

Graph Theory

By Lars Noschinski

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Abstract

This development provides a formalization of directed graphs, supporting (labelled) multi-edges and infinite graphs. A polymorphic edge type allows edges to be treated as pairs of vertices, if multi-edges are not required. Formalized properties are i.a. walks (and related concepts), connectedness and subgraphs and basic properties of isomorphisms.

This formalization is used to prove characterizations of Euler Trails, Shortest Paths and Kuratowski subgraphs.

Definitions and nomenclature are based on [1].

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```

theory Rtrancl-On
imports Main
begin

```

1 Reflexive-Transitive Closure on a Domain

In this section we introduce a variant of the reflexive-transitive closure of a relation which is useful to formalize the reachability relation on digraphs.

inductive-set

```

rtrancl-on :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a rel  $\Rightarrow$  'a rel
for F :: 'a set and r :: 'a rel

```

where

```

rtrancl-on-refl [intro!, Pure.intro!, simp]:  $a \in F \Longrightarrow (a, a) \in rtrancl-on F r$ 
| rtrancl-on-into-rtrancl-on [Pure.intro]:
   $(a, b) \in rtrancl-on F r \Longrightarrow (b, c) \in r \Longrightarrow c \in F$ 
   $\Longrightarrow (a, c) \in rtrancl-on F r$ 

```

definition *symcl* :: 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel ((-^s) [1000] 999) **where**

```

symcl R =  $R \cup (\lambda(a,b). (b,a)) ' R$ 

```

lemma *in-rtrancl-on-in-F*:

```

assumes  $(a,b) \in rtrancl-on F r$  shows  $a \in F \ b \in F$ 
<proof>

```

lemma *rtrancl-on-induct*[*consumes 1*, *case-names base step*, *induct set: rtrancl-on*]:

```

assumes  $(a, b) \in rtrancl-on F r$ 
and  $a \in F \Longrightarrow P a$ 
 $\bigwedge y z. \llbracket (a, y) \in rtrancl-on F r; (y,z) \in r; y \in F; z \in F; P y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P z$ 
shows  $P b$ 
<proof>

```

lemma *rtrancl-on-trans*:

```

assumes  $(a,b) \in rtrancl-on F r$   $(b,c) \in rtrancl-on F r$  shows  $(a,c) \in rtrancl-on F r$ 
<proof>

```

lemma *converse-rtrancl-on-into-rtrancl-on*:

```

assumes  $(a,b) \in r$   $(b, c) \in rtrancl-on F r$   $a \in F$ 
shows  $(a, c) \in rtrancl-on F r$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rtrancl-on-converseI*:

assumes $(y, x) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F r$ **shows** $(x, y) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F (r^{-1})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *rtrancl-on-converseD*:

assumes $(y, x) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F (r^{-1})$ **shows** $(x, y) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *converse-rtrancl-on-induct*[*consumes 1, case-names base step, induct set: rtrancl-on*]:

assumes *major*: $(a, b) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F r$
and cases: $b \in F \implies P b$
 $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket (x, y) \in r; (y, b) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F r; x \in F; y \in F; P y \rrbracket \implies P x$
shows $P a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *converse-rtrancl-on-cases*:

assumes $(a, b) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F r$
obtains (*base*) $a = b$ $b \in F$
| (*step*) c **where** $(a, c) \in r$ $(c, b) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rtrancl-on-sym*:

assumes *sym* r **shows** *sym* $(rtrancl\text{-on } F r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rtrancl-on-mono*:

assumes $s \subseteq r$ $F \subseteq G$ $(a, b) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F s$ **shows** $(a, b) \in rtrancl\text{-on } G r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rtrancl-consistent-rtrancl-on*:

assumes $(a, b) \in r^*$
and $a \in F$ $b \in F$
and consistent: $\bigwedge a b. \llbracket a \in F; (a, b) \in r \rrbracket \implies b \in F$
shows $(a, b) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rtrancl-on-rtranclI*:

$(a, b) \in rtrancl\text{-on } F r \implies (a, b) \in r^*$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rtrancl-on-sub-rtrancl*:

$rtrancl\text{-on } F r \subseteq \widehat{r^*}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

theory *Stuff*

imports

Main

HOL-Library.Extended-Real

begin

2 Additional theorems for base libraries

This section contains lemmas unrelated to graph theory which might be interesting for the Isabelle distribution

lemma *ereal-Inf-finite-Min*:

fixes $S :: \text{ereal set}$

assumes *finite S* **and** $S \neq \{\}$

shows $\text{Inf } S = \text{Min } S$

<proof>

lemma *finite-INF-in*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$

assumes *finite S*

assumes $S \neq \{\}$

shows $(\text{INF } s \in S. f s) \in f ` S$

<proof>

lemma *not-mem-less-INF*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{complete-lattice}$

assumes $f x < (\text{INF } s \in S. f s)$

assumes $x \in S$

shows *False*

<proof>

lemma *sym-diff*:

assumes *sym A sym B* **shows** $\text{sym } (A - B)$

<proof>

2.1 List

lemmas *list-exhaust2* = *list.exhaust[case-product list.exhaust]*

lemma *list-exhaust-NSC*:

obtains *(Nil)* $xs = []$ | *(Single)* x **where** $xs = [x]$ | *(Cons-Cons)* $x y ys$ **where**
 $xs = x \# y \# ys$

<proof>

lemma *tl-rev*:

$tl (rev p) = rev (butlast p)$
<proof>

lemma *butlast-rev*:
 $butlast (rev p) = rev (tl p)$
<proof>

lemma *take-drop-take*:
 $take n xs @ drop n (take m xs) = take (max n m) xs$
<proof>

lemma *drop-take-drop*:
 $drop n (take m xs) @ drop m xs = drop (min n m) xs$
<proof>

lemma *not-distinct-decomp-min-prefix*:
assumes $\neg distinct ws$
shows $\exists xs ys zs y. ws = xs @ y \# ys @ y \# zs \wedge distinct xs \wedge y \notin set xs \wedge y \notin set ys$
<proof>

lemma *not-distinct-decomp-min-not-distinct*:
assumes $\neg distinct ws$
shows $\exists xs y ys zs. ws = xs @ y \# ys @ y \# zs \wedge distinct (ys @ [y])$
<proof>

lemma *card-Ex-subset*:
 $k \leq card M \implies \exists N. N \subseteq M \wedge card N = k$
<proof>

lemma *list-set-tl*: $x \in set (tl xs) \implies x \in set xs$
<proof>

3 NOMATCH simproc

The simplification procedure can be used to avoid simplification of terms of a certain form

definition *NOMATCH* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ **where** *NOMATCH* val pat $\equiv True$
lemma *NOMATCH-cong*[cong]: *NOMATCH* val pat = *NOMATCH* val pat <proof>

<ML>

This setup ensures that a rewrite rule of the form *NOMATCH* val pat $\implies t$ is only applied, if the pattern *pat* does not match the value *val*.

end

theory *Digraph*

```

imports
  Main
  Rtrancl-On
  Stuff
begin

```

4 Digraphs

```

record ('a,'b) pre-digraph =
  verts :: 'a set
  arcs :: 'b set
  tail :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  head :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a

```

```

definition arc-to-ends :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'a where
  arc-to-ends G e  $\equiv$  (tail G e, head G e)

```

```

locale pre-digraph =
  fixes G :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph (structure)

```

```

locale wf-digraph = pre-digraph +
  assumes tail-in-verts[simp]: e  $\in$  arcs G  $\implies$  tail G e  $\in$  verts G
  assumes head-in-verts[simp]: e  $\in$  arcs G  $\implies$  head G e  $\in$  verts G
begin

```

```

lemma wf-digraph: wf-digraph G <proof>

```

```

lemmas wellformed = tail-in-verts head-in-verts

```

```

end

```

```

definition arcs-ends :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a) set where
  arcs-ends G  $\equiv$  arc-to-ends G ` arcs G

```

```

definition symmetric :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  symmetric G  $\equiv$  sym (arcs-ends G)

```

Matches "pseudo digraphs" from [1], except for allowing the null graph. For a discussion of that topic, see also [3].

```

locale fin-digraph = wf-digraph +
  assumes finite-verts[simp]: finite (verts G)
  and finite-arcs[simp]: finite (arcs G)

```

```

locale loopfree-digraph = wf-digraph +
  assumes no-loops: e  $\in$  arcs G  $\implies$  tail G e  $\neq$  head G e

```

```

locale nomulti-digraph = wf-digraph +
  assumes no-multi-arcs:  $\bigwedge e1 e2. \llbracket e1 \in \text{arcs } G; e2 \in \text{arcs } G; \text{arc-to-ends } G e1 = \text{arc-to-ends } G e2 \rrbracket \implies e1 = e2$ 

```

locale *sym-digraph* = *wf-digraph* +
assumes *sym-arcs*[*intro*]: *symmetric G*

locale *digraph* = *fin-digraph* + *loopfree-digraph* + *nomulti-digraph*

We model graphs as symmetric digraphs. This is fine for many purposes, but not for all. For example, the path a, b, a is considered to be a cycle in a digraph (and hence in a symmetric digraph), but not in an undirected graph.

locale *pseudo-graph* = *fin-digraph* + *sym-digraph*

locale *graph* = *digraph* + *pseudo-graph*

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *fin-digraphI*[*intro*]:
assumes *finite (verts G)*
assumes *finite (arcs G)*
shows *fin-digraph G*
<proof>

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *sym-digraphI*[*intro*]:
assumes *symmetric G*
shows *sym-digraph G*
<proof>

lemma (**in** *digraph*) *graphI*[*intro*]:
assumes *symmetric G*
shows *graph G*
<proof>

definition (**in** *wf-digraph*) *arc* :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**
arc e uv \equiv $e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge \text{tail } G e = \text{fst } uv \wedge \text{head } G e = \text{snd } uv$

lemma (**in** *fin-digraph*) *fin-digraph*: *fin-digraph G*
<proof>

lemma (**in** *nomulti-digraph*) *nomulti-digraph*: *nomulti-digraph G* *<proof>*

lemma *arcs-ends-conv*: $\text{arcs-ends } G = (\lambda e. (\text{tail } G e, \text{head } G e)) \text{ ` arcs } G$
<proof>

lemma *symmetric-conv*: $\text{symmetric } G \longleftrightarrow (\forall e1 \in \text{arcs } G. \exists e2 \in \text{arcs } G. \text{tail } G e1 = \text{head } G e2 \wedge \text{head } G e1 = \text{tail } G e2)$
<proof>

lemma *arcs-ends-symmetric*:

assumes *symmetric* G
shows $(u,v) \in \text{arcs-ends } G \implies (v,u) \in \text{arcs-ends } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *nomulti-digraph*) *inj-on-arc-to-ends*:
inj-on (*arc-to-ends* G) (*arcs* G)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.1 Reachability

abbreviation *dominates* :: (*'a','b*) *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *bool* ($- \rightarrow_1 - [100,100]$
 $\lambda 0$) **where**
dominates G u $v \equiv (u,v) \in \text{arcs-ends } G$

abbreviation *reachable1* :: (*'a','b*) *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *bool* ($- \rightarrow^+_1 - [100,100]$
 $\lambda 0$) **where**
reachable1 G u $v \equiv (u,v) \in (\text{arcs-ends } G)^{\wedge+}$

definition *reachable* :: (*'a','b*) *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *bool* ($- \rightarrow^*_1 - [100,100]$
 $\lambda 0$) **where**
reachable G u $v \equiv (u,v) \in \text{rtrancl-on } (\text{verts } G) (\text{arcs-ends } G)$

lemma *reachableE[elim]*:
assumes $u \rightarrow_G v$
obtains e **where** $e \in \text{arcs } G$ $\text{tail } G e = u$ $\text{head } G e = v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *loopfree-digraph*) *adj-not-same*:
assumes $a \rightarrow a$ **shows** *False*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reachable-in-vertsE*:
assumes $u \rightarrow^*_G v$ **obtains** $u \in \text{verts } G$ $v \in \text{verts } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *symmetric-reachable*:
assumes *symmetric* G $v \rightarrow^*_G w$ **shows** $w \rightarrow^*_G v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reachable-rtranclI*:
 $u \rightarrow^*_G v \implies (u, v) \in (\text{arcs-ends } G)^*$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma *adj-in-verts*:
assumes $u \rightarrow_G v$ **shows** $u \in \text{verts } G$ $v \in \text{verts } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dominatesI*: **assumes** *arc-to-ends* G $a = (u,v)$ $a \in \text{arcs } G$ **shows** $u \rightarrow_G v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *reachable-refl* [*intro!*, *Pure.intro!*, *simp*]: $v \in \text{verts } G \implies v \rightarrow^* v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *adj-reachable-trans*[*trans*]:
assumes $a \rightarrow_G b$ $b \rightarrow^* G c$ **shows** $a \rightarrow^* G c$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *reachable-adj-trans*[*trans*]:
assumes $a \rightarrow^* G b$ $b \rightarrow_G c$ **shows** $a \rightarrow^* G c$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *reachable-adjI* [*intro*, *simp*]: $u \rightarrow v \implies u \rightarrow^* v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *reachable-trans*[*trans*]:
assumes $u \rightarrow^* v$ $v \rightarrow^* w$ **shows** $u \rightarrow^* w$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *reachable-induct*[*consumes 1*, *case-names base step*]:
assumes *major*: $u \rightarrow^* G v$
and cases: $u \in \text{verts } G \implies P u$
 $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket u \rightarrow^* G x; x \rightarrow_G y; P x \rrbracket \implies P y$
shows $P v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *converse-reachable-induct*[*consumes 1*, *case-names base step*, *induct pred*:
reachable]:
assumes *major*: $u \rightarrow^* G v$
and cases: $v \in \text{verts } G \implies P v$
 $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \rightarrow_G y; y \rightarrow^* G v; P y \rrbracket \implies P x$
shows $P u$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (*in pre-digraph*) *converse-reachable-cases*:
assumes $u \rightarrow^* G v$
obtains (*base*) $u = v$ $u \in \text{verts } G$
 | (*step*) w **where** $u \rightarrow_G w$ $w \rightarrow^* G v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *reachable-in-verts*:
assumes $u \rightarrow^* v$ **shows** $u \in \text{verts } G$ $v \in \text{verts } G$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *reachable1-in-verts*:

assumes $u \rightarrow^+ v$ **shows** $u \in \text{verts } G \ v \in \text{verts } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reachable1-reachable*[intro]:
 $v \rightarrow^+ w \implies v \rightarrow^* w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *reachable-neg-reachable1*[intro]:
assumes *reach*: $v \rightarrow^* w$
and *neg*: $v \neq w$
shows $v \rightarrow^+ w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *reachable-neg-reachable1E*[elim] = *reachable-neg-reachable1*[elim-format]

lemma *reachable1-reachable-trans* [trans]:
 $u \rightarrow^+ v \implies v \rightarrow^* w \implies u \rightarrow^+ w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reachable-reachable1-trans* [trans]:
 $u \rightarrow^* v \implies v \rightarrow^+ w \implies u \rightarrow^+ w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reachable-conv*:
 $u \rightarrow^* v \iff (u,v) \in (\text{arcs-ends } G) \hat{\ }^* \cap (\text{verts } G \times \text{verts } G)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reachable-conv'*:
assumes $u \in \text{verts } G$
shows $u \rightarrow^* v \iff (u,v) \in (\text{arcs-ends } G)^* \text{ (is } ?L = ?R)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lemma (in *sym-digraph*) *symmetric-reachable'*:
assumes $v \rightarrow^*_G w$ **shows** $w \rightarrow^*_G v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.2 Degrees of vertices

definition *in-arcs* :: ('a, 'b) *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b **set where**
in-arcs $G \ v \equiv \{e \in \text{arcs } G. \text{head } G \ e = v\}$

definition *out-arcs* :: ('a, 'b) *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b **set where**
out-arcs $G \ v \equiv \{e \in \text{arcs } G. \text{tail } G \ e = v\}$

definition *in-degree* :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat **where**
in-degree G v ≡ card (in-arcs G v)

definition *out-degree* :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat **where**
out-degree G v ≡ card (out-arcs G v)

lemma (in fin-digraph) *finite-in-arcs*[intro]:
 finite (in-arcs G v)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fin-digraph) *finite-out-arcs*[intro]:
 finite (out-arcs G v)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *in-in-arcs-conv*[simp]:
 $e \in \text{in-arcs } G \ v \longleftrightarrow e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge \text{head } G \ e = v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *in-out-arcs-conv*[simp]:
 $e \in \text{out-arcs } G \ v \longleftrightarrow e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inout-arcs-arc-simps*[simp]:
assumes $e \in \text{arcs } G$
shows $\text{tail } G \ e = u \implies \text{out-arcs } G \ u \cap \text{insert } e \ E = \text{insert } e \ (\text{out-arcs } G \ u \cap E)$
 $\text{tail } G \ e \neq u \implies \text{out-arcs } G \ u \cap \text{insert } e \ E = \text{out-arcs } G \ u \cap E$
 $\text{out-arcs } G \ u \cap \{\} = \{\}$
 $\text{head } G \ e = u \implies \text{in-arcs } G \ u \cap \text{insert } e \ E = \text{insert } e \ (\text{in-arcs } G \ u \cap E)$
 $\text{head } G \ e \neq u \implies \text{in-arcs } G \ u \cap \text{insert } e \ E = \text{in-arcs } G \ u \cap E$
 $\text{in-arcs } G \ u \cap \{\} = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *in-arcs-int-arcs*[simp]: $\text{in-arcs } G \ u \cap \text{arcs } G = \text{in-arcs } G \ u$ **and**
out-arcs-int-arcs[simp]: $\text{out-arcs } G \ u \cap \text{arcs } G = \text{out-arcs } G \ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *in-arcs-in-arcs*: $x \in \text{in-arcs } G \ u \implies x \in \text{arcs } G$
and *out-arcs-in-arcs*: $x \in \text{out-arcs } G \ u \implies x \in \text{arcs } G$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.3 Graph operations

context pre-digraph **begin**

definition *add-arc* :: 'b ⇒ ('a, 'b) pre-digraph **where**
add-arc a = (| *verts* = *verts* G ∪ {tail G a, head G a}, *arcs* = insert a (arcs G),
tail = tail G, *head* = head G |)

definition $del\text{-}arc :: 'b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ pre-digraph **where**

$del\text{-}arc\ a = (\ ()\ \text{verts} = \text{verts}\ G, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs}\ G - \{a\}, \text{tail} = \text{tail}\ G, \text{head} = \text{head}\ G\)$

definition $add\text{-}vert :: 'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ pre-digraph **where**

$add\text{-}vert\ v = (\ ()\ \text{verts} = \text{insert}\ v\ (\text{verts}\ G), \text{arcs} = \text{arcs}\ G, \text{tail} = \text{tail}\ G, \text{head} = \text{head}\ G\)$

definition $del\text{-}vert :: 'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ pre-digraph **where**

$del\text{-}vert\ v = (\ ()\ \text{verts} = \text{verts}\ G - \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \{a \in \text{arcs}\ G. \text{tail}\ G\ a \neq v \wedge \text{head}\ G\ a \neq v\}, \text{tail} = \text{tail}\ G, \text{head} = \text{head}\ G\)$

lemma

$verts\text{-}add\text{-}arc: \llbracket \text{tail}\ G\ a \in \text{verts}\ G; \text{head}\ G\ a \in \text{verts}\ G \rrbracket \implies \text{verts}\ (add\text{-}arc\ a) = \text{verts}\ G$ **and**

$verts\text{-}add\text{-}arc\text{-}conv: \text{verts}\ (add\text{-}arc\ a) = \text{verts}\ G \cup \{\text{tail}\ G\ a, \text{head}\ G\ a\}$ **and**

$arcs\text{-}add\text{-}arc: \text{arcs}\ (add\text{-}arc\ a) = \text{insert}\ a\ (\text{arcs}\ G)$ **and**

$tail\text{-}add\text{-}arc: \text{tail}\ (add\text{-}arc\ a) = \text{tail}\ G$ **and**

$head\text{-}add\text{-}arc: \text{head}\ (add\text{-}arc\ a) = \text{head}\ G$

<proof>

lemmas $add\text{-}arc\text{-}simps[simp] = \text{verts}\text{-}add\text{-}arc\ \text{arcs}\text{-}add\text{-}arc\ \text{tail}\text{-}add\text{-}arc\ \text{head}\text{-}add\text{-}arc$

lemma

$verts\text{-}del\text{-}arc: \text{verts}\ (del\text{-}arc\ a) = \text{verts}\ G$ **and**

$arcs\text{-}del\text{-}arc: \text{arcs}\ (del\text{-}arc\ a) = \text{arcs}\ G - \{a\}$ **and**

$tail\text{-}del\text{-}arc: \text{tail}\ (del\text{-}arc\ a) = \text{tail}\ G$ **and**

$head\text{-}del\text{-}arc: \text{head}\ (del\text{-}arc\ a) = \text{head}\ G$

<proof>

lemmas $del\text{-}arc\text{-}simps[simp] = \text{verts}\text{-}del\text{-}arc\ \text{arcs}\text{-}del\text{-}arc\ \text{tail}\text{-}del\text{-}arc\ \text{head}\text{-}del\text{-}arc$

lemma

$verts\text{-}add\text{-}vert: \text{verts}\ (\text{pre}\text{-}digraph.add\text{-}vert\ G\ u) = \text{insert}\ u\ (\text{verts}\ G)$ **and**

$arcs\text{-}add\text{-}vert: \text{arcs}\ (\text{pre}\text{-}digraph.add\text{-}vert\ G\ u) = \text{arcs}\ G$ **and**

$tail\text{-}add\text{-}vert: \text{tail}\ (\text{pre}\text{-}digraph.add\text{-}vert\ G\ u) = \text{tail}\ G$ **and**

$head\text{-}add\text{-}vert: \text{head}\ (\text{pre}\text{-}digraph.add\text{-}vert\ G\ u) = \text{head}\ G$

<proof>

lemmas $add\text{-}vert\text{-}simps = \text{verts}\text{-}add\text{-}vert\ \text{arcs}\text{-}add\text{-}vert\ \text{tail}\text{-}add\text{-}vert\ \text{head}\text{-}add\text{-}vert$

lemma

$verts\text{-}del\text{-}vert: \text{verts}\ (\text{pre}\text{-}digraph.del\text{-}vert\ G\ u) = \text{verts}\ G - \{u\}$ **and**

$arcs\text{-}del\text{-}vert: \text{arcs}\ (\text{pre}\text{-}digraph.del\text{-}vert\ G\ u) = \{a \in \text{arcs}\ G. \text{tail}\ G\ a \neq u \wedge \text{head}\ G\ a \neq u\}$ **and**

$tail\text{-}del\text{-}vert: \text{tail}\ (\text{pre}\text{-}digraph.del\text{-}vert\ G\ u) = \text{tail}\ G$ **and**

$head\text{-}del\text{-}vert: \text{head}\ (\text{pre}\text{-}digraph.del\text{-}vert\ G\ u) = \text{head}\ G$ **and**

$ends\text{-}del\text{-}vert: \text{arc}\text{-}to\text{-}ends\ (\text{pre}\text{-}digraph.del\text{-}vert\ G\ u) = \text{arc}\text{-}to\text{-}ends\ G$

<proof>

lemmas *del-vert-simps = verts-del-vert arcs-del-vert tail-del-vert head-del-vert*

lemma *add-add-arc-collapse[simp]: pre-digraph.add-arc (add-arc a) a = add-arc a*
<proof>

lemma *add-del-arc-collapse[simp]: pre-digraph.add-arc (del-arc a) a = add-arc a*
<proof>

lemma *del-add-arc-collapse[simp]:*
[[tail G a ∈ verts G; head G a ∈ verts G]] ⇒ pre-digraph.del-arc (add-arc a) a
= del-arc a
<proof>

lemma *del-del-arc-collapse[simp]: pre-digraph.del-arc (del-arc a) a = del-arc a*
<proof>

lemma *add-arc-commute: pre-digraph.add-arc (add-arc b) a = pre-digraph.add-arc*
(add-arc a) b
<proof>

lemma *del-arc-commute: pre-digraph.del-arc (del-arc b) a = pre-digraph.del-arc*
(del-arc a) b
<proof>

lemma *del-arc-in: a ∉ arcs G ⇒ del-arc a = G*
<proof>

lemma *in-arcs-add-arc-iff:*
in-arcs (add-arc a) u = (if head G a = u then insert a (in-arcs G u) else in-arcs
G u)
<proof>

lemma *out-arcs-add-arc-iff:*
out-arcs (add-arc a) u = (if tail G a = u then insert a (out-arcs G u) else out-arcs
G u)
<proof>

lemma *in-arcs-del-arc-iff:*
in-arcs (del-arc a) u = (if head G a = u then in-arcs G u - {a} else in-arcs G
u)
<proof>

lemma *out-arcs-del-arc-iff:*
out-arcs (del-arc a) u = (if tail G a = u then out-arcs G u - {a} else out-arcs
G u)
<proof>

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *add-arc-in*: $a \in \text{arcs } G \implies \text{add-arc } a = G$
⟨*proof*⟩

end

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma *wf-digraph-add-arc*[*intro*]:
wf-digraph (*add-arc* a) ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wf-digraph-del-arc*[*intro*]:
wf-digraph (*del-arc* a) ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wf-digraph-del-vert*: *wf-digraph* (*del-vert* u)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wf-digraph-add-vert*: *wf-digraph* (*add-vert* u)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *del-vert-add-vert*:
assumes $u \notin \text{verts } G$
shows *pre-digraph.del-vert* (*add-vert* u) $u = G$
⟨*proof*⟩

end

context *fin-digraph* **begin**

lemma *in-degree-add-arc-iff*:
in-degree (*add-arc* a) $u = (\text{if } \text{head } G \ a = u \wedge a \notin \text{arcs } G \text{ then } \text{in-degree } G \ u + 1 \text{ else } \text{in-degree } G \ u)$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *out-degree-add-arc-iff*:
out-degree (*add-arc* a) $u = (\text{if } \text{tail } G \ a = u \wedge a \notin \text{arcs } G \text{ then } \text{out-degree } G \ u + 1 \text{ else } \text{out-degree } G \ u)$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in-degree-del-arc-iff*:
in-degree (*del-arc* a) $u = (\text{if } \text{head } G \ a = u \wedge a \in \text{arcs } G \text{ then } \text{in-degree } G \ u - 1 \text{ else } \text{in-degree } G \ u)$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *out-degree-del-arc-iff*:
out-degree (*del-arc* a) $u = (\text{if } \text{tail } G \ a = u \wedge a \in \text{arcs } G \text{ then } \text{out-degree } G \ u - 1 \text{ else } \text{out-degree } G \ u)$

<proof>

lemma *fin-digraph-del-vert*: *fin-digraph (del-vert u)*
<proof>

lemma *fin-digraph-del-arc*: *fin-digraph (del-arc a)*
<proof>

end

end

theory *Bidirected-Digraph*

imports

Digraph

HOL-Combinatorics.Permutations

begin

5 Bidirected Graphs

locale *bidirected-digraph = wf-digraph G for G +*

fixes *arev* :: 'b \Rightarrow 'b

assumes *arev-dom*: $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{arcs } G \longleftrightarrow \text{arev } a \neq a$

assumes *arev-arev-raw*: $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{arcs } G \Longrightarrow \text{arev } (\text{arev } a) = a$

assumes *tail-arev[simp]*: $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{arcs } G \Longrightarrow \text{tail } G (\text{arev } a) = \text{head } G a$

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *bidirected-digraphI*:

assumes *arev-eq*: $\bigwedge a. a \notin \text{arcs } G \Longrightarrow \text{arev } a = a$

assumes *arev-neq*: $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{arcs } G \Longrightarrow \text{arev } a \neq a$

assumes *arev-arev-raw*: $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{arcs } G \Longrightarrow \text{arev } (\text{arev } a) = a$

assumes *tail-arev*: $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{arcs } G \Longrightarrow \text{tail } G (\text{arev } a) = \text{head } G a$

shows *bidirected-digraph G arev*

<proof>

context *bidirected-digraph begin*

lemma *bidirected-digraph[intro!]*: *bidirected-digraph G arev*
<proof>

lemma *arev-arev[simp]*: *arev (arev a) = a*
<proof>

lemma *arev-o-arev[simp]*: *arev o arev = id*
<proof>

lemma *arev-eq*: *a \notin arcs G \Longrightarrow arev a = a*
<proof>

lemma *arev-neq*: *a \in arcs G \Longrightarrow arev a \neq a*
<proof>

lemma *arev-in-arcs[simp]*: $a \in \text{arcs } G \implies \text{arev } a \in \text{arcs } G$
<proof>

lemma *head-arev[simp]*:
assumes $a \in \text{arcs } G$ **shows** $\text{head } G (\text{arev } a) = \text{tail } G a$
<proof>

lemma *ate-arev[simp]*:
assumes $a \in \text{arcs } G$ **shows** $\text{arc-to-ends } G (\text{arev } a) = \text{prod.swap } (\text{arc-to-ends } G a)$
<proof>

lemma *bij-arev*: *bij arev*
<proof>

lemma *arev-permutes-arcs*: *arev permutes arcs G*
<proof>

lemma *arev-eq-iff*: $\bigwedge x y. \text{arev } x = \text{arev } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
<proof>

lemma *in-arcs-eq*: $\text{in-arcs } G w = \text{arev } ` \text{out-arcs } G w$
<proof>

lemma *inj-on-arev[intro!]*: *inj-on arev S*
<proof>

lemma *even-card-loops*:
 $\text{even } (\text{card } (\text{in-arcs } G w \cap \text{out-arcs } G w))$ (**is even** ($\text{card } ?S$))
<proof>

end

sublocale *bidirected-digraph* \subseteq *sym-digraph*
<proof>

end

theory *Arc-Walk*
imports
 Digraph
begin

6 Arc Walks

We represent a walk in a graph by the list of its arcs.

type-synonym $'b$ *awalk* = $'b$ *list*

context *pre-digraph* **begin**

The list of vertices of a walk. The additional vertex argument is there to deal with the case of empty walks.

primrec *awalk-verts* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b$ *awalk* $\Rightarrow 'a$ *list* **where**
 $awalk-verts\ u\ [] = [u]$
 $| awalk-verts\ u\ (e\ \# es) = tail\ G\ e\ \# awalk-verts\ (head\ G\ e)\ es$

abbreviation *awhd* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b$ *awalk* $\Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $awhd\ u\ p \equiv hd\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p)$

abbreviation *awlast* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b$ *awalk* $\Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $awlast\ u\ p \equiv last\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p)$

Tests whether a list of arcs is a consistent arc sequence, i.e. a list of arcs, where the head G node of each arc is the tail G node of the following arc.

fun *cas* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b$ *awalk* $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $cas\ u\ []\ v = (u = v) |$
 $cas\ u\ (e\ \# es)\ v = (tail\ G\ e = u \wedge cas\ (head\ G\ e)\ es\ v)$

lemma *cas-simp*:
assumes $es \neq []$
shows $cas\ u\ es\ v \longleftrightarrow tail\ G\ (hd\ es) = u \wedge cas\ (head\ G\ (hd\ es))\ (tl\ es)\ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *awalk* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b$ *awalk* $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $awalk\ u\ p\ v \equiv u \in verts\ G \wedge set\ p \subseteq arcs\ G \wedge cas\ u\ p\ v$

definition (**in** *pre-digraph*) *trail* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b$ *awalk* $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $trail\ u\ p\ v \equiv awalk\ u\ p\ v \wedge distinct\ p$

definition *apath* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b$ *awalk* $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $apath\ u\ p\ v \equiv awalk\ u\ p\ v \wedge distinct\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p)$

end

6.1 Basic Lemmas

lemma (**in** *pre-digraph*) *awalk-verts-conv*:
 $awalk-verts\ u\ p = (if\ p = []\ then\ [u]\ else\ map\ (tail\ G)\ p\ @\ [head\ G\ (last\ p)])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *awalk-verts-conv'*:
assumes *cas u p v*
shows $awalk-verts\ u\ p = (if\ p = []\ then\ [u]\ else\ tail\ G\ (hd\ p)\ \#\ map\ (head\ G)\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *length-awalk-verts*:
 $length\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p) = Suc\ (length\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *awalk-verts-ne-eq*:
assumes $p \neq []$
shows $awalk-verts\ u\ p = awalk-verts\ v\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *awalk-verts-non-Nil[simp]*:
 $awalk-verts\ u\ p \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma
assumes *cas u p v*
shows *awhd-if-cas*: $awhd\ u\ p = u$ **and** *awlast-if-cas*: $awlast\ u\ p = v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awalk-verts-in-verts*:
assumes $u \in verts\ G\ set\ p \subseteq arcs\ G\ v \in set\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p)$
shows $v \in verts\ G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma
assumes $u \in verts\ G\ set\ p \subseteq arcs\ G$
shows *awhd-in-verts*: $awhd\ u\ p \in verts\ G$
and *awlast-in-verts*: $awlast\ u\ p \in verts\ G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awalk-conv*:
 $awalk\ u\ p\ v = (set\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p) \subseteq verts\ G$
 $\wedge\ set\ p \subseteq arcs\ G$
 $\wedge\ awhd\ u\ p = u \wedge\ awlast\ u\ p = v \wedge\ cas\ u\ p\ v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awalkI*:
assumes $set\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p) \subseteq verts\ G\ set\ p \subseteq arcs\ G\ cas\ u\ p\ v$
shows $awalk\ u\ p\ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awalkE[elim]*:
assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ v$

obtains $set (awalk-verts\ u\ p) \subseteq verts\ G$ $set\ p \subseteq arcs\ G$ $cas\ u\ p\ v$
 $awhd\ u\ p = u$ $awlast\ u\ p = v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *awalk-Nil-iff*:
 $awalk\ u\ []\ v \longleftrightarrow u = v \wedge u \in verts\ G$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *trail-Nil-iff*:
 $trail\ u\ []\ v \longleftrightarrow u = v \wedge u \in verts\ G$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *apath-Nil-iff*: $apath\ u\ []\ v \longleftrightarrow u = v \wedge u \in verts\ G$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *awalk-hd-in-verts*: $awalk\ u\ p\ v \implies u \in verts\ G$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *awalk-last-in-verts*: $awalk\ u\ p\ v \implies v \in verts\ G$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hd-in-awalk-verts*:
 $awalk\ u\ p\ v \implies u \in set\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p)$
 $apath\ u\ p\ v \implies u \in set\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *awalk-Cons-iff*:
 $awalk\ u\ (e\ \# \ es)\ w \longleftrightarrow e \in arcs\ G \wedge u = tail\ G\ e \wedge awalk\ (head\ G\ e)\ es\ w$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *trail-Cons-iff*:
 $trail\ u\ (e\ \# \ es)\ w \longleftrightarrow e \in arcs\ G \wedge u = tail\ G\ e \wedge e \notin set\ es \wedge trail\ (head\ G\ e)\ es\ w$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *apath-Cons-iff*:
 $apath\ u\ (e\ \# \ es)\ w \longleftrightarrow e \in arcs\ G \wedge tail\ G\ e = u \wedge apath\ (head\ G\ e)\ es\ w$
 $\wedge tail\ G\ e \notin set\ (awalk-verts\ (head\ G\ e)\ es)$ (**is** ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *awalk-simps* = *awalk-Nil-iff* *awalk-Cons-iff*
lemmas *trail-simps* = *trail-Nil-iff* *trail-Cons-iff*
lemmas *apath-simps* = *apath-Nil-iff* *apath-Cons-iff*

lemma *arc-implies-awalk*:
 $e \in arcs\ G \implies awalk\ (tail\ G\ e)\ [e]\ (head\ G\ e)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *apath-nonempty-ends*:

assumes $\text{apath } u \ p \ v$
assumes $p \neq []$
shows $u \neq v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *awalk-ConsI*:
assumes $\text{awalk } v \ es \ w$
assumes $e \in \text{arcs } G$ **and** $\text{arc-to-ends } G \ e = (u, v)$
shows $\text{awalk } u \ (e \# \ es) \ w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *pre-digraph*) *awalkI-apath*:
assumes $\text{apath } u \ p \ v$ **shows** $\text{awalk } u \ p \ v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arcE*:
assumes $\text{arc } e \ (u, v)$
assumes $\llbracket e \in \text{arcs } G; \text{tail } G \ e = u; \text{head } G \ e = v \rrbracket \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-arcs-imp-in-arcs-ends*:
assumes $e \in \text{arcs } G$
shows $(\text{tail } G \ e, \text{head } G \ e) \in \text{arcs-ends } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-awalk-verts-cas*:
assumes $\text{cas } u \ p \ v$
shows $\text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p) = \{u\} \cup \text{set } (\text{map } (\text{tail } G) \ p) \cup \text{set } (\text{map } (\text{head } G) \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-awalk-verts-not-Nil-cas*:
assumes $\text{cas } u \ p \ v \ p \neq []$
shows $\text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p) = \text{set } (\text{map } (\text{tail } G) \ p) \cup \text{set } (\text{map } (\text{head } G) \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-awalk-verts*:
assumes $\text{awalk } u \ p \ v$
shows $\text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p) = \{u\} \cup \text{set } (\text{map } (\text{tail } G) \ p) \cup \text{set } (\text{map } (\text{head } G) \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-awalk-verts-not-Nil*:
assumes $\text{awalk } u \ p \ v \ p \neq []$
shows $\text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p) = \text{set } (\text{map } (\text{tail } G) \ p) \cup \text{set } (\text{map } (\text{head } G) \ p)$

<proof>

lemma

awhd-of-awalk: $awalk\ u\ p\ v \implies awhd\ u\ p = u$ **and**

awlast-of-awalk: $awalk\ u\ p\ v \implies NOMATCH\ (awlast\ u\ p)\ v \implies awlast\ u\ p = v$

<proof>

lemmas *awends-of-awalk*[*simp*] = *awhd-of-awalk awlast-of-awalk*

lemma *awalk-verts-arc1*:

assumes $e \in set\ p$

shows $tail\ G\ e \in set\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p)$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-arc2*:

assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ v\ e \in set\ p$

shows $head\ G\ e \in set\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p)$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-induct-raw*[*case-names Base Cons*]:

assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ v$

assumes $\bigwedge w1. w1 \in verts\ G \implies P\ w1\ []\ w1$

assumes $\bigwedge w1\ w2\ e\ es. e \in arcs\ G \implies arc-to-ends\ G\ e = (w1, w2)$

$\implies P\ w2\ es\ v \implies P\ w1\ (e\ \# \ es)\ v$

shows $P\ u\ p\ v$

<proof>

6.2 Appending awalks

lemma (*in pre-digraph*) *cas-append-iff*[*simp*]:

$cas\ u\ (p\ @\ q)\ v \longleftrightarrow cas\ u\ p\ (awlast\ u\ p) \wedge cas\ (awlast\ u\ p)\ q\ v$

<proof>

lemma *cas-ends*:

assumes $cas\ u\ p\ v\ cas\ u'\ p\ v'$

shows $(p \neq [] \wedge u = u' \wedge v = v') \vee (p = [] \wedge u = v \wedge u' = v')$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-ends*:

assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ v\ awalk\ u'\ p\ v'$

shows $(p \neq [] \wedge u = u' \wedge v = v') \vee (p = [] \wedge u = v \wedge u' = v')$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-ends-eqD*:

assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ u\ awalk\ v\ p\ w$

shows $v = w$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-empty-ends*:

assumes $awalk\ u\ []\ v$

shows $u = v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *apath-ends*:

assumes *apath* $u\ p\ v$ **and** *apath* $u'\ p\ v'$
shows $(p \neq [] \wedge u \neq v \wedge u = u' \wedge v = v') \vee (p = [] \wedge u = v \wedge u' = v')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awalk-append-iff[simp]*:

awalk $u\ (p\ @\ q)\ v \longleftrightarrow \text{awalk } u\ p\ (\text{awlast } u\ p) \wedge \text{awalk } (\text{awlast } u\ p)\ q\ v$ (**is** $?L$
 $\longleftrightarrow ?R$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awlast-append*:

awlast $u\ (p\ @\ q) = \text{awlast } (\text{awlast } u\ p)\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awhd-append*:

awhd $u\ (p\ @\ q) = \text{awhd } (\text{awhd } u\ q)\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *awalkE*[*rule del*]

lemma *awalkE'*[*elim*]:

assumes *awalk* $u\ p\ v$
obtains *set* $(\text{awalk-verts } u\ p) \subseteq \text{verts } G$ *set* $p \subseteq \text{arcs } G$ *cas* $u\ p\ v$
awhd $u\ p = u\ \text{awlast } u\ p = v\ u \in \text{verts } G\ v \in \text{verts } G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awalk-appendI*:

assumes *awalk* $u\ p\ v$
assumes *awalk* $v\ q\ w$
shows *awalk* $u\ (p\ @\ q)\ w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awalk-verts-append-cas*:

assumes *cas* $u\ (p\ @\ q)\ v$
shows *awalk-verts* $u\ (p\ @\ q) = \text{awalk-verts } u\ p\ @\ \text{tl } (\text{awalk-verts } (\text{awlast } u\ p)\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awalk-verts-append*:

assumes *awalk* $u\ (p\ @\ q)\ v$
shows *awalk-verts* $u\ (p\ @\ q) = \text{awalk-verts } u\ p\ @\ \text{tl } (\text{awalk-verts } (\text{awlast } u\ p)\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *awalk-verts-append2*:

assumes *awalk* $u\ (p\ @\ q)\ v$
shows *awalk-verts* $u\ (p\ @\ q) = \text{butlast } (\text{awalk-verts } u\ p)\ @\ \text{awalk-verts } (\text{awlast } u\ p)\ q$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *apath-append-iff*:

$\text{apath } u (p @ q) v \longleftrightarrow \text{apath } u p (\text{awlast } u p) \wedge \text{apath } (\text{awlast } u p) q v \wedge$
 $\text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u p) \cap \text{set } (\text{tl } (\text{awalk-verts } (\text{awlast } u p) q)) = \{\}$ (**is** ?L \longleftrightarrow
?R)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *set-awalk-verts-append-cas*:

assumes $\text{cas } u p v \text{ cas } v q w$
shows $\text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u (p @ q)) = \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u p) \cup \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } v q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *set-awalk-verts-append*:

assumes $\text{awalk } u p v \text{ awalk } v q w$
shows $\text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u (p @ q)) = \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u p) \cup \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } v q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cas-takeI*:

assumes $\text{cas } u p v \text{ awlast } u (\text{take } n p) = v'$
shows $\text{cas } u (\text{take } n p) v'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cas-dropI*:

assumes $\text{cas } u p v \text{ awlast } u (\text{take } n p) = u'$
shows $\text{cas } u' (\text{drop } n p) v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *awalk-verts-take-conv*:

assumes $\text{cas } u p v$
shows $\text{awalk-verts } u (\text{take } n p) = \text{take } (\text{Suc } n) (\text{awalk-verts } u p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *awalk-verts-drop-conv*:

assumes $\text{cas } u p v$
shows $\text{awalk-verts } u' (\text{drop } n p) = (\text{if } n < \text{length } p \text{ then } \text{drop } n (\text{awalk-verts } u p) \text{ else } [u'])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *awalk-decomp-verts*:

assumes $\text{cas: cas } u p v$ **and** $\text{ev-decomp: awalk-verts } u p = xs @ y \# ys$
obtains $q r$ **where** $\text{cas } u q y \text{ cas } y r v p = q @ r \text{ awalk-verts } u q = xs @ [y]$
 $\text{awalk-verts } y r = y \# ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *awalk-decomp*:

assumes $\text{awalk } u p v$

assumes $w \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)$
shows $\exists q \ r. \ p = q \ @ \ r \wedge \text{awalk } u \ q \ w \wedge \text{awalk } w \ r \ v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *awalk-not-distinct-decomp*:

assumes $\text{awalk } u \ p \ v$
assumes $\neg \text{distinct } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)$
shows $\exists q \ r \ s. \ p = q \ @ \ r \ @ \ s \wedge \text{distinct } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ q)$
 $\wedge \ 0 < \text{length } r$
 $\wedge (\exists w. \ \text{awalk } u \ q \ w \wedge \text{awalk } w \ r \ w \wedge \text{awalk } w \ s \ v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *apath-decomp-disjoint*:

assumes $\text{apath } u \ p \ v$
assumes $p = q \ @ \ r$
assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ q) \ x \in \text{set } (\text{tl } (\text{awalk-verts } (\text{awlast } u \ q) \ r))$
shows *False*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.3 Cycles

definition *closed-w* :: 'b *awalk* \Rightarrow bool **where**
 $\text{closed-w } p \equiv \exists u. \ \text{awalk } u \ p \ u \wedge \ 0 < \text{length } p$

The definitions of cycles in textbooks vary w.r.t to the minimal length of a cycle.

The definition given here matches [2]. [1] excludes loops from being cycles. Volkmann (Lutz Volkmann: Graphen an allen Ecken und Kanten, 2006 (?)) places no restriction on the length in the definition, but later usage assumes cycles to be non-empty.

definition (in *pre-digraph*) *cycle* :: 'b *awalk* \Rightarrow bool **where**
 $\text{cycle } p \equiv \exists u. \ \text{awalk } u \ p \ u \wedge \text{distinct } (\text{tl } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)) \wedge p \neq []$

lemma *cycle-altdef*:

$\text{cycle } p \iff \text{closed-w } p \wedge (\exists u. \ \text{distinct } (\text{tl } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *distinct-tl-verts-imp-distinct*:

assumes $\text{awalk } u \ p \ v$
assumes $\text{distinct } (\text{tl } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p))$
shows $\text{distinct } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *distinct-verts-imp-distinct*:

assumes $\text{awalk } u \ p \ v$
assumes $\text{distinct } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)$
shows $\text{distinct } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *cycle-conv*:

$cycle\ p \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. awalk\ u\ p\ u \wedge distinct\ (tl\ (awalk\ -verts\ u\ p)) \wedge distinct\ p \wedge p \neq [])$
(proof)

lemma (in *loopfree-digraph*) *cycle-digraph-conv*:

$cycle\ p \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. awalk\ u\ p\ u \wedge distinct\ (tl\ (awalk\ -verts\ u\ p)) \wedge 2 \leq length\ p)$
(is ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)
(proof)

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *closed-w-imp-cycle*:

assumes *closed-w p* shows $\exists p. cycle\ p$
(proof)

6.4 Reachability

lemma *reachable1-awalk*:

$u \rightarrow^+ v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. awalk\ u\ p\ v \wedge p \neq [])$
(proof)

lemma *reachable-awalk*:

$u \rightarrow^* v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. awalk\ u\ p\ v)$
(proof)

lemma *reachable-awalkI[intro?]*:

assumes *awalk u p v*
shows $u \rightarrow^* v$
(proof)

lemma *reachable1-awalkI*:

$awalk\ v\ p\ w \implies p \neq [] \implies v \rightarrow^+ w$
(proof)

lemma *reachable-arc-trans*:

assumes $u \rightarrow^* v$ *arc e (v,w)*
shows $u \rightarrow^* w$
(proof)

lemma *awalk-verts-reachable-from*:

assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ v\ w \in set\ (awalk\ -verts\ u\ p)$ shows $u \rightarrow^*_G w$
(proof)

lemma *awalk-verts-reachable-to*:

assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ v\ w \in set\ (awalk\ -verts\ u\ p)$ shows $w \rightarrow^*_G v$
(proof)

6.5 Paths

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *length-apath-less*:

assumes *apath u p v*

shows $\text{length } p < \text{card } (\text{verts } G)$

<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *length-apath*:

assumes *apath u p v*

shows $\text{length } p \leq \text{card } (\text{verts } G)$

<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *apaths-finite-triple*:

shows *finite* $\{(u,p,v). \text{apath } u \text{ } p \text{ } v\}$

<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *apaths-finite*:

shows *finite* $\{p. \text{apath } u \text{ } p \text{ } v\}$

<proof>

fun *is-awalk-cyc-decomp* :: 'b awalk =>

('b awalk × 'b awalk × 'b awalk) ⇒ bool **where**

is-awalk-cyc-decomp $p (q,r,s) \longleftrightarrow p = q @ r @ s$

∧ (∃ u v w. *awalk* u q v ∧ *awalk* v r v ∧ *awalk* v s w)

∧ 0 < length r

∧ (∃ u. *distinct* (*awalk-verts* u q))

definition *awalk-cyc-decomp* :: 'b awalk

⇒ 'b awalk × 'b awalk × 'b awalk **where**

awalk-cyc-decomp p = (SOME qrs. *is-awalk-cyc-decomp* p qrs)

function *awalk-to-apath* :: 'b awalk ⇒ 'b awalk **where**

awalk-to-apath p = (if ¬(∃ u. *distinct* (*awalk-verts* u p)) ∧ (∃ u v. *awalk* u p v)

then (let (q,r,s) = *awalk-cyc-decomp* p in *awalk-to-apath* (q @ s))

else p)

<proof>

lemma *awalk-cyc-decomp-has-prop*:

assumes *awalk* u p v **and** ¬*distinct* (*awalk-verts* u p)

shows *is-awalk-cyc-decomp* p (*awalk-cyc-decomp* p)

<proof>

lemma *awalk-cyc-decompE*:

assumes *dec*: *awalk-cyc-decomp* p = (q,r,s)

assumes *p-props*: *awalk* u p v ¬*distinct* (*awalk-verts* u p)

obtains p = q @ r @ s *distinct* (*awalk-verts* u q) ∃ w. *awalk* u q w ∧ *awalk* w r

w ∧ *awalk* w s v *closed-w* r

<proof>

lemma *awalk-cyc-decompE'*:

assumes p -props: $awalk\ u\ p\ v\ \neg distinct\ (awalk\text{-}verts\ u\ p)$
obtains $q\ r\ s$ **where** $p = q @ r @ s\ distinct\ (awalk\text{-}verts\ u\ q)\ \exists w.\ awalk\ u\ q\ w$
 $\wedge\ awalk\ w\ r\ w\ \wedge\ awalk\ w\ s\ v\ closed\text{-}w\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

termination $awalk\text{-}to\text{-}apath$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
declare $awalk\text{-}to\text{-}apath.simps[simp\ del]$

lemma $awalk\text{-}to\text{-}apath\text{-}induct[consumes\ 1,\ case\text{-}names\ path\ decomp]$:
assumes $awalk$: $awalk\ u\ p\ v$
assumes $dist$: $\bigwedge p.\ awalk\ u\ p\ v \implies distinct\ (awalk\text{-}verts\ u\ p) \implies P\ p$
assumes dec : $\bigwedge p\ q\ r\ s.\ \llbracket awalk\ u\ p\ v;\ awalk\text{-}cyc\text{-}decomp\ p = (q,r,s);$
 $\neg distinct\ (awalk\text{-}verts\ u\ p); P\ (q @ s) \rrbracket \implies P\ p$
shows $P\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $step\text{-}awalk\text{-}to\text{-}apath$:
assumes $awalk$: $awalk\ u\ p\ v$
and $decomp$: $awalk\text{-}cyc\text{-}decomp\ p = (q,\ r,\ s)$
and $dist$: $\neg\ distinct\ (awalk\text{-}verts\ u\ p)$
shows $awalk\text{-}to\text{-}apath\ p = awalk\text{-}to\text{-}apath\ (q @ s)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $apath\text{-}awalk\text{-}to\text{-}apath$:
assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ v$
shows $apath\ u\ (awalk\text{-}to\text{-}apath\ p)\ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** $wf\text{-}digraph$) $awalk\text{-}to\text{-}apath\text{-}subset$:
assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ v$
shows $set\ (awalk\text{-}to\text{-}apath\ p) \subseteq set\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $reachable\text{-}apath$:
 $u \rightarrow^* v \iff (\exists p.\ apath\ u\ p\ v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $no\text{-}loops\text{-}in\text{-}apath$:
assumes $apath\ u\ p\ v\ a \in set\ p$ **shows** $tail\ G\ a \neq head\ G\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

theory $Pair\text{-}Digraph$

```

imports
  Digraph
  Bidirected-Digraph
  Arc-Walk
begin

```

7 Digraphs without Parallel Arcs

If no parallel arcs are desired, arcs can be accurately described as pairs of This is the natural representation for Digraphs without multi-arcs. and *head* G , making it easier to deal with multiple related graphs and to modify a graph by adding edges.

This theory introduces such a specialisation of digraphs.

```

record 'a pair-pre-digraph = pverts :: 'a set parcs :: 'a rel

```

```

definition with-proj :: 'a pair-pre-digraph  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'a  $\times$  'a) pre-digraph where
  with-proj  $G = (\text{verts} = \text{pverts } G, \text{arcs} = \text{parcs } G, \text{tail} = \text{fst}, \text{head} = \text{snd})$ 

```

```

declare [[coercion with-proj]]

```

```

primrec pawalk-verts :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a) awalk  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
  pawalk-verts  $u [] = [u]$  |
  pawalk-verts  $u (e \# es) = \text{fst } e \# \text{pawalk-verts } (\text{snd } e) \text{ es}$ 

```

```

fun pcas :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a) awalk  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  pcas  $u [] v = (u = v)$  |
  pcas  $u (e \# es) v = (\text{fst } e = u \wedge \text{pcas } (\text{snd } e) \text{ es } v)$ 

```

```

lemma with-proj-simps[simp]:
  verts (with-proj  $G$ ) = pverts  $G$ 
  arcs (with-proj  $G$ ) = parcs  $G$ 
  arcs-ends (with-proj  $G$ ) = parcs  $G$ 
  tail (with-proj  $G$ ) = fst
  head (with-proj  $G$ ) = snd
  <proof>

```

```

lemma cas-with-proj-eq: pre-digraph.cas (with-proj  $G$ ) = pcas
  <proof>

```

```

lemma awalk-verts-with-proj-eq: pre-digraph.awalk-verts (with-proj  $G$ ) = pawalk-verts
  <proof>

```

```

locale pair-pre-digraph = fixes  $G :: 'a$  pair-pre-digraph
begin

```

lemmas [*simp*] = *cas-with-proj-eq awalk-verts-with-proj-eq*

end

locale *pair-wf-digraph* = *pair-pre-digraph* +
 assumes *arc-fst-in-verts*: $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{parcs } G \implies \text{fst } e \in \text{pverts } G$
 assumes *arc-snd-in-verts*: $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{parcs } G \implies \text{snd } e \in \text{pverts } G$
begin

lemma *in-arcsD1*: $(u,v) \in \text{parcs } G \implies u \in \text{pverts } G$
 and *in-arcsD2*: $(u,v) \in \text{parcs } G \implies v \in \text{pverts } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *wellformed'* = *in-arcsD1 in-arcsD2*

end

locale *pair-fin-digraph* = *pair-wf-digraph* +
 assumes *pair-finite-verts*: *finite* (*pverts* *G*)
 and *pair-finite-arcs*: *finite* (*parcs* *G*)

locale *pair-sym-digraph* = *pair-wf-digraph* +
 assumes *pair-sym-arcs*: *symmetric* *G*

locale *pair-loopfree-digraph* = *pair-wf-digraph* +
 assumes *pair-no-loops*: $e \in \text{parcs } G \implies \text{fst } e \neq \text{snd } e$

locale *pair-bidirected-digraph* = *pair-sym-digraph* + *pair-loopfree-digraph*

locale *pair-pseudo-graph* = *pair-fin-digraph* + *pair-sym-digraph*

locale *pair-digraph* = *pair-fin-digraph* + *pair-loopfree-digraph*

locale *pair-graph* = *pair-digraph* + *pair-pseudo-graph*

sublocale *pair-pre-digraph* \subseteq *pre-digraph with-proj G*
 rewrites *verts* *G* = *pverts G* **and** *arcs G* = *parcs G* **and** *tail G* = *fst* **and** *head*
 G = *snd*
 and *arcs-ends G* = *parcs G*
 and *pre-digraph.awalk-verts G* = *pawalk-verts*
 and *pre-digraph.cas G* = *pcas*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

sublocale *pair-wf-digraph* \subseteq *wf-digraph with-proj G*
 rewrites *verts G* = *pverts G* **and** *arcs G* = *parcs G* **and** *tail G* = *fst* **and** *head*
 G = *snd*
 and *arcs-ends G* = *parcs G*

and *pre-digraph.awalk-verts* $G = \text{pawalk-verts}$
and *pre-digraph.cas* $G = \text{pcas}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *pair-fin-digraph* \subseteq *fin-digraph with-proj* G
rewrites *verts* $G = \text{pverts } G$ **and** *arcs* $G = \text{parcs } G$ **and** *tail* $G = \text{fst}$ **and** *head*
 $G = \text{snd}$
and *arcs-ends* $G = \text{parcs } G$
and *pre-digraph.awalk-verts* $G = \text{pawalk-verts}$
and *pre-digraph.cas* $G = \text{pcas}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *pair-sym-digraph* \subseteq *sym-digraph with-proj* G
rewrites *verts* $G = \text{pverts } G$ **and** *arcs* $G = \text{parcs } G$ **and** *tail* $G = \text{fst}$ **and** *head*
 $G = \text{snd}$
and *arcs-ends* $G = \text{parcs } G$
and *pre-digraph.awalk-verts* $G = \text{pawalk-verts}$
and *pre-digraph.cas* $G = \text{pcas}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *pair-pseudo-graph* \subseteq *pseudo-graph with-proj* G
rewrites *verts* $G = \text{pverts } G$ **and** *arcs* $G = \text{parcs } G$ **and** *tail* $G = \text{fst}$ **and** *head*
 $G = \text{snd}$
and *arcs-ends* $G = \text{parcs } G$
and *pre-digraph.awalk-verts* $G = \text{pawalk-verts}$
and *pre-digraph.cas* $G = \text{pcas}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *pair-loopfree-digraph* \subseteq *loopfree-digraph with-proj* G
rewrites *verts* $G = \text{pverts } G$ **and** *arcs* $G = \text{parcs } G$ **and** *tail* $G = \text{fst}$ **and** *head*
 $G = \text{snd}$
and *arcs-ends* $G = \text{parcs } G$
and *pre-digraph.awalk-verts* $G = \text{pawalk-verts}$
and *pre-digraph.cas* $G = \text{pcas}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *pair-digraph* \subseteq *digraph with-proj* G
rewrites *verts* $G = \text{pverts } G$ **and** *arcs* $G = \text{parcs } G$ **and** *tail* $G = \text{fst}$ **and** *head*
 $G = \text{snd}$
and *arcs-ends* $G = \text{parcs } G$
and *pre-digraph.awalk-verts* $G = \text{pawalk-verts}$
and *pre-digraph.cas* $G = \text{pcas}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *pair-graph* \subseteq *graph with-proj* G
rewrites *verts* $G = \text{pverts } G$ **and** *arcs* $G = \text{parcs } G$ **and** *tail* $G = \text{fst}$ **and** *head*
 $G = \text{snd}$
and *arcs-ends* $G = \text{parcs } G$
and *pre-digraph.awalk-verts* $G = \text{pawalk-verts}$

and *pre-digraph.cas* $G = pcas$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *pair-graph* \subseteq *pair-bidirected-digraph* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wf-digraph-wp-iff*: *wf-digraph* (*with-proj* G) = *pair-wf-digraph* G (**is** ? L
 \longleftrightarrow ? R)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *pair-fin-digraph*) *pair-fin-digraph[intro]*: *pair-fin-digraph* G ⟨*proof*⟩

context *pair-digraph* **begin**

lemma *pair-wf-digraph[intro]*: *pair-wf-digraph* G ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pair-digraph[intro]*: *pair-digraph* G ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *pair-loopfree-digraph*) *no-loops'*:
 $(u,v) \in parcs\ G \implies u \neq v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma (**in** *pair-wf-digraph*) *apath-succ-decomp*:
assumes *apath* $u\ p\ v$
assumes $(x,y) \in set\ p$
assumes $y \neq v$
shows $\exists p1\ z\ p2. p = p1\ @\ (x,y)\ \#\ (y,z)\ \#\ p2 \wedge x \neq z \wedge y \neq z$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *pair-sym-digraph*) *arcs-symmetric*:
 $(a,b) \in parcs\ G \implies (b,a) \in parcs\ G$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *pair-pseudo-graph*) *pair-pseudo-graph[intro]*: *pair-pseudo-graph* G ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *pair-graph*) *pair-graph[intro]*: *pair-graph* G ⟨*proof*⟩
lemma (**in** *pair-graph*) *pair-graphD-graph*: *graph* G ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pair-graphI-graph*:
assumes *graph* (*with-proj* G) **shows** *pair-graph* G
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pair-loopfreeI-loopfree*:
assumes *loopfree-digraph* (*with-proj* G) **shows** *pair-loopfree-digraph* G
 ⟨*proof*⟩

7.1 Path reversal for Pair Digraphs

This definition is only meaningful in *Pair-Digraph*

primrec *rev-path* :: ('a × 'a) awalk ⇒ ('a × 'a) awalk **where**
rev-path [] = [] |
rev-path (e # es) = *rev-path* es @ [(snd e, fst e)]

lemma *rev-path-append[simp]*: *rev-path* (p @ q) = *rev-path* q @ *rev-path* p
⟨proof⟩

lemma *rev-path-rev-path[simp]*:
rev-path (*rev-path* p) = p
⟨proof⟩

lemma *rev-path-empty[simp]*:
rev-path p = [] ⟷ p = []
⟨proof⟩

lemma *rev-path-eq*: *rev-path* p = *rev-path* q ⟷ p = q
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *pair-sym-digraph*)
assumes *awalk* u p v
shows *awalk-verts-rev-path*: *awalk-verts* v (*rev-path* p) = *rev* (*awalk-verts* u p)
and *awalk-rev-path'*: *awalk* v (*rev-path* p) u
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *pair-sym-digraph*) *awalk-rev-path[simp]*:
awalk v (*rev-path* p) u = *awalk* u p v (is ?L = ?R)
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *pair-sym-digraph*) *apath-rev-path[simp]*:
apath v (*rev-path* p) u = *apath* u p v
⟨proof⟩

7.2 Subdividing Edges

subdivide an edge (=two associated arcs) in graph

fun *subdivide* :: 'a pair-pre-digraph ⇒ 'a × 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a pair-pre-digraph **where**
subdivide G (u,v) w = (|
pverts = *pverts* G ∪ {w},
parcs = (*parcs* G - {(u,v),(v,u)}) ∪ {(u,w), (w,u), (w,v), (v,w)}|)

declare *subdivide.simps[simp del]*

subdivide an arc in a path

fun *sd-path* :: 'a × 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a × 'a) awalk ⇒ ('a × 'a) awalk **where**
sd-path - - [] = []

```

| sd-path (u,v) w (e # es) = (if e = (u,v)
                             then [(u,w),(w,v)]
                             else if e = (v,u)
                             then [(v,w),(w,u)]
                             else [e]) @ sd-path (u,v) w es

```

contract an arc in a path

```

fun co-path :: 'a × 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a × 'a) awalk ⇒ ('a × 'a) awalk where
  co-path - - [] = []
| co-path - - [e] = [e]
| co-path (u,v) w (e1 # e2 # es) = (if e1 = (u,w) ∧ e2 = (w,v)
  then (u,v) # co-path (u,v) w es
  else if e1 = (v,w) ∧ e2 = (w,u)
  then (v,u) # co-path (u,v) w es
  else e1 # co-path (u,v) w (e2 # es))

```

lemma *co-path-simps[simp]*:

```

[[e1 ≠ (fst e, w); e1 ≠ (snd e, w)]] ⇒ co-path e w (e1 # es) = e1 # co-path e
w es
[[e1 = (fst e, w); e2 = (w, snd e)]] ⇒ co-path e w (e1 # e2 # es) = e # co-path
e w es
[[e1 = (snd e, w); e2 = (w, fst e)]]
⇒ co-path e w (e1 # e2 # es) = (snd e, fst e) # co-path e w es
[[e1 ≠ (fst e, w) ∨ e2 ≠ (w, snd e); e1 ≠ (snd e, w) ∨ e2 ≠ (w, fst e)]]
⇒ co-path e w (e1 # e2 # es) = e1 # co-path e w (e2 # es)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *co-path-nonempty[simp]*: $co\text{-}path\ e\ w\ p = [] \longleftrightarrow p = []$
⟨proof⟩

declare *co-path.simps(3)[simp del]*

lemma *verts-subdivide[simp]*: $pverts\ (subdivide\ G\ e\ w) = pverts\ G \cup \{w\}$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *arcs-subdivide[simp]*:

```

shows  $parcs\ (subdivide\ G\ (u,v)\ w) = (parcs\ G - \{(u,v),(v,u)\}) \cup \{(u,w), (w,u),$ 
 $(w,v), (v,w)\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

lemmas *subdivide-simps = verts-subdivide arcs-subdivide*

lemma *sd-path-induct[case-names empty pass sd sdrev]*:

```

assumes A: P e []
and B: ∧ e' es. e' ≠ e ⇒ e' ≠ (snd e, fst e) ⇒ P e es ⇒ P e (e' # es)
  ∧ es. P e es ⇒ P e (e # es)
  ∧ es. fst e ≠ snd e ⇒ P e es ⇒ P e ((snd e, fst e) # es)
shows P e es
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *co-path-induct*[*case-names empty single co corev pass*]:
fixes $e :: 'a \times 'a$
and $w :: 'a$
and $p :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ awalk}$
assumes *Nil*: $P\ e\ w\ []$
and *ConsNil*: $\bigwedge e'. P\ e\ w\ [e']$
and *ConsCons1*: $\bigwedge e1\ e2\ es. e1 = (\text{fst}\ e, w) \wedge e2 = (w, \text{snd}\ e) \implies P\ e\ w\ es$
 \implies
 $P\ e\ w\ (e1\ \# \ e2\ \# \ es)$
and *ConsCons2*: $\bigwedge e1\ e2\ es. \neg(e1 = (\text{fst}\ e, w) \wedge e2 = (w, \text{snd}\ e)) \wedge$
 $e1 = (\text{snd}\ e, w) \wedge e2 = (w, \text{fst}\ e) \implies P\ e\ w\ es \implies$
 $P\ e\ w\ (e1\ \# \ e2\ \# \ es)$
and *ConsCons3*: $\bigwedge e1\ e2\ es.$
 $\neg(e1 = (\text{fst}\ e, w) \wedge e2 = (w, \text{snd}\ e)) \implies$
 $\neg(e1 = (\text{snd}\ e, w) \wedge e2 = (w, \text{fst}\ e)) \implies P\ e\ w\ (e2\ \# \ es) \implies$
 $P\ e\ w\ (e1\ \# \ e2\ \# \ es)$
shows $P\ e\ w\ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *co-sd-id*:
assumes $(u,w) \notin \text{set}\ p\ (v,w) \notin \text{set}\ p$
shows $\text{co-path}\ (u,v)\ w\ (\text{sd-path}\ (u,v)\ w\ p) = p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sd-path-id*:
assumes $(x,y) \notin \text{set}\ p\ (y,x) \notin \text{set}\ p$
shows $\text{sd-path}\ (x,y)\ w\ p = p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *pair-wf-digraph*) *pair-wf-digraph-subdivide*:
assumes *props*: $e \in \text{parcs}\ G\ w \notin \text{pverts}\ G$
shows $\text{pair-wf-digraph}\ (\text{subdivide}\ G\ e\ w)\ (\text{is}\ \text{pair-wf-digraph}\ ?sG)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *pair-sym-digraph*) *pair-sym-digraph-subdivide*:
assumes *props*: $e \in \text{parcs}\ G\ w \notin \text{pverts}\ G$
shows $\text{pair-sym-digraph}\ (\text{subdivide}\ G\ e\ w)\ (\text{is}\ \text{pair-sym-digraph}\ ?sG)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *pair-loopfree-digraph*) *pair-loopfree-digraph-subdivide*:
assumes *props*: $e \in \text{parcs}\ G\ w \notin \text{pverts}\ G$
shows $\text{pair-loopfree-digraph}\ (\text{subdivide}\ G\ e\ w)\ (\text{is}\ \text{pair-loopfree-digraph}\ ?sG)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *pair-bidirected-digraph*) *pair-bidirected-digraph-subdivide*:
assumes *props*: $e \in \text{parcs}\ G\ w \notin \text{pverts}\ G$
shows $\text{pair-bidirected-digraph}\ (\text{subdivide}\ G\ e\ w)\ (\text{is}\ \text{pair-bidirected-digraph}\ ?sG)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *pair-pseudo-graph*) *pair-pseudo-graph-subdivide*:
 assumes *props*: $e \in \text{parcs } G \ w \notin \text{pverts } G$
 shows *pair-pseudo-graph* (*subdivide* $G \ e \ w$) (is *pair-pseudo-graph* ? sG)
 <proof>

lemma (in *pair-graph*) *pair-graph-subdivide*:
 assumes $e \in \text{parcs } G \ w \notin \text{pverts } G$
 shows *pair-graph* (*subdivide* $G \ e \ w$) (is *pair-graph* ? sG)
 <proof>

lemma *arcs-subdivideD*:
 assumes $x \in \text{parcs } (\text{subdivide } G \ e \ w) \ \text{fst } x \neq w \ \text{snd } x \neq w$
 shows $x \in \text{parcs } G$
 <proof>

context *pair-sym-digraph* **begin**

lemma
 assumes *path*: *apath* $u \ p \ v$
 assumes *elems*: $e \in \text{parcs } G \ w \notin \text{pverts } G$
 shows *apath-sd-path*: *pre-digraph.apath* (*subdivide* $G \ e \ w$) $u \ (\text{sd-path } e \ w \ p) \ v$ (is ? A)
 and *set-awalk-verts-sd-path*: $\text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ (\text{sd-path } e \ w \ p))$
 $\subseteq \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p) \cup \{w\}$ (is ? B)
 <proof>

lemma
 assumes *elems*: $e \in \text{parcs } G \ w \notin \text{pverts } G \ u \in \text{pverts } G \ v \in \text{pverts } G$
 assumes *path*: *pre-digraph.apath* (*subdivide* $G \ e \ w$) $u \ p \ v$
 shows *apath-co-path*: *apath* $u \ (\text{co-path } e \ w \ p) \ v$ (is ?*thesis-path*)
 and *set-awalk-verts-co-path*: $\text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ (\text{co-path } e \ w \ p)) = \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p) - \{w\}$ (is ?*thesis-set*)
 <proof>

end

7.3 Bidirected Graphs

definition (in $-$) *swap-in* :: $('a \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a$ **where**
swap-in $S \ x = (\text{if } x \in S \ \text{then } \text{prod.swap } x \ \text{else } x)$

lemma *bidirected-digraph-rev-conv-pair*:
 assumes *bidirected-digraph* (*with-proj* G) *rev-G*
 shows *rev-G* = *swap-in* (*parcs* G)
 <proof>

lemma (in *pair-bidirected-digraph*) *bidirected-digraph*:
bidirected-digraph (*with-proj* G) (*swap-in* (*parcs* G))

<proof>

lemma *pair-bidirected-digraphI-bidirected-digraph*:
 assumes *bidirected-digraph (with-proj G) (swap-in (parcs G))*
 shows *pair-bidirected-digraph G*
<proof>

end

theory *Digraph-Component*
imports
 Digraph
 Arc-Walk
 Pair-Digraph
begin

8 Components of (Symmetric) Digraphs

definition *compatible* :: $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 compatible G H \equiv *tail G = tail H* \wedge *head G = head H*

definition *subgraph* :: $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 subgraph H G \equiv *verts H* \subseteq *verts G* \wedge *arcs H* \subseteq *arcs G* \wedge *wf-digraph G* \wedge
wf-digraph H \wedge *compatible G H*

definition *induced-subgraph* :: $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
 induced-subgraph H G \equiv *subgraph H G* \wedge *arcs H* = $\{e \in$ *arcs G*. *tail G e* \in *verts H*
 \wedge *head G e* \in *verts H $\}$*

definition *spanning* :: $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 spanning H G \equiv *subgraph H G* \wedge *verts G* = *verts H*

definition *strongly-connected* :: $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 strongly-connected G \equiv *verts G* \neq $\{\}$ \wedge $(\forall u \in$ *verts G*. $\forall v \in$ *verts G*. $u \rightarrow^*_G v$)

The following function computes underlying symmetric graph of a digraph and removes parallel arcs.

definition *mk-symmetric* :: $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow $'a$ *pair-pre-digraph* **where**
 mk-symmetric G \equiv $(\emptyset$ *pverts* = *verts G*, *parcs* = $\bigcup_{e \in$ *arcs G*. $\{(tail G e,$ *head G e), (head G e,* *tail G e)\})*

definition *connected* :: $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 connected G \equiv *strongly-connected (mk-symmetric G)*

definition *forest* :: $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 forest G \equiv $\neg(\exists p.$ *pre-digraph.cycle G p)*

definition $tree :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$tree\ G \equiv connected\ G \wedge forest\ G$

definition $spanning-tree :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$spanning-tree\ H\ G \equiv tree\ H \wedge spanning\ H\ G$

definition (**in** $pre-digraph$)

$max-subgraph :: (('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow bool$

where

$max-subgraph\ P\ H \equiv subgraph\ H\ G \wedge P\ H \wedge (\forall H'. H' \neq H \wedge subgraph\ H\ H' \longrightarrow \neg(subgraph\ H'\ G \wedge P\ H'))$

definition (**in** $pre-digraph$) $sccs :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph\ set$ **where**

$sccs \equiv \{H. induced-subgraph\ H\ G \wedge strongly-connected\ H \wedge \neg(\exists H'. induced-subgraph\ H'\ G \wedge strongly-connected\ H' \wedge verts\ H \subset verts\ H')\}$

definition (**in** $pre-digraph$) $sccs-verts :: 'a\ set\ set$ **where**

$sccs-verts = \{S. S \neq \{\}\ \wedge (\forall u \in S. \forall v \in S. u \rightarrow^*_G v) \wedge (\forall u \in S. \forall v. v \notin S \longrightarrow \neg u \rightarrow^*_G v \vee \neg v \rightarrow^*_G u)\}$

definition (**in** $pre-digraph$) $scc-of :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$ **where**

$scc-of\ u \equiv \{v. u \rightarrow^* v \wedge v \rightarrow^* u\}$

definition $union :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) pre-digraph$

where

$union\ G\ H \equiv (\downarrow\ verts = verts\ G \cup verts\ H, arcs = arcs\ G \cup arcs\ H, tail = tail\ G, head = head\ G)$

definition (**in** $pre-digraph$) $Union :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph\ set \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) pre-digraph$

where

$Union\ gs = (\downarrow\ verts = (\bigcup G \in gs. verts\ G), arcs = (\bigcup G \in gs. arcs\ G), tail = tail\ G, head = head\ G)$

8.1 Compatible Graphs

lemma $compatible-tail$:

assumes $compatible\ G\ H$ **shows** $tail\ G = tail\ H$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $compatible-head$:

assumes $compatible\ G\ H$ **shows** $head\ G = head\ H$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $compatible-cas$:

assumes $compatible\ G\ H$ **shows** $pre-digraph.cas\ G = pre-digraph.cas\ H$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *compatible-awalk-verts*:
assumes *compatible G H* **shows** *pre-digraph.awalk-verts G = pre-digraph.awalk-verts H*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compatibleI-with-proj[intro]*:
shows *compatible (with-proj G) (with-proj H)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

8.2 Basic lemmas

lemma (**in** *sym-digraph*) *graph-symmetric*:
shows $(u,v) \in \text{arcs-ends } G \implies (v,u) \in \text{arcs-ends } G$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *strongly-connectedI[intro]*:
assumes $\text{verts } G \neq \{\}$ $\bigwedge u v. u \in \text{verts } G \implies v \in \text{verts } G \implies u \rightarrow^*_G v$
shows *strongly-connected G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *strongly-connectedE[elim]*:
assumes *strongly-connected G*
assumes $(\bigwedge u v. u \in \text{verts } G \wedge v \in \text{verts } G \implies u \rightarrow^*_G v) \implies P$
shows *P*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subgraph-imp-subverts*:
assumes *subgraph H G*
shows $\text{verts } H \subseteq \text{verts } G$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *induced-imp-subgraph*:
assumes *induced-subgraph H G*
shows *subgraph H G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *pre-digraph*) *in-sccs-imp-induced*:
assumes $c \in \text{sccs}$
shows *induced-subgraph c G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *spanning-tree-imp-tree[dest]*:
assumes *spanning-tree H G*
shows *tree H*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *tree-imp-connected[dest]*:
assumes *tree G*

shows *connected* G
<proof>

lemma *spanning-treeI*[*intro*]:
assumes *spanning* $H G$
assumes *tree* H
shows *spanning-tree* $H G$
<proof>

lemma *spanning-treeE*[*elim*]:
assumes *spanning-tree* $H G$
assumes *tree* $H \wedge$ *spanning* $H G \implies P$
shows P
<proof>

lemma *spanningE*[*elim*]:
assumes *spanning* $H G$
assumes *subgraph* $H G \wedge$ *verts* $G =$ *verts* $H \implies P$
shows P
<proof>

lemma (**in** *pre-digraph*) *in-sccsI*[*intro*]:
assumes *induced-subgraph* $c G$
assumes *strongly-connected* c
assumes $\neg(\exists c'. \textit{induced-subgraph } c' G \wedge \textit{strongly-connected } c' \wedge$
 verts $c \subset$ *verts* $c')$
shows $c \in$ *sccs*
<proof>

lemma (**in** *pre-digraph*) *in-sccsE*[*elim*]:
assumes $c \in$ *sccs*
assumes *induced-subgraph* $c G \implies$ *strongly-connected* $c \implies \neg(\exists d.$
 induced-subgraph $d G \wedge$ *strongly-connected* $d \wedge$ *verts* $c \subset$ *verts* $d) \implies P$
shows P
<proof>

lemma *subgraphI*:
assumes *verts* $H \subseteq$ *verts* G
assumes *arcs* $H \subseteq$ *arcs* G
assumes *compatible* $G H$
assumes *wf-digraph* H
assumes *wf-digraph* G
shows *subgraph* $H G$
<proof>

lemma *subgraphE*[*elim*]:
assumes *subgraph* $H G$
obtains *verts* $H \subseteq$ *verts* G *arcs* $H \subseteq$ *arcs* G *compatible* $G H$ *wf-digraph* H
wf-digraph G

<proof>

lemma *induced-subgraphI*[*intro*]:

assumes *subgraph H G*

assumes $\text{arcs } H = \{e \in \text{arcs } G. \text{tail } G \ e \in \text{verts } H \wedge \text{head } G \ e \in \text{verts } H\}$

shows *induced-subgraph H G*

<proof>

lemma *induced-subgraphE*[*elim*]:

assumes *induced-subgraph H G*

assumes $\llbracket \text{subgraph } H \ G; \text{arcs } H = \{e \in \text{arcs } G. \text{tail } G \ e \in \text{verts } H \wedge \text{head } G \ e \in \text{verts } H\} \rrbracket \implies P$

shows *P*

<proof>

lemma *pverts-mk-symmetric*[*simp*]: $\text{pverts } (\text{mk-symmetric } G) = \text{verts } G$

and *parcs-mk-symmetric*:

$\text{parcs } (\text{mk-symmetric } G) = (\bigcup_{e \in \text{arcs } G}. \{(tail \ G \ e, head \ G \ e), (head \ G \ e, tail \ G \ e)\})$

<proof>

lemma *arcs-ends-mono*:

assumes *subgraph H G*

shows $\text{arcs-ends } H \subseteq \text{arcs-ends } G$

<proof>

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *subgraph-refl*: *subgraph G G*

<proof>

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *induced-subgraph-refl*: *induced-subgraph G G*

<proof>

8.3 The underlying symmetric graph of a digraph

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *wellformed-mk-symmetric*[*intro*]: *pair-wf-digraph (mk-symmetric G)*

<proof>

lemma (*in fin-digraph*) *pair-fin-digraph-mk-symmetric*[*intro*]: *pair-fin-digraph (mk-symmetric G)*

<proof>

lemma (*in digraph*) *digraph-mk-symmetric*[*intro*]: *pair-digraph (mk-symmetric G)*

<proof>

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *reachable-mk-symmetricI*:

assumes $u \rightarrow^* v$ **shows** $u \rightarrow^* \text{mk-symmetric } G \ v$

<proof>

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *adj-mk-symmetric-eq*:
symmetric G \implies *parcs (mk-symmetric G) = arcs-ends G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *reachable-mk-symmetric-eq*:
assumes *symmetric G* **shows** $u \rightarrow^* \text{mk-symmetric } G \ v \longleftrightarrow u \rightarrow^* v$ (**is** ?*L* \longleftrightarrow ?*R*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *mk-symmetric-awalk-imp-awalk*:
assumes *sym: symmetric G*
assumes *walk: pre-digraph.awalk (mk-symmetric G) u p v*
obtains *q* **where** *awalk u q v*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *symmetric-mk-symmetric*:
symmetric (mk-symmetric G)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

8.4 Subgraphs and Induced Subgraphs

lemma *subgraph-trans*:
assumes *subgraph G H subgraph H I* **shows** *subgraph G I*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The *digraph* and *fin-digraph* properties are preserved under the (inverse) subgraph relation

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *fin-digraph-subgraph*:
assumes *subgraph H G* **shows** *fin-digraph H*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *digraph*) *digraph-subgraph*:
assumes *subgraph H G* **shows** *digraph H*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *adj-mono*:
assumes $u \rightarrow_H v$ *subgraph H G*
shows $u \rightarrow v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *reachable-mono*:
assumes *walk: u* $\rightarrow^*_H v$ **and** *sub: subgraph H G*
shows $u \rightarrow^* v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Arc walks and paths are preserved under the subgraph relation.

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *subgraph-awalk-imp-awalk*:
assumes *walk: pre-digraph.awalk H u p v*
assumes *sub: subgraph H G*

shows *awalk* $u\ p\ v$
<proof>

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *subgraph-apatl-imp-apatl*:
assumes *path*: *pre-digraph.apatl* $H\ u\ p\ v$
assumes *sub*: *subgraph* $H\ G$
shows *apatl* $u\ p\ v$
<proof>

lemma *subgraph-mk-symmetric*:
assumes *subgraph* $H\ G$
shows *subgraph* (*mk-symmetric* H) (*mk-symmetric* G)
<proof>

lemma (*in fin-digraph*) *subgraph-in-degree*:
assumes *subgraph* $H\ G$
shows *in-degree* $H\ v \leq$ *in-degree* $G\ v$
<proof>

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *subgraph-cycle*:
assumes *subgraph* $H\ G$ *pre-digraph.cycle* $H\ p$ **shows** *cycle* p
<proof>

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *subgraph-del-vert*: *subgraph* (*del-vert* u) G
<proof>

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *subgraph-del-arc*: *subgraph* (*del-arc* a) G
<proof>

8.5 Induced subgraphs

lemma *wf-digraphI-induced*:
assumes *induced-subgraph* $H\ G$
shows *wf-digraph* H
<proof>

lemma (*in digraph*) *digraphI-induced*:
assumes *induced-subgraph* $H\ G$
shows *digraph* H
<proof>

Computes the subgraph of G induced by vs

definition *induce-subgraph* :: ($'a, 'b$) *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow $'a$ *set* \Rightarrow ($'a, 'b$) *pre-digraph*
(*infix* \uparrow 67) **where**
 $G \uparrow vs = (\ \text{verts} = vs, \text{arcs} = \{e \in \text{arcs } G. \text{tail } G\ e \in vs \wedge \text{head } G\ e \in vs\},$
 $\text{tail} = \text{tail } G, \text{head} = \text{head } G\)$

lemma *induce-subgraph-verts[simp]*:
 $\text{verts } (G \uparrow vs) = vs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induce-subgraph-arcs[simp]*:

$arcs (G \upharpoonright vs) = \{e \in arcs\ G. tail\ G\ e \in vs \wedge head\ G\ e \in vs\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induce-subgraph-tail[simp]*:

$tail (G \upharpoonright vs) = tail\ G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induce-subgraph-head[simp]*:

$head (G \upharpoonright vs) = head\ G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *compatible-induce-subgraph*: *compatible* $(G \upharpoonright S)\ G$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *induced-induce*[*intro*]:

assumes $vs \subseteq verts\ G$

shows *induced-subgraph* $(G \upharpoonright vs)\ G$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *wellformed-induce-subgraph*[*intro*]:

wf-digraph $(G \upharpoonright vs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induced-graph-imp-symmetric*:

assumes *symmetric* G

assumes *induced-subgraph* $H\ G$

shows *symmetric* H

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *sym-digraph*) *induced-graph-imp-graph*:

assumes *induced-subgraph* $H\ G$

shows *sym-digraph* H

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *induce-reachable-preserves-paths*:

assumes $u \rightarrow^*_{G} v$

shows $u \rightarrow^*_{G \upharpoonright \{w. u \rightarrow^*_{G} w\}} v$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induce-subgraph-ends[simp]*:

$arc-to-ends (G \upharpoonright S) = arc-to-ends\ G$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dominates-induce-subgraphD*:

assumes $u \rightarrow_{G \upharpoonright S} v$ **shows** $u \rightarrow_G v$

$\langle proof \rangle$

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma *reachable-induce-subgraphD*:

assumes $u \rightarrow^* G \upharpoonright S \ v \ S \subseteq \text{verts } G$ **shows** $u \rightarrow^* G \ v$
<proof>

lemma *dominates-induce-ss*:

assumes $u \rightarrow_G \upharpoonright S \ v \ S \subseteq T$ **shows** $u \rightarrow_G \upharpoonright T \ v$
<proof>

lemma *reachable-induce-ss*:

assumes $u \rightarrow^* G \upharpoonright S \ v \ S \subseteq T$ **shows** $u \rightarrow^* G \upharpoonright T \ v$
<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-induce*:

pre-digraph.awalk-verts $(G \upharpoonright S) = \text{awalk-verts}$
<proof>

lemma (**in** $-$) *cas-subset*:

assumes *pre-digraph.cas* $G \ u \ p \ v$ *subgraph* $G \ H$
shows *pre-digraph.cas* $H \ u \ p \ v$
<proof>

lemma *cas-induce*:

assumes *cas* $u \ p \ v$ *set* $(\text{awalk-verts } u \ p) \subseteq S$
shows *pre-digraph.cas* $(G \upharpoonright S) \ u \ p \ v$
<proof>

lemma *awalk-induce*:

assumes *awalk* $u \ p \ v$ *set* $(\text{awalk-verts } u \ p) \subseteq S$
shows *pre-digraph.awalk* $(G \upharpoonright S) \ u \ p \ v$
<proof>

lemma *subgraph-induce-subgraphI*:

assumes $V \subseteq \text{verts } G$ **shows** *subgraph* $(G \upharpoonright V) \ G$
<proof>

end

lemma *induced-subgraphI'*:

assumes *subg:subgraph* $H \ G$
assumes *max*: $\bigwedge H'. \text{subgraph } H' \ G \implies (\text{verts } H' \neq \text{verts } H \vee \text{arcs } H' \subseteq \text{arcs } H)$
shows *induced-subgraph* $H \ G$
<proof>

lemma (**in** *pre-digraph*) *induced-subgraph-altdef*:

induced-subgraph $H \ G \longleftrightarrow \text{subgraph } H \ G \wedge (\forall H'. \text{subgraph } H' \ G \implies (\text{verts } H'$

$\neq \text{verts } H \vee \text{arcs } H' \subseteq \text{arcs } H$) (is ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)
 <proof>

8.6 Unions of Graphs

lemma

verts-union[simp]: $\text{verts } (\text{union } G \ H) = \text{verts } G \cup \text{verts } H$ **and**
arcs-union[simp]: $\text{arcs } (\text{union } G \ H) = \text{arcs } G \cup \text{arcs } H$ **and**
tail-union[simp]: $\text{tail } (\text{union } G \ H) = \text{tail } G$ **and**
head-union[simp]: $\text{head } (\text{union } G \ H) = \text{head } G$
 <proof>

lemma *wellformed-union:*

assumes *wf-digraph* G *wf-digraph* H *compatible* G H
shows *wf-digraph* $(\text{union } G \ H)$
 <proof>

lemma *subgraph-union-iff:*

assumes *wf-digraph* $H1$ *wf-digraph* $H2$ *compatible* $H1$ $H2$
shows *subgraph* $(\text{union } H1 \ H2)$ $G \longleftrightarrow \text{subgraph } H1 \ G \wedge \text{subgraph } H2 \ G$
 <proof>

lemma *subgraph-union[intro]:*

assumes *subgraph* $H1$ G *compatible* $H1$ G
assumes *subgraph* $H2$ G *compatible* $H2$ G
shows *subgraph* $(\text{union } H1 \ H2)$ G
 <proof>

lemma *union-fin-digraph:*

assumes *fin-digraph* G *fin-digraph* H *compatible* G H
shows *fin-digraph* $(\text{union } G \ H)$
 <proof>

lemma *subgraphs-of-union:*

assumes *wf-digraph* G *wf-digraph* G' *compatible* G G'
shows *subgraph* G $(\text{union } G \ G')$
and *subgraph* G' $(\text{union } G \ G')$
 <proof>

8.7 Maximal Subgraphs

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *max-subgraph-mp:*

assumes *max-subgraph* Q $x \wedge x. P \ x \implies Q \ x$ **shows** *max-subgraph* $P \ x$
 <proof>

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *max-subgraph-prop:* *max-subgraph* $P \ x \implies P \ x$

<proof>

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *max-subgraph-subg-eq:*

assumes *max-subgraph* P $H1$ *max-subgraph* P $H2$ *subgraph* $H1$ $H2$

shows $H1 = H2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subgraph-induce-subgraphI2*:
assumes *subgraph* $H G$ **shows** *subgraph* $H (G \upharpoonright \text{verts } H)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *arc-mono* :: $((a, b) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
arc-mono $P \equiv (\forall H1 H2. P H1 \wedge \text{subgraph } H1 H2 \wedge \text{verts } H1 = \text{verts } H2 \longrightarrow P H2)$

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *induced-subgraphI-arc-mono*:
assumes *max-subgraph* $P H$
assumes *arc-mono* P
shows *induced-subgraph* $H G$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *induced-subgraph-altdef2*:
induced-subgraph $H G \longleftrightarrow \text{max-subgraph } (\lambda H'. \text{verts } H' = \text{verts } H) H$ (is ?L
 $\longleftrightarrow ?R$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *max-subgraphI*:
assumes $P x \text{ subgraph } x G \wedge y. \llbracket x \neq y; \text{subgraph } x y; \text{subgraph } y G \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \neg P y$
shows *max-subgraph* $P x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *subgraphI-max-subgraph*: *max-subgraph* $P x \Longrightarrow \text{subgraph}$
 $x G$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.8 Connected and Strongly Connected Graphs

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma *in-sccs-verts-conv-reachable*:
 $S \in \text{sccs-verts} \longleftrightarrow S \neq \{\} \wedge (\forall u \in S. \forall v \in S. u \rightarrow^*_G v) \wedge (\forall u \in S. \forall v. v \notin S \longrightarrow \neg u \rightarrow^*_G v \vee \neg v \rightarrow^*_G u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sccs-verts-disjoint*:
assumes $S \in \text{sccs-verts } T \in \text{sccs-verts } S \neq T$ **shows** $S \cap T = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *strongly-connected-spanning-imp-strongly-connected*:
assumes *spanning* $H G$
assumes *strongly-connected* H
shows *strongly-connected* G

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *strongly-connected-imp- induce-subgraph-strongly-connected*:
assumes *subg: subgraph H G*
assumes *sc: strongly-connected H*
shows *strongly-connected (G \upharpoonright (verts H))*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *in-sccs-vertsI-sccs*:
assumes *S \in verts ‘ sccs* **shows** *S \in sccs-verts*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma *arc-mono-strongly-connected[*intro,simp*]*: *arc-mono strongly-connected*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *pre-digraph*) *sccs-altdef2*:
sccs = {H. max-subgraph strongly-connected H} (**is** *?L = ?R*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

locale *max-reachable-set = wf-digraph +*
fixes *S* **assumes** *S-in-sv: S \in sccs-verts*
begin

lemma *reach-in*: $\bigwedge u v. \llbracket u \in S; v \in S \rrbracket \implies u \rightarrow^*_G v$
and *not-reach-out*: $\bigwedge u v. \llbracket u \in S; v \notin S \rrbracket \implies \neg u \rightarrow^*_G v \vee \neg v \rightarrow^*_G u$
and *not-empty*: *S \neq {}*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-induced*:
assumes *conn: u \in S v \in S u \rightarrow^*_G v*
shows *u \rightarrow^*_G \upharpoonright S v*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *strongly-connected*:
shows *strongly-connected (G \upharpoonright S)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induced-in-sccs: G \upharpoonright S \in sccs*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma *in-verts-sccsD-sccs*:
assumes *S \in sccs-verts*
shows *G \upharpoonright S \in sccs*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sccs-verts-conv*: $sccs\text{-}verts = verts \text{ ‘ } sccs$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *induce-eq-iff-induced*:
assumes *induced-subgraph H G* **shows** $G \upharpoonright\! \text{verts } H = H$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sccs-conv-sccs-verts*: $sccs = induce\text{-}subgraph \text{ ‘ } sccs\text{-}verts$
⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *connected-conv*:
shows $connected \text{ ‘ } G \longleftrightarrow \text{verts } G \neq \{\} \wedge (\forall u \in \text{verts } G. \forall v \in \text{verts } G. (u,v) \in$
 $rtranscl\text{-}on (\text{verts } G) ((arcs\text{-}ends \text{ ‘ } G)^s))$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *symmetric-connected-imp-strongly-connected*:
assumes *symmetric G connected G*
shows *strongly-connected G*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *connected-spanning-imp-connected*:
assumes *spanning H G*
assumes *connected H*
shows *connected G*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *spanning-tree-imp-connected*:
assumes *spanning-tree H G*
shows *connected G*
⟨*proof*⟩

term *LEAST x. P x*

lemma (**in** *sym-digraph*) *induce-reachable-is-in-sccs*:
assumes $u \in \text{verts } G$
shows $(G \upharpoonright\! \{v. u \rightarrow^* v\}) \in sccs$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *induced-eq-verts-imp-eq*:
assumes *induced-subgraph G H*
assumes *induced-subgraph G' H*
assumes $\text{verts } G = \text{verts } G'$
shows $G = G'$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *in-sccs-subset-imp-eq*:

assumes $c \in \text{sccs}$

assumes $d \in \text{sccs}$

assumes $\text{verts } c \subseteq \text{verts } d$

shows $c = d$

<proof>

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma *connectedI*:

assumes $\text{verts } G \neq \{\}$ $\bigwedge u v. u \in \text{verts } G \implies v \in \text{verts } G \implies u \rightarrow^* \text{mk-symmetric } G$
 v

shows *connected* G

<proof>

lemma *connected-awalkE*:

assumes *connected* G $u \in \text{verts } G$ $v \in \text{verts } G$

obtains p **where** *pre-digraph.awalk* (*mk-symmetric* G) u p v

<proof>

lemma *inj-on-verts-sccs*: *inj-on* $\text{verts } \text{sccs}$

<proof>

lemma *card-sccs-verts*: $\text{card } \text{sccs-verts} = \text{card } \text{sccs}$

<proof>

end

lemma *strongly-connected-non-disj*:

assumes *wf*: *wf-digraph* G *wf-digraph* H *compatible* G H

assumes *sc*: *strongly-connected* G *strongly-connected* H

assumes *not-disj*: $\text{verts } G \cap \text{verts } H \neq \{\}$

shows *strongly-connected* (*union* G H)

<proof>

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma *scc-disj*:

assumes *scc*: $c \in \text{sccs}$ $d \in \text{sccs}$

assumes $c \neq d$

shows $\text{verts } c \cap \text{verts } d = \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *in-sccs-verts-conv*:

$S \in \text{sccs-verts} \iff G \upharpoonright S \in \text{sccs}$

<proof>

end

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *in-scc-of-self*: $u \in \text{verts } G \implies u \in \text{scc-of } u$
(*proof*)

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *scc-of-empty-conv*: $\text{scc-of } u = \{\} \iff u \notin \text{verts } G$
(*proof*)

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *scc-of-in-sccs-verts*:
assumes $u \in \text{verts } G$ shows $\text{scc-of } u \in \text{sccs-verts}$
(*proof*)

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *sccs-verts-subsets*: $S \in \text{sccs-verts} \implies S \subseteq \text{verts } G$
(*proof*)

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *finite-sccs-verts*: *finite sccs-verts*
(*proof*)

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *sccs-verts-conv-scc-of*:
 $\text{sccs-verts} = \text{scc-of } \text{'verts } G$ (is ?L = ?R)
(*proof*)

lemma (in *sym-digraph*) *scc-ofI-reachable*:
assumes $u \rightarrow^* v$ shows $u \in \text{scc-of } v$
(*proof*)

lemma (in *sym-digraph*) *scc-ofI-reachable'*:
assumes $v \rightarrow^* u$ shows $u \in \text{scc-of } v$
(*proof*)

lemma (in *sym-digraph*) *scc-ofI-awalk*:
assumes $\text{awalk } u \text{ } p \text{ } v$ shows $u \in \text{scc-of } v$
(*proof*)

lemma (in *sym-digraph*) *scc-ofI-apat*:
assumes $\text{apat } u \text{ } p \text{ } v$ shows $u \in \text{scc-of } v$
(*proof*)

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *scc-of-eq*: $u \in \text{scc-of } v \implies \text{scc-of } u = \text{scc-of } v$
(*proof*)

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *strongly-connected-eq-iff*:
 $\text{strongly-connected } G \iff \text{sccs} = \{G\}$ (is ?L \iff ?R)
(*proof*)

8.9 Components

lemma (in *sym-digraph*) *exists-scc*:
assumes $\text{verts } G \neq \{\}$ shows $\exists c. c \in \text{sccs}$
(*proof*)

theorem (in *sym-digraph*) *graph-is-union-sccs*:

shows $Union\ sccs = G$

<proof>

lemma (in *sym-digraph*) *scc-for-vert-ex*:

assumes $u \in verts\ G$

shows $\exists c. c \in sccs \wedge u \in verts\ c$

<proof>

lemma (in *sym-digraph*) *scc-decomp-unique*:

assumes $S \subseteq sccs\ verts\ (Union\ S) = verts\ G$ **shows** $S = sccs$

<proof>

end

theory *Vertex-Walk*

imports *Arc-Walk*

begin

9 Walks Based on Vertices

These definitions are here mainly for historical purposes, as they do not really work with multigraphs. Consider using Arc Walks instead.

type-synonym $'a\ vwalk = 'a\ list$

Computes the list of arcs belonging to a list of nodes

fun *vwalk-arcs* :: $'a\ vwalk \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ list$ **where**

$vwalk\text{-}arcs\ [] = []$

$| vwalk\text{-}arcs\ [x] = []$

$| vwalk\text{-}arcs\ (x\#\#y\#\#xs) = (x,y)\ \#\ vwalk\text{-}arcs\ (y\#\#xs)$

definition *vwalk-length* :: $'a\ vwalk \Rightarrow nat$ **where**

$vwalk\text{-}length\ p \equiv length\ (vwalk\text{-}arcs\ p)$

lemma *vwalk-length-simp*[*simp*]:

shows $vwalk\text{-}length\ p = length\ p - 1$

<proof>

definition *vwalk* :: $'a\ vwalk \Rightarrow ('a,'b)\ pre\text{-}digraph \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$vwalk\ p\ G \equiv set\ p \subseteq verts\ G \wedge set\ (vwalk\text{-}arcs\ p) \subseteq arcs\text{-}ends\ G \wedge p \neq []$

definition *vpath* :: $'a\ vwalk \Rightarrow ('a,'b)\ pre\text{-}digraph \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$vpath\ p\ G \equiv vwalk\ p\ G \wedge distinct\ p$

For a given vwalk, compute a vpath with the same tail G and end

```

function vwalk-to-vpath :: 'a vwalk  $\Rightarrow$  'a vwalk where
  vwalk-to-vpath [] = []
  | vwalk-to-vpath (x # xs) = (if (x  $\in$  set xs)
    then vwalk-to-vpath (dropWhile ( $\lambda y. y \neq x$ ) xs)
    else x # vwalk-to-vpath xs)
<proof>
termination <proof>

```

```

lemma vwalkI[intro]:
  assumes set p  $\subseteq$  verts G
  assumes set (vwalk-arcs p)  $\subseteq$  arcs-ends G
  assumes p  $\neq$  []
  shows vwalk p G
<proof>

```

```

lemma vwalkE[elim]:
  assumes vwalk p G
  assumes set p  $\subseteq$  verts G  $\implies$ 
    set (vwalk-arcs p)  $\subseteq$  arcs-ends G  $\wedge$  p  $\neq$  []  $\implies$  P
  shows P
<proof>

```

```

lemma vpathI[intro]:
  assumes vwalk p G
  assumes distinct p
  shows vpath p G
<proof>

```

```

lemma vpathE[elim]:
  assumes vpath p G
  assumes vwalk p G  $\implies$  distinct p  $\implies$  P
  shows P
<proof>

```

```

lemma vwalk-consI:
  assumes vwalk p G
  assumes a  $\in$  verts G
  assumes (a, hd p)  $\in$  arcs-ends G
  shows vwalk (a # p) G
<proof>

```

```

lemma vwalk-consE:
  assumes vwalk (a # p) G
  assumes p  $\neq$  []
  assumes (a, hd p)  $\in$  arcs-ends G  $\implies$  vwalk p G  $\implies$  P
  shows P

```

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-induct*[*case-names Base Cons, induct pred: vwalk*]:

assumes *vwalk p G*

assumes $\bigwedge u. u \in \text{verts } G \implies P [u]$

assumes $\bigwedge u v \text{ es. } (u, v) \in \text{arcs-ends } G \implies P (v \# \text{ es}) \implies P (u \# v \# \text{ es})$

shows *P p*

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-arcs-Cons*[*simp*]:

assumes $p \neq []$

shows $\text{vwalk-arcs } (u \# p) = (u, \text{hd } p) \# \text{vwalk-arcs } p$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-arcs-append*:

assumes $p \neq []$ **and** $q \neq []$

shows $\text{vwalk-arcs } (p @ q) = \text{vwalk-arcs } p @ (\text{last } p, \text{hd } q) \# \text{vwalk-arcs } q$

<proof>

lemma *set-vwalk-arcs-append1*:

$\text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } p) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } (p @ q))$

<proof>

lemma *set-vwalk-arcs-append2*:

$\text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } q) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } (p @ q))$

<proof>

lemma *set-vwalk-arcs-cons*:

$\text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } p) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } (u \# p))$

<proof>

lemma *set-vwalk-arcs-snoc*:

assumes $p \neq []$

shows $\text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } (p @ [a]))$

$= \text{insert } (\text{last } p, a) (\text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } p))$

<proof>

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *vwalk-wf-digraph-consI*:

assumes *vwalk p G*

assumes $(a, \text{hd } p) \in \text{arcs-ends } G$

shows *vwalk (a # p) G*

<proof>

lemma *vwalkI-append-l*:

assumes $p \neq []$

assumes *vwalk (p @ q) G*

shows *vwalk p G*

<proof>

lemma *vwalkI-append-r*:

assumes $q \neq []$

assumes $vwalk\ (p\ @\ q)\ G$

shows $vwalk\ q\ G$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-to-vpath-hd*: $hd\ (vwalk\to\ vpath\ xs) = hd\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-to-vpath-induct3*[*consumes 0, case-names base in-set not-in-set*]:

assumes $P\ []$

assumes $\bigwedge x\ xs.\ x \in\ set\ xs \implies P\ (dropWhile\ (\lambda y.\ y \neq x)\ xs)$

$\implies P\ (x\ \#\ xs)$

assumes $\bigwedge x\ xs.\ x \notin\ set\ xs \implies P\ xs \implies P\ (x\ \#\ xs)$

shows $P\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-to-vpath-nonempty*:

assumes $p \neq []$

shows $vwalk\to\ vpath\ p \neq []$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-to-vpath-last*:

$last\ (vwalk\to\ vpath\ xs) = last\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-to-vpath-subset*:

assumes $x \in\ set\ (vwalk\to\ vpath\ xs)$

shows $x \in\ set\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-to-vpath-cons*:

assumes $x \notin\ set\ xs$

shows $vwalk\to\ vpath\ (x\ \#\ xs) = x\ \#\ vwalk\to\ vpath\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-to-vpath-vpath*:

assumes $vwalk\ p\ G$

shows $vpath\ (vwalk\to\ vpath\ p)\ G$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-imp-ex-vpath*:

assumes $vwalk\ p\ G$

assumes $hd\ p = u$

assumes $last\ p = v$

shows $\exists q.\ vpath\ q\ G \wedge hd\ q = u \wedge last\ q = v$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-arcs-set-nil*:

assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } p)$

shows $p \neq []$

<proof>

lemma *in-set-vwalk-arcs-append1*:

assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } p) \vee x \in \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } q)$

shows $x \in \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } (p @ q))$

<proof>

lemma *in-set-vwalk-arcs-append2*:

assumes *nonempty*: $p \neq [] \ q \neq []$

assumes *disj*: $x \in \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } p) \vee x = (\text{last } p, \text{hd } q) \vee x \in \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } q)$

shows $x \in \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } (p @ q))$

<proof>

lemma *arcs-in-vwalk-arcs*:

assumes $u \in \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } p)$

shows $u \in \text{set } p \times \text{set } p$

<proof>

lemma *set-vwalk-arcs-rev*:

$\text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } (\text{rev } p)) = \{(v, u). (u, v) \in \text{set } (\text{vwalk-arcs } p)\}$

<proof>

lemma *vpath-self*:

assumes $u \in \text{verts } G$

shows $\text{vpath } [u] \ G$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-verts-in-verts*:

assumes $\text{vwalk } p \ G$

assumes $u \in \text{set } p$

shows $u \in \text{verts } G$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-arcs-tl*:

$\text{vwalk-arcs } (\text{tl } xs) = \text{tl } (\text{vwalk-arcs } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-arcs-butlast*:

$\text{vwalk-arcs } (\text{butlast } xs) = \text{butlast } (\text{vwalk-arcs } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-arcs-tl-empty*:

$\text{vwalk-arcs } xs = [] \implies \text{vwalk-arcs } (\text{tl } xs) = []$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-arcs-butlast-empty*:

$xs \neq [] \implies \text{vwalk-arcs } xs = [] \implies \text{vwalk-arcs } (\text{butlast } xs) = []$
<proof>

definition *joinable* :: 'a vwalk \Rightarrow 'a vwalk \Rightarrow bool **where**

$\text{joinable } p \ q \equiv \text{last } p = \text{hd } q \wedge p \neq [] \wedge q \neq []$

definition *vwalk-join* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list

(**infixr** \oplus 65) **where**

$p \oplus q \equiv p \ @ \ \text{tl } q$

lemma *joinable-Nil-l-iff[simp]*: $\text{joinable } [] \ p = \text{False}$

and *joinable-Nil-r-iff[simp]*: $\text{joinable } q \ [] = \text{False}$

<proof>

lemma *joinable-Cons-l-iff[simp]*: $p \neq [] \implies \text{joinable } (v \ # \ p) \ q = \text{joinable } p \ q$

and *joinable-Snoc-r-iff[simp]*: $q \neq [] \implies \text{joinable } p \ (q \ @ \ [v]) = \text{joinable } p \ q$

<proof>

lemma *joinableI[intro,simp]*:

assumes $\text{last } p = \text{hd } q \ p \neq [] \ q \neq []$

shows $\text{joinable } p \ q$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-join-non-Nil[simp]*:

assumes $p \neq []$

shows $p \oplus q \neq []$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-join-Cons[simp]*:

assumes $p \neq []$

shows $(u \ # \ p) \oplus q = u \ # \ p \oplus q$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-join-def2*:

assumes $\text{joinable } p \ q$

shows $p \oplus q = \text{butlast } p \ @ \ q$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-join-hd'*:

assumes $p \neq []$

shows $\text{hd } (p \oplus q) = \text{hd } p$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-join-hd*:

assumes $\text{joinable } p \ q$

shows $\text{hd } (p \oplus q) = \text{hd } p$

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-join-last*:
assumes *joinable p q*
shows $last (p \oplus q) = last q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-join-Nil[simp]*:
 $p \oplus [] = p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-joinI-vwalk'*:
assumes *vwalk p G*
assumes *vwalk q G*
assumes $last p = hd q$
shows $vwalk (p \oplus q) G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-joinI-vwalk*:
assumes *vwalk p G*
assumes *vwalk q G*
assumes *joinable p q*
shows $vwalk (p \oplus q) G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-join-split*:
assumes $u \in set p$
shows $\exists q r. p = q \oplus r$
 $\wedge last q = u \wedge hd r = u \wedge q \neq [] \wedge r \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalkI-vwalk-join-l*:
assumes $p \neq []$
assumes $vwalk (p \oplus q) G$
shows $vwalk p G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalkI-vwalk-join-r*:
assumes *joinable p q*
assumes $vwalk (p \oplus q) G$
shows $vwalk q G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-join-assoc'*:
assumes $p \neq []$ $q \neq []$
shows $(p \oplus q) \oplus r = p \oplus q \oplus r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-join-assoc*:
assumes *joinable p q* *joinable q r*

shows $(p \oplus q) \oplus r = p \oplus q \oplus r$
<proof>

lemma *joinable-vwalk-join-r-iff*:
 $joinable\ p\ (q \oplus r) \longleftrightarrow joinable\ p\ q \vee (q = [] \wedge joinable\ p\ (tl\ r))$
<proof>

lemma *joinable-vwalk-join-l-iff*:
assumes $joinable\ p\ q$
shows $joinable\ (p \oplus q)\ r \longleftrightarrow joinable\ q\ r$ (**is** $?L \longleftrightarrow ?R$)
<proof>

lemmas *joinable-simps =*
joinable-vwalk-join-l-iff
joinable-vwalk-join-r-iff

lemma *joinable-cyclic-omit*:
assumes $joinable\ p\ q\ joinable\ q\ r\ joinable\ q\ q$
shows $joinable\ p\ r$
<proof>

lemma *joinable-non-Nil*:
assumes $joinable\ p\ q$
shows $p \neq []\ q \neq []$
<proof>

lemma *vwalk-join-vwalk-length[simp]*:
assumes $joinable\ p\ q$
shows $vwalk-length\ (p \oplus q) = vwalk-length\ p + vwalk-length\ q$
<proof>

lemma *vwalk-join-arcs*:
assumes $joinable\ p\ q$
shows $vwalk-arcs\ (p \oplus q) = vwalk-arcs\ p\ @\ vwalk-arcs\ q$
<proof>

lemma *vwalk-join-arcs1*:
assumes $set\ (vwalk-arcs\ p) \subseteq E$
assumes $p = q \oplus r$
shows $set\ (vwalk-arcs\ q) \subseteq E$
<proof>

lemma *vwalk-join-arcs2*:
assumes $set\ (vwalk-arcs\ p) \subseteq E$
assumes $joinable\ q\ r$
assumes $p = q \oplus r$
shows $set\ (vwalk-arcs\ r) \subseteq E$
<proof>

definition *concat-vpath* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
concat-vpath p q \equiv *vwalk-to-vpath* (p \oplus q)

lemma *concat-vpath-is-vpath*:

assumes p-props: *vwalk* p G *hd* p = u *last* p = v
assumes q-props: *vwalk* q G *hd* q = v *last* q = w
shows *vpath* (*concat-vpath* p q) G \wedge *hd* (*concat-vpath* p q) = u
 \wedge *last* (*concat-vpath* p q) = w

<proof>

lemma *concat-vpath-exists*:

assumes p-props: *vwalk* p G *hd* p = u *last* p = v
assumes q-props: *vwalk* q G *hd* q = v *last* q = w
obtains r **where** *vpath* r G *hd* r = u *last* r = w

<proof>

lemma (**in** *fin-digraph*) *vpaths-finite*:

shows *finite* {p. *vpath* p G}

<proof>

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *reachable-vwalk-conv*:

u \rightarrow^* G v \iff (\exists p. *vwalk* p G \wedge *hd* p = u \wedge *last* p = v) (**is** ?L \iff ?R)

<proof>

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *reachable-vpath-conv*:

u \rightarrow^* G v \iff (\exists p. *vpath* p G \wedge *hd* p = u \wedge *last* p = v) (**is** ?L \iff ?R)

<proof>

lemma *in-set-vwalk-arcsE*:

assumes (u,v) \in *set* (*vwalk-arcs* p)

obtains u \in *set* p v \in *set* p

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-rev-ex*:

assumes *symmetric* G

assumes *vwalk* p G

shows *vwalk* (*rev* p) G

<proof>

lemma *vwalk-singleton[simp]*: *vwalk* [u] G = (u \in *verts* G)

<proof>

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *vwalk-Cons-Cons[simp]*:

vwalk (u # v # ws) G = ((u,v) \in *arcs-ends* G \wedge *vwalk* (v # ws) G)

<proof>

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *awalk-imp-vwalk*:

assumes *awalk* u p v **shows** *vwalk* (*awalk-verts* u p) G

<proof>

end

theory *Digraph-Component-Vwalk*

imports

Digraph-Component

Vertex-Walk

begin

10 Lemmas for Vertex Walks

lemma *vwalkI-subgraph:*

assumes *vwalk p H*

assumes *subgraph H G*

shows *vwalk p G*

<proof>

lemma *vpathI-subgraph:*

assumes *vpath p G*

assumes *subgraph G H*

shows *vpath p H*

<proof>

lemma (*in loopfree-digraph*) *vpathI-arc:*

assumes $(a,b) \in \text{arcs-ends } G$

shows *vpath [a,b] G*

<proof>

end

theory *Digraph-Isomorphism* **imports**

Arc-Walk

Digraph

Digraph-Component

begin

11 Isomorphisms of Digraphs

record $('a, 'b, 'aa, 'bb)$ *digraph-isomorphism* =

iso-verts :: $'a \Rightarrow 'aa$

iso-arcs :: $'b \Rightarrow 'bb$

iso-head :: $'bb \Rightarrow 'aa$

iso-tail :: $'bb \Rightarrow 'aa$

definition (*in pre-digraph*) *digraph-isomorphism* :: $('a, 'b, 'aa, 'bb)$ *digraph-isomorphism*

\Rightarrow *bool* **where**

digraph-isomorphism hom \equiv

$wf\text{-digraph } G \wedge$
 $inj\text{-on } (iso\text{-verts } hom) (verts G) \wedge$
 $inj\text{-on } (iso\text{-arcs } hom) (arcs G) \wedge$
 $(\forall a \in arcs G.$
 $iso\text{-verts } hom (tail G a) = iso\text{-tail } hom (iso\text{-arcs } hom a) \wedge$
 $iso\text{-verts } hom (head G a) = iso\text{-head } hom (iso\text{-arcs } hom a))$

definition (in *pre-digraph*) $inv\text{-iso} :: ('a, 'b, 'aa, 'bb) \text{ digraph-isomorphism} \Rightarrow ('aa, 'bb, 'a, 'b) \text{ digraph-isomorphism}$ **where**

$inv\text{-iso } hom \equiv \langle$
 $iso\text{-verts} = the\text{-inv-into } (verts G) (iso\text{-verts } hom),$
 $iso\text{-arcs} = the\text{-inv-into } (arcs G) (iso\text{-arcs } hom),$
 $iso\text{-head} = head G,$
 $iso\text{-tail} = tail G$
 \rangle

definition $app\text{-iso}$

$:: ('a, 'b, 'aa, 'bb) \text{ digraph-isomorphism} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow ('aa, 'bb) \text{ pre-digraph}$

where

$app\text{-iso } hom G \equiv \langle$ $verts = iso\text{-verts } hom \text{ ' } verts G, arcs = iso\text{-arcs } hom \text{ ' } arcs$
 $G,$
 $tail = iso\text{-tail } hom, head = iso\text{-head } hom \rangle$

definition $digraph\text{-iso} :: ('a, 'b) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow ('c, 'd) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $digraph\text{-iso } G H \equiv \exists f. \text{ pre-digraph. digraph-isomorphism } G f \wedge H = app\text{-iso } f G$

lemma $verts\text{-app-iso}: verts (app\text{-iso } hom G) = iso\text{-verts } hom \text{ ' } verts G$

and $arcs\text{-app-iso}: arcs (app\text{-iso } hom G) = iso\text{-arcs } hom \text{ ' } arcs G$

and $tail\text{-app-iso}: tail (app\text{-iso } hom G) = iso\text{-tail } hom$

and $head\text{-app-iso}: head (app\text{-iso } hom G) = iso\text{-head } hom$

<proof>

lemmas $app\text{-iso-simps}[simp] = verts\text{-app-iso } arcs\text{-app-iso } tail\text{-app-iso } head\text{-app-iso}$

context *pre-digraph* **begin**

lemma

assumes $digraph\text{-isomorphism } hom$

shows $iso\text{-verts-inv-iso}: \bigwedge u. u \in verts G \Longrightarrow iso\text{-verts } (inv\text{-iso } hom) (iso\text{-verts } hom u) = u$

and $iso\text{-arcs-inv-iso}: \bigwedge a. a \in arcs G \Longrightarrow iso\text{-arcs } (inv\text{-iso } hom) (iso\text{-arcs } hom a) = a$

and $iso\text{-verts-iso-inv}: \bigwedge u. u \in verts (app\text{-iso } hom G) \Longrightarrow iso\text{-verts } hom (iso\text{-verts } (inv\text{-iso } hom) u) = u$

and $iso\text{-arcs-iso-inv}: \bigwedge a. a \in arcs (app\text{-iso } hom G) \Longrightarrow iso\text{-arcs } hom (iso\text{-arcs } (inv\text{-iso } hom) a) = a$

and $iso\text{-tail-inv-iso}: iso\text{-tail } (inv\text{-iso } hom) = tail G$

and $iso\text{-head-inv-iso}: iso\text{-head } (inv\text{-iso } hom) = head G$

and $verts\text{-app-inv-iso}: iso\text{-verts } (inv\text{-iso } hom) \text{ ' } iso\text{-verts } hom \text{ ' } verts G = verts$

G
and *arcs-app-inv-iso:iso-arcs* (*inv-iso hom*) ‘ *iso-arcs hom* ‘ *arcs G* = *arcs G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *iso-inv-simps*[*simp*] =
iso-verts-inv-iso iso-verts-iso-inv
iso-arcs-inv-iso iso-arcs-iso-inv
verts-app-inv-iso arcs-app-inv-iso
iso-tail-inv-iso iso-head-inv-iso

lemma *app-iso-inv*[*simp*]:
assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom*
shows *app-iso* (*inv-iso hom*) (*app-iso hom G*) = *G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *iso-verts-eq-iff*[*simp*]:
assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom u ∈ verts G v ∈ verts G*
shows *iso-verts hom u* = *iso-verts hom v* \longleftrightarrow *u* = *v*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *iso-arcs-eq-iff*[*simp*]:
assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom e1 ∈ arcs G e2 ∈ arcs G*
shows *iso-arcs hom e1* = *iso-arcs hom e2* \longleftrightarrow *e1* = *e2*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma
assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom e ∈ arcs G*
shows *iso-verts-tail: iso-tail hom (iso-arcs hom e)* = *iso-verts hom (tail G e)*
and *iso-verts-head: iso-head hom (iso-arcs hom e)* = *iso-verts hom (head G e)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *digraph-isomorphism-inj-on-arcs*:
digraph-isomorphism hom \implies *inj-on (iso-arcs hom) (arcs G)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *digraph-isomorphism-inj-on-verts*:
digraph-isomorphism hom \implies *inj-on (iso-verts hom) (verts G)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *wf-digraphI-app-iso*[*intro?*]:
assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom*
shows *wf-digraph (app-iso hom G)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *fin-digraph*) *fin-digraphI-app-iso*[*intro?*]:
assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom*
shows *fin-digraph (app-iso hom G)*

<proof>

context *wf-digraph begin*

lemma *digraph-isomorphism-invI:*

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom shows pre-digraph.digraph-isomorphism (app-iso hom G) (inv-iso hom)*

<proof>

lemma *awalk-app-isoI:*

assumes *awalk u p v and hom: digraph-isomorphism hom*

shows *pre-digraph.awalk (app-iso hom G) (iso-verts hom u) (map (iso-arcs hom) p) (iso-verts hom v)*

<proof>

lemma *awalk-app-isoD:*

assumes *w: pre-digraph.awalk (app-iso hom G) u p v and hom: digraph-isomorphism hom*

shows *awalk (iso-verts (inv-iso hom) u) (map (iso-arcs (inv-iso hom)) p) (iso-verts (inv-iso hom) v)*

<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-app-iso-eq:*

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom and awalk u p v*

shows *pre-digraph.awalk-verts (app-iso hom G) (iso-verts hom u) (map (iso-arcs hom) p)*

= map (iso-verts hom) (awalk-verts u p)

<proof>

lemma *arcs-ends-app-iso-eq:*

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom*

shows *arcs-ends (app-iso hom G) = (λ(u,v). (iso-verts hom u, iso-verts hom v)) ‘ arcs-ends G*

<proof>

lemma *in-arcs-app-iso-eq:*

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom and u ∈ verts G*

shows *in-arcs (app-iso hom G) (iso-verts hom u) = iso-arcs hom ‘ in-arcs G u*

<proof>

lemma *out-arcs-app-iso-eq:*

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom and u ∈ verts G*

shows *out-arcs (app-iso hom G) (iso-verts hom u) = iso-arcs hom ‘ out-arcs G u*

<proof>

lemma *in-degree-app-iso-eq*:

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom* **and** $u \in \text{verts } G$

shows $\text{in-degree } (\text{app-iso } \text{hom } G) (\text{iso-verts } \text{hom } u) = \text{in-degree } G u$

<proof>

lemma *out-degree-app-iso-eq*:

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom* **and** $u \in \text{verts } G$

shows $\text{out-degree } (\text{app-iso } \text{hom } G) (\text{iso-verts } \text{hom } u) = \text{out-degree } G u$

<proof>

lemma *in-arcs-app-iso-eq'*:

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom* **and** $u \in \text{verts } (\text{app-iso } \text{hom } G)$

shows $\text{in-arcs } (\text{app-iso } \text{hom } G) u = \text{iso-arcs } \text{hom } \text{' in-arcs } G (\text{iso-verts } (\text{inv-iso } \text{hom}) u)$

<proof>

lemma *out-arcs-app-iso-eq'*:

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom* **and** $u \in \text{verts } (\text{app-iso } \text{hom } G)$

shows $\text{out-arcs } (\text{app-iso } \text{hom } G) u = \text{iso-arcs } \text{hom } \text{' out-arcs } G (\text{iso-verts } (\text{inv-iso } \text{hom}) u)$

<proof>

lemma *in-degree-app-iso-eq'*:

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom* **and** $u \in \text{verts } (\text{app-iso } \text{hom } G)$

shows $\text{in-degree } (\text{app-iso } \text{hom } G) u = \text{in-degree } G (\text{iso-verts } (\text{inv-iso } \text{hom}) u)$

<proof>

lemma *out-degree-app-iso-eq'*:

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom* **and** $u \in \text{verts } (\text{app-iso } \text{hom } G)$

shows $\text{out-degree } (\text{app-iso } \text{hom } G) u = \text{out-degree } G (\text{iso-verts } (\text{inv-iso } \text{hom}) u)$

<proof>

lemmas *app-iso-eq =*

awalk-verts-app-iso-eq

arcs-ends-app-iso-eq

in-arcs-app-iso-eq'

out-arcs-app-iso-eq'

in-degree-app-iso-eq'

out-degree-app-iso-eq'

lemma *reachableI-app-iso*:

assumes $r: u \rightarrow^* v$ **and** *digraph-isomorphism hom*

shows $(\text{iso-verts } \text{hom } u) \rightarrow^* \text{app-iso } \text{hom } G (\text{iso-verts } \text{hom } v)$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-app-iso-eq*:

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom*

assumes $u \in \text{iso-verts } \text{hom } \text{' } \text{verts } G v \in \text{iso-verts } \text{hom } \text{' } \text{verts } G$ $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{iso-arcs } \text{hom } \text{' } \text{arcs } G$

shows *pre-digraph.awalk* (*app-iso hom G*) *u p v*
 \longleftrightarrow *awalk* (*iso-verts (inv-iso hom) u*) (*map (iso-arcs (inv-iso hom)) p*) (*iso-verts (inv-iso hom) v*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *reachable-app-iso-eq*:

assumes *hom: digraph-isomorphism hom*
assumes *u ∈ iso-verts hom ‘ verts G v ∈ iso-verts hom ‘ verts G*
shows *u →* app-iso hom G v* \longleftrightarrow *iso-verts (inv-iso hom) u →* iso-verts (inv-iso hom) v* (**is** *?L* \longleftrightarrow *?R*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *connectedI-app-iso*:

assumes *c: connected G* **and** *hom: digraph-isomorphism hom*
shows *connected (app-iso hom G)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *digraph-iso-swap*:

assumes *wf-digraph G digraph-iso G H* **shows** *digraph-iso H G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition

o-iso :: (*'c,'d,'e,'f*) *digraph-isomorphism* \Rightarrow (*'a,'b,'c,'d*) *digraph-isomorphism* \Rightarrow (*'a,'b,'e,'f*) *digraph-isomorphism*

where

o-iso hom2 hom1 = (
iso-verts = *iso-verts hom2 o iso-verts hom1*,
iso-arcs = *iso-arcs hom2 o iso-arcs hom1*,
iso-head = *iso-head hom2*,
iso-tail = *iso-tail hom2*
)

lemma *digraph-iso-trans[trans]*:

assumes *digraph-iso G H digraph-iso H I* **shows** *digraph-iso G I*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *pre-digraph*) *digraph-isomorphism-subgraphI*:

assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom*
assumes *subgraph H G*
shows *pre-digraph.digraph-isomorphism H hom*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *wf-digraph*) *verts-app-inv-iso-subgraph*:

assumes *hom: digraph-isomorphism hom* **and** *V ⊆ verts G*
shows *iso-verts (inv-iso hom) ‘ iso-verts hom ‘ V = V*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *arcs-app-inv-iso-subgraph*:
 assumes *hom*: *digraph-isomorphism hom* and $A \subseteq \text{arcs } G$
 shows *iso-arcs* (*inv-iso hom*) ‘ *iso-arcs hom* ‘ $A = A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *app-iso-inv-subgraph[simp]*:
 assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom subgraph H G*
 shows *app-iso* (*inv-iso hom*) (*app-iso hom H*) = H
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *app-iso-iso-inv-subgraph[simp]*:
 assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom*
 assumes *subg*: *subgraph H (app-iso hom G)*
 shows *app-iso hom* (*app-iso (inv-iso hom) H*) = H
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *subgraph-app-isoI'*:
 assumes *hom*: *digraph-isomorphism hom*
 assumes *subg*: *subgraph H H' subgraph H' G*
 shows *subgraph* (*app-iso hom H*) (*app-iso hom H'*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *subgraph-app-isoI*:
 assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom*
 assumes *subgraph H G*
 shows *subgraph* (*app-iso hom H*) (*app-iso hom G*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *app-iso-eq-conv*:
 assumes *digraph-isomorphism hom*
 assumes *subgraph H1 G subgraph H2 G*
 shows *app-iso hom H1 = app-iso hom H2* \longleftrightarrow $H1 = H2$ (is ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in-arcs-app-iso-cases*:
 assumes $a \in \text{arcs } (\text{app-iso hom } G)$
 obtains $a0$ where $a = \text{iso-arcs hom } a0$ $a0 \in \text{arcs } G$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in-verts-app-iso-cases*:
 assumes $v \in \text{verts } (\text{app-iso hom } G)$
 obtains $v0$ where $v = \text{iso-verts hom } v0$ $v0 \in \text{verts } G$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *max-subgraph-iso*:
 assumes *hom*: *digraph-isomorphism hom*

assumes *subg*: *subgraph H (app-iso hom G)*
shows *pre-digraph.max-subgraph (app-iso hom G) P H*
 \longleftrightarrow *max-subgraph (P o app-iso hom) (app-iso (inv-iso hom) H)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *max-subgraph-cong*:
assumes $H = H' \wedge H''$. *subgraph H' H'' \implies subgraph H'' G \implies P H'' = P' H''*
shows *max-subgraph P H = max-subgraph P' H'*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *inj-on-app-iso*:
assumes *hom: digraph-isomorphism hom*
assumes $S \subseteq \{H. \text{subgraph } H G\}$
shows *inj-on (app-iso hom) S*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

11.1 Graph Invariants

context

fixes *G hom* **assumes** *hom: pre-digraph.digraph-isomorphism G hom*
begin

interpretation *wf-digraph G* ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *card-verts-iso[simp]*: *card (iso-verts hom ' verts G) = card (verts G)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *card-arcs-iso[simp]*: *card (iso-arcs hom ' arcs G) = card (arcs G)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *strongly-connected-iso[simp]*: *strongly-connected (app-iso hom G) \longleftrightarrow strongly-connected G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subgraph-strongly-connected-iso*:
assumes *subgraph H G*
shows *strongly-connected (app-iso hom H) \longleftrightarrow strongly-connected H*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sccs-iso[simp]*: *pre-digraph.sccs (app-iso hom G) = app-iso hom ' sccs (is ?L = ?R)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *card-sccs-iso[simp]*: *card (app-iso hom ' sccs) = card sccs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

end
theory *Auxiliary*
imports
 HOL-Library.FuncSet
 HOL-Combinatorics.Orbits
begin

lemma *funpow-invs*:
assumes $m \leq n$ **and** *inv*: $\bigwedge x. f (g x) = x$
shows $(f \overset{\sim}{\sim} m) ((g \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) x) = (g \overset{\sim}{\sim} (n - m)) x$
<proof>

12 Permutation Domains

definition *has-dom* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
has-dom $f S \equiv \forall s. s \notin S \longrightarrow f s = s$

lemma *has-domD*: $\text{has-dom } f S \Longrightarrow x \notin S \Longrightarrow f x = x$
<proof>

lemma *has-domI*: $(\bigwedge x. x \notin S \Longrightarrow f x = x) \Longrightarrow \text{has-dom } f S$
<proof>

lemma *permutes-conv-has-dom*:
 $f \text{ permutes } S \longleftrightarrow \text{bij } f \wedge \text{has-dom } f S$
<proof>

13 Segments

inductive-set *segment* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ **for** $f a b$ **where**
base: $f a \neq b \Longrightarrow f a \in \text{segment } f a b \mid$
step: $x \in \text{segment } f a b \Longrightarrow f x \neq b \Longrightarrow f x \in \text{segment } f a b$

lemma *segment-step-2D*:
assumes $x \in \text{segment } f a (f b)$ **shows** $x \in \text{segment } f a b \vee x = b$
<proof>

lemma *not-in-segment2D*:
assumes $x \in \text{segment } f a b$ **shows** $x \neq b$
<proof>

lemma *segment-altdef*:
assumes $b \in \text{orbit } f a$
shows $\text{segment } f a b = (\lambda n. (f \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) a) \cdot \{1..<\text{funpow-dist1 } f a b\}$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
<proof>

lemma *segmentD-orbit*:

assumes $x \in \text{segment } f y z$ **shows** $x \in \text{orbit } f y$
<proof>

lemma *segment1-empty*: $\text{segment } f x (f x) = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *segment-subset*:
assumes $y \in \text{segment } f x z$
assumes $w \in \text{segment } f x y$
shows $w \in \text{segment } f x z$
<proof>

lemma *not-in-segment1*:
assumes $y \in \text{orbit } f x$ **shows** $x \notin \text{segment } f x y$
<proof>

lemma *not-in-segment2*: $y \notin \text{segment } f x y$
<proof>

lemma *in-segmentE*:
assumes $y \in \text{segment } f x z$ $z \in \text{orbit } f x$
obtains $(f \overset{\sim}{\text{funpow-dist1}} f x y) x = y$ $\text{funpow-dist1 } f x y < \text{funpow-dist1 } f x z$
<proof>

lemma *cyclic-split-segment*:
assumes S : *cyclic-on* $f S$ $a \in S$ $b \in S$ **and** $a \neq b$
shows $S = \{a, b\} \cup \text{segment } f a b \cup \text{segment } f b a$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
<proof>

lemma *segment-split*:
assumes *y-in-seg*: $y \in \text{segment } f x z$
shows $\text{segment } f x z = \text{segment } f x y \cup \{y\} \cup \text{segment } f y z$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
<proof>

lemma *in-segmentD-inv*:
assumes $x \in \text{segment } f a b$ $x \neq f a$
assumes *inj* f
shows $\text{inv } f x \in \text{segment } f a b$
<proof>

lemma *in-orbit-invI*:
assumes $b \in \text{orbit } f a$
assumes *inj* f
shows $a \in \text{orbit } (\text{inv } f) b$
<proof>

lemma *segment-step-2*:

assumes $A: x \in \text{segment } f \ a \ b \ b \neq a$ **and** $\text{inj } f$
shows $x \in \text{segment } f \ a \ (f \ b)$
<proof>

lemma *inv-end-in-segment*:

assumes $b \in \text{orbit } f \ a \ f \ a \neq b$ $\text{bij } f$
shows $\text{inv } f \ b \in \text{segment } f \ a \ b$
<proof>

lemma *segment-overlapping*:

assumes $x \in \text{orbit } f \ a \ x \in \text{orbit } f \ b \ \text{bij } f$
shows $\text{segment } f \ a \ x \subseteq \text{segment } f \ b \ x \vee \text{segment } f \ b \ x \subseteq \text{segment } f \ a \ x$
<proof>

lemma *segment-disj*:

assumes $a \neq b \ \text{bij } f$
shows $\text{segment } f \ a \ b \cap \text{segment } f \ b \ a = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *segment-x-x-eq*:

assumes $\text{permutation } f$
shows $\text{segment } f \ x \ x = \text{orbit } f \ x - \{x\}$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
<proof>

14 Lists of Powers

definition *iterate* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **list** **where**
 $\text{iterate } m \ n \ f \ x = \text{map } (\lambda n. (f \ \sim^n) \ x) \ [m..<n]$

lemma *set-iterate*:

$\text{set } (\text{iterate } m \ n \ f \ x) = (\lambda k. (f \ \sim^k) \ x) \ \cdot \ \{m..<n\}$
<proof>

lemma *iterate-empty[simp]*: $\text{iterate } n \ m \ f \ x = [] \iff m \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *iterate-length[simp]*:

$\text{length } (\text{iterate } m \ n \ f \ x) = n - m$
<proof>

lemma *iterate-nth[simp]*:

assumes $k < n - m$ **shows** $\text{iterate } m \ n \ f \ x ! k = (f \ \sim^{(m+k)}) \ x$
<proof>

lemma *iterate-applied*:

$\text{iterate } n \ m \ f \ (f \ x) = \text{iterate } (\text{Suc } n) \ (\text{Suc } m) \ f \ x$
<proof>

```

end
theory Subdivision
imports
  Arc-Walk
  Digraph-Component
  Pair-Digraph
  Bidirected-Digraph
  Auxiliary
begin

```

15 Subdivision on Digraphs

definition

subdivision-step :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \times 'a \Rightarrow 'b \times 'b \times 'b \Rightarrow bool

where

subdivision-step *G* *rev-G* *H* *rev-H* \equiv $\lambda(u, v, w) (uv, uw, vw)$.
bidirected-digraph *G* *rev-G*
 \wedge *bidirected-digraph* *H* *rev-H*
 \wedge *perm-restrict* *rev-H* (*arcs* *G*) = *perm-restrict* *rev-G* (*arcs* *H*)
 \wedge *compatible* *G* *H*

\wedge *verts* *H* = *verts* *G* \cup {*w*}
 \wedge *w* \notin *verts* *G*

\wedge *arcs* *H* = {*uw*, *rev-H* *uw*, *vw*, *rev-H* *vw*} \cup *arcs* *G* - {*uv*, *rev-G* *uv*}
 \wedge *uv* \in *arcs* *G*
 \wedge *distinct* [*uw*, *rev-H* *uw*, *vw*, *rev-H* *vw*]
 \wedge *arc-to-ends* *G* *uv* = (*u*,*v*)
 \wedge *arc-to-ends* *H* *uw* = (*u*,*w*)
 \wedge *arc-to-ends* *H* *vw* = (*v*,*w*)

inductive *subdivision* :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \times ('b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a,'b) pre-digraph \times ('b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool

for *biG* where

base: *bidirected-digraph* (*fst* *biG*) (*snd* *biG*) \Longrightarrow *subdivision* *biG* *biG*
| *divide*: \llbracket *subdivision* *biG* *biI*; *subdivision-step* (*fst* *biI*) (*snd* *biI*) (*fst* *biH*) (*snd* *biH*) (*u,v,w*) (*uv,uw,vw*) $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ *subdivision* *biG* *biH*

lemma *subdivision-induct*[*case-names* *base* *divide*, *induct* *pred*: *subdivision*]:

assumes *subdivision* (*G*, *rev-G*) (*H*, *rev-H*)
and *bidirected-digraph* *G* *rev-G* \Longrightarrow *P* *G* *rev-G*
and $\bigwedge I$ *rev-I* *H* *rev-H* *u* *v* *w* *uv* *uw* *vw*.
subdivision (*G*, *rev-G*) (*I*, *rev-I*) \Longrightarrow *P* *I* *rev-I* \Longrightarrow *subdivision-step* *I* *rev-I* *H* *rev-H* (*u*, *v*, *w*) (*uv*, *uw*, *vw*) \Longrightarrow *P* *H* *rev-H*
shows *P* *H* *rev-H*
<proof>

lemma *subdivision-base*:

bidirected-digraph G *rev-G* \implies *subdivision* $(G, \text{rev-}G)$ $(G, \text{rev-}G)$
<proof>

lemma *subdivision-step-rev*:

assumes *subdivision-step* G *rev-G* H *rev-H* (u, v, w) (uv, uw, vw) *subdivision*
 $(H, \text{rev-}H)$ $(I, \text{rev-}I)$
shows *subdivision* $(G, \text{rev-}G)$ $(I, \text{rev-}I)$
<proof>

lemma *subdivision-trans*:

assumes *subdivision* $(G, \text{rev-}G)$ $(H, \text{rev-}H)$ *subdivision* $(H, \text{rev-}H)$ $(I, \text{rev-}I)$
shows *subdivision* $(G, \text{rev-}G)$ $(I, \text{rev-}I)$
<proof>

locale *subdiv-step* =

fixes G *rev-G* H *rev-H* u v w uv uw vw
assumes *subdiv-step*: *subdivision-step* G *rev-G* H *rev-H* (u, v, w) (uv, uw, vw)

sublocale *subdiv-step* \subseteq G : *bidirected-digraph* G *rev-G*
<proof>

sublocale *subdiv-step* \subseteq H : *bidirected-digraph* H *rev-H*
<proof>

context *subdiv-step* **begin**

abbreviation *(input)* $vu \equiv \text{rev-}G$ uv

abbreviation *(input)* $wu \equiv \text{rev-}H$ uw

abbreviation *(input)* $wv \equiv \text{rev-}H$ vw

lemma *subdiv-compat*: *compatible* G H
<proof>

lemma *arc-to-ends-eq*: *arc-to-ends* $H = \text{arc-to-ends}$ G
<proof>

lemma *head-eq*: *head* $H = \text{head}$ G
<proof>

lemma *tail-eq*: *tail* $H = \text{tail}$ G
<proof>

lemma *verts-H*: *verts* $H = \text{verts}$ $G \cup \{w\}$
<proof>

lemma *verts-G*: *verts* $G = \text{verts}$ $H - \{w\}$
<proof>

lemma arcs-H: $\text{arcs } H = \{uw, wu, vw, wv\} \cup \text{arcs } G - \{uv, vu\}$
<proof>

lemma not-in-verts-G: $w \notin \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma in-arcs-G: $\{uv, vu\} \subseteq \text{arcs } G$
<proof>

lemma not-in-arcs-H: $\{uv, vu\} \cap \text{arcs } H = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma subdiv-ate:
 $\text{arc-to-ends } G \text{ } uv = (u, v)$
 $\text{arc-to-ends } H \text{ } uv = (u, v)$
 $\text{arc-to-ends } H \text{ } uw = (u, w)$
 $\text{arc-to-ends } H \text{ } vw = (v, w)$
<proof>

lemma subdiv-ends[simp]:
 $\text{tail } G \text{ } uv = u \text{ head } G \text{ } uv = v \text{ tail } H \text{ } uv = u \text{ head } H \text{ } uv = v$
 $\text{tail } H \text{ } uw = u \text{ head } H \text{ } uw = w \text{ tail } H \text{ } vw = v \text{ head } H \text{ } vw = w$
<proof>

lemma subdiv-ends-G-rev[simp]:
 $\text{tail } G \text{ } (vu) = v \text{ head } G \text{ } (vu) = u \text{ tail } H \text{ } (vu) = v \text{ head } H \text{ } (vu) = u$
<proof>

lemma subdiv-distinct-verts0: $u \neq w \text{ } v \neq w$
<proof>

lemma in-arcs-H: $\{uw, wu, vw, wv\} \subseteq \text{arcs } H$
<proof>

lemma subdiv-ends-H-rev[simp]:
 $\text{tail } H \text{ } (wu) = w \text{ tail } H \text{ } (wv) = w$
 $\text{head } H \text{ } (wu) = u \text{ head } H \text{ } (wv) = v$
<proof>

lemma in-verts-G: $\{u, v\} \subseteq \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma not-in-arcs-G: $\{uw, wu, vw, wv\} \cap \text{arcs } G = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma subdiv-distinct-arcs: $\text{distinct } [uv, vu, uw, wu, vw, wv]$
<proof>

lemma *arcs-G*: $\text{arcs } G = \text{arcs } H \cup \{uv, vu\} - \{uw, wu, vw, wv\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subdiv-ate-H-rev*:
arc-to-ends $H (wu) = (w,u)$
arc-to-ends $H (wv) = (w,v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *adj-with-w*: $u \rightarrow_H w \ w \rightarrow_H u \ v \rightarrow_H w \ w \rightarrow_H v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *w-reach*: $u \rightarrow^*_H w \ w \rightarrow^*_H u \ v \rightarrow^*_H w \ w \rightarrow^*_H v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *G-reach*: $v \rightarrow^*_G u \ u \rightarrow^*_G v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *out-arcs-w*: $\text{out-arcs } H \ w = \{wu, wv\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *out-degree-w*: $\text{out-degree } H \ w = 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma *subdivision-compatible*:
assumes *subdivision* $(G, \text{rev-}G) (H, \text{rev-}H)$ **shows** *compatible* $G \ H$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subdivision-bidir*:
assumes *subdivision* $(G, \text{rev-}G) (H, \text{rev-}H)$
shows *bidirected-digraph* $H \ \text{rev-}H$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subdivision-choose-rev*:
assumes *subdivision* $(G, \text{rev-}G) (H, \text{rev-}H)$ *bidirected-digraph* $H \ \text{rev-}H'$
shows $\exists \text{rev-}G'. \text{subdivision } (G, \text{rev-}G') (H, \text{rev-}H')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subdivision-verts-subset*:
assumes *subdivision* $(G, \text{rev-}G) (H, \text{rev-}H)$ $x \in \text{verts } G$
shows $x \in \text{verts } H$
 ⟨proof⟩

15.1 Subdivision on Pair Digraphs

In this section, we introduce specialized rules for pair digraphs.

abbreviation *subdivision-pair* $G \ H \equiv \text{subdivision } (\text{with-proj } G, \text{swap-in } (\text{parcs } G)) (\text{with-proj } H, \text{swap-in } (\text{parcs } H))$

lemma *arc-to-ends-with-proj*[*simp*]: *arc-to-ends (with-proj G) = id*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

context
begin

We use the **inductive** command to define an inductive definition pair graphs. This is proven to be equivalent to *subdivision*. This allows us to transfer the rules proven by **inductive** to *subdivision*. To spare the user confusion, we hide this new constant.

private inductive *pair-sd* :: '*a pair-pre-digraph* ⇒ '*a pair-pre-digraph* ⇒ *bool*
for *G* **where**
base: *pair-bidirected-digraph G* ⇒ *pair-sd G G*
 | *divide*: $\bigwedge e w H. \llbracket e \in \text{parcs } H; w \notin \text{pverts } H; \text{pair-sd } G H \rrbracket$
 ⇒ *pair-sd G (subdivide H e w)*

private lemma *bidirected-digraphI-pair-sd*:
assumes *pair-sd G H* **shows** *pair-bidirected-digraph H*
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *subdivision-with-projI*:
assumes *pair-sd G H*
shows *subdivision-pair G H*
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *subdivision-with-projD*:
assumes *subdivision-pair G H*
shows *pair-sd G H*
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *subdivision-pair-conv*:
pair-sd G H = subdivision-pair G H
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *subdivision-pair-induct* = *pair-sd.induct*[
unfolded subdivision-pair-conv, case-names base divide, induct pred: pair-sd]

lemmas *subdivision-pair-base* = *pair-sd.base*[*unfolded subdivision-pair-conv*]
lemmas *subdivision-pair-divide* = *pair-sd.divide*[*unfolded subdivision-pair-conv*]

lemmas *subdivision-pair-intros* = *pair-sd.intros*[*unfolded subdivision-pair-conv*]
lemmas *subdivision-pair-cases* = *pair-sd.cases*[*unfolded subdivision-pair-conv*]

lemmas *subdivision-pair-simps* = *pair-sd.simps*[*unfolded subdivision-pair-conv*]

lemmas *bidirected-digraphI-subdivision* = *bidirected-digraphI-pair-sd*[*unfolded sub-
 division-pair-conv*]

end

lemma (**in** *pair-graph*) *pair-graph-subdivision*:
assumes *subdivision-pair G H*
shows *pair-graph H*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory Euler imports
 Arc-Walk
 Digraph-Component
 Digraph-Isomorphism
begin

16 Euler Trails in Digraphs

In this section we prove the well-known theorem characterizing the existence of an Euler Trail in an directed graph

16.1 Trails and Euler Trails

definition (in *pre-digraph*) *euler-trail* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b *awalk* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**
 euler-trail u p \equiv *trail* u p v \wedge *set* p = *arcs* G \wedge *set* (*awalk*-verts u p) = *verts* G

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma *finite-distinct*:

assumes *finite* A **shows** *finite* {p. *distinct* p \wedge *set* p \subseteq A}
 <proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *trails-finite*: *finite* {p. \exists u v. *trail* u p v}

<proof>

lemma *rotate-awalkE*:

assumes *awalk* u p u w \in *set* (*awalk*-verts u p)
 obtains q r **where** p = q @ r *awalk* w (r @ q) w *set* (*awalk*-verts w (r @ q)) =
 set (*awalk*-verts u p)
 <proof>

lemma *rotate-trailE*:

assumes *trail* u p u w \in *set* (*awalk*-verts u p)
 obtains q r **where** p = q @ r *trail* w (r @ q) w *set* (*awalk*-verts w (r @ q)) =
 set (*awalk*-verts u p)
 <proof>

lemma *rotate-trailE'*:

assumes *trail* u p u w \in *set* (*awalk*-verts u p)
 obtains q **where** *trail* w q w *set* q = *set* p *set* (*awalk*-verts w q) = *set* (*awalk*-verts
 u p)

<proof>

lemma *sym-reachableI-in-awalk*:

assumes *walk*: *awalk* *u p v* **and**

w1: $w1 \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)$ **and** *w2*: $w2 \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)$

shows $w1 \rightarrow^* \text{mk-symmetric } G \ w2$

<proof>

lemma *euler-imp-connected*:

assumes *euler-trail* *u p v* **shows** *connected* *G*

<proof>

end

16.2 Arc Balance of Walks

context *pre-digraph* **begin**

definition *arc-set-balance* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b \ \text{set} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**

$\text{arc-set-balance } w \ A = \text{int } (\text{card } (\text{in-arcs } G \ w \cap A)) - \text{int } (\text{card } (\text{out-arcs } G \ w \cap A))$

definition *arc-set-balanced* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b \ \text{set} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{arc-set-balanced } u \ A \ v \equiv$

$\text{if } u = v \ \text{then } (\forall w \in \text{verts } G. \ \text{arc-set-balance } w \ A = 0)$

$\text{else } (\forall w \in \text{verts } G. \ (w \neq u \wedge w \neq v) \longrightarrow \text{arc-set-balance } w \ A = 0)$

$\wedge \text{arc-set-balance } u \ A = -1$

$\wedge \text{arc-set-balance } v \ A = 1$

abbreviation *arc-balance* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b \ \text{awalk} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**

$\text{arc-balance } w \ p \equiv \text{arc-set-balance } w \ (\text{set } p)$

abbreviation *arc-balanced* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b \ \text{awalk} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{arc-balanced } u \ p \ v \equiv \text{arc-set-balanced } u \ (\text{set } p) \ v$

lemma *arc-set-balanced-all*:

$\text{arc-set-balanced } u \ (\text{arcs } G) \ v =$

$(\text{if } u = v \ \text{then } (\forall w \in \text{verts } G. \ \text{in-degree } G \ w = \text{out-degree } G \ w)$

$\text{else } (\forall w \in \text{verts } G. \ (w \neq u \wedge w \neq v) \longrightarrow \text{in-degree } G \ w = \text{out-degree } G \ w)$

$\wedge \text{in-degree } G \ u + 1 = \text{out-degree } G \ u$

$\wedge \text{out-degree } G \ v + 1 = \text{in-degree } G \ v)$

<proof>

end

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma *arc-balance-Cons*:
assumes *trail u (e # es) v*
shows $\text{arc-set-balance } w (\text{insert } e (\text{set } es)) = \text{arc-set-balance } w \{e\} + \text{arc-balance } w \text{ es}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arc-balancedI-trail*:
assumes *trail u p v* **shows** *arc-balanced u p v*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *trail-arc-balanceE*:
assumes *trail u p v*
obtains $\bigwedge w. \llbracket u = v \vee (w \neq u \wedge w \neq v); w \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{arc-balance } w \text{ p} = 0$
and $\llbracket u \neq v \rrbracket \implies \text{arc-balance } u \text{ p} = -1$
and $\llbracket u \neq v \rrbracket \implies \text{arc-balance } v \text{ p} = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

16.3 Closed Euler Trails

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *awalk-vertex-props*:
assumes *awalk u p v p ≠ []*
assumes $\bigwedge w. w \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ p}) \implies P \text{ w} \vee Q \text{ w}$
assumes *P u Q v*
shows $\exists e \in \text{set } p. P (\text{tail } G \text{ e}) \wedge Q (\text{head } G \text{ e})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *connected-verts*:
assumes *connected G arcs G ≠ {}*
shows $\text{verts } G = \text{tail } G \text{ ' arcs } G \cup \text{head } G \text{ ' arcs } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *connected-arcs-empty*:
assumes *connected G arcs G = {}* **verts G ≠ {}** **obtains** *v where* $\text{verts } G = \{v\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *euler-trail-conv-connected*:
assumes *connected G*
shows $\text{euler-trail } u \text{ p } v \iff \text{trail } u \text{ p } v \wedge \text{set } p = \text{arcs } G$ (**is** $?L \iff ?R$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (*in wf-digraph*) *awalk-connected*:
assumes *connected G awalk u p v set p ≠ arcs G*
shows $\exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G - \text{set } p \wedge (\text{tail } G \text{ e} \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ p}) \vee \text{head } G \text{ e} \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ p}))$

<proof>

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *trail-connected*:

assumes *connected G trail u p v set p ≠ arcs G*

shows $\exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G - \text{set } p \wedge (\text{tail } G \ e \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p) \vee \text{head } G \ e \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p))$

<proof>

theorem (in *fin-digraph*) *closed-euler1*:

assumes *con: connected G*

assumes *deg: $\bigwedge u. u \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{in-degree } G \ u = \text{out-degree } G \ u$*

shows $\exists u \ p. \text{euler-trail } u \ p \ u$

<proof>

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *closed-euler-imp-eq-degree*:

assumes *euler-trail u p u*

assumes *v ∈ verts G*

shows *in-degree G v = out-degree G v*

<proof>

theorem (in *fin-digraph*) *closed-euler2*:

assumes *euler-trail u p u*

shows *connected G*

and $\bigwedge u. u \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{in-degree } G \ u = \text{out-degree } G \ u$ (**is** $\bigwedge u. - \implies ?\text{eq-deg } u$)

<proof>

corollary (in *fin-digraph*) *closed-euler*:

$(\exists u \ p. \text{euler-trail } u \ p \ u) \iff \text{connected } G \wedge (\forall u \in \text{verts } G. \text{in-degree } G \ u = \text{out-degree } G \ u)$

<proof>

16.4 Open euler trails

Intuitively, a graph has an open euler trail if and only if it is possible to add an arc such that the resulting graph has a closed euler trail. However, this is not true in our formalization, as the arc type *'b* might be finite:

Consider for example the graph $(\text{verts} = \{0::'a, 1::'a\}, \text{arcs} = \{()\}, \text{tail} = \lambda-. 0::'a, \text{head} = \lambda-. 1::'a)$. This graph obviously has an open euler trail, but we cannot add another arc, as we already exhausted the universe.

However, for each *fin-digraph* *G* there exist an isomorphic graph *H* with arc type *'a* × *nat* × *'a*. Hence, we first characterize the existence of euler trail for the infinite arc type *'a* × *nat* × *'a* and transfer that result back to arbitrary arc types.

lemma *open-euler-infinite-label*:

fixes $G :: ('a, 'a \times \text{nat} \times 'a)$ *pre-digraph*
assumes *fin-digraph* G
assumes [*simp*]: $\text{tail } G = \text{fst head } G = \text{snd o snd}$
assumes *con*: *connected* G
assumes *wv*: $u \in \text{verts } G \ v \in \text{verts } G$
assumes *deg*: $\bigwedge w. \llbracket w \in \text{verts } G; u \neq w; v \neq w \rrbracket \implies \text{in-degree } G \ w = \text{out-degree } G \ w$
assumes *deg-in*: $\text{in-degree } G \ u + 1 = \text{out-degree } G \ u$
assumes *deg-out*: $\text{out-degree } G \ v + 1 = \text{in-degree } G \ v$
shows $\exists p. \text{pre-digraph.euler-trail } G \ u \ p \ v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context *wf-digraph* **begin**

lemma *trail-app-isoI*:

assumes *t*: *trail* $u \ p \ v$
and *hom*: *digraph-isomorphism* hom
shows $\text{pre-digraph.trail } (\text{app-iso } hom \ G) \ (\text{iso-verts } hom \ u) \ (\text{map } (\text{iso-arcs } hom) \ p) \ (\text{iso-verts } hom \ v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *euler-trail-app-isoI*:

assumes *t*: *euler-trail* $u \ p \ v$
and *hom*: *digraph-isomorphism* hom
shows $\text{pre-digraph.euler-trail } (\text{app-iso } hom \ G) \ (\text{iso-verts } hom \ u) \ (\text{map } (\text{iso-arcs } hom) \ p) \ (\text{iso-verts } hom \ v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

context *fin-digraph* **begin**

theorem *open-euler1*:

assumes *connected* G
assumes $u \in \text{verts } G \ v \in \text{verts } G$
assumes $\bigwedge w. \llbracket w \in \text{verts } G; u \neq w; v \neq w \rrbracket \implies \text{in-degree } G \ w = \text{out-degree } G \ w$
assumes $\text{in-degree } G \ u + 1 = \text{out-degree } G \ u$
assumes $\text{out-degree } G \ v + 1 = \text{in-degree } G \ v$
shows $\exists p. \text{euler-trail } u \ p \ v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *open-euler2*:

assumes *et*: *euler-trail* $u \ p \ v$ **and** $u \neq v$
shows $\text{connected } G \wedge$
 $(\forall w \in \text{verts } G. u \neq w \longrightarrow v \neq w \longrightarrow \text{in-degree } G \ w = \text{out-degree } G \ w) \wedge$
 $\text{in-degree } G \ u + 1 = \text{out-degree } G \ u \wedge$
 $\text{out-degree } G \ v + 1 = \text{in-degree } G \ v$

<proof>

corollary *open-euler*:

$(\exists u p v. \text{euler-trail } u p v \wedge u \neq v) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{connected } G \wedge (\exists u v. u \in \text{verts } G \wedge v \in \text{verts } G \wedge$
 $(\forall w \in \text{verts } G. u \neq w \longrightarrow v \neq w \longrightarrow \text{in-degree } G w = \text{out-degree } G w) \wedge$
 $\text{in-degree } G u + 1 = \text{out-degree } G u \wedge$
 $\text{out-degree } G v + 1 = \text{in-degree } G v) \text{ (is ?L } \longleftrightarrow \text{ ?R)}$

<proof>

end

end

theory *Kuratowski*

imports

Arc-Walk

Digraph-Component

Subdivision

HOL-Library.Rewrite

begin

17 Kuratowski Subgraphs

We consider the underlying undirected graphs. The underlying undirected graph is represented as a symmetric digraph.

17.1 Public definitions

definition *complete-digraph* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{pre-digraph} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (K_{\cdot}) **where**
 $\text{complete-digraph } n G \equiv \text{graph } G \wedge \text{card } (\text{verts } G) = n \wedge \text{arcs-ends } G = \{(u, v),$
 $(u, v) \in \text{verts } G \times \text{verts } G \wedge u \neq v\}$

definition *complete-bipartite-digraph* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{pre-digraph} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($K_{\cdot, \cdot}$) **where**
 $\text{complete-bipartite-digraph } m n G \equiv \text{graph } G \wedge (\exists U V. \text{verts } G = U \cup V \wedge U$
 $\cap V = \{\})$
 $\wedge \text{card } U = m \wedge \text{card } V = n \wedge \text{arcs-ends } G = U \times V \cup V \times U)$

definition *kuratowski-planar* :: $('a, 'b) \text{pre-digraph} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{kuratowski-planar } G \equiv \neg(\exists H. \text{subgraph } H G \wedge (\exists K \text{rev-}K \text{rev-}H. \text{subdivision } (K,$
 $\text{rev-}K) (H, \text{rev-}H) \wedge (K_{3,3} K \vee K_5 K))$

lemma *complete-digraph-pair-def*: K_n (*with-proj* G)

$\longleftrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{pverts } G) \wedge \text{card } (\text{pverts } G) = n \wedge \text{parcs } G = \{(u, v). (u, v) \in (\text{pverts}$
 $G \times \text{pverts } G) \wedge u \neq v\} \text{ (is } - = \text{ ?R)}$
<proof>

lemma *complete-bipartite-digraph-pair-def*: $K_{m,n}$ (with-proj G) \longleftrightarrow finite (pverts G)

$\wedge (\exists U V. \text{pverts } G = U \cup V \wedge U \cap V = \{\} \wedge \text{card } U = m \wedge \text{card } V = n \wedge$
parcs $G = U \times V \cup V \times U)$ (is - = ?R)
 <proof>

lemma *pair-graphI-complete*:

assumes K_n (with-proj G)

shows *pair-graph* G

<proof>

lemma *pair-graphI-complete-bipartite*:

assumes $K_{m,n}$ (with-proj G)

shows *pair-graph* G

<proof>

17.2 Inner vertices of a walk

context *pre-digraph begin*

definition (in *pre-digraph*) *inner-verts* :: 'b awalk \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
inner-verts $p \equiv \text{tl } (\text{map } (\text{tail } G) p)$

lemma *inner-verts-Nil[simp]*: *inner-verts* [] = [] <proof>

lemma *inner-verts-singleton[simp]*: *inner-verts* [x] = [] <proof>

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *inner-verts-Cons*:

assumes awalk u ($e \# es$) v

shows *inner-verts* ($e \# es$) = (if $es \neq []$ then $\text{head } G e \# \text{inner-verts } es$ else [])

<proof>

lemma (in -) *inner-verts-with-proj-def*:

pre-digraph.inner-verts (with-proj G) $p = \text{tl } (\text{map } \text{fst } p)$

<proof>

lemma *inner-verts-conv*: *inner-verts* $p = \text{butlast } (\text{tl } (\text{awalk-verts } u p))$

<proof>

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *inner-verts-empty[simp]*:

assumes $\text{length } p < 2$ **shows** *inner-verts* $p = []$

<proof>

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *set-inner-verts*:

assumes *apath* $u p v$

shows $\text{set } (\text{inner-verts } p) = \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u p) - \{u, v\}$

<proof>

lemma *in-set-inner-verts-append-l*:
assumes $u \in \text{set } (\text{inner-verts } p)$
shows $u \in \text{set } (\text{inner-verts } (p @ q))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-set-inner-verts-append-r*:
assumes $u \in \text{set } (\text{inner-verts } q)$
shows $u \in \text{set } (\text{inner-verts } (p @ q))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

17.3 Progressing Walks

We call a walk *progressing* if it does not contain the sequence $[(x, y), (y, x)]$. This concept is relevant in particular for *iapaths*: If all of the inner vertices have degree at most 2 this implies that such a walk is a trail and even a path.

definition *progressing* :: $('a \times 'a) \text{ awalk} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{progressing } p \equiv \forall xs\ x\ y\ ys. p \neq xs @ (x,y) \# (y,x) \# ys$

lemma *progressing-Nil*: *progressing* \square
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *progressing-single*: *progressing* $[e]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *progressing-ConsD*:
assumes *progressing* $(e \# es)$ **shows** *progressing* es
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *progressing-Cons*:
 $\text{progressing } (x \# xs) \longleftrightarrow (xs = \square \vee (xs \neq \square \wedge \neg(\text{fst } x = \text{snd } (\text{hd } xs) \wedge \text{snd } x = \text{fst } (\text{hd } xs)) \wedge \text{progressing } xs))$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *progressing-Cons-Cons*:
 $\text{progressing } ((u,v) \# (v,w) \# es) \longleftrightarrow u \neq w \wedge \text{progressing } ((v,w) \# es)$ (**is** $?L \longleftrightarrow ?R$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *progressing-appendD1*:
assumes *progressing* $(p @ q)$ **shows** *progressing* p
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *progressing-appendD2*:
assumes *progressing* $(p @ q)$ **shows** *progressing* q
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *progressing-rev-path*:

progressing (rev-path p) = progressing p (is ?L = ?R)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *progressing-append-iff*:

shows *progressing (xs @ ys) \longleftrightarrow progressing xs \wedge progressing ys*
 \wedge (*xs $\neq [] \wedge$ ys $\neq [] \longrightarrow$ (fst (last xs) \neq snd (hd ys) \vee snd (last xs) \neq fst (hd ys))*)
 ⟨proof⟩

17.4 Walks with Restricted Vertices

definition *verts3* :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a set **where**

verts3 G \equiv {v \in verts G. 2 < in-degree G v}

A path where only the end nodes may be in V

definition (in pre-digraph) *gen-iapath* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b awalk \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**

gen-iapath V u p v \equiv u \in V \wedge v \in V \wedge apath u p v \wedge set (inner-verts p) \cap V = {} \wedge p $\neq []$

abbreviation (in pre-digraph) (input) *iapath* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b awalk \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**

iapath u p v \equiv gen-iapath (verts3 G) u p v

definition *gen-contr-graph* :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a pair-pre-digraph **where**

*gen-contr-graph G V \equiv (
 pverts = V,
 parcs = {(u,v). \exists p. pre-digraph.gen-iapath G V u p v}
)*

abbreviation (input) *contr-graph* :: 'a pair-pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a pair-pre-digraph **where**

contr-graph G \equiv gen-contr-graph G (verts3 G)

17.5 Properties of subdivisions

lemma (in pair-sym-digraph) *verts3-subdivide*:

assumes *e \in parcs G w \notin pverts G*

shows *verts3 (subdivide G e w) = verts3 G*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sd-path-Nil-iff*:

sd-path e w p = [] \longleftrightarrow p = []

⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pair-sym-digraph) *gen-iapath-sd-path*:

fixes *e :: 'a \times 'a and w :: 'a*

assumes *elems: e \in parcs G w \notin pverts G*

assumes $V: V \subseteq pverts\ G$
assumes $path: gen-iapath\ V\ u\ p\ v$
shows $pre-digraph.gen-iapath\ (subdivide\ G\ e\ w)\ V\ u\ (sd-path\ e\ w\ p)\ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in $pair-sym-digraph$)
assumes $elems: e \in parcs\ G\ w \notin pverts\ G$
assumes $V: V \subseteq pverts\ G$
assumes $path: pre-digraph.gen-iapath\ (subdivide\ G\ e\ w)\ V\ u\ p\ v$
shows $gen-iapath-co-path: gen-iapath\ V\ u\ (co-path\ e\ w\ p)\ v$ (is $?thesis-path$)
and $set-awalk-verts-co-path': set\ (awalk-verts\ u\ (co-path\ e\ w\ p)) = set\ (awalk-verts\ u\ p) - \{w\}$ (is $?thesis-set$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.6 Pair Graphs

context $pair-sym-digraph\ begin$

lemma $gen-iapath-rev-path:$
 $gen-iapath\ V\ v\ (rev-path\ p)\ u = gen-iapath\ V\ u\ p\ v$ (is $?L = ?R$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inner-verts-rev-path:$
assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ v$
shows $inner-verts\ (rev-path\ p) = rev\ (inner-verts\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

context $pair-pseudo-graph\ begin$

lemma $apath-imp-progressing:$
assumes $apath\ u\ p\ v$ **shows** $progressing\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $awalk-Cons-deg2-unique:$
assumes $awalk\ u\ p\ v\ p \neq []$
assumes $in-degree\ G\ u \leq 2$
assumes $awalk\ u1\ (e1 \# p)\ v\ awalk\ u2\ (e2 \# p)\ v$
assumes $progressing\ (e1 \# p)\ progressing\ (e2 \# p)$
shows $e1 = e2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $same-awalk-by-same-end:$
assumes $V: verts3\ G \subseteq V\ V \subseteq pverts\ G$
and $walk: awalk\ u\ p\ v\ awalk\ u\ q\ w\ hd\ p = hd\ q\ p \neq []\ q \neq []$
and $progress: progressing\ p\ progressing\ q$
and $tail: v \in V\ w \in V$
and $inner-verts: set\ (inner-verts\ p) \cap V = \{\}$

$set (inner-verts\ q) \cap V = \{\}$
shows $p = q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *same-awalk-by-common-arc*:
assumes $V: verts\ G \subseteq V\ V \subseteq pverts\ G$
assumes $walk: awalk\ u\ p\ v\ awalk\ w\ q\ x$
assumes $progress: progressing\ p\ progressing\ q$
assumes $iv-not-in-V: set (inner-verts\ p) \cap V = \{\}\ set (inner-verts\ q) \cap V = \{\}$
assumes $ends-in-V: \{u,v,w,x\} \subseteq V$
assumes $arcs: e \in set\ p\ e \in set\ q$
shows $p = q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *same-gen-iapath-by-common-arc*:
assumes $V: verts\ G \subseteq V\ V \subseteq pverts\ G$
assumes $path: gen-iapath\ V\ u\ p\ v\ gen-iapath\ V\ w\ q\ x$
assumes $arcs: e \in set\ p\ e \in set\ q$
shows $p = q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

17.7 Slim graphs

We define the notion of a slim graph. The idea is that for a slim graph G , G is a subdivision of *gen-contr-graph* (*with-proj* G) (*verts3* (*with-proj* G)).

context *pair-pre-digraph* **begin**

definition (**in** *pair-pre-digraph*) *is-slim* $:: 'a\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $is-slim\ V \equiv$
 $(\forall v \in pverts\ G. v \in V \vee$
 $in-degree\ G\ v \leq 2 \wedge (\exists x\ p\ y. gen-iapath\ V\ x\ p\ y \wedge v \in set (awalk-verts\ x\ p)))$
 \wedge
 $(\forall e \in parcs\ G. fst\ e \neq snd\ e \wedge (\exists x\ p\ y. gen-iapath\ V\ x\ p\ y \wedge e \in set\ p)) \wedge$
 $(\forall u\ v\ p\ q. (gen-iapath\ V\ u\ p\ v \wedge gen-iapath\ V\ u\ q\ v) \longrightarrow p = q) \wedge$
 $V \subseteq pverts\ G$

definition *direct-arc* $:: 'a \times 'a \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a$ **where**
 $direct-arc\ uv \equiv SOME\ e. \{fst\ uv, snd\ uv\} = \{fst\ e, snd\ e\}$

definition *choose-iapath* $:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)$ *awalk* **where**
 $choose-iapath\ u\ v \equiv (let$
 $chosen-path = (\lambda u\ v. SOME\ p. iapath\ u\ p\ v)$
 $in\ if\ direct-arc\ (u,v) = (u,v)\ then\ chosen-path\ u\ v\ else\ rev-path\ (chosen-path\ v$
 $u))$

definition *slim-paths* :: ('a × ('a × 'a) awalk × 'a) set **where**
slim-paths ≡ (λe. (fst e, choose-iapath (fst e) (snd e), snd e)) ' parcs (contr-graph G)

definition *slim-verts* :: 'a set **where**
slim-verts ≡ verts3 G ∪ (∪(u,p,-) ∈ slim-paths. set (awalk-verts u p))

definition *slim-arcs* :: 'a rel **where**
slim-arcs ≡ ∪(-,p,-) ∈ slim-paths. set p

Computes a slim subgraph for an arbitrary *pair-digraph*

definition *slim* :: 'a pair-pre-digraph **where**
slim ≡ (∣ pverts = slim-verts, parcs = slim-arcs ∣)

end

lemma (in *wf-digraph*) *iapath-dist-ends*: $\bigwedge u p v. \text{iapath } u p v \implies u \neq v$
⟨proof⟩

context *pair-sym-digraph* **begin**

lemma *choose-iapath*:
assumes $\exists p. \text{iapath } u p v$
shows $\text{iapath } u (\text{choose-iapath } u v) v$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *slim-simps*: $\text{pverts } \text{slim} = \text{slim-verts}$ $\text{parcs } \text{slim} = \text{slim-arcs}$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *slim-paths-in-G-E*:
assumes $(u,p,v) \in \text{slim-paths}$ **obtains** $\text{iapath } u p v \wedge u \neq v$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *verts-slim-in-G*: $\text{pverts } \text{slim} \subseteq \text{pverts } G$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *verts3-in-slim-G[simp]*:
assumes $x \in \text{verts3 } G$ **shows** $x \in \text{pverts } \text{slim}$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *arcs-slim-in-G*: $\text{parcs } \text{slim} \subseteq \text{parcs } G$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *slim-paths-in-slimG*:
assumes $(u,p,v) \in \text{slim-paths}$
shows $\text{pre-digraph.gen-iapath } \text{slim} (\text{verts3 } G) u p v \wedge p \neq []$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *direct-arc-swapped*:
 $direct-arc (u,v) = direct-arc (v,u)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *direct-arc-chooses*:
fixes $u v :: 'a$ **shows** $direct-arc (u,v) = (u,v) \vee direct-arc (u,v) = (v,u)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rev-path-choose-iapath*:
assumes $u \neq v$
shows $rev-path (choose-iapath u v) = choose-iapath v u$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *no-loops-in-iapath*: $gen-iapath V u p v \implies a \in set p \implies fst a \neq snd a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pair-bidirected-digraph-slim*: $pair-bidirected-digraph slim$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *pair-pseudo-graph*) *pair-graph-slim*: $pair-graph slim$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subgraph-slim*: $subgraph slim G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *giapath-if-slim-giapath*:
assumes $pre-digraph.gen-iapath slim (verts3 G) u p v$
shows $gen-iapath (verts3 G) u p v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *slim-giapath-if-giapath*:
assumes $gen-iapath (verts3 G) u p v$
shows $\exists p. pre-digraph.gen-iapath slim (verts3 G) u p v$ (**is** $\exists p. ?P p$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *contr-graph-slim-eq*:
 $gen-contr-graph slim (verts3 G) = contr-graph G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

context *pair-pseudo-graph* **begin**

lemma *verts3-slim-in-verts3*:
assumes $v \in verts3 slim$ **shows** $v \in verts3 G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *slim-is-slim*:
pair-pre-digraph.is-slim slim (verts3 G)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

context *pair-sym-digraph begin*

lemma
assumes *p: gen-iapath (pverts G) u p v*
shows *gen-iapath-triv-path: p = [(u,v)]*
and *gen-iapath-triv-arc: (u,v) ∈ pargs G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *gen-contr-triv*:
assumes *is-slim V pverts G = V* **shows** *gen-contr-graph G V = G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-slim-no-loops*:
assumes *is-slim V a ∈ arcs G* **shows** *fst a ≠ snd a*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

17.8 Contraction Preserves Kuratowski-Subgraph-Property

lemma (**in** *pair-pseudo-graph*) *in-degree-contr*:
assumes *v ∈ V and V: verts3 G ⊆ V V ⊆ verts G*
shows *in-degree (gen-contr-graph G V) v ≤ in-degree G v*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *pair-graph*) *contracted-no-degree2-simp*:
assumes *subd: subdivision-pair G H*
assumes *two-less-deg2: verts3 G = pverts G*
shows *contr-graph H = G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *verts3-K33*:
assumes *K_{3,3} (with-proj G)*
shows *verts3 G = verts G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *verts3-K5*:
assumes *K₅ (with-proj G)*
shows *verts3 G = verts G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *K33-contractedI*:
assumes *subd*: *subdivision-pair* *G H*
assumes *k33*: $K_{3,3} G$
shows $K_{3,3}$ (*contr-graph* *H*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *K5-contractedI*:
assumes *subd*: *subdivision-pair* *G H*
assumes *k5*: $K_5 G$
shows K_5 (*contr-graph* *H*)
⟨*proof*⟩

17.9 Final proof

context *pair-sym-digraph* **begin**

lemma *gcg-subdivide-eq*:
assumes *mem*: $e \in \text{parcs } G \ w \notin \text{pverts } G$
assumes *V*: $V \subseteq \text{pverts } G$
shows *gen-contr-graph* (*subdivide* *G e w*) *V* = *gen-contr-graph* *G V*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *co-path-append*:
assumes [*last* *p1*, *hd* *p2*] $\notin \{[(fst\ e, w), (w, snd\ e)], [(snd\ e, w), (w, fst\ e)]\}$
shows *co-path* *e w* (*p1* @ *p2*) = *co-path* *e w* *p1* @ *co-path* *e w* *p2*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *exists-co-path-decomp1*:
assumes *mem*: $e \in \text{parcs } G \ w \notin \text{pverts } G$
assumes *p*: *pre-digraph.apath* (*subdivide* *G e w*) *u p v* (*fst* *e*, *w*) $\in \text{set } p \ w \neq v$
shows $\exists p1\ p2. p = p1 @ (fst\ e, w) \# (w, snd\ e) \# p2$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-slim-if-subdivide*:
assumes *pair-pre-digraph.is-slim* (*subdivide* *G e w*) *V*
assumes *mem1*: $e \in \text{parcs } G \ w \notin \text{pverts } G$ **and** *mem2*: $w \notin V$
shows *is-slim* *V*
⟨*proof*⟩

end

context *pair-pseudo-graph* **begin**

lemma *subdivision-gen-contr*:
assumes *is-slim* *V*
shows *subdivision-pair* (*gen-contr-graph* *G V*) *G*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *contr-is-subgraph-subdivision:*
shows $\exists H. \text{subgraph (with-proj } H) G \wedge \text{subdivision-pair (contr-graph } G) H$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *kuratowski-contr:*
fixes $K :: 'a \text{ pair-pre-digraph}$
assumes $\text{subgraph-K: subgraph } K G$
assumes $\text{spd-K: pair-pseudo-graph } K$
assumes $\text{kuratowski: } K_{3,3} (\text{contr-graph } K) \vee K_5 (\text{contr-graph } K)$
shows $\neg \text{kuratowski-planar } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *certificate-characterization:*
defines $\text{kuratowski} \equiv \lambda G :: 'a \text{ pair-pre-digraph. } K_{3,3} G \vee K_5 G$
shows $\text{kuratowski (contr-graph } G)$
 $\longleftrightarrow (\exists H. \text{kuratowski } H \wedge \text{subdivision-pair } H \text{ slim} \wedge \text{verts3 } G = \text{verts3 slim})$
(is ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition **(in pair-pre-digraph)** $\text{certify} :: 'a \text{ pair-pre-digraph} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{certify cert} \equiv \text{let } C = \text{contr-graph cert in subgraph cert } G \wedge (K_{3,3} C \vee K_5 C)$

theorem *certify-complete:*
assumes $\text{pair-pseudo-graph cert}$
assumes $\text{subgraph cert } G$
assumes $\exists H. \text{subdivision-pair } H \text{ cert} \wedge (K_{3,3} H \vee K_5 H)$
shows certify cert
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *certify-sound:*
assumes $\text{pair-pseudo-graph cert}$
assumes certify cert
shows $\neg \text{kuratowski-planar } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *certify-characterization:*
assumes $\text{pair-pseudo-graph cert}$
shows $\text{certify cert} \longleftrightarrow \text{subgraph cert } G \wedge \text{verts3 cert} = \text{verts3 (pair-pre-digraph.slim cert)}$
 $\wedge (\exists H. (K_{3,3} (\text{with-proj } H) \vee K_5 H) \wedge \text{subdivision-pair } H (\text{pair-pre-digraph.slim cert}))$
(is ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

end

```

theory Weighted-Graph
imports
  Digraph
  Arc-Walk
  Complex-Main
begin

```

18 Weighted Graphs

```

type-synonym 'b weight-fun = 'b  $\Rightarrow$  real

```

```

context wf-digraph begin

```

```

definition awalk-cost :: 'b weight-fun  $\Rightarrow$  'b awalk  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  awalk-cost f es = sum-list (map f es)

```

```

lemma awalk-cost-Nil[simp]: awalk-cost f [] = 0
  <proof>

```

```

lemma awalk-cost-Cons[simp]: awalk-cost f (x # xs) = f x + awalk-cost f xs
  <proof>

```

```

lemma awalk-cost-append[simp]:
  awalk-cost f (xs @ ys) = awalk-cost f xs + awalk-cost f ys
  <proof>

```

```

end

```

```

end

```

```

theory Shortest-Path imports
  Arc-Walk
  Weighted-Graph
  HOL-Library.Extended-Real
begin

```

19 Shortest Paths

```

context wf-digraph begin

```

```

definition  $\mu$  where
   $\mu$  f u v  $\equiv$  INF p  $\in$  {p. awalk u p v}. ereal (awalk-cost f p)

```

```

lemma shortest-path-inf:
  assumes  $\neg(u \rightarrow^* v)$ 

```

shows $\mu f u v = \infty$
<proof>

lemma *min-cost-le-walk-cost*:
assumes *awalk* $u p v$
shows $\mu c u v \leq \text{awalk-cost } c p$
<proof>

lemma *pos-cost-pos-awalk-cost*:
assumes *awalk* $u p v$
assumes *pos-cost*: $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{arcs } G \implies c e \geq 0$
shows $\text{awalk-cost } c p \geq 0$
<proof>

fun *mk-cycles-path* :: *nat*
 $\Rightarrow 'b \text{ awalk} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ awalk}$ **where**
 mk-cycles-path 0 $c = []$
 | *mk-cycles-path* (Suc n) $c = c @ (\text{mk-cycles-path } n c)$

lemma *mk-cycles-path-awalk*:
assumes *awalk* $u c u$
shows *awalk* $u (\text{mk-cycles-path } n c) u$
<proof>

lemma *mk-cycles-awalk-cost*:
assumes *awalk* $u p u$
shows $\text{awalk-cost } c (\text{mk-cycles-path } n p) = n * \text{awalk-cost } c p$
<proof>

lemma *inf-over-nats*:
fixes $a c :: \text{real}$
assumes $c < 0$
shows $(\text{INF } (i :: \text{nat}). \text{ereal } (a + i * c)) = -\infty$
<proof>

lemma *neg-cycle-imp-inf- μ* :
assumes *walk-p*: *awalk* $u p v$
assumes *walk-c*: *awalk* $w c w$
assumes *w-in-p*: $w \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u p)$
assumes *awalk-cost* $f c < 0$
shows $\mu f u v = -\infty$
<proof>

lemma *walk-cheaper-path-imp-neg-cyc*:
assumes *p-props*: *awalk* $u p v$
assumes *less-path- μ* : $\text{awalk-cost } f p < (\text{INF } p \in \{p. \text{apath } u p v\}. \text{ereal } (\text{awalk-cost } f p))$
shows $\exists w c. \text{awalk } w c w \wedge w \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u p) \wedge \text{awalk-cost } f c < 0$
<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *neg-inf-imp-neg-cyc*:

assumes *inf-mu*: $\mu f u v = -\infty$

shows $\exists p. \text{awalk } u p v \wedge (\exists w c. \text{awalk } w c w \wedge w \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u p) \wedge \text{awalk-cost } f c < 0)$

<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *no-neg-cyc-imp-no-neg-inf*:

assumes *no-neg-cyc*: $\bigwedge p. \text{awalk } u p v$

$\implies \neg(\exists w c. \text{awalk } w c w \wedge w \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u p) \wedge \text{awalk-cost } f c < 0)$

shows $-\infty < \mu f u v$

<proof>

lemma *mu-reach-conv*:

$\mu f u v < \infty \iff u \rightarrow^* v$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-to-path-no-neg-cyc-cost*:

assumes *p-props*: $\text{awalk } u p v$

assumes *no-neg-cyc*: $\neg(\exists w c. \text{awalk } w c w \wedge w \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u p) \wedge \text{awalk-cost } f c < 0)$

shows $\text{awalk-cost } f (\text{awalk-to-apat} p) \leq \text{awalk-cost } f p$

<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *no-neg-cyc-reach-imp-path*:

assumes *reach*: $u \rightarrow^* v$

assumes *no-neg-cyc*: $\bigwedge p. \text{awalk } u p v$

$\implies \neg(\exists w c. \text{awalk } w c w \wedge w \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u p) \wedge \text{awalk-cost } f c < 0)$

shows $\exists p. \text{apat} u p v \wedge \mu f u v = \text{awalk-cost } f p$

<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *min-cost-awalk*:

assumes *reach*: $u \rightarrow^* v$

assumes *pos-cost*: $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{arcs } G \implies c e \geq 0$

shows $\exists p. \text{apat} u p v \wedge \mu c u v = \text{awalk-cost } c p$

<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *pos-cost-mu-triangle*:

assumes *pos-cost*: $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{arcs } G \implies c e \geq 0$

assumes *e-props*: $\text{arc-to-ends } G e = (u, v) \ e \in \text{arcs } G$

shows $\mu c s v \leq \mu c s u + c e$

<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *mu-exact-triangle*:

assumes $v \neq s$

assumes $s \rightarrow^* v$

assumes *nonneg-arcs*: $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{arcs } G \implies 0 \leq c e$

obtains $u e$ **where** $\mu c s v = \mu c s u + c e$ **and** $\text{arc } e (u, v)$

<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *mu-exact-triangle-Ex*:

assumes $v \neq s$

assumes $s \rightarrow^* v$

assumes $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{arcs } G \implies 0 \leq c e$

shows $\exists u e. \mu c s v = \mu c s u + c e \wedge \text{arc } e (u, v)$

<proof>

lemma (in *fin-digraph*) *mu-Inf-triangle*:

assumes $v \neq s$

assumes $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{arcs } G \implies 0 \leq c e$

shows $\mu c s v = \text{Inf } \{\mu c s u + c e \mid u e. \text{arc } e (u, v)\}$ (**is - = Inf ?S**)

<proof>

end

end

theory *Graph-Theory*

imports

Digraph

Bidirected-Digraph

Arc-Walk

Digraph-Component

Digraph-Component-Vwalk

Digraph-Isomorphism

Pair-Digraph

Vertex-Walk

Subdivision

Euler

Kuratowski

Shortest-Path

begin

end

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