

Hall's Marriage Theorem

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Abstract

A proof of Hall's Marriage Theorem due to Halmos and Vaughan [1].

```
theory Marriage
imports Main
begin
```

```
theorem marriage-necessary:
```

```
  fixes A :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b set and I :: 'a set
  assumes finite I and  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (A \ i)$ 
  and  $\exists R. (\forall i \in I. R \ i \in A \ i) \wedge \text{inj-on } R \ I$  (is  $\exists R. ?R \ R \ A \ \& \ ?\text{inj } R \ A$ )
  shows  $\forall J \subseteq I. \text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (A \ ' J))$ 
  <proof>
```

The proof by Halmos and Vaughan:

```
theorem marriage-HV:
```

```
  fixes A :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b set and I :: 'a set
  assumes finite I and  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (A \ i)$ 
  and  $\forall J \subseteq I. \text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (A \ ' J))$  (is  $?M \ A \ I$ )
  shows  $\exists R. (\forall i \in I. R \ i \in A \ i) \wedge \text{inj-on } R \ I$ 
  (is  $?SDR \ A \ I \ \text{is } \exists R. ?R \ R \ A \ I \ \& \ ?\text{inj } R \ A \ I$ )
  <proof>
```

The proof by Rado:

```
theorem marriage-Rado:
```

```
  fixes A :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b set and I :: 'a set
  assumes finite I and  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (A \ i)$ 
  and  $\forall J \subseteq I. \text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (A \ ' J))$  (is  $?M \ A$ )
  shows  $\exists R. (\forall i \in I. R \ i \in A \ i) \wedge \text{inj-on } R \ I$ 
  (is  $?SDR \ A \ \text{is } \exists R. ?R \ R \ A \ \& \ ?\text{inj } R \ A$ )
  <proof>
```

```
end
```

References

- [1] P. R. Halmos and H. E. Vaughan. The marriage problem. *American Journal of Mathematics*, 72:214–215, 1950.