

Design Theory

Chelsea Edmonds and Lawrence Paulson

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Abstract

Combinatorial design theory studies incidence set systems with certain balance and symmetry properties. It is closely related to hypergraph theory. This formalisation presents a general library for formal reasoning on incidence set systems, designs and their applications, including formal definitions and proofs for many key properties, operations, and theorems on the construction and existence of designs. Notably, this includes formalising t-designs, balanced incomplete block designs (BIBD), group divisible designs (GDD), pairwise balanced designs (PBD), design isomorphisms, and the relationship between graphs and designs. A locale-centric approach has been used to manage the relationships between the many different types of designs. Theorems of particular interest include the necessary conditions for existence of a BIBD, Wilson's construction on GDDs, and Bose's inequality on resolvable designs. This formalisation is partly presented in the paper "A Modular First Formalisation of Combinatorial Design Theory", presented at CICM 2021.

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1 Micellaniouus Helper Functions on Sets and Multisets

```

theory Multisets-Extras imports
  HOL-Library.Multiset
  Card-Partitions.Set-Partition
  Nested-Multisets-Ordinals.Multiset-More
  Nested-Multisets-Ordinals.Duplicate-Free-Multiset
  HOL-Library.Disjoint-Sets
begin

```

1.1 Set Theory Extras

A number of extra helper lemmas for reasoning on sets (finite) required for Design Theory proofs

```

lemma card-Pow-filter-one:
  assumes finite A
  shows card {x ∈ Pow A . card x = 1} = card (A)
  using assms
proof (induct rule: finite-induct)
  case empty
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (insert x F)
  have Pow (insert x F) = Pow F ∪ insert x ` Pow F
    by (simp add: Pow-insert)
  then have split: {y ∈ Pow (insert x F) . card y = 1} =
    {y ∈ (Pow F) . card y = 1} ∪ {y ∈ (insert x ` Pow F) . card y = 1}
    by blast
  have ∀ y . y ∈ (insert x ` Pow F) ⇒ finite y
    using finite-subset insert.hyps(1) by fastforce
  then have single: ∀ y . y ∈ (insert x ` Pow F) ⇒ card y = 1 ⇒ y = {x}
    by (metis card-1-singletonE empty-iff image-iff insertCI insertE)
  then have card {y ∈ (insert x ` Pow F) . card y = 1} = 1
    using empty-iff imageI is-singletonI is-singletonI' is-singleton-altdef
    by (metis (full-types, lifting) Collect-empty-eq-bot Pow-bottom bot-empty-eq
mem-Collect-eq)
  then have {y ∈ (insert x ` Pow F) . card y = 1} = {{x}}
    using single card-1-singletonE card-eq-0-iff
    by (smt (verit) empty-Collect-eq mem-Collect-eq singletonD zero-neg-one)
  then have split2:{y ∈ Pow (insert x F) . card y = 1} = {y ∈ (Pow F) . card y
= 1} ∪ {{x}}
    using split by simp
  then show ?case
proof (cases x ∈ F)
  case True
  then show ?thesis using insert.hyps(2) by auto
next
  case False
  then have {y ∈ (Pow F) . card y = 1} ∩ {{x}} = {} by blast
  then have fact:card {y ∈ Pow (insert x F) . card y = 1} =
    card {y ∈ (Pow F) . card y = 1} + card {{x}}
    using split2 card-Un-disjoint insert.hyps(1) by auto
  have card (insert x F) = card F + 1
    using False card-insert-disjoint by (metis Suc-eq-plus1 insert.hyps(1))
  then show ?thesis using fact insert.hyps(3) by auto
qed
qed

lemma elem-exists-non-empty-set:
  assumes card A > 0
  obtains x where x ∈ A
  using assms card-gt-0-iff by fastforce

```

```

lemma set-self-img-compr:  $\{a \mid a . a \in A\} = A$ 
  by blast

lemma card-subset-not-gt-card: finite  $A \implies \text{card } ps > \text{card } A \implies \neg (ps \subseteq A)$ 
  using card-mono leD by auto

lemma card-inter-lt-single: finite  $A \implies \text{finite } B \implies \text{card } (A \cap B) \leq \text{card } A$ 
  by (simp add: card-mono)

lemma set-diff-non-empty-not-subset:
  assumes  $A \subseteq (B - C)$ 
  assumes  $C \neq \{\}$ 
  assumes  $A \neq \{\}$ 
  assumes  $B \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\neg (A \subseteq C)$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg \neg (A \subseteq C)$ 
    then have  $a: \bigwedge x . x \in A \implies x \in C$  by blast
    thus False using a assms by blast
  qed

lemma set-card-diff-ge-zero: finite  $A \implies \text{finite } B \implies A \neq B \implies \text{card } A = \text{card } B \implies \text{card } (A - B) > 0$ 
  by (meson Diff-eq-empty-iff card-0-eq card-subset-eq finite-Diff neq0-conv)

lemma set-filter-diff:  $\{a \in A . P a\} - \{x\} = \{a \in (A - \{x\}) . (P a)\}$ 
  by (auto)

lemma set-filter-diff-card:  $\text{card } (\{a \in A . P a\} - \{x\}) = \text{card } \{a \in (A - \{x\}) . (P a)\}$ 
  by (simp add: set-filter-diff)

lemma obtain-subset-with-card-int-n:
  assumes  $(n :: \text{int}) \leq \text{of-nat } (\text{card } S)$ 
  assumes  $(n :: \text{int}) \geq 0$ 
  obtains  $T$  where  $T \subseteq S$   $\text{of-nat } (\text{card } T) = (n :: \text{int})$   $\text{finite } T$ 
  using obtain-subset-with-card-n assms
  by (metis nonneg-int-cases of-nat-le-iff)

lemma transform-filter-img-empty-rm:
  assumes  $\bigwedge g . g \in G \implies g \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\{g - \{x\} \mid g . g \in G \wedge g \neq \{x\}\} = \{g - \{x\} \mid g . g \in G\} - \{\{\}\}$ 
  proof -
    let ?f =  $\lambda g . g - \{x\}$ 
    have  $\bigwedge g . g \in G \implies g \neq \{x\} \longleftrightarrow ?f g \neq \{\}$  using assms
      by (metis Diff-cancel Diff-empty Diff-insert0 insert-Diff)
    thus ?thesis by auto
  qed

```

lemma bij-betw-inter-subsets: bij-betw $f A B \implies a1 \subseteq A \implies a2 \subseteq A$
 $\implies f'(a1 \cap a2) = (f' a1) \cap (f' a2)$
by (meson bij-betw-imp-inj-on inj-on-image-Int)

Partition related set theory lemmas

lemma partition-on-remove-pt:
assumes partition-on $A G$
shows partition-on $(A - \{x\}) \{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G \wedge g \neq \{x\}\}$
proof (intro partition-onI)
show $\bigwedge p. p \in \{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G \wedge g \neq \{x\}\} \implies p \neq \{\}$
using assms partition-onD3 subset-singletonD by force
let ?f = $(\lambda g. g - \{x\})$
have un-img: $\bigcup(\{\text{?f } g \mid g. g \in G\}) = \text{?f}(\bigcup G)$ by blast
have empty: $\bigcup \{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G \wedge g \neq \{x\}\} = \bigcup(\{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G\} - \{\{\}\})$
by blast
then have $\bigcup(\{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G\} - \{\{\}\}) = \bigcup(\{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G\})$ by blast
then show $\bigcup \{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G \wedge g \neq \{x\}\} = A - \{x\}$ using partition-onD1
assms un-img
by (metis empty)
then show $\bigwedge p p'$.
 $p \in \{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G \wedge g \neq \{x\}\} \implies$
 $p' \in \{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G \wedge g \neq \{x\}\} \implies p \neq p' \implies p \cap p' = \{\}$
proof –
fix p1 p2
assume p1: $p1 \in \{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G \wedge g \neq \{x\}\}$
and p2: $p2 \in \{g - \{x\} \mid g. g \in G \wedge g \neq \{x\}\}$
and ne: $p1 \neq p2$
obtain p1' p2' **where** orig1: $p1 = p1' - \{x\}$ **and** orig2: $p2 = p2' - \{x\}$
and origne: $p1' \neq p2'$ **and** ne1: $p1' \neq \{x\}$ **and** ne2: $p2' \neq \{x\}$ **and** ing1:
 $p1' \in G$
and ing2: $p2' \in G$
using p1 p2 using mem-Collect-eq ne by blast
then have $p1' \cap p2' = \{\}$ using assms partition-onD2 ing1 ing2 origne
disjointD by blast
thus $p1 \cap p2 = \{\}$ using orig1 orig2 by blast
qed
qed

lemma partition-on-cart-prod:
assumes card $I > 0$
assumes $A \neq \{\}$
assumes $G \neq \{\}$
assumes partition-on $A G$
shows partition-on $(A \times I) \{g \times I \mid g. g \in G\}$
proof (intro partition-onI)
show $\bigwedge p. p \in \{g \times I \mid g. g \in G\} \implies p \neq \{\}$

```

using assms(1) assms(4) partition-onD3 by fastforce
show  $\bigcup \{g \times I \mid g, g \in G\} = A \times I$ 
    by (metis Setcompr-eq-image Sigma-Union assms(4) partition-onD1)
show  $\bigwedge p p'. p \in \{g \times I \mid g, g \in G\} \implies p' \in \{g \times I \mid g, g \in G\} \implies p \neq p' \implies p \cap p' = \{\}$ 
    by (smt (verit, best) Sigma-Int-distrib1 Sigma-empty1 assms(4) mem-Collect-eq
partition-onE)
qed

```

1.2 Multiset Helpers

Generic Size, count and card helpers

```

lemma count-size-set-repr: size {# x ∈# A . x = g#} = count A g
    by (simp add: filter-eq-replicate-mset)

lemma mset-nempty-set-nempty: A ≠ {#}  $\longleftrightarrow$  (set-mset A) ≠ {}
    by simp

lemma mset-size-ne0-set-card: size A > 0  $\implies$  card (set-mset A) > 0
    using mset-nempty-set-nempty by fastforce

lemma set-count-size-min: count A a ≥ n  $\implies$  size A ≥ n
    by (metis (full-types) count-le-replicate-mset-subset-eq size-mset-mono size-replicate-mset)

lemma card-size-filter-eq: finite A  $\implies$  card {a ∈ A . P a} = size {#a ∈# mset-set
A . P a#}
    by simp

lemma size-multiset-set-mset-const-count:
    assumes card (set-mset A) = ca
    assumes  $\bigwedge p. p \in# A \implies$  count A p = ca2
    shows size A = (ca * ca2)
proof –
    have size A = ( $\sum p \in (set-mset A) . count A p$ ) using size-multiset-overloaded-eq
    by auto
    then have size A = ( $\sum p \in (set-mset A) . ca2$ ) using assms by simp
    thus ?thesis using assms(1) by auto
qed

lemma size-multiset-int-count:
    assumes of-nat (card (set-mset A)) = (ca :: int)
    assumes  $\bigwedge p. p \in# A \implies$  of-nat (count A p) = (ca2 :: int)
    shows of-nat (size A) = ((ca :: int) * ca2)
proof –
    have size A = ( $\sum p \in (set-mset A) . count A p$ ) using size-multiset-overloaded-eq
    by auto
    then have of-nat (size A) = ( $\sum p \in (set-mset A) . ca2$ ) using assms by simp
    thus ?thesis using assms(1) by auto
qed

```

```

lemma mset-union-size: size (A ∪# B) = size (A) + size (B - A)
by (simp add: union-mset-def)

lemma mset-union-size-inter: size (A ∪# B) = size (A) + size B - size (A ∩# B)
by (metis diff-add-inverse2 size-Un-Int)

Lemmas for repeat_mset

lemma repeat-mset-size [simp]: size (repeat-mset n A) = n * size A
by (induction n) auto

lemma repeat-mset-subset-in:
assumes ⋀ a . a ∈# A ==> a ⊆ B
assumes X ∈# repeat-mset n A
assumes x ∈ X
shows x ∈ B
using assms by (induction n) auto

lemma repeat-mset-not-empty: n > 0 ==> A ≠ {#} ==> repeat-mset n A ≠ {#}
by (induction n) auto

lemma elem-in-repeat-in-original: a ∈# repeat-mset n A ==> a ∈# A
by (metis count-inI count-repeat-mset in-countE mult.commute mult-zero-left nat.distinct(1))

lemma elem-in-original-in-repeat: n > 0 ==> a ∈# A ==> a ∈# repeat-mset n A
by (metis count-greater-zero-iff count-repeat-mset nat-0-less-mult-iff)

Lemmas on image and filter for multisets

lemma multiset-add-filter-size: size {# a ∈# (A1 + A2) . P a #} = size {# a ∈# A1 . P a #} +
size {# a ∈# A2 . P a #}
by simp

lemma size-filter-neg: size {# a ∈# A . P a #} = size A - size {# a ∈# A . ¬ P a #}
using size-filter-mset-lesseq size-union union-filter-mset-complement
by (metis ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-class.le-imp-diff-is-add)

lemma filter-filter-mset-cond-simp:
assumes ⋀ a . P a ==> Q a
shows filter-mset P A = filter-mset P (filter-mset Q A)
proof –
have filter-mset P (filter-mset Q A) = filter-mset (λ a. Q a ∧ P a) A
by (simp add: filter-filter-mset)
thus ?thesis using assms
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) filter-mset-cong)
qed

```

```

lemma filter-filter-mset-ss-member: filter-mset ( $\lambda a . \{x, y\} \subseteq a$ ) A =
  filter-mset ( $\lambda a . \{x, y\} \subseteq a$ ) (filter-mset ( $\lambda a . x \in a$ ) A)
proof -
  have filter: filter-mset ( $\lambda a . \{x, y\} \subseteq a$ ) (filter-mset ( $\lambda a . x \in a$ ) A) =
    filter-mset ( $\lambda a . x \in a \wedge \{x, y\} \subseteq a$ ) A by (simp add: filter-filter-mset)
  have  $\bigwedge a . \{x, y\} \subseteq a \implies x \in a$  by simp
  thus ?thesis using filter by auto
qed

lemma multiset-image-do-nothing: ( $\bigwedge x . x \in \# A \implies f x = x$ )  $\implies$  image-mset f
A = A
by (induct A) auto

lemma set-mset-filter: set-mset {# f a . a  $\in \# A$ } = {f a | a. a  $\in \# A$ }
by (simp add: Setcompr-eq-image)

lemma mset-exists-imply:  $x \in \# \{ \# f a . a \in \# A \}$   $\implies \exists y \in \# A . x = f y$ 
by auto

lemma filter-mset-image-mset:
filter-mset P (image-mset f A) = image-mset f (filter-mset ( $\lambda x . P(f x)$ ) A)
by (induction A) auto

lemma mset-bunion-filter: {# a  $\in \# A . P a \vee Q a$ } = {# a  $\in \# A . P a$ }  $\cup \# \{ \# a \in \# A . Q a \}$ 
by (rule multiset-eqI) simp

lemma mset-inter-filter: {# a  $\in \# A . P a \wedge Q a$ } = {# a  $\in \# A . P a$ }  $\cap \# \{ \# a \in \# A . Q a \}$ 
by (rule multiset-eqI) simp

lemma image-image-mset: image-mset ( $\lambda x . f x$ ) (image-mset ( $\lambda y . g y$ ) A) =
  image-mset ( $\lambda x . f(g x)$ ) A
by simp

Big Union over multiset helpers

lemma mset-big-union-obtain:
assumes  $x \in \# \sum \# A$ 
obtains a where a  $\in \# A$  and  $x \in \# a$ 
using assms by blast

lemma size-big-union-sum: size ( $\sum \# (M :: 'a multiset multiset)$ ) = ( $\sum x \in \# M .$ 
size x)
by (induct M) auto

Cartesian Product on Multisets

lemma size-cartesian-product-singleton [simp]: size ({#a#}  $\times \# B$ ) = size B
by (simp add: Times-mset-single-left)

```

```

lemma size-cartesian-product-singleton-right [simp]: size (A ×# {#b#}) = size A
by (simp add: Times-mset-single-right)

lemma size-cartesian-product-empty [simp]: size (A ×# {}) = 0
by simp

lemma size-add-elem-step-eq:
  assumes size (A ×# B) = size A * size B
  shows size (add-mset x A ×# B) = size (add-mset x A) * size B
proof -
  have (add-mset x A ×# B) = A ×# B + {#x#} ×# B
    by (metis Sigma-mset-plus-distrib1 add-mset-add-single)
  then have size (add-mset x A ×# B) = size (A ×# B) + size B by auto
  also have ... = size A * size B + size B
    by (simp add: assms)
  finally have size (add-mset x A ×# B) = (size A + 1) * size B
    by auto
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma size-cartesian-product: size (A ×# B) = size A * size B
by (induct A) (simp-all add: size-add-elem-step-eq)

lemma cart-prod-distinct-mset:
  assumes assm1: distinct-mset A
  assumes assm2: distinct-mset B
  shows distinct-mset (A ×# B)
  unfolding distinct-mset-count-less-1
proof (rule allI)
  fix x
  have count-mult: count (A ×# B) x = count A (fst x) * count B (snd x)
    using count-Sigma-mset by (metis prod.exhaust-sel)
  then have count A (fst x) * count B (snd x) ≤ 1 using assm1 assm2
    unfolding distinct-mset-count-less-1 using mult-le-one by blast
  thus count (A ×# B) x ≤ 1 using count-mult by simp
qed

lemma cart-product-single-intersect: x1 ≠ x2 ⇒ ({#x1#} ×# A) ∩# ({#x2#} ×# B) = {}
  using multiset-inter-single by fastforce

lemma size-union-distinct-cart-prod: x1 ≠ x2 ⇒ size (({#x1#} ×# A) ∪# ({#x2#} ×# B)) =
  size ({#x1#} ×# A) + size ({#x2#} ×# B)
by (simp add: cart-product-single-intersect size-Un-disjoint)

lemma size-Union-distinct-cart-prod: distinct-mset M ⇒

```

```

size ( $\sum p \in \# M. (\{\#p\} \times \# B)$ ) = size (M) * size (B)
by (induction M) auto

lemma size-Union-distinct-cart-prod-filter: distinct-mset M  $\implies$ 
( $\bigwedge p . p \in \# M \implies \text{size}(\{\# b \in \# B . P p b \#}) = c$ )  $\implies$ 
size ( $\sum p \in \# M. (\{\#p\} \times \# \{b \in \# B . P p b \#})$ ) = size (M) * c
by (induction M) auto

lemma size-Union-distinct-cart-prod-filter2: distinct-mset V  $\implies$ 
( $\bigwedge b . b \in \# B \implies \text{size}(\{\# v \in \# V . P v b \#}) = c$ )  $\implies$ 
size ( $\sum b \in \# B. (\{\# v \in \# V . P v b \#} \times \# \{\#b\})$ ) = size (B) * c
by (induction B) auto

lemma cart-product-add-1: (add-mset a A)  $\times \# B$  = ( $\{\#a\} \times \# B$ ) + (A  $\times \# B$ )
by (metis Sigma-mset-plus-distrib1 add-mset-add-single union-commute)

lemma cart-product-add-1-filter:  $\{\#m \in \# ((\text{add-mset } a M) \times \# N) . P m \# \}$  =
 $\{\#m \in \# (M \times \# N) . P m \# \} + \{\#m \in \# (\{\#a\} \times \# N) . P m \# \}$ 
unfolding add-mset-add-single [of a M] Sigma-mset-plus-distrib1
by (simp add: Times-mset-single-left)

lemma cart-product-add-1-filter2:  $\{\#m \in \# (M \times \# (\text{add-mset } b N)) . P m \# \}$  =
 $\{\#m \in \# (M \times \# N) . P m \# \} + \{\#m \in \# (M \times \# \{\#b\}) . P m \# \}$ 
unfolding add-mset-add-single [of b N] Sigma-mset-plus-distrib1
by (metis Times-insert-left Times-mset-single-right add-mset-add-single filter-union-mset)

lemma cart-prod-singleton-right-gen:
assumes  $\bigwedge x . x \in \# (A \times \# \{\#b\}) \implies P x \longleftrightarrow Q (\text{fst } x)$ 
shows  $\{\#x \in \# (A \times \# \{\#b\}) . P x \# \} = \{\# a \in \# A . Q a \# \} \times \# \{\#b\}$ 
using assms
proof (induction A)
case empty
then show ?case by simp
next
case (add x A)
have add-mset x A  $\times \# \{\#b\}$  = add-mset (x, b) (A  $\times \# \{\#b\}$ )
by (simp add: Times-mset-single-right)
then have lhs: filter-mset P (add-mset x A  $\times \# \{\#b\}$ ) = filter-mset P (A  $\times \# \{\#b\}$ ) +
filter-mset P  $\{\#(x, b)\}$  by simp
have rhs: filter-mset Q (add-mset x A)  $\times \# \{\#b\}$  = filter-mset Q A  $\times \# \{\#b\}$ 
+
filter-mset Q  $\{\#x \# \} \times \# \{\#b\}$ 
by (metis Sigma-mset-plus-distrib1 add-mset-add-single filter-union-mset)
have filter-mset P  $\{\#(x, b)\}$  = filter-mset Q  $\{\#x \# \} \times \# \{\#b\}$ 
using add.prems by fastforce
then show ?case using lhs rhs add.IH add.prems by force

```

qed

```

lemma cart-prod-singleton-left-gen:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x . x \in \# (\{\#a\#} \times \# B) \implies P x \longleftrightarrow Q (\text{snd } x)$ 
  shows  $\{\#x \in \# (\{\#a\#} \times \# B) . P x \#\} = \{\#a\#} \times \# \{\#b \in \# B . Q b \#\}$ 
  using assms
proof (induction B)
  case empty
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (add x B)
  have lhs: filter-mset P ( $\{\#a\#} \times \# \text{add-mset } x B$ ) = filter-mset P ( $\{\#a\#} \times \# B$ ) +
    filter-mset P  $\{\#(a, x)\#}$ 
    by (simp add: cart-product-add-1-filter2)
  have rhs:  $\{\#a\#} \times \# \text{filter-mset } Q (\text{add-mset } x B) = \{\#a\#} \times \# \text{filter-mset } Q$ 
  B +
     $\{\#a\#} \times \# \text{filter-mset } Q \{\#x\#}$ 
    using add-mset-add-single filter-union-mset by (metis Times-mset-single-left
  image-mset-union)
  have filter-mset P  $\{\#(a, x)\#} = \{\#a\#} \times \# \text{filter-mset } Q \{\#x\#}$ 
  using add-prems by fastforce
  then show ?case using lhs rhs add.IH add.prems by force
qed

lemma cart-product-singleton-left:  $\{\#m \in \# (\{\#a\#} \times \# N) . \text{fst } m \in \text{snd } m \#\}$ 
=
 $(\{\#a\#} \times \# \{\# n \in \# N . a \in n \#\})$  (is ?A = ?B)
proof -
  have stmt:  $\bigwedge m . m \in \# (\{\#a\#} \times \# N) \implies \text{fst } m \in \text{snd } m \longleftrightarrow a \in \text{snd } m$ 
  by (simp add: mem-Times-mset-iff)
  thus ?thesis by (metis (no-types, lifting) Sigma-mset-cong stmt cart-prod-singleton-left-gen)
qed

lemma cart-product-singleton-right:  $\{\#m \in \# (N \times \# \{\#b\#}) . \text{fst } m \in \text{snd } m$ 
 $\#\} =$ 
 $(\{\# n \in \# N . n \in b \#\} \times \# \{\# b \#\})$  (is ?A = ?B)
proof -
  have stmt:  $\bigwedge m . m \in \# (N \times \# \{\#b\#}) \implies \text{fst } m \in \text{snd } m \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } m \in b$ 
  by (simp add: mem-Times-mset-iff)
  thus ?thesis by (metis (no-types, lifting) Sigma-mset-cong stmt cart-prod-singleton-right-gen)
qed

lemma cart-product-add-1-filter-eq:  $\{\#m \in \# ((\text{add-mset } a M) \times \# N) . (\text{fst } m \in$ 
 $\text{snd } m) \#\} =$ 
 $\{\#m \in \# (M \times \# N) . (\text{fst } m \in \text{snd } m) \#\} + (\{\#a\#} \times \# \{\# n \in \# N . a \in$ 
 $n \#\})$ 
unfolding add-mset-add-single [of a M] Sigma-mset-plus-distrib1
using cart-product-singleton-left cart-product-add-1-filter by fastforce

```

```

lemma cart-product-add-1-filter-eq-mirror: {#m ∈ # M × # (add-mset b N) . (fst m ∈ snd m) #} =
  {#m ∈ # (M × # N) . (fst m ∈ snd m) #} + ({# n ∈ # M . n ∈ b #} × # {#b#})
unfolding add-mset-add-single [of b N] Sigma-mset-plus-distrib1
by (metis (no-types) add-mset-add-single cart-product-add-1-filter2 cart-product-singleton-right)

lemma set-break-down-left:
shows {# m ∈ # (M × # N) . (fst m) ∈ (snd m) #} = (∑ m ∈ # M. ({#m#} × # {#n ∈ # N. m ∈ n#})) 
by (induction M) (auto simp add: cart-product-add-1-filter-eq)

lemma set-break-down-right:
shows {# x ∈ # M × # N . (fst x) ∈ (snd x) #} = (∑ n ∈ # N. ({#m ∈ # M. m ∈ n#} × # {#n#}))
by (induction N) (auto simp add: cart-product-add-1-filter-eq-mirror)

Reasoning on sums of elements over multisets

lemma sum-over-fun-eq:
assumes ⋀ x . x ∈ # A ⇒ f x = g x
shows (∑ x ∈ # A . f(x)) = (∑ x ∈ # A . g(x))
using assms by auto

lemma sum-mset-add-diff-nat:
fixes x:: 'a and f g :: 'a ⇒ nat
assumes ⋀ x . x ∈ # A ⇒ f x ≥ g x
shows (∑ x ∈ # A. f x - g x) = (∑ x ∈ # A . f x) - (∑ x ∈ # A . g x)
using assms by (induction A) (simp-all add: sum-mset-mono)

lemma sum-mset-add-diff-int:
fixes x:: 'a and f g :: 'a ⇒ int
shows (∑ x ∈ # A. f x - g x) = (∑ x ∈ # A . f x) - (∑ x ∈ # A . g x)
by (induction A) (simp-all add: sum-mset-mono)

context ring-1
begin

lemma sum-mset-add-diff: (∑ x ∈ # A. f x - g x) = (∑ x ∈ # A . f x) - (∑ x ∈ # A . g x)
by (induction A) (auto simp add: algebra-simps)

end

context ordered-semiring
begin

lemma sum-mset-ge0:(⋀ x . f x ≥ 0) ⇒ (∑ x ∈ # A. f x ) ≥ 0

```

```

proof (induction A)
  case empty
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (add x A)
      then have hyp2:  $0 \leq \text{sum-mset}(\text{image-mset } f A)$  by blast
      then have  $\text{sum-mset}(\text{image-mset } f (\text{add-mset } x A)) = \text{sum-mset}(\text{image-mset } f A) + f x$ 
        by (simp add: add-commute)
      then show ?case
        by (simp add: add.IH add.preds)
  qed

lemma sum-order-add-mset:  $(\bigwedge x. f x \geq 0) \implies (\sum x \in \# A. f x) \leq (\sum x \in \# \text{add-mset } a A. f x)$ 
  by (simp add: local.add-increasing)

lemma sum-mset-0-left:  $(\bigwedge x. f x \geq 0) \implies (\sum x \in \# A. f x) = 0 \implies (\forall x \in \# A. f x = 0)$ 
  apply (induction A)
  apply auto
  using local.add-nonneg-eq-0-iff sum-mset-ge0 apply blast
  using local.add-nonneg-eq-0-iff sum-mset-ge0 by blast

lemma sum-mset-0-iff-ge-0:
  assumes  $(\bigwedge x. f x \geq 0)$ 
  shows  $(\sum x \in \# A. f x) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set-mset } A. f x = 0)$ 
  using sum-mset-0-left assms by auto

end

lemma mset-set-size-card-count:  $(\sum x \in \# A. x) = (\sum x \in \text{set-mset } A. x * (\text{count } A x))$ 
proof (induction A)
  case empty
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (add y A)
      have lhs:  $(\sum x \in \# \text{add-mset } y A. x) = (\sum x \in \# A. x) + y$  by simp
      have rhs:  $(\sum x \in \text{set-mset } (\text{add-mset } y A). x * \text{count } (\text{add-mset } y A) x) = (\sum x \in (\text{insert } y (\text{set-mset } A)). x * \text{count } (\text{add-mset } y A) x)$ 
        by simp
      then show ?case
    proof (cases y  $\in \# A$ )
      case True
        have x-val:  $\bigwedge x. x \in (\text{insert } y (\text{set-mset } A)) \implies x \neq y \implies x * \text{count } (\text{add-mset } y A) x = x * (\text{count } A x)$ 
        by auto
      have y-count:  $\text{count } (\text{add-mset } y A) y = 1 + \text{count } A y$ 
    
```

```

using True count-inI by fastforce
then have  $(\sum_{x \in \text{set-mset}(\text{add-mset } y A)} x * \text{count}(\text{add-mset } y A) x) =$ 
 $(y * (\text{count}(\text{add-mset } y A) y)) + (\sum_{x \in (\text{set-mset } A) - \{y\}} x * \text{count } A x)$ 
using x-val finite-set-mset sum.cong sum.insert rhs
by (smt (verit) DiffD1 Diff-insert-absorb insert-absorb mk-disjoint-insert
sum.insert-remove)
then have s1:  $(\sum_{x \in \text{set-mset}(\text{add-mset } y A)} x * \text{count}(\text{add-mset } y A) x) =$ 
 $y + y * (\text{count } A y) + (\sum_{x \in (\text{set-mset } A) - \{y\}} x * \text{count } A x)$ 
using y-count by simp
then have  $(\sum_{x \in \text{set-mset}(\text{add-mset } y A)} x * \text{count}(\text{add-mset } y A) x) =$ 
 $y + (\sum_{x \in \text{insert } y ((\text{set-mset } A) - \{y\})} x * \text{count } A x)$ 
by (simp add: sum.insert-remove)
then have  $(\sum_{x \in \text{set-mset}(\text{add-mset } y A)} x * \text{count}(\text{add-mset } y A) x) =$ 
 $y + (\sum_{x \in (\text{set-mset } A)} x * \text{count } A x)$ 
by (simp add: True insert-absorb)
then show ?thesis using lhs add.IH
by linarith
next
case False
have x-val:  $\bigwedge x . x \in \text{set-mset } A \implies x * \text{count}(\text{add-mset } y A) x = x * (\text{count } A x)$ 
using False by auto
have y-count:  $\text{count}(\text{add-mset } y A) y = 1$  using False count-inI by fastforce
have lhs:  $(\sum_{x \in \# \text{add-mset } y A} x) = (\sum_{x \in \# A} x) + y$  by simp
have  $(\sum_{x \in \text{set-mset}(\text{add-mset } y A)} x * \text{count}(\text{add-mset } y A) x) =$ 
 $(y * \text{count}(\text{add-mset } y A) y) + (\sum_{x \in \text{set-mset } A} x * \text{count } A x)$ 
using x-val rhs by (metis (no-types, lifting) False finite-set-mset sum.cong
sum.insert)
then have  $(\sum_{x \in \text{set-mset}(\text{add-mset } y A)} x * \text{count}(\text{add-mset } y A) x) =$ 
 $y + (\sum_{x \in \text{set-mset } A} x * \text{count } A x)$ 
using y-count by simp
then show ?thesis using lhs add.IH by linarith
qed
qed

```

1.3 Partitions on Multisets

A partition on a multiset A is a multiset of multisets, where the sum over P equals A and the empty multiset is not in the partition. Based off set partition definition. We note that unlike set partitions, there is no requirement for elements in the multisets to be distinct due to the definition of union on multisets [1]

```

lemma mset-size-partition-dep: size {# a ∈ # A . P a ∨ Q a #} =
size {# a ∈ # A . P a #} + size {# a ∈ # A . Q a #} - size {# a ∈ # A .
P a ∧ Q a #}
by (simp add: mset-bunion-filter mset-inter-filter mset-union-size-inter)

```

```

definition partition-on-mset :: "'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset multiset ⇒ bool" where

```

```

partition-on-mset A P  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\sum \#P = A \wedge \{\#\} \notin \#P$ 

lemma partition-on-msetI [intro]:  $\sum \#P = A \implies \{\#\} \notin \#P \implies \text{partition-on-mset}$   

 $A P$   

by (simp add: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-msetD1: partition-on-mset A P  $\implies$   $\sum \#P = A$   

by (simp add: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-msetD2: partition-on-mset A P  $\implies$   $\{\#\} \notin \#P$   

by (simp add: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-mset-empty: partition-on-mset  $\{\#\} P \longleftrightarrow P = \{\#\}$   

unfolding partition-on-mset-def  

using multiset-nonemptyE by fastforce

lemma partition-on-mset-all:  $A \neq \{\#\} \implies \text{partition-on-mset } A \{\#A\}$   

by (simp add: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-mset-singletons: partition-on-mset A (image-mset ( $\lambda x . \{\#x\}$ ))  

 $A$   

by (auto simp: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-mset-not-empty:  $A \neq \{\#\} \implies \text{partition-on-mset } A P \implies P \neq \{\#\}$   

by (auto simp: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-msetI2:  $\sum \#P = A \implies (\bigwedge p . p \in \#P \implies p \neq \{\#\}) \implies$   

 $\text{partition-on-mset } A P$   

by (auto simp: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-mset-elems: partition-on-mset A P  $\implies$   $p_1 \in \#P \implies x \in \#p_1 \implies x \in \#A$   

by (auto simp: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-mset-sum-size-eq: partition-on-mset A P  $\implies$   $(\sum x \in \#P. \text{size } x) = \text{size } A$   

by (metis partition-on-msetD1 size-big-union-sum)

lemma partition-on-mset-card: assumes partition-on-mset A P shows  $\text{size } P \leq \text{size } A$   

proof (rule ccontr)  

assume  $\neg \text{size } P \leq \text{size } A$   

then have a:  $\text{size } P > \text{size } A$  by simp  

have  $\bigwedge x . x \in \#P \implies \text{size } x > 0$  using partition-on-msetD2  

using assms nonempty-has-size by auto  

then have  $(\sum x \in \#P. \text{size } x) \geq \text{size } P$   

by (metis leI less-one not-less-zero size-eq-sum-mset sum-mset-mono)  

thus False using a partition-on-mset-sum-size-eq

```

```

using assms by fastforce
qed

lemma partition-on-mset-count-eq: partition-on-mset A P  $\implies$  a  $\in \# A \implies$ 
 $(\sum x \in \# P. \text{count } x a) = \text{count } A a$ 
by (metis count-sum-mset partition-on-msetD1)

lemma partition-on-mset-subsets: partition-on-mset A P  $\implies$  x  $\in \# P \implies x \subseteq \# A$ 
by (auto simp add: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-mset-distinct:
assumes partition-on-mset A P
assumes distinct-mset A
shows distinct-mset P
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $\neg$  distinct-mset P
then obtain p1 where count: count P p1  $\geq 2$ 
by (metis Suc-1 distinct-mset-count-less-1 less-Suc-eq-le not-less-eq)
then have cge:  $\bigwedge x . x \in \# p1 \implies (\sum p \in \# P. \text{count } p x) \geq 2$ 
by (smt (verit) count-greater-eq-one-iff count-sum-mset-if-1-0 dual-order.trans
sum-mset-mono zero-le)
have elem-in:  $\bigwedge x . x \in \# p1 \implies x \in \# A$  using partition-on-mset-elems
by (metis count assms(1) count-eq-zero-iff not-numeral-le-zero)
have  $\bigwedge x . x \in \# A \implies \text{count } A x = 1$  using assms
by (simp add: distinct-mset-def)
thus False
using assms partition-on-mset-count-eq cge elem-in count-inI local.count multiset-nonemptyE
by (metis (mono-tags) not-numeral-le-zero numeral-One numeral-le-iff partition-on-mset-def semiring-norm(69))
qed

lemma partition-on-mset-distinct-disjoint:
assumes partition-on-mset A P
assumes distinct-mset A
assumes p1  $\in \# P$ 
assumes p2  $\in \# P - \{\#p1\}$ 
shows p1  $\cap \# p2 = \{\#p1\}$ 
using Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset assms diff-add-zero distinct-mset-add multiset-inter-assoc
sum-mset.remove
by (smt (verit) partition-on-msetD1 subset-mset.inf.absorb-iff2 subset-mset.le-add-same-cancel1
subset-mset.le-iff-inf)

lemma partition-on-mset-diff:
assumes partition-on-mset A P
assumes Q  $\subseteq \# P$ 
shows partition-on-mset (A -  $\sum \# Q$ ) (P - Q)
using assms partition-on-mset-def

```

by (smt (verit) diff-union-cancelL subset-mset.add-diff-inverse sum-mset.union union-iff)

lemma sigma-over-set-partition-count:
assumes finite A
assumes partition-on A P
assumes $x \in \# (\sum_{\#} (\text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P)))$
shows count ($\sum_{\#} (\text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P))) x = 1$

proof –

have disj: disjoint P using assms partition-onD2 by auto
then obtain p where pin: $p \in \# (\text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P))$ and xin: $x \in \# p$ using assms by blast
then have count ($\text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P)) p = 1$ by (meson count-eq-zero-iff count-mset-set')
then have filter: $\bigwedge p'. p' \in \# ((\text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P)) - \{\#p\}) \implies p \neq p'$ using count-eq-zero-iff count-single by fastforce
have zero: $\bigwedge p'. p' \in \# \text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P) \implies p' \neq p \implies \text{count } p' x = 0$
proof (rule ccontr)
fix p'
assume assm: $p' \in \# \text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P)$ and ne: $p' \neq p$ and n0: count p' x ≠ 0
then have xin2: $x \in \# p'$ by auto
obtain p1 p2 where p1in: $p1 \in P$ and p2in: $p2 \in P$ and p1eq: $\text{mset-set } p1 = p$ and p2eq: $\text{mset-set } p2 = p'$ using assm assms(1) assms(2) pin by (metis (no-types, lifting) elem-mset-set finite-elements finite-imageI image-iff)
have origne: $p1 \neq p2$ using ne p1eq p2eq by auto
have p1 = p2 using partition-onD4 xin xin2 by (metis assms(2) count-eq-zero-iff count-mset-set' p1eq p1in p2eq p2in)
then show False using origne by simp
qed
have one: count p x = 1 using pin xin assms count-eq-zero-iff count-greater-eq-one-iff by (metis count-mset-set(3) count-mset-set-le-one image-iff le-antisym)
then have count ($\sum_{\#} (\text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P))) x = (\sum p' \in \# (\text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P))) . \text{count } p' x$ using count-sum-mset by auto
also have ... = $(\text{count } p x) + (\sum p' \in \# ((\text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P)) - \{\#p\}) . \text{count } p' x)$ by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) insert-DiffM pin sum-mset.insert)
also have ... = $1 + (\sum p' \in \# ((\text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P)) - \{\#p\}) . \text{count } p' x)$ using zero filter by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) in-diffD sum-over-fun-eq)
then show count ($\sum_{\#} (\text{mset-set} (\text{mset-set} ' P))) x = 1$ by simp
qed

```

lemma partition-on-mset-set:
  assumes finite A
  assumes partition-on A P
  shows partition-on-mset (mset-set A) (mset-set (image (λ x. mset-set x) P))
proof (intro partition-on-msetI)
  have partd1: ∪ P = A using assms partition-onD1 by auto
  have imp: ∀x. x ∈# ∑ # (mset-set (mset-set ‘ P)) ⇒ x ∈# mset-set A
  proof –
    fix x
    assume x ∈# ∑ # (mset-set (mset-set ‘ P))
    then obtain p where p ∈ (mset-set ‘ P) and xin: x ∈# p
    by (metis elem-mset-set equals0D infinite-set-mset-set mset-big-union-obtain)

    then have set-mset p ∈ P
    by (metis empty-iff finite-set-mset-mset-set image-iff infinite-set-mset-mset-set)

    then show x ∈# mset-set A
    using partd1 xin assms(1) by auto
  qed
  have imp2: ∀x . x ∈# mset-set A ⇒ x ∈# ∑ # (mset-set (mset-set ‘ P))
  proof –
    fix x
    assume x ∈# mset-set A
    then have x ∈ A by (simp add: assms(1))
    then obtain p where p ∈ P and x ∈ p using assms(2) using partd1 by
blast
    then obtain p' where p' ∈ (mset-set ‘ P) and p' = mset-set p by blast
    thus x ∈# ∑ # (mset-set (mset-set ‘ P)) using assms ⟨p ∈ P⟩ ⟨x ∈ p⟩
finite-elements partd1
    by (metis Sup-upper finite-imageI finite-set-mset-mset-set in-Union-mset-iff
rev-finite-subset)
  qed
  have a1: ∀ x . x ∈# mset-set A ⇒ count (mset-set A) x = 1
  using assms(1) by fastforce
  then show ∑ # (mset-set (mset-set ‘ P)) = mset-set A using imp imp2 a1
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) count-eq-zero-iff multiset-eqI sigma-over-set-partition-count)
  have ∀ p. p ∈ P ⇒ p ≠ {} using assms partition-onD3 by auto
  then have ∀ p. p ∈ P ⇒ mset-set p ≠ {} using mset-set-empty-iff
  by (metis Union-upper assms(1) partd1 rev-finite-subset)
  then show {} ≠# mset-set (mset-set ‘ P)
  by (metis elem-mset-set equals0D image-iff infinite-set-mset-mset-set)
qed

lemma partition-on-mset-distinct-inter:
  assumes partition-on-mset A P
  assumes distinct-mset A
  assumes p1 ∈# P and p2 ∈# P and p1 ≠ p2
  shows p1 ∩# p2 = {}
  by (metis assms in-remove1-mset-neq partition-on-mset-distinct-disjoint)

```

```

lemma partition-on-set-mset-distinct:
  assumes partition-on-mset A P
  assumes distinct-mset A
  assumes p ∈# image-mset set-mset P
  assumes p' ∈# image-mset set-mset P
  assumes p ≠ p'
  shows p ∩ p' = {}
proof -
  obtain p1 where p1in: p1 ∈# P and p1eq: set-mset p1 = p using assms(3)
  by blast
  obtain p2 where p2in: p2 ∈# P and p2eq: set-mset p2 = p' using assms(4)
  by blast
  have distinct-mset P using assms partition-on-mset-distinct by blast
  then have p1 ≠ p2 using assms using p1eq p2eq by fastforce
  then have p1 ∩# p2 = {#} using partition-on-mset-distinct-inter
    using assms(1) assms(2) p1in p2in by auto
  thus ?thesis using p1eq p2eq
    by (metis set-mset-empty set-mset-inter)
qed

lemma partition-on-set-mset:
  assumes partition-on-mset A P
  assumes distinct-mset A
  shows partition-on (set-mset A) (set-mset (image-mset set-mset P))
proof (intro partition-onI)
  show ∀p. p ∈# image-mset set-mset P ⇒ p ≠ {}
  using assms(1) partition-on-msetD2 by fastforce
next
  have ∀ x . x ∈ set-mset A ⇒ x ∈ ∪ (set-mset (image-mset set-mset P))
  by (metis Union-iff assms(1) image-eqI mset-big-union-obtain partition-on-msetD1
  set-image-mset)
  then show ∪ (set-mset (image-mset set-mset P)) = set-mset A
  using set-eqI' partition-on-mset-elems assms by auto
  show ∀p p'. p ∈# image-mset set-mset P ⇒ p' ∈# image-mset set-mset P ⇒
    p ≠ p' ⇒ p ∩ p' = {}
  using partition-on-set-mset-distinct assms by blast
qed

lemma partition-on-mset-eq-imp-eq-carrier:
  assumes partition-on-mset A P
  assumes partition-on-mset B P
  shows A = B
  using assms partition-on-msetD1 by auto

lemma partition-on-mset-add-single:
  assumes partition-on-mset A P
  shows partition-on-mset (add-mset a A) (add-mset {#a#} P)

```

```

using assms by (auto simp: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-mset-add-part:
  assumes partition-on-mset A P
  assumes X ≠ {#}
  assumes A + X = A'
  shows partition-on-mset A' (add-mset X P)
  using assms by (auto simp: partition-on-mset-def)

lemma partition-on-mset-add:
  assumes partition-on-mset A P
  assumes X ∈# P
  assumes add-mset a X = X'
  shows partition-on-mset (add-mset a A) (add-mset X' (P - {#X#}))
  using add-mset-add-single assms empty-not-add-mset mset-subset-eq-single partition-on-mset-all
  by (smt (verit) partition-on-mset-def subset-mset.add-diff-inverse sum-mset.add-mset sum-mset.remove union-iff union-mset-add-mset-left)

lemma partition-on-mset-elem-exists-part:
  assumes partition-on-mset A P
  assumes x ∈# A
  obtains p where p ∈# P and x ∈# p
  using assms in-Union-mset-iff partition-on-msetD2 partition-on-msetI
  by (metis partition-on-mset-eq-imp-eq-carrier)

lemma partition-on-mset-combine:
  assumes partition-on-mset A P
  assumes partition-on-mset B Q
  shows partition-on-mset (A + B) (P + Q)
  unfolding partition-on-mset-def
  using assms partition-on-msetD1 partition-on-msetD2 by auto

lemma partition-on-mset-split:
  assumes partition-on-mset A (P + Q)
  shows partition-on-mset (Σ #P) P
  using partition-on-mset-def partition-on-msetD2 assms by fastforce
end
theory Design-Basics imports Main Multisets-Extras HOL-Library.Disjoint-Sets
begin

```

2 Design Theory Basics

All definitions in this section reference the handbook of combinatorial designs [3]

2.1 Initial setup

Enable coercion of nats to ints to aid with reasoning on design properties

```
declare [[coercion-enabled]]
declare [[coercion of-nat :: nat ⇒ int]]
```

2.2 Incidence System

An incidence system is defined to be a wellformed set system. i.e. each block is a subset of the base point set. Alternatively, an incidence system can be looked at as the point set and an incidence relation which indicates if they are in the same block

```
locale incidence-system =
  fixes point-set :: 'a set (⟨V⟩)
  fixes block-collection :: 'a set multiset (⟨B⟩)
  assumes wellformed: b ∈# B ⇒ b ⊆ V
begin

definition I ≡ { (x, b) . b ∈# B ∧ x ∈ b}
```

```
definition incident :: 'a ⇒ 'a set ⇒ bool where
incident p b ≡ (p, b) ∈ I
```

Defines common notation used to indicate number of points (v) and number of blocks (b)

```
abbreviation v ≡ card V
```

```
abbreviation b ≡ size B
```

Basic incidence lemmas

```
lemma incidence-alt-def:
  assumes p ∈ V
  assumes b ∈# B
  shows incident p b ↔ p ∈ b
  by (auto simp add: incident-def I-def assms)
```

```
lemma wf-invalid-point: x ∉ V ⇒ b ∈# B ⇒ x ∉ b
  using wellformed by auto
```

```
lemma block-set-nempty-imp-block-ex: B ≠ {#} ⇒ ∃ bl . bl ∈# B
  by auto
```

Abbreviations for all incidence systems

```
abbreviation multiplicity :: 'a set ⇒ nat where
multiplicity b ≡ count B b
```

```
abbreviation incomplete-block :: 'a set ⇒ bool where
incomplete-block bl ≡ card bl < card V ∧ bl ∈# B
```

```

lemma incomplete-alt-size: incomplete-block bl  $\implies$  card bl < v
  by simp

lemma incomplete-alt-in: incomplete-block bl  $\implies$  bl  $\in\# \mathcal{B}$ 
  by simp

lemma incomplete-alt-imp[intro]: card bl < v  $\implies$  bl  $\in\# \mathcal{B} \implies$  incomplete-block bl
  by simp

definition design-support :: 'a set set where
design-support  $\equiv$  set-mset  $\mathcal{B}$ 

end

```

2.3 Finite Incidence Systems

These simply require the point set to be finite. As multisets are only defined to be finite, it is implied that the block set must be finite already

```

locale finite-incidence-system = incidence-system +
  assumes finite-sets: finite  $\mathcal{V}$ 
begin

lemma finite-blocks: b  $\in\# \mathcal{B} \implies$  finite b
  using wellformed finite-sets finite-subset by blast

lemma mset-points-distinct: distinct-mset (mset-set  $\mathcal{V}$ )
  using finite-sets by (simp add: distinct-mset-def)

lemma mset-points-distinct-diff-one: distinct-mset (mset-set ( $\mathcal{V} - \{x\}$ ))
  by (meson count-mset-set-le-one distinct-mset-count-less-1)

lemma finite-design-support: finite (design-support)
  using design-support-def by auto

lemma block-size-lt-order: bl  $\in\# \mathcal{B} \implies$  card bl  $\leq$  card  $\mathcal{V}$ 
  using wellformed by (simp add: card-mono finite-sets)

end

```

2.4 Designs

There are many varied definitions of a design in literature. However, the most commonly accepted definition is a finite point set, V and collection of blocks B , where no block in B can be empty

```

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

```

```

begin

lemma wf-design: design V B by intro-locales

lemma wf-design-iff: bl ∈# B ⇒ design V B ↔ (bl ⊆ V ∧ finite V ∧ bl ≠ {})
  using blocks-nempty wellformed finite-sets
  by (simp add: wf-design)

  Reasoning on non empty properties and non zero parameters

lemma blocks-nempty-alt: ∀ bl ∈# B. bl ≠ {}
  using blocks-nempty by auto

lemma block-set-nempty-imp-points: B ≠ {#} ⇒ V ≠ {}
  using wf-design wf-design-iff by auto

lemma b-non-zero-imp-v-non-zero: b > 0 ⇒ v > 0
  using block-set-nempty-imp-points finite-sets by fastforce

lemma v-eq0-imp-b-eq-0: v = 0 ⇒ b = 0
  using b-non-zero-imp-v-non-zero by auto

  Size lemmas

lemma block-size-lt-v: bl ∈# B ⇒ card bl ≤ v
  by (simp add: card-mono finite-sets wellformed)

lemma block-size-gt-0: bl ∈# B ⇒ card bl > 0
  using finite-sets blocks-nempty finite-blocks by fastforce

lemma design-cart-product-size: size ((mset-set V) ×# B) = v * b
  by (simp add: size-cartesian-product)

end

  Intro rules for design locale

lemma wf-design-implies:
  assumes (Λ b . b ∈# B ⇒ b ⊆ V)
  assumes Λ b . b ∈# B ⇒ b ≠ {}
  assumes finite V
  assumes B ≠ {#}
  assumes V ≠ {}
  shows design V B
  using assms by (unfold-locales) simp-all

lemma (in incidence-system) finite-sysI[intro]: finite V ⇒ finite-incidence-system
V B
  by (unfold-locales) simp-all

lemma (in finite-incidence-system) designI[intro]: (Λ b. b ∈# B ⇒ b ≠ {}) ⇒
B ≠ {#}

```

$\implies \mathcal{V} \neq \{\} \implies \text{design } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$
by (*unfold-locales*) *simp-all*

2.5 Core Property Definitions

2.5.1 Replication Number

The replication number for a point is the number of blocks that point is incident with

```

definition point-replication-number :: 'a set multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat (infix `rep` 75)
where
 $B \text{ rep } x \equiv \text{size } \{\#b \in \# B . x \in b\#}$ 

lemma max-point-rep:  $B \text{ rep } x \leq \text{size } B$ 
  using size-filter-mset-lesseq by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)

lemma rep-number-g0-exists:
  assumes  $B \text{ rep } x > 0$ 
  obtains  $b$  where  $b \in \# B$  and  $x \in b$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{size } \{\#b \in \# B . x \in b\#} > 0$  using assms point-replication-number-def
    by metis
  thus ?thesis
    by (metis filter-mset-empty-conv nonempty-has-size that)
qed

lemma rep-number-on-set-def:  $\text{finite } B \implies (\text{mset-set } B) \text{ rep } x = \text{card } \{b \in B . x \in b\}$ 
  by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)

lemma point-rep-number-split[simp]:  $(A + B) \text{ rep } x = A \text{ rep } x + B \text{ rep } x$ 
  by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)

lemma point-rep-singleton-val [simp]:  $x \in b \implies \{\#b\# \text{ rep } x = 1$ 
  by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)

lemma point-rep-singleton-inval [simp]:  $x \notin b \implies \{\#b\# \text{ rep } x = 0$ 
  by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)

context incidence-system
begin

lemma point-rep-number-alt-def:  $\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x = \text{size } \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in b\#}$ 
  by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)

lemma rep-number-non-zero-system-point:  $\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x > 0 \implies x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
  using rep-number-g0-exists wellformed
  by (metis wf-invalid-point)

```

```

lemma point-rep-non-existance [simp]:  $x \notin \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x = 0$ 
  using wf-invalid-point by (simp add: point-replication-number-def filter-mset-empty-conv)

lemma point-rep-number-inv:  $\text{size} \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \notin b \# \} = b - (\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x)$ 
proof -
  have  $b = \text{size} \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \notin b \# \} + \text{size} \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in b \# \}$ 
    using multiset-partition by (metis add.commute size-union)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)
qed

lemma point-rep-num-inv-non-empty:  $(\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x) < b \implies \mathcal{B} \neq \{ \# \} \implies \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \notin b \# \} \neq \{ \# \}$ 
  by (metis diff-zero point-replication-number-def size-empty size-filter-neg verit-comp-simplify1(1))

end

```

2.5.2 Point Index

The point index of a subset of points in a design, is the number of times those points occur together in a block of the design

```

definition points-index :: 'a set multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  nat (infix <index> 75) where
 $B \text{ index } ps \equiv \text{size} \{ \# b \in \# B . ps \subseteq b \# \}$ 

lemma points-index-empty [simp]:  $\{ \# \} \text{ index } ps = 0$ 
  by (simp add: points-index-def)

lemma point-index-distrib:  $(B1 + B2) \text{ index } ps = B1 \text{ index } ps + B2 \text{ index } ps$ 
  by (simp add: points-index-def)

lemma point-index-diff:  $B1 \text{ index } ps = (B1 + B2) \text{ index } ps - B2 \text{ index } ps$ 
  by (simp add: points-index-def)

lemma points-index-singleton:  $\{ \# b \# \} \text{ index } ps = 1 \longleftrightarrow ps \subseteq b$ 
  by (simp add: points-index-def)

lemma points-index-singleton-zero:  $\neg (ps \subseteq b) \implies \{ \# b \# \} \text{ index } ps = 0$ 
  by (simp add: points-index-def)

lemma points-index-sum:  $(\sum \# B) \text{ index } ps = (\sum b \in \# B . (b \text{ index } ps))$ 
  using points-index-empty by (induction B) (auto simp add: point-index-distrib)

lemma points-index-block-image-add-eq:
  assumes  $x \notin ps$ 
  assumes  $B \text{ index } ps = l$ 
  shows  $\{ \# \text{ insert } x b . b \in \# B \# \} \text{ index } ps = l$ 
  using points-index-def by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms filter-mset-cong
    image-mset-filter-swap2 points-index-def size-image-mset subset-insert)

```

```

lemma points-index-on-set-def [simp]:
  assumes finite B
  shows (mset-set B) index ps = card {b ∈ B. ps ⊆ b}
  by (simp add: points-index-def assms)

lemma points-index-single-rep-num: B index {x} = B rep x
  by (simp add: points-index-def point-replication-number-def)

lemma points-index-pair-rep-num:
  assumes ⋀ b. b ∈# B ⟹ x ∈ b
  shows B index {x, y} = B rep y
  using point-replication-number-def points-index-def
  by (metis assms empty-subsetI filter-mset-cong insert-subset)

lemma points-index-0-left-imp:
  assumes B index ps = 0
  assumes b ∈# B
  shows ¬(ps ⊆ b)
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬¬ ps ⊆ b
    then have a: ps ⊆ b by auto
    then have b ∈# {#bl ∈# B . ps ⊆ bl#} by (simp add: assms(2))
    thus False by (metis assms(1) count-greater-eq-Suc-zero-iff count-size-set-repr
not-less-eq-eq
      points-index-def size-filter-mset-lesseq)
  qed

lemma points-index-0-right-imp:
  assumes ⋀ b . b ∈# B ⟹ (¬ ps ⊆ b)
  shows B index ps = 0
  using assms by (simp add: filter-mset-empty-conv points-index-def)

lemma points-index-0-iff: B index ps = 0 ⟷ (∀ b. b ∈# B → (¬ ps ⊆ b))
  using points-index-0-left-imp points-index-0-right-imp by metis

lemma points-index-gt0-impl-existance:
  assumes B index ps > 0
  shows (∃ bl . (bl ∈# B ∧ ps ⊆ bl))
  proof -
    have size {#bl ∈# B . ps ⊆ bl#} > 0
      by (metis assms points-index-def)
    then obtain bl where bl ∈# B and ps ⊆ bl
      by (metis filter-mset-empty-conv nonempty-has-size)
    thus ?thesis by auto
  qed

lemma points-index-one-unique:
  assumes B index ps = 1
  assumes bl ∈# B and ps ⊆ bl and bl' ∈# B and ps ⊆ bl'

```

```

shows  $bl = bl'$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume assm:  $bl \neq bl'$ 
  then have bl1:  $bl \in \# \{ \#bl \in \# B . ps \subseteq bl\# \}$  using assms by simp
  then have bl2:  $bl' \in \# \{ \#bl \in \# B . ps \subseteq bl\# \}$  using assms by simp
  then have  $\{ \#bl, bl'\# \} \subseteq \# \{ \#bl \in \# B . ps \subseteq bl\# \}$  using assms by (metis bl1
  bl2 points-index-def
    add-mset-subseteq-single-iff assm mset-subset-eq-single size-single subseteq-mset-size-eql)

  then have size  $\{ \#bl \in \# B . ps \subseteq bl\# \} \geq 2$  using size-mset-mono by fastforce
  thus False using assms by (metis numeral-le-one-iff points-index-def semiring-norm(69))
qed

lemma points-index-one-unique-block:
  assumes B index ps = 1
  shows  $\exists! bl . (bl \in \# B \wedge ps \subseteq bl)$ 
  using assms points-index-gt0-impl-existance points-index-one-unique
  by (metis zero-less-one)

lemma points-index-one-not-unique-block:
  assumes B index ps = 1
  assumes ps ⊆ bl
  assumes bl ∈ # B
  assumes bl' ∈ # B - {#bl#}
  shows  $\neg ps \subseteq bl'$ 
proof -
  have  $B = (B - \{#bl\}) + \{#bl\}$  by (simp add: assms(3))
  then have  $(B - \{#bl\}) \text{ index } ps = B \text{ index } ps - \{#bl\} \text{ index } ps$ 
    by (metis point-index-diff)
  then have  $(B - \{#bl\}) \text{ index } ps = 0$  using assms points-index-singleton
    by (metis diff-self-eq-0)
  thus ?thesis using assms(4) points-index-0-left-imp by auto
qed

lemma (in incidence-system) points-index-alt-def:  $B \text{ index } ps = \text{size } \{ \#b \in \# B .$ 
 $ps \subseteq b\# \}$ 
  by (simp add: points-index-def)

lemma (in incidence-system) points-index-ps-nin:  $\neg (ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}) \implies B \text{ index } ps = 0$ 
  using points-index-alt-def filter-mset-empty-conv in-mono size-empty subsetI wf-invalid-point
  by metis

lemma (in incidence-system) points-index-count-bl:
  multiplicity  $bl \geq n \implies ps \subseteq bl \implies \text{count } \{ \#bl \in \# B . ps \subseteq bl\# \} \geq n$ 
  by simp

lemma (in finite-incidence-system) points-index-zero:

```

```

assumes card ps > card V
shows B index ps = 0
proof -
have ⋀ b. b ∈# B ⟹ card ps > card b
  using block-size-lt-order card-subset-not-gt-card finite-sets assms by fastforce
then have {#b ∈# B . ps ⊆ b#} = {#}
  by (simp add: card-subset-not-gt-card filter-mset-empty-conv finite-blocks)
thus ?thesis using points-index-alt-def by simp
qed

lemma (in design) points-index-subset:
  x ⊆# {#bl ∈# B . ps ⊆ bl#} ⟹ ps ⊆ V ⟹ (B index ps) ≥ (size x)
  by (simp add: points-index-def size-mset-mono)

lemma (in design) points-index-count-min: multiplicity bl ≥ n ⟹ ps ⊆ bl ⟹ B
index ps ≥ n
  using points-index-alt-def set-count-size-min by (metis filter-mset.rep-eq)

```

2.5.3 Intersection Number

The intersection number of two blocks is the size of the intersection of those blocks. i.e. the number of points which occur in both blocks

```

definition intersection-number :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ nat (infix `|∩|` 70) where
b1 |∩| b2 ≡ card (b1 ∩ b2)

lemma intersection-num-non-neg: b1 |∩| b2 ≥ 0
  by (simp add: intersection-number-def)

lemma intersection-number-empty-iff:
  assumes finite b1
  shows b1 ∩ b2 = {} ⟷ b1 |∩| b2 = 0
  by (simp add: intersection-number-def assms)

lemma intersect-num-commute: b1 |∩| b2 = b2 |∩| b1
  by (simp add: inf-commute intersection-number-def)

definition n-intersect-number :: 'a set ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a set ⇒ nat where
n-intersect-number b1 n b2 ≡ card {x ∈ Pow (b1 ∩ b2) . card x = n}

notation n-intersect-number ((`|-|` -) ) [52, 51, 52] 50

lemma n-intersect-num-subset-def: b1 |∩|_n b2 = card {x . x ⊆ b1 ∩ b2 ∧ card x
= n}
  using n-intersect-number-def by auto

lemma n-inter-num-one: finite b1 ⟹ finite b2 ⟹ b1 |∩|_1 b2 = b1 |∩| b2
  using n-intersect-number-def intersection-number-def card-Pow-filter-one
  by (metis (full-types) finite-Int)

```

```

lemma n-inter-num-choose: finite b1  $\Rightarrow$  finite b2  $\Rightarrow$  b1  $| \cap |_n$  b2 = (card (b1  $\cap$  b2) choose n)
  using n-subsets n-intersect-num-subset-def
  by (metis (full-types) finite-Int)

lemma set-filter-single: x  $\in$  A  $\Rightarrow$  {a  $\in$  A . a = x} = {x}
  by auto

lemma (in design) n-inter-num-zero:
  assumes b1  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  and b2  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows b1  $| \cap |_0$  b2 = 1
proof -
  have empty:  $\bigwedge x . \text{finite } x \Rightarrow \text{card } x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \{\}$ 
    by simp
  have empt-in: {}  $\in \text{Pow}(b1 \cap b2)$  by simp
  have finite (b1  $\cap$  b2) using finite-blocks assms by simp
  then have  $\bigwedge x . x \in \text{Pow}(b1 \cap b2) \Rightarrow \text{finite } x$  by (meson PowD finite-subset)

  then have {x  $\in$  Pow (b1  $\cap$  b2) . card x = 0} = {x  $\in$  Pow (b1  $\cap$  b2) . x = {}}
    using empty by (metis card.empty)
  then have {x  $\in$  Pow (b1  $\cap$  b2) . card x = 0} = {{}}
    by (simp add: empt-in set-filter-single Collect-conv-if)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: n-intersect-number-def)
qed

lemma (in design) n-inter-num-choose-design: b1  $\in \# \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow$  b2  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
   $\Rightarrow$  b1  $| \cap |_n$  b2 = (card (b1  $\cap$  b2) choose n)
  using finite-blocks by (simp add: n-inter-num-choose)

lemma (in design) n-inter-num-choose-design-inter: b1  $\in \# \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow$  b2  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
   $\Rightarrow$  b1  $| \cap |_n$  b2 = (nat (b1  $| \cap |$  b2) choose n)
  using finite-blocks by (simp add: n-inter-num-choose intersection-number-def)

```

2.6 Incidence System Set Property Definitions

```

context incidence-system
begin

```

The set of replication numbers for all points of design

```

definition replication-numbers :: nat set where
  replication-numbers  $\equiv$  { $\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x \mid x . x \in \mathcal{V}$ }

```

```

lemma replication-numbers-non-empty:
  assumes  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\}$ 
  shows replication-numbers  $\neq \{\}$ 
  by (simp add: assms replication-numbers-def)

```

```

lemma obtain-point-with-rep: r  $\in$  replication-numbers  $\Rightarrow \exists x . x \in \mathcal{V} \wedge \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x = r$ 
  using replication-numbers-def by auto

```

```

lemma point-rep-number-in-set:  $x \in \mathcal{V} \implies (\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x) \in \text{replication-numbers}$ 
  by (auto simp add: replication-numbers-def)

lemma (in finite-incidence-system) replication-numbers-finite: finite replication-numbers
  using finite-sets by (simp add: replication-numbers-def)

  The set of all block sizes in a system

definition sys-block-sizes :: nat set where
  sys-block-sizes  $\equiv \{ \text{card } bl \mid bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \}$ 

lemma block-sizes-non-empty-set:
  assumes  $\mathcal{B} \neq \{\#\}$ 
  shows sys-block-sizes  $\neq \{\}$ 
  by (simp add: sys-block-sizes-def assms)

lemma finite-block-sizes: finite (sys-block-sizes)
  by (simp add: sys-block-sizes-def)

lemma block-sizes-non-empty:
  assumes  $\mathcal{B} \neq \{\#\}$ 
  shows card (sys-block-sizes)  $> 0$ 
  using finite-block-sizes block-sizes-non-empty-set
  by (simp add: assms card-gt-0-iff)

lemma sys-block-sizes-in:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{card } bl \in \text{sys-block-sizes}$ 
  unfolding sys-block-sizes-def by auto

lemma sys-block-sizes-obtain-bl:  $x \in \text{sys-block-sizes} \implies (\exists bl \in \# \mathcal{B}. \text{card } bl = x)$ 
  by (auto simp add: sys-block-sizes-def)

  The set of all possible intersection numbers in a system.

definition intersection-numbers :: nat set where
  intersection-numbers  $\equiv \{ b1 \mid\!\! \cap b2 \mid b1 b2. b1 \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge b2 \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#b1\#}) \}$ 

lemma obtain-blocks-intersect-num:  $n \in \text{intersection-numbers} \implies$ 
   $\exists b1 b2. b1 \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge b2 \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#b1\#}) \wedge b1 \mid\!\! \cap b2 = n$ 
  by (auto simp add: intersection-numbers-def)

lemma intersect-num-in-set:  $b1 \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies b2 \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#b1\#}) \implies b1 \mid\!\! \cap b2$ 
   $\in \text{intersection-numbers}$ 
  by (auto simp add: intersection-numbers-def)

  The set of all possible point indices

definition point-indices :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat set where
  point-indices t  $\equiv \{ \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps \mid ps. \text{card } ps = t \wedge ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \}$ 

lemma point-indices-elem-in:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = t \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps \in \text{point-indices } t$ 

```

```

by (auto simp add: point-indices-def)

lemma point-indices-alt-def: point-indices t = { B index ps | ps. card ps = t ∧ ps
subseteq V}
  by (simp add: point-indices-def)

end

```

2.7 Basic Constructions on designs

This section defines some of the most common universal constructions found in design theory involving only a single design

2.7.1 Design Complements

```

context incidence-system
begin

```

The complement of a block are all the points in the design not in that block. The complement of a design is therefore the original point sets, and set of all block complements

```

definition block-complement:: 'a set ⇒ 'a set (([-c] [56] 55) where
block-complement b ≡ V - b

```

```

definition complement-blocks :: 'a set multiset ((B^C))where
complement-blocks ≡ {# bl^c . bl ∈# B #}

```

```

lemma block-complement-elem-iff:
assumes ps ⊆ V
shows ps ⊆ bl^c ↔ (∀ x ∈ ps. x ∉ bl)
using assms block-complement-def by (auto)

```

```

lemma block-complement-inter-empty: bl1^c = bl2 ⇒ bl1 ∩ bl2 = {}
using block-complement-def by auto

```

```

lemma block-complement-inv:
assumes bl ∈# B
assumes bl^c = bl2
shows bl2^c = bl
by (metis Diff-Diff-Int assms(1) assms(2) block-complement-def inf.absorb-iff2
wellformed)

```

```

lemma block-complement-subset-points: ps ⊆ (bl^c) ⇒ ps ⊆ V
using block-complement-def by blast

```

```

lemma obtain-comp-block-orig:
assumes bl1 ∈# B^C
obtains bl2 where bl2 ∈# B and bl1 = bl2^c
using wellformed assms by (auto simp add: complement-blocks-def)

```

```

lemma complement-same-b [simp]: size  $\mathcal{B}^C$  = size  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: complement-blocks-def)

lemma block-comp-elem-alt-left:  $x \in bl \implies ps \subseteq bl^c \implies x \notin ps$ 
  by (auto simp add: block-complement-def block-complement-elem-iff)

lemma block-comp-elem-alt-right:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies (\bigwedge x . x \in ps \implies x \notin bl) \implies ps \subseteq bl^c$ 
  by (auto simp add: block-complement-elem-iff)

lemma complement-index:
  assumes  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{B}^C \text{ index } ps = \text{size } \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . (\forall x \in ps . x \notin b) \# \}$ 
proof -
  have  $\mathcal{B}^C \text{ index } ps = \text{size } \{ \# b \in \# \{ \# bl^c . bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \# \} . ps \subseteq b \# \}$ 
    by (simp add: complement-blocks-def points-index-def)
  then have  $\mathcal{B}^C \text{ index } ps = \text{size } \{ \# bl^c | bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . ps \subseteq bl^c \# \}$ 
    by (metis image-mset-filter-swap)
  thus ?thesis using assms by (simp add: block-complement-elem-iff)
qed

lemma complement-index-2:
  assumes  $\{x, y\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{B}^C \text{ index } \{x, y\} = \text{size } \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \notin b \wedge y \notin b \# \}$ 
proof -
  have  $a: \bigwedge b . b \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \forall x' \in \{x, y\} . x' \notin b \implies x \notin b \wedge y \notin b$ 
    by simp
  have  $\bigwedge b . b \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies x \notin b \wedge y \notin b \implies \forall x' \in \{x, y\} . x' \notin b$ 
    by simp
  thus ?thesis using assms a complement-index
    by (smt (verit) filter-mset-cong)
qed

lemma complement-rep-number:
  assumes  $x \in \mathcal{V}$  and  $\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x = r$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{B}^C \text{ rep } x = b - r$ 
proof -
  have  $r: \text{size } \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in b \# \} = r$  using assms by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)
  then have  $a: \bigwedge b . b \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies x \in b \implies x \notin b^c$ 
    by (simp add: block-complement-def)
  have  $\bigwedge b . b \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies x \notin b \implies x \in b^c$ 
    by (simp add: assms(1) block-complement-def)
  then have alt: (image-mset block-complement  $\mathcal{B}$ )  $\text{rep } x = \text{size } \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \notin b \# \}$ 
    using a filter-mset-cong image-mset-filter-swap2 point-replication-number-def
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) size-image-mset)
  have  $b = \text{size } \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in b \# \} + \text{size } \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \notin b \# \}$ 
    by (metis multiset-partition size-union)

```

```

thus ?thesis using alt
  by (simp add: r complement-blocks-def)
qed

lemma complement-blocks-wf:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}^C \implies bl \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
  by (auto simp add: complement-blocks-def block-complement-def)

lemma complement-wf [intro]: incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}^C$ 
  using complement-blocks-wf by (unfold-locales)

interpretation sys-complement: incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}^C$ 
  using complement-wf by simp
end

context finite-incidence-system
begin

lemma block-complement-size:  $b \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies card(b^c) = card(\mathcal{V}) - card(b)$ 
  by (simp add: block-complement-def card-Diff-subset finite-subset card-mono of-nat-diff
finite-sets)

lemma block-comp-incomplete: incomplete-block  $bl \implies card(bl^c) > 0$ 
  using block-complement-size by (simp add: wellformed)

lemma block-comp-incomplete-nempty: incomplete-block  $bl \implies bl^c \neq \{\}$ 
  using wellformed block-complement-def finite-blocks
  by (auto simp add: block-complement-size block-comp-incomplete card-subset-not-gt-card)

lemma incomplete-block-proper-subset: incomplete-block  $bl \implies bl \subset \mathcal{V}$ 
  using wellformed by fastforce

lemma complement-finite: finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}^C$ 
  using complement-wf finite-sets by (simp add: incidence-systemFINITE-sysI)

interpretation comp-fin: finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}^C$ 
  using complement-finite by simp

end

context design
begin

lemma (in design) complement-design:
  assumes  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{incomplete-block } bl$ 
  shows design  $\mathcal{V} (\mathcal{B}^C)$ 
proof -
  interpret fin: finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}^C$  using complement-finite by simp
  show ?thesis using assms block-comp-incomplete-nempty wellformed
    by (unfold-locales) (auto simp add: complement-blocks-def)
qed

```

```
end
```

2.7.2 Multiples

An easy way to construct new set systems is to simply multiply the block collection by some constant

```
context incidence-system
begin
```

```
abbreviation multiple-blocks :: nat ⇒ 'a set multiset where
multiple-blocks n ≡ repeat-mset n ℬ
```

```
lemma multiple-block-in-original: b ∈# multiple-blocks n ⇒ b ∈# ℬ
by (simp add: elem-in-repeat-in-original)
```

```
lemma multiple-block-in: n > 0 ⇒ b ∈# ℬ ⇒ b ∈# multiple-blocks n
by (simp add: elem-in-original-in-repeat)
```

```
lemma multiple-blocks-gt: n > 0 ⇒ size (multiple-blocks n) ≥ size ℬ
by (simp)
```

```
lemma block-original-count-le: n > 0 ⇒ count ℬ b ≤ count (multiple-blocks n)
b
using count-repeat-mset by simp
```

```
lemma multiple-blocks-sub: n > 0 ⇒ ℬ ⊆# (multiple-blocks n)
by (simp add: mset-subset-eqI block-original-count-le)
```

```
lemma multiple-1-same: multiple-blocks 1 = ℬ
by simp
```

```
lemma multiple-unfold-1: multiple-blocks (Suc n) = (multiple-blocks n) + ℬ
by simp
```

```
lemma multiple-point-rep-num: (multiple-blocks n) rep x = (ℬ rep x) * n
proof (induction n)
```

```
case 0
```

```
then show ?case by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)
```

```
next
```

```
case (Suc n)
```

```
then have multiple-blocks (Suc n) rep x = ℬ rep x * n + (ℬ rep x)
```

```
using Suc.IH Suc.preds by (simp add: union-commute point-replication-number-def)
```

```
then show ?case
```

```
by (simp)
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma multiple-point-index: (multiple-blocks n) index ps = (ℬ index ps) * n
by (induction n) (auto simp add: points-index-def)
```

```

lemma repeat-mset-block-point-rel:  $\bigwedge b\ x. b \in \# \text{multiple-blocks } n \implies x \in b \implies x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
by (induction n) (auto, meson subset-iff wellformed)

lemma multiple-is-wellformed: incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  (multiple-blocks n)
using repeat-mset-subset-in wellformed repeat-mset-block-point-rel by (unfold-locales)
(auto)

lemma multiple-blocks-num [simp]: size (multiple-blocks n) = n*b
by simp

interpretation mult-sys: incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  (multiple-blocks n)
by (simp add: multiple-is-wellformed)

lemma multiple-block-multiplicity [simp]: mult-sys.multiplicity n bl = (multiplicity bl) * n
by (simp)

lemma multiple-block-sizes-same:
assumes n > 0
shows sys-block-sizes = mult-sys.sys-block-sizes n
proof -
  have def: mult-sys.sys-block-sizes n = {card bl | bl. bl  $\in \#$  (multiple-blocks n)}
  by (simp add: mult-sys.sys-block-sizes-def)
  then have eq:  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# (\text{multiple-blocks } n) \longleftrightarrow bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  using assms multiple-block-in multiple-block-in-original by blast
  thus ?thesis using def by (simp add: sys-block-sizes-def eq)
qed

end

context finite-incidence-system
begin

lemma multiple-is-finite: finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  (multiple-blocks n)
using multiple-is-wellformed finite-sets by (unfold-locales) (auto simp add: incidence-system-def)

end

context design
begin

lemma multiple-is-design: design  $\mathcal{V}$  (multiple-blocks n)
proof -
  interpret fis: finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  multiple-blocks n using multiple-is-finite
  by simp
  show ?thesis using blocks-nempty
  by (unfold-locales) (auto simp add: elem-in-repeat-in-original repeat-mset-not-empty)

```

```
qed
```

```
end
```

2.8 Simple Designs

Simple designs are those in which the multiplicity of each block is at most one. In other words, the block collection is a set. This can significantly ease reasoning.

```
locale simple-incidence-system = incidence-system +
  assumes simple [simp]:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{multiplicity } bl = 1$ 

begin

lemma simple-alt-def-all:  $\forall bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . \text{multiplicity } bl = 1$ 
  using simple by auto

lemma simple-blocks-eq-sup: mset-set (design-support) =  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  using distinct-mset-def simple design-support-def by (metis distinct-mset-set-mset-ident)

lemma simple-block-size-eq-card:  $b = \text{card } (\text{design-support})$ 
  by (metis simple-blocks-eq-sup size-mset-set)

lemma points-index-simple-def:  $\mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \text{card } \{b \in \text{design-support} . ps \subseteq b\}$ 
  using design-support-def points-index-def card-size-filter-eq simple-blocks-eq-sup
  by (metis finite-set-mset)

lemma replication-num-simple-def:  $\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x = \text{card } \{b \in \text{design-support} . x \in b\}$ 
  using design-support-def point-replication-number-def card-size-filter-eq simple-blocks-eq-sup
  by (metis finite-set-mset)

end

locale simple-design = design + simple-incidence-system
```

Additional reasoning about when something is not simple

```
context incidence-system
begin
  lemma simple-not-multiplicity:  $b \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{multiplicity } b > 1 \implies \neg \text{simple-incidence-system } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
    using simple-incidence-system-def simple-incidence-system-axioms-def by (metis
      nat-neq-iff)

  lemma multiple-not-simple:
    assumes n > 1
    assumes B ≠ {#}
    shows  $\neg \text{simple-incidence-system } \mathcal{V} (\text{multiple-blocks } n)$ 
  proof (rule ccontr, simp)
```

```

assume simple-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  (multiple-blocks  $n$ )
then have  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{count}(\text{multiple-blocks } n) bl = 1$ 
  using assms(1) elem-in-original-in-repeat
  by (metis not-gr-zero not-less-zero simple-incidence-system.simple)
  thus False using assms by auto
qed

end

```

2.9 Proper Designs

Many types of designs rely on parameter conditions that only make sense for non-empty designs. i.e. designs with at least one block, and therefore given well-formed condition, at least one point. To this end we define the notion of a "proper" design

```

locale proper-design = design +
  assumes b-non-zero:  $b \neq 0$ 
begin

lemma is-proper: proper-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  by intro-locales

lemma v-non-zero:  $v > 0$ 
  using b-non-zero v-eq0-imp-b-eq-0 by auto

lemma b-positive:  $b > 0$  using b-non-zero
  by (simp add: nonempty-has-size)

lemma design-points-nempty:  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\}$ 
  using v-non-zero by auto

lemma design-blocks-nempty:  $\mathcal{B} \neq \{\#\}$ 
  using b-non-zero by auto

end

```

Intro rules for a proper design

```

lemma (in design) proper-designI[intro]:  $b \neq 0 \implies \text{proper-design } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  by (unfold-locales) simp

lemma proper-designII[intro]:
  assumes design  $V B$  and  $B \neq \{\#\}$ 
  shows proper-design  $V B$ 
proof -
  interpret des: design  $V B$  using assms by simp
  show ?thesis using assms by unfold-locales simp
qed

```

Reasoning on construction closure for proper designs

```

context proper-design

```

```

begin

lemma multiple-proper-design:
  assumes n > 0
  shows proper-design V (multiple-blocks n)
  using multiple-is-design assms design-blocks-nempty multiple-block-in
  by (metis block-set-nempty-imp-block-ex empty-iff proper-designII set-mset-empty)

lemma complement-proper-design:
  assumes ⋀ bl . bl ∈# B ⟹ incomplete-block bl
  shows proper-design V BC
proof –
  interpret des: design V BC
  by (simp add: assms complement-design)
  show ?thesis using b-non-zero by (unfold-locales) auto
qed

end
end
theory Design-Operations imports Design-Basics
begin

```

3 Design Operations

Incidence systems have a number of very typical computational operations which can be used for constructions in design theory. Definitions in this section are based off the handbook of combinatorial designs, hypergraph theory [2], and the GAP design theory library [5]

3.1 Incidence system definitions

```

context incidence-system
begin

```

The basic add point operation only affects the point set of a design

```

definition add-point :: 'a ⇒ 'a set where
add-point p ≡ insert p V

```

```

lemma add-existing-point [simp]: p ∈ V ⟹ add-point p = V
  using add-point-def by fastforce

```

```

lemma add-point-wf: incidence-system (add-point p) B
  using wf-invalid-point add-point-def by (unfold-locales) (auto)

```

An extension of the basic add point operation also adds the point to a given set of blocks

```

definition add-point-to-blocks :: 'a ⇒ 'a set set ⇒ 'a set multiset where

```

$\text{add-point-to-blocks } p \text{ } bs \equiv \{\# (\text{insert } p \text{ } b) \mid b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \in bs\# \} + \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \notin bs\# \}$

```

lemma add-point-blocks-blocks-alt: add-point-to-blocks p bs =
  image-mset (insert p) (filter-mset ( $\lambda b . b \in bs$ )  $\mathcal{B}$ ) + (filter-mset ( $\lambda b . b \notin bs$ )
 $\mathcal{B}$ )
  using add-point-to-blocks-def by simp

lemma add-point-existing-blocks:
  assumes ( $\bigwedge bl . bl \in bs \implies p \in bl$ )
  shows add-point-to-blocks p bs =  $\mathcal{B}$ 
proof (simp add: add-point-to-blocks-def)
  have image-mset (insert p) { $\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \in bs\#$ } = { $\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \in bs\#$ } using
  assms
    by (simp add: image-filter-cong insert-absorb)
  thus image-mset (insert p) { $\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \in bs\#$ } + { $\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \notin bs\#$ } =  $\mathcal{B}$ 
    using multiset-partition by simp
qed

lemma add-new-point-rep-number:
  assumes  $p \notin \mathcal{V}$ 
  shows (add-point-to-blocks p bs) rep p = size { $\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \in bs\#$ }
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge b . b \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies b \notin bs \implies p \notin b$ 
    by (simp add: assms wf-invalid-point)
  then have zero: { $\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \notin bs\#$ } rep p = 0
    by (simp add: filter-mset-empty-conv point-replication-number-def)
  have (add-point-to-blocks p bs) rep p = { $\# (\text{insert } p \text{ } b) \mid b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \in bs\#$ } rep
  p + { $\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \notin bs\#$ } rep p
    by (simp add: add-point-to-blocks-def)
  then have eq: (add-point-to-blocks p bs) rep p = { $\# (\text{insert } p \text{ } b) \mid b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \in
  bs\#$ } rep p
    using zero by simp
  have  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# \{ \# (\text{insert } p \text{ } b) \mid b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \in bs\# \} \implies p \in bl$  by auto
  then have { $\# (\text{insert } p \text{ } b) \mid b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \in bs\#$ } rep p = size { $\# (\text{insert } p \text{ } b) \mid b \in \# \mathcal{B} . b \in bs\#$ }
    using point-replication-number-def by (metis filter-mset-True filter-mset-cong)

  thus ?thesis by (simp add: eq)
qed

lemma add-point-blocks-wf: incidence-system (add-point p) (add-point-to-blocks p
bs)
  by (unfold-locales) (auto simp add: add-point-def wf-invalid-point add-point-to-blocks-def)

  Basic (weak) delete point operation removes a point from both the point
  set and from any blocks that contain it to maintain wellformed property

definition del-point :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'a$  set where
  del-point p  $\equiv \mathcal{V} - \{p\}$ 

```

```

definition del-point-blocks:: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set multiset where
  del-point-blocks p  $\equiv$  {# (bl - {p}) . bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B}$  #}

lemma del-point-block-count: size (del-point-blocks p) = size  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: del-point-blocks-def)

lemma remove-invalid-point-block: p  $\notin \mathcal{V} \implies$  bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B} \implies$  bl - {p} = bl
  using wf-invalid-point by blast

lemma del-invalid-point: p  $\notin \mathcal{V} \implies$  (del-point p) =  $\mathcal{V}$ 
  by (simp add: del-point-def)

lemma del-invalid-point-blocks: p  $\notin \mathcal{V} \implies$  (del-point-blocks p) =  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  using del-invalid-point
  by (auto simp add: remove-invalid-point-block del-point-blocks-def)

lemma delete-point-p-not-in-bl-blocks: ( $\bigwedge$  bl. bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B} \implies$  p  $\notin$  bl)  $\implies$  (del-point-blocks p) =  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: del-point-blocks-def)

lemma delete-point-blocks-wf: b  $\in$ # (del-point-blocks p)  $\implies$  b  $\subseteq \mathcal{V} - \{p\}$ 
  unfolding del-point-blocks-def using wellformed by auto

lemma delete-point-blocks-sub:
  assumes b  $\in$ # (del-point-blocks p)
  obtains bl where bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B}$   $\wedge$  b  $\subseteq$  bl
  using assms by (auto simp add: del-point-blocks-def)

lemma delete-point-split-blocks: del-point-blocks p =
  {# bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B}$  . p  $\notin$  bl#} + {# bl - {p} | bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B}$  . p  $\in$  bl#}
proof -
  have sm:  $\bigwedge$  bl . p  $\notin$  bl  $\implies$  bl - {p} = bl by simp
  have del-point-blocks p = {# (bl - {p}) . bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B}$  #} by (simp add: del-point-blocks-def)
  also have ... = {# (bl - {p}) | bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B}$  . p  $\notin$  bl #} + {# (bl - {p}) | bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B}$  . p  $\in$  bl #}
    using multiset-partition by (metis image-mset-union union-commute)
  finally have del-point-blocks p = {# bl | bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B}$  . p  $\notin$  bl#} +
    {# (bl - {p}) | bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B}$  . p  $\in$  bl #}
    using sm mem-Collect-eq
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Multiset.set-mset-filter multiset.map-cong)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma delete-point-index-eq:
  assumes ps  $\subseteq$  (del-point p)
  shows (del-point-blocks p) index ps =  $\mathcal{B}$  index ps
proof -
  have eq: filter-mset (( $\subseteq$ ) ps) {# bl - {p} . bl  $\in$ #  $\mathcal{B}$ #} =

```

```

image-mset ( $\lambda b . b - \{p\}$ ) (filter-mset ( $\lambda b . ps \subseteq b - \{p\}$ )  $\mathcal{B}$ )
  using filter-mset-image-mset by blast
have  $p \notin ps$  using assms del-point-def by blast
  then have  $\bigwedge bl . ps \subseteq bl \longleftrightarrow ps \subseteq bl - \{p\}$  by blast
  then have  $((\text{filter-mset } (\lambda b . ps \subseteq b - \{p\}) \mathcal{B})) = (\text{filter-mset } (\lambda b . ps \subseteq b) \mathcal{B})$ 
by auto
then have size (image-mset ( $\lambda b . b - \{p\}$ ) (filter-mset ( $\lambda b . ps \subseteq b - \{p\}$ )  $\mathcal{B}$ ))

=  $\mathcal{B}$  index  $ps$ 
by (simp add: points-index-def)
thus ?thesis using eq
  by (simp add: del-point-blocks-def points-index-def)
qed

```

```

lemma delete-point-wf: incidence-system (del-point  $p$ ) (del-point-blocks  $p$ )
  using delete-point-blocks-wf del-point-def by (unfold-locales) auto

```

The concept of a strong delete point comes from hypergraph theory.
When a point is deleted, any blocks containing it are also deleted

```

definition str-del-point-blocks :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'a$  set multiset' where
str-del-point-blocks  $p \equiv \{\# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . p \notin bl\# \}$ 

```

```

lemma str-del-point-blocks-alt: str-del-point-blocks  $p = \mathcal{B} - \{\# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . p \in bl\# \}$ 
  using add-diff-cancel-left' multiset-partition by (metis str-del-point-blocks-def)

```

```

lemma delete-point-strong-block-in:  $p \notin bl \implies bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies bl \in \# str-del-point-blocks p$ 
  by (simp add: str-del-point-blocks-def)

```

```

lemma delete-point-strong-block-not-in:  $p \in bl \implies bl \notin \# (str-del-point-blocks) p$ 
  by (simp add: str-del-point-blocks-def)

```

```

lemma delete-point-strong-block-in-iff:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies bl \in \# str-del-point-blocks p \longleftrightarrow p \notin bl$ 
  using delete-point-strong-block-in delete-point-strong-block-not-in
  by (simp add: str-del-point-blocks-def)

```

```

lemma delete-point-strong-block-subset: str-del-point-blocks  $p \subseteq \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: str-del-point-blocks-def)

```

```

lemma delete-point-strong-block-in-orig:  $bl \in \# str-del-point-blocks p \implies bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  using delete-point-strong-block-subset by (metis mset-subset-eqD)

```

```

lemma delete-invalid-pt-strong-eq:  $p \notin \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} = str-del-point-blocks p$ 
  unfolding str-del-point-blocks-def using wf-invalid-point empty-iff
  by (metis Multiset.diff-cancel filter-mset-eq-conv set-mset-empty subset-mset.order-refl)

```

```

lemma strong-del-point-index-alt:

```

```

assumes ps ⊆ (del-point p)
shows (str-del-point-blocks p) index ps =
   $\mathcal{B}$  index ps - {# bl ∈ #  $\mathcal{B}$  . p ∈ bl#} index ps
  using str-del-point-blocks-alt points-index-def
  by (metis filter-diff-mset multiset-filter-mono multiset-filter-subset size-Diff-submset)

lemma strong-del-point-incidence-wf: incidence-system (del-point p) (str-del-point-blocks p)
  using wellformed str-del-point-blocks-def del-point-def by (unfold-locales) auto

  Add block operation

definition add-block :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set multiset where
add-block b ≡  $\mathcal{B} + \{\#b\}$ 

lemma add-block-alt: add-block b = add-mset b  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: add-block-def)

lemma add-block-rep-number-in:
  assumes x ∈ b
  shows (add-block b) rep x =  $\mathcal{B}$  rep x + 1
proof –
  have (add-block b) = {#b#} +  $\mathcal{B}$  by (simp add: add-block-def)
  then have split: (add-block b) rep x = {#b#} rep x +  $\mathcal{B}$  rep x
    by (metis point-rep-number-split)
  have {#b#} rep x = 1 using assms by simp
  thus ?thesis using split by auto
qed

lemma add-block-rep-number-not-in: x ∉ b ⇒ (add-block b) rep x =  $\mathcal{B}$  rep x
  using point-rep-number-split add-block-alt point-rep-singleton-intval
  by (metis add.right-neutral union-mset-add-mset-right)

lemma add-block-index-in:
  assumes ps ⊆ b
  shows (add-block b) index ps =  $\mathcal{B}$  index ps + 1
proof –
  have (add-block b) = {#b#} +  $\mathcal{B}$  by (simp add: add-block-def)
  then have split: (add-block b) index ps = {#b#} index ps +  $\mathcal{B}$  index ps
    by (metis point-index-distrib)
  have {#b#} index ps = 1 using assms points-index-singleton by auto
  thus ?thesis using split by simp
qed

lemma add-block-index-not-in: ¬(ps ⊆ b) ⇒ (add-block b) index ps =  $\mathcal{B}$  index ps
  using point-index-distrib points-index-singleton-zero
  by (metis add.right-neutral add-block-def)

```

Note the add block incidence system is defined slightly differently than textbook definitions due to the modification to the point set. This ensures

the operation is closed, where otherwise a condition that $b \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ would be required.

```
lemma add-block-wf: incidence-system ( $\mathcal{V} \cup b$ ) (add-block  $b$ )
  using wellformed add-block-def by (unfold-locales) auto
```

```
lemma add-block-wf-cond:  $b \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies$  incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  (add-block  $b$ )
  using add-block-wf by (metis sup.order-iff)
```

Delete block removes a block from the block set. The point set is unchanged

```
definition del-block :: ' $a$  set  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  set multiset where
   $del-block b \equiv \mathcal{B} - \{\#b\}$ 
```

```
lemma delete-block-subset: ( $del-block b$ )  $\subseteq \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: del-block-def)
```

```
lemma delete-invalid-block-eq:  $b \notin \# \mathcal{B} \implies del-block b = \mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: del-block-def)
```

```
lemma delete-block-wf: incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  ( $del-block b$ )
  by (unfold-locales) (simp add: del-block-def in-diffD wellformed)
```

The strong delete block operation effectively deletes the block, as well as all points in that block

```
definition str-del-block :: ' $a$  set  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  set multiset where
   $str-del-block b \equiv \{\# bl - b \mid bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . bl \neq b \#\}$ 
```

```
lemma strong-del-block-alt-def:  $str-del-block b = \{\# bl - b \mid bl \in \# removeAll-mset b \mathcal{B} \#\}$ 
  by (simp add: filter-mset-neq str-del-block-def)
```

```
lemma strong-del-block-wf: incidence-system ( $\mathcal{V} - b$ ) (str-del-block  $b$ )
  using wf-invalid-point str-del-block-def by (unfold-locales) auto
```

```
lemma str-del-block-del-point:
  assumes  $\{x\} \notin \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows str-del-block  $\{x\} = (del-point-blocks x)$ 
proof -
  have neqx:  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies bl \neq \{x\}$  using assms by auto
  have str-del-block  $\{x\} = \{\# bl - \{x\} \mid bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . bl \neq \{x\}\ \#\}$  by (simp add: str-del-block-def)
  then have str-del-block  $\{x\} = \{\# bl - \{x\} \mid bl \in \# \mathcal{B}\ \#\}$  using assms neqx
    by (simp add: filter-mset-cong)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: del-point-blocks-def)
qed
```

3.2 Incidence System Interpretations

It is easy to interpret all operations as incidence systems in their own right. These can then be used to prove local properties on the new constructions, as well as reason on interactions between different operation sequences

```

interpretation add-point-sys: incidence-system add-point p  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  using add-point-wf by simp

lemma add-point-sys-rep-numbers: add-point-sys.replication-numbers p =
  replication-numbers  $\cup \{\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } p\}$ 
  using add-point-sys.replication-numbers-def replication-numbers-def add-point-def
  by auto

interpretation del-point-sys: incidence-system del-point p del-point-blocks p
  using delete-point-wf by auto

interpretation add-block-sys: incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} \cup bl$  add-block bl
  using add-block-wf by simp

interpretation del-block-sys: incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  del-block bl
  using delete-block-wf by simp

lemma add-del-block-inv:
  assumes bl  $\subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
  shows add-block-sys.del-block bl bl =  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  using add-block-sys.del-block-def add-block-def by simp

lemma del-add-block-inv: bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B} \implies$  del-block-sys.add-block bl bl =  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  using del-block-sys.add-block-def del-block-def wellformed by fastforce

lemma del-invalid-add-block-eq: bl  $\notin \# \mathcal{B} \implies$  del-block-sys.add-block bl bl = add-block
  bl
  using del-block-sys.add-block-def by (simp add: delete-invalid-block-eq)

lemma add-delete-point-inv:
  assumes p  $\notin \mathcal{V}$ 
  shows add-point-sys.del-point p p =  $\mathcal{V}$ 
  proof -
    have (add-point-sys.del-point p p) = (insert p  $\mathcal{V}$ ) - {p}
    using add-point-sys.del-point-def del-block-sys.add-point-def by auto
    thus ?thesis
      by (simp add: assms)
  qed
  end

```

3.3 Operation Closure for Designs

```

context finite-incidence-system
begin

```

```

lemma add-point-finite: finite-incidence-system (add-point p)  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  using add-point-wf finite-sets add-point-def
  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all add: incidence-system-def)

lemma add-point-to-blocks-finite: finite-incidence-system (add-point p) (add-point-to-blocks
p bs)
  using add-point-blocks-wf add-point-finite finite-incidence-system.finite-sets
  incidence-system.finite-sysI by blast

lemma delete-point-finite:
  finite-incidence-system (del-point p) (del-point-blocks p)
  using finite-sets delete-point-wf
  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all add: incidence-system-def del-point-def)

lemma del-point-order:
  assumes p  $\in \mathcal{V}$ 
  shows card (del-point p) = v - 1
proof -
  have vg0: card  $\mathcal{V} > 0$  using assms finite-sets card-gt-0-iff by auto
  then have card (del-point p) = card  $\mathcal{V} - 1$  using assms del-point-def
  by (metis card-Diff-singleton)
  thus ?thesis
  using vg0 by linarith
qed

lemma strong-del-point-finite:finite-incidence-system (del-point p) (str-del-point-blocks
p)
  using strong-del-point-incidence-wf del-point-def
  by (intro-locales) (simp-all add: finite-incidence-system-axioms-def finite-sets)

lemma add-block-fin: finite b  $\implies$  finite-incidence-system ( $\mathcal{V} \cup b$ ) (add-block b)
  using wf-invalid-point finite-sets add-block-def by (unfold-locales) auto

lemma add-block-fin-cond: b  $\subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies$  finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  (add-block b)
  using add-block-wf-cond finite-incidence-system-axioms.intro finite-sets
  by (intro-locales) (simp-all)

lemma delete-block-fin-incidence-sys: finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  (del-block b)
  using delete-block-wf finite-sets by (unfold-locales) (simp-all add: incidence-system-def)

lemma strong-del-block-fin: finite-incidence-system ( $\mathcal{V} - b$ ) (str-del-block b)
  using strong-del-block-wf finite-sets finite-incidence-system-axioms-def by (intro-locales)
  auto

end

context design
begin

```

```

lemma add-point-design: design (add-point p)  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  using add-point-wf finite-sets blocks-nempty add-point-def
  by (unfold-locales) (auto simp add: incidence-system-def)

lemma delete-point-design:
  assumes ( $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies p \in bl \implies \text{card } bl \geq 2$ )
  shows design (del-point p) (del-point-blocks p)
  proof (cases p  $\in \mathcal{V}$ )
    case True
      interpret fis: finite-incidence-system (del-point p) (del-point-blocks p)
      using delete-point-finite by simp
      show ?thesis
      proof (unfold-locales)
        show  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# (\text{del-point-blocks } p) \implies bl \neq \{\}$  using assms del-point-def
        proof -
          fix bl
          assume bl  $\in \# (\text{del-point-blocks } p)$ 
          then obtain bl' where block: bl'  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  and rem: bl = bl' - {p}
            by (auto simp add: del-point-blocks-def)
            then have eq: p  $\notin bl' \implies bl \neq \{\}$  using block blocks-nempty by (simp add: rem)
            have p  $\in bl' \implies \text{card } bl \geq 1$  using rem finite-blocks block assms block by fastforce
            then show bl  $\neq \{\}$  using eq assms by fastforce
          qed
        qed
      next
        case False
        then show ?thesis using del-invalid-point del-invalid-point-blocks
          by (simp add: wf-design)
      qed

lemma strong-del-point-design: design (del-point p) (str-del-point-blocks p)
  proof -
    interpret fin: finite-incidence-system (del-point p) (str-del-point-blocks p)
    using strong-del-point-finite by simp
    show ?thesis using wf-design wf-design-iff del-point-def str-del-point-blocks-def
      by (unfold-locales) (auto)
  qed

lemma add-block-design:
  assumes finite bl
  assumes bl  $\neq \{\}$ 
  shows design ( $\mathcal{V} \cup bl$ ) (add-block bl)
  proof -
    interpret fin: finite-incidence-system ( $\mathcal{V} \cup bl$ ) (add-block bl)
    using add-block-fin assms by simp
    show ?thesis using blocks-nempty assms add-block-def by (unfold-locales) auto
  qed

```

```

lemma add-block-design-cond:
  assumes bl ⊆ V and bl ≠ {}
  shows design V (add-block bl)
proof –
  interpret fin: finite-incidence-system V (add-block bl)
  using add-block-fin-cond assms by simp
  show ?thesis using blocks-nempty assms add-block-def by (unfold-locales) auto
qed

lemma delete-block-design: design V (del-block bl)
proof –
  interpret fin: finite-incidence-system V (del-block bl)
  using delete-block-fin-incidence-sys by simp
  have ⋀ b . b ∈# (del-block bl) ⟹ b ≠ {}
  using blocks-nempty delete-block-subset by blast
  then show ?thesis by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
qed

lemma strong-del-block-des:
  assumes ⋀ bl . bl ∈# B ⟹ ¬ (bl ⊂ b)
  shows design (V – b) (str-del-block b)
proof –
  interpret fin: finite-incidence-system V – b (str-del-block b)
  using strong-del-block-fin by simp
  show ?thesis using assms str-del-block-def by (unfold-locales) auto
qed

end

context proper-design
begin

lemma delete-point-proper:
  assumes ⋀ bl . bl ∈# B ⟹ p ∈ bl ⟹ 2 ≤ card bl
  shows proper-design (del-point p) (del-point-blocks p)
proof –
  interpret des: design del-point p del-point-blocks p
  using delete-point-design assms by blast
  show ?thesis using design-blocks-nempty del-point-def del-point-blocks-def
  by (unfold-locales) simp
qed

lemma strong-delete-point-proper:
  assumes ⋀ bl . bl ∈# B ⟹ p ∈ bl ⟹ 2 ≤ card bl
  assumes B rep p < b
  shows proper-design (del-point p) (str-del-point-blocks p)
proof –
  interpret des: design del-point p str-del-point-blocks p
  using strong-del-point-design assms by blast

```

```

show ?thesis using assms design-blocks-nempty point-rep-num-inv-non-empty
  str-del-point-blocks-def del-point-def by (unfold-locales) simp
qed

end

```

3.4 Combining Set Systems

Similar to multiple, another way to construct a new set system is to combine two existing ones. We introduce a new locale enabling us to reason on two different incidence systems

```

locale two-set-systems = sys1: incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}$  + sys2: incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}'$   $\mathcal{B}'$ 
  for  $\mathcal{V} :: ('a set)$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\mathcal{V}' :: ('a set)$  and  $\mathcal{B}'$ 
begin

  abbreviation combine-points  $\equiv \mathcal{V} \cup \mathcal{V}'$ 

  notation combine-points  $(\langle \mathcal{V}^+ \rangle)$ 

  abbreviation combine-blocks  $\equiv \mathcal{B} + \mathcal{B}'$ 

  notation combine-blocks  $(\langle \mathcal{B}^+ \rangle)$ 

  sublocale combine-sys: incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}^+$   $\mathcal{B}^+$ 
    using sys1.wellformed sys2.wellformed by (unfold-locales) auto

  lemma combine-points-index:  $\mathcal{B}^+$  index ps =  $\mathcal{B}$  index ps +  $\mathcal{B}'$  index ps
    by (simp add: point-index-distrib)

  lemma combine-rep-number:  $\mathcal{B}^+$  rep x =  $\mathcal{B}$  rep x +  $\mathcal{B}'$  rep x
    by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)

  lemma combine-multiple1:  $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}' \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}' \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}^+ = \text{sys1.multiple-blocks } 2$ 
    by auto

  lemma combine-multiple2:  $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}' \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}' \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}^+ = \text{sys2.multiple-blocks } 2$ 
    by auto

  lemma combine-multiplicity: combine-sys.multiplicity b = sys1.multiplicity b +
    sys2.multiplicity b
    by simp

  lemma combine-block-sizes: combine-sys.sys-block-sizes =
    sys1.sys-block-sizes  $\cup$  sys2.sys-block-sizes
    using sys1.sys-block-sizes-def sys2.sys-block-sizes-def combine-sys.sys-block-sizes-def
    by (auto)

end

```

```

locale two-fin-set-systems = two-set-systems  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}' + sys1$ : finite-incidence-system
 $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} +$ 
 $sys2$ : finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$  for  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$ 
begin

sublocale combine-fin-sys: finite-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$ 
using sys1.finite-sets sys2.finite-sets by (unfold-locales) (simp)

lemma combine-order: card ( $\mathcal{V}^+$ )  $\geq$  card  $\mathcal{V}$ 
by (meson Un-upper1 card-mono combine-fin-sys.finite-sets)

lemma combine-order-2: card ( $\mathcal{V}^+$ )  $\geq$  card  $\mathcal{V}'$ 
by (meson Un-upper2 card-mono combine-fin-sys.finite-sets)

end

locale two-designs = two-fin-set-systems  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}' + des1$ : design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} +$ 
 $des2$ : design  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$  for  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$ 
begin

sublocale combine-des: design  $\mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$ 
apply (unfold-locales)
using des1.blocks-nempty-alt des2.blocks-nempty-alt by fastforce

end

locale two-designs-proper = two-designs +
assumes blocks-nempty:  $\mathcal{B} \neq \{\#\} \vee \mathcal{B}' \neq \{\#\}$ 
begin

lemma des1-is-proper:  $\mathcal{B} \neq \{\#\} \implies$  proper-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
by (unfold-locales) (simp)

lemma des2-is-proper:  $\mathcal{B}' \neq \{\#\} \implies$  proper-design  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$ 
by (unfold-locales) (simp)

lemma min-one-proper-design: proper-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \vee$  proper-design  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$ 
using blocks-nempty des1-is-proper des2-is-proper by (unfold-locales, blast)

sublocale combine-proper-des: proper-design  $\mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$ 
apply (unfold-locales)
by (metis blocks-nempty size-eq-0-iff-empty subset-mset.zero-eq-add-iff-both-eq-0)
end

end

```

4 Block and Balanced Designs

We define a selection of the many different types of block and balanced designs, building up to properties required for defining a BIBD, in addition to several base generalisations

```
theory Block-Designs imports Design-Operations
begin
```

4.1 Block Designs

A block design is a design where all blocks have the same size.

4.1.1 K Block Designs

An important generalisation of a typical block design is the \mathcal{K} block design, where all blocks must have a size x where $x \in \mathcal{K}$

```
locale K-block-design = proper-design +
  fixes sizes :: nat set ('K)
  assumes block-sizes: bl ∈# B ⇒ card bl ∈ K
  assumes positive-ints: x ∈ K ⇒ x > 0
begin

lemma sys-block-size-subset: sys-block-sizes ⊆ K
  using block-sizes sys-block-sizes-obtain-bl by blast

end
```

4.1.2 Uniform Block Design

The typical uniform block design is defined below

```
locale block-design = proper-design +
  fixes u-block-size :: nat ('k)
  assumes uniform [simp]: bl ∈# B ⇒ card bl = k
begin

lemma k-non-zero: k ≥ 1
proof -
  obtain bl where bl-in: bl ∈# B
    using design-blocks-nempty by auto
  then have card bl ≥ 1 using block-size-gt-0
    by (metis less-not-refl less-one not-le-imp-less)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: bl-in)
qed

lemma uniform-alt-def-all: ∀ bl ∈# B .card bl = k
  using uniform by auto
```

```

lemma uniform-unfold-point-set:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{card } \{p \in \mathcal{V}. p \in bl\} = k$ 
  using uniform wellformed by (simp add: Collect-conj-eq inf.absorb-iff2)

lemma uniform-unfold-point-set-mset:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{size } \{\#p \in \# \text{mset-set } \mathcal{V}. p \in bl \# \} = k$ 
  using uniform-unfold-point-set by (simp add: finite-sets)

lemma sys-block-sizes-uniform [simp]:  $\text{sys-block-sizes} = \{k\}$ 
proof -
  have sys-block-sizes = {bs .  $\exists bl . bs = \text{card } bl \wedge bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ } by (simp add: sys-block-sizes-def)
  then have sys-block-sizes = {bs . bs = k} using uniform uniform-unfold-point-set

    b-positive block-set-nempty-imp-block-ex
    by (smt (verit, best) Collect-cong design-blocks-nempty)
    thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma sys-block-sizes-uniform-single:  $\text{is-singleton } (\text{sys-block-sizes})$ 
  by simp

lemma uniform-size-incomp:  $k \leq v - 1 \implies bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{incomplete-block } bl$ 
  using uniform k-non-zero
  by (metis block-size-lt-v diff-diff-cancel diff-is-0-eq' less-numeral-extra(1) nat-less-le)

lemma uniform-complement-block-size:
  assumes  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}^C$ 
  shows  $\text{card } bl = v - k$ 
proof -
  obtain  $bl'$  where bl-assm:  $bl = bl'^c \wedge bl' \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  using wellformed assms by (auto simp add: complement-blocks-def)
  then have int (card bl') = k by simp
  thus ?thesis using bl-assm block-complement-size wellformed
    by (simp add: block-size-lt-order of-nat-diff)
qed

lemma uniform-complement[intro]:
  assumes  $k \leq v - 1$ 
  shows  $\text{block-design } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}^C (v - k)$ 
proof -
  interpret des: proper-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}^C$ 
  using uniform-size-incomp assms complement-proper-design by auto
  show ?thesis using assms uniform-complement-block-size by (unfold-locales)
  (simp)
qed

lemma block-size-lt-v:  $k \leq v$ 
  using v-non-zero block-size-lt-v design-blocks-nempty uniform by auto

```

```

end

lemma (in proper-design) block-designI[intro]:  $(\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{card } bl = k)$   

 $\implies \text{block-design } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} k$   

by (unfold-locales) (auto)

context block-design
begin

lemma block-design-multiple:  $n > 0 \implies \text{block-design } \mathcal{V} (\text{multiple-blocks } n) k$   

using elem-in-repeat-in-original multiple-proper-design proper-design.block-designI

by (metis uniform-alt-def-all)

end

```

A uniform block design is clearly a type of *K_block_design* with a singleton *K* set

```

sublocale block-design  $\subseteq K\text{-block-design } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \{k\}$   

using k-non-zero uniform by unfold-locales simp-all

```

4.1.3 Incomplete Designs

An incomplete design is a design where $k < v$, i.e. no block is equal to the point set

```

locale incomplete-design = block-design +  

assumes incomplete:  $k < v$ 

```

```

begin

```

```

lemma incomplete-imp-incomp-block:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{incomplete-block } bl$   

using incomplete uniform uniform-size-incomp by fastforce

```

```

lemma incomplete-imp-proper-subset:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies bl \subset \mathcal{V}$   

using incomplete-block-proper-subset incomplete-imp-incomp-block by auto  

end

```

```

lemma (in block-design) incomplete-designI[intro]:  $k < v \implies \text{incomplete-design } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} k$   

by unfold-locales auto

```

```

context incomplete-design
begin

```

```

lemma multiple-incomplete:  $n > 0 \implies \text{incomplete-design } \mathcal{V} (\text{multiple-blocks } n) k$   

using block-design-multiple incomplete by (simp add: block-design.incomplete-designI)

```

```

lemma complement-incomplete: incomplete-design  $\mathcal{V} (\mathcal{B}^C) (v - k)$ 

```

```

proof -
  have v - k < v using v-non-zero k-non-zero by linarith
  thus ?thesis using uniform-complement incomplete incomplete-designI
    by (simp add: block-design.incomplete-designI)
qed

end

```

4.2 Balanced Designs

t -wise balance is a design with the property that all point subsets of size t occur in λ_t blocks

```

locale t-wise-balance = proper-design +
  fixes grouping :: nat ( $\langle t \rangle$ ) and index :: nat ( $\langle \Lambda_t \rangle$ )
  assumes t-non-zero:  $t \geq 1$ 
  assumes t-lt-order:  $t \leq v$ 
  assumes balanced [simp]:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = t \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \Lambda_t$ 
begin

  lemma t-non-zero-suc:  $t \geq \text{Suc } 0$ 
    using t-non-zero by auto

  lemma balanced-alt-def-all:  $\forall ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}. \text{card } ps = t \longrightarrow \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \Lambda_t$ 
    using balanced by auto

end

  lemma (in proper-design) t-wise-balanceI[intro]:  $t \leq v \implies t \geq 1 \implies$ 
     $(\bigwedge ps. ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = t \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \Lambda_t) \implies t\text{-wise-balance } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} t$ 
    by (unfold-locales) auto

  context t-wise-balance
  begin

    lemma obtain-t-subset-points:
      obtains T where  $T \subseteq \mathcal{V}$   $\text{card } T = t$  finite T
      using obtain-subset-with-card-n design-points-nempty t-lt-order t-non-zero finite-sets
      by auto

    lemma multiple-t-wise-balance-index [simp]:
      assumes  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
      assumes  $\text{card } ps = t$ 
      shows (multiple-blocks n)  $\text{index } ps = \Lambda_t * n$ 
      using multiple-point-index balanced assms by fastforce

    lemma multiple-t-wise-balance:
      assumes  $n > 0$ 
      shows t-wise-balance  $\mathcal{V}$  (multiple-blocks n) t ( $\Lambda_t * n$ )

```

```

proof -
  interpret des: proper-design  $\mathcal{V}$  (multiple-blocks n) by (simp add: assms multiple-proper-design)
  show ?thesis using t-non-zero t-lt-order multiple-t-wise-balance-index
    by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
qed

lemma twise-set-pair-index:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow ps2 \subseteq \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow ps \neq ps2 \Rightarrow card ps = t$ 
 $\Rightarrow card ps2 = t$ 
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{B} index ps = \mathcal{B} index ps2$ 
  using balanced by simp

lemma t-wise-balance-alt:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow card ps = t \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} index ps = l2$ 
 $\Rightarrow (\bigwedge ps . ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow card ps = t \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} index ps = l2)$ 
  using twise-set-pair-index by blast

lemma index-1-imp-mult-1 [simp]:
  assumes  $\Lambda_t = 1$ 
  assumes  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  assumes  $card bl \geq t$ 
  shows multiplicity  $bl = 1$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg (multiplicity bl = 1)$ 
  then have not: multiplicity  $bl \neq 1$  by simp
  have multiplicity  $bl \neq 0$  using assms by simp
  then have m: multiplicity  $bl \geq 2$  using not by linarith
  obtain ps where ps:  $ps \subseteq bl \wedge card ps = t$ 
    using assms obtain-t-subset-points
    by (metis obtain-subset-with-card-n)
  then have  $\mathcal{B} index ps \geq 2$ 
    using m points-index-count-min ps by blast
  then show False using balanced ps antisym-conv2 not-numeral-less-zero numeral-le-one-iff
    points-index-ps-nin semiring-norm(69) zero-neq-numeral
    by (metis assms(1))
qed

end

```

4.2.1 Sub-types of t-wise balance

Pairwise balance is when $t = 2$. These are commonly of interest

```

locale pairwise-balance = t-wise-balance  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{L} \Lambda$ 
  for point-set ( $\mathcal{V}$ ) and block-collection ( $\mathcal{B}$ ) and index ( $\Lambda$ )

```

We can combine the balance properties with K _block design to define tBD's (t-wise balanced designs), and PBD's (pairwise balanced designs)

```

locale tBD = pairwise-balance + K-block-design +
  assumes block-size-gt-t:  $k \in \mathcal{K} \Rightarrow k \geq t$ 

```

```

locale  $\Lambda\text{-PBD} = \text{pairwise-balance} + K\text{-block-design} +$ 
  assumes  $\text{block-size-gt-}t: k \in \mathcal{K} \implies k \geq 2$ 

sublocale  $\Lambda\text{-PBD} \subseteq t\text{BD } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \ \mathcal{Z} \ \Lambda \ \mathcal{K}$ 
  using  $t\text{-lt-order block-size-gt-}t$  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)

locale  $PBD = \Lambda\text{-PBD } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \ 1 \ \mathcal{K}$  for  $\text{point-set } (\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle)$  and  $\text{block-collection } (\langle \mathcal{B} \rangle)$  and
   $\text{sizes } (\langle \mathcal{K} \rangle)$ 
begin
  lemma multiplicity-is-1:
    assumes  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
    shows multiplicity  $bl = 1$ 
    using  $\text{block-size-gt-}t \text{ index-}1\text{-imp-mult-}1$  by (simp add: assms block-sizes)
  end

sublocale  $PBD \subseteq \text{simple-design}$ 
  using multiplicity-is-1 by (unfold-locales)

```

PBD's are often only used in the case where k is uniform, defined here.

```

locale  $k\text{-}\Lambda\text{-PBD} = \text{pairwise-balance} + \text{block-design} +$ 
  assumes  $\text{block-size-}t: 2 \leq k$ 

sublocale  $k\text{-}\Lambda\text{-PBD} \subseteq \Lambda\text{-PBD } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \ \Lambda \ \{k\}$ 
  using  $k\text{-non-zero uniform block-size-}t$  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)

locale  $k\text{-PBD} = k\text{-}\Lambda\text{-PBD } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \ 1 \ k$  for  $\text{point-set } (\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle)$  and  $\text{block-collection } (\langle \mathcal{B} \rangle)$ 
and  $u\text{-block-size } (\langle k \rangle)$ 

sublocale  $k\text{-PBD} \subseteq PBD \ \mathcal{V} \ \mathcal{B} \ \{k\}$ 
  using  $\text{block-size-}t$  by (unfold-locales, simp-all)

```

4.2.2 Covering and Packing Designs

Covering and packing designs involve a looser balance restriction. Upper/lower bounds are placed on the points index, instead of a strict equality

A t -covering design is a relaxed version of a tBD, where, for all point subsets of size t , a lower bound is put on the points index

```

locale  $t\text{-covering-design} = \text{block-design} +$ 
  fixes grouping :: nat ( $\langle t \rangle$ )
  fixes min-index :: nat ( $\langle \Lambda_t \rangle$ )
  assumes covering:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = t \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps \geq \Lambda_t$ 
  assumes  $\text{block-size-}t: t \leq k$ 
  assumes  $t\text{-non-zero}: t \geq 1$ 
begin

```

```

lemma covering-alt-def-all:  $\forall ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}. \text{ card } ps = t \longrightarrow \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps \geq \Lambda_t$ 

```

```

using covering by auto

end

lemma (in block-design) t-covering-designI [intro]:  $t \leq k \implies t \geq 1 \implies$ 
 $(\bigwedge ps. ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = t \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps \geq \Lambda_t) \implies t\text{-covering-design } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
k t  $\Lambda_t$ 
by (unfold-locales) simp-all

A t-packing design is a relaxed version of a tBD, where, for all point
subsets of size t, an upper bound is put on the points index

locale t-packing-design = block-design +
fixes grouping :: nat (t)
fixes min-index :: nat ( $\Lambda_t$ )
assumes packing:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = t \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps \leq \Lambda_t$ 
assumes block-size-t:  $t \leq k$ 
assumes t-non-zero:  $t \geq 1$ 
begin

lemma packing-alt-def-all:  $\forall ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}. \text{card } ps = t \longrightarrow \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps \leq \Lambda_t$ 
using packing by auto

end

lemma (in block-design) t-packing-designI [intro]:  $t \leq k \implies t \geq 1 \implies$ 
 $(\bigwedge ps. ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = t \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps \leq \Lambda_t) \implies t\text{-packing-design } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
k t  $\Lambda_t$ 
by (unfold-locales) simp-all

lemma packing-covering-imp-balance:
assumes t-packing-design V B k t  $\Lambda_t$ 
assumes t-covering-design V B k t  $\Lambda_t$ 
shows t-wise-balance V B t  $\Lambda_t$ 
proof -
from assms interpret des: proper-design V B
using block-design.axioms(1) t-covering-design.axioms(1) by blast
show ?thesis
proof (unfold-locales)
show  $1 \leq t$  using assms t-packing-design.t-non-zero by auto
show  $t \leq \text{des.v}$  using block-design.block-size-lt-v t-packing-design.axioms(1)
by (metis assms(1) dual-order.trans t-packing-design.block-size-t)
show  $\bigwedge ps. ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = t \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \Lambda_t$ 
using t-packing-design.packing t-covering-design.covering by (metis assms
dual-order.antisym)
qed
qed

```

4.3 Constant Replication Design

When the replication number for all points in a design is constant, it is the design replication number.

```

locale constant-rep-design = proper-design +
  fixes design-rep-number :: nat ( $\langle r \rangle$ )
  assumes rep-number [simp]:  $x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x = r$ 

begin

lemma rep-number-alt-def-all:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{V}. \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x = r$ 
  by (simp)

lemma rep-number-unfold-set:  $x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \text{size } \{\#bl \in \# \mathcal{B}. x \in bl\# \} = r$ 
  using rep-number by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)

lemma rep-numbers-constant [simp]: replication-numbers = {r}
  unfolding replication-numbers-def using rep-number design-points-nempty Collect-cong finite.cases
    finite-sets insertCI singleton-conv
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) fst-conv snd-conv)

lemma replication-number-single: is-singleton (replication-numbers)
  using is-singleton-the-elem by simp

lemma constant-rep-point-pair:  $x1 \in \mathcal{V} \implies x2 \in \mathcal{V} \implies x1 \neq x2 \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x1 = \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x2$ 
  using rep-number by auto

lemma constant-rep-alt:  $x1 \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x1 = r2 \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x = r2)$ 
  by (simp)

lemma constant-rep-point-not-0:
  assumes  $x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x \neq 0$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x \neq 0$ 
    then have  $\bigwedge x. x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x = 0$  using rep-number assms by auto
    then have  $\bigwedge x. x \in \mathcal{V} \implies \text{size } \{\#bl \in \# \mathcal{B}. x \in bl\# \} = 0$ 
      by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)
    then show False using design-blocks-nempty wf-design wf-design-iff wf-invalid-point
      by (metis ex-in-conv filter-mset-empty-conv multiset-nonemptyE size-eq-0-iff-empty)
  qed

lemma rep-not-zero:  $r \neq 0$ 
  using rep-number constant-rep-point-not-0 design-points-nempty by auto

lemma r-gzero:  $r > 0$ 
```

```

using rep-not-zero by auto

lemma r-lt-eq-b: r ≤ b
  using rep-number max-point-rep
  by (metis all-not-in-conv design-points-nempty)

lemma complement-rep-number:
  assumes ⋀ bl . bl ∈# ℬ ⟹ incomplete-block bl
  shows constant-rep-design ℤ ℬC (b - r)
proof –
  interpret d: proper-design ℤ (ℬC) using complement-proper-design
    by (simp add: assms)
  show ?thesis using complement-rep-number rep-number by (unfold-locales) simp
qed

lemma multiple-rep-number:
  assumes n > 0
  shows constant-rep-design ℤ (multiple-blocks n) (r * n)
proof –
  interpret d: proper-design ℤ (multiple-blocks n) using multiple-proper-design
    by (simp add: assms)
  show ?thesis using multiple-point-rep-num by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
qed
end

lemma (in proper-design) constant-rep-designI [intro]: (⋀ x . x ∈ ℤ ⟹ ℬ rep x
= r)
  ⟹ constant-rep-design ℤ ℬ r
by unfold-locales auto

```

4.4 T-designs

All the before mentioned designs build up to the concept of a t-design, which has uniform block size and is t-wise balanced. We limit t to be less than k , so the balance condition has relevance

```

locale t-design = incomplete-design + t-wise-balance +
  assumes block-size-t: t ≤ k
begin

lemma point-indices-balanced: point-indices t = {Λt}
proof –
  have point-indices t = {i . ∃ ps . i = ℬ index ps ∧ card ps = t ∧ ps ⊆ ℤ}
    by (simp add: point-indices-def)
  then have point-indices t = {i . i = Λt} using balanced Collect-cong obtain-t-subset-points
    by (smt (verit, best))
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma point-indices-singleton: is-singleton (point-indices t)
  using point-indices-balanced is-singleton-the-elem by simp

end

lemma t-designI [intro]:
  assumes incomplete-design V B k
  assumes t-wise-balance V B t Λt
  assumes t ≤ k
  shows t-design V B k t Λt
  by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) t-design.intro t-design-axioms.intro)

sublocale t-design ⊆ t-covering-design V B k t Λt
  using t-non-zero by (unfold-locales) (auto simp add: block-size-t)

sublocale t-design ⊆ t-packing-design V B k t Λt
  using t-non-zero by (unfold-locales) (auto simp add: block-size-t)

lemma t-design-pack-cov [intro]:
  assumes k < card V
  assumes t-covering-design V B k t Λt
  assumes t-packing-design V B k t Λt
  shows t-design V B k t Λt
proof –
  from assms interpret id: incomplete-design V B k
    using block-design.incomplete-designI t-packing-design.axioms(1)
    by blast
  from assms interpret balance: t-wise-balance V B t Λt
    using packing-covering-imp-balance by blast
  show ?thesis using assms(3)
    by (unfold-locales) (simp-all add: t-packing-design.block-size-t)
qed

sublocale t-design ⊆ tBD V B t Λt {k}
  using uniform k-non-zero block-size-t by (unfold-locales) simp-all

context t-design
begin

lemma multiple-t-design: n > 0 ==> t-design V (multiple-blocks n) k t (Λt * n)
  using multiple-t-wise-balance multiple-incomplete block-size-t by (simp add: t-designI)

lemma t-design-min-v: v > 1
  using k-non-zero incomplete by simp

end

```

4.5 Steiner Systems

Steiner systems are a special type of t-design where $\Lambda_t = 1$

```
locale steiner-system = t-design V B k t 1
  for point-set (V) and block-collection (B) and u-block-size (k) and grouping
  (t)

begin

lemma block-multiplicity [simp]:
  assumes bl ∈# B
  shows multiplicity bl = 1
  by (simp add: assms block-size-t)

end

sublocale steiner-system ⊆ simple-design
  by unfold-locales (simp)

lemma (in t-design) steiner-systemI[intro]:  $\Lambda_t = 1 \implies$  steiner-system V B k t
  using t-non-zero t-lt-order block-size-t
  by unfold-locales auto
```

4.6 Combining block designs

We define some closure properties for various block designs under the combine operator. This is done using locales to reason on multiple instances of the same type of design, building on what was presented in the design operations theory

```
locale two-t-wise-eq-points = two-designs-proper V B V B' + des1: t-wise-balance
V B t  $\Lambda_t$  +
des2: t-wise-balance V B' t  $\Lambda_t'$  for V B t  $\Lambda_t$  B'  $\Lambda_t'$ 
begin

lemma combine-t-wise-balance-index:  $ps \subseteq V \implies \text{card } ps = t \implies B^+ \text{ index } ps =$ 
 $(\Lambda_t + \Lambda_t')$ 
  using des1.balanced des2.balanced by (simp add: combine-points-index)

lemma combine-t-wise-balance: t-wise-balance V+ B+ t ( $\Lambda_t + \Lambda_t'$ )
proof (unfold-locales, simp add: des1.t-non-zero-suc)
  have card V+ ≥ card V by simp
  then show t ≤ card (V+) using des1.t-lt-order by linarith
  show  $\bigwedge ps. ps \subseteq V^+ \implies \text{card } ps = t \implies (B^+ \text{ index } ps) = \Lambda_t + \Lambda_t'$ 
    using combine-t-wise-balance-index by blast
qed

sublocale combine-t-wise-des: t-wise-balance V+ B+ t ( $\Lambda_t + \Lambda_t'$ )
  using combine-t-wise-balance by auto
```

```

end

locale two-k-block-designs = two-designs-proper  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$  + des1: block-design  $\mathcal{V}$ 
 $\mathcal{B}$  k +
  des2: block-design  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$  k for  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  k  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$ 
begin

lemma block-design-combine: block-design  $\mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$  k
  using des1.uniform des2.uniform by (unfold-locales) (auto)

sublocale combine-block-des: block-design  $\mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$  k
  using block-design-combine by simp

end

locale two-rep-designs-eq-points = two-designs-proper  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$  + des1: constant-rep-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  r +
  des2: constant-rep-design  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$  r' for  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  r  $\mathcal{B}'$  r'
begin

lemma combine-rep-number: constant-rep-design  $\mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$  ( $r + r'$ )
  using combine-rep-number des1.rep-number des2.rep-number by (unfold-locales)
  (simp)

sublocale combine-const-rep: constant-rep-design  $\mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$  ( $r + r'$ )
  using combine-rep-number by simp

end

locale two-incomplete-designs = two-k-block-designs  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  k  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$  + des1: incomplete-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  k +
  des2: incomplete-design  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$  k for  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  k  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$ 
begin

lemma combine-is-incomplete: incomplete-design  $\mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$  k
  using combine-order des1.incomplete des2.incomplete by (unfold-locales) (simp)

sublocale combine-incomplete: incomplete-design  $\mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$  k
  using combine-is-incomplete by simp
end

locale two-t-designs-eq-points = two-incomplete-designs  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  k  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$ 
  + two-t-wise-eq-points  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  t  $\Lambda_t$   $\mathcal{B}' \Lambda_t'$  + des1: t-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  k t  $\Lambda_t$  +
  des2: t-design  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$  k t  $\Lambda_t'$  for  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  k  $\mathcal{B}'$  t  $\Lambda_t$   $\Lambda_t'$ 
begin

lemma combine-is-t-des: t-design  $\mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$  k t ( $\Lambda_t + \Lambda_t'$ )
  using des1.block-size-t des2.block-size-t by (unfold-locales)

```

```

sublocale combine-t-des: t-design  $\mathcal{V}^+$   $\mathcal{B}^+$  k t ( $\Lambda_t + \Lambda_t'$ )
  using combine-is-t-des by blast

end
end

```

```

theory BIBD imports Block-Designs
begin

```

5 BIBD's

BIBD's are perhaps the most commonly studied type of design in combinatorial design theory, and usually the first type of design explored in a design theory course. These designs are a type of t-design, where $t = 2$

5.1 BIBD Basics

```

locale bibd = t-design  $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}$  k 2  $\Lambda$ 
  for point-set ( $\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle$ ) and block-collection ( $\langle \mathcal{B} \rangle$ )
    and u-block-size ( $\langle k \rangle$ ) and index ( $\langle \Lambda \rangle$ )

begin

lemma min-block-size-2:  $k \geq 2$ 
  using block-size-t by simp

lemma points-index-pair:  $y \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow x \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow x \neq y \Rightarrow \text{size}(\{\# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . \{x, y\} \subseteq bl\}) = \Lambda$ 
  using balanced card-2-iff empty-subsetI insert-subset points-index-def by metis

lemma index-one-empty-rm-blv [simp]:
  assumes  $\Lambda = 1$  and  $blv \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and  $p \subseteq blv$  and card  $p = 2$ 
  shows  $\{\# bl \in \# \text{remove1-mset } blv \mathcal{B} . p \subseteq bl\} = \{\#\}$ 
proof -
  have blv-in:  $blv \in \# \text{filter-mset } ((\subseteq) p) \mathcal{B}$ 
    using assms by simp
  have  $p \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  using assms wellformed by auto
  then have size (filter-mset (( $\subseteq$ ) p)  $\mathcal{B}$ ) = 1
    using balanced assms by (simp add: points-index-def)
  then show ?thesis using blv-in filter-diff-mset filter-single-mset
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-mset-eq-single assms(3) insert-DiffM size-1-singleton-mset)

qed

lemma index-one-alt-bl-not-exist:
  assumes  $\Lambda = 1$  and  $blv \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and  $p \subseteq blv$  and card  $p = 2$ 

```

shows $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \text{remove1-mset } blv \mathcal{B} \implies \neg (p \subseteq bl)$
using index-one-empty-rm-blv
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) filter-mset-empty-conv)

5.2 Necessary Conditions for Existence

The necessary conditions on the existence of a (v, k, λ) -bibd are one of the fundamental first theorems on designs. Proofs based off MATH3301 lecture notes [4] and Stinson [6]

lemma necess-cond-1-rhs:

assumes $x \in \mathcal{V}$

shows $\text{size}(\{\# p \in \# (\text{mset-set } (\mathcal{V} - \{x\}) \times \# \{ \# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in bl \# \}). \text{fst } p \in \text{snd } p\#\}) = \Lambda * (v - 1)$

proof –

let $?M = \text{mset-set } (\mathcal{V} - \{x\})$

let $?B = \{ \# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in bl \# \}$

have m-distinct: distinct-mset $?M$ **using** assms mset-points-distinct-diff-one **by** simp

have y-point: $\bigwedge y. y \in \# ?M \implies y \in \mathcal{V}$ **using** assms

by (simp add: finite-sets)

have b-contents: $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# ?B \implies x \in bl$ **using** assms **by** auto

have $\bigwedge y. y \in \# ?M \implies y \neq x$ **using** assms

by (simp add: finite-sets)

then have $\bigwedge y. y \in \# ?M \implies \text{size}(\{\# bl \in \# ?B . \{x, y\} \subseteq bl\#}) = \Lambda$

using points-index-pair filter-filter-mset-ss-member y-point assms finite-sets

by metis

then have $\bigwedge y. y \in \# ?M \implies \text{size}(\{\# bl \in \# ?B . x \in bl \wedge y \in bl\#}) = \Lambda$

by auto

then have bl-set-size: $\bigwedge y. y \in \# ?M \implies \text{size}(\{\# bl \in \# ?B . y \in bl\#}) = \Lambda$

using b-contents **by** (metis (no-types, lifting) filter-mset-cong)

then have final-size: $\text{size}(\sum p \in \# ?M . (\{\# p\# \} \times \# \{ \# bl \in \# ?B . p \in bl\# \}))$

$= \text{size}(\# ?M) * \Lambda$

using m-distinct size-Union-distinct-cart-prod-filter bl-set-size **by** blast

have size $?M = v - 1$ **using** v-non-zero

by (simp add: assms(1) finite-sets)

thus ?thesis **using** final-size

by (simp add: set-break-down-left)

qed

lemma necess-cond-1-lhs:

assumes $x \in \mathcal{V}$

shows $\text{size}(\{\# p \in \# (\text{mset-set } (\mathcal{V} - \{x\}) \times \# \{ \# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in bl \# \}). \text{fst } p \in \text{snd } p\#\}) = (\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x) * (k - 1)$

is $\text{size}(\{\# p \in \# (?M \times \# ?B). \text{fst } p \in \text{snd } p\#\}) = (\mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x) * (k - 1)$

proof –

have $\bigwedge y. y \in \# ?M \implies y \neq x$ **using** assms

by (simp add: finite-sets)

```

have distinct-m: distinct-mset ?M using assms mset-points-distinct-diff-one by
simp
have finite-M: finite ( $\mathcal{V} - \{x\}$ ) using finite-sets by auto
have block-choices: size ?B = B rep x
  by (simp add: assms(1) point-replication-number-def)
have bl-size:  $\forall bl \in \# ?B. card \{p \in \mathcal{V} . p \in bl\} = k$  using uniform-unfold-point-set
by simp
have x-in-set:  $\forall bl \in \# ?B . \{x\} \subseteq \{p \in \mathcal{V} . p \in bl\}$  using assms by auto
then have  $\forall bl \in \# ?B. card \{p \in (\mathcal{V} - \{x\}) . p \in bl\} = card (\{p \in \mathcal{V} . p \in bl\} - \{x\})$ 
  by (simp add: set-filter-diff-card)
then have  $\forall bl \in \# ?B. card \{p \in (\mathcal{V} - \{x\}) . p \in bl\} = k - 1$ 
  using bl-size x-in-set card-Diff-subset finite-sets k-non-zero by auto
then have  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# ?B \implies size \{\#p \in \# ?M . p \in bl\} = k - 1$ 
  using assms finite-M card-size-filter-eq by auto
then have size ( $\sum bl \in \# ?B. (\{\#p \in \# ?M . p \in bl\} \times \#\{bl\})$ ) = size (?B) * (k - 1)
  using distinct-m size-Union-distinct-cart-prod-filter2 by blast
thus ?thesis using block-choices k-non-zero by (simp add: set-break-down-right)
qed

lemma r-constant:  $x \in \mathcal{V} \implies (B \text{ rep } x) * (k - 1) = \Lambda * (v - 1)$ 
  using necess-cond-1-rhs necess-cond-1-lhs design-points-nempty by force

lemma replication-number-value:
assumes x ∈ V
shows (B rep x) =  $\Lambda * (v - 1) \text{ div } (k - 1)$ 
using min-block-size-2 r-constant assms
by (metis diff-is-0-eq diff0-imp-equal div-by-1 k-non-zero nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right
one-div-two-eq-zero one-le-numeral zero-neq-one)

lemma r-constant-alt:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{V}. B \text{ rep } x = \Lambda * (v - 1) \text{ div } (k - 1)$ 
  using r-constant replication-number-value by blast

end

Using the first necessary condition, it is possible to show that a bibd has
a constant replication number

sublocale bibd ⊆ constant-rep-design  $\mathcal{V} B (\Lambda * (v - 1) \text{ div } (k - 1))$ 
using r-constant-alt by (unfold-locales) simp-all

lemma (in t-design) bibdI [intro]:  $t = 2 \implies \text{bibd } \mathcal{V} B k \Lambda_t$ 
  using t-lt-order block-size-t by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)

context bibd
begin

abbreviation r ≡  $(\Lambda * (v - 1) \text{ div } (k - 1))$ 

```

```

lemma necessary-condition-one:
  shows r * (k - 1) = Λ * (v - 1)
  using necess-cond-1-rhs necess-cond-1-lhs design-points-nempty rep-number by
  auto

lemma bibd-point-occ-rep:
  assumes x ∈ bl
  assumes bl ∈# B
  shows (B - {#bl#}) rep x = r - 1
proof -
  have xin: x ∈ V using assms wf-invalid-point by blast
  then have rep: size {# blk ∈# B. x ∈ blk #} = r using rep-number-unfold-set
  by simp
  have (B - {#bl#}) rep x = size {# blk ∈# (B - {#bl#}). x ∈ blk #}
  by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)
  then have (B - {#bl#}) rep x = size {# blk ∈# B. x ∈ blk #} - 1
  by (simp add: assms size-Diff-singleton)
  then show ?thesis using assms rep r-gzero by simp
qed

lemma necess-cond-2-lhs: size {# x ∈# (mset-set V ×# B) . (fst x) ∈ (snd x)
#} = v * r
proof -
  let ?M = mset-set V
  have ⋀ p . p ∈# ?M ==> size ({# bl ∈# B . p ∈ bl #}) = r
  using finite-sets rep-number-unfold-set r-gzero nat-eq-iff2 by auto
  then have size (∑ p ∈# ?M. ({#p#} ×# {#bl ∈# B. p ∈ bl#})) = size ?M *
  (r)
  using mset-points-distinct size-Union-distinct-cart-prod-filter by blast
  thus ?thesis using r-gzero
  by (simp add: set-break-down-left)
qed

lemma necess-cond-2-rhs: size {# x ∈# (mset-set V ×# B) . (fst x) ∈ (snd x)
#} = b*k
  (is size {# x ∈# (?M ×# ?B). (fst x) ∈ (snd x) #} = b*k)
proof -
  have ⋀ bl . bl ∈# ?B ==> size ({# p ∈# ?M . p ∈ bl #}) = k
  using uniform k-non-zero uniform-unfold-point-set-mset by fastforce
  then have size (∑ bl ∈# ?B. ({# p ∈# ?M . p ∈ bl #} ×# {#bl#})) = size
  (?B) * k
  using mset-points-distinct size-Union-distinct-cart-prod-filter2 by blast
  thus ?thesis using k-non-zero by (simp add: set-break-down-right)
qed

lemma necessary-condition-two:
  shows v * r = b * k
  using necess-cond-2-lhs necess-cond-2-rhs by simp

```

theorem admissability-conditions:
 $r * (k - 1) = \Lambda * (v - 1)$
 $v * r = b * k$
using necessary-condition-one necessary-condition-two **by** auto

5.2.1 BIBD Param Relationships

lemma bibd-block-number: $b = \Lambda * v * (v - 1) \text{ div } (k * (k - 1))$
proof –
have $b * k = (v * r)$ **using** necessary-condition-two **by** simp
then have $k \text{-dvd: } k \text{ dvd } (v * r)$ **by** (metis dvd-triv-right)
then have $b = (v * r) \text{ div } k$ **using** necessary-condition-two min-block-size-2 **by** auto
then have $b = (v * ((\Lambda * (v - 1) \text{ div } (k - 1)))) \text{ div } k$ **by** simp
then have $b = (v * \Lambda * (v - 1)) \text{ div } ((k - 1) * k)$ **using** necessary-condition-one necessary-condition-two dvd-div-div-eq-mult dvd-div-eq-0-iff dvd-triv-right mult.assoc
mult.commute **mult.left-commute** **mult-eq-0-iff**
by (smt (verit) b-non-zero)
then show ?thesis **by** (simp add: mult.commute)
qed

lemma symmetric-condition-1: $\Lambda * (v - 1) = k * (k - 1) \implies b = v \wedge r = k$
using b-non-zero bibd-block-number mult-eq-0-iff necessary-condition-two necessary-condition-one
by auto

lemma index-lt-replication: $\Lambda < r$
proof –
have 1: $r * (k - 1) = \Lambda * (v - 1)$ **using** admissability-conditions **by** simp
have lhsnot0: $r * (k - 1) \neq 0$
using no-zero-divisors rep-not-zero **by** (metis div-by-0)
then have rhsnot0: $\Lambda * (v - 1) \neq 0$ **using** 1 **by** presburger
have $k - 1 < v - 1$ **using** incomplete b-non-zero bibd-block-number not-less-eq **by** fastforce
thus ?thesis **using** 1 lhsnot0 rhsnot0 k-non-zero mult-le-less-imp-less r-gzero
by (metis div-greater-zero-iff less-or-eq-imp-le nat-less-le nat-neq-iff)
qed

lemma index-not-zero: $\Lambda \geq 1$
by (metis div-0 leI less-one mult-not-zero rep-not-zero)

lemma r-ge-two: $r \geq 2$
using index-lt-replication index-not-zero **by** linarith

lemma block-num-gtrep: $b > r$
proof –

```

have fact: b * k = v * r using admissability-conditions by auto
have lhsnot0: b * k ≠ 0 using k-non-zero b-non-zero by auto
then have rhsnot0: v * r ≠ 0 using fact by simp
then show ?thesis using incomplete lhsnot0
using complement-rep-number constant-rep-design.r-gzero incomplete-imp-incomp-block
by fastforce
qed

lemma bibd-subset-occ:
assumes x ⊆ bl and bl ∈# ℬ and card x = 2
shows size {# blk ∈# (ℬ - {#bl#}) . x ⊆ blk #} = Λ - 1
proof -
have index: size {# blk ∈# ℬ . x ⊆ blk #} = Λ using points-index-def balanced
assms
by (metis (full-types) subset-eq wf-invalid-point)
then have size {# blk ∈# (ℬ - {#bl#}) . x ⊆ blk #} = size {# blk ∈# ℬ . x
⊆ blk #} - 1
by (simp add: assms size-Diff-singleton)
then show ?thesis using assms index-not-zero index by simp
qed

lemma necess-cond-one-param-balance: b > v  $\implies$  r > k
using necessary-condition-two b-positive
by (metis div-le-mono2 div-mult-self1-is-m div-mult-self-is-m nat-less-le r-gzero
v-non-zero)

```

5.3 Constructing New bibd's

There are many constructions on bibd's to establish new bibds (or other types of designs). This section demonstrates this using both existing constructions, and by defining new constructions.

5.3.1 BIBD Complement, Multiple, Combine

```

lemma comp-params-index-pair:
assumes {x, y} ⊆ ℤ
assumes x ≠ y
shows ℬC index {x, y} = b + Λ - 2*r
proof -
have xin: x ∈ ℤ and yin: y ∈ ℤ using assms by auto
have ge: 2*r ≥ Λ using index-lt-replication
using r-gzero by linarith
have lambda: size {# b ∈# ℬ . x ∈ b ∧ y ∈ b#} = Λ using points-index-pair
assms by simp
have s1: ℬC index {x, y} = size {# b ∈# ℬ . x ∉ b ∧ y ∉ b #}
using complement-index-2 assms by simp
also have s2: ... = size ℬ - (size {# b ∈# ℬ . ¬(x ∉ b ∧ y ∉ b) #})
using size-filter-neg by blast
also have ... = size ℬ - (size {# b ∈# ℬ . x ∈ b ∨ y ∈ b#}) by auto

```

```

also have ... = b - (size {# b ∈# ℬ . x ∈ b ∨ y ∈ b#}) by (simp add:
of-nat-diff)
finally have ℬC index {x, y} = b - (size {# b ∈# ℬ . x ∈ b#} +
size {# b ∈# ℬ . y ∈ b#} - size {# b ∈# ℬ . x ∈ b ∧ y ∈ b#})
by (simp add: mset-size-partition-dep s2 s1)
then have ℬC index {x, y} = b - (r + r - Λ) using rep-number-unfold-set
lambda xin yin
by presburger
then have ℬC index {x, y} = b - (2*r - Λ)
using index-lt-replication by (metis mult-2)
thus ?thesis using ge diff-diff-right by simp
qed

lemma complement-bibd-index:
assumes ps ⊆ V
assumes card ps = 2
shows ℬC index ps = b + Λ - 2*r
proof -
obtain x y where set: ps = {x, y} using b-non-zero bibd-block-number diff-is-0-eq
incomplete
mult-0-right nat-less-le design-points-nempty assms by (metis card-2-iff)
then have x ≠ y using assms by auto
thus ?thesis using comp-params-index-pair assms
by (simp add: set)
qed

lemma complement-bibd:
assumes k ≤ v - 2
shows bibd V ℬC (v - k) (b + Λ - 2*r)
proof -
interpret des: incomplete-design V ℬC (v - k)
using assms complement-incomplete by blast
show ?thesis proof (unfold-locales, simp-all)
show 2 ≤ des.v using assms block-size-t by linarith
show ∀ps. ps ⊆ V ⇒ card ps = 2 ⇒
ℬC index ps = b + Λ - 2 * (Λ * (des.v - Suc 0) div (k - Suc 0))
using complement-bibd-index by simp
show 2 ≤ des.v - k using assms block-size-t by linarith
qed
qed

lemma multiple-bibd: n > 0 ⇒ bibd V (multiple-blocks n) k (Λ * n)
using multiple-t-design by (simp add: bibd-def)

end

locale two-bibd-eq-points = two-t-designs-eq-points V ℬ k ℬ' 2 Λ Λ'
+ des1: bibd V ℬ k Λ + des2: bibd V ℬ' k Λ' for V ℬ k ℬ' Λ Λ'
begin

```

```

lemma combine-is-bibd: bibd  $\mathcal{V}^+$   $\mathcal{B}^+$  k ( $\Lambda + \Lambda'$ )
  by (unfold-locales)

sublocale combine-bibd: bibd  $\mathcal{V}^+$   $\mathcal{B}^+$  k ( $\Lambda + \Lambda'$ )
  by (unfold-locales)

end

```

5.3.2 Derived Designs

A derived bibd takes a block from a valid bibd as the new point sets, and the intersection of that block with other blocks as its block set

```

locale bibd-block-transformations = bibd +
  fixes block :: 'a set ( $\langle bl \rangle$ )
  assumes valid-block:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
begin

  definition derived-blocks :: 'a set multiset ( $\langle (\mathcal{B}^D) \rangle$ ) where
     $\mathcal{B}^D \equiv \{ \# bl \cap b . b \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{ \# bl \# \}) \# \}$ 

  lemma derive-define-flip:  $\{ \# b \cap bl . b \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{ \# bl \# \}) \# \} = \mathcal{B}^D$ 
    by (simp add: derived-blocks-def inf-sup-aci(1))

  lemma derived-points-order: card  $bl = k$ 
    using uniform valid-block by simp

  lemma derived-block-num:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies size \mathcal{B}^D = b - 1$ 
    by (simp add: derived-blocks-def size-remove1-mset-If valid-block)

  lemma derived-is-wellformed:  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}^D \implies b \subseteq bl$ 
    by (simp add: derived-blocks-def valid-block) (auto)

  lemma derived-point-subset-orig:  $ps \subseteq bl \implies ps \subset \mathcal{V}$ 
    by (simp add: valid-block incomplete-imp-proper-subset subset-psubset-trans)

  lemma derived-obtain-orig-block:
    assumes  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}^D$ 
    obtains  $b2$  where  $b = b2 \cap bl$  and  $b2 \in \# remove1-mset bl \mathcal{B}$ 
    using assms derived-blocks-def by auto

  sublocale derived-incidence-sys: incidence-system bl  $\mathcal{B}^D$ 
    using derived-is-wellformed valid-block by (unfold-locales) (auto)

  sublocale derived-fin-incidence-system: finite-incidence-system bl  $\mathcal{B}^D$ 
    using valid-block finite-blocks by (unfold-locales) simp-all

  lemma derived-blocks-nempty:
    assumes  $\bigwedge b . b \in \# remove1-mset bl \mathcal{B} \implies bl \cap b > 0$ 

```

```

assumes  $bld \in \# \mathcal{B}^D$ 
shows  $bld \neq \{\}$ 
proof -
  obtain  $bl2$  where inter:  $bl = bl2 \cap bl$  and member:  $bl2 \in \# remove1-mset bl \mathcal{B}$ 
  using assms derived-obtain-orig-block by blast
  then have  $bl \cap bl2 > 0$  using assms(1) by blast
  thus ?thesis using intersection-number-empty-iff finite-blocks valid-block
    by (metis Int-commute dual-order.irrefl inter)
qed

lemma derived-is-design:
assumes  $\bigwedge b. b \in \# remove1-mset bl \mathcal{B} \implies bl \cap b > 0$ 
shows design bl  $\mathcal{B}^D$ 
proof -
  interpret fin: finite-incidence-system bl  $\mathcal{B}^D$ 
    by (unfold-locales)
  show ?thesis using assms derived-blocks-nempty by (unfold-locales) simp
qed

lemma derived-is-proper:
assumes  $\bigwedge b. b \in \# remove1-mset bl \mathcal{B} \implies bl \cap b > 0$ 
shows proper-design bl  $\mathcal{B}^D$ 
proof -
  interpret des: design bl  $\mathcal{B}^D$ 
    using derived-is-design assms by fastforce
  have  $b - 1 > 1$  using block-num-gt-rep r-ge-two by linarith
  then show ?thesis by (unfold-locales) (simp add: derived-block-num valid-block)
qed

```

5.3.3 Residual Designs

Similar to derived designs, a residual design takes the complement of a block bl as its new point set, and the complement of all other blocks with respect to bl .

```

definition residual-blocks :: 'a set multiset (( $\mathcal{B}^R$ )) where
 $\mathcal{B}^R \equiv \{ \# b - bl . b \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{ \# bl \# \}) \# \}$ 

lemma residual-order: card ( $bl^c$ ) = v - k
  by (simp add: valid-block wellformed block-complement-size)

lemma residual-block-num: size ( $\mathcal{B}^R$ ) = b - 1
  using b-positive by (simp add: residual-blocks-def size-remove1-mset-If valid-block
int-ops(6))

lemma residual-obtain-orig-block:
assumes  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}^R$ 
obtains  $bl2$  where  $b = bl2 - bl$  and  $bl2 \in \# remove1-mset bl \mathcal{B}$ 
using assms residual-blocks-def by auto

```

```

lemma residual-blocks-ss: assumes  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}^R$  shows  $b \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
proof -
  have  $b \subseteq (bl^c)$  using residual-obtain-orig-block
    by (metis Diff-mono assms block-complement-def in-diffD order-refl wellformed)
  thus ?thesis
    using block-complement-subset-points by auto
qed

lemma residual-blocks-exclude:  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}^R \implies x \in b \implies x \notin bl$ 
  using residual-obtain-orig-block by auto

lemma residual-is-wellformed:  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}^R \implies b \subseteq (bl^c)$ 
  apply (auto simp add: residual-blocks-def)
  by (metis DiffI block-complement-def in-diffD wf-invalid-point)

sublocale residual-incidence-sys: incidence-system  $bl^c \mathcal{B}^R$ 
  using residual-is-wellformed by (unfold-locales)

lemma residual-is-finite: finite  $(bl^c)$ 
  by (simp add: block-complement-def finite-sets)

sublocale residual-fin-incidence-sys: finite-incidence-system  $bl^c \mathcal{B}^R$ 
  using residual-is-finite by (unfold-locales)

lemma residual-blocks-nempty:
  assumes  $bld \in \# \mathcal{B}^R$ 
  assumes multiplicity  $bl = 1$ 
  shows  $bld \neq \{\}$ 
proof -
  obtain  $bl2$  where inter:  $bld = bl2 - bl$  and member:  $bl2 \in \# remove1-mset bl$ 
  B
    using assms residual-blocks-def by auto
    then have ne:  $bl2 \neq bl$  using assms
      by (metis count-eq-zero-iff in-diff-count less-one union-single-eq-member)
    have card  $bl2 = card bl$  using uniform valid-block member
      using in-diffD by fastforce
    then have card  $(bl2 - bl) > 0$ 
      using finite-blocks member uniform set-card-diff-ge-zero valid-block by (metis
      in-diffD ne)
    thus ?thesis using inter by fastforce
qed

lemma residual-is-design: multiplicity  $bl = 1 \implies design (bl^c) \mathcal{B}^R$ 
  using residual-blocks-nempty by (unfold-locales)

lemma residual-is-proper:
  assumes multiplicity  $bl = 1$ 
  shows proper-design  $(bl^c) \mathcal{B}^R$ 

```

```

proof -
  interpret des: design blc  $\mathcal{B}^R$  using residual-is-design assms by blast
  have b - 1 > 1 using r-ge-two block-num-gt-rep by linarith
  then show ?thesis using residual-block-num by (unfold-locales) auto
qed
end

```

5.4 Symmetric BIBD's

Symmetric bibd's are those where the order of the design equals the number of blocks

```

locale symmetric-bibd = bibd +
  assumes symmetric: b = v
begin

lemma rep-value-sym: r = k
  using b-non-zero local.symmetric necessary-condition-two by auto

lemma symmetric-condition-2:  $\Lambda * (v - 1) = k * (k - 1)$ 
  using necessary-condition-one rep-value-sym by auto

lemma sym-design-vk-gt-kl:
  assumes k ≥  $\Lambda + 2$ 
  shows v - k > k -  $\Lambda$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  define k l v where kdef: k ≡ int k and ldef: l ≡ int  $\Lambda$  and vdef: v ≡ int v
  assume ¬(v - k > k -  $\Lambda$ )
  then have a: ¬(v - k > k - l) using kdef ldef vdef
  by (metis block-size-lt-v index-lt-replication less-imp-le-nat of-nat-diff of-nat-less-imp-less

rep-value-sym)
have lge: l ≥ 0 using ldef by simp
have sym: l * (v - 1) = k * (k - 1)
  using symmetric-condition-2 ldef vdef kdef
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) block-size-lt-v int-ops(2) k-non-zero le-trans
of-nat-diff of-nat-mult)
then have v ≤ 2 * k - l using a by linarith
then have v - 1 ≤ 2 * k - l - 1 by linarith
then have l * (v - 1) ≤ l * (2 * k - l - 1)
  using lge mult-le-cancel-left by fastforce
then have k * (k - 1) ≤ l * (2 * k - l - 1)
  by (simp add: sym)
then have k * (k - 1) - l * (2 * k - l - 1) ≤ 0 by linarith
then have k2 - k - l * 2 * k + l2 + l ≤ 0
  by (simp add: mult-ac right-diff-distrib' power2-eq-square)
then have (k - l) * (k - l - 1) ≤ 0
  by (simp add: mult-ac right-diff-distrib' power2-eq-square)
then have k = l ∨ k = l + 1

```

```

    using mult-le-0-iff by force
  thus False using assms kdef ldef by auto
qed

end

context bibd
begin

lemma symmetric-bibdI: b = v ==> symmetric-bibd V B k Λ
  by unfold-locales simp

lemma symmetric-bibdII: Λ * (v - 1) = k * (k - 1) ==> symmetric-bibd V B k
  Λ
  using symmetric-condition-1 by unfold-locales blast

lemma symmetric-not-admissible: Λ * (v - 1) ≠ k * (k - 1) ==> ¬ symmetric-
  bibd V B k Λ
  using symmetric-bibd.symmetric-condition-2 by blast
end

context symmetric-bibd
begin

```

5.4.1 Intersection Property on Symmetric BIBDs

Below is a proof of an important property on symmetric BIBD's regarding the equivalence of intersection numbers and the design index. This is an intuitive counting proof, and involved significantly more work in a formal environment. Based of Lecture Note [4]

```

lemma intersect-mult-set-eq-block:
  assumes blv ∈# B
  shows p ∈# ∑ # {# mset-set (bl ∩ blv) . bl ∈# (B - {#blv#})#} ↔ p ∈ blv
proof (auto, simp add: assms finite-blocks)
  assume assm: p ∈ blv
  then have (B - {#blv#}) rep p > 0 using bibd-point-occ-rep r-ge-two assms
  by auto
  then obtain bl where bl ∈# (B - {#blv#}) ∧ p ∈ bl using assms rep-number-g0-exists
  by metis
  then show ∃ x ∈# remove1-mset blv B. p ∈# mset-set (x ∩ blv)
    using assms assm finite-blocks by auto
qed

lemma intersect-mult-set-block-subset-iff:
  assumes blv ∈# B
  assumes p ∈# ∑ # {# mset-set {y . y ⊆ blv ∩ b2 ∧ card y = 2} . b2 ∈# (B - {#blv#})#}
  shows p ⊆ blv
proof (rule subsetI)

```

```

fix x
assume asm:  $x \in p$ 
obtain b2 where  $p \in \# mset-set \{y . y \subseteq blv \cap b2 \wedge card y = 2\} \wedge b2 \in \#(\mathcal{B} - \{\#blv\})$ 
  using assms by blast
then have  $p \subseteq blv \cap b2$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) elem-mset-set equals0D infinite-set-mset-mset-set mem-Collect-eq)
thus  $x \in blv$  using asm by auto
qed

lemma intersect-mult-set-block-subset-card:
assumes  $blv \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
assumes  $p \in \# \sum \#\{ \# mset-set \{y . y \subseteq blv \cap b2 \wedge card y = 2\} . b2 \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#blv\}) \# \}$ 
shows  $card p = 2$ 
proof -
obtain b2 where  $p \in \# mset-set \{y . y \subseteq blv \cap b2 \wedge card y = 2\} \wedge b2 \in \#(\mathcal{B} - \{\#blv\})$ 
  using assms by blast
thus ?thesis
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) elem-mset-set equals0D infinite-set-mset-mset-set mem-Collect-eq)
qed

lemma intersect-mult-set-block-with-point-exists:
assumes  $blv \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and  $p \subseteq blv$  and  $\Lambda \geq 2$  and  $card p = 2$ 
shows  $\exists x \in \# remove1-mset blv \mathcal{B}. p \in \# mset-set \{y . y \subseteq blv \wedge y \subseteq x \wedge card y = 2\}$ 
proof -
have  $size \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . p \subseteq b \# \} = \Lambda$  using points-index-def assms
  by (metis balanced-alt-def-all dual-order.trans wellformed)
then have  $size \{ \# bl \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#blv\}) . p \subseteq bl \# \} \geq 1$ 
  using assms by (simp add: size-Diff-singleton)
then obtain bl where  $bl \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#blv\}) \wedge p \subseteq bl$  using assms filter-mset-empty-conv
  by (metis diff-diff-cancel diff-is-0-eq' le-numeral-extra(4) size-empty zero-neq-one)

thus ?thesis
  using assms finite-blocks by auto
qed

lemma intersect-mult-set-block-subset-iff-2:
assumes  $blv \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and  $p \subseteq blv$  and  $\Lambda \geq 2$  and  $card p = 2$ 
shows  $p \in \# \sum \#\{ \# mset-set \{y . y \subseteq blv \cap b2 \wedge card y = 2\} . b2 \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#blv\}) \# \}$ 
  by (auto simp add: intersect-mult-set-block-with-point-exists assms)

lemma sym-sum-mset-inter-sets-count:

```

```

assumes blv ∈# ℬ
assumes p ∈ blv
shows count (Σ # {# mset-set (bl ∩ blv) . bl ∈# (ℬ − {#blv#})#}) p = r − 1
(is count (Σ # ?M) p = r − 1)
proof –
have size-inter: size {# mset-set (bl ∩ blv) | bl ∈# (ℬ − {#blv#}) . p ∈ bl#}
= r − 1
using bibd-point-occ-rep point-replication-number-def
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) size-image-mset)
have inter-finite: ∀ bl ∈# (ℬ − {#blv#}) . finite (bl ∩ blv)
by (simp add: assms(1) finite-blocks)
have ⋀ bl . bl ∈# (ℬ − {#blv#}) ⇒ p ∈ bl → count (mset-set (bl ∩ blv)) p
= 1
using assms count-mset-set(1) inter-finite by simp
then have ⋀ bl . bl ∈# {#b1 ∈#(ℬ − {#blv#}) . p ∈ b1#} ⇒ count (mset-set
(bl ∩ blv)) p = 1
by (metis (full-types) count-eq-zero-iff count-filter-mset)
then have pin: ⋀ P. P ∈# {# mset-set (bl ∩ blv) | bl ∈# (ℬ − {#blv#}) . p
∈ bl#}
⇒ count P p = 1 by blast
have ?M = {# mset-set (bl ∩ blv) | bl ∈# (ℬ − {#blv#}) . p ∈ bl#}
+ {# mset-set (bl ∩ blv) | bl ∈# (ℬ − {#blv#}) . p ∉ bl#}
by (metis image-mset-union multiset-partition)
then have count (Σ # ?M) p = size {# mset-set (bl ∩ blv) | bl ∈# (ℬ −
{#blv#}) . p ∈ bl#}
using pin by (auto simp add: count-sum-mset)
then show ?thesis using size-inter by linarith
qed

```

```

lemma sym-sum-mset-inter-sets-size:
assumes blv ∈# ℬ
shows size (Σ # {# mset-set (bl ∩ blv) . bl ∈# (ℬ − {#blv#})#}) = k * (r −
1)
(is size (Σ # ?M) = k * (r − 1))
proof –
have eq: set-mset (Σ # {# mset-set (bl ∩ blv) . bl ∈# (ℬ − {#blv#})#}) = blv
using intersect-mult-set-eq-block assms by auto
then have k: card (set-mset (Σ # ?M)) = k
by (simp add: assms)
have ⋀ p. p ∈# (Σ # ?M) ⇒ count (Σ # ?M) p = r − 1
using sym-sum-mset-inter-sets-count assms eq by blast
thus ?thesis using k size-multiset-set-mset-const-count by metis
qed

```

```

lemma sym-sum-inter-num:
assumes b1 ∈# ℬ
shows (Σ b2 ∈#(ℬ − {#b1#}). b1 |∩| b2) = k * (r − 1)
proof –
have (Σ b2 ∈#(ℬ − {#b1#}). b1 |∩| b2) = (Σ b2 ∈#(ℬ − {#b1#}). size

```

```

(mset-set (b1 ∩ b2)))
  by (simp add: intersection-number-def)
also have ... = size (∑ # {#mset-set (b1 ∩ bl). bl ∈ # (B - {#b1#})#})
  by (auto simp add: size-big-union-sum)
also have ... = size (∑ # {#mset-set (bl ∩ b1). bl ∈ # (B - {#b1#})#})
  by (metis Int-commute)
finally have (∑ b2 ∈ # (B - {#b1#}). b1 |∩| b2) = k * (r - 1)
  using sym-sum-mset-inter-sets-size assms by auto
then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma sym-sum-mset-inter2-sets-count:
assumes blv ∈ # B
assumes p ⊆ blv
assumes card p = 2
shows count (∑ # {#mset-set {y . y ⊆ blv ∩ b2 ∧ card y = 2}. b2 ∈ # (B - {#blv#})#}) p = Λ - 1
(is count (∑ # ?M) p = Λ - 1)
proof -
have size-inter: size {# mset-set {y . y ⊆ blv ∩ b2 ∧ card y = 2} | b2 ∈ # (B - {#blv#})} . p ⊆ b2#
= Λ - 1
using bibd-subset-occ assms by simp
have ∀ b2 ∈ # (B - {#blv#}) . p ⊆ b2 → count (mset-set {y . y ⊆ blv ∩ b2 ∧ card y = 2} | b2 ∈ # (B - {#blv#})} p = 1
  using assms(2) count-mset-set(1) assms(3) by (auto simp add: assms(1) finite-blocks)
then have ∀ bl ∈ # {#b1 ∈ # (B - {#blv#}) . p ⊆ b1#}.
  count (mset-set {y . y ⊆ blv ∩ bl ∧ card y = 2}) p = 1
  using count-eq-zero-iff count-filter-mset by (metis (no-types, lifting))
then have pin: ∀ P ∈ # {# mset-set {y . y ⊆ blv ∩ b2 ∧ card y = 2} | b2 ∈ # (B - {#blv#})} . p ⊆ b2#.
  count P p = 1
  using count-eq-zero-iff count-filter-mset by blast
have ?M = {# mset-set {y . y ⊆ blv ∩ b2 ∧ card y = 2} | b2 ∈ # (B - {#blv#})} .
  p ⊆ b2# +
  {# mset-set {y . y ⊆ blv ∩ b2 ∧ card y = 2} | b2 ∈ # (B - {#blv#})} .
  ∉ (p ⊆ b2)#
  by (metis image-mset-union multiset-partition)
then have count (∑ # ?M) p =
  size {# mset-set {y . y ⊆ blv ∩ b2 ∧ card y = 2} | b2 ∈ # (B - {#blv#})} .
  p ⊆ b2#
  using pin by (auto simp add: count-sum-mset)
then show ?thesis using size-inter by linarith
qed

lemma sym-sum-mset-inter2-sets-size:
assumes blv ∈ # B
shows size (∑ # {#mset-set {y . y ⊆ blv ∩ b2 ∧ card y = 2}. b2 ∈ # (B - {#blv#})#}) p = Λ - 1

```

```

{#blv#})#}) =
  ( k choose 2) * ( $\Lambda$  - 1)
  (is size ( $\sum_{\#} ?M$ ) = (k choose 2) * ( $\Lambda$  - 1))
proof (cases  $\Lambda = 1$ )
  case True
    have empty:  $\bigwedge b2 . b2 \in \# remove1-mset blv \mathcal{B} \implies \{y . y \subseteq blv \wedge y \subseteq b2 \wedge card y = 2\} = \{\}$ 
    using index-one-alt-bl-not-exist assms True by blast
    then show ?thesis using sum-mset.neutral True by (simp add: empty)
  next
    case False
    then have index-min:  $\Lambda \geq 2$  using index-not-zero by linarith
    have subset-card:  $\bigwedge x . x \in \# (\sum_{\#} ?M) \implies card x = 2$ 
    proof -
      fix x
      assume a:  $x \in \# (\sum_{\#} ?M)$ 
      then obtain b2 where  $x \in \# mset-set \{y . y \subseteq blv \cap b2 \wedge card y = 2\} \wedge b2 \in \#(\mathcal{B} - \{\#blv#\})$ 
      by blast
      thus card x = 2 using mem-Collect-eq
      by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) elem-mset-set equals0D infinite-set-mset-mset-set)
    qed
    have eq: set-mset ( $\sum_{\#} ?M$ ) = {bl . bl  $\subseteq$  blv  $\wedge$  card bl = 2}
    proof
      show set-mset ( $\sum_{\#} ?M$ )  $\subseteq$  {bl . bl  $\subseteq$  blv  $\wedge$  card bl = 2}
        using subset-card intersect-mult-set-block-subset-iff assms by blast
      show {bl . bl  $\subseteq$  blv  $\wedge$  card bl = 2}  $\subseteq$  set-mset ( $\sum_{\#} ?M$ )
        using intersect-mult-set-block-subset-iff-2 assms index-min by blast
    qed
    have card blv = k using uniform assms by simp
    then have k: card (set-mset ( $\sum_{\#} ?M$ )) = (k choose 2) using eq n-subsets
      by (simp add: n-subsets assms finite-blocks)
    thus ?thesis using k size-multiset-set-mset-const-count sym-sum-mset-inter2-sets-count
      assms eq
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) intersect-mult-set-block-subset-iff subset-card)
    qed

lemma sum-choose-two-inter-num:
  assumes b1  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows ( $\sum b2 \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#b1#\}) . ((b1 \cap b2) choose 2)$ ) = (( $\Lambda * (\Lambda - 1)$  div 2) * (v - 1))
  proof -
    have div-fact: 2 dvd ( $\Lambda * (\Lambda - 1)$ )
    by fastforce
    have div-fact-2: 2 dvd ( $\Lambda * (v - 1)$ ) using symmetric-condition-2 by fastforce
    have ( $\sum b2 \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#b1#\}) . ((b1 \cap b2) choose 2)$ ) = ( $\sum b2 \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#b1#\}) . (b1 \cap_2 b2)$ )
    using n-inter-num-choose-design-inter assms by (simp add: in-diffD)
    then have sum-fact: ( $\sum b2 \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#b1#\}) . ((b1 \cap b2) choose 2)$ )

```

```

= (k choose 2) * (Λ - 1)
using assms sym-sum-mset-inter2-sets-size
by (auto simp add: size-big-union-sum n-intersect-num-subset-def)
have (k choose 2) * (Λ - 1) = ((Λ * (v - 1) div 2)) * (Λ - 1)
using choose-two symmetric-condition-2 k-non-zero by auto
also have ... = ((Λ * (Λ - 1) div 2)) * (v - 1)
using div-fact div-fact-2
by (metis (no-types, lifting) ab-semigroup-mult-class.mult-ac(1) dvd-div-mult
mult.commute)
finally have (k choose 2) * (Λ - 1) = ((Λ * (Λ - 1) div 2)) * (v - 1) .
then show ?thesis using sum-fact by simp
qed

lemma sym-sum-inter-num-sq:
assumes b1 ∈# B
shows (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2) = Λ ^ 2 * (v - 1)
proof -
have dvd: 2 dvd ((v - 1) * (Λ * (Λ - 1))) by fastforce
have inner-dvd: ∀ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). 2 dvd ((b1 |∩| bl) * ((b1 |∩| bl) - 1))
by force
have diff-le: ∀ bl . bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B) ==> (b1 |∩| bl) ≤ (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2
by (simp add: power2-nat-le-imp-le)
have a: (∑ b2 ∈# (B - {#b1#}). ((b1 |∩| b2) choose 2)) =
(∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). ((b1 |∩| bl) * ((b1 |∩| bl) - 1)) div 2)
using choose-two by (simp add: intersection-num-non-neg)
have b: (∑ b2 ∈# (B - {#b1#}). ((b1 |∩| b2) choose 2)) =
(∑ b2 ∈# (B - {#b1#}). ((b1 |∩| b2) choose 2)) by simp
have gtsq: (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2) ≥ (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl))
by (simp add: diff-le sum-mset-mono)
have (∑ b2 ∈# (B - {#b1#}). ((b1 |∩| b2) choose 2)) = ((Λ * (Λ - 1)) div
2) * (v - 1)
using sum-choose-two-inter-num assms by blast
then have start: (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). ((b1 |∩| bl) * ((b1 |∩| bl) - 1)) div 2)
= ((Λ * (Λ - 1)) div 2) * (v - 1)
using a b by linarith
have sum-dvd: 2 dvd (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) * ((b1 |∩| bl) - 1))
using sum-mset-dvd
by (metis (no-types, lifting) dvd-mult dvd-mult2 dvd-refl odd-two-times-div-two-nat)

then have (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) * ((b1 |∩| bl) - 1)) div
2
= ((Λ * (Λ - 1)) div 2) * (v - 1)
using start sum-mset-distrib-div-if-dvd inner-dvd
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) image-mset-cong2)
then have (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) * ((b1 |∩| bl) - 1)) div

```

```

2
  = (v - 1) * ((Λ * (Λ - 1)) div 2)
  by simp
then have (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) * ((b1 |∩| bl) - 1))
  = (v - 1) * (Λ * (Λ - 1))
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) div-mult-swap dvdI dvd-div-eq-iff dvd-mult dvd-mult2
    odd-two-times-div-two-nat sum-dvd)
then have (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2 - (b1 |∩| bl))
  = (v - 1) * (Λ * (Λ - 1))
  using diff-mult-distrib2
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) multiset.map-cong0 nat-mult-1-right power2-eq-square)

then have (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2)
  - (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl)) = (v - 1) * (Λ * (Λ - 1))
  using sum-mset-add-diff-nat[of (remove1-mset b1 B) λ bl . (b1 |∩| bl) λ bl .
  (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2]
  diff-le by presburger
then have (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2)
  = (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl)) + (v - 1) * (Λ * (Λ - 1))
  using gtsq
  by (metis le-add-diff-inverse)
then have (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2) = (Λ * (v - 1)) +
  ((v - 1) * (Λ * (Λ - 1)))
  using sym-sum-inter-num assms rep-value-sym symmetric-condition-2 by auto

then have prev: (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2) = (Λ * (v -
  1)) * (Λ - 1) + (Λ * (v - 1))
  by fastforce
then have (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2) = (Λ * (v - 1)) *
  (Λ)
  by (metis Nat.le-imp-diff-is-add add-mult-distrib2 index-not-zero nat-mult-1-right)

then have (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (b1 |∩| bl) ^ 2) = Λ * Λ * (v - 1)
  using mult.commute by simp
thus ?thesis by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
qed

lemma sym-sum-inter-num-to-zero:
assumes b1 ∈# B
shows (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (int (b1 |∩| bl) - (int Λ)) ^ 2) = 0
proof -
  have rm1-size: size (remove1-mset b1 B) = v - 1 using assms b-non-zero
  int-ops(6)
  by (auto simp add: symmetric size-remove1-mset-If)
  have (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). ((int (b1 |∩| bl)) ^ 2)) =
  (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). (((b1 |∩| bl)) ^ 2)) by simp
  then have ssi: (∑ bl ∈# (remove1-mset b1 B). ((int (b1 |∩| bl)) ^ 2)) = Λ ^ 2 *
  (v - 1)
  using sym-sum-inter-num-sq assms by simp

```

```

have  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) \implies (\text{int } (b1 \cap bl) - (\text{int } \Lambda))^{\wedge 2} =$ 
     $((\text{int } (b1 \cap bl))^{\wedge 2}) - (2 * (\text{int } \Lambda) * (\text{int } (b1 \cap bl))) + ((\text{int } \Lambda)^{\wedge 2})$ 
  by (simp add: power2-diff)
then have  $(\sum bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) . (\text{int } (b1 \cap bl) - (\text{int } \Lambda))^{\wedge 2}) =$ 
     $(\sum bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) . ((\text{int } (b1 \cap bl))^{\wedge 2}) - (2 * (\text{int } \Lambda)$ 
*  $(\text{int } (b1 \cap bl))) + ((\text{int } \Lambda)^{\wedge 2}))$ 
  using sum-over-fun-eq by auto
also have ... =  $(\sum bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) . (((\text{int } (b1 \cap bl))^{\wedge 2})$ 
   $- (2 * (\text{int } \Lambda) * (\text{int } (b1 \cap bl)))) + (\sum bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) .$ 
 $((\text{int } \Lambda)^{\wedge 2}))$ 
  by (simp add: sum-mset.distrib)
also have ... =  $(\sum bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) . ((\text{int } (b1 \cap bl))^{\wedge 2})$ 
   $- (\sum bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) . (2 * (\text{int } \Lambda) * (\text{int } (b1 \cap bl)))) + (\sum bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) . ((\text{int } \Lambda)^{\wedge 2}))$ 
  using sum-mset-add-diff-int[of  $(\lambda bl . ((\text{int } (b1 \cap bl))^{\wedge 2})) (\lambda bl . (2 * (\text{int } \Lambda) * (\text{int } (b1 \cap bl)))) (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B})]$ 
  by simp
also have ... =  $\Lambda^{\wedge 2} * (v - 1) - 2 * (\text{int } \Lambda) * (\sum bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) .$ 
 $((b1 \cap bl)))$ 
  +  $(v - 1) * ((\text{int } \Lambda)^{\wedge 2})$  using ssi rm1-size assms by (simp add: sum-mset-distrib-left)
also have ... =  $2 * \Lambda^{\wedge 2} * (v - 1) - 2 * (\text{int } \Lambda) * (k * (r - 1))$ 
  using sym-sum-inter-num assms by simp
also have ... =  $2 * \Lambda^{\wedge 2} * (v - 1) - 2 * (\text{int } \Lambda) * (\Lambda * (v - 1))$ 
  using rep-value-sym symmetric-condition-2 by simp
finally have  $(\sum bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) . (\text{int } (b1 \cap bl) - \text{int } \Lambda)^{\wedge 2}) = 0$ 
  by (auto simp add: power2-eq-square)
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

theorem sym-block-intersections-index [simp]:
assumes b1  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
assumes b2  $\in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#b1\#})$ 
shows  $b1 \cap b2 = \Lambda$ 
proof -
define l where l-def:  $l = \text{int } \Lambda$ 
then have pos:  $\bigwedge bl . (\text{int } (b1 \cap bl) - l)^{\wedge 2} \geq 0$  by simp
have  $(\sum bl \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) . (\text{int } (b1 \cap bl) - l)^{\wedge 2}) = 0$ 
  using sym-sum-inter-num-to-zero assms l-def by simp
then have  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \text{set-mset } (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) \implies (\text{int } (b1 \cap bl) - l)^{\wedge 2} = 0$ 
  using sum-mset-0-iff-ge-0 pos by (metis (no-types, lifting))
then have  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \text{set-mset } (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B}) \implies \text{int } (b1 \cap bl) = l$ 
  by auto
thus ?thesis using assms(2) l-def of-nat-eq-iff by blast
qed

```

5.4.2 Symmetric BIBD is Simple

```
lemma sym-block-mult-one [simp]:
```

```

assumes  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
shows multiplicity  $bl = 1$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $\neg (\text{multiplicity } bl = 1)$ 
then have not:  $\text{multiplicity } bl \neq 1$  by simp
have multiplicity  $bl \neq 0$  using assms
by simp
then have m:  $\text{multiplicity } bl \geq 2$  using not by linarith
then have blleft:  $bl \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\# bl\})$ 
using in-diff-count by fastforce
have  $bl \cap bl = k$  using k-non-zero assms
by (simp add: intersection-number-def)
then have keql:  $k = \Lambda$  using sym-block-intersections-index blleft assms by simp
then have v = k
using keql index-lt-replication rep-value-sym block-size-lt-v diff0-imp-equal k-non-zero
zero-diff by linarith
then show False using incomplete
by simp
qed

end

sublocale symmetric-bibd ⊆ simple-design
by unfold-locales simp

```

5.4.3 Residual/Derived Sym BIBD Constructions

Using the intersect result, we can reason further on residual and derived designs. Proofs based off lecture notes [4]

```

locale symmetric-bibd-block-transformations = symmetric-bibd + bibd-block-transformations
begin

lemma derived-block-size [simp]:
assumes  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}^D$ 
shows card  $b = \Lambda$ 
proof -
obtain bl2 where set:  $bl2 \in \# \text{remove1-mset } bl \mathcal{B}$  and inter:  $b = bl2 \cap bl$ 
using derived-blocks-def assms by (meson derived-obtain-orig-block)
then have card  $b = bl2 \cap bl$ 
by (simp add: intersection-number-def)
thus ?thesis using sym-block-intersections-index
using set intersect-num-commute valid-block by fastforce
qed

lemma derived-points-index [simp]:
assumes  $ps \subseteq bl$ 
assumes card  $ps = 2$ 
shows  $\mathcal{B}^D \text{ index } ps = \Lambda - 1$ 
proof -

```

```

have b-in:  $\bigwedge b . b \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } bl \mathcal{B}) \implies ps \subseteq b \implies ps \subseteq b \cap bl$ 
  using assms by blast
then have orig:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
  using valid-block assms wellformed by blast
then have lam:  $\text{size} \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . ps \subseteq b \# \} = \Lambda$  using balanced
  by (simp add: assms(2) points-index-def)
then have  $\text{size} \{ \# b \in \# \text{remove1-mset } bl \mathcal{B} . ps \subseteq b \# \} = \text{size} \{ \# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . ps$ 
 $\subseteq b \# \} - 1$ 
  using assms valid-block by (simp add: size-Diff-submset)
then have  $\text{size} \{ \# b \in \# \text{remove1-mset } bl \mathcal{B} . ps \subseteq b \# \} = \Lambda - 1$ 
  using lam index-not-zero by linarith
then have  $\text{size} \{ \# bl \cap b \mid b \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } bl \mathcal{B}) . ps \subseteq bl \cap b \# \} = \Lambda$ 
- 1
  using b-in by (metis (no-types, lifting) Int-subset-iff filter-mset-cong size-image-mset)
then have  $\text{size} \{ \# x \in \# \{ \# bl \cap b . b \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } bl \mathcal{B}) \# \} . ps \subseteq x \# \}$ 
=  $\Lambda - 1$ 
  by (metis image-mset-filter-swap)
then have  $\text{size} \{ \# x \in \# \mathcal{B}^D . ps \subseteq x \# \} = \Lambda - 1$  by (simp add: derived-blocks-def)
thus ?thesis by (simp add: points-index-def)
qed

lemma sym-derive-design-bibd:
assumes  $\Lambda > 1$ 
shows bibd bl  $\mathcal{B}^D \Lambda (\Lambda - 1)$ 
proof -
  interpret des: proper-design bl  $\mathcal{B}^D$  using derived-is-proper assms valid-block by
auto
  have  $\Lambda < k$  using index-lt-replication rep-value-sym by linarith
  then show ?thesis using derived-block-size assms derived-points-index derived-points-order
  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
qed

lemma residual-block-size [simp]:
assumes  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}^R$ 
shows card b =  $k - \Lambda$ 
proof -
  obtain bl2 where sub:  $b = bl2 - bl$  and mem:  $bl2 \in \# \text{remove1-mset } bl \mathcal{B}$ 
  using assms residual-blocks-def by auto
  then have card b = card bl2 - card (bl2 ∩ bl)
  using card-Diff-subset-Int valid-block finite-blocks
  by (simp add: card-Diff-subset-Int)
  then have card b = card bl2 - bl2 |∩| bl
  using finite-blocks card-inter-lt-single by (simp add: intersection-number-def)
  thus ?thesis using sym-block-intersections-index uniform
  by (metis valid-block in-diffD intersect-num-commute mem)
qed

lemma residual-index [simp]:

```

```

assumes ps ⊆ blc
assumes card ps = 2
shows (BR) index ps = Λ
proof -
  have a: ⋀ b . (b ∈# remove1-mset bl B ⇒ ps ⊆ b ⇒ ps ⊆ (b - bl)) using
  assms
    by (meson DiffI block-complement-elem-iff block-complement-subset-points sub-
    setD subsetI)
  have b: ⋀ b . (b ∈# remove1-mset bl B ⇒ ps ⊆ (b - bl) ⇒ ps ⊆ b)
    by auto
  have not-ss: ¬ (ps ⊆ bl) using set-diff-non-empty-not-subset blocks-nempty t-non-zero
  assms
    block-complement-def by fastforce
  have BR index ps = size {# x ∈# {# b - bl . b ∈# (remove1-mset bl B) #} .
  ps ⊆ x #}
    using assms valid-block by (simp add: points-index-def residual-blocks-def)
  also have ... = size {# b - bl | b ∈# (remove1-mset bl B) . ps ⊆ b - bl #}
    by (metis image-mset-filter-swap)
  finally have BR index ps = size {# b ∈# (remove1-mset bl B) . ps ⊆ b #}
  using a b
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) filter-mset-cong size-image-mset)
  thus ?thesis
    using balanced not-ss assms points-index-alt-def block-complement-subset-points
  by auto
qed

```

lemma sym-residual-design-bibd:

```

assumes k ≥ Λ + 2
shows bibd (blc) BR (k - Λ) Λ
proof -
  interpret des: proper-design blc BR
  using residual-is-proper assms(1) valid-block sym-block-mult-one by fastforce
  show ?thesis using residual-block-size assms sym-design-vk-gt-kl residual-order
  residual-index
    by(unfold-locales) simp-all
qed

```

end

5.5 BIBD's and Other Block Designs

BIBD's are closely related to other block designs by indirect inheritance

```

sublocale bibd ⊆ k-Λ-PBD V B Λ k
  using block-size-gt-t by (unfold-locales) simp-all

```

```

lemma incomplete-PBD-is-bibd:
assumes k < card V and k-Λ-PBD V B Λ k
shows bibd V B k Λ
proof -

```

```

interpret inc: incomplete-design V B k using assms
  by (auto simp add: block-design.incomplete-designI k-Λ-PBD.axioms(2))
interpret pairwise-balance: pairwise-balance V B Λ using assms
  by (auto simp add: k-Λ-PBD.axioms(1))
show ?thesis using assms k-Λ-PBD.block-size-t by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
qed

lemma (in bibd) bibd-to-pbdI[intro]:
  assumes Λ = 1
  shows k-PBD V B k
proof –
  interpret pbd: k-Λ-PBD V B Λ k
    by (simp add: k-Λ-PBD-axioms)
  show ?thesis using assms by (unfold-locales) (simp-all add: t-lt-order min-block-size-2)
qed

locale incomplete-PBD = incomplete-design + k-Λ-PBD

sublocale incomplete-PBD ⊆ bibd
  using block-size-t by (unfold-locales) simp

end

```

6 Resolvable Designs

Resolvable designs have further structure, and can be "resolved" into a set of resolution classes. A resolution class is a subset of blocks which exactly partitions the point set. Definitions based off the handbook [3] and Stinson [6]. This theory includes a proof of an alternate statement of Bose's theorem

```

theory Resolvable-Designs imports BIBD
begin

```

6.1 Resolutions and Resolution Classes

A resolution class is a partition of the point set using a set of blocks from the design A resolution is a group of resolution classes partitioning the block collection

```

context incidence-system
begin

```

```

definition resolution-class :: 'a set set ⇒ bool where
resolution-class S ←→ partition-on V S ∧ (∀ bl ∈ S . bl ∈# B)

```

```

lemma resolution-classI [intro]: partition-on V S ⇒ (∀ bl . bl ∈ S ⇒ bl ∈# B)
  ⇒ resolution-class S
by (simp add: resolution-class-def)

```

```

lemma resolution-classD1: resolution-class S  $\implies$  partition-on  $\mathcal{V}$  S
  by (simp add: resolution-class-def)

lemma resolution-classD2: resolution-class S  $\implies$  bl  $\in$  S  $\implies$  bl  $\in\# \mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: resolution-class-def)

lemma resolution-class-empty-iff: resolution-class {}  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\mathcal{V} = \{\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: resolution-class-def partition-on-def)

lemma resolution-class-complete:  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\} \implies \mathcal{V} \in\# \mathcal{B} \implies$  resolution-class { $\mathcal{V}$ }
  by (auto simp add: resolution-class-def partition-on-space)

lemma resolution-class-union: resolution-class S  $\implies$   $\bigcup S = \mathcal{V}$ 
  by (simp add: resolution-class-def partition-on-def)

lemma (in finite-incidence-system) resolution-class-finite: resolution-class S  $\implies$ 
finite S
  using finite-elements finite-sets by (auto simp add: resolution-class-def)

lemma (in design) resolution-class-sum-card: resolution-class S  $\implies$  ( $\sum bl \in S .$ 
card bl) = v
  using resolution-class-union finite-blocks
  by (auto simp add: resolution-class-def partition-on-def card-Union-disjoint)

definition resolution:: 'a set multiset multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
resolution P  $\longleftrightarrow$  partition-on-mset  $\mathcal{B}$  P  $\wedge$  ( $\forall S \in\# P .$  distinct-mset S  $\wedge$  resolution-class (set-mset S))

lemma resolutionI : partition-on-mset  $\mathcal{B}$  P  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge S . S \in\# P \implies$  distinct-mset
S)  $\implies$ 
  ( $\bigwedge S . S \in\# P \implies$  resolution-class (set-mset S))  $\implies$  resolution P
  by (simp add: resolution-def)

lemma (in proper-design) resolution-blocks: distinct-mset  $\mathcal{B} \implies$  disjoint (set-mset
 $\mathcal{B}$ )  $\implies$ 
   $\bigcup (\text{set-mset } \mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{V} \implies$  resolution {# $\mathcal{B}$ #}
  unfolding resolution-def resolution-class-def partition-on-mset-def partition-on-def
  using design-blocks-nempty blocks-nempty by auto

end

```

6.2 Resolvable Design Locale

A resolvable design is one with a resolution P

```

locale resolvable-design = design +
  fixes partition :: 'a set multiset multiset ( $\langle \mathcal{P} \rangle$ )
  assumes resolvable: resolution  $\mathcal{P}$ 
begin

```

```

lemma resolutionD1: partition-on-mset  $\mathcal{B}$   $\mathcal{P}$ 
  using resolvable by (simp add: resolution-def)

lemma resolutionD2:  $S \in \# \mathcal{P} \implies \text{distinct-mset } S$ 
  using resolvable by (simp add: resolution-def)

lemma resolutionD3:  $S \in \# \mathcal{P} \implies \text{resolution-class (set-mset } S)$ 
  using resolvable by (simp add: resolution-def)

lemma resolution-class-blocks-disjoint:  $S \in \# \mathcal{P} \implies \text{disjoint (set-mset } S)$ 
  using resolutionD3 by (simp add: partition-on-def resolution-class-def)

lemma resolution-not-empty:  $\mathcal{B} \neq \{\#\} \implies \mathcal{P} \neq \{\#\}$ 
  using partition-on-mset-not-empty resolutionD1 by auto

lemma resolution-blocks-subset:  $S \in \# \mathcal{P} \implies S \subseteq \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  using partition-on-mset-subsets resolutionD1 by auto

end

lemma (in incidence-system) resolvable-designI [intro]: resolution  $\mathcal{P} \implies \text{design}$ 
 $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \implies$ 
  resolvable-design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{P}$ 
  by (simp add: resolvable-design.intro resolvable-design-axioms.intro)

```

6.3 Resolvable Block Designs

An RBIBD is a resolvable BIBD - a common subclass of interest for block designs

```

locale r-block-design = resolvable-design + block-design
begin

lemma resolution-class-blocks-constant-size:  $S \in \# \mathcal{P} \implies bl \in \# S \implies \text{card } bl = k$ 
  by (metis resolutionD3 resolution-classD2 uniform-alt-def-all)

lemma resolution-class-size1:
  assumes  $S \in \# \mathcal{P}$ 
  shows  $v = k * \text{size } S$ 
proof -
  have  $(\sum bl \in \# S . \text{card } bl) = (\sum bl \in (\text{set-mset } S) . \text{card } bl)$  using resolutionD2
  assms
  by (simp add: sum-unfold-sum-mset)
  then have  $\text{eqv: } (\sum bl \in \# S . \text{card } bl) = v$  using resolutionD3 assms resolution-class-sum-card
  by presburger
  have  $(\sum bl \in \# S . \text{card } bl) = (\sum bl \in \# S . k)$  using resolution-class-blocks-constant-size
  assms
  by auto

```

```

thus ?thesis using eqv by auto
qed

lemma resolution-class-size2:
assumes S ∈# ℙ
shows size S = v div k
using resolution-class-size1 assms
by (metis nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left not-one-le-zero k-non-zero)

lemma resolvable-necessary-cond-v: k dvd v
proof -
obtain S where s-in: S ∈# ℙ using resolution-not-empty design-blocks-nempty
by blast
then have k * size S = v using resolution-class-size1 by simp
thus ?thesis by (metis dvd-triv-left)
qed

end

locale rbibd = r-block-design + bibd

begin

lemma resolvable-design-num-res-classes: size ℙ = r
proof -
have k-ne0: k ≠ 0 using k-non-zero by auto
have f1: b = (∑ S ∈# ℙ . size S)
by (metis partition-on-msetD1 resolutionD1 size-big-union-sum)
then have b = (∑ S ∈# ℙ . v div k) using resolution-class-size2 f1 by auto
then have f2: b = (size ℙ) * (v div k) by simp
then have size ℙ = b div (v div k)
using b-non-zero by auto
then have size ℙ = (b * k) div v using f2 resolvable-necessary-cond-v
by (metis div-div-div-same div-dvd-div dvd-triv-right k-ne0 nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right)
thus ?thesis using necessary-condition-two
by (metis nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left not-one-less-zero t-design-min-v)
qed

lemma resolvable-necessary-cond-b: r dvd b
proof -
have f1: b = (∑ S ∈# ℙ . size S)
by (metis partition-on-msetD1 resolutionD1 size-big-union-sum)
then have b = (∑ S ∈# ℙ . v div k) using resolution-class-size2 f1 by auto
thus ?thesis using resolvable-design-num-res-classes by simp
qed

```

6.3.1 Bose's Inequality

Boses inequality is an important theorem on RBIBD's. This is a proof of an alternate statement of the thm, which does not require a linear algebraic approach, taken directly from Stinson [6]

```

theorem bose-inequality-alternate:  $b \geq v + r - 1 \longleftrightarrow r \geq k + \Lambda$ 
proof -
  from necessary-condition-two v-non-zero have  $r: \langle r = b * k \text{ div } v \rangle$ 
    by (metis div-mult-self1-is-m)
  define  $k b v l r$  where intdefs:  $k \equiv (\text{int } k)$   $b \equiv \text{int } b$   $v = \text{int } v$   $l \equiv \text{int } l$   $\equiv \text{int } r$ 
  have kdvd:  $k \text{ dvd } (v * (r - k))$ 
    using intdefs
    by (simp add: resolvable-necessary-cond-v)
  have necess1-alt:  $l * v - l = r * (k - 1)$  using necessary-condition-one intdefs
    by (smt (verit) diff-diff-cancel int-ops(2) int-ops(6) k-non-zero nat-mult-1-right
      of-nat-0-less-iff
        of-nat-mult right-diff-distrib' v-non-zero)
  then have v-eq:  $v = (r * (k - 1) + l) \text{ div } l$ 
    using necessary-condition-one index-not-zero intdefs
    by (metis diff-add-cancel nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left not-one-le-zero of-nat-mult

      linordered-euclidean-semiring-class.of-nat-div)
  have ldvd:  $\bigwedge x. l \text{ dvd } (x * (r * (k - 1) + l))$ 
    by (metis necess1-alt diff-add-cancel dvd-mult dvd-triv-left)
  have (b ≥ v + r - 1)  $\longleftrightarrow ((v * r) \text{ div } k \geq v + r - 1)$ 
    using necessary-condition-two k-non-zero intdefs
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right not-one-le-zero of-nat-eq-0-iff
      of-nat-mult)
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((v * r) - (v * k)) \text{ div } k \geq r - 1)$ 
    using k-non-zero k-non-zero r intdefs
    by (simp add: of-nat-div algebra-simps)
      (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) One-nat-def div-mult-self4 of-nat-1 of-nat-mono)
  also have f2: ...  $\longleftrightarrow ((v * (r - k)) \text{ div } k \geq (r - 1))$ 
    using int-distrib(3) by (simp add: mult.commute)
  also have f2: ...  $\longleftrightarrow ((v * (r - k)) \geq k * (r - 1))$ 
    using k-non-zero kdvd intdefs by auto
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((((r * (k - 1) + l) \text{ div } l) * (r - k)) \geq k * (r - 1)))$ 
    using v-eq by presburger
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow ((r - k) * ((r * (k - 1) + l) \text{ div } l) \geq (k * (r - 1)))$ 
    by (simp add: mult.commute)
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((r - k) * (r * (k - 1) + l)) \text{ div } l \geq (k * (r - 1)))$ 
    using div-mult-swap necessary-condition-one intdefs
    by (metis diff-add-cancel dvd-triv-left necess1-alt)
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((r - k) * (r * (k - 1) + l)) \geq l * (k * (r - 1)))$ 
    using ldvd[of (r - k)] dvd-mult-div-cancel index-not-zero mult-strict-left-mono
      intdefs
    by (smt (verit) b-non-zero bibd-block-number bot-nat-0.extremum-strict div-0
      less-eq-nat.simps(1))

```

```

mult-eq-0-iff mult-left-le-imp-le mult-left-mono of-nat-0 of-nat-le-0-iff of-nat-le-iff
of-nat-less-iff)
also have 1: ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((r - k) * (r * (k - 1))) + ((r - k) * l)) \geq l * (k * (r - 1)))$ 
by (simp add: distrib-left)
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((r - k) * r * (k - 1)) \geq l * k * (r - 1) - ((r - k) * l))$ 
using mult.assoc by linarith
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((r - k) * r * (k - 1)) \geq (l * k * r) - (l * k) - ((r * l) - (k * l)))$ 
using distrib-right by (simp add: distrib-left right-diff-distrib' left-diff-distrib')
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((r - k) * r * (k - 1)) \geq (l * k * r) - (l * r))$ 
by (simp add: mult.commute)
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((r - k) * r * (k - 1)) \geq (l * (k * r)) - (l * r))$ 
by linarith
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((r - k) * r * (k - 1)) \geq (l * (r * k)) - (l * r))$ 
by (simp add: mult.commute)
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (((r - k) * r * (k - 1)) \geq l * r * (k - 1))$ 
by (simp add: mult.assoc int-distrib(4))
finally have (b  $\geq v + r - 1 \longleftrightarrow r \geq k + l$ )
using index-lt-replication mult-right-le-imp-le r-gzero mult-cancel-right k-non-zero
intdefs
by (smt (verit) of-nat-0-less-iff of-nat-1 of-nat-le-iff of-nat-less-iff)
then have b  $\geq v + r - 1 \longleftrightarrow r \geq k + \Lambda$ 
using k-non-zero le-add-diff-inverse of-nat-1 of-nat-le-iff intdefs by linarith
thus ?thesis by simp
qed
end
end

```

7 Group Divisible Designs

Definitions in this section taken from the handbook [3] and Stinson [6]

```

theory Group-Divisible-Designs imports Resolvable-Designs
begin

```

7.1 Group design

We define a group design to have an additional parameter G which is a partition on the point set V . This is not defined in the handbook, but is a precursor to GDD's without index constraints

```

locale group-design = proper-design +
fixes groups :: "'a set set ('G)"
assumes group-partitions: partition-on V G
assumes groups-size: card G > 1
begin

lemma groups-not-empty: G  $\neq \{\}$ 
using groups-size by auto

```

```

lemma num-groups-lt-points: card  $\mathcal{G} \leq v$ 
  by (simp add: partition-on-le-set-elements finite-sets group-partitions)

lemma groups-disjoint: disjoint  $\mathcal{G}$ 
  using group-partitions partition-onD2 by auto

lemma groups-disjoint-pairwise:  $G1 \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow G2 \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow G1 \neq G2 \Rightarrow disjnt$ 
   $G1\ G2$ 
  using group-partitions partition-onD2 pairwiseD by fastforce

lemma point-in-one-group:  $x \in G1 \Rightarrow G1 \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow G2 \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow G1 \neq G2 \Rightarrow$ 
   $x \notin G2$ 
  using groups-disjoint-pairwise by (simp add: disjnt-iff)

lemma point-has-unique-group:  $x \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow \exists !G. x \in G \wedge G \in \mathcal{G}$ 
  using partition-on-partition-on-unique group-partitions
  by fastforce

lemma rep-number-point-group-one:
  assumes  $x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
  shows card { $g \in \mathcal{G} . x \in g$ } = 1
  proof -
    obtain  $g'$  where  $g' \in \mathcal{G}$  and  $x \in g'$ 
    using assms point-has-unique-group by blast
    then have { $g \in \mathcal{G} . x \in g$ } = { $g'$ }
    using group-partitions partition-onD4 by force
    thus ?thesis
      by simp
  qed

lemma point-in-group:  $G \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow x \in G \Rightarrow x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
  using group-partitions partition-onD1 by auto

lemma point-subset-in-group:  $G \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow ps \subseteq G \Rightarrow ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
  using point-in-group by auto

lemma group-subset-point-subset:  $G \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow G' \subseteq G \Rightarrow ps \subseteq G' \Rightarrow ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
  using point-subset-in-group by auto

lemma groups-finite: finite  $\mathcal{G}$ 
  using finite-elements finite-sets group-partitions by auto

lemma group-elements-finite:  $G \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow \text{finite } G$ 
  using groups-finite finite-sets group-partitions
  by (meson finite-subset point-in-group subset-iff)

lemma v-equals-sum-group-sizes:  $v = (\sum G \in \mathcal{G}. \text{card } G)$ 
  using group-partitions groups-disjoint partition-onD1 card-Union-disjoint group-elements-finite

```

by *fastforce*

lemma *gdd-min-v*: $v \geq 2$

proof –

have *assm*: $\text{card } \mathcal{G} \geq 2$ **using** *groups-size* **by** *simp*

then have $\bigwedge G . G \in \mathcal{G} \implies G \neq \{\}$ **using** *partition-onD3 group-partitions* **by** *auto*

then have $\bigwedge G . G \in \mathcal{G} \implies \text{card } G \geq 1$

using *group-elements-finite card-0-eq* **by** *fastforce*

then have $(\sum G \in \mathcal{G}. \text{card } G) \geq 2$ **using** *assm*

using *sum-mono* **by** *force*

thus ?*thesis* **using** *v-equals-sum-group-sizes*

by *linarith*

qed

lemma *min-group-size*: $G \in \mathcal{G} \implies \text{card } G \geq 1$

using *partition-onD3 group-partitions*

using *group-elements-finite not-le-imp-less* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *group-size-lt-v*:

assumes $G \in \mathcal{G}$

shows $\text{card } G < v$

proof –

have $(\sum G' \in \mathcal{G}. \text{card } G') = v$ **using** *gdd-min-v v-equals-sum-group-sizes*

by *linarith*

then have *split-sum*: $\text{card } G + (\sum G' \in (\mathcal{G} - \{G\}). \text{card } G') = v$ **using** *assms sum.remove*

by (*metis groups-finite v-equals-sum-group-sizes*)

have $\text{card } (\mathcal{G} - \{G\}) \geq 1$ **using** *groups-size*

by (*simp add: assms groups-finite*)

then obtain G' **where** *gin*: $G' \in (\mathcal{G} - \{G\})$

by (*meson elem-exists-non-empty-set less-le-trans less-numeral-extra(1)*)

then have $\text{card } G' \geq 1$ **using** *min-group-size* **by** *auto*

then have $(\sum G' \in (\mathcal{G} - \{G\}). \text{card } G') \geq 1$

by (*metis gin finite-Diff groups-finite leI less-one sum-eq-0-iff*)

thus ?*thesis* **using** *split-sum*

by *linarith*

qed

7.1.1 Group Type

GDD's have a "type", which is defined by a sequence of group sizes g_i , and the number of groups of that size a_i : $g_1^{a_1} g_2^{a_2} \dots g_n^{a_n}$

definition *group-sizes* :: *nat set* **where**

group-sizes $\equiv \{\text{card } G \mid G . G \in \mathcal{G}\}$

definition *groups-of-size* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

groups-of-size $g \equiv \text{card } \{ G \in \mathcal{G} . \text{card } G = g \}$

```

definition group-type :: (nat × nat) set where
  group-type ≡ {(g, groups-of-size g) | g . g ∈ group-sizes }

lemma group-sizes-min: x ∈ group-sizes  $\implies$  x ≥ 1
  unfolding group-sizes-def using min-group-size group-size-lt-v by auto

lemma group-sizes-max: x ∈ group-sizes  $\implies$  x < v
  unfolding group-sizes-def using min-group-size group-size-lt-v by auto

lemma group-size-implies-group-existance: x ∈ group-sizes  $\implies$  ∃ G. G ∈ G ∧ card G = x
  unfolding group-sizes-def by auto

lemma groups-of-size-zero: groups-of-size 0 = 0
proof –
  have empty: {G ∈ G . card G = 0} = {} using min-group-size
    by fastforce
  thus ?thesis unfolding groups-of-size-def
    by (simp add: empty)
qed

lemma groups-of-size-max:
  assumes g ≥ v
  shows groups-of-size g = 0
proof –
  have {G ∈ G . card G = g} = {} using group-size-lt-v assms by fastforce
  thus ?thesis unfolding groups-of-size-def
    by (simp add: ‹{G ∈ G. card G = g} = {}›)
qed

lemma group-type-contained-sizes: (g, a) ∈ group-type  $\implies$  g ∈ group-sizes
  unfolding group-type-def by simp

lemma group-type-contained-count: (g, a) ∈ group-type  $\implies$  card {G ∈ G . card G = g} = a
  unfolding group-type-def groups-of-size-def by simp

lemma group-card-in-sizes: g ∈ G  $\implies$  card g ∈ group-sizes
  unfolding group-sizes-def by auto

lemma group-card-non-zero-groups-of-size-min:
  assumes g ∈ G
  assumes card g = a
  shows groups-of-size a ≥ 1
proof –
  have g ∈ {G ∈ G . card G = a} using assms by simp
  then have {G ∈ G . card G = a} ≠ {} by auto
  then have card {G ∈ G . card G = a} ≠ 0

```

```

    by (simp add: groups-finite)
  thus ?thesis unfolding groups-of-size-def by simp
qed

lemma elem-in-group-sizes-min-of-size:
  assumes a ∈ group-sizes
  shows groups-of-size a ≥ 1
  using assms group-card-non-zero-groups-of-size-min group-size-implies-group-existance
by blast

lemma group-card-non-zero-groups-of-size-max:
  shows groups-of-size a ≤ v
proof -
  have {G ∈ G . card G = a} ⊆ G by simp
  then have card {G ∈ G . card G = a} ≤ card G
    by (simp add: card-mono groups-finite)
  thus ?thesis
    using groups-of-size-def num-groups-lt-points by auto
qed

lemma group-card-in-type: g ∈ G ⇒ ∃ x . (card g, x) ∈ group-type ∧ x ≥ 1
  unfolding group-type-def using group-card-non-zero-groups-of-size-min
  by (simp add: group-card-in-sizes)

lemma partition-groups-on-size: partition-on G {{ G ∈ G . card G = g } | g . g ∈
group-sizes}
proof (intro partition-onI, auto)
  fix g
  assume a1: g ∈ group-sizes
  assume ∀ x. x ∈ G → card x ≠ g
  then show False using a1 group-size-implies-group-existance by auto
next
  fix x
  assume x ∈ G
  then show ∃ xa. (∃ g. xa = {G ∈ G. card G = g} ∧ g ∈ group-sizes) ∧ x ∈ xa
    using group-card-in-sizes by auto
qed

lemma group-size-partition-covers-points: ∪(∪{{ G ∈ G . card G = g } | g . g ∈
group-sizes}) = V
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) group-partitions partition-groups-on-size partition-onD1)

lemma groups-of-size-alt-def-count: groups-of-size g = count {# card G . G ∈#
mset-set G #} g
proof -
  have a: groups-of-size g = card { G ∈ G . card G = g } unfolding groups-of-size-def
  by simp
  then have groups-of-size g = size {# G ∈# (mset-set G) . card G = g #}
    using groups-finite by auto

```

```

then have size-repr: groups-of-size g = size {# x ∈# {# card G . G ∈# mset-set G #} . x = g #}
  using groups-finite by (simp add: filter-mset-image-mset)
  have group-sizes = set-mset ({# card G . G ∈# mset-set G #})
    using group-sizes-def groups-finite by auto
  thus ?thesis using size-repr by (simp add: count-size-set-repr)
qed

lemma v-sum-type-rep: v = (∑ g ∈ group-sizes . g * (groups-of-size g))
proof –
  have gs: set-mset {# card G . G ∈# mset-set G #} = group-sizes
    unfolding group-sizes-def using groups-finite by auto
  have v = card (⋃ (⋃ {{ G ∈ G . card G = g } | g . g ∈ group-sizes}))
    using group-size-partition-covers-points by simp
  have v1: v = (∑ x ∈# {# card G . G ∈# mset-set G #}. x)
    by (simp add: sum-unfold-sum-mset v-equals-sum-group-sizes)
  then have v = (∑ x ∈ set-mset {# card G . G ∈# mset-set G #} . x * (count
  {# card G . G ∈# mset-set G #} x))
    using mset-set-size-card-count by (simp add: v1)
  thus ?thesis using gs groups-of-size-alt-def-count by auto
qed

end

```

7.1.2 Uniform Group designs

A group design requiring all groups are the same size

```

locale uniform-group-design = group-design +
  fixes u-group-size :: nat (⟨m⟩)
  assumes uniform-groups: G ∈ G ⇒ card G = m

begin

lemma m-positive: m ≥ 1
proof –
  obtain G where G ∈ G using groups-size elem-exists-non-empty-set gr-implies-not-zero
  by blast
  thus ?thesis using uniform-groups min-group-size by fastforce
qed

lemma uniform-groups-alt: ∀ G ∈ G . card G = m
  using uniform-groups by blast

lemma uniform-groups-group-sizes: group-sizes = {m}
  using design-points-nempty group-card-in-sizes group-size-implies-group-existance
    point-has-unique-group uniform-groups-alt by force

lemma uniform-groups-group-size-singleton: is-singleton (group-sizes)

```

```

using uniform-groups-group-sizes by auto

lemma set-filter-eq-P-forall: $\forall x \in X . P x \implies \text{Set.filter } P X = X$ 
  by (simp add: Collect-conj-eq Int-absorb2 Set.filter-def subsetI)

lemma uniform-groups-groups-of-size-m: groups-of-size m = card  $\mathcal{G}$ 
proof(simp add: groups-of-size-def)
  have { $G \in \mathcal{G} . \text{card } G = m\} = \mathcal{G}$  using uniform-groups-alt set-filter-eq-P-forall
  by auto
  thus card { $G \in \mathcal{G} . \text{card } G = m\} = card \mathcal{G}$  by simp
qed

lemma uniform-groups-of-size-not-m:  $x \neq m \implies \text{groups-of-size } x = 0$ 
  by (simp add: groups-of-size-def card-eq-0-iff uniform-groups)

end

```

7.2 GDD

A GDD extends a group design with an additional index parameter. Each pair of elements must occur either Atimes if in diff groups, or 0 times if in the same group

```

locale GDD = group-design +
  fixes index :: int ( $\langle \Lambda \rangle$ )
  assumes index-ge-1:  $\Lambda \geq 1$ 
  assumes index-together:  $G \in \mathcal{G} \implies x \in G \implies y \in G \implies x \neq y \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } \{x, y\} = 0$ 
  assumes index-distinct:  $G1 \in \mathcal{G} \implies G2 \in \mathcal{G} \implies G1 \neq G2 \implies x \in G1 \implies y \in G2 \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } \{x, y\} = \Lambda$ 
begin

lemma points-sep-groups-ne:  $G1 \in \mathcal{G} \implies G2 \in \mathcal{G} \implies G1 \neq G2 \implies x \in G1 \implies y \in G2 \implies x \neq y$ 
  by (meson point-in-one-group)

lemma index-together-alt-ss:  $ps \subseteq G \implies G \in \mathcal{G} \implies \text{card } ps = 2 \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = 0$ 
  using index-together by (metis card-2-iff insert-subset)

lemma index-distinct-alt-ss:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = 2 \implies (\bigwedge G . G \in \mathcal{G} \implies \neg ps \subseteq G) \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \Lambda$ 
  using index-distinct by (metis card-2-iff empty-subsetI insert-subset point-has-unique-group)

lemma gdd-index-options:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = 2 \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = 0 \vee \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \Lambda$ 
  using index-distinct-alt-ss index-together-alt-ss by blast

```

```

lemma index-zero-implies-same-group:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow \text{card } ps = 2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = 0 \Rightarrow$ 
 $\exists G \in \mathcal{G} . ps \subseteq G$  using index-distinct-alt-ss gr-implies-not-zero
by (metis index-ge-1 less-one of-nat-0 of-nat-1 of-nat-le-0-iff)

lemma index-zero-implies-same-group-unique:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow \text{card } ps = 2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = 0 \Rightarrow$ 
 $\exists! G \in \mathcal{G} . ps \subseteq G$ 
by (meson GDD.index-zero-implies-same-group GDD-axioms card-2-iff' group-design.point-in-one-group
group-design-axioms in-mono)

lemma index-not-zero-impl-diff-group:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow \text{card } ps = 2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \Lambda \Rightarrow$ 
 $(\bigwedge G . G \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow \neg ps \subseteq G)$ 
using index-ge-1 index-together-alt-ss by auto

lemma index-zero-implies-one-group:
assumes  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
and  $\text{card } ps = 2$ 
and  $\mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = 0$ 
shows size {# $b \in \# \text{ mset-set } \mathcal{G} . ps \subseteq b \# \} = 1$ 
proof -
obtain  $G$  where ging:  $G \in \mathcal{G}$  and psin:  $ps \subseteq G$ 
using index-zero-implies-same-group groups-size assms by blast
then have unique:  $\bigwedge G_2 . G_2 \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow G \neq G_2 \Rightarrow \neg ps \subseteq G_2$ 
using index-zero-implies-same-group-unique by (metis assms)
have  $\bigwedge G'. G' \in \mathcal{G} \longleftrightarrow G' \in \# \text{ mset-set } \mathcal{G}$ 
by (simp add: groups-finite)
then have eq-mset: {# $b \in \# \text{ mset-set } \mathcal{G} . ps \subseteq b \# \} = mset-set { $b \in \mathcal{G} . ps \subseteq b \# \}}$ 
using filter-mset-mset-set groups-finite by blast
then have { $b \in \mathcal{G} . ps \subseteq b \# \} = \{G\}$  using ging unique psin by blast
thus ?thesis by (simp add: eq-mset)
qed

lemma index-distinct-group-num-alt-def:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow \text{card } ps = 2 \Rightarrow$ 
size {# $b \in \# \text{ mset-set } \mathcal{G} . ps \subseteq b \# \} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \Lambda$ 
by (metis gdd-index-options index-zero-implies-one-group numeral-One zero-neq-numeral)

lemma index-non-zero-implies-no-group:
assumes  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
and  $\text{card } ps = 2$ 
and  $\mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = \Lambda$ 
shows size {# $b \in \# \text{ mset-set } \mathcal{G} . ps \subseteq b \# \} = 0$ 
proof -
have  $\bigwedge G . G \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow \neg ps \subseteq G$  using index-not-zero-impl-diff-group assms
by simp$ 
```

```

then have {#b ∈# mset-set ℐ . ps ⊆ b#} = {#}
  using filter-mset-empty-if-finite-and-filter-set-empty by force
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma gdd-index-non-zero-iff: ps ⊆ ℤ ⇒ card ps = 2 ⇒
  ℬ index ps = Λ ↔ size {#b ∈# mset-set ℐ . ps ⊆ b#} = 0
  using index-non-zero-implies-no-group index-distinct-group-num-alt-def by auto

lemma gdd-index-zero-iff: ps ⊆ ℤ ⇒ card ps = 2 ⇒
  ℬ index ps = 0 ↔ size {#b ∈# mset-set ℐ . ps ⊆ b#} = 1
  apply (auto simp add: index-zero-implies-one-group)
  by (metis GDD.gdd-index-options GDD-axioms index-non-zero-implies-no-group
old.nat.distinct(2))

lemma points-index-upper-bound: ps ⊆ ℤ ⇒ card ps = 2 ⇒ ℬ index ps ≤ Λ
  using gdd-index-options index-ge-1
  by (metis int-one-le-iff-zero-less le-refl of-nat-0 of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-le-iff zero-less-imp-eq-int)

lemma index-1-imp-mult-1:
  assumes Λ = 1
  assumes bl ∈# ℬ
  assumes card bl ≥ 2
  shows multiplicity bl = 1
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ¬ (multiplicity bl = 1)
  then have multiplicity bl ≠ 1 and multiplicity bl ≠ 0 using assms by simp-all

  then have m: multiplicity bl ≥ 2 by linarith
  obtain ps where ps: ps ⊆ bl ∧ card ps = 2
    using nat-int-comparison(3) obtain-subset-with-card-n by (metis assms(3))
  then have ℬ index ps ≥ 2
    using m points-index-count-min ps by blast
  then show False using assms index-distinct ps antisym-conv2 not-numeral-less-zero
    numeral-le-one-iff points-index-ps-nin semiring-norm(69) zero-neq-numeral
    by (metis gdd-index-options int-int-eq int-ops(2))
qed

lemma simple-if-block-size-gt-2:
  assumes ⋀ bl . card bl ≥ 2
  assumes Λ = 1
  shows simple-design ℤ ℬ
  using index-1-imp-mult-1 assms apply (unfold-locales)
  by (metis card.empty not-numeral-le-zero)

end

```

7.2.1 Sub types of GDD's

In literature, a GDD is usually defined in a number of different ways, including factors such as block size limitations

locale $K\text{-}\Lambda\text{-}GDD = K\text{-block-design} + GDD$

locale $k\text{-}\Lambda\text{-}GDD = block\text{-design} + GDD$

sublocale $k\text{-}\Lambda\text{-}GDD \subseteq K\text{-}\Lambda\text{-}GDD \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \{k\} \mathcal{G} \Lambda$
by (*unfold-locales*)

locale $K\text{-}GDD = K\text{-}\Lambda\text{-}GDD \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{K} \mathcal{G} 1$
for point-set (\mathcal{V}) **and** block-collection (\mathcal{B}) **and** sizes (\mathcal{K}) **and** groups (\mathcal{G})

locale $k\text{-}GDD = k\text{-}\Lambda\text{-}GDD \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} k \mathcal{G} 1$
for point-set (\mathcal{V}) **and** block-collection (\mathcal{B}) **and** u-block-size (k) **and** groups (\mathcal{G})

sublocale $k\text{-}GDD \subseteq K\text{-}GDD \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \{k\} \mathcal{G}$
by (*unfold-locales*)

lemma (in $K\text{-}GDD$) *multiplicity-1*: $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies card bl \geq 2 \implies multiplicity bl = 1$
using *index-1-imp-mult-1* **by** *simp*

locale $RGDD = GDD + resolvable\text{-}design$

7.3 GDD and PBD Constructions

GDD's are commonly studied alongside PBD's (pairwise balanced designs). Many constructions have been developed for designs to create a GDD from a PBD and vice versa. In particular, Wilsons Construction is a well known construction, which is formalised in this section. It should be noted that many of the more basic constructions in this section are often stated without proof/all the necessary assumptions in textbooks/course notes.

context GDD

begin

7.3.1 GDD Delete Point construction

lemma *delete-point-index-zero*:
assumes $G \in \{g - \{x\} \mid g, g \in \mathcal{G} \wedge g \neq \{x\}\}$
and $y \in G$ **and** $z \in G$ **and** $z \neq y$
shows (*del-point-blocks* x) *index* $\{y, z\} = 0$
proof –
have $y \neq x$ **using** *assms(1)* *assms(2)* **by** *blast*
have $z \neq x$ **using** *assms(1)* *assms(3)* **by** *blast*
obtain G' **where** *ing*: $G' \in \mathcal{G}$ **and** *ss*: $G \subseteq G'$

```

using assms(1) by auto
have {y, z} ⊆ G by (simp add: assms(2) assms(3))
then have {y, z} ⊆ V
  by (meson ss ing group-subset-point-subset)
then have {y, z} ⊆ (del-point x)
  using ⟨y ≠ x⟩ ⟨z ≠ x⟩ del-point-def by fastforce
thus ?thesis using delete-point-index-eq index-together
  by (metis assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) in-mono ing ss)
qed

lemma delete-point-index:
assumes G1 ∈ {g - {x} | g. g ∈ G ∧ g ≠ {x}}
assumes G2 ∈ {g - {x} | g. g ∈ G ∧ g ≠ {x}}
assumes G1 ≠ G2 and y ∈ G1 and z ∈ G2
shows del-point-blocks x index {y, z} = Λ
proof -
  have y ≠ x using assms by blast
  have z ≠ x using assms by blast
  obtain G1' where ing1: G1' ∈ G and t1: G1 = G1' - {x}
    using assms(1) by auto
  obtain G2' where ing2: G2' ∈ G and t2: G2 = G2' - {x}
    using assms(2) by auto
  then have ss1: G1 ⊆ G1' and ss2: G2 ⊆ G2' using t1 by auto
  then have {y, z} ⊆ V using ing1 ing2 ss1 ss2 assms(4) assms(5)
    by (metis empty-subsetI insert-absorb insert-subset point-in-group)
  then have {y, z} ⊆ del-point x
    using ⟨y ≠ x⟩ ⟨z ≠ x⟩ del-point-def by auto
  then have idx: del-point-blocks x index {y, z} = B index {y, z}
    using delete-point-index-eq by auto
  have G1' ≠ G2' using assms t1 t2 by fastforce
  thus ?thesis using index-distinct
    using idx assms(4) assms(5) ing1 ing2 t1 t2 by auto
qed

lemma delete-point-group-size:
assumes {x} ∈ G  $\implies$  card G > 2
shows 1 < card {g - {x} | g. g ∈ G ∧ g ≠ {x}}
proof (cases {x} ∈ G)
  case True
  then have  $\bigwedge g . g \in (G - \{\{x\}\}) \implies x \notin g$ 
    by (meson disjoint-insert1 groups-disjoint pairwise-alt)
  then have simpg:  $\bigwedge g . g \in (G - \{\{x\}\}) \implies g - \{x\} = g$ 
    by simp
  have {g - {x} | g. g ∈ G ∧ g ≠ {x}} = {g - {x} | g. (g ∈ G - \{\{x\}\})} using
  True
    by force
  then have {g - {x} | g. g ∈ G ∧ g ≠ {x}} = {g | g. (g ∈ G - \{\{x\}\})} using
  simpg
    by (smt (verit) Collect-cong)

```

```

then have eq:  $\{g - \{x\} \mid g \in \mathcal{G} \wedge g \neq \{x\}\} = \mathcal{G} - \{\{x\}\}$  using set-self-img-compr
by blast
have card  $(\mathcal{G} - \{\{x\}\}) = \text{card } \mathcal{G} - 1$  using True
by (simp add: groups-finite)
then show ?thesis using True assms eq diff-is-0-eq' by force
next
case False
then have  $\bigwedge g' y. \{x\} \notin \mathcal{G} \implies g' \in \mathcal{G} \implies y \in \mathcal{G} \implies g' - \{x\} = y - \{x\} \implies g' = y$ 
by (metis all-not-in-conv insert-Diff-single insert-absorb insert-iff points-sep-groups-ne)
then have inj: inj-on  $(\lambda g . g - \{x\}) \mathcal{G}$  by (simp add: inj-onI False)
have  $\{g - \{x\} \mid g . g \in \mathcal{G} \wedge g \neq \{x\}\} = \{g - \{x\} \mid g . g \in \mathcal{G}\}$  using False by auto
then have card  $\{g - \{x\} \mid g . g \in \mathcal{G} \wedge g \neq \{x\}\} = \text{card } \mathcal{G}$  using inj groups-finite
card-image
by (auto simp add: card-image setcompr-eq-image)
then show ?thesis using groups-size by presburger
qed

lemma GDD-by-deleting-point:
assumes  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies x \in bl \implies 2 \leq \text{card } bl$ 
assumes  $\{x\} \in \mathcal{G} \implies \text{card } \mathcal{G} > 2$ 
shows GDD (del-point x) (del-point-blocks x)  $\{g - \{x\} \mid g . g \in \mathcal{G} \wedge g \neq \{x\}\} \wedge$ 
proof –
  interpret pd: proper-design del-point x del-point-blocks x
  using delete-point-proper assms by blast
  show ?thesis using delete-point-index-zero delete-point-index assms delete-point-group-size
  by(unfold-locales) (simp-all add: partition-on-remove-pt group-partitions index-ge-1 del-point-def)
qed

end

context K-GDD begin

```

7.3.2 PBD construction from GDD

Two well known PBD constructions involve taking a GDD and either combining the groups and blocks to form a new block collection, or by adjoining a point

First prove that combining the groups and block set results in a constant index

```

lemma kgdd1-points-index-group-block:
assumes ps  $\subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
and card ps = 2
shows  $(\mathcal{B} + mset-set \mathcal{G}) \text{ index } ps = 1$ 
proof –
have index1:  $(\bigwedge G . G \in \mathcal{G} \implies \neg ps \subseteq G) \implies \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = 1$ 
using index-distinct-alt-ss assms by fastforce

```

```

have groups1:  $\mathcal{B}$  index  $ps = 0 \implies \text{size} \{ \#b \in \# \text{mset-set } \mathcal{G} . ps \subseteq b\# \} = 1$ 
  using index-zero-implies-one-group assms by simp
then have  $(\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \mathcal{G}) \text{ index } ps = \text{size} (\text{filter-mset } ((\subseteq) ps) (\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \mathcal{G}))$ 
  by (simp add: points-index-def)
thus ?thesis using index1 groups1 gdd-index-non-zero-iff gdd-index-zero-iff assms
  gdd-index-options points-index-def filter-union-mset union-commute
  by (metis add-cancel-right-left index-together-alt-ss point-index-distrib)
qed

```

Combining blocks and the group set forms a PBD

```

lemma combine-block-groups-pairwise: pairwise-balance  $\mathcal{V} (\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \mathcal{G}) 1$ 
proof -
  let ?B =  $\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \mathcal{G}$ 
  have ss:  $\bigwedge G. G \in \mathcal{G} \implies G \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
    by (simp add: point-in-group subsetI)
  have  $\bigwedge G. G \in \mathcal{G} \implies G \neq \{\}$  using group-partitions
    using partition-onD3 by auto
  then interpret inc: design  $\mathcal{V}$  ?B
  proof (unfold-locales)
    show  $\bigwedge b. (\bigwedge G. G \in \mathcal{G} \implies G \neq \{\}) \implies b \in \# \mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \mathcal{G} \implies b \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
      by (metis finite-set-mset-mset-set groups-finite ss union-iff wellformed)
    show  $(\bigwedge G. G \in \mathcal{G} \implies G \neq \{\}) \implies \text{finite } \mathcal{V}$  by (simp add: finite-sets)
    show  $\bigwedge bl. (\bigwedge G. G \in \mathcal{G} \implies G \neq \{\}) \implies bl \in \# \mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \mathcal{G} \implies bl \neq \{\}$ 
      using blocks-nempty groups-finite by auto
  qed
  show ?thesis proof (unfold-locales)
    show inc.b ≠ 0 using b-positive by auto
    show (1 :: nat) ≤ 2 by simp
    show 2 ≤ inc.v by (simp add: gdd-min-v)
    then show  $\bigwedge ps. ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{card } ps = 2 \implies (\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \mathcal{G}) \text{ index } ps = 1$ 
      using kgdd1-points-index-group-block by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma combine-block-groups-PBD:
  assumes  $\bigwedge G. G \in \mathcal{G} \implies \text{card } G \in \mathcal{K}$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge k. k \in \mathcal{K} \implies k \geq 2$ 
  shows PBD  $\mathcal{V} (\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \mathcal{G}) \mathcal{K}$ 
proof -
  let ?B =  $\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \mathcal{G}$ 
  interpret inc: pairwise-balance  $\mathcal{V}$  ?B 1 using combine-block-groups-pairwise by simp
  show ?thesis using assms block-sizes groups-finite positive-ints
    by (unfold-locales) auto
qed

```

Prove adjoining a point to each group set results in a constant points index

```

lemma kgdd1-index-adjoin-group-block:
assumes x ∉ V
assumes ps ⊆ insert x V
assumes card ps = 2
shows (B + mset-set {insert x g | g. g ∈ G}) index ps = 1
proof -
have inj-on ((insert) x) G
  by (meson assms(1) inj-onI insert-ident point-in-group)
then have eq: mset-set {insert x g | g. g ∈ G} = {# insert x g . g ∈# mset-set G#}
  by (simp add: image-mset-mset-set setcompr-eq-image)
thus ?thesis
proof (cases x ∈ ps)
case True
then obtain y where y-ps: ps = {x, y} using assms(3)
  by (metis card-2-iff doubleton-eq-iff insertE singletonD)
then have ynex: y ≠ x using assms by fastforce
have yinv: y ∈ V
  using assms(2) y-ps ynex by auto
have all-g: ∀ g. g ∈# (mset-set {insert x g | g. g ∈ G}) ⟹ x ∈ g
  using eq by force
have iff: ∀ g . g ∈ G ⟹ y ∈ (insert x g) ⟷ y ∈ g using ynex by simp
have b: B index ps = 0
  using True assms(1) points-index-ps-nin by fastforce
then have (B + mset-set {insert x g | g. g ∈ G}) index ps =
  (mset-set {insert x g | g. g ∈ G}) index ps
  using eq by (simp add: point-index-distrib)
also have ... = (mset-set {insert x g | g. g ∈ G}) rep y using points-index-pair-rep-num
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) all-g y-ps)
also have 0: ... = card {b ∈ {insert x g | g. g ∈ G} . y ∈ b}
  by (simp add: groups-finite rep-number-on-set-def)
also have 1: ... = card {insert x g | g. g ∈ G ∧ y ∈ insert x g}
  by (smt (verit) Collect-cong mem-Collect-eq)
also have 2: ... = card {insert x g | g. g ∈ G ∧ y ∈ g}
  using iff by metis
also have ... = card {g ∈ G . y ∈ g} using 1 2 0 empty-iff eq groups-finite
ynex insert-iff
  by (metis points-index-block-image-add-eq points-index-single-rep-num rep-number-on-set-def)

finally have (B + mset-set {insert x g | g. g ∈ G}) index ps = 1
  using rep-number-point-group-one yinv by simp
then show ?thesis
  by simp
next
case False
then have v: ps ⊆ V using assms(2) by auto
then have (B + mset-set {insert x g | g. g ∈ G}) index ps = (B + mset-set G)
index ps
  using eq by (simp add: points-index-block-image-add-eq False point-index-distrib)

```

```

then show ?thesis using v assms kgdd1-points-index-group-block by simp
qed
qed

lemma pairwise-by-adjoining-point:
assumes x  $\notin$  V
shows pairwise-balance (add-point x) ( $\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \{ \text{insert } x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ ) 1
proof -
let ?B =  $\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \{ \text{insert } x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ 
let ?V = add-point x
have vdef: ?V = V  $\cup$  {x} using add-point-def by simp
show ?thesis unfolding add-point-def using finite-sets design-blocks-nempty
proof (unfold-locales, simp-all)
have  $\bigwedge G. G \in \mathcal{G} \implies \text{insert } x G \subseteq ?V$ 
by (simp add: point-in-group subsetI vdef)
then have  $\bigwedge G. G \in \# (\text{mset-set } \{ \text{insert } x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}) \implies G \subseteq ?V$ 
by (smt (verit, del-insts) elem-mset-set empty-iff infinite-set-mset-mset-set
mem-Collect-eq)
then show  $\bigwedge b. b \in \# \mathcal{B} \vee b \in \# \text{mset-set } \{ \text{insert } x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \} \implies b \subseteq \text{insert } x V$ 
using wellformed add-point-def by fastforce
next
have  $\bigwedge G. G \in \mathcal{G} \implies \text{insert } x G \neq \{ \}$  using group-partitions
using partition-onD3 by auto
then have gnempty:  $\bigwedge G. G \in \# (\text{mset-set } \{ \text{insert } x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}) \implies G \neq \{ \}$ 
by (smt (verit, del-insts) elem-mset-set empty-iff infinite-set-mset-mset-set
mem-Collect-eq)
then show  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \vee bl \in \# \text{mset-set } \{ \text{insert } x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \} \implies bl \neq \{ \}$ 
using blocks-nempty by auto
next
have card V  $\geq 2$  using gdd-min-v by simp
then have card (insert x V)  $\geq 2$ 
by (meson card-insert-le dual-order.trans finite-sets)
then show 2  $\leq$  card (insert x V) by auto
next
show  $\bigwedge ps. ps \subseteq \text{insert } x V \implies$ 
card ps = 2  $\implies (\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \{ \text{insert } x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}) \text{ index } ps = \text{Suc } 0$ 
using kgdd1-index-adjoin-group-block by (simp add: assms)
qed
qed

lemma PBD-by-adjoining-point:
assumes x  $\notin$  V
assumes  $\bigwedge k. k \in \mathcal{K} \implies k \geq 2$ 
shows PBD (add-point x) ( $\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \{ \text{insert } x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ ) ( $\mathcal{K} \cup \{( \text{card } g ) + 1 \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ )
proof -

```

```

let ?B =  $\mathcal{B} + mset\text{-}set \{ insert x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ 
let ?V = (add-point x)
interpret inc: pairwise-balance ?V ?B 1 using pairwise-by-adjoining-point assms
by auto
show ?thesis using block-sizes positive-ints proof (unfold-locales)
have  $xg: \bigwedge g. g \in \mathcal{G} \implies x \notin g$ 
using assms point-in-group by auto
have  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies card bl \in \mathcal{K}$  by (simp add: block-sizes)
have  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# mset\text{-}set \{ insert x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \} \implies bl \in \{ insert x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ 
by (simp add: groups-finite)
then have  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# mset\text{-}set \{ insert x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \} \implies$ 
 $card bl \in \{ card g + 1 \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ 
proof -
fix bl
assume  $bl \in \# mset\text{-}set \{ insert x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ 
then have  $bl \in \{ insert x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$  by (simp add: groups-finite)
then obtain g where gin:  $g \in \mathcal{G}$  and i:  $bl = insert x g$  by auto
thus  $card bl \in \{ (card g + 1) \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ 
using gin group-elements-finite i xg by auto
qed
then show  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} + mset\text{-}set \{ insert x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \} \implies$ 
 $(card bl) \in \mathcal{K} \cup \{ (card g + 1) \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ 
using UniI1 UniI2 block-sizes union-iff by auto
show  $\bigwedge x. x \in \mathcal{K} \cup \{ card g + 1 \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \} \implies 0 < x$ 
using min-group-size positive-ints by auto
show  $\bigwedge k. k \in \mathcal{K} \cup \{ card g + 1 \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \} \implies 2 \leq k$ 
using min-group-size positive-ints assms by fastforce
qed
qed

```

7.3.3 Wilson's Construction

Wilson's construction involves the combination of multiple k-GDD's. This proof was based of Stinson [6]

```

lemma wilsons-construction-proper:
assumes card I = w
assumes w > 0
assumes  $\bigwedge n. n \in \mathcal{K}' \implies n \geq 2$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge B. B \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies K\text{-}GDD (B \times I) (f B) \mathcal{K}' \{ \{x\} \times I \mid x. x \in B \}$ 
shows proper-design ( $\mathcal{V} \times I$ ) ( $\sum B \in \# \mathcal{B}. (f B)$ ) (is proper-design ?Y ?B)
proof (unfold-locales, simp-all)
show  $\bigwedge b. \exists x \in \# \mathcal{B}. b \in \# f x \implies b \subseteq \mathcal{V} \times I$ 
proof -
fix b
assume  $\exists x \in \# \mathcal{B}. b \in \# f x$ 
then obtain B where B:  $B \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and b:  $b \in \# (f B)$  by auto
then interpret kgdd: K-GDD ( $B \times I$ ) ( $f B$ )  $\mathcal{K}' \{ \{x\} \times I \mid x. x \in B \}$  using
assms by auto

```

```

show  $b \subseteq \mathcal{V} \times I$  using kgdd.wellformed
  using  $\langle B \in \# \mathcal{B} \rangle \langle b \in \# f B \rangle$  wellformed by fastforce
qed
show finite ( $\mathcal{V} \times I$ ) using finite-sets assms bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum card.infinite
by blast
show  $\bigwedge bl. \exists x \in \# \mathcal{B}. bl \in \# f x \implies bl \neq \{\}$ 
proof -
  fix  $bl$ 
  assume  $\exists x \in \# \mathcal{B}. bl \in \# f x$ 
  then obtain  $B$  where  $B \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and  $bl \in \# (f B)$  by auto
  then interpret kgdd: K-GDD ( $B \times I$ ) ( $f B$ )  $\mathcal{K}' \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in B\}$  using
  assms by auto
  show  $bl \neq \{\}$  using kgdd.blocks-nempty by (simp add:  $\langle bl \in \# f B \rangle$ )
qed
show  $\exists i \in \# \mathcal{B}. f i \neq \{\# \}$ 
proof -
  obtain  $B$  where  $B \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
    using design-blocks-nempty by auto
  then interpret kgdd: K-GDD ( $B \times I$ ) ( $f B$ )  $\mathcal{K}' \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in B\}$  using
  assms by auto
  have  $f B \neq \{\#\}$  using kgdd.design-blocks-nempty by simp
  then show  $\exists i \in \# \mathcal{B}. f i \neq \{\#\}$  using  $\langle B \in \# \mathcal{B} \rangle$  by auto
qed
qed

lemma pair-construction-block-sizes:
assumes K-GDD ( $B \times I$ ) ( $f B$ )  $\mathcal{K}' \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in B\}$ 
assumes  $B \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
assumes  $b \in \# (f B)$ 
shows card  $b \in \mathcal{K}'$ 
proof -
  interpret bkgdd: K-GDD ( $B \times I$ ) ( $f B$ )  $\mathcal{K}' \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in B\}$ 
    using assms by simp
  show card  $b \in \mathcal{K}'$  using bkgdd.block-sizes by (simp add:assms)
qed

lemma wilsons-construction-index-0:
assumes  $\bigwedge B . B \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies K\text{-GDD} (B \times I) (f B) \mathcal{K}' \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in B\}$ 
assumes  $G \in \{GG \times I \mid GG. GG \in \mathcal{G}\}$ 
assumes  $X \in G$ 
assumes  $Y \in G$ 
assumes  $X \neq Y$ 
shows  $(\sum \# (\text{image-mset } f \mathcal{B})) \text{ index } \{X, Y\} = 0$ 
proof -
  obtain  $G'$  where  $gi: G = G' \times I$  and  $ging: G' \in \mathcal{G}$  using assms by auto
  obtain  $x y ix iy$  where  $xpair: X = (x, ix)$  and  $ypair: Y = (y, iy)$  using assms
  by auto
  then have  $ixin: ix \in I$  and  $xing: x \in G'$  using assms  $gi$  by auto
  have  $iyin: iy \in I$  and  $ying: y \in G'$  using assms  $ypair$   $gi$  by auto

```

```

have ne-index-0:  $x \neq y \implies \text{B index } \{(x, y)\} = 0$ 
  using ying xing index-together ging by simp
have  $\bigwedge B. B \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies (f B) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} = 0$ 
proof -
  fix B
  assume assm:  $B \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  then interpret kgdd: K-GDD ( $B \times I$ ) ( $f B$ )  $\mathcal{K}' \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in B\}$  using
  assms by simp
  have not-ss-0:  $\neg (\{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} \subseteq (B \times I)) \implies (f B) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} = 0$ 
    by (metis kgdd.points-index-ps-nin)
  have  $x \neq y \implies \neg \{x, y\} \subseteq B$  using ne-index-0 assm points-index-0-left-imp
  by auto
  then have  $x \neq y \implies \neg (\{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} \subseteq (B \times I))$  using assms
    by (meson empty-subsetI insert-subset mem-Sigma-iff)
  then have nexy:  $x \neq y \implies (f B) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} = 0$  using not-ss-0
  by simp
  have  $x = y \implies (\{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} \subseteq (B \times I)) \implies (f B) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} = 0$ 
  proof -
    assume eq:  $x = y$ 
    assume  $(\{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} \subseteq (B \times I))$ 
    then obtain g where  $g \in \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in B\}$  and  $(x, ix) \in g$  and  $(y, ix) \in g$ 
      using eq by auto
    then show ?thesis using kgdd.index-together
      by (smt (verit, best) SigmaD1 SigmaD2 SigmaI assms(4) assms(5) gi
      mem-Collect-eq xpairs ypairs)
    qed
    then show  $(f B) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} = 0$  using not-ss-0 nexy by auto
  qed
  then have  $\bigwedge B. B \in \# (\text{image-mset } f \mathcal{B}) \implies B \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} = 0$  by
  auto
  then show  $(\sum \# (\text{image-mset } f \mathcal{B})) \text{ index } \{X, Y\} = 0$ 
    by (simp add: points-index-sum xpairs ypairs)
qed

```

lemma wilsons-construction-index-1:

```

assumes  $\bigwedge B. B \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies K\text{-GDD } (B \times I) (f B) \mathcal{K}' \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in B\}$ 
assumes  $G1 \in \{G \times I \mid G. G \in \mathcal{G}\}$ 
assumes  $G2 \in \{G \times I \mid G. G \in \mathcal{G}\}$ 
assumes  $G1 \neq G2$ 
and  $(x, ix) \in G1$  and  $(y, iy) \in G2$ 
shows  $(\sum \# (\text{image-mset } f \mathcal{B})) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} = (1 :: \text{int})$ 
proof -
  obtain G1' where gi1:  $G1 = G1' \times I$  and ging1:  $G1' \in \mathcal{G}$  using assms by
  auto
  obtain G2' where gi2:  $G2 = G2' \times I$  and ging2:  $G2' \in \mathcal{G}$  using assms by
  auto

```

```

have xing:  $x \in G1'$  using assms gi1 by simp
have ying:  $y \in G2'$  using assms gi2 by simp
have gne:  $G1' \neq G2'$  using assms gi1 gi2 by auto
then have xyne:  $x \neq y$  using xing ying ging1 ging2 point-in-one-group by blast
have  $\exists! bl . bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge \{x, y\} \subseteq bl$  using index-distinct points-index-one-unique-block
    by (metis ging1 ging2 gne of-nat-1-eq-iff xing ying)
then obtain bl where blinb:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and xyblss:  $\{x, y\} \subseteq bl$  by auto
then have  $\bigwedge b . b \in \# \mathcal{B} - \{\#bl\} \implies \neg \{x, y\} \subseteq b$  using points-index-one-not-unique-block
    by (metis ging1 ging2 gne index-distinct int-ops(2) nat-int-comparison(1) xing ying)
then have not-ss:  $\bigwedge b . b \in \# \mathcal{B} - \{\#bl\} \implies \neg (\{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} \subseteq (b \times I))$ 
using assms
    by (meson SigmaD1 empty-subsetI insert-subset)
then have pi0:  $\bigwedge b . b \in \# \mathcal{B} - \{\#bl\} \implies (f b) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} = 0$ 
proof -
  fix b
  assume assm:  $b \in \# \mathcal{B} - \{\#bl\}$ 
  then have  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}$  by (meson in-diffD)
  then interpret kgdd: K-GDD ( $b \times I$ ) ( $f b$ )  $\mathcal{K}' \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in b\}$  using
assms by simp
  show  $(f b) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} = 0$ 
    using assm not-ss by (metis kgdd.points-index-ps-nin)
qed
let ?G =  $\{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in bl\}$ 
interpret bkgdd: K-GDD ( $bl \times I$ ) ( $f bl$ )  $\mathcal{K}' ?G$  using assms blinb by simp
obtain g1 g2 where xing1:  $(x, ix) \in g1$  and ying2:  $(y, iy) \in g2$  and g1g:  $g1 \in ?G$ 
    and g2g:  $g2 \in ?G$  using assms(5) assms(6) gi1 gi2
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) bkgdd.point-has-unique-group insert-subset mem-Sigma-iff
xyblss)
then have g1  $\neq g2$  using xyne by blast
then have pi1:  $(f bl) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} = 1$ 
    using bkgdd.index-distinct xing1 ying2 g1g g2g by simp
have  $(\sum \# (\text{image-mset } f \mathcal{B})) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} =$ 
 $(\sum B \in \# \mathcal{B} . (f B) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\})$ 
    by (simp add: points-index-sum)
then have  $(\sum \# (\text{image-mset } f \mathcal{B})) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\} =$ 
 $(\sum B \in \# (\mathcal{B} - \{\#bl\}) . (f B) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\}) + (f bl) \text{ index } \{(x, ix), (y, iy)\}$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute blinb insert-DiffM sum-mset.insert)
thus ?thesis using pi0 pi1 by simp
qed

```

theorem Wilsons-Construction:

```

assumes card  $I = w$ 
assumes  $w > 0$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge n . n \in \mathcal{K}' \implies n \geq 2$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge B . B \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies K\text{-GDD } (B \times I) (f B) \mathcal{K}' \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in B\}$ 
shows K-GDD ( $\mathcal{V} \times I$ )  $(\sum B \in \# \mathcal{B} . (f B)) \mathcal{K}' \{G \times I \mid G . G \in \mathcal{G}\}$ 

```

```

proof -
let ?Y =  $\mathcal{V} \times I$  and ?H = { $G \times I \mid G . G \in \mathcal{G}$ } and ?B =  $\sum B \in \# \mathcal{B}. (f B)$ 
interpret pd: proper-design ?Y ?B using wilsons-construction-proper assms by
auto
have  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# (\sum B \in \# \mathcal{B}. (f B)) \implies \text{card } bl \in \mathcal{K}'$ 
using assms pair-construction-block-sizes by blast
then interpret kdes: K-block-design ?Y ?B  $\mathcal{K}'$ 
using assms(3) by (unfold-locales) (simp-all,fastforce)
interpret gdd: GDD ?Y ?B ?H 1:: int
proof (unfold-locales)
show partition-on ( $\mathcal{V} \times I$ ) { $G \times I \mid G . G \in \mathcal{G}$ }
using assms groups-not-empty design-points-nempty group-partitions
by (simp add: partition-on-cart-prod)
have inj-on ( $\lambda G. G \times I$ )  $\mathcal{G}$ 
using inj-on-def pd.design-points-nempty by auto
then have card { $G \times I \mid G . G \in \mathcal{G}$ } = card  $\mathcal{G}$  using card-image by (simp add:
Setcompr-eq-image)
then show  $1 < \text{card } \{G \times I \mid G . G \in \mathcal{G}\}$  using groups-size by linarith
show (1::int)  $\leq 1$  by simp
have gdd-fact:  $\bigwedge B . B \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies K\text{-GDD } (B \times I) (f B) \mathcal{K}' \{\{x\} \times I \mid x . x \in B\}$ 
using assms by simp
show  $\bigwedge G X Y . G \in \{GG \times I \mid GG . GG \in \mathcal{G}\} \implies X \in G \implies Y \in G \implies X \neq Y$ 
implies  $(\sum \# (\text{image-mset } f \mathcal{B})) \text{index } \{X, Y\} = 0$ 
using wilsons-construction-index-0[OF assms(4)] by auto
show  $\bigwedge G1 G2 X Y . G1 \in \{G \times I \mid G . G \in \mathcal{G}\} \implies G2 \in \{G \times I \mid G . G \in \mathcal{G}\}$ 
implies  $G1 \neq G2 \implies X \in G1 \implies Y \in G2 \implies ((\sum \# (\text{image-mset } f \mathcal{B})) \text{index } \{X, Y\}) = (1 :: \text{int})$ 
using wilsons-construction-index-1[OF assms(4)] by blast
qed
show ?thesis by (unfold-locales)
qed

end

context pairwise-balance
begin

lemma PBD-by-deleting-point:
assumes v > 2
assumes  $\bigwedge bl . bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{card } bl \geq 2$ 
shows pairwise-balance (del-point x) (del-point-blocks x)  $\Lambda$ 
proof (cases x ∈  $\mathcal{V}$ )
case True
interpret des: design del-point x del-point-blocks x
using delete-point-design assms by blast
show ?thesis using assms design-blocks-nempty del-point-def del-point-blocks-def
proof (unfold-locales, simp-all)

```

```

show  $2 < v \Rightarrow (\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow 2 \leq \text{card } bl) \Rightarrow 2 \leq (\text{card } (\mathcal{V} - \{x\}))$ 
  using card-Diff-singleton-if diff-diff-cancel diff-le-mono2 finite-sets less-one
  by (metis diff-is-0-eq neq0-conv t-lt-order zero-less-diff)
have  $\bigwedge ps . ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} - \{x\} \Rightarrow ps \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  by auto
then show  $\bigwedge ps. ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} - \{x\} \Rightarrow \text{card } ps = 2 \Rightarrow \{\# bl - \{x\}. bl \in \# \mathcal{B}\}$ 
index ps =  $\Lambda$ 
  using delete-point-index-eq del-point-def del-point-blocks-def by simp
qed
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: del-invalid-point del-invalid-point-blocks pairwise-balance-axioms)
qed
end

context k-GDD
begin

lemma bibd-from-kGDD:
assumes k > 1
assumes  $\bigwedge g. g \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow \text{card } g = k - 1$ 
assumes  $x \notin \mathcal{V}$ 
shows bibd (add-point x) ( $\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \{ \text{insert } x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ ) (k) 1
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge k . k \in \{k\} \Rightarrow k = k$  by blast
  then have kge:  $\bigwedge k . k \in \{k\} \Rightarrow k \geq 2$  using assms(1) by simp
  have  $\bigwedge g . g \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow \text{card } g + 1 = k$  using assms k-non-zero by auto
  then have s:  $(\{k\} \cup \{(\text{card } g) + 1 \mid g . g \in \mathcal{G}\}) = \{k\}$  by auto
  then interpret pbd: PBD (add-point x)  $\mathcal{B} + \text{mset-set } \{ \text{insert } x g \mid g. g \in \mathcal{G} \}$ 
{k}
    using PBD-by-adjoining-point[of x] kge assms by argo
  show ?thesis using assms pbd.block-sizes block-size-lt-v finite-sets add-point-def
    by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
qed

end

context PBD
begin

lemma pbd-points-index1:  $ps \subseteq \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow \text{card } ps = 2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} \text{ index } ps = 1$ 
  using balanced by simp

lemma pbd-index1-points-imply-unique-block:
assumes b1  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  and b2  $\in \# \mathcal{B}$  and b1  $\neq b2$ 
assumes  $x \neq y$  and  $\{x, y\} \subseteq b1$  and  $x \in b2$ 
shows  $y \notin b2$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  let ?ps =  $\{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . \{x, y\} \subseteq b\}$ 

```

```

assume  $\neg y \notin b2$ 
then have  $a: y \in b2$  by linarith
then have  $\{x, y\} \subseteq b2$ 
by (simp add: assms(6))
then have  $b1 \in \# ?ps$  and  $b2 \in \# ?ps$  using assms by auto
then have ss:  $\{\#b1, b2\} \subseteq \# ?ps$  using assms
by (metis insert-noteq-member mset-add mset-subset-eq-add-mset-cancel single-subset-iff)
have size  $\{\#b1, b2\} = 2$  using assms by auto
then have ge2: size  $?ps \geq 2$  using assms ss by (metis size-mset-mono)
have pair: card  $\{x, y\} = 2$  using assms by auto
have  $\{x, y\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  using assms wellformed by auto
then have  $\mathcal{B}$  index  $\{x, y\} = 1$  using pbd-points-index1 pair by simp
then show False using points-index-def ge2
by (metis numeral-le-one-iff semiring-norm(69))
qed

lemma strong-delete-point-groups-index-zero:
assumes  $G \in \{b - \{x\} \mid b. b \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge x \in b\}$ 
assumes  $xa \in G$  and  $y \in G$  and  $xa \neq y$ 
shows (str-del-point-blocks x) index  $\{xa, y\} = 0$ 
proof (auto simp add: points-index-0-iff str-del-point-blocks-def)
fix  $b$ 
assume a1:  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and a2:  $x \notin b$  and a3:  $xa \in b$  and a4:  $y \in b$ 
obtain  $b'$  where  $G = b' - \{x\}$  and  $b' \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and  $x \in b'$  using assms by blast
then show False using a1 a2 a3 a4 assms pbd-index1-points-implies-unique-block
by fastforce
qed

lemma strong-delete-point-groups-index-one:
assumes  $G1 \in \{b - \{x\} \mid b. b \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge x \in b\}$ 
assumes  $G2 \in \{b - \{x\} \mid b. b \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge x \in b\}$ 
assumes  $G1 \neq G2$  and  $xa \in G1$  and  $y \in G2$ 
shows (str-del-point-blocks x) index  $\{xa, y\} = 1$ 
proof –
obtain  $b1$  where  $gb1: G1 = b1 - \{x\}$  and  $b1in: b1 \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and  $xin1: x \in b1$ 
using assms by blast
obtain  $b2$  where  $gb2: G2 = b2 - \{x\}$  and  $b2in: b2 \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and  $xin2: x \in b2$ 
using assms by blast
have bneq:  $b1 \neq b2$  using assms(3) gb1 gb2 by auto
have xa neq y using gb1 b1in xin1 gb2 b2in xin2 assms(3) assms(4) assms(5)
insert-subset
by (smt (verit, best) Diff-eq-empty-iff Diff-iff empty-Diff insertCI pbd-index1-points-implies-unique-block)

then have pair: card  $\{xa, y\} = 2$  by simp
have inv:  $\{xa, y\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  using gb1 b1in gb2 b2in assms(4) assms(5)
by (metis Diff-cancel Diff-subset insert-Diff insert-subset wellformed)
have  $\{\# bl \in \# \mathcal{B} . x \in bl\}$  index  $\{xa, y\} = 0$ 
proof (auto simp add: points-index-0-iff)

```

```

fix b assume a1:  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and a2:  $x \in b$  and a3:  $xa \in b$  and a4:  $y \in b$ 
then have yxss:  $\{y, x\} \subseteq b_2$ 
  using assms(5) gb2 xin2 by blast
have  $\{xa, x\} \subseteq b_1$ 
  using assms(4) gb1 xin1 by auto
then have  $xa \notin b_2$  using pbd-index1-points-imply-unique-block
  by (metis DiffE assms(4) b1in b2in bneq gb1 singletonI xin2)
then have  $b_2 \neq b$  using a3 by auto
then show False using pbd-index1-points-imply-unique-block
  by (metis DiffD2 yxss a1 a2 a4 assms(5) b2in gb2 insertI1)
qed
then have (str-del-point-blocks x) index  $\{xa, y\} = \mathcal{B}$  index  $\{xa, y\}$ 
  by (metis multiset-partition plus-nat.add-0 point-index-distrib str-del-point-blocks-def)

thus ?thesis using pbd-points-index1 pair inv by fastforce
qed

lemma blocks-with-x-partition:
assumes  $x \in \mathcal{V}$ 
shows partition-on  $(\mathcal{V} - \{x\}) \{b - \{x\} \mid b. b \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge x \in b\}$ 
proof (intro partition-onI )
have gtt:  $\bigwedge bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{card } bl \geq 2$  using block-size-gt-t
  using block-sizes by blast
show  $\bigwedge p. p \in \{b - \{x\} \mid b. b \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge x \in b\} \implies p \neq \{\}$ 
proof -
  fix p assume p:  $p \in \{b - \{x\} \mid b. b \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge x \in b\}$ 
then obtain b where ptx:  $p = b - \{x\}$  and b:  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and xinb:  $x \in b$  by blast
then have ge2:  $\text{card } b \geq 2$  using gtt by simp
then have finite b by (metis card.infinite not-numeral-le-zero)
then have card p:  $\text{card } p = \text{card } b - 1$  using xinb ptx by simp
then have card p:  $\text{card } p \geq 1$  using ge2 by linarith
thus p:  $p \neq \{\}$  by auto
qed
show  $\bigcup \{b - \{x\} \mid b. b \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge x \in b\} = \mathcal{V} - \{x\}$ 
proof (intro subset-antisym subsetI)
fix xa
assume xa:  $xa \in \bigcup \{b - \{x\} \mid b. b \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge x \in b\}$ 
then obtain b where xa:  $xa \in b$  and b:  $b \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and xinb:  $x \in b$  and xa neq x:  $xa \neq x$  by auto
then show xa:  $xa \in \mathcal{V} - \{x\}$  using wf-invalid-point by blast
next
fix xa
assume a:  $xa \in \mathcal{V} - \{x\}$ 
then have nex:  $xa \neq x$  by simp
then have pair:  $\text{card } \{xa, x\} = 2$  by simp
have {xa, x}:  $\subseteq \mathcal{V}$  using a assms by auto
then have card {b in design-support . {xa, x} ⊆ b}:  $= 1$ 
  using balanced points-index-simple-def pbd-points-index1 assms by (metis
pair)
then obtain b where des:  $b \in \text{design-support}$  and ss:  $\{xa, x\} \subseteq b$ 

```

```

by (metis (no-types, lifting) card_1-singletonE mem-Collect-eq singletonI)
then show xa ∈ ∪ {b - {x} | b. b ∈# ℬ ∧ x ∈ b}
  using des ss nex design-support-def by auto
qed
show ∀p p'. p ∈ {b - {x} | b. b ∈# ℬ ∧ x ∈ b} ⇒ p' ∈ {b - {x} | b. b ∈# ℬ
∧ x ∈ b} ⇒
  p ≠ p' ⇒ p ∩ p' = {}
proof -
  fix p p'
  assume p1: p ∈ {b - {x} | b. b ∈# ℬ ∧ x ∈ b} and p2: p' ∈ {b - {x} | b. b
∈# ℬ ∧ x ∈ b}
    and pne: p ≠ p'
  then obtain b where b1: p = b - {x} and b1in:b ∈# ℬ and xinb1:x ∈ b by
blast
  then obtain b' where b2: p' = b' - {x} and b2in: b' ∈# ℬ and xinb2: x ∈
b'
    using p2 by blast
  then have b ≠ b' using pne b1 by auto
  then have ∀y. y ∈ b ⇒ y ≠ x ⇒ y ∉ b'
    using b1in b2in xinb1 xinb2 pbd-index1-points-imply-unique-block
    by (meson empty-subsetI insert-subset)
  then have ∀y. y ∈ p ⇒ y ∉ p'
    by (metis Diff-iff b1 b2 insertI1)
  then show p ∩ p' = {} using disjoint-iff by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma KGDD-by-deleting-point:

```

assumes x ∈ ℤ
assumes ℬ rep x < b
assumes ℬ rep x > 1
shows K-GDD (del-point x) (str-del-point-blocks x) ℐ { b - {x} | b . b ∈# ℬ ∧
x ∈ b}
proof -
  have ∀bl. bl ∈# ℬ ⇒ card bl ≥ 2 using block-size-gt-t
    by (simp add: block-sizes)
  then interpret des: proper-design (del-point x) (str-del-point-blocks x)
    using strong-delete-point-proper assms by blast
  show ?thesis using blocks-with-x-partition strong-delete-point-groups-index-zero
    strong-delete-point-groups-index-one str-del-point-blocks-def del-point-def
  proof (unfold-locales, simp-all add: block-sizes positive-ints assms)
    have ge1: card {b . b ∈# ℬ ∧ x ∈ b} > 1
      using assms(3) replication-num-simple-def design-support-def by auto
    have fin: finite {b . b ∈# ℬ ∧ x ∈ b} by simp
    have inj: inj-on (λ b . b - {x}) {b . b ∈# ℬ ∧ x ∈ b}
      using assms(2) inj-on-def mem-Collect-eq by auto
    then have card {b - {x} | b. b ∈# ℬ ∧ x ∈ b} = card {b . b ∈# ℬ ∧ x ∈ b}
      using card-image fin by (simp add: inj card-image setcompr-eq-image)
    then show Suc 0 < card {b - {x} | b. b ∈# ℬ ∧ x ∈ b} using ge1
  qed
qed

```

```

    by presburger
qed
qed

lemma card-singletons-eq: card { {a} | a . a ∈ A } = card A
  by (simp add: card-image Setcompr-eq-image)

lemma KGDD-from-PBD: K-GDD V B K { {x} | x . x ∈ V }
proof (unfold-locales,auto simp add: Setcompr-eq-image partition-on-singletons)
  have card ((λx. {x}) ` V) ≥ 2 using t-lt-order card-singletons-eq
    by (metis Collect-mem-eq setcompr-eq-image)
  then show Suc 0 < card ((λx. {x}) ` V) by linarith
  show ∩xa xb. xa ∈ V ⟹ xb ∈ V ⟹ B index {xa, xb} ≠ Suc 0 ⟹ xa = xb
  proof (rule ccontr)
    fix xa xb
    assume ain: xa ∈ V and bin: xb ∈ V and ne1: B index {xa, xb} ≠ Suc 0
    assume xa ≠ xb
    then have card {xa, xb} = 2 by auto
    then have B index {xa, xb} = 1
      by (simp add: ain bin)
    thus False using ne1 by linarith
  qed
qed

end

context bibd
begin

lemma kGDD-from-bibd:
  assumes Λ = 1
  assumes x ∈ V
  shows k-GDD (del-point x) (str-del-point-blocks x) k { b - {x} | b . b ∈# B ∧
x ∈ b }
proof -
  interpret pbd: PBD V B {k} using assms
    using PBD.intro Λ-PBD-axioms by auto
  have lt: B rep x < b using block-num-gt-rep
    by (simp add: assms(2))
  have B rep x > 1 using r-ge-two assms by simp
  then interpret kgdd: K-GDD (del-point x) str-del-point-blocks x
    {k} { b - {x} | b . b ∈# B ∧ x ∈ b }
    using pbd.KGDD-by-deleting-point lt assms by blast
  show ?thesis using del-point-def str-del-point-blocks-def by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
qed

end
end

```

8 Graphs and Designs

There are many links between graphs and design - most fundamentally that graphs are designs

```
theory Designs-And-Graphs imports Block-Designs Graph-Theory.Digraph Graph-Theory.Digraph-Components begin
```

8.1 Non-empty digraphs

First, we define the concept of a non-empty digraph. This mirrors the idea of a "proper design" in the design theory library

```
locale non-empty-digraph = wf-digraph +
  assumes arcs-not-empty: arcs G ≠ {}

begin

lemma verts-not-empty: verts G ≠ {}
  using wf arcs-not-empty head-in-verts by fastforce

end
```

8.2 Arcs to Blocks

A digraph uses a pair of points to define an ordered edge. In the case of simple graphs, both possible orderings will be in the arcs set. Blocks are inherently unordered, and as such a method is required to convert between the two representations

```
context graph
begin

definition arc-to-block :: 'b ⇒ 'a set where
  arc-to-block e ≡ {tail G e, head G e}

lemma arc-to-block-to-ends: {fst (arc-to-ends G e), snd (arc-to-ends G e)} =
  arc-to-block e
  by (simp add: arc-to-ends-def arc-to-block-def)

lemma arc-to-block-to-ends-swap: {snd (arc-to-ends G e), fst (arc-to-ends G e)} =
  arc-to-block e
  using arc-to-block-to-ends
  by (simp add: arc-to-block-to-ends insert-commute)

lemma arc-to-ends-to-block: arc-to-block e = {x, y} ⇒
  arc-to-ends G e = (x, y) ∨ arc-to-ends G e = (y, x)
  by (metis arc-to-block-def arc-to-ends-def doubleton-eq-iff)

lemma arc-to-block-sym: arc-to-ends G e1 = (u, v) ⇒ arc-to-ends G e2 = (v,
  u) ⇒
```

```

arc-to-block e1 = arc-to-block e2
by (simp add: arc-to-block-def arc-to-ends-def insert-commute)

definition arcs-blocks :: 'a set multiset where
arcs-blocks ≡ mset-set (arc-to-block ` (arcs G))

lemma arcs-blocks-ends: (x, y) ∈ arcs-blocks ⟹ {x, y} ∈# arcs-blocks
proof (auto simp add: arcs-blocks-def)
fix xa
assume assm1: (x, y) = arc-to-block G xa and assm2: xa ∈ arcs G
obtain z where zin: z ∈ (arc-to-block ` (arcs G)) and z = arc-to-block xa
using assm2 by blast
thus {x, y} ∈ arc-to-block ` (arcs G) using assm1 arc-to-block-to-ends
by (metis fst-conv snd-conv)
qed

lemma arc-ends-blocks-subset: E ⊆ arcs G ⟹ (x, y) ∈ ((arc-to-ends G) ` E) ⟹
{x, y} ∈ (arc-to-block ` E)
by (auto simp add: arc-to-ends-def arc-to-block-def)

lemma arc-blocks-end-subset: assumes E ⊆ arcs G and {x, y} ∈ (arc-to-block ` E)
shows (x, y) ∈ ((arc-to-ends G) ` E) ∨ (y, x) ∈ ((arc-to-ends G) ` E)
proof –
obtain e where e ∈ E and arc-to-block e = {x,y} using assms
by fastforce
then have arc-to-ends G e = (x, y) ∨ arc-to-ends G e = (y, x)
using arc-to-ends-to-block by simp
thus ?thesis
by (metis `e ∈ E` image-iff)
qed

lemma arcs-ends-blocks: {x, y} ∈# arcs-blocks ⟹ (x, y) ∈ arcs-blocks G ∧ (y, x)
∈ arcs-blocks G
proof (auto simp add: arcs-blocks-def)
fix xa
assume assm1: {x, y} = arc-to-block xa and assm2: xa ∈ (arcs G)
obtain z where zin: z ∈ (arc-to-ends G ` (arcs G)) and z = arc-to-ends G xa
using assm2 by blast
then have z = (x, y) ∨ z = (y, x) using arc-to-block-to-ends assm1
by (metis arc-to-ends-def doubleton-eq-iff fst-conv snd-conv)
thus (x, y) ∈ arc-to-ends G ` (arcs G) using assm2
by (metis arcs-blocks-def arcs-blocks-symmetric sym-arcs zin)
next
fix xa
assume assm1: {x, y} = arc-to-block xa and assm2: xa ∈ (arcs G)
thus (y, x) ∈ arc-to-ends G ` arcs G using arcs-blocks-def
by (metis dual-order.refl graph.arc-blocks-end-subset graph-axioms graph-symmetric)

```

```

imageI)
qed

lemma arcs-blocks-iff: {x, y} ∈# arcs-blocks ↔ (x, y) ∈ arcs-ends G ∧ (y, x)
∈ arcs-ends G
  using arcs-ends-blocks arcs-blocks-ends by blast

lemma arcs-ends-wf: (x, y) ∈ arcs-ends G ⇒ x ∈ verts G ∧ y ∈ verts G
  by auto

lemma arcs-blocks-elem: bl ∈# arcs-blocks ⇒ ∃ x y . bl = {x, y}
  apply (auto simp add: arcs-blocks-def)
  by (meson arc-to-block-def)

lemma arcs-ends-blocks-wf:
  assumes bl ∈# arcs-blocks
  shows bl ⊆ verts G
proof -
  obtain x y where blpair: bl = {x, y} using arcs-blocks-elem assms
    by fastforce
  then have (x, y) ∈ arcs-ends G using arcs-ends-blocks assms by simp
    thus ?thesis using arcs-ends-wf blpair by auto
qed

lemma arcs-blocks-simple: bl ∈# arcs-blocks ⇒ count (arcs-blocks) bl = 1
  by (simp add: arcs-blocks-def)

lemma arcs-blocks-ne: arcs G ≠ {} ⇒ arcs-blocks ≠ {#}
  by (simp add: arcs-blocks-iff arcs-blocks-def mset-set-empty-iff)

end

```

8.3 Graphs are designs

Prove that a graph is a number of different types of designs

```

sublocale graph ⊆ design verts G arcs-blocks
  using arcs-ends-blocks-wf arcs-blocks-elem by (unfold-locales) (auto)

```

```

sublocale graph ⊆ simple-design verts G arcs-blocks
  using arcs-ends-blocks-wf arcs-blocks-elem arcs-blocks-simple by (unfold-locales)
  (auto)

```

```

locale non-empty-graph = graph + non-empty-digraph

```

```

sublocale non-empty-graph ⊆ proper-design verts G arcs-blocks
  using arcs-blocks-ne arcs-not-empty by (unfold-locales) simp

```

```

lemma (in graph) graph-block-size: assumes bl ∈# arcs-blocks shows card bl =
2

```

```

proof -
  obtain  $x\ y$  where  $blrep: bl = \{x, y\}$  using assms arcs-blocks-elem
    by fastforce
  then have  $(x, y) \in \text{arcs-ends } G$  using arcs-ends-blocks assms by simp
  then have  $x \neq y$  using no-loops using adj-not-same by blast
  thus ?thesis using blrep by simp
qed

sublocale non-empty-graph  $\subseteq$  block-design verts  $G$  arcs-blocks 2
  using arcs-not-empty graph-block-size arcs-blocks-ne by (unfold-locales) simp-all

```

8.4 R-regular graphs

To reason on r-regular graphs and their link to designs, we require a number of extensions to lemmas reasoning around the degrees of vertices

```

context sym-digraph
begin

lemma in-out-arcs-reflexive:  $v \in \text{verts } G \implies (e \in (\text{in-arcs } G v) \implies$ 
   $\exists e'. (e' \in (\text{out-arcs } G v) \wedge \text{head } G e' = \text{tail } G e))$ 
  using symmetric-conv sym-arcs by fastforce

lemma out-in-arcs-reflexive:  $v \in \text{verts } G \implies (e \in (\text{out-arcs } G v) \implies$ 
   $\exists e'. (e' \in (\text{in-arcs } G v) \wedge \text{tail } G e' = \text{head } G e))$ 
  using symmetric-conv sym-arcs by fastforce

end

context nomulti-digraph
begin

lemma in-arcs-single-per-vert:
  assumes  $v \in \text{verts } G$  and  $u \in \text{verts } G$ 
  assumes  $e1 \in \text{in-arcs } G v$  and  $e2 \in \text{in-arcs } G v$ 
  assumes  $\text{tail } G e1 = u$  and  $\text{tail } G e2 = u$ 
  shows  $e1 = e2$ 
proof -
  have in-arcs1:  $e1 \in \text{arcs } G$  and in-arcs2:  $e2 \in \text{arcs } G$  using assms by auto
  have arc-to-ends  $G e1 = \text{arc-to-ends } G e2$  using assms arc-to-ends-def
    by (metis in-in-arcs-conv)
  thus ?thesis using in-arcs1 in-arcs2 no-multi-arcs by simp
qed

lemma out-arcs-single-per-vert:
  assumes  $v \in \text{verts } G$  and  $u \in \text{verts } G$ 
  assumes  $e1 \in \text{out-arcs } G v$  and  $e2 \in \text{out-arcs } G v$ 
  assumes  $\text{head } G e1 = u$  and  $\text{head } G e2 = u$ 
  shows  $e1 = e2$ 
proof -

```

```

have in-arcs1:  $e1 \in \text{arcs } G$  and in-arcs2:  $e2 \in \text{arcs } G$  using assms by auto
have arc-to-ends  $G e1 = \text{arc-to-ends } G e2$  using assms arc-to-ends-def
  by (metis in-out-arcs-conv)
thus ?thesis using in-arcs1 in-arcs2 no-multi-arcs by simp
qed
end

```

Some helpers on the transformation arc definition

```

context graph
begin

lemma arc-to-block-is-inj-in-arcs: inj-on arc-to-block (in-arcs  $G v$ )
  apply (auto simp add: arc-to-block-def inj-on-def)
  by (metis arc-to-ends-def doubleton-eq-iff no-multi-arcs)

lemma arc-to-block-is-inj-out-arcs: inj-on arc-to-block (out-arcs  $G v$ )
  apply (auto simp add: arc-to-block-def inj-on-def)
  by (metis arc-to-ends-def doubleton-eq-iff no-multi-arcs)

lemma in-out-arcs-reflexive-uniq:  $v \in \text{verts } G \implies (e \in (\text{in-arcs } G v) \implies \exists! e'. (e' \in (\text{out-arcs } G v) \wedge \text{head } G e' = \text{tail } G e))$ 
  apply auto
  using symmetric-conv apply fastforce
  using out-arcs-single-per-vert by (metis head-in-verts in-out-arcs-conv)

lemma out-in-arcs-reflexive-uniq:  $v \in \text{verts } G \implies e \in (\text{out-arcs } G v) \implies \exists! e'. (e' \in (\text{in-arcs } G v) \wedge \text{tail } G e' = \text{head } G e)$ 
  apply auto
  using symmetric-conv apply fastforce
  using in-arcs-single-per-vert by (metis tail-in-verts in-in-arcs-conv)

lemma in-eq-out-arc-ends:  $(u, v) \in ((\text{arc-to-ends } G) \setminus (\text{in-arcs } G v)) \longleftrightarrow (v, u) \in ((\text{arc-to-ends } G) \setminus (\text{out-arcs } G v))$ 
  unfolding arc-to-ends-def in-in-arcs-conv in-out-arcs-conv
  using arcs-ends-conv graph-symmetric by fastforce

lemma in-degree-eq-card-arc-ends: in-degree  $G v = \text{card } ((\text{arc-to-ends } G) \setminus (\text{in-arcs } G v))$ 
  apply (simp add: in-degree-def)
  using no-multi-arcs by (metis card-image in-arcs-in-arcs inj-onI)

lemma in-degree-eq-card-arc-blocks: in-degree  $G v = \text{card } (\text{arc-to-block} \setminus (\text{in-arcs } G v))$ 
  apply (simp add: in-degree-def)
  using no-multi-arcs arc-to-block-is-inj-in-arcs by (simp add: card-image)

lemma out-degree-eq-card-arc-blocks: out-degree  $G v = \text{card } (\text{arc-to-block} \setminus (\text{out-arcs } G v))$ 

```

```

apply (simp add: out-degree-def)
using no-multi-arcs arc-to-block-is-inj-out-arcs by (simp add: card-image)

lemma out-degree-eq-card-arc-ends: out-degree G v = card ((arc-to-ends G) ` (out-arcs
G v))
apply (simp add: out-degree-def)
using no-multi-arcs by (metis card-image out-arcs-in-arcs inj-onI)

lemma bij-betw-in-out-arcs: bij-betw (λ (u, v) . (v, u)) ((arc-to-ends G) ` (in-arcs
G v))
((arc-to-ends G) ` (out-arcs G v))
apply (auto simp add: bij-betw-def)
apply (simp add: swap-inj-on)
apply (metis Pair-inject arc-to-ends-def image-eqI in-eq-out-arc-ends in-in-arcs-conv)
by (metis arc-to-ends-def imageI in-eq-out-arc-ends in-out-arcs-conv pair-imageI)

lemma in-eq-out-degree: in-degree G v = out-degree G v
using bij-betw-in-out-arcs bij-betw-same-card in-degree-eq-card-arc-ends
out-degree-eq-card-arc-ends by auto

lemma in-out-arcs-blocks: arc-to-block ` (in-arcs G v) = arc-to-block ` (out-arcs G
v)
proof (auto)
fix xa
assume a1: xa ∈ arcs G and a2: v = head G xa
then have xa ∈ in-arcs G v by simp
then obtain e where out: e ∈ out-arcs G v and head G e = tail G xa
using out-in-arcs-reflexive-uniq by force
then have arc-to-ends G e = (v, tail G xa)
by (simp add: arc-to-ends-def)
then have arc-to-block xa = arc-to-block e
using arc-to-block-sym by (metis a2 arc-to-ends-def)
then show arc-to-block xa ∈ arc-to-block ` out-arcs G (head G xa)
using out a2 by blast
next
fix xa
assume a1: xa ∈ arcs G and a2: v = tail G xa
then have xa ∈ out-arcs G v by simp
then obtain e where ina: e ∈ in-arcs G v and tail G e = head G xa
using out-in-arcs-reflexive-uniq by force
then have arc-to-ends G e = (head G xa, v)
by (simp add: arc-to-ends-def)
then have arc-to-block xa = arc-to-block e
using arc-to-block-sym by (metis a2 arc-to-ends-def)
then show arc-to-block xa ∈ arc-to-block ` in-arcs G (tail G xa)
using ina a2 by blast
qed

end

```

A regular digraph is defined as one where the in degree equals the out degree which in turn equals some fixed integer r

```

locale regular-digraph = wf-digraph +
  fixes r :: nat
  assumes in-deg-r:  $v \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{in-degree } G v = r$ 
  assumes out-deg-r:  $v \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{out-degree } G v = r$ 

locale regular-graph = graph + regular-digraph
begin

lemma rep-vertices-in-blocks [simp]:
  assumes x ∈ verts G
  shows size {# e ∈# arcs-blocks . x ∈ e #} = r
proof –
  have  $\bigwedge e . e \in (\text{arc-to-block} ` (\text{arcs } G)) \implies x \in e \implies e \in (\text{arc-to-block} ` \text{in-arcs } G x)$ 
  using arc-to-block-def in-in-arcs-conv insert-commute insert-iff singleton-iff
  sym-arcs
  symmetric-conv by fastforce
  then have { e ∈ (arc-to-block ` (arcs G)) . x ∈ e } = (arc-to-block ` (in-arcs G x))
  using arc-to-block-def by auto
  then have card { e ∈ (arc-to-block ` (arcs G)) . x ∈ e } = r
  using in-deg-r in-degree-eq-card-arc-blocks assms by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using arcs-blocks-def finite-arcs by force
qed

end

```

Intro rules for regular graphs

```

lemma graph-in-degree-r-imp-reg[intro]: assumes graph G
  assumes ( $\bigwedge v . v \in (\text{verts } G) \implies \text{in-degree } G v = r$ )
  shows regular-graph G r
proof –
  interpret g: graph G using assms by simp
  interpret wf: wf-digraph G by (simp add: g.wf-digraph-axioms)
  show ?thesis
  using assms(2) g.in-eq-out-degree by (unfold-locales) simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma graph-out-degree-r-imp-reg[intro]: assumes graph G
  assumes ( $\bigwedge v . v \in (\text{verts } G) \implies \text{out-degree } G v = r$ )
  shows regular-graph G r
proof –
  interpret g: graph G using assms by simp
  interpret wf: wf-digraph G by (simp add: g.wf-digraph-axioms)
  show ?thesis
  using assms(2) g.in-eq-out-degree by (unfold-locales) simp-all

```

qed

Regular graphs (non-empty) can be shown to be a constant rep design
locale *non-empty-regular-graph* = *regular-graph* + *non-empty-digraph*

sublocale *non-empty-regular-graph* \subseteq *non-empty-graph*
by *unfold-locales*

sublocale *non-empty-regular-graph* \subseteq *constant-rep-design* *verts G arcs-blocks r*
using *arcs-blocks-ne arcs-not-empty*
by (*unfold-locales*)*(simp-all add: point-replication-number-def)*

end

9 Sub-designs

Sub designs are a relationship between two designs using the subset and submultiset relations This theory defines the concept at the incidence system level, before extending to defining on well defined designs

theory *Sub-Designs imports Design-Operations*
begin

9.1 Sub-system and Sub-design Locales

locale *sub-set-system* = *incidence-system* \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}
for \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{B} +
assumes *points-subset*: $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$
assumes *blocks-subset*: $\mathcal{A} \subseteq\# \mathcal{B}$
begin

lemma *sub-points*: $x \in \mathcal{U} \implies x \in \mathcal{V}$
using *points-subset* by *auto*

lemma *sub-blocks*: $bl \in\# \mathcal{A} \implies bl \in\# \mathcal{B}$
using *blocks-subset* by *auto*

lemma *sub-blocks-count*: *count* \mathcal{A} $b \leq$ *count* \mathcal{B} b
by (*simp add: mset-subset-eq-count blocks-subset*)

end

locale *sub-incidence-system* = *sub-set-system* + *ins: incidence-system* \mathcal{U} \mathcal{A}

locale *sub-design* = *sub-incidence-system* + *des: design* \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}
begin

lemma *sub-non-empty-blocks*: $A \in\# \mathcal{A} \implies A \neq \{\}$
using *des.blocks-nempty sub-blocks* by *simp*

```

sublocale sub-des: design  $\mathcal{U}$   $\mathcal{A}$ 
  using des.finite-sets finite-subset points-subset sub-non-empty-blocks
  by (unfold-locales) (auto)

end

locale proper-sub-set-system = incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}$ 
  for  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{V}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  +
  assumes points-psubset:  $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{V}$ 
  assumes blocks-subset:  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \# \mathcal{B}$ 
begin

  lemma point-sets-ne:  $\mathcal{U} \neq \mathcal{V}$ 
    using points-psubset by auto

  end

  sublocale proper-sub-set-system  $\subseteq$  sub-set-system
    using points-psubset blocks-subset by (unfold-locales) simp-all

  context sub-set-system
  begin

    lemma sub-is-proper:  $\mathcal{U} \neq \mathcal{V} \implies$  proper-sub-set-system  $\mathcal{U}$   $\mathcal{A}$   $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}$ 
      using blocks-subset incidence-system-axioms
      by (simp add: points-subset proper-sub-set-system.intro proper-sub-set-system-axioms-def
            psubsetI)

    end

    locale proper-sub-incidence-system = proper-sub-set-system + ins: incidence-system
       $\mathcal{U}$   $\mathcal{A}$ 

    sublocale proper-sub-incidence-system  $\subseteq$  sub-incidence-system
      by (unfold-locales)

    context sub-incidence-system
    begin
      lemma sub-is-proper:  $\mathcal{U} \neq \mathcal{V} \implies$  proper-sub-incidence-system  $\mathcal{U}$   $\mathcal{A}$   $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}$ 
        by (simp add: ins.incidence-system-axioms proper-sub-incidence-system-def sub-is-proper)

    end

    locale proper-sub-design = proper-sub-incidence-system + des: design  $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B}$ 

    sublocale proper-sub-design  $\subseteq$  sub-design
      by (unfold-locales)

```

```

context sub-design
begin

lemma sub-is-proper:  $\mathcal{U} \neq \mathcal{V} \implies \text{proper-sub-design } \mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: des.wf-design proper-sub-design.intro sub-is-proper)

end

lemma ss-proper-implies-sub [intro]:  $\text{proper-sub-set-system } \mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \implies \text{sub-set-system } \mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  using proper-sub-set-system.axioms(1) proper-sub-set-system.blocks-subset psub-setE
  by (metis proper-sub-set-system.points-psubset sub-set-system.intro sub-set-system-axioms-def)

lemma sub-ssI [intro!]:  $\text{incidence-system } \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \implies \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{A} \subseteq \# \mathcal{B} \implies \text{sub-set-system } \mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  using incidence-system-def subset-iff
  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all add: incidence-system.wellformed)

lemma sub-ss-equality:
  assumes sub-set-system  $\mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
    and sub-set-system  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{U} \mathcal{A}$ 
    shows  $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V}$  and  $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B}$ 
  using assms(1) assms(2) sub-set-system.points-subset apply blast
  by (meson assms(1) assms(2) sub-set-system.blocks-subset subset-mset.eq-iff)

```

9.2 Reasoning on Sub-designs

9.2.1 Reasoning on Incidence Sys property relationships

```

context sub-incidence-system
begin

```

```

lemma sub-sys-block-sizes:  $\text{ins.sys-block-sizes} \subseteq \text{sys-block-sizes}$ 
  by (auto simp add: sys-block-sizes-def ins.sys-block-sizes-def blocks-subset sub-blocks)

lemma sub-point-rep-number-le:  $x \in \mathcal{U} \implies \mathcal{A} \text{ rep } x \leq \mathcal{B} \text{ rep } x$ 
  by (simp add: point-replication-number-def blocks-subset multiset-filter-mono size-mset-mono)

lemma sub-point-index-le:  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{U} \implies \mathcal{A} \text{ index } \mathcal{P} \leq \mathcal{B} \text{ index } \mathcal{P}$ 
  by (simp add: points-index-def blocks-subset multiset-filter-mono size-mset-mono)

lemma sub-sys-intersection-numbers:  $\text{ins.intersection-numbers} \subseteq \text{intersection-numbers}$ 
  apply (auto simp add: intersection-numbers-def ins.intersection-numbers-def)
  by (metis blocks-subset insert-DiffM insert-subset-eq-iff)

end

```

9.2.2 Reasoning on Incidence Sys/Design operations

```

context incidence-system

```

```

begin

lemma sub-set-sysI[intro]:  $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{A} \subseteq_{\#} \mathcal{B} \implies$  sub-set-system  $\mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: sub-ssI incidence-system-axioms)

lemma sub-inc-sysI[intro]: incidence-system  $\mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \implies \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies \mathcal{A} \subseteq_{\#} \mathcal{B} \implies$ 
  sub-incidence-system  $\mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: sub-incidence-system.intro sub-set-sysI)

lemma multiple-orig-sub-system:
  assumes  $n > 0$ 
  shows sub-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V}$  (multiple-blocks  $n$ )
  using multiple-block-in-original wellformed multiple-blocks-sub assms
  by (unfold-locales) simp-all

lemma add-point-sub-sys: sub-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  (add-point  $p$ )  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  using add-point-wf add-point-def
  by (simp add: sub-ssI subset-insertI incidence-system-axioms sub-incidence-system.intro)

lemma strong-del-point-sub-sys: sub-incidence-system (del-point  $p$ ) (str-del-point-blocks
 $p$ )  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  using strong-del-point-incidence-wf wf-invalid-point del-point-def str-del-point-blocks-def
  by (unfold-locales) (auto)

lemma add-block-sub-sys: sub-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  ( $\mathcal{V} \cup b$ ) (add-block  $b$ )
  using add-block-wf wf-invalid-point add-block-def by (unfold-locales) (auto)

lemma delete-block-sub-sys: sub-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$  (del-block  $b$ )  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  using delete-block-wf delete-block-subset incidence-system-def by (unfold-locales,
  auto)

end

lemma (in two-set-systems) combine-sub-sys: sub-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V}^+ \mathcal{B}^+$ 
  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)

lemma (in two-set-systems) combine-sub-sys-alt: sub-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}' \mathcal{V}^+$ 
 $\mathcal{B}^+$ 
  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)

context design
begin

lemma sub-designI [intro]: design  $\mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \implies$  sub-incidence-system  $\mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \implies$ 
  sub-design  $\mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$ 
  by (simp add: sub-design.intro wf-design)

```

```

lemma sub-designII [intro]: design  $\mathcal{U}$   $\mathcal{A} \implies$  sub-incidence-system  $\mathcal{V}$   $\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{U} \mathcal{A} \implies$ 
sub-design  $\mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{A}$ 
by (simp add: sub-design-def)

lemma multiple-orig-sub-des:
assumes  $n > 0$ 
shows sub-design  $\mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{V}$  (multiple-blocks  $n$ )
using multiple-is-design assms multiple-orig-sub-system by (simp add: sub-design.intro)

lemma add-point-sub-des: sub-design  $\mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{B}$  (add-point  $p$ )  $\mathcal{B}$ 
using add-point-design add-point-sub-sys sub-design.intro by fastforce

lemma strong-del-point-sub-des: sub-design (del-point  $p$ ) (str-del-point-blocks  $p$ )  $\mathcal{V}$ 
by
using strong-del-point-sub-sys sub-design.intro wf-design by blast

lemma add-block-sub-des: finite  $b \implies b \neq \{\} \implies$  sub-design  $\mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{B}$  ( $\mathcal{V} \cup b$ ) (add-block
 $b$ )
using add-block-sub-sys add-block-design sub-designII by fastforce

lemma delete-block-sub-des: sub-design  $\mathcal{V}$  (del-block  $b$ )  $\mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{B}$ 
using delete-block-design delete-block-sub-sys sub-designI by auto

end

lemma (in two-designs) combine-sub-des: sub-design  $\mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{V}^+ \setminus \mathcal{B}^+$ 
by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)

lemma (in two-designs) combine-sub-des-alt: sub-design  $\mathcal{V}' \setminus \mathcal{B}' \cup \mathcal{V}^+ \setminus \mathcal{B}^+$ 
by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)

end

```

10 Design Isomorphisms

```

theory Design-Isomorphisms imports Design-Basics Sub-Designs
begin

```

10.1 Images of Set Systems

We loosely define the concept of taking the "image" of a set system, as done in isomorphisms. Note that this is not based off mathematical theory, but is for ease of notation

```

definition blocks-image :: ' $a$  set multiset  $\Rightarrow$  (' $a \Rightarrow 'b$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ' $b$  set multiset where
blocks-image  $B f \equiv$  image-mset (( $'$ )  $f$ )  $B$ 

```

```

lemma image-block-set-constant-size: size ( $B$ ) = size (blocks-image  $B f$ )

```

```

by (simp add: blocks-image-def)

lemma (in incidence-system) image-set-system-wellformed:
  incidence-system (f ` V) (blocks-image B f)
  by (unfold-locales, auto simp add: blocks-image-def) (meson image-eqI wf-invalid-point)

lemma (in finite-incidence-system) image-set-system-finite:
  finite-incidence-system (f ` V) (blocks-image B f)
  using image-set-system-wellformed finite-sets
  by (intro-locales) (simp-all add: blocks-image-def finite-incidence-system-axioms.intro)

```

10.2 Incidence System Isomorphisms

Isomorphism's are defined by the Handbook of Combinatorial Designs [3]

```

locale incidence-system-isomorphism = source: incidence-system V B + target:
incidence-system V' B'
  for V and B and V' and B' + fixes bij-map (π)
  assumes bij: bij-betw π V V'
  assumes block-img: image-mset ((` π) B) B' = B'
begin

lemma iso-eq-order: card V = card V'
  using bij bij-betw-same-card by auto

lemma iso-eq-block-num: size B = size B'
  using block-img by (metis size-image-mset)

lemma iso-block-img-alt-rep: {# π ` bl . bl ∈# B#} = B'
  using block-img by simp

lemma inv-iso-block-img: image-mset ((` (inv-into V π)) B') = B
proof -
  have ⋀ x. x ∈ V ==> ((inv-into V π) ∘ π) x = x
    using bij bij-betw-inv-into-left comp-apply by fastforce
  then have ⋀ bl x. bl ∈# B ==> x ∈ bl ==> ((inv-into V π) ∘ π) x = x
    using source.wellformed by blast
  then have img: ⋀ bl. bl ∈# B ==> image ((inv-into V π) ∘ π) bl = bl
    by simp
  have image-mset ((` (inv-into V π)) B') = image-mset ((` (inv-into V π))
(image-mset ((` π) B))
    using block-img by simp
  then have image-mset ((` (inv-into V π)) B') = image-mset ((` ((inv-into V π)
  ∘ π)) B)
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) block-img comp-apply image-comp multiset.map-comp multiset.map-cong0)
  thus ?thesis using img by simp
qed

lemma inverse-incidence-sys-iso: incidence-system-isomorphism V' B' V B (inv-into

```

```

 $\mathcal{V} \pi)$ 
using bij bij-betw-inv-into inv-iso-block-img by (unfold-locales) simp

lemma iso-points-map:  $\pi` \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}'$ 
using bij by (simp add: bij-betw-img-surj-on)

lemma iso-points-inv-map: (inv-into  $\mathcal{V} \pi)` \mathcal{V}' = \mathcal{V}$ 
using incidence-system-isomorphism.iso-points-map inverse-incidence-sys-iso by
blast

lemma iso-points-ss-card:
assumes ps  $\subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
shows card ps = card ( $\pi` ps$ )
using assms bij bij-betw-same-card bij-betw-subset by blast

lemma iso-block-in: bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B} \implies (\pi` bl) \in \# \mathcal{B}'$ 
using iso-block-img-alt-rep
by (metis image-eqI in-image-mset)

lemma iso-inv-block-in:  $x \in \# \mathcal{B}' \implies x \in (^) \pi` set-mset \mathcal{B}$ 
by (metis block-img in-image-mset)

lemma iso-img-block-orig-exists:  $x \in \# \mathcal{B}' \implies \exists bl. bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \wedge x = \pi` bl$ 
using iso-inv-block-in by blast

lemma iso-blocks-map-inj:  $x \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies y \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies \pi` x = \pi` y \implies x = y$ 
using image-inv-into-cancel incidence-system.wellformed iso-points-inv-map iso-points-map
by (metis (no-types, lifting) source.incidence-system-axioms subset-image-iff)

lemma iso-bij-betwn-block-sets: bij-betw ((^)  $\pi` (set-mset \mathcal{B}) (set-mset \mathcal{B}')$ )
apply (simp add: bij-betw-def inj-on-def)
using iso-block-in iso-inv-block-in iso-blocks-map-inj by auto

lemma iso-bij-betwn-block-sets-inv: bij-betw ((^) (inv-into  $\mathcal{V} \pi`)) (set-mset \mathcal{B}') (set-mset \mathcal{B})$ 
using incidence-system-isomorphism.iso-bij-betwn-block-sets inverse-incidence-sys-iso
by blast

lemma iso-bij-betw-individual-blocks: bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B} \implies bij-betw \pi` bl (\pi` bl)$ 
using bij bij-betw-subset source.wellformed by blast

lemma iso-bij-betw-individual-blocks-inv: bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B} \implies bij-betw (inv-into \mathcal{V} \pi` (\pi` bl) bl)$ 
using bij bij-betw-subset source.wellformed bij-betw-inv-into-subset by fastforce

lemma iso-bij-betw-individual-blocks-inv-alt:
bl  $\in \# \mathcal{B}' \implies bij-betw (inv-into \mathcal{V} \pi` bl ((inv-into \mathcal{V} \pi` ` bl))$ 
using incidence-system-isomorphism.iso-bij-betw-individual-blocks inverse-incidence-sys-iso
by blast

```

```

lemma iso-inv-block-in-alt:  $(\pi ` bl) \in \# \mathcal{B}' \implies bl \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  using image-eqI image-inv-into-cancel inv-iso-block-img iso-points-inv-map
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) iso-points-map multiset.set-map subset-image-iff)

lemma iso-img-block-not-in:
  assumes  $x \notin \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  assumes  $x \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
  shows  $(\pi ` x) \notin \# \mathcal{B}'$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $a: \neg (\pi ` x) \notin \# \mathcal{B}'$ 
    then have  $a: \pi ` x \in \# \mathcal{B}'$  by simp
    then have  $\bigwedge y. y \in (\pi ` x) \implies (\text{inv-into } \mathcal{V} \pi) y \in \mathcal{V}$ 
      using target.wf-invalid-point iso-points-inv-map by auto
    then have  $((\cdot) (\text{inv-into } \mathcal{V} \pi)) (\pi ` x) \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
      using iso-bij-betwn-block-sets-inv by (meson a bij-betw-apply)
    thus False
      using a assms(1) assms(2) iso-inv-block-in-alt by blast
  qed

lemma iso-block-multiplicity:
  assumes  $bl \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
  shows source.multiplicity bl = target.multiplicity  $(\pi ` bl)$ 
  proof (cases  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B}$ )
    case True
      have inj-on  $((\cdot) \pi)$  (set-mset  $\mathcal{B}$ )
        using bij-betw-imp-inj-on iso-bij-betwn-block-sets by auto
      then have count  $\mathcal{B}$  bl = count  $\mathcal{B}' (\pi ` bl)$ 
        using count-image-mset-le-count-inj-on count-image-mset-ge-count True block-img
        inv-into-f
        less-le-not-le order.not-eq-order-implies-strict by metis
      thus ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False
      have s-mult: source.multiplicity bl = 0
        by (simp add: False count-eq-zero-iff)
      then have target.multiplicity  $(\pi ` bl) = 0$ 
        using False count-inI iso-inv-block-in-alt
        by (metis assms)
      thus ?thesis
        using s-mult by simp
  qed

lemma iso-point-in-block-img-iff:  $p \in \mathcal{V} \implies bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies p \in bl \longleftrightarrow (\pi p) \in (\pi ` bl)$ 
  by (metis bij bij-betw-imp-surj-on iso-bij-betw-individual-blocks-inv bij-betw-inv-into-left
  imageI)

lemma iso-point-subset-block-iff:  $p \subseteq \mathcal{V} \implies bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \implies p \subseteq bl \longleftrightarrow (\pi ` p) \subseteq$ 

```

```

(π ` bl)
apply auto
using image-subset-iff iso-point-in-block-img-iff subset-iff by metis

lemma iso-is-image-block: ℬ' = blocks-image ℬ π
  unfolding blocks-image-def by (simp add: block-img iso-points-map)

end

```

10.3 Design Isomorphisms

Apply the concept of isomorphisms to designs only

```

locale design-isomorphism = incidence-system-isomorphism ℤ ℬ ℤ' ℬ' π + source:
design ℤ ℬ +
target: design ℤ' ℬ' for ℤ and ℬ and ℤ' and ℬ' and bij-map (⟨π⟩)

context design-isomorphism
begin

lemma inverse-design-isomorphism: design-isomorphism ℤ' ℬ' ℤ ℬ (inv-into ℤ π)
  using inverse-incidence-sys-iso source.wf-design target.wf-design
  by (simp add: design-isomorphism.intro)

end

```

10.3.1 Isomorphism Operation

Define the concept of isomorphic designs outside the scope of locale

```

definition isomorphic-designs (infixl ⟨ $\cong_D$ ⟩ 50) where
 $\mathcal{D} \cong_D \mathcal{D}' \longleftrightarrow (\exists \pi . \text{design-isomorphism } (\text{fst } \mathcal{D}) (\text{snd } \mathcal{D}) (\text{fst } \mathcal{D}') (\text{snd } \mathcal{D}') \pi)$ 

lemma isomorphic-designs-symmetric: ( $\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{B}$ )  $\cong_D$  ( $\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{B}'$ )  $\implies$  ( $\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{B}'$ )  $\cong_D$  ( $\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{B}$ )
  using isomorphic-designs-def design-isomorphism.inverse-design-isomorphism
  by metis

lemma isomorphic-designs-implies-bij: ( $\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{B}$ )  $\cong_D$  ( $\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{B}'$ )  $\implies \exists \pi . \text{bij-betw } \pi \mathcal{V} \mathcal{V}'$ 
  using incidence-system-isomorphism.bij isomorphic-designs-def
  by (metis design-isomorphism.axioms(1) fst-conv)

lemma isomorphic-designs-implies-block-map: ( $\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{B}$ )  $\cong_D$  ( $\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{B}'$ )  $\implies \exists \pi . \text{image-mset } ((\cdot) \pi) \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}'$ 
  using incidence-system-isomorphism.block-img isomorphic-designs-def
  using design-isomorphism.axioms(1) by fastforce

context design
begin

```

```

lemma isomorphic-designsI [intro]: design  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}' \Rightarrow$  bij-betw  $\pi \mathcal{V} \mathcal{V}' \Rightarrow$  image-mset  $((\cdot) \pi) \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}'$ 
 $\Rightarrow (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{B}) \cong_D (\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{B}')$ 
using design-isomorphism.intro isomorphic-designs-def wf-design image-set-system-wellformed
by (metis bij-betw-imp-surj-on blocks-image-def fst-conv incidence-system-axioms

incidence-system-isomorphism.intro incidence-system-isomorphism-axioms-def
snd-conv)

lemma eq-designs-isomorphic:
assumes  $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}'$ 
assumes  $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}'$ 
shows  $(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{B}) \cong_D (\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{B}')$ 
proof -
  interpret d1: design  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B}$  using assms
  using wf-design by auto
  interpret d2: design  $\mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}'$  using assms
  using wf-design by blast
  have design-isomorphism  $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{V}' \mathcal{B}' id$  using assms by (unfold-locales) simp-all
  thus ?thesis unfolding isomorphic-designs-def by auto
qed

end

context design-isomorphism
begin

```

10.3.2 Design Properties/Operations under Isomorphism

```

lemma design-iso-point-rep-num-eq:
assumes  $p \in \mathcal{V}$ 
shows  $\mathcal{B} rep p = \mathcal{B}' rep (\pi p)$ 
proof -
  have  $\{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . p \in b\} = \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B}' . \pi p \in b\}$ 
  using assms filter-mset-cong iso-point-in-block-img-iff assms by force
  then have  $\{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B}' . \pi p \in b\} = image-mset ((\cdot) \pi) \{\# b \in \# \mathcal{B} . p \in b\}$ 
  by (simp add: image-mset-filter-swap block-img)
  thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: point-replication-number-def)
qed

lemma design-iso-rep-numbers-eq: source.replication-numbers = target.replication-numbers
apply (simp add: source.replication-numbers-def target.replication-numbers-def)
using design-iso-point-rep-num-eq design-isomorphism.design-iso-point-rep-num-eq
iso-points-map
by (metis (no-types, lifting) inverse-design-isomorphism iso-points-inv-map rev-image-eqI)

lemma design-iso-block-size-eq:  $bl \in \# \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow card bl = card (\pi ' bl)$ 
using card-image-le finite-subset-image image-inv-into-cancel

```

```

by (metis iso-points-inv-map iso-points-map le-antisym sourceFINITE-blocks source.wellformed)

lemma design-iso-block-sizes-eq: source.sys-block-sizes = target.sys-block-sizes
  apply (simp add: source.sys-block-sizes-def target.sys-block-sizes-def)
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) design-iso-block-size-eq iso-block-in iso-img-block-orig-exists)

lemma design-iso-points-index-eq:
  assumes ps ⊆ V
  shows B index ps = B' index (π ` ps)
proof -
  have ⋀ b . b ∈# B ==> ((ps ⊆ b) = ((π ` ps) ⊆ π ` b))
    using iso-point-subset-block-iff assms by blast
  then have {#b ∈# B . ps ⊆ b#} = {#b ∈# B . (π ` ps) ⊆ (π ` b)#}
    using assms filter-mset-cong by force
  then have {#b ∈# B' . π ` ps ⊆ b#} = image-mset ((` π) {#b ∈# B . ps ⊆ b#})
    by (simp add: image-mset-filter-swap block-img)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: points-index-def)
qed

lemma design-iso-points-indices-imp:
  assumes x ∈ source.point-indices t
  shows x ∈ target.point-indices t
proof -
  obtain ps where t: card ps = t and ss: ps ⊆ V and x: B index ps = x using
  assms
    by (auto simp add: source.point-indices-def)
  then have x-val: x = B' index (π ` ps) using design-iso-points-index-eq by auto
  have x-img: (π ` ps) ⊆ V'
    using ss bij iso-points-map by fastforce
  then have card (π ` ps) = t using t ss iso-points-ss-card by auto
  then show ?thesis using target.point-indices-elem-in x-img x-val by blast
qed

lemma design-iso-points-indices-eq: source.point-indices t = target.point-indices t
  using inverse-design-isomorphism design-isomorphism.design-iso-points-indices-imp
  design-iso-points-indices-imp by blast

lemma design-iso-block-intersect-num-eq:
  assumes b1 ∈# B
  assumes b2 ∈# B
  shows b1 |∩| b2 = (π ` b1) |∩| (π ` b2)
proof -
  have split: π ` (b1 ∩ b2) = (π ` b1) ∩ (π ` b2) using assms bij bij-betw-inter-subsets
    by (metis source.wellformed)
  thus ?thesis using source.wellformed
  by (simp add: intersection-number-def iso-points-ss-card split assms(2) inf.coboundedI2)

```

qed

```

lemma design-iso-inter-numbers-imp:
  assumes  $x \in \text{source.intersection-numbers}$ 
  shows  $x \in \text{target.intersection-numbers}$ 
proof -
  obtain  $b1 b2$  where 1:  $b1 \in \# \mathcal{B}$  and 2:  $b2 \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } b1 \mathcal{B})$  and  $xval: x = b1 \cap b2$ 
    using assms by (auto simp add: source.intersection-numbers-def)
    then have  $\pi ' b1 \in \# \mathcal{B}'$  by (simp add: iso-block-in)
    have  $\pi ' b2 \in \# (\text{remove1-mset } (\pi ' b1) \mathcal{B}')$  using iso-block-in 2
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) 1 block-img image-mset-remove1-mset-if in-remove1-mset-neq
      iso-blocks-map-inj more-than-one-mset-mset-diff multiset.set-map)
  have  $x = (\pi ' b1) \cap (\pi ' b2)$  using 1 2 design-iso-block-intersect-num-eq
    by (metis in-diffD xval)
  then have  $x \in \{b1 \cap b2 \mid b1 b2 . b1 \in \# \mathcal{B}' \wedge b2 \in \# (\mathcal{B}' - \{\#b1\})\}$ 
    using pi1 pi2 by blast
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: target.intersection-numbers-def)

```

qed

```

lemma design-iso-intersection-numbers:  $\text{source.intersection-numbers} = \text{target.intersection-numbers}$ 
  using inverse-design-isomorphism design-isomorphism.design-iso-inter-numbers-imp

```

design-iso-inter-numbers-imp by blast

```

lemma design-iso-n-intersect-num:
  assumes  $b1 \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  assumes  $b2 \in \# \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows  $b1 \cap_n b2 = ((\pi ' b1) \cap_n (\pi ' b2))$ 
proof -
  let ?A =  $\{x . x \subseteq b1 \wedge x \subseteq b2 \wedge \text{card } x = n\}$ 
  let ?B =  $\{y . y \subseteq (\pi ' b1) \wedge y \subseteq (\pi ' b2) \wedge \text{card } y = n\}$ 
  have  $b1v: b1 \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  by (simp add: assms(1) source.wellformed)
  have  $b2v: b2 \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  by (simp add: assms(2) source.wellformed)
  then have  $\bigwedge x y . x \subseteq b1 \implies x \subseteq b2 \implies y \subseteq b1 \implies y \subseteq b2 \implies \pi ' x = \pi ' y \implies x = y$ 
    using b1v bij by (metis bij-betw-imp-surj-on bij-betw-inv-into-subset dual-order.trans)
    then have inj:  $\text{inj-on } ((\cdot) \pi) ?A$  by (simp add: inj-on-def)
    have eqcard:  $\bigwedge xa . xa \subseteq b1 \implies xa \subseteq b2 \implies \text{card } (\pi ' xa) = \text{card } xa$  using b1v
    b2v bij
    using iso-points-ss-card by auto
  have surj:  $\bigwedge x . x \subseteq \pi ' b1 \implies x \subseteq \pi ' b2 \implies x \in \{(\pi ' xa) \mid xa . xa \subseteq b1 \wedge xa \subseteq b2 \wedge \text{card } xa = \text{card } x\}$ 
proof -
  fix  $x$ 
  assume x1:  $x \subseteq \pi ' b1$  and x2:  $x \subseteq \pi ' b2$ 
  then obtain xa where eq-x:  $\pi ' xa = x$  and ss:  $xa \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
    by (metis b1v dual-order.trans subset-imageE)

```

```

then have f1:  $xa \subseteq b1$  by (simp add: x1 assms(1) iso-point-subset-block-iff)
then have f2:  $xa \subseteq b2$  by (simp add: eq-x ss assms(2) iso-point-subset-block-iff
x2)
then have f3:  $\text{card } xa = \text{card } x$  using bij by (simp add: eq-x ss iso-points-ss-card)
then show  $x \in \{(\pi ' xa) \mid xa . xa \subseteq b1 \wedge xa \subseteq b2 \wedge \text{card } xa = \text{card } x\}$ 
    using f1 f2 f3 <math>\pi ' xa = x</math> by auto
qed
have bij-betw ( (')  $\pi$ ) ?A ?B
proof (auto simp add: bij-betw-def)
show inj-on ((')  $\pi$ ) { $x . x \subseteq b1 \wedge x \subseteq b2 \wedge \text{card } x = n$ } using inj by simp
show  $\bigwedge x . xa \subseteq b1 \implies xa \subseteq b2 \implies n = \text{card } xa \implies \text{card } (\pi ' xa) = \text{card } xa$ 
    using eqcard by simp
show  $\bigwedge x . x \subseteq \pi ' b1 \implies x \subseteq \pi ' b2 \implies n = \text{card } x \implies$ 
 $x \in (') \pi ' \{xa . xa \subseteq b1 \wedge xa \subseteq b2 \wedge \text{card } xa = \text{card } x\}$ 
    using surj by (simp add: setcompr-eq-image)
qed
thus ?thesis
    using bij-betw-same-card by (auto simp add: n-intersect-number-def)
qed

lemma subdesign-iso-implies:
assumes sub-set-system V B V' B'
shows sub-set-system ( $\pi ' V$ ) (blocks-image B  $\pi$ ) V' B'
proof (unfold-locales)
show  $\pi ' V \subseteq V'$ 
    by (metis assms image-mono iso-points-map sub-set-system.points-subset)
show blocks-image B  $\pi \subseteq \# B'$ 
    by (metis assms block-img blocks-image-def image-mset-subseteq-mono sub-set-system.blocks-subset)

qed

lemma subdesign-image-is-design:
assumes sub-set-system V B V' B'
assumes design V B
shows design ( $\pi ' V$ ) (blocks-image B  $\pi$ )
proof -
interpret fin: finite-incidence-system ( $\pi ' V$ ) (blocks-image B  $\pi$ ) using assms(2)
    by (simp add: design.axioms(1) finite-incidence-system.image-set-system-finite)
interpret des: sub-design V B V' B' using assms design.wf-design-iff
    by (unfold-locales, auto simp add: sub-set-system.points-subset sub-set-system.blocks-subset)
have bl-img: blocks-image B  $\pi \subseteq \# B'$ 
    by (simp add: blocks-image-def des.blocks-subset image-mset-subseteq-mono
iso-is-image-block)
then show ?thesis
proof (unfold-locales, auto)
show {}  $\in \# \text{blocks-image } B \pi \implies \text{False}$ 
    using assms subdesign-iso-implies target.blocks-nempty bl-img by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma sub-design-isomorphism:
  assumes sub-set-system V B V B
  assumes design V B
  shows design-isomorphism V B ( $\pi \circ V$ ) (blocks-image B  $\pi$ )  $\pi$ 
proof -
  interpret design ( $\pi \circ V$ ) (blocks-image B  $\pi$ )
    by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) subdesign-image-is-design)
  interpret des: design V B by fact
  show ?thesis
  proof (unfold-locales)
    show bij-betw  $\pi$  V ( $\pi \circ V$ ) using bij
      by (metis assms(1) bij-betw-subset sub-set-system.points-subset)
    show image-mset (( $\circ$ )  $\pi$ ) B = blocks-image B  $\pi$  by (simp add: blocks-image-def)
    qed
  qed

end
end

```

theory Design-Theory-Root

imports

Multisets-Extras

Design-Basics

Design-Operations

Block-Designs

BIBD

Resolvable-Designs

Group-Divisible-Designs

Designs-And-Graphs

Design-Isomorphisms

Sub-Designs

begin

end

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