

Hypergraph Colouring Bounds using Probabilistic Methods

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Abstract

This library includes several example applications of the probabilistic method for combinatorics to establish bounds for hypergraph colourings. This focuses on *Property B* — the existence of a two-colouring of the vertex set of a hypergraph. A stricter bound was formalised using the Lovász local lemma, which in turn required a surprisingly complex proof of the mutual independence principle for hypergraph edges that is often omitted on paper. The formalisation uncovered several interesting examples of circular intuition on proofs involving independence on paper. The formalisation is based on the textbook proofs from Alon and Spencer’s famous textbook, *The Probabilistic Method*[1], further supported by [3]. The mutual independence principle proof is inspired by the less precise proof provided in Molloy and Reed’s textbook on graph colourings [2], as it was omitted in all other sources. Additionally, this library demonstrates how locales can be used to establish a reusable probability space framework, thus minimizing the setup required for future formalisations requiring a probability space on numerous possible properties around an incidence system’s vertex set.

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1 Hypergraph Colourings

```
theory Hypergraph-Colourings imports Card-Partitions.Card-Partitions
Hypergraph-Basics.Hypergraph-Variations HOL-Library.Extended-Real
Girth-Chromatic.Girth-Chromatic-Misc
begin
```

1.1 Function and Number extras

```
lemma surj-PiE:
assumes f ∈ A →E B
assumes f ` A = B
assumes b ∈ B
obtains a where a ∈ A and f a = b
using assms(2) assms(3) by blast

lemma Stirling-gt-0: n ≥ k ⇒ k ≠ 0 ⇒ Stirling n k > 0
apply (induct n k rule: Stirling.induct, simp-all)
using Stirling-same Suc-lessI gr0I zero-neq-one by (metis Suc-leI)

lemma card-partition-on-ne:
assumes card A ≥ n n ≠ 0
shows {P. partition-on A P ∧ card P = n} ≠ {}
proof –
have finite A using assms
using card-eq-0-iff by force
then have card {P. partition-on A P ∧ card P = n} > 0
using card-partition-on Stirling-gt-0 assms by fastforce
thus ?thesis using card.empty
by fastforce
qed

lemma enat-lt-INF:
fixes f :: 'a ⇒ enat
assumes (INF x∈ S. f x) < t
obtains x where x ∈ S and f x < t
proof –
from assms have (INF x∈ S. f x) ≠ top
by fastforce
then obtain y where y ∈ S and f y = (INF x ∈ S . f x) using enat-in-INF
by metis
thus ?thesis using assms
```

```

  by (simp add: that)
qed

```

1.2 Basic Definitions

```

context hypergraph
begin

```

Edge colourings - using older partition approach

```

definition edge-colouring :: ('a hyp-edge ⇒ colour) ⇒ colour set ⇒ bool where
edge-colouring f C ≡ partition-on-mset E {# {#h ∈# E . f h = c#} . c ∈# (mset-set C)#}

```

```

definition proper-edge-colouring :: ('a hyp-edge ⇒ colour) ⇒ colour set ⇒ bool
where
proper-edge-colouring f C ≡ edge-colouring f C ∧
(∀ e1 e2 c. e1 ∈# E ∧ e2 ∈# E - {#e1#} ∧ c ∈ C ∧ f e1 = c ∧ f e2 = c →
e1 ∩ e2 = {})

```

A vertex colouring function with no edge monochromatic requirements

```

abbreviation vertex-colouring :: ('a ⇒ colour) ⇒ nat ⇒ bool where
vertex-colouring f n ≡ f ∈ V → E {0..}

```

lemma vertex-colouring-union:

```

assumes vertex-colouring f n
shows ∪ {{v ∈ V. f v = c} | c. c ∈ {0..} } = V
using assms by (intro subset-antisym subsetI) blast+

```

lemma vertex-colouring-disj:

```

assumes vertex-colouring f n
assumes p ∈ {{v ∈ V. f v = c} | c. c ∈ {0..} }
assumes p' ∈ {{v ∈ V. f v = c} | c. c ∈ {0..} }
assumes p ≠ p'
shows p ∩ p' = {}
proof (rule ccontr)
assume a: p ∩ p' ≠ {}
obtain c c' where c ∈ {0..} and c' ∈ {0..} p = {v ∈ V. f v = c} and
p' = {v ∈ V. f v = c'} and c ≠ c'
using assms(4) assms(2) assms(3) a by blast
then obtain v where v ∈ V and v ∈ p and v ∈ p' using a by blast
then show False using Fun.apply-inverse
using ‹p = {v ∈ V. f v = c}› ‹p' = {v ∈ V. f v = c}› assms(4) by blast
qed

```

lemma vertex-colouring-n0: V ≠ {} ⇒ ¬ vertex-colouring f 0
by auto

lemma vertex-colouring-image: vertex-colouring f n ⇒ v ∈ V ⇒ f v ∈ {0..}

```

using funcset-mem by blast

lemma vertex-colouring-image-edge-ss: vertex-colouring  $f n \implies e \in \# E \implies f`e \subseteq \{0..<n\}$ 
using wellformed vertex-colouring-image by blast

lemma vertex-colour-edge-map-ne: vertex-colouring  $f n \implies e \in \# E \implies f`e \neq \{\}$ 
using blocks-nempty by simp

lemma vertex-colouring-ne: vertex-colouring  $f n \implies f u \neq f v \implies u \neq v$ 
by auto

lemma vertex-colour-one:  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\} \implies \text{vertex-colouring } f 1 \implies v \in \mathcal{V} \implies f v = (0::nat)$ 
using atLeastLessThan-iff less-one vertex-colouring-image by simp

lemma vertex-colour-one-alt:
assumes  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\}$ 
shows vertex-colouring  $f (1::nat) \longleftrightarrow f = (\lambda v \in \mathcal{V}. 0::nat)$ 
proof (intro iffI)
assume  $a: \text{vertex-colouring } f 1$ 
show  $f = (\lambda v \in \mathcal{V}. 0::nat)$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $f \neq (\lambda v \in \mathcal{V}. 0)$ 
then have  $\exists v \in \mathcal{V}. f v \neq 0$ 
using a by auto
thus False using vertex-colour-one assms a
by meson
qed
next
show  $f = (\lambda v \in \mathcal{V}. 0) \implies f \in \mathcal{V} \rightarrow_E \{0..<1\}$  using PiE-eq-singleton by auto
qed

lemma vertex-colouring-partition:
assumes vertex-colouring  $f n$ 
assumes  $f` \mathcal{V} = \{0..<n\}$ 
shows partition-on  $\mathcal{V} \{ \{v \in \mathcal{V}. f v = c\} \mid c. c \in \{0..<n\} \}$ 
proof (intro partition-onI)
fix  $p$  assume  $p \in \{ \{v \in \mathcal{V}. f v = c\} \mid c. c \in \{0..<n\} \}$ 
then obtain  $c$  where peq:  $p = \{v \in \mathcal{V}. f v = c\}$  and cin:  $c \in \{0..<n\}$  by blast
have  $f \in \mathcal{V} \rightarrow_E \{0..<n\}$  using assms(1) by presburger
then obtain  $v$  where  $v \in \mathcal{V}$  and  $f v = c$ 
using surj-PiE[off  $\mathcal{V} \{0..<n\}$  c] cin assms(2) by auto
then show  $p \neq \{\}$  using peq by auto
next
show  $\bigcup \{ \{v \in \mathcal{V}. f v = c\} \mid c. c \in \{0..<n\} \} = \mathcal{V}$  using vertex-colouring-union
assms by auto
next

```

```

show  $\bigwedge p \ p'. p \in \{\{v \in \mathcal{V}. f v = c\} \mid c. c \in \{0..<n\}\} \implies$ 
 $p' \in \{\{v \in \mathcal{V}. f v = c\} \mid c. c \in \{0..<n\}\} \implies p \neq p' \implies p \cap p' = \{\}$ 
by auto
qed

```

1.3 Monochromatic Edges

definition $\text{mono-edge} :: ('a \Rightarrow \text{colour}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyp-edge} \Rightarrow \text{bool where}$
 $\text{mono-edge } f e \equiv \exists c. \forall v \in e. f v = c$

lemma $\text{mono-edge-single}: 'a \text{ hyp-edge} \longleftrightarrow \text{is-singleton } (f ` e)$
assumes $e \in \# E$
shows $\text{mono-edge } f e \longleftrightarrow \text{is-singleton } (f ` e)$
unfolding mono-edge-def
proof (intro iffI)
assume $\exists c. \forall v \in e. f v = c$
then obtain c **where** $\text{ceq}: \bigwedge v. v \in e \implies f v = c$ **by blast**
then have $f ` e = \{c\}$ **using** $\text{image-singleton assms blocks-nempty by metis}$
then show $\text{is-singleton } (f ` e)$ **by simp**
next
assume $\text{is-singleton } (f ` e)$
then obtain c **where** $f ` e = \{c\}$ **by (meson is-singletonE)**
then show $\exists c. \forall v \in e. f v = c$ **by auto**
qed

definition $\text{mono-edge-col} :: ('a \Rightarrow \text{colour}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyp-edge} \Rightarrow \text{colour} \Rightarrow \text{bool where}$
 $\text{mono-edge-col } f e c \equiv \forall v \in e. f v = c$

lemma $\text{mono-edge-colI}: (\bigwedge v. v \in e \implies f v = c) \implies \text{mono-edge-col } f e c$
unfolding mono-edge-col-def **by simp**

lemma $\text{mono-edge-colD}: \text{mono-edge-col } f e c \implies (\bigwedge v. v \in e \implies f v = c)$
unfolding mono-edge-col-def **by simp**

lemma $\text{mono-edge-alt-col}: \text{mono-edge } f e \equiv \exists c. \text{mono-edge-col } f e c$
unfolding mono-edge-def mono-edge-col-def **by auto**

1.4 Proper colourings

A proper vertex colouring brings in the monochromatic edge decision. Note that this allows for a colouring of up to n colours, not precisely n colours

definition $\text{is-proper-colouring} :: ('a \Rightarrow \text{colour}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool where}$
 $\text{is-proper-colouring } f n \equiv \text{vertex-colouring } f n \wedge (\forall e \in \# E. \forall c \in \{0..<n\}. f ` e \neq \{c\})$

lemma $\text{is-proper-colouring-alt}: \text{is-proper-colouring } f n \longleftrightarrow \text{vertex-colouring } f n$
 $\wedge (\forall e \in \# E. \neg \text{is-singleton } (f ` e))$
unfolding $\text{is-proper-colouring-def}$ **using** $\text{vertex-colouring-image-edge-ss}$
by (auto) (metis insert-subset is-singleton-def)

lemma *is-proper-colouring-alt2*: *is-proper-colouring f n* \longleftrightarrow *vertex-colouring f n*
 $\wedge (\forall e \in \# E. \neg \text{mono-edge } f e)$
unfolding *is-proper-colouring-def* **using** *vertex-colouring-image-edge-ss mono-edge-single*

is-proper-colouring-alt is-proper-colouring-def by force

lemma *is-proper-colouringI[intro]*: *vertex-colouring f n* $\implies (\wedge e . e \in \# E \implies$
 $\neg \text{is-singleton } (f ` e)) \implies \text{is-proper-colouring } f n$
using *is-proper-colouring-alt by simp*

lemma *is-proper-colouringI2[intro]*: *vertex-colouring f n* $\implies (\wedge e . e \in \# E \implies \neg$
 $\text{mono-edge } f e) \implies \text{is-proper-colouring } f n$
using *is-proper-colouring-alt2 by simp*

lemma *is-proper-colouring-n0*: $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\} \implies \neg \text{is-proper-colouring } f 0$
unfolding *is-proper-colouring-def* **using** *vertex-colouring-n0 by auto*

lemma *is-proper-colouring-empty*:
assumes $\mathcal{V} = \{\}$
shows *is-proper-colouring f n* $\longleftrightarrow f = (\lambda x . \text{undefined})$
unfolding *is-proper-colouring-def* **using** *PiE-empty-domain assms*
using *vertex-colouring-image-edge-ss by fastforce*

lemma *is-proper-colouring-n1*:
assumes $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\} E \neq \{\#\}$
shows $\neg \text{is-proper-colouring } f 1$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg \neg \text{is-proper-colouring } f 1$
then have *vc*: *vertex-colouring f 1* **and** *em*: $(\forall e \in \# E. \neg \text{mono-edge } f e)$
using *is-proper-colouring-alt2 by auto*
then obtain *e* **where** *ein*: $e \in \# E$ **using** *assms by blast*
have $f \in \mathcal{V} \rightarrow_E \{0\}$ **using** *vc by auto*
then have $\forall v \in \mathcal{V}. f v = 0$
by *simp*
then have $\forall v \in \mathcal{V}. f v = 0$ **using** *wellformed`e \in \# E` by blast*
then have *mono-edge f e* **using** *ein mono-edge-def by auto*
then show *False* **using** *em ein by simp*
qed

lemma (*in fin-hypergraph*) *is-proper-colouring-image-card*:
assumes $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\} E \neq \{\#\}$
assumes $n > 1$
assumes *is-proper-colouring f n*
shows *card (f ` V) > 1*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg 1 < \text{card } (f ` \mathcal{V})$
then have *a*: $\text{card } (f ` \mathcal{V}) = 1$

```

using assms by (meson card-0-eq finite-imageI finite-sets image-is-empty
less-one linorder-neqE-nat)
then obtain c where ceq:  $f' \mathcal{V} = \{c\}$ 
using card-1-singletonE by blast
then obtain e where ein:  $e \in \# E$  using assms(2) by blast
then have ss:  $e \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  using wellformed by auto
then have  $\forall v \in e. f v = c$  using ceq
by blast
then have mono-edge f e using ein mono-edge-def by auto
then show False using is-proper-colouring-alt2 ein
using assms(4) by blast
qed

```

More monochromatic edges

```

lemma no-monochromatic-is-colouring:
assumes  $\forall e \in \# E. \neg \text{mono-edge } f e$ 
assumes vertex-colouring f n
shows is-proper-colouring f n
using assms mono-edge-single is-proper-colouringI by (auto)

```

```

lemma ex-monochromatic-not-colouring:
assumes  $\exists e \in \# E. \text{mono-edge } f e$ 
assumes vertex-colouring f n
shows  $\neg \text{is-proper-colouring } f n$ 
using assms(1) by (simp add: mono-edge-single is-proper-colouring-alt)

```

```

lemma mono-edge-colour-obtain:
assumes mono-edge f e
assumes vertex-colouring f n
assumes  $e \in \# E$ 
obtains c where  $c \in \{0..<n\}$  and mono-edge-col f e c
proof –

```

```

have ss:  $f' e \subseteq \{0..<n\}$  using vertex-colouring-image-edge-ss assms by simp
obtain c where all:  $\forall v \in e. f v = c$  using mono-edge-def
using assms(1) by fastforce
have  $f' e \neq \{\}$  using blocks-nempty by (simp add: assms(3))
then have  $c \in f' e$  using all
by fastforce
thus ?thesis using ss that all mono-edge-col-def by blast

```

qed

Complete proper colourings - i.e. when n colours are required

```

definition is-complete-proper-colouring: ('a ⇒ colour) ⇒ nat ⇒ bool where
is-complete-proper-colouring f n ≡ is-proper-colouring f n ∧  $f' \mathcal{V} = \{0..<n\}$ 

```

```

lemma is-complete-proper-colouring-part:
assumes is-complete-proper-colouring f n
shows partition-on  $\mathcal{V} \{ \{v \in \mathcal{V}. f v = c\} \mid c. c \in \{0..<n\} \}$ 
using vertex-colouring-partition assms is-complete-proper-colouring-def is-proper-colouring-def

```

```

by auto

lemma is-complete-proper-colouring-n0:  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\} \implies \neg \text{is-complete-proper-colouring } f 0$ 
  unfolding is-complete-proper-colouring-def using is-proper-colouring-n0 by simp

lemma is-complete-proper-colouring-n1:
  assumes  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\} E \neq \{\#\}$ 
  shows  $\neg \text{is-complete-proper-colouring } f 1$ 
  unfolding is-complete-proper-colouring-def using is-proper-colouring-n1 assms
  by simp

lemma (in fin-hypergraph) is-proper-colouring-reduce:
  assumes is-proper-colouring f n
  obtains f' where is-complete-proper-colouring f' (card (f ` V))
proof (cases f ` V = {0..<(n::nat)})
  case True
    then have card (f ` V) = n by simp
    then show ?thesis using is-complete-proper-colouring-def assms
      using True that by auto
next
  case False
    obtain g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat where bij: bij-betw g (f ` V) {0..<(card (f ` V))} by blast
    have img: ?f' ` V = {0..<card (f ` V)} using bij bij-betw-imp-surj-on image-comp by (smt (verit) image-cong)
    have is-proper-colouring ?f' (card (f ` V))
    proof (intro is-proper-colouringI)
      show vertex-colouring ?f' (card (f ` V))
        using img by auto
    next
      fix e assume ein:  $e \in \# E$ 
      then have ns:  $\neg \text{is-singleton } (f ` e)$  using assms is-proper-colouring-alt by blast
      have ss:  $(f ` e) \subseteq (f ` V)$  using wellformed by (simp add: ein image-mono)
      have e ⊆ V using wellformed ein by simp
      then have ?f' ` e = g ` (f ` e) by auto
      then show  $\neg \text{is-singleton } (?f' ` e)$  using bij ns ss bij-betw-singleton-image by metis
    qed
    then show ?thesis using is-complete-proper-colouring-def img by (meson that)
  qed

lemma (in fin-hypergraph) two-colouring-is-complete:
  assumes  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\}$ 
  assumes  $E \neq \{\#\}$ 

```

```

assumes is-proper-colouring f 2
shows is-complete-proper-colouring f 2
proof -
have gt: card (f ` V) > 1 using is-proper-colouring-image-card assms
  using one-less-numeral-iff semiring-norm(76) by blast
have f ∈ V →E {0..<2} using is-proper-colouring-def assms(3) by auto
then have f ` V ⊆ {0..<2} by blast
then have card (f ` V) = 2
by (metis Nat.le-diff-conv2 gt leI less-one less-zeroE nat-1-add-1 order-antisym-conv
subset-eq-atLeast0-lessThan-card zero-less-diff)
thus ?thesis using is-complete-proper-colouring-def assms
  by (metis ‹f ` V ⊆ {0..<2}› plus-nat.add-0 subset-card-intvl-is-intvl)
qed

```

1.5 n vertex colourings

definition is-n-colourable :: nat ⇒ bool **where**
 $\text{is-n-colourable } n \equiv \exists f . \text{is-proper-colouring } f n$

definition is-n-edge-colourable :: nat ⇒ bool **where**
 $\text{is-n-edge-colourable } n \equiv \exists f C . \text{card } C = n \longrightarrow \text{proper-edge-colouring } f C$

definition all-n-vertex-colourings :: nat ⇒ ('a ⇒ colour) set **where**
 $\text{all-n-vertex-colourings } n \equiv \{f . \text{vertex-colouring } f n\}$

notation all-n-vertex-colourings ((Cⁿ) [502] 500)

lemma all-n-vertex-colourings-alt: Cⁿ = V →_E {0..<n}
unfold all-n-vertex-colourings-def **by** auto

lemma vertex-colourings-empty: V ≠ {} ⇒ all-n-vertex-colourings 0 = {}
unfold all-n-vertex-colourings-def **using** vertex-colouring-n0
by simp

lemma (in fin-hypergraph) vertex-colourings-fin : finite (Cⁿ)
using all-n-vertex-colourings-alt finite-PiE finite-sets **by** (metis finite-atLeastLessThan)

lemma (in fin-hypergraph) count-vertex-colourings: card (Cⁿ) = n ^ horder
using all-n-vertex-colourings-alt card-funcsetE
by (metis card-atLeastLessThan finite-sets minus-nat.diff-0)

lemma vertex-colourings-nempty:
assumes card V ≥ n
assumes n ≠ 0
shows Cⁿ ≠ {}
using all-n-vertex-colourings-alt assms
by (simp add: PiE-eq-empty-iff)

```

lemma vertex-colourings-one:
  assumes  $\mathcal{V} \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{C}^1 = \{\lambda v \in \mathcal{V}. 0\}$ 
  using vertex-colour-one-alt assms
  by (simp add: all-n-vertex-colourings-def)

lemma mono-edge-set-union:
  assumes  $e \in \# E$ 
  shows  $\{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge } f e\} = (\bigcup c \in \{0..<n\}. \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge-col } f e c\})$ 
  proof (intro subset-antisym subsetI)
    fix  $g$  assume  $a1: g \in \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge } f e\}$ 
    then have vertex-colouring  $g n$  using all-n-vertex-colourings-def by blast
    then obtain  $c$  where  $c \in \{0..<n\}$  and mono-edge-col  $g e c$  using a1 assms
    mono-edge-colour-obtain
      by blast
    then show  $g \in (\bigcup c \in \{0..<n\}. \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge-col } f e c\})$ 
      using ⟨vertex-colouring  $g n$ ⟩ all-n-vertex-colourings-def by auto
  next
    fix  $h$  assume  $h \in (\bigcup c \in \{0..<n\}. \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge-col } f e c\})$ 
    then obtain  $c$  where  $c \in \{0..<n\}$  and  $h \in \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge-col } f e c\}$ 
      by blast
    then show  $h \in \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge } f e\}$ 
      using mono-edge-alt-col by blast
  qed

end

```

Property B set up

```

abbreviation (in hypergraph) has-property-B :: bool where
has-property-B  $\equiv$  is-n-colourable 2

```

```

abbreviation hyp-graph-order:: 'a hyp-graph  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
hyp-graph-order  $h \equiv \text{card}(\text{hyp-verts } h)$ 

```

```

definition not-col-n-uni-hyps:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a hyp-graph set
  where not-col-n-uni-hyps  $n \equiv \{ h . \text{fin-kuniform-hypergraph-nt}(\text{hyp-verts } h)$ 
  ( $\text{hyp-edges } h$ )  $n \wedge$ 
     $\neg (\text{hypergraph.has-property-B}(\text{hyp-verts } h) (\text{hyp-edges } h)) \}$ 

```

```

definition min-edges-colouring :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a itself  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
min-edges-colouring  $n \cdot \equiv \text{INF } h \in ((\text{not-col-n-uni-hyps } n) :: \text{'a hyp-graph set}) .$ 
enat (size (hyp-edges  $h$ ))

```

```

lemma obtains-min-edge-colouring:
  fixes  $z :: \text{'a itself}$ 
  assumes min-edges-colouring  $n z < x$ 
  obtains  $h :: \text{'a hyp-graph where } h \in \text{not-col-n-uni-hyps } n \text{ and enat (size}$ 

```

```
(hyp-edges h)) < x
proof –
  have (INF h ∈ ((not-col-n-uni-hyps n) :: 'a hyp-graph set) . enat (size (hyp-edges h))) < x
    using min-edges-colouring-def[of n z] assms by auto
  thus ?thesis using enat-lt-INF[of λ h. enat (size (hyp-edges h)) not-col-n-uni-hyps n x]
    using that by blast
qed
```

1.6 Alternate Partition Definition.

Note that the indexed definition should be used most of the time instead

```
context hypergraph
begin
```

```
definition is-proper-colouring-part :: 'a set set ⇒ bool where
is-proper-colouring-part C ≡ partition-on V C ∧ (∀ c ∈ C. ∀ e ∈# E. ¬ e ⊆ c)
```

```
definition is-n-colourable-part :: nat ⇒ bool where
is-n-colourable-part n ≡ ∃ C . card C = n → is-proper-colouring-part C
```

```
abbreviation has-property-B-part :: bool where
has-property-B-part ≡ is-n-colourable-part 2
```

```
definition mono-edge-ss :: 'a set set ⇒ 'a hyp-edge ⇒ bool where
mono-edge-ss C e ≡ ∃ c ∈ C. e ⊆ c
```

```
lemma is-proper-colouring-partI: partition-on V C ⇒ (∀ c ∈ C. ∀ e ∈# E. ¬ e ⊆ c) ⇒
is-proper-colouring-part C
by (simp add: is-proper-colouring-part-def)
```

```
lemma no-monochromatic-is-colouring-part:
assumes ∀ e ∈# E . ¬ mono-edge-ss C e
assumes partition-on V C
shows is-proper-colouring-part C
using assms(1) mono-edge-ss-def by (intro is-proper-colouring-partI) (simp-all
add: assms)
```

```
lemma ex-monochromatic-not-colouring-part:
assumes ∃ e ∈# E . mono-edge-ss C e
assumes partition-on V C
shows ¬ is-proper-colouring-part C
using assms(1) mono-edge-ss-def is-proper-colouring-part-def by auto
```

```
definition all-n-vertex-colourings-part :: nat ⇒ 'a set set set where
all-n-vertex-colourings-part n ≡ {C . partition-on V C ∧ card C = n}
```

```

lemma (in fin-hypergraph) all-vertex-colourings-part-fin: finite (all-n-vertex-colourings-part
n)
  unfolding all-n-vertex-colourings-part-def is-proper-colouring-part-def
  using finitely-many-partition-on finite-sets by fastforce

lemma all-vertex-colourings-part-nempty: card V ≥ n ==> n ≠ 0 ==> all-n-vertex-colourings-part
n ≠ {}
  unfolding all-n-vertex-colourings-part-def using card-partition-on-ne by blast

lemma disjoint-family-on-colourings:
  assumes e ∈# E
  shows disjoint-family-on (λ c. {f ∈ C^n . mono-edge-col f e c}) {0..<n}
  using blocks-nempty mono-edge-col-def assms by (auto intro: disjoint-family-onI)

end

end

```

2 Basic Probabilistic Method Application

This section establishes step (1) of the basic framework for incidence set systems, as well as some basic bounds on hypergraph colourings

```

theory Basic-Bounds-Application imports Lovasz-Local.Basic-Method Hypergraph-Colourings
begin

```

2.1 Probability Spaces for Incidence Set Systems

This is effectively step (1) of the formal framework for probabilistic method. Unlike stages (3) and (4), which were formalised in the Lovasz_Local_Lemma AFP entry, this stage required a formalisation of incidence set systems as well as the background probability space locales

A basic probability space for a point measure on a non-trivial structure

```

locale vertex-fn-space = fin-hypersystem-vne +
  fixes F :: 'a set ⇒ 'b set
  fixes p :: 'b ⇒ real
  assumes ne: F V ≠ {}
  assumes fin: finite (F V)
  assumes pgte0: ∀ fv . fv ∈ F V ==> p fv ≥ 0
  assumes sump: (∑ x ∈ (F V) . p x) = 1
begin

```

```

definition Ω ≡ F V

```

```

lemma fin-Ω: finite Ω
  unfolding Ω-def using fin by auto

```

```

lemma ne-Ω: Ω ≠ {}

```

```

unfolding  $\Omega$ -def using ne by simp

definition  $M = \text{point-measure } \Omega p$ 

lemma space-eq: space  $M = \Omega$ 
  unfolding  $M$ -def  $\Omega$ -def by (simp add: space-point-measure)

lemma sets-eq: sets  $M = \text{Pow}(\Omega)$ 
  unfolding  $M$ -def by (simp add: sets-point-measure)

lemma finite-event:  $A \subseteq \Omega \implies \text{finite } A$ 
  by (simp add: finite-subset fin- $\Omega$ )

lemma emeasure-eq: emeasure  $M A = (\text{if } (A \subseteq \Omega) \text{ then } (\sum_{a \in A} p a) \text{ else } 0)$ 
proof (cases  $A \subseteq \Omega$ )
  case True
    then have finite  $A$  using finite-event by auto
    moreover have ennreal (sum  $p A$ ) =  $(\sum_{a \in A} \text{ennreal}(p a))$ 
      using sum-ennreal pgte0 True by (simp add: subset-iff  $\Omega$ -def)
    ultimately have emeasure  $M A = (\sum_{a \in A} p a)$ 
      using emeasure-point-measure-finite2[of  $A \Omega p$ ]  $M$ -def
      using True by presburger
    then show ?thesis using True by auto
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis using emeasure-notin-sets sets-eq by auto
qed

lemma integrable-M[intro, simp]: integrable  $M (f :: \text{real})$ 
  using fin- $\Omega$  by (simp add: integrable-point-measure-finite  $M$ -def)

lemma borel-measurable-M[measurable]:  $f \in \text{borel-measurable } M$ 
  unfolding  $M$ -def by simp

lemma prob-space-M: prob-space  $M$ 
  unfolding  $M$ -def using fin- $\Omega$  ne- $\Omega$  pgte0 sump  $\Omega$ -def
  by (intro prob-space-point-measure) (simp-all)

end

sublocale vertex-fn-space  $\subseteq$  prob-space  $M$ 
  using prob-space-M .

A uniform variation of the space

locale vertex-fn-space-uniform = fin-hypersystem-vne +
  fixes  $F :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}$ 
  assumes ne:  $F \mathcal{V} \neq \{\}$ 
  assumes fin: finite ( $F \mathcal{V}$ )
begin

```

```

definition  $\Omega U \equiv F \mathcal{V}$ 

definition  $MU \equiv \text{uniform-count-measure } \Omega U$ 

end

sublocale vertex-fn-space-uniform  $\subseteq$  vertex-fn-space  $\mathcal{V} E F (\lambda x. 1 / \text{card } \Omega U)$ 
  rewrites  $\Omega = \Omega U$  and  $M = MU$ 
proof (unfold-locales)
  show 1:  $F \mathcal{V} \neq \{\}$  and 2: finite ( $F \mathcal{V}$ ) by (simp-all add: fin ne)
  show 3:  $\bigwedge_{fv. fv \in F \mathcal{V}} 0 \leq 1 / \text{real}(\text{card}(\Omega U))$  by auto
  show 4:  $(\sum_{x \in F \mathcal{V}. 1 / \text{real}(\text{card}(\Omega U))} 1) = 1$ 
    using sum-constant ne fin  $\Omega U$ -def by auto
  interpret vf: vertex-fn-space  $\mathcal{V} E F (\lambda x. 1 / \text{card}(\Omega U))$ 
    using 1 2 3 4 by (unfold-locales)
  show vf. $\Omega = \Omega U$  unfolding vf. $\Omega$ -def  $\Omega U$ -def by simp
  show vf. $M = MU$  unfolding vf. $M$ -def vf. $\Omega$ -def MU-def uniform-count-measure-def
  using  $\Omega U$ -def by auto
qed

context vertex-fn-space-uniform
begin

lemma emeasure-eq: emeasure MU A = (if ( $A \subseteq \Omega U$ ) then ((card A)/card ( $\Omega U$ ))
else 0)
  using fin- $\Omega$  MU-def emeasure-uniform-count-measure[of  $\Omega U A$ ]
    sets-uniform-count-measure emeasure-notin-sets Pow-iff ennreal-0 by (metis
    (full-types))

lemma measure-eq-valid:  $A \in \text{events} \implies \text{measure } MU A = (\text{card } A)/\text{card } (\Omega U)$ 
  using sets-eq by (simp add: MU-def  $\Omega U$ -def fin measure-uniform-count-measure)

lemma expectation-eq:
  shows expectation f =  $(\sum_{x \in \Omega U. f x} 1 / \text{card } \Omega U)$ 
proof-
  have  $(\bigwedge a. a \in \Omega U \implies 0 \leq 1 / \text{real}(\text{card } \Omega U))$ 
    using fin- $\Omega$  ne- $\Omega$  by auto
  moreover have  $\bigwedge a. a \in \Omega U \implies (1 / \text{real}(\text{card } \Omega U)) *_R f a = 1 / (\text{card } \Omega U)$ 
  * f a
    using real-scaleR-def by simp
  ultimately have expectation f =  $(\sum_{x \in \Omega U. f x} (1 / (\text{card } \Omega U)))$ 
    using uniform-count-measure-def[of  $\Omega U$ ] lebesgue-integral-point-measure-finite[of
     $\Omega U (\lambda x. 1 / \text{card } \Omega U) f$ ]
      MU-def fin- $\Omega$  by auto
  then show ?thesis using sum-distrib-right[symmetric, of f 1 / (card  $\Omega U$ )  $\Omega U$ ]
  by auto
qed

```

end

A probability space over the full vertex set

```
locale vertex-space = fin-hypersystem-vne +
  fixes p :: 'a ⇒ real
  assumes pgte0: ∀ fv . fv ∈ V ⇒ p fv ≥ 0
  assumes sump: (∑ x ∈ (V) . p x) = 1
```

sublocale vertex-space ⊆ vertex-fn-space V E λ i . i p

rewrites Ω = V

proof (unfold-locales)

interpret vertex-fn-space V E λ i . i p

by unfold-locales (simp-all add: pgte0 sump V-nempty finite-sets)

show Ω = V

using Ω-def by simp

qed (simp-all add: pgte0 sump V-nempty finite-sets)

A uniform variation of the probability space over the vertex set

locale vertex-space-uniform = fin-hypersystem-vne

sublocale vertex-space-uniform ⊆ vertex-fn-space-uniform V E λ i . i

rewrites Ω U = V

proof (unfold-locales)

interpret vertex-fn-space-uniform V E λ i . i

by unfold-locales (simp-all add: V-nempty finite-sets)

show Ω U = V unfolding Ω U-def by simp

qed (simp-all add: V-nempty finite-sets)

A uniform probability space over a vertex subset

locale vertex-ss-space-uniform = fin-hypersystem-vne +

fixes VS

assumes vs-ss: VS ⊆ V

assumes ne-vs: VS ≠ {}

begin

lemma finite-vs: finite VS

using vs-ss finite-subset finite-sets by auto

end

sublocale vertex-ss-space-uniform ⊆ vertex-fn-space-uniform V E λ i . VS

rewrites Ω = VS

proof (unfold-locales)

interpret vertex-fn-space-uniform V E λ i . VS

by unfold-locales (simp-all add: ne-vs finite-vs)

show Ω = VS

using Ω-def by simp

```

qed (simp-all add: ne-vs finite-vs)

A non-uniform prob space over a vertex subset

locale vertex-ss-space = fin-hypersystem-vne +
  fixes VS
  assumes vs-ss: VS ⊆ V
  assumes ne-vs: VS ≠ {}
  fixes p :: 'a ⇒ real
  assumes pgte0: ∀ fv . fv ∈ VS ⟹ p fv ≥ 0
  assumes sump: (∑ x ∈ (VS) . p x) = 1
begin

lemma finite-vs: finite VS
  using vs-ss finite-subset finite-sets by auto

end

sublocale vertex-ss-space ⊆ vertex-fn-space V E λ i . VS p
  rewrites Ω = VS
proof (unfold-locales)
  interpret vertex-fn-space V E λ i . VS p
    by unfold-locales (simp-all add: pgte0 sump ne-vs finite-vs)
  show Ω = VS
    using Ω-def by simp
qed (simp-all add: pgte0 sump ne-vs finite-vs)

A uniform probability space over a property on the vertex set

locale vertex-prop-space = fin-hypersystem-vne +
  fixes P :: 'b set
  assumes finP: finite P
  assumes nempty-P: P ≠ {}

sublocale vertex-prop-space ⊆ vertex-fn-space-uniform V E λ V. V →E P
  rewrites Ω U = V →E P
proof -
  interpret vertex-fn-space-uniform V E λ V. V →E P
  proof (unfold-locales)
    show V →E P ≠ {} using finP V-nempty PiE-eq-empty-iff nempty-P by meson
      show finite (V →E P) using finP finite-PiE finite-sets by meson
    qed
    show vertex-fn-space-uniform V E (λ V. V →E P) by unfold-locales
    show Ω U = V →E P unfolding Ω U-def by simp
  qed

context vertex-prop-space
begin

lemma prob-uniform-vertex-subset:
  assumes b ∈ P

```

```

assumes  $d \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ 
shows prob { $f \in \Omega . (\forall v \in d . f v = b)$ } =  $1/((\text{card } P) \text{ powi } (\text{card } d))$ 
using finP nempty-P V-nempty finite-sets MU-def  $\Omega U$ -def
by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) prob-uniform-ex-fun-space)

lemma prob-uniform-vertex:
assumes  $b \in P$ 
assumes  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ 
shows prob { $f \in \Omega U . f v = b$ } =  $1/(\text{card } P)$ 
proof -
have prob { $f \in \Omega U . f v = b$ } = card { $f \in \Omega U . f v = b$ }/card  $\Omega U$ 
  using measure-eq-valid sets-eq by auto
then show ?thesis
  using card-PiE-val-indiv-eq[of  $\mathcal{V} b P v$ ]  $\Omega$ -def finite-sets finP nempty-P assms
by auto
qed

end

A uniform vertex colouring space

locale vertex-colour-space = fin-hypergraph-nt +
fixes  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
assumes n-lt-order:  $n \leq \text{horder}$ 
assumes n-not-zero:  $n \neq 0$ 

sublocale vertex-colour-space  $\subseteq$  vertex-prop-space  $\mathcal{V} E \{0..<n\}$ 
rewrites  $\Omega U = \mathcal{C}^n$ 
proof -
have { $0..<n\} \neq \{\}$  using n-not-zero by simp
then interpret vertex-prop-space  $\mathcal{V} E \{0..<n\}$ 
  by (unfold-locales) (simp-all)
show vertex-prop-space  $\mathcal{V} E \{0..<n\}$  by (unfold-locales)
show  $\Omega U = \mathcal{C}^n$ 
  using  $\Omega$ -def all-n-vertex-colourings-alt by auto
qed

```

This probability space contains several useful lemmas on basic vertex colouring probabilities (and monochromatic edges), which are facts that are typically either not proven, or have very short proofs on paper

```

context vertex-colour-space
begin

```

```

lemma colour-set-event: { $f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge-col } f e c$ }  $\in$  events
  using sets-eq by simp

```

```

lemma colour-functions-event: ( $\lambda c . \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge-col } f e c\}$ ) `  $\{0..<n\} \subseteq$ 
events
  using sets-eq by blast

```

lemma *prob-vertex-colour*: $v \in \mathcal{V} \implies c \in \{0..<n\} \implies \text{prob } \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . f v = c\} = 1/n$

using *prob-uniform-vertex* **by** *simp*

lemma *prob-edge-colour*:

assumes $e \in \# E$ $c \in \{0..<n\}$

shows $\text{prob } \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge-col } f e c\} = 1/(n \text{ powi } (\text{card } e))$

proof –

have $\text{card } \{0..<n\} = n$ **by** *simp*

moreover have $\mathcal{C}^n = \mathcal{V} \rightarrow_E \{0..<n\}$ **using** *all-n-vertex-colourings-alt* **by** *blast*

moreover have $\{0..<n\} \neq \{\}$ **using** *n-not-zero* **by** *simp*

ultimately show ?thesis **using** *prob-uniform-ex-fun-space*[of $\mathcal{V} - \{0..<n\}$] e *n-not-zero*

finite-sets wellformed assms by (simp add: MU-def V-nempty mono-edge-col-def)

qed

lemma *prob-monochromatic-edge-inv*:

assumes $e \in \# E$

shows $\text{prob}\{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge } f e\} = 1/(n \text{ powi } (\text{int } (\text{card } e) - 1))$

proof –

have $\text{finite } \{0..<n\}$ **by** *auto*

then have $\text{prob } \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge } f e\} = (\sum c \in \{0..<n\} . \text{prob } \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge-col } f e c\})$

using *finite-measure-finite-Union*[of $\{0..<n\}$] $(\lambda c . \{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge-col } f e c\})$

disjoint-family-on-colourings colour-functions-event mono-edge-set-union assms

by *auto*

also have ... $= n/(n \text{ powi } (\text{int } (\text{card } e)))$ **using** *prob-edge-colour assms by simp*

also have ... $= n/(n * (n \text{ powi } ((\text{int } (\text{card } e)) - 1)))$ **using** *n-not-zero*

power-int-commutes power-int-minus-mult by (metis of-nat-0-eq-iff)

finally show ?thesis **using** *n-not-zero* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *prob-monochromatic-edge*:

assumes $e \in \# E$

shows $\text{prob}\{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge } f e\} = n \text{ powi } (1 - \text{int } (\text{card } e))$

using *prob-monochromatic-edge-inv* *assms n-not-zero by (simp add: power-int-diff)*

lemma *prob-monochromatic-edge-bound*:

assumes $e \in \# E$

assumes $\bigwedge e. e \in \# E \implies \text{card } e \geq k$

assumes $k > 0$

shows $\text{prob}\{f \in \mathcal{C}^n . \text{mono-edge } f e\} \leq 1/((\text{real } n) \text{ powi } (k - 1))$

proof –

have $(\text{int } (\text{card } (e)) - 1) \geq k - 1$ **using** *assms(3) assms(1)*

using *assms(2) int-ops(6) of-nat-0-less-iff of-nat-mono by fastforce*

then have $((n :: \text{real}) \text{ powi } (\text{int } (\text{card } (e)) - 1)) \geq (n \text{ powi } (k - 1))$

```

using power-int-increasing[of k - 1 (int (card (e)) - 1) n] n-not-zero by linarith
moreover have prob({f ∈ C^n . mono-edge f e}) = 1/(n powi (int (card (e)) -
1))
  using prob-monochromatic-edge-inv assms(1) by simp
ultimately show ?thesis using frac-le zero-less-power-int n-not-zero
  by (smt (verit) less-imp-of-nat-less of-nat-0-eq-iff of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-1 of-nat-diff
zle-int)
qed
end

```

2.2 More Hypergraph Colouring Results

```

context fin-hypergraph-nt
begin

```

```

lemma not-proper-colouring-edge-mono: {f ∈ C^n . ¬ is-proper-colouring f n} =
(∪ e ∈ (set-mset E). {f ∈ C^n . mono-edge f e})

```

proof –

```

have {f ∈ C^n . ¬ is-proper-colouring f n} = {f ∈ C^n . ∃ e ∈ set-mset E .
mono-edge f e}

```

using ex-monochromatic-not-colouring no-monochromatic-is-colouring

by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) all-n-vertex-colourings-alt)

then show ?thesis using Union-exists by simp

qed

```

lemma proper-colouring-edge-mono: {f ∈ C^n . is-proper-colouring f n} = (∩ e ∈
(set-mset E). {f ∈ C^n . ¬ mono-edge f e})

```

proof –

```

have {f ∈ C^n . is-proper-colouring f n} = {f ∈ C^n . ∀ e ∈ set-mset E . ¬
mono-edge f e}

```

using is-proper-colouring-alt2 all-n-vertex-colourings-alt by auto

moreover have set-mset E ≠ {} using E-nempty by simp

ultimately show ?thesis using Inter-forall by auto

qed

```

lemma proper-colouring-edge-mono-compl: {f ∈ C^n . is-proper-colouring f n} =
(∩ e ∈ (set-mset E). C^n - {f ∈ C^n . mono-edge f e})

```

using proper-colouring-edge-mono by auto

lemma event-is-proper-colouring:

assumes g ∈ C^n

assumes g ∉ (∪ e ∈ (set-mset E). {f ∈ C^n . mono-edge f e})

shows is-proper-colouring g n

proof –

have ∩ e. e ∈# E ⇒ ¬ mono-edge g e using assms

by blast

then show ?thesis using assms(1) all-n-vertex-colourings-def by (auto)

qed

end

2.3 The Basic Application

The comments below show the basic framework steps

```
context fin-kuniform-hypergraph-nt
begin
proposition erdos-propertyB:
assumes size E < (2^(k - 1))
assumes k > 0
shows has-property-B
proof -
  — (1) Set up the probability space: "Colour V randomly with two colours"
interpret P: vertex-colour-space V E 2
  by unfold-locales (auto simp add: order-ge-two)
  — (2) define the event to avoid - monochromatic edges
define A where A ≡ (λ e. {f ∈ C^2 . mono-edge f e})
  — (3) Calculation 2: Have Pr (of Ae for any e) ≤ Sum over e (Pr (A e)) < 1
have (∑ e ∈ set-mset E. P.prob (A e)) < 1
proof -
  have int k - 1 = int (k - 1) using assms by linarith
  then have card (set-mset E) < 2 powi (int k - 1) using card-size-set-mset[of E] assms by simp
  then have (∑ e ∈ (set-mset E). P.prob (A e)) < 2 powi (int k - 1) * 2 powi (1 - int k)
    unfolding A-def using P.prob-monochromatic-edge uniform assms(1) by simp
  moreover have ((2 :: real) powi ((int k) - 1)) * (2 powi (1 - (int k))) = 1
    using power-int-add[of 2 int k - 1 1 - int k] by force
  ultimately show ?thesis using power-int-add[of 2 int k - 1 1 - int k] by simp
qed
moreover have A ` (set-mset E) ⊆ P.events unfolding A-def P.sets-eq by blast
— (4) obtain a colouring avoiding bad events
ultimately obtain f where f ∈ C^2 and f ∉ ∪(A ` (set-mset E))
  using P.Union-bound-obtain-fun[of set-mset E A] finite-set-mset P.space-eq by auto
thus ?thesis using event-is-proper-colouring A-def is-n-colourable-def by auto
qed

end

corollary erdos-propertyB-min:
fixes z :: 'a itself
assumes n > 0
shows (min-edges-colouring n z) ≥ 2^(n - 1)
proof (rule ccontr)
```

```

assume  $\neg 2^{\wedge}(n - 1) \leq \text{min-edges-colouring } n z$ 
then have  $\text{min-edges-colouring } n z < 2^{\wedge}(n - 1)$  by simp
then obtain  $h :: \text{'a hyp-graph where } hin: h \in \text{not-col-n-uni-hyps } n \text{ and}$ 
enat (size (hyp-edges h))} < 2^{\wedge}(n - 1)
using obtains-min-edge-colouring by blast
then have  $lt: \text{size (hyp-edges h)} < 2^{\wedge}(n - 1)$ 
by (metis of-nat-eq-enat of-nat-less-imp-less of-nat-numeral of-nat-power)
then interpret  $kuf: \text{fin-kuniform-hypergraph-nt (hyp-verts h) hyp-edges h n}$ 
using not-col-n-uni-hyps-def hin by auto
have  $kuf.\text{has-property-B using } kuf.\text{erdos-propertyB lt assms by simp}$ 
then show False using hin not-col-n-uni-hyps-def by auto
qed

end

```

3 Lovasz Local Framework Application

```

theory LLL-Applications imports Lovasz-Local.Lovasz-Local-Lemma
  Lovasz-Local.Indep-Events Twelvefold-Way.Twelvefold-Way-Core
  Design-Theory.Multisets-Extras Basic-Bounds-Application
begin

```

3.1 More set extras

```

lemma multiset-remove1-filter:  $a \in\# A \implies P a \implies$ 
 $\{\# b \in\# A . P b\#} = \{\# b \in\# \text{remove1-mset } a A . P b\#} + \{\# a\#}$ 
by auto

lemma card-partition-image:
assumes finite  $C$ 
assumes finite  $(\bigcup c \in C . f c)$ 
assumes  $(\bigwedge c. c \in C \implies \text{card } (f c) = k)$ 
assumes  $(\bigwedge c1 c2. c1 \in C \implies c2 \in C \implies c1 \neq c2 \implies f c1 \cap f c2 = \{\})$ 
shows  $k * \text{card } (f ' C) = \text{card } (\bigcup c \in C . f c)$ 
proof -
have  $\text{card } (\bigcup c \in C . f c) = \text{card } (\bigcup (f ' C))$  by simp
moreover have  $\text{finite } (f ' C)$  using assms(1) by auto
moreover have  $\text{finite } (\bigcup (f ' C))$  using assms(2) by auto
moreover have  $\bigwedge c. c \in f ' C \implies \text{card } c = k$  using assms(3) by auto
moreover have  $(\bigwedge c1 c2. c1 \in f ' C \implies c2 \in f ' C \implies c1 \neq c2 \implies c1 \cap c2 = \{\})$ 
ultimately show ?thesis using card-partition[of f ' C k] by auto
qed

lemma mset-set-implies:
assumes image-mset  $f$  ( $\text{mset-set } A$ ) =  $B$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies P (f a)$ 
shows  $\bigwedge b. b \in\# B \implies P b$ 
proof -

```

```

fix b assume b ∈# B
then obtain a where a ∈ A and eqb: f a = b
  using assms(1) by (meson bij-mset-obtain-set-elem)
  then show P b using assms(2) by auto
qed

lemma card-partition-image-inj:
assumes finite C
assumes inj-on f C
assumes finite (∪ c ∈ C . f c)
assumes (∧ c. c ∈ C ⇒ card (f c) = k)
assumes (∧ c1 c2. c1 ∈ C ⇒ c2 ∈ C ⇒ c1 ≠ c2 ⇒ f c1 ∩ f c2 = {})
shows k * card (C) = card (∪ c ∈ C . f c)
proof –
have card C = card (f ` C) using assms(2) card-image
  by fastforce
then show ?thesis using card-partition-image assms
  by metis
qed

lemma size-big-union-sum2:
fixes M :: 'a ⇒ 'b multiset
shows size (∑ x ∈# X . M x) = (∑ x ∈# X . size (M x))
by (induct X) auto

lemma size-big-union-sum2-const:
fixes M :: 'a ⇒ 'b multiset
assumes ∏ x. x ∈# X ⇒ size (M x) = k
shows size (∑ x ∈# X . M x) = size X * k
proof –
have size (∑ x ∈# X . M x) = (∑ x ∈# X . size (M x))
  using size-big-union-sum2 by auto
also have ... = (∑ x ∈# X . k) using assms by auto
finally show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma count-sum-mset2: count (∑ x ∈# X . M x) a = (∑ x ∈# X . count (M x) a)
using count-sum-mset by (smt (verit) image-image-mset sum-over-fun-eq)

lemma mset-subset-eq-elemI:
(∏ a. a ∈# A ⇒ count A a ≤ count B a) ⇒ A ⊆# B
by (intro mset-subset-eqI) (metis zero_le count_eq_zero_iff)

lemma mset-obtain-from-filter:
assumes a ∈# {# b ∈# B . P b #}
shows a ∈# B and P a
using assms apply (metis multiset-partition union_iff)
using assms by (metis (mono_tags, lifting) Multiset.set-mset-filter mem_Collect_eq)

```

3.2 Mutual Independence Principle for Hypergraphs

```

context fin-hypergraph-nt
begin

definition (in incidence-system) block-intersect-count :: 'a set ⇒ nat where
block-intersect-count b ≡ size {# b2 ∈# (B - {#b#}) . b2 ∩ b ≠ {} #}

lemma (in hypergraph) edge-intersect-count-inc:
assumes e ∈# E
shows size {# f ∈# E . f ∩ e ≠ {} #} = block-intersect-count e + 1
unfolding block-intersect-count-def
proof –
  have e ∩ e ≠ {} using blocks-nempty assms(1) by simp
  then have {#f ∈# E . f ∩ e ≠ {} #} = {#f ∈# remove1-mset e E . f ∩ e ≠ {} #} + {#e#}
    using multiset-remove1-filter[of e E λ f. f ∩ e ≠ {}] assms(1) by blast
  then show size {#f ∈# E . f ∩ e ≠ {} #} = size {#b2 ∈# remove1-mset e E .
  b2 ∩ e ≠ {} #} + 1
    by (metis size-single size-union)
qed

lemma disjoint-set-is-mutually-independent:
assumes iin: i ∈ {0..<(size E)}
assumes idfn: idf ∈ {0..<size E} →E set-mset E
assumes Aefn: ⋀ i. i ∈ {0..<size E} ⇒ Ae i = {f ∈ C2 . mono-edge f (idf i)}
shows prob-space.mutual-indep-events (uniform-count-measure (C2)) (Ae i) Ae
  ({j ∈ {0..<(size E)} . (idf j ∩ idf i) = {}})
proof –
  interpret P: vertex-colour-space V E 2
  using order-ge-two by (unfold-locales) (auto)
  have P.mutual-indep-events (Ae i) Ae ({j ∈ {0..<(size E)} . (idf j ∩ idf i) = {}})
  proof (intro P.mutual-indep-eventsI)
    show Ae i ∈ P.events using P.sets-eq iin Aefn by simp
  next
    show Ae ‘{j ∈ {0..<b}. idf j ∩ idf i = {}} ⊆ P.events using P.sets-eq Aefn
  by auto
  next
    show ⋀ J. J ⊆ {j ∈ {0..<b}. idf j ∩ idf i = {}} ⇒ J ≠ {} ⇒
      P.prob (Ae i ∩ ⋂ (Ae ‘J)) = P.prob (Ae i) * P.prob (⋂ (Ae ‘J))
  proof –
    let ?e = idf i
    fix J assume jss: J ⊆ {j ∈ {0..<b}. idf j ∩ ?e = {}} and ne: J ≠ {}
    then have finite J using finite-subset finite-nat-set-iff-bounded-le mem-Collect-eq
      by (metis (full-types) finite-Collect-conjI finite-atLeastLessThan)
    have jin: ⋀ j . j ∈ J ⇒ j ∈ {0..<b} using jss by auto
    have iedge: ⋀ i. i ∈ {0..<size E} ⇒ idf i ∈# E using idfn by auto
    define P' where P' ≡ (V - ?e) →E {0..<2::colour}
      then have finP: finite P' using finite-PiE finite-sets by (metis P.finP

```

```

finite-Diff)
define T where  $T \equiv \lambda p. \{f \in \mathcal{C}^2 . \forall v \in (\mathcal{V} - ?e) . f v = p v\}$ 
have Tss:  $\bigwedge p. T p \subseteq \mathcal{C}^2$  unfolding T-def by auto
have Pdjnt:  $\bigwedge p1 p2. p1 \in P' \implies p2 \in P' \implies p1 \neq p2 \implies T p1 \cap T p2 = \{\}$ 
proof -
fix p1 p2 assume p1in:  $p1 \in P'$  and p2in:  $p2 \in P'$  and pne:  $p1 \neq p2$ 
have  $\bigwedge x. x \in T p1 \implies x \notin T p2$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
fix x assume xin:  $x \in T p1$  and  $\neg x \in T p2$ 
then have xin2:  $x \in T p2$  by simp
then have  $x \in \mathcal{C}^2$  and  $\forall v \in (\mathcal{V} - ?e) . x v = p1 v$  and  $\forall v \in (\mathcal{V} - ?e) . x v = p2 v$ 
using T-def xin by auto
then have  $\bigwedge v. v \in (\mathcal{V} - ?e) \implies p1 v = p2 v$  by auto
then have  $p1 = p2$  using p1in p2in unfolding P'-def
using PiE-ext by metis
then show False using pne by simp
qed
then show  $T p1 \cap T p2 = \{\}$  by auto
qed
have cp:  $\bigwedge p. p \in P' \implies \text{card}(T p) = 2 \text{ powi}(\text{card } ?e)$ 
proof -
fix p assume pin:  $p \in P'$ 
have  $\text{card}(\mathcal{V} - ?e) = \text{card } \mathcal{V} - \text{card } ?e$  using iedge wellformed iin
using block-complement-def block-complement-size by auto
moreover have  $\text{card } \mathcal{V} \geq \text{card } ?e$  using iedge wellformed iin
by (simp add: block-size-lt-order)
ultimately have  $(\text{card } \mathcal{V} - \text{card } (\mathcal{V} - ?e)) = \text{card } ?e$  by simp
then have  $\text{card } \{0..<2::\text{colour}\} \cap (\text{card } \mathcal{V} - \text{card } (\mathcal{V} - ?e)) = 2 \text{ powi}(\text{card } ?e)$  by auto
moreover have  $(\bigwedge a. a \in (\mathcal{V} - ?e) \implies p a \in \{0..<2\})$ 
using pin P'-def by auto
ultimately show  $\text{card}(T p) = 2 \text{ powi}(\text{card } ?e)$ 
unfolding T-def using card-PiE-filter-range-set[of  $\mathcal{V} - ?e$  p  $\{0..<2::\text{colour}\}$ ]
 $\mathcal{V}]$ 
finite-sets all-n-vertex-colourings-alt by auto
qed
define Ps where  $Ps \equiv \{p \in P'. T p \subseteq \bigcap(Ae ` J)\}$ 
have psss:  $Ps \subseteq P'$  unfolding Ps-def P'-def by auto
have p1:  $\bigwedge i. i \in \{0..<b\} \implies P.\text{prob}(Ae i) = 1/(2 \text{ powi}(\text{int}(\text{card } (\text{idf } i) - 1)))$ 
using Aefn P.prob-monochromatic-edge-inv iedge by simp
have bunrep:  $\bigcap(Ae ` J) = (\bigcup p \in Ps . T p)$ 
proof (intro subset-antisym subsetI)
fix x assume  $x \in \bigcap(Ae ` J)$ 
then have xin:  $x \in \mathcal{C}^2$  and xmono:  $\bigwedge j. j \in J \implies \text{mono-edge } x (\text{idf } j)$ 
using jin Aefn ne by auto
define p where  $p = (\lambda v . \text{if } (v \in \mathcal{V} - ?e) \text{ then } x v \text{ else undefined})$ 

```

```

then have  $pin: p \in P'$  unfolding  $P'$ -def using  $xin$  all-n-vertex-colourings-alt
by auto
  then have  $xin: x \in T p$  unfolding  $T$ -def  $p$ -def
    by (simp add:  $xin$ )
  have  $T p \subseteq \bigcap(Ae`J)$ 
  proof (intro subsetI)
    fix  $y$  assume  $yin: y \in T p$ 
    have  $\bigwedge j . j \in J \implies \text{mono-edge } y (\text{idf } j)$ 
    proof -
      fix  $j$  assume  $jin: j \in J$ 
      then have  $\text{idf } j \cap \text{idf } i = \{\}$  using  $jss$  by auto
      then have  $\bigwedge v . v \in \text{idf } j \implies v \notin ?e$  by auto
      then have  $\bigwedge v . v \in \text{idf } j \implies v \in \mathcal{V} - ?e$  using  $jss$  wellformed
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) DiffI  $\langle j \in J \rangle$  basic-trans-rules(31) iedge
mem-Collect-eq)
      then have  $\bigwedge v . v \in \text{idf } j \implies y v = x v$  using  $yin$   $T$ -def  $p$ -def by auto
      then show  $\text{mono-edge } y (\text{idf } j)$  using  $xmono jin$ 
        by (simp add: mono-edge-def)
    qed
    moreover have  $y \in \mathcal{C}^2$ 
      using  $Tss yin$  by auto
    ultimately show  $y \in \bigcap(Ae`J)$  using  $Aefn jin$  by auto
  qed
  then have  $p \in Ps$  unfolding  $Ps$ -def using  $pin$  by auto
  then show  $x \in (\bigcup p \in Ps . T p)$ 
    using  $xin$  by auto
next
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in (\bigcup p \in Ps . T p)$ 
  then show  $x \in \bigcap(Ae`J)$  unfolding  $Ps$ -def by auto
qed
  moreover have  $dfo: \text{disjoint-family-on } (\lambda p . T p) Ps$ 
    using  $psss Pdjnt \text{disjoint-family-on-def}$  by blast
  moreover have  $(\lambda p . T p)`Ps \subseteq P.\text{events}$ 
    unfolding  $T$ -def  $Ps$ -def using  $P.\text{sets-eq}$  by auto
  moreover have  $finPs: \text{finite } Ps$  using  $finP psss \text{finite-subset}$  by auto
  ultimately have  $P.\text{prob}(\bigcap(Ae`J)) = (\sum p \in Ps . P.\text{prob}(T p))$ 
    using  $P.\text{finite-measure-finite-Union}[of Ps \lambda p . T p]$  by simp
  moreover have  $\bigwedge p . p \in Ps \implies P.\text{prob}(T p) = \text{card}(T p)/\text{card}(\mathcal{C}^2)$ 
    using  $\text{measure-uniform-count-measure}[of \mathcal{C}^2] Tss$ 
    by (simp add:  $P.\text{MU-def } P.fin\Omega$ )
  ultimately have  $P.\text{prob}(\bigcap(Ae`J)) = (\sum p \in Ps . \text{real}(\text{card}(T p)))/(\text{card}(\mathcal{C}^2))$ 
    using  $\text{sum-divide-distrib}[of - Ps \text{card}(\mathcal{C}^2)]$  by (simp)
  also have ... =  $(\sum p \in Ps . 2 \text{powi}(\text{card } ?e))/( \text{card } (\mathcal{C}^2))$ 
    using  $cp psss$  by (simp add:  $Ps$ -def)
  finally have  $P.\text{prob}(\bigcap(Ae`J)) = (\text{card } Ps * (2 \text{powi}(\text{card } ?e)))/(\text{card } (\mathcal{C}^2))$ 
    by simp
  then have  $P.\text{prob}(Ae i) * P.\text{prob}(\bigcap(Ae`J)) =$ 
     $1/(2 \text{powi}(\text{int}(\text{card } (?e)) - 1)) * ((\text{card } Ps * (2 \text{powi}(\text{card } ?e)))/(\text{card } (\mathcal{C}^2)))$ 

```

```

 $(\mathcal{C}^2)))$ 
  using iin p1 by simp
  also have ... = (((2 powi (card ?e)))/(2 powi (int (card (?e)) - 1))) * (card Ps/card ( $\mathcal{C}^2$ ))
    by (simp add: field-simps)
  also have ... = 2 * (card Ps/card ( $\mathcal{C}^2$ ))
    using power-int-diff[of 2::real int (card ?e) (int (card (?e)) - 1)] by simp
  finally have prob: P.prob (Ae i) * P.prob ( $\bigcap$ (Ae ' J)) = (card Ps * 2)/(card ( $\mathcal{C}^2$ )) by simp
    have (Ae i)  $\cap$  ( $\bigcap$ (Ae ' J)) = ( $\bigcup$ p  $\in$  Ps . ((Ae i)  $\cap$  T p))
      using bunrep by auto
    moreover have disjoint-family-on ( $\lambda$  p. (Ae i)  $\cap$  T p) Ps
      using dfo disjoint-family-on-bisimulation[of T Ps ( $\lambda$  p. (Ae i)  $\cap$  T p)] by auto
    moreover have ( $\lambda$  p . (Ae i)  $\cap$  T p) ' Ps  $\subseteq$  P.events
      unfolding T-def using P.sets-eq by auto
    ultimately have P.prob ((Ae i)  $\cap$  ( $\bigcap$ (Ae ' J))) = ( $\sum$  p  $\in$  Ps. P.prob ((Ae i)  $\cap$  T p))
      using P.finite-measure-finite-Union[of Ps  $\lambda$ p. (Ae i)  $\cap$  T p] finPs by simp
      moreover have tss2:  $\bigwedge$  p. (Ae i)  $\cap$  T p  $\subseteq$   $\mathcal{C}^2$  using Tss by auto
      moreover have  $\bigwedge$  p. p  $\in$  Ps  $\implies$  P.prob ((Ae i)  $\cap$  T p) = card ((Ae i)  $\cap$  T p)/card ( $\mathcal{C}^2$ )
        using measure-uniform-count-measure[of  $\mathcal{C}^2$ ] tss2 P.MU-def P.fin- $\Omega$  by simp
        ultimately have P.prob ((Ae i)  $\cap$  ( $\bigcap$ (Ae ' J))) = ( $\sum$  p  $\in$  Ps. card ((Ae i)  $\cap$  T p))/(card ( $\mathcal{C}^2$ ))
          using sum-divide-distrib[of - Ps card ( $\mathcal{C}^2$ )] by (simp)
          moreover have  $\bigwedge$  p. p  $\in$  Ps  $\implies$  card ((Ae i)  $\cap$  (T p)) = 2
            proof -
              fix p assume p  $\in$  Ps
              define h where h  $\equiv$   $\lambda$  c. ( $\lambda$  v. if (v  $\in$  V) then (if (v  $\in$  ?e) then c else p v) else undefined)
              have hc:  $\bigwedge$  c v. v  $\in$  ?e  $\implies$  h c v = c unfolding h-def using wellformed
                iin iedge by auto
              have hne:  $\bigwedge$  c1 c2. c1  $\neq$  c2  $\implies$  h c1  $\neq$  h c2
              proof (rule ccontr)
                fix c1 c2 assume ne: c1  $\neq$  c2  $\neg$  h c1  $\neq$  h c2
                then have eq: h c1 = h c2 by simp
                have  $\bigwedge$  v . v  $\in$  ?e  $\implies$  h c1 v = c1 using hc by simp
                then have  $\bigwedge$  v . v  $\in$  ?e  $\implies$  c1 = c2 using hc eq by auto
                then show False using ne eq using V-nempty blocks-nempty iedge iin by blast
              qed
              then have hdjnt:  $\bigwedge$  n. ( $\forall$  c1  $\in$  {0.. $<$ n}.  $\forall$  c2  $\in$  {0.. $<$ n}. c1  $\neq$  c2  $\longrightarrow$  {h c1}  $\cap$  {h c2} = {}) by auto
              have heg:  $\bigwedge$  c. c  $\in$  {0.. $<$ 2}  $\implies$  {f  $\in$   $\mathcal{C}^2$  . mono-edge-col f ?e c  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  v  $\in$  (V - ?e) . f v = p v)} = {h c} proof -
                fix c assume c  $\in$  {0.. $<$ 2:nat}

```

```

have  $\bigwedge x f. f \in \{f \in \mathcal{C}^2 . \text{mono-edge-col } ?e c \wedge (\forall v \in (\mathcal{V} - ?e) . f v = p v)\} \implies f x = h c x$ 
unfolding  $h\text{-def}$  using  $\text{mono-edge-colD all-n-vertex-colourings-alt}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
then have  $\bigwedge f. f \in \{f \in \mathcal{C}^2 . \text{mono-edge-col } ?e c \wedge (\forall v \in (\mathcal{V} - ?e) . f v = p v)\} \implies f = h c$ 
by  $\text{auto}$ 
moreover have  $h c \in \{f \in \mathcal{C}^2 . \text{mono-edge-col } ?e c \wedge (\forall v \in (\mathcal{V} - ?e) . f v = p v)\}$ 
proof -
have  $h c \in \mathcal{C}^2$  unfolding  $h\text{-def}$  using  $\text{all-n-vertex-colourings-alt}$ 
by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) DiffI P'-def PiE-I PiE-mem  $\langle c \in \{0..<2\}, \langle p \in Ps \rangle \text{ psss subset-eq} \rangle$ )
moreover have  $\text{mono-edge-col } (h c) ?e c$  using  $\text{mono-edge-colI hc}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
ultimately show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $h\text{-def}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
qed
ultimately show  $\{f \in \mathcal{C}^2 . \text{mono-edge-col } f ?e c \wedge (\forall v \in (\mathcal{V} - ?e) . f v = p v)\} = \{h c\}$ 
by  $\text{blast}$ 
qed
have  $Ae i = (\bigcup c \in \{0..<2\}. \{f \in \mathcal{C}^2 . \text{mono-edge-col } f ?e c\})$ 
using  $Aefn iedge iin \text{mono-edge-set-union}[of ?e 2]$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
then have  $(Ae i) \cap (T p) = (\bigcup c \in \{0..<2\}. \{f \in \mathcal{C}^2 . \text{mono-edge-col } f ?e c \wedge (\forall v \in (\mathcal{V} - ?e) . f v = p v)\})$ 
unfolding  $T\text{-def}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
then have  $\text{card } ((Ae i) \cap (T p)) = \text{card } ((\bigcup c \in \{0..<2\}. \{h c\}))$  using  $heq$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
moreover have  $(1::nat) * \text{card } \{0..<2::nat\} = \text{card } ((\bigcup c \in \{0..<2\}. \{h c\}))$ 
proof -
have  $\text{inj-on } (\lambda c. \{h c\}) \{0..<2\}$  using  $hdjnt \text{ inj-onI}$ 
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) hne insertI1 singletonD)
then show  $?thesis$ 
using  $\text{card-partition-image-inj}[of \{0..<2\} \lambda c . \{h c\} 1::nat]$   $hdjnt$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
qed
ultimately show  $\text{card } ((Ae i) \cap (T p)) = 2$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
qed
ultimately show  $P.\text{prob } (Ae i \cap \bigcap (Ae ' J)) = P.\text{prob } (Ae i) * P.\text{prob } (\bigcap (Ae ' J))$ 
using  $\text{prob}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
qed
qed
then show  $?thesis$  using  $P.\text{MU-def}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
qed

```

lemma *intersect-empty-set-size*:

assumes $\bigwedge e. e \in E \implies \text{size } \{\# f \in E - \{\# e\} . f \cap e \neq \{\}\# \} \leq d$

```

assumes e2 ∈# E
shows size {#e ∈# E . e ∩ e2 = {} #} ≥ size E − d − 1 (is size ?S' ≥ size E
− d − 1)
proof −
have a1alt: ⋀ e . e ∈# E ⇒ size {# f ∈# E . f ∩ e ≠ {} #} ≤ d + 1
  using edge-intersect-count-inc assms(1) block-intersect-count-def by force
have E = ?S' + {#e ∈# E . e ∩ e2 ≠ {} #} by auto
then have size E = size ?S' + size {#e ∈# E . e ∩ e2 ≠ {} #}
  by (metis size-union)
then have size ?S' = size E − size {#e ∈# E . e ∩ e2 ≠ {} #} by simp
moreover have size {#e ∈# E . e ∩ e2 ≠ {} #} ≤ d + 1 using a1alt assms(2)
by auto
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

3.3 Application Property B

Probabilistic framework clearly notated

```

proposition erdos-propertyB-LLL:
assumes ⋀ e . e ∈# E ⇒ card e ≥ k
assumes ⋀ e . e ∈# E ⇒ size {# f ∈# (E − {#e#}) . f ∩ e ≠ {} #} ≤ d
assumes exp(1)*(d+1) ≤ (2 powi (k − 1))
assumes k > 0
shows has-property-B
proof −
  — 1 set up probability space
  interpret P: vertex-colour-space V E 2
    by unfold-locales (auto simp add: order-ge-two)
  let ?N = {0..<size E}
  obtain id where ieq: image-mset id (mset-set ?N) = E and idin: id ∈ ?N →_E
set-mset E
    using obtain-function-on-ext-funcset[of ?N E] by auto
  then have iedge: ⋀ i . i ∈ ?N ⇒ id i ∈# E by auto
  — 2 define event
  define Ae where Ae ≡ λ i . {f ∈ C^2 . mono-edge f (id i)}
  — (3) Prove each event A is mutually independent of all other mono events for
other edges that don't intersect.
  have 0 < P.prob (⋂ Ai ∈ ?N. space P.MU − Ae Ai)
  proof (intro P.lovasz-local-symmetric[of ?N Ae d (1/(2 powi (k−1)))])
    have mis: ⋀ i . i ∈ ?N ⇒ P.mutual-indep-events (Ae i) Ae ({j ∈ ?N . (id j ∩
id i) = {}})
      using disjoint-set-is-mutually-independent[of - id Ae] P.MU-def assms idin
    by (simp add: Ae-def)
    then show ⋀ i . i ∈ ?N ⇒ ∃ S . S ⊆ ?N − {i} ∧ card S ≥ card ?N − d −
1 ∧
      P.mutual-indep-events (Ae i) Ae S
  proof −
    fix i assume iin: i ∈ ?N
    define S' where S' ≡ {j ∈ ?N . (id j) ∩ (id i) = {}}

```

```

then have  $S' \subseteq ?N - \{i\}$  using iedge assms(1) using blocks-nempty iin by
auto
moreover have  $P.\text{mutual-indep-events} (Ae i) Ae S'$  using mis iin  $S'$ -def by
simp
moreover have  $\text{card } S' \geq \text{card } ?N - d - 1$ 
unfolding  $S'$ -def using function-map-multi-filter-size[of id ?N E  $\lambda e . e \cap$ 
(id i) = {}]
ideq intersect-empty-set-size[of d id i] iin iedge assms(2) by auto
ultimately show  $\exists S. S \subseteq ?N - \{i\} \wedge \text{card } S \geq \text{card } ?N - d - 1 \wedge$ 
 $P.\text{mutual-indep-events} (Ae i) Ae S$ 
by blast
qed
show  $\bigwedge i. i \in ?N \implies P.\text{prob}(Ae i) \leq 1/(2^{\text{powi}(k-1)})$ 
unfolding Ae-def using P.prob-monochromatic-edge-bound[of - k] iedge
assms(4) assms(1) by auto
show  $\exp(1) * (1 / 2^{\text{powi int}(k-1)}) * (d + 1) \leq 1$ 
using assms(3) by (simp add: field-simps del:One-nat-def)
(metis Num.of-nat-simps(2) assms(4) diff-is-0-eq diff-less less-one of-nat-diff
power-int-of-nat)
qed (auto simp add: Ae-def E-nempty P.sets-eq P.space-eq)
— 4 obtain
then obtain f where fin:  $f \in \mathcal{C}^2$  and  $\bigwedge i. i \in ?N \implies \neg \text{mono-edge } f (id i)$ 
using Ae-def
P.obtain-intersection-prop[of Ae ?N  $\lambda f i. \text{mono-edge } f (id i)$ ] P.space-eq P.sets-eq
by auto
then have  $\bigwedge e. e \in E \implies \neg \text{mono-edge } f e$ 
using ideq mset-set-implies[of id ?N E  $\lambda e. \neg \text{mono-edge } f e$ ] by blast
then show ?thesis unfolding is-n-colourable-def
using is-proper-colouring-alt2 fin all-n-vertex-colourings-def[of 2] by auto
qed
end

```

3.4 Application Corollary

A corollary on hypergraphs where $k \geq 9$

```

lemma exp-ineq-k9:
fixes k:: nat
assumes k ≥ 9
shows exp(1::real) * (k * (k - 1) + 1) < 2^(k-1)
using assms
proof (induct k rule: nat-induct-at-least)
case base
show ?case using exp-le by auto
next
case (Suc n)
have Suc n * (Suc n - 1) + 1 = n * (n - 1) + 1 + 2*n by (simp add:
algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
then have exp (1::real) * (Suc n * (Suc n - 1) + 1) = exp 1 * (n * (n - 1) +

```

```

1) + exp 1 * 2*n
  by (simp add: field-simps)
  moreover have exp (1::real) * (n * (n - 1) + 1) < 2^(n-1) using Suc.hyps
  by simp
  moreover have exp (1:: real) * 2*n ≤ exp (1::real) * (n * (n - 1) + 1)
  proof -
    have 2*n ≤ (n * (n - 1) + 1) using Suc.hyps(1) Groups.mult-ac(2) diff-le-mono
    mult-le-mono1
    nat-le-linear numeral-Bit1 numerals(1) ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-class.le-imp-diff-is-add
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Suc-eq-plus1 not-less-eq-eq numeral-Bit0
    trans-le-add1)
    then have 2 * real n ≤ real (n * (n - 1) + 1) using Suc.hyps by linarith
    then show ?thesis using exp-gt-one[of 1::real] by simp
  qed
  moreover have 2 ^ (Suc n - 1) = 2 * 2^(n-1)
  by (metis Nat.le-imp-diff-is-add Suc(1) add-leD1 cross3-simps(8) diff-Suc-1
  eval-nat-numeral(3)
    power.simps(2) semiring-norm(174))
  ultimately show ?case by (smt (verit))
qed

context fin-kuniform-regular-hypgraph-nt
begin

  Good example of a combinatorial counting proof in a formal environment

lemma (in fin-dregular-hypergraph) hdeg-remove-one:
assumes e ∈# E
assumes v ∈# mset-set e
shows size {# f ∈# (E - {#e#}) . v ∈ f#} = d - 1
proof -
  have v ∈ e
    using assms by (meson count-mset-set(3) not-in-iff)
  then have vvertex: v ∈ V using wellformed[of e] assms(1) by auto
  then have {# f ∈# (E - {#e#}) . v ∈ f#} = {# f ∈# E . v ∈ f#} - {#e#}
    by (simp add: diff-union-cancelR assms(1) finite-blocks)
  then have size {# f ∈# (E - {#e#}) . v ∈ f#} = size {# f ∈# E . v ∈ f#}
    - 1
    by (metis `v ∈# mset-set e` count-eq-zero-iff count-mset-set(3) assms(1) multiset-remove1-filter
      size-Diff-singleton union-iff union-single-eq-member)
  moreover have size {# f ∈# E . v ∈ f#} = d
    using hdegree-def const-degree vvertex by auto
  ultimately show size {# f ∈# (E - {#e#}) . v ∈ f#} = d - 1 by simp
qed

lemma max-intersecting-edges:
assumes e ∈# E
shows size {# f ∈# (E - {#e#}) . f ∩ e ≠ {}#} ≤ k * (k - 1)

```

proof –

```

have eq:  $\{\# f \in \# (E - \{\#\}) . f \cap e \neq \{\}\} \subseteq \# (\sum v \in \# (mset-set e) . \{\# f \in \# (E - \{\#\}) . v \in f \#})$ 
proof (intro mset-subset-eq-elemI)
  fix a assume  $a \in \# \{\# f \in \# remove1-mset e E . f \cap e \neq \{\}\}$  (is  $a \in \# ?E'$ )
  then have ain:  $a \in \# remove1-mset e E$  and  $a \cap e \neq \{\}$ 
    using mset-obtain-from-filter by fast+
  then obtain v where  $v \in a$  and  $v \in e$  by blast
  then have vvertex:  $v \in V$  using wellformed[of e] assms(1) by auto
  have count ?E' a  $\leq$  count  $\{\# f \in \# E - \{\#\} . v \in f \#\}$  a
    by (metis ‹a ∈ # ?E'› ‹v ∈ a› count-filter-mset le-eq-less-or-eq mset-obtain-from-filter(2))
  moreover have count  $\{\# f \in \# E - \{\#\} . v \in f \#\}$  a  $\leq$ 
     $(\sum v \in \# (mset-set e) . count \{\# f \in \# (E - \{\#\}) . v \in f \#\}) a$ 
    by (metis ‹v ∈ e› assms(1) finite-blocks finite-set-mset-set sum-image-mset-mono-mem)

  moreover have count  $(\sum v \in \# (mset-set e) . \{\# f \in \# (E - \{\#\}) . v \in f \#\}) a =$ 
     $(\sum v \in \# (mset-set e) . count \{\# f \in \# (E - \{\#\}) . v \in f \#\}) a$ 
    using count-sum-mset2 by fast
  ultimately show count ?E' a  $\leq$  count  $(\sum v \in \# mset-set e . filter-mset ((\in) v) (remove1-mset e E)) a$ 
    by linarith
  qed
  have size (mset-set e) = k
  using uniform assms(1) by auto
  then have size  $(\sum v \in \# (mset-set e) . \{\# f \in \# (E - \{\#\}) . v \in f \#\}) = k$ 
  *  $(k - 1)$ 
    using size-big-union-sum2-const[of mset-set e λ v . {#f ∈ # (E - {#e#}) . v ∈ f #}] k - 1
    hdeg-remove-one assms(1) by fast
  then show ?thesis
  using eq by (metis size-mset-mono)
qed

corollary erdos-propertyB-LLL9:
  assumes k ≥ 9
  shows has-property-B
proof –
  define d where d = k*(k-1)
  have  $\bigwedge e . e \in \# E \implies card e \geq k$ 
    using uniform by simp
  moreover have  $\bigwedge e . e \in \# E \implies size \{\# f \in \# (E - \{\#\}) . f \cap e \neq \{\}\} \leq d$ 
    using max-intersecting-edges d-def by simp
  moreover have exp(1)*(d+1) < (2 powi (k - 1))
    unfolding d-def using exp-ineq-k9 assms(1) by simp
  moreover have k > 0 using assms by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis using erdos-propertyB-LLL[of k d] assms
  using int-ops(1) int-ops(2) int-ops(6) less-eq-real-def nat-less-as-int by auto

```

```

qed

end

end
theory Hypergraph-Colourings-Root
imports
Hypergraph-Colourings
Basic-Bounds-Application
LLL-Applications
begin
end

```

References

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