Orbit-Stabiliser Theorem with Application to Rotational Symmetries

Jonas Rädle

March 17, 2025

Abstract

The Orbit-Stabiliser theorem is a simple result in the algebra of groups that factors the order of a group into the sizes of its orbits and stabilisers.

We formalize the notion of a group action and the related concepts of orbits and stabilisers. This allows us to prove the orbit-stabiliser theorem.

In the second part of this work, we formalize the tetrahedral group and use the orbit-stabiliser theorem to prove that there are twelve (orientation-preserving) rotations of the tetrahedron.

Contents

Ork	it-Stabiliser Theorem	2
1.1	Imports	2
1.2	Group Actions	2
1.3	Orbit and stabiliser	2
1.4	Stabiliser Theorems	3
1.5	Picking representatives from cosets	5
1.6	Orbit-Stabiliser Theorem	6
Rot	ational Symmetries of the Tetrahedron	8
2.1	·	
2.2		9
2.3		25
2.4		26
2.5	Counting Orbits	27
2.6	_	29
2.7	Proving Finiteness	32
2.8	Order of the Group	32
	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 Rot 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7	1.1 Imports 1.2 Group Actions 1.3 Orbit and stabiliser 1.4 Stabiliser Theorems 1.5 Picking representatives from cosets 1.6 Orbit-Stabiliser Theorem Rotational Symmetries of the Tetrahedron 2.1 Definition of the Tetrahedron and its Rotations 2.2 Properties of Rotations 2.3 Inversions 2.4 The Tetrahedral Group 2.5 Counting Orbits 2.6 Counting Stabilisers 2.7 Proving Finiteness

1 Orbit-Stabiliser Theorem

In this Theory we will prove the orbit-stabiliser theorem, a basic result in the algebra of groups.

```
theory Orbit-Stabiliser
imports
HOL-Algebra.Left-Coset
```

begin

1.1 Imports

/HOL/Algebra/Group.thy is used for the definitions of groups and subgroups

Left_Coset.thy is a copy of /HOL/Algebra/Coset.thy that includes additional theorems about left cosets.

The version of Coset.thy in the Isabelle library is missing some theorems about left cosets that are available for right cosets, so these had to be added by simply replacing the definitions of right cosets with those of left cosets. Coset.thy is used for definitions of group order, quotient groups (operator LMod), and Lagranges theorem.

/HOL/Fun.thy is used for function composition and the identity function.

1.2 Group Actions

We begin by augmenting the existing definition of a group with a group action.

The group action was defined according to [4].

```
locale orbit-stabiliser = group +

fixes action :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b (infixl \langle \odot \rangle 51)

assumes id-act [simp]: \mathbf{1} \odot x = x

and compat-act:

g \in carrier \ G \land h \in carrier \ G \longrightarrow g \odot (h \odot x) = (g \otimes h) \odot x
```

1.3 Orbit and stabiliser

Next, we define orbit and stabiliser, according to the same Wikipedia article.

```
context orbit-stabiliser
begin
```

definition orbit :: $b \Rightarrow b$ set where

```
orbit x = \{y. \ (\exists \ g \in carrier \ G. \ y = g \odot x)\}
definition stabiliser :: b \Rightarrow a set
where stabiliser x = \{g \in carrier \ G. \ g \odot x = x\}
```

1.4 Stabiliser Theorems

```
We begin our proofs by showing that the stabiliser forms a subgroup. This proof follows the template from [2].
```

```
theorem stabiliser-subgroup: subgroup (stabiliser x) G
\mathbf{proof}(rule\ subgroup I)
 show stabiliser x \subseteq carrier \ G using stabiliser-def by auto
next
 \mathbf{fix} \ x
 from id-act have 1 \odot x = x by simp
 then have 1 \in stabiliser \ x \ using \ stabiliser-def by auto
 then show stabiliser x \neq \{\} by auto
next
 \mathbf{fix} \ g \ x
 assume gStab:g \in stabiliser x
 then have g-car:g \in carrier G using stabiliser-def by simp
 then have invg\text{-}car:inv \ g \in carrier \ G \text{ using } inv\text{-}closed \text{ by } simp
 have g \odot x = x using stabiliser-def gStab by simp
 then have inv g \odot (g \odot x) = inv g \odot x by simp
 then have (inv \ g \otimes g) \odot x = inv \ g \odot x using compatact g-car invg-car
by simp
 then have x = (inv \ q) \odot x using q-car l-inv by simp
 then show inv g \in stabiliser \ x \ using invg-car stabiliser-def by simp
next
 \mathbf{fix} \ q \ h \ x
 assume g-stab: g \in stabiliser x and h-stab: h \in stabiliser x
  then have g-car: g \in carrier \ G and h-car: h \in carrier \ G using sta-
biliser-def by auto
 then have q \odot x = x \ h \odot x = x
   using stabiliser-def g-stab h-stab by auto
 then have g \odot (h \odot x) = x by simp
 then have (g \otimes h) \odot x = x using compat-act g-car h-car by simp
 then show (g \otimes h) \in stabiliser x
   using q-stab h-stab stabiliser-def by auto
qed
```

As an intermediate step we formulate a lemma about the relationship between the group action and the stabiliser.

This proof follows the template from [3].

```
corollary stabiliser-subgroup-corollary:
  assumes g-car: g \in carrier G and
   h-car: h \in carrier G
  shows (g \odot x) = (h \odot x) \longleftrightarrow ((inv g) \otimes h) \in stabiliser x
proof
  from g-car have invg-car: (inv g) \in carrier G by auto
  show (q \odot x) = (h \odot x) \Longrightarrow inv \ q \otimes h \in stabiliser \ x
  proof -
   assume gh: (g \odot x) = (h \odot x)
    have ((inv \ g) \otimes h) \odot x = (inv \ g) \odot (h \odot x) using assms compatact
by simp
    moreover have (inv \ q) \odot (h \odot x) = (inv \ q) \odot (q \odot x) using qh by
simp
   moreover have (inv \ g) \odot (g \odot x) = ((inv \ g) \otimes g) \odot x using invg\text{-}car
q-car compat-act by simp
   moreover have ((inv \ g) \otimes g) \odot x = x \text{ using } g\text{-}car \text{ by } simp
   ultimately have ((inv \ g) \otimes h) \odot x = x by simp
   then show ?thesis using stabiliser-def assms by simp
  qed
  show inv g \otimes h \in stabiliser x \Longrightarrow g \odot x = h \odot x
  proof -
   assume gh-stab: inv \ g \otimes h \in stabiliser \ x
   with stabiliser-def have x = ((inv \ q) \otimes h) \odot x by simp
   then have \mathbf{1} \odot x = ((inv \ g) \otimes h) \odot x by simp
   then have ((inv \ g) \otimes g) \odot x = ((inv \ g) \otimes h) \odot x using invg\text{-}car \ g\text{-}car
by simp
   then have x = (inv \ g) \odot (h \odot x) using compatact g-car h-car by simp
    then have g \odot x = (g \otimes (inv \ g)) \odot (h \odot x) using compatact g-car
invg-car by metis
   then have g \odot x = h \odot x using compatact g-car id-act invg-car r-inv
by simp
   then show ?thesis by simp
 qed
qed
```

Using the previous lemma and our proof that the stabiliser forms a subgroup, we can now show that the elements of the orbit map to left cosets of the stabiliser.

This will later form the basis of showing a bijection between the orbit and those cosets.

```
lemma stabiliser-cosets-equivalent:

assumes g-car: g \in carrier \ G and

h-car: h \in carrier \ G
```

```
shows (g \odot x) = (h \odot x) \longleftrightarrow (g < \# stabiliser x) = (h < \# stabiliser x)
proof
 show g \odot x = h \odot x \Longrightarrow g < \# stabiliser x = h < \# stabiliser x
 proof -
   assume g \odot x = h \odot x
   then have stab-elem: ((inv \ g) \otimes h) \in stabiliser \ x
     using assms stabiliser-subgroup-corollary by simp
    with subgroup.lcos-module-rev[OF stabiliser-subgroup] have h \in q < \#
(stabiliser x)
     using assms is-group by simp
   with l-repr-independence have g < \# (stabiliser x) = h < \# (stabiliser x)
x)
     using assms stab-elem stabiliser-subgroup by auto
   then show ?thesis by simp
 qed
 show g < \# stabiliser x = h < \# stabiliser x \Longrightarrow g \odot x = h \odot x
   assume g < \# stabiliser x = h < \# stabiliser x
   with subgroup.lcos-module-rev[OF stabiliser-subgroup] have h \in q < \#
(stabiliser x)
     using assms is-group l-inv stabiliser-subgroup subgroup-def by metis
   with subgroup.lcos-module-imp[OF stabiliser-subgroup] have ((inv \ g) \otimes
h) \in stabiliser x
     using assms is-group by blast
   with stabiliser-subgroup-corollary have g \odot x = h \odot x using assms by
simp
   then show ?thesis by simp
 qed
qed
```

1.5 Picking representatives from cosets

Before we can prove the bijection, we need a few lemmas about representatives from sets.

First we define rep to be an arbitrary element from a left coset of the stabiliser.

```
definition rep :: 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ \mathbf{where} (H \in carrier \ (G \ LMod \ (stabiliser \ x))) \Longrightarrow rep \ H = (SOME \ y. \ y \in H)
```

The next lemma shows that the representative is always an element of its coset.

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ \textit{quotient-rep-ex} \ : \ H \in (\textit{carrier} \ (\textit{G LMod} \ (\textit{stabiliser} \ x))) \Longrightarrow \textit{rep} \ H \\ \in \ H \end{array}$

```
proof -
 \mathbf{fix} H
 assume H:H \in carrier (G LMod stabiliser x)
 then obtain g where g \in carrier\ G\ H = g < \#\ (stabiliser\ x)
   unfolding LFactGroup-def LCOSETS-def by auto
  then have (SOME \ x. \ x \in H) \in H using lcos-self stabiliser-subgroup
some I-ex by fast
 then show rep H \in H using H rep-def by auto
qed
The final lemma about representatives shows that it does not matter which
element of the coset is picked, i.e. all representatives are equivalent.
lemma rep-equivalent:
 assumes H:H \in carrier (G \ LMod \ stabiliser \ x) and
   qH:q \in H
 shows H = g < \# (stabiliser x)
proof -
 \mathbf{fix} h
 from H obtain h where hG:h \in carrier\ G and H2:H = h < \#\ (stabiliser
   unfolding LFactGroup-def LCOSETS-def by auto
 with H gH have gh:g \in h < \# (stabiliser x) by simp
 from l-repr-independence have h < \# stabiliser x = g < \# stabiliser x
   using hG gh stabiliser-subgroup by simp
 with H2 have H = g < \# (stabiliser x) by simp
 then show ?thesis by simp
qed
      Orbit-Stabiliser Theorem
1.6
We can now establish the bijection between orbit(x) and the quotient group
G/(stabiliser(x))
The idea for this bijection is from [1]
theorem orbit-stabiliser-bij:
 bij-betw (\lambda H. rep H \odot x) (carrier (G LMod (stabiliser x))) (orbit x)
proof (rule bij-betw-imageI)
 show inj-on (\lambda H. rep \ H \odot x) (carrier (G \ LMod \ stabiliser \ x))
 proof(rule inj-onI)
   \mathbf{fix} \ H \ H'
   assume H:H \in carrier (G LMod (stabiliser x))
   assume H':H' \in carrier (G LMod (stabiliser x))
   obtain h h' where h:h = rep H and h': h' = rep H' by simp
```

```
assume act-equal: (rep\ H)\odot x=(rep\ H')\odot x
   from H h quotient-rep-ex have hH: h \in H by simp
   from H'h' quotient-rep-ex have hH': h' \in H' by simp
   from subgroup.lcosets-carrier[OF stabiliser-subgroup is-group] H have
H \subseteq carrier G
     unfolding LFactGroup-def by simp
   then have hG: h \in carrier \ G \ using \ hH \ by \ auto
   from subgroup.lcosets-carrier[OF stabiliser-subgroup is-group] H' have
H' \subseteq carrier G
     unfolding LFactGroup-def by simp
   then have h'G: h' \in carrier \ G  using hH' by auto
   have hh'-equiv:h < \# (stabiliser x) = h' < \# (stabiliser x)
     using hG h'G h h' act-equal stabiliser-cosets-equivalent by simp
   from hh'-equiv have H2:H = h < \# (stabiliser x)
     using H hH rep-equivalent by blast
   moreover from hh'-equiv have H3:H' = h < \# (stabiliser x)
     using H' hH' rep-equivalent by blast
   then show H = H' using H2 H3 by simp
 qed
next
 show (\lambda H. rep H \odot x) 'carrier (G LMod stabiliser x) = orbit x
 proof(auto)
   show \bigwedge H. H \in carrier\ (G\ LMod\ stabiliser\ x) \Longrightarrow rep\ H\ \odot\ x \in orbit\ x
   proof -
     \mathbf{fix} H
     assume H:H \in carrier\ (G\ LMod\ (stabiliser\ x))
     obtain h where h:h = rep H by simp
     from H h quotient-rep-ex have hH: h \in H by simp
     have stab-sub: (stabiliser\ x) \subseteq carrier\ G using stabiliser-def by auto
    from subgroup.lcosets-carrier[OF stabiliser-subgroup is-group] H have
H \subseteq carrier G
      unfolding LFactGroup-def by simp
     with hH have h \in carrier G by auto
     then show (rep\ H)\odot x\in orbit\ x\ using\ h\ orbit-def\ mem-Collect-eq
by blast
   show \bigwedge y. y \in orbit \ x \Longrightarrow y \in (\lambda H. \ rep \ H \odot x) ' carrier (G LMod
stabiliser x)
   proof -
     \mathbf{fix} \ y
     assume y:y \in orbit x
```

```
obtain g where gG:g \in carrier\ G and y = g \odot x using y orbit-def
by auto
     obtain H where H:H = g < \# (stabiliser x) by auto
     with gG have H-carr:H \in carrier (G LMod stabiliser <math>x)
      {\bf unfolding} \ \textit{LFactGroup-def LCOSETS-def} \ {\bf by} \ \textit{auto}
     then have rep H \in H using quotient-rep-ex by auto
     then obtain h where h-stab:h \in stabiliser \ x \ and \ qh:rep \ H = q \otimes h
      unfolding H l-coset-def by auto
     have hG:h \in carrier\ G using h-stab stabiliser-def by auto
     from stabiliser-def h-stab have h \odot x = x by auto
     with \langle y = g \odot x \rangle have y = g \odot (h \odot x) by simp
     then have y = (g \otimes h) \odot x using gG hG compatact by auto
     then have y = (rep \ H) \odot x using gh by simp
     then show y \in (\lambda H. rep H \odot x) 'carrier (G LMod stabiliser x)
      using H-carr by simp
   qed
 qed
qed
The actual orbit-stabiliser theorem is a consequence of the bijection we es-
tablished in the previous theorem and of Lagrange's theorem
theorem orbit-stabiliser:
 assumes finite: finite (carrier G)
 shows order G = card (orbit x) * card (stabiliser x)
proof -
 have card (carrier (G LMod (stabiliser x))) = card (orbit x)
   using bij-betw-same-card orbit-stabiliser-bij by auto
 moreover have card (carrier (G LMod (stabiliser x))) * card (stabiliser x)
x) = order G
  using finite stabiliser-subgroup l-lagrange unfolding LFactGroup-def by
 ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
end
end
```

2 Rotational Symmetries of the Tetrahedron

```
theory Tetrahedron
imports Orbit-Stabiliser
begin
```

2.1 Definition of the Tetrahedron and its Rotations

In this section we will use the orbit-stabiliser theorem to count the number of rotational symmetries of a tetrahedron.

The tetrahedron will be defined as a set of four vertices, labelled A, B, C, and D. A rotation is defined as a function between the vertices.

```
datatype Vertex = A \mid B \mid C \mid D
definition vertices :: Vertex set where vertices = \{A, B, C, D\}
```

```
type-synonym Rotation = (Vertex \Rightarrow Vertex)
```

We define four primitive rotations explicitly. The axis of each rotation is the line through a vertex that is perpendicular to the face opposite to the vertex. Every rotation is by 120 degrees counter clockwise.

We also define the identity as a possible rotation.

```
definition rotate-A :: Rotation where rotate-A = (\lambda v. \ (case \ v \ of \ A \Rightarrow A \mid B \Rightarrow C \mid C \Rightarrow D \mid D \Rightarrow B)) definition rotate-B :: Rotation where rotate-B = (\lambda v. \ (case \ v \ of \ A \Rightarrow D \mid B \Rightarrow B \mid C \Rightarrow A \mid D \Rightarrow C)) definition rotate-C :: Rotation where rotate-C = (\lambda v. \ (case \ v \ of \ A \Rightarrow B \mid B \Rightarrow D \mid C \Rightarrow C \mid D \Rightarrow A)) definition rotate-D :: Rotation where rotate-D = (\lambda v. \ (case \ v \ of \ A \Rightarrow C \mid B \Rightarrow A \mid C \Rightarrow B \mid D \Rightarrow D))
```

named-theorems simple-rotations

declare rotate-A-def [simple-rotations] rotate-B-def [simple-rotations] rotate-C-def [simple-rotations] rotate-D-def [simple-rotations]

```
definition simple-rotations :: Rotation set where <math>simple-rotations = \{id, rotate-A, rotate-B, rotate-C, rotate-D\}
```

All other rotations are combinations of the previously defined simple rotations. We define these inductively.

```
inductive-set complex-rotations :: Rotation set where simp: r \in simple-rotations \Longrightarrow r \in complex-rotations \mid comp: r \in simple-rotations \Longrightarrow s \in complex-rotations \Longrightarrow (r \circ s) \in complex-rotations
```

2.2 Properties of Rotations

In this section we prove some basic properties of rotations that will be useful later. We begin by showing that rotations are bijections.

```
lemma simple-rotations-inj:
 assumes r:r \in simple-rotations
 shows inj r
 using r unfolding simple-rotations-def
 by safe
    (rule injI; rename-tac a b; case-tac a; case-tac b;
     simp add: simple-rotations
    )+
{f lemma}\ simple-rotations-surj:
 assumes r:r \in simple-rotations
 shows surj r
 using r unfolding simple-rotations-def
 by safe
    (rename-tac a; case-tac a;
     auto simp add: simple-rotations Vertex.split
    )+
lemma simple-rotations-bij:
 assumes r:r \in simple-rotations
 shows bij r
 by (simp add: r bij-def simple-rotations-surj simple-rotations-inj)
lemma complex-rotations-bij: r \in complex-rotations \implies bij r
proof(induction r rule: complex-rotations.induct)
 case (simp r) then show ?case using simple-rotations-bij by simp
next
 case (comp r s) then show ?case using bij-comp simple-rotations-bij by
blast
qed
lemma simple-rotation-bij-corollary: r \in simple-rotations \implies r \ x \neq r \ y
\longleftrightarrow x \neq y
 using bij-def simple-rotations-bij inj-eq by metis
lemma rotation-bij-corollary: r \in complex-rotations \implies r \ x \neq r \ y \longleftrightarrow x
 using bij-def complex-rotations-bij inj-eq by metis
lemma complex-rotations-comp:
  r \in complex\text{-}rotations \implies s \in complex\text{-}rotations \implies (r \circ s) \in com
plex-rotations
apply(induction arbitrary: s rule: complex-rotations.induct)
apply(auto simp add: comp-assoc complex-rotations.comp)
```

done

Next, we show that simple rotations (except the identity) keep exactly one vertex fixed.

```
lemma simple-rotations-fix:
 assumes r:r \in simple-rotations
 shows \exists v. \ r \ v = v
 using r unfolding simple-rotations-def
 by (auto simp add: simple-rotations split: Vertex.split)
lemma simple-rotations-fix-unique:
 assumes r:r \in simple-rotations
 shows r \neq id \implies r \ v = v \implies r \ w = w \implies v = w
 using r unfolding simple-rotations-def
 by safe
    (case-tac\ v;\ case-tac\ w;
     auto simp add: simple-rotations
    )+
We also show that simple rotations do not contain cycles of length 2.
lemma simple-rotations-cycle:
 assumes r:r \in simple-rotations
 shows r \neq id \Longrightarrow r \ v = w \Longrightarrow v \neq w \Longrightarrow r \ w \neq v
 using r unfolding simple-rotations-def
 by safe
    (case-tac\ v;
     auto\ simp\ add \colon simple\mbox{-}rotations
    )+
The following lemmas are all variations on the fact that any property that
holds for 4 distinct vertices holds for all vertices. This is necessary to avoid
having to use Vertex.exhaust as much as possible.
lemma distinct-vertices: distinct[(a::Vertex),b,c,d] \Longrightarrow (\forall e. e \in \{a,b,c,d\})
apply(safe)
apply(case-tac \ a)
apply(auto simp add: distinct-def)
apply(metis Vertex.exhaust)+
done
lemma distinct-map: r \in complex-rotations \implies distinct[a,b,c,d] \implies (\forall e
\in \{a,b,c\}. \ r \ e \neq f) \Longrightarrow r \ d = f
 assume r:r \in complex-rotations and dist:distinct [a,b,c,d] and notf:\forall e
\in \{a,b,c\}. \ r \ e \neq f
```

```
then have 1:(\forall v. v \in \{a,b,c,d\}) using distinct-vertices by simp
 from complex-rotations-bij have \exists v. rv = f \text{ using } r \text{ bij-point} E \text{ by } met is
  then have \exists v \in \{a,b,c,d\}. \ r \ v = f \ \text{using } 1 \ \text{by } blast
  then show r d = f using notf by simp
qed
lemma distinct-map': r \in complex\text{-rotations} \implies distinct[a,b,c,d] \implies (\forall e)
\in \{a,b,c\}. \ rf \neq e) \Longrightarrow rf = d
proof -
  assume r:r \in complex-rotations and dist:distinct [a,b,c,d] and notf:\forall e
\in \{a,b,c\}. \ rf \neq e
  then have 1:(\forall v. v \in \{a,b,c,d\}) using distinct-vertices by simp
  have \exists v. r f = v \text{ by } simp
  then have \exists v \in \{a,b,c,d\}. \ rf = v \text{ using } 1 \text{ by } blast
  then show r f = d using notf by simp
qed
lemma cycle-map: r \in complex-rotations \implies distinct[a,b,c,d] \implies
  r \ a = b \Longrightarrow r \ b = a \Longrightarrow r \ c = d \Longrightarrow r \ d = c \Longrightarrow \forall \ v \ w. \ r \ v = w \longrightarrow r
w = v
  using distinct-map' rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
lemma simple-distinct-map: r \in simple-rotations \implies distinct[a,b,c,d] \implies
(\forall e \in \{a,b,c\}. \ r \ e \neq f) \Longrightarrow r \ d = f
  using complex-rotations.simp distinct-map by simp
lemma simple-distinct-map': r \in simple-rotations \implies distinct[a,b,c,d] \implies
(\forall e \in \{a,b,c\}. \ rf \neq e) \Longrightarrow rf = d
  using complex-rotations.simp distinct-map' by simp
lemma simple-distinct-ident: r \in simple-rotations \Longrightarrow distinct[a,b,c,d] \Longrightarrow
(\forall e \in \{a,b,c\}. \ r \ e \neq e) \Longrightarrow r \ d = d
  using simple-rotations-fix simple-distinct-map' by metis
lemma id-decomp:
  assumes distinct: distinct [(a::Vertex),b,c,d] and ident:(\forall x \in \{a,b,c,d\}.
r x = x
  shows r = id
proof -
  from distinct-vertices have \forall e. e \in set [a,b,c,d] using distinct by simp
  then have \forall e. re = e \text{ using } ident \text{ by } auto
  then show r = id by auto
qed
```

Here we show that two invariants hold for rotations. Firstly, any rotation that does not fix a vertex consists of 2-cycles. Secondly, the only rotation that fixes more than one vertex is the identity.

This proof is very long in part because both invariants have to be proved simultaneously because they depend on each other.

```
lemma complex-rotations-invariants:
  r \in complex\text{-}rotations \Longrightarrow (((\forall v. r v \neq v) \longrightarrow r v = w \longrightarrow r w = v) \land
(r \ v = v \longrightarrow r \ w = w \longrightarrow v \neq w \longrightarrow r = id))
\mathbf{proof}(induction\ r\ arbitrary:\ v\ w\ rule:\ complex-rotations.induct)
  case (simp \ r)
  assume r:r \in simple-rotations
  show ?case
  proof
    have \exists v. r v = v \text{ using } simple-rotations-fix r \text{ by } simple
    then have \neg (\forall v. r v \neq v) by simp
    then show (\forall v. r v \neq v) \longrightarrow r v = w \longrightarrow r w = v by blast
      show r \ v = v \longrightarrow r \ w = w \longrightarrow v \neq w \longrightarrow r = id using sim-
ple-rotations-fix-unique simp by blast
  qed
next
  case (comp \ r \ s)
  assume r:r \in simple-rotations
  assume s:s \in complex-rotations
  have fix-unique: \forall v w. s v = v \longrightarrow s w = w \longrightarrow v \neq w \longrightarrow s = id using
comp by blast
  show ?case
  proof
    show (\forall x. (r \circ s) \ x \neq x) \longrightarrow (r \circ s) \ v = w \longrightarrow (r \circ s) \ w = v
    proof (rule\ impI)+
      assume nofixrs: \forall x.(r \circ s) \ x \neq x
      assume (r \circ s) v = w
      \mathbf{show}\ (r \circ s)\ w = v
      proof (cases \ \forall \ x. \ s \ x \neq x)
        assume nofixs: \forall x. s x \neq x
         then have cycle: \forall x y. (s x = y \longrightarrow s y = x) using comp.IH by
blast
        then show ?thesis
        proof (cases \ r = id)
          assume id:r = id
          then have s \ v = w \ \text{using} \ \langle (r \circ s) \ v = w \rangle \ \text{by } simp
          then have s w = v using cycle by blast
          then show (r \circ s) w = v using id by simp
```

```
next
          assume notid: r \neq id
          obtain a where s v = a and s a = v and a \neq v using comp.IH
nofixs by blast
          obtain b where s w = b and s b = w and b \neq w using comp. IH
nofixs by blast
          have v \neq w using \langle (r \circ s) | v = w \rangle nofixes by blast
          then have a \neq b using comp.hyps rotation-bij-corollary \langle s | a = v \rangle
\langle s | b = w \rangle by auto
          have r = w using \langle s | v = a \rangle \langle (r \circ s) | v = w \rangle by auto
          then show ?thesis
          proof (cases \ a = w)
            assume a = w
            then have r = a using \langle r = a \rangle by simp
            then have s \ v = w \ using \langle a = w \rangle \langle s \ v = a \rangle by simp
           then have b = v using \langle s | b = w \rangle rotation-bij-corollary comp.hyps
by blast
            then have s w = v using \langle s w = b \rangle by simp
            then have r \ v \neq v using simple-rotations-fix-unique notid \langle r \ a \rangle
= a \land \langle a \neq v \rangle
                comp.hyps(1) by auto
            obtain c d where s c = d and c \neq v and c \neq w
                    using \langle a \neq v \rangle \langle r | a = w \rangle \langle r | v \neq v \rangle comp.hyps(1) sim-
ple-rotation-bij-corollary by blast
            then have d \neq v and d \neq w
                using \langle s | w = v \rangle \langle c \neq v \rangle \langle s | c = d \rangle \langle s | v = w \rangle comp.hyps(2)
rotation-bij-corollary by auto
            then have s \ d = c \ using \langle s \ c = d \rangle \ comp.IH \ no fixs \ by \ blast
```

then have $c \neq d$ using nofixs by auto then show ?thesis

 $\mathbf{proof}(cases\ r\ v=c)$

assume r v = c

then have $r c \neq v$ using $\langle c \neq v \rangle$ simple-rotations-cycle comp.hyps(1) notid by simp

have $r c \neq w$

using $\langle r | a = a \rangle \langle c \neq w \rangle \langle r | a = w \rangle$ simple-rotation-bij-corollary comp.hyps(1) by auto

have $r c \neq c$ using $\langle a = w \rangle \langle c \neq w \rangle \langle r a = a \rangle$

comp.hyps(1) simple-rotations-fix-unique notid by blast

have *dist:distinct* [v,w,c,d] **using** $\langle c \neq v \rangle \langle c \neq w \rangle \langle c \neq d \rangle \langle d$ $\neq v \land (d \neq w) \land (v \neq w)$ **by** simp

then have $\forall v \in \{v, w, c\}$. $r c \neq v$ using $\langle r c \neq c \rangle \langle r c \neq v \rangle \langle r c \neq v \rangle$ $c \neq w > \mathbf{by} \ auto$

then have r c = d using simple-distinct-map' comp.hyps(1)

```
dist by auto
                then have (r \circ s) d = d using \langle s | d = c \rangle by simp
               then have False using nofixrs by blast
               then show ?thesis by simp
             next
               assume r v \neq c
               then have r \ v \neq w
                using \langle r | a = a \rangle \langle v \neq w \rangle \langle r | a = w \rangle simple-rotation-bij-corollary
comp.hyps(1) by auto
               then have r \ v \neq v using \langle a = w \rangle \langle r \ a = a \rangle
                  comp.hyps(1) simple-rotations-fix-unique notid by blast
                have dist:distinct [w,c,v,d] using \langle c \neq v \rangle \langle c \neq w \rangle \langle c \neq d \rangle \langle d
\neq v \land (d \neq w) \land (v \neq w)  by simp
                then have \forall x \in \{w, c, v\}. r \ v \neq x \ \text{using} \ \langle r \ v \neq c \rangle \ \langle r \ v \neq v \rangle
\langle r \ v \neq w \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ auto
                 then have r v = d using simple-distinct-map' comp.hyps(1)
dist by auto
                    then have r \ d \neq v using \langle d \neq v \rangle simple-rotations-cycle
comp.hyps(1) notid by simp
               have r d \neq w
                using \langle r | a = a \rangle \langle d \neq w \rangle \langle r | a = w \rangle simple-rotation-bij-corollary
comp.hyps(1) by auto
               have r d \neq d using \langle a = w \rangle \langle d \neq w \rangle \langle r a = a \rangle
                  comp.hyps(1) simple-rotations-fix-unique notid by blast
                have dist':distinct\ [w,v,d,c]\ \mathbf{using}\ \langle c\neq v\rangle\ \langle c\neq w\rangle\ \langle c\neq d\rangle\ \langle d
\neq v \land (d \neq w) \land (v \neq w) by simp
               then have \forall v \in \{w,v,d\}. r d \neq v using \langle r d \neq d \rangle \langle r d \neq w \rangle
\langle r \ d \neq v \rangle by auto
                 then have r d = c using simple-distinct-map' comp.hyps(1)
dist' by auto
               then have (r \circ s) c = c using \langle s | c = d \rangle by simp
               then have False using nofixrs by blast
               then show ?thesis by simp
             qed
           next
             assume a \neq w
             then have r \ a \neq a  using \langle r \ a = w \rangle by simp
             have b \neq v using \langle a \neq w \rangle \langle s | b = w \rangle \langle s | v = a \rangle by auto
                have r \ w \neq w \ using \langle a \neq w \rangle \langle r \ a = w \rangle \ comp.hyps(1) \ sim-
ple-rotation-bij-corollary by auto
             from no fixs have s \ w \neq w by simp
                  then have r \ v \neq w using \langle a \neq v \rangle \langle r \ a = w \rangle comp.hyps
simple-rotation-bij-corollary by blast
```

have $s \ v \neq w$ using $\langle r \ a = w \rangle \langle r \ a \neq a \rangle \langle s \ v = a \rangle$ by blast

```
then show ?thesis
              proof (cases \ r \ b = b)
                assume r b = b
                then have r \ b \neq a \ using \langle a \neq b \rangle \ by \ simp
                have r w \neq a using \langle r a = w \rangle \langle r w \neq w \rangle comp.hyps(1) notid
simple-rotations-cycle by blast
                 have dist:distinct [a,b,w,v] using \langle a \neq w \rangle \langle a \neq b \rangle \langle a \neq v \rangle \langle b \rangle
\neq w \land b \neq v \land v \neq w \land \mathbf{by} \ simp
                then have \forall x \in \{a,b,w\}. r x \neq a using \langle r a \neq a \rangle \langle r b \neq a \rangle
\langle r \ w \neq a \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ auto
              then have r v = a using simple-distinct-map\ comp.hyps(1)\ dist
by auto
              then show ?thesis using \langle s | a = v \rangle nofixes comp-apply by metis
             next
                assume r \ b \neq b
                have dist:distinct\ [w,a,b,v]\ \mathbf{using}\ \langle a\neq w\rangle\ \langle a\neq b\rangle\ \langle a\neq v\rangle\ \langle b
\neq w \land b \neq v \land v \neq w \land \mathbf{by} \ simp
                then have \forall x \in \{w,a,b\}. r x \neq x using \langle r w \neq w \rangle \langle r a \neq a \rangle
\langle r \ b \neq b \rangle by auto
                 then have r v = v using simple-distinct-ident comp.hyps(1)
dist by auto
             have r \ w \neq a \ using \langle a \neq w \rangle \ simple-rotations-cycle \ comp.hyps(1)
notid \langle r | a = w \rangle  by simp
                      have r \ w \neq v using \langle r \ v = v \rangle \ \langle v \neq w \rangle \ comp.hyps(1)
simple-rotation-bij-corollary by blast
                have dist': distinct [a, v, w, b] using \langle a \neq w \rangle \langle a \neq b \rangle \langle a \neq v \rangle \langle b \rangle
\neq w \land b \neq v \land v \neq w \land \mathbf{by} \ simp
               then have \forall x \in \{a,v,w\}. r w \neq x using \langle r w \neq a \rangle \langle r w \neq v \rangle
\langle r \ w \neq w \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ auto
                 then have r w = b using simple-distinct-map' comp.hyps(1)
dist' by auto
              then show ?thesis using \langle s | b = w \rangle nofixes comp-apply by metis
           qed
         qed
    next
       assume \neg (\forall v. s v \neq v)
       then have fix1:\exists v. s v = v by blast
       then obtain a where a:s \ a = a by blast
       then show ?thesis
       proof (cases \ r = id)
         assume id:r = id
         then have (r \circ s) a = a using a by simp
         then have False using nofixrs by auto
```

```
then show ?thesis by simp
        assume notid: r \neq id
         then have fix1:\exists v. r v = v \text{ using } simple-rotations-fix comp.hyps
by simp
        then obtain b where b:r b = b by blast
        then show ?thesis
        proof (cases \ a = b)
          assume a = b
          then have (r \circ s) a = a using a b by simp
          then have False using nofixrs by blast
          then show ?thesis by simp
        next
          assume a \neq b
       have r \ a \neq a \ using \ \langle a \neq b \rangle \ b \ comp.hyps(1) \ notid \ simple-rotations-fix-unique
by blast
       have r \ a \neq b using \langle a \neq b \rangle b comp.hyps(1) simple-rotation-bij-corollary
by auto
           then obtain c where r = c and a \neq c and b \neq c using \langle r = a \rangle
\neq a > \mathbf{by} \ auto
          have s \ b \neq a \ using \ \langle a \neq b \rangle \ a \ comp.hyps(2) \ rotation-bij-corollary
\mathbf{by}\ blast
          have s \ b \neq b using b nofixes comp-apply by metis
          then obtain d where s \ b = d and a \neq d and b \neq d using \langle s \ b \rangle
\neq a \rightarrow \mathbf{by} \ auto
             have r \ c \neq a using simple-rotations-cycle \langle a \neq c \rangle \langle r \ a = c \rangle
comp.hyps(1) notid by blast
       have r \ c \neq b using \langle b \neq c \rangle \ b \ comp.hyps(1) \ simple-rotation-bij-corollary
       have r c \neq c using \langle b \neq c \rangle b comp.hyps(1) notid simple-rotations-fix-unique
by blast
          then show ?thesis
          proof (cases \ c = d)
            assume c = d
            then have s \ c \neq c \ using \langle b \neq c \rangle \langle s \ b = d \rangle \ rotation-bij-corollary
s by auto
             obtain e where r c = e and a \neq e and b \neq e and c \neq e and
d \neq e
              \mathbf{using} \ \langle r \ c \neq a \rangle \ \langle r \ c \neq b \rangle \ \langle r \ c \neq c \rangle \ \langle c = d \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ auto
             have r \in b using \langle b \neq e \rangle b r simple-rotation-bij-corollary by
blast
          have r \ e \neq c \ using \langle a \neq e \rangle \langle r \ a = c \rangle \ r \ simple-rotation-bij-corollary
by blast
            have r \in e \neq e using \langle b \neq e \rangle b notid r simple-rotations-fix-unique
```

by blast

blast

then have dist:distinct [b,c,e,a] using $\langle a \neq b \rangle \langle a \neq c \rangle \langle a \neq e \rangle$ $\langle b \neq c \rangle \langle b \neq e \rangle \langle c \neq e \rangle$ by simp

then have $\forall x \in \{b,c,e\}$. $r \ e \neq x \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle r \ e \neq b \rangle \ \langle r \ e \neq c \rangle \ \langle r \ e \neq e \rangle$ by auto

then have $r \ e = a \ \text{using} \ simple-distinct-map' \ comp.hyps(1) \ dist$ by auto

 $\mathbf{have} \ dist: distinct \ [a,b,c,e] \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle a \neq b \rangle \ \langle a \neq c \rangle \ \langle a \neq e \rangle \ \langle b \neq c \rangle \ \langle b \neq e \rangle \ \langle c \neq e \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ simp$

then have $\forall x \in \{a,b,c\}$. $r \ c \neq x \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle r \ c \neq a \rangle \ \langle r \ c \neq b \rangle \ \langle r \ c \neq c \rangle$ by auto

then have r c = e using simple-distinct-map' comp.hyps(1) dist by auto

 $\mathbf{have}\ s\ e \neq a\ \mathbf{using}\ \langle a \neq e \rangle\ a\ rotation\mbox{-}bij\mbox{-}corollary\ s\ \mathbf{by}\ blast$ $\mathbf{have}\ s\ e \neq c\ \mathbf{using}\ \langle b \neq e \rangle\ \langle c = d \rangle\ \langle s\ b = d \rangle\ rotation\mbox{-}bij\mbox{-}corollary$ $s\ \mathbf{by}\ blast$

have $s \ e \neq e$ using $\langle a \neq e \rangle \langle s \ b \neq b \rangle$ a fix-unique by fastforce

then have dist:distinct [a,c,e,b] using $\langle a \neq b \rangle \langle a \neq c \rangle \langle a \neq e \rangle$ $\langle b \neq c \rangle \langle b \neq e \rangle \langle c \neq e \rangle$ by simp

then have $\forall x \in \{a,c,e\}$. $s \ e \neq x \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle s \ e \neq a \rangle \ \langle s \ e \neq c \rangle \ \langle s \ e \neq e \rangle$ by auto

then have $s \ e = b$ using distinct-map' comp.hyps(2) dist by auto have $s \ c \neq a$ using $\langle a \neq c \rangle$ a rotation-bij-corollary s by blast have $s \ c \neq b$ using $\langle c \neq e \rangle$ $\langle s \ e = b \rangle$ rotation-bij-corollary s by

then have $dist:distinct\ [a,b,c,e]\ \mathbf{using}\ \langle a\neq b\rangle\ \langle a\neq c\rangle\ \langle a\neq e\rangle\ \langle b\neq c\rangle\ \langle b\neq e\rangle\ \langle c\neq e\rangle\ \mathbf{by}\ simp$

then have $\forall x \in \{a,b,c\}$. $s \ c \neq x \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle s \ c \neq a \rangle \ \langle s \ c \neq b \rangle \ \langle s \ c \neq c \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ auto$

then have $s \ c = e \ \text{using} \ distinct\text{-}map' \ comp.hyps(2) \ dist \ \text{by}$ auto

have $rsa:(r \circ s)$ a = c using $\langle r | a = c \rangle$ a by simp have $rsb:(r \circ s)$ b = e using $\langle c = d \rangle$ $\langle r | c = e \rangle$ $\langle s | b = d \rangle$ by auto

have $rsc:(r \circ s)$ c = a using $\langle r \ e = a \rangle \langle s \ c = e \rangle$ by auto have $rse:(r \circ s)$ e = b using $\langle s \ e = b \rangle b$ by simp

then have dist:distinct [a,c,b,e] using $\langle a \neq b \rangle \langle a \neq c \rangle \langle a \neq e \rangle$ $\langle b \neq c \rangle \langle b \neq e \rangle \langle c \neq e \rangle$ by simp

have $comprs: r \circ s \in complex\text{-}rotations$ using complex-rotations.comp $r \ s$ by simp

show ?thesis using cycle-map[OF comprs dist rsa rsc rsb rse] $\langle (r \circ s) | v = w \rangle$ by blast

next

assume $c \neq d$

then have $dist: distinct \ [a,b,c,d] \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle a \neq b \rangle \ \langle a \neq c \rangle \ \langle a \neq d \rangle \ \langle b \neq c \rangle \ \langle b \neq d \rangle \ \langle c \neq d \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ simp$

then have $\forall x \in \{a,b,c\}$. $r \ c \neq x \ using \langle r \ c \neq a \rangle \langle r \ c \neq b \rangle \langle r \ c \neq c \rangle$ by auto

then have r c = d using simple-distinct-map' comp.hyps(1) dist by auto

have $r d \neq b$ using $\langle b \neq d \rangle$ b comp.hyps(1) simple-rotation-bij-corollary by blast

 $\mathbf{have}\ r\ d \neq c\ \mathbf{using}\ \langle c \neq d \rangle\ \langle r\ c = d \rangle\ comp.hyps(1)\ notid\\ simple-rotations-cycle\ \mathbf{by}\ blast$

have $r \ d \neq d$ **using** $\langle c \neq d \rangle \langle r \ c = d \rangle$ comp.hyps(1) sim-ple-rotation-bij-corollary **by** auto

 $\mathbf{have} \ dist: distinct \ [b,c,d,a] \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle a \neq b \rangle \ \langle a \neq c \rangle \ \langle a \neq d \rangle \ \langle b \neq c \rangle \ \langle b \neq d \rangle \ \langle c \neq d \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ simp$

then have $\forall x \in \{b,c,d\}$. $r \ d \neq x \ using \langle r \ d \neq b \rangle \langle r \ d \neq c \rangle \langle r \ d \neq d \rangle$ by auto

then have r d = a using simple-distinct-map' comp.hyps(1) dist by auto

have $s \ d \neq a \ using \ \langle a \neq d \rangle \ a \ comp.hyps(2) \ rotation-bij-corollary$ by blast

have $s \ d \neq c$ using nofixes $\langle r \ c = d \rangle \ \langle c \neq d \rangle$ comp-apply by metis

have $s \ d \neq d$ using $\langle b \neq d \rangle \langle s \ b = d \rangle \ comp.hyps(2)$ rotation-bij-corollary by auto

have dist:distinct [a,c,d,b] using $\langle a \neq b \rangle \langle a \neq c \rangle \langle a \neq d \rangle \langle b \neq c \rangle \langle b \neq d \rangle \langle c \neq d \rangle$ by simp

then have $\forall x \in \{a,c,d\}$. $s \ d \neq x \ using \langle s \ d \neq a \rangle \langle s \ d \neq c \rangle \langle s \ d \neq d \rangle$ by auto

then have s d = b using distinct-map' comp.hyps(2) dist by auto

have $s \ c \neq a \ using \ \langle a \neq c \rangle \ a \ comp.hyps(2) \ rotation-bij-corollary$ by blast

have $s \ c \neq b$ using $\langle c \neq d \rangle \langle s \ d = b \rangle$ comp.hyps(2) rotation-bij-corollary by blast

 $\mathbf{have}\ s\ c \neq d\ \mathbf{using}\ \langle b \neq c \rangle\ \langle s\ b = d \rangle\ comp.hyps(2)\ rotation-bij-corollary\ \mathbf{by}\ blast$

 $\mathbf{have} \ dist: distinct \ [a,b,d,c] \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle a \neq b \rangle \ \langle a \neq c \rangle \ \langle a \neq d \rangle \ \langle b \neq c \rangle \ \langle b \neq d \rangle \ \langle c \neq d \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ simp$

then have $\forall \ x \in \{a,b,d\}.\ s\ c \neq x \ \text{using} \ \langle s\ c \neq a \rangle \ \langle s\ c \neq b \rangle \ \langle s\ c \neq d \rangle \ \text{by} \ auto$

then have $s \ c = c \ using \ distinct-map' \ comp.hyps(2) \ dist \ by$ auto

```
then have False using fix-unique \langle s | d \neq d \rangle \langle a \neq c \rangle a by fastforce then show ?thesis by simp
```

```
qed
       qed
     qed
   qed
  qed
next
  show (r \circ s) v = v \longrightarrow (r \circ s) w = w \longrightarrow v \neq w \longrightarrow r \circ s = id
  proof(rule impI) +
   assume rsv:(r \circ s) \ v = v and rsw:(r \circ s) \ w = w and v \neq w
   show r \circ s = id
   \mathbf{proof}(cases\ s=id)
     assume sid:s = id
     then have s v = v and s w = w by auto
     then have r = id using simple-rotations-fix-unique rsv rsw \langle v \neq w \rangle
r by auto
     with sid show ?thesis by simp
   next
     assume snotid: s \neq id
     then show ?thesis
     proof(cases r = id)
       assume rid:r = id
       then have s v = v and s w = w using rsv rsw by auto
       then have s = id using \langle v \neq w \rangle fix-unique by blast
       with rid show ?thesis by simp
     next
       assume rnotid: r \neq id
       from simple-rotations-fix-unique[OF comp.hyps(1) rnotid] have
         r-fix-forall: \forall v \ w. \ r \ v = v \land r \ w = w \longrightarrow v = w \text{ by } blast
       from comp.IH snotid have
         s-fix-forall: \forall v \ w. \ s \ v = v \land s \ w = w \longrightarrow v = w \ \text{by} \ blast
       have fixes-two: \exists a \ b. \ (r \circ s) \ a = a \land (r \circ s) \ b = b \land a \neq b  using
\langle v \neq w \rangle rsv rsw by blast
       then show ?thesis
       proof (cases \forall x. s x \neq x)
         assume sfix': \forall x. s x \neq x
         from simple-rotations-fix obtain a where a:r = a using r by
blast
         from sfix' have s \ a \neq a by blast
        then have (r \circ s) a \neq a using a simple-rotation-bij-corollary r by
fastforce
         with fixes-two obtain b where (r \circ s) b = b and b \neq a by blast
```

with fixes-two obtain c where $(r \circ s)$ c = c and $c \neq a$ and $c \neq b$

using $\langle (r \circ s) | a \neq a \rangle$ **by** blast

have $s \ b \neq a$ using $a \langle (r \circ s) \ b = b \rangle \ sfix'$ by force have $s \ c \neq a$ using $a \langle (r \circ s) \ c = c \rangle \ sfix'$ by force

then obtain d where s d=a and $d\neq a$ and $d\neq b$ and $d\neq c$ using $\langle s \ a\neq a \rangle \langle s \ b\neq a \rangle \langle s \ c\neq a \rangle$ complex-rotations-bij s bij-pointE by metis

have $(r \circ s) d = a$ using $a \langle s d = a \rangle$ by simp

have $r \ b \neq a$ using a r simple-rotation-bij-corollary $\langle b \neq a \rangle$ by auto

 $\mathbf{have}\ r\ c \neq a\ \mathbf{using}\ a\ r\ simple\text{-}rotation\text{-}bij\text{-}corollary}\ \langle c \neq a \rangle\ \mathbf{by}$ auto

have $r \ d \neq a$ using a r simple-rotation-bij-corollary $\langle d \neq a \rangle$ by auto

have $r \ b \neq b$ using a r simple-rotations-fix-unique rnotid $\langle b \neq a \rangle$ by blast

 $\mathbf{have}\ r\ c \neq c\ \mathbf{using}\ a\ r\ simple\text{-}rotations\text{-}fix\text{-}unique\ rnotid}\ \langle c \neq a \rangle$ $\mathbf{by}\ blast$

have $r \ d \neq d$ using a r simple-rotations-fix-unique rnotid $\langle d \neq a \rangle$ by blast

then have False using sfix'proof (cases $r \ b = c$)

assume r b = c

then have $r \ c \neq c$ using $r \ simple-rotation-bij-corollary \ \langle c \neq b \rangle$ by auto

then have $r \ c \neq b$ using $r \ rnotid \ simple-rotations-cycle \ \langle r \ b = c \rangle$ by auto

 $\mathbf{have} \ dist: distinct \ [a,b,c,d] \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle c \neq a \rangle \ \langle d \neq a \rangle \ \langle d \neq c \rangle \ \langle d \neq b \rangle \ \langle c \neq b \rangle \ \langle b \neq a \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ simp$

then have $\forall v \in \{a,b,c\}$. $r \ c \neq v \ using \langle r \ c \neq c \rangle \langle r \ c \neq a \rangle \langle r \ c \neq b \rangle$ by auto

then have r c = d using simple-distinct-map' r dist by auto

 $\mathbf{have}\ r\ d \neq c\ \mathbf{using}\ r\ simple-rotation-bij-corollary\ \langle d \neq b \rangle\ \langle r\ b \\ = c \rangle\ \mathbf{by}\ auto$

have $r \ d \neq d$ using $r \ a \ \langle d \neq a \rangle \ \langle r \ d \neq d \rangle$ by simp

have dist': distinct [a, c, d, b] **using** $\langle c \neq a \rangle \langle d \neq a \rangle \langle d \neq c \rangle \langle d \neq b \rangle \langle c \neq b \rangle \langle b \neq a \rangle$ **by** simp

then have $\forall v \in \{a,c,d\}$. $r \neq v$ using $\langle r \neq c \rangle \langle r \neq a \rangle \langle r$

 $d \neq d \rightarrow \mathbf{by} \ auto$

then have r d = b using simple-distinct-map' r dist' by auto

then have $s\ b=d\ using\ \langle (r\circ s)\ b=b\rangle\ r\ simple\ -rotation\ -bij\ -corollary$ by auto

 $\mathbf{have}\ s\ c=b\ \mathbf{using}\ \lang(r\circ s)\ c=c\thickspace\thickspace\thickspace\thickspace\thickspace cr\ b=c\>\>\>\>\> r\ simple-rotation-bij-corollary\ \mathbf{by}\ auto$

then have $s \ b \neq c$ using $\langle s \ b = d \rangle \langle d \neq c \rangle$ by simp then show False using $s \ sfix' \langle s \ c = b \rangle \ comp(\beta)$ by blast next

assume $r \ b \neq c$

 $\mathbf{have} \ dist': distinct \ [a,b,c,d] \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle c \neq a \rangle \ \langle d \neq a \rangle \ \langle d \neq c \rangle \ \langle d \neq b \rangle \ \langle c \neq b \rangle \ \langle b \neq a \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ simp$

then have $\forall v \in \{a,b,c\}$. $r \ b \neq v \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle r \ b \neq a \rangle \ \langle r \ b \neq b \rangle \ \langle r \ b \neq c \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ auto$

then have r b = d using simple-distinct-map' r dist' by auto

then have $r \ c \neq d$ using $r \ simple-rotation-bij-corollary \ \langle c \neq b \rangle$ by auto

 $\mathbf{have} \ dist'' : distinct \ [a,c,d,b] \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle c \neq a \rangle \ \langle d \neq a \rangle \ \langle d \neq c \rangle \ \langle d \neq b \rangle \ \langle c \neq b \rangle \ \langle b \neq a \rangle \ \mathbf{by} \ simp$

then have $\forall v \in \{a,c,d\}. \ r \ c \neq v \ \text{using} \ \langle r \ c \neq a \rangle \ \langle r \ c \neq c \rangle \ \langle r \ c \neq d \rangle$ by auto

then have r c = b using simple-distinct-map' r dist'' by auto

then have $r \ d \neq b$ using $r \ simple-rotation-bij-corollary \ \langle d \neq c \rangle$ by auto

have dist''': distinct [a,b,d,c] using $\langle c \neq a \rangle \langle d \neq a \rangle \langle d \neq c \rangle \langle d \neq b \rangle \langle c \neq b \rangle \langle b \neq a \rangle$ by simp

then have $\forall v \in \{a,b,d\}$. $r \ d \neq v \ \mathbf{using} \ \langle r \ d \neq a \rangle \ \langle r \ d \neq b \rangle \ \langle r \ d \neq d \rangle$ by auto

then have r d = c using simple-distinct-map' r dist''' by auto

then have $s\ b=c\ using\ \langle r\ c=b\rangle\ \langle (r\circ s)\ b=b\rangle\ r\ simple-rotation-bij-corollary\ by\ auto$

have $s\ c=d$ using $\langle (r\circ s)\ c=c\rangle\ \langle r\ d=c\rangle\ r$ simple-rotation-bij-corollary by auto

then have $s\ c \neq b$ using $\langle d \neq b \rangle$ by simp then have False using $comp(3)\ s\ sfix'\ \langle s\ b=c \rangle$ by blast then show ?thesis by simp

qed

then show ?thesis by simp

```
assume \neg (\forall x. s x \neq x)
          then have \exists x. s x = x \text{ by } simp
           then obtain a where a:s \ a = a by blast
           from simple-rotations-fix obtain b where b:r b=b using r by
blast
           then show ?thesis
           proof (cases \ a = b)
            assume a \neq b
            with a b have r \ a \neq a using r rnotid simple-rotations-fix-unique
by blast
             then have (r \circ s) a \neq a using a by simp
            have s \ b \neq b using a \langle a \neq b \rangle s-fix-forall by blast
             then have (r \circ s) b \neq b using b simple-rotations-inj r
                 complex-rotations.simp rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
             with fixes-two obtain c where (r \circ s) c = c and c \neq a and c
\neq b \text{ using } \langle (r \circ s) | a \neq a \rangle \text{ by } blast
            from fixes-two obtain d where (r \circ s) d = d and d \neq a and d
\neq b and d \neq c
               using \langle (r \circ s) | a \neq a \rangle \langle (r \circ s) | b \neq b \rangle by blast
            have s \ c \neq a using a \ \langle c \neq a \rangle rotation-bij-corollary s by force
            have s \ d \neq a using a \ \langle d \neq a \rangle rotation-bij-corollary s by force
                 have r \ a \neq c using \langle s \ c \neq a \rangle \langle (r \circ s) \ c = c \rangle \langle c \neq a \rangle r
simple-rotation-bij-corollary by auto
                have r \ a \neq d using \langle s \ d \neq a \rangle \ \langle (r \circ s) \ d = d \rangle \ \langle d \neq a \rangle \ r
simple-rotation-bij-corollary by auto
             have r \ a \neq b using b \ simple-rotation-bij-corollary <math>\langle a \neq b \rangle \ r by
auto
             have dist:distinct [b,c,d,a] using \langle c \neq a \rangle \langle d \neq a \rangle \langle c \neq b \rangle \langle a \neq a \rangle
b \land \langle d \neq c \rangle \langle d \neq b \rangle by simp
             then have \forall v \in \{b,c,d\}. r \ a \neq v \ using \langle r \ a \neq b \rangle \langle r \ a \neq c \rangle \langle r \ a \neq c \rangle
a \neq d by auto
             then have r = a using simple-distinct-map' r dist by simp
             then have False using \langle r | a \neq a \rangle by simp
             then show ?thesis by simp
          next
             assume a = b
             with a b have (r \circ s) a = a by simp
            from fixes-two obtain c where rsc:(r \circ s) c = c and c \neq a by
blast
         then have r c \neq c using b \langle a = b \rangle r rnotid simple-rotations-fix-unique
```

next

```
by blast
             then have s c \neq c using rsc by auto
             then obtain d where s c = d and d \neq c by blast
             then have d \neq a using a s rotation-bij-corollary by blast
             have s \ d \neq d using a \ using \langle d \neq a \rangle \ s-fix-forall by blast
             have r d = c using rsc \langle s c = d \rangle by simp
             then have r c \neq d using \langle d \neq c \rangle simple-rotations-cycle r rnotid
by auto
             then obtain e where r c = e and e \neq d by blast
             then have e \neq a using b \langle a = b \rangle simple-rotation-bij-corollary \langle c \rangle
\neq a \land r  by auto
             then have e \neq c using b \langle a = b \rangle \langle r c = e \rangle \langle r c \neq c \rangle by blast
            then have r \ e \neq c using \langle r \ c = e \rangle simple-rotations-cycle r rnotid
by auto
            have r \in A using b \in A = b \in A simple-rotation-bij-corollary
r by auto
         then have r \in e \neq e using \langle e \neq c \rangle \langle r | c = e \rangle r simple-rotation-bij-corollary
by blast
              have dist:distinct\ [a,c,d,e] using \langle c \neq a \rangle\ \langle d \neq a \rangle\ \langle d \neq c \rangle\ \langle e \neq a \rangle
a \land \langle e \neq c \rangle \langle e \neq d \rangle by simp
             then have \forall v \in \{a,c,d\}. \ r \ v \neq d \ \text{using} \ \langle r \ b = b \rangle \ \langle a = b \rangle \ \langle r \ d
= c \land \langle r \ c = e \rangle  by auto
             then have r e = d using simple-distinct-map \ r \ dist by auto
             have dist': distinct [a, c, e, d] using dist by auto
             have s \ e \neq e using \langle e \neq a \rangle a s-fix-forall by blast
             then have \forall v \in \{a,c,e\}. s v \neq e using \langle s a = a \rangle \langle s c = d \rangle dist
by auto
             then have s d = e using distinct-map s dist' by auto
              then have \forall v \in \{a,c,d\}. \ s \ v \neq c \ \text{using} \ \langle s \ a = a \rangle \ \langle s \ c = d \rangle
dist by auto
              then have s e = c using distinct-map s dist by auto
              then have (r \circ s) d = d using \langle s | d = e \rangle \langle r | e = d \rangle by auto
              then have (r \circ s) \ e = e \ \text{using} \ \langle s \ e = c \rangle \ \langle r \ c = e \rangle \ \text{by} \ auto
              then show (r \circ s) = id using \langle (r \circ s) | d = d \rangle \langle (r \circ s) | a = a \rangle
\langle (r \circ s) \ c = c \rangle \ dist \ id\text{-}decomp \ \mathbf{by} \ auto
             qed
           qed
         qed
      qed
    qed
  qed
qed
```

This lemma is a simple corollary of the previous result. It is the main result necessary to count stabilisers.

```
corollary complex-rotations-fix: r \in complex-rotations \implies r \ a = a \implies r b = b \implies a \neq b \implies r = id using complex-rotations-invariants by blast
```

2.3 Inversions

In this section we show that inverses exist for each rotation, which we will need to show that the rotations we defined indeed form a group.

```
lemma simple-rotations-rotate-id:
 assumes r:r \in simple-rotations
 shows r \circ r \circ r = id
 using r unfolding simple-rotations-def
 by safe
    (rule ext; rename-tac a; case-tac a;
     simp\ add: simple-rotations
    )+
{f lemma}\ simple\mbox{-}rotations\mbox{-}inverses:
 assumes r:r \in simple-rotations
 shows \exists y \in complex\text{-}rotations. y \circ r = id
proof
 let ?y = r \circ r
 from r show y: ?y \in complex-rotations using complex-rotations. intros by
 from simple-rotations-rotate-id show ?y \circ r = id using r by auto
qed
lemma complex-rotations-inverses:
 r \in complex\text{-}rotations \Longrightarrow \exists y \in complex\text{-}rotations. \ y \circ r = id
proof (induction r rule: complex-rotations.induct)
 case (simp r) then show ?case using simple-rotations-inverses by blast
next
 case (comp \ r \ s)
 obtain r' where r'-comp:r' \in complex-rotations and r'-inv:r' \circ r = id
   using simple-rotations-inverses comp.hyps by auto
 obtain y where y-comp:y \in complex-rotations and y-inv:y \circ s = id using
comp.IH by blast
 from complex-rotations-comp have yr':y \circ r' \in complex-rotations using
r'-comp y-comp by simp
 have r' \circ (r \circ s) = r' \circ r \circ s using comp-assoc by metis
 then have r' \circ (r \circ s) = s using r'-inv by simp
```

```
then have y \circ r' \circ (r \circ s) = id using y-inv comp-assoc by metis
then show ?case using yr' by metis
qed
```

2.4 The Tetrahedral Group

We can now define the group of rotational symmetries of a tetrahedron. Since we modeled rotations as functions, the group operation is functional composition and the identity element of the group is the identity function

```
definition tetrahedral-group :: Rotation monoid where tetrahedral-group = \{carrier = complex-rotations, mult = (\circ), one = id\}
```

We now prove that this indeed forms a group. Most of the subgoals are trivial, the last goal uses our results from the previous section about inverses.

```
lemma is-tetrahedral-group: group tetrahedral-group
proof(rule\ group I)
  show 1_{tetrahedral-group} \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
    by (simp add: complex-rotations.intros(1) simple-rotations-def tetrahe-
dral-group-def)
next
  \mathbf{fix} \ x
  assume x \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
  show \mathbf{1}_{tetrahedral\text{-}group} \otimes_{tetrahedral\text{-}group} x = x
  unfolding id-comp tetrahedral-group-def monoid.select-convs(1) monoid.select-convs(2)
next
  \mathbf{fix} \ x \ y \ z
  assume x \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group and
    y \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group and
    z \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
  then show x \otimes_{tetrahedral\text{-}group} y \otimes_{tetrahedral\text{-}group} z =
             x \otimes_{tetrahedral\text{-}group} (y \otimes_{tetrahedral\text{-}group} z)
    unfolding tetrahedral-group-def monoid.select-convs(1) by auto
next
  \mathbf{fix} \ x \ y
  assume x \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group and
    y \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
  then show x \otimes_{tetrahedral\text{-}group} y \in carrier\ tetrahedral\text{-}group
     by (simp\ add:\ complex-rotations.intros(2)\ tetrahedral-group-def\ com-
plex-rotations-comp)
next
  \mathbf{fix} \ x
  assume x \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
  then show \exists y \in carrier\ tetrahedral\text{-}group.
```

```
y \otimes_{tetrahedral-group} x = \mathbf{1}_{tetrahedral-group}
   using complex-rotations-inverses by (simp add: tetrahedral-group-def)
qed
Having proved that our definition forms a group we can now instantiate our
orbit-stabiliser locale. The group action is the application of a rotation.
fun apply-rotation :: Rotation \Rightarrow Vertex \Rightarrow Vertex where apply-rotation r
v = r v
interpretation tetrahedral: orbit-stabiliser tetrahedral-group apply-rotation
:: Rotation \Rightarrow Vertex \Rightarrow Vertex
proof intro-locales
 show Group.monoid tetrahedral-group using is-tetrahedral-group by (simp
add: group.is-monoid)
 show group-axioms tetrahedral-group using is-tetrahedral-group by (simp
add: qroup-def)
 show orbit-stabiliser-axioms tetrahedral-group apply-rotation
 proof
   \mathbf{fix} \ x
     show apply-rotation \mathbf{1}_{tetrahedral-group} x = x by (simp add: tetrahe-
dral-group-def)
 next
   \mathbf{fix} \ g \ h \ x
   show g \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group \land h \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
             \longrightarrow apply-rotation g (apply-rotation h(x) = apply-rotation (g
\otimes_{tetrahedral\text{-}group} h) x
     by (simp add: tetrahedral-group-def)
 qed
qed
```

2.5 Counting Orbits

We now prove that there is an orbit for each vertex. That is, the group action is transitive.

```
lemma orbit-is-transitive: tetrahedral.orbit A = vertices

proof

show tetrahedral.orbit A \subseteq vertices unfolding vertices-def using Vertex.exhaust by blast

have id \in complex-rotations using complex-rotations.intros simple-rotations-def

by auto

then have id \in carrier tetrahedral-group

unfolding tetrahedral-group-def partial-object.select-convs(1).

moreover have apply-rotation id A = A by simp

ultimately have A:A \in (tetrahedral.orbit A)
```

```
using tetrahedral.orbit-def mem-Collect-eq by fastforce
```

```
have rotate-C \in simple-rotations
   using simple-rotations-def insert-subset subset-insert by blast
 then have rotate-C \in complex-rotations using complex-rotations.intros(1)
by simp
 then have rotate-C \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
   unfolding tetrahedral-group-def partial-object. select-convs(1).
 moreover have apply-rotation rotate-CA = B by (simp add: rotate-C-def)
 ultimately have B:B \in (tetrahedral.orbit A)
   using tetrahedral.orbit-def mem-Collect-eq by fastforce
 have rotate-D \in simple-rotations
   using simple-rotations-def insert-subset subset-insert by blast
 then have rotate-D \in complex-rotations using complex-rotations.intros(1)
by simp
 then have rotate-D \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
   unfolding tetrahedral-group-def partial-object.select-convs(1).
 moreover have apply-rotation rotate-DA = C by (simp add: rotate-D-def)
 ultimately have C:C \in (tetrahedral.orbit A)
   using tetrahedral.orbit-def mem-Collect-eq by fastforce
 have rotate-B \in simple-rotations
   using simple-rotations-def insert-subset subset-insert by blast
 then have rotate-B \in complex-rotations using complex-rotations.intros(1)
by simp
 then have rotate-B \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
   unfolding tetrahedral-group-def partial-object.select-convs(1).
 moreover have apply-rotation rotate-BA = D by (simp add: rotate-B-def)
 ultimately have D:D \in (tetrahedral.orbit A)
   using tetrahedral.orbit-def mem-Collect-eq by fastforce
 from A B C D show vertices \subseteq tetrahedral.orbit A by (simp add: ver-
tices-def\ subset I)
qed
It follows from the previous lemma, that the cardinality of the set of orbits
for a particular vertex is 4.
lemma card-orbit: card (tetrahedral.orbit A) = 4
proof -
  from card.empty card-insert-if have card vertices = 4 unfolding ver-
tices-def by auto
 with orbit-is-transitive show card (tetrahedral.orbit A) = 4 by simp
qed
```

2.6 Counting Stabilisers

Each vertex has three elements in its stabiliser - the identity, a rotation around its axis by 120 degrees, and a rotation around its axis by 240 degrees. We will prove this next.

```
definition stabiliser-A :: Rotation set where
 stabiliser-A = \{id, rotate-A, rotate-A \circ rotate-A\}
This lemma shows that our conjectured stabiliser is correct.
\mathbf{lemma}\ is\text{-}stabiliser: tetrahedral.stabiliser\ A=stabiliser-A
proof
 show stabiliser-A \subseteq tetrahedral.stabiliser A
 proof -
  have id \in complex-rotations using complex-rotations intros simple-rotations-def
by auto
   then have id \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
     unfolding tetrahedral-group-def partial-object.select-convs(1) by simp
   moreover have apply-rotation id A = A by simp
   ultimately have id:id \in (tetrahedral.stabiliser A)
     using tetrahedral.stabiliser-def mem-Collect-eq by fastforce
   have rotate-A \in simple-rotations
     using simple-rotations-def insert-subset subset-insert by blast
  then have rotate-A \in complex-rotations using complex-rotations.intros(1)
by simp
   then have rotate-A \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
     unfolding tetrahedral-group-def partial-object.select-convs(1) by simp
    moreover have apply-rotation rotate-A A = A by (simp add: ro-
tate-A-def
   ultimately have A:rotate-A \in (tetrahedral.stabiliser\ A)
     using tetrahedral.stabiliser-def mem-Collect-eq by fastforce
   have rotate-A \in simple-rotations
     using simple-rotations-def insert-subset subset-insert by blast
  then have rotate-A \circ rotate-A \in complex-rotations using complex-rotations.intros
by simp
   then have rotate-A \circ rotate-A \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
     unfolding tetrahedral-group-def partial-object.select-convs(1) by simp
   moreover have apply-rotation (rotate-A \circ rotate-A) A = A by (simp
add: rotate-A-def)
   ultimately have AA:(rotate-A \circ rotate-A) \in (tetrahedral.stabiliser\ A)
     using tetrahedral.stabiliser-def mem-Collect-eq by fastforce
```

from $id\ A\ AA$ **show** $stabiliser-A\subseteq tetrahedral.stabiliser\ A$

```
by (simp\ add:\ stabiliser-A-def\ subset I)
 show tetrahedral.stabiliser A \subseteq stabiliser-A
 proof
   \mathbf{fix} \ x
   assume a:x \in tetrahedral.stabiliser A
   with tetrahedral.stabiliser-def have apply-rotation x A = A by simp
   with apply-rotation.simps have xA:x A = A by simp
   from a have x \in carrier\ tetrahedral-group
   \textbf{using} \ subgroup.mem-carrier[of\ tetrahedral.stabiliser\ A]\ tetrahedral.stabiliser-subgroup
by auto
   then have xC:x \in complex\text{-}rotations
     unfolding tetrahedral-group-def partial-object.select-convs(1) by simp
   have x B \neq A using xA xC rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
   then have x \in complex\text{-}rotations \Longrightarrow x \ A = A \Longrightarrow x \in stabiliser\text{-}A
   proof (cases \ x \ B, simp)
     assume x B = B
     then have x = id using complex-rotations-fix xC xA by simp
     then show ?thesis using stabiliser-A-def by auto
   next
     assume x B = C
     then have x \neq id by auto
     then have x D \neq D using complex-rotations-fix xC xA by blast
     have x D \neq C using xC \langle x B = C \rangle rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
     have x D \neq A using xC xA rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
     then have x D = B using \langle x D \neq C \rangle \langle x D \neq D \rangle Vertex.exhaust by
blast
     have x \in A using x \in A rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
     have x \in B using x \in A using x \in A rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
     have x \ C \neq C using complex-rotations-fix xC \ xA \ \langle x \neq id \rangle by blast
     then have x C = D using \langle x C \neq A \rangle \langle x C \neq B \rangle Vertex.exhaust by
blast
     have \forall v. x v = rotate - A v
     using xA \langle x B = C \rangle \langle x D = B \rangle \langle x C = D \rangle Vertex.exhaust rotate-A-def
Vertex.simps by metis
     then have x = rotate-A by auto
     then show ?thesis using stabiliser-A-def by auto
   next
     assume x B = D
     then have x \neq id by auto
```

```
then have x \in C \neq C using complex-rotations-fix x \in C xA by blast
     have x \ C \neq D using x \ C \langle x \ B = D \rangle rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
     have x \in A using x \in A rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
     then have x \ C = B using \langle x \ C \neq D \rangle \ \langle x \ C \neq C \rangle \ Vertex.exhaust by
blast
     have x D \neq A using xC xA rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
     have x D \neq B using xC \langle x C = B \rangle rotation-bij-corollary by fastforce
     have x D \neq D using complex-rotations-fix xC \ xA \ \langle x \neq id \rangle by blast
     then have x D = C using \langle x D \neq A \rangle \langle x D \neq B \rangle Vertex.exhaust by
blast
     have \forall v. x v = (rotate-A \circ rotate-A) v
     using xA \langle x B = D \rangle \langle x C = B \rangle \langle x D = C \rangle Vertex.exhaust rotate-A-def
Vertex.simps comp-apply by metis
     then have x = rotate - A \circ rotate - A by auto
     then show ?thesis using stabiliser-A-def by auto
   then show x \in stabiliser-A using xA \ xC by simp
 qed
qed
Using the previous result, we can now show that the cardinality of the sta-
biliser is 3.
lemma card-stabiliser-help: card stabiliser-A = 3
proof -
 have idA:id \neq rotate-A
 proof -
   have id B = B by simp
   moreover have rotate-A B = C by (simp add: rotate-A-def)
   ultimately show id \neq rotate-A by force
 qed
 have idAA:id \neq rotate-A \circ rotate-A
 proof -
   have id B = B by simp
  moreover have (rotate-A \circ rotate-A) B = D by (simp add: rotate-A-def)
   ultimately show id \neq rotate-A \circ rotate-A by force
 qed
 have AAA:rotate-A \neq rotate-A \circ rotate-A
 proof -
   have rotate-A B = C by (simp\ add:\ rotate-A-def)
```

moreover have ($rotate-A \circ rotate-A$) B = D by ($simp\ add:\ rotate-A-def$)

```
ultimately show rotate-A \neq rotate-A \circ rotate-A by force qed from idA \ idAA \ AAA \ card.empty \ card-insert-if show (card \ stabiliser-A) = 3 unfolding stabiliser-A-def by auto qed
```

lemma card-stabiliser: card (tetrahedral.stabiliser A) = 3 using is-stabiliser card-stabiliser-help by simp

2.7 Proving Finiteness

by (simp add: vertex-set)

In order to apply the orbit-stabiliser theorem, we need to prove that the set of rotations is finite. We first prove that the set of vertices is finite.

```
lemma vertex-set: (UNIV:: Vertex set) = {A, B, C, D}
by(auto, metis Vertex.exhaust)
lemma vertex-finite: finite (UNIV :: Vertex set)
```

Next we need instantiate Vertex as an element of the type class of finite sets in HOL/Finite_Set.thy. This will allow us to use the lemma that functions between finite sets are finite themselves.

```
instantiation Vertex :: finite
begin
instance proof
    show finite (UNIV :: Vertex set) by (simp add: vertex-set)
qed

Now we can show that the set of rotations is finite.
lemma finite-carrier: finite (carrier tetrahedral-group)
proof —

have finite (UNIV :: (Vertex ⇒ Vertex) set) by simp
    moreover have complex-rotations ⊆ (UNIV :: (Vertex ⇒ Vertex) set)
by simp
    ultimately show finite (carrier tetrahedral-group) using finite-subset
top-greatest by blast
qed
```

2.8 Order of the Group

We can now finally apply the orbit-stabiliser theorem. Since we have orbits of cardinality 4 and stabilisers of cardinality 3, the order of the tetrahedral

group, and with it the number of rotational symmetries of the tetrahedron, is 12.

```
theorem order tetrahedral-group = 12

proof —
have card (tetrahedral.orbit A) * card (tetrahedral.stabiliser A) = 12

using card-stabiliser card-orbit by simp
with tetrahedral.orbit-stabiliser[OF finite-carrier]
show order tetrahedral-group = 12 by simp
qed
end
end
```

References

- [1] Proofwiki. Orbit-stabilizer theorem. https://proofwiki.org/wiki/ Orbit-Stabilizer_Theorem, 2017. [Online; accessed 18-July-2017].
- [2] Proofwiki. Stabilizer is subgroup. https://proofwiki.org/wiki/ Stabilizer_is_Subgroup, 2017. [Online; accessed 18-July-2017].
- [3] Proofwiki. Stabilizer is subgroup corollary 2. https://proofwiki.org/wiki/Stabilizer_is_Subgroup/Corollary_2, 2017. [Online; accessed 18-July-2017].
- [4] Wikipedia. Group action. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Group_action, 2017. [Online; accessed 18-July-2017].