

Verification of Query Optimization Algorithms

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Abstract

This formalization includes a general framework for query optimization consisting of the definitions of selectivities, query graphs, join trees, and cost functions. Furthermore, it implements the join ordering algorithm IKKBZ using these definitions. It verifies the correctness of these definitions and proves that IKKBZ produces an optimal solution within a restricted solution space.

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```

theory Selectivities
  imports Complex-Main HOL-Library.Multiset
begin

```

1 Selectivities

```

type-synonym 'a selectivity = 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  real

```

```

definition sel-symm :: 'a selectivity  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  sel-symm sel = ( $\forall x y. sel\ x\ y = sel\ y\ x$ )

```

```

definition sel-reasonable :: 'a selectivity  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  sel-reasonable sel = ( $\forall x y. sel\ x\ y \leq 1 \wedge sel\ x\ y > 0$ )

```

1.1 Selectivity Functions

```

fun list-sel-aux :: 'a selectivity  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  list-sel-aux sel x [] = 1
| list-sel-aux sel x (y#ys) = sel x y * list-sel-aux sel x ys

```

fun *list-sel* :: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow real **where**
list-sel sel [] y = 1
| *list-sel* sel (x#xs) y = *list-sel-aux* sel x y * *list-sel* sel xs y

fun *list-sel-aux'* :: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow real **where**
list-sel-aux' sel [] y = 1
| *list-sel-aux'* sel (x#xs) y = sel x y * *list-sel-aux'* sel xs y

fun *list-sel'*:: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow real **where**
list-sel' sel x [] = 1
| *list-sel'* sel x (y#ys) = *list-sel-aux'* sel x y * *list-sel'* sel x ys

definition *set-sel-aux* :: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow real **where**
set-sel-aux sel x Y = (\prod y \in Y. sel x y)

definition *set-sel* :: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow real **where**
set-sel sel X Y = (\prod x \in X. *set-sel-aux* sel x Y)

definition *set-sel-aux'* :: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow real **where**
set-sel-aux' sel X y = (\prod x \in X. sel x y)

definition *set-sel'* :: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow real **where**
set-sel' sel X Y = (\prod y \in Y. *set-sel-aux'* sel X y)

fun *ldeep-s* :: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow real **where**
ldeep-s f [] = (λ -. 1)
| *ldeep-s* f (x#xs) = (λ a. if a=x then *list-sel-aux'* f xs a else *ldeep-s* f xs a)

1.2 Proofs

lemma *distinct-alt*: ($\forall x \in \#$ mset xs. count (mset xs) x = 1) \longleftrightarrow distinct xs
<proof>

lemma *mset-y-eq-list-sel-aux-eq*: mset y = mset z \implies *list-sel-aux* f x y = *list-sel-aux* f x z
<proof>

lemma *mset-y-eq-list-sel-eq*: mset y = mset y' \implies *list-sel* f x y = *list-sel* f x y'
<proof>

lemma *mset-x-eq-list-sel-eq*: mset x = mset z \implies *list-sel* f x y = *list-sel* f z y
<proof>

lemma *list-sel-empty*: *list-sel* f x [] = 1
<proof>

lemma *list-sel'-empty*: *list-sel'* f [] y = 1
<proof>

lemma *list-sel-symm-app*:

$$\text{sel-symm } f \implies \text{list-sel-aux } f \ x \ y * \text{list-sel } f \ y \ xs = \text{list-sel } f \ y \ (x \# \ xs)$$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-symm*: $\text{sel-symm } f \implies \text{list-sel } f \ x \ y = \text{list-sel } f \ y \ x$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-symm-aux-eq'*: $\text{sel-symm } f \implies \text{list-sel-aux } f \ x \ y = \text{list-sel-aux}' \ f \ y \ x$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-sing-aux'*: $\text{list-sel } f \ x \ [y] = \text{list-sel-aux}' \ f \ x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-sing-aux*: $\text{list-sel } f \ [x] \ y = \text{list-sel-aux } f \ x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel'-sing-aux'*: $\text{list-sel}' \ f \ x \ [y] = \text{list-sel-aux}' \ f \ x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel'-sing-aux*: $\text{list-sel}' \ f \ [x] \ y = \text{list-sel-aux } f \ x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel'-split-aux*: $\text{list-sel}' \ f \ (x \# \ xs) \ y = \text{list-sel-aux } f \ x \ y * \text{list-sel}' \ f \ xs \ y$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-eq'*: $\text{list-sel } f \ x \ y = \text{list-sel}' \ f \ x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *mset-x-eq-list-sel-aux'-eq*: $\text{mset } x = \text{mset } z \implies \text{list-sel-aux}' \ f \ x \ y = \text{list-sel-aux}' \ f \ z \ y$

<proof>

lemma *foldl-acc-extr*: $\text{foldl } (\lambda a \ b. \ a * f \ x \ b) \ z \ y = z * \text{foldl } (\lambda a \ b. \ a * f \ x \ b)$

$(1 :: \text{real}) \ y$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-aux-eq-foldl*: $\text{list-sel-aux } f \ x \ y = \text{foldl } (\lambda a \ b. \ a * f \ x \ b) \ 1 \ y$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-eq-foldl*: $\text{list-sel } f \ x \ y = \text{foldl } (\lambda a \ b. \ a * \text{list-sel-aux } f \ b \ y) \ 1 \ x$

<proof>

corollary *list-sel-eq-foldl2*: $\text{list-sel } f \ x \ y = \text{foldl } (\lambda a \ x. \ a * \text{foldl } (\lambda a \ b. \ a * f \ x \ b)$

$1 \ y) \ 1 \ x$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-aux-eq-foldr*: $\text{list-sel-aux } f \ x \ y = \text{foldr } (\lambda b \ a. \ a * f \ x \ b) \ y \ 1$

<proof>

lemma *sel-foldl-eq-foldr*:

$$\text{foldl } (\lambda a b. a * f x b) 1 y = \text{foldr } (\lambda b a. a * (f :: 'a \text{ selectivity}) x b) y 1$$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-eq-foldr*: $\text{list-sel } f x y = \text{foldr } (\lambda b a. a * \text{list-sel-aux } f b y) x 1$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-eq-foldr2*: $\text{list-sel } f x y = \text{foldr } (\lambda x a. a * \text{foldr } (\lambda b a. a * f x b) y 1) x 1$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-aux-reasonable*:

$$\text{sel-reasonable } f \implies \text{list-sel-aux } f x y \leq 1 \wedge \text{list-sel-aux } f x y > 0$$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-aux'-reasonable*:

$$\text{sel-reasonable } f \implies \text{list-sel-aux}' f x y \leq 1 \wedge \text{list-sel-aux}' f x y > 0$$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-reasonable*: $\text{sel-reasonable } f \implies \text{list-sel } f x y \leq 1 \wedge \text{list-sel } f x y > 0$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel'-reasonable*: $\text{sel-reasonable } f \implies \text{list-sel}' f x y \leq 1 \wedge \text{list-sel}' f x y > 0$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-aux-eq-set-sel-aux*:

$$\text{distinct } ys \implies \text{list-sel-aux } f x ys = \text{set-sel-aux } f x (\text{set } ys)$$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-eq-set-sel*:

$$\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; \text{distinct } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{list-sel } f xs ys = \text{set-sel } f (\text{set } xs) (\text{set } ys)$$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel'-eq-set-sel*:

$$\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; \text{distinct } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{list-sel}' f xs ys = \text{set-sel } f (\text{set } xs) (\text{set } ys)$$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel-symm-if-finite*: $\llbracket \text{finite } X; \text{finite } Y; \text{sel-symm } f \rrbracket \implies \text{set-sel } f X Y = \text{set-sel } f Y X$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel-aux-1-if-notfin*: $\neg \text{finite } Y \implies \text{set-sel-aux } f x Y = 1$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel-1-if-notfin1*: $\neg \text{finite } X \implies \text{set-sel } f X Y = 1$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel-1-if-notfin2*: $\neg \text{finite } Y \implies \text{set-sel } f X Y = 1$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel-symm*: $\text{sel-symm } f \implies \text{set-sel } f X Y = \text{set-sel } f Y X$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-aux'-eq-set-sel-aux'*:

$\text{distinct } xs \implies \text{list-sel-aux}' f xs x = \text{set-sel-aux}' f (\text{set } xs) x$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel'-eq-set-sel'*:

$\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; \text{distinct } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{list-sel}' f xs ys = \text{set-sel}' f (\text{set } xs) (\text{set } ys)$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-eq-set-sel'*:

$\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; \text{distinct } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{list-sel } f xs ys = \text{set-sel}' f (\text{set } xs) (\text{set } ys)$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel'-symm-if-finite*: $\llbracket \text{finite } X; \text{finite } Y; \text{sel-symm } f \rrbracket \implies \text{set-sel}' f X Y = \text{set-sel}' f Y X$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel-aux'-1-if-notfin*: $\neg \text{finite } X \implies \text{set-sel-aux}' f X y = 1$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel'-1-if-notfin1*: $\neg \text{finite } X \implies \text{set-sel}' f X Y = 1$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel'-1-if-notfin2*: $\neg \text{finite } Y \implies \text{set-sel}' f X Y = 1$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel'-symm*: $\text{sel-symm } f \implies \text{set-sel}' f X Y = \text{set-sel}' f Y X$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel'-eq-set-sel*: $\text{set-sel}' f X Y = \text{set-sel } f X Y$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel-aux-reasonable-fin*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } y; \text{sel-reasonable } f \rrbracket \implies \text{set-sel-aux } f x y \leq 1 \wedge \text{set-sel-aux } f x y > 0$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel-aux-reasonable*:

$\text{sel-reasonable } f \implies \text{set-sel-aux } f x y \leq 1 \wedge \text{set-sel-aux } f x y > 0$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel-aux'-reasonable-fin*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } x; \text{sel-reasonable } f \rrbracket \implies \text{set-sel-aux}' f x y \leq 1 \wedge \text{set-sel-aux}' f x y > 0$

<proof>

lemma *set-sel-aux'-reasonable*:

$sel\text{-reasonable } f \implies set\text{-sel-aux}' f x y \leq 1 \wedge set\text{-sel-aux}' f x y > 0$
(proof)

lemma *set-sel-reasonable-fin*:

$\llbracket finite\ x; sel\text{-reasonable } f \rrbracket \implies set\text{-sel } f x y \leq 1 \wedge set\text{-sel } f x y > 0$
(proof)

lemma *set-sel-reasonable*: $sel\text{-reasonable } f \implies set\text{-sel } f x y \leq 1 \wedge set\text{-sel } f x y > 0$

(proof)

lemma *set-sel'-reasonable-fin*:

$\llbracket finite\ y; sel\text{-reasonable } f \rrbracket \implies set\text{-sel}' f x y \leq 1 \wedge set\text{-sel}' f x y > 0$
(proof)

lemma *set-sel'-reasonable*: $sel\text{-reasonable } f \implies set\text{-sel}' f x y \leq 1 \wedge set\text{-sel}' f x y > 0$

(proof)

lemma *ldeep-s-pos*: $sel\text{-reasonable } f \implies ldeep\text{-s } f xs x > 0$

(proof)

lemma *distinct-app-trans-r*: $distinct (ys@xs) \implies distinct\ xs$

(proof)

lemma *distinct-app-trans-l*: $distinct (ys@xs) \implies distinct\ ys$

(proof)

lemma *ldeep-s-reasonable*: $sel\text{-reasonable } f \implies ldeep\text{-s } f xs y \leq 1 \wedge ldeep\text{-s } f xs y > 0$

(proof)

lemma *ldeep-s-eq-list-sel-aux'-split*:

$y \in set\ xs \implies \exists as\ bs. as @ y \# bs = xs \wedge ldeep\text{-s } sel\ xs y = list\text{-sel-aux}' sel\ bs y$
(proof)

lemma *distinct-ldeep-s-eq-aux*:

$distinct\ xs \implies \exists xs'. xs' @ y \# ys = xs \implies ldeep\text{-s } f xs y = list\text{-sel-aux}' f ys y$
(proof)

lemma *distinct-ldeep-s-eq-aux'*:

$\llbracket distinct\ xs; as @ y \# bs = xs \rrbracket \implies ldeep\text{-s } sel\ xs y = list\text{-sel-aux}' sel\ bs y$
(proof)

lemma *ldeep-s-last1-if-distinct*: $distinct\ xs \implies ldeep\text{-s } sel\ xs (last\ xs) = 1$

(proof)

lemma *ldeep-s-revhd1-if-distinct*: $\text{distinct } xs \implies \text{ldeep-s sel (rev xs) (hd xs)} = 1$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-s-1-if-nelem*: $x \notin \text{set } xs \implies \text{ldeep-s sel } xs \ x = 1$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-xs-not-ys*: $\text{distinct } (xs@ys) \implies x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \notin \text{set } ys$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-ys-not-xs*: $\text{distinct } (xs@ys) \implies x \in \text{set } ys \implies x \notin \text{set } xs$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-change-order-first-eq-nempty*:
 assumes $\text{distinct } (xs@ys@zs@rs)$
 and $ys \neq []$
 and $zs \neq []$
 and $\text{take } 1 \ (xs@ys@zs@rs) = \text{take } 1 \ (xs@zs@ys@rs)$
 shows $xs \neq []$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-change-order-first-elem*:
 $[[\text{distinct } (xs@ys@zs@rs); ys \neq []; zs \neq []; \text{take } 1 \ (xs@ys@zs@rs) = \text{take } 1 \ (xs@zs@ys@rs)]]$
 $\implies \text{take } 1 \ (xs@ys@zs@rs) = \text{take } 1 \ xs$
<proof>

lemma *take1-singleton-app*: $\text{take } 1 \ xs = [r] \implies \text{take } 1 \ (xs@ys) = [r]$
<proof>

lemma *hd-eq-take1*: $\text{take } 1 \ xs = [r] \implies \text{hd } xs = r$
<proof>

lemma *take1-eq-hd*: $[[xs \neq []; \text{hd } xs = r]] \implies \text{take } 1 \ xs = [r]$
<proof>

lemma *nempty-if-take1*: $\text{take } 1 \ xs = [r] \implies xs \neq []$
<proof>

end

theory *JoinTree*
 imports *Complex-Main HOL-Library.Multiset Selectivities*
begin

2 Join Tree

Relations have an identifier and cardinalities. Joins have two children and a result cardinality. The datatype only represents the structure while cardinalities are given by a separate function.

```
datatype (relations:'a) joinTree = Relation 'a | Join 'a joinTree 'a joinTree
```

```
type-synonym 'a card = 'a  $\Rightarrow$  real
```

2.1 Functions

2.1.1 Functions for Information Retrieval

```
fun inorder :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where  
  inorder (Relation rel) = [rel]  
| inorder (Join l r) = inorder l @ inorder r
```

```
fun revorder :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where  
  revorder (Relation rel) = [rel]  
| revorder (Join l r) = revorder r @ revorder l
```

```
fun relations-mset :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset where  
  relations-mset (Relation rel) = {#rel#}  
| relations-mset (Join l r) = relations-mset l + relations-mset r
```

```
fun card :: 'a card  $\Rightarrow$  'a selectivity  $\Rightarrow$  'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  real where  
  card cf f (Relation rel) = cf rel  
| card cf f (Join l r) =  
  list-sel f (inorder l) (inorder r) * card cf f l * card cf f r
```

```
fun cards-list :: 'a card  $\Rightarrow$  'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  real) list where  
  cards-list cf (Relation rel) = [(rel, cf rel)]  
| cards-list cf (Join l r) = cards-list cf l @ cards-list cf r
```

```
fun height :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  nat where  
  height (Relation -) = 0  
| height (Join l r) = max (height l) (height r) + 1
```

```
fun num-relations :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  nat where  
  num-relations (Relation -) = 1  
| num-relations (Join l r) = num-relations l + num-relations r
```

```
fun first-node :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  'a where  
  first-node (Relation r) = r  
| first-node (Join l -) = first-node l
```

2.1.2 Functions for Correctness Checks

Cardinalities must be positive and selectivities need to be $\in (0,1]$.

```

fun reasonable-cards :: 'a card  $\Rightarrow$  'a selectivity  $\Rightarrow$  'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  reasonable-cards cf f (Relation rel) = (cf rel > 0)
| reasonable-cards cf f (Join l r) = (let c = card cf f (Join l r) in
  c  $\leq$  card cf f l * card cf f r  $\wedge$  c > 0  $\wedge$  reasonable-cards cf f l  $\wedge$  reasonable-cards
cf f r)

```

```

definition pos-rel-cards :: 'a card  $\Rightarrow$  'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  pos-rel-cards cf t = ( $\forall$  (-,c) $\in$ set (cards-list cf t). c > 0)

```

```

definition pos-list-cards :: 'a card  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  pos-list-cards cf xs = ( $\forall$  x $\in$ set xs. cf x > 0)

```

Each node should have a unique identifier.

```

definition distinct-relations :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  distinct-relations t = distinct (inorder t)

```

2.1.3 Functions for Modifications

```

fun mirror :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  'a joinTree where
  mirror (Relation rel) = Relation rel
| mirror (Join l r) = Join (mirror r) (mirror l)

```

```

fun create-rdeep :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a joinTree where
  create-rdeep [] = undefined
| create-rdeep [x] = Relation x
| create-rdeep (x#xs) = Join (Relation x) (create-rdeep xs)

```

```

fun create-ldeep-rev :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a joinTree where
  create-ldeep-rev [] = undefined
| create-ldeep-rev [x] = Relation x
| create-ldeep-rev (x#xs) = Join (create-ldeep-rev xs) (Relation x)

```

```

definition create-ldeep :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a joinTree where
  create-ldeep xs = create-ldeep-rev (rev xs)

```

2.1.4 Additional properties

```

fun left-deep :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  left-deep (Relation -) = True
| left-deep (Join l (Relation -)) = left-deep l
| left-deep - = False

```

```

fun right-deep :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  right-deep (Relation -) = True
| right-deep (Join (Relation -) r) = right-deep r
| right-deep - = False

```

```

fun zig-zag :: 'a joinTree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  zig-zag (Relation -) = True
| zig-zag (Join l (Relation -)) = zig-zag l

```

| zig-zag (Join (Relation -) r) = zig-zag r
| zig-zag - = False

2.1.5 Cardinality Calculations for Left-deep Trees

Expects a reversed list of relations rs and calculates the cardinality of a left-deep tree.

fun ldeep-n :: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow 'a card \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow real **where**
ldeep-n f cf [] = 1
| ldeep-n f cf (r#rs) = cf r * (list-sel-aux' f rs r) * ldeep-n f cf rs

definition ldeep-T :: ('a \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow 'a card \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow real **where**
ldeep-T sf cf xs = foldl (λ a b. a * cf b * sf b) 1 xs

fun ldeep-T' :: ('a \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow 'a card \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow real **where**
ldeep-T' f cf [] = 1
| ldeep-T' f cf (r#rs) = cf r * f r * ldeep-T' f cf rs

2.2 Proofs

lemma ldeep-eq-rdeep: left-deep t = right-deep (mirror t)
<proof>

lemma mirror-twice-id[simp]: mirror (mirror t) = t
<proof>

lemma rdeep-eq-ldeep: right-deep t = left-deep (mirror t)
<proof>

lemma mirror-zig-zag-preserv: zig-zag (mirror t) = zig-zag t
<proof>

lemma ldeep-zig-zag: left-deep t \implies zig-zag t
<proof>

lemma rdeep-zig-zag: right-deep t \implies zig-zag t
<proof>

lemma relations-nempty: relations t \neq {}
<proof>

lemma set-implies-mset: $x \in$ relations t \implies $x \in\#$ relations-mset t
<proof>

lemma mset-implies-set: $x \in\#$ relations-mset t \implies $x \in$ relations t
<proof>

lemma inorder-eq-mset: mset (inorder t) = relations-mset t
<proof>

lemma *relations-set-eq-mset*: $set\text{-}mset (relations\text{-}mset\ t) = relations\ t$
<proof>

lemma *inorder-eq-set*: $set (inorder\ t) = relations\ t$
<proof>

lemma *revorder-eq-mset*: $mset (revorder\ t) = relations\text{-}mset\ t$
<proof>

lemma *revorder-eq-set*: $set (revorder\ t) = relations\ t$
<proof>

lemma *revorder-eq-rev-inorder*: $revorder\ t = rev (inorder\ t)$
<proof>

lemma *inorder-eq-rev-revorder*: $inorder\ t = rev (revorder\ t)$
<proof>

lemma *mirror-mset-eq[simp]*: $relations\text{-}mset (mirror\ t) = relations\text{-}mset\ t$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-rels-alt*: $distinct\text{-}relations\ t \longleftrightarrow distinct (revorder\ t)$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-rels-alt'*:
 $distinct\text{-}relations\ t \longleftrightarrow (let\ multi = relations\text{-}mset\ t\ in\ \forall x \in \#\ multi.\ count\ multi\ x = 1)$
<proof>

lemma *inorder-nempty*: $inorder\ t \neq []$
<proof>

lemma *revorder-nempty*: $revorder\ t \neq []$
<proof>

lemma *mirror-distinct*: $distinct\text{-}relations\ t \implies distinct\text{-}relations (mirror\ t)$
<proof>

lemma *mirror-set-eq[simp]*: $relations (mirror\ t) = relations\ t$
<proof>

lemma *mirror-inorder-rev*: $inorder (mirror\ t) = rev (inorder\ t)$
<proof>

lemma *mirror-revorder-rev*: $revorder (mirror\ t) = rev (revorder\ t)$
<proof>

corollary *mirror-revorder-inorder*: $revorder (mirror\ t) = inorder\ t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *mirror-inorder-revorder*: $\text{inorder} (\text{mirror } t) = \text{revorder } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mirror-card-eq[simp]*: $\text{sel-symm } f \implies \text{card } \text{cf } f (\text{mirror } t) = \text{card } \text{cf } f t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mirror-reasonable-cards*:
 $\llbracket \text{sel-symm } f; \text{reasonable-cards } \text{cf } f t \rrbracket \implies \text{reasonable-cards } \text{cf } f (\text{mirror } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *joinTree-cases*: $(\exists r. t = (\text{Relation } r)) \vee (\exists l \text{ } rr. t = (\text{Join } l (\text{Relation } rr)))$
 $\vee (\exists l \text{ } lr \text{ } rr. t = (\text{Join } l (\text{Join } lr \text{ } rr)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *joinTree-cases-ldeep*: $\text{left-deep } t$
 $\implies (\exists r. t = (\text{Relation } r)) \vee (\exists l \text{ } rr. t = (\text{Join } l (\text{Relation } rr)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ldeep-trans*: $\text{left-deep} (\text{Join } l \text{ } r) \implies \text{left-deep } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subtree-elem-count-l*:
assumes $\forall x \in \# (\text{relations-mset} (\text{Join } l \text{ } r)). \text{count} (\text{relations-mset} (\text{Join } l \text{ } r)) x = 1$
and $x \in \# \text{relations-mset } l$
shows $\text{count} (\text{relations-mset } l) x = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subtree-elem-count-r*:
assumes $\forall x \in \# (\text{relations-mset} (\text{Join } l \text{ } r)). \text{count} (\text{relations-mset} (\text{Join } l \text{ } r)) x = 1$
and $x \in \# \text{relations-mset } r$
shows $\text{count} (\text{relations-mset } r) x = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *first-node-first-inorder*: $\exists xs. \text{inorder } t = \text{first-node } t \# xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *first-node-last-revorder*: $\exists xs. \text{revorder } t = xs @ [\text{first-node } t]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *first-node-eq-hd*: $\text{first-node } t = \text{hd} (\text{inorder } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-elem-right-not-left*:
assumes $\text{distinct-relations} (\text{Join } l \text{ } r)$
and $x \in \text{relations } r$

shows $x \notin \text{relations } l$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-elem-left-not-right:*
assumes *distinct-relations (Join l r)*
and $x \in \text{relations } l$
shows $x \notin \text{relations } r$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-relations-disjoint:* $\text{distinct-relations (Join l r)} \implies \text{relations } l \cap \text{relations } r = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-trans-l:* $\text{distinct-relations (Join l r)} \implies \text{distinct-relations } l$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-trans-r:* $\text{distinct-relations (Join l r)} \implies \text{distinct-relations } r$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-and-disjoint-impl-count1:*
assumes *distinct-relations l*
and *distinct-relations r*
and $\text{relations } l \cap \text{relations } r = \{\}$
and $x \in \# \text{relations-mset (Join l r)}$
shows $\text{count (relations-mset (Join l r)) } x = 1$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-and-disjoint-impl-distinct:*
 $\llbracket \text{distinct-relations } l; \text{distinct-relations } r; \text{relations } l \cap \text{relations } r = \{\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{distinct-relations (Join l r)}$
<proof>

lemma *reasonable-trans:*
 $\text{reasonable-cards } cf\ f \text{ (Join l r)} \implies \text{reasonable-cards } cf\ f\ l \wedge \text{reasonable-cards } cf\ f\ r$
<proof>

lemma *mirror-height-eq:* $\text{height (mirror } t) = \text{height } t$
<proof>

lemma *height-0-rel:* $\text{height } t = 0 \implies \exists r. t = \text{Relation } r$
<proof>

lemma *height-gt-0-join:* $\text{height } t > 0 \implies \exists l\ r. t = \text{Join } l\ r$
<proof>

lemma *height-decr-l:* $\text{height (Join l r)} > \text{height } l$
<proof>

lemma *height-decr-r*: $\text{height } (\text{Join } l \ r) > \text{height } r$
<proof>

lemma *mirror-num-relations-eq*: $\text{num-relations } (\text{mirror } t) = \text{num-relations } t$
<proof>

lemma *zig-zag-num-relations-height*: $\text{zig-zag } t \implies \text{num-relations } t = \text{height } t + 1$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-num-relations-height*: $\text{left-deep } t \implies \text{num-relations } t = \text{height } t + 1$
<proof>

lemma *rdeep-num-relations-height*: $\text{right-deep } t \implies \text{num-relations } t = \text{height } t + 1$
<proof>

lemma *num-relations-eq-length*: $\text{num-relations } t = \text{length } (\text{inorder } t)$
<proof>

lemma *reasonable-impl-pos*: $\text{reasonable-cards } cf \ f \ t \implies \text{pos-rel-cards } cf \ t$
<proof>

lemma *cards-list-eq-inorder*: $\text{map } (\lambda(a,-). \ a) \ (\text{cards-list } cf \ t) = \text{inorder } t$
<proof>

lemma *cards-list-eq-relations*: $(\lambda(a,-). \ a) \ ' \ \text{set } (\text{cards-list } cf \ t) = \text{relations } t$
<proof>

lemma *cards-eq-c*: $(rel, c) \in \text{set}(\text{cards-list } cf \ t) \implies cf \ rel = c$
<proof>

lemma *finite-trans*: $\text{finite } (\text{relations } (\text{Join } l \ r)) \implies \text{finite } (\text{relations } l) \wedge \text{finite } (\text{relations } r)$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-impl-card-eq-length*:
 $\text{finite } (\text{relations } t) \implies \text{height } t \leq n \implies \text{distinct-relations } t$
 $\implies \text{Finite-Set.card } (\text{relations } t) = \text{length } (\text{inorder } t)$
<proof>

lemma *card-le-length*: $\text{Finite-Set.card } (\text{relations } t) \leq \text{length } (\text{inorder } t)$
<proof>

lemma *card-eq-length-impl-disjunct*:
assumes $\text{finite } (\text{relations } (\text{Join } l \ r))$
and $\text{Finite-Set.card } (\text{relations } (\text{Join } l \ r)) = \text{length } (\text{inorder } (\text{Join } l \ r))$
shows $\text{relations } l \cap \text{relations } r = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *card-eq-length-trans-l*:

assumes *finite (relations (Join l r))*

and *Finite-Set.card (relations (Join l r)) = length (inorder (Join l r))*

shows *Finite-Set.card (relations l) = length (inorder l)*

<proof>

lemma *card-eq-length-trans-r*:

assumes *finite (relations (Join l r))*

and *Finite-Set.card (relations (Join l r)) = length (inorder (Join l r))*

shows *Finite-Set.card (relations r) = length (inorder r)*

<proof>

lemma *card-eq-length-impl-distinct*:

$\llbracket \text{finite (relations } t); \text{ height } t \leq n; \text{ Finite-Set.card (relations } t) = \text{length (inorder } t) \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{distinct-relations } t$

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-revorder-eq-inorder-x*: *list-sel f (revorder l) ys = list-sel f (inorder l) ys*

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-revorder-eq-inorder-y*: *list-sel f xs (revorder r) = list-sel f xs (inorder r)*

<proof>

lemma *list-sel-revorder-eq-inorder*:

list-sel f (revorder l) (revorder r) = list-sel f (inorder l) (inorder r)

<proof>

lemma *card-join-alt*:

*card cff (Join l r) = list-sel f (revorder l) (revorder r) * card cff l * card cff r*

<proof>

lemma *distinct-alt*:

finite (relations t)

$\implies \text{distinct-relations } t \iff \text{Finite-Set.card (relations } t) = \text{length (inorder } t)$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-alt2*:

distinct-relations (Join l r)

$\iff \text{distinct-relations } l \wedge \text{distinct-relations } r \wedge \text{relations } l \cap \text{relations } r = \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *pos-rel-cards-subtrees*:

pos-rel-cards cf (Join l r) = (pos-rel-cards cf l \wedge pos-rel-cards cf r)

<proof>

lemma *pos-rel-cards-eq-pos-list-cards*:

$pos\text{-}rel\text{-}cards\ cf\ t \longleftrightarrow pos\text{-}list\text{-}cards\ cf\ (inorder\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pos-list-cards-split*:

$pos\text{-}list\text{-}cards\ cf\ (xs@ys) \longleftrightarrow pos\text{-}list\text{-}cards\ cf\ xs \wedge pos\text{-}list\text{-}cards\ cf\ ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pos-sel-reason-impl-reason*:

$\llbracket pos\text{-}rel\text{-}cards\ cf\ t; sel\text{-}reasonable\ sel \rrbracket \Longrightarrow reasonable\text{-}cards\ cf\ sel\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-rdeep-order*: $xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow inorder\ (create\text{-}rdeep\ xs) = xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-ldeep-rev-order*: $xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow inorder\ (create\text{-}ldeep\text{-}rev\ xs) = rev\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-ldeep-order*: $xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow inorder\ (create\text{-}ldeep\ xs) = xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-rdeep-rdeep*: $xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow right\text{-}deep\ (create\text{-}rdeep\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-ldeep-rev-ldeep*: $xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow left\text{-}deep\ (create\text{-}ldeep\text{-}rev\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-ldeep-ldeep*: $xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow left\text{-}deep\ (create\text{-}ldeep\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-ldeep-rev-relations*: $xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow relations\ (create\text{-}ldeep\text{-}rev\ xs) = set\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-ldeep-relations*: $xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow relations\ (create\text{-}ldeep\ xs) = set\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-ldeep-rev-Cons*:

$xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow create\text{-}ldeep\text{-}rev\ (x\#\ xs) = Join\ (create\text{-}ldeep\text{-}rev\ xs)\ (Relation\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-ldeep-snoc*: $xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow create\text{-}ldeep\ (xs@[x]) = Join\ (create\text{-}ldeep\ xs)\ (Relation\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-ldeep-inorder[simp]*: $left\text{-}deep\ t \Longrightarrow create\text{-}ldeep\ (inorder\ t) = t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *create-rdeep-inorder[simp]*: $right\text{-}deep\ t \Longrightarrow create\text{-}rdeep\ (inorder\ t) = t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ldeep-div-eq-sel*:

assumes *reasonable-cards* $cf\ f\ (Join\ l\ (Relation\ rel))$
and $c = card\ cf\ f\ (Join\ l\ (Relation\ rel))$
and $cr = card\ cf\ f\ (Relation\ rel)$
shows $c / (card\ cf\ f\ l * cr) = list-sel\ f\ (inorder\ l)\ [rel]$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-n-eq-card*:

$\llbracket distinct-relations\ t; left-deep\ t \rrbracket \implies ldeep-n\ f\ cf\ (revorder\ t) = card\ cf\ f\ t$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-n-eq-card-subtree*:

$\llbracket distinct-relations\ (Join\ t\ r'); left-deep\ t \rrbracket \implies ldeep-n\ f\ cf\ (revorder\ t) = card\ cf\ f\ t$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-ldeep-T'-prepend*:

$distinct\ (ys@xs) \implies ldeep-T'\ (ldeep-s\ f\ (ys@xs))\ cf\ xs = ldeep-T'\ (ldeep-s\ f\ xs)$
 $cf\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T'-eq-ldeep-n*: $distinct\ xs \implies ldeep-T'\ (ldeep-s\ f\ xs)\ cf\ xs = ldeep-n\ f\ cf\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T'-eq-foldl*: $acc * ldeep-T'\ f\ cf\ xs = foldl\ (\lambda a\ b.\ a * cf\ b * f\ b)\ acc\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-ldeep-T-prepend*:

$distinct\ (ys@xs) \implies ldeep-T\ (ldeep-s\ f\ (ys@xs))\ cf\ xs = ldeep-T\ (ldeep-s\ f\ xs)\ cf\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T-eq-ldeep-T'-aux*: $ldeep-T\ sf\ cf\ xs = ldeep-T'\ sf\ cf\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T-eq-ldeep-T'*: $ldeep-T = ldeep-T'$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T-eq-ldeep-n*: $distinct\ xs \implies ldeep-T\ (ldeep-s\ f\ xs)\ cf\ xs = ldeep-n\ f\ cf\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T-app*: $ldeep-T\ f\ cf\ (xs@ys) = ldeep-T\ f\ cf\ xs * ldeep-T\ f\ cf\ ys$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T-empty*: $ldeep-T\ f\ cf\ [] = 1$

<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T-eq-if-cf-eq*: $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. f x = g x \implies \text{ldeep-T } sf f xs = \text{ldeep-T } sf g xs$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-n-pos*: $\llbracket \text{pos-list-cards } cf xs; \text{sel-reasonable } f \rrbracket \implies \text{ldeep-n } f cf xs > 0$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T-eq-card*:
 $\llbracket \text{distinct-relations } t; \text{left-deep } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{ldeep-T } (\text{ldeep-s } f (\text{revorder } t)) cf (\text{revorder } t) = \text{card } cf f t$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T-pos'*:
 $\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; \text{pos-list-cards } cf xs; \text{sel-reasonable } f \rrbracket \implies \text{ldeep-T } (\text{ldeep-s } f xs) cf xs > 0$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-T-pos*: $\llbracket \forall x \in \text{set } ys. cf x > 0; \text{sel-reasonable } f \rrbracket \implies \text{ldeep-T } (\text{ldeep-s } f xs) cf ys > 0$
<proof>

end

theory *CostFunctions*
imports *Complex-Main JoinTree Selectivities*
begin

3 Cost Functions

3.1 General Cost Functions

fun *c-out* :: *'a card* \Rightarrow *'a selectivity* \Rightarrow *'a joinTree* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
c-out - - (*Relation* -) = 0
| *c-out* *cf f* (*Join l r*) = *card* *cf f* (*Join l r*) + *c-out* *cf f l* + *c-out* *cf f r*

fun *c-nlj* :: *'a card* \Rightarrow *'a selectivity* \Rightarrow *'a joinTree* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
c-nlj - - (*Relation* -) = 0
| *c-nlj* *cf f* (*Join l r*) = *card* *cf f l* * *card* *cf f r* + *c-nlj* *cf f l* + *c-nlj* *cf f r*

fun *c-hj* :: *'a card* \Rightarrow *'a selectivity* \Rightarrow *'a joinTree* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
c-hj - - (*Relation* -) = 0
| *c-hj* *cf f* (*Join l r*) = 1.2 * *card* *cf f l* + *c-hj* *cf f l* + *c-hj* *cf f r*

fun *c-smj* :: *'a card* \Rightarrow *'a selectivity* \Rightarrow *'a joinTree* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
c-smj - - (*Relation* -) = 0
| *c-smj* *cf f* (*Join l r*) = *card* *cf f l* * *log 2* (*card* *cf f l*) + *card* *cf f r* * *log 2* (*card*

cf f r)
+ *c-smj cf f l + c-smj cf f r*

3.2 Cost functions that are considered by IKKBZ.

fun *c-IKKBZ* :: ('a ⇒ real ⇒ real) ⇒ 'a card ⇒ 'a selectivity ⇒ 'a joinTree ⇒ real **where**
c-IKKBZ - - - (Relation -) = 0
| *c-IKKBZ* *h cf f* (Join *l* (Relation *rel*)) = card *cf f l* * (*h rel* (*cf rel*)) + *c-IKKBZ*
h cf f l
| *c-IKKBZ* - - - (Join *l r*) = *undefined*

A list of relations defines a unique left-deep tree. This functions computes a cost function given by such a list representation of a tree according to the formula $\sum_{i=2}^n n_{\{1,2,\dots,i-1\}} h_i(n_i)$ where $n_{\{1,2,\dots,i-1\}} = \text{JoinTree.card subtree} = \text{ldeep-n f cf}$ (list subtree) The input list is expected to be in reversed order for easier recursive processing i.e. the first element in *xs* is the rightmost element of the left-deep tree

fun *c-list'* :: 'a selectivity ⇒ 'a card ⇒ ('a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ real) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ real **where**
c-list' - - - [] = 0
| *c-list'* - - - [x] = 0
| *c-list'* *f cf h* (x#xs) = ldeep-n *f cf* xs * *h xs x* + *c-list'* *f cf h xs*

Equivalent definition which allows splitting the list at any point.

fun *c-list* :: ('a ⇒ real) ⇒ 'a card ⇒ ('a ⇒ real) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ real **where**
c-list - - - [] = 0
| *c-list* - - *h r* [x] = (if x=r then 0 else *h x*)
| *c-list* *sf cf h r* (x#xs) = *c-list sf cf h r xs* + ldeep-T *sf cf* xs * *c-list sf cf h r* [x]

Maps the *h* function to a static version that doesn't require an input list.

fun *create-h-list* :: ('a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ real) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ real **where**
create-h-list - [] = (λ-. 1)
| *create-h-list* *h* (x#xs) = (λa. if a=x then *h xs x* else *create-h-list h xs a*)

3.3 Properties of Cost Functions

definition *symmetric* :: ('a joinTree ⇒ real) ⇒ bool **where**
symmetric *f* = (∀ x y. *f* (Join x y) = *f* (Join y x))

definition *symmetric'* :: ('a card ⇒ 'a selectivity ⇒ 'a joinTree ⇒ real) ⇒ bool **where**
symmetric' *f* = (∀ x y *cf sf*. *sel-symm sf* → (*f cf sf* (Join x y) = *f cf sf* (Join y x)))

Uses reversed lists since the last joined relation should only appear once. Therefore, it should be the head of the list and by inductive reasoning the list should be reversed. Furthermore, the root must be the first relation in the sequence (last in the reverse) or it must not be contained at all.

definition $asi' :: 'a \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $asi' r c = (\exists \text{rank} :: ('a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}).$
 $(\forall A U V B. \text{distinct } (A@U@V@B) \wedge U \neq [] \wedge V \neq []$
 $\wedge (r \notin \text{set } (A@U@V@B) \vee (\text{take } 1 (A@U@V@B) = [r] \wedge \text{take } 1 (A@V@U@B)$
 $= [r]))$
 $\longrightarrow (c (\text{rev } (A@U@V@B)) \leq c (\text{rev } (A@V@U@B)) \longleftrightarrow \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) \leq$
 $\text{rank } (\text{rev } V)))$

definition $asi :: ('a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $asi \text{rank } r c = (\forall A U V B. \text{distinct } (A@U@V@B) \wedge U \neq [] \wedge V \neq []$
 $\wedge (r \notin \text{set } (A@U@V@B) \vee (\text{take } 1 (A@U@V@B) = [r] \wedge \text{take } 1 (A@V@U@B)$
 $= [r]))$
 $\longrightarrow (c (\text{rev } (A@U@V@B)) \leq c (\text{rev } (A@V@U@B)) \longleftrightarrow \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) \leq$
 $\text{rank } (\text{rev } V)))$

definition $asi'' :: ('a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $asi'' \text{rank } r c = ((\forall A U V B. \text{distinct } (A@U@V@B) \wedge U \neq [] \wedge V \neq [] \wedge U \neq$
 $[r] \wedge V \neq [r]$
 $\longrightarrow (c (\text{rev } (A@U@V@B)) \leq c (\text{rev } (A@V@U@B)) \longleftrightarrow \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) \leq \text{rank}$
 $(\text{rev } V))))$

3.4 Proofs

lemma $c\text{-out-symm}$: $\text{sel-symm } f \Longrightarrow \text{symmetric } (c\text{-out } cf f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-nlj-symm}$: $\text{symmetric } (c\text{-nlj } cf f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-smj-symm}$: $\text{symmetric } (c\text{-smj } cf f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.4.1 Equivalence Proofs

theorem $c\text{-nlj-IKKBZ}$: $\text{left-deep } t \Longrightarrow c\text{-nlj } cf f t = c\text{-IKKBZ } (\lambda-. \text{id}) cf f t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $c\text{-hj-IKKBZ}$: $\text{left-deep } t \Longrightarrow c\text{-hj } cf f t = c\text{-IKKBZ } (\lambda-. \text{1.2}) cf f t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma change-fun-order : $y \neq \text{rel}$
 $\Longrightarrow (\lambda a b. \text{if } a = \text{rel} \text{ then } g a b \text{ else } (\lambda c d. \text{if } c = y \text{ then } h c d \text{ else } f c d) a b)$
 $= (\lambda a b. \text{if } a = y \text{ then } h a b \text{ else } (\lambda c d. \text{if } c = \text{rel} \text{ then } g c d \text{ else } f c d) a b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-IKKBZ-fun-notelem}$:
assumes $\text{left-deep } t$
and $\text{distinct-relations } t$
and $y \notin \text{relations } t$

and $f' = (\lambda a b. \text{if } a=y \text{ then } z b \text{ else } f a b)$
shows $c\text{-IKKBZ } f' \text{ cf sf } t = c\text{-IKKBZ } f \text{ cf sf } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-c-IKKBZ-ldeep-s-prepend*:
 $\llbracket \text{distinct}(ys@revorder \ t); \text{left-deep } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies c\text{-IKKBZ } (\lambda a b. \text{ldeep-s } f \ (ys@revorder \ t) \ a * b) \ \text{cf } f \ t$
 $= c\text{-IKKBZ } (\lambda a b. \text{ldeep-s } f \ (revorder \ t) \ a * b) \ \text{cf } f \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-c-IKKBZ-ldeep-s-subtree*:
assumes *distinct-relations* $(\text{Join } l \ (\text{Relation } rel))$
and *left-deep* $(\text{Join } l \ (\text{Relation } rel))$
shows $c\text{-IKKBZ } (\lambda a b. \text{ldeep-s } f \ (revorder \ (\text{Join } l \ (\text{Relation } rel))) \ a * b) \ \text{cf } f \ l$
 $= c\text{-IKKBZ } (\lambda a b. \text{ldeep-s } f \ (revorder \ l) \ a * b) \ \text{cf } f \ l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *c-out-IKKBZ*:
 $\llbracket \text{distinct-relations } t; \text{reasonable-cards } \text{cf } f \ t; \text{left-deep } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies c\text{-IKKBZ } (\lambda a b. \text{ldeep-s } f \ (revorder \ t) \ a * b) \ \text{cf } f \ t = c\text{-out } \text{cf } f \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *c-out-eq-c-list'*:
 $\llbracket \text{distinct-relations } t; \text{reasonable-cards } \text{cf } f \ t; \text{left-deep } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies c\text{-list}' \ f \ \text{cf} \ (\lambda xs \ x. (\text{list-sel-aux}' \ f \ xs \ x) * \text{cf } x) \ (revorder \ t) = c\text{-out } \text{cf } f \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rev-first-last-elem*: $(\text{rev } (x\#x'\#xs')) = (r\#rs) \implies x \in\# \ \text{mset } rs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-first-uneq-last*: $\text{distinct } (x\#x'\#xs') \implies \text{rev } (x\#x'\#xs') = r\#rs$
 $\implies r \neq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-create-eq-app*:
 $\llbracket \text{distinct } (ys@xs); x \in\# \ \text{mset } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{create-h-list } h \ xs \ x = \text{create-h-list } h \ (ys@xs)$
 x
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *c-list-single-h-list-not-elem-prepend*:
 $x \notin \text{set } ys$
 $\implies c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf} \ (\text{create-h-list } h \ (ys@x\#xs)) \ r \ [x] = c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf} \ (\text{create-h-list } h \ (x\#xs))$
 $r \ [x]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *c-list-single-f-list-not-elem-prepend*:
 $x \notin \text{set } ys$
 $\implies c\text{-list } (\text{ldeep-s } f \ (ys@x\#xs)) \ \text{cf } h \ r \ [x] = c\text{-list } (\text{ldeep-s } f \ (x\#xs)) \ \text{cf } h \ r \ [x]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *c-list-prepend-h-disjunct*:

assumes *distinct* (*ys@xs*)

shows $c\text{-list } f \text{ cf } (\text{create-h-list } h \text{ } (ys@xs)) \text{ } r \text{ } xs = c\text{-list } f \text{ cf } (\text{create-h-list } h \text{ } xs) \text{ } r$
xs

<proof>

lemma *c-list-prepend-f-disjunct*:

assumes *distinct* (*ys@xs*)

shows $c\text{-list } (\text{ldeep-s } f \text{ } (ys@xs)) \text{ } cf \text{ } h \text{ } r \text{ } xs = c\text{-list } (\text{ldeep-s } f \text{ } xs) \text{ } cf \text{ } h \text{ } r \text{ } xs$

<proof>

lemma *c-list'-eq-c-list*:

assumes *distinct* *xs*

and $\text{rev } xs = r \text{ } \# \text{ } rs$

shows $c\text{-list } (\text{ldeep-s } f \text{ } xs) \text{ } cf \text{ } (\text{create-h-list } h \text{ } xs) \text{ } r \text{ } xs = c\text{-list}' f \text{ cf } h \text{ } xs$

<proof>

lemma *clist-eq-if-cf-eq*:

$\forall x. \text{set } x \subseteq \text{set } xs \longrightarrow \text{ldeep-T } sf \text{ cf}' x = \text{ldeep-T } sf \text{ cf } x$

$\implies c\text{-list } sf \text{ cf}' h \text{ } r \text{ } xs = c\text{-list } sf \text{ cf } h \text{ } r \text{ } xs$

<proof>

lemma *ldeep-s-h-eq-list-sel-aux'-h*:

$\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; ys@x\#zs = xs \rrbracket$

$\implies (\lambda a. \text{ldeep-s } f \text{ } xs \text{ } a \text{ } * \text{ cf } a) \text{ } x = (\lambda xs \text{ } x. (\text{list-sel-aux}' f \text{ } xs \text{ } x) \text{ } * \text{ cf } x) \text{ } zs \text{ } x$

<proof>

corollary *ldeep-s-h-eq-list-sel-aux'-h'*:

$\llbracket \text{distinct-relations } t; ys@x\#zs = \text{revorder } t \rrbracket$

$\implies (\lambda a. \text{ldeep-s } f \text{ } (\text{revorder } t) \text{ } a \text{ } * \text{ cf } a) \text{ } x = (\lambda xs \text{ } x. (\text{list-sel-aux}' f \text{ } xs \text{ } x) \text{ } * \text{ cf } x) \text{ } zs \text{ } x$

<proof>

lemma *create-h-list-distinct-simp*: $\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; ys@x\#zs = xs \rrbracket \implies \text{create-h-list } h \text{ } xs \text{ } x = h \text{ } zs \text{ } x$

<proof>

lemma *ldeep-s-h-eq-create-h-list*:

$\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; ys@x\#zs = xs \rrbracket$

$\implies (\lambda a. \text{ldeep-s } f \text{ } xs \text{ } a \text{ } * \text{ cf } a) \text{ } x = \text{create-h-list } (\lambda xs \text{ } x. (\text{list-sel-aux}' f \text{ } xs \text{ } x) \text{ } * \text{ cf } x) \text{ } xs \text{ } x$

<proof>

lemma *ldeep-s-h-eq-create-h-list'*:

$\llbracket \text{distinct-relations } t; ys@x\#zs = \text{revorder } t \rrbracket$

$\implies (\lambda a. \text{ldeep-s } f \text{ } (\text{revorder } t) \text{ } a \text{ } * \text{ cf } a) \text{ } x$

$= \text{create-h-list } (\lambda xs \text{ } x. (\text{list-sel-aux}' f \text{ } xs \text{ } x) \text{ } * \text{ cf } x) \text{ } (\text{revorder } t) \text{ } x$

<proof>

corollary *ldeep-s-h-eq-create-h-list''*:

distinct-relations t $\implies \forall ys\ x\ zs.\ ys@x\#zs = revorder\ t$
 $\longrightarrow (\lambda a.\ ldeep-s\ f\ (revorder\ t)\ a * cf\ a)\ x$
 $= create-h-list\ (\lambda xs\ x.\ (list-sel-aux'\ f\ xs\ x) * cf\ x)\ (revorder\ t)\ x$
<proof>

lemma *ldeep-s-h-eq-create-h-list'''*:

$\llbracket distinct-relations\ t; x \in relations\ t \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\lambda a.\ ldeep-s\ f\ (revorder\ t)\ a * cf\ a)\ x$
 $= create-h-list\ (\lambda xs\ x.\ (list-sel-aux'\ f\ xs\ x) * cf\ x)\ (revorder\ t)\ x$
<proof>

lemma *cons2-if-2elems*: $\llbracket x \in set\ xs; y \in set\ xs; x \neq y \rrbracket \implies \exists y\ z\ zs.\ xs = y\ \# z$
 $\# zs$
<proof>

theorem *c-IKKBZ-eq-c-list*:

fixes *t*
defines $xs \equiv revorder\ t$
assumes *distinct-relations t*
and *reasonable-cards cf f t*
and *left-deep t*
and $\forall x \in relations\ t.\ h1\ x\ (cf\ x) = h2\ x$
shows *c-IKKBZ h1 cf f t = c-list (ldeep-s f xs) cf h2 (first-node t) xs*
<proof>

lemma *c-IKKBZ-eq-c-list-cout*:

fixes *f cf t*
defines $xs \equiv revorder\ t$
defines $h \equiv (\lambda a.\ ldeep-s\ f\ xs\ a * cf\ a)$
assumes *distinct-relations t*
and *reasonable-cards cf f t*
and *left-deep t*
shows *c-IKKBZ (lambda b. ldeep-s f xs a * b) cf f t = c-list (ldeep-s f xs) cf h*
(first-node t) xs
<proof>

lemma *c-IKKBZ-eq-c-list-cout-hlist*:

fixes *f cf t*
defines $h \equiv (\lambda xs\ x.\ (list-sel-aux'\ f\ xs\ x) * cf\ x)$
defines $xs \equiv revorder\ t$
assumes *distinct-relations t*
and *reasonable-cards cf f t*
and *left-deep t*
shows *c-IKKBZ (lambda b. ldeep-s f xs a * b) cf f t*
 $= c-list\ (ldeep-s\ f\ xs)\ cf\ (create-h-list\ h\ xs)\ (first-node\ t)\ xs$
<proof>

theorem *c-out-eq-c-list*:
fixes $f\ cf\ t$
defines $xs \equiv revorder\ t$
defines $h \equiv (\lambda a. ldeep-s\ f\ xs\ a\ * cf\ a)$
assumes *distinct-relations* t
and *reasonable-cards* $cf\ f\ t$
and *left-deep* t
shows $c-list\ (ldeep-s\ f\ xs)\ cf\ h\ (first-node\ t)\ xs = c-out\ cf\ f\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *c-out-eq-c-list-hlist*:
fixes $f\ cf\ t$
defines $h \equiv (\lambda xs\ x. (list-sel-aux'\ f\ xs\ x)\ * cf\ x)$
defines $xs \equiv revorder\ t$
assumes *distinct-relations* t
and *reasonable-cards* $cf\ f\ t$
and *left-deep* t
shows $c-list\ (ldeep-s\ f\ xs)\ cf\ (create-h-list\ h\ xs)\ (first-node\ t)\ xs = c-out\ cf\ f\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *c-out-eq-c-list-altproof*:
fixes $f\ cf\ t$
defines $h \equiv (\lambda xs\ x. (list-sel-aux'\ f\ xs\ x)\ * cf\ x)$
defines $xs \equiv revorder\ t$
assumes *distinct-relations* t
and *reasonable-cards* $cf\ f\ t$
and *left-deep* t
shows $c-list\ (ldeep-s\ f\ xs)\ cf\ (create-h-list\ h\ xs)\ (first-node\ t)\ xs = c-out\ cf\ f\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Similarly, we can derive the equivalence for other cost functions like *c-nlj* and *c-hj* by using the equivalence of *c-IKKBZ* and *c-list*.

lemma *c-IKKBZ-eq-c-list-hj*:
fixes $f\ cf\ t$
defines $xs \equiv revorder\ t$
assumes *distinct-relations* t
and *reasonable-cards* $cf\ f\ t$
and *left-deep* t
shows $c-IKKBZ\ (\lambda - . 1.2)\ cf\ f\ t = c-list\ (ldeep-s\ f\ xs)\ cf\ (\lambda - . 1.2)\ (first-node\ t)\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *c-hj-eq-c-list*:
fixes $f\ cf\ t$
defines $xs \equiv revorder\ t$
assumes *distinct-relations* t
and *reasonable-cards* $cf\ f\ t$
and *left-deep* t

shows $c\text{-list } (l\text{deep-}s \ f \ xs) \ cf \ (\lambda\cdot. \ 1.2) \ (first\text{-node } t) \ xs = c\text{-hj } cf \ f \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-IKKBZ-}eq\text{-}c\text{-list-nlj}$:

fixes $f \ cf \ t$

defines $xs \equiv revorder \ t$

assumes $distinct\text{-relations } t$

and $reasonable\text{-cards } cf \ f \ t$

and $left\text{-deep } t$

shows $c\text{-IKKBZ } (\lambda\cdot. \ id) \ cf \ f \ t = c\text{-list } (l\text{deep-}s \ f \ xs) \ cf \ cf \ (first\text{-node } t) \ xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $c\text{-nlj-}eq\text{-}c\text{-list}$:

fixes $f \ cf \ t$

defines $xs \equiv revorder \ t$

assumes $distinct\text{-relations } t$

and $reasonable\text{-cards } cf \ f \ t$

and $left\text{-deep } t$

shows $c\text{-list } (l\text{deep-}s \ f \ xs) \ cf \ cf \ (first\text{-node } t) \ xs = c\text{-nlj } cf \ f \ t$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-list-app}$:

$c\text{-list } f \ cf \ h \ r \ (ys@xs) = c\text{-list } f \ cf \ h \ r \ xs + l\text{deep-}T \ f \ cf \ xs * c\text{-list } f \ cf \ h \ r \ ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $create\text{-h-list-pos}$:

$\llbracket sel\text{-reasonable } sf; \forall x \in set \ xs. \ cf \ x > 0 \rrbracket$

$\implies (create\text{-h-list } (\lambda xs \ x. \ (list\text{-sel-}aux' \ sf \ xs \ x) * cf \ x) \ xs) \ x > 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-list-not-neg}$:

assumes $sel\text{-reasonable } sf$

and $\forall x \in set \ ys. \ cf \ x > 0$

and $h = (\lambda a. \ l\text{deep-}s \ sf \ xs \ a * cf \ a)$

shows $c\text{-list } (l\text{deep-}s \ sf \ xs) \ cf \ h \ r \ ys \geq 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-list-not-neg-hlist}$:

assumes $sel\text{-reasonable } sf$

and $\forall x \in set \ xs. \ cf \ x > 0$

and $\forall x \in set \ ys. \ cf \ x > 0$

and $h = create\text{-h-list } (\lambda xs \ x. \ (list\text{-sel-}aux' \ sf \ xs \ x) * cf \ x) \ xs$

shows $c\text{-list } (l\text{deep-}s \ sf \ xs) \ cf \ h \ r \ ys \geq 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-list-pos-if-h-pos}$:

$\llbracket sel\text{-reasonable } sf; \forall x \in set \ xs. \ cf \ x > 0; \forall x \in set \ xs. \ h \ x > 0; r \notin set \ xs; xs \neq \emptyset \rrbracket$

$\implies c\text{-list } (l\text{deep-}s \ sf \ ys) \ cf \ h \ r \ xs > 0$

<proof>

lemma *c-list-pos-r-not-elem*:

assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x \in \text{set } ys. \text{cf } x > 0$
and $ys \neq []$
and $r \notin \text{set } ys$
and $h = (\lambda a. \text{ldeep-s } sf \text{ } xs \ a \ * \ \text{cf } a)$
shows $c\text{-list } (\text{ldeep-s } sf \text{ } xs) \ \text{cf } h \ r \ ys > 0$
<proof>

lemma *c-list-pos-r-not-elem-hlist*:

assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{cf } x > 0$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } ys. \text{cf } x > 0$
and $ys \neq []$
and $r \notin \text{set } ys$
and $h = \text{create-h-list } (\lambda xs \ x. (\text{list-sel-aux}' \ sf \ xs \ x) \ * \ \text{cf } x) \ xs$
shows $c\text{-list } (\text{ldeep-s } sf \text{ } xs) \ \text{cf } h \ r \ ys > 0$
<proof>

lemma *c-list-pos-not-root*:

assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x \in \text{set } ys. \text{cf } x > 0$
and $ys \neq []$
and $ys \neq [r]$
and *distinct ys*
and $h = (\lambda a. \text{ldeep-s } sf \text{ } xs \ a \ * \ \text{cf } a)$
shows $c\text{-list } (\text{ldeep-s } sf \text{ } xs) \ \text{cf } h \ r \ ys > 0$
<proof>

lemma *c-list-pos-not-root-hlist*:

assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{cf } x > 0$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } ys. \text{cf } x > 0$
and $ys \neq []$
and $ys \neq [r]$
and *distinct ys*
and $h = \text{create-h-list } (\lambda xs \ x. (\text{list-sel-aux}' \ sf \ xs \ x) \ * \ \text{cf } x) \ xs$
shows $c\text{-list } (\text{ldeep-s } sf \text{ } xs) \ \text{cf } h \ r \ ys > 0$
<proof>

lemma *c-list-split-four*:

assumes $T = \text{ldeep-T } f \ \text{cf}$
and $C = c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf } h \ r$
shows $C (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) = C (\text{rev } A) + T (\text{rev } A) * C (\text{rev } U)$
 $+ T (\text{rev } A) * T (\text{rev } U) * C (\text{rev } V)$
 $+ T (\text{rev } A) * T (\text{rev } U) * T (\text{rev } V) * C (\text{rev } B)$

<proof>

lemma *c-list-A-pos-asi*:

assumes $c\text{-list } f \text{ cf } h \ r \ (\text{rev } U) > 0$
and $c\text{-list } f \text{ cf } h \ r \ (\text{rev } V) > 0$
and $l\text{deep-}T \ f \ \text{cf} \ (\text{rev } A) > 0$
shows $c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf} \ h \ r \ (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) \leq c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf} \ h \ r \ (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
 $\longleftrightarrow ((l\text{deep-}T \ f \ \text{cf} \ (\text{rev } U) - 1) / c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf} \ h \ r \ (\text{rev } U))$
 $\leq (l\text{deep-}T \ f \ \text{cf} \ (\text{rev } V) - 1) / c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf} \ h \ r \ (\text{rev } V)$
<proof>

lemma *c-list-asi-aux*:

assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x. \text{cf } x > 0$
and $c = c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf} \ h \ r$
and $f = (l\text{deep-}s \ sf \ xs)$
and $\forall ys. (ys \neq [] \wedge r \notin \text{set } ys) \longrightarrow c \ ys > 0$
and *distinct (A@U@V@B)*
and $U \neq []$
and $V \neq []$
and $\text{rank} = (\lambda l. (l\text{deep-}T \ f \ \text{cf} \ l - 1) / c \ l)$
and $r \notin \text{set } (A@U@V@B) \vee (\text{take } 1 \ (A@U@V@B) = [r] \wedge \text{take } 1 \ (A@V@U@B) = [r])$
shows $(c \ (\text{rev } (A@U@V@B))) \leq c \ (\text{rev } (A@V@U@B)) \longleftrightarrow \text{rank} \ (\text{rev } U) \leq \text{rank} \ (\text{rev } V)$
<proof>

lemma *c-list-pos-asi*:

fixes $sf \ \text{cf} \ h \ r \ xs$
defines $f \equiv l\text{deep-}s \ sf \ xs$
defines $\text{rank} \equiv (\lambda l. (l\text{deep-}T \ f \ \text{cf} \ l - 1) / c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf} \ h \ r \ l)$
assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x. \text{cf } x > 0$
and $\forall ys. (ys \neq [] \wedge r \notin \text{set } ys) \longrightarrow c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf} \ h \ r \ ys > 0$
shows *asi rank r (c-list f cf h r)*
<proof>

theorem *c-list-asi*:

fixes $sf \ \text{cf} \ h \ r \ xs$
defines $f \equiv l\text{deep-}s \ sf \ xs$
defines $\text{rank} \equiv (\lambda l. (l\text{deep-}T \ f \ \text{cf} \ l - 1) / c\text{-list } f \ \text{cf} \ h \ r \ l)$
assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x. \text{cf } x > 0$
and $\forall x. h \ x > 0$
shows *asi rank r (c-list f cf h r)*
<proof>

corollary *c-out-asi*:

fixes $sf \ \text{cf} \ r \ xs$

defines $f \equiv \text{ldeep-s sf xs}$
defines $h \equiv (\lambda a. \text{ldeep-s sf xs a} * \text{cf a})$
defines $\text{rank} \equiv (\lambda l. (\text{ldeep-T f cf l} - 1) / \text{c-list f cf h r l})$
assumes sel-reasonable sf
and $\forall x. \text{cf x} > 0$
shows $\text{asi rank r (c-list f cf h r)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-out-asi-aux}$:

assumes sel-reasonable sf
and $\forall x. \text{cf x} > 0$
and $c = \text{c-list f cf h r}$
and $f = (\text{ldeep-s sf xs})$
and $h = (\lambda a. \text{ldeep-s sf xs a} * \text{cf a})$
and $\text{distinct (A@U@V@B)}$
and $U \neq []$
and $V \neq []$
and $\text{rank} = (\lambda l. (\text{ldeep-T f cf l} - 1) / \text{c l})$
and $r \notin \text{set (A@U@V@B)} \vee (\text{take 1 (A@U@V@B)} = [r] \wedge \text{take 1 (A@V@U@B)})$
 $= [r]$
shows $(c (\text{rev (A@U@V@B)}) \leq c (\text{rev (A@V@U@B)})) \longleftrightarrow \text{rank (rev U)} \leq$
 rank (rev V)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-out-asi-aux-hlist}$:

assumes sel-reasonable sf
and $\forall x. \text{cf x} > 0$
and $c = \text{c-list f cf h r}$
and $f = (\text{ldeep-s sf xs})$
and $h = \text{create-h-list } (\lambda xs x. (\text{list-sel-aux}' \text{ sf xs x}) * \text{cf x}) \text{ xs}$
and $\text{distinct (A@U@V@B)}$
and $U \neq []$
and $V \neq []$
and $\text{rank} = (\lambda l. (\text{ldeep-T f cf l} - 1) / \text{c l})$
and $r \notin \text{set (A@U@V@B)} \vee (\text{take 1 (A@U@V@B)} = [r] \wedge \text{take 1 (A@V@U@B)})$
 $= [r]$
shows $(c (\text{rev (A@U@V@B)}) \leq c (\text{rev (A@V@U@B)})) \longleftrightarrow \text{rank (rev U)} \leq$
 rank (rev V)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $c\text{-out-asi-altproof}$:

assumes sel-reasonable sf
and $\forall x. \text{cf x} > 0$
and $c = \text{c-list f cf h r}$
and $f = (\text{ldeep-s sf xs})$
and $h = (\lambda a. \text{ldeep-s sf xs a} * \text{cf a})$
shows $\text{asi } (\lambda l. (\text{ldeep-T f cf l} - 1) / \text{c l}) \text{ r (c-list f cf h r)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *c-out-asi-hlist*:

assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x. cf\ x > 0$
and $c = c\text{-list}\ f\ cf\ h\ r$
and $f = (ldeep\text{-}s\ sf\ xs)$
and $h = create\text{-}h\text{-list}\ (\lambda xs\ x. (list\text{-}sel\text{-}aux'\ sf\ xs\ x) * cf\ x)\ xs$
shows $asi\ (\lambda l. (ldeep\text{-}T\ f\ cf\ l - 1) / c\ l)\ r\ (c\text{-list}\ f\ cf\ h\ r)$
<proof>

lemma *asi-if-asi'*: $asi\ rank\ r\ c \implies asi'\ r\ c$

<proof>

corollary *c-out-asi'*:

assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x. cf\ x > 0$
and $f = (ldeep\text{-}s\ sf\ xs)$
and $h = (\lambda a. ldeep\text{-}s\ sf\ xs\ a * cf\ a)$
shows $asi'\ r\ (c\text{-list}\ f\ cf\ h\ r)$
<proof>

corollary *c-out-asi'-hlist*:

assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x. cf\ x > 0$
and $f = (ldeep\text{-}s\ sf\ xs)$
and $h = create\text{-}h\text{-list}\ (\lambda xs\ x. (list\text{-}sel\text{-}aux'\ sf\ xs\ x) * cf\ x)\ xs$
shows $asi'\ r\ (c\text{-list}\ f\ cf\ h\ r)$
<proof>

lemma *c-out-asi''-aux*:

assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x. cf\ x > 0$
and $c = c\text{-list}\ f\ cf\ h\ r$
and $f = (ldeep\text{-}s\ sf\ xs)$
and $h = create\text{-}h\text{-list}\ (\lambda xs\ x. (list\text{-}sel\text{-}aux'\ sf\ xs\ x) * cf\ x)\ xs$
and $distinct\ (A@U@V@B)$
and $U \neq []$
and $V \neq []$
and $rank = (\lambda l. (ldeep\text{-}T\ f\ cf\ l - 1) / c\ l)$
and $U \neq [r]$
and $V \neq [r]$
shows $(c\ (rev\ (A@U@V@B)) \leq c\ (rev\ (A@V@U@B)) \iff rank\ (rev\ U) \leq rank\ (rev\ V))$
<proof>

theorem *c-out-asi''*:

assumes *sel-reasonable sf*
and $\forall x. cf\ x > 0$
and $c = c\text{-list}\ f\ cf\ h\ r$

and $f = (\text{ldeep-s } sf \text{ } xs)$
and $h = \text{create-h-list } (\lambda xs \ x. (\text{list-sel-aux}' sf \text{ } xs \ x) * cf \ x) \text{ } xs$
shows $asi'' (\lambda l. (\text{ldeep-T } f \text{ } cf \ l - 1) / c \ l) \ r \ (c\text{-list } f \text{ } cf \ h \ r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.4.2 Additional ASI Proofs

lemma *asi-le-iff-notr*:

$\llbracket asi \text{ rank } r \text{ cost}; U \neq []; V \neq []; r \notin \text{set } (A @ U @ V @ B); \text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \iff \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@U@V@B)) \leq \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@V@U@B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *asi-le-iff-rfst*:

$\llbracket asi \text{ rank } r \text{ cost}; U \neq []; V \neq [];$
 $\text{take } 1 \ (A @ U @ V @ B) = [r]; \text{take } 1 \ (A @ V @ U @ B) = [r]; \text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \iff \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@U@V@B)) \leq \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@V@U@B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *asi-le-notr*:

$\llbracket asi \text{ rank } r \text{ cost}; \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } V); U \neq []; V \neq [];$
 $\text{distinct } (A@U@V@B); r \notin \text{set } (A@U@V@B) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@U@V@B)) \leq \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@V@U@B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *asi-le-rfst*:

$\llbracket asi \text{ rank } r \text{ cost}; \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } V); U \neq []; V \neq [];$
 $\text{distinct } (A@U@V@B); \text{take } 1 \ (A @ U @ V @ B) = [r]; \text{take } 1 \ (A @ V @ U @ B) = [r] \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@U@V@B)) \leq \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@V@U@B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *asi-eq-notr*:

assumes $asi \text{ rank } r \text{ cost}$
and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } U) = \text{rank } (\text{rev } V)$
and $U \neq []$
and $V \neq []$
and $r \notin \text{set } (A@U@V@B)$
and $\text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B)$
shows $\text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@U@V@B)) = \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@V@U@B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *asi-eq-notr'*:

assumes $asi \text{ rank } r \text{ cost}$
and $\text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@U@V@B)) = \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A@V@U@B))$
and $U \neq []$
and $V \neq []$

and $r \notin \text{set } (A @ U @ V @ B)$
and $\text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B)$
shows $\text{rank } (\text{rev } U) = \text{rank } (\text{rev } V)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *asi-eq-iff-notr*:

$\llbracket \text{asi rank } r \text{ cost}; U \neq []; V \neq []; r \notin \text{set } (A @ U @ V @ B); \text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) = \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \iff \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) = \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *asi-eq-rfst*:

assumes *asi rank r cost*
and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } U) = \text{rank } (\text{rev } V)$
and $U \neq []$
and $V \neq []$
and $\text{take } 1 (A @ U @ V @ B) = [r]$
and $\text{take } 1 (A @ V @ U @ B) = [r]$
and $\text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B)$
shows $\text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) = \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *asi-eq-rfst'*:

assumes *asi rank r cost*
and $\text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) = \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
and $U \neq []$
and $V \neq []$
and $\text{take } 1 (A @ U @ V @ B) = [r]$
and $\text{take } 1 (A @ V @ U @ B) = [r]$
and $\text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B)$
shows $\text{rank } (\text{rev } U) = \text{rank } (\text{rev } V)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *asi-eq-iff-rfst*:

$\llbracket \text{asi rank } r \text{ cost}; U \neq []; V \neq [];$
 $\text{take } 1 (A @ U @ V @ B) = [r]; \text{take } 1 (A @ V @ U @ B) = [r]; \text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) = \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \iff \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) = \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *asi-lt-iff-notr*:

assumes *asi rank r cost*
and $U \neq []$ **and** $V \neq []$
and $r \notin \text{set } (A @ U @ V @ B)$
and $\text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B)$
shows $\text{rank } (\text{rev } U) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \iff \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) < \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *asi-lt-iff-rfst*:

assumes *asi rank r cost*
 and $U \neq []$ **and** $V \neq []$
 and $\text{take } 1 (A @ U @ V @ B) = [r]$
 and $\text{take } 1 (A @ V @ U @ B) = [r]$
 and $\text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B)$
shows $\text{rank } (\text{rev } U) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \iff \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) < \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *asi-lt-notr*:

$\llbracket \text{asi rank } r \text{ cost}; \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } V); U \neq []; V \neq [];$
 $\text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B); r \notin \text{set } (A @ U @ V @ B) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) < \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *asi-lt-rfst*:

$\llbracket \text{asi rank } r \text{ cost}; \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } V); U \neq []; V \neq [];$
 $\text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B);$
 $\text{take } 1 (A @ U @ V @ B) = [r]; \text{take } 1 (A @ V @ U @ B) = [r] \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) < \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *asi''-simp-iff*:

$\llbracket \text{asi'' rank } r \text{ cost}; U \neq []; V \neq []; U \neq [r]; V \neq [r]; \text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \iff \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) \leq \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *asi''-simp*:

$\llbracket \text{asi'' rank } r \text{ cost}; \text{rank } (\text{rev } U) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } V); U \neq []; V \neq [];$
 $\text{distinct } (A @ U @ V @ B);$
 $U \neq [r]; V \neq [r] \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ U @ V @ B)) \leq \text{cost } (\text{rev } (A @ V @ U @ B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

theory *Graph-Additions*

imports *Complex-Main Graph-Theory.Graph-Theory Shortest-Path-Tree*
begin

lemma *two-elems-card-ge-2*: $\text{finite } xs \implies x \in xs \wedge y \in xs \wedge x \neq y \implies \text{Finite-Set.card } xs \geq 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4 Graph Extensions

context *wf-digraph*

begin

lemma *awalk-dom-if-uneq*: $\llbracket u \neq v; \text{awalk } u \text{ } p \text{ } v \rrbracket \implies \exists x. x \rightarrow_G v$
<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-dom-if-uneq*: $\llbracket u \neq v; \text{awalk } u \text{ } p \text{ } v \rrbracket \implies \exists x. x \rightarrow_G v \wedge x \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } p)$
<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-append-distinct*:
 $\llbracket \exists v. \text{awalk } r \text{ } (p1 @ p2) \text{ } v; \text{distinct } (\text{awalk-verts } r \text{ } (p1 @ p2)) \rrbracket \implies \text{distinct } (\text{awalk-verts } r \text{ } p1)$
<proof>

lemma *not-distinct-if-head-eq-tail*:
assumes *tail* $G \text{ } p = u$ **and** *head* $G \text{ } e = u$ **and** $\text{awalk } r \text{ } (ps @ [p] @ e \# p2) \text{ } v$
shows $\neg(\text{distinct } (\text{awalk-verts } r \text{ } (ps @ [p] @ e \# p2)))$
<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-subset-if-p-sub*:
 $\llbracket \text{awalk } u \text{ } p1 \text{ } v; \text{awalk } u \text{ } p2 \text{ } v; \text{set } p1 \subseteq \text{set } p2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } p1) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } p2)$
<proof>

lemma *awalk-to-apath-verts-subset*:
 $\text{awalk } u \text{ } p \text{ } v \implies \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } (\text{awalk-to-apath } p)) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } p)$
<proof>

lemma *unique-apath-verts-in-awalk*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } p1); \text{apath } u \text{ } p1 \text{ } v; \text{awalk } u \text{ } p2 \text{ } v; \exists ! p. \text{apath } u \text{ } p \text{ } v \rrbracket$
 $\implies x \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } p2)$
<proof>

lemma *unique-apath-verts-sub-awalk*:
 $\llbracket \text{apath } u \text{ } p \text{ } v; \text{awalk } u \text{ } q \text{ } v; \exists ! p. \text{apath } u \text{ } p \text{ } v \rrbracket \implies \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } p) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } q)$
<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-append3*:
 $\llbracket \text{awalk } u \text{ } (p @ e \# q) \text{ } r; \text{awalk } v \text{ } q \text{ } r \rrbracket \implies \text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } (p @ e \# q) = \text{awalk-verts } u \text{ } p @ \text{awalk-verts } v \text{ } q$
<proof>

lemma *verts-reachable-connected*:
 $\text{verts } G \neq \{\}$ $\implies (\forall x \in \text{verts } G. \forall y \in \text{verts } G. x \rightarrow^* y) \implies \text{connected } G$
<proof>

lemma *out-degree-0-no-arcs*:
assumes *out-degree* $G \text{ } v = 0$ **and** *finite* $(\text{arcs } G)$

shows $\forall y. (v,y) \notin \text{arcs-ends } G$
(proof)

lemma *out-degree-0-only-self*: $\text{finite } (\text{arcs } G) \implies \text{out-degree } G v = 0 \implies v \rightarrow^* x \implies x = v$
(proof)

lemma *not-elem-no-out-arcs*: $v \notin \text{verts } G \implies \text{out-arcs } G v = \{\}$
(proof)

lemma *not-elem-no-in-arcs*: $v \notin \text{verts } G \implies \text{in-arcs } G v = \{\}$
(proof)

lemma *not-elem-out-0*: $v \notin \text{verts } G \implies \text{out-degree } G v = 0$
(proof)

lemma *not-elem-in-0*: $v \notin \text{verts } G \implies \text{in-degree } G v = 0$
(proof)

lemma *new-vert-only-no-arcs*:

assumes $G = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and $G' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and *wf-digraph* G'
and $v \notin V$
and *finite* $(\text{arcs } G)$
shows $\forall u. (v,u) \notin \text{arcs-ends } G$

(proof)

lemma *new-leaf-out-sets-eg*:

assumes $G = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a := v))$
and $G' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and $u \in V$
and $v \notin V$
and $a \notin A$
shows $\{e \in \text{arcs } G. \text{tail } G e = v\} = \{e \in \text{arcs } G'. \text{tail } G' e = v\}$

(proof)

lemma *new-leaf-out-0*:

assumes $G = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a := v))$
and $G' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and *wf-digraph* G'
and $u \in V$
and $v \notin V$
and $a \notin A$

shows $\text{out-degree } G v = 0$

(proof)

lemma *new-leaf-no-arcs*:

assumes $G = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a := v))$
and $G' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and *wf-digraph* G'
and $u \in V$
and $v \notin V$
and $a \notin A$
and *finite* (*arcs* G)
shows $\forall u. (v,u) \notin \text{arcs-ends } G$
<proof>

lemma *tail-and-head-eq-impl-cas*:

assumes *cas* $x p y$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } p. \text{tail } G x = \text{tail } G' x$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } p. \text{head } G x = \text{head } G' x$
shows *pre-digraph.cas* $G' x p y$
<proof>

lemma *new-leaf-same-reachables-orig*:

assumes $x \rightarrow^*_G y$
and $G = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a := v))$
and $G' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and *wf-digraph* G'
and $x \in V$
and $u \in V$
and $v \notin V$
and $y \neq v$
and $a \notin A$
and *finite* (*arcs* G)
shows $x \rightarrow^*_{G'} y$
<proof>

lemma *new-leaf-same-reachables-new*:

assumes $x \rightarrow^*_{G'} y$
and $G = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a := v))$
and $G' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and *wf-digraph* G'
and $x \in V$
and $u \in V$
and $v \notin V$
and $y \neq v$
and $a \notin A$
shows $x \rightarrow^*_G y$
<proof>

lemma *new-leaf-reach-impl-parent*:

```

assumes  $y \rightarrow^* v$ 
  and  $G = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a := v))$ 
  and  $G' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$ 
  and wf-digraph  $G'$ 
  and  $y \in V$ 
  and  $v \notin V$ 
shows  $y \rightarrow^* u$ 
<proof>

```

end

```

context graph
begin

```

```

abbreviation min-degree :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  min-degree  $xs\ x \equiv x \in xs \wedge (\forall y \in xs. \text{out-degree } G\ x \leq \text{out-degree } G\ y)$ 

```

```

lemma graph-del-vert-sym: sym (arcs-ends (del-vert  $x$ ))
<proof>

```

```

lemma graph-del-vert: graph (del-vert  $x$ )
<proof>

```

```

lemma connected-iff-reachable:
  connected  $G \longleftrightarrow ((\forall x \in \text{verts } G. \forall y \in \text{verts } G. x \rightarrow^* y) \wedge \text{verts } G \neq \{\})$ 
<proof>

```

end

```

context nomulti-digraph
begin

```

```

lemma no-multi-alt:
   $\llbracket e1 \in \text{arcs } G; e2 \in \text{arcs } G; e1 \neq e2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{head } G\ e1 \neq \text{head } G\ e2 \vee \text{tail } G\ e1 \neq \text{tail } G\ e2$ 
<proof>

```

end

4.1 Vertices with Multiple Outgoing Arcs

```

context wf-digraph
begin

```

```

definition branching-points :: 'a set where
  branching-points =  $\{x. \exists y \in \text{arcs } G. \exists z \in \text{arcs } G. y \neq z \wedge \text{tail } G\ y = x \wedge \text{tail } G\ z = x\}$ 

```

definition *is-chain* :: *bool* **where**
is-chain = (*branching-points* = {})

definition *last-branching-points* :: 'a *set* **where**
last-branching-points = {*x*. (*x* ∈ *branching-points* ∧ ¬(∃ *y* ∈ *branching-points*. *y* ≠ *x* ∧ *x* →* *y*))}

lemma *branch-in-verts*: *x* ∈ *branching-points* ⇒ *x* ∈ *verts* *G*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *last-branch-is-branch*:
(*y* ∈ *last-branching-points* ⇒ *y* ∈ *branching-points*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *last-branch-alt*: *x* ∈ *last-branching-points* ⇒ (∀ *z*. *x* →* *z* ∧ *z* ≠ *x* → *z* ∉ *branching-points*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *branching-points-alt*:
assumes *finite* (*arcs* *G*)
shows *x* ∈ *branching-points* ⇔ *out-degree* *G* *x* ≥ 2 (**is** ?*P* ⇔ ?*Q*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *branch-in-supergraph*:
assumes *subgraph* *C* *G*
and *x* ∈ *wf-digraph.branching-points* *C*
shows *x* ∈ *branching-points*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subgraph-no-branch-chain*:
assumes *subgraph* *C* *G*
and *verts* *C* ⊆ *verts* *G* − {*x*. ∃ *y* ∈ *branching-points*. *x* →* *G* *y*}
shows *wf-digraph.is-chain* *C*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *branch-if-leaf-added*:
assumes *x* ∈ *wf-digraph.branching-points* *G'*
and *G* = (⟨*verts* = *V* ∪ {*v*}, *arcs* = *A* ∪ {*a*}, *tail* = *t*(*a* := *u*), *head* = *h*(*a* := *v*)⟩)
and *G'* = (⟨*verts* = *V*, *arcs* = *A*, *tail* = *t*, *head* = *h*)⟩
and *wf-digraph* *G'*
and *a* ∉ *A*
shows *x* ∈ *branching-points*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *new-leaf-no-branch*:
assumes *G* = (⟨*verts* = *V* ∪ {*v*}, *arcs* = *A* ∪ {*a*}, *tail* = *t*(*a* := *u*), *head* = *h*(*a* := *v*)⟩)
and *G'* = (⟨*verts* = *V*, *arcs* = *A*, *tail* = *t*, *head* = *h*)⟩

and *wf-digraph* G'
and $u \in V$
and $v \notin V$
and $a \notin A$
shows $v \notin \text{branching-points}$
<proof>

lemma *new-leaf-not-reach-last-branch:*

assumes $y \in \text{wf-digraph.last-branching-points } G'$
and $\neg y \rightarrow^* u$
and $G = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a := v))$
and $G' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and *wf-digraph* G'
and $y \in V$
and $u \in V$
and $v \notin V$
and $a \notin A$
and *finite* (*arcs* G)
shows $\neg(\exists z \in \text{branching-points}. z \neq y \wedge y \rightarrow^* z)$
<proof>

lemma *new-leaf-parent-nbranch-in-orig:*

assumes $y \in \text{branching-points}$
and $y \neq u$
and $G = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a := v))$
and $G' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and *wf-digraph* G'
shows $y \in \text{wf-digraph.branching-points } G'$
<proof>

lemma *new-leaf-last-branch-exists-preserv:*

assumes $y \in \text{wf-digraph.last-branching-points } G'$
and $x \rightarrow^* y$
and $G = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a := v))$
and $G' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and *wf-digraph* G'
and $y \in V$
and $u \in V$
and $v \notin V$
and $a \notin A$
and *finite* (*arcs* G)
and $\forall x. y \rightarrow^+ x \longrightarrow y \neq x$
obtains y' **where** $y' \in \text{last-branching-points} \wedge x \rightarrow^* y'$
<proof>

end

4.2 Vertices with Multiple Incoming Arcs

context *wf-digraph*

begin

definition *merging-points* :: 'a set **where**

merging-points = $\{x. \exists y \in \text{arcs } G. \exists z \in \text{arcs } G. y \neq z \wedge \text{head } G \ y = x \wedge \text{head } G \ z = x\}$

definition *is-chain'* :: bool **where**

is-chain' = (*merging-points* = $\{\}$)

definition *last-merging-points* :: 'a set **where**

last-merging-points = $\{x. (x \in \text{merging-points} \wedge \neg(\exists y \in \text{merging-points}. y \neq x \wedge x \rightarrow^* y))\}$

lemma *merge-in-verts*: $x \in \text{merging-points} \implies x \in \text{verts } G$

<proof>

lemma *last-merge-is-merge*:

$(y \in \text{last-merging-points} \implies y \in \text{merging-points})$

<proof>

lemma *last-merge-alt*: $x \in \text{last-merging-points} \implies (\forall z. x \rightarrow^* z \wedge z \neq x \longrightarrow z \notin \text{merging-points})$

<proof>

lemma *merge-in-supergraph*:

assumes *subgraph* $C \ G$

and $x \in \text{wf-digraph.merging-points } C$

shows $x \in \text{merging-points}$

<proof>

lemma *subgraph-no-merge-chain*:

assumes *subgraph* $C \ G$

and $\text{verts } C \subseteq \text{verts } G - \{x. \exists y \in \text{merging-points}. x \rightarrow^* G \ y\}$

shows *wf-digraph.is-chain'* C

<proof>

end

end

theory *QueryGraph*

imports *Complex-Main Graph-Additions Selectivities JoinTree*

begin

5 Query Graphs

locale *query-graph* = *graph* +
fixes *sel* :: 'b *weight-fun*
fixes *cf* :: 'a \Rightarrow *real*
assumes *sel-sym*: $\llbracket \text{tail } G \ e_1 = \text{head } G \ e_2; \text{head } G \ e_1 = \text{tail } G \ e_2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{sel } e_1 = \text{sel } e_2$
and *not-arc-sel-1*: $e \notin \text{arcs } G \Longrightarrow \text{sel } e = 1$
and *sel-pos*: $\text{sel } e > 0$
and *sel-leq-1*: $\text{sel } e \leq 1$
and *pos-cards*: $x \in \text{verts } G \Longrightarrow \text{cf } x > 0$

begin

5.1 Function for Join Trees and Selectivities

definition *matching-sel* :: 'a *selectivity* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

matching-sel *f* = $(\forall x \ y. (\exists e. (\text{tail } G \ e) = x \wedge (\text{head } G \ e) = y \wedge \text{f } x \ y = \text{sel } e) \vee ((\nexists e. (\text{tail } G \ e) = x \wedge (\text{head } G \ e) = y) \wedge \text{f } x \ y = 1))$

definition *match-sel* :: 'a *selectivity* **where**

match-sel *x y* =
(if $\exists e \in \text{arcs } G. (\text{tail } G \ e) = x \wedge (\text{head } G \ e) = y$
then $\text{sel } (\text{THE } e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge (\text{tail } G \ e) = x \wedge (\text{head } G \ e) = y)$ *else* 1)

definition *matching-rels* :: 'a *joinTree* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

matching-rels *t* = $(\text{relations } t \subseteq \text{verts } G)$

definition *remove-sel* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b *weight-fun* **where**

remove-sel *x* = $(\lambda b. \text{if } b \in \{a \in \text{arcs } G. \text{tail } G \ a = x \vee \text{head } G \ a = x\} \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{sel } b)$

definition *valid-tree* :: 'a *joinTree* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

valid-tree *t* = $(\text{relations } t = \text{verts } G \wedge \text{distinct-relations } t)$

fun *no-cross-products* :: 'a *joinTree* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

no-cross-products (*Relation* *rel*) = *True*
| *no-cross-products* (*Join* *l r*) = $((\exists x \in \text{relations } l. \exists y \in \text{relations } r. x \rightarrow_G y) \wedge \text{no-cross-products } l \wedge \text{no-cross-products } r)$

5.2 Proofs

Proofs that a query graph satisfies basic properties of join trees and selectivities.

lemma *sel-less-arc*: $\text{sel } x < 1 \Longrightarrow x \in \text{arcs } G$

<proof>

lemma *joinTree-card-pos*: $\text{matching-rels } t \Longrightarrow \text{pos-rel-cards } \text{cf } t$

<proof>

lemma *symmetric-arcs*: $x \in \text{arcs } G \implies \exists y. \text{head } G x = \text{tail } G y \wedge \text{tail } G x = \text{head } G y$
<proof>

lemma *arc-ends-eq-impl-sel-eq*: $\text{head } G x = \text{head } G y \implies \text{tail } G x = \text{tail } G y \implies \text{sel } x = \text{sel } y$
<proof>

lemma *arc-ends-eq-impl-arc-eq*:
 $\llbracket e1 \in \text{arcs } G; e2 \in \text{arcs } G; \text{head } G e1 = \text{head } G e2; \text{tail } G e1 = \text{tail } G e2 \rrbracket \implies e1 = e2$
<proof>

lemma *matching-sel-simp-if-not1*:
 $\llbracket \text{matching-sel } sf; sf \ x \ y \neq 1 \rrbracket \implies \exists e \in \text{arcs } G. \text{tail } G e = x \wedge \text{head } G e = y \wedge sf \ x \ y = \text{sel } e$
<proof>

lemma *matching-sel-simp-if-arc*:
 $\llbracket \text{matching-sel } sf; e \in \text{arcs } G \rrbracket \implies sf \ (\text{tail } G e) \ (\text{head } G e) = \text{sel } e$
<proof>

lemma *matching-sel1-if-no-arc*: $\text{matching-sel } sf \implies \neg(x \rightarrow_G y \vee y \rightarrow_G x) \implies sf \ x \ y = 1$
<proof>

lemma *matching-sel-alt-aux1*:
matching-sel f
 $\implies (\forall x \ y. (\exists e \in \text{arcs } G. (\text{tail } G e) = x \wedge (\text{head } G e) = y \wedge f \ x \ y = \text{sel } e) \vee ((\nexists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge (\text{tail } G e) = x \wedge (\text{head } G e) = y) \wedge f \ x \ y = 1))$
<proof>

lemma *matching-sel-alt-aux2*:
 $(\forall x \ y. (\exists e \in \text{arcs } G. (\text{tail } G e) = x \wedge (\text{head } G e) = y \wedge f \ x \ y = \text{sel } e) \vee ((\nexists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge (\text{tail } G e) = x \wedge (\text{head } G e) = y) \wedge f \ x \ y = 1))$
 $\implies \text{matching-sel } f$
<proof>

lemma *matching-sel-alt*:
matching-sel f
 $= (\forall x \ y. (\exists e \in \text{arcs } G. (\text{tail } G e) = x \wedge (\text{head } G e) = y \wedge f \ x \ y = \text{sel } e) \vee ((\nexists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge (\text{tail } G e) = x \wedge (\text{head } G e) = y) \wedge f \ x \ y = 1))$
<proof>

lemma *matching-sel-symm*:
assumes *matching-sel f*
shows *sel-symm f*

<proof>

lemma *matching-sel-reasonable*: $\text{matching-sel } f \implies \text{sel-reasonable } f$
<proof>

lemma *matching-reasonable-cards*:
 $\llbracket \text{matching-sel } f; \text{matching-rels } t \rrbracket \implies \text{reasonable-cards cf } f \ t$
<proof>

lemma *matching-sel-unique-aux*:
assumes $\text{matching-sel } f \ \text{matching-sel } g$
shows $f \ x \ y = g \ x \ y$
<proof>

lemma *matching-sel-unique*: $\llbracket \text{matching-sel } f; \text{matching-sel } g \rrbracket \implies f = g$
<proof>

lemma *match-sel-matching[intro]*: $\text{matching-sel } \text{match-sel}$
<proof>

corollary *match-sel-unique*: $\text{matching-sel } f \implies f = \text{match-sel}$
<proof>

corollary *match-sel1-if-no-arc*: $\neg(x \rightarrow_G y \vee y \rightarrow_G x) \implies \text{match-sel } x \ y = 1$
<proof>

corollary *match-sel-symm[intro]*: $\text{sel-symm } \text{match-sel}$
<proof>

corollary *match-sel-reasonable[intro]*: $\text{sel-reasonable } \text{match-sel}$
<proof>

corollary *match-reasonable-cards*: $\text{matching-rels } t \implies \text{reasonable-cards cf } \text{match-sel } t$
<proof>

lemma *matching-rels-trans*: $\text{matching-rels } (\text{Join } l \ r) = (\text{matching-rels } l \ \wedge \ \text{matching-rels } r)$
<proof>

lemma *first-node-in-verts-if-rels-eq-verts*: $\text{relations } t = \text{verts } G \implies \text{first-node } t \in \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *first-node-in-verts-if-valid*: $\text{valid-tree } t \implies \text{first-node } t \in \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *dominates-sym*: $(x \rightarrow_G y) \longleftrightarrow (y \rightarrow_G x)$
<proof>

lemma *no-cross-mirror-eq*: $\text{no-cross-products } (\text{mirror } t) = \text{no-cross-products } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-cross-create-ldeep-rev-app*:
 $\llbracket \text{ys} \neq []; \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep-rev } (xs @ ys)) \rrbracket \implies \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep-rev } ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-cross-create-ldeep-app*:
 $\llbracket \text{xs} \neq []; \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } (xs @ ys)) \rrbracket \implies \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matching-rels-if-no-cross*: $\llbracket \forall r. t \neq \text{Relation } r; \text{no-cross-products } t \rrbracket \implies \text{matching-rels } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-cross-awalk*:
 $\llbracket \text{matching-rels } t; \text{no-cross-products } t; x \in \text{relations } t; y \in \text{relations } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists p. \text{awalk } x \ p \ y \wedge \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } x \ p) \subseteq \text{relations } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-cross-apath*:
 $\llbracket \text{matching-rels } t; \text{no-cross-products } t; x \in \text{relations } t; y \in \text{relations } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists p. \text{apath } x \ p \ y \wedge \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } x \ p) \subseteq \text{relations } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-cross-reachable*:
 $\llbracket \text{matching-rels } t; \text{no-cross-products } t; x \in \text{relations } t; y \in \text{relations } t \rrbracket \implies x \rightarrow^* y$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *reachable-if-no-cross*:
 $\llbracket \exists t. \text{relations } t = \text{verts } G \wedge \text{no-cross-products } t; x \in \text{verts } G; y \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket \implies x \rightarrow^* y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *remove-sel-sym*:
 $\llbracket \text{tail } G \ e_1 = \text{head } G \ e_2; \text{head } G \ e_1 = \text{tail } G \ e_2 \rrbracket \implies (\text{remove-sel } x) \ e_1 = (\text{remove-sel } x) \ e_2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *remove-sel-1*: $e \notin \text{arcs } G \implies (\text{remove-sel } x) \ e = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *del-vert-remove-sel-1*:
assumes $e \notin \text{arcs } ((\text{del-vert } x))$
shows $(\text{remove-sel } x) \ e = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *remove-sel-pos*: $\text{remove-sel } x \ e > 0$

<proof>

lemma *remove-sel-leq-1*: $\text{remove-sel } x \ e \leq 1$

<proof>

lemma *del-vert-pos-cards*: $x \in \text{verts } (\text{del-vert } y) \implies \text{cf } x > 0$

<proof>

lemma *del-vert-remove-sel-query-graph*:

$\text{query-graph } G \ \text{sel } \text{cf} \implies \text{query-graph } (\text{del-vert } x) \ (\text{remove-sel } x) \ \text{cf}$

<proof>

lemma *finite-nempty-set-min*:

assumes $xs \neq \{\}$ **and** *finite* xs

shows $\exists x. \text{min-degree } xs \ x$

<proof>

lemma *no-cross-reachable-graph'*:

$[\exists t. \text{relations } t = \text{verts } G \wedge \text{no-cross-products } t; x \in \text{verts } G; y \in \text{verts } G]$

$\implies x \rightarrow^* \text{mk-symmetric } G \ y$

<proof>

lemma *verts-nempty-if-tree*: $\exists t. \text{relations } t \subseteq \text{verts } G \implies \text{verts } G \neq \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *connected-if-tree*: $\exists t. \text{relations } t = \text{verts } G \wedge \text{no-cross-products } t \implies \text{connected } G$

<proof>

end

locale *nempty-query-graph* = *query-graph* +

assumes *non-empty*: $\text{verts } G \neq \{\}$

5.3 Pair Query Graph

Alternative definition based on pair graphs

locale *pair-query-graph* = *pair-graph* +

fixes $\text{sel} :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ weight-fun}$

fixes $\text{cf} :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes *sel-sym*: $[\text{tail } G \ e_1 = \text{head } G \ e_2; \text{head } G \ e_1 = \text{tail } G \ e_2] \implies \text{sel } e_1 = \text{sel } e_2$

and *not-arc-sel-1*: $e \notin \text{parcs } G \implies \text{sel } e = 1$

and *sel-pos*: $\text{sel } e > 0$

and *sel-leq-1*: $\text{sel } e \leq 1$

and *pos-cards*: $x \in \text{pverts } G \implies \text{cf } x > 0$

sublocale *pair-query-graph* \subseteq *query-graph*
<proof>

context *pair-query-graph*
begin

lemma *matching-sel f* $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x y. sel (x,y) = f x y)$
<proof>

end

end

theory *Directed-Tree-Additions*
imports *Graph-Additions Shortest-Path-Tree*
begin

6 Directed Tree Additions

context *directed-tree*
begin

lemma *reachable1-not-reverse*: $x \rightarrow^+_T y \implies \neg y \rightarrow^+_T x$
<proof>

lemma *in-arcs-root*: $in-arcs\ T\ root = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *dominated-not-root*: $u \rightarrow_T v \implies v \neq root$
<proof>

lemma *dominated-notin-awalk*: $\llbracket u \rightarrow_T v; awalk\ r\ p\ u \rrbracket \implies v \notin set\ (awalk-verts\ r\ p)$
<proof>

lemma *apath-if-awalk*: $awalk\ r\ p\ v \implies apath\ r\ p\ v$
<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-arc1-app*: $tail\ T\ e \in set\ (awalk-verts\ r\ (p1@e\#p2))$
<proof>

lemma *apath-over-inarc-if-dominated*:
assumes $u \rightarrow_T v$
shows $\exists p. apath\ root\ p\ v \wedge u \in set\ (awalk-verts\ root\ p)$
<proof>

end

locale *finite-directed-tree* = *directed-tree* + *fin-digraph* *T*

Undirected, connected graphs are acyclic iff the number of edges is $|\text{verts}| - 1$. Since undirected graphs are modelled as bidirected graphs the number of edges is doubled.

locale *undirected-tree* = *graph* +
assumes *connected*: *connected* *G*
and *acyclic*: $\text{card} (\text{arcs } G) \leq 2 * (\text{card} (\text{verts } G) - 1)$

6.1 Directed Trees of Connected Trees

6.1.1 Transformation using BFS

Assumes existence of a conversion function (like BFS) that contains all reachable vertices.

locale *bfs-tree* = *directed-tree* *T* *root* + *subgraph* *T* *G* **for** *G* *T* *root* +
assumes *root-in-G*: $\text{root} \in \text{verts } G$
and *all-reachables*: $\text{verts } T = \{v. \text{root} \rightarrow^* G v\}$
begin

lemma *dom-in-G*: $u \rightarrow_T v \implies u \rightarrow_G v$
<proof>

lemma *tailT-eq-tailG*: $\text{tail } T = \text{tail } G$
<proof>

lemma *headT-eq-headG*: $\text{head } T = \text{head } G$
<proof>

lemma *verts-T-subset-G*: $\text{verts } T \subseteq \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *reachable-verts-G-subset-T*:
 $\forall x \in \text{verts } G. \text{root} \rightarrow^* G x \implies \text{verts } T \supseteq \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *reachable-verts-G-eq-T*: $\forall x \in \text{verts } G. \text{root} \rightarrow^* G x \implies \text{verts } T = \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *connected-verts-G-eq-T*:
assumes *graph* *G* **and** *connected* *G*
shows $\text{verts } T = \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *Suc-card-if-fin*: *fin-digraph* *G* $\implies \exists n. \text{Suc } n = \text{card} (\text{verts } G)$
<proof>

corollary *Suc-card-if-graph*: *graph* *G* $\implies \exists n. \text{Suc } n = \text{card} (\text{verts } G)$

<proof>

lemma *con-Suc-card-arcs-eq-card-verts*:

$\llbracket \text{graph } G; \text{ connected } G \rrbracket \implies \text{Suc } (\text{card } (\text{arcs } T)) = \text{card } (\text{verts } G)$

<proof>

lemma *reverse-arc-in-G*:

assumes *graph G and e1 ∈ arcs T*

shows $\exists e2 \in \text{arcs } G. \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2$

<proof>

lemma *reverse-arc-notin-T*:

assumes $e1 \in \text{arcs } T$ **and** $\text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1$ **and** $\text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2$

shows $e2 \notin \text{arcs } T$

<proof>

lemma *reverse-arc-in-G-only*:

assumes *graph G and e1 ∈ arcs T*

shows $\exists e2 \in \text{arcs } G. \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2 \wedge e2 \notin \text{arcs } T$

<proof>

lemma *no-multi-T-G*:

assumes $e1 \in \text{arcs } T$ **and** $e2 \in \text{arcs } T$ **and** $e1 \neq e2$

shows $\text{head } G \ e1 \neq \text{head } G \ e2 \vee \text{tail } G \ e1 \neq \text{tail } G \ e2$

<proof>

lemma *T-arcs-compl-fin*:

assumes *fin-digraph G and es ⊆ arcs T*

shows $\text{finite } \{e2 \in \text{arcs } G. (\exists e1 \in \text{es}. \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2)\}$

<proof>

corollary *T-arcs-compl-fin'*:

assumes *graph G and es ⊆ arcs T*

shows $\text{finite } \{e2 \in \text{arcs } G. (\exists e1 \in \text{es}. \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2)\}$

<proof>

lemma *fin-verts-T*: $\text{fin-digraph } G \implies \text{finite } (\text{verts } T)$

<proof>

corollary *fin-verts-T'*: $\text{graph } G \implies \text{finite } (\text{verts } T)$

<proof>

lemma *fin-arcs-T*: $\text{fin-digraph } G \implies \text{finite } (\text{arcs } T)$

<proof>

corollary *fin-arcs-T'*: $\text{graph } G \implies \text{finite } (\text{arcs } T)$

<proof>

lemma *T-arcs-compl-card-eq*:

assumes *graph G and es* \subseteq *arcs T*

shows $\text{card } \{e2 \in \text{arcs } G. (\exists e1 \in \text{es}. \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2)\} = \text{card } \text{es}$

<proof>

lemma *arcs-graph-G-ge-2vertsT*:

assumes *graph G*

shows $\text{card } (\text{arcs } G) \geq 2 * (\text{card } (\text{verts } T) - 1)$

<proof>

lemma *arcs-graph-G-ge-2vertsG*:

$\llbracket \text{graph } G; \text{connected } G \rrbracket \implies \text{card } (\text{arcs } G) \geq 2 * (\text{card } (\text{verts } G) - 1)$

<proof>

lemma *arcs-undir-G-eq-2vertsG*:

$\llbracket \text{undirected-tree } G \rrbracket \implies \text{card } (\text{arcs } G) = 2 * (\text{card } (\text{verts } G) - 1)$

<proof>

lemma *undir-arcs-compl-un-eq-arcs*:

assumes *undirected-tree G*

shows $\{e2 \in \text{arcs } G. (\exists e1 \in \text{arcs } T. \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2)\} \cup \text{arcs } T$
 $= \text{arcs } G$

<proof>

lemma *split-fst-nonelem*:

$\llbracket \neg \text{set } xs \subseteq X; \text{set } xs \subseteq Y \rrbracket \implies \exists x \ ys \ zs. \text{ys}@x\#zs=xs \wedge x \notin X \wedge x \in Y \wedge \text{set } ys \subseteq X$

<proof>

lemma *source-no-inarc-T*: $\text{head } G \ e = \text{root} \implies e \notin \text{arcs } T$

<proof>

lemma *source-all-outarcs-T*:

$\llbracket \text{undirected-tree } G; \text{tail } G \ e = \text{root}; e \in \text{arcs } G \rrbracket \implies e \in \text{arcs } T$

<proof>

lemma *cas-G-T*: $G.\text{cas} = \text{cas}$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-G-T*: $u \in \text{verts } T \implies \text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T \implies G.\text{awalk } u \ p = \text{awalk } u \ p$

<proof>

corollary *awalk-G-T-root*: $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T \implies G.\text{awalk } \text{root } p = \text{awalk } \text{root } p$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-G-T*: $G.\text{awalk-verts} = \text{awalk-verts}$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *apath-sub-imp-apath*: $\text{apath } u \ p \ v \implies G.\text{apath } u \ p \ v$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *outarc-inT-if-head-not-inarc*:
assumes *undirected-tree* G
and $\text{tail } G \ e2 = v$ and $e2 \in \text{arcs } G$ and $\text{head } G \ e2 \neq u$ and $u \rightarrow_T v$
shows $e2 \in \text{arcs } T$
⟨proof⟩

corollary *reverse-arc-if-out-arc-undir*:
[[*undirected-tree* G ; $\text{tail } G \ e2 = v$; $e2 \in \text{arcs } G$; $e2 \notin \text{arcs } T$; $u \rightarrow_T v$]] $\implies \text{head } G \ e2 = u$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *undir-path-in-dir*:
assumes *undirected-tree* G $G.\text{apath } \text{root } p \ v$
shows $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *source-reach-all*: [[*graph* G ; *connected* G ; $v \in \text{verts } G$]] $\implies \text{root } \rightarrow^*_G v$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *apath-if-in-verts*: [[*graph* G ; *connected* G ; $v \in \text{verts } G$]] $\implies \exists p. G.\text{apath } \text{root } p \ v$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *undir-unique-awalk*: [[*undirected-tree* G ; $v \in \text{verts } G$]] $\implies \exists! p. G.\text{apath } \text{root } p \ v$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *apath-in-dir-if-apath-G*:
assumes *undirected-tree* G $G.\text{apath } \text{root } p \ v$
shows $\text{apath } \text{root } p \ v$
⟨proof⟩

end

locale *bfs-locale* =
fixes $\text{bfs} :: ('a, 'b) \text{pre-digraph} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{pre-digraph}$
assumes *bfs-correct*: [[*wf-digraph* G ; $r \in \text{verts } G$; $\text{bfs } G \ r = T$]] $\implies \text{bfs-tree } G \ T$
 r

locale *undir-tree-todir* = *undirected-tree* G + *bfs-locale* bfs
for $G :: ('a, 'b) \text{pre-digraph}$
and $\text{bfs} :: ('a, 'b) \text{pre-digraph} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{pre-digraph}$
begin

abbreviation *dir-tree-r* :: 'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) pre-digraph **where**

dir-tree-r \equiv bfs *G*

lemma *directed-tree-r*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{directed-tree } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) r$

<proof>

lemma *bfs-dir-tree-r*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{bfs-tree } G (\text{dir-tree-r } r)$

<proof>

lemma *dir-tree-r-dom-in-G*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies u \rightarrow_{\text{dir-tree-r } r} v \implies u \rightarrow_G v$

<proof>

lemma *verts-nempty*: $\text{verts } G \neq \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *card-gt0*: $\text{card } (\text{verts } G) > 0$

<proof>

lemma *Suc-card-1-eq-card[intro]*: $\text{Suc } (\text{card } (\text{verts } G) - 1) = \text{card } (\text{verts } G)$

<proof>

lemma *verts-dir-tree-r-eq[simp]*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{verts } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) = \text{verts } G$

<proof>

lemma *tail-dir-tree-r-eq*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{tail } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) e = \text{tail } G e$

<proof>

lemma *head-dir-tree-r-eq*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{head } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) e = \text{head } G e$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-G-T*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{awalk-verts} = \text{pre-digraph.awalk-verts } (\text{dir-tree-r } r)$

<proof>

lemma *dir-tree-r-all-reach*: $\llbracket r \in \text{verts } G; v \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket \implies r \rightarrow^*_{\text{dir-tree-r } r} v$

<proof>

lemma *fin-verts-dir-tree-r-eq*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{finite } (\text{verts } (\text{dir-tree-r } r))$

<proof>

lemma *fin-arcs-dir-tree-r-eq*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{finite } (\text{arcs } (\text{dir-tree-r } r))$

<proof>

lemma *fin-directed-tree-r*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{finite-directed-tree } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) r$

<proof>

lemma *arcs-eq-2verts*: $\text{card } (\text{arcs } G) = 2 * (\text{card } (\text{verts } G) - 1)$

<proof>

lemma *arcs-compl-un-eq-arcs*:

$r \in \text{verts } G \implies$
 $\{e2 \in \text{arcs } G. \exists e1 \in \text{arcs } (\text{dir-tree-r } r). \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 =$
 $\text{tail } G \ e2\}$
 $\cup \text{arcs } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) = \text{arcs } G$
<proof>

lemma *unique-apath*: $\llbracket u \in \text{verts } G; v \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket \implies \exists ! p. \text{apath } u \ p \ v$
<proof>

lemma *apath-in-dir-if-apath-G*: $\text{apath } r \ p \ v \implies \text{pre-digraph.apath } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) \ r$
 $p \ v$
<proof>

lemma *apath-verts-sub-awalk*:
 $\llbracket \text{apath } u \ p1 \ v; \text{awalk } u \ p2 \ v \rrbracket \implies \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p1) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p2)$
<proof>

lemma *dir-tree-arc1-in-apath*:
assumes $u \rightarrow_{\text{dir-tree-r } r} v$ **and** $r \in \text{verts } G$
shows $\exists p. \text{apath } r \ p \ v \wedge u \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } r \ p)$
<proof>

lemma *dir-tree-arc1-in-awalk*:
 $\llbracket u \rightarrow_{\text{dir-tree-r } r} v; r \in \text{verts } G; \text{awalk } r \ p \ v \rrbracket \implies u \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } r \ p)$
<proof>

end

6.1.2 Transformation using PSP-Trees

Assumes existence of a conversion function that contains the n nearest nodes. This sections proves that such a generated tree contains all vertices in a connected graph.

locale *find-psp-tree-locale* =
fixes *find-psp-tree* :: $('a, 'b) \text{pre-digraph} \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{pre-digraph}$
assumes *find-psp-tree*: $\llbracket r \in \text{verts } G; \text{find-psp-tree } G \ w \ r \ n = T \rrbracket \implies \text{psp-tree } G \ T \ w \ r \ n$

context *psp-tree*
begin

lemma *dom-in-G*: $u \rightarrow_T v \implies u \rightarrow_G v$
<proof>

lemma *tailT-eq-tailG*: $\text{tail } T = \text{tail } G$
<proof>

lemma *headT-eq-headG*: $\text{head } T = \text{head } G$
<proof>

lemma *verts-T-subset-G*: $\text{verts } T \subseteq \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *reachable-verts-G-subset-T*:
 assumes *fin-digraph G*
 and $\forall x \in \text{verts } G. \text{source} \rightarrow^* G x$
 and $\text{Suc } n = \text{card } (\text{verts } G)$
 shows $\text{verts } T \supseteq \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *reachable-verts-G-eq-T*:
 $\llbracket \text{fin-digraph } G; \forall x \in \text{verts } G. \text{source} \rightarrow^* G x; \text{Suc } n = \text{card } (\text{verts } G) \rrbracket \implies \text{verts } T = \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *connected-verts-G-eq-T*:
 assumes *graph G*
 and *connected G*
 and $\text{Suc } n = \text{card } (\text{verts } G)$
 shows $\text{verts } T = \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *con-Suc-card-arcs-eq-card-verts*:
 assumes *graph G*
 and *connected G*
 and $\text{Suc } n = \text{card } (\text{verts } G)$
 shows $\text{Suc } (\text{card } (\text{arcs } T)) = \text{card } (\text{verts } G)$
<proof>

lemma *reverse-arc-in-G*:
 assumes *graph G* **and** $e1 \in \text{arcs } T$
 shows $\exists e2 \in \text{arcs } G. \text{head } G e2 = \text{tail } G e1 \wedge \text{head } G e1 = \text{tail } G e2$
<proof>

lemma *reverse-arc-notin-T*:
 assumes $e1 \in \text{arcs } T$ **and** $\text{head } G e2 = \text{tail } G e1$ **and** $\text{head } G e1 = \text{tail } G e2$
 shows $e2 \notin \text{arcs } T$
<proof>

lemma *reverse-arc-in-G-only*:
 assumes *graph G* **and** $e1 \in \text{arcs } T$
 shows $\exists e2 \in \text{arcs } G. \text{head } G e2 = \text{tail } G e1 \wedge \text{head } G e1 = \text{tail } G e2 \wedge e2 \notin \text{arcs } T$
<proof>

lemma *no-multi-T-G*:

assumes $e1 \in \text{arcs } T$ **and** $e2 \in \text{arcs } T$ **and** $e1 \neq e2$
shows $\text{head } G \ e1 \neq \text{head } G \ e2 \vee \text{tail } G \ e1 \neq \text{tail } G \ e2$
(*proof*)

lemma *T-arcs-compl-fin*:

assumes *fin-digraph* G **and** $es \subseteq \text{arcs } T$
shows *finite* $\{e2 \in \text{arcs } G. (\exists e1 \in es. \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2)\}$
(*proof*)

corollary *T-arcs-compl-fin'*:

assumes *graph* G **and** $es \subseteq \text{arcs } T$
shows *finite* $\{e2 \in \text{arcs } G. (\exists e1 \in es. \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2)\}$
(*proof*)

lemma *T-arcs-compl-card-eq*:

assumes *graph* G **and** $es \subseteq \text{arcs } T$
shows $\text{card } \{e2 \in \text{arcs } G. (\exists e1 \in es. \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2)\} = \text{card } es$
(*proof*)

lemma *arcs-graph-G-ge-2vertsT*:

assumes *graph* G
shows $\text{card } (\text{arcs } G) \geq 2 * (\text{card } (\text{verts } T) - 1)$
(*proof*)

lemma *arcs-graph-G-ge-2vertsG*:

$\llbracket \text{graph } G; \text{connected } G; \text{Suc } n = \text{card } (\text{verts } G) \rrbracket \implies \text{card } (\text{arcs } G) \geq 2 * (\text{card } (\text{verts } G) - 1)$
(*proof*)

lemma *arcs-undir-G-ge-2vertsG*:

$\llbracket \text{undirected-tree } G; \text{Suc } n = \text{card } (\text{verts } G) \rrbracket \implies \text{card } (\text{arcs } G) = 2 * (\text{card } (\text{verts } G) - 1)$
(*proof*)

lemma *undir-arcs-compl-un-eq-arcs*:

assumes *undirected-tree* G **and** $\text{Suc } n = \text{card } (\text{verts } G)$
shows $\{e2 \in \text{arcs } G. (\exists e1 \in \text{arcs } T. \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2)\} \cup \text{arcs } T$
 $= \text{arcs } G$
(*proof*)

lemma *split-fst-nonelem*:

$\llbracket \neg \text{set } xs \subseteq X; \text{set } xs \subseteq Y \rrbracket \implies \exists x \ y \ z. \ y \ @ \ x \ \# \ z \ = \ xs \wedge x \notin X \wedge x \in Y \wedge \text{set } ys \subseteq X$
(*proof*)

lemma *source-no-inarc-T*: $\text{head } G \ e = \text{source} \implies e \notin \text{arcs } T$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *source-all-outarcs-T*:
 $\llbracket \text{undirected-tree } G; \text{Suc } n = \text{card } (\text{verts } G); \text{tail } G \ e = \text{source}; e \in \text{arcs } G \rrbracket \implies$
 $e \in \text{arcs } T$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cas-G-T*: $G.\text{cas} = \text{cas}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *awalk-G-T*: $u \in \text{verts } T \implies \text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T \implies G.\text{awalk } u \ p = \text{awalk } u \ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *awalk-G-T-root*: $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T \implies G.\text{awalk } \text{source } p = \text{awalk } \text{source } p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *awalk-verts-G-T*: $G.\text{awalk-verts} = \text{awalk-verts}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *apath-sub-imp-apath*: $\text{apath } u \ p \ v \implies G.\text{apath } u \ p \ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *outarc-inT-if-head-not-inarc*:
assumes *undirected-tree G and Suc n = card (verts G)*
and *tail G e2 = v and e2 ∈ arcs G and head G e2 ≠ u and u →_T v*
shows *e2 ∈ arcs T*
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *reverse-arc-if-out-arc-undir*:
 $\llbracket \text{undirected-tree } G; \text{Suc } n = \text{card } (\text{verts } G); \text{tail } G \ e2 = v; e2 \in \text{arcs } G; e2 \notin$
 $\text{arcs } T; u \rightarrow_T v \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{head } G \ e2 = u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *undir-path-in-dir*:
assumes *undirected-tree G Suc n = card (verts G) G.apath source p v*
shows *set p ⊆ arcs T*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *source-reach-all*: $\llbracket \text{graph } G; \text{connected } G; v \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket \implies \text{source} \rightarrow^* G \ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *apath-if-in-verts*: $\llbracket \text{graph } G; \text{connected } G; v \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket \implies \exists p. G.\text{apath}$
 $\text{source } p \ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *undir-unique-awalk*:

[[*undirected-tree* G ; $Suc\ n = card\ (verts\ G)$; $v \in verts\ G$] $\implies \exists !p. G.apath\ source\ p\ v$
 <proof>

lemma *apath-in-dir-if-apath-G*:

assumes *undirected-tree* $G\ Suc\ n = card\ (verts\ G)\ G.apath\ source\ p\ v$

shows *apath source p v*

<proof>

end

locale *undir-tree-todir- psp* = *undirected-tree* G + *find- psp -tree-locale* *to- psp*

for $G :: ('a, 'b)\ pre-digraph$

and *to- psp* :: $('a, 'b)\ pre-digraph \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)\ pre-digraph$
begin

abbreviation *dir-tree-r* :: $'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)\ pre-digraph$ **where**

dir-tree-r $r \equiv to- $psp\ G\ (\lambda-. 1)\ r\ (Finite-Set.card\ (verts\ G) - 1)$$

lemma *directed-tree-r*: $r \in verts\ G \implies directed-tree\ (dir-tree-r\ r)\ r$

<proof>

lemma *psp-dir-tree-r*:

$r \in verts\ G \implies psp-tree\ G\ (dir-tree-r\ r)\ (\lambda-. 1)\ r\ (Finite-Set.card\ (verts\ G) - 1)$

<proof>

lemma *dir-tree-r-dom-in-G*: $r \in verts\ G \implies u \rightarrow_{dir-tree-r\ r}\ v \implies u \rightarrow_G\ v$

<proof>

lemma *verts-nempty*: $verts\ G \neq \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *card-gt0*: $card\ (verts\ G) > 0$

<proof>

lemma *Suc-card-1-eq-card[*intro*]*: $Suc\ (card\ (verts\ G) - 1) = card\ (verts\ G)$

<proof>

lemma *verts-dir-tree-r-eq[*simp*]*: $r \in verts\ G \implies verts\ (dir-tree-r\ r) = verts\ G$

<proof>

lemma *tail-dir-tree-r-eq*: $r \in verts\ G \implies tail\ (dir-tree-r\ r)\ e = tail\ G\ e$

<proof>

lemma *head-dir-tree-r-eq*: $r \in verts\ G \implies head\ (dir-tree-r\ r)\ e = head\ G\ e$

<proof>

lemma *awalk-verts-G-T*: $r \in verts\ G \implies awalk-verts = pre-digraph.awalk-verts$

(dir-tree-r r)
<proof>

lemma *dir-tree-r-all-reach*: $\llbracket r \in \text{verts } G; v \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket \implies r \rightarrow^* \text{dir-tree-r } r \ v$
<proof>

lemma *fin-verts-dir-tree-r-eq*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{finite } (\text{verts } (\text{dir-tree-r } r))$
<proof>

lemma *fin-arcs-dir-tree-r-eq*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{finite } (\text{arcs } (\text{dir-tree-r } r))$
<proof>

lemma *fin-directed-tree-r*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{finite-directed-tree } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) \ r$
<proof>

lemma *arcs-eq-2verts*: $\text{card } (\text{arcs } G) = 2 * (\text{card } (\text{verts } G) - 1)$
<proof>

lemma *arcs-compl-un-eq-arcs*:
 $r \in \text{verts } G \implies$
 $\{e2 \in \text{arcs } G. \exists e1 \in \text{arcs } (\text{dir-tree-r } r). \text{head } G \ e2 = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge \text{head } G \ e1 =$
 $\text{tail } G \ e2\}$
 $\cup \text{arcs } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) = \text{arcs } G$
<proof>

lemma *unique-apath*: $\llbracket u \in \text{verts } G; v \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket \implies \exists ! p. \text{apath } u \ p \ v$
<proof>

lemma *apath-in-dir-if-apath-G*: $\text{apath } r \ p \ v \implies \text{pre-digraph.apath } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) \ r$
 $p \ v$
<proof>

lemma *apath-verts-sub-awalk*:
 $\llbracket \text{apath } u \ p1 \ v; \text{awalk } u \ p2 \ v \rrbracket \implies \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p1) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } u \ p2)$
<proof>

lemma *dir-tree-arc1-in-apath*:
assumes $u \rightarrow \text{dir-tree-r } r \ v$ **and** $r \in \text{verts } G$
shows $\exists p. \text{apath } r \ p \ v \wedge u \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } r \ p)$
<proof>

lemma *dir-tree-arc1-in-awalk*:
 $\llbracket u \rightarrow \text{dir-tree-r } r \ v; r \in \text{verts } G; \text{awalk } r \ p \ v \rrbracket \implies u \in \text{set } (\text{awalk-verts } r \ p)$
<proof>

end

6.2 Additions for Induction on Directed Trees

lemma *fin-dir-tree-single*:

finite-directed-tree ($\text{verts} = \{r\}$, $\text{arcs} = \{\}$, $\text{tail} = t$, $\text{head} = h$) r
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *dir-tree-single*: *directed-tree* ($\text{verts} = \{r\}$, $\text{arcs} = \{\}$, $\text{tail} = t$, $\text{head} = h$) r
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *split-list-not-last*: $\llbracket y \in \text{set } xs; y \neq \text{last } xs \rrbracket \implies \exists as \ bs. as @ y \# bs = xs \wedge bs \neq []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *split-last-eq*: $\llbracket as @ y \# bs = xs; bs \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{last } bs = \text{last } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *split-list-last-sep*: $\llbracket y \in \text{set } xs; y \neq \text{last } xs \rrbracket \implies \exists as \ bs. as @ y \# bs @ [\text{last } xs] = xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context *directed-tree*
begin

lemma *root-if-all-reach*: $\forall v \in \text{verts } T. x \rightarrow^*_T v \implies x = \text{root}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-leaf-cas-preserv*:

fixes $u \ v \ a$

defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$

assumes $a \notin \text{arcs } T$ **and** $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T$ **and** $\text{cas } x \ p \ y$

shows $\text{pre-digraph.cas } T' \ x \ p \ y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-leaf-awalk-preserv*:

fixes $u \ v \ a$

defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$

assumes $a \notin \text{arcs } T$ **and** $\text{awalk } x \ p \ y$

shows $\text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' \ x \ p \ y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-leaf-awalk-T*:

fixes $u \ v \ a$

defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$

assumes $a \notin \text{arcs } T$ **and** $x \in \text{verts } T$

shows $\exists p. \text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' \ \text{root } p \ x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *pre-digraph*) *cas-append-if*:
 $\llbracket \text{cas } x \text{ ps } u; \text{ tail } G \text{ } p = u; \text{ head } G \text{ } p = v \rrbracket \implies \text{cas } x \text{ (ps@[p]) } v$
 <proof>

lemma *add-leaf-awalk-T-new*:
fixes $u \ v \ a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $a \notin \text{arcs } T$ **and** $u \in \text{verts } T$
shows $\exists p. \text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' \text{ root } p \ v$
 <proof>

lemma *add-leaf-cas-orig*:
fixes $u \ v \ a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $a \notin \text{arcs } T$ **and** $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T$ **and** *pre-digraph.cas* $T' \ x \ p \ y$
shows *cas* $x \ p \ y$
 <proof>

lemma *add-leaf-awalk-orig-aux*:
fixes $u \ v \ a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $a \notin \text{arcs } T$ **and** $x \in \text{verts } T$ **and** $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T$ **and** *pre-digraph.awalk*
 $T' \ x \ p \ y$
shows *awalk* $x \ p \ y$
 <proof>

lemma *add-leaf-cas-xT-if-yT*:
fixes $u \ v \ a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $u \in \text{verts } T$ **and** $y \in \text{verts } T$ **and** $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T'$ **and** *pre-digraph.cas*
 $T' \ x \ p \ y$
shows $x \in \text{verts } T$
 <proof>

lemma *add-leaf-cas-xT-arcsT-if-yT*:
fixes $u \ v \ a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $v \notin \text{verts } T$ **and** $y \in \text{verts } T$ **and** $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T'$ **and** *pre-digraph.cas*
 $T' \ x \ p \ y$
shows $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{arcs } T$ **and** $x \in \text{verts } T$
 <proof>

lemma *add-leaf-awalk-orig*:

fixes $u v a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $a \notin \text{arcs } T$ **and** $v \notin \text{verts } T$ **and** $y \in \text{verts } T$ **and** $\text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' x p y$
shows $\text{awalk } x p y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-leaf-awalk-orig-unique:*

fixes $u v a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $a \notin \text{arcs } T$ **and** $v \notin \text{verts } T$ **and** $y \in \text{verts } T$
and $\text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' \text{ root } ps y$ **and** $\text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' \text{ root } es y$
shows $es = ps$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-leaf-awalk-new-split':*

fixes $u v a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $v \notin \text{verts } T$ **and** $p \neq []$ **and** $\text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' x p v$
shows $\exists as. as @ [a] = p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-leaf-awalk-new-split:*

fixes $u v a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $v \notin \text{verts } T$ **and** $u \in \text{verts } T$ **and** $p \neq []$ **and** $\text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' x p v$
shows $\exists as. as @ [a] = p \wedge \text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' x as u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-leaf-awalk-new-unique:*

fixes $u v a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $a \notin \text{arcs } T$ **and** $u \in \text{verts } T$ **and** $v \notin \text{verts } T$
and $\text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' \text{ root } ps v$ **and** $\text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' \text{ root } es v$
shows $es = ps$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-leaf-awalk-unique:*

fixes $u v a$
defines $T' \equiv (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
assumes $a \notin \text{arcs } T$ **and** $u \in \text{verts } T$ **and** $v \notin \text{verts } T$ **and** $x \in \text{verts } T'$
shows $\exists ! p. \text{pre-digraph.awalk } T' \text{ root } p x$

<proof>

lemma *add-leaf-dir-tree:*

$\llbracket a \notin \text{arcs } T; u \in \text{verts } T; v \notin \text{verts } T \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{directed-tree } (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v)) \text{ root}$

<proof>

lemma *add-leaf-dom-preserv:*

$\llbracket a \notin \text{arcs } T; x \rightarrow_T y \rrbracket$
 $\implies x \rightarrow (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v))$
 y

<proof>

end

6.3 Branching Points in Directed Trees

Proofs that show the existence of a last branching point given it is not a chain.

context *directed-tree*

begin

lemma *add-leaf-is-leaf:*

assumes $T' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and $T = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a$
 $:= v))$
and $u \in V$
and $v \notin V$
and $a \notin A$
and *directed-tree* T' *root'*
shows *leaf* v

<proof>

lemma *reachable-via-child-impl-same:*

assumes $x \rightarrow^*_T v$ **and** $y \rightarrow^*_T v$ **and** $u \rightarrow_T x$ **and** $u \rightarrow_T y$
shows $x = y$

<proof>

lemma *new-leaf-last-in-orig-if-arcs-in-orig:*

assumes $x \rightarrow^*_T y$
and $T = (\text{verts} = V \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = A \cup \{a\}, \text{tail} = t(a := u), \text{head} = h(a$
 $:= v))$
and $T' = (\text{verts} = V, \text{arcs} = A, \text{tail} = t, \text{head} = h)$
and $x \in V$
and $y \in V$
and $u \in V$
and $v \notin V$
and $a \notin A$

and $a1 \in \text{arcs } T' \wedge a2 \in \text{arcs } T' \wedge a1 \neq a2 \wedge t a1 = y \wedge t a2 = y$
and $\text{finite } (\text{arcs } T)$
and $[\exists a \in \text{wf-digraph.branching-points } T'. x \rightarrow^*_{T'} a; \text{directed-tree } T' r]$
 $\implies \exists a \in \text{wf-digraph.last-branching-points } T'. x \rightarrow^*_{T'} a$
and $\text{directed-tree } T' r$
shows $\exists y' \in \text{last-branching-points}. x \rightarrow^*_T y'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-branch-impl-last-branch*:
assumes $\text{finite } (\text{verts } T)$
and $\exists y \in \text{branching-points}. x \rightarrow^*_T y$
and $\text{directed-tree } T r$
shows $\exists z \in \text{last-branching-points}. x \rightarrow^*_T z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subgraph-no-last-branch-chain*:
assumes $\text{subgraph } C T$
and $\text{finite } (\text{verts } T)$
and $\text{verts } C \subseteq \text{verts } T - \{x. \exists y \in \text{last-branching-points}. x \rightarrow^*_T y\}$
shows $\text{wf-digraph.is-chain } C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reach-from-last-in-chain*:
assumes $\exists y \in \text{last-branching-points}. y \rightarrow^+_T x$
shows $x \in \text{verts } T - \{x. \exists y \in \text{last-branching-points}. x \rightarrow^*_T y\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Directed Trees don't have merging points.

lemma *merging-empty*: $\text{merging-points} = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subgraph-no-last-merge-chain*:
assumes $\text{subgraph } C T$
shows $\text{wf-digraph.is-chain}' C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.4 Converting to Trees of Lists

definition *to-list-tree* :: $('a \text{ list}, 'b) \text{ pre-digraph where}$
 $\text{to-list-tree} =$
 $(\text{verts} = (\lambda x. [x]) \text{ 'verts } T, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T, \text{tail} = (\lambda x. [\text{tail } T x]), \text{head} = (\lambda x. [\text{head } T x]))$

lemma *to-list-tree-union-verts-eq*: $\bigcup (\text{set 'verts to-list-tree}) = \text{verts } T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to-list-tree-cas*: $\text{cas } u \text{ } p \text{ } v \iff \text{pre-digraph.cas to-list-tree } [u] \text{ } p \text{ } [v]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to-list-tree-awalk*: $awalk\ u\ p\ v \longleftrightarrow pre_digraph.awalk\ to_list_tree\ [u]\ p\ [v]$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-tree-awalk-if-in-verts*:
assumes $v \in verts\ to_list_tree$
shows $\exists p. pre_digraph.awalk\ to_list_tree\ [root]\ p\ v$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-tree-root-awalk-unique*:
assumes $v \in verts\ to_list_tree$
and $pre_digraph.awalk\ to_list_tree\ [root]\ p\ v$
and $pre_digraph.awalk\ to_list_tree\ [root]\ y\ v$
shows $p = y$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-tree-directed-tree*: $directed_tree\ to_list_tree\ [root]$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-tree-disjoint-verts*:
 $\llbracket u \in verts\ to_list_tree; v \in verts\ to_list_tree; u \neq v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow set\ u \cap set\ v = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-tree-nempty*: $v \in verts\ to_list_tree \Longrightarrow v \neq []$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-tree-single*: $v \in verts\ to_list_tree \Longrightarrow \exists x. v = [x] \wedge x \in verts\ T$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-tree-dom-iff*: $x \rightarrow_T y \longleftrightarrow [x] \rightarrow_{to_list_tree} [y]$
<proof>

end

locale *fin-list-directed-tree* = *finite-directed-tree* T **for** $T :: ('a\ list, 'b)\ pre_digraph$
+
assumes *disjoint-verts*: $\llbracket u \in verts\ T; v \in verts\ T; u \neq v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow set\ u \cap set\ v = \{\}$
and *nempty-verts*: $v \in verts\ T \Longrightarrow v \neq []$

context *finite-directed-tree*
begin

lemma *to-list-tree-fin-digraph*: $fin_digraph\ to_list_tree$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-tree-finite-directed-tree*: $finite_directed_tree\ to_list_tree\ [root]$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-tree-fin-list-directed-tree*: $fin_list_directed_tree\ [root]\ to_list_tree$

<proof>

end

end

theory *Dtree*

imports *Complex-Main Directed-Tree-Additions HOL-Library.FSet*

begin

7 Algebraic Type for Directed Trees

datatype (*dverts: 'a, darcs: 'b*) *dtree* = *Node* (*root: 'a*) (*sucs: (('a, 'b) dtree × 'b) fset*)

7.1 Termination Proofs

lemma *fset-sum-ge-elem*: *finite xs ⇒ x ∈ xs ⇒ (∑ u∈xs. (f::'a ⇒ nat) u) ≥ f*
x

<proof>

lemma *dtree-size-decr-aux*:

assumes (*x, y*) ∈ *fset xs*

shows *size x < size (Node r xs)*

<proof>

lemma *dtree-size-decr-aux'*: *t1 ∈ fst ' fset xs ⇒ size t1 < size (Node r xs)*

<proof>

lemma *dtree-size-decr[termination-simp]*:

assumes (*x, y*) ∈ *fset (xs:: (('a, 'b) dtree × 'b) fset)*

shows *size x < Suc (∑ u∈map-prod (λx. (x, size x)) (λy. y) ' fset xs. Suc (Suc (snd (fst u))))*

<proof>

7.2 Dtree Basic Functions

fun *darcs-mset* :: (*'a, 'b*) *dtree* ⇒ *'b multiset* **where**

darcs-mset (Node r xs) = (∑ (t, e) ∈ fset xs. {#e#}) + darcs-mset t

fun *dverts-mset* :: (*'a, 'b*) *dtree* ⇒ *'a multiset* **where**

dverts-mset (Node r xs) = {#r#} + (∑ (t, e) ∈ fset xs. dverts-mset t)

abbreviation *disjoint-darcs* :: (*'a, 'b*) *dtree* × *'b* *fset* ⇒ *bool* **where**

disjoint-darcs xs ≡ (∀ (x, e1) ∈ fset xs. e1 ∉ darcs x ∧ (∀ (y, e2) ∈ fset xs.

(darcs x ∪ {e1}) ∩ (darcs y ∪ {e2}) = {}) ∨ (x, e1) = (y, e2))

fun *wf-darcs'* :: ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ bool **where**
wf-darcs' (Node r xs) = (disjoint-darcs xs ∧ (∀ (x,e) ∈ fset xs. *wf-darcs'* x))

definition *wf-darcs* :: ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ bool **where**
wf-darcs t = (∀ x ∈# darcs-mset t. count (darcs-mset t) x = 1)

fun *wf-dverts'* :: ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ bool **where**
wf-dverts' (Node r xs) = (∀ (x,e1) ∈ fset xs.
r ∉ dverts x ∧ (∀ (y,e2) ∈ fset xs. (dverts x ∩ dverts y = {}) ∨ (x,e1)=(y,e2)))
∧ *wf-dverts'* x)

definition *wf-dverts* :: ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ bool **where**
wf-dverts t = (∀ x ∈# dverts-mset t. count (dverts-mset t) x = 1)

fun *dtail* :: ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a **where**
dtail (Node r xs) def = (λe. if e ∈ snd ' fset xs then r
else (ffold (λ(x,e2) b.
if (x,e2) ∉ fset xs ∨ e ∉ darcs x ∨ ¬*wf-darcs* (Node r xs)
then b else *dtail* x def) def xs) e)

fun *dhead* :: ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a **where**
dhead (Node r xs) def = (λe. (ffold (λ(x,e2) b.
if (x,e2) ∉ fset xs ∨ e ∉ (darcs x ∪ {e2}) ∨ ¬*wf-darcs* (Node r xs)
then b else if e=e2 then root x else *dhead* x def e) (def e) xs))

abbreviation *from-dtree* :: ('b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ ('a,'b)
pre-digraph **where**
from-dtree deft defh t ≡
(verts = dverts t, arcs = darcs t, tail = *dtail* t deft, head = *dhead* t defh)

abbreviation *from-dtree'* :: ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ ('a,'b) pre-digraph **where**
from-dtree' t ≡ *from-dtree* (λ-. root t) (λ-. root t) t

fun *is-subtree* :: ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ bool **where**
is-subtree x (Node r xs) =
(x = Node r xs ∨ (∃ (y,e) ∈ fset xs. *is-subtree* x y))

definition *strict-subtree* :: ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ bool **where**
strict-subtree t1 t2 ⇔ *is-subtree* t1 t2 ∧ t1 ≠ t2

fun *num-leaves* :: ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ nat **where**
num-leaves (Node r xs) = (if xs = {} then 1 else (∑ (t,e) ∈ fset xs. *num-leaves* t))

7.3 Dtree Basic Proofs

lemma *finite-dverts*: finite (dverts t)

<proof>

lemma *finite-darcs*: $\text{finite } (\text{darcs } t)$
<proof>

lemma *dverts-child-subseteq*: $x \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs \implies \text{dverts } x \subseteq \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
<proof>

lemma *dverts-suc-subseteq*: $x \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t) \implies \text{dverts } x \subseteq \text{dverts } t$
<proof>

lemma *dverts-root-or-child*: $v \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \implies v = r \vee v \in (\bigcup (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{dverts } t)$
<proof>

lemma *dverts-root-or-suc*: $v \in \text{dverts } t \implies v = \text{root } t \vee (\exists (t,e) \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t). v \in \text{dverts } t)$
<proof>

lemma *dverts-child-if-not-root*:
 $\llbracket v \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); v \neq r \rrbracket \implies \exists t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. v \in \text{dverts } t$
<proof>

lemma *dverts-suc-if-not-root*:
 $\llbracket v \in \text{dverts } t; v \neq \text{root } t \rrbracket \implies \exists t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t). v \in \text{dverts } t$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-child-subseteq*: $x \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs \implies \text{darcs } x \subseteq \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
<proof>

lemma *mset-sum-elem*: $x \in \# (\sum y \in \text{fset } Y. f \ y) \implies \exists y \in \text{fset } Y. x \in \# f \ y$
<proof>

lemma *mset-sum-elem-iff*: $x \in \# (\sum y \in \text{fset } Y. f \ y) \iff (\exists y \in \text{fset } Y. x \in \# f \ y)$
<proof>

lemma *mset-sum-elemI*: $\llbracket y \in \text{fset } Y; x \in \# f \ y \rrbracket \implies x \in \# (\sum y \in \text{fset } Y. f \ y)$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-mset-elem*:
 $x \in \# \text{darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \implies \exists (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. x \in \# \text{darcs-mset } t \vee x = e$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-mset-if-nsnd*:
 $\llbracket x \in \# \text{darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); x \notin \text{snd } ' \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \exists (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. x \in \# \text{darcs-mset } t1$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-mset-suc-if-nsnd*:

$\llbracket x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } t; x \notin \text{ snd } ' \text{ fset } (\text{sucs } t) \rrbracket \implies \exists (t1, e1) \in \text{ fset } (\text{sucs } t). x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } t1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-mset-if-nchild*:

$\llbracket x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); \nexists t1 \text{ } e1. (t1, e1) \in \text{ fset } xs \wedge x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies x \in \text{ snd } ' \text{ fset } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-mset-if-nsuc*:

$\llbracket x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } t; \nexists t1 \text{ } e1. (t1, e1) \in \text{ fset } (\text{sucs } t) \wedge x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies x \in \text{ snd } ' \text{ fset } (\text{sucs } t)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-mset-if-snd[intro]*: $x \in \text{ snd } ' \text{ fset } xs \implies x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-mset-suc-if-snd[intro]*: $x \in \text{ snd } ' \text{ fset } (\text{sucs } t) \implies x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } t$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-mset-if-child[intro]*:

$\llbracket (t1, e1) \in \text{ fset } xs; x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } t1 \rrbracket \implies x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-mset-if-suc[intro]*:

$\llbracket (t1, e1) \in \text{ fset } (\text{sucs } t); x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } t1 \rrbracket \implies x \in \# \text{ darcs-mset } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-mset-sub-darcs*: $\text{set-mset } (\text{darcs-mset } t) \subseteq \text{darcs } t$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-sub-darcs-mset*: $\text{darcs } t \subseteq \text{set-mset } (\text{darcs-mset } t)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-mset-eq-darcs[simp]*: $\text{set-mset } (\text{darcs-mset } t) = \text{darcs } t$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-elem*:

$x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \implies (\exists (t, e) \in \text{ fset } xs. x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t) \vee x = r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-if-nroot*:

$\llbracket x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); x \neq r \rrbracket \implies \exists (t1, e1) \in \text{ fset } xs. x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-suc-if-nroot*:

$\llbracket x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t; x \neq \text{root } t \rrbracket \implies \exists (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t). x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-if-nchild*:

$\llbracket x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); \nexists t1 \text{ } e1. (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs \wedge x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t1 \rrbracket \implies x = r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-if-nsuc*:

$\llbracket x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t; \nexists t1 \text{ } e1. (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t) \wedge x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t1 \rrbracket \implies x = \text{root } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-if-root[intro]*: $x = r \implies x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-suc-if-root[intro]*: $x = \text{root } t \implies x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-if-child[intro]*:

$\llbracket (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs; x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t1 \rrbracket \implies x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-if-suc[intro]*:

$\llbracket (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t); x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t1 \rrbracket \implies x \in \# \text{ dverts-mset } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-sub-dverts*: $\text{set-mset } (\text{dverts-mset } t) \subseteq \text{dverts } t$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-sub-dverts-mset*: $\text{dverts } t \subseteq \text{set-mset } (\text{dverts-mset } t)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-eq-dverts[simp]*: $\text{set-mset } (\text{dverts-mset } t) = \text{dverts } t$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *mset-sum-count-le*: $y \in \text{fset } Y \implies \text{count } (f \text{ } y) \text{ } x \leq \text{count } (\sum y \in \text{fset } Y. f \text{ } y) \text{ } x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-mset-alt*:

$\text{darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = (\sum (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs. \{\#e\# \}) + (\sum (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{darcs-mset } t)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-mset-ge-child*:

$t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs \implies \text{count } (\text{darcs-mset } t1) \text{ } x \leq \text{count } (\text{darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)) \text{ } x$

<proof>

lemma *darcs-mset-ge-suc*:

$t1 \in \text{fst} \text{ ' fset (sucs } t) \implies \text{count (darcs-mset } t1) x \leq \text{count (darcs-mset } t) x$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-mset-count-sum-aux*:

$(\sum (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{count (darcs-mset } t1) x) = \text{count } ((\sum (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{darcs-mset } t)) x$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-mset-count-sum-aux0*:

$x \notin \text{snd} \text{ ' fset } xs \implies \text{count } ((\sum (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs. \{ \#e\# \})) x = 0$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-mset-count-sum-eq*:

$x \notin \text{snd} \text{ ' fset } xs$
 $\implies (\sum (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{count (darcs-mset } t1) x) = \text{count (darcs-mset (Node } r \text{ } xs)) x$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-mset-count-sum-ge*:

$(\sum (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{count (darcs-mset } t1) x) \leq \text{count (darcs-mset (Node } r \text{ } xs)) x$
<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-alt*: $\text{wf-darcs } t \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. \text{count (darcs-mset } t) x \leq 1)$

<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-simp*:

$\llbracket (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs; (t2,e2) \in \text{fset } xs; (t1,e1) \neq (t2,e2); \text{disjoint-darcs } xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (\text{darcs } t2 \cup \{e2\}) = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-single*: $e \notin \text{darcs } t \longleftrightarrow \text{disjoint-darcs } \{(t,e)\}$

<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-insert*: $\text{disjoint-darcs (finsert } x \text{ } xs) \implies \text{disjoint-darcs } xs$

<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-rec[dest]*:

assumes $\text{wf-darcs (Node } r \text{ } xs)$ **and** $t1 \in \text{fst} \text{ ' fset } xs$
shows $\text{wf-darcs } t1$

<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-if-wf-aux1*: $\llbracket \text{wf-darcs (Node } r \text{ } xs); (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies e1 \notin \text{darcs } t1$

<proof>

lemma *fset-sum-ge-elem2*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{fset } X; y \in \text{fset } X; x \neq y \rrbracket \implies (f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \ x + f \ y \leq (\sum x \in \text{fset } X. f \ x)$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-children-count-ge2-aux*:

assumes $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2)$
and $e \in \text{darcs } t1$ **and** $e \in \text{darcs } t2$
shows $(\sum (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{count } (\text{darcs-mset } t1) \ e) \geq 2$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-children-count-ge2*:

assumes $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2)$
and $e \in \text{darcs } t1$ **and** $e \in \text{darcs } t2$
shows $\text{count } (\text{darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \ xs)) \ e \geq 2$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-children-count-not1*:

$\llbracket (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs; (t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs; (t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2); e \in \text{darcs } t1; e \in \text{darcs } t2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{count } (\text{darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \ xs)) \ e \neq 1$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-if-wf-aux2*:

assumes $\text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$
and $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2)$
shows $\text{darcs } t1 \cap \text{darcs } t2 = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-child-count-ge1*:

$\llbracket (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs; e2 \in \text{darcs } t1 \rrbracket \implies \text{count } (\sum (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{darcs-mset } t) \ e2 \geq 1$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-snd-count-ge1*:

$(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs \implies \text{count } (\sum (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs. \{\#e\#}) \ e2 \geq 1$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-child-count-ge2*:

$\llbracket (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs; (t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs; e2 \in \text{darcs } t1 \rrbracket \implies \text{count } (\text{darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \ xs)) \ e2 \geq 2$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-if-wf-aux3*:

assumes $\text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$ **and** $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs$
shows $e2 \notin \text{darcs } t1$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-snds-count-ge2-aux*:

assumes $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2)$ **and** $e1 = e2$
shows $\text{count } (\sum (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs. \{\#e\}) e2 \geq 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *darcs-snds-count-ge2*:
 $\llbracket (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs; (t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs; (t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2); e1 = e2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{count } (\text{darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \ xs)) e2 \geq 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disjoint-darcs-if-wf-aux4*:
assumes $\text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$
and $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $(t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2)$
shows $e1 \neq e2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disjoint-darcs-if-wf-aux5*:
 $\llbracket \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \ xs); (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs; (t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs; (t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (\text{darcs } t2 \cup \{e2\}) = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disjoint-darcs-if-wf-xs*: $\text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \implies \text{disjoint-darcs } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disjoint-darcs-if-wf*: $\text{wf-darcs } t \implies \text{disjoint-darcs } (\text{sucs } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-darcs'-if-darcs*: $\text{wf-darcs } t \implies \text{wf-darcs}' t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-darcs-if-darcs'-aux*:
 $\llbracket \forall (x, e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-darcs } x; \text{disjoint-darcs } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-darcs-if-darcs'*: $\text{wf-darcs}' t \implies \text{wf-darcs } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *wf-darcs-iff-darcs'*: $\text{wf-darcs } t \iff \text{wf-darcs}' t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disjoint-darcs-subset*:
assumes $xs \subseteq ys$ **and** $\text{disjoint-darcs } ys$
shows $\text{disjoint-darcs } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disjoint-darcs-img*:
assumes $\text{disjoint-darcs } xs$ **and** $\forall (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{darcs } (f \ t) \subseteq \text{darcs } t$

shows *disjoint-darcs* $((\lambda(t,e). (f\ t,e)) \mid^{\downarrow} xs)$ (**is** *disjoint-darcs* $?xs$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dverts-mset-count-sum-ge*:

$(\sum (t1,e1) \in fset\ xs. count\ (dverts-mset\ t1)\ x) \leq count\ (dverts-mset\ (Node\ r\ xs))\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dverts-children-count-ge2-aux*:

assumes $(t1,e1) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $(t2,e2) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $(t1,e1) \neq (t2,e2)$
and $x \in dverts\ t1$ **and** $x \in dverts\ t2$
shows $(\sum (t1,e1) \in fset\ xs. count\ (dverts-mset\ t1)\ x) \geq 2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dverts-children-count-ge2*:

assumes $(t1,e1) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $(t2,e2) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $(t1,e1) \neq (t2,e2)$
and $x \in dverts\ t1$ **and** $x \in dverts\ t2$
shows $count\ (dverts-mset\ (Node\ r\ xs))\ x \geq 2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *disjoint-dverts-if-wf-aux*:

assumes *wf-dverts* $(Node\ r\ xs)$
and $(t1,e1) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $(t2,e2) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $(t1,e1) \neq (t2,e2)$
shows $dverts\ t1 \cap dverts\ t2 = \{\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *disjoint-dverts-if-wf*:

wf-dverts $(Node\ r\ xs)$
 $\implies \forall (x,e1) \in fset\ xs. \forall (y,e2) \in fset\ xs. (dverts\ x \cap dverts\ y = \{\} \vee (x,e1)=(y,e2))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *disjoint-dverts-if-wf-sucs*:

wf-dverts t
 $\implies \forall (x,e1) \in fset\ (sucs\ t). \forall (y,e2) \in fset\ (sucs\ t).$
 $(dverts\ x \cap dverts\ y = \{\} \vee (x,e1)=(y,e2))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dverts-child-count-ge1*:

$\llbracket (t1,e1) \in fset\ xs; x \in dverts\ t1 \rrbracket \implies count\ (\sum (t,e) \in fset\ xs. dverts-mset\ t)\ x \geq 1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *root-not-child-if-wf-dverts*: $\llbracket wf-dverts\ (Node\ r\ xs); (t1,e1) \in fset\ xs \rrbracket \implies r \notin dverts\ t1$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *root-not-child-if-wf-dverts'*: *wf-dverts* $(Node\ r\ xs) \implies \forall (t1,e1) \in fset\ xs. r \notin dverts\ t1$

<proof>

lemma *dverts-mset-ge-child*:

$t1 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs \implies \text{count } (\text{dverts-mset } t1) \ x \leq \text{count } (\text{dverts-mset } (\text{Node } r \ xs))$
 x

<proof>

lemma *wf-dverts-rec[dest]*:

assumes *wf-dverts* (Node $r \ xs$) **and** $t1 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs$

shows *wf-dverts* $t1$

<proof>

lemma *wf-dverts'-if-dverts*: *wf-dverts* $t \implies \text{wf-dverts}' \ t$

<proof>

lemma *wf-dverts-if-dverts'-aux*:

$\llbracket \forall (x,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-dverts } x;$
 $\forall (x,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. r \notin \text{dverts } x \wedge (\forall (y,e2) \in \text{fset } xs.$
 $(\text{dverts } x \cap \text{dverts } y = \{\} \vee (x,e1)=(y,e2))) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{wf-dverts } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *wf-dverts-if-dverts'*: *wf-dverts'* $t \implies \text{wf-dverts } t$

<proof>

corollary *wf-dverts-iff-dverts'*: *wf-dverts* $t \longleftrightarrow \text{wf-dverts}' \ t$

<proof>

lemma *wf-dverts-sub*:

assumes $xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys$ **and** *wf-dverts* (Node $r \ ys$)

shows *wf-dverts* (Node $r \ xs$)

<proof>

lemma *count-subset-le*:

$xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys \implies \text{count } (\sum x \in \text{fset } xs. f \ x) \ a \leq \text{count } (\sum x \in \text{fset } ys. f \ x) \ a$

<proof>

lemma *darcs-mset-count-le-subset*:

$xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys \implies \text{count } (\text{darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r' \ xs)) \ x \leq \text{count } (\text{darcs-mset } (\text{Node } r \ ys)) \ x$

<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-sub*: $\llbracket xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys; \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r' \ ys) \rrbracket \implies \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-sucs*: $\llbracket \text{wf-darcs } t; x \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t) \rrbracket \implies \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \ \{|x\})$

<proof>

lemma *size-fset-alt*:

$size\text{-}fset (size\text{-}prod\ snd (\lambda\cdot. 0)) (map\text{-}prod (\lambda t. (t, size\ t)) (\lambda x. x) \mid^{\cdot} xs)$
 $= (\sum_{(x,y) \in fset\ xs. size\ x + 2})$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-size-alt*: $size (Node\ r\ xs) = (\sum_{(x,y) \in fset\ xs. size\ x + 2}) + 1$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-size-eq-root*: $size (Node\ r\ xs) = size (Node\ r'\ xs)$
 <proof>

lemma *size-combine-decr*: $size (Node\ (r@root\ t1)\ (sucs\ t1)) < size (Node\ r\ \{(t1, e1)\})$
 <proof>

lemma *size-le-if-child-subset*: $xs \mid\subseteq\ ys \implies size (Node\ r\ xs) \leq size (Node\ v\ ys)$
 <proof>

lemma *size-le-if-sucs-subset*: $sucs\ t1 \mid\subseteq\ sucs\ t2 \implies size\ t1 \leq size\ t2$
 <proof>

lemma *combine-uneq*: $Node\ r\ \{(t1, e1)\} \neq Node\ (r@root\ t1)\ (sucs\ t1)$
 <proof>

lemma *child-uneq*: $t \in fst\ 'fset\ xs \implies Node\ r\ xs \neq t$
 <proof>

lemma *suc-uneq*: $t1 \in fst\ 'fset\ (sucs\ t) \implies t \neq t1$
 <proof>

lemma *singleton-uneq*: $Node\ r\ \{(t,e)\} \neq t$
 <proof>

lemma *child-uneq'*: $t \in fst\ 'fset\ xs \implies Node\ r\ xs \neq Node\ v\ (sucs\ t)$
 <proof>

lemma *suc-uneq'*: $t1 \in fst\ 'fset\ (sucs\ t) \implies t \neq Node\ v\ (sucs\ t1)$
 <proof>

lemma *singleton-uneq'*: $Node\ r\ \{(t,e)\} \neq Node\ v\ (sucs\ t)$
 <proof>

lemma *singleton-suc*: $t \in fst\ 'fset\ (sucs\ (Node\ r\ \{(t,e)\}))$
 <proof>

lemma *fcard-image-le*: $fcard\ (f\ \mid^{\cdot}\ xs) \leq fcard\ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *sum-img-le*:

assumes $\forall t \in fst\ 'fset\ xs. (g::'a \Rightarrow nat)\ (f\ t) \leq g\ t$

shows $(\sum (x,y) \in \text{fset } ((\lambda(t,e). (f t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs). g x) \leq (\sum (x,y) \in \text{fset } xs. g x)$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-size-img-le*:

assumes $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. \text{size } (f t) \leq \text{size } t$
shows $\text{size } (\text{Node } r ((\lambda(t,e). (f t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs)) \leq \text{size } (\text{Node } r xs)$
 <proof>

lemma *sum-img-lt*:

assumes $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. (g::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) (f t) \leq g t$
and $\exists t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. g (f t) < g t$
and $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. g t > 0$
shows $(\sum (x,y) \in \text{fset } ((\lambda(t,e). (f t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs). g x) < (\sum (x,y) \in \text{fset } xs. g x)$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-size-img-lt*:

assumes $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. \text{size } (f t) \leq \text{size } t$
and $\exists t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. \text{size } (f t) < \text{size } t$
shows $\text{size } (\text{Node } r ((\lambda(t,e). (f t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs)) < \text{size } (\text{Node } r xs)$
 <proof>

lemma *sum-img-eq*:

assumes $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. (g::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) (f t) = g t$
and $\text{fcard } ((\lambda(t,e). (f t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs) = \text{fcard } xs$
shows $(\sum (x,y) \in \text{fset } ((\lambda(t,e). (f t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs). g x) = (\sum (x,y) \in \text{fset } xs. g x)$
 <proof>

lemma *elem-neq-if-fset-neq*:

$((\lambda(t,e). (f t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs) \neq xs \implies \exists t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. f t \neq t$
 <proof>

lemma *ffold-commute-supset*:

$[[xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys; P ys; \bigwedge ys xs. [[xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys; P ys]] \implies P xs;$
 $\bigwedge xs. \text{comp-fun-commute } (\lambda a b. \text{if } a \notin \text{fset } xs \vee \neg Q a b \vee \neg P xs \text{ then } b \text{ else } R$
 $a b)]]$
 $\implies \text{ffold } (\lambda a b. \text{if } a \notin \text{fset } ys \vee \neg Q a b \vee \neg P ys \text{ then } b \text{ else } R a b) \text{ acc } xs$
 $= \text{ffold } (\lambda a b. \text{if } a \notin \text{fset } xs \vee \neg Q a b \vee \neg P xs \text{ then } b \text{ else } R a b) \text{ acc } xs$
 <proof>

lemma *ffold-eq-fold*: $[[\text{finite } xs; f = g]] \implies \text{ffold } f \text{ acc } (\text{Abs-fset } xs) = \text{Finite-Set.fold } g \text{ acc } xs$

<proof>

lemma *Abs-fset-sub-if-sub*:

assumes *finite ys* **and** $xs \subseteq ys$
shows $\text{Abs-fset } xs \mid\subseteq\mid \text{Abs-fset } ys$
 <proof>

lemma *fold-commute-supset*:

assumes *finite ys and $xs \subseteq ys$ and $P\ ys$ and $\bigwedge ys\ xs. \llbracket xs \subseteq ys; P\ ys \rrbracket \implies P\ xs$*
and $\bigwedge xs. \text{comp-fun-commute } (\lambda a\ b. \text{if } a \notin xs \vee \neg Q\ a\ b \vee \neg P\ xs \text{ then } b \text{ else } R\ a\ b)$
shows $\text{Finite-Set.fold } (\lambda a\ b. \text{if } a \notin ys \vee \neg Q\ a\ b \vee \neg P\ ys \text{ then } b \text{ else } R\ a\ b) \text{ acc } xs$
 $= \text{Finite-Set.fold } (\lambda a\ b. \text{if } a \notin xs \vee \neg Q\ a\ b \vee \neg P\ xs \text{ then } b \text{ else } R\ a\ b) \text{ acc } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dtail-commute-aux:*
fixes $r\ xs\ e\ \text{def}$
defines $f \equiv (\lambda(x,e2)\ b. \text{if } (x,e2) \notin \text{fset } xs \vee e \notin \text{darcs } x \vee \neg \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r\ xs)$
 $\text{then } b \text{ else } \text{dtail } x\ \text{def})$
shows $(f\ y \circ f\ x)\ z = (f\ x \circ f\ y)\ z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dtail-commute:*
 $\text{comp-fun-commute } (\lambda(x,e2)\ b. \text{if } (x,e2) \notin \text{fset } xs \vee e \notin \text{darcs } x \vee \neg \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r\ xs)$
 $\text{then } b \text{ else } \text{dtail } x\ \text{def})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dtail-f-alt:*
assumes $P = (\lambda xs. \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r\ xs))$
and $Q = (\lambda(t1,e1)\ b. e \in \text{darcs } t1)$
and $R = (\lambda(t1,e1)\ b. \text{dtail } t1\ \text{def})$
shows $(\lambda(t1,e1)\ b. \text{if } (t1,e1) \notin \text{fset } xs \vee e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \vee \neg \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r\ xs)$
 $\text{then } b \text{ else } \text{dtail } t1\ \text{def})$
 $= (\lambda a\ b. \text{if } a \notin \text{fset } xs \vee \neg Q\ a\ b \vee \neg P\ xs \text{ then } b \text{ else } R\ a\ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dtail-f-alt-commute:*
assumes $P = (\lambda xs. \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r\ xs))$
and $Q = (\lambda(t1,e1)\ b. e \in \text{darcs } t1)$
and $R = (\lambda(t1,e1)\ b. \text{dtail } t1\ \text{def})$
shows $\text{comp-fun-commute } (\lambda a\ b. \text{if } a \notin \text{fset } xs \vee \neg Q\ a\ b \vee \neg P\ xs \text{ then } b \text{ else } R\ a\ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dtail-ffold-supset:*
assumes $xs \mid\subseteq\ ys$ **and** $\text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r\ ys)$
shows $\text{ffold } (\lambda(x,e2)\ b. \text{if } (x,e2) \notin \text{fset } ys \vee e \notin \text{darcs } x \vee \neg \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r\ ys)$
 $\text{then } b \text{ else } \text{dtail } x\ \text{def}) \text{ def } xs$
 $= \text{ffold } (\lambda(x,e2)\ b. \text{if } (x,e2) \notin \text{fset } xs \vee e \notin \text{darcs } x \vee \neg \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r\ xs)$
 $\text{then } b \text{ else } \text{dtail } x\ \text{def}) \text{ def } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dtail-in-child-eq-child-ffold*:

assumes $(t, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $e \in \text{darcs } t$ **and** $\text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$

shows $\text{ffold } (\lambda(x, e2) \text{ b. if } (x, e2) \notin \text{fset } xs \vee e \notin \text{darcs } x \vee \neg \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs))$

$\text{then } b \text{ else } \text{dtail } x \text{ def) } \text{def } xs$
 $= \text{dtail } t \text{ def}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dtail-in-child-eq-child*:

assumes $(t, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $e \in \text{darcs } t$ **and** $\text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$

shows $\text{dtail } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ def } e = \text{dtail } t \text{ def } e$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dtail-ffold-notelem-eq-def*:

assumes $\forall (t, e1) \in \text{fset } xs. e \notin \text{darcs } t$

shows $\text{ffold } (\lambda(x, e2) \text{ b. if } (x, e2) \notin \text{fset } ys \vee e \notin \text{darcs } x \vee \neg \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys))$

$\text{then } b \text{ else } \text{dtail } x \text{ def) } \text{def } xs = \text{def}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dtail-notelem-eq-def*:

assumes $e \notin \text{darcs } t$

shows $\text{dtail } t \text{ def } e = \text{def } e$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dhead-commute-aux*:

fixes $r \text{ } xs \text{ } e \text{ } \text{def}$

defines $f \equiv (\lambda(x, e2) \text{ b. if } (x, e2) \notin \text{fset } xs \vee e \notin (\text{darcs } x \cup \{e2\}) \vee \neg \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs))$

$\text{then } b \text{ else if } e=e2 \text{ then } \text{root } x \text{ else } \text{dhead } x \text{ def } e)$

shows $(f \text{ } y \circ f \text{ } x) \text{ } z = (f \text{ } x \circ f \text{ } y) \text{ } z$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dhead-commute*:

comp-fun-commute $(\lambda(x, e2) \text{ b. if } (x, e2) \notin \text{fset } xs \vee e \notin (\text{darcs } x \cup \{e2\}) \vee \neg \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs))$

$\text{then } b \text{ else if } e=e2 \text{ then } \text{root } x \text{ else } \text{dhead } x \text{ def } e)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dhead-ffold-f-alt*:

assumes $P = (\lambda xs. \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs))$ **and** $Q = (\lambda(x, e2) \text{ -. } e \in (\text{darcs } x \cup \{e2\}))$

and $R = (\lambda(x, e2) \text{ -. if } e=e2 \text{ then } \text{root } x \text{ else } \text{dhead } x \text{ def } e)$

shows $(\lambda(x, e2) \text{ b. if } (x, e2) \notin \text{fset } xs \vee e \notin (\text{darcs } x \cup \{e2\}) \vee \neg \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)) \text{ then } b$

$\text{else if } e=e2 \text{ then } \text{root } x \text{ else } \text{dhead } x \text{ def } e)$

$= (\lambda a \text{ b. if } a \notin \text{fset } xs \vee \neg Q \text{ } a \text{ } b \vee \neg P \text{ } xs \text{ then } b \text{ else } R \text{ } a \text{ } b)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dhead-ffold-f-alt-commute:*

assumes $P = (\lambda xs. wf-darcs (Node\ r\ xs))$ **and** $Q = (\lambda(x,e2) -. e \in (darcs\ x \cup \{e2\}))$
and $R = (\lambda(x,e2) -. \text{if } e=e2 \text{ then root } x \text{ else dhead } x \text{ def } e)$
shows *comp-fun-commute* $(\lambda a\ b. \text{if } a \notin fset\ xs \vee \neg Q\ a\ b \vee \neg P\ xs \text{ then } b \text{ else } R\ a\ b)$
<proof>

lemma *dhead-ffold-supset:*

assumes $xs \mid\subseteq\ ys$ **and** $wf-darcs (Node\ r\ ys)$
shows *ffold* $(\lambda(x,e2)\ b. \text{if } (x,e2) \notin fset\ ys \vee e \notin (darcs\ x \cup \{e2\}) \vee \neg wf-darcs (Node\ r\ ys) \text{ then } b$
*else if } e=e2 \text{ then root } x \text{ else dhead } x \text{ def } e) (def\ e)\ xs
 $=$ *ffold* $(\lambda(x,e2)\ b. \text{if } (x,e2) \notin fset\ xs \vee e \notin (darcs\ x \cup \{e2\}) \vee \neg wf-darcs (Node\ r\ xs) \text{ then } b$
*else if } e=e2 \text{ then root } x \text{ else dhead } x \text{ def } e) (def\ e)\ xs
(is ffold ?f - - = ffold ?g - -)
*<proof>***

lemma *dhead-in-child-eq-child-ffold:*

assumes $(t,e1) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $e \in darcs\ t$ **and** $wf-darcs (Node\ r\ xs)$
shows *ffold* $(\lambda(x,e2)\ b. \text{if } (x,e2) \notin fset\ xs \vee e \notin (darcs\ x \cup \{e2\}) \vee \neg wf-darcs (Node\ r\ xs)$
*then } b \text{ else if } e=e2 \text{ then root } x \text{ else dhead } x \text{ def } e) (def\ e)\ xs
 $=$ *dhead } t \text{ def } e
*<proof>***

lemma *dhead-in-child-eq-child:*

assumes $(t,e1) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $e \in darcs\ t$ **and** $wf-darcs (Node\ r\ xs)$
shows *dhead* $(Node\ r\ xs) \text{ def } e = \text{dhead } t \text{ def } e$
<proof>

lemma *dhead-ffold-notelem-eq-def:*

assumes $\forall (t,e1) \in fset\ xs. e \notin darcs\ t \wedge e \neq e1$
shows *ffold* $(\lambda(x,e2)\ b. \text{if } (x,e2) \notin fset\ ys \vee e \notin (darcs\ x \cup \{e2\}) \vee \neg wf-darcs (Node\ r\ ys) \text{ then } b$
*else if } e=e2 \text{ then root } x \text{ else dhead } x \text{ def } e) (def\ e)\ xs = \text{def } e
*<proof>**

lemma *dhead-notelem-eq-def:*

assumes $e \notin darcs\ t$
shows *dhead* $t \text{ def } e = \text{def } e$
<proof>

lemma *dhead-in-set-eq-root-ffold:*

assumes $(t,e) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $wf-darcs (Node\ r\ xs)$
shows *ffold* $(\lambda(x,e2)\ b. \text{if } (x,e2) \notin fset\ xs \vee e \notin (darcs\ x \cup \{e2\}) \vee \neg wf-darcs (Node\ r\ xs)$
then } b \text{ else if } e=e2 \text{ then root } x \text{ else dhead } x \text{ def } e) (def\ e)\ xs

$\langle proof \rangle$ = root t (is ffold ?f' - - = -)

lemma *dhead-in-set-eq-root*:

$\llbracket (t,e) \in fset\ xs; wf\ darcs\ (Node\ r\ xs) \rrbracket \implies dhead\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ def\ e = root\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *self-subtree: is-subtree t t*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtree-trans: is-subtree x y \implies is-subtree y z \implies is-subtree x z*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtree-trans': transp is-subtree*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtree-if-child: x \in fst ' fset xs \implies is-subtree x (Node r xs)*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtree-if-suc: t1 \in fst ' fset (sucs t2) \implies is-subtree t1 t2*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *child-sub-if-strict-subtree:*

$\llbracket strict\ subtree\ t1\ (Node\ r\ xs) \rrbracket \implies \exists\ t3 \in\ fst\ ' fset\ xs.\ is\ subtree\ t1\ t3$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *suc-sub-if-strict-subtree:*

$strict\ subtree\ t1\ t2 \implies \exists\ t3 \in\ fst\ ' fset\ (sucs\ t2).\ is\ subtree\ t1\ t3$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtree-size-decr: $\llbracket is\ subtree\ t1\ t2; t1 \neq t2 \rrbracket \implies size\ t1 < size\ t2$*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtree-size-decr': strict-subtree t1 t2 \implies size t1 < size t2*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtree-size-le: is-subtree t1 t2 \implies size t1 \leq size t2*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtree-antisym: $\llbracket is\ subtree\ t1\ t2; is\ subtree\ t2\ t1 \rrbracket \implies t1 = t2$*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtree-antisym': antisym is-subtree*

$\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *subtree-eq-if-trans-eq1: $\llbracket is\ subtree\ t1\ t2; is\ subtree\ t2\ t3; t1 = t3 \rrbracket \implies$*

$t1 = t2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *subtree-eq-if-trans-eq2*: $\llbracket is_subtree\ t1\ t2; is_subtree\ t2\ t3; t1 = t3 \rrbracket \implies t2 = t3$

<proof>

lemma *subtree-partial-ord*: *class.order is-subtree strict-subtree*

<proof>

lemma *finite-subtrees*: *finite {x. is-subtree x t}*

<proof>

lemma *subtrees-insert-union*:

$\{x. is_subtree\ x\ (Node\ r\ xs)\} = insert\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ (\bigcup t1 \in fst\ 'fset\ xs.\ \{x. is_subtree\ x\ t1\})$

<proof>

lemma *subtrees-insert-union-suc*:

$\{x. is_subtree\ x\ t\} = insert\ t\ (\bigcup t1 \in fst\ 'fset\ (sucs\ t).\ \{x. is_subtree\ x\ t1\})$

<proof>

lemma *darcs-subtree-subset*: $is_subtree\ x\ y \implies darcs\ x \subseteq darcs\ y$

<proof>

lemma *dverts-subtree-subset*: $is_subtree\ x\ y \implies dverts\ x \subseteq dverts\ y$

<proof>

lemma *single-subtree-root-dverts*:

$is_subtree\ (Node\ v2\ \{(t2, e2)\})\ t1 \implies v2 \in dverts\ t1$

<proof>

lemma *single-subtree-child-root-dverts*:

$is_subtree\ (Node\ v2\ \{(t2, e2)\})\ t1 \implies root\ t2 \in dverts\ t1$

<proof>

lemma *subtree-root-if-dverts*: $x \in dverts\ t \implies \exists xs. is_subtree\ (Node\ x\ xs)\ t$

<proof>

lemma *subtree-child-if-strict-subtree*:

$strict_subtree\ t1\ t2 \implies \exists r\ xs. is_subtree\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ t2 \wedge t1 \in fst\ 'fset\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *subtree-child-if-dvert-notroot*:

assumes $v \neq r$ **and** $v \in dverts\ (Node\ r\ xs)$

shows $\exists r'\ ys\ zs. is_subtree\ (Node\ r'\ ys)\ (Node\ r\ xs) \wedge Node\ v\ zs \in fst\ 'fset\ ys$

<proof>

lemma *subtree-child-if-dvert-notelem*:

$\llbracket v \neq root\ t; v \in dverts\ t \rrbracket \implies \exists r'\ ys\ zs. is_subtree\ (Node\ r'\ ys)\ t \wedge Node\ v\ zs \in fst\ 'fset\ ys$

<proof>

lemma *strict-subtree-subset*:
assumes *strict-subtree* t (*Node* r xs) **and** $xs \subseteq ys$
shows *strict-subtree* t (*Node* r ys)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *strict-subtree-singleton*:
 \llbracket *strict-subtree* t (*Node* r $\{|x|\}$); $x \in xs$ \rrbracket
 \implies *strict-subtree* t (*Node* r xs)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

7.3.1 Finite Directed Trees to Dtree

context *finite-directed-tree*
begin

lemma *child-subtree*:
assumes $e \in \text{out-arcs } T r$
shows $\{x. (\text{head } T e) \rightarrow^*_{T} x\} \subseteq \{x. r \rightarrow^*_{T} x\}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *child-strict-subtree*:
assumes $e \in \text{out-arcs } T r$
shows $\{x. (\text{head } T e) \rightarrow^*_{T} x\} \subset \{x. r \rightarrow^*_{T} x\}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *child-card-decr*:
assumes $e \in \text{out-arcs } T r$
shows $\text{Finite-Set.card } \{x. (\text{head } T e) \rightarrow^*_{T} x\} < \text{Finite-Set.card } \{x. r \rightarrow^*_{T} x\}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

function *to-dtree-aux* :: $'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *dtree* **where**
to-dtree-aux $r = \text{Node } r (\text{Abs-fset } \{(x, e).$
 $(\text{if } e \in \text{out-arcs } T r \text{ then } x = \text{to-dtree-aux } (\text{head } T e) \text{ else False})\})$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

termination
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition *to-dtree* :: $('a, 'b)$ *dtree* **where**
to-dtree = *to-dtree-aux* *root*

abbreviation *from-dtree* :: $('a, 'b)$ *dtree* \Rightarrow $('a, 'b)$ *pre-digraph* **where**
from-dtree $t \equiv \text{Dtree.from-dtree } (\text{tail } T) (\text{head } T) t$

lemma *to-dtree-root-eq-root[simp]*: $\text{Dtree.root } \text{to-dtree} = \text{root}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *verts-fset-id*: $\text{fset } (\text{Abs-fset } (\text{verts } T)) = \text{verts } T$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma arcs-fset-id: $fset (Abs-fset (arcs T)) = arcs T$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dtree-leaf-child-empty:
 $leaf r \implies \{(x,e). (if e \in out-arcs T r then x = to-dtree-aux (head T e) else False)\} = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dtree-leaf-no-children: $leaf r \implies to-dtree-aux r = Node r \{\{\}\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dtree-children-alt:
 $\{(x,e). (if e \in out-arcs T r then x = to-dtree-aux (head T e) else False)\}$
 $= \{(x,e). e \in out-arcs T r \wedge x = to-dtree-aux (head T e)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dtree-children-img-alt:
 $(\lambda e. (to-dtree-aux (head T e), e)) ' (out-arcs T r)$
 $= \{(x,e). (if e \in out-arcs T r then x = to-dtree-aux (head T e) else False)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dtree-children-fin:
 $finite \{(x,e). (if e \in out-arcs T r then x = to-dtree-aux (head T e) else False)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dtree-children-fset-id:
assumes $to-dtree-aux r = Node r xs$
shows $fset xs = \{(x,e). (if e \in out-arcs T r then x = to-dtree-aux (head T e) else False)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma to-dtree-aux-empty-if-notT:
assumes $r \notin verts T$
shows $to-dtree-aux r = Node r \{\{\}\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma to-dtree-aux-root: $Dtree.root (to-dtree-aux r) = r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma out-arc-if-child:
assumes $x \in (fst ' \{(x,e). (if e \in out-arcs T r then x = to-dtree-aux (head T e) else False)\})$
shows $\exists e. e \in out-arcs T r \wedge x = to-dtree-aux (head T e)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dominated-if-child-aux:
assumes $x \in (fst ' \{(x,e). (if e \in out-arcs T r then x = to-dtree-aux (head T e) else False)\})$

shows $r \rightarrow_T (Dtree.root\ x)$
<proof>

lemma *dominated-if-child:*

$\llbracket to-dtree-aux\ r = Node\ r\ xs; x \in fst\ 'fset\ xs \rrbracket \implies r \rightarrow_T (Dtree.root\ x)$
<proof>

lemma *image-add-snd-snd-id:* $snd\ '(\lambda e. (to-dtree-aux\ (head\ T\ e), e))\ 'x = x$
<proof>

lemma *to-dtree-aux-child-in-verts:*

assumes $Node\ r'\ xs = to-dtree-aux\ r$ **and** $x \in fst\ 'fset\ xs$
shows $Dtree.root\ x \in verts\ T$

<proof>

lemma *to-dtree-aux-parent-in-verts:*

assumes $Node\ r'\ xs = to-dtree-aux\ r$ **and** $x \in fst\ 'fset\ xs$
shows $r \in verts\ T$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-out-arcs:*

$snd\ ' \{(x,e). (if\ e \in out-arcs\ T\ r\ then\ x = to-dtree-aux\ (head\ T\ e)\ else\ False)\} =$
 $out-arcs\ T\ r$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-out-arcs-eq-snd:*

assumes $to-dtree-aux\ r = Node\ r\ xs$
shows $(snd\ '(fset\ xs)) = out-arcs\ T\ r$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-aux-fst-head-snd-aux:*

assumes $x \in \{(x,e). (if\ e \in out-arcs\ T\ r\ then\ x = to-dtree-aux\ (head\ T\ e)\ else\ False)\}$
shows $Dtree.root\ (fst\ x) = (head\ T\ (snd\ x))$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-aux-fst-head-snd:*

assumes $to-dtree-aux\ r = Node\ r\ xs$ **and** $x \in fset\ xs$
shows $Dtree.root\ (fst\ x) = (head\ T\ (snd\ x))$
<proof>

lemma *child-if-dominated-aux:*

assumes $r \rightarrow_T\ x$
shows $\exists y \in (fst\ ' \{(x,e). (if\ e \in out-arcs\ T\ r\ then\ x = to-dtree-aux\ (head\ T\ e)\ else\ False)\})$
 $Dtree.root\ y = x$
<proof>

lemma *child-if-dominated:*

assumes $to_dtree_aux\ r = Node\ r\ xs$ **and** $r \rightarrow_T x$
shows $\exists y \in (fst\ ' (fset\ xs)).\ Dtree.root\ y = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $to_dtree_aux_reach_in_dverts$: $\llbracket t = to_dtree_aux\ r; r \rightarrow^* T\ x \rrbracket \implies x \in dverts\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $to_dtree_aux_dverts_reachable$:
 $\llbracket t = to_dtree_aux\ r; x \in dverts\ t; r \in verts\ T \rrbracket \implies r \rightarrow^* T\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dverts_eq_reachable$: $r \in verts\ T \implies dverts\ (to_dtree_aux\ r) = \{x.\ r \rightarrow^* T\ x\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dverts_eq_reachable'$: $\llbracket r \in verts\ T; t = to_dtree_aux\ r \rrbracket \implies dverts\ t = \{x.\ r \rightarrow^* T\ x\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dverts_eq_verts$: $dverts\ to_dtree = verts\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma arc_out_arc : $e \in arcs\ T \implies \exists v \in verts\ T.\ e \in out_arcs\ T\ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $darcs_in_out_arcs$: $t = to_dtree_aux\ r \implies e \in darcs\ t \implies \exists v \in dverts\ t.\ e \in out_arcs\ T\ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $darcs_in_arcs$: $e \in darcs\ to_dtree \implies e \in arcs\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $out_arcs_in_darcs$: $t = to_dtree_aux\ r \implies \exists v \in dverts\ t.\ e \in out_arcs\ T\ v \implies e \in darcs\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arcs_in_darcs$: $e \in arcs\ T \implies e \in darcs\ to_dtree$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $darcs_eq_arcs$: $darcs\ to_dtree = arcs\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $to_dtree_aux_self$:
assumes $Node\ r\ xs = to_dtree_aux\ r$ **and** $(y, e) \in fset\ xs$
shows $y = to_dtree_aux\ (Dtree.root\ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $to_dtree_aux_self_subtree$:

$\llbracket t1 = \text{to-dtree-aux } r; \text{is-subtree } t2 \ t1 \rrbracket \implies t2 = \text{to-dtree-aux } (\text{Dtree.root } t2)$
 <proof>

lemma *to-dtree-self-subtree*: $\text{is-subtree } t \ \text{to-dtree} \implies t = \text{to-dtree-aux } (\text{Dtree.root } t)$
 <proof>

lemma *to-dtree-self-subtree'*: $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ \text{to-dtree} \implies (\text{Node } r \ xs) = \text{to-dtree-aux } r$
 <proof>

lemma *child-if-dominated-to-dtree*:
 $\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ \text{to-dtree}; r \rightarrow_T v \rrbracket \implies \exists t. t \in \text{fst } ' \ \text{fset } xs \wedge \text{Dtree.root } t = v$
 <proof>

lemma *child-if-dominated-to-dtree'*:
 $\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ \text{to-dtree}; r \rightarrow_T v \rrbracket \implies \exists ys. \text{Node } v \ ys \in \text{fst } ' \ \text{fset } xs$
 <proof>

lemma *child-darc-tail-parent*:
assumes $\text{Node } r \ xs = \text{to-dtree-aux } r$ **and** $(x,e) \in \text{fset } xs$
shows $\text{tail } T \ e = r$
 <proof>

lemma *child-darc-head-root*:
 $\llbracket \text{Node } r \ xs = \text{to-dtree-aux } r; (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{head } T \ e = \text{Dtree.root } t$
 <proof>

lemma *child-darc-in-arcs*:
assumes $\text{Node } r \ xs = \text{to-dtree-aux } r$ **and** $(x,e) \in \text{fset } xs$
shows $e \in \text{arcs } T$
 <proof>

lemma *darcs-neq-if-dtrees-neq*:
 $\llbracket \text{Node } r \ xs = \text{to-dtree-aux } r; (x,e1) \in \text{fset } xs; (y,e2) \in \text{fset } xs; x \neq y \rrbracket \implies e1 \neq e2$
 <proof>

lemma *dtrees-neq-if-darcs-neq*:
 $\llbracket \text{Node } r \ xs = \text{to-dtree-aux } r; (x,e1) \in \text{fset } xs; (y,e2) \in \text{fset } xs; e1 \neq e2 \rrbracket \implies x \neq y$
 <proof>

lemma *dverts-disjoint*:
assumes $\text{Node } r \ xs = \text{to-dtree-aux } r$ **and** $(x,e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(y,e2) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $(x,e1) \neq (y,e2)$
shows $\text{dverts } x \cap \text{dverts } y = \{\}$
 <proof>

lemma *wf-dverts-to-dtree-aux1*: $r \notin \text{verts } T \implies \text{wf-dverts } (\text{to-dtree-aux } r)$

<proof>

lemma *wf-dverts-to-dtree-aux2*: $r \in \text{verts } T \implies t = \text{to-dtree-aux } r \implies \text{wf-dverts } t$
<proof>

lemma *wf-dverts-to-dtree-aux*: $\text{wf-dverts } (\text{to-dtree-aux } r)$
<proof>

lemma *wf-dverts-to-dtree-aux'*: $t = \text{to-dtree-aux } r \implies \text{wf-dverts } t$
<proof>

lemma *wf-dverts-to-dtree*: $\text{wf-dverts } \text{to-dtree}$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-not-in-subtree*:
assumes *Node* r $xs = \text{to-dtree-aux } r$ and $(x,e) \in \text{fset } xs$ and $(y,e2) \in \text{fset } xs$
shows $e \notin \text{darcs } y$
<proof>

lemma *darcs-disjoint*:
assumes *Node* r $xs = \text{to-dtree-aux } r$ and $r \in \text{verts } T$
and $(x,e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ and $(y,e2) \in \text{fset } xs$ and $(x,e1) \neq (y,e2)$
shows $(\text{darcs } x \cup \{e1\}) \cap (\text{darcs } y \cup \{e2\}) = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-to-dtree-aux1*: $r \notin \text{verts } T \implies \text{wf-darcs } (\text{to-dtree-aux } r)$
<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-to-dtree-aux2*: $r \in \text{verts } T \implies t = \text{to-dtree-aux } r \implies \text{wf-darcs } t$
<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-to-dtree-aux*: $\text{wf-darcs } (\text{to-dtree-aux } r)$
<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-to-dtree-aux'*: $t = \text{to-dtree-aux } r \implies \text{wf-darcs } t$
<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-to-dtree*: $\text{wf-darcs } \text{to-dtree}$
<proof>

lemma *dtail-aux-elem-eq-tail*:
 $t = \text{to-dtree-aux } r \implies e \in \text{darcs } t \implies \text{dtail } t \text{ def } e = \text{tail } T e$
<proof>

lemma *dtail-elem-eq-tail*: $e \in \text{darcs } \text{to-dtree} \implies \text{dtail } \text{to-dtree} \text{ def } e = \text{tail } T e$
<proof>

lemma *to-dtree-dtail-eq-tail-aux*: $\text{dtail } \text{to-dtree} (\text{tail } T) e = \text{tail } T e$

<proof>

lemma *to-dtree-dtail-eq-tail*: $d\text{tail } to\text{-dtree } (tail\ T) = tail\ T$
<proof>

lemma *dhead-aux-elem-eq-head*:
 $t = to\text{-dtree-aux } r \implies e \in \text{darcs } t \implies d\text{head } t\ def\ e = head\ T\ e$
<proof>

lemma *dhead-elem-eq-head*: $e \in \text{darcs } to\text{-dtree} \implies d\text{head } to\text{-dtree } def\ e = head\ T\ e$
<proof>

lemma *to-dtree-dhead-eq-head-aux*: $d\text{head } to\text{-dtree } (head\ T)\ e = head\ T\ e$
<proof>

lemma *to-dtree-dhead-eq-head*: $d\text{head } to\text{-dtree } (head\ T) = head\ T$
<proof>

lemma *from-to-dtree-eq-orig*: $from\text{-dtree } (to\text{-dtree}) = T$
<proof>

lemma *subtree-darc-tail-parent*:
 $\llbracket is\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ to\text{-dtree}; (t,e) \in fset\ xs \rrbracket \implies tail\ T\ e = r$
<proof>

lemma *subtree-darc-head-root*:
 $\llbracket is\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ to\text{-dtree}; (t,e) \in fset\ xs \rrbracket \implies head\ T\ e = Dtree.root\ t$
<proof>

lemma *subtree-darc-in-arcs*:
 $\llbracket is\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ to\text{-dtree}; (t,e) \in fset\ xs \rrbracket \implies e \in \text{arcs } T$
<proof>

lemma *subtree-child-dom*: $\llbracket is\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ to\text{-dtree}; (t,e) \in fset\ xs \rrbracket \implies r \rightarrow_T\ Dtree.root\ t$
<proof>

end

7.3.2 Well-Formed Dtrees

locale *wf-dtree* =
 fixes $t :: ('a,'b)\ dtree$
 assumes *wf-arcs*: $wf\text{-darcs } t$
 and *wf-verts*: $wf\text{-dverts } t$

begin

lemma *wf-dtree-rec*: $\text{Node } r \text{ } xs = t \implies (x,e) \in \text{fset } xs \implies \text{wf-dtree } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-dtree-sub*: $\text{is-subtree } x \text{ } t \implies \text{wf-dtree } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *root-not-subtree*: $\llbracket (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = t; x \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies r \notin \text{dverts } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dverts-child-subset*: $\llbracket (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = t; x \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{dverts } x \subset \text{dverts } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *child-arc-not-subtree*: $\llbracket (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = t; (x,e1) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies e1 \notin \text{darcs } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-child-subset*: $\llbracket (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = t; x \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{darcs } x \subset \text{darcs } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtail-in-dverts*: $e \in \text{darcs } t \implies \text{dtail } t \text{ def } e \in \text{dverts } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtail-in-childdverts*:
 assumes $e \in \text{darcs } x$ and $(x,e') \in \text{fset } xs$ and $\text{Node } r \text{ } xs = t$
 shows $\text{dtail } t \text{ def } e \in \text{dverts } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dhead-in-dverts*: $e \in \text{darcs } t \implies \text{dhead } t \text{ def } e \in \text{dverts } t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dhead-in-childdverts*:
 assumes $e \in \text{darcs } x$ and $(x,e') \in \text{fset } xs$ and $\text{Node } r \text{ } xs = t$
 shows $\text{dhead } t \text{ def } e \in \text{dverts } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dhead-in-dverts-no-root*: $e \in \text{darcs } t \implies \text{dhead } t \text{ def } e \in (\text{dverts } t - \{\text{root } t\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dhead-in-childdverts-no-root*:
 assumes $e \in \text{darcs } x$ and $(x,e') \in \text{fset } xs$ and $\text{Node } r \text{ } xs = t$
 shows $\text{dhead } t \text{ def } e \in (\text{dverts } x - \{\text{root } x\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-cas-iff-subtree*:
 assumes $(x,e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ and $\text{Node } r \text{ } xs = t$ and $\text{set } p \subseteq \text{darcs } x$
 shows $\text{pre-digraph.cas } (\text{from-dtree } dt \text{ } dh \text{ } x) \text{ } u \text{ } p \text{ } v$
 $\iff \text{pre-digraph.cas } (\text{from-dtree } dt \text{ } dh \text{ } t) \text{ } u \text{ } p \text{ } v$

(**is** *pre-digraph.cas* ?X - - - \longleftrightarrow *pre-digraph.cas* ?T - - -)
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-cas-exists*:

$v \in dverts\ t \implies \exists p. set\ p \subseteq darcs\ t \wedge pre-digraph.cas\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ (root\ t)\ p\ v$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-awalk-exists*:

assumes $v \in dverts\ t$
shows $\exists p. pre-digraph.awalk\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ (root\ t)\ p\ v$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-root-not-root*: $t = Node\ r\ xs \implies (x,e) \in fset\ xs \implies root\ x \neq r$
 <proof>

lemma *dhead-not-root*:

assumes $e \in darcs\ t$
shows $dhead\ t\ def\ e \neq root\ t$
 <proof>

lemma *nohead-cas-no-arc-in-subset*:

$[[\forall e \in darcs\ t. dhead\ t\ dh\ e \neq v; p \neq []]; pre-digraph.cas\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ u\ p\ v]]$
 $\implies \neg set\ p \subseteq darcs\ t$
 <proof>

lemma *dtail-root-in-set*:

assumes $e \in darcs\ t$ **and** $t = Node\ r\ xs$ **and** $dtail\ t\ dt\ e = r$
shows $e \in snd\ 'fset\ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *dhead-notin-subtree-wo-root*:

assumes $(x,e) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $p \notin darcs\ x$ **and** $p \in darcs\ t$ **and** $t = Node\ r\ xs$
shows $dhead\ t\ dh\ p \notin (dverts\ x - \{root\ x\})$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-uneq-if-arc-uneq*:

$[[x1,e1) \in fset\ xs; (x2,e2) \in fset\ xs; e1 \neq e2; Node\ r\ xs = t]] \implies x1 \neq x2$
 <proof>

lemma *arc-uneq-if-subtree-uneq*:

$[[x1,e1) \in fset\ xs; (x2,e2) \in fset\ xs; x1 \neq x2; Node\ r\ xs = t]] \implies e1 \neq e2$
 <proof>

lemma *dhead-unique*: $e \in darcs\ t \implies p \in darcs\ t \implies e \neq p \implies dhead\ t\ dh\ e \neq dhead\ t\ dh\ p$
 <proof>

lemma *arc-in-subtree-if-tail-in-subtree*:

assumes $dtail\ t\ dt\ p \in dverts\ x$
and $p \in darcs\ t$
and $t = Node\ r\ xs$
and $(x,e) \in fset\ xs$
shows $p \in darcs\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dhead-in-verts-if-dtail*:
assumes $dtail\ t\ dt\ p \in dverts\ x$
and $p \in darcs\ t$
and $t = Node\ r\ xs$
and $(x,e) \in fset\ xs$
shows $dhead\ t\ dh\ p \in dverts\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cas-darcs-in-subtree*:
assumes $pre-digraph.cas\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ u\ ps\ v$
and $set\ ps \subseteq darcs\ t$
and $t = Node\ r\ xs$
and $(x,e) \in fset\ xs$
and $u \in dverts\ x$
shows $set\ ps \subseteq darcs\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dtree-cas-in-subtree*:
assumes $pre-digraph.cas\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ u\ ps\ v$
and $set\ ps \subseteq darcs\ t$
and $t = Node\ r\ xs$
and $(x,e) \in fset\ xs$
and $u \in dverts\ x$
shows $pre-digraph.cas\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ x)\ u\ ps\ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cas-to-end-subtree*:
assumes $set\ (p\#\ps) \subseteq darcs\ t$ **and** $pre-digraph.cas\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ (root\ t)$
 $(p\#\ps)\ v$
and $t = Node\ r\ xs$ **and** $(x,e) \in fset\ xs$ **and** $v \in dverts\ x$
shows $p = e$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cas-unique-in-darcs*: $\llbracket v \in dverts\ t; pre-digraph.cas\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ (root\ t)\ ps\ v;$
 $pre-digraph.cas\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ (root\ t)\ es\ v \rrbracket$
 $\implies ps = es \vee \neg set\ ps \subseteq darcs\ t \vee \neg set\ es \subseteq darcs\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dtree-awalk-unique*:
 $\llbracket v \in dverts\ t; pre-digraph.awalk\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ (root\ t)\ ps\ v;$
 $pre-digraph.awalk\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ (root\ t)\ es\ v \rrbracket$

$\implies ps = es$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-unique-awalk-exists*:

assumes $v \in dverts\ t$

shows $\exists! p. pre-digraph.awalk\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ (root\ t)\ p\ v$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *from-dtree-directed: directed-tree* $(from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ (root\ t)$

⟨proof⟩

theorem *from-dtree-fin-directed: finite-directed-tree* $(from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ (root\ t)$

⟨proof⟩

7.3.3 Identity of Transformation Operations

lemma *dhead-img-eq-root-img*:

$Node\ r\ xs = t$

$\implies (\lambda e. ((dhead\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ dh\ e),\ e))\ 'snd\ 'fset\ xs = (\lambda(x,e). (root\ x,\ e))\ 'fset\ xs$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *childarcs-in-out-arcs*:

$\llbracket Node\ r\ xs = t; e \in snd\ 'fset\ xs \rrbracket \implies e \in out-arcs\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ r$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *out-arcs-in-childarcs*:

assumes $Node\ r\ xs = t$ **and** $e \in out-arcs\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ r$

shows $e \in snd\ 'fset\ xs$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *childarcs-eq-out-arcs*:

$Node\ r\ xs = t \implies snd\ 'fset\ xs = out-arcs\ (from-dtree\ dt\ dh\ t)\ r$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtail-in-subtree-eq-subtree*:

$\llbracket is-subtree\ t1\ t; e \in darcs\ t1 \rrbracket \implies dtail\ t\ def\ e = dtail\ t1\ def\ e$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtail-in-subdverts*:

assumes $e \in darcs\ x$ **and** $is-subtree\ x\ t$

shows $dtail\ t\ def\ e \in dverts\ x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *dhead-in-subtree-eq-subtree*:

$\llbracket is-subtree\ t1\ t; e \in darcs\ t1 \rrbracket \implies dhead\ t\ def\ e = dhead\ t1\ def\ e$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *subarcs-in-out-arcs*:

assumes *is-subtree* (Node *r xs*) *t* **and** $e \in \text{snd } \text{'fset } xs$
shows $e \in \text{out-arcs (from-dtree dt dh t) } r$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *darc-in-sub-if-dtail-in-sub*:
assumes *dtail t dt e = v* **and** $e \in \text{darcs } t$ **and** $(x, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$
and *is-subtree t1 x* **and** Node *r xs = t* **and** $v \in \text{dverts } t1$
shows $e \in \text{darcs } x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *out-arcs-in-subarcs-aux*:
assumes *is-subtree (Node r xs) t* **and** *dtail t dt e = r* **and** $e \in \text{darcs } t$
shows $e \in \text{snd } \text{'fset } xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *out-arcs-in-subarcs*:
assumes *is-subtree (Node r xs) t* **and** $e \in \text{out-arcs (from-dtree dt dh t) } r$
shows $e \in \text{snd } \text{'fset } xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subarcs-eq-out-arcs*:
 $\text{is-subtree (Node } r \text{ xs) } t \implies \text{snd } \text{'fset } xs = \text{out-arcs (from-dtree dt dh t) } r$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dhead-sub-img-eq-root-img*:
 $\text{is-subtree (Node } v \text{ ys) } t$
 $\implies (\lambda e. ((\text{dhead } t \text{ dh } e), e)) \text{'snd } \text{'fset } ys = (\lambda(x, e). (\text{root } x, e)) \text{'fset } ys$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subtree-to-dtree-aux-eq*:
assumes *is-subtree x t* **and** $v \in \text{dverts } x$
shows $\text{finite-directed-tree.to-dtree-aux (from-dtree dt dh t) } v$
 $= \text{finite-directed-tree.to-dtree-aux (from-dtree dt dh x) } v$
 $\wedge \text{finite-directed-tree.to-dtree-aux (from-dtree dt dh x) (root } x) = x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *T*: *finite-directed-tree from-dtree dt dh t root t*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *to-from-dtree-aux-id*: $T.\text{to-dtree-aux dt dh (root } t) = t$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *to-from-dtree-id*: $T.\text{to-dtree dt dh} = t$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

context *finite-directed-tree*
begin

lemma *wf-to-dtree-aux*: *wf-dtree (to-dtree-aux r)*
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *wf-to-dtree*: *wf-dtree to-dtree*
 ⟨proof⟩

end

7.4 Degrees of Nodes

fun *max-deg* :: ('a,'b) *dtree* ⇒ *nat* **where**
max-deg (Node r xs) = (if xs = {} then 0 else max (Max (max-deg 'fst 'fset xs)) (fcard xs))

lemma *mdeg-eq-fcard-if-empty*: *xs = {} ⇒ max-deg (Node r xs) = fcard xs*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg0-if-fcard0*: *fcard xs = 0 ⇒ max-deg (Node r xs) = 0*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg0-iff-fcard0*: *fcard xs = 0 ⇔ max-deg (Node r xs) = 0*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nempty-if-mdeg-gt-fcard*: *max-deg (Node r xs) > fcard xs ⇒ xs ≠ {}*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg-img-nempty*: *max-deg (Node r xs) > fcard xs ⇒ max-deg 'fst 'fset xs ≠ {}*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg-img-fin*: *finite (max-deg 'fst 'fset xs)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg-Max-if-gt-fcard*:
max-deg (Node r xs) > fcard xs ⇒ max-deg (Node r xs) = Max (max-deg 'fst 'fset xs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg-child-if-gt-fcard*:
max-deg (Node r xs) > fcard xs ⇒ ∃ t ∈ fst 'fset xs. max-deg t = max-deg (Node r xs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg-child-if-wedge*:
 $\llbracket \text{max-deg (Node r xs)} > n; \text{fcard xs} \leq n \vee \neg(\forall t \in \text{fst 'fset xs. max-deg } t \leq n) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists t \in \text{fst 'fset xs. max-deg } t > n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *maxif-eq-Max*: $\text{finite } X \implies (\text{if } X \neq \{\} \text{ then } \max x (\text{Max } X) \text{ else } x) = \text{Max} (\text{insert } x X)$

<proof>

lemma *mdeg-img-empty-iff*: $\text{max-deg } \text{'fst ' fset } xs = \{\} \iff xs = \{\|\}$

<proof>

lemma *mdeg-alt*: $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs) = \text{Max} (\text{insert } (\text{fcard } xs) (\text{max-deg } \text{'fst ' fset } xs))$

<proof>

lemma *finite-fMax-union*: $\text{finite } Y \implies \text{finite } (\bigcup_{y \in Y}. \{\text{Max } (f y)\})$

<proof>

lemma *Max-union-Max-out*:

assumes $\text{finite } Y$ **and** $\forall y \in Y. \text{finite } (f y)$ **and** $\forall y \in Y. f y \neq \{\}$ **and** $Y \neq \{\}$

shows $\text{Max} (\bigcup_{y \in Y}. \{\text{Max } (f y)\}) = \text{Max} (\bigcup_{y \in Y}. f y)$ **(is ?M1=-)**

<proof>

lemma *Max-union-Max-out-insert*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } Y; \forall y \in Y. \text{finite } (f y); \forall y \in Y. f y \neq \{\}; Y \neq \{\} \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{Max} (\text{insert } x (\bigcup_{y \in Y}. \{\text{Max } (f y)\})) = \text{Max} (\text{insert } x (\bigcup_{y \in Y}. f y))$

<proof>

lemma *mdeg-alt2*: $\text{max-deg } t = \text{Max} \{\text{fcard } (\text{sucs } x) \mid x. \text{is-subtree } x \ t\}$

<proof>

lemma *mdeg-singleton*: $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ \{\!(t1, e1)\!\}) = \max (\text{max-deg } t1) (\text{fcard } \{\!(t1, e1)\!\})$

<proof>

lemma *mdeg-ge-child-aux*: $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs \implies \text{max-deg } t1 \leq \text{Max} (\text{max-deg } \text{'fst ' fset } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *mdeg-ge-child*: $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs \implies \text{max-deg } t1 \leq \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *mdeg-ge-child'*: $t1 \in \text{fst ' fset } xs \implies \text{max-deg } t1 \leq \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *mdeg-ge-sub*: $\text{is-subtree } t1 \ t2 \implies \text{max-deg } t1 \leq \text{max-deg } t2$

<proof>

lemma *mdeg-gt-0-if-nempty*: $xs \neq \{\|\} \implies \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs) > 0$

<proof>

corollary *empty-if-mdeg-0*: $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs) = 0 \implies xs = \{\|\}$

<proof>

lemma *nempty-if-mdeg-n0*: $\text{max-deg} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \neq 0 \implies xs \neq \{\}\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *empty-iff-mdeg-0*: $\text{max-deg} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = 0 \iff xs = \{\}\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg-root*: $\text{max-deg} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{max-deg} (\text{Node } v \text{ } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg-ge-fcard*: $\text{fcard } xs \leq \text{max-deg} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg-fcard-if-fcard-ge-child*:
 $\forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq \text{fcard } xs \implies \text{max-deg} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{fcard } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mdeg-fcard-if-fcard-ge-child'*:
 $\forall t \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq \text{fcard } xs \implies \text{max-deg} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{fcard } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fcard-single-1*: $\text{fcard } \{|x|\} = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fcard-single-1-iff*: $\text{fcard } xs = 1 \iff (\exists x. xs = \{|x|\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fcard-not0-if-elem*: $\exists x. x \in \text{fset } xs \implies \text{fcard } xs \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fcard1-if-le1-elem*: $\llbracket \text{fcard } xs \leq 1; x \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{fcard } xs = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *singleton-if-fcard-le1-elem*: $\llbracket \text{fcard } xs \leq 1; x \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies xs = \{|x|\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *singleton-if-mdeg-le1-elem*: $\llbracket \text{max-deg} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \leq 1; x \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies xs = \{|x|\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *singleton-if-mdeg-le1-elem-suc*: $\llbracket \text{max-deg } t \leq 1; x \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t) \rrbracket \implies \text{sucs } t = \{|x|\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fcard0-if-le1-not-singleton*: $\llbracket \forall x. xs \neq \{|x|\}; \text{fcard } xs \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{fcard } xs = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *empty-fset-if-fcard-le1-not-singleton*: $\llbracket \forall x. xs \neq \{|x|\}; \text{fcard } xs \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies xs$

= $\{\{\}\}$
<proof>

lemma *fcard0-if-mdeg-le1-not-single*: $\llbracket \forall x. xs \neq \{|x|\}; \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{fcard } xs = 0$
<proof>

lemma *empty-fset-if-mdeg-le1-not-single*: $\llbracket \forall x. xs \neq \{|x|\}; \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies xs = \{\{\}\}$
<proof>

lemma *fcard0-if-mdeg-le1-not-single-suc*:
 $\llbracket \forall x. \text{sucs } t \neq \{|x|\}; \text{max-deg } t \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{fcard } (\text{sucs } t) = 0$
<proof>

lemma *empty-fset-if-mdeg-le1-not-single-suc*: $\llbracket \forall x. \text{sucs } t \neq \{|x|\}; \text{max-deg } t \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{sucs } t = \{\{\}\}$
<proof>

lemma *mdeg-1-singleton*:
assumes $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs) = 1$
shows $\exists x. xs = \{|x|\}$
<proof>

lemma *subtree-child-if-dvert-notr-mdeg-le1*:
assumes $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \leq 1$ **and** $v \neq r$ **and** $v \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$
shows $\exists r' \ e \ zs. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r' \ \{|(\text{Node } v \ zs, e)|\}) (\text{Node } r \ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *subtree-child-if-dvert-notroot-mdeg-le1*:
 $\llbracket \text{max-deg } t \leq 1; v \neq \text{root } t; v \in \text{dverts } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists r' \ e \ zs. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r' \ \{|(\text{Node } v \ zs, e)|\}) t$
<proof>

lemma *mdeg-child-sucs-eq-if-gt1*:
assumes $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t, e)|\}) > 1$
shows $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t, e)|\}) = \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } v \ (\text{sucs } t))$
<proof>

lemma *mdeg-child-sucs-le*: $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } v \ (\text{sucs } t)) \leq \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t, e)|\})$
<proof>

lemma *mdeg-eq-child-if-singleton-gt1*:
 $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) > 1 \implies \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) = \text{max-deg } t1$
<proof>

lemma *fcard-gt1-if-mdeg-gt-child*:
assumes $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs) > n$ **and** $t1 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs$ **and** $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq n$

and $n \neq 0$

shows $\text{fcard } xs > 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fcard-gt1-if-mdeg-gt-suc*:

$\llbracket \text{max-deg } t2 > n; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t2); \text{max-deg } t1 \leq n; n \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{fcard } (\text{sucs } t2) > 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fcard-gt1-if-mdeg-gt-child1*:

$\llbracket \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) > 1; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs; \text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{fcard } xs > 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fcard-gt1-if-mdeg-gt-suc1*:

$\llbracket \text{max-deg } t2 > 1; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t2); \text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{fcard } (\text{sucs } t2) > 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fcard-lt-non-inj-f*:

$\llbracket f a = f b; a \in \text{fset } xs; b \in \text{fset } xs; a \neq b \rrbracket \implies \text{fcard } (f \mid^{\uparrow} xs) < \text{fcard } xs$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mdeg-img-le*:

assumes $\forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } (\text{fst } (f (t,e))) \leq \text{max-deg } t$

shows $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r (f \mid^{\uparrow} xs)) \leq \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mdeg-img-le'*:

assumes $\forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } (f t) \leq \text{max-deg } t$

shows $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r ((\lambda(t,e). (f t, e)) \mid^{\uparrow} xs)) \leq \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mdeg-le-if-fcard-and-child-le*:

$\llbracket \forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq m; \text{fcard } xs \leq m \rrbracket \implies \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \leq m$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mdeg-child-if-child-max*:

$\llbracket \forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq \text{max-deg } t1; \text{fcard } xs \leq \text{max-deg } t1; (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{max-deg } t1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *mdeg-child-if-child-max'*:

$\llbracket \forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq \text{max-deg } t1; \text{fcard } xs \leq \text{max-deg } t1; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{max-deg } t1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mdeg-img-eq*:

assumes $\forall (t,e) \in fset\ xs. \max\text{-deg}\ (fst\ (f\ (t,e))) = \max\text{-deg}\ t$
and $fcard\ (f\ |\cdot\ xs) = fcard\ xs$
shows $\max\text{-deg}\ (Node\ r\ (f\ |\cdot\ xs)) = \max\text{-deg}\ (Node\ r\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *num-leaves-1-if-mdeg-1*: $\max\text{-deg}\ t \leq 1 \implies \text{num-leaves}\ t = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *num-leaves-ge1*: $\text{num-leaves}\ t \geq 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *num-leaves-ge-card*: $\text{num-leaves}\ (Node\ r\ xs) \geq fcard\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *num-leaves-root*: $\text{num-leaves}\ (Node\ r\ xs) = \text{num-leaves}\ (Node\ r'\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *num-leaves-singleton*: $\text{num-leaves}\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t,e)|\}) = \text{num-leaves}\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

7.5 List Conversions

function *dtree-to-list* :: $('a, 'b)\ dtree \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b)\ list$ **where**
 $dtree\text{-to-list}\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t,e)|\}) = (root\ t, e) \# dtree\text{-to-list}\ t$
 $|\ \forall x. xs \neq \{x\} \implies dtree\text{-to-list}\ (Node\ r\ xs) = []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

termination $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *dtree-from-list* :: $'a \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b)\ list \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)\ dtree$ **where**
 $dtree\text{-from-list}\ r\ [] = Node\ r\ \{||\}$
 $|\ dtree\text{-from-list}\ r\ ((v,e)\#xs) = Node\ r\ \{|(dtree\text{-from-list}\ v\ xs, e)|\}$

fun *wf-list-arcs* :: $('a \times 'b)\ list \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $wf\text{-list-arcs}\ [] = True$
 $|\ wf\text{-list-arcs}\ ((v,e)\#xs) = (e \notin snd\ \cdot\ set\ xs \wedge wf\text{-list-arcs}\ xs)$

fun *wf-list-verts* :: $('a \times 'b)\ list \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $wf\text{-list-verts}\ [] = True$
 $|\ wf\text{-list-verts}\ ((v,e)\#xs) = (v \notin fst\ \cdot\ set\ xs \wedge wf\text{-list-verts}\ xs)$

lemma *dtree-to-list-sub-dverts-ins*:
 $insert\ (root\ t)\ (fst\ \cdot\ set\ (dtree\text{-to-list}\ t)) \subseteq dverts\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dtree-to-list-eq-dverts-ins*:
 $\max\text{-deg}\ t \leq 1 \implies insert\ (root\ t)\ (fst\ \cdot\ set\ (dtree\text{-to-list}\ t)) = dverts\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dtree-to-list-eq-dverts-sucs*:

$max\text{-deg } t \leq 1 \implies fst \text{ ' set } (dtree\text{-to-list } t) = (\bigcup x \in fset (sucs t). dverts (fst x))$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-sub-dverts*:

$wf\text{-dverts } t \implies fst \text{ ' set } (dtree\text{-to-list } t) \subseteq dverts t - \{root t\}$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-eq-dverts*:

$\llbracket wf\text{-dverts } t; max\text{-deg } t \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies fst \text{ ' set } (dtree\text{-to-list } t) = dverts t - \{root t\}$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-eq-dverts-single*:

$\llbracket max\text{-deg } t \leq 1; sucs t = \{|(t1, e1)|\} \rrbracket \implies fst \text{ ' set } (dtree\text{-to-list } t) = dverts t1$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-sub-darcs*: $snd \text{ ' set } (dtree\text{-to-list } t) \subseteq darcs t$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-eq-darcs*: $max\text{-deg } t \leq 1 \implies snd \text{ ' set } (dtree\text{-to-list } t) = darcs t$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-list-eq-dverts*: $dverts (dtree\text{-from-list } r xs) = insert r (fst \text{ ' set } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-list-eq-darcs*: $darcs (dtree\text{-from-list } r xs) = snd \text{ ' set } xs$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-list-root-r[simp]*: $root (dtree\text{-from-list } r xs) = r$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-list-v-eq-r*:

$Node r xs = dtree\text{-from-list } v ys \implies r = v$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-list-fcard0-empty*: $fcard (sucs (dtree\text{-from-list } r [])) = 0$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-list-fcard0-iff-empty*: $fcard (sucs (dtree\text{-from-list } r xs)) = 0 \iff xs = []$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-list-fcard1-iff-nempty*: $fcard (sucs (dtree\text{-from-list } r xs)) = 1 \iff xs \neq []$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-list-fcard-le1*: $fcard (sucs (dtree\text{-from-list } r xs)) \leq 1$

<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-empty-deg-0*: $\text{max-deg } (\text{dtree-from-list } r \ \[]) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-deg-le-1*: $\text{max-deg } (\text{dtree-from-list } r \ xs) \leq 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-deg-1*: $xs \neq [] \iff \text{max-deg } (\text{dtree-from-list } r \ xs) = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-singleton*: $xs \neq [] \implies \exists t \ e. \ \text{dtree-from-list } r \ xs = \text{Node } r \ \{(t,e)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-to-list-id*: $\text{max-deg } t \leq 1 \implies \text{dtree-from-list } (\text{root } t) \ (\text{dtree-to-list } t) = t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-to-from-list-id*: $\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{dtree-from-list } r \ xs) = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-eq-singleton-hd*:
 $\text{Node } r0 \ \{(t0,e0)\} = \text{dtree-from-list } v1 \ ys \implies (\exists xs. \ (\text{root } t0, \ e0) \# \ xs = ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-eq-singleton*:
 $\text{Node } r0 \ \{(t0,e0)\} = \text{dtree-from-list } v1 \ ys \implies r0 = v1 \wedge (\exists xs. \ (\text{root } t0, \ e0) \# \ xs = ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-uneq-sequence*:
 $\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r0 \ \{(t0,e0)\}) \ (\text{dtree-from-list } v1 \ ys);$
 $\text{Node } r0 \ \{(t0,e0)\} \neq \text{dtree-from-list } v1 \ ys \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists e \ \text{as } \ \text{bs}. \ \text{as} \ @ \ (r0, e) \# \ (\text{root } t0, \ e0) \# \ \text{bs} = ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-sequence*:
 $\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r0 \ \{(t0,e0)\}) \ (\text{dtree-from-list } v1 \ ys) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists e \ \text{as } \ \text{bs}. \ \text{as} \ @ \ (r0, e) \# \ (\text{root } t0, \ e0) \# \ \text{bs} = ((v1, e1) \# ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-eq-empty*:
 $\text{Node } r \ \{\}\ = \text{dtree-from-list } v \ ys \implies r = v \wedge ys = []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-sucs-cases*:
 $\text{Node } r \ xs = \text{dtree-from-list } v \ ys \implies xs = \{\}\ \vee (\exists x. \ xs = \{x\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-uneq-sequence-xs:*

$strict_subtree (Node\ r0\ xs0) (dtree_from_list\ v1\ ys)$
 $\implies \exists e\ as\ bs.\ as\ @\ (r0,e)\ \#\ bs = ys \wedge Node\ r0\ xs0 = dtree_from_list\ r0\ bs$
(proof)

lemma *dtree-from-list-sequence-xs:*

$\llbracket is_subtree (Node\ r\ xs) (dtree_from_list\ v1\ ys) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists e\ as\ bs.\ as\ @\ (r,e)\ \#\ bs = ((v1,e1)\#ys) \wedge Node\ r\ xs = dtree_from_list\ r\ bs$
(proof)

lemma *dtree-from-list-sequence-dverts:*

$\llbracket is_subtree (Node\ r\ xs) (dtree_from_list\ v1\ ys) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists e\ as\ bs.\ as\ @\ (r,e)\ \#\ bs = ((v1,e1)\#ys) \wedge dverts (Node\ r\ xs) = insert\ r\ (fst\ 'set\ bs)$
(proof)

lemma *dtree-from-list-dverts-subset-set:*

$set\ bs \subseteq set\ ds \implies dverts (dtree_from_list\ r\ bs) \subseteq dverts (dtree_from_list\ r\ ds)$
(proof)

lemma *wf-darcs'-iff-wf-list-arcs:* $wf_list_arcs\ xs \longleftrightarrow wf_darcs' (dtree_from_list\ r\ xs)$

(proof)

lemma *wf-darcs-iff-wf-list-arcs:* $wf_list_arcs\ xs \longleftrightarrow wf_darcs (dtree_from_list\ r\ xs)$

(proof)

lemma *wf-dverts-iff-wf-list-verts:*

$r \notin fst\ 'set\ xs \wedge wf_list_verts\ xs \longleftrightarrow wf_dverts (dtree_from_list\ r\ xs)$
(proof)

theorem *wf-dtree-iff-wf-list:*

$wf_list_arcs\ xs \wedge r \notin fst\ 'set\ xs \wedge wf_list_verts\ xs \longleftrightarrow wf_dtree (dtree_from_list\ r\ xs)$
(proof)

lemma *wf-list-arcs-if-wf-darcs:* $wf_darcs\ t \implies wf_list_arcs (dtree_to_list\ t)$

(proof)

lemma *wf-list-verts-if-wf-dverts:* $wf_dverts\ t \implies wf_list_verts (dtree_to_list\ t)$

(proof)

lemma *distinct-if-wf-list-arcs:* $wf_list_arcs\ xs \implies distinct\ xs$

(proof)

lemma *distinct-if-wf-list-verts:* $wf_list_verts\ xs \implies distinct\ xs$

(proof)

lemma *wf-list-arcs-alt:* $wf_list_arcs\ xs \longleftrightarrow distinct (map\ snd\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *wf-list-verts-alt*: $wf\text{-list-verts } xs \longleftrightarrow distinct (map\ fst\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *subtree-from-list-split-eq-if-wfverts*:
assumes $wf\text{-list-verts } (as@ (r,e)\#bs)$
and $v \notin fst\ 'set\ (as@ (r,e)\#bs)$
and $is\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ (as@ (r,e)\#bs))$
shows $Node\ r\ xs = dtree\text{-from-list } r\ bs$
<proof>

lemma *subtree-from-list-split-eq-if-wfdverts*:
 $\llbracket wf\text{-dverts } (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ (as@ (r,e)\#bs));$
 $is\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ (as@ (r,e)\#bs)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies Node\ r\ xs = dtree\text{-from-list } r\ bs$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-list-dverts-subset-wfdverts*:
assumes $set\ bs \subseteq set\ ds$
and $wf\text{-dverts } (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ (as@ (r,e1)\#bs))$
and $wf\text{-dverts } (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ (cs@ (r,e2)\#ds))$
and $is\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ (as@ (r,e1)\#bs))$
and $is\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ ys)\ (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ (cs@ (r,e2)\#ds))$
shows $dverts\ (Node\ r\ xs) \subseteq dverts\ (Node\ r\ ys)$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-from-list-dverts-subset-wfdverts'*:
assumes $wf\text{-dverts } (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ as)$
and $wf\text{-dverts } (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ cs)$
and $is\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ as)$
and $is\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ ys)\ (dtree\text{-from-list } v\ cs)$
and $\exists as' e1 bs cs' e2 ds. as'@ (r,e1)\#bs = as \wedge cs'@ (r,e2)\#ds = cs \wedge set$
 $bs \subseteq set\ ds$
shows $dverts\ (Node\ r\ xs) \subseteq dverts\ (Node\ r\ ys)$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-sequence-subtree*:
 $\llbracket max\text{-deg } t \leq 1; strict\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists as\ e\ bs. dtree\text{-to-list } t = as@ (r,e)\#bs \wedge Node\ r\ xs = dtree\text{-from-list } r\ bs$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-sequence-subtree'*:
 $\llbracket max\text{-deg } t \leq 1; strict\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists as\ e\ bs. dtree\text{-to-list } t = as@ (r,e)\#bs \wedge dtree\text{-to-list } (Node\ r\ xs) = bs$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-subtree-dverts-eq-fsts*:
 $\llbracket max\text{-deg } t \leq 1; strict\text{-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ t \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists as\ e\ bs.\ dtree\text{-to-list}\ t = as@_@(r,e)\#bs \wedge insert\ r\ (fst\ 'set\ bs) = dverts$
(Node r xs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-to-list-subtree-dverts-eq-fsts'*:
 $\llbracket max\text{-deg}\ t \leq 1; strict\text{-subtree}\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists as\ e\ bs.\ dtree\text{-to-list}\ t = as@_@(r,e)\#bs \wedge (fst\ 'set\ ((r,e)\#bs)) = dverts$
(Node r xs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-to-list-split-subtree*:
assumes $as@_@(r,e)\#bs = dtree\text{-to-list}\ t$
shows $\exists xs.\ strict\text{-subtree}\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ t \wedge dtree\text{-to-list}\ (Node\ r\ xs) = bs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-to-list-split-subtree-dverts-eq-fsts*:
assumes $max\text{-deg}\ t \leq 1$ **and** $as@_@(r,e)\#bs = dtree\text{-to-list}\ t$
shows $\exists xs.\ strict\text{-subtree}\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ t \wedge dverts\ (Node\ r\ xs) = insert\ r\ (fst\ 'set\ bs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-to-list-split-subtree-dverts-eq-fsts'*:
assumes $max\text{-deg}\ t \leq 1$ **and** $as@_@(r,e)\#bs = dtree\text{-to-list}\ t$
shows $\exists xs.\ strict\text{-subtree}\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ t \wedge dverts\ (Node\ r\ xs) = (fst\ 'set\ ((r,e)\#bs))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-dverts-subset-wfdverts1*:
assumes $dverts\ t1 \subseteq fst\ 'set\ ((r,e2)\#bs)$
and $wf\text{-dverts}\ (dtree\text{-from-list}\ v\ (as@_@(r,e2)\#bs))$
and $is\text{-subtree}\ (Node\ r\ ys)\ (dtree\text{-from-list}\ v\ (as@_@(r,e2)\#bs))$
shows $dverts\ t1 \subseteq dverts\ (Node\ r\ ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-dverts-subset-wfdverts1'*:
assumes $wf\text{-dverts}\ (dtree\text{-from-list}\ v\ cs)$
and $is\text{-subtree}\ (Node\ r\ ys)\ (dtree\text{-from-list}\ v\ cs)$
and $\exists as\ e\ bs.\ as@_@(r,e)\#bs = cs \wedge dverts\ t1 \subseteq fst\ 'set\ ((r,e)\#bs)$
shows $dverts\ t1 \subseteq dverts\ (Node\ r\ ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dtree-from-list-1-leaf*: $num\text{-leaves}\ (dtree\text{-from-list}\ r\ xs) = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

7.6 Inserting in Dtrees

abbreviation *insert-before* ::
 $'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a,'b)\ dtree \times 'b)\ fset \Rightarrow (('a,'b)\ dtree \times 'b)\ fset$ **where**
 $insert\text{-before}\ v\ e\ y\ xs \equiv ffold\ (\lambda(t1,e1).\ finsert\ (if\ root\ t1 = y\ then\ (Node\ v\ \{(t1,e1)\}),e\ else\ (t1,e1)))\ \{\}\ xs$

fun *insert-between* :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a,'b) dtree ⇒ ('a,'b) dtree **where**
insert-between v e x y (Node r xs) = (if x=r ∧ (∃ t. t ∈ fst ' fset xs ∧ root t = y)
then Node r (insert-before v e y xs)
else if x=r then Node r (finsert (Node v {|}|,e) xs)
else Node r ((λ(t,e1). (insert-between v e x y t,e1)) |^q xs))

lemma *insert-between-id-if-notin*: $x \notin \text{dverts } t \implies \text{insert-between } v \ e \ x \ y \ t = t$
⟨proof⟩

context *wf-dtree*
begin

lemma *insert-before-commute-aux*:
assumes $f = (\lambda(t1,e1). \text{finsert } (\text{if } \text{root } t1 = y1 \text{ then } (\text{Node } v \{|(t1,e1)|\},e) \text{ else } (t1,e1)))$
shows $(f \ y \circ f \ x) \ z = (f \ x \circ f \ y) \ z$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *insert-before-commute*:
comp-fun-commute $(\lambda(t1,e1). \text{finsert } (\text{if } \text{root } t1 = y1 \text{ then } (\text{Node } v \{|(t1,e1)|\},e) \text{ else } (t1,e1)))$
⟨proof⟩

interpretation *Comm*:
comp-fun-commute $\lambda(t1,e1). \text{finsert } (\text{if } \text{root } t1 = y \text{ then } (\text{Node } v \{|(t1,e1)|\},e) \text{ else } (t1,e1))$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *root-not-new-in-orig*:
 $\llbracket (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \ e \ y \ xs); \text{root } t1 \neq v \rrbracket \implies (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *root-not-y-in-new*:
 $\llbracket (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs; \text{root } t1 \neq y \rrbracket \implies (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \ e \ y \ xs)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *root-noty-if-in-insert-before*:
 $\llbracket (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \ e \ y \ xs); v \neq y \rrbracket \implies \text{root } t1 \neq y$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *in-insert-before-child-in-orig*:
 $\llbracket (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \ e \ y \ xs); (t1,e1) \notin \text{fset } xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists (t2,e2) \in \text{fset } xs. (\text{Node } v \{|(t2,e2)|\}) = t1 \wedge \text{root } t2 = y \wedge e1=e$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *insert-before-not-y-id*:
 $\neg(\exists t. t \in \text{fst ' fset } xs \wedge \text{root } t = y) \implies \text{insert-before } v \ e \ y \ xs = xs$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *insert-before-alt:*

insert-before v e y xs

$= (\lambda(t1,e1). \text{if } \text{root } t1 = y \text{ then } (\text{Node } v \{|(t1,e1)|\},e) \text{ else } (t1,e1)) \mid \uparrow xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-insert-before-aux:*

$\exists t. t \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs \wedge \text{root } t = y$

$\implies (\bigcup x \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ xs}). \bigcup (\text{dverts } \text{'Basic-BNFs.fsts } x))$

$= \text{insert } v (\bigcup x \in \text{fset } xs. \bigcup (\text{dverts } \text{'Basic-BNFs.fsts } x))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *insert-between-add-v-if-x-in:*

$x \in \text{dverts } t \implies \text{dverts } (\text{insert-between } v \text{ e } x \text{ y } t) = \text{insert } v (\text{dverts } t)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *insert-before-only1-new:*

assumes $\forall (x,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \forall (y,e2) \in \text{fset } xs. (\text{dverts } x \cap \text{dverts } y = \{\} \vee (x,e1)=(y,e2))$

and $(t1,e1) \neq (t2,e2)$

and $(t1,e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ xs})$

and $(t2,e2) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ xs})$

shows $(t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs \vee (t2,e2) \in \text{fset } xs$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disjoint-dverts-aux1:*

assumes $\forall (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \forall (t2,e2) \in \text{fset } xs. (\text{dverts } t1 \cap \text{dverts } t2 = \{\} \vee (t1,e1)=(t2,e2))$

and $v \notin \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ xs})$

and $(t1,e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ xs})$

and $(t2,e2) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ xs})$

and $(t1,e1) \neq (t2,e2)$

shows $\text{dverts } t1 \cap \text{dverts } t2 = \{\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disjoint-dverts-aux1':*

assumes $\text{wf-dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ xs})$ **and** $v \notin \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ xs})$

shows $\forall (x,e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ xs}). \forall (y,e2) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ xs}).$

$\text{dverts } x \cap \text{dverts } y = \{\} \vee (x,e1) = (y,e2)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *insert-before-wf-dverts:*

$\llbracket \forall (t,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-dverts } t; v \notin \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ xs}); (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ xs}) \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{wf-dverts } t1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *insert-before-root-nin-verts:*

$\llbracket \forall (t, e1) \in \text{fset } xs. r \notin \text{dverts } t; v \notin \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ } xs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies r \notin \text{dverts } t1$
 <proof>

lemma disjoint-dverts-aux2:

assumes $\text{wf-dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$ **and** $v \notin \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
shows $\forall (x, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{finsert } (\text{Node } v \text{ } \{\|\}, e) \text{ } xs). \forall (y, e2) \in \text{fset } (\text{finsert } (\text{Node } v \text{ } \{\|\}, e) \text{ } xs).$
 $\text{dverts } x \cap \text{dverts } y = \{\} \vee (x, e1) = (y, e2)$
 <proof>

lemma disjoint-dverts-aux3:

assumes $(t2, e2) \in (\lambda(t1, e1). (\text{insert-between } v \text{ e } x \text{ } y \text{ } t1, e1)) \text{ ' fset } xs$
and $(t3, e3) \in (\lambda(t1, e1). (\text{insert-between } v \text{ e } x \text{ } y \text{ } t1, e1)) \text{ ' fset } xs$
and $(t2, e2) \neq (t3, e3)$
and $(t, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $x \in \text{dverts } t$
and $\text{wf-dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
and $v \notin \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
shows $\text{dverts } t2 \cap \text{dverts } t3 = \{\}$
 <proof>

lemma insert-between-wf-dverts: $v \notin \text{dverts } t \implies \text{wf-dverts } (\text{insert-between } v \text{ e } x \text{ } y \text{ } t)$
 <proof>

lemma darcs-insert-before-aux:

$\exists t. t \in \text{fst ' fset } xs \wedge \text{root } t = y$
 $\implies (\bigcup x \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ } xs). \bigcup (\text{darcs ' Basic-BNFs.fsts } x) \cup \text{Basic-BNFs.snds } x)$
 $= \text{insert } e (\bigcup x \in \text{fset } xs. \bigcup (\text{darcs ' Basic-BNFs.fsts } x) \cup \text{Basic-BNFs.snds } x)$
 <proof>

lemma insert-between-add-e-if-x-in:

$x \in \text{dverts } t \implies \text{darcs } (\text{insert-between } v \text{ e } x \text{ } y \text{ } t) = \text{insert } e (\text{darcs } t)$
 <proof>

lemma disjoint-darcs-aux1-aux1:

assumes $\text{disjoint-darcs } xs$
and $\text{wf-dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
and $v \notin \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
and $e \notin \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
and $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ } xs)$
and $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ e } y \text{ } xs)$
and $(t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2)$
shows $(\text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (\text{darcs } t2 \cup \{e2\}) = \{\}$
 <proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-aux1-aux2*:

assumes *disjoint-darcs xs*
and $e \notin \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
and $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ } e \text{ } y \text{ } xs)$
shows $e1 \notin \text{darcs } t1$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-aux1*:

assumes *wf-dverts (Node r xs)* **and** $v \notin \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
and *wf-darcs (Node r xs)* **and** $e \notin \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
shows *disjoint-darcs (insert-before v e y xs)* (**is** *disjoint-darcs ?xs*)
<proof>

lemma *insert-before-wf-darcs*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); e \notin \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{insert-before } v \text{ } e \text{ } y \text{ } xs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{wf-darcs } t1$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-aux2*:

assumes *wf-darcs (Node r xs)* **and** $e \notin \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
shows *disjoint-darcs (finsert (Node v {||}, e) xs)*
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-aux3-aux1*:

assumes $(t, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $x \in \text{dverts } t$
and *wf-darcs (Node r xs)*
and $e \notin \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
and $(t2, e2) \in (\lambda(t1, e1). (\text{insert-between } v \text{ } e \text{ } x \text{ } y \text{ } t1, e1)) \text{ 'fset } xs$
and $(t3, e3) \in (\lambda(t1, e1). (\text{insert-between } v \text{ } e \text{ } x \text{ } y \text{ } t1, e1)) \text{ 'fset } xs$
and $(t2, e2) \neq (t3, e3)$
and *wf-dverts (Node r xs)*
shows $(\text{darcs } t2 \cup \{e2\}) \cap (\text{darcs } t3 \cup \{e3\}) = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-aux3-aux2*:

assumes $(t, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $x \in \text{dverts } t$
and *wf-darcs (Node r xs)*
and $e \notin \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
and $(t2, e2) \in (\lambda(t1, e1). (\text{insert-between } v \text{ } e \text{ } x \text{ } y \text{ } t1, e1)) \text{ 'fset } xs$
and *wf-dverts (Node r xs)*
shows $e2 \notin \text{darcs } t2$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-aux3*:

assumes $(t, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$

and $x \in dverts\ t$
and $wf\text{-}darcs\ (Node\ r\ xs)$
and $e \notin darcs\ (Node\ r\ xs)$
and $wf\text{-}dverts\ (Node\ r\ xs)$
shows $disjoint\text{-}darcs\ ((\lambda(t1,e1). (insert\text{-}between\ v\ e\ x\ y\ t1,\ e1)) \mid^{\dagger} xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $insert\text{-}between\text{-}wf\text{-}darcs$:
 $\llbracket e \notin darcs\ t; v \notin dverts\ t \rrbracket \implies wf\text{-}darcs\ (insert\text{-}between\ v\ e\ x\ y\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $insert\text{-}between\text{-}wf\text{-}dtree$:
 $\llbracket e \notin darcs\ t; v \notin dverts\ t \rrbracket \implies wf\text{-}dtree\ (insert\text{-}between\ v\ e\ x\ y\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $snds\text{-}neq\text{-}card\text{-}eq\text{-}card\text{-}snd$:
 $\forall (t,e) \in fset\ xs. \forall (t2,e2) \in fset\ xs. e \neq e2 \vee (t,e) = (t2,e2) \implies fcard\ xs = fcard\ (snd \mid^{\dagger} xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $snds\text{-}neq\text{-}img\text{-}snds\text{-}neq$:
assumes $\forall (t,e) \in fset\ xs. \forall (t2,e2) \in fset\ xs. e \neq e2 \vee (t,e) = (t2,e2)$
shows $\forall (t1,e1) \in fset\ ((\lambda(t1,e1). (f\ t1,\ e1)) \mid^{\dagger} xs).$
 $\forall (t2,e2) \in fset\ ((\lambda(t1,e1). (f\ t1,\ e1)) \mid^{\dagger} xs). e1 \neq e2 \vee (t1,e1) = (t2,e2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $snds\text{-}neq\text{-}if\text{-}disjoint\text{-}darcs$:
assumes $disjoint\text{-}darcs\ xs$
shows $\forall (t,e) \in fset\ xs. \forall (t2,e2) \in fset\ xs. e \neq e2 \vee (t,e) = (t2,e2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $snds\text{-}neq\text{-}img\text{-}card\text{-}eq$:
assumes $\forall (t,e) \in fset\ xs. \forall (t2,e2) \in fset\ xs. e \neq e2 \vee (t,e) = (t2,e2)$
shows $fcard\ ((\lambda(t1,e1). (f\ t1,\ e1)) \mid^{\dagger} xs) = fcard\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fst\text{-}neq\text{-}img\text{-}card\text{-}eq$:
assumes $\forall (t,e) \in fset\ xs. \forall (t2,e2) \in fset\ xs. f\ t \neq f\ t2 \vee (t,e) = (t2,e2)$
shows $fcard\ ((\lambda(t1,e1). (f\ t1,\ e1)) \mid^{\dagger} xs) = fcard\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $x\text{-notin}\text{-}insert\text{-}before$:
assumes $x \notin xs$ **and** $wf\text{-}dverts\ (Node\ r\ (finsert\ x\ xs))$
shows $(\lambda(t1,e1). \text{if}\ root\ t1 = y\ \text{then}\ (Node\ v\ \{|(t1,e1)|\},e)\ \text{else}\ (t1,e1))\ x$
 $\notin (insert\text{-}before\ v\ e\ y\ xs)$ **(is ?f x | \notin -)**
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

theory *List-Dtree*
imports *Complex-Main Graph-Additions Dtree*
begin

8 Dtrees of Lists

8.1 Functions

abbreviation *remove-child* :: 'a \Rightarrow (('a,'b) dtree \times 'b) fset \Rightarrow (('a,'b) dtree \times 'b) fset **where**
remove-child x xs \equiv ffilter ($\lambda(t,e).$ root t \neq x) xs

abbreviation *child2* ::
'a \Rightarrow (('a,'b) dtree \times 'b) fset \Rightarrow (('a,'b) dtree \times 'b) fset \Rightarrow (('a,'b) dtree \times 'b) fset **where**
child2 x zs xs \equiv ffold ($\lambda(t,-)$ b. case t of Node r ys \Rightarrow if r = x then ys \cup b else b) zs xs

Combine children sets to a single set and append element to list.

fun *combine* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow ('a list,'b) dtree \Rightarrow ('a list,'b) dtree **where**
combine x y (Node r xs) = (if x=r \wedge ($\exists t.$ t \in fst ' fset xs \wedge root t = y)
then Node (r@y) (child2 y (remove-child y xs) xs)
else Node r (($\lambda(t,e).$ (combine x y t,e) |' xs))

Basic *wf-dverts* property is not strong enough to be preserved in combine operation.

fun *dlverts* :: ('a list,'b) dtree \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
dlverts (Node r xs) = set r \cup ($\bigcup x \in$ fset xs. *dlverts* (fst x))

abbreviation *disjoint-dlverts* :: (('a list, 'b) dtree \times 'b) fset \Rightarrow bool **where**
disjoint-dlverts xs \equiv
($\forall (x,e1) \in$ fset xs. $\forall (y,e2) \in$ fset xs. *dlverts* x \cap *dlverts* y = $\{\}$ \vee (x,e1)=(y,e2))

fun *wf-dlverts* :: ('a list,'b) dtree \Rightarrow bool **where**
wf-dlverts (Node r xs) =
(r \neq [] \wedge ($\forall (x,e1) \in$ fset xs. set r \cap *dlverts* x = $\{\}$ \wedge *wf-dlverts* x) \wedge *disjoint-dlverts* xs)

definition *wf-dlverts'* :: ('a list,'b) dtree \Rightarrow bool **where**
wf-dlverts' t \longleftrightarrow
wf-dverts t \wedge [] \notin *dverts* t \wedge ($\forall v1 \in$ *dverts* t. $\forall v2 \in$ *dverts* t. set v1 \cap set v2 = $\{\}$ \vee v1=v2)

fun *wf-list-lverts* :: ('a list \times 'b) list \Rightarrow bool **where**
wf-list-lverts [] = True
| *wf-list-lverts* ((v,e)#xs) =

$(v \neq [] \wedge (\forall v2 \in fst \text{ ' set } xs. set \ v \cap set \ v2 = \{\})) \wedge wf\text{-list-lverts } xs)$

8.2 List Dtrees as Well-Formed Dtrees

lemma *list-in-verts-if-lverts*: $x \in dlverts \ t \implies (\exists v \in dverts \ t. x \in set \ v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-in-verts-iff-lverts*: $x \in dlverts \ t \iff (\exists v \in dverts \ t. x \in set \ v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lverts-if-in-verts*: $\llbracket v \in dverts \ t; x \in set \ v \rrbracket \implies x \in dlverts \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nempty-inter-notin-dverts*: $\llbracket v \neq []; set \ v \cap dlverts \ t = \{\} \rrbracket \implies v \notin dverts \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *empty-notin-wf-dlverts*: $wf\text{-dlverts } t \implies [] \notin dverts \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-dlverts'-rec*: $\llbracket wf\text{-dlverts}' \ (Node \ r \ xs); t1 \in fst \ \text{' fset } \ xs \rrbracket \implies wf\text{-dlverts}' \ t1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-dlverts'-suc*: $\llbracket wf\text{-dlverts}' \ t; t1 \in fst \ \text{' fset } \ (sucs \ t) \rrbracket \implies wf\text{-dlverts}' \ t1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-dlverts-suc*: $\llbracket wf\text{-dlverts } t; t1 \in fst \ \text{' fset } \ (sucs \ t) \rrbracket \implies wf\text{-dlverts } t1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf-dlverts-subtree*: $\llbracket wf\text{-dlverts } t; is\text{-subtree } t1 \ t \rrbracket \implies wf\text{-dlverts } t1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dlverts-eq-dverts-union*: $dlverts \ t = \bigcup (set \ \text{' dverts } \ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dlverts-eq-dverts-union'*: $dlverts \ t = (\bigcup_{x \in dverts \ t. set \ x})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dverts-nempty*: $dverts \ t \neq \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dlverts-nempty-aux*: $[] \notin dverts \ t \implies dlverts \ t \neq \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dlverts-nempty-if-wf*: $wf\text{-dlverts } t \implies dlverts \ t \neq \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nempty-root-in-lverts*: $root \ t \neq [] \implies hd \ (root \ t) \in dlverts \ t$

<proof>

lemma *roothd-in-lverts-if-wf*: $wf\text{-}dlverts\ t \implies hd\ (root\ t) \in dlverts\ t$
<proof>

lemma *hd-in-lverts-if-wf*: $\llbracket wf\text{-}dlverts\ t; v \in dverts\ t \rrbracket \implies hd\ v \in dlverts\ t$
<proof>

lemma *dlverts-notin-root-sucs*:
 $\llbracket wf\text{-}dlverts\ t; t1 \in fst\ 'fset\ (sucs\ t); x \in dlverts\ t1 \rrbracket \implies x \notin set\ (root\ t)$
<proof>

lemma *dverts-inter-empty-if-verts-inter*:
assumes $dlverts\ x \cap dlverts\ y = \{\}$ **and** $wf\text{-}dlverts\ x$
shows $dverts\ x \cap dverts\ y = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-dlverts-if-wf*: $wf\text{-}dlverts\ t \implies disjoint\text{-}dlverts\ (sucs\ t)$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-dlverts-subset*:
assumes $xs \mid\subseteq\ ys$ **and** $disjoint\text{-}dlverts\ ys$
shows $disjoint\text{-}dlverts\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *root-empty-inter-subset*:
assumes $xs \mid\subseteq\ ys$ **and** $\forall (x,e1) \in fset\ ys. set\ r \cap dlverts\ x = \{\}$
shows $\forall (x,e1) \in fset\ xs. set\ r \cap dlverts\ x = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *wf-dlverts-sub*:
assumes $xs \mid\subseteq\ ys$ **and** $wf\text{-}dlverts\ (Node\ r\ ys)$
shows $wf\text{-}dlverts\ (Node\ r\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *wf-dlverts-sucs*: $\llbracket wf\text{-}dlverts\ t; x \in fset\ (sucs\ t) \rrbracket \implies wf\text{-}dlverts\ (Node\ (root\ t)\ \{|x|\})$
<proof>

lemma *wf-dverts-if-wf-dlverts*: $wf\text{-}dlverts\ t \implies wf\text{-}dverts\ t$
<proof>

lemma *notin-dlverts-child-if-wf-in-root*:
 $\llbracket wf\text{-}dlverts\ (Node\ r\ xs); x \in set\ r; t \in fst\ 'fset\ xs \rrbracket \implies x \notin dlverts\ t$
<proof>

lemma *notin-dlverts-suc-if-wf-in-root*:
 $\llbracket wf\text{-}dlverts\ t1; x \in set\ (root\ t1); t2 \in fst\ 'fset\ (sucs\ t1) \rrbracket \implies x \notin dlverts\ t2$
<proof>

lemma *root-if-same-lvert-wf*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-dlverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); x \in \text{set } r; v \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); x \in \text{set } v \rrbracket \implies v = r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-same-if-set-wf*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-dlverts } t; v1 \in \text{dverts } t; v2 \in \text{dverts } t; x \in \text{set } v1; x \in \text{set } v2 \rrbracket \implies v1 = v2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dtree-from-list-empty-inter-iff*:

$(\forall v \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } ((v, e) \# xs). \text{set } r \cap \text{set } v = \{\})$
 $\longleftrightarrow (\forall (x, e1) \in \text{fset } \{|(\text{dtree-from-list } v \text{ } xs, e)|\}. \text{set } r \cap \text{dlverts } x = \{\})$ (is ?P
 $\longleftrightarrow ?Q$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-dlverts-iff-wf-list-lverts*:

$(\forall v \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } xs. \text{set } r \cap \text{set } v = \{\}) \wedge r \neq [] \wedge \text{wf-list-lverts } xs$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{wf-dlverts } (\text{dtree-from-list } r \text{ } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vert-disjoint-if-not-root*:

assumes *wf-dlverts* *t*
and $v \in \text{dverts } t - \{\text{root } t\}$
shows $\text{set } (\text{root } t) \cap \text{set } v = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vert-disjoint-if-to-list*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-dlverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } \{|(t1, e1)|\}); v \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } (\text{dtree-to-list } t1) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{set } (\text{root } t1) \cap \text{set } v = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-list-lverts-if-wf-dlverts*: $\text{wf-dlverts } t \implies \text{wf-list-lverts } (\text{dtree-to-list } t)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *child-in-dlverts*: $(t1, e) \in \text{fset } xs \implies \text{dlverts } t1 \subseteq \text{dlverts } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suc-in-dlverts*: $(t1, e) \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t2) \implies \text{dlverts } t1 \subseteq \text{dlverts } t2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suc-in-dlverts'*: $t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t2) \implies \text{dlverts } t1 \subseteq \text{dlverts } t2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subtree-in-dlverts*: $\text{is-subtree } t1 \text{ } t2 \implies \text{dlverts } t1 \subseteq \text{dlverts } t2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subtree-root-if-dlverts*: $x \in \text{dlverts } t \implies \exists r \text{ } xs. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ } t \wedge x \in \text{set } r$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *x-not-root-strict-subtree*:

assumes $x \in dverts\ t$ **and** $x \notin set\ (root\ t)$

shows $\exists r\ xs\ t1. is_subtree\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ t \wedge t1 \in fst\ 'fset\ xs \wedge x \in set\ (root\ t1)$
(*proof*)

lemma *dverts-disj-if-wf-dverts*:

$\llbracket wf_dverts\ t; v1 \in dverts\ t; v2 \in dverts\ t; v1 \neq v2 \rrbracket \implies set\ v1 \cap set\ v2 = \{\}$

(*proof*)

thm *empty-notin-wf-dverts*

lemma *wf-dverts'-if-dverts*: $wf_dverts\ t \implies wf_dverts'\ t$

(*proof*)

lemma *disjoint-dverts-if-wf'-aux*:

assumes $wf_dverts'\ (Node\ r\ xs)$

and $(t1, e1) \in fset\ xs$

and $(t2, e2) \in fset\ xs$

and $(t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2)$

shows $dverts\ t1 \cap dverts\ t2 = \{\}$

(*proof*)

lemma *disjoint-dverts-if-wf'*: $wf_dverts'\ (Node\ r\ xs) \implies disjoint_dverts\ xs$

(*proof*)

lemma *root-nempty-if-wf'*: $wf_dverts'\ (Node\ r\ xs) \implies r \neq []$

(*proof*)

lemma *disjoint-root-if-wf'-aux*:

assumes $wf_dverts'\ (Node\ r\ xs)$

and $(t1, e1) \in fset\ xs$

shows $set\ r \cap dverts\ t1 = \{\}$

(*proof*)

lemma *disjoint-root-if-wf'*:

$wf_dverts'\ (Node\ r\ xs) \implies \forall (t1, e1) \in fset\ xs. set\ r \cap dverts\ t1 = \{\}$

(*proof*)

lemma *wf-dverts-if-dverts'*: $wf_dverts'\ t \implies wf_dverts\ t$

(*proof*)

lemma *wf-dverts-iff-dverts'*: $wf_dverts\ t \iff wf_dverts'\ t$

(*proof*)

locale *list-dtree* =

fixes $t :: ('a\ list, 'b)\ dtree$

assumes $wf_arcs: wf_darcs\ t$

and $wf_lverts: wf_dverts\ t$

sublocale *list-dtree* \subseteq *wf-dtree*

<proof>

theorem *list-dtree-iff-wf-list*:

wf-list-arcs xs \wedge ($\forall v \in \text{fst } \text{'set } xs. \text{set } r \cap \text{set } v = \{\}$) \wedge $r \neq []$ \wedge *wf-list-lverts xs*
 \longleftrightarrow *list-dtree (dtree-from-list r xs)*

<proof>

lemma *list-dtree-subset*:

assumes *xs* \subseteq *ys* **and** *list-dtree (Node r ys)*

shows *list-dtree (Node r xs)*

<proof>

context *fin-list-directed-tree*

begin

lemma *dlverts-disjoint*:

assumes $r \in \text{verts } T$ **and** $(\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{to-dtree-aux } r$

and $(x, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(y, e2) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(x, e1) \neq (y, e2)$

shows $\text{dlverts } x \cap \text{dlverts } y = \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *wf-dlverts-to-dtree-aux*: $\llbracket r \in \text{verts } T; t = \text{to-dtree-aux } r \rrbracket \implies \text{wf-dlverts } t$

<proof>

lemma *wf-dlverts-to-dtree*: *wf-dlverts to-dtree*

<proof>

theorem *list-dtree-to-dtree*: *list-dtree to-dtree*

<proof>

end

context *list-dtree*

begin

lemma *list-dtree-rec*: $\llbracket \text{Node } r \text{ } xs = t; (x, e) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{list-dtree } x$

<proof>

lemma *list-dtree-rec-suc*: $(x, e) \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t) \implies \text{list-dtree } x$

<proof>

lemma *list-dtree-sub*: *is-subtree x t* \implies *list-dtree x*

<proof>

theorem *from-dtree-fin-list-dir*: *fin-list-directed-tree (root t) (from-dtree dt dh t)*

<proof>

8.3 Combining Preserves Well-Formedness

lemma *remove-child-sub*: $\text{remove-child } x \text{ } xs \mid\subseteq\mid xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *child2-commute-aux*:

assumes $f = (\lambda(t,-) b. \text{ case } t \text{ of Node } r \text{ } ys \Rightarrow \text{ if } r = a \text{ then } ys \mid\cup\mid b \text{ else } b)$

shows $(f \ y \circ f \ x) \ z = (f \ x \circ f \ y) \ z$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *child2-commute*:

comp-fun-commute $(\lambda(t,-) b. \text{ case } t \text{ of Node } r \text{ } ys \Rightarrow \text{ if } r = x \text{ then } ys \mid\cup\mid b \text{ else } b)$

⟨proof⟩

interpretation *Comm*:

comp-fun-commute $\lambda(t,-) b. \text{ case } t \text{ of Node } r \text{ } ys \Rightarrow \text{ if } r = x \text{ then } ys \mid\cup\mid b \text{ else } b$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *input-in-child2*:

$zs \mid\subseteq\mid \text{child2 } x \text{ } zs \text{ } ys$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *child2-subset-if-input1*:

$zs' \mid\subseteq\mid zs \Longrightarrow \text{child2 } x \text{ } zs' \text{ } ys \mid\subseteq\mid \text{child2 } x \text{ } zs \text{ } ys$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *child2-subset-if-input2*:

$ys' \mid\subseteq\mid ys \Longrightarrow \text{child2 } x \text{ } xs \text{ } ys' \mid\subseteq\mid \text{child2 } x \text{ } xs \text{ } ys$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-split*: $\text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } (xs \mid\cup\mid ys)) = \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \cup \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-sub-if-children-sub*: $xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys \Longrightarrow \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \subseteq \text{darcs } (\text{Node } v \text{ } ys)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darc-in-child2-snd-if-nin-fst*:

$e \in \text{darcs } (\text{Node } x \text{ } (\text{child2 } a \text{ } xs \text{ } ys)) \Longrightarrow e \notin \text{darcs } (\text{Node } v \text{ } ys) \Longrightarrow e \in \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darc-in-child2-fst-if-nin-snd*:

$e \in \text{darcs } (\text{Node } x \text{ } (\text{child2 } a \text{ } xs \text{ } ys)) \Longrightarrow e \notin \text{darcs } (\text{Node } v \text{ } xs) \Longrightarrow e \in \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *darcs-child2-sub*: $\text{darcs } (\text{Node } x \text{ } (\text{child2 } y \text{ } xs \text{ } ys)) \subseteq \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \cup \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r' \text{ } ys)$

<proof>

lemma *darcs-combine-sub-orig*: $\text{darcs } (\text{combine } x \ y \ t1) \subseteq \text{darcs } t1$
<proof>

lemma *child2-in-child*:

$\llbracket b \in \text{fset } (\text{child2 } a \ ys \ xs); b \notin ys \rrbracket \implies \exists rs \ e. (\text{Node } a \ rs, e) \in \text{fset } xs \wedge b \in rs$
<proof>

lemma *child-in-darcs*: $(y, e2) \in \text{fset } xs \implies \text{darcs } y \cup \{e2\} \subseteq \text{darcs } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-child2*:

assumes *wf-darcs* $(\text{Node } r \ xs)$

shows *disjoint-darcs* $(\text{child2 } a \ (\text{remove-child } a \ xs) \ xs)$ (**is** *disjoint-darcs* *?P*)
<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-child2*:

assumes *wf-darcs* $(\text{Node } r \ xs)$ **and** $(x, e) \in \text{fset } (\text{child2 } a \ (\text{remove-child } a \ xs) \ xs)$

shows *wf-darcs* x
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-combine*:

assumes $\text{Node } r \ xs = t$

shows *disjoint-darcs* $((\lambda(t, e). (\text{combine } x \ y \ t, e)) \upharpoonright xs)$
<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-combine*: *wf-darcs* $(\text{combine } x \ y \ t)$

<proof>

lemma *v-in-dlverts-if-in-comb*: $v \in \text{dlverts } (\text{combine } x \ y \ t) \implies v \in \text{dlverts } t$

<proof>

lemma *ex-subtree-if-in-lverts*: $v \in \text{dlverts } t1 \implies \exists t2. \text{is-subtree } t2 \ t1 \wedge v \in \text{set } (\text{root } t2)$

<proof>

lemma *child'-in-child2*:

assumes $(\text{Node } y \ rs1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$ **and** $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } rs1$

shows $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } (\text{child2 } y \ ys \ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *v-in-comb-if-in-dlverts*: $v \in \text{dlverts } t \implies v \in \text{dlverts } (\text{combine } x \ y \ t)$

<proof>

lemma *dlverts-comb-id[simp]*: $\text{dlverts } (\text{combine } x \ y \ t) = \text{dlverts } t$

<proof>

lemma *wf-dlverts-comb-aux*:

assumes $\forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{dlverts } (\text{combine } x \ y \ t) = \text{dlverts } t$
and $\forall (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \forall (t2,e2) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{dlverts } t1 \cap \text{dlverts } t2 = \{\} \vee$
 $(t1,e1)=(t2,e2)$
and $(t1,e1) \in \text{fset } ((\lambda(t,e). (\text{combine } x \ y \ t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs)$
and $(t2,e2) \in \text{fset } ((\lambda(t,e). (\text{combine } x \ y \ t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs)$
shows $\text{dlverts } t1 \cap \text{dlverts } t2 = \{\} \vee (t1,e1)=(t2,e2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-dlverts-child2*:
assumes $(t1,e) \in \text{fset } (\text{child2 } y \ (\text{remove-child } y \ xs) \ xs)$
and $\forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-dlverts } t$
shows *wf-dlverts* $t1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-dlverts-child2-aux1*:
assumes $(t1,e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{child2 } y \ (\text{remove-child } y \ xs) \ xs)$
and $\exists t. t \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs \wedge \text{root } t = y$
and *wf-dlverts* $(\text{Node } r \ xs)$
shows $\text{set } (r@y) \cap \text{dlverts } t1 = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-dlverts-child2-aux2*:
assumes $\forall (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \forall (t2,e2) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{dlverts } t1 \cap \text{dlverts } t2 = \{\} \vee$
 $(t1,e1)=(t2,e2)$
and $\forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-dlverts } t$
and $(t1,e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{child2 } y \ (\text{remove-child } y \ xs) \ xs)$
and $(t2,e2) \in \text{fset } (\text{child2 } y \ (\text{remove-child } y \ xs) \ xs)$
and $(t1,e1) \neq (t2,e2)$
shows $\text{dlverts } t1 \cap \text{dlverts } t2 = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-dlverts-combine*: *wf-dlverts* $(\text{combine } x \ y \ t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *list-dtree-comb*: *list-dtree* $(\text{combine } x \ y \ t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

end

theory *IKKBZ*

imports *Complex-Main CostFunctions QueryGraph List-Dtree HOL-Library.Sorting-Algorithms*
begin

9 IKKBZ

9.1 Additional Proofs for Merging Lists

lemma *merge-comm-if-not-equiv*: $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \forall y \in \text{set } ys. \text{compare cmp } x \ y \neq \text{Equiv} \implies$
 $\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \ ys = \text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } ys \ xs$
(proof)

lemma *set-merge*: $\text{set } xs \cup \text{set } ys = \text{set } (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \ ys)$
(proof)

lemma *input-empty-if-merge-empty*: $\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \ ys = [] \implies$
 $xs = [] \wedge ys = []$
(proof)

lemma *merge-assoc*:
 $\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \ (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } ys \ zs)$
 $= \text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \ ys) \ zs$
(is ?merge - xs (?merge cmp - zs) = -)
(proof)

lemma *merge-comp-commute*:
assumes $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \forall y \in \text{set } ys. \text{compare cmp } x \ y \neq \text{Equiv}$
shows $\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \ (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } ys \ zs)$
 $= \text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } ys \ (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \ zs)$
(proof)

lemma *wf-list-arcs-merge*:
 $\llbracket \text{wf-list-arcs } xs; \text{wf-list-arcs } ys; \text{snd } ' \text{ set } xs \cap \text{snd } ' \text{ set } ys = \{\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{wf-list-arcs } (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \ ys)$
(proof)

lemma *wf-list-lverts-merge*:
 $\llbracket \text{wf-list-lverts } xs; \text{wf-list-lverts } ys; \forall v1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{ set } xs. \forall v2 \in \text{fst } ' \text{ set } ys. \text{set } v1 \cap \text{set } v2 = \{\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{wf-list-lverts } (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \ ys)$
(proof)

lemma *merge-hd-exists-preserv*:
 $\llbracket \exists (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{hd } as = (\text{root } t1, e1); \exists (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{hd } bs = (\text{root } t1, e1) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{hd } (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } as \ bs) = (\text{root } t1, e1)$
(proof)

lemma *merge-split-supset*:
assumes $as@r\#bs = (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \ ys)$
shows $\exists bs' \ as'. \text{set } bs' \subseteq \text{set } bs \wedge (as'@r\#bs' = xs \vee as'@r\#bs' = ys)$
(proof)

lemma *merge-split-supset-fst*:

assumes $as@r,e\#bs = (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \text{ } ys)$
shows $\exists as' bs'. \text{set } bs' \subseteq \text{set } bs \wedge (as'@r,e\#bs' = xs \vee as'@r,e\#bs' = ys)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *merge-split-supset'*:

assumes $r \in \text{set } (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \text{ } ys)$
shows $\exists as \ bs \ as' \ bs'. as@r\#bs = (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \text{ } ys)$
 $\wedge \text{set } bs' \subseteq \text{set } bs \wedge (as'@r\#bs' = xs \vee as'@r\#bs' = ys)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *merge-split-supset-fst'*:

assumes $r \in \text{fst ' set } (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \text{ } ys)$
shows $\exists as \ e \ bs \ as' \ bs'. as@r,e\#bs = (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \text{ } ys)$
 $\wedge \text{set } bs' \subseteq \text{set } bs \wedge (as'@r,e\#bs' = xs \vee as'@r,e\#bs' = ys)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *merge-split-supset-subtree*:

assumes $\forall as \ bs. as@r,e\#bs = xs \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists zs. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \ t \wedge \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \subseteq \text{fst ' set } ((r,e)\#bs))$
and $\forall as \ bs. as@r,e\#bs = ys \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists zs. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \ t \wedge \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \subseteq \text{fst ' set } ((r,e)\#bs))$
and $as@r,e\#bs = (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \text{ } ys)$
shows $\exists zs. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \ t \wedge \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \subseteq (\text{fst ' set } ((r,e)\#bs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *merge-split-supset-strict-subtree*:

assumes $\forall as \ bs. as@r,e\#bs = xs \longrightarrow (\exists zs. \text{strict-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \ t$
 $\wedge \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \subseteq \text{fst ' set } ((r,e)\#bs))$
and $\forall as \ bs. as@r,e\#bs = ys \longrightarrow (\exists zs. \text{strict-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \ t$
 $\wedge \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \subseteq \text{fst ' set } ((r,e)\#bs))$
and $as@r,e\#bs = (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \text{ } ys)$
shows $\exists zs. \text{strict-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \ t$
 $\wedge \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ zs) \subseteq (\text{fst ' set } ((r,e)\#bs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sorted-app-l*: $\text{sorted cmp } (xs@ys) \implies \text{sorted cmp } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sorted-app-r*: $\text{sorted cmp } (xs@ys) \implies \text{sorted cmp } ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.2 Merging Subtrees of Ranked Dtrees

locale *ranked-dtree* = *list-dtree* *t* **for** $t :: ('a \ \text{list}, 'b) \ \text{dtree} +$

fixes $\text{rank} :: 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

fixes $\text{cmp} :: ('a \ \text{list} \times 'b) \ \text{comparator}$

assumes *cmp-antisym*:

$\llbracket v1 \neq []; v2 \neq []; \text{compare cmp } (v1, e1) \ (v2, e2) = \text{Equiv} \rrbracket \implies \text{set } v1 \cap \text{set } v2$
 $\neq \{ \} \vee e1 = e2$

begin

lemma *ranked-dtree-rec*: $\llbracket \text{Node } r \text{ } xs = t; (x,e) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{ranked-dtree } x \text{ cmp}$
<proof>

lemma *ranked-dtree-rec-suc*: $(x,e) \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t) \implies \text{ranked-dtree } x \text{ cmp}$
<proof>

lemma *ranked-dtree-subtree*: $\text{is-subtree } x \text{ } t \implies \text{ranked-dtree } x \text{ cmp}$
<proof>

9.2.1 Definitions

lift-definition *cmp'* :: ('a list × 'b) comparator is
($\lambda x y.$ if rank (rev (fst x)) < rank (rev (fst y)) then Less
else if rank (rev (fst x)) > rank (rev (fst y)) then Greater
else compare cmp x y)
<proof>

abbreviation *disjoint-sets* :: (('a list, 'b) dtree × 'b) fset \Rightarrow bool **where**
disjoint-sets xs \equiv disjoint-darcs xs \wedge disjoint-dlverts xs \wedge ($\forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \square \notin \text{dverts } t$)

abbreviation *merge-f* :: 'a list \Rightarrow (('a list, 'b) dtree × 'b) fset
 \Rightarrow ('a list, 'b) dtree × 'b \Rightarrow ('a list × 'b) list \Rightarrow ('a list × 'b) list **where**
merge-f r xs \equiv $\lambda (t,e) b.$ if (t,e) \in fset xs \wedge list-dtree (Node r xs)
 \wedge ($\forall (v,e') \in \text{set } b. \text{set } v \cap \text{dlverts } t = \{\} \wedge v \neq \square \wedge e' \notin \text{darcs } t \cup \{e\}$)
then *Sorting-Algorithms.merge* cmp' (dtree-to-list (Node r {(t,e)})) b else b

definition *merge* :: ('a list, 'b) dtree \Rightarrow ('a list, 'b) dtree **where**
merge t1 \equiv dtree-from-list (root t1) (ffold (merge-f (root t1) (sucs t1)) \square (sucs t1))

9.2.2 Commutativity Proofs

lemma *cmp-sets-not-dsjnt-if-equiv*:
 $\llbracket v1 \neq \square; v2 \neq \square \rrbracket \implies \text{compare } \text{cmp}' (v1,e1) (v2,e2) = \text{Equiv} \implies \text{set } v1 \cap \text{set } v2 \neq \{\} \vee e1=e2$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-x-in-dverts*:
 $x \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \{ \{(t1,e1)\} \})) \implies x \in \text{dverts } t1$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-x-in-dlverts*:
 $x \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \{ \{(t1,e1)\} \})) \implies \text{set } x \subseteq \text{dlverts } t1$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-x1-disjoint*:
 $\text{dlverts } t1 \cap \text{dlverts } t2 = \{\}$

$\implies \forall x1 \in fst \text{ ' set (dtree-to-list (Node r \{|(t1,e1)|\}))}. set\ x1 \cap dverts\ t2 = \{\}$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma dtree-to-list-xs-disjoint:

$dverts\ t1 \cap dverts\ t2 = \{\}$
 $\implies \forall x1 \in fst \text{ ' set (dtree-to-list (Node r \{|(t1,e1)|\}))}.$
 $\forall x2 \in fst \text{ ' set (dtree-to-list (Node r' \{|(t2,e2)|\}))}. set\ x1 \cap set\ x2 = \{\}$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma dtree-to-list-e-in-darcs:

$e \in snd \text{ ' set (dtree-to-list (Node r \{|(t1,e1)|\}))} \implies e \in darcs\ t1 \cup \{e1\}$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma dtree-to-list-e-disjoint:

$(darcs\ t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (darcs\ t2 \cup \{e2\}) = \{\}$
 $\implies \forall e \in snd \text{ ' set (dtree-to-list (Node r \{|(t1,e1)|\}))}. e \notin darcs\ t2 \cup \{e2\}$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma dtree-to-list-es-disjoint:

$(darcs\ t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (darcs\ t2 \cup \{e2\}) = \{\}$
 $\implies \forall e3 \in snd \text{ ' set (dtree-to-list (Node r \{|(t1,e1)|\}))}.$
 $\forall e4 \in snd \text{ ' set (dtree-to-list (Node r' \{|(t2,e2)|\}))}. e3 \neq e4$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma dtree-to-list-xs-not-equiv:

assumes $dverts\ t1 \cap dverts\ t2 = \{\}$
and $(darcs\ t1 \cup \{e3\}) \cap (darcs\ t2 \cup \{e4\}) = \{\}$
and $(x1,e1) \in set\ (dtree-to-list\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e3)|\}))$ **and** $x1 \neq \square$
and $(x2,e2) \in set\ (dtree-to-list\ (Node\ r'\ \{|(t2,e4)|\}))$ **and** $x2 \neq \square$
shows $compare\ cmp'\ (x1,e1)\ (x2,e2) \neq Equiv$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma merge-dtree1-not-equiv:

assumes $dverts\ t1 \cap dverts\ t2 = \{\}$
and $(darcs\ t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (darcs\ t2 \cup \{e2\}) = \{\}$
and $\square \notin dverts\ t1$
and $\square \notin dverts\ t2$
and $xs = dtree-to-list\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})$
and $ys = dtree-to-list\ (Node\ r'\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})$
shows $\forall (x1,e1) \in set\ xs. \forall (x2,e2) \in set\ ys. compare\ cmp'\ (x1,e1)\ (x2,e2) \neq Equiv$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma merge-commute-aux1:

assumes $dverts\ t1 \cap dverts\ t2 = \{\}$
and $(darcs\ t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (darcs\ t2 \cup \{e2\}) = \{\}$
and $\square \notin dverts\ t1$
and $\square \notin dverts\ t2$

and $xs = dtree\text{-to-list } (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})$
and $ys = dtree\text{-to-list } (Node\ r'\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})$
shows $Sorting\text{-Algorithms.merge } cmp'\ xs\ ys = Sorting\text{-Algorithms.merge } cmp'\ ys\ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-x1-list-disjoint*:

$set\ x2 \cap dlverts\ t1 = \{\}$
 $\implies \forall x1 \in fst\ 'set\ (dtree\text{-to-list } (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})).\ set\ x1 \cap set\ x2 = \{\}$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-e1-list-disjoint'*:

$set\ x2 \cap darcs\ t1 \cup \{e1\} = \{\}$
 $\implies \forall x1 \in snd\ 'set\ (dtree\text{-to-list } (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})).\ x1 \notin set\ x2$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-e1-list-disjoint*:

$e2 \notin darcs\ t1 \cup \{e1\}$
 $\implies \forall x1 \in snd\ 'set\ (dtree\text{-to-list } (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})).\ x1 \neq e2$
 <proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-xs-list-not-equiv*:

assumes $(x1,e1) \in set\ (dtree\text{-to-list } (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e3)|\}))$
and $x1 \neq []$
and $\forall (v,e) \in set\ ys.\ set\ v \cap dlverts\ t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin darcs\ t1 \cup \{e3\}$
and $(x2,e2) \in set\ ys$
shows $compare\ cmp'\ (x1,e1)\ (x2,e2) \neq Equiv$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-commute-aux2*:

assumes $[] \notin dlverts\ t1$
and $xs = dtree\text{-to-list } (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})$
and $\forall (v,e) \in set\ ys.\ set\ v \cap dlverts\ t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin darcs\ t1 \cup \{e1\}$
shows $Sorting\text{-Algorithms.merge } cmp'\ xs\ ys = Sorting\text{-Algorithms.merge } cmp'\ ys\ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-inter-preserv'*:

assumes $f = (merge\text{-f } r\ xs)$
and $\neg(\forall (v,-) \in set\ z.\ set\ v \cap dlverts\ t1 = \{\})$
shows $\neg(\forall (v,-) \in set\ (f\ (t2,e2)\ z).\ set\ v \cap dlverts\ t1 = \{\})$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-inter-preserv*:

assumes $f = (merge\text{-f } r\ xs)$
and $\neg(\forall (v,e) \in set\ z.\ set\ v \cap dlverts\ t1 = \{\} \wedge e \notin darcs\ t1 \cup \{e1\})$
shows $\neg(\forall (v,e) \in set\ (f\ (t2,e2)\ z).\ set\ v \cap dlverts\ t1 = \{\} \wedge e \notin darcs\ t1 \cup \{e1\})$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-f-eq-z-if-inter'*:

$\neg(\forall(v,-) \in \text{set } z. \text{set } v \cap \text{dlverts } t1 = \{\}) \implies (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) (t1, e1) z = z$
<proof>

lemma *merge-f-eq-z-if-inter*:

$\neg(\forall(v,e) \in \text{set } z. \text{set } v \cap \text{dlverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\})$
 $\implies (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) (t1, e1) z = z$
<proof>

lemma *merge-empty-inter-preserv-aux*:

assumes $f = (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs)$
and $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $\forall(v,e) \in \text{set } z. \text{set } v \cap \text{dlverts } t2 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t2 \cup \{e2\}$
and $\text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
and $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $(t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2)$
and $\forall(v,e) \in \text{set } z. \text{set } v \cap \text{dlverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}$
shows $\forall(v,e) \in \text{set } (f (t2, e2) z). \text{set } v \cap \text{dlverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-empty-inter-preserv*:

assumes $f = (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs)$
and $\forall(v,e) \in \text{set } z. \text{set } v \cap \text{dlverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}$
and $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $(t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2)$
shows $\forall(v,e) \in \text{set } (f (t2, e2) z). \text{set } v \cap \text{dlverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-commute-aux3*:

assumes $f = (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs)$
and $\text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
and $(t1, e1) \neq (t2, e2)$
and $(\forall(v,e) \in \text{set } z. \text{set } v \cap \text{dlverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\})$
and $(\forall(v,e) \in \text{set } z. \text{set } v \cap \text{dlverts } t2 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t2 \cup \{e2\})$
and $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $(t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs$
shows $(f (t2, e2) \circ f (t1, e1)) z = (f (t1, e1) \circ f (t2, e2)) z$
<proof>

lemma *merge-commute-aux*:

assumes $f = (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs)$
shows $(f y \circ f x) z = (f x \circ f y) z$
<proof>

lemma *merge-commute: comp-fun-commute* $(\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs)$

<proof>

interpretation *Comm: comp-fun-commute merge-f r xs* \langle proof \rangle

9.2.3 Merging Preserves Arcs and Verts

lemma *empty-list-valid-merge:*

$(\forall (v,e) \in \text{set } []. \text{set } v \cap \text{dverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\})$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *disjoint-sets-sucs: disjoint-sets (sucs t)*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *empty-not-elem-subset:*

$[[xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys; \forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } ys. [] \notin \text{dverts } t]] \implies \forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. [] \notin \text{dverts } t$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *disjoint-sets-subset:*

assumes $xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys$ **and** *disjoint-sets ys*

shows *disjoint-sets xs*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-mdeg-le-1: max-deg (merge t1) \leq 1*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-mdeg-le1-sub: is-subtree t1 (merge t2) \implies max-deg t1 \leq 1*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-fcard-le1: fcard (sucs (merge t1)) \leq 1*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-fcard-le1-sub: is-subtree t1 (merge t2) \implies fcard (sucs t1) \leq 1*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-f-alt:*

assumes $P = (\lambda xs. \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs))$

and $Q = (\lambda (t,e) b. (\forall (v,e') \in \text{set } b. \text{set } v \cap \text{dverts } t = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e' \notin \text{darcs } t \cup \{e\}))$

and $R = (\lambda (t,e) b. \text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp}' (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \ \{(t,e)\}))) b$

shows $\text{merge-f } r \ xs = (\lambda a b. \text{if } a \notin \text{fset } xs \vee \neg Q \ a \ b \vee \neg P \ xs \text{ then } b \text{ else } R \ a \ b)$

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-f-alt-commute:*

assumes $P = (\lambda xs. \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs))$

and $Q = (\lambda (t,e) b. (\forall (v,e') \in \text{set } b. \text{set } v \cap \text{dverts } t = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e' \notin \text{darcs } t \cup \{e\}))$

and $R = (\lambda (t,e) b. \text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp}' (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \ \{(t,e)\}))) b$

shows *comp-fun-commute* ($\lambda a b. \text{if } a \notin \text{fset } xs \vee \neg Q a b \vee \neg P xs \text{ then } b \text{ else } R a b$)
 <proof>

lemma *merge-ffold-supset*:
assumes $xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys$ **and** *list-dtree* (Node r ys)
shows $\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \ ys) \ acc \ xs = \text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \ xs) \ acc \ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-f-merge-if-not-snd*:
 $\text{merge-f } r \ xs \ (t1, e1) \ z \neq z \implies$
 $\text{merge-f } r \ xs \ (t1, e1) \ z = \text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge } \text{cmp}' \ (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \ \{(t1, e1)\})) \ z$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-f-merge-if-conds*:
 $\llbracket \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs); \forall (v, e) \in \text{set } z. \text{set } v \cap \text{dverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\};$
 $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{merge-f } r \ xs \ (t1, e1) \ z = \text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge } \text{cmp}' \ (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \ \{(t1, e1)\})) \ z$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-f-merge-if-conds-empty*:
 $\llbracket \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs); (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{merge-f } r \ xs \ (t1, e1) \ []$
 $= \text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge } \text{cmp}' \ (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \ \{(t1, e1)\})) \ []$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-ffold-empty-inter-preserv*:
 $\llbracket \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \ ys); xs \mid\subseteq\mid ys;$
 $\forall (v, e) \in \text{set } z. \text{set } v \cap \text{dverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\};$
 $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } ys; (t1, e1) \notin \text{fset } xs; (v, e) \in \text{set } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \ xs) \ z \ xs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{set } v \cap \text{dverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-ffold-empty-inter-preserv'*:
 $\llbracket \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \ (\text{finsert } x \ xs));$
 $\forall (v, e) \in \text{set } z. \text{set } v \cap \text{dverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\};$
 $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{finsert } x \ xs); (t1, e1) \notin \text{fset } xs; (v, e) \in \text{set } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \ xs) \ z \ xs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{set } v \cap \text{dverts } t1 = \{\} \wedge v \neq [] \wedge e \notin \text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-ffold-set-sub-union*:
 $\text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$
 $\implies \text{set } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \ xs) \ [] \ xs) \subseteq (\bigcup_{x \in \text{fset } xs} \text{set } (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \ \{x\})))$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-ffold-nempty*:

$\llbracket \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); xs \neq \{\|\} \rrbracket \implies \text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) \ \|\ \text{ } xs \neq \|\$
<proof>

lemma *merge-f-ndisjoint-sets-aux*:

$\neg \text{disjoint-sets } xs$
 $\implies \neg((t,e) \in \text{fset } xs \wedge \text{disjoint-sets } xs \wedge (\forall (v,-) \in \text{set } b. \text{set } v \cap \text{dverts } t = \{\} \wedge v \neq \|\))$
<proof>

lemma *merge-f-not-list-dtree*: $\neg \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \implies (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) \ a \ b = b$
<proof>

lemma *merge-ffold-empty-if-nwf*: $\neg \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys) \implies \text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } ys) \ \|\ \text{ } xs = \|\$
<proof>

lemma *merge-empty-if-nwf*: $\neg \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \implies \text{merge } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{Node } r \ \{\|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-empty-if-nwf-sucs*: $\neg \text{list-dtree } t1 \implies \text{merge } t1 = \text{Node } (\text{root } t1) \ \{\|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-empty*: $\text{merge } (\text{Node } r \ \{\|\}) = \text{Node } r \ \{\|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-empty-sucs*:

assumes $\text{sucs } t1 = \{\|\}$
shows $\text{merge } t1 = \text{Node } (\text{root } t1) \ \{\|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-singleton-sucs*:

assumes $\text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } (\text{root } t1) \ (\text{sucs } t1))$ **and** $\text{sucs } t1 \neq \{\|\}$
shows $\exists t \ e. \text{merge } t1 = \text{Node } (\text{root } t1) \ \{|(t,e)|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-singleton*:

assumes $\text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$ **and** $xs \neq \{\|\}$
shows $\exists t \ e. \text{merge } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{Node } r \ \{|(t,e)|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-cases*: $\exists t \ e. \text{merge } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{Node } r \ \{|(t,e)|\} \vee \text{merge } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{Node } r \ \{\|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-cases-sucs*:

$\exists t \ e. \text{merge } t1 = \text{Node } (\text{root } t1) \ \{|(t,e)|\} \vee \text{merge } t1 = \text{Node } (\text{root } t1) \ \{\|\}$

<proof>

lemma *merge-single-root*:

$(t2, e2) \in \text{fset} (\text{sucs} (\text{merge} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs))) \implies \text{merge} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{Node } r \{(t2, e2)|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-single-root-sucs*:

$(t2, e2) \in \text{fset} (\text{sucs} (\text{merge } t1)) \implies \text{merge } t1 = \text{Node} (\text{root } t1) \{(t2, e2)|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-single-root1*:

$t2 \in \text{fst} \text{ ' fset} (\text{sucs} (\text{merge} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs))) \implies \exists e2. \text{merge} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{Node } r \{(t2, e2)|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-single-root1-sucs*:

$t2 \in \text{fst} \text{ ' fset} (\text{sucs} (\text{merge } t1)) \implies \exists e2. \text{merge } t1 = \text{Node} (\text{root } t1) \{(t2, e2)|\}$
<proof>

lemma *merge-nempty-sucs*: $\llbracket \text{list-dtree } t1; \text{sucs } t1 \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{sucs} (\text{merge } t1) \neq \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *merge-nempty*: $\llbracket \text{list-dtree} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); xs \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{sucs} (\text{merge} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)) \neq \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *merge-xs*: $\text{merge} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{dtree-from-list } r (\text{ffold} (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) [] xs)$

<proof>

lemma *merge-root-eq[simp]*: $\text{root} (\text{merge } t1) = \text{root } t1$

<proof>

lemma *merge-ffold-fsts-in-childverts*:

$\llbracket \text{list-dtree} (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); y \in \text{fst} \text{ ' set} (\text{ffold} (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) [] xs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists t1 \in \text{fst} \text{ ' fset } xs. y \in \text{dverts } t1$

<proof>

lemma *verts-child-if-merge-child*:

assumes $t1 \in \text{fst} \text{ ' fset} (\text{sucs} (\text{merge } t0))$ **and** $x \in \text{dverts } t1$

shows $\exists t2 \in \text{fst} \text{ ' fset} (\text{sucs } t0). x \in \text{dverts } t2$

<proof>

lemma *sucs-dverts-eq-dtree-list*:

assumes $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset} (\text{sucs } t)$ **and** $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1$

shows $\text{dverts} (\text{Node} (\text{root } t) \{(t1, e1)|\}) - \{\text{root } t\}$

$= \text{fst} \text{ ' set} (\text{dtree-to-list} (\text{Node} (\text{root } t) \{(t1, e1)|\}))$

<proof>

lemma *merge-ffold-set-eq-union*:

list-dtree (Node *r xs*)
 $\implies \text{set } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) [] \text{ } xs) = (\bigcup_{x \in \text{fset } xs} \text{set } (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \{x\})))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sucs-dverts-no-root*:

$(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t) \implies \text{dverts } (\text{Node } (\text{root } t) \{|(t1, e1)|\}) - \{\text{root } t\} = \text{dverts } t1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dverts-merge-sub*:

assumes $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t0). \text{max-deg } t \leq 1$
shows $\text{dverts } (\text{merge } t0) \subseteq \text{dverts } t0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dverts-merge-eq[simp]*:

assumes $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t). \text{max-deg } t \leq 1$
shows $\text{dverts } (\text{merge } t) = \text{dverts } t$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dlverts-merge-eq[simp]*:

assumes $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t). \text{max-deg } t \leq 1$
shows $\text{dlverts } (\text{merge } t) = \text{dlverts } t$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sucs-darcs-eq-dtree-list*:

assumes $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t)$ **and** $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1$
shows $\text{darcs } (\text{Node } (\text{root } t) \{|(t1, e1)|\}) = \text{snd } ' \text{set } (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } (\text{root } t) \{|(t1, e1)|\}))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *darcs-merge-eq[simp]*:

assumes $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } (\text{sucs } t). \text{max-deg } t \leq 1$
shows $\text{darcs } (\text{merge } t) = \text{darcs } t$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

9.2.4 Merging Preserves Well-Formedness

lemma *dtree-to-list-x-in-darcs*:

$x \in \text{snd } ' \text{set } (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\})) \implies x \in (\text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dtree-to-list-snds-disjoint*:

$(\text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (\text{darcs } t2 \cup \{e2\}) = \{\}$
 $\implies \text{snd } ' \text{set } (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\})) \cap (\text{darcs } t2 \cup \{e2\}) = \{\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dtree-to-list-snds-disjoint2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (\text{darcs } t2 \cup \{e2\}) = \{\} \\ & \implies \text{snd ' set } (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1,e1)|\})) \\ & \quad \cap \text{snd ' set } (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \{|(t2,e2)|\})) = \{\} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *merge-ffold-arc-inter-preserv*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys); xs \sqsubseteq | ys; (\text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (\text{snd ' set } z) = \{\}; \\ & \quad (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } ys; (t1, e1) \notin \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \\ & \implies (\text{darcs } t1 \cup \{e1\}) \cap (\text{snd ' set } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) \text{ } z \text{ } xs)) = \{\} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *merge-ffold-wf-list-arcs*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \bigwedge x. x \in \text{fset } xs \implies \text{wf-darcs } (\text{Node } r \{|x|\}); \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{wf-list-arcs } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) \square xs) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *merge-wf-darcs*: *wf-darcs* (*merge* *t*)

<proof>

lemma *merge-ffold-wf-list-lverts*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \bigwedge x. x \in \text{fset } xs \implies \text{wf-dlverts } (\text{Node } r \{|x|\}); \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{wf-list-lverts } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) \square xs) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *merge-ffold-root-inter-preserv*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); \forall t1 \in \text{fst ' fset } xs. \text{set } r' \cap \text{dlverts } t1 = \{\}; \\ & \quad \forall v1 \in \text{fst ' set } z. \text{set } r' \cap \text{set } v1 = \{\}; (v, e) \in \text{set } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) \text{ } z \text{ } xs) \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{set } r' \cap \text{set } v = \{\} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *merge-wf-dlverts*: *wf-dlverts* (*merge* *t*)

<proof>

theorem *merge-list-dtree*: *list-dtree* (*merge* *t*)

<proof>

corollary *merge-ranked-dtree*: *ranked-dtree* (*merge* *t*) *cmp*

<proof>

9.2.5 Additional Merging Properties

lemma *merge-ffold-distinct*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs); \forall t1 \in \text{fst ' fset } xs. \forall v \in \text{dverts } t1. \text{distinct } v; \\ & \quad \forall v1 \in \text{fst ' set } z. \text{distinct } v1; v \in \text{fst ' set } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \text{ } xs) \text{ } z \text{ } xs) \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{distinct } v \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *distinct-merge*:

assumes $\forall v \in dverts\ t.\ distinct\ v$ **and** $v \in dverts\ (merge\ t)$
shows $distinct\ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *merge-hd-root-eq[simp]*: $hd\ (root\ (merge\ t1)) = hd\ (root\ t1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *merge-ffold-hd-is-child*:
 $\llbracket list-dtree\ (Node\ r\ xs);\ xs \neq \{\}\rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists (t1, e1) \in fset\ xs.\ hd\ (ffold\ (merge-f\ r\ xs)\ []\ xs) = (root\ t1, e1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *merge-ffold-nempty-if-child*:
assumes $(t1, e1) \in fset\ (sucs\ (merge\ t0))$
shows $ffold\ (merge-f\ (root\ t0)\ (sucs\ t0))\ []\ (sucs\ t0) \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *merge-ffold-hd-eq-child*:
assumes $(t1, e1) \in fset\ (sucs\ (merge\ t0))$
shows $hd\ (ffold\ (merge-f\ (root\ t0)\ (sucs\ t0))\ []\ (sucs\ t0)) = (root\ t1, e1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *merge-child-in-orig*:
assumes $(t1, e1) \in fset\ (sucs\ (merge\ t0))$
shows $\exists (t2, e2) \in fset\ (sucs\ t0).\ (root\ t2, e2) = (root\ t1, e1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ffold-singleton*: $comp-fun-commute\ f \implies ffold\ f\ z\ \{|x|\} = f\ x\ z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ffold-singleton1*:
 $\llbracket comp-fun-commute\ (\lambda a\ b.\ if\ P\ a\ b\ then\ Q\ a\ b\ else\ R\ a\ b); P\ x\ z \rrbracket$
 $\implies ffold\ (\lambda a\ b.\ if\ P\ a\ b\ then\ Q\ a\ b\ else\ R\ a\ b)\ z\ \{|x|\} = Q\ x\ z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ffold-singleton2*:
 $\llbracket comp-fun-commute\ (\lambda a\ b.\ if\ P\ a\ b\ then\ Q\ a\ b\ else\ R\ a\ b); \neg P\ x\ z \rrbracket$
 $\implies ffold\ (\lambda a\ b.\ if\ P\ a\ b\ then\ Q\ a\ b\ else\ R\ a\ b)\ z\ \{|x|\} = R\ x\ z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *merge-ffold-singleton-if-wf*:
assumes $list-dtree\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})$
shows $ffold\ (merge-f\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})\ []\ \{|(t1, e1)|\} = dtree-to-list\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *merge-singleton-if-wf*:
assumes $list-dtree\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})$
shows $merge\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) = dtree-from-list\ r\ (dtree-to-list\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}))$

<proof>

lemma *merge-disjoint-if-child:*

$merge (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) = Node\ r\ \{|(t2,e2)|\} \implies list-dtree (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})$
<proof>

lemma *merge-root-child-eq:*

$merge (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) = Node\ r\ \{|(t2,e2)|\} \implies root\ t1 = root\ t2$
<proof>

lemma *merge-ffold-split-subtree:*

$\llbracket \forall t \in fst\ 'fset\ xs. max-deg\ t \leq 1; list-dtree (Node\ r\ xs);$
 $as@ (v,e)\#bs = ffold (merge-f\ r\ xs)\ []\ xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists ys. strict-subtree (Node\ v\ ys) (Node\ r\ xs) \wedge dverts (Node\ v\ ys) \subseteq (fst\ 'set\ ((v,e)\#bs))$
<proof>

lemma *merge-strict-subtree-dverts-sup:*

assumes $\forall t \in fst\ 'fset (sucs\ t). max-deg\ t \leq 1$
and *strict-subtree (Node r xs) (merge t)*
shows $\exists ys. is-subtree (Node\ r\ ys)\ t \wedge dverts (Node\ r\ ys) \subseteq dverts (Node\ r\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *merge-subtree-dverts-supset:*

assumes $\forall t \in fst\ 'fset (sucs\ t). max-deg\ t \leq 1$ **and** *is-subtree (Node r xs) (merge t)*
shows $\exists ys. is-subtree (Node\ r\ ys)\ t \wedge dverts (Node\ r\ ys) \subseteq dverts (Node\ r\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *merge-subtree-dlverts-supset:*

assumes $\forall t \in fst\ 'fset (sucs\ t). max-deg\ t \leq 1$ **and** *is-subtree (Node r xs) (merge t)*
shows $\exists ys. is-subtree (Node\ r\ ys)\ t \wedge dlverts (Node\ r\ ys) \subseteq dlverts (Node\ r\ xs)$
<proof>

end

9.3 Normalizing Dtrees

context *ranked-dtree*

begin

9.3.1 Definitions

function *normalize1* :: ('a list,'b) dtree \Rightarrow ('a list,'b) dtree **where**

$normalize1 (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e)|\}) =$
 $(if\ rank (rev (root\ t1)) < rank (rev\ r)\ then\ Node (r@root\ t1) (sucs\ t1)$
 $else\ Node\ r\ \{|(normalize1\ t1,e)|\})$

$| \forall x. xs \neq \{x\} \implies normalize1 (Node\ r\ xs) = Node\ r\ ((\lambda(t,e). (normalize1\ t,e))$
 $|^{\dagger} xs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$
termination $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize1-size-decr*[*termination-simp*]:
 $normalize1\ t1 \neq t1 \implies size\ (normalize1\ t1) < size\ t1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize1-size-le*: $size\ (normalize1\ t1) \leq size\ t1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *normalize* :: ('a list, 'b) dtree \implies ('a list, 'b) dtree **where**
 $normalize\ t1 = (let\ t2 = normalize1\ t1\ in\ if\ t1 = t2\ then\ t2\ else\ normalize\ t2)$

9.3.2 Basic Proofs

lemma *root-normalize1-eq1*:
 $\neg rank\ (rev\ (root\ t1)) < rank\ (rev\ r) \implies root\ (normalize1\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}))$
 $= r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *root-normalize1-eq1'*:
 $\neg rank\ (rev\ (root\ t1)) \leq rank\ (rev\ r) \implies root\ (normalize1\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}))$
 $= r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *root-normalize1-eq2*: $\forall x. xs \neq \{|x|\} \implies root\ (normalize1\ (Node\ r\ xs)) =$
 r
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fset-img-eq*: $\forall x \in fset\ xs. f\ x = x \implies f\ |\^| xs = xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fset-img-uneq*: $f\ |\^| xs \neq xs \implies \exists x \in fset\ xs. f\ x \neq x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fset-img-uneq-prod*: $(\lambda(t, e). (f\ t, e))\ |\^| xs \neq xs \implies \exists (t, e) \in fset\ xs. f\ t \neq$
 t
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *contr-if-normalize1-uneq*:
 $normalize1\ t1 \neq t1$
 $\implies \exists v\ t2\ e2. is_subtree\ (Node\ v\ \{|(t2, e2)|\})\ t1 \wedge rank\ (rev\ (root\ t2)) < rank$
 $(rev\ v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *contr-before-normalize1*:
 $\llbracket is_subtree\ (Node\ v\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})\ (normalize1\ t3); rank\ (rev\ (root\ t1)) < rank\ (rev$
 $v) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists v'\ t2\ e2. is_subtree\ (Node\ v'\ \{|(t2, e2)|\})\ t3 \wedge rank\ (rev\ (root\ t2)) < rank$

(*rev v*)
{*proof*}

9.3.3 Normalizing Preserves Well-Formedness

lemma *normalize1-darcs-sub*: $\text{darcs } (\text{normalize1 } t1) \subseteq \text{darcs } t1$
{*proof*}

lemma *disjoint-darcs-normalize1*:
 $\text{wf-darcs } t1 \implies \text{disjoint-darcs } ((\lambda(t,e). (\text{normalize1 } t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} (\text{sucs } t1))$
{*proof*}

lemma *wf-darcs-normalize1*: $\text{wf-darcs } t1 \implies \text{wf-darcs } (\text{normalize1 } t1)$
{*proof*}

lemma *normalize1-dlverts-eq[simp]*: $\text{dlverts } (\text{normalize1 } t1) = \text{dlverts } t1$
{*proof*}

lemma *normalize1-dverts-contr-subtree*:
[[$v \in \text{dverts } (\text{normalize1 } t1); v \notin \text{dverts } t1$]]
 $\implies \exists v2\ t2\ e2. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } v2\ \{(t2, e2)\})\ t1$
 $\wedge v2\ @\ \text{root } t2 = v \wedge \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{root } t2)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v2)$
{*proof*}

lemma *normalize1-dverts-app-contr*:
[[$v \in \text{dverts } (\text{normalize1 } t1); v \notin \text{dverts } t1$]]
 $\implies \exists v1 \in \text{dverts } t1. \exists v2 \in \text{dverts } t1. v1\ @\ v2 = v \wedge \text{rank } (\text{rev } v2) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v1)$
{*proof*}

lemma *disjoint-dlverts-img*:
assumes *disjoint-dlverts xs* **and** $\forall (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{dlverts } (f\ t) \subseteq \text{dlverts } t$
shows $\text{disjoint-dlverts } ((\lambda(t,e). (f\ t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs)$ (**is disjoint-dlverts ?xs**)
{*proof*}

lemma *disjoint-dlverts-normalize1*:
 $\text{disjoint-dlverts } xs \implies \text{disjoint-dlverts } ((\lambda(t,e). (\text{normalize1 } t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs)$
{*proof*}

lemma *disjoint-dlverts-normalize1-sucs*:
 $\text{disjoint-dlverts } (\text{sucs } t1) \implies \text{disjoint-dlverts } ((\lambda(t,e). (\text{normalize1 } t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} (\text{sucs } t1))$
{*proof*}

lemma *disjoint-dlverts-normalize1-wf*:
 $\text{wf-dlverts } t1 \implies \text{disjoint-dlverts } ((\lambda(t,e). (\text{normalize1 } t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} (\text{sucs } t1))$
{*proof*}

lemma *disjoint-dlverts-normalize1-wf'*:

wf-dlverts (Node r xs) \implies disjoint-dlverts (($\lambda(t,e)$. (normalize1 t,e)) |^q xs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *root-empty-inter-dlverts-normalize1:*

assumes *wf-dlverts t1 and (x1,e1) \in fset (($\lambda(t,e)$. (normalize1 t,e)) |^q (sucs t1))*

shows *set (root t1) \cap dlverts x1 = {}*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-dlverts-normalize1: wf-dlverts t1 \implies wf-dlverts (normalize1 t1)*
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *list-dtree-normalize1: list-dtree (normalize1 t)*
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *ranked-dtree-normalize1: ranked-dtree (normalize1 t) cmp*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-darcs-sub: darcs (normalize t1) \subseteq darcs t1*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-dlverts-eq: dlverts (normalize t1) = dlverts t1*
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *ranked-dtree-normalize: ranked-dtree (normalize t) cmp*
 ⟨proof⟩

9.3.4 Distinctness and hd preserved

lemma *distinct-normalize1: $\llbracket \forall v \in dverts t. distinct v; v \in dverts (normalize1 t) \rrbracket \implies distinct v$*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-normalize: $\forall v \in dverts t. distinct v \implies \forall v \in dverts (normalize t). distinct v$*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize1-hd-root-eq[simp]:*

assumes *root t1 \neq []*

shows *hd (root (normalize1 t1)) = hd (root t1)*

⟨proof⟩

corollary *normalize1-hd-root-eq':*

wf-dlverts t1 \implies hd (root (normalize1 t1)) = hd (root t1)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize1-root-nempty:*

assumes *root t1 \neq []*

shows *root (normalize1 t1) \neq []*

<proof>

lemma *normalize-hd-root-eq[simp]*: $root\ t1 \neq [] \implies hd\ (root\ (normalize\ t1)) = hd\ (root\ t1)$
<proof>

corollary *normalize-hd-root-eq'[simp]*: $wf_dlverts\ t1 \implies hd\ (root\ (normalize\ t1)) = hd\ (root\ t1)$
<proof>

9.3.5 Normalize and Sorting

lemma *normalize1-uneq-if-contr*:

$\llbracket is_subtree\ (Node\ r1\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})\ t2; rank\ (rev\ (root\ t1)) < rank\ (rev\ r1); wf_darc\ t2 \rrbracket \implies t2 \neq normalize1\ t2$
<proof>

lemma *sorted-ranks-if-normalize1-eq*:

$\llbracket wf_darc\ t2; is_subtree\ (Node\ r1\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})\ t2; t2 = normalize1\ t2 \rrbracket \implies rank\ (rev\ r1) \leq rank\ (rev\ (root\ t1))$
<proof>

lemma *normalize-sorted-ranks*:

$\llbracket is_subtree\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})\ (normalize\ t) \rrbracket \implies rank\ (rev\ r) \leq rank\ (rev\ (root\ t1))$
<proof>

lift-definition *cmp''* :: $('a\ list \times 'b)$ comparator **is**

$(\lambda x\ y. \text{if } rank\ (rev\ (fst\ x)) < rank\ (rev\ (fst\ y)) \text{ then } Less$
 $\text{else if } rank\ (rev\ (fst\ x)) > rank\ (rev\ (fst\ y)) \text{ then } Greater$
 $\text{else } Equiv)$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-sorted-if-no-contr*:

$\llbracket \bigwedge r1\ t1\ e1. is_subtree\ (Node\ r1\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})\ t2 \implies rank\ (rev\ r1) \leq rank\ (rev\ (root\ t1)) \rrbracket \implies sorted\ cmp''\ (dtree_to_list\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t2,e2)|\}))$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-sorted-if-no-contr'*:

$\llbracket \bigwedge r1\ t1\ e1. is_subtree\ (Node\ r1\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})\ t2 \implies rank\ (rev\ r1) \leq rank\ (rev\ (root\ t1)) \rrbracket \implies sorted\ cmp''\ (dtree_to_list\ t2)$
<proof>

lemma *dtree-to-list-sorted-if-subtree*:

$\llbracket is_subtree\ t1\ t2; \bigwedge r1\ t1\ e1. is_subtree\ (Node\ r1\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})\ t2 \implies rank\ (rev\ r1) \leq rank\ (rev\ (root\ t1)) \rrbracket$

(*root t1*)]]
 $\implies \text{sorted cmp}'' (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dtree-to-list-sorted-if-subtree'*:

[[*is-subtree t1 t2*;
 $\bigwedge r1 \ t1 \ e1. \ \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1 \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) \ t2 \implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{root } t1))$]]
 $\implies \text{sorted cmp}'' (\text{dtree-to-list } t1)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-dtree-to-list-sorted*:

is-subtree t1 (normalize t) $\implies \text{sorted cmp}'' (\text{dtree-to-list } (\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-dtree-to-list-sorted'*:

is-subtree t1 (normalize t) $\implies \text{sorted cmp}'' (\text{dtree-to-list } t1)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *gt-if-rank-contr*: $\text{rank } (\text{rev } r0) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r) \implies \text{compare cmp}'' (r, e) (r0, e0) = \text{Greater}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-le-if-ngt*: $\text{compare cmp}'' (r, e) (r0, e0) \neq \text{Greater} \implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } r0)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rank-le-if-sorted-from-list*:

assumes *sorted cmp}'' ((v1, e1)#ys) and is-subtree (Node r0 { |(t0, e0)| }) (dtree-from-list v1 ys)*
shows $\text{rank } (\text{rev } r0) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{root } t0))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cmp'-gt-if-cmp''-gt*: $\text{compare cmp}'' x y = \text{Greater} \implies \text{compare cmp}' x y = \text{Greater}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cmp'-lt-if-cmp''-lt*: $\text{compare cmp}'' x y = \text{Less} \implies \text{compare cmp}' x y = \text{Less}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cmp''-ge-if-cmp'-gt*:

$\text{compare cmp}' x y = \text{Greater} \implies \text{compare cmp}'' x y = \text{Greater} \vee \text{compare cmp}'' x y = \text{Equiv}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cmp''-nlt-if-cmp'-gt*: $\text{compare cmp}' x y = \text{Greater} \implies \text{compare cmp}'' y x \neq \text{Greater}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *Comm: comp-fun-commute merge-f r xs* \langle proof \rangle

lemma *sorted-cmp''-merge:*

$\llbracket \text{sorted cmp'' } xs; \text{ sorted cmp'' } ys \rrbracket \implies \text{sorted cmp''}$ (*Sorting-Algorithms.merge*
cmp' xs ys)
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-ffold-sorted:*

$\llbracket \text{list-dtree (Node } r \text{ } xs); \wedge t2 \text{ } r1 \text{ } t1 \text{ } e1. \llbracket t2 \in \text{fst ' fset } xs; \text{is-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) t2 \rrbracket} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank (rev } r1) \leq \text{rank (rev (root } t1))$
 $\implies \text{sorted cmp'' (ffold (merge-f } r \text{ } xs) [] xs)$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *not-single-subtree-if-nwf:*

$\neg \text{list-dtree (Node } r \text{ } xs) \implies \neg \text{is-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) (\text{merge (Node } r \text{ } xs))$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *not-single-subtree-if-nwf-sucs:*

$\neg \text{list-dtree } t2 \implies \neg \text{is-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) (\text{merge } t2)$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-strict-subtree-nocontr:*

assumes $\wedge t2 \text{ } r1 \text{ } t1 \text{ } e1. \llbracket t2 \in \text{fst ' fset } xs; \text{is-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) t2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank (rev } r1) \leq \text{rank (rev (root } t1))$
and *strict-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) (\text{merge (Node } r \text{ } xs))*
shows $\text{rank (rev } r1) \leq \text{rank (rev (root } t1))$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-strict-subtree-nocontr2:*

assumes $\wedge r1 \text{ } t1 \text{ } e1. \text{is-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
 $\implies \text{rank (rev } r1) \leq \text{rank (rev (root } t1))$
and *strict-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) (\text{merge (Node } r \text{ } xs))*
shows $\text{rank (rev } r1) \leq \text{rank (rev (root } t1))$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-strict-subtree-nocontr-sucs:*

assumes $\wedge t2 \text{ } r1 \text{ } t1 \text{ } e1. \llbracket t2 \in \text{fst ' fset (sucs } t0); \text{is-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) t2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank (rev } r1) \leq \text{rank (rev (root } t1))$
and *strict-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) (\text{merge } t0)*
shows $\text{rank (rev } r1) \leq \text{rank (rev (root } t1))$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *merge-strict-subtree-nocontr-sucs2:*

assumes $\wedge r1 \text{ } t1 \text{ } e1. \text{is-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) t2 \implies \text{rank (rev } r1) \leq \text{rank (rev (root } t1))$
and *strict-subtree (Node } r1 \text{ } \{(t1, e1)\}) (\text{merge } t2)*
shows $\text{rank (rev } r1) \leq \text{rank (rev (root } t1))$

<proof>

lemma *no-contr-imp-parent*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1 \ \{ |(t1,e1)| \}) \ (\text{Node } r \ xs) \implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{root } t1));$

$t2 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs; \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1 \ \{ |(t1,e1)| \}) \ t2 \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{root } t1))$

<proof>

lemma *no-contr-imp-subtree*:

$\llbracket \bigwedge t2 \ r1 \ t1 \ e1. \llbracket t2 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs; \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1 \ \{ |(t1,e1)| \}) \ t2 \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{root } t1));$

$\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1 \ \{ |(t1,e1)| \}) \ (\text{Node } r \ xs); \forall x. \ xs \neq \{|x|\}$

$\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{root } t1))$

<proof>

lemma *no-contr-imp-subtree-fcard*:

$\llbracket \bigwedge t2 \ r1 \ t1 \ e1. \llbracket t2 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs; \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1 \ \{ |(t1,e1)| \}) \ t2 \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{root } t1));$

$\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1 \ \{ |(t1,e1)| \}) \ (\text{Node } r \ xs); \text{fcard } xs \neq 1$

$\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{root } t1))$

<proof>

end

9.4 Removing Wedges

context *ranked-dtree*

begin

fun *merge1* :: ('a list,'b) dtree \Rightarrow ('a list,'b) dtree **where**

merge1 (Node r xs) = (

if *fcard* xs > 1 \wedge ($\forall t \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq 1$) then *merge* (Node r xs)

else Node r (($\lambda(t,e). (\text{merge1 } t,e)$) |[!] xs))

lemma *merge1-dverts-eq[simp]*: *dverts* (*merge1* t) = *dverts* t

<proof>

lemma *merge1-dlverts-eq[simp]*: *dlverts* (*merge1* t) = *dlverts* t

<proof>

lemma *dverts-merge1-imp-sub*:

$\forall (t2,e2) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{dverts } (\text{merge1 } t2) \subseteq \text{dverts } t2$

$\implies \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ ((\lambda(t,e). (\text{merge1 } t,e)) |[!] xs)) \subseteq \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *merge1-dverts-sub*: *dverts* (*merge1* t1) \subseteq *dverts* t1

<proof>

lemma *disjoint-dlverts-merge1*: *disjoint-dlverts* $((\lambda(t,e). (merge1\ t,e)) \mid^{\dagger} (sucs\ t))$
<proof>

lemma *root-empty-inter-dlverts-merge1*:
 assumes $(x1,e1) \in fset\ ((\lambda(t,e). (merge1\ t,e)) \mid^{\dagger} (sucs\ t))$
 shows $set\ (root\ t) \cap dlverts\ x1 = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *wf-dlverts-merge1*: *wf-dlverts* $(merge1\ t)$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-darcs-eq[simp]*: *darcs* $(merge1\ t) = darcs\ t$
<proof>

lemma *disjoint-darcs-merge1*: *disjoint-darcs* $((\lambda(t,e). (merge1\ t,e)) \mid^{\dagger} (sucs\ t))$
<proof>

lemma *wf-darcs-merge1*: *wf-darcs* $(merge1\ t)$
<proof>

theorem *ranked-dtree-merge1*: *ranked-dtree* $(merge1\ t)\ comp$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-merge1*:
 $\llbracket \forall v \in dverts\ t. distinct\ v; v \in dverts\ (merge1\ t) \rrbracket \implies distinct\ v$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-root-eq[simp]*: *root* $(merge1\ t1) = root\ t1$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-hd-root-eq[simp]*: *hd* $(root\ (merge1\ t1)) = hd\ (root\ t1)$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-mdeg-le*: *max-deg* $(merge1\ t1) \leq max-deg\ t1$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-childdeg-gt1-if-fcard-gt1*:
 $fcard\ (sucs\ (merge1\ t1)) > 1 \implies \exists t \in fst\ 'fset\ (sucs\ t1). max-deg\ t > 1$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-fcard-le*: *fcard* $(sucs\ (merge1\ (Node\ r\ xs))) \leq fcard\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-subtree-if-fcard-gt1*:
 $\llbracket is-subtree\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ (merge1\ t1); fcard\ xs > 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists ys. merge1\ (Node\ r\ ys) = Node\ r\ xs \wedge is-subtree\ (Node\ r\ ys)\ t1 \wedge fcard$
 $xs \leq fcard\ ys$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-childdeg-gt1-if-fcard-gt1-sub*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ } (\text{merge1 } t1); \text{fcard } xs > 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists ys. \text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys) = \text{Node } r \text{ } xs \wedge \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys) \text{ } t1$
 $\wedge (\exists t \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } ys. \text{max-deg } t > 1)$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-img-eq*: $\forall (t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{merge1 } t2 = t2 \implies ((\lambda(t, e). (\text{merge1 } t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs) = xs$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-wedge-if-uneq*:

$\text{merge1 } t1 \neq t1$
 $\implies \exists r \text{ } xs. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ } t1 \wedge \text{fcard } xs > 1 \wedge (\forall t \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq 1)$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-mdeg-gt1-if-uneq*:

assumes $\text{merge1 } t1 \neq t1$
shows $\text{max-deg } t1 > 1$
<proof>

corollary *merge1-eq-if-mdeg-le1*: $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1 \implies \text{merge1 } t1 = t1$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-not-merge-if-fcard-gt1*:

$\llbracket \text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys) = \text{Node } r \text{ } xs; \text{fcard } xs > 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{merge } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys) \neq \text{Node } r \text{ } xs$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-img-if-not-merge*:

$\text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \neq \text{merge } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs)$
 $\implies \text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) = \text{Node } r \text{ } ((\lambda(t, e). (\text{merge1 } t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} xs)$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-img-if-fcard-gt1*:

$\llbracket \text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys) = \text{Node } r \text{ } xs; \text{fcard } xs > 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys) = \text{Node } r \text{ } ((\lambda(t, e). (\text{merge1 } t, e)) \mid^{\dagger} ys)$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-elem-in-img-if-fcard-gt1*:

$\llbracket \text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r \text{ } ys) = \text{Node } r \text{ } xs; \text{fcard } xs > 1; (t2, e2) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists t1. (t1, e2) \in \text{fset } ys \wedge \text{merge1 } t1 = t2$
<proof>

lemma *child-mdeg-gt1-if-sub-fcard-gt1*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ } (\text{Node } v \text{ } ys); \text{Node } r \text{ } xs \neq \text{Node } v \text{ } ys; \text{fcard } xs > 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists t1 \text{ } e2. (t1, e2) \in \text{fset } ys \wedge \text{max-deg } t1 > 1$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-subtree-if-mdeg-gt1*:

[[*is-subtree* (Node *r xs*) (*merge1 t1*); *max-deg* (Node *r xs*) > 1]]
⇒ ∃ *ys*. *merge1* (Node *r ys*) = Node *r xs* ∧ *is-subtree* (Node *r ys*) *t1*
<proof>

lemma *merge1-child-in-orig*:

assumes *merge1* (Node *r ys*) = Node *r xs* **and** (*t1,e1*) ∈ *fset xs*
shows ∃ *t2*. (*t2,e1*) ∈ *fset ys* ∧ *root t2* = *root t1*
<proof>

lemma *dverts-if-subtree-merge1*:

is-subtree (Node *r xs*) (*merge1 t1*) ⇒ *r* ∈ *dverts t1*
<proof>

lemma *subtree-merge1-orig*:

is-subtree (Node *r xs*) (*merge1 t1*) ⇒ ∃ *ys*. *is-subtree* (Node *r ys*) *t1*
<proof>

lemma *merge1-subtree-dlverts-supset*:

is-subtree (Node *r xs*) (*merge1 t*)
⇒ ∃ *ys*. *is-subtree* (Node *r ys*) *t* ∧ *dlverts* (Node *r ys*) ⊆ *dlverts* (Node *r xs*)
<proof>

end

9.5 IKKBZ-Sub

function *denormalize* :: ('a list, 'b) dtree ⇒ 'a list **where**

denormalize (Node *r* {|(t,e)|}) = *r* @ *denormalize t*
| ∀ *x*. *xs* ≠ {|x|} ⇒ *denormalize* (Node *r xs*) = *r*
<proof>

termination <proof>

lemma *denormalize-set-eq-dlverts*: *max-deg t1* ≤ 1 ⇒ *set* (*denormalize t1*) = *dlverts t1*

<proof>

lemma *denormalize-set-sub-dlverts*: *set* (*denormalize t1*) ⊆ *dlverts t1*

<proof>

lemma *denormalize-distinct*:

[[∀ *v* ∈ *dverts t1*. *distinct v*; *wf-dlverts t1*]] ⇒ *distinct* (*denormalize t1*)
<proof>

lemma *denormalize-hd-root*:

assumes *root t* ≠ []
shows *hd* (*denormalize t*) = *hd* (*root t*)
<proof>

lemma *denormalize-hd-root-wf*: $wf\text{-dlverts } t \implies hd (denormalize\ t) = hd (root\ t)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *denormalize-empty-if-wf*: $wf\text{-dlverts } t \implies denormalize\ t \neq []$
 ⟨proof⟩

context *ranked-dtree*
begin

lemma *fcard-normalize-img-if-disjoint*:
 $disjoint\text{-darcs } xs \implies fcard ((\lambda(t,e). (normalize1\ t,e)) \upharpoonright xs) = fcard\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fcard-merge1-img-if-disjoint*:
 $disjoint\text{-darcs } xs \implies fcard ((\lambda(t,e). (merge1\ t,e)) \upharpoonright xs) = fcard\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fsts-uneq-if-disjoint-lverts-empty*:
 $[[disjoint\text{-dlverts } xs; \forall (t, e) \in fset\ xs. dlverts\ t \neq \{\}]]$
 $\implies \forall (t, e) \in fset\ xs. \forall (t2, e2) \in fset\ xs. t \neq t2 \vee (t, e) = (t2, e2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize1-dlverts-empty*:
 $\forall (t, e) \in fset\ xs. dlverts\ t \neq \{\}$
 $\implies \forall (t, e) \in fset ((\lambda(t, e). (normalize1\ t, e)) \upharpoonright xs). dlverts\ t \neq \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize1-fsts-uneq*:
assumes *disjoint-dlverts xs and* $\forall (t, e) \in fset\ xs. dlverts\ t \neq \{\}$
shows $\forall (t, e) \in fset\ xs. \forall (t2, e2) \in fset\ xs. normalize1\ t \neq normalize1\ t2 \vee (t,e) = (t2,e2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fcard-normalize-img-if-disjoint-lverts*:
 $[[disjoint\text{-dlverts } xs; \forall (t, e) \in fset\ xs. dlverts\ t \neq \{\}]]$
 $\implies fcard ((\lambda(t,e). (normalize1\ t,e)) \upharpoonright xs) = fcard\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fcard-normalize-img-if-wf-dlverts*:
 $wf\text{-dlverts } (Node\ r\ xs) \implies fcard ((\lambda(t,e). (normalize1\ t,e)) \upharpoonright xs) = fcard\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fcard-normalize-img-if-wf-dlverts-sucs*:
 $wf\text{-dlverts } t1 \implies fcard ((\lambda(t,e). (normalize1\ t,e)) \upharpoonright (sucs\ t1)) = fcard (sucs\ t1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *singleton-normalize1*:
assumes *disjoint-darcs xs and* $\forall x. xs \neq \{x\}$
shows $\forall x. (\lambda(t,e). (normalize1\ t,e)) \upharpoonright xs \neq \{x\}$

<proof>

lemma *num-leaves-normalize1-eq[simp]*: $wf\text{-darcs } t1 \implies num\text{-leaves } (normalize1\ t1) = num\text{-leaves } t1$

<proof>

lemma *num-leaves-normalize-eq[simp]*: $wf\text{-darcs } t1 \implies num\text{-leaves } (normalize\ t1) = num\text{-leaves } t1$

<proof>

lemma *num-leaves-normalize1-le*: $num\text{-leaves } (normalize1\ t1) \leq num\text{-leaves } t1$

<proof>

lemma *num-leaves-normalize-le*: $num\text{-leaves } (normalize\ t1) \leq num\text{-leaves } t1$

<proof>

lemma *num-leaves-merge1-le*: $num\text{-leaves } (merge1\ t1) \leq num\text{-leaves } t1$

<proof>

lemma *num-leaves-merge1-lt*: $max\text{-deg } t1 > 1 \implies num\text{-leaves } (merge1\ t1) < num\text{-leaves } t1$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-num-leaves-decr*:

$max\text{-deg } t1 > 1 \implies num\text{-leaves } (merge1\ (normalize\ t1)) < num\text{-leaves } t1$

<proof>

function *ikkbz-sub* :: $('a\ list, 'b)\ dtree \implies ('a\ list, 'b)\ dtree$ **where**

$ikkbz\text{-sub } t1 = (if\ max\text{-deg } t1 \leq 1\ then\ t1\ else\ ikkbz\text{-sub } (merge1\ (normalize\ t1)))$

<proof>

termination *<proof>*

lemma *ikkbz-sub-darcs-sub*: $darcs\ (ikkbz\text{-sub } t) \subseteq darcs\ t$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-dlverts-eq[simp]*: $dlverts\ (ikkbz\text{-sub } t) = dlverts\ t$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-wf-darcs*: $wf\text{-darcs } (ikkbz\text{-sub } t)$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-wf-dlverts*: $wf\text{-dlverts } (ikkbz\text{-sub } t)$

<proof>

theorem *ikkbz-sub-list-dtree*: $list\text{-dtree } (ikkbz\text{-sub } t)$

<proof>

corollary *ikkbz-sub-ranked-dtree*: $ranked\text{-dtree } (ikkbz\text{-sub } t)\ cmp$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-mdeg-le1*: $\text{max-deg } (\text{ikkbz-sub } t1) \leq 1$
<proof>

corollary *denormalize-ikkbz-eq-dlverts*: $\text{set } (\text{denormalize } (\text{ikkbz-sub } t)) = \text{dlverts } t$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-ikkbz-sub*: $\llbracket \forall v \in \text{dlverts } t. \text{distinct } v; v \in \text{dlverts } (\text{ikkbz-sub } t) \rrbracket \implies \text{distinct } v$
<proof>

corollary *distinct-denormalize-ikkbz-sub*:
 $\forall v \in \text{dlverts } t. \text{distinct } v \implies \text{distinct } (\text{denormalize } (\text{ikkbz-sub } t))$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-hd-root[simp]*: $\text{hd } (\text{root } (\text{ikkbz-sub } t)) = \text{hd } (\text{root } t)$
<proof>

corollary *denormalize-ikkbz-sub-hd-root[simp]*: $\text{hd } (\text{denormalize } (\text{ikkbz-sub } t)) = \text{hd } (\text{root } t)$
<proof>

end

locale *precedence-graph* = *finite-directed-tree* +
 fixes *rank* :: 'a list \Rightarrow real
 fixes *cost* :: 'a list \Rightarrow real
 fixes *cmp* :: ('a list \times 'b) comparator
 assumes *asi-rank*: *asi rank root cost*
 and *cmp-antisym*:
 $\llbracket v1 \neq []; v2 \neq []; \text{compare } \text{cmp } (v1, e1) (v2, e2) = \text{Equiv} \rrbracket \implies \text{set } v1 \cap \text{set } v2$
 $\neq \{\} \vee e1 = e2$
begin

definition *to-list-dtree* :: ('a list, 'b) dtree **where**
 to-list-dtree = *finite-directed-tree.to-dtree to-list-tree [root]*

lemma *to-list-dtree-single*: $v \in \text{dlverts } \text{to-list-dtree} \implies \exists x. v = [x] \wedge x \in \text{verts } T$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-dtree-wf-dverts*: *wf-dverts to-list-dtree*
<proof>

lemma *to-list-dtree-wf-dlverts*: *wf-dlverts to-list-dtree*
<proof>

lemma *to-list-dtree-wf-darcs*: *wf-darcs to-list-dtree*
<proof>

lemma *to-list-dtree-list-dtree*: *list-dtree to-list-dtree*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *to-list-dtree-ranked-dtree*: *ranked-dtree to-list-dtree cmp*
⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *t*: *ranked-dtree to-list-dtree* ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *ikkbz-sub* :: 'a list **where**
ikkbz-sub = *denormalize (t.ikkbz-sub to-list-dtree)*

lemma *dverts-eq-verts-to-list-tree*: *dverts to-list-dtree = pre-digraph.verts to-list-tree*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dverts-eq-verts-img*: *dverts to-list-dtree = (λx. [x]) ‘verts T*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dlverts-eq-verts*: *dlverts to-list-dtree = verts T*
⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *ikkbz-set-eq-verts*: *set ikkbz-sub = verts T*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *distinct-to-list-tree*: $\forall v \in \text{verts to-list-tree. distinct } v$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *distinct-to-list-dtree*: $\forall v \in \text{dverts to-list-dtree. distinct } v$
⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *distinct-ikkbz-sub*: *distinct ikkbz-sub*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *to-list-dtree-root-eq-root*: *Dtree.root (to-list-dtree) = [root]*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *to-list-dtree-hd-root-eq-root[simp]*: *hd (Dtree.root to-list-dtree) = root*
⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *ikkbz-sub-hd-eq-root[simp]*: *hd ikkbz-sub = root*
⟨*proof*⟩

end

9.6 Full IKKBZ

locale *tree-query-graph* = *undir-tree-todir G + query-graph G for G*

locale *cmp-tree-query-graph* = *tree-query-graph +*
fixes *cmp* :: ('a list × 'b) *comparator*

assumes *cmp-antisym*:
 $\llbracket v1 \neq []; v2 \neq []; \text{compare } cmp (v1, e1) (v2, e2) = \text{Equiv} \rrbracket \implies \text{set } v1 \cap \text{set } v2 \neq \{\}$
 $\vee e1=e2$

locale *ikkbz-query-graph* = *cmp-tree-query-graph* +
fixes *cost* :: 'a joinTree \Rightarrow real
fixes *cost-r* :: 'a \Rightarrow ('a list \Rightarrow real)
fixes *rank-r* :: 'a \Rightarrow ('a list \Rightarrow real)
assumes *asi-rank*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{asi } (\text{rank-r } r) r (\text{cost-r } r)$
and *cost-correct*:
 $\llbracket \text{valid-tree } t; \text{no-cross-products } t; \text{left-deep } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{cost-r } (\text{first-node } t) (\text{revorder } t) = \text{cost } t$

begin

abbreviation *ikkbz-sub* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
ikkbz-sub $r \equiv \text{precedence-graph.ikkbz-sub } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) r (\text{rank-r } r) \text{ cmp}$

abbreviation *cost-l* :: 'a list \Rightarrow real **where**
cost-l $xs \equiv \text{cost } (\text{create-ldeep } xs)$

lemma *precedence-graph-r*:
 $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{precedence-graph } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) r (\text{rank-r } r) (\text{cost-r } r) \text{ cmp}$
<proof>

lemma *nempty-if-set-eq-verts*: $\text{set } xs = \text{verts } G \implies xs \neq []$
<proof>

lemma *revorder-if-set-eq-verts*: $\text{set } xs = \text{verts } G \implies \text{revorder } (\text{create-ldeep } xs) = \text{rev } xs$
<proof>

lemma *cost-correct'*:
 $\llbracket \text{set } xs = \text{verts } G; \text{distinct } xs; \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } xs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{cost-r } (\text{hd } xs) (\text{rev } xs) = \text{cost-l } xs$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-verts-eq*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{set } (\text{ikkbz-sub } r) = \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-distinct*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{distinct } (\text{ikkbz-sub } r)$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-hd-eq-root*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{hd } (\text{ikkbz-sub } r) = r$
<proof>

definition *ikkbz* :: 'a list **where**
ikkbz $\equiv \text{arg-min-on } \text{cost-l } \{\text{ikkbz-sub } r \mid r. r \in \text{verts } G\}$

lemma *ikkbz-sub-set-fin*: $\text{finite } \{\text{ikkbz-sub } r \mid r. r \in \text{verts } G\}$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-set-nonempty*: $\{\text{ikkbz-sub } r \mid r. r \in \text{verts } G\} \neq \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-in-ikkbz-sub-set*: $\text{ikkbz} \in \{\text{ikkbz-sub } r \mid r. r \in \text{verts } G\}$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-eq-ikkbz-sub*: $\exists r \in \text{verts } G. \text{ikkbz} = \text{ikkbz-sub } r$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-min-ikkbz-sub*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{cost-l ikkbz} \leq \text{cost-l } (\text{ikkbz-sub } r)$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-distinct*: *distinct ikkbz*
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-set-eq-verts*: *set ikkbz = verts G*
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-nonempty*: $\text{ikkbz} \neq []$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-hd-in-verts*: $\text{hd ikkbz} \in \text{verts } G$
<proof>

lemma *inorder-ikkbz*: $\text{inorder } (\text{create-ldeep ikkbz}) = \text{ikkbz}$
<proof>

lemma *inorder-ikkbz-distinct*: $\text{distinct } (\text{inorder } (\text{create-ldeep ikkbz}))$
<proof>

lemma *inorder-relations-eq-verts*: $\text{relations } (\text{create-ldeep ikkbz}) = \text{verts } G$
<proof>

theorem *ikkbz-valid-tree*: $\text{valid-tree } (\text{create-ldeep ikkbz})$
<proof>

end

locale *old = list-dtree t for t :: ('a list, 'b) dtree +*
fixes rank :: 'a list \Rightarrow real
begin

function *find-pos-aux* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'b) \text{ dtree} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list} \times 'a \text{ list})$
where
find-pos-aux v p (Node r {(t1,-)}) =

(if rank (rev v) ≤ rank (rev r) then (p,r) else find-pos-aux v r t1)
 | ∀ x. xs ≠ {x} ⇒ find-pos-aux v p (Node r xs) =
 (if rank (rev v) ≤ rank (rev r) then (p,r) else (r,r))
 ⟨proof⟩
termination ⟨proof⟩

function find-pos :: 'a list ⇒ ('a list,'b) dtree ⇒ ('a list × 'a list) **where**
 find-pos v (Node r {(t1,-)}) = find-pos-aux v r t1
 | ∀ x. xs ≠ {x} ⇒ find-pos v (Node r xs) = (r,r)
 ⟨proof⟩
termination ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation insert-chain :: ('a list × 'b) list ⇒ ('a list,'b) dtree ⇒ ('a list,'b) dtree
where

insert-chain xs t1 ≡
 foldr (λ(v,e) t2. case find-pos v t2 of (x,y) ⇒ insert-between v e x y t2) xs t1

fun merge :: ('a list,'b) dtree ⇒ ('a list,'b) dtree **where**
 merge (Node r xs) = ffold (λ(t,e) b. case b of Node r xs ⇒
 if xs = {||} then Node r {(t,e)} else insert-chain (dtree-to-list t) b)
 (Node r {||}) xs

lemma ffold-if-False-eq-acc:
 [∀ a. ¬P a; comp-fun-commute (λa b. if ¬P a then b else Q a b)]
 ⇒ ffold (λa b. if ¬P a then b else Q a b) acc xs = acc
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma find-pos-rank-less: rank (rev v) ≤ rank (rev r) ⇒ find-pos-aux v p (Node
 r xs) = (p,r)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma find-pos-y-in-dverts: (x,y) = find-pos-aux v p t1 ⇒ y ∈ dverts t1
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma find-pos-x-in-dverts: (x,y) = find-pos-aux v p t1 ⇒ x ∈ dverts t1 ∨ p=x
 ⟨proof⟩

end

end

theory IKKBZ-Optimality
imports Complex-Main CostFunctions QueryGraph IKKBZ HOL-Library.Sublist
begin

10 Optimality of IKKBZ

context directed-tree

begin

fun *forward-arcs* :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**

forward-arcs [] = True
| *forward-arcs* [x] = True
| *forward-arcs* (x#xs) = (($\exists y \in \text{set } xs. y \rightarrow_T x$) \wedge *forward-arcs* xs)

fun *no-back-arcs* :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**

no-back-arcs [] = True
| *no-back-arcs* (x#xs) = (($\nexists y. y \in \text{set } xs \wedge y \rightarrow_T x$) \wedge *no-back-arcs* xs)

definition *forward* :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**

forward xs = ($\forall i \in \{1..(\text{length } xs - 1)\}. \exists j < i. xs!j \rightarrow_T xs!i$)

definition *no-back* :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**

no-back xs = ($\nexists i j. i < j \wedge j < \text{length } xs \wedge xs!j \rightarrow_T xs!i$)

definition *seq-conform* :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**

seq-conform xs \equiv *forward-arcs* (rev xs) \wedge *no-back-arcs* xs

definition *before* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**

before s1 s2 \equiv *seq-conform* s1 \wedge *seq-conform* s2 \wedge set s1 \cap set s2 = {}
 \wedge ($\exists x \in \text{set } s1. \exists y \in \text{set } s2. x \rightarrow_T y$)

definition *before2* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**

before2 s1 s2 \equiv *seq-conform* s1 \wedge *seq-conform* s2 \wedge set s1 \cap set s2 = {}
 \wedge ($\exists x \in \text{set } s1. \exists y \in \text{set } s2. x \rightarrow_T y$)
 \wedge ($\forall x \in \text{set } s1. \forall v \in \text{verts } T - \text{set } s1 - \text{set } s2. \neg x \rightarrow_T v$)

lemma *before-alt1*:

 ($\exists i < \text{length } s1. \exists j < \text{length } s2. s1!i \rightarrow_T s2!j$) \longleftrightarrow ($\exists x \in \text{set } s1. \exists y \in \text{set } s2. x \rightarrow_T y$)
 <proof>

lemma *before-alt2*:

 ($\forall i < \text{length } s1. \forall v \in \text{verts } T - \text{set } s1 - \text{set } s2. \neg s1!i \rightarrow_T v$)
 \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x \in \text{set } s1. \forall v \in \text{verts } T - \text{set } s1 - \text{set } s2. \neg x \rightarrow_T v$)
 <proof>

lemma *no-back-alt-aux*: ($\forall i j. i \geq j \vee j \geq \text{length } xs \vee \neg(xs!j \rightarrow_T xs!i)$) \implies

no-back xs
 <proof>

lemma *no-back-alt*: ($\forall i j. i \geq j \vee j \geq \text{length } xs \vee \neg(xs!j \rightarrow_T xs!i)$) \longleftrightarrow *no-back* xs

 <proof>

lemma *no-back-arcs-alt-aux1*: [*no-back-arcs* xs; $i < j$; $j < \text{length } xs$] \implies $\neg(xs!j \rightarrow_T xs!i)$

 <proof>

lemma *no-back-insert-aux*:

$(\forall i j. i \geq j \vee j \geq \text{length } (x\#xs) \vee \neg((x\#xs)!j \rightarrow_T (x\#xs)!i))$
 $\implies (\forall i j. i \geq j \vee j \geq \text{length } xs \vee \neg(xs!j \rightarrow_T xs!i))$
<proof>

lemma *no-back-insert*: $\text{no-back } (x\#xs) \implies \text{no-back } xs$

<proof>

lemma *no-arc-fst-if-no-back*:

assumes *no-back* $(x\#xs)$ **and** $y \in \text{set } xs$

shows $\neg y \rightarrow_T x$

<proof>

lemma *no-back-arcs-alt-aux2*: $\text{no-back } xs \implies \text{no-back-arcs } xs$

<proof>

lemma *no-back-arcs-alt*: $\text{no-back } xs \longleftrightarrow \text{no-back-arcs } xs$

<proof>

lemma *forward-arcs-alt-aux1*:

$\llbracket \text{forward-arcs } xs; i \in \{1..(\text{length } (\text{rev } xs) - 1)\} \rrbracket \implies \exists j < i. (\text{rev } xs)!j \rightarrow_T (\text{rev } xs)!i$

<proof>

lemma *forward-split-aux*:

assumes *forward* $(xs@ys)$ **and** $i \in \{1..\text{length } xs - 1\}$

shows $\exists j < i. xs!j \rightarrow_T xs!i$

<proof>

lemma *forward-split*: $\text{forward } (xs@ys) \implies \text{forward } xs$

<proof>

lemma *forward-cons*:

$\text{forward } (\text{rev } (x\#xs)) \implies \text{forward } (\text{rev } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *arc-to-1st-if-forward*:

assumes *forward* $(\text{rev } (x\#xs))$ **and** $xs = y\#ys$

shows $\exists y \in \text{set } xs. y \rightarrow_T x$

<proof>

lemma *forward-arcs-alt-aux2*: $\text{forward } (\text{rev } xs) \implies \text{forward-arcs } xs$

<proof>

lemma *forward-arcs-alt*: $\text{forward } xs \longleftrightarrow \text{forward-arcs } (\text{rev } xs)$

<proof>

corollary *forward-arcs-alt'*: $\text{forward } (\text{rev } xs) \longleftrightarrow \text{forward-arcs } xs$

<proof>

corollary *forward-arcs-split*: $\text{forward-arcs } (ys@xs) \implies \text{forward-arcs } xs$
<proof>

lemma *seq-conform-alt*: $\text{seq-conform } xs \iff \text{forward } xs \wedge \text{no-back } xs$
<proof>

lemma *forward-app-aux*:

assumes $\text{forward } s1 \text{ forward } s2 \exists x \in \text{set } s1. x \rightarrow_T \text{hd } s2 \ i \in \{1.. \text{length } (s1@s2) - 1\}$

shows $\exists j < i. (s1@s2)!j \rightarrow_T (s1@s2)!i$

<proof>

lemma *forward-app*: $\llbracket \text{forward } s1; \text{forward } s2; \exists x \in \text{set } s1. x \rightarrow_T \text{hd } s2 \rrbracket \implies \text{forward } (s1@s2)$
<proof>

lemma *before-conform1I*: $\text{before } s1 \ s2 \implies \text{seq-conform } s1$
<proof>

lemma *before-forward1I*: $\text{before } s1 \ s2 \implies \text{forward } s1$
<proof>

lemma *before-no-back1I*: $\text{before } s1 \ s2 \implies \text{no-back } s1$
<proof>

lemma *before-ArcI*: $\text{before } s1 \ s2 \implies \exists x \in \text{set } s1. \exists y \in \text{set } s2. x \rightarrow_T y$
<proof>

lemma *before-conform2I*: $\text{before } s1 \ s2 \implies \text{seq-conform } s2$
<proof>

lemma *before-forward2I*: $\text{before } s1 \ s2 \implies \text{forward } s2$
<proof>

lemma *before-no-back2I*: $\text{before } s1 \ s2 \implies \text{no-back } s2$
<proof>

lemma *hd-reach-all-forward-arcs*:

$\llbracket \text{hd } (\text{rev } xs) \in \text{verts } T; \text{forward-arcs } xs; x \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } (\text{rev } xs) \rightarrow^*_T x$
<proof>

lemma *hd-reach-all-forward*:

$\llbracket \text{hd } xs \in \text{verts } T; \text{forward } xs; x \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } xs \rightarrow^*_T x$
<proof>

lemma *hd-in-verts-if-forward*: $\text{forward } (x\#y\#xs) \implies \text{hd } (x\#y\#xs) \in \text{verts } T$
<proof>

lemma *two-elems-if-length-gt1*: $\text{length } xs > 1 \implies \exists x y ys. x\#y\#ys=xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hd-in-verts-if-forward'*: $\llbracket \text{length } xs > 1; \text{forward } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } xs \in \text{verts } T$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hd-reach-all-forward'*:
 $\llbracket \text{length } xs > 1; \text{forward } xs; x \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } xs \rightarrow^* T x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hd-reach-all-forward''*:
 $\llbracket \text{forward } (x\#y\#xs); z \in \text{set } (x\#y\#xs) \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } (x\#y\#xs) \rightarrow^* T z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-back-if-distinct-forward*: $\llbracket \text{forward } xs; \text{distinct } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{no-back } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *seq-conform-if-dstinct-fwd*: $\llbracket \text{forward } xs; \text{distinct } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{seq-conform } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *forward-arcs-single*: *forward-arcs* [x]
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *forward-single*: *forward* [x]
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-back-arcs-single*: *no-back-arcs* [x]
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-back-single*: *no-back* [x]
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *seq-conform-single*: *seq-conform* [x]
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *forward-arc-to-head'*:
assumes *forward* ys **and** $x \notin \text{set } ys$ **and** $y \in \text{set } ys$ **and** $x \rightarrow T y$
shows $y = \text{hd } ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *forward-arc-to-head*:
 $\llbracket \text{forward } ys; \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}; x \in \text{set } xs; y \in \text{set } ys; x \rightarrow T y \rrbracket$
 $\implies y = \text{hd } ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *forward-app'*:
 $\llbracket \text{forward } s1; \text{forward } s2; \text{set } s1 \cap \text{set } s2 = \{\}; \exists x \in \text{set } s1. \exists y \in \text{set } s2. x \rightarrow T y \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{forward } (s1 @ s2)$

<proof>

lemma *reachable1-from-outside-dom*:

$\llbracket x \rightarrow^+_T y; x \notin \text{set } ys; y \in \text{set } ys \rrbracket \implies \exists x'. \exists y' \in \text{set } ys. x' \notin \text{set } ys \wedge x' \rightarrow_T y'$
<proof>

lemma *hd-reachable1-from-outside'*:

$\llbracket x \rightarrow^+_T y; \text{forward } ys; x \notin \text{set } ys; y \in \text{set } ys \rrbracket \implies \exists y' \in \text{set } ys. x \rightarrow^+_T \text{hd } ys$
<proof>

lemma *hd-reachable1-from-outside*:

$\llbracket x \rightarrow^+_T y; \text{forward } ys; \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}; x \in \text{set } xs; y \in \text{set } ys \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists y' \in \text{set } ys. x \rightarrow^+_T \text{hd } ys$
<proof>

lemma *reachable1-append-old-if-arc*:

assumes $\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \exists y \in \text{set } ys. x \rightarrow_T y$
and $z \notin \text{set } xs$
and *forward* xs
and $y \in \text{set } (xs @ ys)$
and $z \rightarrow^+_T y$
shows $\exists y \in \text{set } ys. z \rightarrow^+_T y$
<proof>

lemma *reachable1-append-old-if-arcU*:

$\llbracket \exists x \in \text{set } xs. \exists y \in \text{set } ys. x \rightarrow_T y; \text{set } U \cap \text{set } xs = \{\}; z \in \text{set } U; \text{forward } xs; y \in \text{set } (xs @ ys); z \rightarrow^+_T y \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists y \in \text{set } ys. z \rightarrow^+_T y$
<proof>

lemma *before-arc-to-hd*: *before* $xs \ ys \implies \exists x \in \text{set } xs. x \rightarrow_T \text{hd } ys$

<proof>

lemma *no-back-backarc-app1*:

$\llbracket j < \text{length } (xs @ ys); j \geq \text{length } xs; i < j; \text{no-back } ys; (xs @ ys)!j \rightarrow_T (xs @ ys)!i \rrbracket$
 $\implies i < \text{length } xs$
<proof>

lemma *no-back-backarc-app2*: $\llbracket \text{no-back } xs; i < j; (xs @ ys)!j \rightarrow_T (xs @ ys)!i \rrbracket \implies j \geq \text{length } xs$

<proof>

lemma *no-back-backarc-i-in-xs*:

$\llbracket \text{no-back } ys; j < \text{length } (xs @ ys); i < j; (xs @ ys)!j \rightarrow_T (xs @ ys)!i \rrbracket$
 $\implies xs!i \in \text{set } xs \wedge (xs @ ys)!i = xs!i$
<proof>

lemma *no-back-backarc-j-in-ys*:

$\llbracket \text{no-back } xs; j < \text{length } (xs @ ys); i < j; (xs @ ys)!j \rightarrow_T (xs @ ys)!i \rrbracket$

$\implies ys!(j - \text{length } xs) \in \text{set } ys \wedge (xs@ys)!j = ys!(j - \text{length } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-back-backarc-difsets*:

assumes *no-back xs* **and** *no-back ys*
and $i < j$ **and** $j < \text{length } (xs @ ys)$ **and** $(xs @ ys)!j \rightarrow_T (xs @ ys)!i$
shows $\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \exists y \in \text{set } ys. y \rightarrow_T x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-back-backarc-difsets'*:

$\llbracket \text{no-back } xs; \text{no-back } ys; \exists i j. i < j \wedge j < \text{length } (xs@ys) \wedge (xs@ys)!j \rightarrow_T (xs@ys)!i \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists x \in \text{set } xs. \exists y \in \text{set } ys. y \rightarrow_T x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-back-before-aux*:

assumes *seq-conform xs* **and** *seq-conform ys*
and $\text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$ **and** $(\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \exists y \in \text{set } ys. x \rightarrow_T y)$
shows *no-back (xs @ ys)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-back-before: before xs ys \implies no-back (xs@ys)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *seq-conform-if-before: before xs ys \implies seq-conform (xs@ys)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-back-arc-if-fwd-dstct*:

assumes *forward (as@bs)* **and** *distinct (as@bs)*
shows $\neg(\exists x \in \text{set } bs. \exists y \in \text{set } as. x \rightarrow_T y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-back-reach1-if-fwd-dstct*:

assumes *forward (as@bs)* **and** *distinct (as@bs)*
shows $\neg(\exists x \in \text{set } bs. \exists y \in \text{set } as. x \rightarrow^+_T y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *split-length-i: $i \leq \text{length } bs \implies \exists xs ys. xs@ys = bs \wedge \text{length } xs = i$*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *split-length-i-prefix*:

assumes $\text{length } as \leq i$ **and** $i < \text{length } (as@bs)$
shows $\exists xs ys. xs@ys = bs \wedge \text{length } (as@xs) = i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *forward-alt-aux1*:

assumes $i \in \{1.. \text{length } xs - 1\}$ **and** $j < i$ **and** $xs!j \rightarrow_T xs!i$
shows $\exists as bs. as@bs = xs \wedge \text{length } as = i \wedge (\exists x \in \text{set } as. x \rightarrow_T xs!i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *forward-alt-aux1'*:

forward xs
 $\implies \forall i \in \{1..length\ xs - 1\}. \exists as\ bs. as@bs = xs \wedge length\ as = i \wedge (\exists x \in set\ as. x \rightarrow_T xs!i)$
<proof>

lemma *forward-alt-aux2*:

$\llbracket as@bs = xs; length\ as = i; \exists x \in set\ as. x \rightarrow_T xs!i \rrbracket \implies \exists j < i. xs!j \rightarrow_T xs!i$
<proof>

lemma *forward-alt-aux2'*:

$\forall i \in \{1..length\ xs - 1\}. \exists as\ bs. as@bs = xs \wedge length\ as = i \wedge (\exists x \in set\ as. x \rightarrow_T xs!i)$
 $\implies forward\ xs$
<proof>

corollary *forward-alt*:

$\forall i \in \{1..length\ xs - 1\}. \exists as\ bs. as@bs = xs \wedge length\ as = i \wedge (\exists x \in set\ as. x \rightarrow_T xs!i)$
 $\longleftrightarrow forward\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *move-mid-forward-if-noarc-aux*:

assumes $as \neq []$
and $\neg(\exists x \in set\ U. \exists y \in set\ bs. x \rightarrow_T y)$
and *forward* $(as@U@bs@cs)$
and $i \in \{1..length\ (as@bs@U@cs) - 1\}$
shows $\exists j < i. (as@bs@U@cs)!j \rightarrow_T (as@bs@U@cs)!i$
<proof>

lemma *move-mid-forward-if-noarc*:

$\llbracket as \neq []; \neg(\exists x \in set\ U. \exists y \in set\ bs. x \rightarrow_T y); forward\ (as@U@bs@cs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies forward\ (as@bs@U@cs)$
<proof>

lemma *move-mid-backward-if-noarc-aux*:

assumes $\exists x \in set\ U. x \rightarrow_T hd\ V$
and *forward* V
and *forward* $(as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and $i \in \{1..length\ (as@U@V@bs@cs) - 1\}$
shows $\exists j < i. (as@U@V@bs@cs)!j \rightarrow_T (as@U@V@bs@cs)!i$
<proof>

lemma *move-mid-backward-if-noarc*:

$\llbracket before\ U\ V; forward\ (as@U@bs@V@cs) \rrbracket \implies forward\ (as@U@V@bs@cs)$
<proof>

lemma *move-mid-backward-if-noarc'*:

$$\llbracket \exists x \in \text{set } U. \exists y \in \text{set } V. x \rightarrow_T y; \text{forward } V; \text{set } U \cap \text{set } V = \{\}; \text{forward } (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) \rrbracket$$

$$\implies \text{forward } (as @ U @ V @ bs @ cs)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

end

10.1 Sublist Additions

lemma *fst-sublist-if-not-snd-sublist*:

$$\llbracket xs @ ys = A @ B; \neg \text{sublist } B \text{ } ys \rrbracket \implies \exists as \ bs. as @ bs = xs \wedge bs @ ys = B$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *sublist-before-if-mid*:

assumes *sublist* $U (A @ V)$ **and** $A @ V @ B = xs$ **and** $\text{set } U \cap \text{set } V = \{\}$ **and** $U \neq []$
shows $\exists as \ bs \ cs. as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs = xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-empty-if-subset-dsjnt*: $\llbracket \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } ys; \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\} \rrbracket \implies xs = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *empty-if-sublist-dsjnt*: $\llbracket \text{sublist } xs \text{ } ys; \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\} \rrbracket \implies xs = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sublist-snd-if-fst-dsjnt*:

assumes *sublist* $U (V @ B)$ **and** $\text{set } U \cap \text{set } V = \{\}$
shows *sublist* $U B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sublist-fst-if-snd-dsjnt*:

assumes *sublist* $U (B @ V)$ **and** $\text{set } U \cap \text{set } V = \{\}$
shows *sublist* $U B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sublist-app*: *sublist* $(A @ B) C \implies \text{sublist } A C \wedge \text{sublist } B C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sublist-Cons*: *sublist* $(A \# B) C \implies \text{sublist } [A] C \wedge \text{sublist } B C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sublist-set-elem*: $\llbracket \text{sublist } xs (A @ B); x \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{set } A \vee x \in \text{set } B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subset-snd-if-hd-notin-fst*:

assumes *sublist* $ys (V @ B)$ **and** $\text{hd } ys \notin \text{set } V$ **and** $ys \neq []$
shows $\text{set } ys \subseteq \text{set } B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suffix-ndjsnt-snd-if-nempty*: $\llbracket \text{suffix } xs \ (A@V); V \neq []; xs \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } V \neq \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sublist-not-mid*:

assumes *sublist* $U \ ((A @ V) @ B)$ **and** $\text{set } U \cap \text{set } V = \{\}$ **and** $V \neq []$
shows *sublist* $U \ A \vee \text{sublist } U \ B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sublist-Y-cases-UV*:

assumes $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $U \in Y$
and $V \in Y$
and $U \neq []$
and $V \neq []$
and $(\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs \ (as@U@bs@V@cs))$
and $xs \in Y$
shows *sublist* $xs \ as \vee \text{sublist } xs \ bs \vee \text{sublist } xs \ cs \vee U = xs \vee V = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sublist-behind-if-nbefore*:

assumes *sublist* $U \ xs \ \text{sublist } V \ xs \ \nexists as \ bs \ cs. as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs = xs \ \text{set } U \cap \text{set } V = \{\}$
shows $\exists as \ bs \ cs. as @ V @ bs @ U @ cs = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sublists-preserv-move-U*:

$\llbracket \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } U = \{\}; \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } V = \{\}; V \neq []; \text{sublist } xs \ (as@U@bs@V@cs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{sublist } xs \ (as@bs@U@V@cs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sublists-preserv-move-UY*:

$\llbracket \forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}; xs \in Y; U \in Y; V \in Y; V \neq []; \text{sublist } xs \ (as@U@bs@V@cs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{sublist } xs \ (as@bs@U@V@cs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sublists-preserv-move-UY-all*:

$\llbracket \forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}; U \in Y; V \in Y; V \neq []; \forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs \ (as@U@bs@V@cs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs \ (as@bs@U@V@cs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sublists-preserv-move-V*:

$\llbracket \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } U = \{\}; \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } V = \{\}; U \neq []; \text{sublist } xs \ (as@U@bs@V@cs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{sublist } xs \ (as@U@V@bs@cs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sublists-preserv-move-VY*:

$\llbracket \forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee set\ xs \cap set\ ys = \{\}; xs \in Y; U \in Y; V \in Y;$
 $U \neq []; sublist\ xs\ (as@U@bs@V@cs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies sublist\ xs\ (as@U@V@bs@cs)$
<proof>

lemma *sublists-preserv-move-VY-all*:

$\llbracket \forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee set\ xs \cap set\ ys = \{\}; U \in Y; V \in Y;$
 $U \neq []; \forall xs \in Y. sublist\ xs\ (as@U@bs@V@cs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall xs \in Y. sublist\ xs\ (as@U@V@bs@cs)$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-sublist-first*:

$\llbracket sublist\ as\ (x\#\!xs); distinct\ (x\#\!xs); x \in set\ as \rrbracket \implies take\ (length\ as)\ (x\#\!xs) = as$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-sublist-first-remainder*:

$\llbracket sublist\ as\ (x\#\!xs); distinct\ (x\#\!xs); x \in set\ as \rrbracket \implies as\ @\ drop\ (length\ as)\ (x\#\!xs)$
 $= x\#\!xs$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-set-diff*: $distinct\ (xs@ys) \implies set\ ys = set\ (xs@ys) - set\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *list-of-sublist-concat-eq*:

assumes $\forall as \in Y. \forall bs \in Y. as = bs \vee set\ as \cap set\ bs = \{\}$
and $\forall as \in Y. sublist\ as\ xs$
and *distinct* xs
and $set\ xs = \bigcup (set\ 'Y)$
and *finite* Y
shows $\exists ys. set\ ys = Y \wedge concat\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys$

<proof>

lemma *extract-length-decr*[*termination-simp*]:

$List.extract\ P\ xs = Some\ (as,x,bs) \implies length\ bs < length\ xs$
<proof>

fun *separate-P* :: $('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list \times 'a\ list$ **where**

separate-P $P\ acc\ xs = (case\ List.extract\ P\ xs\ of$

$None \Rightarrow (acc,xs)$

$| Some\ (as,x,bs) \Rightarrow (case\ separate-P\ P\ (x\#\!acc)\ bs\ of\ (acc',xs') \Rightarrow (acc', as@xs')))$

lemma *separate-not-P-snd*: $separate-P\ P\ acc\ xs = (as,bs) \implies \forall x \in set\ bs. \neg P\ x$

<proof>

lemma *separate-input-impl-none*: $separate-P\ P\ acc\ xs = (acc,xs) \implies List.extract\ P\ xs = None$

<proof>

lemma *separate-input-iff-none*: $List.extract\ P\ xs = None \longleftrightarrow separate\ P\ P\ acc\ xs = (acc, xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *separate-P-fst-acc*:
 $separate\ P\ P\ acc\ xs = (as, bs) \implies \exists as'. as = as'@acc \wedge (\forall x \in set\ as'. P\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *separate-P-fst*: $separate\ P\ P\ []\ xs = (as, bs) \implies \forall x \in set\ as. P\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

10.2 Optimal Solution for Lists of Fixed Sets

lemma *distinct-seteq-set-length-eq*:
 $x \in \{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\} \implies length\ x = Finite\ Set.card\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-seteq-set-Cons*:
 $[[Finite\ Set.card\ xs = Suc\ n; x \in \{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\}]]$
 $\implies \exists y\ ys. y \# ys = x \wedge length\ ys = n \wedge distinct\ ys \wedge finite\ (set\ ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-seteq-set-Cons'*:
 $[[Finite\ Set.card\ xs = Suc\ n; x \in \{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\}]]$
 $\implies \exists y\ ys\ zs. y \# ys = x \wedge Finite\ Set.card\ zs = n \wedge distinct\ ys \wedge set\ ys = zs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-seteq-set-Cons''*:
 $[[Finite\ Set.card\ xs = Suc\ n; x \in \{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\}]]$
 $\implies \exists y\ ys\ zs. y \# ys = x \wedge y \in xs$
 $\wedge set\ ys = zs \wedge Finite\ Set.card\ zs = n \wedge distinct\ ys \wedge finite\ zs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-seteq-set-Cons-in-set*:
 $[[Finite\ Set.card\ xs = Suc\ n; x \in \{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\}]]$
 $\implies \exists y\ ys\ zs. y \# ys = x \wedge y \in xs \wedge Finite\ Set.card\ zs = n \wedge ys \in \{ys. set\ ys = zs \wedge distinct\ ys\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-seteq-set-Cons-in-set'*:
 $[[Finite\ Set.card\ xs = Suc\ n; x \in \{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\}]]$
 $\implies \exists y\ ys. x = y \# ys \wedge y \in xs \wedge ys \in \{ys. set\ ys = (xs - \{y\}) \wedge distinct\ ys\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-seteq-eq-set-union*:
 $Finite\ Set.card\ xs = Suc\ n$
 $\implies \{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\}$
 $= \{y \# ys \mid y \in xs \wedge ys \in \{as. set\ as = (xs - \{y\}) \wedge distinct\ as\}\}$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-seteq-sub-set-union:*

$Finite\text{-}Set.card\ xs = Suc\ n$
 $\implies \{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\}$
 $\subseteq \{y \# ys \mid y\ ys. y \in xs \wedge ys \in \{as. \exists a \in xs. set\ as = (xs - \{a\}) \wedge distinct\ as\}\}$
<proof>

lemma *finite-set-union:* $\llbracket finite\ ys; \forall y \in ys. finite\ y \rrbracket \implies finite\ (\bigcup y \in ys. y)$
<proof>

lemma *Cons-set-eq-union-set:*

$\{x \# y \mid x\ y\ y'. x \in xs \wedge y \in y' \wedge y' \in ys\} = \{x \# y \mid x\ y. x \in xs \wedge y \in (\bigcup y \in ys. y)\}$
<proof>

lemma *finite-set-Cons-union-finite:*

$\llbracket finite\ xs; finite\ ys; \forall y \in ys. finite\ y \rrbracket$
 $\implies finite\ \{x \# y \mid x\ y. x \in xs \wedge y \in (\bigcup y \in ys. y)\}$
<proof>

lemma *finite-set-Cons-finite:*

$\llbracket finite\ xs; finite\ ys; \forall y \in ys. finite\ y \rrbracket$
 $\implies finite\ \{x \# y \mid x\ y\ y'. x \in xs \wedge y \in y' \wedge y' \in ys\}$
<proof>

lemma *finite-set-Cons-finite':*

$\llbracket finite\ xs; finite\ ys \rrbracket \implies finite\ \{x \# y \mid x\ y. x \in xs \wedge y \in ys\}$
<proof>

lemma *Cons-set-alt:* $\{x \# y \mid x\ y. x \in xs \wedge y \in ys\} = \{zs. \exists x\ y. x \# y = zs \wedge x \in xs \wedge y \in ys\}$
<proof>

lemma *Cons-set-sub:*

assumes $Finite\text{-}Set.card\ xs = Suc\ n$
shows $\{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\}$
 $\subseteq \{x \# y \mid x\ y. x \in xs \wedge y \in (\bigcup y \in xs. \{as. set\ as = xs - \{y\} \wedge distinct\ as\})\}$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-seteq-finite:* $finite\ xs \implies finite\ \{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\}$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-setsub-split:*

$\{ys. set\ ys \subseteq xs \wedge distinct\ ys\}$
 $= \{ys. set\ ys = xs \wedge distinct\ ys\} \cup (\bigcup y \in xs. \{ys. set\ ys \subseteq (xs - \{y\}) \wedge distinct\ ys\})$
<proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-finite:*

$finite\ xs \implies finite\ \{x.\ \exists\ as\ bs\ cs.\ as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-UV-lists-r-subset:*

$\{x.\ \exists\ as\ bs\ cs.\ as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x \wedge take\ 1\ x = [r]\}$
 $\subseteq \{x.\ \exists\ as\ bs\ cs.\ as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-UV-lists-r-finite:*

$finite\ xs \implies finite\ \{x.\ \exists\ as\ bs\ cs.\ as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x \wedge take\ 1\ x = [r]\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-UV-lists-arg-min-ex-aux:*

$\llbracket finite\ ys; ys \neq \{\}; ys = \{x.\ \exists\ as\ bs\ cs.\ as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists y \in ys.\ \forall z \in ys.\ (f :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow real)\ y \leq f\ z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-UV-lists-arg-min-ex:*

$\llbracket finite\ xs; ys \neq \{\}; ys = \{x.\ \exists\ as\ bs\ cs.\ as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists y \in ys.\ \forall z \in ys.\ (f :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow real)\ y \leq f\ z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-UV-lists-arg-min-r-ex-aux:*

$\llbracket finite\ ys; ys \neq \{\};$
 $ys = \{x.\ \exists\ as\ bs\ cs.\ as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x \wedge take\ 1\ x = [r]\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists y \in ys.\ \forall z \in ys.\ (f :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow real)\ y \leq f\ z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-UV-lists-arg-min-r-ex:*

$\llbracket finite\ xs; ys \neq \{\};$
 $ys = \{x.\ \exists\ as\ bs\ cs.\ as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x \wedge take\ 1\ x = [r]\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists y \in ys.\ \forall z \in ys.\ (f :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow real)\ y \leq f\ z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-UV-lists-nempty:*

assumes $finite\ xs\ set\ (U@V) \subseteq xs\ distinct\ (U@V)$
shows $\{x.\ \exists\ as\ bs\ cs.\ as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x\} \neq \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-UV-lists-nempty':*

$\llbracket finite\ xs; set\ U \cap set\ V = \{\}; set\ U \subseteq xs; set\ V \subseteq xs; distinct\ U; distinct\ V \rrbracket$

$\implies \{x. \exists as\ bs\ cs. as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x\} \neq \{\}$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-nempty-r*:

assumes *finite xs and set (U@V) \subseteq xs and distinct (U@V)*
and take 1 $U = [r] \vee r \notin set\ U \cup set\ V$ **and** $r \in xs$
shows $\{x. (\exists as\ bs\ cs. as@U@bs@V@cs = x) \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x \wedge take\ 1\ x = [r]\} \neq \{\}$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-nempty-r'*:

$\llbracket finite\ xs; set\ U \cap set\ V = \{\}; set\ U \subseteq xs; set\ V \subseteq xs; distinct\ U; distinct\ V;$
 $take\ 1\ U = [r] \vee r \notin set\ U \cup set\ V; r \in xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \{x. \exists as\ bs\ cs. as@U@bs@V@cs = x \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x \wedge take\ 1\ x = [r]\} \neq \{\}$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-arg-min-ex'*:

$\llbracket finite\ xs; set\ U \cap set\ V = \{\}; set\ U \subseteq xs; set\ V \subseteq xs; distinct\ U; distinct\ V;$
 $ys = \{x. (\exists as\ bs\ cs. as@U@bs@V@cs = x) \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists y \in ys. \forall z \in ys. (f :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow real)\ y \leq f\ z$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-arg-min-r-ex'*:

$\llbracket finite\ xs; set\ U \cap set\ V = \{\}; set\ U \subseteq xs; set\ V \subseteq xs; distinct\ U; distinct\ V;$
 $take\ 1\ U = [r] \vee r \notin set\ U \cup set\ V; r \in xs;$
 $ys = \{x. (\exists as\ bs\ cs. as@U@bs@V@cs = x) \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x \wedge take\ 1\ x = [r]\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists y \in ys. \forall z \in ys. (f :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow real)\ y \leq f\ z$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-alt*:

assumes $P = (\lambda x. (\exists as\ bs\ cs. as@U@bs@V@cs = x) \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x)$
shows $\{x. (\exists as\ bs\ cs. as@U@bs@V@cs = x) \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x\} = \{ys. P\ ys\}$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-argmin-ex*:

fixes $cost :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow real$
assumes $P = (\lambda x. (\exists as\ bs\ cs. as@U@bs@V@cs = x) \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x)$
and finite xs
and set $U \cap set\ V = \{\}$
and set $U \subseteq xs$
and set $V \subseteq xs$
and distinct U
and distinct V
shows $\exists as'\ bs'\ cs'. P\ (as'@U@bs'@V@cs') \wedge$
 $(\forall as\ bs\ cs. P\ (as@U@bs@V@cs) \longrightarrow cost\ (as'@U@bs'@V@cs') \leq cost\ (as@U@bs@V@cs))$

<proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-argmin-ex-noP*:

fixes $cost :: 'a list \Rightarrow real$
assumes *finite xs*
 and $set\ U \cap set\ V = \{\}$
 and $set\ U \subseteq xs$
 and $set\ V \subseteq xs$
 and *distinct U*
 and *distinct V*
shows $\exists as' bs' cs'. set\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') = xs \wedge distinct\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs')$
 $\wedge (\forall as\ bs\ cs. set\ (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) = xs \wedge distinct\ (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs))$
 $\longrightarrow cost\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') \leq cost\ (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs)$
<proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-argmin-r-ex*:

fixes $cost :: 'a list \Rightarrow real$
assumes $P = (\lambda x. (\exists as\ bs\ cs. as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs = x) \wedge set\ x = xs \wedge distinct\ x$
 $\wedge take\ 1\ x = [r])$
 and *finite xs*
 and $set\ U \cap set\ V = \{\}$
 and $set\ U \subseteq xs$
 and $set\ V \subseteq xs$
 and *distinct U*
 and *distinct V*
 and $take\ 1\ U = [r] \vee r \notin set\ U \cup set\ V$
 and $r \in xs$
shows $\exists as' bs' cs'. P\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') \wedge$
 $(\forall as\ bs\ cs. P\ (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) \longrightarrow cost\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') \leq cost$
 $(as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs))$
<proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-argmin-r-ex-noP*:

fixes $cost :: 'a list \Rightarrow real$
assumes *finite xs*
 and $set\ U \cap set\ V = \{\}$
 and $set\ U \subseteq xs$
 and $set\ V \subseteq xs$
 and *distinct U*
 and *distinct V*
 and $take\ 1\ U = [r] \vee r \notin set\ U \cup set\ V$
 and $r \in xs$
shows $\exists as' bs' cs'. set\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') = xs$
 $\wedge distinct\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') \wedge take\ 1\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') =$
 $[r]$
 $\wedge (\forall as\ bs\ cs. set\ (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) = xs$
 $\wedge distinct\ (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) \wedge take\ 1\ (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) = [r])$

$\longrightarrow \text{cost } (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') \leq \text{cost } (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs)$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-UV-lists-argmin-r-ex-noP'*:

fixes $cost :: 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes *finite xs*

and $set\ U \cap set\ V = \{\}$

and $set\ U \subseteq xs$

and $set\ V \subseteq xs$

and *distinct U*

and *distinct V*

and $take\ 1\ U = [r] \vee r \notin set\ U \cup set\ V$

and $r \in xs$

shows $\exists as' bs' cs'. set\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') = xs$

$\wedge distinct\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') \wedge take\ 1\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs') =$
 $[r]$

$\wedge (\forall as\ bs\ cs. set\ (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) = xs$

$\wedge distinct\ (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) \wedge take\ 1\ (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) = [r]$

$\longrightarrow cost\ (rev\ (as' @ U @ bs' @ V @ cs')) \leq cost\ (rev\ (as @ U @ bs @ V$

$@ cs))$

<proof>

lemma *take1-split-nempty*: $ys \neq [] \Longrightarrow take\ 1\ (xs@ys@zs) = take\ 1\ (xs@ys)$

<proof>

lemma *take1-elem*: $\llbracket take\ 1\ (xs@ys) = [r]; r \in set\ xs \rrbracket \Longrightarrow take\ 1\ xs = [r]$

<proof>

lemma *take1-nelem*: $\llbracket take\ 1\ (xs@ys) = [r]; r \notin set\ ys \rrbracket \Longrightarrow take\ 1\ xs = [r]$

<proof>

lemma *take1-split-nelem-nempty*: $\llbracket take\ 1\ (xs@ys@zs) = [r]; ys \neq []; r \notin set\ ys \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow take\ 1\ xs = [r]$

<proof>

lemma *take1-empty-if-nelem*: $\llbracket take\ 1\ (as@bs@cs) = [r]; r \notin set\ as \rrbracket \Longrightarrow as = []$

<proof>

lemma *take1-empty-if-mid*: $\llbracket take\ 1\ (as@bs@cs) = [r]; r \in set\ bs; distinct\ (as@bs@cs) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow as = []$

<proof>

lemma *take1-mid-if-elem*:

$\llbracket take\ 1\ (as@bs@cs) = [r]; r \in set\ bs; distinct\ (as@bs@cs) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow take\ 1\ bs = [r]$

<proof>

lemma *contr-optimal-nogap-no-r*:

assumes *asi rank r cost*

and $rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ U)$

and *finite xs*
and *set U ∩ set V = {}*
and *set U ⊆ xs*
and *set V ⊆ xs*
and *distinct U*
and *distinct V*
and *r ∉ set U ∪ set V*
and *r ∈ xs*
shows $\exists as' cs'. \text{distinct } (as' @ U @ V @ cs') \wedge \text{take } 1 (as' @ U @ V @ cs')$
 $= [r]$
 $\wedge \text{set } (as' @ U @ V @ cs') = xs \wedge (\forall as\ bs\ cs. \text{set } (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs)$
 $= xs$
 $\wedge \text{distinct } (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) \wedge \text{take } 1 (as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs) =$
 $[r]$
 $\longrightarrow \text{cost } (\text{rev } (as' @ U @ V @ cs')) \leq \text{cost } (\text{rev } (as @ U @ bs @ V @$
 $cs)))$
<proof>

fun *combine-lists-P* :: *('a list ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list list ⇒ 'a list list* **where**
combine-lists-P - *y [] = [y]*
| combine-lists-P *P y (x#xs) = (if P (x@y) then combine-lists-P P (x@y) xs else*
(x@y)#xs)

fun *make-list-P* :: *('a list ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list list ⇒ 'a list list ⇒ 'a list list* **where**
make-list-P *P acc xs = (case List.extract P xs of*
None ⇒ rev acc @ xs
| Some (as,y,bs) ⇒ make-list-P P (combine-lists-P P y (rev as @ acc)) bs)

lemma *combine-lists-concat-rev-eq*: *concat (rev (combine-lists-P P y xs)) = concat*
(rev xs) @ y
<proof>

lemma *make-list-concat-rev-eq*: *concat (make-list-P P acc xs) = concat (rev acc)*
@ concat xs
<proof>

lemma *combine-lists-sublists*:
 $\exists x \in \{y\} \cup \text{set } xs. \text{sublist } as\ x \implies \exists x \in \text{set } (\text{combine-lists-P P y xs}). \text{sublist } as$
 x
<proof>

lemma *make-list-sublists*:
 $\exists x \in \text{set } acc \cup \text{set } xs. \text{sublist } cs\ x \implies \exists x \in \text{set } (\text{make-list-P P acc xs}). \text{sublist}$
 $cs\ x$
<proof>

lemma *combine-lists-nempty*: $[\] \notin \text{set } xs; y \neq [\] \implies [\] \notin \text{set } (\text{combine-lists-P P}$
 $y\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *make-list-empty*:

$\llbracket [] \notin \text{set acc}; [] \notin \text{set } xs \rrbracket \implies [] \notin \text{set } (\text{make-list-}P P \text{ acc } xs)$
<proof>

lemma *combine-lists-notP*:

$\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \neg P x \implies (\exists x. \text{combine-lists-}P P y xs = [x]) \vee (\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{combine-lists-}P P y xs). \neg P x)$
<proof>

lemma *combine-lists-single*: $xs = [x] \implies \text{combine-lists-}P P y xs = [x@y]$

<proof>

lemma *combine-lists-lastP*:

$P (\text{last } xs) \implies (\exists x. \text{combine-lists-}P P y xs = [x]) \vee (P (\text{last } (\text{combine-lists-}P P y xs)))$
<proof>

lemma *make-list-notP*:

$\llbracket (\forall x \in \text{set acc}. \neg P x) \vee P (\text{last acc}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{make-list-}P P \text{ acc } xs). \neg P x) \vee (\exists y ys. \text{make-list-}P P \text{ acc } xs = y \# ys \wedge P y)$
<proof>

corollary *make-list-notP-empty-acc*:

$(\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{make-list-}P P [] xs). \neg P x) \vee (\exists y ys. \text{make-list-}P P [] xs = y \# ys \wedge P y)$
<proof>

definition *unique-set-r* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{unique-set-r } r Y ys \iff \text{set } ys = \bigcup (\text{set } ' Y) \wedge \text{distinct } ys \wedge \text{take } 1 \text{ } ys = [r]$

context *directed-tree*

begin

definition *fwd-sub* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{fwd-sub } r Y ys \iff \text{unique-set-r } r Y ys \wedge \text{forward } ys \wedge (\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs ys)$

lemma *distinct-mid-unique1*: $\llbracket \text{distinct } (xs@U@ys); U \neq []; xs@U@ys = as@U@bs \rrbracket$

$\implies as = xs$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-mid-unique2*: $\llbracket \text{distinct } (xs@U@ys); U \neq []; xs@U@ys = as@U@bs \rrbracket$

$\implies ys = bs$

<proof>

lemma *concat-all-sublist*: $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{sublist } x (\text{concat } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *concat-all-sublist-rev*: $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{sublist } x (\text{concat } (\text{rev } xs))$
 <proof>

lemma *concat-all-sublist1*:
 assumes *distinct* ($as@U@bs$)
 and $\text{concat } cs @ U @ \text{concat } ds = as@U@bs$
 and $U \neq []$
 and $\text{set } (cs@U\#ds) = Y$
 shows $\exists X. X \subseteq Y \wedge \text{set } as = \bigcup (\text{set } ' X) \wedge (\forall xs \in X. \text{sublist } xs as)$
 <proof>

lemma *concat-all-sublist2*:
 assumes *distinct* ($as@U@bs$)
 and $\text{concat } cs @ U @ \text{concat } ds = as@U@bs$
 and $U \neq []$
 and $\text{set } (cs@U\#ds) = Y$
 shows $\exists X. X \subseteq Y \wedge \text{set } bs = \bigcup (\text{set } ' X) \wedge (\forall xs \in X. \text{sublist } xs bs)$
 <proof>

lemma *concat-split-mid*:
 assumes $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
 and *finite* Y
 and $U \in Y$
 and *distinct* ($as@U@bs$)
 and $\text{set } (as@U@bs) = \bigcup (\text{set } ' Y)$
 and $\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs (as@U@bs)$
 and $U \neq []$
 shows $\exists cs ds. \text{concat } cs = as \wedge \text{concat } ds = bs \wedge \text{set } (cs@U\#ds) = Y \wedge$
distinct ($cs@U\#ds$)
 <proof>

lemma *mid-all-sublists-set1*:
 assumes $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
 and *finite* Y
 and $U \in Y$
 and *distinct* ($as@U@bs$)
 and $\text{set } (as@U@bs) = \bigcup (\text{set } ' Y)$
 and $\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs (as@U@bs)$
 and $U \neq []$
 shows $\exists X. X \subseteq Y \wedge \text{set } as = \bigcup (\text{set } ' X) \wedge (\forall xs \in X. \text{sublist } xs as)$
 <proof>

lemma *mid-all-sublists-set2*:
 assumes $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
 and *finite* Y
 and $U \in Y$
 and *distinct* ($as@U@bs$)
 and $\text{set } (as@U@bs) = \bigcup (\text{set } ' Y)$
 and $\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs (as@U@bs)$

and $U \neq []$
shows $\exists X. X \subseteq Y \wedge \text{set } bs = \bigcup (\text{set } ' X) \wedge (\forall xs \in X. \text{sublist } xs \text{ } bs)$
 <proof>

lemma nonempty-notin-distinct-prefix:

assumes $\text{distinct } (as@bs@V@cs)$ **and** $\text{concat } as' = as$ **and** $V \neq []$
shows $V \notin \text{set } as'$
 <proof>

lemma concat-split-UV:

assumes $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\text{finite } Y$
and $U \in Y$
and $V \in Y$
and $\text{distinct } (as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and $\text{set } (as@U@bs@V@cs) = \bigcup (\text{set } ' Y)$
and $\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs \text{ } (as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and $U \neq []$
and $V \neq []$
shows $\exists as' \ bs' \ cs'. \text{concat } as' = as \wedge \text{concat } bs' = bs \wedge \text{concat } cs' = cs$
 $\wedge \text{set } (as'@U\#bs'@V\#cs') = Y \wedge \text{distinct } (as'@U\#bs'@V\#cs')$
 <proof>

lemma cost-decr-if-noarc-lessrank:

assumes $\text{asi rank } r \text{ cost}$
and $b \neq []$
and $r \notin \text{set } U$
and $U \neq []$
and $\text{set } (as@U@bs@cs) = \bigcup (\text{set } ' Y)$
and $\text{distinct } (as@U@bs@cs)$
and $\text{take } 1 \text{ } (as@U@bs@cs) = [r]$
and $\text{forward } (as@U@bs@cs)$
and $\text{concat } (b\#bs') = bs$
and $(\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs \text{ } as \vee \text{sublist } xs \text{ } U$
 $\vee (\exists x \in \text{set } (b\#bs'). \text{sublist } xs \text{ } x) \vee \text{sublist } xs \text{ } cs)$
and $\neg(\exists x \in \text{set } U. \exists y \in \text{set } b. x \rightarrow_T y)$
and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } b) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } U)$
shows $\text{fwd-sub } r \ Y \ (as@b@U@concat \ bs'@cs)$
 $\wedge \text{cost } (\text{rev } (as@b@U@concat \ bs'@cs)) < \text{cost } (\text{rev } (as@U@bs@cs))$
 <proof>

lemma cost-decr-if-noarc-lessrank':

assumes $\text{asi rank } r \text{ cost}$
and $b \neq []$
and $r \notin \text{set } U$
and $U \neq []$
and $\text{set } (as@U@bs@cs) = \bigcup (\text{set } ' Y)$
and $\text{distinct } (as@U@bs@cs)$
and $\text{take } 1 \text{ } (as@U@bs@cs) = [r]$

and *forward* ($as@U@bs@cs$)
and *concat* ($b\#bs'$) = bs
and $(\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs \text{ } as \vee \text{sublist } xs \text{ } U$
 $\vee (\exists x \in \text{set } (b\#bs'). \text{sublist } xs \text{ } x) \vee \text{sublist } xs \text{ } cs)$
and $\neg(\exists x \in \text{set } U. \exists y \in \text{set } b. x \rightarrow_T y)$
and *rank* (*rev* b) < *rank* (*rev* V)
and *rank* (*rev* V) \leq *rank* (*rev* U)
shows *fwd-sub* $r \ Y \ (as@b@U@concat \ bs'@cs)$
 $\wedge \text{cost } (\text{rev } (as@b@U@concat \ bs'@cs)) < \text{cost } (\text{rev } (as@U@bs@cs))$
<proof>

lemma *sublist-exists-append*:

$\exists a \in \text{set } ((x \# xs) @ [b]). \text{sublist } ys \ a \implies \exists a \in \text{set } (xs @ [x@b]). \text{sublist } ys \ a$
<proof>

lemma *sublist-set-concat-cases*:

$\exists a \in \text{set } ((x \# xs) @ [b]). \text{sublist } ys \ a \implies \text{sublist } ys \ (\text{concat } (\text{rev } xs)) \vee \text{sublist } ys \ x \vee \text{sublist } ys \ b$
<proof>

lemma *sublist-set-concat-or-cases-aux1*:

$\text{sublist } ys \ as \vee \text{sublist } ys \ U \vee \text{sublist } ys \ cs$
 $\implies \text{sublist } ys \ (as @ U @ \text{concat } (\text{rev } xs)) \vee \text{sublist } ys \ cs$
<proof>

lemma *sublist-set-concat-or-cases-aux2*:

$\exists a \in \text{set } ((x \# xs) @ [b]). \text{sublist } ys \ a$
 $\implies \text{sublist } ys \ (as @ U @ \text{concat } (\text{rev } xs)) \vee \text{sublist } ys \ x \vee \text{sublist } ys \ b$
<proof>

lemma *sublist-set-concat-or-cases*:

$\text{sublist } ys \ as \vee \text{sublist } ys \ U \vee (\exists a \in \text{set } ((x\#xs) @ [b]). \text{sublist } ys \ a) \vee \text{sublist } ys \ cs \implies$
 $\text{sublist } ys \ (as@U@ \text{concat } (\text{rev } xs)) \vee \text{sublist } ys \ x \vee (\exists a \in \text{set } [b]. \text{sublist } ys \ a) \vee \text{sublist } ys \ cs$
<proof>

corollary *not-reachable1-append-if-not-old*:

$\llbracket \neg(\exists z \in \text{set } U. \exists y \in \text{set } b. z \rightarrow^+_T y); \text{set } U \cap \text{set } x = \{\}; \text{forward } x;$
 $\exists z \in \text{set } x. \exists y \in \text{set } b. z \rightarrow_T y \rrbracket$
 $\implies \neg(\exists z \in \text{set } U. \exists y \in \text{set } (x@b). z \rightarrow^+_T y)$
<proof>

lemma *combine-lists-notP*:

assumes *asi rank r cost*
and $b \neq []$
and $r \notin \text{set } U$
and $U \neq []$
and $\text{set } (as@U@bs@cs) = \bigcup(\text{set } ' Y)$

and *distinct* ($as@U@bs@cs$)
and *take 1* ($as@U@bs@cs$) = $[r]$
and *forward* ($as@U@bs@cs$)
and *concat* ($rev\ ys\ @\ [b]$) = bs
and $(\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs\ as \vee \text{sublist } xs\ U$
 $\vee (\exists x \in \text{set } (ys\ @\ [b]). \text{sublist } xs\ x) \vee \text{sublist } xs\ cs)$
and $\text{rank } (rev\ V) \leq \text{rank } (rev\ U)$
and $\neg(\exists x \in \text{set } U. \exists y \in \text{set } b. x \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y)$
and $\text{rank } (rev\ b) < \text{rank } (rev\ V)$
and $P = (\lambda x. \text{rank } (rev\ x) < \text{rank } (rev\ V))$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } ys. \neg P\ x$
and $\forall xs. \text{fwd-sub } r\ Y\ xs \longrightarrow \text{cost } (rev\ (as@U@bs@cs)) \leq \text{cost } (rev\ xs)$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } ys. x \neq []$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } ys. \text{forward } x$
and *forward* b
shows $\forall x \in \text{set } (combine\ lists\ P\ P\ b\ ys). \neg P\ x \wedge \text{forward } x$
<proof>

lemma *sublist-app-l*: $\text{sublist } ys\ cs \implies \text{sublist } ys\ (xs\ @\ cs)$
<proof>

lemma *sublist-split-concat*:
assumes $a \in \text{set } (acc\ @\ (as@x\#bs))$ **and** *sublist* $ys\ a$
shows $(\exists a \in \text{set } (rev\ acc\ @\ as\ @\ [x]). \text{sublist } ys\ a) \vee \text{sublist } ys\ (\text{concat } bs\ @\ cs)$
<proof>

lemma *sublist-split-concat'*:
 $\exists a \in \text{set } (acc\ @\ (as@x\#bs)). \text{sublist } ys\ a \vee \text{sublist } ys\ cs$
 $\implies (\exists a \in \text{set } (rev\ acc\ @\ as\ @\ [x]). \text{sublist } ys\ a) \vee \text{sublist } ys\ (\text{concat } bs\ @\ cs)$
<proof>

lemma *make-list-notP*:
assumes *asi rank r cost*
and $r \notin \text{set } U$
and $U \neq []$
and $\text{set } (as@U@bs@cs) = \bigcup (\text{set } ' Y)$
and *distinct* ($as@U@bs@cs$)
and *take 1* ($as@U@bs@cs$) = $[r]$
and *forward* ($as@U@bs@cs$)
and *concat* ($rev\ acc\ @\ ys$) = bs
and $(\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs\ as \vee \text{sublist } xs\ U$
 $\vee (\exists x \in \text{set } (acc\ @\ ys). \text{sublist } xs\ x) \vee \text{sublist } xs\ cs)$
and $\text{rank } (rev\ V) \leq \text{rank } (rev\ U)$
and $\bigwedge xs. [\text{xs} \in \text{set } ys; \exists x \in \text{set } U. \exists y \in \text{set } xs. x \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y]$
 $\implies \text{rank } (rev\ V) \leq \text{rank } (rev\ xs)$
and $P = (\lambda x. \text{rank } (rev\ x) < \text{rank } (rev\ V))$
and $\forall xs. \text{fwd-sub } r\ Y\ xs \longrightarrow \text{cost } (rev\ (as@U@bs@cs)) \leq \text{cost } (rev\ xs)$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } ys. x \neq []$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } ys. \text{forward } x$

and $\forall x \in \text{set } \text{acc}. x \neq []$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } \text{acc}. \text{forward } x$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } \text{acc}. \neg P x$
shows $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{make-list-}P P \text{ acc } ys). \neg P x$
 <proof>

lemma no-back-reach1-if-fwd-dstct-bs:
 $\llbracket \text{forward } (as@concat \text{ bs}@V@cs); \text{distinct } (as@concat \text{ bs}@V@cs); xs \in \text{set } bs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set } V. \exists y \in \text{set } xs. x' \rightarrow^+_T y)$
 <proof>

lemma mid-ranks-ge-if-reach1:
assumes $[] \notin Y$
and $U \in Y$
and $\text{distinct } (as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and $\text{forward } (as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and $\text{concat } bs' = bs$
and $\text{concat } cs' = cs$
and $\text{set } (as'@U\#bs'@V\#cs') = Y$
and $\bigwedge xs. \llbracket xs \in Y; \exists y \in \text{set } xs. \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set } V. x' \rightarrow^+_T y) \wedge (\exists x \in \text{set } U. x \rightarrow^+_T y); xs \neq U \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } xs)$
shows $\forall xs \in \text{set } bs'. (\exists x \in \text{set } U. \exists y \in \text{set } xs. x \rightarrow^+_T y) \longrightarrow \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } xs)$
 <proof>

lemma bs-ranks-only-ge:
assumes $\text{asi rank } r \text{ cost}$
and $\forall xs \in Y. \text{forward } xs$
and $[] \notin Y$
and $r \notin \text{set } U$
and $U \in Y$
and $\text{set } (as@U@bs@V@cs) = \bigcup (\text{set } ' Y)$
and $\text{distinct } (as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and $\text{take } 1 (as@U@bs@V@cs) = [r]$
and $\text{forward } (as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and $\text{concat } as' = as$
and $\text{concat } bs' = bs$
and $\text{concat } cs' = cs$
and $\text{set } (as'@U\#bs'@V\#cs') = Y$
and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } U)$
and $\forall zs. \text{fwd-sub } r Y zs \longrightarrow \text{cost } (\text{rev } (as@U@bs@V@cs)) \leq \text{cost } (\text{rev } zs)$
and $\bigwedge xs. \llbracket xs \in Y; \exists y \in \text{set } xs. \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set } V. x' \rightarrow^+_T y) \wedge (\exists x \in \text{set } U. x \rightarrow^+_T y); xs \neq U \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } xs)$
shows $\exists zs. \text{concat } zs = bs \wedge (\forall z \in \text{set } zs. \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } z)) \wedge [] \notin \text{set } zs$
 <proof>

lemma *cost-ge-if-all-bs-ge*:
assumes *asi rank r cost*
and $V \neq []$
and *distinct* ($as@ds@concat\ bs@V@cs$)
and *take 1 as = [r]*
and *forward V*
and $\forall z \in set\ bs. rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ z)$
and $[] \notin set\ bs$
shows $cost\ (rev\ (as@ds@V@concat\ bs@cs)) \leq cost\ (rev\ (as@ds@concat\ bs@V@cs))$
<proof>

lemma *bs-ge-if-all-ge*:
assumes *asi rank r cost*
and $V \neq []$
and *distinct* ($as@bs@V@cs$)
and *take 1 as = [r]*
and *forward V*
and $concat\ bs' = bs$
and $\forall z \in set\ bs'. rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ z)$
and $[] \notin set\ bs'$
and $bs \neq []$
shows $rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ bs)$
<proof>

lemma *bs-ge-if-optimal*:
assumes *asi rank r cost*
and $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee set\ xs \cap set\ ys = \{\}$
and $\forall xs \in Y. forward\ xs$
and $[] \notin Y$
and *finite Y*
and $r \notin set\ U$
and $U \in Y$
and $V \in Y$
and *distinct* ($as@U@bs@V@cs$)
and $set\ (as@U@bs@V@cs) = \bigcup (set\ ' Y)$
and $\forall xs \in Y. sublist\ xs\ (as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and *take 1 (as@U@bs@V@cs) = [r]*
and *forward (as@U@bs@V@cs)*
and $bs \neq []$
and $rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ U)$
and $\forall zs. fwd-sub\ r\ Y\ zs \longrightarrow cost\ (rev\ (as@U@bs@V@cs)) \leq cost\ (rev\ zs)$
and $\bigwedge xs. [xs \in Y; \exists y \in set\ xs. \neg(\exists x' \in set\ V. x' \rightarrow^+_T y) \wedge (\exists x \in set\ U. x \rightarrow^+_T y); xs \neq U]$
 $\implies rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ xs)$
shows $rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ bs)$
<proof>

lemma *bs-ranks-only-ge-r*:
assumes $[] \notin Y$

and *distinct* ($as@U@bs@V@cs$)
and *forward* ($as@U@bs@V@cs$)
and $as = []$
and *concat* $bs' = bs$
and *concat* $cs' = cs$
and *set* ($U\#bs'@V\#cs'$) = Y
and $\bigwedge xs. \llbracket xs \in Y; \exists y \in set\ xs. \neg(\exists x' \in set\ V. x' \rightarrow^+_T y) \wedge (\exists x \in set\ U. x \rightarrow^+_T y); xs \neq U \rrbracket$
 $\implies rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ xs)$
shows $\forall z \in set\ bs'. rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ z)$
<proof>

lemma *bs-ge-if-rU*:

assumes *asi rank r cost*
and $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee set\ xs \cap set\ ys = \{\}$
and $\forall xs \in Y. \textit{forward}\ xs$
and $[] \notin Y$
and *finite* Y
and $r \in set\ U$
and $U \in Y$
and $V \in Y$
and *distinct* ($as@U@bs@V@cs$)
and *set* ($as@U@bs@V@cs$) = $\bigcup (set\ 'Y)$
and $\forall xs \in Y. \textit{sublist}\ xs\ (as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and *take 1* ($as@U@bs@V@cs$) = $[r]$
and *forward* ($as@U@bs@V@cs$)
and $bs \neq []$
and $\bigwedge xs. \llbracket xs \in Y; \exists y \in set\ xs. \neg(\exists x' \in set\ V. x' \rightarrow^+_T y) \wedge (\exists x \in set\ U. x \rightarrow^+_T y); xs \neq U \rrbracket$
 $\implies rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ bs)$
shows $rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ bs)$
<proof>

lemma *sublist-before-if-before*:

assumes *hd xs = root and forward xs and distinct xs*
and *sublist U xs and sublist V xs and before U V*
shows $\exists as\ bs\ cs. as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs = xs$
<proof>

lemma *forward-UV-lists-subset*:

$\{x. set\ x = X \wedge \textit{distinct}\ x \wedge \textit{take}\ 1\ x = [r] \wedge \textit{forward}\ x \wedge (\forall xs \in Y. \textit{sublist}\ xs\ x)\}$
 $\subseteq \{x. set\ x = X \wedge \textit{distinct}\ x\}$
<proof>

lemma *forward-UV-lists-finite*:

finite xs
 $\implies \textit{finite}\ \{x. set\ x = xs \wedge \textit{distinct}\ x \wedge \textit{take}\ 1\ x = [r] \wedge \textit{forward}\ x \wedge (\forall xs \in Y. \textit{sublist}\ xs\ x)\}$

<proof>

lemma *forward-UV-lists-arg-min-ex-aux:*

[[*finite* *ys*; *ys* ≠ {}];
ys = {*x*. *set* *x* = *xs* ∧ *distinct* *x* ∧ *take* 1 *x* = [*r*] ∧ *forward* *x* ∧ (∀ *xs* ∈ *Y*.
sublist *xs* *x*)}]]
⇒ ∃ *y* ∈ *ys*. ∀ *z* ∈ *ys*. (*f* :: 'a *list* ⇒ *real*) *y* ≤ *f* *z*
<proof>

lemma *forward-UV-lists-arg-min-ex:*

[[*finite* *xs*; *ys* ≠ {}];
ys = {*x*. *set* *x* = *xs* ∧ *distinct* *x* ∧ *take* 1 *x* = [*r*] ∧ *forward* *x* ∧ (∀ *xs* ∈ *Y*.
sublist *xs* *x*)}]]
⇒ ∃ *y* ∈ *ys*. ∀ *z* ∈ *ys*. (*f* :: 'a *list* ⇒ *real*) *y* ≤ *f* *z*
<proof>

lemma *forward-UV-lists-argmin-ex':*

fixes *f* :: 'a *list* ⇒ *real*
assumes *P* = (λ*x*. *set* *x* = *X* ∧ *distinct* *x* ∧ *take* 1 *x* = [*r*])
and *Q* = (λ*ys*. *P* *ys* ∧ *forward* *ys* ∧ (∀ *xs* ∈ *Y*. *sublist* *xs* *ys*))
and ∃ *x*. *Q* *x*
shows ∃ *zs*. *Q* *zs* ∧ (∀ *as*. *Q* *as* → *f* *zs* ≤ *f* *as*)
<proof>

lemma *forward-UV-lists-argmin-ex:*

fixes *f* :: 'a *list* ⇒ *real*
assumes ∃ *x*. *fwd-sub* *r* *Y* *x*
shows ∃ *zs*. *fwd-sub* *r* *Y* *zs* ∧ (∀ *as*. *fwd-sub* *r* *Y* *as* → *f* *zs* ≤ *f* *as*)
<proof>

lemma *no-gap-if-contr-seq-fwd:*

assumes *asi* *rank* *root* *cost*
and ∀ *xs* ∈ *Y*. ∀ *ys* ∈ *Y*. *xs* = *ys* ∨ *set* *xs* ∩ *set* *ys* = {}
and ∀ *xs* ∈ *Y*. *forward* *xs*
and [] ∉ *Y*
and *finite* *Y*
and *U* ∈ *Y*
and *V* ∈ *Y*
and *before* *U* *V*
and *rank* (*rev* *V*) ≤ *rank* (*rev* *U*)
and ∧*xs*. [[*xs* ∈ *Y*; ∃ *y* ∈ *set* *xs*. ¬(∃ *x'* ∈ *set* *V*. *x'* →⁺_{*T*} *y*) ∧ (∃ *x* ∈ *set* *U*. *x*
→⁺_{*T*} *y*); *xs* ≠ *U*]]
⇒ *rank* (*rev* *V*) ≤ *rank* (*rev* *xs*)
and ∃ *x*. *fwd-sub* *root* *Y* *x*
shows ∃ *zs*. *fwd-sub* *root* *Y* *zs* ∧ *sublist* (*U*@*V*) *zs*
∧ (∀ *as*. *fwd-sub* *root* *Y* *as* → *cost* (*rev* *zs*) ≤ *cost* (*rev* *as*))
<proof>

lemma *combine-union-sets-alt:*

fixes $X Y$
defines $Z \equiv X \cup \{x. x \in Y \wedge \text{set } x \cap \bigcup(\text{set } ' X) = \{\}\}$
assumes $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\forall xs \in X. \forall ys \in X. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
shows $Z = X \cup (Y - \{x. \text{set } x \cap \bigcup(\text{set } ' X) \neq \{\}\})$
<proof>

lemma *combine-union-sets-disjoint:*

fixes $X Y$
defines $Z \equiv X \cup \{x. x \in Y \wedge \text{set } x \cap \bigcup(\text{set } ' X) = \{\}\}$
assumes $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\forall xs \in X. \forall ys \in X. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
shows $\forall xs \in Z. \forall ys \in Z. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *combine-union-sets-set-sub1-aux:*

assumes $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\forall ys \in X. \exists U \in Y. \exists V \in Y. U@V = ys$
and $x \in \bigcup(\text{set } ' Y)$
shows $x \in \bigcup(\text{set } ' (X \cup \{x. x \in Y \wedge \text{set } x \cap \bigcup(\text{set } ' X) = \{\}\}))$
<proof>

lemma *combine-union-sets-set-sub1:*

assumes $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\forall ys \in X. \exists U \in Y. \exists V \in Y. U@V = ys$
shows $\bigcup(\text{set } ' Y) \subseteq \bigcup(\text{set } ' (X \cup \{x. x \in Y \wedge \text{set } x \cap \bigcup(\text{set } ' X) = \{\}\}))$
<proof>

lemma *combine-union-sets-set-sub2:*

assumes $\forall ys \in X. \exists U \in Y. \exists V \in Y. U@V = ys$
shows $\bigcup(\text{set } ' (X \cup \{x. x \in Y \wedge \text{set } x \cap \bigcup(\text{set } ' X) = \{\}\})) \subseteq \bigcup(\text{set } ' Y)$
<proof>

lemma *combine-union-sets-set-eq:*

assumes $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\forall ys \in X. \exists U \in Y. \exists V \in Y. U@V = ys$
shows $\bigcup(\text{set } ' (X \cup \{x. x \in Y \wedge \text{set } x \cap \bigcup(\text{set } ' X) = \{\}\})) = \bigcup(\text{set } ' Y)$
<proof>

lemma *combine-union-sets-sublists:*

assumes *sublist* $x ys$
and $\forall xs \in X \cup \{x. x \in Y \wedge \text{set } x \cap \bigcup(\text{set } ' X) = \{\}\}. \text{sublist } xs ys$
and $xs \in \text{insert } x X \cup \{xs. xs \in Y \wedge \text{set } xs \cap \bigcup(\text{set } ' (\text{insert } x X)) = \{\}\}$
shows *sublist* $xs ys$
<proof>

lemma *combine-union-sets-optimal-cost:*

assumes *asi rank root cost*
and $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$

and $\forall xs \in Y. \text{forward } xs$
and $\square \notin Y$
and *finite* Y
and $\exists x. \text{fwd-sub root } Y x$
and $\forall ys \in X. \exists U \in Y. \exists V \in Y. U@V = ys \wedge \text{before } U V \wedge \text{rank}(\text{rev } V)$
 $\leq \text{rank}(\text{rev } U)$
 $\wedge (\forall xs \in Y. (\exists y \in \text{set } xs. \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set } V. x' \rightarrow^+_{T} y) \wedge (\exists x \in \text{set } U. x \rightarrow^+_{T} y) \wedge xs \neq U)$
 $\rightarrow \text{rank}(\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank}(\text{rev } xs))$
and $\forall xs \in X. \forall ys \in X. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\forall xs \in X. \forall ys \in X. xs = ys \vee \neg(\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \exists y \in \text{set } ys. x \rightarrow^+_{T} y)$
and *finite* X
shows $\exists zs. \text{fwd-sub root } (X \cup \{x. x \in Y \wedge \text{set } x \cap \bigcup(\text{set } ' X) = \{\}\}) zs$
 $\wedge (\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root } Y as \rightarrow \text{cost}(\text{rev } zs) \leq \text{cost}(\text{rev } as))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bs-ge-if-geV*:

assumes *asi rank r cost*
and $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\forall xs \in Y. \text{forward } xs$
and $\square \notin Y$
and *finite* Y
and $U \in Y$
and $V \in Y$
and *distinct* $(as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and $\text{set } (as@U@bs@V@cs) = \bigcup(\text{set } ' Y)$
and $\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs (as@U@bs@V@cs)$
and $\text{take } 1 (as@U@bs@V@cs) = [r]$
and $bs \neq \square$
and $\forall xs \in Y. xs \neq U \rightarrow \text{rank}(\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank}(\text{rev } xs)$
shows $\text{rank}(\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank}(\text{rev } bs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *no-gap-if-geV*:

assumes *asi rank root cost*
and $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\forall xs \in Y. \text{forward } xs$
and $\square \notin Y$
and *finite* Y
and $U \in Y$
and $V \in Y$
and *before* $U V$
and $\forall xs \in Y. xs \neq U \rightarrow \text{rank}(\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank}(\text{rev } xs)$
and $\exists x. \text{fwd-sub root } Y x$
shows $\exists zs. \text{fwd-sub root } Y zs \wedge \text{sublist } (U@V) zs$
 $\wedge (\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root } Y as \rightarrow \text{cost}(\text{rev } zs) \leq \text{cost}(\text{rev } as))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *app-UV-set-optimal-cost*:

assumes *asi rank root cost*
and $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee set\ xs \cap set\ ys = \{\}$
and $\forall xs \in Y. forward\ xs$
and $\square \notin Y$
and *finite Y*
and $U \in Y$
and $V \in Y$
and *before U V*
and $\forall xs \in Y. xs \neq U \longrightarrow rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ xs)$
and $\exists x. fwd\text{-}sub\ root\ Y\ x$
shows $\exists zs. fwd\text{-}sub\ root\ (\{U@V\} \cup \{x. x \in Y \wedge x \neq U \wedge x \neq V\})\ zs$
 $\wedge (\forall as. fwd\text{-}sub\ root\ Y\ as \longrightarrow cost\ (rev\ zs) \leq cost\ (rev\ as))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

context *tree-query-graph*
begin

lemma *no-cross-ldeep-rev-if-forward*:
assumes $xs \neq \square$ **and** $r \in verts\ G$ **and** *directed-tree.forward (dir-tree-r r) (rev xs)*
shows *no-cross-products (create-ldeep-rev xs)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *no-cross-ldeep-if-forward*:
 $\llbracket xs \neq \square; r \in verts\ G; directed\text{-}tree.\text{forward}\ (dir\text{-}tree\text{-}r\ r)\ xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies no\text{-}cross\text{-}products\ (create\text{-}ldeep\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *no-cross-ldeep-if-forward'*:
 $\llbracket set\ xs = verts\ G; r \in verts\ G; directed\text{-}tree.\text{forward}\ (dir\text{-}tree\text{-}r\ r)\ xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies no\text{-}cross\text{-}products\ (create\text{-}ldeep\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *forward-if-ldeep-rev-no-cross*:
assumes $r \in verts\ G$ **and** *no-cross-products (create-ldeep-rev xs)*
and $hd\ (rev\ xs) = r$ **and** *distinct xs*
shows *directed-tree.forward-arcs (dir-tree-r r) xs*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *forward-if-ldeep-no-cross*:
 $\llbracket r \in verts\ G; no\text{-}cross\text{-}products\ (create\text{-}ldeep\ xs); hd\ xs = r; distinct\ xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies directed\text{-}tree.\text{forward}\ (dir\text{-}tree\text{-}r\ r)\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *no-cross-ldeep-iff-forward*:
 $\llbracket xs \neq \square; r \in verts\ G; hd\ xs = r; distinct\ xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies no\text{-}cross\text{-}products\ (create\text{-}ldeep\ xs) \longleftrightarrow directed\text{-}tree.\text{forward}\ (dir\text{-}tree\text{-}r\ r)$

xs
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *no-cross-if-fwd-ldeep*:

$\llbracket r \in \text{verts } G; \text{left-deep } t; \text{directed-tree.forward } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) (\text{inorder } t) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{no-cross-products } t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *forward-if-ldeep-no-cross'*:

$\llbracket \text{first-node } t \in \text{verts } G; \text{distinct-relations } t; \text{left-deep } t; \text{no-cross-products } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{directed-tree.forward } (\text{dir-tree-r } (\text{first-node } t)) (\text{inorder } t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *no-cross-iff-forward-ldeep*:

$\llbracket \text{first-node } t \in \text{verts } G; \text{distinct-relations } t; \text{left-deep } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{no-cross-products } t \iff \text{directed-tree.forward } (\text{dir-tree-r } (\text{first-node } t))$
 $(\text{inorder } t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sublist-before-if-before*:

assumes $hd\ xs = r$ **and** $\text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } xs)$ **and** $r \in \text{verts } G$ **and**
distinct xs
and $\text{sublist } U\ xs$ **and** $\text{sublist } V\ xs$ **and** $\text{directed-tree.before } (\text{dir-tree-r } r)\ U\ V$
shows $\exists as\ bs\ cs. as @ U @ bs @ V @ cs = xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nocross-UV-lists-subset*:

$\{x. \text{set } x = X \wedge \text{distinct } x \wedge \text{take } 1\ x = [r]$
 $\wedge \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } x) \wedge (\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs\ x)\}$
 $\subseteq \{x. \text{set } x = X \wedge \text{distinct } x\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nocross-UV-lists-finite*:

finite xs
 $\implies \text{finite } \{x. \text{set } x = xs \wedge \text{distinct } x \wedge \text{take } 1\ x = [r]$
 $\wedge \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } x) \wedge (\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs\ x)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nocross-UV-lists-arg-min-ex-aux*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } ys; ys \neq \{\};$
 $ys = \{x. \text{set } x = xs \wedge \text{distinct } x \wedge \text{take } 1\ x = [r]$
 $\wedge \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } x) \wedge (\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs\ x)\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists y \in ys. \forall z \in ys. (f :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow real)\ y \leq f\ z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nocross-UV-lists-arg-min-ex*:

$\llbracket \text{finite } xs; ys \neq \{\};$
 $ys = \{x. \text{set } x = xs \wedge \text{distinct } x \wedge \text{take } 1\ x = [r]$
 $\wedge \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } x) \wedge (\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs\ x)\} \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists y \in ys. \forall z \in ys. (f :: 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}) y \leq f z$
 <proof>

lemma *nocross-UV-lists-argmin-ex*:

fixes $f :: 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $P = (\lambda x. \text{set } x = X \wedge \text{distinct } x \wedge \text{take } 1 x = [r])$
and $Q = (\lambda ys. P ys \wedge \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } ys) \wedge (\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs ys))$
and $\exists x. Q x$
shows $\exists zs. Q zs \wedge (\forall as. Q as \longrightarrow f zs \leq f as)$
 <proof>

lemma *no-gap-if-contr-seq*:

fixes $Y r$
defines $X \equiv \bigcup (\text{set } ' Y)$
defines $P \equiv (\lambda ys. \text{set } ys = X \wedge \text{distinct } ys \wedge \text{take } 1 ys = [r])$
defines $Q \equiv (\lambda ys. P ys \wedge \text{no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } ys) \wedge (\forall xs \in Y. \text{sublist } xs ys))$
assumes *asi rank r c*
and $\forall xs \in Y. \forall ys \in Y. xs = ys \vee \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\forall xs \in Y. \text{directed-tree.forward } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) xs$
and $\square \notin Y$
and *finite Y*
and $U \in Y$
and $V \in Y$
and $r \in \text{verts } G$
and $\text{directed-tree.before } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) U V$
and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } U)$
and $\bigwedge xs. [\text{xs} \in Y; \exists y \in \text{set } xs. \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set } V. x' \rightarrow^+ \text{dir-tree-r } r y)$
 $\wedge (\exists x \in \text{set } U. x \rightarrow^+ \text{dir-tree-r } r y); xs \neq U]$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } V) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } xs)]$
and $\exists x. Q x$
shows $\exists zs. Q zs \wedge \text{sublist } (U @ V) zs \wedge (\forall as. Q as \longrightarrow c (\text{rev } zs) \leq c (\text{rev } as))$
 <proof>

end

10.3 Arc Invariants

function *path-lverts* :: $('a \text{ list}, 'b) \text{ dtree} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ **where**

$\text{path-lverts } (\text{Node } r \{(t,e)\}) x = (\text{if } x \in \text{set } r \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \text{set } r \cup \text{path-lverts } t$
 $x)$

$| \forall x. xs \neq \{x\} \implies \text{path-lverts } (\text{Node } r xs) x = (\text{if } x \in \text{set } r \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \text{set } r)$
 <proof>

termination <proof>

definition *path-lverts-list* :: $('a \text{ list} \times 'b) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ **where**

$\text{path-lverts-list } xs x = (\bigcup (t,e) \in \text{set } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda(t,e). x \notin \text{set } t) xs). \text{set } t)$

definition *dom-children* :: ('a list, 'b) dtree \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow bool **where**
dom-children t1 T = ($\forall t \in \text{fst } \text{'fset (sucs t1)}$). $\forall x \in \text{dverts } t$.
 $\exists r \in \text{set (root t1)} \cup \text{path-lverts } t$ (hd x). $r \rightarrow_T \text{hd } x$)

abbreviation *children-deg1* :: (('a, 'b) dtree \times 'b) fset \Rightarrow (('a, 'b) dtree \times 'b) set
where
children-deg1 xs \equiv $\{(t, e). (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs \wedge \text{max-deg } t \leq 1\}$

lemma *path-lverts-subset-dlverts*: *path-lverts* t x \subseteq *dlverts* t
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *path-lverts-to-list-eq*:
path-lverts t x = *path-lverts-list* (*dtree-to-list* (Node r0 $\{|(t, e)|\}$)) x
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *path-lverts-from-list-eq*:
path-lverts (*dtree-from-list* r0 ys) x = *path-lverts-list* ((r0, e0)#ys) x
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *path-lverts-child-union-root-sub*:
assumes t2 \in *fst 'fset (sucs t1)*
shows *path-lverts* t1 x \subseteq *set (root t1)* \cup *path-lverts* t2 x
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *path-lverts-simps1-sucs*:
 $\llbracket x \notin \text{set (root t1)}; \text{sucs } t1 = \{|(t2, e2)|\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{set (root t1)} \cup \text{path-lverts } t2 x = \text{path-lverts } t1 x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subtree-path-lverts-sub*:
 $\llbracket \text{wf-dlverts } t1; \text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1; \text{is-subtree (Node } r \text{ } xs) t1; t2 \in \text{fst 'fset } xs; x \in \text{set (root } t2) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{set } r \subseteq \text{path-lverts } t1 x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *path-lverts-empty-if-roothd*:
assumes *root* t $\neq []$
shows *path-lverts* t (hd (root t)) = $\{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *path-lverts-subset-root-if-childhd*:
assumes t1 \in *fst 'fset (sucs t)* **and** *root* t1 $\neq []$
shows *path-lverts* t (hd (root t1)) \subseteq *set (root t)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *path-lverts-list-merge-supset-xs-notin*:
 $\forall v \in \text{fst 'set } ys. a \notin \text{set } v$
 $\implies \text{path-lverts-list } xs a \subseteq \text{path-lverts-list (Sorting-Algorithms.merge cmp } xs \text{ } ys)$
a

<proof>

lemma *path-lverts-list-merge-supset-ys-notin*:

$\forall v \in \text{fst } ' \text{ set } xs. a \notin \text{set } v$

$\implies \text{path-lverts-list } ys \ a \subseteq \text{path-lverts-list } (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge } cmp \ xs \ ys)$

a

<proof>

lemma *path-lverts-list-merge-supset-xs*:

$\llbracket \exists v \in \text{fst } ' \text{ set } xs. a \in \text{set } v; \forall v1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{ set } xs. \forall v2 \in \text{fst } ' \text{ set } ys. \text{set } v1 \cap \text{set } v2 = \{\} \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{path-lverts-list } xs \ a \subseteq \text{path-lverts-list } (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge } cmp \ xs \ ys)$

a

<proof>

lemma *path-lverts-list-merge-supset-ys*:

$\llbracket \exists v \in \text{fst } ' \text{ set } ys. a \in \text{set } v; \forall v1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{ set } xs. \forall v2 \in \text{fst } ' \text{ set } ys. \text{set } v1 \cap \text{set } v2 = \{\} \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{path-lverts-list } ys \ a \subseteq \text{path-lverts-list } (\text{Sorting-Algorithms.merge } cmp \ xs \ ys)$

a

<proof>

lemma *dom-children-if-all-singletons*:

$\forall (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \ T \implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ T$

<proof>

lemma *dom-children-all-singletons*:

$\llbracket \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ T; (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \ T$

<proof>

lemma *dom-children-all-singletons'*:

$\llbracket \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ T; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{ fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \ T$

<proof>

lemma *root-arc-if-dom-root-child-nempty*:

$\llbracket \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ T; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{ fset } xs; \text{root } t1 \neq \llbracket \rrbracket \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists x \in \text{set } r. \exists y \in \text{set } (\text{root } t1). x \rightarrow_T y$

<proof>

lemma *root-arc-if-dom-root-child-wfdlverts*:

$\llbracket \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ T; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{ fset } xs; \text{wf-dlverts } t1 \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists x \in \text{set } r. \exists y \in \text{set } (\text{root } t1). x \rightarrow_T y$

<proof>

lemma *root-arc-if-dom-wfdlverts*:

$\llbracket \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ T; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{ fset } xs; \text{wf-dlverts } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists x \in \text{set } r. \exists y \in \text{set } (\text{root } t1). x \rightarrow_T y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *children-deg1-sub-xs*: $\{(t,e). (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs \wedge \text{max-deg } t \leq 1\} \subseteq (\text{fset } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-children-deg1*: *finite* $\{(t,e). (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs \wedge \text{max-deg } t \leq 1\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-children-deg1'*: $\{(t,e). (t,e) \in \text{fset } xs \wedge \text{max-deg } t \leq 1\} \in \{A. \text{finite } A\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *children-deg1-fset-id[simp]*: $\text{fset } (\text{Abs-fset } (\text{children-deg1 } xs)) = \text{children-deg1 } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *xs-sub-children-deg1*: $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq 1 \implies (\text{fset } xs) \subseteq \text{children-deg1 } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *children-deg1-full*:
 $\forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq 1 \implies (\text{Abs-fset } (\text{children-deg1 } xs)) = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

locale *ranked-dtree-with-orig* = *ranked-dtree* *t rank cmp + directed-tree* *T root*
for *t* :: ('a list, 'b) *dtree* **and** *rank cost cmp* **and** *T* :: ('a, 'b) *pre-digraph* **and** *root* +

assumes *asi-rank*: *asi rank root cost*

and *dom-mdeg-gt1*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ t; \ t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs; \ \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ xs) > 1 \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists v \in \text{set } r. v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)$

and *dom-sub-contr*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ t; \ t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs;$

$\exists v \ t2 \ e2. \ \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } v \ \{(t2,e2)\}) \ (\text{Node } r \ xs) \wedge \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v) \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists v \in \text{set } r. v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)$

and *dom-contr*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ \{(t1,e1)\}) \ t; \ \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r);$

$\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ \{(t1,e1)\}) = 1 \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ \{(t1,e1)\}) \ T$

and *dom-wedge*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ t; \ \text{fcard } xs > 1 \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ (\text{Abs-fset } (\text{children-deg1 } xs))) \ T$

and *arc-in-dlverts*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ t; \ x \in \text{set } r; \ x \rightarrow_T y \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{dlverts } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$

and *verts-conform*: $v \in \text{dverts } t \implies \text{seq-conform } v$

and *verts-distinct*: $v \in \text{dverts } t \implies \text{distinct } v$

begin

lemma *dom-contr'*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) \ t; \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r);$
 $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) \ T$
<proof>

lemma *dom-self-contr*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) \ t; \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists v \in \text{set } r. v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)$
<proof>

lemma *dom-wedge-full*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ t; \text{fcard } xs > 1; \forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ T$
<proof>

lemma *dom-wedge-singleton*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ t; \text{fcard } xs > 1; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs; \text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) \ T$
<proof>

lemma *arc-to-dverts-in-subtree*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ t; x \in \text{set } r; x \rightarrow_T y; y \in \text{set } v; v \in \text{dverts } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies v \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *dlverts-arc-in-dlverts*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } t1 \ t; x \rightarrow_T y; x \in \text{dlverts } t1 \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{dlverts } t1$
<proof>

lemma *dverts-arc-in-dlverts*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } t1 \ t; v1 \in \text{dverts } t1; x \in \text{set } v1; x \rightarrow_T y \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{dlverts } t1$
<proof>

lemma *dverts-arc-in-dverts*:

assumes *is-subtree* $t1 \ t$
and $v1 \in \text{dverts } t1$
and $x \in \text{set } v1$
and $x \rightarrow_T y$
and $y \in \text{set } v2$
and $v2 \in \text{dverts } t$
shows $v2 \in \text{dverts } t1$
<proof>

lemma *dlverts-reach1-in-dlverts*:

$\llbracket x \rightarrow^+_T y; \text{is-subtree } t1 \ t; x \in \text{dlverts } t1 \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{dlverts } t1$
<proof>

lemma *dverts-reach-in-dverts*:

$\llbracket x \rightarrow^*_T y; \text{is-subtree } t1\ t; x \in \text{dverts } t1 \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{dverts } t1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-reach1-in-dverts*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } t1\ t; v1 \in \text{dverts } t1; x \in \text{set } v1; x \rightarrow^+_T y \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{dverts } t1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-reach-in-dverts*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } t1\ t; v1 \in \text{dverts } t1; x \in \text{set } v1; x \rightarrow^*_T y \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{dverts } t1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-reach1-in-dverts*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } t1\ t; v1 \in \text{dverts } t1; x \in \text{set } v1; x \rightarrow^+_T y; y \in \text{set } v2; v2 \in \text{dverts } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies v2 \in \text{dverts } t1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-same-if-set-subtree*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } t1\ t; v1 \in \text{dverts } t1; x \in \text{set } v1; x \in \text{set } v2; v2 \in \text{dverts } t \rrbracket \implies v1 =$
 $v2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-reach-in-dverts*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } t1\ t; v1 \in \text{dverts } t1; x \in \text{set } v1; x \rightarrow^*_T y; y \in \text{set } v2; v2 \in \text{dverts } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies v2 \in \text{dverts } t1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-reach1-in-dverts-root*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } t1\ t; v \in \text{dverts } t; \exists x \in \text{set } (Dtree.root\ t1). \exists y \in \text{set } v. x \rightarrow^+_T y \rrbracket$
 $\implies v \in \text{dverts } t1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-reach1-in-dverts-r*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ t; v \in \text{dverts } t; \exists x \in \text{set } r. \exists y \in \text{set } v. x \rightarrow^+_T y \rrbracket$
 $\implies v \in \text{dverts } (Node\ r\ xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dom-mdeg-gt1-subtree*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } tn\ t; \text{is-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ tn; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs; \text{max-deg } (Node\ r\ xs)$
 $> 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists v \in \text{set } r. v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } (Dtree.root\ t1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dom-sub-contr-subtree*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } tn\ t; \text{is-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ tn; t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs;$
 $\exists v\ t2\ e2. \text{is-subtree } (Node\ v\ \{(t2, e2)\}) (Node\ r\ xs) \wedge \text{rank } (\text{rev } (Dtree.root$
 $t2)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists v \in \text{set } r. v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } (Dtree.root\ t1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dom-contr-subtree*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } tn \ t; \text{ is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \ tn; \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r);$
 $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) = 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \ T$
<proof>

lemma *dom-wedge-subtree*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } tn \ t; \text{ is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ tn; \text{fcard } xs > 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ (\text{Abs-fset } (\text{children-deg1 } xs))) \ T$
<proof>

corollary *dom-wedge-subtree'*:

$\text{is-subtree } tn \ t \implies \forall r \ xs. \text{ is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ tn \longrightarrow \text{fcard } xs > 1$
 $\longrightarrow \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ (\text{Abs-fset } \{(t, e). (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs \wedge \text{max-deg } t \leq \text{Suc } 0\})) \ T$
<proof>

lemma *dom-wedge-full-subtree*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } tn \ t; \text{ is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ tn; \text{fcard } xs > 1; \forall t \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ T$
<proof>

lemma *arc-in-dlverts-subtree*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } tn \ t; \text{ is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ tn; x \in \text{set } r; x \rightarrow_T y \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{dlverts}$
 $(\text{Node } r \ xs)$
<proof>

corollary *arc-in-dlverts-subtree'*:

$\text{is-subtree } tn \ t \implies \forall r \ xs. \text{ is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ tn \longrightarrow (\forall x. x \in \text{set } r$
 $\longrightarrow (\forall y. x \rightarrow_T y \longrightarrow y \in \text{set } r \vee (\exists c \in \text{fset } xs. y \in \text{dlverts } (\text{fst } c))))$
<proof>

lemma *verts-conform-subtree*: $\llbracket \text{is-subtree } tn \ t; v \in \text{dverts } tn \rrbracket \implies \text{seq-conform } v$

<proof>

lemma *verts-distinct-subtree*: $\llbracket \text{is-subtree } tn \ t; v \in \text{dverts } tn \rrbracket \implies \text{distinct } v$

<proof>

lemma *ranked-dtree-orig-subtree*: $\text{is-subtree } x \ t \implies \text{ranked-dtree-with-orig } x \ \text{rank}$
 $\text{cost } \text{cmp } T \ \text{root}$

<proof>

corollary *ranked-dtree-orig-rec*:

$\llbracket \text{Node } r \ xs = t; (x, e) \in \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{ranked-dtree-with-orig } x \ \text{rank } \text{cost } \text{cmp } T \ \text{root}$
<proof>

lemma *child-disjoint-root*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \ t; \ t1 \in \text{fst } 'fset \ xs \rrbracket \implies \text{set } r \cap \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1) = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distint-verts-subtree*:

assumes *is-subtree* (Node *r xs*) *t* **and** $t1 \in \text{fst } 'fset \ xs$
shows *distinct* ($r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *distint-verts-singleton-subtree*:

is-subtree (Node $r \ \{(t1, e1)\}$) *t* $\implies \text{distinct } (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dom-between-child-roots*:

assumes *is-subtree* (Node $r \ \{(t1, e1)\}$) *t* **and** $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r)$
shows $\exists x \in \text{set } r. \exists y \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x \rightarrow_T y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *contr-before*:

assumes *is-subtree* (Node $r \ \{(t1, e1)\}$) *t* **and** $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r)$
shows *before* $r \ (\text{Dtree.root } t1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *contr-forward*:

assumes *is-subtree* (Node $r \ \{(t1, e1)\}$) *t* **and** $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r)$
shows *forward* ($r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *contr-seq-conform*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ \{(t1, e1)\}) \ t; \ \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{seq-conform } (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *verts-forward*: $\forall v \in \text{dverts } t. \text{forward } v$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-reachable1-if-dom-children-aux-root*:

assumes $\forall v \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ xs). \exists x \in \text{set } r0 \cup X \cup \text{path-lverts } (\text{Node } r \ xs) \ (\text{hd } v). x \rightarrow_T \text{hd } v$
and $\forall y \in X. \exists x \in \text{set } r0. x \rightarrow^+_{T} y$
and *forward* r
shows $\forall y \in \text{set } r. \exists x \in \text{set } r0. x \rightarrow^+_{T} y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-reachable1-if-dom-children-aux*:

$\llbracket \forall v \in \text{dverts } t1. \exists x \in \text{set } r0 \cup X \cup \text{path-lverts } t1 \ (\text{hd } v). x \rightarrow_T \text{hd } v; \rrbracket$

$\forall y \in X. \exists x \in \text{set } r0. x \rightarrow^+_T y; \forall v \in \text{dverts } t1. \text{forward } v; v \in \text{dverts } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall y \in \text{set } v. \exists x \in \text{set } r0. x \rightarrow^+_T y$
 <proof>

lemma *dverts-reachable1-if-dom-children-aux*:

$\llbracket \forall v \in \text{dverts } t1. \exists x \in \text{set } r \cup X \cup \text{path-lverts } t1 \text{ (hd } v). x \rightarrow_T \text{hd } v;$
 $\forall y \in X. \exists x \in \text{set } r. x \rightarrow^+_T y; \forall v \in \text{dverts } t1. \text{forward } v; y \in \text{dverts } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists x \in \text{set } r. x \rightarrow^+_T y$
 <proof>

lemma *dverts-reachable1-if-dom-children*:

assumes *dom-children* $t1$ T **and** $v \in \text{dverts } t1$ **and** $v \neq \text{Dtree.root } t1$ **and**
 $\forall v \in \text{dverts } t1. \text{forward } v$
shows $\forall y \in \text{set } v. \exists x \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x \rightarrow^+_T y$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-dverts-reachable1-if-mdeg-gt1*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } t1 \ t; \text{max-deg } t1 > 1; v \in \text{dverts } t1; v \neq \text{Dtree.root } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall y \in \text{set } v. \exists x \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x \rightarrow^+_T y$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-dverts-reachable1-if-mdeg-gt1-singleton*:

assumes *is-subtree* $(\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) \ t$
and *max-deg* $(\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) > 1$
and $v \in \text{dverts } t1$
and $v \neq \text{Dtree.root } t1$
shows $\forall y \in \text{set } v. \exists x \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x \rightarrow^+_T y$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-dverts-reachable1-if-mdeg-le1-subcontr*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } t1 \ t; \text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1; \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } v2 \ \{ |(t2, e2)| \}) \ t1;$
 $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v2); v \in \text{dverts } t1; v \neq \text{Dtree.root } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall y \in \text{set } v. \exists x \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x \rightarrow^+_T y$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-y-reach-if-mdeg-gt1-notroot-reach*:

assumes *is-subtree* $(\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) \ t$
and *max-deg* $(\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) > 1$
and $v \neq r$
and $v \in \text{dverts } t$
and $v \neq \text{Dtree.root } t1$
and $y \in \text{set } v$
and $\exists x \in \text{set } r. x \rightarrow^+_T y$
shows $\exists x' \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x' \rightarrow^+_T y$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-eqroot-if-mdeg-gt1-reach*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) \ t; \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1, e1)| \}) > 1; v \in \text{dverts } t;$

$\exists y \in \text{set } v. \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x' \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y) \wedge (\exists x \in \text{set } r. x \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y); v \neq r]$
 $\implies \text{Dtree.root } t1 = v$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-rank-ge-if-mdeg-gt1-reach:*

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) t; \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) > 1; v \in \text{dverts } t;$
 $\exists y \in \text{set } v. \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x' \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y) \wedge (\exists x \in \text{set } r. x \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y); v \neq r]$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } v)$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-y-reach-if-mdeg-le1-notroot-subcontr:*

assumes $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) t$
and $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \leq 1$
and $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } v2 \{|(t2, e2)|\}) t1$
and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v2)$
and $v \neq r$
and $v \in \text{dverts } t$
and $v \neq \text{Dtree.root } t1$
and $y \in \text{set } v$
and $\exists x \in \text{set } r. x \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y$
shows $\exists x' \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x' \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y$
 <proof>

lemma *rank-ge-if-mdeg-le1-dvert-nocontr:*

assumes $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1$
and $\nexists v2 t2 e2. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } v2 \{|(t2, e2)|\}) t1 \wedge \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v2)$
and $v \in \text{dverts } t1$
shows $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } v)$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-rank-ge-if-mdeg-le1-nocontr:*

assumes $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) t$
and $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \leq 1$
and $\nexists v2 t2 e2. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } v2 \{|(t2, e2)|\}) t1 \wedge \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v2)$
and $v \neq r$
and $v \in \text{dverts } t$
and $y \in \text{set } v$
and $\exists x \in \text{set } r. x \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y$
shows $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } v)$
 <proof>

lemma *subtree-rank-ge-if-mdeg-le1':*

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) t; \text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \leq 1; v \neq r;$
 $v \in \text{dverts } t; y \in \text{set } v; \exists x \in \text{set } r. x \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y; \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x' \rightarrow^+_{\mathcal{T}} y)$

$y)\]]$
 $\implies \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) \leq \text{rank} (\text{rev } v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma subtree-rank-ge-if-mdeg-le1:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree} (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) t; \text{max-deg} (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \leq 1; v \neq r;$
 $v \in \text{dverts } t; \exists y \in \text{set } v. \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set} (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x' \rightarrow^+_{T} y) \wedge (\exists x \in \text{set } r.$
 $x \rightarrow^+_{T} y)\rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) \leq \text{rank} (\text{rev } v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma subtree-rank-ge-if-reach:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree} (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) t; v \neq r; v \in \text{dverts } t;$
 $\exists y \in \text{set } v. \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set} (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x' \rightarrow^+_{T} y) \wedge (\exists x \in \text{set } r. x \rightarrow^+_{T} y)\rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) \leq \text{rank} (\text{rev } v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma subtree-rank-ge-if-reach':

$\text{is-subtree} (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) t \implies \forall v \in \text{dverts } t.$
 $(\exists y \in \text{set } v. \neg(\exists x' \in \text{set} (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x' \rightarrow^+_{T} y) \wedge (\exists x \in \text{set } r. x \rightarrow^+_{T} y) \wedge$
 $v \neq r)$
 $\longrightarrow \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) \leq \text{rank} (\text{rev } v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.3.1 Normalizing preserves Arc Invariants

lemma normalize1-mdeg-le: $\text{max-deg} (\text{normalize1 } t1) \leq \text{max-deg } t1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma normalize1-mdeg-eq:

$\text{wf-darcs } t1$
 $\implies \text{max-deg} (\text{normalize1 } t1) = \text{max-deg } t1 \vee (\text{max-deg} (\text{normalize1 } t1) = 0 \wedge$
 $\text{max-deg } t1 = 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma normalize1-mdeg-eq':

$\text{wf-dlverts } t1$
 $\implies \text{max-deg} (\text{normalize1 } t1) = \text{max-deg } t1 \vee (\text{max-deg} (\text{normalize1 } t1) = 0 \wedge$
 $\text{max-deg } t1 = 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma normalize1-dom-mdeg-gt1:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree} (\text{Node } r \text{ xs}) (\text{normalize1 } t); t1 \in \text{fst } \text{' fset } \text{xs}; \text{max-deg} (\text{Node } r \text{ xs}) >$
 $1\rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists v \in \text{set } r. v \rightarrow_T \text{hd} (\text{Dtree.root } t1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma child-contr-if-new-contr:

assumes $\neg \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank} (\text{rev } r)$

and $\text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root} (\text{normalize1 } t1))) < \text{rank} (\text{rev } r)$
shows $\exists t2 \ e2. \text{sucs } t1 = \{|(t2, e2)|\} \wedge \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t1))$
 <proof>

lemma *sub-contr-if-new-contr*:

assumes $\neg \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank} (\text{rev } r)$
and $\text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root} (\text{normalize1 } t1))) < \text{rank} (\text{rev } r)$
shows $\exists v \ t2 \ e2. \text{is-subtree} (\text{Node } v \{|(t2, e2)|\}) \ t1 \wedge \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank} (\text{rev } v)$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize1-subtree-same-hd*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree} (\text{Node } v \{|(t1, e1)|\}) (\text{normalize1 } t) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists t3 \ e3. (\text{is-subtree} (\text{Node } v \{|(t3, e3)|\}) \ t \wedge \text{hd} (\text{Dtree.root } t1) = \text{hd} (\text{Dtree.root } t3))$
 $\vee (\exists v2. v = v2 @ \text{Dtree.root } t3 \wedge \text{sucs } t3 = \{|(t1, e1)|\} \wedge \text{is-subtree} (\text{Node } v2 \{|(t3, e3)|\}) \ t \wedge \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t3)) < \text{rank} (\text{rev } v2))$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize1-dom-sub-contr*:

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree} (\text{Node } r \ xs) (\text{normalize1 } t); t1 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs;$
 $\exists v \ t2 \ e2. \text{is-subtree} (\text{Node } v \{|(t2, e2)|\}) (\text{Node } r \ xs) \wedge \text{rank} (\text{rev} (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank} (\text{rev } v) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists v \in \text{set } r. v \rightarrow_T \text{hd} (\text{Dtree.root } t1)$
 <proof>

lemma *dom-children-combine-aux*:

assumes $\text{dom-children} (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \ T$
and $t2 \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset} (\text{sucs } t1)$
and $x \in \text{dverts } t2$
shows $\exists v \in \text{set} (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1) \cup \text{path-lverts } t2 \ (\text{hd } x). v \rightarrow_T (\text{hd } x)$
 <proof>

lemma *dom-children-combine*:

$\text{dom-children} (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \ T \implies \text{dom-children} (\text{Node } (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1) (\text{sucs } t1)) \ T$
 <proof>

lemma *path-lverts-normalize1-sub*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-dlverts } t1; x \in \text{dverts} (\text{normalize1 } t1); \text{max-deg} (\text{normalize1 } t1) \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{path-lverts } t1 \ (\text{hd } x) \subseteq \text{path-lverts} (\text{normalize1 } t1) \ (\text{hd } x)$
 <proof>

lemma *dom-children-normalize1-aux-1*:

assumes $\text{dom-children} (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \ T$
and $\text{sucs } t1 = \{|(t2, e2)|\}$
and $\text{wf-dlverts } t1$

and $normalize1\ t1 = Node\ (Dtree.root\ t1\ @\ Dtree.root\ t2)\ (sucs\ t2)$
and $max-deg\ t1 = 1$
and $x \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t1)$
shows $\exists v \in set\ r \cup path-lverts\ (normalize1\ t1)\ (hd\ x). v \rightarrow_T\ (hd\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dom-children-normalize1-1:*

$\llbracket dom-children\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})\ T; sucs\ t1 = \{|(t2, e2)|\}; wf-dlverts\ t1;$
 $normalize1\ t1 = Node\ (Dtree.root\ t1\ @\ Dtree.root\ t2)\ (sucs\ t2); max-deg\ t1 =$
 $1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies dom-children\ (Node\ r\ \{|(normalize1\ t1, e1)|\})\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dom-children-normalize1-aux:*

assumes $\forall x \in dverts\ t1. \exists v \in set\ r0 \cup path-lverts\ t1\ (hd\ x). v \rightarrow_T\ hd\ x$
and $wf-dlverts\ t1$
and $max-deg\ t1 \leq 1$
and $x \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t1)$
shows $\exists v \in set\ r0 \cup path-lverts\ (normalize1\ t1)\ (hd\ x). v \rightarrow_T\ (hd\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dom-children-normalize1:*

$\llbracket dom-children\ (Node\ r0\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})\ T; wf-dlverts\ t1; max-deg\ t1 \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies dom-children\ (Node\ r0\ \{|(normalize1\ t1, e1)|\})\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dom-children-child-self-aux:*

assumes $dom-children\ t1\ T$
and $sucs\ t1 = \{|(t2, e2)|\}$
and $rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2)) < rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t1))$
and $t = Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}$
and $x \in dverts\ t1$
shows $\exists v \in set\ r \cup path-lverts\ t1\ (hd\ x). v \rightarrow_T\ hd\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dom-children-child-self:*

assumes $dom-children\ t1\ T$
and $sucs\ t1 = \{|(t2, e2)|\}$
and $rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2)) < rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t1))$
and $t = Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}$
shows $dom-children\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize1-dom-contr:*

$\llbracket is-subtree\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})\ (normalize1\ t); rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t1)) < rank$
 $(rev\ r);$
 $max-deg\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) = 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies dom-children\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dom-children-normalize1-img-full*:
assumes *dom-children* (Node *r xs*) *T*
and $\forall (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-dlverts } t1$
and $\forall (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1$
shows *dom-children* (Node *r* (($\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)$) | \uparrow *xs*)) *T*
<proof>

lemma *children-deg1-normalize1-sub*:
 $(\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)) \text{ ' children-deg1 } xs$
 $\subseteq \text{children-deg1 } ((\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)) | \uparrow *xs*)$
<proof>

lemma *normalize1-children-deg1-sub-if-wfarcs*:
 $\forall (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-darcs } t1$
 $\implies \text{children-deg1 } ((\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)) | \uparrow *xs*)$
 $\subseteq (\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)) \text{ ' children-deg1 } xs$
<proof>

lemma *normalize1-children-deg1-eq-if-wfarcs*:
 $\forall (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-darcs } t1$
 $\implies (\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)) \text{ ' children-deg1 } xs$
 $= \text{children-deg1 } ((\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)) | \uparrow *xs*)$
<proof>

lemma *normalize1-children-deg1-sub-if-wflverts*:
 $\forall (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-dlverts } t1$
 $\implies \text{children-deg1 } ((\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)) | \uparrow *xs*)$
 $\subseteq (\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)) \text{ ' children-deg1 } xs$
<proof>

lemma *normalize1-children-deg1-eq-if-wflverts*:
 $\forall (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-dlverts } t1$
 $\implies (\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)) \text{ ' children-deg1 } xs$
 $= \text{children-deg1 } ((\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)) | \uparrow *xs*)$
<proof>

lemma *dom-children-normalize1-img*:
assumes *dom-children* (Node *r* (Abs-fset (*children-deg1 xs*))) *T*
and $\forall (t1,e1) \in \text{fset } xs. \text{wf-dlverts } t1$
shows *dom-children* (Node *r* (Abs-fset (*children-deg1* (($\lambda(t1,e1). (\text{normalize1 } t1,e1)$) | \uparrow *xs*)))) *T*
<proof>

lemma *normalize1-dom-wedge*:
 $\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ xs}) (\text{normalize1 } t); \text{fcard } xs > 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \text{ (Abs-fset (children-deg1 xs))}) \text{ T}$
<proof>

corollary *normalize1-dom-wedge'*:

$\forall r xs. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) (\text{normalize1 } t) \longrightarrow \text{fcard } xs > 1$
 $\longrightarrow \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r (\text{Abs-fset } \{(t, e). (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs \wedge \text{max-deg } t \leq \text{Suc } 0\})) T$
(proof)

lemma *normalize1-verts-conform*: $v \in \text{dverts } (\text{normalize1 } t) \implies \text{seq-conform } v$
(proof)

corollary *normalize1-verts-distinct*: $v \in \text{dverts } (\text{normalize1 } t) \implies \text{distinct } v$
(proof)

lemma *dom-mdeg-le1-aux*:

assumes $\text{max-deg } t \leq 1$
and $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } v \{|(t2, e2)|\}) t$
and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v)$
and $t1 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } (\text{sucs } t)$
and $x \in \text{dverts } t1$
shows $\exists r \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t) \cup \text{path-lverts } t1 \text{ (hd } x). r \rightarrow_T \text{hd } x$
(proof)

lemma *dom-mdeg-le1*:

assumes $\text{max-deg } t \leq 1$
and $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } v \{|(t2, e2)|\}) t$
and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v)$
shows $\text{dom-children } t T$
(proof)

lemma *dom-children-normalize1-preserv*:

assumes $\text{max-deg } (\text{normalize1 } t1) \leq 1$ and $\text{dom-children } t1 T$ and $\text{wf-dlverts } t1$
shows $\text{dom-children } (\text{normalize1 } t1) T$
(proof)

lemma *dom-mdeg-le1-normalize1*:

assumes $\text{max-deg } (\text{normalize1 } t) \leq 1$ and $\text{normalize1 } t \neq t$
shows $\text{dom-children } (\text{normalize1 } t) T$
(proof)

lemma *normalize-mdeg-eq*:

$\text{wf-darcs } t1$
 $\implies \text{max-deg } (\text{normalize } t1) = \text{max-deg } t1 \vee (\text{max-deg } (\text{normalize } t1) = 0 \wedge \text{max-deg } t1 = 1)$
(proof)

lemma *normalize-mdeg-eq'*:

$\text{wf-dlverts } t1$
 $\implies \text{max-deg } (\text{normalize } t1) = \text{max-deg } t1 \vee (\text{max-deg } (\text{normalize } t1) = 0 \wedge \text{max-deg } t1 = 1)$

<proof>

corollary *mdeg-le1-normalize:*

$\llbracket \text{max-deg } (\text{normalize } t1) \leq 1; \text{wf-dlverts } t1 \rrbracket \implies \text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1$
<proof>

lemma *dom-children-normalize-preserv:*

assumes $\text{max-deg } (\text{normalize } t1) \leq 1$ **and** $\text{dom-children } t1 \ T$ **and** $\text{wf-dlverts } t1$
shows $\text{dom-children } (\text{normalize } t1) \ T$
<proof>

lemma *dom-mdeg-le1-normalize:*

assumes $\text{max-deg } (\text{normalize } t) \leq 1$ **and** $\text{normalize } t \neq t$
shows $\text{dom-children } (\text{normalize } t) \ T$
<proof>

lemma *normalize1-arc-in-dlverts:*

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } v \ \text{ys}) \ (\text{normalize1 } t); x \in \text{set } v; x \rightarrow_T y \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{dlverts } (\text{Node } v \ \text{ys})$
<proof>

lemma *normalize1-arc-in-dlverts':*

$\forall r \ \text{xs}. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \ \text{xs}) \ (\text{normalize1 } t) \longrightarrow (\forall x. x \in \text{set } r \longrightarrow (\forall y. x \rightarrow_T y \longrightarrow y \in \text{set } r \vee (\exists x \in \text{fset } \text{xs}. y \in \text{dlverts } (\text{fst } x))))$
<proof>

theorem *ranked-dtree-orig-normalize1:* $\text{ranked-dtree-with-orig } (\text{normalize1 } t) \ \text{rank} \ \text{cost } \text{cmp } T \ \text{root}$

<proof>

theorem *ranked-dtree-orig-normalize:* $\text{ranked-dtree-with-orig } (\text{normalize } t) \ \text{rank} \ \text{cost } \text{cmp } T \ \text{root}$

<proof>

10.3.2 Merging preserves Arc Invariants

interpretation *Comm:* $\text{comp-fun-commute } \text{merge-f } r \ \text{xs}$ *<proof>*

lemma *path-lverts-supset-z:*

$\llbracket \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \ \text{xs}); \forall t1 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } \text{xs}. a \notin \text{dlverts } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{path-lverts-list } z \ a \subseteq \text{path-lverts-list } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \ \text{xs}) \ z \ \text{xs}) \ a$
<proof>

lemma *path-lverts-merge-ffold-sup:*

$\llbracket \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r \ \text{xs}); t1 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } \text{xs}; a \in \text{dlverts } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{path-lverts } t1 \ a \subseteq \text{path-lverts-list } (\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r \ \text{xs}) \ [] \ \text{xs}) \ a$
<proof>

lemma *path-lverts-merge-sup-aux:*

assumes *list-dtree* (Node *r xs*) **and** $t1 \in \text{fst } 'fset\ xs$ **and** $a \in \text{dverts } t1$
and $\text{ffold } (\text{merge-f } r\ xs) []\ xs = (v1, e1) \# ys$
shows $\text{path-lverts } t1\ a \subseteq \text{path-lverts } (\text{dtree-from-list } v1\ ys)\ a$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *path-lverts-merge-sup*:

assumes *list-dtree* (Node *r xs*) **and** $t1 \in \text{fst } 'fset\ xs$ **and** $a \in \text{dverts } t1$
shows $\exists t2\ e2. \text{merge } (\text{Node } r\ xs) = \text{Node } r\ \{|(t2, e2)|\}$
 $\wedge \text{path-lverts } t1\ a \subseteq \text{path-lverts } t2\ a$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *path-lverts-merge-sup-sucs*:

assumes *list-dtree* *t0* **and** $t1 \in \text{fst } 'fset\ (\text{sucs } t0)$ **and** $a \in \text{dverts } t1$
shows $\exists t2\ e2. \text{merge } t0 = \text{Node } (\text{Dtree.root } t0)\ \{|(t2, e2)|\}$
 $\wedge \text{path-lverts } t1\ a \subseteq \text{path-lverts } t2\ a$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *merge-dom-children-aux*:

assumes *list-dtree* *t0*
and $\forall x \in \text{dverts } t1. \exists v \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t0) \cup \text{path-lverts } t1\ (\text{hd } x). v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } x$
and $t1 \in \text{fst } 'fset\ (\text{sucs } t0)$
and *wf-dverts* *t1*
and $x \in \text{dverts } t1$
shows $\exists ! t2 \in \text{fst } 'fset\ (\text{sucs } (\text{merge } t0)).$
 $\exists v \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } (\text{merge } t0)) \cup \text{path-lverts } t2\ (\text{hd } x). v \rightarrow_T (\text{hd } x)$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *merge-dom-children-aux'*:

assumes *dom-children* *t0 T*
and $\forall t1 \in \text{fst } 'fset\ (\text{sucs } t0). \text{wf-dverts } t1$
and $t2 \in \text{fst } 'fset\ (\text{sucs } (\text{merge } t0))$
and $x \in \text{dverts } t2$
shows $\exists v \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } (\text{merge } t0)) \cup \text{path-lverts } t2\ (\text{hd } x). v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } x$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *merge-dom-children-sucs*:

assumes *dom-children* *t0 T* **and** $\forall t1 \in \text{fst } 'fset\ (\text{sucs } t0). \text{wf-dverts } t1$
shows *dom-children* (merge *t0*) *T*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *merge-dom-children*:

$\llbracket \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r\ xs)\ T; \forall t1 \in \text{fst } 'fset\ xs. \text{wf-dverts } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{merge } (\text{Node } r\ xs))\ T$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *merge-dom-children-if-ndisjoint*:

$\neg \text{list-dtree } (\text{Node } r\ xs) \implies \text{dom-children } (\text{merge } (\text{Node } r\ xs))\ T$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *merge-subtree-fcard-le1*: $is_subtree\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ (merge\ t1) \implies fcard\ xs \leq 1$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-dom-mdeg-gt1*:
 $\llbracket is_subtree\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ (merge\ t2); t1 \in fst\ 'fset\ xs; max_deg\ (Node\ r\ xs) > 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists v \in set\ r. v \rightarrow_T hd\ (Dtree.root\ t1)$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-root-if-contr*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. is_subtree\ (Node\ r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ t1 \implies rank\ (rev\ r1) \leq rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2));$
 $is_subtree\ (Node\ v\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ (merge\ t1); rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2)) < rank\ (rev\ v) \rrbracket$
 $\implies Node\ v\ \{|(t2,e2)|\} = merge\ t1$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-new-contr-fcard-gt1*:
assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. is_subtree\ (Node\ r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ t1 \implies rank\ (rev\ r1) \leq rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2))$
and $Node\ v\ \{|(t2,e2)|\} = (merge\ t1)$
and $rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2)) < rank\ (rev\ v)$
shows $fcard\ (sucs\ t1) > 1$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-dom-sub-contr-if-nocontr*:
assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. is_subtree\ (Node\ r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ t \implies rank\ (rev\ r1) \leq rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2))$
and $is_subtree\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ (merge\ t)$
and $t1 \in fst\ 'fset\ xs$
and $\exists v\ t2\ e2. is_subtree\ (Node\ v\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ (Node\ r\ xs)$
 $\wedge rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2)) < rank\ (rev\ v)$
shows $\exists v \in set\ r. v \rightarrow_T hd\ (Dtree.root\ t1)$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-dom-contr-if-nocontr-mdeg-le1*:
assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. is_subtree\ (Node\ r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ t \implies rank\ (rev\ r1) \leq rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2))$
and $is_subtree\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})\ (merge\ t)$
and $rank\ (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t1)) < rank\ (rev\ r)$
and $\forall t \in fst\ 'fset\ (sucs\ t). max_deg\ t \leq 1$
shows $dom_children\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})\ T$
 <proof>

lemma *merge-dom-wedge*:
 $\llbracket is_subtree\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ (merge\ t1); fcard\ xs > 1; \forall t \in fst\ 'fset\ xs. max_deg\ t \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies dom_children\ (Node\ r\ xs)\ T$

<proof>

10.3.3 Merge1 preserves Arc Invariants

lemma *merge1-dom-mdeg-gt1*:

assumes *is-subtree* (Node *r xs*) (*merge1 t*) **and** $t1 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs$ **and** *max-deg* (Node *r xs*) > 1

shows $\exists v \in \text{set } r. v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)$

<proof>

lemma *max-deg1-gt-1-if-new-contr*:

assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ t0 \implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2))$

and *is-subtree* (Node *r* $\{|(t1,e1)|\}$) (*merge1 t0*)

and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r)$

shows *max-deg* *t0* > 1

<proof>

lemma *merge1-subtree-if-new-contr*:

assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ t0 \implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2))$

and *is-subtree* (Node *r xs*) (*merge1 t0*)

and *is-subtree* (Node *v* $\{|(t1,e1)|\}$) (Node *r xs*)

and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v)$

shows $\exists ys. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r\ ys)\ t0 \wedge \text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r\ ys) = \text{Node } r\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *merge1-dom-sub-contr*:

assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ t \implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2))$

and *is-subtree* (Node *r xs*) (*merge1 t*)

and $t1 \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } xs$

and $\exists v\ t2\ e2. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } v\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ (\text{Node } r\ xs) \wedge \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } v)$

shows $\exists v \in \text{set } r. v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)$

<proof>

lemma *merge1-merge-point-if-new-contr*:

assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ t0 \implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2))$

and *wf-darcs* *t0*

and *is-subtree* (Node *r* $\{|(t1,e1)|\}$) (*merge1 t0*)

and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r)$

shows $\exists ys. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r\ ys)\ t0 \wedge \text{fcard } ys > 1 \wedge (\forall t \in \text{fst } \text{'fset } ys. \text{max-deg } t \leq 1)$

$\wedge \text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r\ ys) = \text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}$

<proof>

lemma *merge1-dom-contr*:

assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ t \implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2))$
and $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})\ (\text{merge1 } t)$
and $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) < \text{rank } (\text{rev } r)$
and $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) = 1$
shows $\text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})\ T$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-dom-children-merge-sub-aux:*

assumes $\text{merge1 } t = t2$
and $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r'\ xs')\ t$
and $\text{fcard } xs' > 1$
and $(\forall t \in \text{fst } 'fset\ xs'. \text{max-deg } t \leq 1)$
and $\text{max-deg } t2 \leq 1$
and $x \in \text{dverts } t2$
and $x \neq \text{Dtree.root } t2$
shows $\exists v \in \text{path-lverts } t2\ (\text{hd } x). v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } x$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-dom-children-fcard-gt1-aux:*

assumes $\text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r\ (\text{Abs-fset } (\text{children-deg1 } ys)))\ T$
and $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r\ ys)\ t$
and $\text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r\ ys) = \text{Node } r\ xs$
and $\text{fcard } xs > 1$
and $\text{max-deg } t2 \leq 1$
and $t2 \in \text{fst } 'fset\ xs$
and $x \in \text{dverts } t2$
shows $\exists v \in \text{set } r \cup \text{path-lverts } t2\ (\text{hd } x). v \rightarrow_T \text{hd } x$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-dom-children-fcard-gt1:*

assumes $\text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r\ (\text{Abs-fset } (\text{children-deg1 } ys)))\ T$
and $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r\ ys)\ t$
and $\text{merge1 } (\text{Node } r\ ys) = \text{Node } r\ xs$
and $\text{fcard } xs > 1$
shows $\text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r\ (\text{Abs-fset } (\text{children-deg1 } xs)))\ T$
<proof>

lemma *merge1-dom-wedge:*

assumes $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r\ xs)\ (\text{merge1 } t)$ **and** $\text{fcard } xs > 1$
shows $\text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r\ (\text{Abs-fset } (\text{children-deg1 } xs)))\ T$
<proof>

corollary *merge1-dom-wedge':*

$\forall r\ xs. \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r\ xs)\ (\text{merge1 } t) \longrightarrow \text{fcard } xs > 1$
 $\longrightarrow \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r\ (\text{Abs-fset } \{(t, e). (t, e) \in \text{fset } xs \wedge \text{max-deg } t \leq \text{Suc } 0\}))\ T$
<proof>

corollary *merge1-verts-conform*: $v \in dverts (merge1 t) \implies seq-conform v$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *merge1-verts-distinct*: $\llbracket v \in dverts (merge1 t) \rrbracket \implies distinct v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *merge1-mdeg-le1-wedge-if-fcard-gt1*:
 assumes $max-deg (merge1 t1) \leq 1$
 and $wf-darcs t1$
 and $is-subtree (Node v ys) t1$
 and $fcard ys > 1$
 shows $(\forall t \in fst \text{ ' fset } ys. max-deg t \leq 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dom-mdeg-le1-merge1-aux*:
 assumes $max-deg (merge1 t) \leq 1$
 and $merge1 t \neq t$
 and $t1 \in fst \text{ ' fset } (sucs (merge1 t))$
 and $x \in dverts t1$
 shows $\exists r \in set (Dtree.root (merge1 t)) \cup path-lverts t1 (hd x). r \rightarrow_T hd x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dom-mdeg-le1-merge1*:
 $\llbracket max-deg (merge1 t) \leq 1; merge1 t \neq t \rrbracket \implies dom-children (merge1 t) T$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *merge1-arc-in-dlverts*:
 $\llbracket is-subtree (Node r xs) (merge1 t); x \in set r; x \rightarrow_T y \rrbracket \implies y \in dlverts (Node r xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *merge1-ranked-dtree-orig*:
 assumes $\bigwedge r1 t2 e2. is-subtree (Node r1 \{|(t2, e2)|\}) t \implies rank (rev r1) \leq rank (rev (Dtree.root t2))$
 shows $ranked-dtree-with-orig (merge1 t) rank cost cmp T root$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *merge1-normalize-ranked-dtree-orig*:
 $ranked-dtree-with-orig (merge1 (normalize t)) rank cost cmp T root$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *ikkbz-sub-ranked-dtree-orig*: $ranked-dtree-with-orig (ikkbz-sub t) rank cost cmp T root$
 ⟨proof⟩

10.4 Optimality of IKKBZ-Sub result constrained to Invariants

lemma *dtree-size-skip-decr*[*termination-simp*]: $\text{size} (\text{Node } r (\text{sucs } t1)) < \text{size} (\text{Node } v \{|(t1, e1)|\})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dtree-size-skip-decr1*: $\text{size} (\text{Node } (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1) (\text{sucs } t1)) < \text{size} (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

function *normalize-full* :: ('a list, 'b) dtree \Rightarrow ('a list, 'b) dtree **where**
 $\text{normalize-full} (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) = \text{normalize-full} (\text{Node } (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1) (\text{sucs } t1))$
 $|\ \forall x. xs \neq \{x\} \Longrightarrow \text{normalize-full} (\text{Node } r xs) = \text{Node } r xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

termination ⟨*proof*⟩

10.4.1 Result fulfills the requirements

lemma *ikkbz-sub-eq-if-mdeg-le1*: $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1 \Longrightarrow \text{ikkbz-sub } t1 = t1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ikkbz-sub-eq-iff-mdeg-le1*: $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{ikkbz-sub } t1 = t1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dom-mdeg-le1-ikkbz-sub*: $\text{ikkbz-sub } t \neq t \Longrightarrow \text{dom-children} (\text{ikkbz-sub } t) T$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *combine-denormalize-eq*:
 $\text{denormalize} (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) = \text{denormalize} (\text{Node } (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1) (\text{sucs } t1))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize1-denormalize-eq*: $\text{wf-dlverts } t1 \Longrightarrow \text{denormalize} (\text{normalize1 } t1) = \text{denormalize } t1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize1-denormalize-eq'*: $\text{wf-darcs } t1 \Longrightarrow \text{denormalize} (\text{normalize1 } t1) = \text{denormalize } t1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-denormalize-eq*: $\text{wf-dlverts } t1 \Longrightarrow \text{denormalize} (\text{normalize } t1) = \text{denormalize } t1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-denormalize-eq'*: $\text{wf-darcs } t1 \Longrightarrow \text{denormalize} (\text{normalize } t1) = \text{denormalize } t1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-full-denormalize-eq[simp]*: $denormalize (normalize-full\ t1) = denormalize\ t1$

<proof>

lemma *combine-dlverts-eq*: $dlverts (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) = dlverts (Node\ (r@Dtree.root\ t1)\ (sucs\ t1))$

<proof>

lemma *normalize-full-dlverts-eq[simp]*: $dlverts (normalize-full\ t1) = dlverts\ t1$

<proof>

lemma *combine-darcs-sub*: $darcs (Node\ (r@Dtree.root\ t1)\ (sucs\ t1)) \subseteq darcs (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})$

<proof>

lemma *normalize-full-darcs-sub*: $darcs (normalize-full\ t1) \subseteq darcs\ t1$

<proof>

lemma *combine-nempty-if-wf-dlverts*: $wf-dlverts (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \implies r @ Dtree.root\ t1 \neq \square$

<proof>

lemma *combine-empty-inter-if-wf-dlverts*:

assumes $wf-dlverts (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})$

shows $\forall (x, e1) \in fset (sucs\ t1). set (r @ Dtree.root\ t1) \cap dlverts\ x = \{\} \wedge wf-dlverts\ x$

<proof>

lemma *combine-disjoint-if-wf-dlverts*:

$wf-dlverts (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \implies disjoint-dlverts (sucs\ t1)$

<proof>

lemma *combine-wf-dlverts*:

$wf-dlverts (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \implies wf-dlverts (Node\ (r@Dtree.root\ t1)\ (sucs\ t1))$

<proof>

lemma *combine-distinct*:

assumes $\forall v \in dverts (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}). distinct\ v$

and $wf-dlverts (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})$

and $v \in dverts (Node\ (r@Dtree.root\ t1)\ (sucs\ t1))$

shows $distinct\ v$

<proof>

lemma *normalize-full-wfdlverts*: $wf-dlverts\ t1 \implies wf-dlverts (normalize-full\ t1)$

<proof>

corollary *normalize-full-wfdverts*: $wf-dlverts\ t1 \implies wf-dverts (normalize-full\ t1)$

<proof>

lemma *combine-wf-arcs*: $wf\text{-darcs } (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}) \implies wf\text{-darcs } (Node\ (r@Dtree.root\ t1)\ (sucs\ t1))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-full-wfdarcs*: $wf\text{-darcs } t1 \implies wf\text{-darcs } (normalize\text{-full } t1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-full-dom-preserv*: $dom\text{-children } t1\ T \implies dom\text{-children } (normalize\text{-full } t1)\ T$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *combine-forward*:
 assumes $dom\text{-children } (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})\ T$
 and $\forall v \in dverts\ (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\}).\ forward\ v$
 and $wf\text{-dlverts } (Node\ r\ \{|(t1, e1)|\})$
 and $v \in dverts\ (Node\ (r@Dtree.root\ t1)\ (sucs\ t1))$
 shows $forward\ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-full-forward*:
 $\llbracket dom\text{-children } t1\ T; \forall v \in dverts\ t1.\ forward\ v; wf\text{-dlverts } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall v \in dverts\ (normalize\text{-full } t1).\ forward\ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-full-max-deg0*: $max\text{-deg } t1 \leq 1 \implies max\text{-deg } (normalize\text{-full } t1) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-full-mdeg-eq*: $max\text{-deg } t1 > 1 \implies max\text{-deg } (normalize\text{-full } t1) = max\text{-deg } t1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-full-empty-sucs*: $max\text{-deg } t1 \leq 1 \implies \exists r.\ normalize\text{-full } t1 = Node\ r\ \{\|\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-full-forward-singleton*:
 $\llbracket max\text{-deg } t1 \leq 1; dom\text{-children } t1\ T; \forall v \in dverts\ t1.\ forward\ v; wf\text{-dlverts } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists r.\ normalize\text{-full } t1 = Node\ r\ \{\|\} \wedge forward\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *denormalize-empty-sucs-simp*: $denormalize\ (Node\ r\ \{\|\}) = r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-full-dverts-eq-denormalize*:
 assumes $max\text{-deg } t1 \leq 1$
 shows $dverts\ (normalize\text{-full } t1) = \{denormalize\ t1\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-full-normalize-dverts-eq-denormalize*:

assumes *wf-dlverts t1 and max-deg t1 ≤ 1*

shows *dverts (normalize-full (normalize t1)) = {denormalize t1}*

<proof>

lemma *normalize-full-normalize-dverts-eq-denormalize'*:

assumes *wf-darcs t1 and max-deg t1 ≤ 1*

shows *dverts (normalize-full (normalize t1)) = {denormalize t1}*

<proof>

lemma *denormalize-full-forward*:

$\llbracket \text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1; \text{ dom-children } t1 \ T; \forall v \in \text{dverts } t1. \text{ forward } v; \text{ wf-dlverts } t1 \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{ forward } (\text{denormalize } (\text{normalize-full } t1))$

<proof>

lemma *denormalize-forward*:

$\llbracket \text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1; \text{ dom-children } t1 \ T; \forall v \in \text{dverts } t1. \text{ forward } v; \text{ wf-dlverts } t1 \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{ forward } (\text{denormalize } t1)$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-forward-if-uneq*: *ikkbz-sub t ≠ t \implies forward (denormalize (ikkbz-sub t))*

<proof>

theorem *ikkbz-sub-forward*:

$\llbracket \text{max-deg } t \leq 1 \implies \text{ dom-children } t \ T \rrbracket \implies \text{ forward } (\text{denormalize } (\text{ikkbz-sub } t))$

<proof>

lemma *root-arc-singleton*:

assumes *dom-children (Node r {(t1,e1)|}) T and wf-dlverts (Node r {(t1,e1)|})*

shows $\exists x \in \text{set } r. \exists y \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x \rightarrow_T y$

<proof>

lemma *before-if-dom-children-wf-conform*:

assumes *dom-children (Node r {(t1,e1)|}) T*

and $\forall v \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \ \{ |(t1,e1)| \}). \text{ seq-conform } v$

and *wf-dlverts (Node r {(t1,e1)|})*

shows *before r (Dtree.root t1)*

<proof>

lemma *root-arc-singleton'*:

assumes *Node r {(t1,e1)|} = t and dom-children t T*

shows $\exists x \in \text{set } r. \exists y \in \text{set } (\text{Dtree.root } t1). x \rightarrow_T y$

<proof>

lemma *root-before-if-dom*:

assumes *Node r {(t1,e1)|} = t and dom-children t T*

shows *before r (Dtree.root t1)*

<proof>

lemma *combine-conform*:

$\llbracket \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}) T; \forall v \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}). \text{seq-conform } v;$
 $\text{wf-dlverts } (\text{Node } r \{|(t1, e1)|\}); v \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } (r@Dtree.root \ t1) \ (\text{sucs } t1)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{seq-conform } v$
(proof)

lemma *denormalize-full-set-eq-dlverts*:

$\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1 \implies \text{set } (\text{denormalize } (\text{normalize-full } t1)) = \text{dlverts } t1$
(proof)

lemma *denormalize-full-set-eq-dverts-union*:

$\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1 \implies \text{set } (\text{denormalize } (\text{normalize-full } t1)) = \bigcup (\text{set } \text{'dverts } t1)$
(proof)

corollary *hd-eq-denormalize-full*:

$\text{wf-dlverts } t1 \implies \text{hd } (\text{denormalize } (\text{normalize-full } t1)) = \text{hd } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)$
(proof)

corollary *denormalize-full-empty-if-wf*:

$\text{wf-dlverts } t1 \implies \text{denormalize } (\text{normalize-full } t1) \neq []$
(proof)

lemma *take1-eq-denormalize-full*:

$\text{wf-dlverts } t1 \implies \text{take } 1 \ (\text{denormalize } (\text{normalize-full } t1)) = [\text{hd } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)]$
(proof)

lemma *P-denormalize-full*:

assumes $\text{wf-dlverts } t1$
and $\forall v \in \text{dverts } t1. \text{distinct } v$
and $\text{hd } (\text{Dtree.root } t1) = \text{root}$
and $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1$
shows $\text{unique-set-r root } (\text{dverts } t1) \ (\text{denormalize } (\text{normalize-full } t1))$
(proof)

lemma *P-denormalize*:

fixes $t1 :: ('a \ \text{list}, 'b) \ \text{dtree}$
assumes $\text{wf-dlverts } t1$
and $\forall v \in \text{dverts } t1. \text{distinct } v$
and $\text{hd } (\text{Dtree.root } t1) = \text{root}$
and $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1$
shows $\text{unique-set-r root } (\text{dverts } t1) \ (\text{denormalize } t1)$
(proof)

lemma *denormalize-full-fwd*:

assumes $\text{wf-dlverts } t1$
and $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1$
and $\forall xs \in (\text{dverts } t1). \text{seq-conform } xs$

and *dom-children* $t1$ T
shows *forward* (*denormalize* (*normalize-full* $t1$))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-full-verts-sublist*:
 $v \in dverts\ t1 \implies \exists v2 \in dverts\ (normalize-full\ t1).\ sublist\ v\ v2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-full-sublist-preserv*:
 $\llbracket sublist\ xs\ v; v \in dverts\ t1 \rrbracket \implies \exists v2 \in dverts\ (normalize-full\ t1).\ sublist\ xs\ v2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *denormalize-full-sublist-preserv*:
assumes *sublist* $xs\ v$ **and** $v \in dverts\ t1$ **and** $max-deg\ t1 \leq 1$
shows *sublist* $xs\ (denormalize\ (normalize-full\ t1))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *denormalize-sublist-preserv*:
 $\llbracket sublist\ xs\ v; v \in dverts\ (t1::('a\ list,'b)\ dtree); max-deg\ t1 \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies\ sublist\ xs\ (denormalize\ t1)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Q-denormalize-full*:
assumes *wf-dverts* $t1$
and $\forall v \in dverts\ t1.\ distinct\ v$
and $hd\ (Dtree.root\ t1) = root$
and $max-deg\ t1 \leq 1$
and $\forall xs \in (dverts\ t1). seq-conform\ xs$
and *dom-children* $t1\ T$
shows *fwd-sub* $root\ (dverts\ t1)\ (denormalize\ (normalize-full\ t1))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *Q-denormalize*:
assumes *wf-dverts* $t1$
and $\forall v \in dverts\ t1.\ distinct\ v$
and $hd\ (Dtree.root\ t1) = root$
and $max-deg\ t1 \leq 1$
and $\forall xs \in (dverts\ t1). seq-conform\ xs$
and *dom-children* $t1\ T$
shows *fwd-sub* $root\ (dverts\ t1)\ (denormalize\ t1)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *Q-denormalize-t*:
assumes $hd\ (Dtree.root\ t) = root$
and $max-deg\ t \leq 1$
and *dom-children* $t\ T$
shows *fwd-sub* $root\ (dverts\ t)\ (denormalize\ t)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *P-denormalize-ikkbz-sub*:

assumes $hd (Dtree.root\ t) = root$

shows $unique-set-r\ root\ (dverts\ t)\ (denormalize\ (ikkbz-sub\ t))$

<proof>

lemma *merge1-sublist-preserv*:

$\llbracket sublist\ xs\ v; v \in dverts\ t \rrbracket \implies \exists v2 \in dverts\ (merge1\ t).\ sublist\ xs\ v2$

<proof>

lemma *normalize1-verts-sublist*: $v \in dverts\ t1 \implies \exists v2 \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t1).$

$sublist\ v\ v2$

<proof>

lemma *normalize1-sublist-preserv*:

$\llbracket sublist\ xs\ v; v \in dverts\ t1 \rrbracket \implies \exists v2 \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t1).\ sublist\ xs\ v2$

<proof>

lemma *normalize-verts-sublist*: $v \in dverts\ t1 \implies \exists v2 \in dverts\ (normalize\ t1).$

$sublist\ v\ v2$

<proof>

lemma *normalize-sublist-preserv*:

$\llbracket sublist\ xs\ v; v \in dverts\ t1 \rrbracket \implies \exists v2 \in dverts\ (normalize\ t1).\ sublist\ xs\ v2$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-verts-sublist*: $v \in dverts\ t \implies \exists v2 \in dverts\ (ikkbz-sub\ t).\ sublist\ v\ v2$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-sublist-preserv*:

$\llbracket sublist\ xs\ v; v \in dverts\ t \rrbracket \implies \exists v2 \in dverts\ (ikkbz-sub\ t).\ sublist\ xs\ v2$

<proof>

lemma *denormalize-ikkbz-sub-verts-sublist*:

$\forall xs \in (dverts\ t).\ sublist\ xs\ (denormalize\ (ikkbz-sub\ t))$

<proof>

lemma *denormalize-ikkbz-sub-sublist-preserv*:

$\llbracket sublist\ xs\ v; v \in dverts\ t \rrbracket \implies sublist\ xs\ (denormalize\ (ikkbz-sub\ t))$

<proof>

lemma *Q-denormalize-ikkbz-sub*:

$\llbracket hd\ (Dtree.root\ t) = root; max-deg\ t \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies dom-children\ t\ T$

$\implies fwd-sub\ root\ (dverts\ t)\ (denormalize\ (ikkbz-sub\ t))$

<proof>

10.4.2 Minimal Cost of the result

lemma *normalize1-dverts-app-before-contr*:

$\llbracket v \in dverts (normalize1\ t); v \notin dverts\ t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists v1 \in dverts\ t. \exists v2 \in dverts\ t. v1 @ v2 = v \wedge before\ v1\ v2 \wedge rank\ (rev\ v2)$
 $< rank\ (rev\ v1)$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize1-dverts-app-bfr-cntr-rnks:*

assumes $v \in dverts (normalize1\ t)$ **and** $v \notin dverts\ t$
shows $\exists U \in dverts\ t. \exists V \in dverts\ t. U @ V = v \wedge before\ U\ V \wedge rank\ (rev\ V) <$
 $rank\ (rev\ U)$
 $\wedge (\forall xs \in dverts\ t. (\exists y \in set\ xs. \neg (\exists x' \in set\ V. x' \rightarrow^+_T y) \wedge (\exists x \in set\ U. x$
 $\rightarrow^+_T y) \wedge xs \neq U)$
 $\longrightarrow rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ xs))$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize1-dverts-app-bfr-cntr-rnks':*

assumes $v \in dverts (normalize1\ t)$ **and** $v \notin dverts\ t$
shows $\exists U \in dverts\ t. \exists V \in dverts\ t. U @ V = v \wedge before\ U\ V \wedge rank\ (rev\ V) \leq$
 $rank\ (rev\ U)$
 $\wedge (\forall xs \in dverts\ t. (\exists y \in set\ xs. \neg (\exists x' \in set\ V. x' \rightarrow^+_T y) \wedge (\exists x \in set\ U. x$
 $\rightarrow^+_T y) \wedge xs \neq U)$
 $\longrightarrow rank\ (rev\ V) \leq rank\ (rev\ xs))$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize1-dverts-split:*

$dverts (normalize1\ t1)$
 $= \{v \in dverts (normalize1\ t1). v \notin dverts\ t1\} \cup \{v \in dverts (normalize1\ t1). v$
 $\in dverts\ t1\}$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize1-dlverts-split:*

$dlverts (normalize1\ t1)$
 $= \bigcup (set\ ' \{v \in dverts (normalize1\ t1). v \notin dverts\ t1\})$
 $\cup \bigcup (set\ ' \{v \in dverts (normalize1\ t1). v \in dverts\ t1\})$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize1-dsjnt-in-dverts:*

assumes $wf\ dlverts\ t1$
and $v \in dverts\ t1$
and $set\ v \cap \bigcup (set\ ' \{v \in dverts (normalize1\ t1). v \notin dverts\ t1\}) = \{\}$
shows $v \in dverts (normalize1\ t1)$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize1-dsjnt-subset-split1:*

fixes $t1$
defines $X \equiv \{v \in dverts (normalize1\ t1). v \notin dverts\ t1\}$
assumes $wf\ dlverts\ t1$
shows $\{x. x \in dverts\ t1 \wedge set\ x \cap \bigcup (set\ ' X) = \{\}\} \subseteq \{v \in dverts (normalize1$
 $t1). v \in dverts\ t1\}$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize1-dsjnt-subset-split2*:

fixes $t1$
defines $X \equiv \{v \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t1). v \notin dverts\ t1\}$
assumes $wf-dlverts\ t1$
shows $\{v \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t1). v \in dverts\ t1\} \subseteq \{x. x \in dverts\ t1 \wedge set\ x \cap \bigcup (set\ ' X) = \{\}\}$
<proof>

lemma *normalize1-dsjnt-subset-eq-split*:

fixes $t1$
defines $X \equiv \{v \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t1). v \notin dverts\ t1\}$
assumes $wf-dlverts\ t1$
shows $\{v \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t1). v \in dverts\ t1\} = \{x. x \in dverts\ t1 \wedge set\ x \cap \bigcup (set\ ' X) = \{\}\}$
<proof>

lemma *normalize1-dverts-split2*:

fixes $t1$
defines $X \equiv \{v \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t1). v \notin dverts\ t1\}$
assumes $wf-dlverts\ t1$
shows $X \cup \{x. x \in dverts\ t1 \wedge set\ x \cap \bigcup (set\ ' X) = \{\}\} = dverts\ (normalize1\ t1)$
<proof>

lemma *set-subset-if-normalize1-vert*: $v1 \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t1) \implies set\ v1 \subseteq dlverts\ t1$

<proof>

lemma *normalize1-new-verts-not-reach1*:

assumes $v1 \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t)$ **and** $v1 \notin dverts\ t$
and $v2 \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t)$ **and** $v2 \notin dverts\ t$
and $v1 \neq v2$
shows $\neg(\exists x \in set\ v1. \exists y \in set\ v2. x \rightarrow^+_T y)$
<proof>

lemma *normalize1-dverts-split-optimal*:

defines $X \equiv \{v \in dverts\ (normalize1\ t). v \notin dverts\ t\}$
assumes $\exists x. fwd-sub\ root\ (dverts\ t)\ x$
shows $\exists zs. fwd-sub\ root\ (X \cup \{x. x \in dverts\ t \wedge set\ x \cap \bigcup (set\ ' X) = \{\}\})\ zs$
 $\wedge (\forall as. fwd-sub\ root\ (dverts\ t)\ as \longrightarrow cost\ (rev\ zs) \leq cost\ (rev\ as))$
<proof>

corollary *normalize1-dverts-optimal*:

assumes $\exists x. fwd-sub\ root\ (dverts\ t)\ x$
shows $\exists zs. fwd-sub\ root\ (dverts\ (normalize1\ t))\ zs$
 $\wedge (\forall as. fwd-sub\ root\ (dverts\ t)\ as \longrightarrow cost\ (rev\ zs) \leq cost\ (rev\ as))$
<proof>

lemma *normalize-dverts-optimal*:

assumes $\exists x. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts } t) x$

shows $\exists zs. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts (normalize } t)) zs$

$\wedge (\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts } t) as \longrightarrow \text{cost (rev } zs) \leq \text{cost (rev } as))$

<proof>

lemma *merge1-dverts-optimal*:

assumes $\exists x. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts } t) x$

shows $\exists zs. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts (merge1 } t)) zs$

$\wedge (\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts } t) as \longrightarrow \text{cost (rev } zs) \leq \text{cost (rev } as))$

<proof>

theorem *ikkbz-sub-dverts-optimal*:

assumes $\exists x. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts } t) x$

shows $\exists zs. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts (ikkbz-sub } t)) zs$

$\wedge (\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts } t) as \longrightarrow \text{cost (rev } zs) \leq \text{cost (rev } as))$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-dverts-optimal'*:

assumes $hd (Dtree.root t) = root$ **and** $max-deg t \leq 1 \implies dom-children t T$

shows $\exists zs. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts (ikkbz-sub } t)) zs$

$\wedge (\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root (dverts } t) as \longrightarrow \text{cost (rev } zs) \leq \text{cost (rev } as))$

<proof>

lemma *combine-strict-subtree-orig*:

assumes $strict-subtree (Node r1 \{|(t2, e2)|\}) (Node (r@Dtree.root t1) (sucs t1))$

shows $is-subtree (Node r1 \{|(t2, e2)|\}) (Node r \{|(t1, e1)|\})$

<proof>

lemma *combine-subtree-orig-uneq*:

assumes $is-subtree (Node r1 \{|(t2, e2)|\}) (Node (r@Dtree.root t1) (sucs t1))$

shows $Node r1 \{|(t2, e2)|\} \neq Node r \{|(t1, e1)|\}$

<proof>

lemma *combine-strict-subtree-ranks-le*:

assumes $\bigwedge r1 t2 e2. strict-subtree (Node r1 \{|(t2, e2)|\}) (Node r \{|(t1, e1)|\})$

$\implies rank (rev r1) \leq rank (rev (Dtree.root t2))$

and $strict-subtree (Node r1 \{|(t2, e2)|\}) (Node (r@Dtree.root t1) (sucs t1))$

shows $rank (rev r1) \leq rank (rev (Dtree.root t2))$

<proof>

lemma *subtree-child-uneq*:

$\llbracket is-subtree t1 t2; t2 \in fst 'fset xs \rrbracket \implies t1 \neq Node r xs$

<proof>

lemma *subtree-singleton-child-uneq*:

$is-subtree t1 t2 \implies t1 \neq Node r \{|(t2, e2)|\}$

<proof>

lemma *child-subtree-ranks-le-if-strict-subtree*:

assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. \text{strict-subtree } (\text{Node } r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2))$
and $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ t1$
shows $\text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *verts-ge-child-if-sorted*:

assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. \text{strict-subtree } (\text{Node } r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2))$
and $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) \leq 1$
and $v \in \text{dverts } t1$
shows $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *verts-ge-child-if-sorted'*:

assumes $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. \text{strict-subtree } (\text{Node } r1\ \{|(t2,e2)|\})\ (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})$
 $\implies \text{rank } (\text{rev } r1) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t2))$
and $\text{max-deg } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) \leq 1$
and $v \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})$
and $v \neq r$
shows $\text{rank } (\text{rev } (\text{Dtree.root } t1)) \leq \text{rank } (\text{rev } v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-combined-sub-dverts-combine*:

$\{r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1\} \cup \{x. x \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) \wedge x \neq r \wedge x \neq \text{Dtree.root } t1\}$
 $\subseteq \text{dverts } (\text{Node } (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1)\ (\text{sucs } t1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-combine-orig-not-combined*:

assumes $\text{wf-dlverts } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\})$ **and** $x \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1)\ (\text{sucs } t1))$ **and** $x \neq r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1$
shows $x \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) \wedge x \neq r \wedge x \neq \text{Dtree.root } t1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-combine-sub-not-combined*:

$\text{wf-dlverts } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) \implies \text{dverts } (\text{Node } (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1)\ (\text{sucs } t1))$
 $\subseteq \{r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1\} \cup \{x. x \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) \wedge x \neq r \wedge x \neq \text{Dtree.root } t1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dverts-combine-eq-not-combined*:

$\text{wf-dlverts } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) \implies \text{dverts } (\text{Node } (r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1)\ (\text{sucs } t1))$
 $= \{r @ \text{Dtree.root } t1\} \cup \{x. x \in \text{dverts } (\text{Node } r\ \{|(t1,e1)|\}) \wedge x \neq r \wedge x \neq \text{Dtree.root } t1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalize-full-dverts-optimal-if-sorted*:

assumes *asi rank root cost*
and *wf-dverts t1*
and $\forall xs \in (dverts\ t1). \text{distinct } xs$
and $\forall xs \in (dverts\ t1). \text{seq-conform } xs$
and $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. \text{strict-subtree } (Node\ r1\ \{(t2, e2)\})\ t1$
 $\implies \text{rank } (rev\ r1) \leq \text{rank } (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2))$
and $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1$
and $\text{hd } (Dtree.root\ t1) = \text{root}$
and $\text{dom-children } t1\ T$
shows $\exists zs. \text{fwd-sub root } (dverts\ (\text{normalize-full } t1))\ zs$
 $\wedge (\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root } (dverts\ t1)\ as \longrightarrow \text{cost } (rev\ zs) \leq \text{cost } (rev\ as))$
<proof>

corollary *normalize-full-dverts-optimal-if-sorted'*:

assumes $\text{max-deg } t \leq 1$
and $\text{hd } (Dtree.root\ t) = \text{root}$
and $\text{dom-children } t\ T$
and $\bigwedge r1\ t2\ e2. \text{strict-subtree } (Node\ r1\ \{(t2, e2)\})\ t$
 $\implies \text{rank } (rev\ r1) \leq \text{rank } (rev\ (Dtree.root\ t2))$
shows $\exists zs. \text{fwd-sub root } (dverts\ (\text{normalize-full } t))\ zs$
 $\wedge (\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root } (dverts\ t)\ as \longrightarrow \text{cost } (rev\ zs) \leq \text{cost } (rev\ as))$
<proof>

lemma *normalize-full-normalize-dverts-optimal*:

assumes $\text{max-deg } t \leq 1$
and $\text{hd } (Dtree.root\ t) = \text{root}$
and $\text{dom-children } t\ T$
shows $\exists zs. \text{fwd-sub root } (dverts\ (\text{normalize-full } (\text{normalize } t)))\ zs$
 $\wedge (\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root } (dverts\ t)\ as \longrightarrow \text{cost } (rev\ zs) \leq \text{cost } (rev\ as))$
<proof>

lemma *single-set-distinct-sublist*: $\llbracket \text{set } ys = \text{set } x; \text{distinct } ys; \text{sublist } x\ ys \rrbracket \implies x = ys$
<proof>

lemma *denormalize-optimal-if-mdeg-le1*:

assumes $\text{max-deg } t \leq 1$ **and** $\text{hd } (Dtree.root\ t) = \text{root}$ **and** $\text{dom-children } t\ T$
shows $\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root } (dverts\ t)\ as \longrightarrow \text{cost } (rev\ (\text{denormalize } t)) \leq \text{cost } (rev\ as)$
<proof>

theorem *denormalize-ikkbz-sub-optimal*:

assumes $\text{hd } (Dtree.root\ t) = \text{root}$ **and** $\text{max-deg } t \leq 1 \implies \text{dom-children } t\ T$
shows $(\forall as. \text{fwd-sub root } (dverts\ t)\ as \longrightarrow \text{cost } (rev\ (\text{denormalize } (\text{ikkbz-sub } t))) \leq \text{cost } (rev\ as))$
<proof>

end

10.5 Arc Invariants hold for Conversion to Dtree

context *precedence-graph*
begin

interpretation *t: ranked-dtree to-list-dtree* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subtree-to-list-dtree-tree-dom:*

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ to-list-dtree}; t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs \rrbracket \implies r \rightarrow_{\text{to-list-tree}} \text{Dtree.root } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subtree-to-list-dtree-dom:*

assumes *is-subtree* $(\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ to-list-dtree}$ **and** $t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs$
shows $\text{hd } r \rightarrow_T \text{hd } (\text{Dtree.root } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to-list-dtree-nempty-root:* $\text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ to-list-dtree} \implies r \neq []$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dom-children-aux:*

assumes *is-subtree* $(\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ to-list-dtree}$
and $\text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1$
and $(t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs$
and $x \in \text{dlverts } t1$
shows $\exists v \in \text{set } r \cup \text{path-lverts } t1 \text{ } x. v \rightarrow_T x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hd-dverts-in-dlverts:*

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ to-list-dtree}; (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs; x \in \text{dverts } t1 \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } x \in \text{dlverts } t1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dom-children-aux2:*

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ to-list-dtree}; \text{max-deg } t1 \leq 1; (t1, e1) \in \text{fset } xs; x \in \text{dverts } t1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists v \in \text{set } r \cup \text{path-lverts } t1 \text{ } (\text{hd } x). v \rightarrow_T (\text{hd } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dom-children-full:*

$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ to-list-dtree}; \forall t \in \text{fst } ' \text{fset } xs. \text{max-deg } t \leq 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ } T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dom-children':*

assumes *is-subtree* $(\text{Node } r \text{ } xs) \text{ to-list-dtree}$
shows $\text{dom-children } (\text{Node } r \text{ } (\text{Abs-fset } (\text{children-deg1 } xs))) \text{ } T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dom-children-maxdeg-1:*

$$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ \text{to-list-dtree};\ \text{max-deg } (Node\ r\ xs) \leq 1 \rrbracket$$

$$\implies \text{dom-children } (Node\ r\ xs)\ T$$
 <proof>

lemma *dom-child-subtree*:

$$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ \text{to-list-dtree};\ t \in \text{fst } \text{' fset } xs \rrbracket \implies \exists v \in \text{set } r.\ v \rightarrow_T \text{hd}$$

$$(Dtree.\text{root } t)$$
 <proof>

lemma *dom-children-maxdeg-1-self*:

$$\text{max-deg } \text{to-list-dtree} \leq 1 \implies \text{dom-children } \text{to-list-dtree } T$$
 <proof>

lemma *seq-conform-list-tree*: $\forall v \in \text{verts } \text{to-list-tree}.\ \text{seq-conform } v$

<proof>

lemma *conform-list-dtree*: $\forall v \in \text{dverts } \text{to-list-dtree}.\ \text{seq-conform } v$

<proof>

lemma *to-list-dtree-vert-single*: $\llbracket v \in \text{dverts } \text{to-list-dtree};\ x \in \text{set } v \rrbracket \implies v = [x] \wedge$

$x \in \text{verts } T$

<proof>

lemma *to-list-dtree-vert-single-sub*:

$$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ \text{to-list-dtree};\ x \in \text{set } r \rrbracket \implies r = [x] \wedge x \in \text{verts } T$$

<proof>

lemma *to-list-dtree-child-if-to-list-tree-arc*:

$$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ \text{to-list-dtree};\ r \rightarrow_{\text{to-list-tree}} v \rrbracket \implies \exists ys.\ (Node\ v\ ys) \in \text{fst}$$

$$\text{' fset } xs$$

<proof>

lemma *to-list-dtree-child-if-arc*:

$$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ \text{to-list-dtree};\ x \in \text{set } r;\ x \rightarrow_T y \rrbracket$$

$$\implies \exists ys.\ Node\ [y]\ ys \in \text{fst } \text{' fset } xs$$

<proof>

lemma *to-list-dtree-dverts-if-arc*:

$$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ \text{to-list-dtree};\ x \in \text{set } r;\ x \rightarrow_T y \rrbracket \implies [y] \in \text{dverts } (Node\ r$$

$$xs)$$

<proof>

lemma *to-list-dtree-dverts-if-arc*:

$$\llbracket \text{is-subtree } (Node\ r\ xs)\ \text{to-list-dtree};\ x \in \text{set } r;\ x \rightarrow_T y \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{dverts } (Node\ r$$

$$xs)$$

<proof>

theorem *to-list-dtree-ranked-orig*: *ranked-dtree-with-orig to-list-dtree rank cost cmp T root*

<proof>

interpretation *t: ranked-dtree-with-orig to-list-dtree* *<proof>*

lemma *forward-ikkbz-sub: forward ikkbz-sub*
<proof>

10.6 Optimality of IKKBZ-Sub

lemma *ikkbz-sub-optimal-Q:*
 $(\forall as. fwd-sub\ root\ (verts\ to-list-tree)\ as \longrightarrow cost\ (rev\ ikkbz-sub) \leq cost\ (rev\ as))$
<proof>

lemma *to-list-tree-sublist-if-set-eq:*
assumes $set\ ys = \bigcup (set\ 'verts\ to-list-tree)$ **and** $xs \in verts\ to-list-tree$
shows $sublist\ xs\ ys$
<proof>

lemma *hd-eq-tk1-if-set-eq-verts:* $set\ xs = verts\ T \implies hd\ xs = root \longleftrightarrow take\ 1\ xs = [root]$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-optimal:*
 $\llbracket set\ xs = verts\ T; distinct\ xs; forward\ xs; hd\ xs = root \rrbracket$
 $\implies cost\ (rev\ ikkbz-sub) \leq cost\ (rev\ xs)$
<proof>

end

10.7 Optimality of IKKBZ

context *ikkbz-query-graph*
begin

Optimality only with respect to valid solutions (i.e. contain every relation exactly once). Furthermore, only join trees without cross products are considered.

lemma *ikkbz-sub-optimal-cost-r:*
 $\llbracket set\ xs = verts\ G; distinct\ xs; no-cross-products\ (create-ldeep\ xs); hd\ xs = r; r \in verts\ G \rrbracket$
 $\implies cost-r\ r\ (rev\ (ikkbz-sub\ r)) \leq cost-r\ r\ (rev\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-no-cross:* $r \in verts\ G \implies no-cross-products\ (create-ldeep\ (ikkbz-sub\ r))$
<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-sub-cost-r-eq-cost:*
 $r \in verts\ G \implies cost-r\ r\ (rev\ (ikkbz-sub\ r)) = cost-l\ (ikkbz-sub\ r)$

<proof>

corollary *ikkbz-sub-optimal:*

$\llbracket \text{set } xs = \text{verts } G; \text{ distinct } xs; \text{ no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } xs); \text{ hd } xs = r; r \in \text{verts } G \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{cost-l } (\text{ikkbz-sub } r) \leq \text{cost-l } xs$

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-no-cross: no-cross-products (create-ldeep ikkbz)*

<proof>

lemma *hd-in-verts-if-set-eq: set xs = verts G \implies hd xs \in verts G*

<proof>

lemma *ikkbz-optimal:*

$\llbracket \text{set } xs = \text{verts } G; \text{ distinct } xs; \text{ no-cross-products } (\text{create-ldeep } xs) \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{cost-l } \text{ikkbz} \leq \text{cost-l } xs$

<proof>

theorem *ikkbz-optimal-tree:*

$\llbracket \text{valid-tree } t; \text{ no-cross-products } t; \text{ left-deep } t \rrbracket \implies \text{cost } (\text{create-ldeep } \text{ikkbz}) \leq \text{cost } t$

<proof>

end

end

theory *IKKBZ-Examples*

imports *IKKBZ-Optimality*

begin

11 Examples of Applying IKKBZ

11.1 Computing Contributing Selectivity without Lists

context *directed-tree*

begin

definition *contr-sel* :: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow real **where**

contr-sel sel y = (if $\exists x. x \rightarrow_T y$ then sel (THE x. $x \rightarrow_T y$) y else 1)

definition *tree-sel* :: 'a selectivity \Rightarrow bool **where**

tree-sel sel = ($\forall x y. \neg(x \rightarrow_T y \vee y \rightarrow_T x) \longrightarrow \text{sel } x y = 1$)

lemma *contr-sel-gt0: sel-reasonable sf \implies contr-sel sf x > 0*

<proof>

lemma *contr-sel-le1*: *sel-reasonable sf* \implies *contr-sel sf* $x \leq 1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nempty-if-not-fwd-conc*: \neg *forward-arcs* (*y#xs*) \implies *xs* $\neq []$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *len-gt1-if-not-fwd-conc*: \neg *forward-arcs* (*y#xs*) \implies *length* (*y#xs*) > 1
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *two-elems-if-not-fwd-conc*: \neg *forward-arcs* (*y#xs*) $\implies \exists a b cs. a \# b \# cs$
 $= y\#xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hd-reach-all-if-nfwd-app-fwd*:
 $\llbracket \neg$ *forward-arcs* (*y#xs*); *forward-arcs* (*y#ys@xs*); $x \in \text{set } (y\#ys@xs)$ \rrbracket
 $\implies \text{hd } (\text{rev } (y\#ys@xs)) \rightarrow^* T x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hd-not-y-if-if-nfwd-app-fwd*:
assumes \neg *forward-arcs* (*y#xs*) **and** *forward-arcs* (*y#ys@xs*)
shows $\text{hd } (\text{rev } (y\#ys@xs)) \neq y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hd-reach1-y-if-nfwd-app-fwd*:
 $\llbracket \neg$ *forward-arcs* (*y#xs*); *forward-arcs* (*y#ys@xs*) $\rrbracket \implies \text{hd } (\text{rev } (y\#ys@xs)) \rightarrow^+ T y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *not-fwd-if-skip1*:
 $\llbracket \neg \text{forward-arcs } (y\#x\#x'\#xs); \text{forward-arcs } (x\#x'\#xs) \rrbracket \implies \neg \text{forward-arcs } (y\#x'\#xs)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *fwd-arcs-conc-nlast-elim*:
assumes *forward-arcs xs* **and** $y \in \text{set } xs$ **and** $y \neq \text{last } xs$
shows *forward-arcs* (*y#xs*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *fwd-app-nhead-elim*: $\llbracket \text{forward } xs; y \in \text{set } xs; y \neq \text{hd } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{forward } (xs@[y])$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hd-last-not-fwd-arcs*: \neg *forward-arcs* (*x#xs@[x]*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hd-not-fwd-arcs*: \neg *forward-arcs* (*ys@x#xs@[x]*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hd-last-not-fwd*: \neg *forward* (*x#xs@[x]*)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hd-not-fwd*: $\neg \text{forward } (x\#xs@[x]@ys)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *y-not-dom-if-nfwd-app-fwd*:
 $\llbracket \neg \text{forward-arcs } (y\#xs); \text{forward-arcs } (y\#ys@xs); x \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket \implies \neg x \rightarrow_T y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-y-dom-if-nfwd-app-fwd*:
 $\llbracket \neg \text{forward-arcs } (y\#xs); \text{forward-arcs } (y\#ys@xs); x \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket \implies \neg y \rightarrow_T x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-sel-aux'1-if-tree-sel-nfwd*:
 $\llbracket \text{tree-sel } sel; \neg \text{forward-arcs } (y\#xs); \text{forward-arcs } (y\#ys@xs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{list-sel-aux' } sel \ x \ y = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *contr-sel-eq-list-sel-aux'-if-tree-sel*:
 $\llbracket \text{tree-sel } sel; \text{distinct } (y\#xs); \text{forward-arcs } (y\#xs); xs \neq [] \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{contr-sel } sel \ y = \text{list-sel-aux' } sel \ xs \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *contr-sel-eq-list-sel-aux'-if-tree-sel'*:
 $\llbracket \text{tree-sel } sel; \text{distinct } (xs@[y]); \text{forward } (xs@[y]); xs \neq [] \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{contr-sel } sel \ y = \text{list-sel-aux' } sel \ (\text{rev } xs) \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *contr-sel-eq-list-sel-aux'-if-tree-sel''*:
 $\llbracket \text{tree-sel } sel; \text{distinct } (xs@[y]); \text{forward } (xs@[y]); xs \neq [] \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{contr-sel } sel \ y = \text{list-sel-aux' } sel \ xs \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *contr-sel-root[simp]*: $\text{contr-sel } sel \ \text{root} = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *contr-sel-notvert[simp]*: $v \notin \text{verts } T \implies \text{contr-sel } sel \ v = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hd-reach-all-forward-verts*:
 $\llbracket \text{forward } xs; \text{set } xs = \text{verts } T; v \in \text{verts } T \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } xs \rightarrow^*_T v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hd-eq-root-if-forward-verts*: $\llbracket \text{forward } xs; \text{set } xs = \text{verts } T \rrbracket \implies \text{hd } xs = \text{root}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *contr-sel-eq-ldeep-s-if-tree-dst-fwd-verts*:
assumes *tree-sel sel* **and** *distinct xs* **and** *forward xs* **and** *set xs = verts T*
shows $\text{contr-sel } sel \ y = \text{ldeep-s } sel \ (\text{rev } xs) \ y$

<proof>

corollary *contr-sel-eq-ldeep-s-if-tree-dst-fwd-verts'*:

$\llbracket \text{tree-sel } sel; \text{ distinct } xs; \text{ forward } xs; \text{ set } xs = \text{verts } T \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{contr-sel } sel = \text{ldeep-s } sel (\text{rev } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *add-leaf-forward-arcs-preserv*:

$\llbracket a \notin \text{arcs } T; u \in \text{verts } T; v \notin \text{verts } T; \text{ forward-arcs } xs \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{directed-tree.forward-arcs } (\text{verts} = \text{verts } T \cup \{v\}, \text{arcs} = \text{arcs } T \cup \{a\},$
 $\text{tail} = (\text{tail } T)(a := u), \text{head} = (\text{head } T)(a := v)) \text{ } xs$

<proof>

end

11.2 Contributing Selectivity Satisfies ASI Property

context *finite-directed-tree*

begin

lemma *dst-fwd-arcs-all-verts-ex*: $\exists xs. \text{forward-arcs } xs \wedge \text{distinct } xs \wedge \text{set } xs = \text{verts } T$

<proof>

lemma *dst-fwd-all-verts-ex*: $\exists xs. \text{forward } xs \wedge \text{distinct } xs \wedge \text{set } xs = \text{verts } T$

<proof>

lemma *c-list-asi-if-tree-sel*:

fixes *sf cf h r*

defines $\text{rank} \equiv (\lambda l. (\text{ldeep-T } (\text{contr-sel } sf) \text{ cf } l - 1) / \text{c-list } (\text{contr-sel } sf) \text{ cf } h$
 $r \text{ } l)$

assumes *tree-sel sf*

and *sel-reasonable sf*

and $\forall x. \text{cf } x > 0$

and $\forall x. \text{h } x > 0$

shows *asi rank r (c-list (contr-sel sf) cf h r)*

<proof>

end

context *tree-query-graph*

begin

abbreviation *sel-r* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**

$\text{sel-r } r \equiv \text{directed-tree.contr-sel } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) \text{ match-sel}$

Since *cf* is only required to be positive for vertices of *G*, we map all others to 1.

definition *cf'* :: $'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**

$cf' x = (\text{if } x \in \text{verts } G \text{ then } cf x \text{ else } 1)$

definition $c\text{-list-}r :: ('a \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $c\text{-list-}r h r = c\text{-list } (sel\text{-}r r) cf' h r$

definition $rank\text{-}r :: ('a \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $rank\text{-}r h r xs = (ldeep\text{-}T (sel\text{-}r r) cf' xs - 1) / c\text{-list-}r h r xs$

lemma $dom\text{-in-}dir\text{-tree-}r$:

assumes $r \in \text{verts } G$ **and** $x \rightarrow_G y$

shows $x \rightarrow_{dir\text{-tree-}r r} y \vee y \rightarrow_{dir\text{-tree-}r r} x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $dom\text{-in-}dir\text{-tree-}r\text{-iff-}aux$:

$r \in \text{verts } G \Longrightarrow (x \rightarrow_{dir\text{-tree-}r r} y \vee y \rightarrow_{dir\text{-tree-}r r} x) \longleftrightarrow (x \rightarrow_G y \vee y \rightarrow_G x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $dom\text{-in-}dir\text{-tree-}r\text{-iff}$:

$r \in \text{verts } G \Longrightarrow (x \rightarrow_{dir\text{-tree-}r r} y \vee y \rightarrow_{dir\text{-tree-}r r} x) \longleftrightarrow x \rightarrow_G y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $dir\text{-tree-}sel[\text{intro}]$: $r \in \text{verts } G \Longrightarrow directed\text{-tree.tree-}sel (dir\text{-tree-}r r) match\text{-}sel$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $pos\text{-cards}'[\text{intro}]$: $\forall x. cf' x > 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $c\text{-list-}asi$: $\llbracket r \in \text{verts } G; \forall x. h x > 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow asi (rank\text{-}r h r) r (c\text{-list-}r h r)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

11.3 Applying IKKBZ

lemma $cf'\text{-simp}$: $x \in \text{verts } G \Longrightarrow cf' x = cf x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $ldeep\text{-}T\text{-}cf'\text{-}eq$: $set xs \subseteq \text{verts } G \Longrightarrow ldeep\text{-}T sf cf' xs = ldeep\text{-}T sf cf xs$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $clist\text{-}cf'\text{-}eq$: $set xs \subseteq \text{verts } G \Longrightarrow c\text{-list } sf cf' h r xs = c\text{-list } sf cf h r xs$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $card\text{-}cf'\text{-}eq$: $matching\text{-}rels t \Longrightarrow card cf' f t = card cf f t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $c\text{-IKKBZ-}cf'\text{-}eq$: $matching\text{-}rels t \Longrightarrow c\text{-IKKBZ } h cf' sf t = c\text{-IKKBZ } h cf sf t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *c-IKKBZ-cf'-eq'*: *valid-tree t* \implies *c-IKKBZ h cf' sf t = c-IKKBZ h cf sf t*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *c-out-cf'-eq*: *matching-rels t* \implies *c-out cf' sf t = c-out cf sf t*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *c-out-cf'-eq'*: *valid-tree t* \implies *c-out cf' sf t = c-out cf sf t*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *joinTree-card'-pos[intro]*: *pos-rel-cards cf' t*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *match-reasonable-cards'[intro]*: *reasonable-cards cf' match-sel t*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sel-r-gt0*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{sel-r } r \ x > 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sel-r-le1*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{sel-r } r \ x \leq 1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sel-r-eq-ldeep-s-if-dst-fwd-verts*:
 $\llbracket r \in \text{verts } G; \text{distinct } xs; \text{directed-tree.forward } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) \ xs; \text{set } xs = \text{verts } G \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{sel-r } r = \text{ldeep-s match-sel } (\text{rev } xs)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sel-r-eq-ldeep-s-if-valid-fwd*:
 $\llbracket r \in \text{verts } G; \text{valid-tree } t; \text{directed-tree.forward } (\text{dir-tree-r } r) \ (\text{inorder } t) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{sel-r } r = \text{ldeep-s match-sel } (\text{revorder } t)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sel-r-eq-ldeep-s-if-valid-no-cross*:
 $\llbracket \text{valid-tree } t; \text{no-cross-products } t; \text{left-deep } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{sel-r } (\text{first-node } t) = \text{ldeep-s match-sel } (\text{revorder } t)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *c-list-ldeep-s-eq-c-list-r-if-valid-no-cross*:
 $\llbracket \text{valid-tree } t; \text{no-cross-products } t; \text{left-deep } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{c-list } (\text{ldeep-s match-sel } (\text{revorder } t)) \ \text{cf}' \ h \ (\text{first-node } t) \ xs$
 $= \text{c-list-r } h \ (\text{first-node } t) \ xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *c-IKKBZ-list-correct-if-simple-h*:
assumes *valid-tree t* **and** *no-cross-products t* **and** *left-deep t*
shows *c-list-r* $(\lambda x. h \ x \ (\text{cf}' \ x)) \ (\text{first-node } t) \ (\text{revorder } t) = \text{c-IKKBZ } h \ \text{cf}$
match-sel t
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

11.3.1 Applying IKKBZ on Simple Cost Functions

For simple cost functions like $c-nlj$ and $c-hj$ that do not depend on the contributing selectivities as $c-out$ does, the h function does not change. Therefore, we can apply it directly using $c-IKKBZ$ and $c-list$.

context $cmp-tree-query-graph$
begin

context
fixes $h :: 'a \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real$
assumes $h-pos: \forall x. h\ x\ (cf'\ x) > 0$
begin

theorem $ikkbz-query-graph-if-simple-h$:
defines $cost \equiv c-IKKBZ\ h\ cf\ match-sel$
defines $h' \equiv (\lambda x. h\ x\ (cf'\ x))$
shows $ikkbz-query-graph\ bfs\ sel\ cf\ G\ cmp\ cost\ (c-list-r\ h')\ (rank-r\ h')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $ikkbz-query-graph\ bfs\ sel\ cf\ G\ cmp$
 $c-IKKBZ\ h\ cf\ match-sel\ c-list-r\ (\lambda x. h\ x\ (cf'\ x))\ rank-r\ (\lambda x. h\ x\ (cf'\ x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $ikkbz-simple-h-empty$: $ikkbz \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $ikkbz-simple-h-valid-tree$: $valid-tree\ (create-ldeep\ ikkbz)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $ikkbz-simple-h-no-cross$:
 $no-cross-products\ (create-ldeep\ ikkbz)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $ikkbz-simple-h-optimal$:
 $\llbracket valid-tree\ t; no-cross-products\ t; left-deep\ t \rrbracket$
 $\implies c-IKKBZ\ h\ cf\ match-sel\ (create-ldeep\ ikkbz) \leq c-IKKBZ\ h\ cf\ match-sel\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $ikkbz-simple-h :: 'a\ list\ where$
 $ikkbz-simple-h \equiv ikkbz$
end

We can now apply these results directly to valid cost functions like $c-nlj$ and $c-hj$.

lemma $id-cf'-gt0$: $\forall x. id\ (cf'\ x) > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $ikkbz-empty-nlj$: $ikkbz-simple-h\ (\lambda-. id) \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *ikkbz-valid-tree-nlj*: *valid-tree* (*create-ldeep* (*ikkbz-simple-h* ($\lambda-. id$)))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *ikkbz-no-cross-nlj*: *no-cross-products* (*create-ldeep* (*ikkbz-simple-h* ($\lambda-. id$)))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *ikkbz-optimal-nlj*:
 [[*valid-tree* *t*; *no-cross-products* *t*; *left-deep* *t*]]
 $\implies c-nlj$ *cf* *match-sel* (*create-ldeep* (*ikkbz-simple-h* ($\lambda-. id$))) $\leq c-nlj$ *cf* *match-sel*
t
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *ikkbz-nempty-hj*: *ikkbz-simple-h* ($\lambda-. 1.2$) $\neq []$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *ikkbz-valid-tree-hj*: *valid-tree* (*create-ldeep* (*ikkbz-simple-h* ($\lambda-. 1.2$)))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *ikkbz-no-cross-hj*: *no-cross-products* (*create-ldeep* (*ikkbz-simple-h* ($\lambda-. 1.2$)))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *ikkbz-optimal-hj*:
 [[*valid-tree* *t*; *no-cross-products* *t*; *left-deep* *t*]]
 $\implies c-hj$ *cf* *match-sel* (*create-ldeep* (*ikkbz-simple-h* ($\lambda-. 1.2$))) $\leq c-hj$ *cf*
match-sel *t*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

11.3.2 Applying IKKBZ on C_out

Since *c-out* uses the contributing selectivity as part of its *h*, we can not use the general approach we used for the "simple" cost functions. Instead, we show the applicability directly.

context *tree-query-graph*
begin

definition *c-out-list-r* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a* list \Rightarrow real **where**
c-out-list-r *r* = *c-list-r* ($\lambda a. sel-r$ *r* *a* * *cf'* *a*) *r*

definition *c-out-rank-r* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a* list \Rightarrow real **where**
c-out-rank-r *r* = *rank-r* ($\lambda a. sel-r$ *r* *a* * *cf'* *a*) *r*

lemma *c-out-eq-c-list-cf'*:
fixes *t*
defines *xs* \equiv *revorder* *t*

defines $h \equiv (\lambda a. \text{ldeep-s match-sel } xs \ a \ * \ cf' \ a)$
assumes *distinct-relations t and left-deep t*
shows $c\text{-list } (\text{ldeep-s match-sel } xs) \ cf' \ h \ (\text{first-node } t) \ xs = c\text{-out } cf' \ \text{match-sel } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *c-out-list-correct-cf'*:
fixes t
defines $h \equiv (\lambda a. \text{sel-r } (\text{first-node } t) \ a \ * \ cf' \ a)$
assumes *valid-tree t and no-cross-products t and left-deep t*
shows $c\text{-list-r } h \ (\text{first-node } t) \ (\text{revorder } t) = c\text{-out } cf' \ \text{match-sel } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *c-out-list-correct-cf*:
fixes t
defines $h \equiv (\lambda a. \text{sel-r } (\text{first-node } t) \ a \ * \ cf' \ a)$
assumes *valid-tree t and no-cross-products t and left-deep t*
shows $c\text{-list-r } h \ (\text{first-node } t) \ (\text{revorder } t) = c\text{-out } cf \ \text{match-sel } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *c-out-list-correct*:
 $\llbracket \text{valid-tree } t; \text{no-cross-products } t; \text{left-deep } t \rrbracket$
 $\implies c\text{-out-list-r } (\text{first-node } t) \ (\text{revorder } t) = c\text{-out } cf \ \text{match-sel } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *c-out-h-gt0*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies (\lambda a. \text{sel-r } r \ a \ * \ cf' \ a) \ x > 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *c-out-r-asi*: $r \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{asi } (c\text{-out-rank-r } r) \ r \ (c\text{-out-list-r } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

context *cmp-tree-query-graph*
begin

theorem *ikkbz-query-graph-c-out*:
 $\text{ikkbz-query-graph } \text{bfs sel } cf \ G \ \text{cmp } (c\text{-out } cf \ \text{match-sel}) \ c\text{-out-list-r } c\text{-out-rank-r}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation QG_{out} :
 $\text{ikkbz-query-graph } \text{bfs sel } cf \ G \ \text{cmp } c\text{-out } cf \ \text{match-sel } c\text{-out-list-r } c\text{-out-rank-r}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *ikkbz-nempty-cout*: $QG_{out}.\text{ikkbz} \neq []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *ikkbz-valid-tree-cout*: $\text{valid-tree } (\text{create-ldeep } QG_{out}.\text{ikkbz})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *ikkbz-no-cross-cout: no-cross-products (create-ldeep $QG_{out}.ikkbz$)*
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *ikkbz-optimal-cout:*
 [[*valid-tree t; no-cross-products t; left-deep t*]]
 \implies *c-out cf match-sel (create-ldeep $QG_{out}.ikkbz$) \leq c-out cf match-sel t*
 ⟨proof⟩

end

11.4 Instantiating Comparators with Linorders

locale *alin-tree-query-graph = tree-query-graph bfs sel cf G*
for *bfs sel and cf :: 'a :: linorder \Rightarrow real and G*
begin

lift-definition *cmp :: ('a list \times 'b) comparator is*
($\lambda x y.$ if $hd (fst x) < hd (fst y)$ then Less
else if $hd (fst x) > hd (fst y)$ then Greater else Equiv)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cmp-hd-eq-if-equiv: compare cmp (v1,e1) (v2,e2) = Equiv \implies hd v1 = hd v2*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cmp-sets-not-dsjnt-if-equiv:*
 [[*v1 \neq []; v2 \neq []; compare cmp (v1,e1) (v2,e2) = Equiv*]] \implies *set v1 \cap set v2 \neq {}*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cmp-tree-qq: cmp-tree-query-graph bfs sel cf G cmp*
 ⟨proof⟩

interpretation *cmp-tree-query-graph bfs sel cf G cmp*
 ⟨proof⟩

thm *ikkbz-optimal-hj ikkbz-optimal-cout*

end

locale *blin-tree-query-graph = tree-query-graph bfs sel cf G*
for *bfs and sel :: 'b :: linorder \Rightarrow real and cf G*
begin

lift-definition *cmp :: ('a list \times 'b) comparator is*
($\lambda x y.$ if $snd x < snd y$ then Less
else if $snd x > snd y$ then Greater else Equiv)

<proof>

lemma *cmp-arcs-eq-if-equiv: compare cmp (v1,e1) (v2,e2) = Equiv \implies e1 = e2*
<proof>

lemma *cmp-tree-qg: cmp-tree-query-graph bfs sel cf G cmp*
<proof>

interpretation *cmp-tree-query-graph bfs sel cf G cmp*
<proof>

thm *ikkbz-optimal-hj ikkbz-optimal-cout*

end

end

References

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