## Power Operator for Lists

Štěpán Holub, Martin Raška, Štěpán Starosta and Tobias Nipkow March 17, 2025

## Abstract

This entry defines the power operator  $xs ^n$ , the n-fold concatenation of xs with itself.

Much of the theory is taken from the AFP entry Combinatorics on Words Basics where the operator is called ^@. This new entry uses the standard overloaded ^^ syntax and is aimed at becoming the central theory of the power operator for lists that can be extended easily.

## 1 The Power Operator ^^ on Lists

```
theory List-Power
imports Main
begin
overloading pow-list == compow :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \ list \Rightarrow 'a \ list
begin
primrec pow-list :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \ list \Rightarrow 'a \ list where
pow-list 0 xs = [] |
pow-list (Suc n) xs = xs @ pow-list n xs
end
context
begin
{\bf interpretation}\ monoid\text{-}mult\ []\ append
 rewrites power u n = u ^n
proof-
 show class.monoid-mult [] (@)
   by (unfold-locales, simp-all)
 \mathbf{show}\ power.power\ []\ (@)\ u\ n=u\ \widehat{\phantom{a}}\ n
   \mathbf{by}(induction\ n)\ (auto\ simp\ add:\ power.power.simps)
— inherited power properties
```

```
lemmas pow-list-zero = power.power-0 and
 pow-list-one = power-Suc\theta-right and
 pow-list-1 = power-one-right and
 pow-list-Nil = power-one and
 pow-list-2 = power2-eq-square and
 pow-list-Suc = power-Suc and
 pow-list-Suc2 = power-Suc2 and
 pow-list-comm = power-commutes and
  pow-list-add = power-add and
 pow-list-eq-if = power-eq-if and
 pow-list-mult = power-mult and
  pow-list-commuting-commutes = power-commuting-commutes
end
lemma pow-list-alt: xs^n = concat (replicate n xs)
by (induct n) auto
lemma pow-list-single: [a] \curvearrowright m = replicate \ m \ a
by(simp add: pow-list-alt)
\textbf{lemma} \ \textit{length-pow-list-single} \ [\textit{simp}] \colon \textit{length}([a] \ \widehat{\phantom{a}} \ n) = n
by (simp add: pow-list-single)
lemma nth-pow-list-single: i < m \Longrightarrow ([a] \curvearrowright m) ! i = a
by (simp add: pow-list-single)
lemma pow-list-not-NilD: xs \curvearrowright m \neq [] \Longrightarrow 0 < m
by (cases m) auto
lemma length-pow-list: length(xs \curvearrowright k) = k * length xs
by (induction \ k) \ simp+
lemma pow-list-set: set (w \cap Suc \ k) = set \ w
by (induction \ k)(simp-all)
lemma pow-list-slide: xs @ (ys @ xs) ^n @ ys = (xs @ ys) ^n (Suc n)
by (induction \ n) \ simp+
lemma hd-pow-list: 0 < n \Longrightarrow hd(xs \cap n) = hd xs
by(auto simp: pow-list-alt hd-append gr0-conv-Suc)
lemma rev-pow-list: rev (xs ^ m) = (rev xs) ^ m
by (induction \ m)(auto \ simp: pow-list-comm)
lemma eq-pow-list-iff-eq-exp[simp]: assumes xs \neq [] shows xs \stackrel{\frown}{} k = xs \stackrel{\frown}{} m
\longleftrightarrow k = m
proof
 assume k = m thus xs ^ k = xs ^ m by simp
```

```
next
  assume xs \sim k = xs \sim m
  thus k = m using \langle xs \neq [] \rangle [folded \ length-0-conv]
   by (metis length-pow-list mult-cancel2)
qed
lemma pow-list-Nil-iff-0: xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow xs \ \widehat{\ \ } \ m = [] \longleftrightarrow m = 0
by (simp add: pow-list-eq-if)
lemma pow-list-Nil-iff-Nil: 0 < m \implies xs \ \widehat{} \ m = [] \longleftrightarrow xs = []
by (cases xs) (auto simp add: pow-list-Nil pow-list-Nil-iff-0)
lemma pow-eq-eq:
  assumes xs \stackrel{\frown}{=} k = ys \stackrel{\frown}{=} k and 0 < k
 shows (xs::'a\ list) = ys
proof-
 have length xs = length ys
   using assms(1) length-pow-list by (metis nat-mult-eq-cancel [OF \land 0 < k)])
 thus ?thesis by (metis Suc-pred append-eq-append-conv assms(1,2) pow-list.simps(2))
qed
lemma map\text{-}pow\text{-}list[simp]: map f (xs ^ k) = (map f xs) ^ k
by (induction \ k) simp-all
lemma concat-pow-list: concat (xs ^ h) = (concat xs) ^ k
by (induction \ k) \ simp-all
lemma concat\text{-}pow\text{-}list\text{-}single[simp]: concat ([a] <math>^{\frown}k) = a \stackrel{\frown}{} k
by (simp add: pow-list-alt)
lemma pow-list-single-Nil-iff: [a] ^{\sim} n = [] \longleftrightarrow n = 0
by (simp add: pow-list-single)
lemma hd-pow-list-single: k \neq 0 \Longrightarrow hd ([a] ^{\frown}k) = a
by (cases k) simp+
lemma index-pow-mod: i < length(xs \ ^{\sim} k) \Longrightarrow (xs \ ^{\sim} k)! i = xs! (i \ mod \ length \ xs)
proof(induction k)
 have aux: length(xs ^ Suc l) = length(xs ^ l) + length xs  for l
  have aux1: length (xs ^ l) \le i \implies i < length(xs ^ l) + length xs \implies i \mod l
length xs = i - length(xs )  for l
   unfolding length-pow-list[of l xs]
   using less-diff-conv2 [of l * length xs i length xs, unfolded add.commute [of length
xs \mid l * length | xs |
      le-add-diff-inverse[of \ l*length \ xs \ i]
   by (simp add: mod-nat-eqI)
  case (Suc \ k)
  show ?case
```

```
unfolding aux sym[OF pow-list-Suc2[symmetric]] nth-append le-mod-geq
   using aux1[ OF - Suc.prems[unfolded aux]]
     Suc. IH\ pow-list-Suc2[symmetric]\ Suc.prems[unfolded\ aux]\ leI[of\ i\ length(xs\ ^\frown)]
k)] by presburger
qed auto
lemma unique-letter-word: assumes \bigwedge c. \ c \in set \ w \Longrightarrow c = a \text{ shows } w = [a]
 using assms proof (induction w)
 case (Cons \ b \ w)
 have [a] \widehat{\ } length w=w using Cons.IH[OF Cons.prems[OF list.set-intros(2)]]..
 then show b \# w = [a] \widehat{\ } length(b \# w)
   unfolding Cons.prems[OF list.set-intros(1)] by auto
qed simp
lemma count-list-pow-list: count-list (w \cap k) a = k * (count-list w a)
by (induction k) simp+
lemma sing-pow-lists: a \in A \Longrightarrow [a] \curvearrowright n \in lists A
by (induction \ n) auto
lemma one-generated-list-power: u \in lists \{x\} \Longrightarrow \exists k. concat \ u = x \curvearrowright k
proof(induction u rule: lists.induct)
 case Nil
 then show ?case by (metis concat.simps(1) pow-list.simps(1))
\mathbf{next}
 then show ?case by (metis\ concat.simps(2)\ pow-list-Suc\ singletonD)
qed
lemma pow-list-in-lists: 0 < k \Longrightarrow u \stackrel{\frown}{\sim} k \in lists \ B \Longrightarrow u \in lists \ B
by (metis Suc-pred in-lists-conv-set pow-list-set)
end
```