced-word-problem by fast
     hence flip-altsublist-chain (
            (s\#ss) \# map ((\#) s) xss @ [[]@[s,s]@(as@bs)]
          )
       using flip-altsublist-chain-map-Cons-grow by fastforce
     thus ?thesis by fast
   ged
 next
   case False
   with Cons(1,2) obtain xss as t bs
     where flip-altsublist-chain (
            (s\#s) \# map ((\#) s) xss @ [(s\#as)@[t,t]@bs]
          )
     using flip-altsublist-chain-map-Cons-grow
     by
          fastforce
   thus ?thesis by fast
  qed
qed (simp add: nil-reduced-word-for-0)
lemma freeliftid-kernel':
  ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow sum-list \ ss = 0 \Longrightarrow Abs-free list \ ss \in Q
proof (induct ss rule: length-induct)
 fix ss
 assume step: \forall ts. length ts < length ss \longrightarrow ts \in lists S \longrightarrow
              sum-list ts = 0 \longrightarrow Abs-freelist ts \in Q
 and set-up: ss \in lists \ S \ sum-list \ ss = 0
 show Abs-freelist ss \in Q
 proof (cases ss=[])
```

case True thus ?thesis using genby-0-closed[of $\bigcup w \in FreeGroup S.$ lconjby w 'P'] (auto simp add: zero-freeword.abs-eq) by \mathbf{next} case False with set-up obtain xss as t bs where xss: flip-altsublist-chain (ss # xss @ [as@[t,t]@bs]) **using** sum-list-zero-nreduced reducible-by-flipping[of ss] by fast with set-up have astbs: length (as@[t,t]@bs) = length ss $as@[t,t]@bs \in lists S$ sum-list (as@[t,t]@bs) = 0**using** flip-altsublist-chain-length[of ss xss as@[t,t]@bs] flip-altsublist-chain-sum-list[of ss xss as@[t,t]@bs]flip-altsublist-chain-lists[of ss xss as@[t,t]@bs]bv autohave *listsS*: $as \in lists \ S \ t \in S \ bs \in lists \ S \ using \ astbs(2)$ by *auto* have sum-list as + (t + t + sum-list bs) = 0using astbs(3) by $(simp \ add: \ add. assoc)$ hence sum-list (as@bs) = 0using listsS(2) by (simp add: genset-order2-add) moreover have length (as@bs) < length ss using astbs(1) by simp moreover have $as@bs \in lists \ S \text{ using } listsS(1,3)$ by simpultimately have Abs-freelist $(as@bs) \in Q$ using step by fast **hence** Abs-freelist as + pair-relator-freeword t t + pa $(-Abs-free list as + (Abs-free list as + Abs-free list bs)) \in Q$ using listsS(1,2) lconjby-Abs-freelist-relator-freeword[of t t as] genby-add-closedby (simp add: Abs-freelist-append[THEN sym] add.assoc[THEN sym]) hence Abs-freelist as + Abs-freelist [t,t] + Abs-freelist bs $\in Q$ using listsS(2) by (simp add: S-relator-freeword Abs-freeletter-add) thus ?thesis using Abs-freelist-append-append [of as [t,t] bs] rev-flip-altsublist-chain[OF xss] flip-altsublist-chain-G-in-Q[of as@[t,t]@bs rev xss ss]bv simp qed qed lemma freeliftid-kernel: **assumes** $c \in FreeGroup \ S$ freeliftid c = 0shows $c \in Q$ proof**from** assms(2) **have** freeliftid (Abs-freeword (freeword c)) = 0 **by** (*simp add: freeword-inverse*) with assms(1) have sum-list (map fst (freeword c)) = 0 using FreeGroup-def freeword freeliftid-Abs-freeword-conv-sum-list by fastforce with *assms*(1) show *?thesis*

```
using Free Group-def freeliftid-kernel'[of map fst (freeword c)]
        Q-freelist-freeword
         fastforce
   by
qed
lemma induced-id-kernel:
 c \in FreeGroup \ S \Longrightarrow induced-id \ ([FreeGroup \ S|c|Q]) = 0 \Longrightarrow c \in Q
 by (simp add:
      freeliftid-kernel
      GroupByPresentationInducedFun.induced-hom-equality
        OF GroupByPresentationInducedFun-S-P-id
      ]
    )
theorem CoxeterSystem: CoxeterSystem S
proof (rule CoxeterSystemI)
 fix x assume x: x \in G induced-id x = 0
 from x(1) obtain c where c \in FreeGroup S x = ([FreeGroup S|c|Q])
   using Group.quotient-group-UN FreeGroup-Group by fast
 with x(2) show x=0
   using induced-id-kernel
        Group.quotient-identity-rule[OF FreeGroup-Group]
        Group By Presentation. Q-subgroup-FreeS[OF Group By Presentation-S-P]
        GroupByPresentation.normal-Q[OF GroupByPresentation-S-P]
   by
         auto
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

5.3.4 The Coxeter system associated to a thin chamber complex with many foldings

We now show that the fundamental automorphisms in a thin chamber complex with many foldings satisfy the deletion condition, and hence form a Coxeter system.

context ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings begin

```
lemma not-reduced-word-not-min-gallery:

assumes ss \in lists S \neg reduced-word S ss

shows \neg min-gallery (map (\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C\theta) (sums ss))

proof (cases ss rule: list-cases-Cons-snoc)

case Nil with assms(2) show ?thesis using nil-reduced-word-for-\theta by auto

next

case (Single s) with assms show ?thesis

using zero-notin-S reduced-word-singleton[of s S] by fastforce

next

case (Cons-snoc s ts t) have ss: ss = s\#ts@[t] by fact
```

define Ms where $Ms = map (\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C0) (map ((+) s) (sums ts))$ with ss have C0-ms-ss-C0: map $(\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C0)$ (sums ss) = $C0 \ \# Ms \ @ [sum-list ss \ \hookrightarrow \ C0]$ (simp add: sums-snoc zero-permutation.rep-eq) by define rs where rs = arg-min length (word-for S (sum-list ss)) with assms(1) have $rs: rs \in lists \ S \ sum-list \ rs = sum-list \ ss$ using arg-min-natI [of $\lambda rs.$ word-for S (sum-list ss) rs ss length] by auto show ?thesis **proof** (cases rs rule: list-cases-Cons-snoc) case Nil hence sum-list ss ' $\rightarrow C\theta = C\theta$ using rs(2) by (fastforce simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq) with C0-ms-ss-C0 show ?thesis by simp next **case** (Single r) from Single have min-gallery $[C0, r' \rightarrow C0]$ using rs(1) fundchamber fundchamber-S-chamber fundchamber-S-adjacent fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber (fastforce intro: min-gallery-adj) bv with Single C0-ms-ss-C0 Ms-def show ?thesis using rs(2) min-galleryD-min-betw[of C0 Ms sum-list ss \rightarrow C0 []] *min-galleryD-gallery* by (fastforce simp add: length-sums) \mathbf{next} **case** (Cons-snoc p qs q) define Ns where $Ns = map (\lambda w. w \rightarrow C\theta) (map ((+) p) (sums qs))$ from assms rs-def have length rs < length ssusing word-length-lt[of ss S]reduced-word-for-length reduced-word-for-arg-min[of ss S] by force with Cons-snoc ss Ms-def Ns-def have length Ns < length Ms**by** (*simp add: length-sums*) moreover from Ns-def Cons-snoc have gallery (C0 # Ns @ [sum-list ss \rightarrow C0]) using rs S-list-image-gallery[of rs] bv (auto simp add: sums-snoc zero-permutation.rep-eq) ultimately show ?thesis using C0-ms-ss-C0 not-min-galleryI-betw by auto qed qed

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma } S\text{-list-not-min-gallery-double-split:} \\ \textbf{assumes } ss \in lists \; S \; ss \neq [] \; \neg \; min\text{-gallery } (map \; (\lambda w. \; w' \rightarrow C0) \; (sums \; ss)) \\ \textbf{shows} \\ \exists f \; g \; as \; s \; bs \; t \; cs. \\ & (f,g) \in foldpairs \; \land \\ & sum\text{-list } \; as \; ' \rightarrow \; C0 \; \in \; f \vdash \mathcal{C} \; \land \\ & sum\text{-list } \; (as@[s]) \; ' \rightarrow \; C0 \; \in \; g \vdash \mathcal{C} \; \land \\ & sum\text{-list } \; (as@[s]) \; ' \rightarrow \; C0 \; \in \; g \vdash \mathcal{C} \; \land \\ & sum\text{-list } \; (as@[s]@bs) \; ' \rightarrow \; C0 \; \in \; g \vdash \mathcal{C} \; \land \\ \end{array}$

sum-list (as@[s]@bs@[t]) $\rightarrow C0 \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \land$ ss = as@[s]@bs@[t]@csproofdefine Cs where $Cs = map (\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C\theta) (sums ss)$ **moreover from** assms(1) Cs-def have gallery Cs using S-list-image-gallery by fastforce **moreover from** assms(1) Cs-def have {} \notin set (wall-crossings Cs) using S-list-image-crosses-walls by fastforce ultimately obtain f g As A B Bs E F Fswhere fg : $(f,g) \in foldpairs$ and $: A \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} B \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} E \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} F \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}$ sepand decomp-cases: $Cs = As@[A,B,F]@Fs \lor Cs = As@[A,B]@Bs@[E,F]@Fs$ using assms(3) not-min-gallery-double-split[of Cs] by blastshow ?thesis **proof** (cases Cs = As@[A,B,F]@Fs) case True define bs :: a permutation list where <math>bs = []from True Cs-def obtain as s t cs where $ss = as@[s,t]@cs A = sum-list as ' \rightarrow CO B = sum-list (as@[s]) ' \rightarrow CO$ $F = sum\text{-list} (as@[s,t]) \hookrightarrow C0$ using pullback-sums-map-middle3 [of $\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C0$ ss As A B F Fs] by autowith sep(1,2,4) bs-def have $\textit{sum-list as } \hookrightarrow C0 \in f \vdash \mathcal{C} \textit{ sum-list } (as@[s]) \ \hookrightarrow C0 \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}$ sum-list (as@[s]@bs) $\rightarrow C0 \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}$ sum-list (as@[s]@bs@[t]) $\rightarrow C0 \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}$ ss = as@[s]@bs@[t]@csby *auto* with fg show ?thesis by blast \mathbf{next} case False with Cs-def decomp-cases obtain as s bs t cs where $ss = as@[s]@bs@[t]@cs A = sum-list as \rightarrow C0 B = sum-list (as@[s]) \rightarrow C0$ $E = sum\text{-list} (as@[s]@bs) \rightarrow C0 F = sum\text{-list} (as@[s]@bs@[t]) \rightarrow C0$ using *pullback-sums-map-double-middle2* of $\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C0$ ss As A B Bs E F Fs by autowith sep have sum-list as $\hookrightarrow C0 \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}$ sum-list (as@[s]) $\hookrightarrow C0 \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}$ sum-list (as@[s]@bs) $\rightarrow C0 \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}$ sum-list (as@[s]@bs@[t]) $\rightarrow C0 \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}$ ss = as@[s]@bs@[t]@csby *auto* with fg show ?thesis by blast qed qed

lemma *fold-end-sum-chain-fg*:

fixes $fg :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **defines** s : s \equiv induced-automorph f g **assumes** $fg: (f,g) \in foldpairs$ and $as: as \in lists S$ and s : $s \in S$ sep: sum-list as ' $\rightarrow C0 \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}$ sum-list (as@[s]) ' $\rightarrow C0 \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}$ and shows $bs \in lists S \Longrightarrow$ s 'sum-list (as@[s]@bs) ' $\rightarrow C0 = sum$ -list (as@bs) ' $\rightarrow C0$ prooffrom fg obtain C where C: OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C using foldpairs-def by fast show $bs \in lists S \implies s$ 'sum-list (as@[s]@bs) ' $\rightarrow C0 = sum-list$ (as@bs) ' $\rightarrow C0$ proof (induct bs rule: rev-induct) case Nil from s as s sep C show ?case using sum-list-S-in-W[of as] sum-list-append[of as [s]] fundchamber-WS-image-adjacent (auto simp add: bv Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. indaut-adj-half chsys-im-fg) next $\mathbf{case}~(snoc~b~bs)$ define bCO B where $bCO = b' \rightarrow CO$ and $B = sum-list (as@bs)' \rightarrow CO$ define y where $y = C\theta \cap bC\theta$ define z z'where z = s 'sum-list (as@[s]@bs) ' $\rightarrow y$ and $z' = sum\text{-list} (as@bs) \hookrightarrow y$ from snoc B-def have B': s 'sum-list (as@[s]@bs) ' $\rightarrow C0 = B$ by simp obtain φ where φ : label-wrt C0 φ using ex-label-map by fast from bC0-def y-def snoc(2) obtain u where u: bC0 = insert u y**using** fundchamber-S-adjacent[of b] adjacent-sym fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber adjacent-int-decomp[of bC0 C0]by (auto simp add: Int-commute) define v v'where v = s (sum-list (as@[s]@bs) $\rightarrow u$) and $v' = sum\text{-list} (as@bs) \rightarrow u$ **from** bC0-def u v-def z-def v'-def z'-def have ins-vz: s 'sum-list (as@[s]@bs@[b]) ' $\rightarrow C0 = insert v z$ and ins-vz': sum-list (as@bs@[b]) $\rightarrow C0 = insert v' z'$ using image-insert[of permutation (sum-list (as@[s]@bs)) u y, THEN sym] image-insert[of s sum-list $(as@[s]@bs) \rightarrow u \text{ sum-list } (as@[s]@bs)' \rightarrow y$, THEN sym] image-insert[of permutation (sum-list (as@bs)) u y, THEN sym] (auto simp add: plus-permutation.rep-eq image-comp) by
from as $s \ snoc(2)$ have sums: sum-list $(as@[s]@bs) \in W$ sum-list $(as@bs) \in W$ sum-list $(as@[s]@bs@[b]) \in W$ sum-list $(as@bs@[b]) \in W$ **using** sum-list-S-in-W[of as@[s]@bs] sum-list-S-in-W[of as@bs] sum-list-S-in-W[of as@[s]@bs@[b]] sum-list-S-in-W[of as@bs@[b]] by auto from $u \ bCO\text{-}def \ snoc(2)$ have $u: u \in \bigcup X$ using fundchamber-S-chamber[of b] chamberD-simplex[of bC0] by auto moreover from as $s \ snoc(2)$ u have sum-list $(as@[s]@bs) \rightarrow u \in \bigcup X$ using sums(1)ChamberComplexEndomorphism.vertex-map[OF W-endomorphism] fastforce by ultimately have $\varphi v = \varphi v'$ using s v-def v'-def sums(1,2) W-respects-labels[OF φ , of sum-list (as@[s]@bs) uW-respects-labels [OF φ , of sum-list (as@bs) u] *OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-resplabels* $OF \ C \ \varphi$ 1 by simp moreover from s have chamber (insert v z) chamber (insert v' z') using sums(3,4)fundchamber-W-image-chamber[of sum-list (as@[s]@bs@[b])]*OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-chmap*[OF Cfundchamber-W-image-chamber[of sum-list (as@bs@[b])](auto simp add: ins-vz[THEN sym] ins-vz'[THEN sym]) by moreover from y-def z-def z'-def bC0-def B-def snoc(2) s have $z \triangleleft B z' \triangleleft B$ using B' sums(1,2) fundchamber-S-adjacent[of b] *fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber*[*of b*] adjacent-int-facet1 [of C0] W-endomorphism[of sum-list (as@bs)] W-endomorphism[of sum-list (as@[s]@bs)] fundchamber fundchamber-W-image-chamber [of sum-list (as@[s]@bs)]] ChamberComplexEndomorphism.facet-map[of X]*OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-morph*[OF CChamberComplexEndomorphism.facet-map[of X s sum-list (as@[s]@bs) $\rightarrow C0$] by auto

moreover from snoc(2) *B-def* s **have** *insert* $v \ z \neq B$ *insert* $v' \ z' \neq B$ **using** $sum-list-append[of \ as@[s]@bs \ [b]]$ $sum-list-append[of \ as@bs \ [b]]$

```
fundchamber-next-WS-image-neq[of b sum-list (as@[s]@bs)]
                            fundchamber-next-WS-image-neq[of b sum-list (as@bs)]
                            OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-aut[
                                 OF C
                            ChamberComplexAutomorphism.bij bij-is-inj B'
                            inj-eq-image
                                 of s sum-list (as@[s]@bs@[b]) '\rightarrow C0 sum-list (as@[s]@bs) '\rightarrow C0
                               (auto simp add: ins-vz[THEN sym] ins-vz'[THEN sym])
              by
         ultimately show ?case
              using B-def sums(2) fundchamber-W-image-chamber[of sum-list (as@bs)]
                            label-wrt-eq-on-adjacent-vertex [OF \varphi, of v v' B z z']
                               (auto simp add: ins-vz[THEN sym] ins-vz'[THEN sym])
              by
    qed
qed
lemma fold-end-sum-chain-gf:
    fixes f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a
    defines s \equiv induced-automorph f g
    assumes fg: (f,g) \in foldpairs
    and
                            as \in lists \ S \in S \ bs \in lists \ S
                       sum-list as '\rightarrow C0 \in g \vdash C
                       sum-list (as@[s]) \hookrightarrow C0 \in f \vdash \mathcal{C}
    shows s 'sum-list (as@[s]@bs) '\rightarrow C0 = sum-list (as@bs) '\rightarrow C0
proof-
     from fg obtain C where C: OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C
         using foldpairs-def by fast
    from assms show ?thesis
         using foldpairs-sym fold-end-sum-chain-fg[of g f as s bs]
                        OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.induced-automorphism-sym[OF C]
         by
                          simp
qed
lemma fold-middle-sum-chain:
    assumes fg: (f,g) \in foldpairs
                            S \hspace{0.1 in}:\hspace{0.1 in} as \hspace{0.1 in} \in \hspace{0.1 in} lists \hspace{0.1 in} S \hspace{0.1 in} s \hspace{0.1 in} \in S \hspace{0.1 in} ss \hspace{0.1 in} \in S \hspace{0.1 in} ss \hspace{0.1 in} \in \hspace{0.1 in} lists \hspace{0.1 in} S \hspace{0.1 in} t \hspace{0.1 in} \in S \hspace{0.1 in} ss \hspace{0.1 in} \in \hspace{0.1 in} lists \hspace{0.1 in} S \hspace{0.1 in} t \hspace{0.1 in} ss \hspace{0.1 in} \in \hspace{0.1 in} lists \hspace{0.1 in} S \hspace{0.1 in} t \hspace{0.1 in} ss \hspace{0.1 in} t \hspace{0.1 in} ss \hspace{0.1 in} t \hspace{0.1 in} ss \hspace{0
    and
                            sep: sum-list as '\rightarrow C0 \in f \vdash C
    and
                                      sum-list (as@[s]) \hookrightarrow C\theta \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}
                                       sum-list (as@[s]@bs) \rightarrow C0 \in g \vdash \mathcal{C} sum-list (as@[s]@bs@[t]) \rightarrow C0
\in f \vdash \mathcal{C}
    shows
                             sum-list (as@[s]@bs@[t]@cs) '\rightarrow C0 = sum-list (as@bs@cs) '\rightarrow C0
proof-
     define s where s = induced-automorph f g
     from fg obtain C
         where OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C
         using foldpairs-def
         by
                          fast
```

```
then have id 'sum-list (as@[s]@bs@[t]@cs) '\rightarrow C0 = sum-list (as@bs@cs) '\rightarrow
C0
   using s-def fg S sep fold-end-sum-chain-gf[of f g as@[s]@bs t cs]
         fold-end-sum-chain-fg[of f g as s bs@cs]
          (simp add:
   by
           image-comp[THEN sym]
           Opposed {\it ThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-order2[}
             THEN sym]
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma S-list-not-min-gallery-deletion:
  fixes ss :: 'a permutation list
  defines w: w \equiv sum-list ss
 assumes ss: ss \in lists \ S \ ss \neq [] \neg min-gallery (map (\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C\theta) (sums \ ss))
  shows \exists a \ b \ as \ bs \ cs. \ ss = as@[a]@bs@[b]@cs \land w = sum-list \ (as@bs@cs)
proof-
  from w ss(1) have w-W: w \in W using sum-list-S-in-W by fast
  define Cs where Cs = map (\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C0) (sums ss)
  from ss obtain f g as s bs t cs
   where fg : (f,g) \in foldpairs
   and sep : sum-list as \hookrightarrow C0 \in f \vdash C
                 sum-list (as@[s]) \hookrightarrow C0 \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}
                 sum-list (as@[s]@bs) \hookrightarrow C\theta \in g \vdash \mathcal{C}
                 sum-list (as@[s]@bs@[t]) \hookrightarrow C0 \in f \vdash C
   and decomp: ss = as@[s]@bs@[t]@cs
   using S-list-not-min-gallery-double-split[of ss]
   by
          blast
  from fg sep decomp w ss(1)
   have w' \rightarrow C\theta = sum\text{-list} (as@bs@cs) ' \rightarrow C\theta
   using fold-middle-sum-chain
   by
          auto
  with ss(1) decomp have w = sum-list (as@bs@cs)
   using w-W sum-list-S-in-W[of as@bs@cs]
          (auto intro: inj-onD fundchamber-W-image-inj-on)
   bv
  with decomp show ?thesis by fast
qed
lemma deletion:
  ss \in lists \ S \Longrightarrow \neg reduced\text{-word} \ S \ ss \Longrightarrow
   \exists a \ b \ as \ bs \ cs. \ ss = as@[a]@bs@[b]@cs \land sum-list \ ss = sum-list \ (as@bs@cs)
```

```
using nil-reduced-word-for-0[of S] not-reduced-word-not-min-gallery
S-list-not-min-gallery-deletion
by fastforce
```

lemma PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion: PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion S using S-add-order2 deletion by unfold-locales simp

```
lemmaCoxeterSystem: CoxeterSystem SusingPreCoxeterSystemWithDeletionPreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion.CoxeterSystembyfast
```

end

5.4 Coxeter complexes

5.4.1 Locale and complex definitions

Now we add in the assumption that the generating set is finite, and construct the associated Coxeter complex from the poset of special cosets.

locale CoxeterComplex = CoxeterSystem S
for S :: 'w::group-add set
+ assumes finite-genset: finite S
begin

definition TheComplex :: 'w set set set where TheComplex \equiv ordering.PosetComplex (\supseteq) (\supset) \mathcal{P} abbreviation $\Sigma \equiv$ TheComplex

end

5.4.2 As a simplicial complex

Here we record the fact that the Coxeter complex associated to a Coxeter system is a simplicial complex, and note that the poset of special cosets is complex-like. This last fact allows us to reason about the complex by reasoning about the poset, via the poset isomorphism *ComplexLikePoset.smap*.

context CoxeterComplex
begin

```
special-cosets-below-in
   by
          force
\mathbf{qed}
lemma SimplicialComplex-\Sigma: SimplicialComplex \Sigma
  unfolding TheComplex-def
proof (rule ordering.poset-is-SimplicialComplex)
  show ordering (\supseteq) (\supset) ...
  show \forall X \in \mathcal{P}. supset-simplex-like (\mathcal{P} \supseteq X)
    using simplex-like-special-cosets by fast
qed
lemma ComplexLikePoset-special-cosets: ComplexLikePoset (\supseteq) (\supset) \mathcal{P}
 using simplex-like-special-cosets special-cosets-has-bottom special-cosets-have-glbs
         unfold-locales
 by
abbreviation smap \equiv ordering.poset-simplex-map (\supset) (\supset) \mathcal{P}
lemmas smap-def = ordering.poset-simplex-map-def[OF supset-poset, of \mathcal{P}]
lemma ordsetmap-smap: \llbracket X \in \mathcal{P}; Y \in \mathcal{P}; X \supseteq Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow smap X \subseteq smap Y
  using ComplexLikePoset.ordsetmap-smap[OF ComplexLikePoset-special-cosets]
        smap-def
  by
         simp
lemma rev-ordsetmap-smap: [\![X \in \mathcal{P}; Y \in \mathcal{P}; smap \ X \subseteq smap \ Y]\!] \Longrightarrow X \supseteq Y
  using ComplexLikePoset.rev-ordsetmap-smap[
          OF ComplexLikePoset-special-cosets
        smap-def
  by
         simp
lemma smap-onto-PosetComplex: smap ' \mathcal{P} = \Sigma
  using ComplexLikePoset.smap-onto-PosetComplex[
          OF ComplexLikePoset-special-cosets
       1
        smap-def TheComplex-def
 by
         simp
lemmas simplices-conv-special-cosets = smap-onto-PosetComplex[THEN sym]
lemma smap-into-PosetComplex: X \in \mathcal{P} \Longrightarrow smap X \in \Sigma
  using smap-onto-PosetComplex by fast
lemma smap-pseudominimal:
  w \in W \Longrightarrow s \in S \Longrightarrow smap \ (w + o \ \langle S - \{s\} \rangle) = \{w + o \ \langle S - \{s\} \rangle\}
```

using smap-def[of $w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle$] special-coset-pseudominimal-in-below-in[of $w S - \{s\}$]

 $exclude-one-is-pseudominimal-in-below-in[of \ w \ S-\{s\}]$

by auto

```
lemma exclude-one-notin-smap-singleton:
  s \in S \implies w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle \notin smap (w + o \langle \{s\} \rangle)
 using smap-def[of w + o \langle \{s\} \rangle]
       supset-pseudominimal-inD1 [of \mathcal{P} \supseteq (w + o \langle \{s\} \rangle) w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle]
       special-coset-subset-rev-mono[of \{s\} S-\{s\}]
 by
        auto
lemma maxsimp-vertices: w \in W \implies s \in S \implies w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle \in smap \{w\}
  using special-cosetsI[of S - \{s\}] special-coset-singleton
       ordsetmap-smap[of w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle] smap-pseudominimal
 by (simp add: genby-lcoset-refl)
lemma maxsimp-singleton:
  assumes w \in W
 shows SimplicialComplex.maxsimp \Sigma (smap \{w\})
proof (rule SimplicialComplex.maxsimpI, rule SimplicialComplex-\Sigma)
  from assms show smap \{w\} \in \Sigma
   using special-coset-singleton smap-into-PosetComplex by fast
\mathbf{next}
  fix z assume z: z \in \Sigma smap \{w\} \subseteq z
 from z(1) obtain X where X: X \in \mathcal{P} \ z = smap \ X
    using simplices-conv-special-cosets by auto
  with assms z(2) have X = \{w\}
   using special-coset-singleton rev-ordsetmap-smap special-coset-nempty by fast
  with X(2) show z = smap \{w\} by fast
qed
lemma maxsimp-is-singleton:
 assumes SimplicialComplex.maxsimp \Sigma x
 shows
           \exists w \in W. smap \{w\} = x
proof-
 from assms obtain X where X: X \in \mathcal{P} smap X = x
   using SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-simplex[OF SimplicialComplex-\Sigma]
         simplices-conv-special-cosets
   by
          auto
 from X(1) obtain w T where wT: w \in W T \in Pow S X = w + o \langle T \rangle
   using special-cosets-def by auto
  from wT(1) have \{w\} \in \mathcal{P} using special-coset-singleton by fast
  moreover with X wT(3) have x \subseteq smap \{w\}
   using genby-lcoset-refl ordsetmap-smap by fast
  ultimately show ?thesis
   using assms wT(1) smap-into-PosetComplex
         SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-maximal[OF SimplicialComplex-\Sigma]
   by
          fast
qed
```

lemma massimp-vertex-conv-special-coset:

 $w \in W \Longrightarrow X \in smap \{w\} \Longrightarrow \exists s \in S. X = w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle$ **using** smap-def special-coset-pseudominimal-in-below-in[of w {}] (simp add: genby-lcoset-empty) by **lemma** vertices: $w \in W \implies s \in S \implies w + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle \in \bigcup \Sigma$ using maxsimp-singleton SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-simplex[OF Simplicial- $Complex-\Sigma$] maxsimp-vertices by fast ${\bf lemma}\ smap 0 \text{-} conv\text{-} special\text{-} subgroups:$ smap $\theta = (\lambda s. \langle S - \{s\} \rangle)$ 'S using genby-0-closed maxsimp-vertices maxsimp-vertex-conv-special-coset by force **lemma** S-bij-betw-chamber0: bij-betw ($\lambda s. \langle S-\{s\}\rangle$) S (smap 0) unfolding *bij-betw-def* proof show inj-on ($\lambda s. \langle S - \{s\} \rangle$) S **proof** (*rule inj-onI*) fix $s \ t \ \text{show} \ [\![\ s \in S; \ t \in S; \ \langle S - \{s\} \rangle = \langle S - \{t\} \rangle \]\!] \implies s = t$ using inj-onD[OF special-subgroup-inj, of $S - \{s\}$ $S - \{t\}$] by fast qed **qed** (*rule smap0-conv-special-subgroups*[*THEN sym*]) **lemma** *smap-singleton-conv-W-image*: $w \in W \implies smap \{w\} = ((+o) \ w) \ (smap \ 0)$ **using** genby-0-closed [of S] maxsimp-vertices [of 0] maxsimp-vertices [of w] maxsimp-vertex-conv-special-coset by force **lemma** *W*-lcoset-bij-betw-singletons: assumes $w \in W$ **shows** bij-betw ((+o) w) (smap 0) (smap $\{w\}$) unfolding *bij-betw-def* **proof** (*rule conjI*, *rule inj-onI*) fix X Y assume XY: $X \in smap \ 0 \ Y \in smap \ 0 \ w + o \ X = w + o \ Y$ from XY(1,2) obtain sx sy where $X = \langle S - \{sx\} \rangle Y = \langle S - \{sy\} \rangle$ using massimp-vertex-conv-special-coset of 0 X maxsimp-vertex-conv-special-coset [of 0 Y] genby-0-closed [of S] autoby with XY(3) show X = Yusing inj-onD[OF special-coset-inj, of $w S - \{sx\} S - \{sy\}$] by force **qed** (rule smap-singleton-conv-W-image[THEN sym], rule assms) lemma facets: assumes $w \in W \ s \in S$ **shows** smap $(w + o \langle \{s\} \rangle) \lhd smap \{w\}$

```
proof (
```

```
rule facetrelI, rule exclude-one-notin-smap-singleton, rule assms(2),
 rule order-antisym
)
 show smap \{w\} \subseteq insert (w + o \langle S - \{s\}\rangle) (smap (w + o \langle \{s\}\rangle))
 proof
   fix X assume X \in smap \{w\}
   with assms(1) obtain t where t \in S X = w + o \langle S - \{t\} \rangle
     using maxsimp-vertex-conv-special-coset by fast
   with assms show X \in insert (w + o \langle S - \{s\}\rangle) (smap (w + o \langle \{s\}\rangle))
     using exclude-one-is-pseudominimal-in-below-in smap-def
     by
            (cases t=s) auto
 qed
 from assms show smap \{w\} \supseteq insert (w + o \langle S - \{s\}\rangle) (smap (w + o \langle \{s\}\rangle))
   using genby-lcoset-refl special-cosets I[of \{s\}] special-coset-singleton
         ordsetmap-smap maxsimp-vertices
   by
          fast
qed
lemma facets': w \in W \implies s \in S \implies smap \{w, w+s\} \triangleleft smap \{w\}
  using facets by (simp add: genset-order2-add genby-lcoset-order2)
lemma adjacent: w \in W \implies s \in S \implies smap \{w+s\} \sim smap \{w\}
  using facets'[of w s] genby-genset-closed genby-add-closed[of w S]
       facets' [of w+s s]
 by
        (
         auto intro: adjacentI
         simp add: genset-order2-add add.assoc insert-commute
       )
lemma singleton-adjacent-0: s \in S \implies smap \{s\} \sim smap 0
```

using genby-genset-closed genby-0-closed facets'[of 0] facets'[of s] by (fastforce intro: adjacentI simp add: genset-order2-add insert-commute)

 \mathbf{end}

5.4.3 As a chamber complex

Now we verify that a Coxeter complex is a chamber complex.

```
context CoxeterComplex
begin
```

abbreviation chamber \equiv SimplicialComplex.maxsimp Σ **abbreviation** gallery \equiv SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain Σ

lemmas chamber-singleton = maxsimp-singleton **lemmas** chamber-vertex-conv-special-coset = maxsimp-vertex-conv-special-coset

```
lemmas chamber-vertices
                                         = maxsimp-vertices
lemmas chamber-is-singleton
                                         = maxsimp-is-singleton
                    = SimplicialComplex.faces
                                                         [OF SimplicialComplex-\Sigma]
lemmas faces
lemmas gallery-def = SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain-def [OF SimplicialCom-
plex-\Sigma
lemmas gallery-rev = SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain-rev [OF SimplicialCom-
plex-\Sigma
lemmas chamberD-simplex =
 SimplicialComplex.maxsimpD-simplex[OF SimplicialComplex-\Sigma]
lemmas gallery-CConsI =
 SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain-CConsI[OF SimplicialComplex-\Sigma]
lemmas gallery-overlap-join =
 SimplicialComplex.maxsimpchain-overlap-join[OF SimplicialComplex-\Sigma]
lemma word-gallery-to-0:
 ss \neq [] \implies ss \in lists \ S \implies \exists xs. \ gallery \ (smap \ \{sum-list \ ss\} \ \# \ xs \ @ \ [smap \ 0])
proof (induct ss rule: rev-nonempty-induct)
 case (single s)
 hence gallery (smap {sum-list [s]} # [] @ [smap 0])
   using genby-genset-closed genby-0-closed chamber-singleton
        singleton-adjacent-0 gallery-def
   by
         auto
 thus ?case by fast
\mathbf{next}
 case (snoc \ s \ ss)
 from snoc(2,3) obtain xs where gallery (smap \{sum-list ss\} \# xs @ [smap 0])
   by auto
 moreover from snoc(3) have chamber (smap \{sum-list (ss@[s])\})
   using special-subgroup-eq-sum-list chamber-singleton by fast
 ultimately
   have gallery (smap {sum-list (ss@[s])} #
           (smap \{sum\ list \ ss\} \ \# \ xs) \ @ \ [smap \ 0])
   using snoc(3) special-subgroup-eq-sum-list adjacent[of sum-list ss s]
         (auto intro: gallery-CConsI)
   by
 thus ?case by fast
qed
lemma gallery-to-0:
 assumes w \in W \ w \neq 0
 shows \exists xs. gallery (smap \{w\} \# xs @ [smap 0])
proof-
 from assms(1) obtain ss where ss: ss \in lists \ S \ w = sum-list \ ss
   using special-subgroup-eq-sum-list by auto
 with assms(2) show ?thesis using word-gallery-to-0[of ss] by fastforce
qed
```

```
lemma ChamberComplex-\Sigma: ChamberComplex \Sigma
proof (intro-locales, rule SimplicialComplex-\Sigma, unfold-locales)
 fix y assume y \in \Sigma
 from this obtain X where X: X \in \mathcal{P} \ y = smap \ X
   using simplices-conv-special-cosets by auto
  from X(1) obtain w T where w \in W X = w + o \langle T \rangle
   using special-cosets-def by auto
  with X show \exists x. chamber x \land y \subseteq x
   {\bf using} \ genby-lcoset\ refl\ special\ coset\ singleton\ ordset map\ smap
         chamber-singleton
   by
         fastforce
\mathbf{next}
 fix x y
 assume xy: x \neq y chamber x chamber y
 from xy(2,3) obtain w w'
   where ww': w \in W x = smap \{w\} w' \in W y = smap \{w'\}
   using chamber-is-singleton
          blast
   by
  show \exists zs. gallery (x \# zs @ [y])
 proof (cases w=0 w'=0 rule: two-cases)
   case both with xy(1) ww'(2,4) show ?thesis by fast
 \mathbf{next}
   case one with ww'(2-4) show ?thesis
     using gallery-to-0 gallery-rev by fastforce
 \mathbf{next}
   case other with ww'(1,2,4) show ?thesis using gallery-to-0 by auto
  \mathbf{next}
   case neither
   from this ww' obtain xs ys
     where gallery (x \# xs @ [smap 0]) gallery (smap 0 \# ys @ [y])
     using gallery-to-0 gallery-rev
     by
            force
   hence gallery (x \# (xs @ smap \ 0 \# ys) @ [y])
     using gallery-overlap-join[of x # xs] by simp
   thus ?thesis by fast
 qed
qed
lemma card-chamber: chamber x \Longrightarrow card x = card S
  using bij-betw-same-card[OF S-bij-betw-chamber0] chamber-singleton
       genby-0-closed[of S]
       ChamberComplex.chamber-card[OF ChamberComplex-\Sigma, of smap 0]
 by
        simp
lemma vertex-conv-special-coset:
  X \in \bigcup \Sigma \Longrightarrow \exists w \ s. \ w \in W \land s \in S \land X = w + o \ \langle S - \{s\} \rangle
 using ChamberComplex.simplex-in-max[OF ChamberComplex-\Sigma] chamber-is-singleton
       chamber-vertex-conv-special-coset
```

by fast

5.4.4 The Coxeter complex associated to a thin chamber complex with many foldings

Having previously verified that the fundamental automorphisms in a thin chamber complex with many foldings form a Coxeter system, we now record the existence of a chamber complex isomorphism onto the associated Coxeter complex.

context ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings begin

```
lemma CoxeterComplex: CoxeterComplex S
by (
    rule CoxeterComplex.intro, rule CoxeterSystem, unfold-locales,
```

```
rule finite-S
```

```
abbreviation \Sigma \equiv CoxeterComplex. TheComplex S
```

```
lemma S-list-not-min-gallery-not-reduced:

assumes ss \neq [] \neg min-gallery (map (\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C0) (sums ss))

shows \neg reduced-word S ss

proof (cases ss \in lists S)

case True

obtain a b as bs cs

where ss = as@[a]@bs@[b]@cs sum-list ss = sum-list (as@bs@cs)

using S-list-not-min-gallery-deletion [OF True assms]

by blast

with True show ?thesis using not-reduced-word-for[of as@bs@cs] by auto

next

case False thus ?thesis using reduced-word-for-lists by fast

qed

lemma reduced-S-list-min-gallery:
```

```
ss \neq [] \implies reduced-word S ss \implies min-gallery (map (\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C0) (sums ss))
using S-list-not-min-gallery-not-reduced by fast
```

```
lemma fundchamber-vertex-stabilizer1:

fixes t

defines v: v \equiv fundantivertex t

assumes tw: t \in S \ w \in W \ w \rightarrow v = v

shows w \in \langle S - \{t\} \rangle

proof-

from v tw(1) have v-C0: v \in C0 using fundantivertex by simp

define ss where ss = arg-min length (word-for S w)

moreover
```

 \mathbf{end}

have reduced-word S as \implies sum-list as $\rightarrow v = v \implies$ sum-list as $\in \langle S - \{t\} \rangle$ **proof** (*induct ss*) case (Cons s ss) from Cons(2) have $s-S: s \in S$ using reduced-word-for-lists by fastforce from this obtain f gwhere $fg: (f,g) \in fundfold pairs \ s = Abs-induced-automorph \ f \ g$ by auto from fg(1) have opp-fg: Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings X f g C0 using fundfoldpairs-def by auto define Cs where $Cs = map (\lambda w. w' \rightarrow C0) (sums (s \# ss))$ with Cons(2) have minCs: min-gallery Cs**using** reduced-S-list-min-gallery by fast have sv: $s \rightarrow v = v$ **proof** (cases ss rule: rev-cases) case Nil with Cons(3) show ?thesis by simp next **case** (snoc ts t) define Ms Cn where $Ms = map \ (\lambda w. \ w' \rightarrow C\theta) \ (map \ ((+) \ s) \ (sums \ ts))$ and $Cn = sum\text{-list} (s\#ss) \hookrightarrow C0$ with snoc Cs-def have Cs = C0 # Ms @ [Cn]**by** (*simp add: sums-snoc zero-permutation.rep-eq*) with minCs Cs-def fg have $C0 \in f \vdash C$ $Cn \in g \vdash C$ using sums-Cons-conv-append-tl[THEN sym, of s ss] wall-crossings-subset-walls-betw[of C0 Ms Cn] fundfoldpairs-def the-wall-betw-adj-fundchamber walls-betw-def Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings. basech-half chsys(1)OF opp-fg *OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.separated-by-this-wall-fg* $OF \ opp-fg, \ of \ C0 \ Cn$ (auto simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq) by moreover from Cons(3) Cn-def have $v \in Cn$ using v - C0 by force ultimately show $s \rightarrow v = v$ using v-C0 fq *OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.indaut-wallvertex*[OF opp-fg (simp add: permutation-conv-induced-automorph) by qed moreover from Cons(3) have $0 \rightarrow sum-list \ ss \rightarrow v = s \rightarrow v$ using s-S by (simp add: plus-permutation.rep-eq S-order2-add[THEN sym]) ultimately have sum-list $ss \rightarrow v = v$ by (simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq) with Cons(1,2) have sum-list $ss \in \langle S - \{t\} \rangle$ using reduced-word-Cons-reduce by auto moreover from tw(1) v have $s \in \langle S - \{t\} \rangle$ using sv s-S genby-genset-closed [of s $S - \{t\}$] fundantivertex-unstable

```
fastforce
     by
   ultimately show ?case using genby-add-closed by simp
  qed (simp add: genby-0-closed)
  ultimately show ?thesis
   using tw(2,3) reduced-word-for-genby-sym-arg-min[OF S-sym]
         reduced-word-for-sum-list
          fastforce
   by
qed
lemma fundchamber-vertex-stabilizer2:
 assumes s: s \in S
 defines v: v \equiv fundantivertex s
 shows w \in \langle S - \{s\} \rangle \Longrightarrow w \rightarrow v = v
proof (erule genby.induct)
 show 0 \rightarrow v = v by (simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq)
next
 fix t assume t \in S - \{s\}
 moreover with s v have v \in C \theta \cap t' \rightarrow C \theta
               inj-on-eq-iff[OF fundantivertex-inj-on] fundchamber-S-adjacent
   using
            fundchamber-S-image-neq-fundchamber[THEN not-sym]
            not-the1 [OF adj-antivertex, of C0 t' \rightarrow C0 v] fundantivertex
   unfolding fundantivertex-def
   by
              auto
  ultimately show t \rightarrow v = v
   using S-fixespointwise-fundchamber-image-int fixespointwiseD by fastforce
next
  fix w w' assume ww': w \rightarrow v = v w' \rightarrow v = v
 from ww'(2) have (-w') \rightarrow v = id v
   using plus-permutation.rep-eq[of -w'w']
         (auto simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq[THEN sym])
   by
  with ww'(1) show (w-w') \rightarrow v = v
   using plus-permutation.rep-eq[of w - w'] by simp
\mathbf{qed}
lemma label-wrt-special-coset1:
 assumes label-wrt C0 \varphi fixespointwise \varphi C0 w0 \in W s \in S
 defines v \equiv fundantivertex s
 shows \{w \in W. \ w \to \varphi \ (w \theta \to v) = w \theta \to v\} = w \theta + o \ \langle S - \{s\} \rangle
proof-
  from assms(4,5) have v - C\theta: v \in C\theta using fundantivertex[of s] by simp
 show ?thesis
  proof (rule seteqI)
   fix w assume w \in \{w \in W. w \to (\varphi (w \to v)) = w \to v\}
   hence w: w \in W \ w \to (\varphi \ (w \theta \to v)) = w \theta \to v by auto
   from assms(2,3) have (-w\theta + w) \rightarrow v = \theta \rightarrow v
     using w(2) v-C0 fundchamber chamberD-simplex
           W-respects-labels [OF assms(1)] plus-permutation.rep-eq[of -w0 w0]
     bv
            (fastforce simp add: plus-permutation.rep-eq fixespointwiseD)
   with assms(3-5) show w \in w0 + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle
```

using w(1) genby-uminus-add-closed[of $w0 \ S \ w$] fundchamber-vertex-stabilizer1 by (force simp add: zero-permutation.rep-eq elt-set-plus-def) \mathbf{next} fix w assume w: $w \in w\theta + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle$ from this obtain w1 where w1: w1 $\in \langle S - \{s\} \rangle$ w = w0 + w1 using *elt-set-plus-def* by *blast* moreover with w assms(3) have $w-W: w \in W$ using genby-mono[of $S - \{s\} S$] genby-add-closed by fastforce ultimately show $w \in \{w \in W. w \to (\varphi (w \theta \to v)) = w \theta \to v\}$ using assms(2-5) v-C0 fundchamber chamberD-simplex W-respects-labels [OF assms(1), of w0 v] fundchamber-vertex-stabilizer2[of s w1] (fastforce simp add: fixespointwiseD plus-permutation.rep-eq) by qed qed **lemma** *label-wrt-special-coset1* ': assumes label-wrt C0 φ fixespointwise φ C0 $w0 \in W v \in C0$ **defines** $s \equiv fundantipermutation v$ shows $\{w \in W. w \to \varphi (w \theta \to v) = w \theta \to v\} = w \theta + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle$ using assms fundantipermutation1 fundantivertex-bij-betw bij-betw-f-the-inv-into-f label-wrt-special-coset1 [of $\varphi w0 s$] by fastforce lemma label-wrt-special-coset2': assumes label-wrt C0 φ fixespointwise φ C0 $w0 \in W v \in w0' \rightarrow C0$ **defines** $s \equiv fundantipermutation (\varphi v)$ shows $\{w \in W. w \to \varphi v = v\} = w\theta + o \langle S - \{s\} \rangle$ assms fundchamber chamberD-simplex W-respects-labels using label-wrt-special-coset1'[OF assms(1-3)]by (fastforce simp add: fixespointwiseD) **lemma** *label-stab-map-W-fundchamber-image*: assumes label-wrt $C0 \ \varphi$ fixespointwise $\varphi \ C0 \ w0 \in W$ defines $\psi \equiv \lambda v$. { $w \in W$. $w \to (\varphi v) = v$ } shows $\psi'(w\theta' \rightarrow C\theta) = CoxeterComplex.smap S \{w\theta\}$ **proof** (*rule seteqI*) from assms show $\bigwedge x. x \in CoxeterComplex.smap \ S \{w0\} \Longrightarrow x \in \psi'(w0' \rightarrow C0)$ using CoxeterComplex.chamber-vertex-conv-special-coset[OF CoxeterComplex, of w0label-wrt-special-coset1 fundantivertex by fastforce \mathbf{next} fix x assume $x \in \psi'(w\theta' \rightarrow C\theta)$ from this obtain v where v: $v \in w0' \rightarrow C0 \ x = \psi \ v$ by fast with assms have $x = w\theta + o \langle S - \{fundantipermutation (\varphi v)\} \rangle$

using label-wrt-special-coset2' by fast moreover from v(1) assms(3) have $v \in \bigcup X$ using fundchamber chamberD-simplex W-endomorphism ChamberComplexEndomorphism.vertex-map by fastforce ultimately show $x \in CoxeterComplex.smap \ S \ \{w0\}$ using assms(1,3) label-wrt-elt-image fundantipermutation1 CoxeterComplex.chamber-vertices[OF CoxeterComplex] by fastforce \mathbf{qed} **lemma** *label-stab-map-chamber-map*: assumes φ : label-wrt C0 φ fixespointwise φ C0 $C: chamber \ C$ and defines $\psi: \psi \equiv \lambda v. \{ w \in W. w \rightarrow (\varphi v) = v \}$ shows CoxeterComplex.chamber S (ψ 'C) prooffrom C obtain w where $w: w \in W C = w' \rightarrow C0$ using chamber-eq-W-image by fast with $\varphi \ \psi$ have $\psi \ C = CoxeterComplex.smap \ S \ \{w\}$ **using** *label-stab-map-W-fundchamber-image* **by** *simp* with w(1) show ?thesis **using** CoxeterComplex.chamber-singleton[OF CoxeterComplex] **by** simp qed **lemma** *label-stab-map-inj-on-vertices*: **assumes** φ : label-wrt C0 φ fixespointwise φ C0 defines ψ : $\psi \equiv \lambda v$. { $w \in W$. $w \to (\varphi v) = v$ } shows inj-on ψ ([]X) **proof** (*rule inj-onI*) fix v1 v2 assume v: v1 $\in \bigcup X$ v2 $\in \bigcup X \psi$ v1 = ψ v2 from v(1,2) have $\varphi v: \varphi v1 \in C0 \varphi v2 \in C0$ using label-wrt-elt-image[OF $\varphi(1)$] by auto define s1 s2 where s1 = fundantipermutation (φ v1) and s2 = fundantipermutation $(\varphi \ v2)$ from v(1,2) obtain w1 w2 where $w1 \in W v1 \in w1 \hookrightarrow C0 w2 \in W v2 \in w2 \hookrightarrow C0$ using simplex-in-max chamber-eq-W-image by blast with assms s1-def s2-def have ψv : $\psi v1 = w1 + o \langle S - \{s1\} \rangle \psi v2 = w2 + o$ $\langle S - \{s2\} \rangle$ using label-wrt-special-coset2' by auto with v(3) have $w1 + o \langle S - \{s1\} \rangle = w2 + o \langle S - \{s2\} \rangle$ using label-wrt-special-coset2' by auto with s1-def s2-def have φ v1 = φ v2 **using** *PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion.special-coset-eq-imp-eq-gensets* OF PreCoxeterSystemWithDeletion, of $S - \{s1\} S - \{s2\} w1 w2$ 1 φv fundantipermutation1 [of $\varphi v1$] fundantipermutation1 [of $\varphi v2$] bij-betw-f-the-inv-into-f[OF fundantivertex-bij-betw, of φ v1] bij-betw-f-the-inv-into-f[OF fundantivertex-bij-betw, of φ v2]

fastforce by with $v(3) \ \psi$ show v1 = v2using $\psi v(1)$ genby-0-closed [of S-{s1}] lcoset-refl[of $\langle S-\{s1\} \rangle w1$] by fastforce ged **lemma** *label-stab-map-surj-on-vertices*: assumes label-wrt C0 φ fixespointwise φ C0 defines $\psi \equiv \lambda v. \{ w \in W. w \rightarrow (\varphi v) = v \}$ shows $\psi'(\bigcup X) = \bigcup \Sigma$ **proof** (*rule seteqI*) fix u assume $u \in \psi'(\bigcup X)$ from this obtain v where v: $v \in \bigcup X u = \psi v$ by fast from v(1) obtain w where $w \in W v \in w' \rightarrow C0$ using simplex-in-max chamber-eq-W-image by blast with assms v show $u \in \bigcup \Sigma$ **using** *label-wrt-special-coset2' label-wrt-elt-image*[OF assms(1)] fundantipermutation1 CoxeterComplex.vertices[OF CoxeterComplex] by auto \mathbf{next} fix u assume $u \in \bigcup \Sigma$ from this obtain $w \ s$ where $w \in W \ s \in S \ u = w + o \ \langle S - \{s\} \rangle$ using CoxeterComplex.vertex-conv-special-coset[OF CoxeterComplex] by blast with assms show $u \in \psi'(\bigcup X)$ using label-wrt-special-coset1 fundantivertex fundchamber chamberD-simplex W-endomorphism ChamberComplexEndomorphism.vertex-map by fast qed **lemma** *label-stab-map-bij-betw-vertices*: **assumes** label-wrt C0 φ fixespointwise φ C0 defines $\psi \equiv \lambda v. \{ w \in W. w \rightarrow (\varphi v) = v \}$ bij-betw $\psi (\bigcup X) (\bigcup \Sigma)$ shows unfolding *bij-betw-def* using assms label-stab-map-inj-on-vertices label-stab-map-surj-on-vertices by auto**lemma** *label-stab-map-bij-betw-W-chambers*: **assumes** label-wrt $C0 \varphi$ fixespointwise φ $C0 w 0 \in W$ defines $\psi \equiv \lambda v. \{ w \in W. w \rightarrow (\varphi v) = v \}$ shows *bij-betw* ψ ($w0' \rightarrow C0$) (*CoxeterComplex.smap S* {w0}) unfolding *bij-betw-def* **proof** (rule conjI, rule inj-on-inverseI) define f1 f2 where $f1 = the - inv - into (CoxeterComplex.smap S \theta) ((+o) w\theta)$ and $f_2 = the inv into S (\lambda s. \langle S - \{s\} \rangle)$ define g where $g = ((\rightarrow) w0) \circ fundantivertex \circ f2 \circ f1$

from assms(3) have inj-opw0: inj-on ((+o) w0) (CoxeterComplex.smap S 0)

```
using bij-betw-imp-inj-on[OF CoxeterComplex.W-lcoset-bij-betw-singletons]
         CoxeterComplex
   by
          fast
  have inj-genby-minus-s: inj-on (\lambda s. \langle S - \{s\} \rangle) S
   using bij-betw-imp-inj-on[OF CoxeterComplex.S-bij-betw-chamber0]
         CoxeterComplex
   by
          fast
  fix v assume v: v \in w0' \rightarrow C0
  from this obtain v\theta where v\theta: v\theta \in C\theta v = w\theta \rightarrow v\theta by fast
 from v0(1) have fap-v0: fundantipermutation v0 \in S
   using fundantipermutation 1 by auto
  with assms(3)
   have v0': \langle S - \{fundantipermutation \ v0\} \rangle \in CoxeterComplex.smap \ S \ 0
   using genby-0-closed[of S]
         CoxeterComplex.chamber-vertices[OF CoxeterComplex, of 0]
   by
          simp
  from v0 assess have \psi v = w0 + o \langle S - \{fundantipermutation v0\} \rangle
   using label-wrt-special-coset1 ' by simp
  with f1-def assms(3) f2-def v0 g-def show g(\psi v) = v
   using v0' fap-v0 the-inv-into-f-f[OF inj-opw0]
         the-inv-into-f-f[OF inj-genby-minus-s]
         bij-betw-f-the-inv-into-f[OF fundantivertex-bij-betw]
   by
          simp
next
  from assms show \psi'(w0 \rightarrow C0) = CoxeterComplex.smap S \{w0\}
   using label-stab-map-W-fundchamber-image by simp
\mathbf{qed}
lemma label-stab-map-surj-on-simplices:
 assumes \varphi: label-wrt C0 \varphi fixespointwise \varphi C0
 defines \psi: \psi \equiv \lambda v. {w \in W. w \rightarrow (\varphi v) = v}
 shows \psi \vdash X = \Sigma
proof (rule seteqI)
 fix y assume y \in \psi \vdash X
 from this obtain x where x: x \in X \ y = \psi 'x by fast
 from x(1) obtain C where chamber C x \subseteq C using simplex-in-max by fast
  with assms x(2) show y \in \Sigma
   using label-stab-map-chamber-map
         CoxeterComplex.chamberD-simplex[OF CoxeterComplex]
         CoxeterComplex.faces[OF CoxeterComplex, of \psi 'C y]
   by
          auto
\mathbf{next}
 fix y assume y \in \Sigma
 from this obtain z where z: CoxeterComplex.chamber S z y \subseteq z
   using ChamberComplex.simplex-in-max
           OF CoxeterComplex.ChamberComplex-\Sigma,
          OF CoxeterComplex
```

] by fast from z(1) obtain w where $w: w \in W z = CoxeterComplex.smap S \{w\}$ using CoxeterComplex.chamber-is-singleton[OF CoxeterComplex] by fast with assms have bij-betw ψ (w \rightarrow C0) z using label-stab-map-bij-betw-W-chambers by fast hence 1: bij-betw $((\cdot) \psi)$ (Pow $(w \rightarrow C0)$) (Pow z) using *bij-betw-imp-bij-betw-Pow* by fast define x where x: $x \equiv the\text{-inv-into} (Pow (w \rightarrow C\theta)) ((') \psi) y$ with z(2) have $x \subseteq w' \rightarrow C0$ using bij-betw-the-inv-into-onto[OF 1] by auto with w(1) have $x \in X$ using faces fundchamber-W-image-chamber chamberD-simplex by fastforce moreover from x z(2) have $y = \psi$ ' x using *bij-betw-f-the-inv-into-f*[OF 1] by *simp* ultimately show $y \in \psi \vdash X$ by fast qed **lemma** *label-stab-map-iso-to-coxeter-complex*: assumes label-wrt C0 φ fixespointwise φ C0 defines $\psi \equiv \lambda v$. { $w \in W$. $w \to (\varphi v) = v$ } shows ChamberComplexIsomorphism X $\Sigma \psi$ proof (rule ChamberComplexIsomorphism.intro, rule ChamberComplexMorphism.intro) **show** ChamberComplex X .. **show** ChamberComplex Σ using CoxeterComplex CoxeterComplex.ChamberComplex- Σ by fast from assms show ChamberComplexMorphism-axioms $X \Sigma \psi$ using label-stab-map-chamber-map CoxeterComplex.card-chamber[OF CoxeterComplex] card-S-chamber by unfold-locales auto from assms show ChamberComplexIsomorphism-axioms $X \Sigma \psi$ using label-stab-map-bij-betw-vertices label-stab-map-surj-on-simplices by unfold-locales auto

qed

lemma *ex-iso-to-coxeter-complex'*:

 $\exists \psi.$ ChamberComplexIsomorphism X (CoxeterComplex. TheComplex S) ψ using CoxeterComplex ex-label-retraction label-stab-map-iso-to-coxeter-complex by force

lemma *ex-iso-to-coxeter-complex*:

 $\exists S::'a \ permutation \ set. \ CoxeterComplex \ S \land \\ (\exists \psi. \ ChamberComplexIsomorphism \ X \ (CoxeterComplex. TheComplex \ S) \ \psi) \\ \textbf{using } \ CoxeterComplex \ ex-iso-to-coxeter-complex' \ by \ fast$

end

end

6 **Buildings**

In this section we collect the axioms for a (thick) building in a locale, and prove that apartments in a building are uniformly Coxeter.

theory Building imports Coxeter

begin

6.1Apartment systems

First we describe and explore the basic structure of apartment systems. An apartment system is a collection of isomorphic thin chamber subcomplexes with certain intersection properties.

6.1.1 Locale and basic facts

locale ChamberComplexWithApartmentSystem = ChamberComplex X for $X :: 'a \ set \ set$ + fixes \mathcal{A} :: 'a set set set assumes subcomplexes : $A \in \mathcal{A} \implies ChamberSubcomplex A$ thincomplexes : $A \in \mathcal{A} \implies ThinChamberComplex A$ and and no-trivial-apartments: $\{\} \notin \mathcal{A}$ and contain twochamber $C \Longrightarrow$ chamber $D \Longrightarrow \exists A \in \mathcal{A}. C \in A \land D \in A$ intersect twoand $\llbracket A \in \mathcal{A}; A' \in \mathcal{A}; x \in A \cap A'; C \in A \cap A'; chamber C \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ $\exists f. ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' f \land fixespointwise f x \land$ fixes pointwise f C

begin

```
lemmas complexes
                           = ChamberSubcomplexD-complex [OF subcomplexes]
lemmas apartment-simplices
                              = ChamberSubcomplexD-sub
                                                          [OF subcomplexes]
lemmas chamber-in-apartment
                               = chamber-in-subcomplex
                                                          [OF subcomplexes]
lemmas apartment-chamber
                               = subcomplex-chamber
                                                          [OF subcomplexes]
lemmas gallery-in-apartment
                               = gallery-in-subcomplex
                                                         [OF subcomplexes]
lemmas apartment-gallery
                              = subcomplex-gallery
                                                        [OF subcomplexes]
lemmas min-gallery-in-apartment = min-gallery-in-subcomplex [OF subcomplexes]
```

lemmas apartment-simplex-in-max =

ChamberComplex.simplex-in-max [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-faces = ChamberComplex.faces [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-chamber-system-def = ChamberComplex.chamber-system-def [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-chamberD-simplex = ChamberComplex.chamberD-simplex [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-chamber-distance-def = ChamberComplex.chamber-distance-def [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-galleryD-chamber = ChamberComplex.galleryD-chamber [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-gallery-least-length = ChamberComplex.gallery-least-length [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-min-galleryD-gallery = ChamberComplex.min-galleryD-gallery [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-min-gallery-pgallery = ChamberComplex.min-gallery-pgallery [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-trivial-morphism = ChamberComplex.trivial-morphism [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-chamber-system-simplices = ChamberComplex.chamber-system-simplices [OF complexes]

lemmas apartment-min-gallery-least-length = ChamberComplex.min-gallery-least-length [OF complexes]

- **lemmas** apartment-vertex-set-int = ChamberComplex.vertex-set-int[OF complexes complexes]
- **lemmas** apartment-standard-uniqueness-pgallery-betw = ThinChamberComplex.standard-uniqueness-pgallery-betw[OF thincomplexes]

lemmas apartment-standard-uniqueness = ThinChamberComplex.standard-uniqueness[OF thincomplexes]

lemmas apartment-standard-uniqueness-isomorphs = ThinChamberComplex.standard-uniqueness-isomorphs[OF thincomplexes]

abbreviation supapartment $C D \equiv (SOME A. A \in \mathcal{A} \land C \in A \land D \in A)$

lemma *supapartmentD*:

assumes CD: chamber C chamber D defines $A : A \equiv supapartment \ C \ D$ shows $A \in \mathcal{A} \ C \in A \ D \in A$ prooffrom CD have 1: $\exists A. A \in A \land C \in A \land D \in A$ using containtwo by fast from A show $A \in \mathcal{A}$ $C \in A$ $D \in A$ using some I-ex[OF 1] by auto qed **lemma** *iso-fixespointwise-chamber-in-int-apartments*: assumes apartments: $A \in \mathcal{A} A' \in \mathcal{A}$ chamber : chamber $C \in A \cap A'$ and : ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' f fixespointwise f Cand isoshows fixespointwise $f(\bigcup (A \cap A'))$ proof (rule fixespointwiseI) fix v assume $v \in \bigcup (A \cap A')$ from this obtain x where $x: x \in A \cap A' v \in x$ by fast from apartments x(1) chamber intersective of A A' obtain q where g: ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' g fixespointwise g x fixespointwise g Cby force from assms g(1,3) have fun-eq-on $f g (\bigcup A)$ using chamber-in-apartment by (auto intro: $a partment\mathchard\mat$ fixespointwise2-imp-eq-on) with x q(2) show f v = id v using fixespointwiseD fun-eq-onD by force qed

lemma strong-intersecttwo: $[\![A \in \mathcal{A}; A' \in \mathcal{A}; chamber C; C \in A \cap A']\!] \Longrightarrow$ $\exists f. ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' f \land fixespointwise f (<math>\bigcup (A \cap A')$) **using** intersecttwo[of A A'] iso-fixespointwise-chamber-in-int-apartments[of A A' C] **by** force

 \mathbf{end}

6.1.2 Isomorphisms between apartments

By standard uniqueness, the isomorphism between overlapping apartments guaranteed by the axiom *intersecttwo* is unique.

context ChamberComplexWithApartmentSystem
begin

```
lemma ex1-apartment-iso:

assumes A \in \mathcal{A} A' \in \mathcal{A} chamber C \ C \in A \cap A'

shows \exists !f. ChamberComplexIsomorphism A \ A' f \land

fixespointwise f \ (\bigcup (A \cap A')) \land fixespointwise f \ (-\bigcup A)
```

```
— The third clause in the conjunction is to facilitate uniqueness.
proof (rule ex-ex1I)
    from assms obtain f
       where f: ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' f fixespointwise f (\bigcup (A \cap A'))
       using strong-intersect two
                    fast
       by
    define f' where f' = restrict1 f (\lfloor \rfloor A)
    from f(1) f'-def have ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' f'
       by (fastforce intro: ChamberComplexIsomorphism.iso-cong fun-eq-onI)
    moreover from f(2) f'-def have fixespointwise f' (\bigcup (A \cap A'))
       using fun-eq-on I[of \bigcup (A \cap A') f' f]
       by
                     (fastforce intro: fixespointwise-cong)
    moreover from f'-def have fixespointwise f'(-\bigcup A)
       by (auto intro: fixespointwiseI)
    ultimately
       show \exists f. ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' f \land
                      fixespointwise f( \bigcup (A \cap A')) \land fixespointwise f( - \bigcup A)
       by
                     fast
\mathbf{next}
   fix f g
   assume ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' f \land
                      fixespointwise f (\bigcup (A \cap A')) \land fixespointwise f (-\bigcup A)
                   ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' g \land
                      fixespointwise g (\bigcup (A \cap A')) \land fixespointwise g (-\bigcup A)
    with assms show f=q
       using chamber-in-apartment fixespointwise2-imp-eq-on[of f C g] fun-eq-on-cong
                  fixespointwise-subset of f \cup (A \cap A') C
                  fixespointwise-subset of g \mid A \cap A' C
                  a partment\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mathchard\mat
       by
                    (blast intro: fun-eq-on-set-and-comp-imp-eq)
qed
definition the apartment iso :: 'a set set \Rightarrow 'a set set \Rightarrow ('a\Rightarrow'a)
   where the apartment-iso A A' \equiv
                  (THE f. ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' f \land
                      fixespointwise f( | | (A \cap A')) \land fixespointwise f( - | | A))
lemma the-apartment-isoD:
    assumes A \in \mathcal{A} A' \in \mathcal{A} chamber C C \in A \cap A'
   defines f \equiv the-apartment-iso A A'
   shows
                            ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A' f fixespointwise f (\bigcup (A \cap A'))
                     fixes pointwise f(-\bigcup A)
                          assms the I'[OF ex1-apartment-iso]
    using
    unfolding the-apartment-iso-def
   by
                        auto
```

lemmas the apartment-iso-apartment-chamber-map = ChamberComplexIsomorphism.chamber-map [OF the apartment-isoD(1)]

```
ChamberComplexIsomorphism.simplex-map [OF the-apartment-isoD(1)]
lemma the-apartment-iso-chamber-map:
  \llbracket A \in \mathcal{A}; B \in \mathcal{A}; chamber C; C \in A \cap B; chamber D; D \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
   chamber (the-apartment-iso A B ` D)
  using chamber-in-apartment[of A] apartment-chamber
       the-apartment-iso-apartment-chamber-map
 by
        auto
lemma the-apartment-iso-comp:
 assumes apartments: A \in \mathcal{A} A' \in \mathcal{A} A'' \in \mathcal{A}
          chamber : chamber C C \in A \cap A' \cap A''
 and
 defines f \equiv the-apartment-iso A A'
          g \equiv the-apartment-iso A' A''
 and
 and
          h \equiv the-apartment-iso A A''
 defines gf \equiv restrict1 \ (g \circ f) \ (\bigcup A)
 shows h = gf
proof (
  rule fun-eq-on-set-and-comp-imp-eq,
  rule a partment-standard-uniqueness-isomorphs, rule a partments(3)
  from gf-def have gf-cong1: fun-eq-on gf (g \circ f) (\bigcup A)
   by (fastforce intro: fun-eq-onI)
  from gf-def have gf-cong2: fixespointwise gf (- | A)
   by (auto intro: fixespointwiseI)
  from apartments(1,3) chamber h-def
   show ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A'' h
   using the apartment isoD(1)
   by
         fast
  from apartments chamber f-def g-def
   show ChamberComplexIsomorphism A A'' gf
   using ChamberComplexIsomorphism.iso-cong[OF - gf-cong1]
         ChamberComplexIsomorphism.iso-comp\ the-apartment-isoD(1)
   by
          blast
  from apartments(1) chamber show ChamberComplex.chamber A C
   using chamber-in-apartment by fast
  show fun-eq-on h gf C
  proof (rule fixespointwise2-imp-eq-on)
   from assms(1,3) chamber h-def show fixespointwise h C
     using fixespointwise-subset the apartment-isoD(2) by blast
   have fun-eq-on gf (g \circ f) (\bigcup (A \cap A' \cap A''))
     using fun-eq-on-subset [OF gf-cong1, of \bigcup (A \cap A' \cap A'')] by fast
   moreover from f-def g-def apartments chamber
     have fixespointwise (g \circ f) (\bigcup (A \cap A' \cap A''))
     using fixespointwise-comp[of f \bigcup (A \cap A' \cap A'') g]
          fixespointwise-subset[
```

lemmas the-apartment-iso-apartment-simplex-map =

```
OF the apartment iso D(2), of - - C \bigcup (A \cap A' \cap A'')
          ]
     by
            auto
   ultimately have fixespointwise of (\bigcup (A \cap A' \cap A''))
     using fixespointwise-cong[of g \circ f] by fast
   with chamber(2) show fixes pointwise of C
     using fixespointwise-subset by auto
  ged
  from h-def apartments(1,3) chamber show fun-eq-on h gf (- \lfloor \rfloor A)
   using the apartment-isoD(3) gf-cong2 by (auto intro: fun-eq-on-cong)
qed
lemma the-apartment-iso-int-im:
 assumes A \in \mathcal{A} A' \in \mathcal{A} chamber C C \in A \cap A' x \in A \cap A'
 defines f \equiv the-apartment-iso A A'
             f'x = x
 shows
 using
             assms the apartment-isoD(2) fixes pointwise-im[of f | ] (A \cap A') x]
 by
            fast
```

end

6.1.3 Retractions onto apartments

Since the isomorphism between overlapping apartments is the identity on their intersection, starting with a fixed chamber in a fixed apartment, we can construct a retraction onto that apartment as follows. Given a vertex in the complex, that vertex is contained a chamber, and that chamber lies in a common apartment with the fixed chamber. We then apply to the vertex the apartment isomorphism from that common apartment to the fixed apartment. It turns out that the image of the vertex does not depend on the containing chamber and apartment chosen, and so since the isomorphisms between apartments used are unique, such a retraction onto an apartment is canonical.

```
context ChamberComplexWithApartmentSystem
begin
```

definition canonical-retraction :: 'a set set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a) where canonical-retraction $A \ C =$ restrict1 (λv . the-apartment-iso (supapartment (supchamber v) C) $A \ v$) ($\bigcup X$) lemma canonical-retraction-retraction: assumes $A \in \mathcal{A}$ chamber $C \ C \in A \ v \in \bigcup A$

shows canonical-retraction $A \ C \ v = v$ proof define D where D = supchamber vdefine B where $B = supapartment D \ C$ from D-def assms(1,4) have D-facts: chamber $D \ v \in D$

```
using apartment-simplices supchamber D[of v] by auto
  from B-def assms(2) have B-facts: B \in \mathcal{A} \ D \in B \ C \in B
   using D-facts(1) suparatement D[of D C] by auto
  from assms(1,4) have v \in \bigcup (B \cap A)
   using D-facts(2) B-facts(1.2) apartment-vertex-set-int by fast
  with assms(1-3) D-def B-def show ?thesis
   using canonical-retraction-def B-facts(1,3) fixespointwiseD[of - \bigcup (B \cap A) v]
         the-apartment-isoD(2)[of B \land C]
   by
          simp
\mathbf{qed}
lemma canonical-retraction-simplex-retraction1:
  \llbracket A \in \mathcal{A}; \ chamber \ C; \ C \in A; \ a \in A \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
   fixes pointwise (canonical-retraction A C) a
  using canonical-retraction-retraction by (force intro: fixespointwiseI)
lemma canonical-retraction-simplex-retraction2:
  \llbracket A \in \mathcal{A}; \text{ chamber } C; C \in A; a \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{ canonical-retraction } A C `a = a
 using canonical-retraction-simplex-retraction 1 fixes pointwise-im [of - a a] by simp
lemma canonical-retraction-uniform:
 assumes apartments: A \in \mathcal{A} \ B \in \mathcal{A}
 and
           chambers : chamber C \ C \in A \cap B
           fun-eq-on (canonical-retraction A C) (the-apartment-iso B A) (\bigcup B)
  shows
proof (rule fun-eq-onI)
  fix v assume v: v \in \bigcup B
  define D' B' g f h
   where D' = supchamber v
     and B' = suparate D' C
     and g = the-apartment-iso B' A
     and f = the-apartment-iso B B'
     and h = the-apartment-iso B A
 from D'-def v apartments(2) have D'-facts: chamber D' v \in D'
   using apartment-simplices supchamberD[of v] by auto
  from B'-def chambers(1) have B'-facts: B' \in \mathcal{A} \ D' \in B' \ C \in B'
   using D'-facts(1) supapartment D[of D' C] by auto
 from f-def apartments(2) chambers have fixespointwise f (\bigcup (B \cap B'))
   using B'-facts(1,3) the apartment-isoD(2)[of B B' C] by fast
  moreover from v apartments(2) have v \in \bigcup (B \cap B')
   using D'-facts(2) B'-facts(1,2) apartment-vertex-set-int by fast
  ultimately show canonical-retraction A C v = h v
   using D'-def B'-def g-def f-def h-def v apartments chambers fixespointwiseD[of
f \bigcup (B \cap B') v]
         canonical-retraction-def apartment-simplices [of B] B'-facts(1,3)
         the-apartment-iso-comp[of B B' A C]
   by
          auto
```

qed

lemma canonical-retraction-uniform-im:

 $\llbracket A \in \mathcal{A}; B \in \mathcal{A}; chamber C; C \in A \cap B; x \in B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ canonical-retraction A C ' x = the-apartment-iso B A ' xusing canonical-retraction-uniform fun-eq-on-im[of - - x] by fast **lemma** canonical-retraction-simplex-im: assumes $A \in \mathcal{A}$ chamber $C \in \mathcal{A}$ **shows** canonical-retraction $A \ C \vdash X = A$ **proof** (rule seteqI) fix y assume $y \in canonical$ -retraction $A \ C \vdash X$ from this obtain x where x: $x \in X y = canonical$ -retraction A C 'x by fast from x(1) obtain D where D: chamber D $x \subseteq D$ using simplex-in-max by fast from assms(2) D(1) obtain B where $B \in \mathcal{A} D \in B C \in B$ using containtwo by fast with assms D(2) x(2) show $y \in A$ using the apartment is oD(1) [of B A] ChamberComplexIsomorphism.surj-simplex-map canonical-retraction-uniform-im apartment-faces [of B D x] by fastforce \mathbf{next} fix a assume $a \in A$ with assms show $a \in canonical$ -retraction $A \ C \vdash X$ using canonical-retraction-simplex-retraction2 [of A C a, THEN sym] apartment-simplices fast by qed **lemma** canonical-retraction-vertex-im: $\llbracket A \in \mathcal{A}; \text{ chamber } C; C \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{ canonical-retraction } A C ` \sqcup X = \sqcup A$ using singleton-simplex ChamberComplex.singleton-simplex complexes canonical-retraction-simplex-im [of A C] by blast **lemma** canonical-retraction: assumes $A \in \mathcal{A}$ chamber $C \in \mathcal{A}$ **shows** ChamberComplexRetraction X (canonical-retraction A C) proof fix D assume chamber D with assms **show** chamber (canonical-retraction $A C \cdot D$) card (canonical-retraction $A C \cdot D$) = card Dusing containtwo[of C D] canonical-retraction-uniform-im $the \hbox{-} a partment \hbox{-} iso-chamber \hbox{-} map\ chamber \hbox{-} in \hbox{-} a partment$ ChamberComplexIsomorphism.dim-map[OF the-apartment-isoD(1)]by auto \mathbf{next} fix v from assms **show** $v \in \bigcup X \implies$ canonical-retraction $A \ C$ (canonical-retraction $A \ C v$) = canonical-retraction $A \ C \ v$ using canonical-retraction-retraction canonical-retraction-vertex-im

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```
by fast
qed (simp add: canonical-retraction-def)
```

```
lemma canonical-retraction-comp-endomorphism:
  \llbracket A \in \mathcal{A}; B \in \mathcal{A}; chamber C; chamber D; C \in A; D \in B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
    ChamberComplexEndomorphism X
     (canonical-retraction \ A \ C \circ canonical-retraction \ B \ D)
  using canonical-retraction [of A C] canonical-retraction [of B D]
       ChamberComplexRetraction.axioms(1)
       Chamber Complex Endomorphism.endo-comp
  by
        fast
lemma canonical-retraction-comp-simplex-im-subset:
  \llbracket A \in \mathcal{A}; B \in \mathcal{A}; chamber C; chamber D; C \in A; D \in B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
     (canonical-retraction \ A \ C \circ canonical-retraction \ B \ D) \vdash X \subset A
  using canonical-retraction[of B D] ChamberComplexRetraction.simplex-map
       canonical-retraction-simplex-im [of A C]
        (force simp add: image-comp[THEN sym])
 by
lemma canonical-retraction-comp-apartment-endomorphism:
  \llbracket A \in \mathcal{A}; B \in \mathcal{A}; chamber C; chamber D; C \in A; D \in B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
    ChamberComplexEndomorphism A
     (restrict1 (canonical-retraction A \ C \circ canonical-retraction B \ D) (\bigcup A))
  using ChamberComplexEndomorphism.restrict-endo[of X - A]
       canonical-retraction-comp-endomorphism[of A \ B \ C \ D] subcomplexes[of A]
       canonical-retraction-comp-simplex-im-subset[of A B C D]
       apartment-simplices [of A]
```

by auto

\mathbf{end}

6.1.4 Distances in apartments

Here we examine distances between chambers and between a facet and a chamber, especially with respect to canonical retractions onto an apartment. Note that a distance measured within an apartment is equal to the distance measured between the same objects in the wider chamber complex. In other words, the shortest distance between chambers can always be achieved within an apartment.

context ChamberComplexWithApartmentSystem begin

lemma apartment-chamber-distance: **assumes** $A \in A$ chamber C chamber D $C \in A$ $D \in A$ **shows** ChamberComplex.chamber-distance A C D = chamber-distance C D **proof** (cases C=D) **case** True with assms(1) **show** ?thesis **using** apartment-chamber-distance-def chamber-distance-def by simp

\mathbf{next}

```
case False
 define Cs Ds f
   where Cs = (ARG-MIN \ length \ Cs. \ ChamberComplex.gallery \ A \ (C\#Cs@[D]))
    and Ds = (ARG-MIN \ length \ Ds. \ gallery \ (C \# Ds@[D]))
    and f = canonical-retraction A C
 from assms(2,3) False Ds-def have 1: gallery (C \# Ds@[D])
   using gallery-least-length by fast
 with assms(1,2,4,5) f-def have gallery (C \# f \models Ds @ [D])
   using canonical-retraction ChamberComplexRetraction.gallery-map[of X]
        canonical-retraction-simplex-retraction2
   by
        fastforce
 moreover from f-def assms(1,2,4) have set (f \models Ds) \subseteq A
   using 1 galleryD-chamber chamberD-simplex
        canonical-retraction-simplex-im [of A C]
   bv
         auto
 ultimately have ChamberComplex.gallery A (C \# f \models Ds @ [D])
   using assms(1,4,5) gallery-in-apartment by simp
 with assms(1) Ds-def False
   have ChamberComplex.chamber-distance A \ C \ D \leq chamber-distance C \ D
   using ChamberComplex.chamber-distance-le[OF complexes]
        chamber-distance-def
         force
   by
 moreover from assms False Cs-def
   have chamber-distance C D \leq ChamberComplex.chamber-distance A C D
   using chamber-in-apartment apartment-gallery-least-length
        subcomplex-gallery[OF subcomplexes]
        chamber-distance-le apartment-chamber-distance-def
   by
         simp
 ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma apartment-min-gallery:
 assumes A \in \mathcal{A} ChamberComplex.min-gallery A Cs
 shows min-gallery Cs
proof (cases Cs rule: list-cases-Cons-snoc)
 case Single with assms show ?thesis
   using apartment-min-galleryD-gallery apartment-gallery galleryD-chamber
   by
         fastforce
\mathbf{next}
 case (Cons-snoc C Ds D)
 moreover with assms have min-gallery (C \# Ds@[D])
   using apartment-min-galleryD-gallery[of A Cs] apartment-gallery[of A Cs]
        a partment-galleryD-chamber a partment-chamberD-simplex
        ChamberComplex.min-gallery-betw-chamber-distance
         OF complexes, of A C Ds D
        galleryD-chamber apartment-chamber-distance
```

min-galleryI-chamber-distance-betw by auto ultimately show ?thesis by fast qed simp **lemma** apartment-face-distance: assumes $A \in \mathcal{A}$ chamber $C \in \mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ **shows** ChamberComplex.face-distance $A \ F \ C = face$ -distance $F \ C$ proofdefine D D'where D = closest-supchamber F Cand D' = ChamberComplex.closest-supchamber A F Cfrom assms D'-def have chamber-D': ChamberComplex.chamber A D'using chamber-in-apartment ChamberComplex.closest-supchamberD(1)complexes by fast with assms(1,2,4) D-def have chambers: chamber D chamber D' using closest-supchamberD(1)[of F C] apartment-chamber apartment-simplices by autofrom assms(1-3)have 1: ChamberComplex.chamber-distance A D' C = chamber-distance D' Cusing chamber-D' chambers(2) apartment-chamberD-simplexa partment-chamber-distance fastforce by from assms D-def D'-def have F-DD': $F \subseteq D$ $F \subseteq D'$ using apartment-simplices of A closest-supchamber D(2) chamber-in-apartment ChamberComplex.closest-supchamberD(2)[OF complexes]by auto from assms(2) obtain B where B: $B \in \mathcal{A} \ C \in B \ D \in B$ using chambers(1) containt by fast **moreover from** assms B have the apartment-iso B A ' F = Fusing F-DD'(1) apartment-faces the-apartment-iso-int-im by force **moreover have** the apartment-iso B A ' $F \subset$ the apartment-iso B A ' Dusing F-DD'(1) by fast ultimately have chamber-distance $D \ C >$ chamber-distance $D' \ C$ using assms(1-3) D'-def 1 chambers(1) apartment-chamber-distance[of B] chamber-in-apartment[of B D] chamber-in-apartment[of B C]ChamberComplexIsomorphism.chamber-map[OF the apartment -isoD(1), of B[A]ChamberComplex.closest-supchamber-closest[OF complexes, of A the apartment iso B A ' D F C] ChamberComplexIsomorphism.chamber-distance-map[OF the-apartment-isoD(1), of B A C the-apartment-iso-int-im [of $B \land C C$] by force moreover from assms D-def

have chamber-distance $D \ C \le chamber-distance \ D' \ C$ using closest-supchamber-closest chambers(2) F-DD'(2)by simp ultimately show ?thesis using $assms(1) \ D$ -def D'-def face-distance-def 1 ChamberComplex.face-distance-def[OF complexes]by simp

\mathbf{qed}

```
lemma apartment-face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-compare-other-chamber:
  assumes A \in \mathcal{A} chamber C chamber D chamber E C \in A D \in A E \in A
        z \triangleleft C \ z \triangleleft D \ C \neq D chamber-distance C \ E \le chamber-distance D \ E
          face-distance z E = chamber-distance C E
 shows
          assms apartment-chamber-distance apartment-face-distance
  using
        facetrel-subset[of z C] apartment-faces[of A C z] chamber-in-apartment
      Thin Chamber Complex. face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-compare-other-chamber[
          OF thincomplexes, of A \ C \ D \ z \ E
        1
 by
          auto
lemma canonical-retraction-face-distance-map:
  assumes A \in \mathcal{A} chamber C chamber D C \in \mathcal{A} F \subseteq C
  shows face-distance F (canonical-retraction A C ` D) = face-distance F D
proof-
  from assms(2,3) obtain B where B: B \in \mathcal{A} \ C \in B \ D \in B
   using containtwo by fast
  with assms show ?thesis
   using a partment - faces[of A C F] a partment - faces[of B C F]
         apartment-face-distance chamber-in-apartment the-apartment-iso-int-im
        the-apartment-iso-chamber-map the-apartment-iso-apartment-simplex-map
        apartment-face-distance canonical-retraction-uniform-im
         ChamberComplexIsomorphism.face-distance-map[
          OF the-apartment-isoD(1), of B \land C \land D F
        1
   by
          simp
\mathbf{qed}
```

end

6.1.5 Special situation: a triangle of apartments and chambers

To facilitate proving that apartments in buildings have sufficient foldings to be Coxeter, we explore the situation of three chambers sharing a common facet, along with three apartments, each of which contains two of the chambers. A folding of one of the apartments is constructed by composing two apartment retractions, and by symmetry we automatically obtain an opposed folding. **locale** ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle = ChamberComplexWithApartmentSystem X Afor $X :: 'a \ set \ set$ and \mathcal{A} :: 'a set set set + fixes A B B' :: 'a set setand C D E z :: 'a setassumes apartments : $A \in \mathcal{A} \ B \in \mathcal{A} \ B' \in \mathcal{A}$ $: chamber \ C \ chamber \ D \ chamber \ E$ and chambers $: z \triangleleft C z \triangleleft D z \triangleleft E$ and facet *in-apartments:* $C \in A \cap B$ $D \in A \cap B'$ $E \in B \cap B'$ and and chambers-ne : $D \neq C E \neq D C \neq E$ begin **abbreviation** fold- $A \equiv$ canonical-retraction $A D \circ$ canonical-retraction B C**abbreviation** res-fold- $A \equiv restrict1$ fold-A ($| A \rangle$) **abbreviation** opp-fold- $A \equiv$ canonical-retraction $A \ C \circ$ canonical-retraction $B' \ D$ **abbreviation** res-opp-fold- $A \equiv restrict1$ opp-fold-A ([] A) **lemma** rotate: ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle X \mathcal{A} B' A B D E C z using apartments chambers facet in-apartments chambers-ne by unfold-locales auto **lemma** reflect: ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle X \mathcal{A} A B' B D C E z using apartments chambers facet in-apartments chambers-ne unfold-locales auto by **lemma** facet-in-chambers: $z \subseteq C \ z \subseteq D \ z \subseteq E$ using facet facetrel-subset by auto lemma A-chambers: ChamberComplex.chamber A C ChamberComplex.chamber A D using a partments(1) chambers(1,2) in-apartments(1,2) chamber-in-apartment by auto**lemma** res-fold-A-A-chamber-image: ChamberComplex.chamber $A \ F \Longrightarrow$ res-fold-A ' F = fold-A ' F **using** apartments(1) apartment-chamberD-simplex restrict1-image fastforce by **lemma** the apartment-iso-middle-im: the apartment-iso A B ' D = E**proof** (*rule ChamberComplexIsomorphism.thin-image-shared-facet*) **from** apartments(1,2) chambers(1) in-apartments(1)**show** ChamberComplexIsomorphism A B (the-apartment-iso A B) using the-apartment-isoD(1)by fast **from** apartments(2) chambers(3) in-apartments(3)**show** ChamberComplex.chamber B E ThinChamberComplex B using chamber-in-apartment thincomplexes by auto

```
from a partments(1,2) in-apartments(1) have z \in A \cap B
   using facet-in-chambers(1) apartment-faces by fastforce
 with apartments(1,2) chambers(1) in-apartments(1) chambers-ne(3) facet(3)
   show the apartment-iso A B ` z \triangleleft E E \neq the apartment-iso A B ` C
   using the-apartment-iso-int-im
   by
         auto
\mathbf{qed} (
 rule A-chambers(1), rule A-chambers(2), rule facet(1), rule facet(2),
 rule chambers-ne(1)[THEN not-sym]
)
lemma inside-canonical-retraction-chamber-images:
 canonical-retraction B C \cdot C = C
 canonical-retraction B C \cdot D = E
 canonical-retraction B C \cdot E = E
 using a partments(1,2) chambers(1,2) in-apartments
      canonical-retraction-simplex-retraction 2 [of B C C]
      canonical-retraction-uniform-im the-apartment-iso-middle-im
      canonical-retraction-simplex-retraction2
 by
       auto
lemmas in-canretract-chimages =
 inside-canonical\-retraction\-chamber\-images
{\bf lemma} \ outside-canonical-retraction-chamber-images:
 canonical-retraction A D ' C = C
 canonical-retraction A D ` D = D
 canonical-retraction A D  ' E = C
 using ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.in-canretract-chimages
        OF rotate
      1
 by
       auto
lemma fold-A-chamber-images:
 fold-A ' C = C fold-A ' D = C fold-A ' E = C
 using inside-canonical-retraction-chamber-images
      outside\-canonical\-retraction\-chamber\-images
      image-comp[of canonical-retraction A D canonical-retraction B C C]
      image-comp[of canonical-retraction A D canonical-retraction B C D]
      image-comp[of canonical-retraction A D canonical-retraction B C E]
 by
       auto
lemmas opp-fold-A-chamber-images =
 ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.fold-A-chamber-images[OF reflect]
lemma res-fold-A-chamber-images: res-fold-A ' C = C res-fold-A ' D = C
 using in-apartments(1,2) fold-A-chamber-images(1,2)
      res-fold-A-A-chamber-image A-chambers(1,2)
```

by auto

lemmas res-opp-fold-A-chamber-images = ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.res-fold-A-chamber-images[OF reflec
<pre>lemma fold-A-fixespointwise1: fixespointwise fold-A C using apartments(1,2) chambers(1,2) in-apartments(1,2) canonical-retraction-simplex-retraction1 by (auto intro: fixespointwise-comp)</pre>
lemmas opp-fold-A-fixespointwise2 = ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.fold-A-fixespointwise1[OF reflect]
lemma fold-A-facet-im: fold-A ' $z = z$ using facet-in-chambers(1) fixespointwise-im[OF fold-A-fixespointwise1] by sim
<pre>lemma fold-A-endo-X: ChamberComplexEndomorphism X fold-A using apartments(1,2) chambers(1,2) in-apartments(1,2) canonical-retraction-comp-endomorphism by fast</pre>
lemma res-fold-A-endo-A: ChamberComplexEndomorphism A res-fold-A using apartments(1,2) chambers(1,2) in-apartments(1,2) canonical-retraction-comp-apartment-endomorphism by fast
lemmas opp-res-fold-A-endo-A = ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.res-fold-A-endo-A[OF reflect]
lemma fold-A-morph-A-A: ChamberComplexMorphism A A fold-A using ChamberComplexEndomorphism.axioms(1)[OF res-fold-A-endo-A] ChamberComplexMorphism.cong fun-eq-on-sym[OF fun-eq-on-restrict1] by fast
lemmas opp-fold-A-morph-A-A = ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.fold-A-morph-A-A[OF reflect]
lemma res-fold-A-A-im-fold-A-A-im: res-fold-A $\vdash A = fold-A \vdash A$ using setsetmapim-restrict1[of A A fold-A] by simp
<pre>lemmas res-opp-fold-A-A-im-opp-fold-A-A-im = ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.res-fold-A-A-im-fold-A-A-im[OF reflect]</pre>
<pre>lemma res-fold-A-C-A-im-fold-A-C-A-im: res-fold-A ⊢ (ChamberComplex.chamber-system A) = fold-A ⊢ (ChamberComplex.chamber-system A) using setsetmapim-restrict1[of (ChamberComplex.chamber-system A) A] apartments(1) apartment-chamber-system-simplices</pre>

```
blast
 by
lemmas res-opp-fold-A-C-A-im-opp-fold-A-C-A-im =
 ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.res-fold-A-C-A-im-fold-A-C-A-im[
   OF reflect
 1
lemma chambercomplex-fold-A-im: ChamberComplex (fold-A \vdash A)
 using ChamberComplexMorphism.chambercomplex-image[OF fold-A-morph-A-A]
 by
       simp
lemmas chambercomplex-opp-fold-A-im =
 ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.chambercomplex-fold-A-im[
   OF reflect
lemma chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im:
 ChamberComplex.ChamberSubcomplex A (fold-A \vdash A)
 using ChamberComplexMorphism.chambersubcomplex-image[OF fold-A-morph-A-A]
 by
       simp
lemmas chambersubcomplex-opp-fold-A-im =
 Chamber Complex A partment System Triangle. chamber subcomplex-fold-A-im[
   OF reflect
lemma fold-A-facet-distance-map:
 chamber F \Longrightarrow face-distance z (fold-A'F) = face-distance z F
 using apartments(1,2) chambers in-apartments(1,2) facet-in-chambers(1,2)
      ChamberComplexRetraction.chamber-map[
        OF canonical-retraction, of B \ C \ F
      canonical-retraction-face-distance-map[of A D canonical-retraction B C 'F]
      canonical-retraction-face-distance-map
 by
       (simp add: image-comp)
lemma fold-A-min-gallery-betw-map:
 assumes chamber F chamber G z \subseteq F
        face-distance z \ G = chamber-distance \ F \ G \ min-gallery \ (F \# Fs@[G])
 shows min-gallery (fold-A \models (F \# Fs @[G]))
 using assms fold-A-facet-im fold-A-facet-distance-map
        ChamberComplexEndomorphism.facedist-chdist-mingal-btwmap[
          OF fold-A-endo-X, of F G z
       ]
 by
         force
lemma fold-A-chamber-system-image-fixespointwise':
 defines C-A : C-A \equiv ChamberComplex.C A
 defines f\mathcal{C}-A: f\mathcal{C}-A \equiv {F \in \mathcal{C}-A. face-distance z F = chamber-distance C F}
```

assumes $F : F \in fC-A$ shows fixespointwise fold-A F proofshow ?thesis **proof** (cases F = C) case True thus ?thesis using fold-A-fixespointwise1 fixespointwise-restrict1 by fast \mathbf{next} case False **from** *apartments*(1) *assms* have Achamber-F: ChamberComplex.chamber A F using complexes ChamberComplex.chamber-system-def by fast define Fs where $Fs = (ARG-MIN \ length \ Fs. \ ChamberComplex.gallery \ A$ (C # Fs @[F]))show ?thesis **proof** (rule apartment-standard-uniqueness-pgallery-betw, rule apartments(1)) **show** ChamberComplexMorphism A A fold-A using fold-A-morph-A-A by fast **from** apartments(1) **show** ChamberComplexMorphism A A id using apartment-trivial-morphism by fast **show** fixespointwise fold-A C using fold-A-fixespointwise1 fixespointwise-restrict1 by fast **from** *apartments*(1) *False Fs-def* **show** 1: ChamberComplex.gallery A (C#Fs@[F]) **using** A-chambers(1) Achamber-F apartment-gallery-least-length by fast **from** False Fs-def apartments(1) **have** mingal: min-gallery (C # Fs @ [F]) **using** A-chambers(1) Achamber-F apartment-min-gallery apartment-min-gallery-least-length fast by from apartments(1) have set-A: set $(C \# Fs @[F]) \subseteq A$ using 1 apartment-galleryD-chamber apartment-chamberD-simplex by fast with apartments(1) have set $(fold - A \models (C \# Fs@[F])) \subset A$ **using** ChamberComplexMorphism.simplex-map[OF fold-A-morph-A-A] by autowith fC-A F show ChamberComplex.pgallery A (fold-A \models (C#Fs@[F])) using chambers(1) apartments(1) apartment-chamber Achamber-Ffacet-in-chambers(1) mingalfold-A-min-gallery-betw-map[of C F] min-gallery-in-apartment apartment-min-gallery-pgallery by auto**from** *apartments*(1) *False Fs-def* **show** ChamberComplex.pgallery A ($id \models (C \# Fs@[F])$) using A-chambers(1) Achamber-F

```
ChamberComplex.pgallery-least-length[OF complexes]
      by
            auto
   qed
 qed
ged
lemma fold-A-chamber-system-image:
 defines C-A : C-A \equiv ChamberComplex.C A
 defines f\mathcal{C}-A: f\mathcal{C}-A \equiv {F \in \mathcal{C}-A. face-distance z F = chamber-distance C F}
 shows fold-A \vdash C - A = fC - A
proof (rule seteqI)
 fix F assume F: F \in fold - A \vdash C - A
 with C-A have F \in C-A
   using ChamberComplexMorphism.chamber-system-into[OF fold-A-morph-A-A]
   by
         fast
 moreover have face-distance z F = chamber-distance C F
 proof (cases F=C)
   case False have F-ne-C: F \neq C by fact
   from F obtain G where G: G \in C-A F = fold-A ' G by fast
   with C-A apartments(1) have G': chamber G G \in A
    using apartment-chamber-system-def complexes apartment-chamber
         a partment-chamberD-simplex
    by
          auto
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases chamber-distance C G \leq chamber-distance D G)
    case True thus face-distance z F = chamber-distance C F
      using apartments(1) chambers(1,2) in-apartments(1,2) facet(1,2)
           chambers-ne(1) F-ne-C G(2) G' fold-A-chamber-images(1)
           facet-in-chambers(1) fold-A-facet-distance-map
           fold-A-facet-im
           apartment-face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-compare-other-chamber
             of A \ C \ D \ G \ z
          ChamberComplexEndomorphism.face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-map
             OF fold-A-endo-X, of C G z
           1
      by
            auto
   \mathbf{next}
    case False thus face-distance z F = chamber-distance C F
      using apartments(1) chambers(1,2) in-apartments(1,2) facet(1,2)
           chambers-ne(1) F-ne-C G(2) G' fold-A-chamber-images(2)
           facet-in-chambers(2) fold-A-facet-distance-map fold-A-facet-im
           apartment-face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-compare-other-chamber
             of A D C G z
          ChamberComplexEndomorphism.face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-map
             OF fold-A-endo-X, of D G z
      by
            auto
```
```
qed
 qed (simp add: chambers(1) facet-in-chambers(1) face-distance-eq-0 chamber-distance-def)
 ultimately show F \in fC-A using fC-A by fast
\mathbf{next}
 from C-A fC-A show \bigwedge F. F \in fC - A \implies F \in fold - A \vdash C - A
   using fold-A-chamber-system-image-fixespointwise' fixespointwise-im by blast
qed
lemmas opp-fold-A-chamber-system-image =
 ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.fold-A-chamber-system-image
   OF reflect
lemma fold-A-chamber-system-image-fixespointwise:
 F \in ChamberComplex.C \ A \Longrightarrow fixespointwise \ fold-A \ (fold-A'F)
 using fold-A-chamber-system-image
      fold-A-chamber-system-image-fixespointwise' of fold-A'F
       auto
 by
lemmas fold-A-chsys-imfix = fold-A-chamber-system-image-fixespointwise
lemmas opp-fold-A-chamber-system-image-fixespointwise =
 ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.fold-A-chsys-imfix[
   OF reflect
lemma chamber-in-fold-A-im:
 chamber F \Longrightarrow F \in fold A \vdash A \Longrightarrow F \in fold A \vdash ChamberComplex.C
 using a partments(1)
      ChamberComplexMorphism.chamber-system-image[OF fold-A-morph-A-A]
      ChamberComplexMorphism.simplex-map[OF fold-A-morph-A-A]
      chamber-in-apartment apartment-chamber-system-def
       fastforce
 by
lemmas chamber-in-opp-fold-A-im =
 ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.chamber-in-fold-A-im[OF reflect]
lemma simplex-in-fold-A-im-image:
 assumes x \in fold - A \vdash A
 shows fold-A 'x = x
proof-
 from assms \ apartments(1) obtain C
   where C \in ChamberComplex.C A x \subseteq fold-A C
   using apartment-simplex-in-max apartment-chamber-system-def
   by
         fast
 thus ?thesis
   using fold-A-chamber-system-image-fixespointwise fixespointwise-im
   by
         blast
qed
```

```
by simp
```

lemmas opp-fold-A-min-gallery-from1-map =
 ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.fold-A-min-gallery-from2-map[
 OF reflect
]

```
lemmas opp-fold-A-min-gallery-to1-map =
ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.fold-A-min-gallery-to2-map[
OF reflect
```

lemma closer-to-chamber1-not-in-rfold-im-chamber-system: **assumes** chamber-distance $C F \leq$ chamber-distance D F **shows** $F \notin$ ChamberComplex.C (opp-fold- $A \vdash A$) **proof assume** $F \in$ ChamberComplex.C (opp-fold- $A \vdash A$) **hence** $F: F \in$ res-opp-fold- $A \vdash$ ChamberComplex.C A

```
using res-opp-fold-A-A-im-opp-fold-A-A-im
```

```
ChamberComplexEndomorphism.image-chamber-system[
         OF opp-res-fold-A-endo-A
       ]
   by
        simp
 hence F': F \in opp-fold-A \vdash ChamberComplex.C A
   using res-opp-fold-A-C-A-im-opp-fold-A-C-A-im by simp
 from a partments(1) have Achamber-F: ChamberComplex.chamber A F
   using F apartment-chamber-system-def[of A]
        ChamberComplexEndomorphism.chamber-system-image
         OF opp-res-fold-A-endo-A
   by
        auto
 from a partments(1) have F-ne-C: F \neq C
   using F' apartment-chamber-system-simplices [of A] chamber1-notin-rfold-im
   by
        auto
 have fixespointwise opp-fold-A C
 proof (rule apartment-standard-uniqueness-pgallery-betw, rule apartments(1))
   show ChamberComplexMorphism A A opp-fold-A
    using opp-fold-A-morph-A-A by fast
   from apartments(1) show ChamberComplexMorphism A A id
    using apartment-trivial-morphism by fast
   show fixespointwise opp-fold-A F
    using F' opp-fold-A-chamber-system-image-fixespointwise by fast
    define Fs where Fs = (ARG-MIN \ length \ Fs. \ ChamberComplex.gallery \ A
(F \# Fs @[C]))
   with apartments(1)
    have mingal: ChamberComplex.min-gallery A (F \# Fs @ [C])
    using A-chambers(1) Achamber-F F-ne-C
         a partment-min-gallery-least-length[of A F C]
    by
          fast
   with apartments(1)
    show 5: ChamberComplex.gallery A (F \# Fs @ [C])
    and ChamberComplex.pgallery A (id \models (F \# Fs @[C]))
    using apartment-min-galleryD-gallery apartment-min-gallery-pgallery
    by
          auto
   have min-gallery (opp-fold-A \models (F \# Fs) @ [D])
   proof (rule opp-fold-A-min-gallery-to1-map)
    from a partments(1) show chamber F
      using Achamber-F apartment-chamber by fast
    from assms have F \in fold-A \vdash ChamberComplex.C A
      using apartments(1) chambers(1,2) in-apartments(1,2) facet(1,2)
           chambers-ne(1) Achamber-F apartment-chamber
          apartment-chamberD-simplex
          a partment-face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-compare-other-chamber
          a partment-chamber-system-def fold-A-chamber-system-image
          apartment-chamber-system-simplices
      by
           simp
    with a partments(1) show F \in fold - A \vdash A
      using apartment-chamber-system-simplices of A by auto
```

from apartments(1) show min-gallery (F # Fs @ [C]) using mingal apartment-min-gallery by fast qed hence min-gallery (opp-fold- $A \models (F \# Fs @ [C]))$ using opp-fold-A-chamber-images(2) by simp moreover from apartments(1) have set $(opp-fold-A \models (F \# Fs@[C])) \subseteq A$ **using** 5 apartment-galleryD-chamber[of A] apartment-chamberD-simplex[of A] ChamberComplexMorphism.simplex-map[OF opp-fold-A-morph-A-A] by autoultimately have ChamberComplex.min-gallery A (opp-fold-A \models (F#Fs@[C])) using a partments(1) min-gallery-in-apartment by fast with apartments(1) **show** ChamberComplex.pgallery A (opp-fold- $A \models (F \# Fs@[C]))$ using apartment-min-gallery-pgallery by fast qed hence opp-fold-A ' C = C using fixes pointwise-im by fast with chambers-ne(1) show False using opp-fold-A-chamber-images(2) by fast qed **lemmas** clsrch1-nin-rfold-im-chsys =closer-to-chamber 1-not-in-rfold-im-chamber-system**lemmas** closer-to-chamber2-not-in-fold-im-chamber-system =ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.clsrch1-nin-rfold-im-chsys OF reflect **lemma** *fold-A-opp-fold-A-chamber-systems*: ChamberComplex.C A = $(ChamberComplex.C (fold-A \vdash A)) \cup (ChamberComplex.C (opp-fold-A \vdash A))$ $(ChamberComplex.C (fold-A \vdash A)) \cap (ChamberComplex.C (opp-fold-A \vdash A)) =$ {} **proof** (rule seteqI) fix F assume $F: F \in ChamberComplex.C$ A with a partments(1) have F': ChamberComplex.chamber A $F F \in A$ using apartment-chamber-system-def apartment-chamber-system-simplices apartment-chamber by autofrom F'(1) apartments(1) have F'': chamber F using apartment-chamber by auto **show** $F \in (ChamberComplex.C (fold-A \vdash A)) \cup$ $(ChamberComplex.C (opp-fold-A \vdash A))$ **proof** (cases chamber-distance $C F \leq$ chamber-distance D F) case True thus ?thesis using apartments(1) chambers(1,2) in-apartments(1,2) facet(1,2) $chambers-ne(1) \ F \ F'(2) \ F'' \ fold-A-chamber-system-image$ a partment-face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-compare-other-chamber

```
ChamberComplexMorphism.image-chamber-system[OF fold-A-morph-A-A]
    by
          simp
 \mathbf{next}
   case False thus ?thesis
    using apartments(1) chambers(1,2) in-apartments(1,2) facet(1,2)
         chambers-ne(1) F F'(2) F'' opp-fold-A-chamber-system-image
         a partment-face-distance-eq-chamber-distance-compare-other-chamber
       ChamberComplexMorphism.image-chamber-system[OF opp-fold-A-morph-A-A]
    by
          simp
 qed
next
 fix F
 assume F: F \in (ChamberComplex.C (fold-A \vdash A)) \cup
           (ChamberComplex.C (opp-fold-A \vdash A))
 thus F \in ChamberComplex.C A
   using ChamberComplexMorphism.image-chamber-system-image
         OF fold-A-morph-A-A
        ChamberComplexMorphism.image-chamber-system-image[
         OF opp-fold-A-morph-A-A
        1
   \mathbf{b}\mathbf{y}
         fast
\mathbf{next}
 show (ChamberComplex.C (fold-A \vdash A)) \cap
        (ChamberComplex.\mathcal{C} (opp-fold-A \vdash A)) = \{\}
   using closer-to-chamber1-not-in-rfold-im-chamber-system
        closer-to-chamber 2-not-in-fold-im-chamber-system
   by
         force
qed
lemma fold-A-im-min-gallery':
 assumes ChamberComplex.min-gallery (fold-A \vdash A) (C#Cs)
 shows ChamberComplex.min-gallery A(C \# Cs)
proof (cases Cs rule: rev-cases)
 case Nil with apartments(1) show ?thesis
   using A-chambers(1) ChamberComplex.min-gallery-simps(2)[OF complexes]
         simp
   by
\mathbf{next}
 case (snoc \ Fs \ F)
 from assms snoc apartments(1)
   have ch: \forall H \in set (C \# Fs@[F]). ChamberComplex.chamber A H
   using ChamberComplex.min-galleryD-gallery
        ChamberComplex.galleryD-chamber
        chambercomplex-fold-A-im
        ChamberComplex.subcomplex-chamber[OF complexes]
        chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im
         fastforce
   by
 with a partments(1) have ch-F: chamber F using a partment-chamber by simp
 have ChamberComplex.min-gallery A (C \# Fs@[F])
```

proof (rule ChamberComplex.min-galleryI-betw-compare, rule complexes, rule a partments(1))define Gs where $Gs = (ARG-MIN \ length \ Gs. \ ChamberComplex.gallery \ A$ (C # Gs @[F]))from assms snoc show $C \neq F$ using ChamberComplex.min-gallery-pgallery ChamberComplex.pgalleryD-distinct chambercomplex-fold-A-im fastforce by with chambers(1) apartments(1) assms snoc Gs-def **show** 3: ChamberComplex.min-gallery A (C # Gs @ [F])using ch apartment-min-gallery-least-length by simp **from** assms snoc apartments(1) **show** ChamberComplex.gallery A (C # Fs@[F])using ch ChamberComplex.min-qalleryD-qallery ChamberComplex.galleryD-adj chambercomplex-fold-A-im ChamberComplex.gallery-def[OF complexes] by fastforce **show** length Fs = length Gsprooffrom apartments(1) have $set-gal: set (C \# Gs @[F]) \subseteq A$ using 3 apartment-min-galleryD-gallery apartment-galleryD-chamber apartment-chamberD-simplex by fast from assms snoc have F-in: $F \in fold-A \vdash A$ **using** ChamberComplex.min-galleryD-gallery ChamberComplex.galleryD-chamber ChamberComplex.chamberD-simplex chambercomplex-fold-A-im by fastforce with apartments(1) have min-gallery $(C \# fold A \models Gs @ [F])$ using ch-F 3 apartment-min-gallery fold-A-min-gallery-from1-map by fast **moreover have** set $(fold - A \models (C \# Gs@[F])) \subseteq A$ using set-gal *ChamberComplexMorphism.simplex-map*[*OF fold-A-morph-A-A*] by autoultimately have ChamberComplex.min-gallery A (C # fold-A \models Gs @ [F]) using apartments(1) F-in min-gallery-in-apartment fold-A-chamber-images(1) fold-A-chamber-system-image-fixespointwise simplex-in-fold-A-im-image by simp **moreover have** set $(fold A \models (C \# Gs@[F])) \subseteq fold A \vdash A$ using set-gal by auto ultimately show ?thesis **using** assms snoc apartments(1) F-in fold-A-chamber-images(1) simplex-in-fold-A-im-image ChamberComplex.min-gallery-in-subcomplex[OF complexes, OF - chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im

```
ChamberComplex.min-gallery-betw-uniform-length
             OF chambercomplex-fold-A-im, of C fold-A \models Gs F Fs
           1
      by
            simp
   qed
 qed
 with snoc show ?thesis by fast
qed
lemma fold-A-im-min-gallery:
 ChamberComplex.min-gallery (fold-A \vdash A) (C \# Cs) \implies min-gallery (C \# Cs)
 using apartments(1) fold-A-im-min-gallery' apartment-min-gallery by fast
lemma fold-A-comp-fixespointwise:
 fixespointwise (fold-A \circ opp-fold-A) ([ ] (fold-A \vdash A))
proof (rule apartment-standard-uniqueness, rule apartments(1))
 have fun-eq-on (fold-A \circ opp-fold-A) (res-fold-A \circ res-opp-fold-A) ([] A)
   using ChamberComplexEndomorphism.vertex-map[OF opp-res-fold-A-endo-A]
        fun-eq-onI[of \bigcup A fold-A \circ opp-fold-A]
   by
         auto
 thus ChamberComplexMorphism (fold-A \vdash A) A (fold-A \circ opp-fold-A)
   using ChamberComplexEndomorphism.endo-comp[
         OF opp-res-fold-A-endo-A res-fold-A-endo-A
        ChamberComplexEndomorphism.axioms(1)
        ChamberComplexMorphism.cong
        Chamber Complex Morphism. restrict-domain
        chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im
   by
         fast
 from apartments(1) show ChamberComplexMorphism (fold-A \vdash A) A id
   using Chamber Complex Morphism. restrict-domain apartment-trivial-morphism
        chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im
   by
         fast
 from apartments(1) show ChamberComplex.chamber (fold-<math>A \vdash A) C
   using A-chambers(1) apartment-chamberD-simplex fold-A-chamber-images(1)
        ChamberComplex.chamber-in-subcomplex[
         OF complexes, OF - chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im, of C
        by
         fast
 show fixespointwise (fold-A \circ opp-fold-A) C
 proof-
   from facet(1) obtain v where v: v \notin z \ C = insert \ v \ z
    using facetrel-def [of z C] by fast
   have fixespointwise (fold-A \circ opp-fold-A) (insert v z)
```

proof (*rule fixespointwise-insert, rule fixespointwise-comp*) **show** fixes pointwise opp-fold-A zusing facet-in-chambers(2) fixespointwise-subset[of opp-fold-A D z] opp-fold-A-fixespointwise2 by fast **show** fixespointwise fold-A zusing facet-in-chambers(1) fixespointwise-subset[of fold-A C z] fold-A-fixespointwise1 by fast have $(fold - A \circ opp - fold - A)$ ' C = Cusing fold-A-chamber-images(2) opp-fold-A-chamber-images(2) by (simp add: image-comp[THEN sym]) with v(2) show (fold- $A \circ opp$ -fold-A) '(insert v z) = insert v z by simp qed with v(2) show ?thesis by fast qed **show** $\bigwedge Cs$. ChamberComplex.min-gallery (fold- $A \vdash A$) (C # Cs) \Longrightarrow ChamberComplex.pgallery A ((fold- $A \circ opp$ -fold-A) \models (C # Cs)) prooffix Cs assume Cs: ChamberComplex.min-gallery (fold- $A \vdash A$) (C # Cs) **show** ChamberComplex.pgallery A ((fold-A \circ opp-fold-A) \models (C # Cs)) **proof** (cases Cs rule: rev-cases) case Nil with a partments(1) show ?thesis **using** fold-A-chamber-images(2) opp-fold-A-chamber-images(2) A-chambers(1) ChamberComplex.pgallery-def[OF complexes] by (auto simp add: image-comp[THEN sym]) next case $(snoc \ Fs \ F)$ **from** Cs snoc apartments(1) have $F: F \in fold-A \vdash A$ ChamberComplex.chamber A F **using** ChamberComplex.min-galleryD-gallery[OF chambercomplex-fold-A-im ChamberComplex.galleryD-chamber[OF chambercomplex-fold-A-im, of C#Fs@[F]ChamberComplex.chamberD-simplex[OF chambercomplex-fold-A-im] ChamberComplex.subcomplex-chamber[OF complexes, OF - chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im by autofrom F(2) apartments(1) have F': chamber F using apartment-chamber by fast with F(1) apartments(1) have zF-CF: face-distance z F = chamber-distance C Fusing chamber-in-fold-A-im[of F] fold-A-chamber-system-image bv auto have min-gallery $(C \# fold A \models (opp-fold A \models Fs @ [opp-fold A `F]))$

```
proof (rule fold-A-min-gallery-from2-map)
 from Cs snoc
   have Cs': ChamberComplex.gallery (fold-A \vdash A) (C#Fs@[F])
   using ChamberComplex.min-galleryD-gallery chambercomplex-fold-A-im
   by
        fastforce
 with apartments(1) have chF: ChamberComplex.chamber A F
   using ChamberComplex.galleryD-chamber chambercomplex-fold-A-im
       ChamberComplex.subcomplex-chamber[OF complexes]
       chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im
   by
        fastforce
 with a partments(1) show chamber (opp-fold-A ' F)
   using ChamberComplexMorphism.chamber-map opp-fold-A-morph-A-A
       apartment-chamber
   by
        fast
 from apartments(1) show opp-fold-A \ `F \in opp-fold-A \vdash A
   using chF ChamberComplex.chamberD-simplex complexes by fast
 from Cs snoc apartments(1)
   show min-gallery (D \# opp-fold-A \models Fs @ [opp-fold-A ' F])
   using chF Cs' opp-fold-A-min-gallery-from1-map apartment-chamber
        ChamberComplex.chamberD-simplex
       ChamberComplex.galleryD-chamber
       chambercomplex-fold-A-im fold-A-im-min-gallery
   by
        fastforce
qed
with snoc have min-gallery (fold-A \models (opp-fold-A \models (C \# Cs)))
 using fold-A-chamber-images(2) opp-fold-A-chamber-images(2) by simp
with Cs apartments(1)
 have ChamberComplex.min-gallery A
       (fold - A \models (opp - fold - A \models (C \# Cs)))
 using ChamberComplex.min-galleryD-gallery[
       OF chambercomplex-fold-A-im, of C \# Cs
      ChamberComplex.galleryD-chamber[
       OF chambercomplex-fold-A-im, of C \# Cs
      ChamberComplex.subcomplex-chamber[
       OF complexes, OF - chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im
      apartment-chamberD-simplex
      ChamberComplexMorphism.simplex-map[OF opp-fold-A-morph-A-A]
      ChamberComplexMorphism.simplex-map[OF fold-A-morph-A-A]
 by
      (force intro: min-gallery-in-apartment)
with apartments(1)
 have ChamberComplex.pgallery A (fold-A \models (opp-fold-A \models (C#Cs)))
 using apartment-min-gallery-pgallery
 by
      fast
thus ?thesis
 using ssubst[
       OF setlistmapim-comp, of \lambda Cs. ChamberComplex.pgallery A Cs
```

```
\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{qed} \\ \mathbf{qed} \\ \mathbf{qed} \\ \end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{from} \ apartments(1) \\ \mathbf{show} \ \bigwedge Cs. \ ChamberComplex.min-gallery \ (fold-A \vdash A) \ Cs \Longrightarrow \\ ChamberComplex.pgallery \ A \ (id \models Cs) \\ \end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{using} \ chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im \\ ChamberComplex.min-gallery-pgallery[OF \ chambercomplex-fold-A-im] \\ ChamberComplex.subcomplex-pgallery[OF \ complexes, \ of \ A \ fold-A \vdash A] \\ \end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{by} \ simp \\ \end{bmatrix}
```

\mathbf{qed}

```
lemmas opp-fold-A-comp-fixespointwise =
ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.fold-A-comp-fixespointwise[OF reflect]
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```
lemma fold-A-fold:
 ChamberComplexIsomorphism (opp-fold-A \vdash A) (fold-A \vdash A) fold-A
proof (rule ChamberComplexMorphism.isoI-inverse)
 show ChamberComplexMorphism (opp-fold-A \vdash A) (fold-A \vdash A) fold-A
   using ChamberComplexMorphism.restrict-domain
        Chamber Complex Morphism. restrict-codomain-to-image
        ChamberComplexMorphism.cong fun-eq-on-sym[OF fun-eq-on-restrict1]
        ChamberComplexEndomorphism.axioms(1) res-fold-A-endo-A
        chambersubcomplex-opp-fold-A-im
   by
        fast
 show ChamberComplexMorphism (fold-A \vdash A) (opp-fold-A \vdash A) opp-fold-A
   using ChamberComplexMorphism.restrict-domain
        Chamber Complex Morphism. restrict-codomain-to-image
        ChamberComplexMorphism.cong fun-eq-on-sym[OF fun-eq-on-restrict1]
        ChamberComplexEndomorphism.axioms(1) opp-res-fold-A-endo-A
       chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im
   by
        fast
qed (rule opp-fold-A-comp-fixespointwise, rule fold-A-comp-fixespointwise)
lemma res-fold-A: ChamberComplexFolding A res-fold-A
proof (rule ChamberComplexFolding.intro)
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have ChamberComplexEndomorphism A (res-fold-A)
using res-fold-A-endo-A by fast
thus ChamberComplexRetraction A (res-fold-A)
proof (rule ChamberComplexRetraction.intro, unfold-locales)
fix v assume v \in \bigcup A
moreover with apartments(1) obtain C
where C \in ChamberComplex.C \ A \ v \in C
using apartment-simplex-in-max apartment-chamber-system-def
by fast
```

```
ultimately show res-fold-A (res-fold-A v) = res-fold-A v
using fold-A-chamber-system-image-fixespointwise fixespointwiseD
by fastforce
ged
```

 \mathbf{qed}

show ChamberComplexFolding-axioms A res-fold-A proof **fix** F assume F: ChamberComplex.chamber $A \in F \in res$ -fold- $A \vdash A$ from F(2) have $F': F \in fold - A \vdash A$ using setsetmapim-restrict1 [of A A fold-A] by simp hence $F \in fold - A \vdash (opp - fold - A \vdash A)$ **using** ChamberComplexIsomorphism.surj-simplex-map[OF fold-A-fold] by simp from this obtain G where G: $G \in opp-fold-A \vdash A F = fold-A$ 'G by auto with F(1) F' apartments(1) have G': ChamberComplex.chamber A G $G \in ChamberComplex.C (opp-fold-A \vdash A)$ using ChamberComplex.chamber-in-subcomplex[OF complexes] chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im ChamberComplexIsomorphism.chamber-preimage[OF fold-A-fold, of G]ChamberComplex.subcomplex-chamber[OF complexes, OF apartments(1) chambersubcomplex-opp-fold-A-im ChamberComplex.chamber-system-def[OF chambercomplex-opp-fold-A-im by autofrom a partments(1) G(2)have 1: $\land H$. ChamberComplex.chamber $A \ H \land H \notin fold A \vdash A \land$ fold-A ' $H = F \Longrightarrow H = G$ using G'(2) apartment-chamber-system-def[of A] fold-A-opp-fold-A-chamber-systems(1) chambercomplex-fold-A-im ChamberComplex.chamber-system-def ChamberComplex.chamberD-simplex inj-onD[OF ChamberComplexIsomorphism.inj-on-chamber-system, OF fold-A-fold blastby with apartments(1) have $\bigwedge H$. ChamberComplex.chamber $A \ H \land H \notin res$ -fold- $A \vdash A \land$ res-fold-A ' $H = F \Longrightarrow H = G$ using 1 res-fold-A-A-chamber-image apartment-chamberD-simplex res-fold-A-A-im-fold-A-A-imby automoreover from apartments(1) have $G \notin res-fold-A \vdash A$ using G'

ChamberComplex.chamber-system-def[OF chambercomplex-fold-A-im]

```
\begin{array}{c} ChamberComplex.chamber-in-subcomplex[\\ OF \ complexes, \ OF \ - \ chambersubcomplex-fold-A-im\\ ]\\ fold-A-opp-fold-A-chamber-systems(2) \ res-fold-A-A-im-fold-A-A-im\\ by \ auto\\ ultimately\\ show \ \exists !G. \ ChamberComplex.chamber \ A \ G \land G \notin res-fold-A \vdash A \land res-fold-A \ `G = F\\ using \ G'(1) \ G(2) \ res-fold-A-chamber-image \ ex1I[of \ -G]\\ by \ force\\ qed \end{array}
```

 \mathbf{qed}

```
lemmas opp-res-fold-A =
ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.res-fold-A[OF reflect]
```

 \mathbf{end}

6.2 Building locale and basic lemmas

Finally, we define a (thick) building to be a thick chamber complex with a system of apartments.

```
locale Building = ChamberComplexWithApartmentSystem X A
for X :: 'a set set
and A :: 'a set set set
+ assumes thick: ThickChamberComplex X
begin
```

```
abbreviation some-third-chamber \equiv
ThickChamberComplex.some-third-chamber X
```

lemmas some-third-chamberD-facet = ThickChamberComplex.some-third-chamberD-facet [OF thick]

lemmas some-third-chamberD-ne = ThickChamberComplex.some-third-chamberD-ne [OF thick]

lemmas chamber-some-third-chamber = ThickChamberComplex.chamber-some-third-chamber [OF thick]

 \mathbf{end}

6.3 Apartments are uniformly Coxeter

Using the assumption of thickness, we may use the special situation *ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle* to verify that apartments have enough pairs of opposed foldings to ensure that they are isomorphic to a Coxeter

complex. Since the apartments are all isomorphic, they are uniformly isomorphic to a single Coxeter complex.

context Building begin

lemma apartments-have-many-foldings1:

assumes $A \in \mathcal{A}$ chamber C chamber D $C \sim D$ $C \neq D$ $C \in A$ $D \in A$ defines $E \equiv some-third-chamber \ C \ D \ (C \cap D)$ defines $B \equiv suparate C E$ $B' \equiv supapartment D E$ and defines $f \equiv restrict1$ (canonical-retraction $A \ D \circ canonical-retraction B \ C$) $(\bigcup A)$ $g \equiv restrict1$ (canonical-retraction A C \circ canonical-retraction B' D) and $(\bigcup A)$ **shows** f'D = C ChamberComplexFolding A f g'C = D ChamberComplexFolding A g prooffrom assms have 1: ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle X $A A B B' C D E (C \cap D)$ using adjacent-int-facet1 [of C D] adjacent-int-facet2 [of C D] some-third-chamberD-facet chamber-some-third-chamber some-third-chamberD-ne[of $C \ C \cap D \ D$] supapartmentD by unfold-locales auto from *f*-def *g*-def **show** ChamberComplexFolding A f ChamberComplexFolding A g f'D = C q'C = Dusing ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.res-fold-A [OF 1] ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.opp-res-fold-A[OF 1] ChamberComplexApartmentSystemTriangle.res-fold-A-chamber-images(2) OF 1Chamber Complex A partment System Triangle.res-opp-fold-A-chamber-images (2) [OF 1] by auto qed

lemma apartments-have-many-foldings2:

assumes $A \in A$ chamber C chamber $D \ C \sim D \ C \neq D \ C \in A \ D \in A$ defines $E \equiv$ some-third-chamber $C \ D \ (C \cap D)$ defines $B \equiv$ supapartment $C \ E$ and $B' \equiv$ supapartment $D \ E$ defines $f \equiv$ restrict1 (canonical-retraction $A \ D \circ$ canonical-retraction $B \ C$) $(\bigcup A)$

- and $g \equiv restrict1$ (canonical-retraction $A \ C \circ canonical-retraction \ B' \ D$) ($\bigcup A$)
- shows Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings A f g C
- **proof** (*rule OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings.intro*)

from assms show ChamberComplexFolding A f ChamberComplexFolding A g

```
using apartments-have-many-foldings 1(2,4) [of A \ C \ D] by auto
 show Opposed ThinChamberComplexFoldings-axioms A f g C
 proof (
   unfold-locales, rule chamber-in-apartment, rule assms(1), rule assms(6),
   rule assms(2)
 )
   from assms(1-7) E-def B-def B'-def g-def f-def
     have gC: g'C = D
    and fD: f'D = C
     using apartments-have-many-foldings1(1)[of A \ C \ D]
          a partments-have-many-foldings1(3)[of A C D]
     by
           auto
   with assms(4,5) show C \sim g'C C \neq g'C f'g'C = C by auto
 qed
qed (rule thincomplexes, rule assms(1))
lemma apartments-have-many-foldings3:
 assumes A \in \mathcal{A} chamber C chamber D C \sim D C \neq D C \in A D \in A
          \exists f g. OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings A f g C \land D=g'C
 shows
proof
 define E where E = some-third-chamber \ C \ D \ (C \cap D)
 define B where B = supapartment C E
 define f where f = restrict1 (canonical-retraction A D \circ canonical-retraction
B C) (\bigcup A)
 show \exists g. Opposed Thin Chamber ComplexFoldings A f g \ C \land D = g ' C
 proof
   define B' where B' = supapartment D E
   define g where g = restrict1 (canonical-retraction A C \circ canonical-retraction
B' D) (\bigcup A)
   from assms E-def B-def f-def B'-def g-def
     show Opposed Thin Chamber Complex Foldings A f g C \wedge D = g'C
     using apartments-have-many-foldings 1(3) [of A \ C \ D]
          apartments-have-many-foldings2
           auto
     by
 qed
qed
lemma apartments-have-many-foldings:
 assumes A \in \mathcal{A} \ C \in A \ chamber \ C
          ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings A C
 shows
proof (
 rule ThinChamberComplex.ThinChamberComplexManyFoldingsI,
 rule thincomplexes, rule assms(1), rule chamber-in-apartment,
 rule assms(1), rule assms(2), rule assms(3)
)
 from assms(1)
   show \bigwedge C D. ChamberComplex.chamber A C \Longrightarrow
          ChamberComplex.chamber A D \Longrightarrow C \sim D \Longrightarrow
          C \neq D \Longrightarrow
```

```
\exists f g. OpposedThinChamberComplexFoldings A f g C \land D = g ` C
   using apartments-have-many-foldings3 apartment-chamber
        a partment-chamber D\text{-}simplex
   by
          simp
qed
theorem apartments-are-coxeter:
  A \in \mathcal{A} \Longrightarrow \exists S ::: 'a \ permutation \ set. (
   CoxeterComplex \ S \ \land
   (\exists \psi. ChamberComplexIsomorphism A (CoxeterComplex.TheComplex S) \psi)
  )
 using no-trivial-apartments apartment-simplex-in-max[of A]
       apartment-chamberD-simplex[of A] apartment-chamber[of A]
       apartments-have-many-foldings[of A]
       ThinChamberComplexManyFoldings.ex-iso-to-coxeter-complex[of A]
  by
        fastforce
corollary apartments-are-uniformly-coxeter:
 assumes X \neq \{\}
 shows \exists S::'a \ permutation \ set. \ CoxeterComplex \ S \land
          (\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \exists \psi.
            ChamberComplexIsomorphism A (CoxeterComplex.TheComplex S) \psi
proof-
  from assms obtain C where C: chamber C using simplex-in-max by fast
  from this obtain A where A: A \in A C \in A using containtwo by fast
  from A(1) obtain S :: 'a permutation set and <math>\psi
   where S: CoxeterComplex S
   and \psi: ChamberComplexIsomorphism A (CoxeterComplex. TheComplex S) \psi
   using apartments-are-coxeter
   by
         fast
  have \forall B \in \mathcal{A}. \exists \varphi.
       ChamberComplexIsomorphism B (CoxeterComplex.TheComplex S) \varphi
 proof
   fix B assume B: B \in \mathcal{A}
   hence B \neq \{\} using no-trivial-apartments by fast
   with B obtain C' where C': chamber C' C' \in B
     using apartment-simplex-in-max apartment-chamberD-simplex
          a partment-chamber[OF B]
     by
           force
   from C C'(1) obtain B' where B' \in \mathcal{A} C \in B' C' \in B'
     \mathbf{using} \ contain two \ \mathbf{by} \ fast
   with A \ B \ C \ C' \ \psi
     show \exists \varphi. ChamberComplexIsomorphism B
            (CoxeterComplex. TheComplex S) \varphi
     using strong-intersect two
          ChamberComplexIsomorphism.iso-comp[of B' A - \psi]
          ChamberComplexIsomorphism.iso-comp[of B B']
     by
           blast
```

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```
qed
with S show ?thesis by auto
qed
end
end
```

Bibliography

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