

Graph Theory

By Lars Noschinski

March 19, 2025

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].

Contents

1	Reflexive-Transitive Closure on a Domain	3
2	Additional theorems for base libraries	5
2.1	List	5
3	NOMATCH simproc	6
4	Digraphs	7
4.1	Reachability	9
4.2	Degrees of vertices	11
4.3	Graph operations	12
5	Bidirected Graphs	16
6	Arc Walks	18
6.1	Basic Lemmas	18
6.2	Appending awalks	22
6.3	Cycles	25
6.4	Reachability	26
6.5	Paths	27

7	Digraphs without Parallel Arcs	29
7.1	Path reversal for Pair Digraphs	33
7.2	Subdividing Edges	33
7.3	Bidirected Graphs	36
8	Components of (Symmetric) Digraphs	37
8.1	Compatible Graphs	38
8.2	Basic lemmas	39
8.3	The underlying symmetric graph of a digraph	41
8.4	Subgraphs and Induced Subgraphs	42
8.5	Induced subgraphs	43
8.6	Unions of Graphs	46
8.7	Maximal Subgraphs	46
8.8	Connected and Strongly Connected Graphs	47
8.9	Components	51
9	Walks Based on Vertices	52
10	Lemmas for Vertex Walks	61
11	Isomorphisms of Digraphs	61
11.1	Graph Invariants	68
12	Permutation Domains	69
13	Segments	69
14	Lists of Powers	71
15	Subdivision on Digraphs	72
15.1	Subdivision on Pair Digraphs	75
16	Euler Trails in Digraphs	77
16.1	Trails and Euler Trails	77
16.2	Arc Balance of Walks	78
16.3	Closed Euler Trails	79
16.4	Open euler trails	80
17	Kuratowski Subgraphs	82
17.1	Public definitions	82
17.2	Inner vertices of a walk	83
17.3	Progressing Walks	84
17.4	Walks with Restricted Vertices	85
17.5	Properties of subdivisions	85
17.6	Pair Graphs	86

17.7	Slim graphs	87
17.8	Contraction Preserves Kuratowski-Subgraph-Property	90
17.9	Final proof	91
18	Weighted Graphs	93
19	Shortest Paths	93

```
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 ⇒ 'a rel ⇒ 'a rel
for F :: 'a set and r :: 'a rel
```

where

```
rtrancl_on-refl [intro!, Pure.intro!, simp]: a ∈ F ⇒ (a, a) ∈ rtrancl_on F r
| rtrancl_on-into-rtrancl_on [Pure.intro]:
  (a, b) ∈ rtrancl_on F r ⇒ (b, c) ∈ r ⇒ c ∈ F
  ⇒ (a, c) ∈ rtrancl_on F r
```

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

$$\text{symcl } R = R \cup (\lambda(a,b). (b,a)) \cdot R$$

lemma in-rtrancl-on-in-F:

```
assumes (a,b) ∈ rtrancl_on F r shows a ∈ F b ∈ F
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma rtrancl_on-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step, induct set: rtrancl_on]:

```
assumes (a, b) ∈ rtrancl_on F r
and a ∈ F ⇒ P a
  ⋀ y z. [(a, y) ∈ rtrancl_on F r; (y,z) ∈ r; y ∈ F; z ∈ F; P y] ⇒ P z
shows P b
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma rtrancl_on-trans:

```
assumes (a,b) ∈ rtrancl_on F r (b,c) ∈ rtrancl_on F r shows (a,c) ∈ rtrancl_on
F r
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma converse-rtrancl_on-into-rtrancl_on:

```
assumes (a,b) ∈ r (b, c) ∈ rtrancl_on F r a ∈ F
shows (a, c) ∈ rtrancl_on F r
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rtrancl-on-converseI*:

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

theorem *rtrancl-on-converseD*:

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

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

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

lemma *converse-rtrancl-on-cases*:

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

lemma *rtrancl-on-sym*:

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

lemma *rtrancl-on-mono*:

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

lemma *rtrancl-consistent-rtrancl-on*:

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

lemma *rtrancl-on-rtranclI*:

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

lemma *rtrancl-on-sub-rtrancl*:

rtrancl-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 :: ereal set
  assumes finite S and S ≠ {}
  shows Inf S = Min S
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-INF-in:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  assumes finite S
  assumes S ≠ {}
  shows (INF s ∈ S. f s) ∈ f ` S
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma not-mem-less-INF:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: complete-lattice
  assumes f x < (INF s ∈ S. f s)
  assumes x ∈ S
  shows False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sym-diff:
  assumes sym A sym B shows 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 ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where NOMATCH val pat ≡ True
lemma NOMATCH-cong[cong]: NOMATCH val pat = NOMATCH val pat ⟨proof⟩

```

⟨ML⟩

This setup ensures that a rewrite rule of the form $NOMATCH \text{ val pat} \implies t$ 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 ⇒ 'a
  head :: 'b ⇒ 'a

definition arc-to-ends :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a × 'a where
  arc-to-ends G e ≡ (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 ∈ arcs G ⇒ tail G e ∈ verts G
  assumes head-in-verts[simp]: e ∈ arcs G ⇒ head G e ∈ 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 ⇒ ('a × 'a) set where
  arcs-ends G ≡ arc-to-ends G ` arcs G

definition symmetric :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph ⇒ bool where
  symmetric G ≡ 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 ∈ arcs G ⇒ tail G e ≠ head G e

locale nomulti-digraph = wf-digraph +
**assumes no-multi-arcs: ⋀e1 e2. [e1 ∈ arcs G; e2 ∈ arcs G;
 arc-to-ends G e1 = arc-to-ends G e2] ⇒ 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 ::  $'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  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: arcs-ends G =  $(\lambda e. (\text{tail } G e, \text{head } G e))` \text{arcs } G$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma symmetric-conv: 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 $(u,v) \in \text{arcs-ends } G \implies (v,u) \in \text{arcs-ends } G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

4.1 Reachability

abbreviation *dominates* :: $('a,'b) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool} (\dashv \rightarrow_1 \dashv [100,100] 40) \text{ where}$
dominates G u v $\equiv (u,v) \in \text{arcs-ends } G$

abbreviation *reachable1* :: $('a,'b) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool} (\dashv \rightarrow^{+1} \dashv [100,100] 40) \text{ where}$
reachable1 G u v $\equiv (u,v) \in (\text{arcs-ends } G)^{+}$

definition *reachable* :: $('a,'b) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool} (\dashv \rightarrow^{*1} \dashv [100,100] 40) \text{ where}$
reachable G u v $\equiv (u,v) \in \text{rtrancl-on (verts G) (arcs-ends G)}$

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

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

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

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

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

context *wf-digraph begin*

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

```

lemma dominatesI: assumes arc-to-ends G a = (u,v) a ∈ arcs G shows u →G
v
⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable-refl [intro!, Pure.intro!, simp]: v ∈ verts G ⇒ v →* v
⟨proof⟩

lemma adj-reachable-trans[trans]:
assumes a →G b b →*G c shows a →*G c
⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable-adj-trans[trans]:
assumes a →*G b b →G c shows a →*G c
⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable-adjI [intro, simp]: u → v ⇒ u →* v
⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable-trans[trans]:
assumes u →* v v →* w shows u →* w
⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step]:
assumes major: u →*G v
and cases: u ∈ verts G ⇒ P u
      ⋀ x y. [[u →*G x; x →G y; P x] ⇒ P y]
shows P v
⟨proof⟩

lemma converse-reachable-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step, induct pred:
reachable]:
assumes major: u →*G v
and cases: v ∈ verts G ⇒ P v
      ⋀ x y. [[x →G y; y →*G v; P y] ⇒ P x]
shows P u
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pre-digraph) converse-reachable-cases:
assumes u →*G v
obtains (base) u = v u ∈ verts G
| (step) w where u →G w w →*G v
⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable-in-verts:
assumes u →* v shows u ∈ verts G v ∈ verts G
⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable1-in-verts:

```

```

assumes  $u \rightarrow^+ v$  shows  $u \in \text{verts } G$   $v \in \text{verts } G$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable1-reachable[intro]:
 $v \rightarrow^+ w \implies v \rightarrow^* w$ 
⟨proof⟩

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

lemma reachable-neq-reachable1[intro]:
assumes reach:  $v \rightarrow^* w$ 
and neq:  $v \neq w$ 
shows  $v \rightarrow^+ w$ 
⟨proof⟩

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

lemma reachable1-reachable-trans [trans]:
 $u \rightarrow^+ v \implies v \rightarrow^* w \implies u \rightarrow^+ w$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable-reachable1-trans [trans]:
 $u \rightarrow^* v \implies v \rightarrow^+ w \implies u \rightarrow^+ w$ 
⟨proof⟩

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

lemma reachable-conv':
assumes  $u \in \text{verts } G$ 
shows  $u \rightarrow^* v \longleftrightarrow (u, v) \in (\text{ares-ends } G)^*$  (is  $?L = ?R$ )
⟨proof⟩

```

end

```

lemma (in sym-digraph) symmetric-reachable'
assumes  $v \rightarrow^*_G w$  shows  $w \rightarrow^*_G v$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

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  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  in-degree G v  $\equiv$  card (in-arcs G v)

definition out-degree :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  out-degree G v  $\equiv$  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  $\in$  in-arcs G v  $\longleftrightarrow$  e  $\in$  arcs G  $\wedge$  head G e = v
  ⟨proof⟩

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

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

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

```

```

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

```

4.3 Graph operations

```

context pre-digraph begin

```

```

definition add-arc :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) pre-digraph where
  add-arc a = () verts = verts G  $\cup$  {tail G a, head G a}, arcs = insert a (arcs G),
  tail = tail G, head = head G ()

```

```

definition del-arc :: 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) pre-digraph where
  del-arc a = () verts = verts G, arcs = arcs G - {a}, tail = tail G, head = head
  G ()

definition add-vert :: 'a ⇒ ('a,'b) pre-digraph where
  add-vert v = () verts = insert v (verts G), arcs = arcs G, tail = tail G, head =
  head G ()

definition del-vert :: 'a ⇒ ('a,'b) pre-digraph where
  del-vert v = () verts = verts G - {v}, arcs = {a ∈ arcs G. tail G a ≠ v ∧ head
  G a ≠ v}, tail = tail G, head = head G ()

lemma
  verts-add-arc: [ tail G a ∈ verts G; head G a ∈ verts G ] ⇒ verts (add-arc a)
  = verts G and
    verts-add-arc-conv: verts (add-arc a) = verts G ∪ {tail G a, head G a} and
    arcs-add-arc: arcs (add-arc a) = insert a (arcs G) and
    tail-add-arc: tail (add-arc a) = tail G and
    head-add-arc: head (add-arc a) = head G
    ⟨proof⟩

lemmas add-arc-simps[simp] = verts-add-arc arcs-add-arc tail-add-arc head-add-arc

lemma
  verts-del-arc: verts (del-arc a) = verts G and
  arcs-del-arc: arcs (del-arc a) = arcs G - {a} and
  tail-del-arc: tail (del-arc a) = tail G and
  head-del-arc: head (del-arc a) = head G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas del-arc-simps[simp] = verts-del-arc arcs-del-arc tail-del-arc head-del-arc

lemma
  verts-add-vert: verts (pre-digraph.add-vert G u) = insert u (verts G) and
  arcs-add-vert: arcs (pre-digraph.add-vert G u) = arcs G and
  tail-add-vert: tail (pre-digraph.add-vert G u) = tail G and
  head-add-vert: head (pre-digraph.add-vert G u) = head G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas add-vert-simps = verts-add-vert arcs-add-vert tail-add-vert head-add-vert

lemma
  verts-del-vert: verts (pre-digraph.del-vert G u) = verts G - {u} and
  arcs-del-vert: arcs (pre-digraph.del-vert G u) = {a ∈ arcs G. tail G a ≠ u ∧
  head G a ≠ u} and
  tail-del-vert: tail (pre-digraph.del-vert G u) = tail G and
  head-del-vert: head (pre-digraph.del-vert G u) = head G and
  ends-del-vert: arc-to-ends (pre-digraph.del-vert G u) = arc-to-ends G

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

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*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *add-del-arc-collapse[simp]*: *pre-digraph.add-arc (del-arc a) a = add-arc a*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *del-add-arc-collapse[simp]*:
 $\llbracket \text{tail } G \ a \in \text{verts } G; \ \text{head } G \ a \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket \implies \text{pre-digraph.del-arc (add-arc a) a} = \text{del-arc a}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *del-del-arc-collapse[simp]*: *pre-digraph.del-arc (del-arc a) a = del-arc a*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *add-arc-commute*: *pre-digraph.add-arc (add-arc b) a = pre-digraph.add-arc (add-arc a) b*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *del-arc-commute*: *pre-digraph.del-arc (del-arc b) a = pre-digraph.del-arc (del-arc a) b*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *del-arc-in*: *a \notin arcs G \implies del-arc a = G*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
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)  $u = (\text{if head } G a = u \wedge a \notin \text{arcs } G \text{ then in-degree } G u + 1 \text{ else in-degree } G u)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

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

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

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

```

⟨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 ⇒ 'b
  assumes arev-dom: ∀a. a ∈ arcs G ⇔ arev a ≠ a
  assumes arev-arev-raw: ∀a. a ∈ arcs G ⇒ arev (arev a) = a
  assumes tail-arev[simp]: ∀a. a ∈ arcs G ⇒ tail G (arev a) = head G a

lemma (in wf-digraph) bidirected-digraphI:
  assumes arev-eq: ∀a. a ∉ arcs G ⇒ arev a = a
  assumes arev-neq: ∀a. a ∈ arcs G ⇒ arev a ≠ a
  assumes arev-arev-raw: ∀a. a ∈ arcs G ⇒ arev (arev a) = a
  assumes tail-arev: ∀a. a ∈ arcs G ⇒ tail G (arev a) = 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 ∉ arcs G ⇒ arev a = a
⟨proof⟩

lemma arev-neq: a ∈ arcs G ⇒ arev a ≠ a
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma arev-in-arcs[simp]:  $a \in \text{arcs } G \implies \text{arev } a \in \text{arcs } G$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

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

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

lemma bij-arev:  $\text{bij } \text{arev}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma arev-permutes-arcs:  $\text{arev permutes arcs } G$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma arev-eq-iff:  $\bigwedge x y. \text{arev } x = \text{arev } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma in-arcs-eq:  $\text{in-arcs } G w = \text{arev } ` \text{out-arcs } G w$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inj-on-arev[intro!]:  $\text{inj-on } \text{arev } S$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

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

end

sublocale bidirected-digraph  $\subseteq$  sym-digraph
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

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 $'b \text{ awalk} = 'b \text{ list}$

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

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

abbreviation $\text{awlasc} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ awalk} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ where}$
 $\text{awlasc } u p \equiv \text{last} (\text{awalk-verts } u p)$

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

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

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

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

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

end

6.1 Basic Lemmas

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

```

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)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pre-digraph) length-awalk-verts:
  length (awalk-verts u p) = Suc (length p)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pre-digraph) awalk-verts-ne-eq:
  assumes p ≠ []
  shows awalk-verts u p = awalk-verts v p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pre-digraph) awalk-verts-non-Nil[simp]:
  awalk-verts u p ≠ []
  ⟨proof⟩

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
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma awalk-verts-in-verts:
  assumes u ∈ verts G set p ⊆ arcs G v ∈ set (awalk-verts u p)
  shows v ∈ verts G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma
  assumes u ∈ verts G set p ⊆ arcs G
  shows awhd-in-verts: awhd u p ∈ verts G
  and awlast-in-verts: awlast u p ∈ verts G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma awalk-conv:
  awalk u p v = (set (awalk-verts u p) ⊆ verts G
  ∧ set p ⊆ arcs G
  ∧ awhd u p = u ∧ awlast u p = v ∧ cas u p v)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma awalkI:
  assumes set (awalk-verts u p) ⊆ verts G set p ⊆ arcs G cas u p v
  shows awalk u p v
  ⟨proof⟩

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma awalk-Nil-iff:

awalk u [] v \longleftrightarrow u = v \wedge u \in verts G

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma trail-Nil-iff:

trail u [] v \longleftrightarrow u = v \wedge u \in verts G

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma apath-Nil-iff: apath u [] v \longleftrightarrow u = v \wedge u \in verts G

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma awalk-hd-in-verts: awalk u p v \implies u \in verts G

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma awalk-last-in-verts: awalk u p v \implies v \in verts G

$\langle proof \rangle$

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)

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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)

$\langle proof \rangle$

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)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma apath-nonempty-ends:

```

assumes apath u p v
assumes p ≠ []
shows u ≠ v
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma awalk-ConsI:
assumes awalk v es w
assumes e ∈ arcs G and arc-to-ends G e = (u,v)
shows awalk u (e # es) w
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in pre-digraph) awalkI-apath:
assumes apath u p v shows awalk u p v
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma arcE:
assumes arc e (u,v)
assumes [e ∈ arcs G; tail G e = u; head G e = v] ⇒ P
shows P
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma in-arcs-imp-in-arcs-ends:
assumes e ∈ arcs G
shows (tail G e, head G e) ∈ arcs-ends G
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma set-awalk-verts-cas:
assumes cas u p v
shows set (awalk-verts u p) = {u} ∪ set (map (tail G) p) ∪ set (map (head G)
p)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma set-awalk-verts-not-Nil-cas:
assumes cas u p v p ≠ []
shows set (awalk-verts u p) = set (map (tail G) p) ∪ set (map (head G) p)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma set-awalk-verts:
assumes awalk u p v
shows set (awalk-verts u p) = {u} ∪ set (map (tail G) p) ∪ set (map (head G)
p)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma set-awalk-verts-not-Nil:
assumes awalk u p v p ≠ []
shows set (awalk-verts u p) = set (map (tail G) p) ∪ set (map (head G) p)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

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
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma awalk-verts-arc2:

assumes awalk u p v e \in set p
shows head G e \in set (awalk-verts u p)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

assumes awalk u p v
assumes $\bigwedge w1. w1 \in \text{verts } G \implies P w1 \sqcup w1$
assumes $\bigwedge w1 w2 e es. e \in \text{arcs } G \implies \text{arc-to-ends } G e = (w1, w2)$
 $\implies P w2 es v \implies P w1 (e \# es) v$
shows P u p v
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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')
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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')
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma awalk-ends-eqD:

assumes awalk u p u awalk v p w
shows v = w
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma awalk-empty-ends:

assumes awalk u [] v

```

shows  $u = v$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma apath-ends:
assumes apath  $u p v$  and apath  $u' p v'$ 
shows  $(p \neq [] \wedge u \neq v \wedge u = u' \wedge v = v') \vee (p = [] \wedge u = v \wedge u' = v')$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma awalk-append-iff[simp]:
 $awalk u (p @ q) v \longleftrightarrow awalk u p (awlast u p) \wedge awalk (awlast u p) q v$  (is ?L
 $\longleftrightarrow ?R$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma awlast-append:
 $awlast u (p @ q) = awlast (awlast u p) q$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma awhd-append:
 $awhd u (p @ q) = awhd (awhd u q) p$ 
⟨proof⟩

declare awalkE[rule del]

lemma awalkE'[elim]:
assumes awalk  $u p v$ 
obtains set  $(awalk\text{-}verts u p) \subseteq \text{verts } G$  set  $p \subseteq \text{arcs } G$  cas  $u p v$ 
 $awhd u p = u awlast u p = v u \in \text{verts } G v \in \text{verts } G$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma awalk-appendI:
assumes awalk  $u p v$ 
assumes awalk  $v q w$ 
shows awalk  $u (p @ q) w$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma awalk-verts-append-cas:
assumes cas  $u (p @ q) v$ 
shows awalk-verts  $u (p @ q) = awalk\text{-}verts u p @ tl (awalk\text{-}verts (awlast u p) q)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma awalk-verts-append:
assumes awalk  $u (p @ q) v$ 
shows awalk-verts  $u (p @ q) = awalk\text{-}verts u p @ tl (awalk\text{-}verts (awlast u p) q)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma awalk-verts-append2:
assumes awalk  $u (p @ q) v$ 
shows awalk-verts  $u (p @ q) = butlast (awalk\text{-}verts u p) @ awalk\text{-}verts (awlast u p) q$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *apath-append-iff*:

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *cas-takeI*:

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

lemma *cas-dropI*:

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

lemma *awalk-verts-take-conv*:

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

lemma *awalk-verts-drop-conv*:

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

lemma *awalk-decomp-verts*:

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

lemma *awalk-decomp*:

assumes *awalk* $u p v$

```

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

```

```

lemma awalk-not-distinct-decomp:
assumes awalk u p v
assumes  $\neg \text{distinct}(\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)$ 
shows  $\exists q \ r \ s. \ p = q @ r @ s \wedge \text{distinct}(\text{awalk-verts } u \ q)$ 
 $\wedge 0 < \text{length } r$ 
 $\wedge (\exists w. \text{awalk } u \ q \ w \wedge \text{awalk } w \ r \ w \wedge \text{awalk } w \ s \ v)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma apath-decomp-disjoint:
assumes 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
⟨proof⟩

```

6.3 Cycles

```

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

```

The definitions of cycles in textbooks vary w.r.t to the minimial 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
cycle p  $\equiv \exists u. \text{awalk } u \ p \wedge \text{distinct}(\text{tl}(\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)) \wedge p \neq []$ 

```

```

lemma cycle-altdef:
cycle p  $\longleftrightarrow$  closed-w p  $\wedge (\exists u. \text{distinct}(\text{tl}(\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)))$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in wf-digraph) distinct-tl-verts-imp-distinct:
assumes awalk u p v
assumes  $\text{distinct}(\text{tl}(\text{awalk-verts } u \ p))$ 
shows  $\text{distinct } p$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in wf-digraph) distinct-verts-imp-distinct:
assumes awalk u p v
assumes  $\text{distinct}(\text{awalk-verts } u \ p)$ 
shows  $\text{distinct } p$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma (in wf-digraph) cycle-conv:
 $\text{cycle } p \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. \text{awalk } u p u \wedge \text{distinct } (\text{tl } (\text{awalk-verts } u p)) \wedge \text{distinct } p \wedge p \neq [])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in loopfree-digraph) cycle-digraph-conv:
 $\text{cycle } p \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. \text{awalk } u p u \wedge \text{distinct } (\text{tl } (\text{awalk-verts } u p)) \wedge 2 \leq \text{length } p)$
(is ?L \longleftrightarrow ?R)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in wf-digraph) closed-w-imp-cycle:
assumes closed-w p **shows** $\exists p. \text{cycle } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.4 Reachability

lemma reachable1-awalk:
 $u \rightarrow^+ v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. \text{awalk } u p v \wedge p \neq [])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma reachable-awalkI[intro?]:
assumes awalk u p v
shows $u \rightarrow^* v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma reachable1-awalkI:
 $\text{awalk } v p w \implies p \neq [] \implies v \rightarrow^+ w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma reachable-arc-trans:
assumes $u \rightarrow^* v$ arc e (v,w)
shows $u \rightarrow^* w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma awalk-verts-reachable-from:
assumes awalk u p v w \in set (awalk-verts u p) **shows** $u \rightarrow^* G w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma awalk-verts-reachable-to:
assumes awalk u p v w \in set (awalk-verts u p) **shows** $w \rightarrow^* G v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.5 Paths

```

lemma (in fin-digraph) length-apath-less:
  assumes apath u p v
  shows length p < card (verts G)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fin-digraph) length-apath:
  assumes apath u p v
  shows length p ≤ card (verts G)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fin-digraph) apaths-finite-triple:
  shows finite {(u,p,v). apath u p v}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fin-digraph) apaths-finite:
  shows finite {p. apath u p 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) ←→ 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-verts u p)
obtains q r s where p = q @ r @ s distinct (awalk-verts u q)  $\exists$  w. awalk u q w
 $\wedge$  awalk w r w  $\wedge$  awalk w s v closed-w r
⟨proof⟩

termination awalk-to-apath
⟨proof⟩
declare awalk-to-apath.simps[simp del]

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

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

lemma apath-awalk-to-apath:
assumes awalk u p v
shows apath u (awalk-to-apath p) v
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in wf-digraph) awalk-to-apath-subset:
assumes awalk u p v
shows set (awalk-to-apath p)  $\subseteq$  set p
⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable-apath:
 $u \rightarrow^* v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. \text{apath } u p v)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma no-loops-in-apath:
assumes apath u p v a  $\in$  set p shows tail G a  $\neq$  head G a
⟨proof⟩

end

end

theory Pair-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  $G = \emptyset$  verts = pverts  $G$ , arcs = parcs  $G$ , tail = fst, head = snd  $\emptyset$ 

declare [[coercion with-proj]]

```

```

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

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

```

```

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 = pawalk-verts
and pre-digraph.cas G = pcas
⟨proof⟩

sublocale pair-fin-digraph ⊆ fin-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
⟨proof⟩

sublocale pair-sym-digraph ⊆ sym-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
⟨proof⟩

sublocale pair-pseudo-graph ⊆ pseudo-graph 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
⟨proof⟩

sublocale pair-loopfree-digraph ⊆ loopfree-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
⟨proof⟩

sublocale pair-digraph ⊆ 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
⟨proof⟩

sublocale pair-graph ⊆ graph 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
⟨proof⟩

sublocale pair-graph ⊆ 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':
 $(u,v) \in \text{parcs } G \implies u \neq v$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma (in pair-wf-digraph) apath-succ-decomp:
assumes apath u p v
assumes (x,y) ∈ set p
assumes y ≠ v
shows ∃ p1 z p2. p = p1 @ (x,y) # (y,z) # p2 ∧ x ≠ z ∧ y ≠ z
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pair-sym-digraph) arcs-symmetric:
 $(a,b) \in \text{parcs } G \implies (b,a) \in \text{parcs } G$ 
⟨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-path e w p = [] ⇔ p = []
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

lemma arcs-subdivide[simp]:

```

shows parcs (subdivide G (u,v) w) = (parcs G - {(u,v),(v,u)}) ∪ {(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 × 'a
  and w :: 'a
  and p :: ('a × 'a) awalk
  assumes Nil: P e w []
  and ConsNil: ∏e'. P e w [e']
  and ConsCons1: ∏e1 e2 es. e1 = (fst e, w) ∧ e2 = (w, snd e) ==> P e w es
  ==>
    P e w (e1 # e2 # es)
  and ConsCons2: ∏e1 e2 es. ¬(e1 = (fst e, w) ∧ e2 = (w, snd e)) ∧
    e1 = (snd e, w) ∧ e2 = (w, fst e) ==> P e w es ==>
    P e w (e1 # e2 # es)
  and ConsCons3: ∏e1 e2 es.
    ¬(e1 = (fst e, w) ∧ e2 = (w, snd e)) ==>
    ¬(e1 = (snd e, w) ∧ e2 = (w, fst e)) ==> P e w (e2 # es) ==>
    P e w (e1 # e2 # es)
  shows P e w p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma co-sd-id:
  assumes (u,w) ∉ set p (v,w) ∉ set p
  shows co-path (u,v) w (sd-path (u,v) w p) = p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sd-path-id:
  assumes (x,y) ∉ set p (y,x) ∉ set p
  shows sd-path (x,y) w p = p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pair-wf-digraph) pair-wf-digraph-subdivide:
  assumes props: e ∈ parcs G w ∉ pverts G
  shows pair-wf-digraph (subdivide G e w) (is pair-wf-digraph ?sG)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pair-sym-digraph) pair-sym-digraph-subdivide:
  assumes props: e ∈ parcs G w ∉ pverts G
  shows pair-sym-digraph (subdivide G e w) (is pair-sym-digraph ?sG)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pair-loopfree-digraph) pair-loopfree-digraph-subdivide:
  assumes props: e ∈ parcs G w ∉ pverts G
  shows pair-loopfree-digraph (subdivide G e w) (is pair-loopfree-digraph ?sG)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pair-bidirected-digraph) pair-bidirected-digraph-subdivide:
  assumes props: e ∈ parcs G w ∉ pverts G
  shows pair-bidirected-digraph (subdivide G e w) (is pair-bidirected-digraph ?sG)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

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  $G e w$ )  $u (sd\text{-path } e w p) v$  (is ? $A$ )
    and set-awalk-verts-sd-path: set (awalk-verts  $u (sd\text{-path } e w p)$ )
       $\subseteq$  set (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  $u (co\text{-path } e w p) v$  (is ?thesis-path)
    and set-awalk-verts-co-path: set (awalk-verts  $u (co\text{-path } e w p)$ ) = set (awalk-verts  $u p$ )  $- \{w\}$  (is ?thesis-set)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

7.3 Bidirected Graphs

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

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  $G$ ))

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

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  $\equiv$  () pverts = verts G, parcs =  $\bigcup_{e \in \text{arcs } G}$  {(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'
 $\longrightarrow \neg(\text{subgraph } H' G \wedge P H')$ )

definition (in pre-digraph) sccs :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph set where
  sccs  $\equiv$  {H. induced-subgraph H G  $\wedge$  strongly-connected H  $\wedge$   $\neg(\exists H'. \text{induced-subgraph } H' G$ 
 $\wedge$  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  $\equiv$  () 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 = () verts = ( $\bigcup G \in gs. \text{verts } G$ ), arcs = ( $\bigcup G \in gs. \text{arcs } G$ ),
  tail = tail G, head = head G()

```

8.1 Compatible Graphs

```

lemma compatible-tail:
  assumes compatible G H shows tail G = tail H
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma compatible-head:
  assumes compatible G H shows head G = head H
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma compatible-cas:
  assumes compatible G H shows pre-digraph.cas G = pre-digraph.cas H
  ⟨proof⟩

```

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 $\text{verts } G \neq \{\} \wedge u \in \text{verts } G \implies v \in \text{verts } G \implies u \xrightarrow{*} G v$
shows *strongly-connected G*
{proof}

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

lemma *subgraph-imp-subverts*:
assumes *subgraph H G*
shows *verts H ⊆ 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*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *spanning-treeI[intro]*:
 assumes *spanning H G*
 assumes *tree H*
 shows *spanning-tree H G*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induced-subgraphI[intro]*:

assumes *subgraph H G*

assumes *arcs H = {e ∈ arcs G. tail G e ∈ verts H ∧ head G e ∈ verts H}*

shows *induced-subgraph H G*

$\langle proof \rangle$

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*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pverts-mk-symmetric[simp]*: *pverts (mk-symmetric G) = verts G*

and *parcs-mk-symmetric*:

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *arcs-ends-mono*:

assumes *subgraph H G*

shows *arcs-ends H ⊆ arcs-ends G*

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

8.3 The underlying symmetric graph of a digraph

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

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  $u \rightarrow^*_{mk\text{-symmetric } G} v \longleftrightarrow u \rightarrow^* v$  (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-apath-imp-apath:
assumes path: pre-digraph.apath H u p v
assumes sub: subgraph H G
shows apath 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 ≤ 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 ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('a,'b) pre-digraph
(infix ⟨↑⟩ 67) where

$$G \upharpoonright vs = \langle \text{verts} = vs, \text{arcs} = \{e \in \text{arcs } G. \text{tail } G e \in vs \wedge \text{head } G e \in vs\}, \\ \text{tail} = \text{tail } G, \text{head} = \text{head } G \rangle$$


```

```

lemma induce-subgraph-verts[simp]:
verts (G ∣ 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  $u \rightarrow^* G v$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

  lemma dominates-induce-ss:
    assumes  $u \rightarrow_G \upharpoonright S v$   $S \subseteq T$  shows  $u \rightarrow_G \upharpoonright T v$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

  lemma reachable-induce-ss:
    assumes  $u \rightarrow^* G \upharpoonright S v$   $S \subseteq T$  shows  $u \rightarrow^* G \upharpoonright T v$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

  lemma awalk-verts-induce:
    pre-digraph.awalk-verts ( $G \upharpoonright S$ ) = awalk-verts
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

  lemma (in  $-$ ) cas-subset:
    assumes pre-digraph.cas  $G u p v$  subgraph  $G H$ 
    shows pre-digraph.cas  $H u p v$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

  lemma cas-induce:
    assumes cas  $u p v$  set (awalk-verts  $u p$ )  $\subseteq S$ 
    shows pre-digraph.cas ( $G \upharpoonright S$ )  $u p v$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

  lemma awalk-induce:
    assumes awalk  $u p v$  set (awalk-verts  $u p$ )  $\subseteq S$ 
    shows pre-digraph.awalk ( $G \upharpoonright S$ )  $u p v$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

  lemma subgraph-induce-subgraphI:
    assumes  $V \subseteq \text{verts } G$  shows subgraph ( $G \upharpoonright V$ )  $G$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

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  $H G$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma (in pre-digraph) induced-subgraph-altdef:
  induced-subgraph  $H G \longleftrightarrow \text{subgraph } H G \wedge (\forall H'. \text{subgraph } H' G \implies (\text{verts } H'$ 

```

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

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]: $\text{head } (\text{union } G H) = \text{head } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wellformed-union:*

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

lemma *subgraph-union-iff:*

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

lemma *subgraph-union[intro]:*

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

lemma *union-fin-digraph:*

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

lemma *subgraphs-of-union:*

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

8.7 Maximal Subgraphs

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

assumes *max-subgraph Q x \wedge x. P x \implies Q x P x* **shows** *max-subgraph P x*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in pre-digraph) *max-subgraph-prop:* *max-subgraph P x \implies P x*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 ⊤ 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 subgraph x G  $\wedge$   $y. [\![x \neq y; \text{subgraph } x y; \text{subgraph } y G]\!] \implies \neg P y$ 
shows max-subgraph P x
⟨proof⟩

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

```

8.8 Connected and Strongly Connected Graphs

context *wf-digraph begin*

```

lemma in-sccs-verts-conv-reachable:
S ∈ 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
∉ S  $\longrightarrow \neg u \rightarrow^* G v \vee \neg v \rightarrow^* G u)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma sccs-verts-disjoint:
assumes S ∈ sccs-verts T ∈ sccs-verts S ≠ T shows S ∩ T = {}
⟨proof⟩

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

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma strongly-connected-imp-induce-subgraph-strongly-connected:
  assumes subg: subgraph H G
  assumes sc: strongly-connected H
  shows strongly-connected (G ↾ (verts H))
⟨proof⟩

lemma in-sccs-vertsI-sccs:
  assumes S ∈ verts ` sccs shows S ∈ sccs-verts
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma arc-mono-strongly-connected[intro,simp]: arc-mono strongly-connected
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in pre-digraph) sccs-altdef2:
  sccs = {H. max-subgraph strongly-connected H} (is ?L = ?R)
⟨proof⟩

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

  lemma reach-in:  $\bigwedge u v. [u \in S; v \in S] \implies u \rightarrow^* G v$ 
    and not-reach-out:  $\bigwedge u v. [u \in S; v \notin S] \implies \neg u \rightarrow^* G v \vee \neg v \rightarrow^* G u$ 
    and not-empty: S ≠ {}
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma reachable-induced:
    assumes conn: u ∈ S v ∈ S u →* G v
    shows u →* G ↾ S v
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma strongly-connected:
    shows strongly-connected (G ↾ S)
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma induced-in-sccs: G ↾ S ∈ sccs
  ⟨proof⟩
end

context wf-digraph begin

  lemma in-verts-sccsD-sccs:
    assumes S ∈ sccs-verts
    shows G ↾ S ∈ sccs
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma sccs-verts-conv: sccs-verts = verts ` sccs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma induce-eq-iff-induced:
  assumes induced-subgraph H G shows G ↳ verts H = H
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sccs-conv-sccs-verts: sccs = induce-subgraph G ` sccs-verts
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma connected-conv:
  shows connected G ←→ verts G ≠ {} ∧ (∀ u ∈ verts G. ∀ v ∈ verts G. (u,v) ∈
rtrancl-on (verts G) ((arcs-ends 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 ∈ verts G
  shows (G ↳ {v. u →* v}) ∈ sccs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma induced-eq-verts-imp-eq:
  assumes induced-subgraph G H
  assumes induced-subgraph G' H
  assumes verts G = verts G'
  shows G = G'
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in pre-digraph) in-sccs-subset-imp-eq:
  assumes c ∈ sccs
  assumes d ∈ sccs
  assumes verts c ⊆ verts d
  shows c = d
  ⟨proof⟩

context wf-digraph begin

  lemma connectedI:
    assumes verts G ≠ {} ∧ u v. u ∈ verts G ⇒ v ∈ verts G ⇒ u →* mk-symmetric G
    v
    shows connected G
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma connected-awalkE:
    assumes connected G u ∈ verts G v ∈ verts G
    obtains p where pre-digraph.awalk (mk-symmetric G) u p v
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma inj-on-verts-sccs: inj-on verts sccs
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma card-sccs-verts: card sccs-verts = card 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: verts G ∩ verts H ≠ {}
  shows strongly-connected (union G H)
  ⟨proof⟩

context wf-digraph begin

  lemma scc-disj:
    assumes scc: c ∈ sccs d ∈ sccs
    assumes c ≠ d
    shows verts c ∩ verts d = {}
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma in-sccs-verts-conv:
    S ∈ sccs-verts ↔ G | S ∈ sccs
    ⟨proof⟩

end

```

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

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

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

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

lemma (in fin-digraph) finite-sccts-verts: *finite sccts-verts*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.9 Components

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

```

theorem (in sym-digraph) graph-is-union-sccs:
  shows Union sccs = G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in sym-digraph) scc-for-vert-ex:
  assumes u ∈ verts G
  shows ∃ c. c ∈ sccs ∧ u ∈ verts c
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in sym-digraph) scc-decomp-unique:
  assumes S ⊆ sccsverts (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 ⇒ ('a × 'a) list where
  vwalk-arcs [] = []
  | vwalk-arcs [x] = []
  | vwalk-arcs (x#y#xs) = (x,y) # vwalk-arcs (y#xs)

```

```

definition vwalk-length :: 'a vwalk ⇒ nat where
  vwalk-length p ≡ length (vwalk-arcs p)

```

```

lemma vwalk-length-simp[simp]:
  shows vwalk-length p = length p - 1
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition vwalk :: 'a vwalk ⇒ ('a,'b) pre-digraph ⇒ bool where
  vwalk p G ≡ set p ⊆ verts G ∧ set (vwalk-arcs p) ⊆ arcs-ends G ∧ p ≠ []

```

```

definition vpath :: 'a vwalk ⇒ ('a,'b) pre-digraph ⇒ bool where
  vpath p G ≡ vwalk p G ∧ 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)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
termination  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
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
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vwalkE[elim]:
  assumes vwalk p G
  assumes set p  $\subseteq$  verts G  $\Rightarrow$ 
    set (vwalk-arcs p)  $\subseteq$  arcs-ends G  $\wedge$  p  $\neq$  []  $\Rightarrow$  P
  shows P
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vpathI[intro]:
  assumes vwalk p G
  assumes distinct p
  shows vpath p G
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vpathE[elim]:
  assumes vpath p G
  assumes vwalk p G  $\Rightarrow$  distinct p  $\Rightarrow$  P
  shows P
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
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
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
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  $\bigwedge u v es. (u, v) \in \text{arcs-ends } G \implies P (v \# es) \implies P (u \# v \# es)$ 
  shows P p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-arcs-Cons[simp]:
  assumes p ≠ []
  shows vwalk-arcs (u # p) = (u, hd p) # vwalk-arcs p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-arcs-append:
  assumes p ≠ [] and q ≠ []
  shows vwalk-arcs (p @ q) = vwalk-arcs p @ (last p, hd q) # vwalk-arcs q
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma set-vwalk-arcs-append1:
  set (vwalk-arcs p) ⊆ set (vwalk-arcs (p @ q))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma set-vwalk-arcs-append2:
  set (vwalk-arcs q) ⊆ set (vwalk-arcs (p @ q))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma set-vwalk-arcs-cons:
  set (vwalk-arcs p) ⊆ set (vwalk-arcs (u # p))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma set-vwalk-arcs-snoc:
  assumes p ≠ []
  shows set (vwalk-arcs (p @ [a])) = insert (last p, a) (set (vwalk-arcs p))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in wf-digraph) vwalk-wf-digraph-consI:
  assumes vwalk p G
  assumes (a, hd p) ∈ arcs-ends G
  shows vwalk (a # p) G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalkI-append-l:
  assumes p ≠ []
  assumes vwalk (p @ q) G
  shows vwalk p G
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma vwalkI-append-r:
  assumes q ≠ []
  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 ⋀x xs. x ∈ set xs ⇒ P (dropWhile (λy. y ≠ x) xs)
    ⇒ P (x # xs)
  assumes ⋀x xs. x ∉ set xs ⇒ P xs ⇒ P (x # xs)
  shows P xs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-to-vpath-nonempty:
  assumes p ≠ []
  shows vwalk-to-vpath p ≠ []
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-to-vpath-last:
  last (vwalk-to-vpath xs) = last xs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-to-vpath-subset:
  assumes x ∈ set (vwalk-to-vpath xs)
  shows x ∈ set xs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-to-vpath-cons:
  assumes x ∉ 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 ∃q. vpath q G ∧ hd q = u ∧ 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  $\text{vpath } [u] \text{ } G$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-verts-in-verts:
  assumes 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 ≠ [] ⇒ vwalk-arcs xs = [] ⇒ vwalk-arcs (butlast xs) = []
  ⟨proof⟩

definition joinable :: 'a vwalk ⇒ 'a vwalk ⇒ bool where
  joinable p q ≡ last p = hd q ∧ p ≠ [] ∧ q ≠ []

definition vwalk-join :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
  (infixr ⊕ 65) where
  p ⊕ q ≡ p @ tl q

lemma joinable-Nil-l-iff[simp]: joinable [] p = False
  and joinable-Nil-r-iff[simp]: joinable q [] = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma joinable-Cons-l-iff[simp]: p ≠ [] ⇒ joinable (v # p) q = joinable p q
  and joinable-Snoc-r-iff[simp]: q ≠ [] ⇒ joinable p (q @ [v]) = joinable p q
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma joinableI[intro,simp]:
  assumes last p = hd q p ≠ [] q ≠ []
  shows joinable p q
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-non-Nil[simp]:
  assumes p ≠ []
  shows p ⊕ q ≠ []
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-Cons[simp]:
  assumes p ≠ []
  shows (u # p) ⊕ q = u # p ⊕ q
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-def2:
  assumes joinable p q
  shows p ⊕ q = butlast p @ q
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-hd':
  assumes p ≠ []
  shows hd (p ⊕ q) = hd p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-hd:
  assumes joinable p q
  shows hd (p ⊕ q) = hd p
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma vwalk-join-last:
  assumes joinable p q
  shows last (p ⊕ q) = last q
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-Nil[simp]:
  p ⊕ [] = p
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-joinI-vwalk':
  assumes vwalk p G
  assumes vwalk q G
  assumes last p = hd q
  shows vwalk (p ⊕ q) G
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-joinI-vwalk:
  assumes vwalk p G
  assumes vwalk q G
  assumes joinable p q
  shows vwalk (p ⊕ q) G
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-split:
  assumes u ∈ set p
  shows ∃ q r. p = q ⊕ r
    ∧ last q = u ∧ hd r = u ∧ q ≠ [] ∧ r ≠ []
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalkI-vwalk-join-l:
  assumes p ≠ []
  assumes vwalk (p ⊕ q) G
  shows vwalk p G
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalkI-vwalk-join-r:
  assumes joinable p q
  assumes vwalk (p ⊕ q) G
  shows vwalk q G
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-assoc':
  assumes p ≠ [] q ≠ []
  shows (p ⊕ q) ⊕ r = p ⊕ q ⊕ r
⟨proof⟩

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  $(q \oplus r) \longleftrightarrow \text{joinable } p \text{ } q \vee (q = [] \wedge \text{joinable } p \text{ } (tl \text{ } r))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma joinable-vwalk-join-l-iff:
  assumes joinable p q
  shows joinable  $(p \oplus q) \text{ } r \longleftrightarrow \text{joinable } q \text{ } r$  (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  $p \neq [] \text{ } q \neq []$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-vwalk-length[simp]:
  assumes joinable p q
  shows vwalk-length  $(p \oplus q) = \text{vwalk-length } p + \text{vwalk-length } q$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-arcs:
  assumes joinable p q
  shows vwalk-arcs  $(p \oplus q) = \text{vwalk-arcs } p @ \text{vwalk-arcs } q$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-arcs1:
  assumes set  $(\text{vwalk-arcs } p) \subseteq E$ 
  assumes  $p = q \oplus r$ 
  shows set  $(\text{vwalk-arcs } q) \subseteq E$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-join-arcs2:
  assumes set  $(\text{vwalk-arcs } p) \subseteq E$ 
  assumes joinable q r
  assumes  $p = q \oplus r$ 
  shows set  $(\text{vwalk-arcs } r) \subseteq E$ 
⟨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:
   $u \rightarrow^* G v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. vwalk p G \wedge hd p = u \wedge last p = v)$  (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in wf-digraph) reachable-vpath-conv:
   $u \rightarrow^* G v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. vpath p G \wedge hd p = u \wedge last p = v)$  (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?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) ∈ 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 ⇒ 'aa
  iso-arcs :: 'b ⇒ 'bb
  iso-head :: 'bb ⇒ 'aa
  iso-tail :: 'bb ⇒ 'aa

definition (in pre-digraph) digraph-isomorphism :: ('a,'b,'aa,'bb) digraph-isomorphism
  ⇒ bool where
    digraph-isomorphism hom ≡

```

```

wf-digraph G ∧
inj-on (iso-verts hom) (verts G) ∧
inj-on (iso-arcs hom) (arcs G) ∧
(∀ a ∈ arcs G.
iso-verts hom (tail G a) = iso-tail hom (iso-arcs hom a) ∧
iso-verts hom (head G a) = iso-head hom (iso-arcs hom a))

definition (in pre-digraph) inv-iso :: ('a,'b,'aa,'bb) digraph-isomorphism ⇒ ('aa,'bb,'a,'b)
digraph-isomorphism where
inv-iso hom ≡ []
iso-verts = the-inv-into (verts G) (iso-verts hom),
iso-arcs = the-inv-into (arcs G) (iso-arcs hom),
iso-head = head G,
iso-tail = tail G
[]

definition app-iso
:: ('a,'b,'aa,'bb) digraph-isomorphism ⇒ ('a,'b) pre-digraph ⇒ ('aa,'bb) pre-digraph
where
app-iso hom G ≡ [] verts = iso-verts hom ` verts G, arcs = iso-arcs hom ` arcs G,
tail = iso-tail hom, head = iso-head hom []

definition digraph-iso :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph ⇒ ('c,'d) pre-digraph ⇒ bool where
digraph-iso G H ≡ ∃ f. pre-digraph.digraph-isomorphism G f ∧ H = app-iso f G

lemma verts-app-iso: verts (app-iso hom G) = iso-verts hom ` verts G
and arcs-app-iso: arcs (app-iso hom G) = iso-arcs hom ` arcs G
and tail-app-iso: tail (app-iso hom G) = iso-tail hom
and head-app-iso: head (app-iso hom G) = iso-head hom
⟨proof⟩

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

context pre-digraph begin

lemma
assumes digraph-isomorphism hom
shows iso-verts-inv-iso: ∀ u. u ∈ verts G ⇒ iso-verts (inv-iso hom) (iso-verts hom u) = u
and iso-arcs-inv-iso: ∀ a. a ∈ arcs G ⇒ iso-arcs (inv-iso hom) (iso-arcs hom a) = a
and iso-verts-iso-inv: ∀ u. u ∈ verts (app-iso hom G) ⇒ iso-verts hom (iso-verts (inv-iso hom) u) = u
and iso-arcs-iso-inv: ∀ a. a ∈ arcs (app-iso hom G) ⇒ iso-arcs hom (iso-arcs (inv-iso hom) a) = a
and iso-tail-inv-iso: iso-tail (inv-iso hom) = tail G
and iso-head-inv-iso: iso-head (inv-iso hom) = head G
and verts-app-inv-iso: iso-verts (inv-iso hom) ` iso-verts hom ` 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 ↔ 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 ↔ 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 ⇒ inj-on (iso-arcs hom) (arcs G)
⟨proof⟩

lemma digraph-isomorphism-inj-on-verts:
  digraph-isomorphism hom ⇒ 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)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

context wf-digraph begin

lemma digraph-isomorphism-invI:

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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)

$\langle proof \rangle$

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)

$\langle proof \rangle$

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)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma arcs-ends-app-iso-eq:

assumes digraph-isomorphism hom

shows arcs-ends (app-iso hom G) = ($\lambda(u,v).$ (iso-verts hom u, iso-verts hom v))

‘ arcs-ends G

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma in-arcs-app-iso-eq:

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma out-arcs-app-iso-eq:

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

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

u

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma in-degree-app-iso-eq:
  assumes digraph-isomorphism hom and u ∈ verts G
  shows in-degree (app-iso hom G) (iso-verts hom u) = in-degree G u
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma out-degree-app-iso-eq:
  assumes digraph-isomorphism hom and u ∈ verts G
  shows out-degree (app-iso hom G) (iso-verts hom u) = out-degree G u
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma in-arcs-app-iso-eq':
  assumes digraph-isomorphism hom and u ∈ verts (app-iso hom G)
  shows in-arcs (app-iso hom G) u = iso-arcs hom ‘ in-arcs G (iso-verts (inv-iso
hom) u)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma out-arcs-app-iso-eq':
  assumes digraph-isomorphism hom and u ∈ verts (app-iso hom G)
  shows out-arcs (app-iso hom G) u = iso-arcs hom ‘ out-arcs G (iso-verts (inv-iso
hom) u)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma in-degree-app-iso-eq':
  assumes digraph-isomorphism hom and u ∈ verts (app-iso hom G)
  shows in-degree (app-iso hom G) u = in-degree G (iso-verts (inv-iso hom) u)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma out-degree-app-iso-eq':
  assumes digraph-isomorphism hom and u ∈ verts (app-iso hom G)
  shows out-degree (app-iso hom G) u = out-degree G (iso-verts (inv-iso 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 →* v and hom: digraph-isomorphism hom
  shows (iso-verts hom u) →* app-iso hom G (iso-verts hom v)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma awalk-app-iso-eq:
  assumes hom: digraph-isomorphism hom
  assumes u ∈ iso-verts hom ‘ verts G v ∈ iso-verts hom ‘ verts G set p ⊆ iso-arcs
hom ‘ 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 ⊆ 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 ↔ H1 = H2 (is ?L ↔ ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma in-arcs-app-iso-cases:
  assumes a ∈ arcs (app-iso hom G)
  obtains a0 where a = iso-arcs hom a0 a0 ∈ arcs G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma in-verts-app-iso-cases:
  assumes v ∈ verts (app-iso hom G)
  obtains v0 where v = iso-verts hom v0 v0 ∈ 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. 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 ≤ n and inv: ∀x. f(g x) = x
  shows (f ^ m) ((g ^ n) x) = (g ^ (n - m)) x
  ⟨proof⟩

```

12 Permutation Domains

```

definition has-dom :: ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a set ⇒ bool where
  has-dom f S ≡ ∀s. s ∉ S ⟶ f s = s

```

```

lemma has-domD: has-dom f S ⟹ x ∉ S ⟹ f x = x
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma has-domI: (∀x. x ∉ S ⟹ f x = x) ⟹ has-dom f S
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma permutes-conv-has-dom:
  f permutes S ⟷ bij f ∧ has-dom f S
  ⟨proof⟩

```

13 Segments

```

inductive-set segment :: ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set for f a b where
  base: f a ≠ b ⟹ f a ∈ segment f a b |
  step: x ∈ segment f a b ⟹ f x ≠ b ⟹ f x ∈ segment f a b

```

```

lemma segment-step-2D:
  assumes x ∈ segment f a (f b) shows x ∈ segment f a b ∨ x = b
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma not-in-segment2D:
  assumes x ∈ segment f a b shows x ≠ b
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma segment-altdef:
  assumes b ∈ orbit f a
  shows segment f a b = (λn. (f ^ n) a) ` {1..

```

```

lemma segmentD-orbit:

```

assumes $x \in \text{segment } f y z$ **shows** $x \in \text{orbit } f y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *segment1-empty*: $\text{segment } f x (f x) = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *segment-subset*:
assumes $y \in \text{segment } f x z$
assumes $w \in \text{segment } f x y$
shows $w \in \text{segment } f x z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-in-segment1*:
assumes $y \in \text{orbit } f x$ **shows** $x \notin \text{segment } f x y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-in-segment2*: $y \notin \text{segment } f x y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-segmentE*:
assumes $y \in \text{segment } f x z z \in \text{orbit } f x$
obtains $(f \wedge \text{funpow-dist1 } f x y) x = y \text{ funpow-dist1 } f x y < \text{funpow-dist1 } f x z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cyclic-split-segment*:
assumes $S: \text{cyclic-on } f S a \in S b \in S \text{ and } a \neq b$
shows $S = \{a, b\} \cup \text{segment } f a b \cup \text{segment } f b a$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *segment-split*:
assumes $y\text{-in-seg}: y \in \text{segment } f x z$
shows $\text{segment } f x z = \text{segment } f x y \cup \{y\} \cup \text{segment } f y z$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-segmentD-inv*:
assumes $x \in \text{segment } f a b x \neq f a$
assumes *inj f*
shows $\text{inv } f x \in \text{segment } f a b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-orbit-invI*:
assumes $b \in \text{orbit } f a$
assumes *inj f*
shows $a \in \text{orbit } (\text{inv } f) b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma segment-step-2:
  assumes A:  $x \in \text{segment } f a b$   $b \neq a$  and  $\text{inj } f$ 
  shows  $x \in \text{segment } f a (f b)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inv-end-in-segment:
  assumes  $b \in \text{orbit } f a$   $f a \neq b$  bij  $f$ 
  shows  $\text{inv } f b \in \text{segment } f a b$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma segment-overlapping:
  assumes  $x \in \text{orbit } f a$   $x \in \text{orbit } f b$  bij  $f$ 
  shows  $\text{segment } f a x \subseteq \text{segment } f b x \vee \text{segment } f b x \subseteq \text{segment } f a x$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma segment-disj:
  assumes  $a \neq b$  bij  $f$ 
  shows  $\text{segment } f a b \cap \text{segment } f b a = \{\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma segment-x-x-eq:
  assumes permutation  $f$ 
  shows  $\text{segment } f x x = \text{orbit } f x - \{x\}$  (is  $?L = ?R$ )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

14 Lists of Powers

```

definition iterate :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
  iterate  $m n f x = \text{map } (\lambda n. (f^{\wedge n}) x) [m..<n]$ 

```

```

lemma set-iterate:
   $\text{set } (\text{iterate } m n f x) = (\lambda k. (f^{\wedge k}) x) ` \{m..<n\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma iterate-empty[simp]:  $\text{iterate } n m f x = [] \longleftrightarrow m \leq n$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma iterate-length[simp]:
   $\text{length } (\text{iterate } m n f x) = n - m$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma iterate-nth[simp]:
  assumes  $k < n - m$  shows  $\text{iterate } m n f x ! k = (f^{\wedge(m+k)}) x$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma iterate-applied:
   $\text{iterate } n m f (f x) = \text{iterate } (\text{Suc } n) (\text{Suc } m) f x$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

end
theory Subdivision
imports
  Arc-Walk
  Digraph-Component
  Pair-Digraph
  Bidirected-Digraph
  Auxiliary
begin

```

15 Subdivision on Digraphs

definition

subdivision-step :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \times 'a \Rightarrow 'b \times 'b \times 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

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

for *biG* **where**

base: bidirected-digraph (fst biG) (snd biG) \implies subdivision biG biG

$|$ *divide: [[subdivision biG biI; subdivision-step (fst biI) (snd biI) (fst biH) (snd biH) (u,v,w) (uv,uw,vw)]] \implies 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 \implies P G rev-G*

and $\bigwedge I \text{ rev-}I \text{ H rev-}H \text{ u v w uv uw vw}$.

subdivision (G, rev-G) (I, rev-I) \implies P I rev-I \implies subdivision-step I

rev-I H rev-H (u, v, w) (uv, uw, vw) \implies P H rev-H

shows *P H rev-H*

(proof)

```

lemma subdivision-base:
  bidirected-digraph G rev-G  $\implies$  subdivision (G, rev-G) (G, rev-G)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma subdivision-step-rev:
  assumes subdivision-step G rev-G H rev-H (u, v, w) (uv, uw, vw) subdivision
  (H, rev-H) (I, rev-I)
  shows subdivision (G, rev-G) (I, rev-I)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma subdivision-trans:
  assumes subdivision (G, rev-G) (H, rev-H) subdivision (H, rev-H) (I, rev-I)
  shows subdivision (G, rev-G) (I, rev-I)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

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
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
sublocale subdiv-step  $\subseteq$  H: bidirected-digraph H rev-H
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

context subdiv-step begin

  abbreviation (input) vu  $\equiv$  rev-G uv
  abbreviation (input)wu  $\equiv$  rev-H uw
  abbreviation (input)wv  $\equiv$  rev-H vw

  lemma subdiv-compat: compatible G H
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

  lemma arc-to-ends-eq: arc-to-ends H = arc-to-ends G
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

  lemma head-eq: head H = head G
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

  lemma tail-eq: tail H = tail G
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

  lemma verts-H: verts H = verts G  $\cup$  {w}
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

  lemma verts-G: verts G = verts H - {w}
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

lemma *arcs-H*: $\text{arcs } H = \{uw, wu, vw, wv\} \cup \text{arcs } G - \{uv, vu\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-in-verts-G*: $w \notin \text{verts } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-arcs-G*: $\{uv, vu\} \subseteq \text{arcs } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-in-arcs-H*: $\{uv, vu\} \cap \text{arcs } H = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subdiv-ate*:

arc-to-ends G uv = (u,v)
arc-to-ends H uv = (u,v)
arc-to-ends H uw = (u,w)
arc-to-ends H vw = (v,w)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subdiv-ends[simp]*:

tail G uv = u head G uv = v tail H uv = u head H uv = v
tail H uw = u head H uw = w tail H vw = v head H vw = w
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subdiv-ends-G-rev[simp]*:

tail G (vu) = v head G (vu) = u tail H (vu) = v head H (vu) = u
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subdiv-distinct-verts0*: $u \neq w v \neq w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-arcs-H*: $\{uw, wu, vw, wv\} \subseteq \text{arcs } H$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subdiv-ends-H-rev[simp]*:

tail H (wu) = w tail H (wv) = w
head H (wu) = u head H (wv) = v
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-verts-G*: $\{u, v\} \subseteq \text{verts } G$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-in-arcs-G*: $\{uw, wu, vw, wv\} \cap \text{arcs } G = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subdiv-distinct-arcs*: *distinct [uv, vu, uw, wu, vw, wv]*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma arcs-G: arcs G = 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: out-arcs H w = {wu, wv}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma out-degree-w: out-degree H w = 2
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma subdivision-compatible:
  assumes subdivision (G, rev-G) (H, rev-H) shows compatible G H
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma subdivision-bidir:
  assumes subdivision (G, rev-G) (H, rev-H)
  shows bidirected-digraph H rev-H
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma subdivision-choose-rev:
  assumes subdivision (G, rev-G) (H, rev-H) bidirected-digraph H rev-H'
  shows  $\exists$  rev-G'. subdivision (G, rev-G') (H, rev-H')
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma subdivision-verts-subset:
  assumes subdivision (G, rev-G) (H, 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 subdivision (with-proj G, swap-in (parcs G)) (with-proj H, swap-in (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: ⋀ e w H. [e ∈ parcs H; w ∉ pverts H; pair-sd G H]
      ⇒ 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 subdivision-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 ⇒ 'b awalk ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
  euler-trail u p v ≡ trail u p v ∧ set p = arcs G ∧ set (awalk-verts u p) = verts G

```

```

context wf-digraph begin

```

```

lemma (in fin-digraph) trails-finite: finite {p. ∃ u v. trail u p v}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma rotate-awalkE:

```

```

  assumes awalk u p u w ∈ 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 ∈ 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 ∈ 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 ∈ set (awalk-verts u p) and w2: w2 ∈ set (awalk-verts u p)

```

```

shows w1 →* 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 ⇒ 'b set ⇒ int where
arc-set-balance w A = int (card (in-arcs G w ∩ A)) − int (card (out-arcs G w ∩
A))

definition arc-set-balanced :: 'a ⇒ 'b set ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
arc-set-balanced u A v ≡
if u = v then (∀ w ∈ verts G. arc-set-balance w A = 0)
else (∀ w ∈ verts G. (w ≠ u ∧ w ≠ v) → arc-set-balance w A = 0)
    ∧ arc-set-balance u A = −1
    ∧ arc-set-balance v A = 1

```

```
abbreviation arc-balance :: 'a ⇒ 'b awalk ⇒ int where
arc-balance w p ≡ arc-set-balance w (set p)
```

```
abbreviation arc-balanced :: 'a ⇒ 'b awalk ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
arc-balanced u p v ≡ arc-set-balanced u (set p) v
```

```

lemma arc-set-balanced-all:
arc-set-balanced u (arcs G) v =
(if u = v then (∀ w ∈ verts G. in-degree G w = out-degree G w)
else (∀ w ∈ verts G. (w ≠ u ∧ w ≠ v) → in-degree G w = out-degree G w)
    ∧ in-degree G u + 1 = out-degree G u
    ∧ out-degree G v + 1 = in-degree G v)
⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

```
context wf-digraph begin
```

```

lemma arc-balance-Cons:
assumes trail u (e # es) v
shows arc-set-balance w (insert e (set es)) = arc-set-balance w {e} + arc-balance
w es

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma arc-balancedI-trail:
  assumes trail u p v shows arc-balanced u p v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma trail-arc-balanceE:
  assumes trail u p v
  obtains  $\bigwedge w. \llbracket u = v \vee (w \neq u \wedge w \neq v); w \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies \text{arc-balance } w p = 0$ 
    and  $\llbracket u \neq v \rrbracket \implies \text{arc-balance } u p = -1$ 
    and  $\llbracket u \neq v \rrbracket \implies \text{arc-balance } v p = 1$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

16.3 Closed Euler Trails

```

lemma (in wf-digraph) awalk-vertex-props:
  assumes awalk u p v p  $\neq \emptyset$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge w. w \in \text{set}(\text{awalk-verts } u p) \implies P w \vee Q w$ 
  assumes P u Q v
  shows  $\exists e \in \text{set } p. P(\text{tail } G e) \wedge Q(\text{head } G e)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in wf-digraph) connected-verts:
  assumes connected G arcs G  $\neq \emptyset$ 
  shows verts G = tail G ‘ arcs G  $\cup$  head G ‘ arcs G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in wf-digraph) connected-arcs-empty:
  assumes connected G arcs G = {} verts G  $\neq \emptyset$  obtains v where verts G = {v}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in wf-digraph) euler-trail-conv-connected:
  assumes connected G
  shows euler-trail u p v  $\longleftrightarrow$  trail u p v  $\wedge$  set p = arcs G (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in wf-digraph) awalk-connected:
  assumes connected G awalk u p v set p  $\neq$  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⟩

lemma (in wf-digraph) trail-connected:
  assumes connected G trail u p v set p  $\neq$  arcs G
  shows  $\exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G - \text{set } p \wedge (\text{tail } G e \in \text{set}(\text{awalk-verts } u p) \vee \text{head } G e \in \text{set}(\text{awalk-verts } u p))$ 

```

```

set (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:
 $(\exists u p. \text{euler-trail } u p u) \longleftrightarrow \text{connected } G \wedge (\forall u \in \text{verts } G. \text{in-degree } G u = \text{out-degree } G u)$ 
⟨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 $(\text{verts} = \{0, 1\}, \text{arcs} = \{\lambda\}, \text{tail} = \lambda \cdot 0, \text{head} = \lambda \cdot 1)$. 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 × nat × 'a) pre-digraph
assumes fin-digraph G
assumes [simp]: tail G = fst head G = snd o snd
assumes con: connected G
assumes uv: u ∈ verts G v ∈ verts G

```

```

assumes deg:  $\bigwedge w. [w \in \text{verts } G; u \neq w; v \neq w] \implies \text{in-degree } G w = \text{out-degree } G w$ 
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  $\exists p. \text{pre-digraph.euler-trail } G u p v$ 
⟨proof⟩

context wf-digraph begin

lemma trail-app-isoI:
assumes t: trail u p v
and hom: digraph-isomorphism hom
shows pre-digraph.trail (app-iso hom G) (iso-verts hom u) (map (iso-arcs hom)
p) (iso-verts hom v)
⟨proof⟩

lemma euler-trail-app-isoI:
assumes t: euler-trail u p v
and hom: digraph-isomorphism hom
shows pre-digraph.euler-trail (app-iso hom G) (iso-verts hom u) (map (iso-arcs
hom) p) (iso-verts hom v)
⟨proof⟩

end

context fin-digraph begin

theorem open-euler1:
assumes connected G
assumes u ∈ verts G v ∈ verts G
assumes  $\bigwedge w. [w \in \text{verts } G; u \neq w; v \neq w] \implies \text{in-degree } G w = \text{out-degree } G w$ 
assumes in-degree G u + 1 = out-degree G u
assumes out-degree G v + 1 = in-degree G v
shows  $\exists p. \text{euler-trail } u p v$ 
⟨proof⟩

theorem open-euler2:
assumes et: euler-trail u p v and u ≠ v
shows connected G ∧
 $(\forall w \in \text{verts } G. u \neq w \longrightarrow v \neq w \longrightarrow \text{in-degree } G w = \text{out-degree } G w) \wedge$ 
 $\text{in-degree } G u + 1 = \text{out-degree } G u \wedge$ 
 $\text{out-degree } G v + 1 = \text{in-degree } G v$ 
⟨proof⟩

corollary open-euler:
 $(\exists u p v. \text{euler-trail } u p v \wedge u \neq v) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $\text{connected } G \wedge (\exists u v. u \in \text{verts } G \wedge v \in \text{verts } G \wedge$ 

```

```

 $(\forall w \in \text{verts } G. u \neq w \rightarrow v \neq w \rightarrow \text{in-degree } G w = \text{out-degree } G w) \wedge$ 
 $\text{in-degree } G u + 1 = \text{out-degree } G u \wedge$ 
 $\text{out-degree } G v + 1 = \text{in-degree } G v)$  (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 :: *nat* \Rightarrow ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow bool ($\langle K_{-,} \rangle$) **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 :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow bool
 $\langle K_{-,,-} \rangle$ **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) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 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*)
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{finite} (\text{pverts } G) \wedge \text{card} (\text{pverts } G) = n \wedge \text{parcs } G = \{(u,v). (u,v) \in (\text{pverts }$
 $G \times \text{pverts } G) \wedge u \neq v\}$ (**is** - = ?R)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma complete-bipartite-digraph-pair-def: $K_{m,n}$ (with-proj *G*) \longleftrightarrow $\text{finite} (\text{pverts }$
 $G)$
 $\wedge (\exists U V. \text{pverts } G = U \cup V \wedge U \cap V = \{\}) \wedge \text{card } U = m \wedge \text{card } V = n \wedge$
 $\text{parcs } G = U \times V \cup V \times U)$ (**is** - = ?R)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pair-graphI-complete*:

assumes K_n (*with-proj G*)

shows *pair-graph G*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pair-graphI-complete-bipartite*:

assumes $K_{m,n}$ (*with-proj G*)

shows *pair-graph G*

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 *tl (map (tail G) p)*

lemma *inner-verts-Nil[simp]*: *inner-verts [] = []* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inner-verts-singleton[simp]*: *inner-verts [x] = []* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in wf-digraph) *inner-verts-Cons*:

assumes *awalk u (e # es) v*

shows *inner-verts (e # es) = (if es $\neq []$ then head G e # inner-verts es else [])*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in -) *inner-verts-with-proj-def*:

pre-digraph.inner-verts (with-proj G) p = tl (map fst p)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inner-verts-conv*: *inner-verts p = butlast (tl (awalk-verts u p))*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in pre-digraph) *inner-verts-empty[simp]*:

assumes *length p < 2* **shows** *inner-verts p = []*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in wf-digraph) *set-inner-verts*:

assumes *apath u p v*

shows *set (inner-verts p) = set (awalk-verts u p) - {u,v}*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *in-set-inner-verts-appendI-l*:

assumes $u \in \text{set}(\text{inner-verts } p)$

shows $u \in \text{set}(\text{inner-verts } (p @ q))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma in-set-inner-verts-appendI-r:
  assumes u ∈ set (inner-verts q)
  shows u ∈ set (inner-verts (p @ q))
  ⟨proof⟩

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 × 'a) awalk ⇒ bool where
  progressing p ≡ ∀ xs x y ys. p ≠ xs @ (x,y) # (y,x) # ys

```

```

lemma progressing-Nil: progressing []
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma progressing-single: progressing [e]
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma progressing-ConsD:
  assumes progressing (e # es) shows progressing es
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma progressing-Cons:
  progressing (x # xs) ←→ (xs = [] ∨ (xs ≠ [] ∧ ¬(fst x = snd (hd xs) ∧ snd x = fst (hd xs)) ∧ progressing xs)) (is ?L = ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma progressing-Cons-Cons:
  progressing ((u,v) # (v,w) # es) ←→ u ≠ w ∧ progressing ((v,w) # es) (is ?L
  ←→ ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma progressing-appendD1:
  assumes progressing (p @ q) shows progressing p
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma progressing-appendD2:
  assumes progressing (p @ q) shows progressing q
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

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 were only the end nodes may be in *V*

definition (in pre-digraph) *gen-iopath* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b awalk \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**
gen-iopath 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) *iopath* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b awalk \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**
iopath u p v \equiv *gen-iopath (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-iopath 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-iopath-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-iopath V u p v*
shows *pre-digraph.gen-iopath (subdivide G e w) V u (sd-path e w p) v*
{proof}

```

lemma (in pair-sym-digraph)
  assumes elems:  $e \in \text{parcs } G$   $w \notin \text{pverts } G$ 
  assumes  $V: V \subseteq \text{pverts } G$ 
  assumes path: pre-digraph.gen-iopath (subdivide  $G e w$ )  $V u p v$ 
  shows gen-iopath-co-path: gen-iopath  $V u$  (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)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

17.6 Pair Graphs

```
context pair-sym-digraph begin
```

```

lemma gen-iopath-rev-path:
  gen-iopath  $V v$  (rev-path  $p$ )  $u$  = gen-iopath  $V u p v$  (is ?L = ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma inner-verts-rev-path:
  assumes awalk  $u p v$ 
  shows inner-verts (rev-path  $p$ ) = rev (inner-verts  $p$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

```
context pair-pseudo-graph begin
```

```

lemma apath-imp-progressing:
  assumes apath  $u p v$  shows progressing  $p$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

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  $e1 = e2$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma same-awalk-by-same-end:
  assumes  $V: \text{verts3 } G \subseteq V$   $V \subseteq \text{pverts } G$ 
  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  $p = q$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```
lemma same-awalk-by-common-arc:
```

```

assumes  $V: \text{verts3 } G \subseteq V$   $V \subseteq \text{pverts } G$ 
assumes  $\text{walk: } \text{awalk } u p v \text{awalk } w q x$ 
assumes  $\text{progress: } \text{progressing } p \text{ progressing } q$ 
assumes  $\text{iv-not-in-V: } \text{set}(\text{inner-verts } p) \cap V = \{\}$   $\text{set}(\text{inner-verts } q) \cap V = \{\}$ 
assumes  $\text{ends-in-V: } \{u,v,w,x\} \subseteq V$ 
assumes  $\text{arcs: } e \in \text{set } p \ e \in \text{set } q$ 
shows  $p = q$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma same-gen-iapath-by-common-arc:
assumes  $V: \text{verts3 } G \subseteq V$   $V \subseteq \text{pverts } G$ 
assumes  $\text{path: } \text{gen-iapath } V u p v \text{ gen-iapath } V w q x$ 
assumes  $\text{arcs: } e \in \text{set } p \ e \in \text{set } q$ 
shows  $p = q$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

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  $V \equiv$ 
 $(\forall v \in \text{pverts } G. v \in V \vee$ 
 $\text{in-degree } G v \leq 2 \wedge (\exists x p y. \text{gen-iapath } V x p y \wedge v \in \text{set}(\text{awalk-verts } x p)))$ 
 $\wedge$ 
 $(\forall e \in \text{parcs } G. \text{fst } e \neq \text{snd } e \wedge (\exists x p y. \text{gen-iapath } V x p y \wedge e \in \text{set } p)) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall u v p q. (\text{gen-iapath } V u p v \wedge \text{gen-iapath } V u q v) \longrightarrow p = q) \wedge$ 
 $V \subseteq \text{pverts } G$ 

```

```

definition direct-arc :: 'a  $\times$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'a where
direct-arc  $uv \equiv \text{SOME } e. \{\text{fst } uv, \text{snd } uv\} = \{\text{fst } e, \text{snd } e\}$ 

```

```

definition choose-iapath :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a) awalk where
choose-iapath  $u v \equiv$  (let
 $\text{chosen-path} = (\lambda u v. \text{SOME } p. \text{iapath } u p v)$ 
 $\text{in if } \text{direct-arc } (u, v) = (u, v) \text{ then } \text{chosen-path } u v \text{ else } \text{rev-path } (\text{chosen-path } v u))$ 

```

```

definition slim-paths :: ('a  $\times$  ('a  $\times$  'a) awalk  $\times$  'a) set where
slim-paths  $\equiv (\lambda e. (\text{fst } e, \text{choose-iapath } (\text{fst } e) (\text{snd } e), \text{snd } e)) \cdot \text{parcs } (\text{contr-graph } G))$ 

```

```

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) iopath-dist-ends: ⋀ u p v. iopath u p v ==> u ≠ v
  ⟨proof⟩

context pair-sym-digraph begin

lemma choose-iopath:
  assumes ∃ p. iopath u p v
  shows iopath u (choose-iopath u v) v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma slim-simps: pverts slim = slim-verts parcs slim = slim-arcs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma slim-paths-in-G-E:
  assumes (u,p,v) ∈ slim-paths obtains iopath u p v u ≠ v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma verts-slim-in-G: pverts slim ⊆ pverts G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma verts3-in-slimG[simp]:
  assumes x ∈ verts3 G shows x ∈ pverts slim
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma arcs-slim-in-G: parcs slim ⊆ parcs G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma slim-paths-in-slimG:
  assumes (u,p,v) ∈ slim-paths
  shows pre-digraph.gen-iopath slim (verts3 G) u p v ∧ p ≠ []
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma direct-arc-swapped:
  direct-arc (u,v) = direct-arc (v,u)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

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-iopath:
  assumes  $u \neq v$ 
  shows rev-path (choose-iopath  $u v$ ) = choose-iopath  $v u$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma no-loops-in-iopath: gen-iopath  $V u p v \implies a \in set p \implies fst a \neq snd a$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

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-iopath slim (verts3  $G$ )  $u p v$ 
  shows gen-iopath (verts3  $G$ )  $u p v$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma slim-giapath-if-giapath:
  assumes gen-iopath (verts3  $G$ )  $u p v$ 
  shows  $\exists p.$  pre-digraph.gen-iopath 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  $G$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

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) ∈ parcs 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 K3,3 (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: K3,3 G
  shows K3,3 (contr-graph H)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma K5-contractedI:
  assumes subd: subdivision-pair G H
  assumes k5: K5 G
  shows K5 (contr-graph H)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

17.9 Final proof

```
context pair-sym-digraph begin
```

```

lemma gcg-subdivide-eq:
  assumes mem: e ∈ parcs G w ∉ pverts G
  assumes V: V ⊆ 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] ∉ {[(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 ∈ parcs G w ∉ pverts G
  assumes p: pre-digraph.apath (subdivide G e w) u p v (fst e, w) ∈ set p w ≠ v
  shows ∃ 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 ∈ parcs G w ∉ pverts G and mem2: w ∉ 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 ∃ H. subgraph (with-proj H) G ∧ subdivision-pair (contr-graph G) H
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```
theorem kuratowski-contr:
```

```

fixes K :: 'a pair-pre-digraph
assumes subgraph-K: subgraph K G
assumes spd-K: pair-pseudo-graph K
assumes kuratowski: K3,3 (contr-graph K) ∨ K5 (contr-graph K)
shows ¬kuratowski-planar G
⟨proof⟩

theorem certificate-characterization:
defines kuratowski ≡ λG :: 'a pair-pre-digraph. K3,3 G ∨ K5 G
shows kuratowski (contr-graph G)
    ↔ (exists H. kuratowski H ∧ subdivision-pair H slim ∧ verts3 G = verts3 slim)
(is ?L ↔ ?R)
⟨proof⟩

definition (in pair-pre-digraph) certify :: 'a pair-pre-digraph ⇒ bool where
certify cert ≡ let C = contr-graph cert in subgraph cert G ∧ (K3,3 C ∨ K5C)

theorem certify-complete:
assumes pair-pseudo-graph cert
assumes subgraph cert G
assumes exists H. subdivision-pair H cert ∧ (K3,3 H ∨ K5 H)
shows certify cert
⟨proof⟩

theorem certify-sound:
assumes pair-pseudo-graph cert
assumes certify cert
shows ¬kuratowski-planar G
⟨proof⟩

theorem certify-characterization:
assumes pair-pseudo-graph cert
shows certify cert ↔ subgraph cert G ∧ verts3 cert = verts3 (pair-pre-digraph.slim cert)
    ∧ (exists H. (K3,3 (with-proj H) ∨ K5 H) ∧ subdivision-pair H (pair-pre-digraph.slim cert))
(is ?L ↔ ?R)
⟨proof⟩

end

end

```

```

theory Weighted-Graph
imports
  Digraph
  Arc-Walk

```

Complex-Main

```
begin

type-synonym 'b weight-fun = 'b ⇒ real

context wf-digraph begin
```

definition awalk-cost :: 'b weight-fun ⇒ 'b awalk ⇒ real **where**

awalk-cost f es = sum-list (map f es)

lemma awalk-cost-Nil[simp]: awalk-cost f [] = 0
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma awalk-cost-Cons[simp]: awalk-cost f (x # xs) = f x + awalk-cost f xs
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma awalk-cost-append[simp]:
 $awalk-cost f (xs @ ys) = awalk-cost f xs + awalk-cost f ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

theory Shortest-Path imports
Arc-Walk
Weighted-Graph
HOL-Library.Extended-Real
begin

19 Shortest Paths

context wf-digraph begin

definition μ **where**
 $\mu f u v \equiv \text{INF } p \in \{p. \text{awalk } u p v\}. \text{ereal } (\text{awalk-cost } f p)$

lemma shortest-path-inf:
assumes $\neg(u \rightarrow^* v)$
shows $\mu f u v = \infty$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma min-cost-le-walk-cost:
assumes awalk u p v

```

shows  $\mu c u v \leq awalk-cost c p$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma pos-cost-pos-awalk-cost:
assumes awalk u p v
assumes pos-cost:  $\bigwedge e. e \in arcs G \implies c_e \geq 0$ 
shows 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 @ (mk-cycles-path n c)

lemma mk-cycles-path-awalk:
assumes awalk u c u
shows awalk u (mk-cycles-path n c) u
⟨proof⟩

lemma mk-cycles-awalk-cost:
assumes awalk u p u
shows awalk-cost c (mk-cycles-path n p) = n * awalk-cost c p
⟨proof⟩

lemma inf-over-nats:
fixes a c :: real
assumes c < 0
shows (INF (i :: nat). ereal (a + i * c)) = -∞
⟨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 ∈ set (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: awalk-cost f p < (INF p ∈ {p. apath u p v}. ereal (awalk-cost f p))
shows ∃ w c. awalk w c w ∧ w ∈ set (awalk-verts u p) ∧ awalk-cost f c < 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fin-digraph) neg-inf-imp-neg-cyc:
assumes inf-mu:  $\mu f u v = -\infty$ 
shows ∃ p. awalk u p v ∧ (∃ w c. awalk w c w ∧ w ∈ set (awalk-verts u p) ∧ awalk-cost f c < 0)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $-\infty < \mu f u v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma μ -reach-conv:
 $\mu f u v < \infty \longleftrightarrow u \rightarrow^* v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma awalk-to-path-no-neg-cyc-cost:
assumes p-props: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 awalk-cost f (awalk-to-apath p) \leq awalk-cost f p
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $\exists p. \text{apath } u p v \wedge \mu f u v = \text{awalk-cost } f p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $\exists p. \text{apath } u p v \wedge \mu c u v = \text{awalk-cost } c p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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: arc-to-ends G e = (u,v) e \in arcs G
shows $\mu c s v \leq \mu c s u + c e$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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** arc e (u,v)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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  $\exists u e. \mu c s v = \mu c s u + c e \wedge arc e (u,v)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fin-digraph) mu-Inf-triangle:
assumes  $v \neq s$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge e. e \in arcs G \implies 0 \leq c e$ 
shows  $\mu c s v = Inf \{ \mu c s u + c e \mid u e. arc e (u, v) \}$  (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

```

References

- [1] J. Bang-Jensen and G. Z. Gutin. *Digraphs: Theory, Algorithms and Applications*. Springer, 2 edition, 2009.
- [2] R. Diestel. *Graph Theory*, volume 173 of *Graduate Texts in Mathematics*. Springer, 4 edition, 2010. <http://diestel-graph-theory.com>.
- [3] F. Harary and R. Read. Is the null-graph a pointless concept? In R. Bari and F. Harary, editors, *Graphs and Combinatorics*, volume 406 of *Lecture Notes in Mathematics*, pages 37–44. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 1974.