

Elementary Graph Traversal Algorithms

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Abstract

In this entry, we verify the correctness of:

- Depth-first search
- Breadth-first search

The entry's main aim is pedagogical. It has the formal material presented in one chapter of the book Functional Data Structures and Algorithms: A Proof Assistant Approach. The verification is based on a simple set-based representation of directed graphs. The main feature is that a graph's set of vertices is implicitly represented by its edges. The main focus of the development is to develop a representation suitable for mathematical reasoning and for executable algorithms. The entry also shows the verification of executable algorithms that need background mathematical libraries with basic Isabelle tools. Two main features are its automation setup aimed at verifying executable graph algorithms in a human-readable way and to verify the algorithms w.r.t. the same graph representation, making all of them compatible. The setup we use here includes using the function package to model loops and reason about their termination, using records to model program states, and using *locales* to implement parametric as well as step-wise refinement based verification. The material presented here is a part of an ongoing development of formal results on graphs and graph algorithms in Isabelle/HOL¹.

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¹<https://github.com/mabdula/Isabelle-Graph-Library>

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theory More-Lists
imports Main
begin

lemma list-2-preds-aux:
   $\llbracket x' \in set xs; P1 x'; \bigwedge xs1 x xs2. [xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2; P1 x] \implies$ 
   $\exists ys1 y ys2. x \# xs2 = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2 \wedge P2 y \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\exists xs1 x xs2. xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge P2 x \wedge (\forall y \in set xs2. \neg P1 y)$ 

proof(goal-cases)
  case assms: 1

define property
  where property xs =
     $(\forall xs2 xs1 x. (xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge P1 x) \longrightarrow$ 

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$$(\exists ys1 y ys2. x \# xs2 = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2 \wedge P2 y))$$

for xs

have propE:  $\llbracket \text{property } xs; (\bigwedge_{xs1 x xs2} \llbracket xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2; P1 x \rrbracket \implies \exists ys1 y ys2. x \# xs2 = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2 \wedge P2 y) \implies P \rrbracket$ 
by(auto simp add: property-def)

have property-append: property  $(xs @ ys) \implies \text{property } ys$  for xs ys
by(auto simp: property-def)

have property xs
using assms(3)
by (force simp: property-def)

thus ?thesis
using assms(1,2)
proof(induction xs arbitrary: x')
case Nil
then show ?case
by auto
next
case (Cons a xs)
hence property xs
by(auto intro: property-append[where xs = [a]])

show ?case
proof(cases x' = a)
case x-eq-a: True

then obtain ys1 y ys2 where x' \# xs = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2 P2 y
using <property (a \# xs)> <P1 x'>
apply(elim propE)
by (auto 10 10)

show ?thesis
proof(cases ys1 = [])
case ys1-empty: True
hence xs = ys2
using <x' \# xs = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2>
by auto
then show ?thesis
proof(cases  $\exists x \in \text{set } ys2. P1 x$ )
case x-in-ys2: True
then obtain x where x  $\in \text{set } ys2 P1 x$ 
by auto

```

```

hence  $\exists xs1\ x\ xs2. \ xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge P2\ x \wedge (\forall y \in set\ xs2. \neg P1\ y)$ 
  using ⟨property xs⟩ ⟨xs = ys2⟩ ⟨P2 y⟩
  apply(intro Cons(1))
  by auto
then obtain xs1\ x\ xs2 where (a # xs) = (a #xs1) @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge P2\ x
 $\wedge (\forall y \in set\ xs2. \neg P1\ y)$ 
  by auto
then show ?thesis
  by metis
next
  case x-notin-ys2: False
  hence a # xs = a#ys2 \wedge P2 y \wedge (\forall y \in set\ ys2. \neg P1 y)
    using ⟨xs = ys2⟩ ⟨P2 y⟩
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using ⟨x' # xs = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2⟩ x-eq-a
    by blast
qed
next
  case ys2-nempty: False
  then obtain ys1' where xs = ys1' @ [y] @ ys2
    using ⟨x'#xs = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2⟩
    by (auto simp: neq-Nil-conv)
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases  $\exists x \in set\ ys2. \ P1\ x$ )
    case x-in-ys2: True
    then obtain x where x  $\in$  set ys2 P1 x
      by auto
    hence  $\exists xs1\ x\ xs2. \ xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge P2\ x \wedge (\forall y \in set\ xs2. \neg P1\ y)$ 
      using ⟨property xs⟩ ⟨xs = ys1' @ [y] @ ys2⟩ ⟨P2 y⟩
      apply(intro Cons(1))
      by auto
    then obtain xs1\ x\ xs2 where (a # xs) = (a #xs1) @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge P2\ x
 $\wedge (\forall y \in set\ xs2. \neg P1\ y)$ 
      by auto
    then show ?thesis
      by metis
next
  case x-notin-ys2: False
  hence a # xs = (a# ys1') @ [y] @ ys2 \wedge P2 y \wedge (\forall y \in set\ ys2. \neg P1 y)
    using ⟨xs = ys1' @ [y] @ ys2⟩ ⟨P2 y⟩
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by metis
qed
qed
next
  case x-neq-a: False
  hence x'  $\in$  set xs

```

```

using Cons
by auto
then obtain xs1 x xs2 where xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 P2 x ( $\forall y \in set xs2. \neg P1 y$ )
  using Cons ⟨property xs⟩
  by blast
  hence a # xs = (a # xs1) @ [x] @ xs2  $\wedge P2 x \wedge (\forall y \in set xs2. \neg P1 y)$ 
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by metis
qed
qed
qed

lemma list-2-preds:
   $\llbracket x \in set xs; P1 x; \bigwedge xs1 x xs2. \llbracket xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2; P1 x \rrbracket \implies \exists ys1 y ys2. x \# xs2 = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2 \wedge P2 y \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\exists xs1 x xs2. xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge P2 x \wedge (\forall y \in set xs2. \neg P1 y \wedge \neg P2 y)$ 
proof(goal-cases)
  case assms: 1
  hence  $\exists xs1 x xs2. xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge P2 x \wedge (\forall y \in set xs2. \neg P1 y)$ 
    by (fastforce intro!: list-2-preds-aux)
  then obtain xs1 x xs2 where xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 P2 x ( $\forall y \in set xs2. \neg P1 y$ )
    by auto
  hence  $\exists ys1 y ys2. x \# xs2 = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2 \wedge P2 y \wedge (\forall z \in set ys2. \neg P2 z)$ 
    by (auto intro!: split-list-last-prop)
  then obtain ys1 y ys2 where x # xs2 = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2 P2 y ( $\forall z \in set ys2. \neg P2 z$ )
    by auto
  hence  $(\forall z \in set ys2. \neg P1 z \wedge \neg P2 z)$ 
    using ⟨ $\forall y \in set xs2. \neg P1 y$ ⟩ ⟨ $P2 x$ ⟩
    by (metis Un-Iff insert-Iff list.simps(15) set-append)
  moreover have xs = (xs1 @ ys1) @ [y] @ ys2
    using ⟨ $xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2$ ⟩ ⟨ $x \# xs2 = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2$ ⟩
    by auto
  ultimately show ?case
    using ⟨ $P2 y$ ⟩
    by fastforce
qed

lemma list-inter-mem-iff: set xs ∩ s ≠ {}  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists xs1 x xs2. xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge x \in s)$ 
  by (metis append.left-neutral append-Cons disjoint-iff in-set-conv-decomp)
end
theory Pair-Graph
imports
  Main
  Graph-Theory.Rtrancl-On
begin

```

1 A Basic Representation of Diraphs

type-synonym $'v\ dgraph = ('v \times 'v)\ set$

definition $dVs::('v \times 'v)\ set \Rightarrow 'v\ set$ **where**
 $dVs\ G = \bigcup \{\{v1,v2\} \mid v1\ v2. (v1, v2) \in G\}$

lemma *induct-pcpl*:

$\llbracket P []; \bigwedge x. P [x]; \bigwedge x\ y\ zs. P zs \implies P (x \# y \# zs) \rrbracket \implies P xs$
by *induction-schema (pat-completeness, lexicographic-order)*

lemma *induct-pcpl-2*:

$\llbracket P []; \bigwedge x. P [x]; \bigwedge x\ y. P [x,y]; \bigwedge x\ y\ z. P [x,y,z]; \bigwedge w\ x\ y\ z\ zs. P zs \implies P (w \# x \# y \# z \# zs) \rrbracket \implies P xs$
by *induction-schema (pat-completeness, lexicographic-order)*

lemma *dVs-empty[simp]*: $dVs\ \{\} = \{\}$
by (*simp add: dVs-def*)

lemma *dVs-empty-iff[simp]*: $dVs\ E = \{\} \longleftrightarrow E = \{\}$
unfolding *dVs-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *dVsI[intro]*:

assumes $(a, v) \in dG$ **shows** $a \in dVs\ dG$ **and** $v \in dVs\ dG$
using *assms unfolding dVs-def by auto*

lemma *dVsI'*:

assumes $e \in dG$ **shows** $fst\ e \in dVs\ dG$ **and** $snd\ e \in dVs\ dG$
using *assms*
by (*auto intro: dVsI[of fst e snd e]*)

lemma *dVs-union-distr[simp]*: $dVs\ (G \cup H) = dVs\ G \cup dVs\ H$
unfolding *dVs-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *dVs-union-big-distr*: $dVs\ (\bigcup G) = \bigcup (dVs\ ` G)$
apply (*induction G rule: infinite-finite-induct*)
apply *simp-all*
by (*auto simp add: dVs-def*)

lemma *dVs-eq*: $dVs\ E = fst\ ` E \cup snd\ ` E$
by (*induction E rule: infinite-finite-induct*)
(*auto simp: dVs-def intro!: image-eqI, blast+*)

lemma *finite-vertices-iff*: $finite\ (dVs\ E) \longleftrightarrow finite\ E$ (**is** $?L \longleftrightarrow ?R$)
proof
show $?R \implies ?L$
by (*induction E rule: finite-induct*)
(*auto simp: dVs-eq*)
show $?L \implies ?R$

```

proof (rule ccontr)
  show ?L  $\implies$   $\neg$ ?R  $\implies$  False
    unfolding dVs-eq
      using finite-subset subset-fst-snd by fastforce
  qed
qed

abbreviation reachable1 :: ('v × 'v) set  $\Rightarrow$  'v ⇒ 'v ⇒ bool ( $\dashv \rightarrow^{+1} - [100,100]$  40) where
  reachable1 E u v  $\equiv$  (u,v) ∈ E+

definition reachable :: ('v × 'v) set  $\Rightarrow$  'v ⇒ 'v ⇒ bool ( $\dashv \rightarrow^{*1} - [100,100]$  40)
where
  reachable E u v = ( (u,v) ∈ rtrancl-on (dVs E) E)

lemma reachableE[elim?]:
  assumes (u,v) ∈ E
  obtains e where e ∈ E e = (u, v)
  using assms by auto

lemma reachable-refl[intro!, Pure.intro!, simp]: v ∈ dVs E  $\implies$  v  $\rightarrow^* E$  v
  unfolding reachable-def by auto

lemma reachable-trans[trans,intro]:
  assumes u  $\rightarrow^* E$  v v  $\rightarrow^* E$  w shows u  $\rightarrow^* E$  w
  using assms unfolding reachable-def by (rule rtrancl-on-trans)

lemma reachable-edge[dest,intro]: (u,v) ∈ E  $\implies$  u  $\rightarrow^* E$  v
  unfolding reachable-def
  by (auto intro!: rtrancl-consistent-rtrancl-on)

lemma reachable-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step]:
  assumes major: u  $\rightarrow^* E$  v
  and cases:  $\llbracket u \in dVs E \rrbracket \implies P u$ 
     $\wedge x y. \llbracket u \rightarrow^* E x; (x,y) \in E; P x \rrbracket \implies P y$ 
  shows P v
  using assms unfolding reachable-def by (rule rtrancl-on-induct)

lemma converse-reachable-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step, induct pred: reachable]:
  assumes major: u  $\rightarrow^* E$  v
  and cases: v ∈ dVs E  $\implies$  P v
     $\wedge x y. \llbracket (x,y) \in E; y \rightarrow^* E v; P y \rrbracket \implies P x$ 
  shows P u
  using assms unfolding reachable-def by (rule converse-rtrancl-on-induct)

lemma reachable-in-dVs:
  assumes u  $\rightarrow^* E$  v
  shows u ∈ dVs E v ∈ dVs E

```

```

using assms by (induct) (simp-all add: dVsI)

lemma reachable1-in-dVs:
  assumes  $u \rightarrow^+_E v$ 
  shows  $u \in dVs E \ v \in dVs E$ 
  using assms by (induct) (simp-all add: dVsI)

lemma reachable1-reachable[intro]:
   $v \rightarrow^+_E w \implies v \rightarrow^*_E w$ 
  unfolding reachable-def
  by (auto intro: rtrancl-consistent-rtrancl-on simp: dVsI reachable1-in-dVs)

lemmas reachable1-reachableE[elim] = reachable1-reachable[elim-format]

lemma reachable-neq-reachable1[intro]:
  assumes reach:  $v \rightarrow^*_E w$ 
  and neq:  $v \neq w$ 
  shows  $v \rightarrow^+_E w$ 
  using assms
  unfolding reachable-def
  by (auto dest: rtrancl-on-rtranclI rtranclD)

lemmas reachable-neq-reachable1E[elim] = reachable-neq-reachable1[elim-format]

lemma arc-implies-dominates:  $e \in E \implies (\text{fst } e, \text{snd } e) \in E$  by auto

definition neighbourhood::('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v set where
  neighbourhood G u = {v. (u,v) ∈ G}

lemma
  neighbourhoodI[intro]:  $v \in (\text{neighbourhood } G u) \implies (u,v) \in G$  and
  neighbourhoodD[dest]:  $(u,v) \in G \implies v \in (\text{neighbourhood } G u)$ 
  by (auto simp: neighbourhood-def)

definition sources G = {u | u v . (u,v) ∈ G}

definition sinks G = {v | u v . (u,v) ∈ G}

lemma dVs-subset:  $G \subseteq G' \implies dVs G \subseteq dVs G'$ 
  by (auto simp: dVs-def)

lemma dVs-insert[elim]:
   $v \in dVs (\text{insert } (x,y) G) \implies [v = x \implies P; v = y \implies P; v \in dVs G \implies P] \implies P$ 
  by (auto simp: dVs-def)

lemma in-neighbourhood-dVs[simp, intro]:
   $v \in \text{neighbourhood } G u \implies v \in dVs G$ 

```

by auto

lemma *subset-neighbourhood-dVs*[*simp, intro*]:
neighbourhood G u \subseteq *dVs G*
by auto

lemma *in-dVsE*: *v* \in *dVs G* \implies $\llbracket (\bigwedge u. (u, v) \in G \implies P); (\bigwedge u. (v, u) \in G \implies P) \rrbracket \implies P$
 $v \notin dVs G \implies (\llbracket (\bigwedge u. (u, v) \notin G); (\bigwedge u. (v, u) \notin G) \rrbracket \implies P) \implies P$
by (*auto simp: dVs-def*)

lemma *neighoubrhood-union*[*simp*]: *neighbourhood (G \cup G')* *u* = *neighbourhood G u* \cup *neighbourhood G' u*
by (*auto simp: neighbourhood-def*)

lemma *vs-are-gen*: *dVs (set E-impl)* = *set (map prod.fst E-impl) \cup set (map prod.snd E-impl)*
by (*induction E-impl*) *auto*

lemma *dVs-swap*: *dVs (prod.swap ` E)* = *dVs E*
by (*auto simp add: dVs-def*)

end

theory *Vwalk*
imports *Pair-Graph*
begin

2 A Theory on Vertex Walks in a Digraph

context **fixes** *G* :: *'v dgraph* **begin**
inductive *vwalk* **where**
vwalk0: *vwalk []* |
vwalk1: *v* \in *dVs G* \implies *vwalk [v]* |
vwalk2: *(u,v) ∈ G* \implies *vwalk (v#vs) \implies vwalk (u#v#vs)*
end
declare *vwalk0*[*simp*]

inductive-simps *vwalk-1*[*simp*]: *vwalk E [v]*

inductive-simps *vwalk-2*[*simp*]: *vwalk E (u # v # vs)*

definition *vwalk-bet*::(*'v × 'v*) *set* \Rightarrow *'v* \Rightarrow *'v list* \Rightarrow *'v* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
vwalk-bet G u p v = (*vwalk G p* \wedge *p* \neq $[]$ \wedge *hd p* = *u* \wedge *last p* = *v*)

lemma *vwalk-then-edge*: *vwalk-bet dG u p v* \implies *u ≠ v* \implies $(\exists v''. (u, v'') \in dG)$
by (*cases p; auto split: if-splits simp: neq-Nil-conv vwalk-bet-def*)

lemma *vwalk-then-in-dVs*: *vwalk dG p* \implies *v* \in *set p* \implies *v* \in *dVs dG*
by (*induction rule: vwalk.induct*) (*auto simp: dVs-def*)

```

lemma vwalk-cons: vwalk dG (v1 # v2 # p)  $\implies$  (v1, v2)  $\in$  dG
  by simp

lemma hd-of-vwalk-bet:
  vwalk-bet dG v p v'  $\implies$   $\exists p'. p = v \# p'$ 
  by(auto simp: neq-Nil-conv vwalk-bet-def)

lemma hd-of-vwalk-bet':
  vwalk-bet dG v p v'  $\implies$  v = hd p
  by(auto simp: neq-Nil-conv vwalk-bet-def)

— TODO: intro

lemma hd-of-vwalk-bet'': vwalk-bet dG u p v  $\implies$  u  $\in$  set p
  using hd-of-vwalk-bet
  by force

lemma last-of-vwalk-bet:
  vwalk-bet dG v p v'  $\implies$  v' = last p
  by(auto simp: neq-Nil-conv vwalk-bet-def)

lemma last-of-vwalk-bet':
  vwalk-bet dG v p v'  $\implies$   $\exists p'. p = p' @ [v']$ 
  by(auto simp: vwalk-bet-def dest: append-butlast-last-id[symmetric])+

lemma append-vwalk-pref: vwalk dG (p1 @ p2)  $\implies$  vwalk dG p1
  by (induction p1) (fastforce intro: vwalk.intros elim: vwalk.cases simp: dVsI)+

lemma append-vwalk-suff: vwalk dG (p1 @ p2)  $\implies$  vwalk dG p2
  by (induction p1) (fastforce intro: vwalk.intros elim: vwalk.cases simp:)+

lemma append-vwalk: vwalk dG p1  $\implies$  vwalk dG p2  $\implies$  (p1  $\neq$  []  $\implies$  p2  $\neq$  [])
 $\implies$  (last p1, hd p2)  $\in$  dG  $\implies$  vwalk dG (p1 @ p2)
  by (induction p1) (fastforce intro: vwalk.intros elim: vwalk.cases simp: dVsI)+

— TODO: dest

lemma split-vwalk:
  vwalk-bet dG v1 (p1 @ v2 # p2) v3  $\implies$  vwalk-bet dG v2 (v2 # p2) v3
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def
  proof (induction p1)
    case (Cons v p1)
    then show ?case
      by (auto intro: append-vwalk-suff[where ?p1.0 = v1 # p1] simp add: vwalk-then-in-dVs
            vwalk-bet-def)
  qed auto

lemma vwalk-bet-cons:
  vwalk-bet dG v (v # p) u  $\implies$  p  $\neq$  []  $\implies$  vwalk-bet dG (hd p) p u

```

```

by(auto simp: neq-Nil-conv vwalk-bet-def)

lemma vwalk-bet-cons-2:
  vwalk-bet dG v p v'  $\Rightarrow$  p  $\neq$  []  $\Rightarrow$  vwalk-bet dG v (v # tl p) v'
  by(auto simp: neq-Nil-conv vwalk-bet-def)

lemma vwalk-bet-snoc:
  vwalk-bet dG v' (p @ [v]) v''  $\Rightarrow$  v = v''
  by(auto simp: neq-Nil-conv vwalk-bet-def)

lemma vwalk-bet-vwalk:
  p  $\neq$  []  $\Rightarrow$  vwalk-bet dG (hd p) p (last p)  $\longleftrightarrow$  vwalk dG p
  by(auto simp: neq-Nil-conv vwalk-bet-def)

lemma vwalk-snoc-edge': vwalk dG (p @ [v])  $\Rightarrow$  (v, v')  $\in$  dG  $\Rightarrow$  vwalk dG ((p @ [v]) @ [v'])
  by (rule append-vwalk) (auto simp add: dVs-def)

lemma vwalk-snoc-edge: vwalk dG (p @ [v])  $\Rightarrow$  (v, v')  $\in$  dG  $\Rightarrow$  vwalk dG (p @ [v, v'])
  using vwalk-snoc-edge'
  by simp

lemma vwalk-snoc-edge-2: vwalk dG (p @ [v, v'])  $\Rightarrow$  (v, v')  $\in$  dG
  using append-vwalk-suff[where ?p2.0 = [v, v']]
  by auto

lemma vwalk-append-edge: vwalk dG (p1 @ p2)  $\Rightarrow$  p1  $\neq$  []  $\Rightarrow$  p2  $\neq$  []  $\Rightarrow$  (last p1, hd p2)  $\in$  dG
  by (induction p1) (auto simp: vwalk-then-in-dVs neq-Nil-conv)

lemma vwalk-transitive-rel:
  assumes ( $\bigwedge x y z. R x y \Rightarrow R y z \Rightarrow R x z$ ) ( $\bigwedge v1 v2. (v1, v2) \in dG \Rightarrow R v1 v2$ )
  shows vwalk dG (v#vs)  $\Rightarrow$  v'  $\in$  set vs  $\Rightarrow$  R v v'
  proof(induction vs arbitrary: v v')
    case (Cons v'' vs)
    hence R v v''
    using assms(2)
    by simp
    thus ?case
      proof(cases v' = v'')
        case False
        thus ?thesis
          apply(intro assms(1)[OF ‹R v v''›] Cons)
          using Cons.prems
          by auto
        qed simp
      qed auto

```

```

lemma vwalk-transitive-rel':
  assumes ( $\bigwedge x y z. R x y \Rightarrow R y z \Rightarrow R x z$ ) ( $\bigwedge v1 v2. (v1, v2) \in dG \Rightarrow R v1 v2$ )
  shows vwalk dG (vs @ [v])  $\Rightarrow v' \in set\ vs \Rightarrow R v' v$ 
proof(induction vs arbitrary: v v' rule: rev-induct)
  case (snoc v'' vs)
  hence R v'' v
  by(auto intro: assms vwalk-snoc-edge-2)
  thus ?case
  proof(cases v' = v'')
    case True
    then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: <R v'' v>)
  next
    case False
    thus ?thesis
    apply(intro assms(1)[OF - <R v'' v>] snoc append-vwalk-pref[where ?p1.0 =
  vs @ [v'']])
    using snoc(2,3)
    by auto
  qed
qed auto

```

```

fun edges-of-vwalk where
  edges-of-vwalk [] = []
  edges-of-vwalk [v] = []
  edges-of-vwalk (v#v'#l) = (v, v') # edges-of-vwalk (v'#l)

lemma vwalk-ball-edges: vwalk E p  $\Rightarrow b \in set\ (edges-of-vwalk\ p) \Rightarrow b \in E$ 
  by (induction p rule: edges-of-vwalk.induct, auto)

lemma edges-of-vwalk-index:
  Suc i < length p  $\Rightarrow edges-of-vwalk\ p ! i = (p ! i, p ! Suc\ i)$ 
proof (induction i arbitrary: p)
  case (Suc i)
  then obtain u v ps where p = u#v#ps by (auto dest!: Suc-leI simp: Suc-le-length-iff)
  hence edges-of-vwalk (v#ps) ! i = ((v#ps) ! i, (v#ps) ! Suc i) using Suc.IH
  Suc.psms by simp
  then show ?case using <p = u#v#ps> by simp
qed (auto dest!: Suc-leI simp: Suc-le-length-iff)

lemma edges-of-vwalk-length: length (edges-of-vwalk p) = length p - 1
  by (induction p rule: edges-of-vwalk.induct, auto)

```

With the given assumptions we can only obtain an outgoing edge from v.

lemma edges-of-vwalk-for-inner:

```

assumes  $p ! i = v$   $Suc i < length p$ 
obtains  $w$  where  $edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk p ! i = (v, w)$ 
by (simp add: assms edges-of-vwalk-index)

```

For an incoming edge we need an additional assumption ($\theta < i$).

```

lemma edges-of-vwalk-for-inner':
assumes  $p ! (Suc i) = v$   $Suc i < length p$ 
obtains  $u$  where  $(u, v) = edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk p ! i$ 
using assms by (simp add: edges-of-vwalk-index)

```

```

lemma hd-edges-neq-last:
 $\llbracket (last p, hd p) \notin set (edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk p); hd p \neq last p; p \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $hd (edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk (last p \# p)) \neq last (edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk (last p \# p))$ 
by (induction p) (auto elim: edges-of-vwalk.elims)

```

```

lemma v-in-edge-in-vwalk:
assumes  $(u, v) \in set (edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk p)$ 
shows  $u \in set p$   $v \in set p$ 
using assms
by (induction p rule: edges-of-vwalk.induct) auto

```

```

lemma distinct-edges-of-vwalk:
distinct p  $\implies$  distinct (edges-of-vwalk p)
by (induction p rule: edges-of-vwalk.induct) (auto dest: v-in-edge-in-vwalk)

```

```

lemma distinct-edges-of-vwalk-cons:
distinct (edges-of-vwalk (v # p))  $\implies$  distinct (edges-of-vwalk p)
by (cases p; simp)

```

```

lemma tl-vwalk-is-vwalk: vwalk E p  $\implies$  vwalk E (tl p)
by (induction p rule: vwalk.induct; simp)

```

```

lemma vwalk-concat:
assumes vwalk E p vwalk E q  $q \neq []$   $p \neq [] \implies last p = hd q$ 
shows vwalk E (p @ tl q)
using assms
by (induction p) (simp-all add: tl-vwalk-is-vwalk)

```

```

lemma edges-of-vwalk-append-2:
 $p' \neq [] \implies edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk (p @ p') = edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk (p @ [hd p']) @ edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk p'$ 
by (induction p rule: induct-list012) (auto intro: list.exhaust[of p'])

```

```

lemma edges-of-vwalk-append:  $\exists ep.$   $edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk (p @ p') = ep @ edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk p'$ 
by (cases p' = []) (auto dest: edges-of-vwalk-append-2)

```

```

lemma append-butlast-last-cancel:  $p \neq [] \implies butlast p @ last p \# p' = p @ p'$ 

```

by simp

```

lemma edges-of-vwalk-append-3:
  assumes p ≠ []
  shows edges-of-vwalk (p @ p') = edges-of-vwalk p @ edges-of-vwalk (last p # p')
  using assms
  by (auto simp flip: append-butlast-last-cancel simp: edges-of-vwalk-append-2)

lemma vwalk-vertex-has-edge:
  assumes length p ≥ 2 v ∈ set p
  obtains e u where e ∈ set (edges-of-vwalk p) e = (u, v) ∨ e = (v, u)
  proof –
    obtain i where idef: p ! i = v i < length p
    using assms(2) by (auto simp: in-set-conv-nth)
    have eodplength': Suc (length (edges-of-vwalk p)) = length p
    using assms(1) by (auto simp: edges-of-vwalk-length)
    hence eodplength: length (edges-of-vwalk p) ≥ 1 using assms(1) by simp

    from idef consider (nil) i = 0 | (gt) i > 0 Suc i < length p | (last) Suc i =
    length p
    by linarith
    thus ?thesis
    proof cases
      case nil
      hence edges-of-vwalk p ! 0 = (p ! 0, p ! 1) using edges-of-vwalk-index assms(1)
      by force
      then show ?thesis using that nil idef eodplength
      by (force simp: in-set-conv-nth)
    next
      case gt
      then obtain w where w: (v, w) = edges-of-vwalk p ! i
      by (auto elim: edges-of-vwalk-for-inner[OF idef(1)])
      have i < length (edges-of-vwalk p)
      using eodplength' gt(2) by auto
      then show ?thesis using that w[symmetric] nth-mem by blast
    next
      case last
      then obtain w where w: (w, v) = edges-of-vwalk p ! (i - 1)
      using edges-of-vwalk-for-inner'[of p i - 1] eodplength' eodplength
      by (auto simp: idef)
      have i - 1 < length (edges-of-vwalk p)
      using eodplength eodplength' last by linarith
      then show ?thesis using that w[symmetric] nth-mem by blast
    qed
  qed

lemma v-in-edge-in-vwalk-inj:
  assumes e ∈ set (edges-of-vwalk p)
  obtains u v where e = (u, v)

```

by fastforce

```
lemma v-in-edge-in-vwalk-gen:  
  assumes e ∈ set (edges-of-vwalk p) e = (u, v)  
  shows u ∈ set p v ∈ set p  
  using assms v-in-edge-in-vwalk by simp-all
```

```
lemma edges-of-vwalk-dVs: dVs (set (edges-of-vwalk p)) ⊆ set p  
  by (auto intro: v-in-edge-in-vwalk simp: dVs-def)
```

```
lemma last-v-snd-last-e:  
  assumes length p ≥ 2  
  shows last p = snd (last (edges-of-vwalk p)) — is this the best formulation for  
  this?  
  using assms  
  by (induction p rule: induct-list012)  
    (auto split: if-splits elim: edges-of-vwalk.elims simp: Suc-leI)
```

```
lemma hd-v-fst-hd-e:  
  assumes length p ≥ 2  
  shows hd p = fst (hd (edges-of-vwalk p))  
  using assms  
  by (auto dest: Suc-leI simp: Suc-le-length-iff numeral-2-eq-2)
```

```
lemma last-in-edge:  
  p ≠ [] ⇒ ∃ u. (u, last p) ∈ set (edges-of-vwalk (v # p)) ∧ u ∈ set (v # p)  
  by (induction p arbitrary: v) auto
```

```
lemma edges-of-vwalk-append-subset:  
  shows set (edges-of-vwalk p') ⊆ set (edges-of-vwalk (p @ p'))  
  by (fastforce intro: exE[OF edges-of-vwalk-append, of p p'])
```

```
lemma nonempty-vwalk-vwalk-bet[intro?]:  
  assumes vwalk E p p ≠ [] hd p = u last p = v  
  shows vwalk-bet E u p v  
  using assms  
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def  
  by blast
```

```
lemma vwalk-bet-nonempty:  
  assumes vwalk-bet E u p v  
  shows [simp]: p ≠ []  
  using assms  
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def by blast
```

```
lemma vwalk-bet-nonempty-vwalk[elim]:  
  assumes vwalk-bet E u p v  
  shows vwalk E p p ≠ [] hd p = u last p = v  
  using assms
```

```

unfolding vwalk-bet-def by blast+

lemma vwalk-bet-reflexive[intro]:
  assumes w ∈ dVs E
  shows vwalk-bet E w [w] w
  using assms
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def by simp

lemma singleton-hd-last: q ≠ []  $\implies$  tl q = []  $\implies$  hd q = last q
  by (cases q) simp-all

lemma singleton-hd-last': q ≠ []  $\implies$  butlast q = []  $\implies$  hd q = last q
  by (cases q) auto

lemma vwalk-bet-transitive:
  assumes vwalk-bet E u p v vwalk-bet E v q w
  shows vwalk-bet E u (p @ tl q) w
  using assms
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def
  by (auto intro: vwalk-concat simp: last-append singleton-hd-last last-tl)

lemma vwalk-bet-in-dVs:
  assumes vwalk-bet E a p b
  shows set p ⊆ dVs E
  using assms vwalk-then-in-dVs
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def by fast

lemma vwalk-bet-endpoints:
  assumes vwalk-bet E u p v
  shows [simp]: u ∈ dVs E
  and [simp]: v ∈ dVs E
  using assms vwalk-then-in-dVs
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def by fastforce+

lemma vwalk-bet-pref:
  assumes vwalk-bet E u (pr @ [x] @ su) v
  shows vwalk-bet E u (pr @ [x]) x
  using assms
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def
  by (auto simp: append-vwalk-pref) (simp add: hd-append)

lemma vwalk-bet-suff:
  assumes vwalk-bet E u (pr @ [x] @ su) v
  shows vwalk-bet E x (x # su) v
  using append-vwalk-suff assms
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def by auto

lemma edges-are-vwalk-bet:
  assumes (v, w) ∈ E

```

```

shows vwalk-bet E v [v, w] w
unfolding vwalk-bet-def
using assms
by (simp add: dVsI)

lemma induct-vwalk-bet[case-names path1 path2, consumes 1, induct set: vwalk-bet]:
assumes vwalk-bet E a p b
assumes Path1:  $\bigwedge v. v \in dVs E \implies P E [v] v v$ 
assumes Path2:  $\bigwedge v' vs b. (v, v') \in E \implies vwalk-bet E v' (v' \# vs) b \implies P E (v' \# vs) v' b \implies P E (v \# v' \# vs) v b$ 
shows P E p a b
proof -
have vwalk E p p  $\neq []$  hd p = a last p = b using assms(1) by auto
thus ?thesis
proof (induction p arbitrary: a b)
  case vwalk0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case vwalk1
  then show ?case using Path1 by fastforce
next
  case (vwalk2 v v' vs a b)
  then have vwalk-bet E v' (v' \# vs) b
    by (simp add: vwalk2.hyps(1) vwalk-bet-def)
  then show ?case using vwalk2 Path2
    by auto
qed
qed

lemma vwalk-append:
assumes vwalk E xs vwalk E ys last xs = hd ys
shows vwalk E (xs @ tl ys)
using assms vwalk-concat by fastforce

lemma vwalk-append2:
assumes vwalk E (xs @ [x]) vwalk E (x # ys)
shows vwalk E (xs @ x # ys)
using assms by (auto dest: vwalk-append)

lemma vwalk-appendD-last:
vwalk E (xs @ [x, y])  $\implies$  vwalk E (xs @ [x])
by (simp add: append-vwalk-pref)

lemma vwalk-ConsD:
vwalk E (x # xs)  $\implies$  vwalk E xs
by (auto dest: tl-vwalk-is-vwalk)

lemmas vwalkD = vwalk-ConsD append-vwalk-pref append-vwalk-suff

```

```

lemma vwalk-alt-induct[consumes 1, case-names Single Snoc]:
assumes
  vwalk E p P [] ( $\bigwedge x. P [x]$ )
   $\bigwedge y x xs. (y, x) \in E \implies vwalk E (xs @ [y]) \implies P (xs @ [y]) \implies P (xs @ [y, x])$ 
shows P p
using assms(1)
proof (induction rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by (simp add: assms)
next
  case (snoc x xs)
  then show ?case
    by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) (auto intro!: assms simp add: vwalk-snoc-edge-2
append-vwalk-pref)
qed

lemma vwalk-append-single:
assumes vwalk E p (last p, x)  $\in E$ 
shows vwalk E (p @ [x])
using assms
by (auto intro!: append-vwalk dest: dVsI)

lemmas vwalk-decomp = append-vwalk-pref append-vwalk-suff vwalk-append-edge

lemma vwalk-rotate:
assumes vwalk E (x # xs @ y # ys @ [x])
shows vwalk E (y # ys @ x # xs @ [y])
proof -
  from vwalk-decomp[of E x # xs y # ys @ [x]] assms have
    vwalk E (x # xs) vwalk E (y # ys @ [x]) (last (x # xs), y)  $\in E$ 
    by auto
  then have vwalk E (x # xs @ [y])
    by (auto dest: vwalk-append-single)
  from vwalk-append[OF vwalk E (y # ys @ [x]) this] show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma vwalk-bet-nonempty'[simp]:  $\neg vwalk\text{-}\text{bet } E u [] v$ 
unfolding vwalk-bet-def by simp

lemma vwalk-ConsE:
assumes vwalk E (a # p) p  $\neq []$ 
obtains e where e  $\in E$  e = (a, hd p) vwalk E p
using assms
by (metis vwalk-2 hd-Cons-tl)

lemma vwalk-reachable:


$p \neq [] \implies vwalk E p \implies \text{hd } p \rightarrow^*_E \text{last } p$

by (induction p rule: list-nonempty-induct)

```

(auto elim!: vwalk-ConsE simp: reachable-def converse-rtrancl-on-into-rtrancl-on dVsI)

lemma vwalk-reachable':
 $vwalk E p \implies p \neq [] \implies hd p = u \implies last p = v \implies u \xrightarrow{*} E v$
by (auto dest: vwalk-reachable)

lemma vwalkI: $(x, hd p) \in E \implies vwalk E p \implies vwalk E (x \# p)$
by (induction p) (auto simp: dVsI)

lemma reachable-vwalk:
assumes $u \xrightarrow{*} E v$
shows $\exists p. hd p = u \wedge last p = v \wedge vwalk E p \wedge p \neq []$
using assms
apply induction
apply force
apply clarsimp
subgoal for $x p$
by (auto intro!: exI[where $x=x\#p$] vwalkI)
done

lemma reachable-vwalk-iff:
 $u \xrightarrow{*} E v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. hd p = u \wedge last p = v \wedge vwalk E p \wedge p \neq [])$
by (auto simp: vwalk-reachable reachable-vwalk)

lemma reachable-vwalk-bet-iff:
 $u \xrightarrow{*} E v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. vwalk-bet E u p v)$
by (auto simp: reachable-vwalk-iff vwalk-bet-def)

lemma reachable-vwalk-betD:
 $vwalk-bet E u p v \implies u \xrightarrow{*} E v$
using iffD2[OF reachable-vwalk-bet-iff]
by force

lemma vwalk-reachable1:
 $vwalk E (u \# p @ [v]) \implies u \xrightarrow{+} E v$
by (induction p arbitrary: u) (auto simp add: trancl-into-trancl2)

lemma reachable1-vwalk:
assumes $u \xrightarrow{+} E v$
shows $\exists p. vwalk E (u \# p @ [v])$
proof –
from assms **obtain** w **where** $(u,w) \in E$ $w \xrightarrow{*} E v$
by (meson converse-tranclE reachable1-in-dVs(2) reachable1-reachable reachable-refl)
from reachable-vwalk[OF this(2)] **obtain** p **where** $*: hd p = w$ $last p = v$ $vwalk E p p \neq []$
by auto
then obtain p' **where** [simp]: $p = p' @ [v]$

```

by (auto intro!: append-butlast-last-id[symmetric])
with ⟨(u,w) ∈ E⟩ * show ?thesis
  by (auto intro: vwalkI)
qed

lemma reachable1-vwalk-iff:
  u →+E v ↔ (exists p. vwalk E (u # p @ [v]))
  by (auto simp: vwalk-reachable1 reachable1-vwalk)

lemma reachable-vwalk-iff2:
  u →*E v ↔ (u = v ∧ u ∈ dVs E ∨ (exists p. vwalk E (u # p @ [v])))
  by (auto dest: reachable1-vwalk simp: reachable-in-dVs vwalk-reachable1 reachable1-reachable)

lemma vwalk-remove-cycleE:
  assumes vwalk E (u # p @ [v])
  obtains p' where vwalk E (u # p' @ [v])
    distinct p' u ∉ set p' v ∉ set p' set p' ⊆ set p
  using assms
proof (induction length p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case less
  note prems = less.prems(2) and intro = less.prems(1) and IH = less.hyps
  consider
    distinct p u ∉ set p v ∉ set p | u ∈ set p | v ∈ set p | ¬ distinct p by auto
  then consider (goal) ?case
    | (a) as bs where p = as @ u # bs | (b) as bs where p = as @ v # bs
    | (between) x as bs cs where p = as @ x # bs @ x # cs
  using prems
  by (cases, auto dest: not-distinct-decomp split-list intro: intro)
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    case a
    with prems show ?thesis
      by – (rule IH[where p = bs], auto 4 3 intro: intro dest: vwalkD)
  next
    case b
    with prems have vwalk E (u # as @ v # [] @ (bs @ [v])) by simp
    then have vwalk E (u # as @ [v]) by (auto simp: append-vwalk-pref)
    with b show ?thesis
      by – (rule IH[where p = as], auto 4 3 intro: intro)
  next
    case between
    with prems have expanded: vwalk E ((u # as @ x # bs) @ x # cs @ [v]) by
      simp
    then have xv: vwalk E (x # cs @ [v]) by (rule append-vwalk-suff)
    have ux: vwalk E ((u # as) @ [x]) using append-vwalk-pref expanded by force
    with xv have vwalk E ((u # as) @ x # cs @ [v])
      using vwalk-append2[OF ux xv] by auto
    with between show ?thesis

```

```

by - (rule IH[where  $p = as @ x \# cs$ ], auto 4 3 intro: intro)
qed
qed

abbreviation closed-vwalk-bet :: ('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v list ⇒ 'v ⇒ bool where
closed-vwalk-bet E c v ≡ vwalk-bet E v c v ∧ Suc 0 < length c

lemma edge-iff-vwalk-bet:  $(u, v) \in E \equiv vwalk-bet E u [u, v] v$ 
by (auto simp: edges-are-vwalk-bet vwalk-bet-def dVsI)

lemma vwalk-bet-in-vertices:  $vwalk-bet E u p v \implies w \in set p \implies w \in dVs E$ 
by (auto intro: vwalk-then-in-dVs)

lemma vwalk-bet-hd-neq-last-implies-edges-nonempty:
assumes vwalk-bet E u p v
assumes  $u \neq v$ 
shows  $E \neq \{\}$ 
using assms
by (induction p) (auto dest: vwalk-then-edge)

lemma vwalk-bet-edges-in-edges:  $vwalk-bet E u p v \implies set (edges-of-vwalk p) \subseteq E$ 
by (auto simp add: vwalk-bet-def intro: vwalk-ball-edges)

lemma vwalk-bet-prefix-is-vwalk-bet:
assumes  $p \neq []$ 
assumes vwalk-bet E u (p @ q) v
shows vwalk-bet E u p (last p)
using assms
by (auto simp: vwalk-bet-def dest: append-vwalk-pref)

lemma vwalk-bet-suffix-is-vwalk-bet:
assumes  $q \neq []$ 
assumes vwalk-bet E u (p @ q) v
shows vwalk-bet E (hd q) q v
using assms
by (auto simp: vwalk-bet-def dest: append-vwalk-suff)

lemma vwalk-bet-append-append-is-vwalk-bet:
assumes vwalk-bet E u p v
assumes vwalk-bet E v q w
assumes vwalk-bet E w r x
shows vwalk-bet E u (p @ tl q @ tl r) x
using assms
by (auto dest: vwalk-bet-transitive)

lemma
assumes  $p \neq []$ 
shows edges-of-vwalk (p @ q) = edges-of-vwalk p @ edges-of-vwalk ([last p] @ q)
using assms

```

```

by (simp add: edges-of-vwalk-append-3)

fun is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp :: ('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v list ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v list × 'v list ⇒
bool where
  is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp E p v (q, r) ←→ p = q @ tl r ∧ (∃ u w. vwalk-bet E
u q v ∧ vwalk-bet E v r w)

definition vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp :: ('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v list ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v list × 'v
list where
  vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp E p v = ( SOME qr. is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp E p v
qr)

lemma vwalk-bet-vertex-decompE:
assumes p-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u p v
assumes p-decomp: p = xs @ y # ys
obtains q r where
  p = q @ tl r
  q = xs @ [y]
  r = y # ys
  vwalk-bet E u q y
  vwalk-bet E y r v
using assms
by (simp add: vwalk-bet-pref split-vwalk)

lemma vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp-is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp:
assumes p-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u p w
assumes v-in-p: v ∈ set p
shows is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp E p v (vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp E p v)
proof -
  obtain xs ys where
    p = xs @ v # ys
    using v-in-p by (auto simp: in-set-conv-decomp)
  with p-vwalk
  obtain q r where
    p = q @ tl r
    vwalk-bet E u q v
    vwalk-bet E v r w
    by (blast elim: vwalk-bet-vertex-decompE)
  hence is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp E p v (q, r)
    by (simp add: vwalk-bet-def)
  hence ∃ qr. is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp E p v qr
    by blast
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp-def
    ..
qed

lemma vwalk-bet-vertex-decompE-2:

```

```

assumes p-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u p w
assumes v-in-p: v ∈ set p
assumes qr-def: vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp E p v = (q, r)
obtains
  p = q @ tl r
  vwalk-bet E u q v
  vwalk-bet E v r w
proof
  have *: is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp E p v (q, r)
  using assms by (auto dest: vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp-is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp)
  then obtain u' w' where
    p-decomp: p = q @ tl r and
    q-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u' q v and
    r-vwalk: vwalk-bet E v r w'
    by auto
  hence vwalk-bet E u' p w' by (simp add: vwalk-bet-transitive)
  hence u' = u w' = w using p-vwalk by (simp-all add: vwalk-bet-def)
  thus
    p = q @ tl r
    vwalk-bet E u q v
    vwalk-bet E v r w'
    using p-decomp q-vwalk r-vwalk by simp-all
qed

```

definition vtrail :: ('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v list ⇒ 'v ⇒ bool **where**
 $vtrail E u p v = (\text{vwalk-bet } E u p v \wedge \text{distinct}(\text{edges-of-vwalk } p))$

abbreviation closed-vtrail :: ('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v list ⇒ 'v ⇒ bool **where**
 $\text{closed-vtrail } E c v \equiv vtrail E v c v \wedge \text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } c$

lemma closed-vtrail-implies-Cons:
assumes closed-vtrail E c v
shows c = v # tl c
using assms
by (auto simp add: vtrail-def vwalk-bet-def)

lemma tl-non-empty-conv:
shows tl l ≠ [] ↔ Suc 0 < length l
proof –
have tl l ≠ [] ↔ 0 < length (tl l)
by blast
also have ... ↔ Suc 0 < length l
by simp
finally show ?thesis
.

qed

lemma closed-vtrail-implies-tl-nonempty:

```

assumes closed-vtrail E c v
shows tl c ≠ []
using assms
by (simp add: tl-non-empty-conv)

lemma vtrail-in-vertices:
vtrail E u p v ⟹ w ∈ set p ⟹ w ∈ dVs E
by (auto simp add: vtrail-def intro: vwalk-bet-in-vertices)

lemma
assumes vtrail E u p v
shows vtrail-hd-in-vertices: u ∈ dVs E
and vtrail-last-in-vertices: v ∈ dVs E
using assms
by (auto intro: vwalk-bet-endpoints simp: vtrail-def)

lemma list-set-tl: x ∈ set (tl xs) ⟹ x ∈ set xs
by (cases xs) auto

lemma closed-vtrail-hd-tl-in-vertices:
assumes closed-vtrail E c v
shows hd (tl c) ∈ dVs E
using assms
by (auto intro!: vtrail-in-vertices simp flip: tl-non-empty-conv simp add: list-set-tl)

lemma vtrail-prefix-is-vtrail:
notes vtrail-def [simp]
assumes p ≠ []
assumes vtrail E u (p @ q) v
shows vtrail E u p (last p)
using assms
by (auto simp: vwalk-bet-prefix-is-vwalk-bet edges-of-vwalk-append-3)

lemma vtrail-suffix-is-vtrail:
notes vtrail-def [simp]
assumes q ≠ []
assumes vtrail E u (p @ q) v
shows vtrail E (hd q) q v
using assms
by (auto simp: vwalk-bet-suffix-is-vwalk-bet edges-of-vwalk-append-2[OF `q ≠ []`])

definition distinct-vwalk-bet :: ('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v list ⇒ 'v ⇒ bool where
distinct-vwalk-bet E u p v = ( vwalk-bet E u p v ∧ distinct p)

lemma distinct-vwalk-bet-length-le-card-vertices:
assumes distinct-vwalk-bet E u p v
assumes finite E
shows length p ≤ card (dVs E)
using assms

```

```

unfolding distinct-vwalk-bet-def
by (auto dest!: distinct-card[symmetric] intro!: card-mono simp: vwalk-bet-in-vertices
finite-vertices-iff)

lemma distinct-vwalk-bet-triples-finite:
assumes finite E
shows finite {(p, u, v). distinct-vwalk-bet E u p v}
proof (rule finite-subset)
  have  $\bigwedge p u v. \text{vwalk-bet } E u p v \implies \text{distinct } p \implies \text{length } p \leq \text{card } (\text{dVs } E)$ 
  by (auto intro!: distinct-vwalk-bet-length-le-card-vertices simp: distinct-vwalk-bet-def
assms)
  thus {(p, u, v). distinct-vwalk-bet E u p v}  $\subseteq$ 
  {p. set p  $\subseteq$  dVs E  $\wedge$  length p  $\leq$  card (dVs E)}  $\times$  dVs E  $\times$  dVs E
  by (auto simp: distinct-vwalk-bet-def vwalk-bet-in-vertices)
  show finite ...
  by (auto intro!: finite-cartesian-product finite-lists-length-le
simp: assms finite-vertices-iff)
qed

lemma distinct-vwalk-bets-finite:
finite E  $\implies$  finite {p. distinct-vwalk-bet E u p v}
by (rule finite-surj[OF distinct-vwalk-bet-triples-finite]) auto

```

3 Vwalks to paths (as opposed to arc walks (*a walk-to-a path before*)

```

fun is-closed-decomp :: ('v × 'v) set  $\Rightarrow$  'v list  $\Rightarrow$  'v list × 'v list × 'v list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  is-closed-decomp E p (q, r, s)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  p = q @ tl r @ tl s  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\exists u v w. \text{vwalk-bet } E u q v \wedge \text{closed-vwalk-bet } E r v \wedge \text{vwalk-bet } E v s w$ )  $\wedge$ 
  distinct q

definition closed-vwalk-bet-decomp :: ('v × 'v) set  $\Rightarrow$  'v list  $\Rightarrow$  'v list × 'v list ×
'v list where
  closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p = ( SOME qrs. is-closed-decomp E p qrs)

lemma closed-vwalk-bet-decompE:
assumes p-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u p v
assumes p-decomp: p = xs @ y # ys @ y # zs
obtains q r s where
  p = q @ tl r @ tl s
  q = xs @ [y]
  r = y # ys @ [y]
  s = y # zs
  vwalk-bet E u q y
  vwalk-bet E y r y
  vwalk-bet E y s v

```

```

using assms
by auto (metis Cons-eq-appendI vwalk-bet-vertex-decompE)

lemma closed-vwalk-bet-decomp-is-closed-decomp:
  assumes p-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u p v
  assumes p-not-distinct:  $\neg$  distinct p
  shows is-closed-decomp E p (closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p)
proof -
  obtain xs y ys zs where
    p = xs @ y # ys @ y # zs and
    xs-distinct: distinct xs and
    y-not-in-xs: y  $\notin$  set xs
    using p-not-distinct not-distinct-decomp
    by (smt append.assoc append.simps(2) in-set-conv-decomp-first not-distinct-conv-prefix)
    from p-vwalk this(1)
    obtain q r s where
      p = q @ tl r @ tl s
      q = xs @ [y]
      r = y # ys @ [y]
      s = y # zs
      vwalk-bet E u q y
      vwalk-bet E y r y
      vwalk-bet E y s v
      by (erule closed-vwalk-bet-decompE)
    moreover hence
      distinct q
      Suc 0 < length r
      using xs-distinct y-not-in-xs
      by simp+
    ultimately have
       $\exists q r s.$ 
      p = q @ tl r @ tl s  $\wedge$ 
      ( $\exists u v w.$  vwalk-bet E u q v  $\wedge$  closed-vwalk-bet E r v  $\wedge$  vwalk-bet E v s w)  $\wedge$ 
      distinct q
      by blast
    hence  $\exists qrs.$  is-closed-decomp E p qrs by simp
    thus ?thesis unfolding closed-vwalk-bet-decomp-def ..
  qed

lemma closed-vwalk-bet-decompE-2:
  assumes p-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u p v
  assumes p-not-distinct:  $\neg$  distinct p
  assumes qrs-def: closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p = (q, r, s)
  obtains
    p = q @ tl r @ tl s
     $\exists w.$  vwalk-bet E u q w  $\wedge$  closed-vwalk-bet E r w  $\wedge$  vwalk-bet E w s v
    distinct q
proof -
  have is-closed-decomp E p (q, r, s)

```

```

unfolding qrs-def[symmetric]
using p-vwalk p-not-distinct
by (rule closed-vwalk-bet-decomp-is-closed-decomp)
then obtain u' w' v' where
  p-decomp: p = q @ tl r @ tl s and
  q-distinct: distinct q and
  vwalks: vwalk-bet E u' q w'
  closed-vwalk-bet E r w'
  vwalk-bet E w' s v'
  by auto
  hence vwalk-bet E u' p v'
    by (auto intro: vwalk-bet-append-append-is-vwalk-bet)
  hence u' = u v' = v
    using p-vwalk
    by (simp-all add: vwalk-bet-def)
  hence  $\exists w.$  vwalk-bet E u q w  $\wedge$  closed-vwalk-bet E r w  $\wedge$  vwalk-bet E w s v
    using vwalks by blast
    with p-decomp q-distinct that
    show ?thesis by blast
qed

function vwalk-bet-to-distinct :: ('v × 'v) set  $\Rightarrow$  'v list  $\Rightarrow$  'v list where
  vwalk-bet-to-distinct E p =
    (if ( $\exists u v.$  vwalk-bet E u p v)  $\wedge$   $\neg$  distinct p
      then let (q, r, s) = closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p in vwalk-bet-to-distinct E (q
      @ tl s)
      else p)
    by auto

termination vwalk-bet-to-distinct
proof (relation measure (length o snd))
  fix E p qrs rs q r s
  assume
    p-not-vwalk: ( $\exists u v.$  vwalk-bet E u p v)  $\wedge$   $\neg$  distinct p and
    assms: qrs = closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p
    (q, rs) = qrs
    (r, s) = rs
  then obtain u v where
    p-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u p v
    by blast
  hence (q, r, s) = closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p
    using assms
    by simp
  then obtain
    p = q @ tl r @ tl s
    Suc 0 < length r
    using p-vwalk p-not-vwalk
    by (elim closed-vwalk-bet-decompE-2) auto
  thus ((E, (q @ tl s)), E, p)  $\in$  measure (length o snd)

```

```

by auto
qed simp

lemma vwalk-bet-to-distinct-induct [consumes 1, case-names path decomp]:
assumes vwalk-bet E u p v
assumes distinct:  $\bigwedge p. [\text{vwalk-bet } E \ u \ p \ v; \text{distinct } p] \implies P \ p$ 
assumes
decomp:  $\bigwedge p \ q \ r \ s. [\text{vwalk-bet } E \ u \ p \ v; \neg \text{distinct } p;$ 
closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p = (q, r, s);  $P \ (q @ tl \ s) \implies P \ p$ 
shows P p
using assms(1)
proof (induct length p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
case less
show ?case
proof (cases distinct p)
case True
with less.prems
show ?thesis
by (rule distinct)
next
case False
obtain q r s where
qrs-def: closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p = (q, r, s)
by (cases closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p)
with less.prems False
obtain
p = q @ tl r @ tl s
 $\exists w. \text{vwalk-bet } E \ u \ q \ w \wedge \text{closed-vwalk-bet } E \ r \ w \wedge \text{vwalk-bet } E \ w \ s \ v$ 
by (elim closed-vwalk-bet-decompE-2)
hence
length (q @ tl s) < length p
vwalk-bet E u (q @ tl s) v
by (auto simp: tl-non-empty-conv intro: vwalk-bet-transitive)
hence P (q @ tl s)
by (rule less.hyps)
with less.prems False qrs-def
show ?thesis
by (rule decomp)
qed
qed

lemma vwalk-bet-to-distinct-is-distinct-vwalk-bet:
assumes vwalk-bet E u p v
shows distinct-vwalk-bet E u (vwalk-bet-to-distinct E p) v
using assms
by (induction rule: vwalk-bet-to-distinct-induct) (auto simp: distinct-vwalk-bet-def)

lemma vwalk-betE[elim?]:
assumes vwalk-bet E u p v

```

```

assumes singleton:  $\llbracket v \in dVs E; u = v \rrbracket \implies P$ 
assumes
  step:  $\bigwedge p' x. \llbracket p = u \# x \# p'; (u,x) \in E; vwalk\text{-}bet E x (x \# p') v \rrbracket \implies P$ 
shows  $P$ 
using assms
by (induction rule: induct-vwalk-bet) auto

lemma vwalk-subset:
 $\llbracket vwalk G p; G \subseteq G' \rrbracket \implies vwalk G' p$ 
by (induction p rule: vwalk.induct) (auto simp: dVs-def)

lemma vwalk-bet-subset:
 $\llbracket vwalk\text{-}bet G u p v; G \subseteq G' \rrbracket \implies vwalk\text{-}bet G' u p v$ 
using vwalk-subset
by (auto simp: vwalk-bet-def)

lemma reachable-subset[intro]:
 $\llbracket u \rightarrow^* G v; G \subseteq G' \rrbracket \implies u \rightarrow^* G' v$ 
by (auto simp add: reachable-vwalk-bet-iff dest: vwalk-bet-subset)

lemma reachable-Union-1[intro]:
 $\llbracket u \rightarrow^* G v \rrbracket \implies u \rightarrow^* G \cup G' v$ 
 $\llbracket u \rightarrow^* G v \rrbracket \implies u \rightarrow^* G' \cup G v$ 
by auto

lemma reachableE[elim?]:
assumes reachable E u v
assumes singleton:  $\llbracket v \in dVs E; u = v \rrbracket \implies P$ 
assumes
  step:  $\bigwedge x. \llbracket (u,x) \in E; \text{reachable } E x v \rrbracket \implies P$ 
shows  $P$ 
using assms
by (metis converse-tranclE reachable1-reachable reachable-in-dVs(2) reachable-neq-reachable1
reachable-refl)

lemma vwalk-insertE[case-names nil sing1 sing2 in-e in-E]:
 $\llbracket vwalk (\text{insert } e E) p;$ 
 $(p = [] \implies P);$ 
 $(\bigwedge u v. p = [v] \implies e = (u,v) \implies P);$ 
 $(\bigwedge u v. p = [v] \implies e = (v,u) \implies P);$ 
 $(\bigwedge v. p = [v] \implies v \in dVs E \implies P);$ 
 $(\bigwedge p' v1 v2. \llbracket vwalk \{e\} [v1, v2]; vwalk (\text{insert } e E) (v2 \# p'); p = v1 \# v2 \# p \rrbracket \implies P);$ 
 $(\bigwedge p' v1 v2. \llbracket vwalk E [v1, v2]; vwalk (\text{insert } e E) (v2 \# p'); p = v1 \# v2 \# p \rrbracket \implies P) \implies P$ 
proof(induction rule: vwalk.induct)
  case vwalk0

```

```

then show ?case
  by auto
next
  case (vwalk1 v)
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: dVs-def)
next
  case (vwalk2 v v' vs)
  then show ?case
    apply (auto simp: dVs-def)
    by (metis insertCI)
qed

```

A lemma which allows for case splitting over paths when doing induction on graph edges.

```

lemma vwalk-bet-insertE[case-names nil sing1 sing2 in-e in-E]:
  [[vwalk-bet (insert e E) v1 p v2;
  ([v1 ∈ dVs (insert e E); v1 = v2; p = []] ⇒ P);
  (Λu v. p = [u] ⇒ e = (u,v) ⇒ P);
  (Λu v. p = [v] ⇒ e = (u,v) ⇒ P);
  (Λv. p = [v] ⇒ v = v1 ⇒ v = v2 ⇒ v ∈ dVs E ⇒ P);
  (Λp' v3. [[vwalk-bet {e} v1 [v1,v3] v3; vwalk-bet (insert e E) v3 (v3 # p') v2;
  p = v1 # v3 # p']] ⇒ P);
  (Λp' v3. [[vwalk-bet E v1 [v1,v3] v3; vwalk-bet (insert e E) v3 (v3 # p') v2;
  p = v1 # v3 # p']] ⇒ P)]]
  ⇒ P
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def
  apply safe
  apply(erule vwalk-insertE)
  by (simp | force)+

```

find-theorems name: *induct vwalk-bet*

```

lemma vwalk-bet2[simp]:
  vwalk-bet G u (u # v # vs) b ←→ ((u,v) ∈ G ∧ vwalk-bet G v (v # vs) b)
  by(auto simp: vwalk-bet-def)

```

```

lemma butlast-vwalk-is-vwalk: vwalk E p ⇒ vwalk E (butlast p)
  by (induction p rule: vwalk.induct, auto)

```

```

lemma vwalk-concat-2:
  assumes vwalk E p vwalk E q q ≠ [] p ≠ [] ⇒ last p = hd q
  shows vwalk E (butlast p @ q)
  using assms
  by (induction rule: vwalk.induct) (auto simp add: butlast-vwalk-is-vwalk neq-Nil-conv)

```

```

lemma vwalk-bet-transitive-2:
  assumes vwalk-bet E u p v vwalk-bet E v q w
  shows vwalk-bet E u (butlast p @ q) w
  using assms
  unfolding vwalk-bet-def
  by (auto intro!: vwalk-concat-2 simp: last-append singleton-hd-last' neq-Nil-conv)

lemma vwalk-not-vwalk:
   $\llbracket \text{vwalk } G \text{ } p; \neg \text{vwalk } G' \text{ } p \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $(\exists (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk \text{ } p). (u,v) \in (G - G')) \vee$ 
     $(\exists v \in \text{set } p. v \in (dVs \text{ } G - dVs \text{ } G'))$ 
  by (induction rule: vwalk.induct) (auto simp: dVs-def)

lemma vwalk-not-vwalk-2:
   $\llbracket \text{vwalk } G \text{ } p; \neg \text{vwalk } G' \text{ } p; \text{length } p \geq 2 \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $(\exists (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk \text{ } p). (u,v) \in (G - G'))$ 
  apply (induction rule: vwalk.induct)
  apply (auto simp: dVs-def)
  by (metis Suc-leI dVsI(2) length-greater-0-conv vwalk-1)

lemma vwalk-not-vwalk-elim:
   $\llbracket \text{vwalk } G \text{ } p; \neg \text{vwalk } G' \text{ } p \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $\llbracket \bigwedge u \text{ } v. \llbracket (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk \text{ } p); (u,v) \in (G - G') \rrbracket \implies P;$ 
     $\bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in \text{set } p; v \in (dVs \text{ } G - dVs \text{ } G') \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ 
  using vwalk-not-vwalk
  by blast

lemma vwalk-not-vwalk-elim-2:
   $\llbracket \text{vwalk } G \text{ } p; \neg \text{vwalk } G' \text{ } p; \text{length } p \geq 2 \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $\llbracket \bigwedge u \text{ } v. \llbracket (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk \text{ } p); (u,v) \in (G - G') \rrbracket \implies P$ 
     $\rrbracket \implies P$ 
  using vwalk-not-vwalk-2
  by blast

lemma vwalk-bet-not-vwalk-bet:
   $\llbracket \text{vwalk-bet } G \text{ } u \text{ } p \text{ } v; \neg \text{vwalk-bet } G' \text{ } u \text{ } p \text{ } v \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $(\exists (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk \text{ } p). (u,v) \in (G - G')) \vee$ 
     $(\exists v \in \text{set } p. v \in (dVs \text{ } G - dVs \text{ } G'))$ 
  using vwalk-not-vwalk
  by (auto simp: vwalk-bet-def)

lemma vwalk-bet-not-vwalk-bet-elim:
   $\llbracket \text{vwalk-bet } G \text{ } u \text{ } p \text{ } v; \neg \text{vwalk-bet } G' \text{ } u \text{ } p \text{ } v \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $\llbracket \bigwedge u \text{ } v. \llbracket (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk \text{ } p); (u,v) \in (G - G') \rrbracket \implies P;$ 
     $\bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in \text{set } p; v \in (dVs \text{ } G - dVs \text{ } G') \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ 
  using vwalk-not-vwalk-elim
  apply (auto simp: vwalk-bet-def)

```

by blast

```
lemma vwalk-bet-not-vwalk-bet-elim-2:
  [[vwalk-bet G u p v; ~vwalk-bet G' u p v; length p ≥ 2] ==>
   [A u v. [(u,v) ∈ set (edges-of-vwalk p); (u,v) ∈ (G - G')]] ==> P
   ] ==> P
using vwalk-not-vwalk-elim-2
apply (auto simp: vwalk-bet-def)
by blast
```

```
lemma vwalk-bet-props:
  vwalk-bet G u p v ==> ([vwalk G p; p ≠ []; hd p = u; last p = v] ==> P) ==> P
  by (auto simp: vwalk-bet-def)
```

```
lemma no-outgoing-last:
  [[vwalk G p; A v. (u,v) ∉ G; u ∈ set p] ==> last p = u
  by(induction rule: vwalk.induct) (auto simp: dVs-def)
```

```
lemma not-vwalk-bet-empty: ~ Vwalk.vwalk-bet {} u p v
  by (auto simp: vwalk-bet-def neq-Nil-conv split: if-splits)
```

```
lemma edges-in-vwalk-split:
  (u, v) ∈ set (edges-of-vwalk p) ==> ∃ p1 p2. p = p1 @ [u,v] @ p2
proof(induction p rule: edges-of-vwalk.induct)
  case (3 a b p)
  show ?case
  proof(cases (a, b) = (u, v))
    case True
    hence a # b # p = [u, v] @ p by auto
    then show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    hence (u, v) ∈ set (edges-of-vwalk (b # p))
      using 3(2) by auto
    then obtain p1 p2 where b # p = p1 @ [u, v] @ p2
      using 3(1) by auto
    hence a#b # p = (a#p1) @ [u, v] @ p2 by auto
    then show ?thesis by fast
  qed
qed simp+
```

```
end
theory Enat-Misc
imports Main HOL-Library.Extended-Nat
begin

declare one-enat-def
```

```

declare zero-enat-def

lemma eval-enat-numeral:
  numeral Num.One = eSuc 0
  numeral (Num.Bit0 n) = eSuc (numeral (Num.BitM n))
  numeral (Num.Bit1 n) = eSuc (numeral (Num.Bit0 n))
  by (simp-all add: BitM-plus-one eSuc-enat numeral-plus-one[symmetric] zero-enat-def
    one-enat-def)

```

```
declare eSuc-enat[symmetric, simp]
```

```

end
theory Dist
  imports Enat-Misc Vwalk
begin

```

4 Distances

4.1 Distance from a vertex

```

definition distance::('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v ⇒ enat where
  distance G u v = ( INF p. if Vwalk.vwalk-bet G u p v then length p − 1 else ∞)

```

```

lemma vwalk-bet-dist:
  Vwalk.vwalk-bet G u p v ⇒ distance G u v ≤ length p − 1
  by (auto simp: distance-def image-def intro!: complete-lattice-class.Inf-lower enat-ile)

```

```

lemma reachable-dist:
  reachable G u v ⇒ distance G u v < ∞
  apply(clarsimp simp add: reachable-vwalk-bet-iff)
  by (auto simp: distance-def image-def intro!: complete-lattice-class.Inf-lower enat-ile)

```

```

lemma unreachable-dist:
  ¬reachable G u v ⇒ distance G u v = ∞
  apply(clarsimp simp add: reachable-vwalk-bet-iff)
  by (auto simp: distance-def image-def intro!: complete-lattice-class.Inf-lower enat-ile)

```

```

lemma dist-reachable:
  distance G u v < ∞ ⇒ reachable G u v
  using wellorder-InfI
  by(fastforce simp: distance-def image-def reachable-vwalk-bet-iff)

```

```

lemma reachable-dist-2:
  assumes reachable G u v
  obtains p where Vwalk.vwalk-bet G u p v distance G u v = length p − 1
  using assms
  apply(clarsimp simp add: reachable-vwalk-bet-iff distance-def image-def)
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) Collect-disj-eq Inf-lower enat-ile mem-Collect-eq not-infinity-eq
    wellorder-InfI)

```

```

lemma triangle-ineq-reachable:
  assumes reachable G u v reachable G v w
  shows distance G u w ≤ distance G u v + distance G v w
proof-
  obtain p q
    where p-q: vwalk-bet G u p v distance G u v = length p - 1
    vwalk-bet G v q w distance G v w = length q - 1
    using assms
    by (auto elim!: reachable-dist-2)
    hence vwalk-bet G u (p @ tl q) w
      by(auto intro!: vwalk-bet-transitive)
    hence distance G u w ≤ length (p @ tl q) - 1
      by (auto dest!: vwalk-bet-dist)
    moreover have length (p @ tl q) = length p + (length q - 1)
      using <vwalk-bet G v q w>
      by (cases q; auto)
    ultimately have distance G u w ≤ length p + (length q - 1) - 1
      by (auto simp: eval-nat-numeral)
    thus ?thesis
      using p-q(1)
      by(cases p; auto simp add: p-q(2,4) eval-nat-numeral)
  qed

lemma triangle-ineq:
  distance G u w ≤ distance G u v + distance G v w
proof(cases reachable G u v)
  case reach-u-v: True
  then show ?thesis
  proof(cases reachable G v w)
    case reach-v-w: True
    then show ?thesis
      using triangle-ineq-reachable reach-u-v reach-v-w
      by auto
  next
    case not-reach-v-w: False
    hence distance G v w = ∞
      by (simp add: unreachable-dist)
    then show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
next
  case not-reach-u-v: False
  hence distance G u v = ∞
    by (simp add: unreachable-dist)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma distance-split:
   $\llbracket \text{distance } G u v \neq \infty; \text{distance } G u v = \text{distance } G u w + \text{distance } G w v \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\exists w'. \text{reachable } G u w' \wedge \text{distance } G u w' = \text{distance } G u w \wedge$ 
   $\text{reachable } G w' v \wedge \text{distance } G w' v = \text{distance } G w' v$ 
by (metis dist-reachable enat-ord-simps(4) plus-eq-infty-iff-enat)

lemma dist-inf:  $v \notin dVs G \implies \text{distance } G u v = \infty$ 
proof(rule econtr, goal-cases)
  case 1
  hence reachable  $G u v$ 
    by(auto intro!: dist-reachable)
  hence  $v \in dVs G$ 
    by (simp add: reachable-in-dVs(2))
  then show ?case
    using 1
    by auto
qed

lemma dist-inf-2:  $v \notin dVs G \implies \text{distance } G v u = \infty$ 
proof(rule econtr, goal-cases)
  case 1
  hence reachable  $G v u$ 
    by(auto intro!: dist-reachable)
  hence  $v \in dVs G$ 
    by (simp add: reachable-in-dVs(1))
  then show ?case
    using 1
    by auto
qed

lemma dist-eq:  $\llbracket \bigwedge p. Vwalk.vwalk-bet G' u p v \implies Vwalk.vwalk-bet G u (\text{map } f p) v \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{distance } G u v \leq \text{distance } G' u v$ 
apply(auto simp: distance-def image-def intro!: Inf-lower)
apply (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) Un-iff length-map mem-Collect-eq wellorder-InfI)
by (meson vwalk-bet-nonempty')

lemma distance-subset:  $G \subseteq G' \implies \text{distance } G' u v \leq \text{distance } G u v$ 
by (metis enat-ord-simps(3) reachable-dist-2 unreachable-dist vwalk-bet-dist vwalk-bet-subset)

lemma distance-neighbourhood:
   $\llbracket v \in \text{neighbourhood } G u \rrbracket \implies \text{distance } G u v \leq 1$ 
proof(goal-cases)
  case 1
  hence vwalk-bet  $G u [u,v] v$ 
    by auto
  moreover have length  $[u,v] = 2$ 

```

```

    by auto
ultimately show ?case
  by(force dest!: vwalk-bet-dist simp: one-enat-def)
qed

```

4.2 Shortest Paths

```

definition shortest-path::('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v list ⇒ 'v ⇒ bool where
  shortest-path G u p v = (distance G u v = length p - 1 ∧ vwalk-bet G u p v)

lemma shortest-path-props[elim]:
  shortest-path G u p v ==> ([distance G u v = length p - 1; vwalk-bet G u p v]
  ==> P) ==> P
  by (auto simp: shortest-path-def)

lemma shortest-path-intro:
  [|distance G u v = length p - 1; vwalk-bet G u p v|] ==> shortest-path G u p v
  by (auto simp: shortest-path-def)

lemma shortest-path-vwalk: shortest-path G u p v ==> vwalk-bet G u p v
  by(auto simp: shortest-path-def)

lemma shortest-path-dist: shortest-path G u p v ==> distance G u v = length p - 1
  by(auto simp: shortest-path-def)

lemma shortest-path-split-1:
  [|shortest-path G u (p1 @ x # p2) v|] ==> shortest-path G x (x # p2) v
proof(goal-cases)
  case 1
  hence vwalk-bet G u (p1 @ [x]) x vwalk-bet G x (x # p2) v
    by (auto dest!: shortest-path-vwalk simp: split-vwalk vwalk-bet-pref)

  hence reachable G x v reachable G u x
    by (auto dest: reachable-vwalk-betD)

have distance G x v ≥ length (x # p2) - 1
proof(rule ccontr, goal-cases)
  case 1
  moreover from <reachable G x v>
  obtain p where vwalk-bet G x p v distance G x v = enat (length p - 1)
    by (rule reachable-dist-2)
  ultimately have length p - 1 < length (x # p2) - 1
    by auto
  hence length (p1 @ p) - 1 < length (p1 @ x # p2) - 1
    by auto

have vwalk-bet G u ((p1 @ [x]) @ (tl p)) v

```

```

using <vwalk-bet G u (p1 @ [x]) x> <vwalk-bet G x p v>
by (fastforce intro: vwalk-bet-transitive)
moreover have p = x # (tl p)
  using <vwalk-bet G x p v>
  by (fastforce dest: hd-of-vwalk-bet)
ultimately have distance G u v ≤ length (p1 @ p) - 1
  using vwalk-bet-dist
  by fastforce
moreover have distance G u v = length (p1 @ x # p2) - 1
  using <shortest-path G u (p1 @ x # p2) v>
  by (rule shortest-path-dist)
ultimately show ?case
  using <length (p1 @ p) - 1 < length (p1 @ x # p2) - 1>
  by auto
qed
moreover have distance G x v ≤ length (x # p2) - 1
  using <vwalk-bet G x (x # p2) v>
  by (force intro!: vwalk-bet-dist)

ultimately show ?case
  using <vwalk-bet G x (x # p2) v>
  by (auto simp: shortest-path-def)
qed

lemma shortest-path-split-2:
  [| shortest-path G u (p1 @ x # p2) v |] ==> shortest-path G u (p1 @ [x]) x
proof(goal-cases)
  case 1
  hence vwalk-bet G u (p1 @ [x]) x vwalk-bet G x (x # p2) v
    by (auto dest!: shortest-path-vwalk simp: split-vwalk vwalk-bet-pref)

  hence reachable G x v reachable G u x
    by (auto dest: reachable-vwalk-betD)

  have distance G u x ≥ length (p1 @ [x]) - 1
  proof(rule ccontr, goal-cases)
    case 1
    moreover from <reachable G u x>
    obtain p where vwalk-bet G u p x distance G u x = enat (length p - 1)
      by (rule reachable-dist-2)
    ultimately have length p - 1 < length (p1 @ [x]) - 1
      by auto
    hence length (p @ p2) - 1 < length (p1 @ x # p2) - 1
      by auto
    have vwalk-bet G u (butlast p @ x # p2) v
      using <vwalk-bet G u p x> <vwalk-bet G x (x # p2) v>
      by (simp add: vwalk-bet-transitive-2)
    moreover have p = (butlast p) @ [x]
      using <vwalk-bet G u p x>

```

```

by (fastforce dest: last-of-vwalk-bet')
moreover have length p > 0
  using <vwalk-bet G u p x>
  by force
ultimately have distance G u v ≤ length (p @ p2) - 1
  by (auto dest!: vwalk-bet-dist simp: neq-Nil-conv)
moreover have distance G u v = length (p1 @ x # p2) - 1
  using <shortest-path G u (p1 @ x # p2) v>
  by (rule shortest-path-dist)
ultimately show ?case
  using <length (p @ p2) - 1 < length (p1 @ x # p2) - 1>
  by auto
qed
moreover have distance G u x ≤ length (p1 @ [x]) - 1
  using <vwalk-bet G u (p1 @ [x]) x>
  by (force intro!: vwalk-bet-dist)

ultimately show ?case
  using <vwalk-bet G u (p1 @ [x]) x>
  by (auto simp: shortest-path-def)
qed

lemma shortest-path-split-distance:
  [|shortest-path G u (p1 @ x # p2) v|] ==> distance G u x ≤ distance G u v
  using shortest-path-split-2[where G = G and u = u and ?p1.0 = p1 and x =
x] shortest-path-dist
  by force

lemma shortest-path-split-distance':
  [|x ∈ set p; shortest-path G u p v|] ==> distance G u x ≤ distance G u v
  apply(subst (asm) in-set-conv-decomp-last)
  using shortest-path-split-distance
  by auto

lemma shortest-path-exists:
  assumes reachable G u v
  obtains p where shortest-path G u p v
  using assms
  by (force elim!: reachable-dist-2 simp: shortest-path-def)

lemma shortest-path-exists-2:
  assumes distance G u v < ∞
  obtains p where shortest-path G u p v
  using assms
  by (force dest!: dist-reachable elim!: shortest-path-exists simp: shortest-path-def)

lemma not-distinct-props:
  ¬distinct xs ==> (¬x1 x2 xs1 xs2 xs3. [|xs = xs1 @ x1# xs2 @ x2 # xs3; x1 =
x2|] ==> P) ==> P

```

```

using not-distinct-decomp
by fastforce

lemma shortest-path-distinct:
  shortest-path G u p v  $\implies$  distinct p
  apply(erule shortest-path-props)
  apply(rule ccontr)
  apply(erule not-distinct-props)
  proof(goal-cases)
    case (1 x1 x2 xs1 xs2 xs3)
    hence Vwalk.vwalk-bet G u (xs1 @ x2 # xs3) v
      using vwalk-bet-transitive-2 closed-vwalk-bet-decompE
      by (smt (verit, best) butlast-snoc)
    hence distance G u v  $\leq$  length (xs1 @ x2 # xs3) - 1
      using vwalk-bet-dist
      by force
    moreover have length (xs1 @ x2 # xs3)  $<$  length p
      by(auto simp: `p = xs1 @ x1 # xs2 @ x2 # xs3`)
    ultimately show ?case
      using `distance G u v = enat (length p - 1)`
      by auto
  qed

lemma diet-eq':  $\llbracket \forall p. \text{shortest-path } G' u p v \implies \text{shortest-path } G u (\text{map } f p) v \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies$ 
  distance G u v  $\leq$  distance G' u v
  apply(auto simp: shortest-path-def)
  by (metis One-nat-def Orderings.order-eq-iff order.strict-implies-order reachable-dist
       reachable-dist-2 unreachable-dist)

lemma distance-0:
  ( $u = v \wedge v \in dVs G$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  distance G u v = 0
  proof(safe, goal-cases)
    case 1
    hence vwalk-bet G v [v] v
      by auto
    moreover have length [v] = 1
      by auto
    ultimately show ?case
      using zero-enat-def
      by(auto dest!: vwalk-bet-dist simp: )
  next
    case 2
    hence distance G u v  $<$   $\infty$ 
      by auto
    then obtain p where shortest-path G u p v
      by(erule shortest-path-exists-2)
    hence length p = 1 vwalk-bet G u p v
      using `distance G u v = 0`

```

```

apply (auto simp: shortest-path-def)
by (metis diff-Suc-Suc diff-zero enat-0-iff(2) hd-of-vwalk-bet length-Cons)
then obtain x where p = [x]
by (auto simp: length-Suc-conv)
then have x = u x = v x ∈ dVs G
using ⟨vwalk-bet G u p v⟩ hd-of-vwalk-bet last-of-vwalk-bet
by (fastforce simp: vwalk-bet-in-vertices)+
then show u = v v ∈ dVs G
by auto
qed

lemma distance-neighbourhood':
[|v ∈ neighbourhood G u|] ⟹ distance G x v ≤ distance G x u + 1
using triangle-ineq distance-neighbourhood
by (metis add.commute add-mono-thms-linordered-semiring(3) order-trans)

lemma Suc-le-length-iff-2:
(Suc n ≤ length xs) = (∃ x ys. xs = ys @ [x] ∧ n ≤ length ys)
by (metis Suc-le-D Suc-le-mono length-Suc-conv-rev)

lemma distance-parent:
 [|distance G u v < ∞; u ≠ v|] ⟹
 ∃ w. distance G u w + 1 = distance G u v ∧ v ∈ neighbourhood G w
proof(goal-cases)
case 1
then obtain p where shortest-path G u p v
by(force dest!: dist-reachable elim!: shortest-path-exists)
hence length p ≥ 2
using ⟨u≠v⟩
by(auto dest!: shortest-path-vwalk simp: Suc-le-length-iff eval-nat-numeral elim:
vwalk-betE)
then obtain p' x y where p = p' @ [x, y]
by(auto simp: Suc-le-length-iff-2 eval-nat-numeral)

hence shortest-path G u (p' @ [x]) x
using ⟨shortest-path G u p v⟩
by (fastforce dest: shortest-path-split-2)

hence distance G u x + 1 = distance G u v
using ⟨shortest-path G u p v⟩ ⟨p = p' @ [x,y]⟩
by (auto dest!: shortest-path-dist simp: eSuc-plus-1)
moreover have y = v
using ⟨shortest-path G u p v⟩ ⟨p = p' @ [x,y]⟩
by(force simp: ⟨p = p' @ [x,y]⟩ dest!: shortest-path-vwalk intro!: vwalk-bet-snoc[where
p = p' @ [x]])]
moreover have y ∈ neighbourhood G x
using ⟨shortest-path G u p v⟩ ⟨p = p' @ [x,y]⟩ vwalk-bet-suffix-is-vwalk-bet

```

```

by(fastforce simp: `p = p' @ [x,y]` dest!: shortest-path-vwalk)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

4.3 Distance from a set of vertices

```

definition distance-set::(`v × `v) set ⇒ `v set ⇒ `v ⇒ enat where
  distance-set G U v = ( INF u∈U. distance G u v)

```

```

lemma dist-set-inf: v ∉ dVs G ⇒ distance-set G U v = ∞
  by(auto simp: distance-set-def INF-eqI dist-inf)

```

```

lemma dist-set-mem[intro]: u ∈ U ⇒ distance-set G U v ≤ distance G u v
  by (auto simp: distance-set-def wellorder-Inf-le1)

```

```

lemma dist-not-inf'': [[distance-set G U v ≠ ∞; u ∈ U; distance G u v = distance-set G U v]]
  ⇒ ∃ p. vwalk-bet G u (u#p) v ∧ length p = distance G u v ∧
    set p ∩ U = {}

```

proof(goal-cases)

case main: 1

then obtain p where vwalk-bet G u (u#p) v length p = distance G u v

by (metis dist-reachable enat-ord-simps(4) hd-of-vwalk-bet length-tl list.sel(3) reachable-dist-2)

moreover have set p ∩ U = {}

proof(rule ccontr, goal-cases)

case 1

then obtain p1 w p2 where p = p1 @ w # p2 w ∈ U

by (auto dest!: split-list)

hence length (w#p2) < length (u#p)

by auto

moreover have vwalk-bet G w (w#p2) v

using `p = p1 @ w # p2` `vwalk-bet G u (u # p) v`

split-vwalk vwalk-bet-cons

by fastforce

hence distance G w v ≤ length p2

by(auto dest!: vwalk-bet-dist)

ultimately have distance-set G U v ≤ length p2

using `w ∈ U`

by(auto dest!: dist-set-mem dest: order.trans)

moreover have length p ≤ distance-set G U v

by (simp add: `enat (length p) = distance G u v` main(3))

moreover have enat (length p2) < eSuc (enat (length p1 + length p2))

by auto

ultimately have False

using leD

```

apply -
apply(drule dual-order.trans[where c = enat (length p)])
  by (fastforce simp: ‹p = p1 @ w # p2› dest: )+
then show ?case
  by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

lemma dist-not-inf''':
  [distance-set G U v ≠ ∞; u ∈ U; distance G u v = distance-set G U v]
    ⟹ ∃p. shortest-path G u (u#p) v ∧ set p ∩ U = {}
apply (simp add: shortest-path-def)
by (metis dist-not-inf'' enat.distinct(1))

lemma distance-set-union:
  distance-set G (U ∪ V) v ≤ distance-set G U v
by (simp add: distance-set-def INF-superset-mono)

lemma lt-lt-infnty: x < (y::enat) ⟹ x < ∞
using enat-ord-code(3) order-less-le-trans
by blast

lemma finite-dist-nempty:
  distance-set G V v ≠ ∞ ⟹ V ≠ {}
by (auto simp: distance-set-def top-enat-def)

lemma distance-set-wit:
  assumes v ∈ V
  obtains v' where v' ∈ V distance-set G V x = distance G v' x
  using assms wellorder-Infl[of distance G v x (%v. distance G v x) ` V]
  by (auto simp: distance-set-def image-def dest!: )

lemma distance-set-wit':
  assumes distance-set G V v ≠ ∞
  obtains v' where v' ∈ V distance-set G V x = distance G v' x
  using finite-dist-nempty[OF assms]
  by (auto elim: distance-set-wit)

lemma dist-set-not-inf: distance-set G U v ≠ ∞ ⟹ ∃u ∈ U. distance G u v =
distance-set G U v
using distance-set-wit'
by metis

lemma dist-not-inf': distance-set G U v ≠ ∞ ⟹
  ∃u ∈ U. distance G u v = distance-set G U v ∧ reachable G u v

```

by (metis dist-reachable dist-set-not-inf enat-ord-simps(4))

```

lemma distance-on-vwalk:
   $\llbracket \text{distance-set } G \ U \ v = \text{distance } G \ u \ v; u \in U; \text{shortest-path } G \ u \ p \ v; w \in \text{set } p \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies \text{distance-set } G \ U \ w = \text{distance } G \ u \ w$ 
proof(goal-cases)
  case assms: 1
  hence  $\text{distance-set } G \ U \ w \leq \text{distance } G \ u \ w$ 
    by (auto intro: dist-set-mem)
  moreover have  $\text{distance } G \ u \ w \leq \text{distance-set } G \ U \ w$ 
  proof(rule ccontr, goal-cases)
    case dist-gt: 1
    hence  $\text{distance-set } G \ U \ w \neq \infty$ 
      using lt-lt-infnity
      by (auto simp: linorder-class.not-le)
    then obtain  $u'$  where  $u' \in U$   $\text{distance } G \ u' \ w < \text{distance } G \ u \ w$ 
      using dist-gt
      by (fastforce dest!: dist-set-not-inf)
    moreover then obtain  $p'$  where  $\text{shortest-path } G \ u' \ p' \ w$ 
      by (fastforce dest: lt-lt-infnity elim!: shortest-path-exists-2)
    moreover obtain  $p_1 \ p_2$  where  $p = p_1 @ [w] @ p_2$ 
      using ` $w \in \text{set } p$ `
      by(fastforce dest: iffD1[OF in-set-conv-decomp-first])
    ultimately have vwalk-bet  $G \ u' (p' @ tl ([w] @ p_2)) \ v$ 
      using `shortest-path  $G \ u \ p \ v$ `
      apply -
      apply (rule vwalk-bet-transitive)
      by(auto dest!: shortest-path-vwalk shortest-path-split-1)+
    moreover have shortest-path  $G \ u (p_1 @ [w]) \ w$ 
      using `shortest-path  $G \ u \ p \ v$ `
      by(auto dest!: shortest-path-split-2 simp: `p = p_1 @ [w] @ p_2`)
    hence  $\text{length } (p' @ tl ([w] @ p_2)) - 1 < \text{length } p - 1$ 
      using `shortest-path  $G \ u' \ p' \ w`  $\text{distance } G \ u' \ w < \text{distance } G \ u \ w``
      by(auto dest!: shortest-path-dist simp: `p = p_1 @ [w] @ p_2`)
    hence  $\text{length } (p' @ tl ([w] @ p_2)) - 1 < \text{distance-set } G \ U \ v$ 
      using assms(1,3) shortest-path-dist
      by force
    ultimately show False
      using dist-set-mem [OF `u' \in U`]
      apply -
      apply(drule vwalk-bet-dist)
      by (meson leD order-le-less-trans)
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by auto
  qed$$ 
```

```

lemma diff-le-self-enat:  $m - n \leq (m::\text{enat})$ 
  by (metis diff-le-self enat.exhaust enat-ord-code(1) idiff-enat-enat idiff-infinity)

```

```

 $\text{idiff-infinity-right order-refl zero-le})$ 

lemma shortest-path-dist-set-union:
   $\llbracket \text{distance-set } G U v = \text{distance } G u v; u \in U; \text{shortest-path } G u (p1 @ x \# p2) v; x \in V; \bigwedge v'. v' \in V \implies \text{distance-set } G U v' = \text{distance } G u x \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{distance-set } G (U \cup V) v = \text{distance-set } G U v - \text{distance } G u x$ 
proof(goal-cases)
  case assms: 1
  define k where  $k = \text{distance } G u x$ 
  have  $\text{distance-set } G (U \cup V) v \leq \text{distance-set } G U v - k$ 
  proof-
    have vwalk-bet  $G x (x \# p2) v$ 
    using <shortest-path  $G u (p1 @ x \# p2) vby(auto dest: shortest-path-vwalk split-vwalk)
    moreover have  $x \in U \cup V$ 
    using < $x \in V$ >
    by auto
    ultimately have  $\text{distance-set } G (U \cup V) v \leq \text{length } (x \# p2) - 1$ 
    by(auto simp only: dest!: vwalk-bet-dist dist-set-mem dest: order-trans)
    moreover have  $\text{length } p1 = k$ 
    proof-
      have shortest-path  $G u (p1 @ [x]) x$ 
      using <shortest-path  $G u (p1 @ x \# p2) v$ >
      by(auto intro: shortest-path-split-2)
      moreover have  $\text{distance-set } G U x = k$ 
      using assms
      by (auto simp: k-def)
      ultimately have  $\text{length } (p1 @ [x]) - 1 = k$ 
      using assms(1,2,3) distance-on-vwalk shortest-path-dist
      by fastforce
      thus ?thesis
      by auto
    qed
    hence  $(\text{distance-set } G U v) - k = \text{length } (x \# p2) - 1$ 
    using <shortest-path  $G u (p1 @ x \# p2) v$ >
    by(auto dest!: shortest-path-dist simp: <math>\text{distance-set } G U v = \text{distance } G u v</math>)
    ultimately show ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
  moreover have  $\text{distance-set } G (U \cup V) v \geq \text{distance-set } G U v - k$ 
  proof(rule ccontr, goal-cases)
    case dist-lt: 1
    hence  $\text{distance-set } G (U \cup V) v \neq \infty$ 
    using lt-lt-infnty
    by (auto simp: linorder-class.not-le)
    then obtain  $u'$  where  $u' \in U \cup V$   $\text{distance } G u' v < \text{distance-set } G U v - k$ 
    using dist-lt
    by (fastforce dest!: dist-set-not-inf)$ 
```

```

then consider  $u' \in U \mid u' \in V$ 
  by auto
then show ?case
proof(cases)
  case 1
    moreover from ⟨distance G  $u' v < distance\text{-set } G U v - ku' v < distance\text{-set } G U vu' v < distance\text{-set } G U v - ku' p2 v$ 
      by(auto elim!: shortest-path-exists-2 dest: lt-lt-infnty)
    have distance-set G  $U u' = k$ 
      using assms 2
      by (auto simp: k-def)
    moreover have ⟨ $k \neq \infty$ ⟩
      using assms
      by (fastforce simp: k-def dest: shortest-path-split-2 shortest-path-dist )
    ultimately obtain u where  $u \in U$  distance G  $u u' = k$ 
      by(fastforce dest!: dist-set-not-inf)
    moreover have distance G  $u v \leq distance G u u' + distance G u' v$ 
      using ⟨ $k \neq \infty$ ⟩ lt-lt-infnty[OF ⟨distance G  $u' v < distance\text{-set } G U v - k$ ⟩
      ⟨distance G  $u u' = k$ ⟩
      by(auto intro!: triangle-ineq simp: dist-reachable)
    ultimately have distance G  $u v \leq k + distance G u' v$ 
      by auto
    hence distance G  $u v < k + (distance\text{-set } G U v - k)$ 
      using ⟨distance G  $u' v < distance\text{-set } G U v - k$ ⟩
      by (meson ⟨ $k \neq \infty$ ⟩ dual-order.strict-trans2 enat-add-left-cancel-less)
    moreover have  $k \leq distance\text{-set } G U v$ 
      using assms(1,3) shortest-path-split-distance
      by (fastforce simp: k-def)
    hence  $k + (distance\text{-set } G U v - k) \leq distance\text{-set } G U v$ 
      by (simp add: ⟨ $k \neq \infty$ ⟩ add-diff-assoc-enat)
    ultimately have distance G  $u v < distance\text{-set } G U v$ 
      by auto
    then show ?thesis
      using ⟨ $u \in U$ ⟩
      by (simp add: dist-set-mem leD)
qed
qed
ultimately show ?case
  by (auto simp: k-def)
qed

```

```

lemma Inf-enat-def1:
  fixes K::enat set
  assumes K ≠ {}
  shows Inf K ∈ K
  using assms
  by (auto simp add: Min-def Inf-enat-def) (meson LeastI)

lemma INF-plus-enat:
  V ≠ {} ==> (INF v∈V. (f::'a ⇒ enat) v) + (x::enat) = (INF v∈V. f v + x)
proof(goal-cases)
  case assms: 1
  have (INF v∈V. (f::'a ⇒ enat) v) + (x::enat) ≤ f-v if f-v ∈ {f v + x | v . v∈V}
  for f-v
    using that
    apply(auto simp: image-def)
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Inf-lower mem-Collect-eq)
  moreover have (INF v∈V. (f::'a ⇒ enat) v) + (x::enat) ∈ {f v + x | v . v∈V}
  proof-
    have Inf {f v | v. v ∈ V} ∈ {f v | v. v ∈ V}
      apply (rule Inf-enat-def1)
      using assms
      by simp
  then obtain v where v ∈ V Inf {f v | v. v ∈ V} = f v
    using assms
    by auto
  hence f v + 1 ∈ {f v + 1 | v. v ∈ V}
    by auto
  hence Inf {f v | v. v ∈ V} + x ∈ {f v + x | v. v ∈ V}
    apply(subst `Inf {f v | v. v ∈ V} = f v`)
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: Setcompr-eq-image)
  qed
  ultimately show ?case
    by (simp add: Inf-lower Setcompr-eq-image order-antisym wellorder-InfI)
  qed

lemma distance-set-neighbourhood:
  [|v ∈ neighbourhood G u; Vs ≠ {}|] ==> distance-set G Vs v ≤ distance-set G Vs
  u + 1
proof(goal-cases)
  case assms: 1
  hence (INF w∈ Vs. distance G w v) ≤ (INF w∈ Vs. distance G w u + 1)
    by (auto simp add: distance-neighbourhood' intro!: INF-mono')
  also have ... = (INF w∈ Vs. distance G w u) + (1::enat)
    using `Vs ≠ {}`
    by (auto simp: INF-plus-enat)
  finally show ?case

```

```

by(simp only: distance-set-def)
qed

lemma distance-set-parent:
 $\llbracket \text{distance-set } G \text{ } Vs \text{ } v < \infty; \text{ } Vs \neq \{\}; \text{ } v \notin Vs \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\exists w. \text{distance-set } G \text{ } Vs \text{ } w + 1 = \text{distance-set } G \text{ } Vs \text{ } v \wedge v \in \text{neighbourhood } G \text{ } w$ 
proof(goal-cases)
  case 1
    moreover hence distance-set G Vs v ≠ ∞
      by auto
    ultimately obtain u where ⟨u ∈ Vs⟩ ⟨distance-set G Vs v = distance G u v⟩
    ⟨u ≠ v⟩
      by(fastforce elim!: distance-set-wit')
    then obtain w where distance G u w + 1 = distance G u v v ∈ neighbourhood
    G w
      using 1 distance-parent
      by fastforce
    thus ?thesis
      by (metis 1(2) ⟨distance-set G Vs v = distance G u v⟩ ⟨u ∈ Vs⟩
        add-mono-thms-linordered-semiring(3) dist-set-mem
        distance-set-neighbourhood nle-le)
  qed

lemma distance-set-parent':
 $\llbracket 0 < \text{distance-set } G \text{ } Vs \text{ } v; \text{distance-set } G \text{ } Vs \text{ } v < \infty; \text{ } Vs \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\exists w. \text{distance-set } G \text{ } Vs \text{ } w + 1 = \text{distance-set } G \text{ } Vs \text{ } v \wedge v \in \text{neighbourhood } G \text{ } w$ 
using distance-set-parent
by (metis antisym-conv2 dist-set-inf distance-0 distance-set-def less-INF-D or-
der.strict-implies-order)

lemma distance-set-0[simp]:  $\llbracket v \in dVs \text{ } G \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set } G \text{ } Vs \text{ } v = 0 \longleftrightarrow v \in$ 
  Vs
proof(safe, goal-cases)
  case 2
    moreover have distance G v v = 0
    by (meson calculation(1) distance-0)
    ultimately show ?case
    by (metis dist-set-mem le-zero-eq)
  next
    case 1
    thus ?case
    by (metis dist-set-not-inf distance-0 infinity-ne-i0)
  qed

lemma dist-set-leq:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge u. u \in Vs \implies \text{distance } G \text{ } u \text{ } v \leq \text{distance } G' \text{ } u \text{ } v \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set } G \text{ } Vs \text{ } v \leq$ 
  distance-set G' Vs v
by(auto simp: distance-set-def INF-superset-mono)

```

```

lemma dist-set-eq:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge u. u \in Vs \implies \text{distance } G u v = \text{distance } G' u v \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set } G Vs v =$ 
   $\text{distance-set } G' Vs v$ 
  using dist-set-leq
  by (metis nle-le)

lemma distance-set-subset:  $G \subseteq G' \implies \text{distance-set } G' Vs v \leq \text{distance-set } G Vs v$ 
v
  by (simp add: dist-set-leq distance-subset)

lemma vwalk-bet-dist-set:
   $\llbracket Vwalk.vwalk-bet G u p v; u \in U \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set } G U v \leq \text{length } p - 1$ 
  apply (auto simp: distance-set-def image-def intro!:)
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Inf-lower One-nat-def dual-order.trans mem-Collect-eq
    vwalk-bet-dist)

end

theory Set-Addons
  imports HOL-Data-Structures.Set-Specs
begin
context Set
begin
bundle automation = set-empty[simp] set-isin[simp] set-insert[simp] set-delete[simp]
  invar-empty[simp] invar-insert[simp] invar-delete[simp]

end
end

theory Map-Addons
  imports HOL-Data-Structures.Map-Specs
begin
context Map
begin
bundle automation = map-empty[simp] map-update[simp] map-delete[simp] in-
  var-empty[simp]
  invar-update[simp] invar-delete[simp]
end
end

theory Set2-Addons
  imports HOL-Data-Structures.Set-Specs
begin

context Set2
begin
bundle automation =
  set-union[simp] set-inter[simp]
  set-diff[simp] invar-union[simp]
  invar-inter[simp] invar-diff[simp]

```

```

notation inter (infixl  $\cap_G$  100)
notation diff (infixl  $-_G$  100)
notation union (infixl  $\cup_G$  100)
end

end
theory Pair-Graph-Specs
imports Vwalk Map-Addons Set-Addons
begin

```

5 A Digraph Representation for Efficient Executable Functions

We develop a locale modelling an abstract data type (ADT) which abstractly models a graph as an adjacency map: i.e. every vertex is mapped to a *set* of adjacent vertices, and this latter set is again modelled using the ADT of sets provided in Isabelle/HOL's distribution.

We then show that this ADT can be implemented using existing implementations of the *set* ADT.

```

locale Set-Choose = set: Set
  where set = t-set for t-set ( $[-]_s$ ) +
    fixes sel :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes choose [simp]: s  $\neq$  empty  $\Rightarrow$  isin s (sel s)

```

```

begin
context
  includes set.automation
begin

```

5.1 Abstraction lemmas

These are lemmas for automation. Their purpose is to remove any mention of the locale set ADT constructs and replace it with Isabelle's native sets.

```

lemma choose'[simp, intro, dest]:
  s  $\neq$  empty  $\Rightarrow$  invar s  $\Rightarrow$  sel s  $\in$  t-set s
  by(auto simp flip: set.set-isin)

lemma choose''[intro]:
  invar s  $\Rightarrow$  s  $\neq$  empty  $\Rightarrow$  t-set s  $\subseteq$  s'  $\Rightarrow$  sel s  $\in$  s'
  by(auto simp flip: set.set-isin)

lemma emptyD[dest]:
  s = empty  $\Rightarrow$  t-set s = {}
  s  $\neq$  empty  $\Rightarrow$  invar s  $\Rightarrow$  t-set s  $\neq$  {}

```

```

empty = s ==> t-set s = {}
empty ≠ s ==> invar s ==> t-set s ≠ {}

using set.set-empty
by auto
end
end

named-theorems Graph-Spec-Elims
named-theorems Graph-Spec-Intros
named-theorems Graph-Spec-Simps

locale Pair-Graph-Specs =
adjmap: Map
where update = update and invar = adjmap-inv +
vset: Set-Choose
where empty = vset-empty and delete = vset-delete and invar = vset-inv

for update :: 'v ⇒ 'vset ⇒ 'adjmap ⇒ 'adjmap and adjmap-inv :: 'adjmap ⇒ bool
and

vset-empty :: 'vset and vset-delete :: 'v ⇒ 'vset ⇒ 'vset and
vset-inv

begin

notation vset-empty (∅V)
notation empty (∅G)

abbreviation isin' (infixl ∈G 50) where isin' G v ≡ isin v G
abbreviation not-isin' (infixl ∉G 50) where not-isin' G v ≡ ¬ isin' G v

definition set-of-map (m::'adjmap) = {(u,v). case (lookup m u) of Some vs ⇒ v
∈G vs}

definition graph-inv G = (adjmap-inv G ∧ (∀ v vset. lookup G v = Some vset →
vset-inv vset))

definition finite-graph G = (finite {v. (lookup G v) ≠ None})
definition finite-vsets = (∀ vset. finite (t-set vset))

definition neighb::'adjmap ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'vset where
(neighb G v) = (case (lookup G v) of Some vset ⇒ vset | - ⇒ vset-empty)

lemmas [code] = neighb-def

```

```

notation neighb ( $\mathcal{N}_G$  - - 100)

definition digraph-abs ([ $\cdot$ ] $_G$ ) where digraph-abs  $G = \{(u,v). v \in_G (\mathcal{N}_G G u)\}$ 

definition add-edge  $G u v =$ 
(
  case (lookup  $G u$ ) of Some vset  $\Rightarrow$ 
  let
    vset = the (lookup  $G u$ );
    vset' = insert  $v$  vset;
    digraph' = update  $u$  vset'  $G$ 
    in
      digraph'
    | -  $\Rightarrow$ 
    let
      vset' = insert  $v$  vset-empty;
      digraph' = update  $u$  vset'  $G$ 
      in
        digraph'
  )
)

definition delete-edge  $G u v =$ 
(
  case (lookup  $G u$ ) of Some vset  $\Rightarrow$ 
  let
    vset = the (lookup  $G u$ );
    vset' = vset-delete  $v$  vset;
    digraph' = update  $u$  vset'  $G$ 
    in
      digraph'
    | -  $\Rightarrow$   $G$ 
)
)

```

```

context — Locale properties
  includes vset.set.automation and adjmap.automation
  fixes  $G::'adjmap$ 
begin

lemma graph-invE[elim]:
  
$$\text{graph-inv } G \implies (\llbracket \text{adjmap-inv } G; (\bigwedge v \text{ vset. } \text{lookup } G v = \text{Some } \text{vset} \implies \text{vset-inv } \text{vset}) \rrbracket \implies P) \implies P$$

  by (auto simp: graph-inv-def)

lemma graph-invI[intro]:
  
$$\llbracket \text{adjmap-inv } G; (\bigwedge v \text{ vset. } \text{lookup } G v = \text{Some } \text{vset} \implies \text{vset-inv } \text{vset}) \rrbracket \implies \text{graph-inv } G$$

  by (auto simp: graph-inv-def)

```

```

lemma finite-graphE[elim]:
  finite-graph G  $\implies$  (finite {v. (lookup G v)  $\neq$  None}  $\implies$  P)  $\implies$  P
  by (auto simp: finite-graph-def)

lemma finite-graphI[intro]:
  finite {v. (lookup G v)  $\neq$  None}  $\implies$  finite-graph G
  by (auto simp: finite-graph-def)

lemma finite-vsetsE[elim]:
  finite-vsets  $\implies$  (( $\bigwedge$ N. finite (t-set N))  $\implies$  P)  $\implies$  P
  by (auto simp: finite-vsets-def)

lemma finite-vsetsI[intro]:
  ( $\bigwedge$ N. finite (t-set N))  $\implies$  finite-vsets
  by (auto simp: finite-vsets-def)

lemma neighbourhood-invars'[simp,dest]:
  graph-inv G  $\implies$  vset-inv ( $\mathcal{N}_G$  G v)
  by (auto simp add: graph-inv-def neighb-def split: option.splits)

lemma finite-graph[intro!]:
  assumes graph-inv G finite-graph G finite-vsets
  shows finite (digraph-abs G)
  proof-
    have digraph-abs G  $\subseteq$  {v. lookup G v  $\neq$  None}  $\times$  ( $\bigcup$  (t-set ` {N | N v. lookup G v = Some N}))
    using assms
    by (fastforce simp: digraph-abs-def neighb-def graph-inv-def split: option.splits)

    moreover have finite {v. lookup G v  $\neq$  None}
      using assms
      by fastforce

    moreover have finite ( $\bigcup$  (t-set ` {N | N v. lookup G v = Some N}))
      using assms
      by (force elim!: finite-vsetsE finite-graphE
        intro!: finite-imageI
        rev-finite-subset
        [where B = (the o lookup G) ` {v.  $\exists$  y. lookup G v = Some y}])
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by(fastforce intro!: finite-cartesian-product dest: finite-subset)+

  qed

corollary finite-vertices[intro!]:
  assumes graph-inv G finite-graph G finite-vsets

```

```

shows finite (dVs (digraph-abs G))
using finite-graph[OF assms]
by (simp add: finite-vertices-iff)

```

5.2 Abstraction lemmas

These are lemmas for automation. Their purpose is to remove any mention of the neighbourhood concept implemented using the locale constructs and replace it with abstract terms on pair graphs.

lemma are-connected-abs[simp]:

```

graph-inv G ==> v ∈ t-set (N_G G u) <→; (u,v) ∈ digraph-abs G
by (auto simp: digraph-abs-def neighbourhood-def option.discI graph-inv-def
      split: option.split)

```

lemma are-connected-absD[dest]:

```

[v ∈ t-set (N_G G u); graph-inv G] ==> (u,v) ∈ digraph-abs G
by (auto simp: are-connected-abs)

```

lemma are-connected-absI[intro]:

```

[(u,v) ∈ digraph-abs G; graph-inv G] ==> v ∈ t-set (N_G G u)
by (auto simp: are-connected-abs)

```

lemma neighbourhood-absD[dest!]:

```

[t-set (N_G G x) ≠ {}; graph-inv G] ==> x ∈ dVs (digraph-abs G)
by blast

```

lemma neighbourhood-abs[simp]:

```

graph-inv G ==> t-set (N_G G u) = neighbourhood (digraph-abs G) u
by (auto simp: digraph-abs-def neighb-def Pair-Graph.neighbourhood-def option.discI
      graph-inv-def
      split: option.split)

```

lemma adjmap-inv-insert[intro]: graph-inv G ==> graph-inv (add-edge G u v)

```

by (auto simp: add-edge-def graph-inv-def split: option.splits)

```

lemma digraph-abs-insert[simp]: graph-inv G ==> digraph-abs (add-edge G u v) =
Set.insert (u,v) (digraph-abs G)

```

by (fastforce simp add: digraph-abs-def set-of-map-def neighb-def add-edge-def
      split: option.splits if-splits)

```

lemma adjmap-inv-delete[intro]: graph-inv G ==> graph-inv (delete-edge G u v)

```

by (auto simp: delete-edge-def graph-inv-def split: option.splits)

```

lemma digraph-abs-delete[simp]: graph-inv G ==> digraph-abs (delete-edge G u v) =
(digraph-abs G) - {(u,v)}

```

by (fastforce simp add: digraph-abs-def set-of-map-def neighb-def delete-edge-def
      split: option.splits if-splits)

```

```

end — Properties context

end

Pair-Graph-Specs

end
theory DFS
  imports Pair-Graph-Specs Set2-Addons Set-Addons
  begin

```

6 Depth-Frist Search

6.1 The program state

```
datatype return = Reachable | NotReachable
```

```
record ('ver, 'vset) DFS-state = stack:: 'ver list seen:: 'vset return:: return
```

6.2 Setup for automation

```

named-theorems call-cond-elims
named-theorems call-cond-intros
named-theorems ret-holds-intros
named-theorems invar-props-intros
named-theorems invar-props-elims
named-theorems invar-holds-intros
named-theorems state-rel-intros
named-theorems state-rel-holds-intros

```

6.3 A *locale* for fixing data structures and their implementations

```
locale DFS =
```

```

Graph: Pair-Graph-Specs
  where lookup = lookup +
    set-ops: Set2 vset-empty vset-delete - t-set vset-inv insert

```

```
for lookup :: 'adjmap  $\Rightarrow$  'v  $\Rightarrow$  'vset option +
```

```
  fixes G::'adjmap and s::'v and t::'v
```

```
begin
```

```

definition DFS-axioms = ( Graph.graph-inv G  $\wedge$  GraphFINITE-graph G  $\wedge$  GraphFINITE-vsets
   $\wedge$  s  $\in$  dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G))

```

```
abbreviation neighb' v == Graph.neighb G v
```

notation *neighb'* ($\mathcal{N}_G - 100$)

6.4 Defining the Algorithm

```

function (domintros) DFS::('v, 'vset) DFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  ('v, 'vset) DFS-state where
  DFS dfs-state =
    (case (stack dfs-state) of (v # stack-tl)  $\Rightarrow$ 
      (if v = t then
        (dfs-state (return := Reachable))
      else ((if ( $\mathcal{N}_G$  v  $-_G$  (seen dfs-state))  $\neq \emptyset_V$  then
        let u = (sel (( $\mathcal{N}_G$  v)  $-_G$  (seen dfs-state)));
        stack' = u# (stack dfs-state);
        seen' = insert u (seen dfs-state)
        in
        (DFS (dfs-state (stack := stack',
                          seen := seen'))))
      else
        let stack' = stack-tl in
        DFS (dfs-state (stack := stack'))))
    )
  | -  $\Rightarrow$  (dfs-state (return := NotReachable))
)
by pat-completeness auto

```

6.5 Setup for Reasoning About the Algorithm

```

definition initial-state::('v, 'vset) DFS-state where
  initial-state = (stack = [s], seen = insert s  $\emptyset_V$ , return = NotReachable)

definition DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state =
  (case stack dfs-state of (v # stack-tl)  $\Rightarrow$ 
    (if v = t then
      False
    else ((if (( $\mathcal{N}_G$  v)  $-_G$  (seen dfs-state))  $\neq (\emptyset_V)$  then
      True
    else False)
    )
  )
  | -  $\Rightarrow$  False
)

```

lemma *DFS-call-1-conds[call-cond-elims]*:

```

DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state  $\Rightarrow$ 
 $\llbracket \exists v \text{ stack-tl}. \text{stack } \text{dfs-state} = v \# \text{stack-tl};$ 
 $\text{hd } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}) \neq t;$ 
 $(\mathcal{N}_G (\text{hd } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}))) -_G (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state}) \neq (\emptyset_V) \rrbracket \Rightarrow P \Rightarrow$ 
P
by (auto simp: DFS-call-1-conds-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)

```

```

definition DFS-upd1 dfs-state = (
  let
    N = (N_G (hd (stack dfs-state)));
    u = (sel ((N -_G (seen dfs-state))));
    stack' = u # (stack dfs-state);
    seen' = insert u (seen dfs-state)
  in
    dfs-state (stack := stack', seen := seen'))
)

definition DFS-call-2-conds::('v, 'vset) DFS-state => bool where
  DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state =
    (case stack dfs-state of (v # stack-tl) =>
      (if v = t then
        False
      else (
        (if ((N_G v) -_G (seen dfs-state)) ≠ (Ø_V) then
          False
        else True)
      )
    )
    | - => False
  )

lemma DFS-call-2-condsE[call-cond-elims]:
  DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state ==>
  [[[[v stack-tl. stack dfs-state = v # stack-tl;
    hd (stack dfs-state) ≠ t;
    (N_G (hd (stack dfs-state))) -_G (seen dfs-state) = (Ø_V)] ==> P] ==>
  P]
  by(auto simp: DFS-call-2-conds-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)

definition DFS-upd2 dfs-state =
  ((dfs-state (stack := tl (stack dfs-state)))))

definition DFS-ret-1-conds dfs-state =
  (case stack dfs-state of (v # stack-tl) =>
    (if v = t then
      False
    else (
      (if ((N_G v) -_G (seen dfs-state)) ≠ Ø_V then
        False
      else False)
    )
  )
  | - => True
)

```

```

lemma DFS-ret-1-conds[call-cond-elims]:
  DFS-ret-1-conds dfs-state  $\implies$ 
   $\llbracket \llbracket \text{stack} \text{dfs-state} = [] \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies$ 
  P
  by(auto simp: DFS-ret-1-conds-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)

lemma DFS-call-4-condsI[call-cond-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{stack} \text{dfs-state} = [] \rrbracket \implies \text{DFS-ret-1-conds} \text{dfs-state}$ 
  by(auto simp: DFS-ret-1-conds-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)

definition DFS-ret1 dfs-state = (dfs-state (return := NotReachable))

definition DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state =
  (case stack dfs-state of (v # stack-tl)  $\Rightarrow$ 
   (if v = t then
    True
    else (
     (if ( $\mathcal{N}_G$  v  $-_G$  (seen dfs-state))  $\neq \emptyset_V$  then
      False
      else False)
    )
   )
  | -  $\Rightarrow$  False
  )

lemma DFS-ret-2-conds[call-cond-elims]:
  DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state  $\implies$ 
   $\llbracket \bigwedge v \text{stack-tl}. \llbracket \text{stack} \text{dfs-state} = v \# \text{stack-tl};$ 
   $(\text{hd} (\text{stack} \text{dfs-state})) = t \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies$ 
  P
  by(auto simp: DFS-ret-2-conds-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)

lemma DFS-ret-2-condsI[call-cond-intros]:
   $\bigwedge v \text{stack-tl}. \llbracket \text{stack} \text{dfs-state} = v \# \text{stack-tl}; (\text{hd} (\text{stack} \text{dfs-state})) = t \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies$ 
  DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state
  by(auto simp: DFS-ret-2-conds-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)

definition DFS-ret2 dfs-state = (dfs-state (return := Reachable))

lemma DFS-cases:
  assumes DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state  $\implies$  P
  DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state  $\implies$  P
  DFS-ret-1-conds dfs-state  $\implies$  P
  DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state  $\implies$  P
  shows P
  proof-
  have DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state  $\vee$  DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state  $\vee$ 

```

```

 $DFS\text{-ret-1-conds } dfs\text{-state} \vee DFS\text{-ret-2-conds } dfs\text{-state}$ 
by (auto simp add:  $DFS\text{-call-1-conds-def } DFS\text{-call-2-conds-def }$ 
 $DFS\text{-ret-1-conds-def } DFS\text{-ret-2-conds-def }$ 
split: list.split-asm option.split-asm if-splits)
then show ?thesis
using assms
by auto
qed

lemma  $DFS\text{-simps}:$ 
assumes  $DFS\text{-dom } dfs\text{-state}$ 
shows  $DFS\text{-call-1-conds } dfs\text{-state} \implies DFS\text{ }dfs\text{-state} = DFS\text{ }(DFS\text{-upd1 } dfs\text{-state})$ 
 $DFS\text{-call-2-conds } dfs\text{-state} \implies DFS\text{ }dfs\text{-state} = DFS\text{ }(DFS\text{-upd2 } dfs\text{-state})$ 
 $DFS\text{-ret-1-conds } dfs\text{-state} \implies DFS\text{ }dfs\text{-state} = DFS\text{-ret1 } dfs\text{-state}$ 
 $DFS\text{-ret-2-conds } dfs\text{-state} \implies DFS\text{ }dfs\text{-state} = DFS\text{-ret2 } dfs\text{-state}$ 
by (auto simp add:  $DFS\text{.psimps[OF assms]}$  Let-def
 $DFS\text{-call-1-conds-def } DFS\text{-upd1-def } DFS\text{-call-2-conds-def }$ 
 $DFS\text{-upd2-def }$ 
 $DFS\text{-ret-1-conds-def } DFS\text{-ret1-def }$ 
 $DFS\text{-ret-2-conds-def } DFS\text{-ret2-def }$ 

split: list.splits option.splits if-splits )

lemma  $DFS\text{-induct}:$ 
assumes  $DFS\text{-dom } dfs\text{-state}$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge dfs\text{-state}. \llbracket DFS\text{-dom } dfs\text{-state};$ 
 $DFS\text{-call-1-conds } dfs\text{-state} \implies P\text{ }(DFS\text{-upd1 } dfs\text{-state});$ 
 $DFS\text{-call-2-conds } dfs\text{-state} \implies P\text{ }(DFS\text{-upd2 } dfs\text{-state}) \rrbracket \implies P$ 
 $dfs\text{-state}$ 
shows  $P\text{ }dfs\text{-state}$ 
apply(rule  $DFS\text{.pinduct[OF assms(1)]}$ )
apply(rule assms(2)[simplified  $DFS\text{-call-1-conds-def } DFS\text{-upd1-def } DFS\text{-call-2-conds-def }$ 
 $DFS\text{-upd2-def}]$ )
by (auto simp: Let-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)

lemma  $DFS\text{-domintros}:$ 
assumes  $DFS\text{-call-1-conds } dfs\text{-state} \implies DFS\text{-dom } (DFS\text{-upd1 } dfs\text{-state})$ 
assumes  $DFS\text{-call-2-conds } dfs\text{-state} \implies DFS\text{-dom } (DFS\text{-upd2 } dfs\text{-state})$ 
shows  $DFS\text{-dom } dfs\text{-state}$ 
proof(rule  $DFS\text{.domintros, goal-cases}$ )
case (1 x21 x22)
then show ?case
using assms(1)[simplified  $DFS\text{-call-1-conds-def } DFS\text{-upd1-def}]$ 
by (force simp: Let-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)
next
case (2 x21 x22)
then show ?case
using assms(2)[simplified  $DFS\text{-call-2-conds-def } DFS\text{-upd2-def}]$ 
by (force split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)

```

qed

6.6 Loop Invariants

```

definition invar-well-formed::('v,'vset) DFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-well-formed dfs-state = vset-inv (seen dfs-state)

definition invar-stack-walk::('v,'vset) DFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-stack-walk dfs-state = (Vwalk.vwalk (Graph.digraph-abs G) (rev (stack
  dfs-state)))

definition invar-seen-stack::('v,'vset) DFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-seen-stack dfs-state  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    distinct (stack dfs-state)
     $\wedge$  set (stack dfs-state)  $\subseteq$  t-set (seen dfs-state)
     $\wedge$  t-set (seen dfs-state)  $\subseteq$  dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)

definition invar-s-in-stack::('v,'vset) DFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-s-in-stack dfs-state  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (stack (dfs-state)  $\neq$  []  $\longrightarrow$  last (stack dfs-state) = s)

definition invar-visited-through-seen::('v,'vset) DFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state =
    ( $\forall v \in$  t-set (seen dfs-state).
     ( $\forall p.$  Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) v p t  $\wedge$  distinct p  $\longrightarrow$  (set p  $\cap$ 
     set (stack dfs-state)  $\neq$  {})))

definition call-1-measure::('v,'vset) DFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  call-1-measure dfs-state = card (dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G) - t-set (seen dfs-state))

definition call-2-measure::('v,'vset) DFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  call-2-measure dfs-state = card (set (stack dfs-state))

definition DFS-term-rel::((('v,'vset) DFS-state  $\times$  ('v,'vset) DFS-state) set where
  DFS-term-rel = (call-1-measure) <*mlex*> (call-2-measure) <*mlex*> {}

end

locale DFS-thms = DFS +
  assumes DFS-axioms: DFS-axioms
  begin

  context
  includes set-ops.automation and Graph.adjmap.automation and Graph.vset.set.automation

  begin
```

```

lemma graph-inv[simp,intro]:
  Graph.graph-inv G
  Graph.finite-graph G
  Graph.finite-vsets
using DFS-axioms
by (auto simp: DFS-axioms-def)

lemma s-in-G[simp,intro]: s ∈ dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)
using DFS-axioms
by (auto simp: DFS-axioms-def)

lemma finite-neighbourhoods[simp]:
  finite (t-set N)
using graph-inv(3)
by fastforce

lemmas simps[simp] = Graph.neighbourhood-abs[OF graph-inv(1)] Graph.are-connected-abs[OF
graph-inv(1)]

lemma invar-well-formed-props[invar-props-elims]:
  invar-well-formed dfs-state ==>
  ([`vset-inv (seen dfs-state)`] ==> P) ==>
  P
by (auto simp: invar-well-formed-def)

lemma invar-well-formed-intro[invar-props-intros]: [`vset-inv (seen dfs-state)`]
  ==> invar-well-formed dfs-state
by (auto simp: invar-well-formed-def)

lemma invar-well-formed-holds-1[invar-holds-intros]:
  [|DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state; invar-well-formed dfs-state|] ==>
  invar-well-formed (DFS-upd1 dfs-state)
by (auto simp: Let-def DFS-upd1-def elim!: invar-props-elims intro!: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-well-formed-holds-2[invar-holds-intros]: [|DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state;
invar-well-formed dfs-state|] ==> invar-well-formed (DFS-upd2 dfs-state)
by (auto simp: DFS-upd2-def elim!: invar-props-elims intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-well-formed-holds-4[invar-holds-intros]: [|DFS-ret-1-conds dfs-state;
invar-well-formed dfs-state|] ==> invar-well-formed (DFS-ret1 dfs-state)
by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims intro: invar-props-intros simp: DFS-ret1-def)

lemma invar-well-formed-holds-5[invar-holds-intros]: [|DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state;
invar-well-formed dfs-state|] ==> invar-well-formed (DFS-ret2 dfs-state)
by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims intro: invar-props-intros simp: DFS-ret2-def)

lemma invar-well-formed-holds[invar-holds-intros]:
assumes DFS-dom dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state
shows invar-well-formed (DFS dfs-state)

```

```

using assms(2)
proof(induction rule: DFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
  case IH: (1 dfs-state)
    show ?case
      apply(rule DFS-cases[where dfs-state = dfs-state])
      by (auto intro!: IH(2–4) invar-holds-intros simp: DFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
qed

lemma invar-stack-walk-props[invar-props-elims]:
  invar-stack-walk dfs-state ==>
  ((Vwalk.vwalk (Graph.digraph-abs G) (rev (stack dfs-state))) ==> P) ==> P
  by (auto simp: invar-stack-walk-def)

lemma invar-stack-walk-intro[invar-props-intros]: Vwalk.vwalk (Graph.digraph-abs G) (rev (stack dfs-state)) ==> invar-stack-walk dfs-state
  by (auto simp: invar-stack-walk-def)

lemma invar-stack-walk-holds-1[invar-holds-intros]:
  assumes DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state invar-stack-walk dfs-state
  shows invar-stack-walk (DFS-upd1 dfs-state)
  using assms graph-inv
  by (force simp: Let-def DFS-upd1-def elim!: call-cond-elims elim!: invar-props-elims intro!: Vwalk.vwalk-append2 neighbourhoodI invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-stack-walk-holds-2[invar-holds-intros]: [DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state; invar-stack-walk dfs-state] ==> invar-stack-walk (DFS-upd2 dfs-state)
  by (auto simp: DFS-upd2-def dest!: append-vwalk-pref elim!: invar-props-elims intro!: invar-props-intros elim: call-cond-elims)

lemma invar-stack-walk-holds-4[invar-holds-intros]: [DFS-ret-1-conds dfs-state; invar-stack-walk dfs-state] ==> invar-stack-walk (DFS-ret1 dfs-state)
  by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims intro: invar-props-intros simp: DFS-ret1-def)

lemma invar-2-holds-5[invar-holds-intros]: [DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state; invar-stack-walk dfs-state] ==> invar-stack-walk (DFS-ret2 dfs-state)
  by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims intro: invar-props-intros simp: DFS-ret2-def)

lemma invar-2-holds[invar-holds-intros]:
  assumes DFS-dom dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state invar-stack-walk dfs-state
  shows invar-stack-walk (DFS dfs-state)
  using assms(2–3)
proof(induction rule: DFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
  case IH: (1 dfs-state)
    show ?case
      apply(rule DFS-cases[where dfs-state = dfs-state])
      by (auto intro!: IH(2–5) invar-holds-intros simp: DFS-simps[OF IH(1)])

```

qed

lemma *invar-seen-stack-props[invar-props-elims]*:
invar-seen-stack dfs-state \implies
 $([\![\text{distinct } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}); \text{set } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}) \subseteq \text{t-set } (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state});$
 $\text{t-set } (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state}) \subseteq \text{dVs } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)\!] \implies P) \implies P$
by (auto simp: *invar-seen-stack-def*)

lemma *invar-seen-stack-intro[invar-props-intros]*:
 $[\![\text{distinct } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}); \text{set } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}) \subseteq \text{t-set } (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state}); \text{t-set } (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state}) \subseteq \text{dVs } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)\!] \implies \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state}$
by (auto simp: *invar-seen-stack-def*)

lemma *invar-seen-stack-holds-1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $[\![\text{DFS-call-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state}]\!]$
 $\implies \text{invar-seen-stack } (\text{DFS-upd1 } \text{dfs-state})$
by (force simp: Let-def DFS-upd1-def dest!: append-vwalk-pref elim!: call-cond-elims
elim!: *invar-props-elims intro!*: *invar-props-intros*)

lemma *invar-seen-stack-holds-2[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $[\![\text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state}]\!]$
 $\implies \text{invar-seen-stack } (\text{DFS-upd2 } \text{dfs-state})$
by (auto elim!: call-cond-elims simp: DFS-upd2-def elim: vwalk-betE
elim!: *invar-props-elims dest!*: Graph.vset.emptyD append-vwalk-pref intro!:
invar-props-intros)

lemma *invar-seen-stack-holds-4[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $[\![\text{DFS-ret-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state}]\!]$
 $\implies \text{invar-seen-stack } (\text{DFS-ret1 } \text{dfs-state})$
by (auto elim!: *invar-props-elims intro!*: *invar-props-intros* simp: DFS-ret1-def)

lemma *invar-seen-stack-holds-5[invar-holds-intros]*: $[\![\text{DFS-ret-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state}]\!]$
 $\implies \text{invar-seen-stack } (\text{DFS-ret2 } \text{dfs-state})$
by (auto elim!: *invar-props-elims intro!*: *invar-props-intros* simp: DFS-ret2-def)

lemma *invar-seen-stack-holds[invar-holds-intros]*:
assumes DFS-dom *dfs-state* *invar-well-formed dfs-state* *invar-seen-stack dfs-state*
shows *invar-seen-stack (DFS dfs-state)*
using assms(2–)
proof(induction rule: DFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
case *IH*: (1 *dfs-state*)
show ?case
apply(rule DFS-cases[**where** *dfs-state* = *dfs-state*])
by (auto intro!: *IH*(2–5) *invar-holds-intros* simp: DFS-simps[*OF IH(1)*])
qed

lemma *invar-s-in-stack-props[invar-props-elims]*:

```

invar-s-in-stack dfs-state ==>
  ([](stack (dfs-state) ≠ [] ==> last (stack dfs-state) = s)] ==> P) ==> P
by (auto simp: invar-s-in-stack-def)

lemma invar-s-in-stack-intro[invar-props-intros]:
  ([](stack (dfs-state) ≠ [] ==> last (stack dfs-state) = s)] ==> invar-s-in-stack
dfs-state
by (auto simp: invar-s-in-stack-def)

lemma invar-s-in-stack-holds-1[invar-holds-intros]:
  [DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state; invar-well-formed dfs-state; invar-s-in-stack dfs-state]
==> invar-s-in-stack (DFS-upd1 dfs-state)
by (force simp: Let-def DFS-upd1-def dest!: append-vwalk-pref elim!: call-cond-elims
elim!: invar-props-elims intro!: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-s-in-stack-holds-2[invar-holds-intros]:
  [DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state; invar-well-formed dfs-state; invar-s-in-stack dfs-state]
==>
  invar-s-in-stack (DFS-upd2 dfs-state)
by (auto elim!: call-cond-elims simp: DFS-upd2-def elim: vwalk-betE
      elim!: invar-props-elims dest!: Graph.vset.emptyD append-vwalk-pref intro!:
invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-s-in-stack-holds-4[invar-holds-intros]:
  [DFS-ret-1-conds dfs-state; invar-s-in-stack dfs-state] ==>
  invar-s-in-stack (DFS-ret1 dfs-state)
by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims intro!: invar-props-intros simp: DFS-ret1-def)

lemma invar-s-in-stack-holds-5[invar-holds-intros]: [DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state; in-
var-s-in-stack dfs-state] ==> invar-s-in-stack (DFS-ret2 dfs-state)
by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims intro!: invar-props-intros simp: DFS-ret2-def)

lemma invar-s-in-stack-holds[invar-holds-intros]:
  assumes DFS-dom dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state invar-s-in-stack dfs-state
  shows invar-s-in-stack (DFS dfs-state)
  using assms(2-)
proof(induction rule: DFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
  case IH: (1 dfs-state)
  show ?case
    apply(rule DFS-cases[where dfs-state = dfs-state])
    by (auto intro!: IH(2-5) invar-holds-intros simp: DFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
qed

lemma invar-visited-through-seen-props[elim!]:
  invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state ==>
  ([](v p. [v ∈ t-set (seen dfs-state);
  (Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) v p t); distinct p ] ==>
  set p ∩ set (stack dfs-state) ≠ {})] ==> P) ==> P

```

by (auto simp: invar-visited-through-seen-def)

```
lemma invar-visited-through-seen-intro[invar-props-intros]:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge p. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set} (\text{seen dfs-state});$ 
     $(V\text{walk.vwalk-bet } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) v p t); \text{distinct } p \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $\text{set } p \cap \text{set } (\text{stack dfs-state}) \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state}$ 
  by (auto simp: invar-visited-through-seen-def)
```

6.7 Proofs that the Invariants Hold

```
lemma invar-visited-through-seen-holds-1[invar-holds-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack dfs-state};$ 
   $\text{invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-visited-through-seen } (\text{DFS-upd1 dfs-state})$ 
  by(fastforce simp: Let-def DFS-upd1-def dest: append-vwalk-pref hd-of-vwalk-bet'' elim!: invar-props-elims intro!: invar-props-intros)
```

```
lemma invar-visited-through-seen-holds-2[invar-holds-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack dfs-state};$ 
   $\text{invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-visited-through-seen } (\text{DFS-upd2 dfs-state})$ 
  proof(rule invar-props-intros, elim invar-visited-through-seen-props call-cond-elims exE, goal-cases)
  case (1 v1 p v2 stack-tl)
```

We know one thing: a path starting at $v1$ and ending at t intersects with the old stack $v2 \# \text{stack-tl}$. We have two cases:

```
hence set  $p \cap \text{set } (\text{stack dfs-state}) \neq \{\}$ 
  by (auto simp: DFS-upd2-def)
then obtain  $u$  where  $u \in \text{set } p \cap \text{set } (\text{stack dfs-state})$ 
  by auto
show ?case
proof(cases  $u \in \text{set stack-tl}$ )
  case True
```

Case 1: If the point of intersection of the path is in stack-tl , then we are done.

```
thus ?thesis
  using 1 ‹ $u \in \text{set } p \cap \text{set } (\text{stack dfs-state})$ ›
  by (auto simp: DFS-upd2-def)
next
  case False
  hence  $u = v2$ 
  using 1 ‹ $u \in \text{set } p \cap \text{set } (\text{stack dfs-state})$ ›
  by auto
```

Case 2: If it intersects the old stack at $v2$, which is the more interesting case as $v2$ will not be in the new stack.

```

then obtain p1 p2 where [simp]: p = p1 @ [v2] @ p2
  using ‹u ∈ set p ∩ set (stack dfs-state)›
  by (auto simp: in-set-conv-decomp)

```

Let $p = p1 @ [v2] @ p2$.

```

hence set (v2 # p2) ∩ set (stack dfs-state) ≠ {}
  using 1
  by (auto simp: DFS-upd2-def)

```

Since the invariant holds for the old state, then $[v2] @ p2$ intersects the old stack $v2 \# stack-tl$.

```

show ?thesis
proof(cases p2 = [])
  case True

```

There are two cases we need to consider here: Case a: $p2 = []$ This cannot be the case, since it would imply that $v2 = t$, which violates the assumption of us being in this execution branch.

```

  thus ?thesis
    using 1
      by (auto simp: vwalk-bet-snoc)
  next
    case False

```

Case b: $p2 \neq []$ From the current branch's assumptions, we know that $hd p2$, who is a neighbour of $v2$, is in *seen dfs-state*. This means that, from the invariant at *dfs-state*, we can conclude that $v2 \# p2$ intersects with the old stack. However, since it is distinct, that means that $p2$ cannot contain $v2$. This means that it intersects *stack-tl*, which implies that p with *stack-tl*. This finishes our proof.

```

  hence hd p2 ∈ t-set ( $\mathcal{N}_G v2$ )
    using ‹vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) v1 p t›
      by (auto dest!: split-vwalk simp: neq-Nil-conv)
  hence hd p2 ∈ t-set (seen dfs-state)
    using 1
      by (fastforce elim!: invar-props-elims simp del: ‹p = p1 @ [v2] @ p2›)
  hence set p2 ∩ set (stack dfs-state) ≠ {}
    using 1 False
      by (fastforce simp: DFS-upd2-def neq-Nil-conv dest!: split-vwalk)
  moreover have v2 ∉ set p2
    using ‹distinct p›
    by auto
  ultimately have set p2 ∩ set (stack (DFS-upd2 dfs-state)) ≠ {}
    using 1
      by (auto simp: DFS-upd2-def)
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

```

qed
qed

lemma invar-visited-through-seen-holds-4 [invar-holds-intros]: «DFS-ret-1-conds dfs-state;
invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state»  $\implies$  invar-visited-through-seen (DFS-ret1 dfs-state)
by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros simp: DFS-ret1-def)

lemma invar-visited-through-seen-holds-5 [invar-holds-intros]: «DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state;
invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state»  $\implies$  invar-visited-through-seen (DFS-ret2 dfs-state)
by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros simp: DFS-ret2-def)

lemma invar-visited-through-seen-holds [invar-holds-intros]:
assumes DFS-dom dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state invar-seen-stack dfs-state
invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state
shows invar-visited-through-seen (DFS dfs-state)
using assms(2-)
proof(induction rule: DFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
case IH: (1 dfs-state)
show ?case
apply(rule DFS-cases[where dfs-state = dfs-state])
by (auto intro!: IH(2-6) invar-holds-intros simp: DFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
qed

definition state-rel-1 dfs-state-1 dfs-state-2
= ( t-set (seen dfs-state-1)  $\subseteq$  t-set (seen dfs-state-2))

lemma state-rel-1-props[elim!]: state-rel-1 dfs-state-1 dfs-state-2  $\implies$ 
(t-set (seen dfs-state-1)  $\subseteq$  t-set (seen dfs-state-2))  $\implies$ 
P)  $\implies$  P
by (auto simp: state-rel-1-def)

lemma state-rel-1-intro[state-rel-intros]:
[t-set (seen dfs-state-1)  $\subseteq$  t-set (seen dfs-state-2)]  $\implies$  state-rel-1 dfs-state-1
dfs-state-2
by (auto simp: state-rel-1-def)

lemma state-rel-1-trans:
[state-rel-1 dfs-state-1 dfs-state-2; state-rel-1 dfs-state-2 dfs-state-3]  $\implies$ 
state-rel-1 dfs-state-1 dfs-state-3
by (auto intro!: state-rel-intros)

lemma state-rel-1-holds-1[state-rel-holds-intros]:
[«DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state; invar-well-formed dfs-state»  $\implies$  state-rel-1 dfs-state
(DFS-upd1 dfs-state)]
by (auto simp: Let-def DFS-upd1-def elim!: invar-props-elims intro!: state-rel-intros)

lemma state-rel-1-holds-2[state-rel-holds-intros]:

```

```

 $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state}$ 
 $(\text{DFS-upd2 } \text{dfs-state})$ 
by (auto simp: DFS-upd2-def intro!: state-rel-intros elim: call-cond-elims)

lemma state-rel-1-holds-4[state-rel-holds-intros]:
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-ret-1-conds } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state } (\text{DFS-ret1 } \text{dfs-state})$ 
by (auto simp: intro!: state-rel-intros simp: DFS-ret1-def)

lemma state-rel-1-holds-5[state-rel-holds-intros]:
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-ret-2-conds } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state } (\text{DFS-ret2 } \text{dfs-state})$ 
by (auto simp: intro!: state-rel-intros simp: DFS-ret2-def)

lemma state-rel-1-holds[state-rel-holds-intros]:
assumes DFS-dom dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state
shows state-rel-1 dfs-state (DFS dfs-state)
using assms(2-)
proof(induction rule: DFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
case IH: (1 dfs-state)
show ?case
  apply(rule DFS-cases[where dfs-state = dfs-state])
  by (auto intro: state-rel-1-trans invar-holds-intros state-rel-holds-intros intro!:
IH(2-) simp: DFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
qed

lemma DFS-ret-1[ret-holds-intros]: DFS-ret-1-conds (dfs-state)  $\implies$  DFS-ret-1-conds
(DFS-ret1 dfs-state)
by (auto simp: elim!: call-cond-elims intro!: call-cond-intros simp: DFS-ret1-def)

lemma ret1-holds[ret-holds-intros]:
assumes DFS-dom dfs-state return (DFS dfs-state) = NotReachable
shows DFS-ret-1-conds (DFS dfs-state)
using assms(2-)
proof(induction rule: DFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
case IH: (1 dfs-state)
show ?case
  apply(rule DFS-cases[where dfs-state = dfs-state])
  using IH(4)
  by (auto intro: ret-holds-intros intro!: IH(2-) simp: DFS-simps[OF IH(1)]
DFS-ret2-def)
qed

lemma DFS-correct-ret-1:
 $\llbracket \text{invar-visited-through-seen } \text{dfs-state}; \text{DFS-ret-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; u \in \text{t-set } (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state}) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \nexists p. \text{distinct } p \wedge \text{vwalk-bet } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u p t$ 
by (auto elim!: call-cond-elims invar-props-elims)

lemma DFS-ret-2[ret-holds-intros]: DFS-ret-2-conds (dfs-state)  $\implies$  DFS-ret-2-conds
(DFS-ret2 dfs-state)

```

```

by (auto simp: elim!: call-cond-elims intro!: call-cond-intros simp: DFS-ret2-def)

lemma ret2-holds[ret-holds-intros]:
  assumes DFS-dom dfs-state return (DFS dfs-state) = Reachable
  shows DFS-ret-2-conds (DFS dfs-state)
  using assms(2-)
proof(induction rule: DFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
  case IH: (1 dfs-state)
  show ?case
    apply(rule DFS-cases[where dfs-state = dfs-state])
    using IH(4)
    by (auto intro: ret-holds-intros intro!: IH(2-) simp: DFS-simps[OF IH(1)]
DFS-ret1-def)
qed

lemma DFS-correct-ret-2:
  [[invar-stack-walk dfs-state; DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state]]
  ==> vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) (last (stack dfs-state)) (rev (stack
dfs-state)) t
  by (auto elim!: call-cond-elims invar-props-elims simp: hd-rev vwalk-bet-def)

```

6.8 Termination

named-theorems termination-intros

declare termination-intros

```

lemma in-prod-rel[intro!,termination-intros]:
  [[f1 a = f1 a'; (a, a') ∈ f2 <*mlex*> r] ==> (a, a') ∈ (f1 <*mlex*> f2 <*mlex*>
r)
  by (simp add: mlex-iff)+
```

definition less-rel = {(x::nat, y::nat). x < y}

```

lemma wf-less-rel[intro!]: wf less-rel
  by(auto simp: less-rel-def wf-less)
```

```

lemma call-1-measure-nonsym[simp]: (call-1-measure dfs-state, call-1-measure dfs-state)
  ≠ less-rel
  by (auto simp: less-rel-def)
```

```

lemma call-1-terminates[termination-intros]:
  [[DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state; invar-well-formed dfs-state; invar-seen-stack dfs-state]]
  ==>
  ((DFS-upd1 dfs-state, dfs-state) ∈ call-1-measure <*mlex*> r
  by(fastforce elim!: invar-props-elims call-cond-elims
  simp add: DFS-upd1-def call-1-measure-def Let-def
  intro!: mlex-less psubset-card-mono
  dest!: Graph.vset.choose')
```

```

lemma call-2-measure-nonsym[simp]: (call-2-measure dfs-state, call-2-measure dfs-state)
   $\notin$  less-rel
  by (auto simp: less-rel-def)

lemma call-2-measure-1[termination-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies$ 
    call-1-measure dfs-state = call-1-measure (DFS-upd2 dfs-state)
  by(auto simp add: DFS-upd2-def call-1-measure-def Let-def
    intro!: psubset-card-mono)

lemma call-2-terminates[termination-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies$ 
   $(\text{DFS-upd2 } \text{dfs-state}, \text{dfs-state}) \in \text{call-2-measure} <*\text{mlex}*> r$ 
  by(auto elim!: invar-props-elims elim!: call-cond-elims
    simp add: DFS-upd2-def call-2-measure-def
    intro!: mlex-less)

lemma wf-term-rel: wf DFS-term-rel
  by(auto simp: wf-mlex DFS-term-rel-def)

lemma in-DFS-term-rel[termination-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies$ 
   $(\text{DFS-upd1 } \text{dfs-state}, \text{dfs-state}) \in \text{DFS-term-rel}$ 
   $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies$ 
   $(\text{DFS-upd2 } \text{dfs-state}, \text{dfs-state}) \in \text{DFS-term-rel}$ 
  by (simp add: DFS-term-rel-def termination-intros)+

lemma DFS-terminates[termination-intros]:
  assumes invar-well-formed dfs-state invar-seen-stack dfs-state
  shows DFS-dom dfs-state
  using wf-term-rel assms
  proof(induction rule: wf-induct-rule)
    case (less x)
    show ?case
      by (rule DFS-domintros) (auto intro!: invar-holds-intros less in-DFS-term-rel)
  qed

```

6.9 Final Correctness Theorems

```

lemma initial-state-props[invar-holds-intros, termination-intros]:
  invar-well-formed (initial-state) invar-stack-walk (initial-state) invar-seen-stack
  (initial-state)
  invar-visited-through-seen (initial-state) invar-s-in-stack initial-state
  DFS-dom initial-state
  by (auto simp: initial-state-def)

```

```

    hd-of-vwalk-bet"
    elim: vwalk-betE
    intro!: termination-intros invar-props-intros)

lemma DFS-correct-1:
  assumes return (DFS initial-state) = NotReachable
  shows #p. distinct p ∧ vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) s p t
proof-
  have s ∈ t-set (seen (DFS initial-state))
  by(auto intro!: invar-holds-intros ret-holds-intros state-rel-holds-intros
       intro: state-rel-1-props[where ?dfs-state-1.0 = initial-state]
       simp add: initial-state-def)
  thus ?thesis
  using assms
  by(intro DFS-correct-ret-1 [where dfs-state = DFS initial-state])
     (auto intro!: invar-holds-intros ret-holds-intros state-rel-holds-intros)
qed

lemma DFS-correct-2:
  assumes return (DFS initial-state) = Reachable
  shows vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) s (rev (stack (DFS initial-state))) t
proof-
  have vwalk-bet
    (Graph.digraph-abs G)
    (last (stack (DFS initial-state)))
    (rev (stack (DFS initial-state))) t
  using assms
  by(auto intro!: invar-holds-intros ret-holds-intros state-rel-holds-intros
       DFS-correct-ret-2[where dfs-state = DFS initial-state])
  moreover hence (last (stack (DFS initial-state))) = s
  by(fastforce intro!: invar-holds-intros
       intro: invar-s-in-stack-props[where dfs-state = DFS initial-state])+
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by auto
qed
end
end

end
theory BFS-2
  imports Pair-Graph-Specs Dist Set2-Addons More-Lists
begin

```

7 Breadth-First Search

7.1 The Program State

```
record ('parents, 'vset) BFS-state = parents::'parents current::'vset visited::'vset
```

7.2 Setup for Automation

```

named-theorems call-cond-elims
named-theorems call-cond-intros
named-theorems ret-holds-intros
named-theorems invar-props-intros
named-theorems invar-props-elims
named-theorems invar-holds-intros
named-theorems state-rel-intros
named-theorems state-rel-holds-intros

```

7.3 A *locale* for fixing data structures and their implementations

```

locale BFS =
  Graph: Pair-Graph-Specs
  where lookup = lookup +
  set-ops: Set2 vset-empty vset-delete - t-set vset-inv insert

  for lookup :: 'adjmap  $\Rightarrow$  'ver  $\Rightarrow$  'vset option +
  fixes
    srcs::'vset and
    G::'adjmap and expand-tree::'adjmap  $\Rightarrow$  'vset  $\Rightarrow$  'vset and
    next-frontier::'vset  $\Rightarrow$  'vset  $\Rightarrow$  'vset

  assumes
    expand-tree[simp]:
      [Graph.graph-inv BFS-tree; vset-inv frontier; vset-inv vis; Graph.graph-inv G]
     $\Rightarrow$ 
      Graph.graph-inv (expand-tree BFS-tree frontier vis)
      [Graph.graph-inv BFS-tree; vset-inv frontier; vset-inv vis; Graph.graph-inv G]
     $\Rightarrow$ 
      Graph.digraph-abs (expand-tree BFS-tree frontier vis) =
        (Graph.digraph-abs BFS-tree)  $\cup$ 
        {(u,v) | u v. u  $\in$  t-set (frontier)  $\wedge$ 
          v  $\in$  (Pair-Graph.neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u -
          t-set vis)} and
    next-frontier[simp]:
      [vset-inv frontier; vset-inv vis; Graph.graph-inv G]  $\Rightarrow$  vset-inv (next-frontier
      frontier vis)
      [vset-inv frontier; vset-inv vis; Graph.graph-inv G]  $\Rightarrow$ 
        t-set (next-frontier frontier vis) =
        ( $\bigcup$  {Pair-Graph.neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u | u . u  $\in$  t-set
        frontier}) - t-set vis

  begin

  definition BFS-axiom  $\longleftrightarrow$ 

```

```

Graph.graph-inv G ∧ Graph.finite-graph G ∧ Graph.finite-vsets ∧
t-set srcs ⊆ dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G) ∧
(∀ u. finite (Pair-Graph.neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u)) ∧
t-set srcs ≠ {} ∧ vset-inv srcs

```

```

abbreviation neighb' ≡ Graph.neighb G
notation neighb' ( $\mathcal{N}_G - 100$ )

```

7.4 The Algorithm Definition

```

function (domintros) BFS::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state ⇒ ('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state
where
  BFS BFS-state =
  (
    if current BFS-state ≠  $\emptyset_V$  then
      let
        visited' = visited BFS-state  $\cup_G$  current BFS-state;
        parents' = expand-tree (parents BFS-state) (current BFS-state) visited';
        current' = next-frontier (current BFS-state) visited'
      in
        BFS (BFS-state (parents := parents', visited := visited', current := current'))
    else
      BFS-state)
  by pat-completeness auto

```

7.5 Setup for Reasoning About the Algorithm

```

definition BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state = ((current bfs-state) ≠  $\emptyset_V$ )

```

```

definition BFS-upd1 BFS-state =
  (
    let
      visited' = visited BFS-state  $\cup_G$  current BFS-state;
      parents' = expand-tree (parents BFS-state) (current BFS-state) visited';
      current' = next-frontier (current BFS-state) visited'
    in
      BFS-state (parents := parents', visited := visited', current := current')
  )

```

```

definition BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state = ((current bfs-state) =  $\emptyset_V$ )

```

```

abbreviation BFS-ret1 bfs-state ≡ bfs-state

```

```

lemma DFS-call-1-conds[call-cond-elims]:
  BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state ⇒
  [(current bfs-state) ≠  $\emptyset_V$  ⇒ P]
  ⇒ P

```

by(*auto simp: BFS-call-1-conds-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits*)

lemma *BFS-ret-1-conds[call-cond-elims]*:

BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state \implies
 $\llbracket (\text{current bfs-state}) = \emptyset_V \implies P \rrbracket$
 $\implies P$

by(*auto simp: BFS-ret-1-conds-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits*)

lemma *BFS-ret-1-condsI[call-cond-intros]*:

$\llbracket (\text{current bfs-state}) = \emptyset_V \rrbracket \implies \text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state}$
by(*auto simp: BFS-ret-1-conds-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits*)

lemma *BFS-cases*:

assumes *BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state* $\implies P$
BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state $\implies P$

shows *P*

proof–

have *BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state* \vee
BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state
by (*auto simp add: BFS-call-1-conds-def BFS-ret-1-conds-def split: list.split-asm option.split-asm if-splits*)

then show ?thesis

using *assms*
by *auto*

qed

lemma *BFS-simps*:

assumes *BFS-dom BFS-state*
shows *BFS-call-1-conds BFS-state* $\implies \text{BFS BFS-state} = \text{BFS} (\text{BFS-upd1 BFS-state})$
BFS-ret-1-conds BFS-state $\implies \text{BFS BFS-state} = \text{BFS-ret1 BFS-state}$
by (*auto simp add: BFS.psimps[OF assms]*
BFS-call-1-conds-def BFS-upd1-def
BFS-ret-1-conds-def Let-def
split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)

lemma *BFS-induct*:

assumes *BFS-dom bfs-state*
assumes $\bigwedge \text{bfs-state}. \llbracket \text{BFS-dom bfs-state};$
 $(\text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state} \implies P (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state})) \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \text{ bfs-state}$
shows *P bfs-state*
apply(rule *BFS.pinduct*)
subgoal **using** *assms(1)* .
apply(rule *assms(2)*)
by (*auto simp add: BFS-call-1-conds-def BFS-upd1-def Let-def*
split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)

```

lemma BFS-domintros:
  assumes BFS-call-1-conds BFS-state  $\implies$  BFS-dom (BFS-upd1 BFS-state)
  shows BFS-dom BFS-state
proof(rule BFS.domintros, goal-cases)
  case (1)
  then show ?case
    using assms(1)[simplified BFS-call-1-conds-def BFS-upd1-def]
    by (force simp: Let-def split: list.splits option.splits if-splits)
qed

```

7.6 The Loop Invariants

```

definition invar-well-formed::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-well-formed bfs-state = (
    vset-inv (visited bfs-state)  $\wedge$  vset-inv (current bfs-state)  $\wedge$ 
    Graph.graph-inv (parents bfs-state)  $\wedge$ 
    finite (t-set (current bfs-state))  $\wedge$  finite (t-set (visited bfs-state)))

definition invar-subsets::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-subsets bfs-state = (
    Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)  $\subseteq$  Graph.digraph-abs G  $\wedge$ 
    t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\subseteq$  dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)  $\wedge$ 
    t-set (current bfs-state)  $\subseteq$  dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)  $\wedge$ 
    dVs (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state))  $\subseteq$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set
    (current bfs-state)  $\wedge$ 
    t-set srcs  $\subseteq$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state))

definition invar-3-1 bfs-state =
  ( $\forall v \in$  t-set (current bfs-state).  $\forall u$ .  $u \in$  t-set (current bfs-state)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u)

definition invar-3-2 bfs-state =
  ( $\forall v \in$  t-set (current bfs-state).  $\forall u$ .  $u \in$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state).
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u  $\leq$ 
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v)

definition invar-3-3 bfs-state =
  ( $\forall v \in$  t-set (visited bfs-state).
   neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) v  $\subseteq$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set
   (current bfs-state))

definition invar-dist-bounded::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-dist-bounded bfs-state =
  ( $\forall v \in$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state).
    $\forall u$ . distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u  $\leq$ 
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v
    $\longrightarrow$  u  $\in$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state))

```

```

definition invar-goes-through-current::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-goes-through-current bfs-state =
     $(\forall u \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})).$ 
     $\forall v. v \notin t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state}) \longrightarrow$ 
     $(\forall p. Vwalk.vwalk-bet (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u p v \longrightarrow$ 
       $\text{set } p \cap t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state}) \neq \{\})$ 

definition invar-dist::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-dist bfs-state =
     $(\forall v \in dVs (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) - t\text{-set srcs}.$ 
     $(v \in (t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})) \longrightarrow \text{distance-set}$ 
     $(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (t\text{-set srcs}) v =$ 
       $\text{distance-set} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs} (\text{parents bfs-state})) (t\text{-set srcs} v))$ 

definition invar-parents-shortest-paths::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state =
     $(\forall u \in t\text{-set srcs}.$ 
     $\forall p v. Vwalk.vwalk-bet (\text{Graph.digraph-abs} (\text{parents bfs-state})) u p v \longrightarrow$ 
       $\text{length } p - 1 = \text{distance-set} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (t\text{-set srcs} v)$ )

```

7.7 Termination Measures and Relation

```

definition call-1-measure-1::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  call-1-measure-1 bfs-state =
    card (dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G) - ((t-set (visited bfs-state))  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state)))

definition call-1-measure-2::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  call-1-measure-2 bfs-state =
    card (t-set (current bfs-state))

definition BFS-term-rel::((adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\times$  (adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state)
  set where
    BFS-term-rel = call-1-measure-1 <*mlex*> call-1-measure-2 <*mlex*> \{ \}

```

definition initial-state = (parents = empty, current = srcs, visited = \emptyset_V)

lemmas[code] = initial-state-def

```

context
  includes Graph.adjmap.automation and Graph.vset.set.automation and set-ops.automation
  assumes BFS-axiom
  begin

lemma graph-inv[simp]:
  Graph.graph-inv G
  Graph.finite-graph G
  Graph.finite-vsets and
  srcs-in-G[simp,intro]:

```

```

t-set srcs ⊆ dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G) and
finite-vset:
  finite (Pair-Graph.neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u) and
srcs-invar[simp]:
  t-set srcs ≠ {}
  vset-inv srcs
using ⟨BFS-axiom⟩
by (auto simp: BFS-axiom-def)

lemma invar-well-formed-props[invar-props-elims]:
invar-well-formed bfs-state  $\implies$ 
([vset-inv (visited bfs-state); vset-inv (current bfs-state);  

 Graph.graph-inv (parents bfs-state);  

 finite (t-set (current bfs-state)); finite (t-set (visited bfs-state))]  $\implies$  P)  

 $\implies$  P
by (auto simp: invar-well-formed-def)

lemma invar-well-formed-intro[invar-props-intros]:
[vset-inv (visited bfs-state); vset-inv (current bfs-state);  

 Graph.graph-inv (parents bfs-state);  

 finite (t-set (current bfs-state)); finite (t-set (visited bfs-state))]  $\implies$   

 invar-well-formed bfs-state
by (auto simp: invar-well-formed-def)

lemma finite-simp:
{(u,v). u ∈ front ∧ v ∈ (Pair-Graph.neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u) ∧  

 v ∉ vis} =  

 {(u,v). u ∈ front} ∩ {(u,v). v ∈ (Pair-Graph.neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs  

 G) u)} − {(u,v) . v ∈ vis}  

 finite {(u, v)| v . v ∈ s u} = finite (s u)
using finite-image-iff[where f = snd and A = {(u, v) | v. v ∈ s u}]
by (auto simp: inj-on-def image-def)

lemma invar-well-formed-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]:
[BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state]  $\implies$  invar-well-formed  

(BFS-upd1 bfs-state)
using finite-vset
by(auto elim!: invar-well-formed-props call-cond-elims simp: Let-def BFS-upd1-def  

BFS-call-1-conds-def intro!: invar-props-intros)+

lemma invar-well-formed-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]:
[BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state]  $\implies$  invar-well-formed  

(BFS-ret1 bfs-state)
by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-well-formed-holds[invar-holds-intros]:
assumes BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state
shows invar-well-formed (BFS bfs-state)
using assms(2−)

```

```

proof(induction rule: BFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
  case IH: (1 bfs-state)
    show ?case
      apply(rule BFS-cases[where bfs-state = bfs-state])
      by (auto intro!: IH(2-) intro: invar-holds-intros simp: BFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
  qed

lemma invar-subsets-props[invar-props-elims]:
  invar-subsets bfs-state  $\implies$ 
  ( $\llbracket \text{Graph.digraph-abs}(\text{parents bfs-state}) \subseteq \text{Graph.digraph-abs } G;$ 
    $t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \subseteq dVs(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G);$ 
    $t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \subseteq dVs(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G);$ 
    $dVs(\text{Graph.digraph-abs}(\text{parents bfs-state})) \subseteq t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}$ 
   ( $\text{current bfs-state});$ 
    $t\text{-set srcs} \subseteq t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies P$ 
    $\implies P$ 
  by (auto simp: invar-subsets-def)

lemma invar-subsets-intro[invar-props-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{Graph.digraph-abs}(\text{parents bfs-state}) \subseteq \text{Graph.digraph-abs } G;$ 
   $t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \subseteq dVs(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G);$ 
   $t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \subseteq dVs(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G);$ 
   $dVs(\text{Graph.digraph-abs}(\text{parents bfs-state})) \subseteq t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}$ 
  ( $\text{current bfs-state};$ 
    $t\text{-set srcs} \subseteq t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-subsets bfs-state}$ 
  by (auto simp: invar-subsets-def)

lemma invar-subsets-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-subsets(BFS-upd1 bfs-state)}$ 
  apply(auto elim!: call-cond-elims invar-well-formed-props invar-subsets-props intro!: invar-props-intros simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def)
  apply(auto simp: dVs-def)
  apply (metis Un-iff dVsI(1) dVs-def in-mono)
  by (metis Un-iff dVsI(2) dVs-def in-mono)

lemma invar-subsets-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-subsets(BFS-ret1 bfs-state)}$ 
  by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-subsets-holds[invar-holds-intros]:
  assumes BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state
  shows invar-subsets(BFS bfs-state)
  using assms(2-)
proof(induction rule: BFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
  case IH: (1 bfs-state)
  show ?case

```

```

apply(rule BFS-cases[where bfs-state = bfs-state])
  by (auto intro!: IH(2-) intro: invar-holds-intros simp: BFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
qed

```

— This is invar_100 on the board

```

lemma invar-3-1-props[invar-props-elims]:
  invar-3-1 bfs-state  $\Rightarrow$ 
  ( $\llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}); u \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \Rightarrow$ 
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u;
   $\llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state});$ 
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u  $\rrbracket \Rightarrow$ 
   u  $\in$  t-set(current bfs-state))  $\Rightarrow P$ )
 $\Rightarrow P$ 
unfolding invar-3-1-def
by blast

```

```

lemma invar-3-1-intro[invar-props-intros]:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge u v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}); u \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \Rightarrow$ 
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u;
   $\bigwedge u v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}); \text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs}) v =$ 
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u  $\rrbracket \Rightarrow$ 
   u  $\in$  t-set(current bfs-state))
 $\Rightarrow$  invar-3-1 bfs-state
unfolding invar-3-1-def
by blast

```

```

lemma invar-3-2-props[elim]:
  invar-3-2 bfs-state  $\Rightarrow$ 
  ( $\llbracket \bigwedge v u. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}); u \in t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \Rightarrow$ 
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u  $\leq$ 
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v  $\rrbracket \Rightarrow P$ )
 $\Rightarrow P$ 
unfolding invar-3-2-def
by blast

```

```

lemma invar-3-2-intro[invar-props-intros]:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge v u. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}); u \in t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \Rightarrow$ 
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u  $\leq$ 
   distance-set(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v  $\rrbracket \Rightarrow$ 
   invar-3-2 bfs-state
unfolding invar-3-2-def
by blast

```

lemma *invar-3-3-props[invar-props-elims]*:

invar-3-3 bfs-state \implies
 $([\![\Lambda v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state})]\!] \implies$
 $\text{neighbourhood } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) v \subseteq t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}$
 $(\text{current bfs-state})] \implies P)$
 $\implies P$

unfolding *invar-3-3-def*
by *blast*

lemma *invar-3-3-intro[invar-props-intros]*:

$[\![\Lambda v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state})]\!] \implies$
 $\text{neighbourhood } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) v \subseteq t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}$
 $(\text{current bfs-state})]$
 $\implies \text{invar-3-3 bfs-state}$

unfolding *invar-3-3-def*
by *blast*

lemma *invar-dist-bounded-props[invar-props-elims]*:

invar-dist-bounded bfs-state \implies
 $([\![\Lambda u v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state});$
 $\text{distance-set } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs}) u \leq \text{distance-set}$
 $(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs}) v]\!] \implies$
 $u \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})] \implies P)$
 $\implies P$

unfolding *invar-dist-bounded-def*
by *blast*

lemma *invar-dist-bounded-intro[invar-props-intros]*:

$[\![\Lambda u v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state});$
 $\text{distance-set } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs}) u \leq \text{distance-set}$
 $(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs}) v]\!] \implies$
 $u \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})]$
 $\implies \text{invar-dist-bounded bfs-state}$

unfolding *invar-dist-bounded-def*
by *blast*

definition *invar-current-reachable bfs-state* =
 $(\forall v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state}).$
 $\text{distance-set } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs}) v < \infty)$

lemma *invar-current-reachable-props[invar-props-elims]*:

invar-current-reachable bfs-state \implies
 $([\![\Lambda v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})]\!] \implies$
 $\text{distance-set } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs}) v < \infty] \implies P)$
 $\implies P$

by (*auto simp: invar-current-reachable-def*)

lemma *invar-current-reachable-intro[invar-props-intros]*:

```

 $\llbracket \bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\quad \text{distance-set} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (t\text{-set } \text{srcs}) v < \infty \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\quad \text{invar-current-reachable bfs-state}$ 
by(auto simp add: invar-current-reachable-def)

```

7.8 Proofs that the Invariants Hold

```

lemma invar-current-reachable-holds-upd1 [invar-holds-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed bfs-state}; \text{invar-subsets bfs-state};$ 
   $\text{invar-current-reachable bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{invar-current-reachable (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)}$ 
proof(rule invar-props-intros, goal-cases)
  case assms: (1 v)
  have ?case (is ?dist  $v < \infty$ ) if  $v \notin t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})$ 
  proof-
    have  $v \in t\text{-set} (\text{current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)})$ 
    using that assms
    by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim: invar-props-elims)
    then obtain u where  $v \in t\text{-set} (\mathcal{N}_G u)$   $u \in t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})$ 
    using assms
    by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-props-elims)
    hence ?dist  $u < \infty$ 
    using <invar-subsets bfs-state> <invar-current-reachable bfs-state>
    by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims)
    hence ?dist  $v \leq ?dist u + 1$ 
    using < $v \in t\text{-set} (\mathcal{N}_G u)$ >
    by (auto intro!: distance-set-neighbourhood)
    thus ?thesis
    using add-mono1[OF <?dist  $u < \infty$ >] linorder-not-less
    by fastforce
  qed
  thus ?case
    using assms
    by(force elim!: call-cond-elims invar-props-elims intro!: invar-props-intros simp:
      BFS-upd1-def Let-def)
  qed

lemma invar-current-reachable-holds-ret-1 [invar-holds-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-current-reachable bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{invar-current-reachable (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)}$ 
  by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma dist-current-plus-1-new:
  assumes
    invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state invar-dist-bounded bfs-state
     $v \in \text{neighbourhood} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) v'$ 
     $v' \in t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})$ 
     $v \in t\text{-set} (\text{current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)})$ 

```

```

shows distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =
distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v' + 1 (is ?dv = ?dv' +
1)
proof-
have False if ?dv > ?dv' + 1
using distance-set-neighbourhood[OF `v ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs
G) v'`] that
by (simp add: leD)

moreover have False if ?dv < ?dv' + 1
proof-
have ?dv ≤ ?dv'
using that eSuc-plus-1 ileI1
by force
moreover have ?dv ≠ ∞
using that enat-ord-simps(4)
by fastforce
moreover have v ∉ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state)
using assms
by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props in-
var-subsets-props)

moreover have v' ∈ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state)
using `v' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state)` invar-subsets bfs-state
by (auto elim!: invar-subsets-props)

ultimately show False
using invar-dist-bounded bfs-state
apply(elim invar-props-elims)
apply(drule dist-set-not-inf)
using dual-order.trans dist-set-mem
by (smt (verit, best))
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
by force
qed

lemma plus-lt-enat: «(a::enat) ≠ ∞; b < c» ⟹ a + b < a + c
using enat-add-left-cancel-less
by presburger

lemma plus-one-side-lt-enat: «(a::enat) ≠ ∞; 0 < b» ⟹ a < a + b
using plus-lt-enat
by auto

lemma invar-3-1-holds-upd1-new[invar-holds-intros]:
  «BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state ;
invar-3-1 bfs-state; »

```

```

invar-3-2 bfs-state; invar-dist-bounded bfs-state; invar-current-reachable bfs-state]
  ==> invar-3-1 (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)
proof(intro invar-props-intros, goal-cases)
  case assms: (1 u v)
  obtain u' v' where
    uv'[intro]: u ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u' u' ∈ t-set (current
    bfs-state)
    v ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) v' v' ∈ t-set (current
    bfs-state)
    using assms(1,2,8,9)
    by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props)
  moreover hence distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v' =
    distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u' (is ?d v' = ?d u')
    using <invar-3-1 bfs-state>
    by (auto elim: invar-props-elims)
  moreover have distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v = ?d v' + 1
    using assms
    by (auto intro!: dist-current-plus-1-new)
  moreover have distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u = ?d u' + 1
    using assms
    by (auto intro!: dist-current-plus-1-new)
  ultimately show ?case
    by auto
  next
    case (2 u v)
    then obtain v' where uv'[intro]:
      v ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) v' v' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state)
      by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props invar-subsets-props)
      hence distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =
        distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v' + 1 (is ?d v = ?d v' +
      -)
      using 2
      by(fastforce intro!: dist-current-plus-1-new)

    show ?case
    proof(cases 0 < ?d u)
      case in-srcs: True
      moreover have ?d v' < ∞
        using <?d v = ?d u> <invar-well-formed bfs-state> <invar-subsets bfs-state> <v'
        ∈ t-set (current bfs-state)>
          <invar-current-reachable bfs-state>
        by (auto elim!: invar-well-formed-props invar-subsets-props invar-current-reachable-props)
      hence ?d v < ∞
        using <?d v = ?d v' + 1>
        by (simp add: plus-eq-infty-iff-enat)
      hence ?d u < ∞
        using <?d v = ?d u>
        by auto
      ultimately obtain u' where ?d u' + 1 = ?d u u ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs

```

```

G) u'
  using distance-set-parent'
  by (metis srcts-invar(1))
  hence ?d u' = ?d v'
    using ‹?d v = ?d v' + 1› ‹?d v = ?d u›
    by auto
  hence u' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state)
    using ‹invar-3-1 bfs-state›
      ‹v' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state)›
    by (auto elim!: invar-3-1-props)
  moreover have ?d u' < ?d u
    using ‹?d u < ∞›
    using zero-less-one not-infinity-eq
    by (fastforce intro!: plus-one-side-lt-enat simp: ‹?d u' + 1 = ?d u›[symmetric])
  hence u ∉ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state)
    using ‹invar-3-2 bfs-state› ‹u' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state)›
    by (auto elim!: invar-3-2-props dest: leD)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using ‹invar-well-formed bfs-state› ‹invar-subsets bfs-state› ‹u ∈ neighbourhood
(Graph.digraph-abs G) u'›
      apply(auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props in-
var-subsets-props)
      by blast
  next
  case not-in-srcts: False
    Contradiction because if  $u \in \text{srcts}$  then distance srcts to a vertex in srcts is  $> 0$ . This is because the distance from srcts to  $u$  is the same as that to  $v$ .
    then show ?thesis
      using ‹?d v = ?d u› ‹?d v = ?d v' + 1›
      by auto
    qed
  qed

lemma invar-3-1-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]:
  [BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-3-3 bfs-state] ⇒ invar-3-3 (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)
  by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-3-2-holds-upd1-new[invar-holds-intros]:
  [BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state ; invar-3-1 bfs-state;
  invar-3-2 bfs-state; invar-dist-bounded bfs-state; invar-current-reachable bfs-state]
  ⇒ invar-3-2 (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)
proof(intro invar-props-intros, goal-cases)
  case assms: (1 u v)
  show ?case
  proof(cases v ∈ t-set (current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)))
    case v-in-current: True
    moreover have invar-3-1 (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)

```

```

using assms
by (auto intro: invar-holds-intros)
ultimately show ?thesis
  using <u ∈ t-set (current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state))>
  by (fastforce elim: invar-props-elims)
next
  case v-not-in-current: False
  hence v ∈ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state)
    using assms(1,2,9)
    by (fastforce simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props)
    moreover obtain u' where uv'[intro]: u ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs
G) u' u' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state)
      using assms(1,2,8,9)
      by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props)
      ultimately have distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v ≤
        distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u'
        using <invar-3-2 bfs-state>
        by (auto elim!: invar-3-2-props)
      moreover have distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u =
        distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u' + 1 (is ?d u = ?d u' +
-)
        using assms
        by(fastforce intro!: dist-current-plus-1-new)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by (metis le-iff-add order.trans)
qed
qed

lemma invar-3-2-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]:
  [[BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-3-3 bfs-state]] ==> invar-3-3 (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)
  by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-3-3-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]:
  [[BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state;
  invar-3-3 bfs-state]] ==> invar-3-3 (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)
  by(fastforce elim!: call-cond-elims invar-well-formed-props invar-subsets-props in-
var-3-3-props intro!: invar-props-intros simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def)

lemma invar-3-3-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]:
  [[BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-3-3 bfs-state]] ==> invar-3-3 (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)
  by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-dist-bounded-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]:
  [[BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state;
  invar-3-1 bfs-state; invar-3-2 bfs-state; invar-3-3 bfs-state; invar-dist-bounded
  bfs-state;
  invar-current-reachable bfs-state]] ==>
  invar-dist-bounded (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)
proof(intro invar-props-intros, goal-cases)

```

```

case assms: (1 u v)
show ?case
proof(cases < $v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})$ >)
case v-visited: True
  hence  $u \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})$ 
    using <invar-dist-bounded bfs-state> assms
    by (auto elim!: invar-dist-bounded-props)
  then show ?thesis
    using <invar-well-formed bfs-state> < $v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state})) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state}))$ >
      by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim: invar-props-elims)
next
  case v-not-visited: False
  hence  $v \in t\text{-set} (\text{current} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state}))$ 
    using <invar-well-formed bfs-state> < $v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state})) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state}))$ >
      by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim: invar-props-elims)
  then obtain  $v'$  where  $v'[\text{intro}]$ :
     $v \in \text{neighbourhood} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) v' v' \in t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})$ 
    using <invar-well-formed bfs-state>
    by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props)
  have distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs)  $v =$ 
    distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs)  $v' + 1$  (is ?dv = ?dv' +
    1)
    using assms < $v \in t\text{-set} (\text{current} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state}))$ >
    by (auto intro!: dist-current-plus-1-new)
    moreover have  $u \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state})) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state}))$ 
      if distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs)  $u \leq ?dv'$  (is ?du  $\leq ?dv'$ )
      using that <invar-well-formed bfs-state> <invar-subsets bfs-state> <invar-dist-bounded
      bfs-state>
      by (fastforce simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props in-
      var-subsets-props invar-dist-bounded-props)
    moreover have  $u \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state})) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state}))$ 
      if distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs)  $u = ?dv$ 
proof-
  have invar-3-1 (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)
    by (auto intro: assms invar-holds-intros)
  hence  $u \in t\text{-set} (\text{current} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state}))$ 
    using that <invar-3-1 bfs-state> < $v \in t\text{-set} (\text{current} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state}))$ >
    by (auto elim!: invar-3-1-props)
  moreover have invar-well-formed (BFS-upd1 bfs-state) invar-subsets (BFS-upd1
  bfs-state)
    using <BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state> <invar-well-formed bfs-state> <invar-subsets
  bfs-state>
    by (auto intro!: invar-well-formed-holds-upd1 invar-subsets-holds-upd1)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims)

```

```

qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  using ‹?du ≤ ?dv› ileI1 linorder-not-less plus-1-eSuc(2)
  by fastforce
qed
qed

lemma invar-dist-bounded-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]:
  ‹[BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-dist-bounded bfs-state] ⟹ invar-dist-bounded
  (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)›
  by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-dist-props[invar-props-elims]:
  invar-dist bfs-state ⟹ v ∈ dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G) – t-set srcs ⟹
  [
    [v ∈ (t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state)) ⟹ distance-set
    (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =
     distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)) (t-set srcs) v] ⟹ P
  ]
  ⟹ P
  unfolding invar-dist-def
  by auto

lemma invar-dist-intro[invar-props-intros]:
  ‹[A v. [v ∈ dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G) – t-set srcs; v ∈ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪
  t-set (current bfs-state)] ⟹
  (distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)) (t-set srcs) v)]›
  ⟹ invar-dist bfs-state
  unfolding invar-dist-def
  by auto

lemma invar-goes-through-current-props[invar-props-elims]:
  invar-goes-through-current bfs-state ⟹
  ‹[A u v p. [u ∈ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state);
  v ∉ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state);
  Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v]
  ⟹ set p ∩ t-set (current bfs-state) ≠ {}›
  ⟹ P
  ⟹ P
  unfolding invar-goes-through-current-def
  by auto

lemma invar-goes-through-current-intro[invar-props-intros]:
  ‹[A u v p. [u ∈ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state);
  v ∉ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state);
  Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v]›

```

```

 $\implies \text{set } p \cap \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \neq \{\}$ 
 $\implies \text{invar-goes-through-current bfs-state}$ 
unfolding invar-goes-through-current-def
by auto

lemma invar-goes-through-active-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]:
   $\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state;}$ 
   $\text{invar-goes-through-current bfs-state} \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{invar-goes-through-current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)}$ 
proof(intro invar-props-intros, goal-cases)
  case (1  $u v p$ )
    hence  $v \notin \text{t-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state})$ 
    by (auto simp: Let-def BFS-upd1-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props invar-subsets-props)
    show ?case
    proof(cases  $u \in \text{t-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state})$ )
      case u-in-visited: True
        have Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v set p  $\cap \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \neq \{\}$ 
        using ⟨invar-goes-through-current bfs-statev \notin \text{t-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state})Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v⟩ u-in-visited
        by (auto elim!: invar-goes-through-current-props)
        moreover have  $u \in \text{set } p$ 
        using ⟨Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v⟩
        by (auto intro: hd-of-vwalk-bet'')
        ultimately have  $\exists p1 x p2. p = p1 @ [x] @ p2 \wedge$ 
           $x \in \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \wedge$ 
           $(\forall y \in \text{set } p2. y \notin (\text{t-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state}))) \wedge$ 
           $y \notin (\text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state}))$ 
        using ⟨invar-goes-through-current bfs-state⟩ u-in-visited
          ⟨ $v \notin \text{t-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state})invar-well-formed bfs-state⟩ ⟨invar-subsets bfs-state⟩
        apply (intro list-2-preds[where ?P2.0 = ( $\lambda x. x \in \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state})$ ), simplified list-inter-mem-iff[symmetric]])
        by (fastforce elim!: invar-goes-through-current-props dest!: vwalk-bet-suff split-vwalk)+
      then obtain  $p1 x p2$  where  $p = p1 @ x \# p2$  and
         $x \in \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state})$  and
        unvisited:
         $(\forall y. y \in \text{set } p2 \implies y \notin \text{t-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state}))$ 
        by auto
      moreover have last p = v
      using ⟨Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v⟩
      by auto
      ultimately have  $v \in \text{set } p2$ 
      using ⟨ $v \notin \text{t-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set}(\text{current bfs-state})invar-well-formed bfs-state⟩ ⟨invar-subsets bfs-state⟩$$ 
```

```

    by (auto elim: invar-props-elims)
then obtain v' p2' where p2 = v' # p2'
  by (cases p2) auto
hence v' ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) x
  using ⟨p = p1 @ x # p2⟩ ⟨Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v⟩
    split-vwalk
  by fastforce
moreover have v' ∈ set p2
  using ⟨p2 = v' # p2'⟩
  by auto
ultimately have v' ∈ t-set (current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state))
  using ⟨invar-well-formed bfs-state⟩ ⟨invar-subsets bfs-state⟩ ⟨x ∈ t-set (current
bfs-state)⟩
    by(fastforce simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props in-
var-subsets-props dest!: unvisited)
  then show ?thesis
    by(auto intro!: invar-goes-through-current-intro simp: ⟨p = p1 @ x # p2⟩ ⟨p2
= v' # p2'⟩)
next
  case u-not-in-visited: False
  hence u ∈ t-set (current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state))
    using ⟨invar-well-formed bfs-state⟩
      ⟨u ∈ t-set (visited (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)) ∪ t-set (current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state))⟩
    by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim: invar-props-elims)
moreover have u ∈ set p
  using ⟨Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v⟩
  by (auto intro: hd-of-vwalk-bet')
ultimately show ?thesis
  by(auto intro!: invar-goes-through-current-intro)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma invar-goes-through-current-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]:
  [BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-goes-through-current bfs-state] ==> invar-goes-through-current
(BFS-ret1 bfs-state)
  by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-goes-through-current-holds[invar-holds-intros]:
  assumes BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state
    invar-goes-through-current bfs-state
  shows invar-goes-through-current (BFS bfs-state)
  using assms(2-)
proof(induction rule: BFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
  case IH: (1 bfs-state)
  show ?case
    apply(rule BFS-cases[where bfs-state = bfs-state])
    by (auto intro!: IH(2-) intro: invar-holds-intros simp: BFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
qed

```

```

lemma invar-dist-holds-upd1-new[invar-holds-intros]:
  [BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state;
   invar-dist-bounded bfs-state; invar-dist bfs-state]
   $\implies$  invar-dist (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)

proof(intro invar-props-intros, goal-cases)
  define bfs-state' where bfs-state' = BFS-upd1 bfs-state
  let ?dSrcsG = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs)
  let ?dSrcsT = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)) (t-set srcs)
  let ?dSrcsT' = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state')) (t-set srcs)
  let ?dCurrG = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set (current bfs-state))
  case (1 v)
  then show ?case
  proof(cases distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =  $\infty$ )
    case infinite: True
    moreover have ?dSrcsG v  $\leq$  ?dSrcsT' v
      using <invar-well-formed bfs-state> <invar-subsets bfs-state>
      by(fastforce simp: bfs-state'-def BFS-upd1-def Let-def intro: distance-set-subset
          elim: invar-props-elims)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by (simp add: bfs-state'-def)
  next
    case finite: False
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases v  $\in$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state))
      case v-in-tree: True
      hence ?dSrcsT v = ?dSrcsG v
        using <invar-dist bfs-state> <invar-well-formed bfs-state> <invar-subsets
        bfs-state>
        < $v \in dVs (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) - t\text{-set srcs}>$ 
        by (auto elim!: invar-dist-props invar-well-formed-props invar-subsets-props)

      moreover have ?dSrcsT v = ?dSrcsT' v
      proof-
        have ?dSrcsT' v  $\leq$  ?dSrcsT v
        using <invar-well-formed bfs-state>
        by(fastforce simp: bfs-state'-def BFS-upd1-def Let-def
            intro: distance-set-subset elim: invar-props-elims)

      moreover have ?dSrcsG v  $\leq$  ?dSrcsT' v
      using <invar-well-formed bfs-state> <invar-subsets bfs-state>
      by(fastforce simp: bfs-state'-def BFS-upd1-def Let-def intro: distance-set-subset
          elim: invar-props-elims)

      ultimately show ?thesis
        using <?dSrcsT v = ?dSrcsG v>
        by auto
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis

```

```

    by (auto simp: bfs-state'-def)
next
  case v-not-in-tree: False

  show ?thesis
  proof(rule econtr, goal-cases)
    case 1
    moreover have <invar-subsets bfs-state'>
      using <BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state> <invar-well-formed bfs-state> <in-
      var-subsets bfs-state>
      by (auto intro!: invar-subsets-holds-upd1 simp: bfs-state'-def)
      hence <Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state') ⊆ Graph.digraph-abs G>
        by (auto elim: invar-props-elims)
      ultimately have ?dSrcsG v < ?dSrcsT' v
        by (simp add: distance-set-subset order-less-le bfs-state'-def)
      hence ?dSrcsG v < ?dSrcsT' v

because the tree is a subset of the Graph, which invar?

    by (simp add: distance-set-subset order-less-le bfs-state'-def)

    have v ∈ t-set (current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state))
      using <v ∈ t-set (visited (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)) ∪ t-set (current (BFS-upd1
      bfs-state))>
        v-not-in-tree <invar-well-formed bfs-state>
        by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim: invar-props-elims)
      moreover then obtain v' where v'[intro]:
        v ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) v'
        v' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state)
        v ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state')) v'
        using v-not-in-tree <invar-well-formed bfs-state>
        by (auto simp: neighbourhoodD BFS-upd1-def Let-def bfs-state'-def elim!:
        invar-well-formed-props)
      ultimately have ?dSrcsG v = ?dSrcsG v' + 1
        using <invar-well-formed bfs-state> <invar-dist-bounded bfs-state> <in-
        var-subsets bfs-state>
        by (auto intro!: dist-current-plus-1-new)
      show False
      proof(cases v' ∈ t-set srcs)
        case v'-in-srcs: True
        hence ?dSrcsT' v' = 0
          by (meson dVsI(1) distance-set-0 neighbourhoodI v'(3))
        moreover have ?dSrcsG v' = 0
          using v'-in-srcs
          by (metis <distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v = dis-
          tance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v' + 1> add.commute add.right-neutral
          dist-set-inf dist-set-mem distance-0 enat-add-left-cancel le-iff-add local.finite order-antisym)
        then show ?thesis
        by (metis <distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v < distance-set

```

```

(Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state')) (t-set srcs) v > distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v' + 1 > calculation distance-set-neighbourhood leD srcs-invar(1) v'(3))
next
  case v'-not-in-srcs: False
  have ?dSrcsG v = ?dSrcsG v' + 1
  using <?dSrcsG v = ?dSrcsG v' + 1> .
  also have ... = ?dSrcsT v' + 1

```

From this current invariant

```

using <invar-dist bfs-state> <v' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state)> <invar-well-formed bfs-state>
<invar-subsets bfs-state> v'-not-in-srcs
by (force elim!: invar-well-formed-props invar-subsets-props invar-dist-props)
also have ... = ?dSrcsT' v' + 1
proof-
  have ?dSrcsT v' = ?dSrcsT' v'
  proof-
    have ?dSrcsT' v' ≤ ?dSrcsT v'
    using <invar-well-formed bfs-state>
    by(fastforce simp: bfs-state'-def BFS-upd1-def Let-def
        intro: distance-set-subset elim: invar-props-elims)

    moreover have ?dSrcsG v' ≤ ?dSrcsT' v'
    using <invar-well-formed bfs-state> <invar-subsets bfs-state>
    by(fastforce simp: bfs-state'-def BFS-upd1-def Let-def intro: distance-set-subset
        elim: invar-props-elims)
    moreover have <?dSrcsT v' = ?dSrcsG v'>
    using <invar-dist bfs-state> <v' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state)> <invar-well-formed bfs-state>
    <invar-subsets bfs-state> v'-not-in-srcs
    by (force elim!: invar-well-formed-props invar-subsets-props invar-dist-props)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by auto
qed
then show ?thesis
  by auto
qed
finally have ?dSrcsG v = ?dSrcsT' v' + 1
  by auto
hence ?dSrcsT' v' + 1 < ?dSrcsT' v
  using <?dSrcsG v < ?dSrcsT' v>
  by auto
moreover have v ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state')) v'
  using <v ∈ neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state')) v'> .
hence ?dSrcsT' v ≤ ?dSrcsT' v' + 1

```

by (auto intro!: distance-set-neighbourhood)

ultimately show False

From the triangle ineq

```
    by auto
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
```

lemma invar-dist-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]:

$\llbracket \text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-dist bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-dist (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)}$
 by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-dist-holds[invar-holds-intros]:

assumes BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state
 invar-3-1 bfs-state invar-3-2 bfs-state invar-3-3 bfs-state invar-dist-bounded
 bfs-state
 invar-dist bfs-state invar-current-reachable bfs-state
 shows invar-dist (BFS bfs-state)
 using assms(2–)
 proof(induction rule: BFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
 case IH: (1 bfs-state)
 show ?case
 apply(rule BFS-cases[where bfs-state = bfs-state])
 by (auto intro!: IH(2–) intro: invar-holds-intros simp: BFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
 qed

definition invar-current-no-out bfs-state =

$(\forall u \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}).$
 $\forall v. (u,v) \notin \text{Graph.digraph-abs}(\text{parents bfs-state}))$

lemma invar-current-no-out-props[invar-props-elims]:

 invar-current-no-out bfs-state \implies
 $(\llbracket \bigwedge u v. u \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \implies (u,v) \notin \text{Graph.digraph-abs}(\text{parents bfs-state}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies P)$
 $\implies P$
 by (auto simp: invar-current-no-out-def)

lemma invar-current-no-out-intro[invar-props-intros]:

$\llbracket \bigwedge u v. u \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \implies (u,v) \notin \text{Graph.digraph-abs}(\text{parents bfs-state}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{invar-current-no-out bfs-state}$
 by (auto simp: invar-current-no-out-def)

lemma invar-current-no-out-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]:

$\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state;}$
 $\text{invar-current-no-out bfs-state} \rrbracket$

```

 $\implies \text{invar-current-no-out} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state})$ 
apply(auto elim!: call-cond-elims invar-well-formed-props invar-subsets-props intro!: invar-props-intros simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def)
apply blast+
done

lemma invar-current-no-out-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]:
 $\llbracket \text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-current-no-out bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-current-no-out}$ 
 $(\text{BFS-ret1 bfs-state})$ 
by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-current-no-out-holds[invar-holds-intros]:
assumes BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state
invar-current-no-out bfs-state
shows invar-current-no-out (BFS bfs-state)
using assms(2-)
proof(induction rule: BFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
case IH: (1 bfs-state)
show ?case
apply(rule BFS-cases[where bfs-state = bfs-state])
by (auto intro!: IH(2-) intro: invar-holds-intros simp: BFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
qed

lemma invar-parents-shortest-paths-props[invar-props-elims]:
invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state  $\implies$ 
 $([\![ \bigwedge u p v. [\![ u \in t\text{-set srcs}; Vwalk.vwalk-bet (\text{Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)}) u p v ]\!] \implies$ 
 $\text{length } p - 1 = \text{distance-set} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs } v) \rrbracket \implies P)$ 
 $\implies P$ 
by (auto simp: invar-parents-shortest-paths-def)

lemma invar-parents-shortest-paths-intro[invar-props-intros]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge u p v. [\![ u \in t\text{-set srcs}; Vwalk.vwalk-bet (\text{Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)}) u p v ]\!] \implies$ 
 $\text{length } p - 1 = \text{distance-set} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs } v) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state}$ 
by (auto simp: invar-parents-shortest-paths-def)

lemma invar-parents-shortest-paths-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]:
 $\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed bfs-state}; \text{invar-subsets bfs-state};$ 
 $\text{invar-current-no-out bfs-state};$ 
 $\text{invar-dist-bounded bfs-state}; \text{invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state} \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{invar-parents-shortest-paths} (\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state})$ 
proof(intro invar-props-intros, goal-cases)
case assms: (1 u p v)

define bfs-state' where bfs-state' = BFS-upd1 bfs-state
have invar-subsets bfs-state'

```

```

using assms
by (auto intro: invar-holds-intros simp: bfs-state'-def)

hence ?case if length p ≤ 1
  using ⟨length p ≤ 1⟩ assms(7,8) ⟨invar-subsets bfs-state⟩
  by(cases p) (auto elim!: Vwalk.vwalk-bet-props invar-props-elims dest!: dVs-subset
    simp: bfs-state'-def[symmetric] zero-enat-def[symmetric])

have invar-current-no-out bfs-state'
  using assms
  by(auto intro: invar-holds-intros simp: bfs-state'-def)

have **: u ∈ t-set (current bfs-state') ∨ v ∈ t-set (current bfs-state')
  if (u,v) ∈ (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state')) –
    (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)) for u v
  using ⟨invar-well-formed bfs-state⟩ ⟨invar-subsets bfs-state⟩ dVsI that
  by(fastforce dest: dVsI simp: bfs-state'-def dVs-def BFS-upd1-def Let-def
    elim!: invar-well-formed-props invar-subsets-props)

have ?case if length p > 1
proof–
  have u ∈ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state)
  proof(rule ccontr, goal-cases)
    have u ∈ dVs (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state'))
      using assms(8)
      by (auto simp: bfs-state'-def)
    hence u ∈ t-set (visited bfs-state') ∪ t-set (current bfs-state')
      using ⟨invar-subsets bfs-state'⟩
      by (auto elim: invar-props-elims)
    moreover case 1
      ultimately have u ∈ t-set (current bfs-state')
        using assms
      by(auto simp: Let-def bfs-state'-def BFS-upd1-def elim!: invar-well-formed-props
        invar-subsets-props)
    moreover obtain u' where (u,u') ∈ Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state')
      using ⟨length p > 1⟩ assms(8) ⟨invar-subsets bfs-state⟩
      by (auto elim!: Vwalk.vwalk-bet-props
        simp: eval-nat-numeral Suc-le-length-iff Suc-le-eq[symmetric] bfs-state'-def
        split: if-splits)
    ultimately show ?case
      using ⟨invar-current-no-out bfs-state'⟩
      by (auto elim!: invar-current-no-out-props)
  qed

show ?thesis
proof(cases v ∉ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state))
  case v-not-visited: True
  show ?thesis
  proof(rule ccontr, goal-cases)

```

```

case 1

moreover have vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v
by (metis `invar-subsets bfs-state'` assms(8) bfs-state'-def invar-subsets-props
vwalk-bet-subset)

ultimately have length p - 1 > distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set
srcs) v
using `u ∈ t-set srcs` 1
apply auto
by (metis One-nat-def order-neq-le-trans vwalk-bet-dist-set)

hence length p - 2 ≥ distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v
using `length p > 1`
apply (auto simp: eval-nat-numeral)
by (metis leD leI Suc-diff-Suc Suc-ile-eq)
moreover obtain p' v' where p = p' @ [v', v]
using `length p > 1`
apply (clarify
  simp: eval-nat-numeral Suc-le-length-iff Suc-le-eq[symmetric]
  split: if-splits)
by (metis append.right-neutral append-butlast-last-cancel assms(8) length-Cons
length-butlast length-tl list.sel(3) list.size(3) nat.simps(3) vwalk-bet-def)
have vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)) u (p' @ [v']) v'
proof(rule ccontr, goal-cases)
case 1
moreover have vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs (parents (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)))
u (p' @ [v']) v'
using assms(8) `p = p' @ [v', v]`
by (simp add: vwalk-bet-pref)
ultimately show ?case
proof(elim vwalk-bet-not-vwalk-bet-elim-2[OF - 1], goal-cases)
case 1
then show ?case
by (metis `distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v ≤ enat
(length p - 2)` 
  `p = p' @ [v', v]` `vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v` 
  assms(3)
  diff-is-0-eq distance-set-0 invar-subsets-def le-zero-eq
  length-append-singleton
  list.sel(3) not-less-eq-eq subset-eq v-not-visited vwalk-bet-endpoints(2)

  vwalk-bet-vertex-decompE zero-enat-def)
next
case (2 u'' v'')
moreover hence u'' ∉ t-set (current bfs-state')
using `invar-current-no-out bfs-state'` `invar-subsets bfs-state'`
by (auto simp: bfs-state'-def[symmetric] elim: invar-props-elims)
ultimately have v'' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state')

```

```

using ** <invar-subsets bfs-state'>
by (auto simp: bfs-state'-def[symmetric])
moreover hence no-outgoing-v'': (v'',u'') ∉ Graph.digraph-abs (parents
bfs-state')
  for u''
  using <invar-current-no-out bfs-state'> that
  by (auto elim: invar-props-elims)
  hence last (p @ [v']) = v''
  using that <vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs (parents (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)))>
u (p' @ [v']) v'[simplified bfs-state'-def[symmetric]]
  apply (clar simp dest: v-in-edge-in-vwalk elim!: vwalk-bet-props intro!:
no-outgoing-last)
  by (metis 2(2) last-snoc no-outgoing-last v-in-edge-in-vwalk(2))
  hence v' = v''
  using that
  by auto
moreover have (v',v) ∈ Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state')
  using <p = p' @ [v', v]> assms(8)
  by (fastforce simp: bfs-state'-def [symmetric] dest: split-vwalk)
ultimately show ?case
  using that no-outgoing-v''
  by auto
qed
qed
hence length (p' @ [v']) - 1 = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set
srcs) v'
  using <invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state> <u ∈ t-set srcs>
  by (force elim!: invar-props-elims)
hence length p - 2 = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v' (is
- = ?dist v')
  by (auto simp: <p = p' @ [v', v]>)
hence ?dist v ≤ ?dist v'
  using <?dist v ≤ length p - 2> dual-order.trans
  by presburger
hence v ∈ t-set (visited bfs-state) ∪ t-set (current bfs-state)
  using <invar-subsets bfs-state> <invar-dist-bounded bfs-state> <u ∈ t-set
srcs>
  <vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)) u (p' @ [v']) v'>
  by(blast elim!: invar-props-elims dest!: vwalk-bet-endpoints(2))
thus ?case
  using v-not-visited
  by auto
qed
next
  case v-visited: False

have Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)) u p v
proof(rule ccontr, goal-cases)
  case 1

```

```

thus ?case
proof(elim vwalk-bet-not-vwalk-bet-elim-2[OF assms(8)], goal-cases)
  case 1
  then show ?case
    using that by auto
next
  case (? u' v')
  moreover hence u' ∉ t-set (current bfs-state')
    using ⟨invar-current-no-out bfs-state'⟩ ⟨invar-subsets bfs-state'⟩
    by (auto simp: bfs-state'-def[symmetric] elim: invar-props-elims)
  ultimately have v' ∈ t-set (current bfs-state')
    using ** ⟨invar-subsets bfs-state'⟩
    by (auto simp: bfs-state'-def[symmetric])
  moreover hence (v',u') ∉ Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state') for u'
    using ⟨invar-current-no-out bfs-state'⟩
    by (auto elim: invar-props-elims)
  hence last p = v'
    using ⟨vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs (parents (BFS-upd1 bfs-state))) u p
v⟩[simplified bfs-state'-def[symmetric]]
      ⟨(u',v') ∈ set (edges-of-vwalk p)⟩
    by (auto dest: v-in-edge-in-vwalk elim!: vwalk-bet-props intro!: no-outgoing-last)
  hence v' = v
    using ⟨vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs (parents (BFS-upd1 bfs-state))) u p
v⟩
      by auto
  ultimately show ?case
    using v-visited ⟨invar-well-formed bfs-state⟩
    by (auto simp: bfs-state'-def BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim: invar-props-elims)
qed
qed
then show ?thesis
  using ⟨invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state⟩ ⟨u ∈ t-set srcs⟩
  by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims)
qed
qed
show ?case
  using ⟨1 < length p ⟹ length p - 1 = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G)
(t-set srcs) v⟩
    ⟨length p ≤ 1 ⟹ length p - 1 = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set
srcs) v⟩
    by fastforce
qed

lemma invar-parents-shortest-paths-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]:
  [BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state] ⟹
    invar-parents-shortest-paths (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)
  by (auto simp: intro: invar-props-intros)

lemma invar-parents-shortest-paths-holds[invar-holds-intros]:

```

```

assumes BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state
    invar-current-no-out bfs-state invar-3-1 bfs-state
    invar-3-2 bfs-state invar-3-3 bfs-state
    invar-dist-bounded bfs-state invar-current-reachable bfs-state
    invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state
shows invar-parents-shortest-paths (BFS bfs-state)
using assms(2--)
proof(induction rule: BFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
  case IH: (1 bfs-state)
  show ?case
    apply(rule BFS-cases[where bfs-state = bfs-state])
    by (auto intro!: IH(2--) intro: invar-holds-intros simp: BFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
qed

lemma BFS-ret-1[ret-holds-intros]:
  BFS-ret-1-conds (bfs-state)  $\implies$  BFS-ret-1-conds (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)
  by (auto simp: elim!: call-cond-elims intro!: call-cond-intros)

lemma ret1-holds[ret-holds-intros]:
  assumes BFS-dom bfs-state
  shows BFS-ret-1-conds (BFS bfs-state)
proof(induction rule: BFS-induct[OF assms(1)])
  case IH: (1 bfs-state)
  show ?case
    apply(rule BFS-cases[where bfs-state = bfs-state])
    by (auto intro: ret-holds-intros intro!: IH(2--)
          simp: BFS-simps[OF IH(1)])
qed

lemma BFS-correct-1-ret-1:
  [ $\llbracket$  invar-subsets bfs-state; invar-goes-through-current bfs-state; BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state;
   $u \in t\text{-set } \text{srcs}; t \notin t\text{-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \nexists p. \text{vwalk-bet}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u p t$ 
  by (force elim!: call-cond-elims invar-props-elims)

lemma BFS-correct-2-ret-1:
  [ $\llbracket$  invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state; invar-dist bfs-state; BFS-ret-1-conds
  bfs-state;
   $t \in t\text{-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) - t\text{-set } \text{srcs} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (t\text{-set } \text{srcs}) t =$ 
   $\text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } (\text{parents bfs-state})) (t\text{-set } \text{srcs}) t$ 
  apply(erule invar-props-elims)+
  by (auto elim!: call-cond-elims invar-props-elims)

lemma BFS-correct-3-ret-1:
  [ $\llbracket$  invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state; BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state;
   $u \in t\text{-set } \text{srcs}; \text{Vwalk.vwalk-bet}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } (\text{parents bfs-state})) u p v \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{length } p - 1 = \text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (t\text{-set } \text{srcs}) v$ 
  apply(erule invar-props-elims)+

```

```
by (auto elim!: call-cond-elims invar-props-elims)
```

7.9 Termination

```
named-theorems termination-intros
```

```
declare termination-intros[intro!]
```

```
lemma in-prod-relI[intro!,termination-intros]:  
  [|f1 a = f1 a'; (a, a') ∈ f2 <*mlex*> r|] ⇒ (a, a') ∈ (f1 <*mlex*> f2 <*mlex*>  
r)  
  by (simp add: mlex-iff)+
```

```
definition less-rel = {(x::nat, y::nat). x < y}
```

```
lemma wf-less-rel[intro!]: wf less-rel  
  by(auto simp: less-rel-def wf-less)
```

```
definition state-measure-rel call-measure = inv-image less-rel call-measure
```

```
lemma call-1-measure-nonsym[simp]:  
  (call-1-measure-1 BFS-state, call-1-measure-1 BFS-state) ∉ less-rel  
  by (auto simp: less-rel-def)
```

```
lemma call-1-terminates[termination-intros]:  
  assumes BFS-call-1-conds BFS-state invar-well-formed BFS-state invar-subsets  
BFS-state  
    invar-current-no-out BFS-state  
  shows (BFS-upd1 BFS-state, BFS-state) ∈  
    call-1-measure-1 <*mlex*> call-1-measure-2 <*mlex*> r  
proof(cases t-set (next-frontier (current BFS-state) (visited BFS-state ∪G current  
BFS-state)) = {})  
  case True  
  hence t-set (visited (BFS-upd1 BFS-state)) ∪ t-set (current (BFS-upd1 BFS-state))  
=  
  t-set (visited BFS-state) ∪ t-set (current BFS-state)  
  using ‹invar-well-formed BFS-state›  
  by (fastforce simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def elim!: invar-props-elims)  
hence call-1-measure-1 (BFS-upd1 BFS-state) = call-1-measure-1 BFS-state  
  by (auto simp: call-1-measure-1-def)  
moreover have t-set (current (BFS-upd1 BFS-state)) = {}  
  using True  
  by (auto simp: BFS-upd1-def Let-def)  
ultimately show ?thesis  
  using assms  
by(fastforce elim!: invar-props-elims call-cond-elims  
  simp add: call-1-measure-2-def  
  intro!: psubset-card-mono  
  intro: mlex-less)
```

```

next
  case False
    have *:  $\{\{v_1, v_2\} \mid v_1 v_2. (v_1, v_2) \in [G]_G\}$ 
       $\subseteq (\lambda(x,y). \{x,y\}) \cdot (\{v. \exists y. \text{lookup } G v = \text{Some } y\} \times$ 
       $(\bigcup \{t\text{-set } N \mid v N. \text{lookup } G v = \text{Some } N\}))$ 
    including Graph.adjmap.automation and Graph.vset.set.automation
    apply (clar simp simp: Graph.digraph-abs-def Graph.neighb-def image-def
           split: option.splits)
    by (metis Graph.graph-invE Graph.vset.set.set-isin graph-inv(1))
  moreover have {uu.  $\exists v N. uu = t\text{-set } N \wedge \text{lookup } G v = \text{Some } N\} =$ 
     $((t\text{-set } o \text{ the } o (\text{lookup } G)) \cdot \{v \mid N v. \text{lookup } G v = \text{Some } N\})$ 
    by (force simp: image-def)
  hence finite  $(\bigcup \{t\text{-set } N \mid v N. \text{lookup } G v = \text{Some } N\})$ 
    using graph-inv(1,2,3)
    apply (subst (asm) Graph.finite-vsets-def )
    by (auto simp: Graph.finite-graph-def Graph.graph-inv-def
           split: option.splits)
  ultimately have finite  $\{\{v_1, v_2\} \mid v_1 v_2. (v_1, v_2) \in [G]_G\}$ 
    using graph-inv(2)
    by (auto simp: Graph.finite-graph-def intro!: finite-subset[OF *])
  moreover have finite {neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u | u. u  $\in$  t-set
  (current BFS-state)}
    using Graph.finite-vsets-def
    by (fastforce simp: )
  moreover have t-set (visited (BFS-upd1 BFS-state))  $\cup$  t-set (current (BFS-upd1
  BFS-state))  $\subseteq$  dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)
    using <invar-well-formed BFS-state> <invar-subsets BFS-state>
    by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims call-cond-elims
          simp add: BFS-upd1-def Let-def dVs-def
          intro!: mlex-less psubset-card-mono)+
  moreover have t-set (visited (BFS-upd1 BFS-state))  $\cup$  t-set (current (BFS-upd1
  BFS-state))  $\neq$ 
    t-set (visited BFS-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current BFS-state)
    using <BFS-call-1-conds BFS-state> <invar-well-formed BFS-state> <invar-subsets
  BFS-state>
    <invar-current-no-out BFS-state> False
    by (fastforce elim!: invar-props-elims call-cond-elims
          simp add: BFS-upd1-def Let-def dVs-def
          intro!: mlex-less psubset-card-mono)

  ultimately have **: dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)  $-$  (t-set (visited (BFS-upd1
  BFS-state))  $\cup$ 
    t-set (current (BFS-upd1 BFS-state)))  $\neq$ 
    dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)  $-$  (t-set (visited BFS-state)  $\cup$  t-set
  (current BFS-state))
    using <BFS-call-1-conds BFS-state> <invar-well-formed BFS-state> <invar-subsets
  BFS-state>
    by (auto elim!: invar-props-elims call-cond-elims
          simp add: BFS-upd1-def Let-def dVs-def

```

```

intro!: mlex-less psubset-card-mono)

hence call-1-measure-1 (BFS-upd1 BFS-state) < call-1-measure-1 BFS-state
  using assms
by(auto elim!: invar-props-elims call-cond-elims
    simp add: call-1-measure-1-def BFS-upd1-def Let-def
    intro!: psubset-card-mono)
thus ?thesis
  by(auto intro!: mlex-less psubset-card-mono)
qed

lemma wf-term-rel: wf BFS-term-rel
  by(auto simp: wf-mlex BFS-term-rel-def)

lemma in-BFS-term-rel[termination-intros]:
  [[BFS-call-1-conds BFS-state; invar-well-formed BFS-state; invar-subsets BFS-state;
  invar-current-no-out BFS-state] ==>
   (BFS-upd1 BFS-state, BFS-state) ∈ BFS-term-rel
  by (simp add: BFS-term-rel-def termination-intros)+

lemma BFS-terminates[termination-intros]:
  assumes invar-well-formed BFS-state invar-subsets BFS-state invar-current-no-out
  BFS-state
  shows BFS-dom BFS-state
  using wf-term-rel assms
proof(induction rule: wf-induct-rule)
  case (less x)
  show ?case
    apply (rule BFS-domintros)
    by (auto intro: invar-holds-intros intro!: termination-intros less)
qed

lemma not-vwalk-bet-empty[simp]: ¬ Vwalk.vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs empty)
  u p v
  using not-vwalk-bet-empty
  by (force simp add: Graph.digraph-abs-def Graph.neighb-def)+

lemma not-edge-in-empty[simp]: (u,v) ∉ (Graph.digraph-abs empty)
  by (force simp add: Graph.digraph-abs-def Graph.neighb-def)+
```

7.10 Final Correctness Theorems

```

lemma initial-state-props[invar-holds-intros, termination-intros, simp]:
  invar-well-formed (initial-state) (is ?g1)
  invar-subsets (initial-state) (is ?g2)
  invar-current-no-out (initial-state) (is ?g3)
  BFS-dom initial-state (is ?g4)
  invar-dist initial-state (is ?g5)
  invar-3-1 initial-state
```

```

invar-3-2 initial-state
invar-3-3 initial-state
invar-dist-bounded initial-state
invar-current-reachable initial-state
invar-goes-through-current initial-state
invar-current-no-out initial-state
invar-parents-shortest-paths initial-state
proof-
  show ?g1
    using graph-inv(3)
    by (fastforce simp: initial-state-def dVs-def Graph.finite-vsets-def
         intro!: invar-props-intros)

  have t-set (visited initial-state) ∪ t-set (current initial-state) ⊆ dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)
    using srcs-in-G
    by(simp add: initial-state-def)
    thus ?g2 ?g3
      by(force simp: initial-state-def dVs-def Graph.digraph-abs-def Graph.neighb-def
          intro!: invar-props-intros)+

    show ?g4
      using ‹?g1› ‹?g2› ‹?g3›
      by (auto intro!: termination-intros)

    show ?g5 invar-3-3 initial-state invar-parents-shortest-paths initial-state
      invar-current-no-out initial-state
      by (auto simp add: initial-state-def intro!: invar-props-intros)

    have *: distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v = 0 if v ∈ t-set srcs
    for v
      using that srcs-in-G
      by (fastforce intro: iffD2[OF distance-set-0[ where G = (Graph.digraph-abs G)]])
      moreover have **: v ∈ t-set srcs if distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v = 0 for v
        using dist-set-inf i0-ne-infinity that
        by (force intro: iffD1[OF distance-set-0[ where G = (Graph.digraph-abs G)]])
      ultimately show invar-3-1 initial-state invar-3-2 initial-state invar-dist-bounded initial-state
        invar-current-reachable initial-state
        using dist-set-inf
        by(auto dest: dest: simp add: initial-state-def intro!: invar-props-intros dest!:

    show invar-goes-through-current initial-state
      by (auto simp add: initial-state-def dest: hd-of-vwalk-bet'' intro!: invar-props-intros)
  qed

```

```

lemma BFS-correct-1:
   $\llbracket u \in t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}; t \notin t\text{-set } (\textit{visited} (\textit{BFS initial-state})) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \nexists p. \textit{vwalk-bet} (\textit{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u p t$ 
apply(intro BFS-correct-1-ret-1[where bfs-state = BFS initial-state])
by(auto intro: invar-holds-intros ret-holds-intros)

lemma BFS-correct-2:
   $\llbracket t \in t\text{-set } (\textit{visited} (\textit{BFS initial-state})) - t\text{-set } \textit{srcs} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \textit{distance-set} (\textit{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}) t =$ 
   $\textit{distance-set} (\textit{Graph.digraph-abs} (\textit{parents} (\textit{BFS initial-state}))) (t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}) t$ 
apply(intro BFS-correct-2-ret-1[where bfs-state = BFS initial-state])
by(auto intro: invar-holds-intros ret-holds-intros)

lemma BFS-correct-3:
   $\llbracket u \in t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}; \textit{Vwalk.vwalk-bet} (\textit{Graph.digraph-abs} (\textit{parents} (\textit{BFS initial-state})))$ 
   $u p v \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \textit{length } p - 1 = \textit{distance-set} (\textit{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}) v$ 
apply(intro BFS-correct-3-ret-1[where bfs-state = BFS initial-state])
by(auto intro: invar-holds-intros ret-holds-intros)

end

context

end

locale BFS
end

```