

List Index

Tobias Nipkow

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Abstract

This theory provides functions for finding the index of an element in a list, by predicate and by value.

1 Index-based manipulation of lists

theory *List-Index* **imports** *Main* **begin**

This theory collects functions for index-based manipulation of lists.

1.1 Finding an index

This subsection defines three functions for finding the index of items in a list:

find-index P xs finds the index of the first element in xs that satisfies P .

index xs x finds the index of the first occurrence of x in xs .

last-index xs x finds the index of the last occurrence of x in xs .

All functions return *length* xs if xs does not contain a suitable element.

The argument order of *find-index* follows the function of the same name in the Haskell standard library. For *index* (and *last-index*) the order is intentionally reversed: *index* maps lists to a mapping from elements to their indices, almost the inverse of function *nth*.

primrec *find-index* :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ nat **where**
 find-index - [] = 0 |
 find-index P (x#xs) = (if P x then 0 else *find-index* P xs + 1)

definition *index* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat **where**
 index xs = (λa. *find-index* (λx. x=a) xs)

definition *last-index* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat **where**
 last-index xs x =
 (let i = *index* (rev xs) x ; n = *size* xs)

in if $i = n$ then i else $n - (i+1)$)

lemma *find-index-append*: $\text{find-index } P (xs @ ys) =$
(if $\exists x \in \text{set } xs. P x$ then $\text{find-index } P xs$ else $\text{size } xs + \text{find-index } P ys$)
(proof)

lemma *find-index-le-size*: $\text{find-index } P xs \leq \text{size } xs$
(proof)

lemma *index-le-size*: $\text{index } xs x \leq \text{size } xs$
(proof)

lemma *last-index-le-size*: $\text{last-index } xs x \leq \text{size } xs$
(proof)

lemma *index-Nil[simp]*: $\text{index } [] a = 0$
(proof)

lemma *index-Cons[simp]*: $\text{index } (x \# xs) a = (\text{if } x=a \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{index } xs a + 1)$
(proof)

lemma *index-append*: $\text{index } (xs @ ys) x =$
(if $x : \text{set } xs$ then $\text{index } xs x$ else $\text{size } xs + \text{index } ys x$)
(proof)

lemma *index-conv-size-if-notin[simp]*: $x \notin \text{set } xs \implies \text{index } xs x = \text{size } xs$
(proof)

lemma *find-index-eq-size-conv*:
 $\text{size } xs = n \implies (\text{find-index } P xs = n) = (\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \sim P x)$
(proof)

lemma *size-eq-find-index-conv*:
 $\text{size } xs = n \implies (n = \text{find-index } P xs) = (\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \sim P x)$
(proof)

lemma *index-size-conv*: $\text{size } xs = n \implies (\text{index } xs x = n) = (x \notin \text{set } xs)$
(proof)

lemma *size-index-conv*: $\text{size } xs = n \implies (n = \text{index } xs x) = (x \notin \text{set } xs)$
(proof)

lemma *last-index-size-conv*:
assumes $\text{size } xs = n$
shows $(\text{last-index } xs x = n) = (x \notin \text{set } xs)$
(proof)

lemma *size-last-index-conv*:

$size\ xs = n \implies (n = last-index\ xs\ x) = (x \notin set\ xs)$
(proof)

lemma *find-index-less-size-conv*:
 $(find-index\ P\ xs < size\ xs) = (\exists x \in set\ xs. P\ x)$
(proof)

lemma *index-less-size-conv*:
 $(index\ xs\ x < size\ xs) = (x \in set\ xs)$
(proof)

lemma *last-index-less-size-conv*:
 $(last-index\ xs\ x < size\ xs) = (x : set\ xs)$
(proof)

lemma *index-less[simp]*:
 $x : set\ xs \implies size\ xs \leq n \implies index\ xs\ x < n$
(proof)

lemma *last-index-less[simp]*:
 $x : set\ xs \implies size\ xs \leq n \implies last-index\ xs\ x < n$
(proof)

lemma *last-index-Cons*:
 $last-index\ (x\#\!xs)\ y =$
 (if $x=y$ then
 if $x \in set\ xs$ then $last-index\ xs\ y + 1$ else 0
 else $last-index\ xs\ y + 1$)
(proof)

lemma *last-index-append*: $last-index\ (xs\ @\ ys)\ x =$
 (if $x : set\ ys$ then $size\ xs + last-index\ ys\ x$
 else if $x : set\ xs$ then $last-index\ xs\ x$ else $size\ xs + size\ ys$)
(proof)

lemma *last-index-Snoc[simp]*:
 $last-index\ (xs\ @\ [x])\ y =$
 (if $x=y$ then $size\ xs$
 else if $y : set\ xs$ then $last-index\ xs\ y$ else $size\ xs + 1$)
(proof)

lemma *nth-find-index*: $find-index\ P\ xs < size\ xs \implies P(xs\ !\ find-index\ P\ xs)$
(proof)

lemma *nth-index[simp]*: $x \in set\ xs \implies xs\ !\ index\ xs\ x = x$
(proof)

lemma *nth-last-index[simp]*: $x \in set\ xs \implies xs\ !\ last-index\ xs\ x = x$
(proof)

lemma *index-rev*: $\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; x \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{index } (\text{rev } xs) \ x = \text{length } xs - \text{index } xs \ x - 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-nth-id*:
 $\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; n < \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{index } xs \ (xs \ ! \ n) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-upt[simp]*: $m \leq i \implies i < n \implies \text{index } [m..<n] \ i = i - m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-eq-index-conv[simp]*: $x \in \text{set } xs \vee y \in \text{set } xs \implies$
 $(\text{index } xs \ x = \text{index } xs \ y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *last-index-eq-index-conv[simp]*: $x \in \text{set } xs \vee y \in \text{set } xs \implies$
 $(\text{last-index } xs \ x = \text{last-index } xs \ y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-on-index*: $\text{inj-on } (\text{index } xs) \ (\text{set } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-on-index2*: $I \subseteq \text{set } xs \implies \text{inj-on } (\text{index } xs) \ I$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-on-last-index*: $\text{inj-on } (\text{last-index } xs) \ (\text{set } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *find-index-conv-takeWhile*:
 $\text{find-index } P \ xs = \text{size}(\text{takeWhile } (\text{Not } o \ P) \ xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-conv-takeWhile*: $\text{index } xs \ x = \text{size}(\text{takeWhile } (\lambda y. x \neq y) \ xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *find-index-first*: $i < \text{find-index } P \ xs \implies \neg P \ (xs \ ! \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-first*: $i < \text{index } xs \ x \implies x \neq xs \ ! \ i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *find-index-eqI*:
assumes $i \leq \text{length } xs$
assumes $\forall j < i. \neg P \ (xs \ ! \ j)$
assumes $i < \text{length } xs \implies P \ (xs \ ! \ i)$
shows $\text{find-index } P \ xs = i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *find-index-eq-iff*:

find-index P $xs = i$

$\longleftrightarrow (i \leq \text{length } xs \wedge (\forall j < i. \neg P (xs!j)) \wedge (i < \text{length } xs \longrightarrow P (xs!i)))$

<proof>

lemma *index-eqI*:

assumes $i \leq \text{length } xs$

assumes $\forall j < i. xs!j \neq x$

assumes $i < \text{length } xs \implies xs!i = x$

shows *index* xs $x = i$

<proof>

lemma *index-eq-iff*:

index xs $x = i$

$\longleftrightarrow (i \leq \text{length } xs \wedge (\forall j < i. xs!j \neq x) \wedge (i < \text{length } xs \longrightarrow xs!i = x))$

<proof>

lemma *index-take*: *index* xs $x \geq i \implies x \notin \text{set}(\text{take } i \text{ } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *last-index-drop*:

last-index xs $x < i \implies x \notin \text{set}(\text{drop } i \text{ } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *set-take-if-index*: **assumes** *index* xs $x < i$ **and** $i \leq \text{length } xs$

shows $x \in \text{set}(\text{take } i \text{ } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *index-take-if-index*:

assumes *index* xs $x \leq n$ **shows** *index* $(\text{take } n \text{ } xs)$ $x = \text{index } xs \text{ } x$

<proof>

lemma *index-take-if-set*:

$x : \text{set}(\text{take } n \text{ } xs) \implies \text{index } (\text{take } n \text{ } xs) \text{ } x = \text{index } xs \text{ } x$

<proof>

lemma *index-last[simp]*:

$xs \neq [] \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies \text{index } xs \text{ } (\text{last } xs) = \text{length } xs - 1$

<proof>

lemma *index-update-if-diff2*:

$n < \text{length } xs \implies x \neq xs!n \implies x \neq y \implies \text{index } (xs[n := y]) \text{ } x = \text{index } xs \text{ } x$

<proof>

lemma *set-drop-if-index*: *distinct* $xs \implies \text{index } xs \text{ } x < i \implies x \notin \text{set}(\text{drop } i \text{ } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *index-swap-if-distinct*: **assumes** *distinct* xs $i < \text{size } xs$ $j < \text{size } xs$

shows *index* $(xs[i := xs!j, j := xs!i]) \text{ } x =$

(if $x = xs!i$ then j else if $x = xs!j$ then i else $\text{index } xs \ x$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bij-betw-index*:

$\text{distinct } xs \implies X = \text{set } xs \implies l = \text{size } xs \implies \text{bij-betw } (\text{index } xs) \ X \ \{0..<l\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-image*: $\text{distinct } xs \implies \text{set } xs = X \implies \text{index } xs \ 'X = \{0..<\text{size } xs\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-map-inj-on*:

$\llbracket \text{inj-on } f \ S; \ y \in S; \ \text{set } xs \subseteq S \rrbracket \implies \text{index } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ (f \ y) = \text{index } xs \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-map-inj*: $\text{inj } f \implies \text{index } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ (f \ y) = \text{index } xs \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.2 Map with index

primrec *map-index'* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow 'b \ \text{list}$ **where**
 $\text{map-index}' \ n \ f \ [] = []$
 $|\ \text{map-index}' \ n \ f \ (x\#\!xs) = f \ n \ x \ \# \ \text{map-index}' \ (\text{Suc } n) \ f \ xs$

lemma *length-map-index'[simp]*: $\text{length } (\text{map-index}' \ n \ f \ xs) = \text{length } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-index'-map-zip*: $\text{map-index}' \ n \ f \ xs = \text{map } (\text{case-prod } f) \ (\text{zip } [n ..<n + \text{length } xs] \ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation *map-index* $\equiv \text{map-index}' \ 0$

lemmas *map-index = map-index'-map-zip*[of 0, simplified]

lemma *take-map-index*: $\text{take } p \ (\text{map-index } f \ xs) = \text{map-index } f \ (\text{take } p \ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *drop-map-index*: $\text{drop } p \ (\text{map-index } f \ xs) = \text{map-index}' \ p \ f \ (\text{drop } p \ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-map-index[simp]*: $\text{map } g \ (\text{map-index } f \ xs) = \text{map-index } (\lambda n \ x. \ g \ (f \ n \ x)) \ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-index-map[simp]*: $\text{map-index } f \ (\text{map } g \ xs) = \text{map-index } (\lambda n \ x. \ f \ n \ (g \ x)) \ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-map-index[simp]*: $x \in \text{set } (\text{map-index } f \ xs) = (\exists i < \text{length } xs. \ f \ i \ (xs \ ! \ i))$

$i) = x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-map-index'*[simp]: $x \in set (map-index' n f xs)$
 $\longleftrightarrow (\exists i < length xs. f (n+i) (xs!i) = x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nth-map-index*[simp]: $p < length xs \implies map-index f xs ! p = f p (xs ! p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-index-cong*:
assumes $length xs = length ys \wedge i. i < length xs \implies f i (xs ! i) = g i (ys ! i)$
shows $map-index f xs = map-index g ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-index-id*: $map-index (curry snd) xs = xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-index-no-index*[simp]: $map-index (\lambda n x. f x) xs = map f xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-index-congL*:
 $\forall p < length xs. f p (xs ! p) = xs ! p \implies map-index f xs = xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-index'-is-NilD*: $map-index' n f xs = [] \implies xs = []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *map-index'-is-NilD*[of 0, dest!]

lemma *map-index'-is-ConsD*:
 $map-index' n f xs = y \# ys \implies \exists z zs. xs = z \# zs \wedge f n z = y \wedge map-index' (n + 1) f zs = ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-index'-eq-imp-length-eq*: $map-index' n f xs = map-index' n g ys \implies length xs = length ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *map-index-eq-imp-length-eq* = *map-index'-eq-imp-length-eq*[of 0]

lemma *map-index'-comp*[simp]: $map-index' n f (map-index' n g xs) = map-index' n (\lambda n. f n o g n) xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-index'-append*[simp]: $map-index' n f (a @ b) = map-index' n f a @ map-index' (n + length a) f b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-index-append*[simp]: $\text{map-index } f \ (a \ @ \ b)$
 $= \text{map-index } f \ a \ @ \ \text{map-index}' \ (\text{length } a) \ f \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.3 Insert at position

primrec *insert-nth* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list}$ **where**
 $\text{insert-nth } 0 \ x \ xs = x \ \# \ xs$
 $|\ \text{insert-nth} \ (\text{Suc } n) \ x \ xs = (\text{case } xs \ \text{of } [] \Rightarrow [x] \ | \ y \ \# \ ys \Rightarrow y \ \# \ \text{insert-nth } n \ x \ ys)$

lemma *insert-nth-take-drop*[simp]: $\text{insert-nth } n \ x \ xs = \text{take } n \ xs \ @ \ [x] \ @ \ \text{drop } n \ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length-insert-nth*: $\text{length} \ (\text{insert-nth } n \ x \ xs) = \text{Suc} \ (\text{length } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-insert-nth*:
 $\text{set} \ (\text{insert-nth } i \ x \ xs) = \text{insert } x \ (\text{set } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-insert-nth*:
assumes *distinct* xs
assumes $x \notin \text{set } xs$
shows *distinct* $(\text{insert-nth } i \ x \ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nth-insert-nth-front*:
assumes $i < j \ j \leq \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{insert-nth } j \ x \ xs \ ! \ i = xs \ ! \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nth-insert-nth-index-eq*:
assumes $i \leq \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{insert-nth } i \ x \ xs \ ! \ i = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nth-insert-nth-back*:
assumes $j < i \ i \leq \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{insert-nth } j \ x \ xs \ ! \ i = xs \ ! \ (i - 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nth-insert-nth*:
assumes $i \leq \text{length } xs \ j \leq \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{insert-nth } j \ x \ xs \ ! \ i = (\text{if } i = j \ \text{then } x \ \text{else if } i < j \ \text{then } xs \ ! \ i \ \text{else } xs \ ! \ (i - 1))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *insert-nth-inverse*:
assumes $j \leq \text{length } xs \ j' \leq \text{length } xs'$

assumes $x \notin \text{set } xs \ x \notin \text{set } xs'$
assumes $\text{insert-nth } j \ x \ xs = \text{insert-nth } j' \ x \ xs'$
shows $j = j'$
 <proof>

Insert several elements at given (ascending) positions

lemma *length-fold-insert-nth*:
 $\text{length } (\text{fold } (\lambda(p, b). \text{insert-nth } p \ b) \ pxs \ xs) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } pxs$
 <proof>

lemma *invar-fold-insert-nth*:
 $\llbracket \forall x \in \text{set } pxs. \ p < \text{fst } x; \ p < \text{length } xs; \ xs ! p = b \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{fold } (\lambda(x, y). \text{insert-nth } x \ y) \ pxs \ xs ! p = b$
 <proof>

lemma *nth-fold-insert-nth*:
 $\llbracket \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } pxs); \ \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } pxs); \ \forall (p, b) \in \text{set } pxs. \ p < \text{length } xs + \text{length } pxs;$
 $\ i < \text{length } pxs; \ pxs ! i = (p, b) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{fold } (\lambda(p, b). \text{insert-nth } p \ b) \ pxs \ xs ! p = b$
 <proof>

1.4 Remove at position

fun *remove-nth* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list}$
where
 $\text{remove-nth } i \ [] = []$
 $|\ \text{remove-nth } 0 \ (x \# \ xs) = xs$
 $|\ \text{remove-nth } (\text{Suc } i) \ (x \# \ xs) = x \# \ \text{remove-nth } i \ xs$

lemma *remove-nth-take-drop*:
 $\text{remove-nth } i \ xs = \text{take } i \ xs \ @ \ \text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) \ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *remove-nth-insert-nth*:
assumes $i \leq \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{remove-nth } i \ (\text{insert-nth } i \ x \ xs) = xs$
 <proof>

lemma *insert-nth-remove-nth*:
assumes $i < \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{insert-nth } i \ (xs ! i) \ (\text{remove-nth } i \ xs) = xs$
 <proof>

lemma *length-remove-nth*:
assumes $i < \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{length } (\text{remove-nth } i \ xs) = \text{length } xs - 1$
 <proof>

lemma *set-remove-nth-subset*:

$set (remove\text{-}nth\ j\ xs) \subseteq set\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *set-remove-nth*:
assumes *distinct xs j < length xs*
shows $set (remove\text{-}nth\ j\ xs) = set\ xs - \{xs\ !\ j\}$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-remove-nth*:
assumes *distinct xs*
shows $distinct (remove\text{-}nth\ i\ xs)$
<proof>

1.5 Additional lemmas contributed by Manuel Eberl

lemma *map-index-idI*: $(\bigwedge i. f\ i\ (xs\ !\ i) = xs\ !\ i) \implies map\text{-}index\ f\ xs = xs$
<proof>

lemma *map-index-transfer* [*transfer-rule*]:
 $rel\text{-}fun\ (rel\text{-}fun\ (=)\ (rel\text{-}fun\ R1\ R2))\ (rel\text{-}fun\ (list\text{-}all2\ R1)\ (list\text{-}all2\ R2))$
 $map\text{-}index\ map\text{-}index$
<proof>

lemma *map-index-Cons*: $map\text{-}index\ f\ (x\ \#\ xs) = f\ 0\ x\ \#\ map\text{-}index\ (\lambda i\ x. f\ (Suc\ i)\ x)\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *map-index-rev*: $map\text{-}index\ f\ (rev\ xs) = rev\ (map\text{-}index\ (\lambda i. f\ (length\ xs - i - 1))\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *map-conv-map-index*: $map\ f\ xs = map\text{-}index\ (\lambda i\ x. f\ x)\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *map-index-map-index*: $map\text{-}index\ f\ (map\text{-}index\ g\ xs) = map\text{-}index\ (\lambda i\ x. f\ i\ (g\ i\ x))\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *map-index-replicate* [*simp*]: $map\text{-}index\ f\ (replicate\ n\ x) = map\ (\lambda i. f\ i\ x)\ [0..<n]$
<proof>

lemma *zip-map-index*:
 $zip\ (map\text{-}index\ f\ xs)\ (map\text{-}index\ g\ ys) = map\text{-}index\ (\lambda i. map\text{-}prod\ (f\ i)\ (g\ i))\ (zip\ xs\ ys)$
<proof>

lemma *map-index-conv-fold*:
 $map\text{-}index\ f\ xs = rev\ (snd\ (fold\ (\lambda x\ (i,ys). (i+1, f\ i\ x\ \#\ ys))\ xs\ (0, [])))$

<proof>

lemma *map-index-code-conv-foldr*:

map-index f xs = snd (foldr (λx (i,ys). (i-1, f i x # ys)) xs (length xs - 1, []))

<proof>

end