

Verified Enumeration of Trees

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Abstract

This thesis presents the verification of enumeration algorithms for trees. The first algorithm is based on the well known Prüfer-correspondence and allows the enumeration of all possible labeled trees over a fixed finite set of vertices. The second algorithm enumerates rooted, unlabeled trees of a specified size up to graph isomorphisms. It allows for the efficient enumeration without the use of an intermediate encoding of the trees with level sequences, unlike the algorithm by Beyer and Hedetniemi [1] it is based on. Both algorithms are formalized and verified in Isabelle/HOL. The formalization of trees and other graph theoretic results is also presented.

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1 Graphs and Trees

```
theory Tree-Graph
imports Undirected-Graph-Theory.Undirected-Graphs-Root
begin
```

1.1 Miscellaneous

```
definition (in ulgraph) loops :: 'a edge set where
loops = {e∈E. is-loop e}
```

```
definition (in ulgraph) sedges :: 'a edge set where
sedges = {e∈E. is-sedge e}
```

```
lemma (in ulgraph) union-loops-sedges: loops ∪ sedges = E
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in ulgraph) disjnt-loops-sedges: disjnt loops sedges
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in fin-ulgraph) finite-loops: finite loops
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in fin-ulgraph) finite-sedges: finite sedges
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in ulgraph) edge-incident-vert: e ∈ E ⇒ ∃ v∈V. vincident v e
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in ulgraph) Union-incident-edges: (∐ v∈V. incident-edges v) = E
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma (in ulgraph) *induced-edges-mono*: $V_1 \subseteq V_2 \implies \text{induced-edges } V_1 \subseteq \text{induced-edges } V_2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition (in graph-system) *remove-vertex* :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'a$ ' pregraph **where**
 $\text{remove-vertex } v = (V - \{v\}, \{e \in E. \neg \text{incident } v e\})$

lemma (in ulgraph) *ex-neighbor-degree-not-0*:
assumes *degree-non-0*: $\text{degree } v \neq 0$
shows $\exists u \in V. \text{vert-adj } v u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in ulgraph) *ex1-neighbor-degree-1*:
assumes *degree-1*: $\text{degree } v = 1$
shows $\exists! u. \text{vert-adj } v u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in ulgraph) *degree-1-edge-partition*:
assumes *degree-1*: $\text{degree } v = 1$
shows $E = \{\{ \text{THE } u. \text{vert-adj } v u, v \}\} \cup \{e \in E. v \notin e\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in sgraph) *vert-adj-not-eq*: $\text{vert-adj } u v \implies u \neq v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.2 Degree

lemma (in ulgraph) *empty-E-degree-0*: $E = \{\} \implies \text{degree } v = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) *handshaking*: $(\sum v \in V. \text{degree } v) = 2 * \text{card } E$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) *degree-remove-adj-ne-vert*:
assumes $u \neq v$
and *vert-adj*: $\text{vert-adj } u v$
and *remove-vertex*: $\text{remove-vertex } u = (V', E')$
shows $\text{ulgraph.degree } E' v = \text{degree } v - 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in ulgraph) *degree-remove-non-adj-vert*:
assumes $u \neq v$
and *vert-non-adj*: $\neg \text{vert-adj } u v$
and *remove-vertex*: $\text{remove-vertex } u = (V', E')$
shows $\text{ulgraph.degree } E' v = \text{degree } v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.3 Walks

lemma (in ulgraph) walk-edges-induced-edges: *is-walk p* \implies set (walk-edges p) \subseteq induced-edges (set p)
{proof}

lemma (in ulgraph) walk-edges-in-verts: *e* \in set (walk-edges xs) \implies *e* \subseteq set xs
{proof}

lemma (in ulgraph) is-walk-prefix: *is-walk (xs@ys)* \implies *xs* \neq [] \implies *is-walk xs*
{proof}

lemma (in ulgraph) split-walk-edge: $\{x,y\} \in$ set (walk-edges p) \implies
 $\exists xs\ ys.\ p = xs @ x \# y \# ys \vee p = xs @ y \# x \# ys$
{proof}

1.4 Paths

lemma (in ulgraph) is-gen-path-wf: *is-gen-path p* \implies set p \subseteq V
{proof}

lemma (in ulgraph) path-wf: *is-path p* \implies set p \subseteq V
{proof}

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) length-gen-path-card-V: *is-gen-path p* \implies walk-length p \leq card V
{proof}

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) length-path-card-V: *is-path p* \implies length p \leq card V
{proof}

lemma (in ulgraph) is-gen-path-prefix: *is-gen-path (xs@ys)* \implies *xs* \neq [] \implies *is-gen-path (xs)*
{proof}

lemma (in ulgraph) connecting-path-append: *connecting-path u w (xs@ys)* \implies *xs* \neq [] \implies *connecting-path u (last xs) xs*
{proof}

lemma (in ulgraph) connecting-path-tl: *connecting-path u v (u # w # xs)* \implies *connecting-path w v (w # xs)*
{proof}

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) obtain-longest-path:
assumes *e* \in E
and sedge: *is-sedge e*
obtains *p* where *is-path p* $\forall s.$ *is-path s* \longrightarrow *length s* \leq *length p*
{proof}

1.5 Cycles

```
context ulgraph
begin

definition is-cycle2 :: 'a list ⇒ bool where
  is-cycle2 xs ↔ is-cycle xs ∧ distinct (walk-edges xs)

lemma loop-is-cycle2: {v} ∈ E ⇒ is-cycle2 [v, v]
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma (in sgraph) cycle2-min-length:
  assumes cycle: is-cycle2 c
  shows walk-length c ≥ 3
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) length-cycle-card-V: is-cycle c ⇒ walk-length c ≤ Suc
  (card V)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in ulgraph) is-cycle-connecting-path: is-cycle (u#v#xs) ⇒ connecting-path
  v u (v#xs)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in ulgraph) cycle-edges-notin-tl: is-cycle2 (u#v#xs) ⇒ {u,v} ∉ set
  (walk-edges (v#xs))
  ⟨proof⟩
```

1.6 Subgraphs

```
locale ulsubgraph = subgraph VH EH VG EG +
  G: ulgraph VG EG for VH EH VG EG
begin

interpretation H: ulgraph VH EH
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-walk: H.is-walk xs ⇒ G.is-walk xs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-closed-walk: H.is-closed-walk xs ⇒ G.is-closed-walk xs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-gen-path: H.is-gen-path p ⇒ G.is-gen-path p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma connecting-path: H.connecting-path u v p ⇒ G.connecting-path u v p
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma is-cycle:  $H.\text{is-cycle } c \implies G.\text{is-cycle } c$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma is-cycle2:  $H.\text{is-cycle2 } c \implies G.\text{is-cycle2 } c$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma vert-connected:  $H.\text{vert-connected } u v \implies G.\text{vert-connected } u v$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma is-connected-set:  $H.\text{is-connected-set } V' \implies G.\text{is-connected-set } V'$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

end

lemma (in graph-system) subgraph-remove-vertex:  $\text{remove-vertex } v = (V', E') \implies$ 
 $\text{subgraph } V' E' V E$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

```

1.7 Connectivity

```

lemma (in ulgraph) connecting-path-connected-set:
  assumes conn-path: connecting-path  $u v p$ 
  shows is-connected-set (set  $p$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma (in ulgraph) vert-connected-neighbors:
  assumes  $\{v, u\} \in E$ 
  shows vert-connected  $v u$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma (in ulgraph) connected-empty-E:
  assumes empty:  $E = \{\}$ 
  and connected: vert-connected  $u v$ 
  shows  $u = v$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) degree-0-not-connected:
  assumes degree-0:  $\text{degree } v = 0$ 
  and  $u \neq v$ 
  shows  $\neg \text{vert-connected } v u$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma (in fin-connected-ulgraph) degree-not-0:
  assumes card  $V \geq 2$ 
  and inV:  $v \in V$ 
  shows  $\text{degree } v \neq 0$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

```

```

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) V-E-empty:  $E = \{\} \implies \exists v. V = \{v\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) vert-connected-remove-edge:
  assumes  $e: \{u,v\} \in E$ 
  shows  $\forall w \in V. ulgraph.\text{vert-connected } V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) w u \vee ulgraph.\text{vert-connected } V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) w v$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in ulgraph) vert-connected-remove-cycle-edge:
  assumes cycle: is-cycle2 ( $u \# v \# xs$ )
  shows ulgraph.vert-connected  $V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) u v$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-remove-cycle-edges:
  assumes cycle: is-cycle2 ( $u \# v \# xs$ )
  shows connected-ulgraph  $V (E - \{\{u,v\}\})$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-remove-leaf:
  assumes degree: degree  $l = 1$ 
  and remove-vertex: remove-vertex  $l = (V', E')$ 
  shows ulgraph.is-connected-set  $V' E' V'$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in connected-sgraph) connected-two-graph-edges:
  assumes  $u \neq v$ 
  and  $V: V = \{u,v\}$ 
  shows  $E = \{\{u,v\}\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

1.8 Connected components

```

context ulgraph
begin

abbreviation vert-connected-rel  $\equiv \{(u,v). \text{vert-connected } u v\}$ 

definition connected-components :: 'a set set where
  connected-components =  $V // \text{vert-connected-rel}$ 

definition connected-component-of :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set where
  connected-component-of  $v = \text{vert-connected-rel} `` \{v\}$ 

lemma vert-connected-rel-on-V:  $\text{vert-connected-rel} \subseteq V \times V$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vert-connected-rel-refl: refl-on  $V \text{ vert-connected-rel}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *vert-connected-rel-sym*: *sym vert-connected-rel*
(proof)

lemma *vert-connected-rel-trans*: *trans vert-connected-rel*
(proof)

lemma *equiv-vert-connected*: *equiv V vert-connected-rel*
(proof)

lemma *connected-component-non-empty*: *$V' \in \text{connected-components} \implies V' \neq \{\}$*
(proof)

lemma *connected-component-connected*: *$V' \in \text{connected-components} \implies \text{is-connected-set } V'$*
(proof)

lemma *connected-component-wf*: *$V' \in \text{connected-components} \implies V' \subseteq V$*
(proof)

lemma *connected-component-of-self*: *$v \in V \implies v \in \text{connected-component-of } v$*
(proof)

lemma *conn-comp-of-conn-comps*: *$v \in V \implies \text{connected-component-of } v \in \text{connected-components}$*
(proof)

lemma *Un-connected-components*: *$\text{connected-components} = \text{connected-component-of } 'V$*
(proof)

lemma *connected-component-subgraph*: *$V' \in \text{connected-components} \implies \text{subgraph } V' \text{ (induced-edges } V') \text{ } V E$*
(proof)

lemma *connected-components-connected2*:
assumes *conn-comp*: *$V' \in \text{connected-components}$*
shows *ulgraph.is-connected-set* *$V' \text{ (induced-edges } V') \text{ } V'$*
(proof)

lemma *vert-connected-connected-component*: *$C \in \text{connected-components} \implies u \in C \implies \text{vert-connected } u \text{ } v \implies v \in C$*
(proof)

lemma *connected-components-connected-ulgraphs*:
assumes *conn-comp*: *$V' \in \text{connected-components}$*
shows *connected-ulgraph* *$V' \text{ (induced-edges } V')$*
(proof)

```

lemma connected-components-partition-on-V: partition-on V connected-components
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Union-connected-components:  $\bigcup \text{connected-components} = V$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma disjoint-connected-components: disjoint connected-components
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Union-induced-edges-connected-components:  $\bigcup (\text{induced-edges} ` \text{connected-components})$ 
  = E
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma connected-components-empty-E:
  assumes empty:  $E = \{\}$ 
  shows connected-components =  $\{\{v\} \mid v. v \in V\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma connected-iff-connected-components:
  assumes non-empty:  $V \neq \{\}$ 
  shows is-connected-set  $V \longleftrightarrow \text{connected-components} = \{V\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-components[simp]: connected-components
  =  $\{V\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) finite-connected-components: finite connected-components
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) finite-connected-component:  $C \in \text{connected-components} \implies \text{finite } C$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-components-remove-edges:
  assumes edge:  $\{u,v\} \in E$ 
  shows ulgraph.connected-components  $V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) = \{\text{ulgraph.connected-component-of } V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) u, \text{ulgraph.connected-component-of } V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) v\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in ulgraph) connected-set-connected-component:
  assumes conn-set: is-connected-set C
  and non-empty:  $C \neq \{\}$ 
  and  $\bigwedge u v. \{u,v\} \in E \implies u \in C \implies v \in C$ 
  shows  $C \in \text{connected-components}$ 

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma (in ulgraph) subset-conn-comps-if-Union:
  assumes A-subset-conn-comps:  $A \subseteq \text{connected-components}$ 
  and Un-A:  $\bigcup A = V$ 
  shows A = connected-components
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in connected-ulgraph) exists-adj-vert-removed:
  assumes v ∈ V
  and remove-vertex: remove-vertex v = (V', E')
  and conn-component: C ∈ ulgraph.connected-components V' E'
  shows ∃ u ∈ C. vert-adj v u
⟨proof⟩

```

1.9 Trees

```

locale tree = fin-connected-ulgraph +
  assumes no-cycles:  $\neg \text{is-cycle}_2 c$ 
begin

sublocale fin-connected-sgraph
  ⟨proof⟩

end

locale spanning-tree = ulgraph V E + T: tree V T for V E T +
  assumes subgraph:  $T \subseteq E$ 

lemma (in fin-connected-ulgraph) has-spanning-tree:  $\exists T. \text{spanning-tree } V E T$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

context tree
begin

definition leaf :: 'a ⇒ bool where
  leaf v ↔ degree v = 1

definition leaves :: 'a set where
  leaves = {v. leaf v}

definition non-trivial :: bool where
  non-trivial ↔ card V ≥ 2

lemma obtain-2-verts:
  assumes non-trivial
  obtains u v where u ∈ V v ∈ V u ≠ v
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma leaf-in-V: leaf v  $\implies$  v  $\in$  V
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma exists-leaf:
  assumes non-trivial
  shows  $\exists v \in V. \text{leaf } v$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-remove-leaf:
  assumes leaf: leaf l
    and remove-vertex: remove-vertex l = (V',E')
  shows tree V' E'
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

lemma tree-induct [case-names singlonon insert, induct set: tree]:
  assumes tree: tree V E
    and trivial:  $\bigwedge v. \text{tree } \{v\} \{\} \implies P \{v\} \{\}$ 
    and insert:  $\bigwedge l v V E. \text{tree } V E \implies P V E \implies l \notin V \implies v \in V \implies \{l,v\} \notin E \implies \text{tree.leaf } (\text{insert } \{l,v\} E) l \implies P (\text{insert } l V) (\text{insert } \{l,v\} E)$ 
  shows P V E
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

context tree
begin

lemma card-V-card-E: card V = Suc (card E)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

lemma card-E-treeI:
  assumes fin-conn-sgraph: fin-connected-ulgraph V E
    and card-V-E: card V = Suc (card E)
  shows tree V E
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

context tree
begin

lemma add-vertex-tree:
  assumes v  $\notin$  V
    and w  $\in$  V
  shows tree (insert v V) (insert {v,w} E)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-connected-set:
  assumes non-empty: V'  $\neq \{\}$ 

```

```

and subg:  $V' \subseteq V$ 
and connected-V': ulgraph.is-connected-set  $V'$  (induced-edges  $V'$ )  $V'$ 
shows tree  $V'$  (induced-edges  $V'$ )
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma unique-adj-vert-removed:
assumes  $v \in V$ 
and remove-vertex: remove-vertex  $v = (V', E')$ 
and conn-component:  $C \in \text{ulgraph.connected-components } V' E'$ 
shows  $\exists! u \in C. \text{vert-adj } v u$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma non-trivial-card-E: non-trivial  $\implies \text{card } E \geq 1$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma V-Union-E: non-trivial  $\implies V = \bigcup E$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

end

```

lemma singleton-tree: tree  $\{v\}$  {}
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tree2:
assumes  $u \neq v$ 
shows tree  $\{u, v\}$   $\{\{u, v\}\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

1.10 Graph Isomorphism

```

locale graph-isomorphism =
 $G: \text{graph-system } V_G E_G$  for  $V_G E_G +$ 
fixes  $V_H E_H f$ 
assumes bij-f: bij-betw  $f V_G V_H$ 
and edge-preserving:  $((\lambda) f)^\cdot E_G = E_H$ 
begin

```

```

lemma inj-f: inj-on  $f V_G$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma V_H-def:  $V_H = f^\cdot V_G$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

definition inv-iso \equiv the-inv-into $V_G f$

```

lemma graph-system-H: graph-system  $V_H E_H$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

interpretation H: graph-system $V_H E_H$ ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma graph-isomorphism-inv: graph-isomorphism  $V_H E_H V_G E_G$  inv-iso
⟨proof⟩

interpretation inv-iso: graph-isomorphism  $V_H E_H V_G E_G$  inv-iso ⟨proof⟩

end

fun graph-isomorph :: 'a pregraph ⇒ 'b pregraph ⇒ bool (infix  $\simeq$  50) where
 $(V_G, E_G) \simeq (V_H, E_H) \longleftrightarrow (\exists f. \text{graph-isomorphism } V_G E_G V_H E_H f)$ 

lemma (in graph-system) graph-isomorphism-id: graph-isomorphism  $V E V E id$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in graph-system) graph-isomorph-refl:  $(V, E) \simeq (V, E)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma graph-isomorph-sym: symp ( $\simeq$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma graph-isomorphism-trans: graph-isomorphism  $V_G E_G V_H E_H f \implies$  graph-isomorphism
 $V_H E_H V_F E_F g \implies$  graph-isomorphism  $V_G E_G V_F E_F (g \circ f)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma graph-isomorph-trans: transp ( $\simeq$ )
⟨proof⟩

end

```

2 Enumeration of Labeled Trees

```

theory Labeled-Tree-Enumeration
  imports Tree-Graph
begin

definition labeled-trees :: 'a set ⇒ 'a pregraph set where
  labeled-trees  $V = \{(V, E) \mid E. \text{tree } V E\}$ 

2.1 Algorithm

Prüfer sequence to tree

definition prufer-sequences :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list set where
  prufer-sequences  $verts = \{xs. \text{length } xs = \text{length } verts - 2 \wedge \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } verts\}$ 

fun tree-edges-of-prufer-seq :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a edge set where
  tree-edges-of-prufer-seq  $[u, v] [] = \{\{u, v\}\}$ 
  | tree-edges-of-prufer-seq  $verts (b \# seq) =$ 
    (case find  $(\lambda x. x \notin \text{set } (b \# seq))$   $verts$  of

```

Some a \Rightarrow insert {a,b} (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq))

definition tree-of-prufer-seq :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a pregraph **where**
 $\text{tree-of-prufer-seq } \text{verts } \text{seq} = (\text{set } \text{verts}, \text{tree-edges-of-prufer-seq } \text{verts } \text{seq})$

definition labeled-tree-enum :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a pregraph list **where**
 $\text{labeled-tree-enum } \text{verts} = \text{map} (\text{tree-of-prufer-seq } \text{verts}) (\text{List.n-lists} (\text{length } \text{verts} - 2) \text{ verts})$

2.2 Correctness

Tree to Prüfer sequence

definition remove-vertex-edges :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a edge set \Rightarrow 'a edge set **where**
 $\text{remove-vertex-edges } v E = \{e \in E. \neg \text{graph-system.vincident } v e\}$

lemma find-in-list[termination-simp]: $\text{find } P \text{ verts} = \text{Some } v \implies v \in \text{set } \text{verts}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma [termination-simp]: $\text{find } P \text{ verts} = \text{Some } v \implies \text{length } \text{verts} - \text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } \text{verts}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun prufer-seq-of-tree :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a edge set \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
 $\text{prufer-seq-of-tree } \text{verts } E =$
 $(\text{if } \text{length } \text{verts} \leq 2 \text{ then } []$
 $\text{else } (\text{case } \text{find} (\text{tree.leaf } E) \text{ verts } \text{of}$
 $\text{Some leaf } \Rightarrow (\text{THE } v. \text{ulgraph.vert-adj } E \text{ leaf } v) \# \text{prufer-seq-of-tree} (\text{remove1}$
 $\text{leaf } \text{verts}) (\text{remove-vertex-edges } \text{leaf } E))$

locale valid-verts =
fixes verts
assumes length-verts: $\text{length } \text{verts} \geq 2$
and distinct-verts: $\text{distinct } \text{verts}$

locale tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx = valid-verts +
fixes seq
assumes prufer-seq: $\text{seq} \in \text{prufer-sequences } \text{verts}$

lemma (in valid-verts) card-verts: $\text{card} (\text{set } \text{verts}) = \text{length } \text{verts}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma length-gt-find-not-in-ys:
assumes length xs > length ys
and distinct xs
shows $\exists x. \text{find} (\lambda x. x \notin \text{set } ys) xs = \text{Some } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-induct':
assumes $\bigwedge u v. P [u, v] []$

and $\bigwedge \text{verts } b \text{ seq } a.$
find $(\lambda x. x \notin \text{set } (b \# \text{seq})) \text{verts} = \text{Some } a$
 $\implies a \in \text{set } \text{verts} \implies a \notin \text{set } (b \# \text{seq}) \implies \text{seq} \in \text{prufer-sequences}$
 $(\text{remove1 } a \text{ verts})$
 $\implies \text{tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx } (\text{remove1 } a \text{ verts}) \text{ seq} \implies P \text{ } (\text{remove1 } a \text{ verts})$
 $\text{seq} \implies P \text{ } \text{verts } (b \# \text{seq})$
shows $P \text{ } \text{verts } \text{seq}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree:
shows tree (set verts) (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) tree-of-prufer-seq-tree: $(V, E) = \text{tree-of-prufer-seq}$
 $\text{verts seq} \implies \text{tree } V E$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in valid-verts) labeled-tree-enum-trees:
assumes VE-in-labeled-tree-enum: $(V, E) \in \text{set } (\text{labeled-tree-enum } \text{verts})$
shows tree $V E$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.3 Totality

locale prufer-seq-of-tree-context =
 $\text{valid-verts } \text{verts} + \text{tree set } \text{verts } E \text{ for } \text{verts } E$
begin

lemma prufer-seq-of-tree-induct':
assumes $\bigwedge u v. P [u, v] \{\{u, v\}\}$
and $\bigwedge \text{verts } E l. \neg \text{length } \text{verts} \leq 2 \implies \text{find } (\text{tree.leaf } E) \text{verts} = \text{Some } l \implies$
 $\text{tree.leaf } E l$
 $\implies l \in \text{set } \text{verts} \implies \text{prufer-seq-of-tree-context } (\text{remove1 } l \text{verts}) (\text{remove-vertex-edges } l E)$
 $\implies P \text{ } (\text{remove1 } l \text{verts}) \text{ } (\text{remove-vertex-edges } l E) \implies P \text{ } \text{verts } E$
shows $P \text{ } \text{verts } E$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma prufer-seq-of-tree-wf: $\text{set } (\text{prufer-seq-of-tree } \text{verts } E) \subseteq \text{set } \text{verts}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma length-prufer-seq-of-tree: $\text{length } (\text{prufer-seq-of-tree } \text{verts } E) = \text{length } \text{verts}$
 $- 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma prufer-seq-of-tree-prufer-seq: $\text{prufer-seq-of-tree } \text{verts } E \in \text{prufer-sequences}$
 verts
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma count-list-prufer-seq-degree:  $v \in \text{set verts} \implies \text{Suc}(\text{count-list(prufer-seq-of-tree verts } E) v) = \text{degree } v$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma not-in-prufer-seq-iff-leaf:  $v \in \text{set verts} \implies v \notin \text{set(prufer-seq-of-tree verts } E) \longleftrightarrow \text{leaf } v$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-of-tree:  $\text{tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts (prufer-seq-of-tree verts } E) = E$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-in-labeled-tree-enum:  $(\text{set verts}, E) \in \text{set(labeled-tree-enum verts)}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma (in valid-verts) V-labeled-tree-enum-verts:  $(V, E) \in \text{set(labeled-tree-enum verts)} \implies V = \text{set verts}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

theorem (in valid-verts) labeled-tree-enum-correct:  $\text{set(labeled-tree-enum verts)} = \text{labeled-trees(set verts)}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

2.4 Distinction

```

lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) count-prufer-seq-degree:
  assumes v-in-verts:  $v \in \text{set verts}$ 
  shows  $\text{Suc}(\text{count-list seq } v) = \text{ulgraph.degree(tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq } v)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf:
  assumes v ∈ set verts
  shows  $v \notin \text{set seq} \longleftrightarrow \text{tree.leaf(tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq } v)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in valid-verts) inj-tree-edges-of-prufer-seq: inj-on( $\text{tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts}$ ) ( $\text{prufer-sequences verts}$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

theorem (in valid-verts) distinct-labeled-tree-enum: distinct( $\text{labeled-tree-enum verts}$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in valid-verts) cayleys-formula: card( $\text{labeled-trees(set verts)}$ ) = length verts ^ (length verts - 2)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

3 Rooted Trees

```
theory Rooted-Tree
imports Tree-Graph HOL-Library.FSet
begin

datatype tree = Node tree list

fun tree-size :: tree ⇒ nat where
  tree-size (Node ts) = Suc (∑ t∈ts. tree-size t)

fun height :: tree ⇒ nat where
  height (Node []) = 0
| height (Node ts) = Suc (Max (height ` set ts))

Convenient case splitting and induction for trees

lemma tree-cons-exhaust[case-names Nil Cons]:
  (t = Node [] ⇒ P) ⇒ (∀r ts. t = Node (r # ts) ⇒ P) ⇒ P
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-rev-exhaust[case-names Nil Snoc]:
  (t = Node [] ⇒ P) ⇒ (∀ts r. t = Node (ts @ [r]) ⇒ P) ⇒ P
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-cons-induct[case-names Nil Cons]:
  assumes P (Node [])
  and ∀t ts. P t ⇒ P (Node ts) ⇒ P (Node (t#ts))
  shows P t
  ⟨proof⟩

fun lexord-tree where
  lexord-tree t (Node []) ←→ False
| lexord-tree (Node []) r ←→ True
| lexord-tree (Node (t#ts)) (Node (r#rs)) ←→ lexord-tree t r ∨ (t = r ∧ lexord-tree (Node ts) (Node rs))

fun mirror :: tree ⇒ tree where
  mirror (Node ts) = Node (map mirror (rev ts))

instantiation tree :: linorder
begin

definition
  tree-less-def: (t::tree) < r ←→ lexord-tree (mirror t) (mirror r)

definition
  tree-le-def: (t :: tree) ≤ r ←→ t < r ∨ t = r
```

lemma *lexord-tree-empty2[simp]*: $\text{lexord-tree}(\text{Node} \square) r \longleftrightarrow r \neq \text{Node} \square$
(proof)

lemma *mirror-empty[simp]*: $\text{mirror } t = \text{Node} \square \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Node} \square$
(proof)

lemma *mirror-not-empty[simp]*: $\text{mirror } t \neq \text{Node} \square \longleftrightarrow t \neq \text{Node} \square$
(proof)

lemma *tree-le-empty[simp]*: $\text{Node} \square \leq t$
(proof)

lemma *tree-less-empty-iff*: $\text{Node} \square < t \longleftrightarrow t \neq \text{Node} \square$
(proof)

lemma *not-tree-less-empty[simp]*: $\neg t < \text{Node} \square$
(proof)

lemma *tree-le-empty2-iff[simp]*: $t \leq \text{Node} \square \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Node} \square$
(proof)

lemma *lexord-tree-antisym*: $\text{lexord-tree } t r \implies \neg \text{lexord-tree } r t$
(proof)

lemma *tree-less-antisym*: $(t::\text{tree}) < r \implies \neg r < t$
(proof)

lemma *lexord-tree-not-eq*: $\text{lexord-tree } t r \implies t \neq r$
(proof)

lemma *tree-less-not-eq*: $(t::\text{tree}) < r \implies t \neq r$
(proof)

lemma *lexord-tree-irrefl*: $\neg \text{lexord-tree } t t$
(proof)

lemma *tree-less-irrefl*: $\neg (t::\text{tree}) < t$
(proof)

lemma *lexord-tree-eq-iff*: $\neg \text{lexord-tree } t r \wedge \neg \text{lexord-tree } r t \longleftrightarrow t = r$
(proof)

lemma *mirror-mirror*: $\text{mirror}(\text{mirror } t) = t$
(proof)

lemma *mirror-inj*: $\text{mirror } t = \text{mirror } r \implies t = r$
(proof)

```

lemma tree-less-eq-iff:  $\neg (t::tree) < r \wedge \neg r < t \longleftrightarrow t = r$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma lexord-tree-trans:  $lexord\text{-}tree t r \implies lexord\text{-}tree r s \implies lexord\text{-}tree t s$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

instance
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

lemma tree-size-children:  $tree\text{-}size (\text{Node } ts) = Suc n \implies t \in set ts \implies tree\text{-}size t \leq n$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-size-ge-1:  $tree\text{-}size t \geq 1$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-size-ne-0:  $tree\text{-}size t \neq 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-size-1-iff:  $tree\text{-}size t = 1 \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Node } []$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma length-children:  $tree\text{-}size (\text{Node } ts) = Suc n \implies length ts \leq n$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma height-Node-cons:  $height (\text{Node } (t\#ts)) \geq Suc (height t)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma height-0-iff:  $height t = 0 \implies t = \text{Node } []$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma height-children:  $height (\text{Node } ts) = Suc n \implies t \in set ts \implies height t \leq n$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma height-children-le-height:  $\forall t \in set ts. \ height t \leq n \implies height (\text{Node } ts) \leq Suc n$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mirror-iff:  $mirror t = \text{Node } ts \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Node } (\text{map } mirror (\text{rev } ts))$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mirror-append:  $mirror (\text{Node } (ts@rs)) = \text{Node } (\text{map } mirror (\text{rev } rs) @ \text{map } mirror (\text{rev } ts))$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

lemma *lexord-tree-snoc*: *lexord-tree* (*Node ts*) (*Node (ts@[t])*)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-less-cons*: *Node ts* < *Node (t#ts)*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-le-cons*: *Node ts* ≤ *Node (t#ts)*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-less-cons'*: *t* ≤ *Node rs* ⇒ *t* < *Node (r#rs)*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-less-snoc2-iff[simp]*: *Node (ts@[t])* < *Node (rs@[r])* ↔ *t* < *r* ∨ (*t* = *r* ∧ *Node ts* < *Node rs*)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-le-snoc2-iff[simp]*: *Node (ts@[t])* ≤ *Node (rs@[r])* ↔ *t* < *r* ∨ (*t* = *r* ∧ *Node ts* ≤ *Node rs*)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *lexord-tree-cons2[simp]*: *lexord-tree* (*Node (ts@[t])*) (*Node (ts@[r])*) ↔ *lexord-tree t r*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-less-cons2[simp]*: *Node (t#ts)* < *Node (r#ts)* ↔ *t* < *r*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-le-cons2[simp]*: *Node (t#ts)* ≤ *Node (r#ts)* ↔ *t* ≤ *r*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-less-sorted-snoc*: *sorted (ts@[r])* ⇒ *Node ts* < *Node (ts@[r])*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *lexord-tree-comm-prefix[simp]*: *lexord-tree* (*Node (ss@ts)*) (*Node (ss@rs)*)
↔ *lexord-tree (Node ts) (Node rs)*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *less-tree-comm-suffix[simp]*: *Node (ts@ss)* < *Node (rs@ss)* ↔ *Node ts* < *Node rs*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-le-comm-suffix[simp]*: *Node (ts@ss)* ≤ *Node (rs@ss)* ↔ *Node ts* ≤ *Node rs*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-less-comm-suffix2*: *t* < *r* ⇒ *Node (ts@t#ss)* < *Node (r#ss)*
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma lexord-tree-append[simp]: lexord-tree (Node ts) (Node (ts@rs))  $\longleftrightarrow$  rs  $\neq []$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-less-append[simp]: Node ts < Node (rs@ts)  $\longleftrightarrow$  rs  $\neq []$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-le-append: Node ts  $\leq$  Node (ss@ts)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-less-singleton-iff[simp]: Node (ts@[t]) < Node [r]  $\longleftrightarrow$  t < r
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-le-singleton-iff[simp]: Node (ts@[t])  $\leq$  Node [r]  $\longleftrightarrow$  t < r  $\vee$  (t = r  $\wedge$ 
  ts = [])
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma lexord-tree-nested: lexord-tree t (Node [t])
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-less-nested: t < Node [t]
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-le-nested: t  $\leq$  Node [t]
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma lexord-tree-iff:
  lexord-tree t r  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  ts t' ss rs r'. t = Node (ss @ t' # ts)  $\wedge$  r = Node (ss @ r'
  # rs)  $\wedge$  lexord-tree t' r')  $\vee$  ( $\exists$  ts rs. rs  $\neq []$   $\wedge$  t = Node ts  $\wedge$  r = Node (ts @ rs))
  (is ?l  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-less-iff: t < r  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  ts t' ss rs r'. t = Node (ts @ t' # ss)  $\wedge$  r =
  Node (rs @ r' # ss)  $\wedge$  t' < r')  $\vee$  ( $\exists$  ts rs. rs  $\neq []$   $\wedge$  t = Node ts  $\wedge$  r = Node (rs
  @ ts)) (is ?l  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tree-empty-cons-lt-le: r < Node (Node [] # ts)  $\implies$  r  $\leq$  Node ts
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

fun regular :: tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  regular (Node ts)  $\longleftrightarrow$  sorted ts  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  t  $\in$  set ts. regular t)

definition n-trees :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tree set where
  n-trees n = {t. tree-size t = n}

definition regular-n-trees :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tree set where
  regular-n-trees n = {t. tree-size t = n  $\wedge$  regular t}

```

3.1 Rooted Graphs

```

type-synonym 'a rpregraph = ('a set) × ('a edge set) × 'a

locale rgraph = graph-system +
  fixes r
  assumes root-wf: r ∈ V

locale rtree = tree + rgraph
begin

  definition subtrees :: 'a rpregraph set where
    subtrees =
      (let (V',E') = remove-vertex r
       in (λC. (C, graph-system.induced-edges E' C, THE r'. r' ∈ C ∧ vert-adj r r'))
      ‘ulgraph.connected-components V' E')

  lemma rtree-subtree:
    assumes subtree: (S,ES,rS) ∈ subtrees
    shows rtree S ES rS
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma finite-subtrees: finite subtrees
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma remove-root-subtrees:
    assumes remove-vertex: remove-vertex r = (V',E')
    and conn-component: C ∈ ulgraph.connected-components V' E'
    shows rtree C (graph-system.induced-edges E' C) (THE r'. r' ∈ C ∧ vert-adj r r')
    ⟨proof⟩

end

```

3.2 Rooted Graph Isomorphism

```

fun app-rgraph-isomorphism :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a rpregraph ⇒ 'b rpregraph where
  app-rgraph-isomorphism f (V,E,r) = (f ` V, ((` f) ` E, f r)

locale rgraph-isomorphism =
  G: rgraph VG EG rG + graph-isomorphism VG EG VH EH f for VG EG rG
  VH EH rH f +
  assumes root-preserving: f rG = rH
begin

  interpretation H: graph-system VH EH ⟨proof⟩

  lemma rgraph-H: rgraph VH EH rH
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

interpretation H: rgraph V_H E_H r_H ⟨proof⟩

lemma rgraph-isomorphism-inv: rgraph-isomorphism V_H E_H r_H V_G E_G r_G inv-iso
⟨proof⟩

end

fun rgraph-isomorph :: 'a rpgraph ⇒ 'b rpgraph ⇒ bool (infix  $\simeq_r$  50) where
 $(V_G, E_G, r_G) \simeq_r (V_H, E_H, r_H) \longleftrightarrow (\exists f. \text{rgraph-isomorphism } V_G E_G r_G V_H E_H r_H f)$ 

lemma (in rgraph) rgraph-isomorphism-id: rgraph-isomorphism V E r V E r id
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in rgraph) rgraph-isomorph-refl: (V, E, r)  $\simeq_r$  (V, E, r)
⟨proof⟩

lemma rgraph-isomorph-sym: G  $\simeq_r$  H  $\implies$  H  $\simeq_r$  G
⟨proof⟩

lemma rgraph-isomorphism-trans: rgraph-isomorphism V_G E_G r_G V_H E_H r_H f
 $\implies$  rgraph-isomorphism V_H E_H r_H V_F E_F r_F g  $\implies$  rgraph-isomorphism V_G
E_G r_G V_F E_F r_F (g o f)
⟨proof⟩

lemma rgraph-isomorph-trans: transp ( $\simeq_r$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in rtree) rgraph-isomorphis-app-iso: inj-on f V  $\implies$  app-rgraph-isomorphism
f (V, E, r) = (V', E', r')  $\implies$  rgraph-isomorphism V E r V' E' r' f
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in rtree) rgraph-isomorph-app-iso: inj-on f V  $\implies$  (V, E, r)  $\simeq_r$  app-rgraph-isomorphism
f (V, E, r)
⟨proof⟩

```

3.3 Conversion between unlabeled, ordered, rooted trees and tree graphs

```

datatype 'a ltree = LNode 'a 'a ltree list

fun ltree-size :: 'a ltree ⇒ nat where
ltree-size (LNode r ts) = Suc (∑ t ← ts. ltree-size t)

fun root-ltree :: 'a ltree ⇒ 'a where
root-ltree (LNode r ts) = r

fun nodes-ltree :: 'a ltree ⇒ 'a set where

```

```

nodes-ltree (LNode r ts) = {r}  $\cup$  ( $\bigcup_{t \in \text{set } ts} \text{nodes-ltree } t$ )

fun relabel-ltree :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a ltree  $\Rightarrow$  'b ltree where
  relabel-ltree f (LNode r ts) = LNode (f r) (map (relabel-ltree f) ts)

fun distinct-ltree-nodes :: 'a ltree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  distinct-ltree-nodes (LNode a ts)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall t \in \text{set } ts. a \notin \text{nodes-ltree } t$ )  $\wedge$  distinct ts
   $\wedge$  disjoint-family-on nodes-ltree (set ts)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall t \in \text{set } ts. \text{distinct-ltree-nodes } t$ )

fun postorder-label-aux :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat ltree where
  postorder-label-aux n (Node []) = (n, LNode n [])
  | postorder-label-aux n (Node (t#ts)) =
    (let (n', t') = postorder-label-aux n t in
      case postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) of
        (n'', LNode r ts')  $\Rightarrow$  (n'', LNode r (t'#ts')))

definition postorder-label :: tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat ltree where
  postorder-label t = snd (postorder-label-aux 0 t)

fun tree-ltree :: 'a ltree  $\Rightarrow$  tree where
  tree-ltree (LNode r ts) = Node (map tree-ltree ts)

fun regular-ltree :: 'a ltree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  regular-ltree (LNode r ts)  $\longleftrightarrow$  sorted-wrt ( $\lambda t s. \text{tree-ltree } t \leq \text{tree-ltree } s$ ) ts  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall t \in \text{set } ts. \text{regular-ltree } t$ )

datatype 'a stree = SNode 'a 'a stree fset

lemma stree-size-child-lt[termination-simp]: t  $| \in |$  ts  $\implies$  size t  $<$  Suc ( $\sum_{s \in \text{fset } ts. \text{Suc (size } s)}$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma stree-size-child-lt'[termination-simp]: t  $\in$  fset ts  $\implies$  size t  $<$  Suc ( $\sum_{s \in \text{fset } ts. \text{Suc (size } s)}$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

fun stree-size :: 'a stree  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  stree-size (SNode r ts) = Suc (fsum stree-size ts)

definition n-strees :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a stree set where
  n-strees n = {t. stree-size t = n}

fun root-stree :: 'a stree  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  root-stree (SNode a ts) = a

fun nodes-stree :: 'a stree  $\Rightarrow$  'a set where
  nodes-stree (SNode a ts) = {a}  $\cup$  ( $\bigcup_{t \in \text{fset } ts. \text{nodes-stree } t}$ )

fun tree-graph-edges :: 'a stree  $\Rightarrow$  'a edge set where

```

```

tree-graph-edges (SNode a ts) = (( $\lambda t. \{a, \text{root-stree } t\}$ ) ‘ fset ts)  $\cup$  ( $\bigcup t \in \text{fset ts}.$ 
tree-graph-edges t)

fun distinct-stree-nodes :: 'a stree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  distinct-stree-nodes (SNode a ts)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall t \in \text{fset ts}.$  a  $\notin$  nodes-stree t)  $\wedge$  dis-
  joint-family-on nodes-stree (fset ts)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall t \in \text{fset ts}.$  distinct-stree-nodes t)

fun ltree-stree :: 'a stree  $\Rightarrow$  'a ltree where
  ltree-stree (SNode r ts) = LNode r (SOME xs. fset-of-list xs = ltree-stree |‘| ts  $\wedge$ 
  distinct xs  $\wedge$  sorted-wrt ( $\lambda t s. \text{tree-ltree } t \leq \text{tree-ltree } s$ ) xs)

fun stree-ltree :: 'a ltree  $\Rightarrow$  'a stree where
  stree-ltree (LNode r ts) = SNode r (fset-of-list (map stree-ltree ts))

definition tree-graph-stree :: 'a stree  $\Rightarrow$  'a rpregraph where
  tree-graph-stree t = (nodes-stree t, tree-graph-edges t, root-stree t)

function stree-of-graph :: 'a rpregraph  $\Rightarrow$  'a stree where
  stree-of-graph (V,E,r) =
    (if  $\neg$  rtree V E r then undefined else
     SNode r (Abs-fset (stree-of-graph ‘ rtree.subtrees V E r)))
  ⟨proof⟩

termination
  ⟨proof⟩

definition tree-graph :: tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat rpregraph where
  tree-graph t = tree-graph-stree (stree-ltree (postorder-label t))

fun relabel-stree :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a stree  $\Rightarrow$  'b stree where
  relabel-stree f (SNode r ts) = SNode (f r) ((relabel-stree f) |‘| ts)

lemma root-ltree-wf: root-ltree t  $\in$  nodes-ltree t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma root-relabel-ltree[simp]: root-ltree (relabel-ltree f t) = f (root-ltree t)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma nodes-relabel-ltree[simp]: nodes-ltree (relabel-ltree f t) = f ‘ nodes-ltree t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-nodes-ltree: finite (nodes-ltree t)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma root-stree-wf: root-stree t  $\in$  nodes-stree t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-graph-edges-wf: e  $\in$  tree-graph-edges t  $\implies$  e  $\subseteq$  nodes-stree t
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *card-tree-graph-edges-distinct*: *distinct-stree-nodes t* $\implies e \in \text{tree-graph-edges}$
t $\implies \text{card } e = 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nodes-stree-non-empty*: *nodes-stree t* $\neq \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-nodes-stree*: *finite (nodes-stree t)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-tree-graph-edges*: *finite (tree-graph-edges t)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *root-relabel-stree[simp]*: *root-stree (relabel-stree f t) = f (root-stree t)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nodes-stree-relabel-stree[simp]*: *nodes-stree (relabel-stree f t) = f ` nodes-stree t*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tree-graph-edges-relabel-stree[simp]*: *tree-graph-edges (relabel-stree f t) = ((` f) ` tree-graph-edges t)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nodes-stree-ltree[simp]*: *nodes-stree (stree-ltree t) = nodes-ltree t*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-sorted-wrt-list*: $\exists xs. fset-of-list xs = A \wedge \text{distinct xs} \wedge \text{sorted-wrt} (\lambda t s. (f t :: 'b::linorder) \leq f s) xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *ltree-stree-subtrees ts* \equiv *SOME xs. fset-of-list xs = ltree-stree |` ts*
 $\wedge \text{distinct xs} \wedge \text{sorted-wrt} (\lambda t s. \text{tree-ltree } t \leq \text{tree-ltree } s) xs$

lemma *fset-of-list-ltree-stree-subtrees[simp]*: *fset-of-list (ltree-stree-subtrees ts) = ltree-stree |` ts*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-ltree-stree-subtrees[simp]*: *set (ltree-stree-subtrees ts) = ltree-stree ` fset ts*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-ltree-stree-subtrees*: *distinct (ltree-stree-subtrees ts)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sorted-wrt-ltree-stree-subtrees*: *sorted-wrt (\lambda t s. \text{tree-ltree } t \leq \text{tree-ltree } s) (ltree-stree-subtrees ts)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nodes-ltree-stree*[simp]: *nodes-ltree (ltree-stree t) = nodes-stree t*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stree-ltree-stree*[simp]: *stree-ltree (ltree-stree t) = t*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nodes-tree-graph-stree*: *tree-graph-stree t = (V, E, r) \implies V = nodes-stree t*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *relabel-stree-stree-ltree*: *relabel-stree f (stree-ltree t) = stree-ltree (relabel-ltree f t)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *relabel-stree-relabel-ltree*: *relabel-ltree f t1 = t2 \implies relabel-stree f (stree-ltree t1) = stree-ltree t2*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-rgraph-iso-tree-graph-stree*: *app-rgraph-isomorphism f (tree-graph-stree t) = tree-graph-stree (relabel-stree f t)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *rtree*) *root-stree-of-graph*[simp]: *root-stree (stree-of-graph (V, E, r)) = r*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *rtree*) *nodes-stree-stree-of-graph*[simp]: *nodes-stree (stree-of-graph (V, E, r)) = V*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *rtree*) *tree-graph-edges-stree-of-graph*[simp]: *tree-graph-edges (stree-of-graph (V, E, r)) = E*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *rtree*) *tree-graph-stree-of-graph*[simp]: *tree-graph-stree (stree-of-graph (V, E, r)) = (V, E, r)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *postorder-label-aux-mono*: *fst (postorder-label-aux n t) \geq n*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge*: *postorder-label-aux n t = (n', t') \implies v \in nodes-ltree t' \implies v \geq n*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nodes-postorder-label-aux-le*: *postorder-label-aux n t = (n', t') \implies v \in nodes-ltree t' \implies v \leq n'*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-nodes-postorder-label-aux*: *distinct-ltree-nodes* (*snd* (*postorder-label-aux* *n t*))
⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-nodes-postorder-label*: *distinct-ltree-nodes* (*postorder-label t*)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-nodes-stree-ltree*: *distinct-ltree-nodes t* \implies *distinct-stree-nodes* (*stree-ltree t*)
⟨proof⟩

fun *distinct-edges* :: 'a stree \Rightarrow bool **where**
 distinct-edges (*SNode a ts*) \longleftrightarrow *inj-on* (λt . {*a*, *root-stree t*}) (*fset ts*)
 \wedge ($\forall t \in fset ts$. *disjnt* ((λt . {*a*, *root-stree t*}) 'fset ts) (*tree-graph-edges t*))
 \wedge *disjoint-family-on tree-graph-edges* (*fset ts*)
 \wedge ($\forall t \in fset ts$. *distinct-edges t*)

lemma *distinct-nodes-inj-on-root-stree*: *distinct-stree-nodes* (*SNode r ts*) \implies *inj-on root-stree* (*fset ts*)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-nodes-disjoint-edges*:
 assumes *distinct-nodes*: *distinct-stree-nodes* (*SNode a ts*)
 shows *disjoint-family-on tree-graph-edges* (*fset ts*)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *card-nodes-edges*: *distinct-stree-nodes t* \implies *card* (*nodes-stree t*) = *Suc* (*card* (*tree-graph-edges t*))
⟨proof⟩

lemma *tree-tree-graph-edges*: *distinct-stree-nodes t* \implies *tree* (*nodes-stree t*) (*tree-graph-edges t*)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *rtree-tree-graph-edges*:
 assumes *distinct-nodes*: *distinct-stree-nodes t*
 shows *rtee* (*nodes-stree t*) (*tree-graph-edges t*) (*root-stree t*)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *rtee-tree-graph-stree*: *distinct-stree-nodes t* \implies *tree-graph-stree t* = (*V, E, r*)
 \implies *rtee V E r*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *rtee-tree-graph*: *tree-graph t* = (*V, E, r*) \implies *rtee V E r*
⟨proof⟩

Cardinality of the resulting rooted tree is correct

```

lemma ltree-size-postorder-label-aux: ltree-size (snd (postorder-label-aux n t)) =
tree-size t
⟨proof⟩

lemma ltree-size-postorder-label: ltree-size (postorder-label t) = tree-size t
⟨proof⟩

lemma distinct-nodes-ltree-size-card-nodes: distinct-ltree-nodes t ==> ltree-size t =
card (nodes-ltree t)
⟨proof⟩

lemma distinct-nodes-stree-size-card-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes t ==> stree-size t
= card (nodes-stree t)
⟨proof⟩

lemma stree-size-stree-ltree: distinct-ltree-nodes t ==> stree-size (stree-ltree t) =
ltree-size t
⟨proof⟩

lemma card-tree-graph-stree: distinct-stree-nodes t ==> tree-graph-stree t = (V,E,r)
==> card V = stree-size t
⟨proof⟩

lemma card-tree-graph: tree-graph t = (V,E,r) ==> card V = tree-size t
⟨proof⟩

lemma [termination-simp]: (t, s) ∈ set (zip ts ss) ==> size t < Suc (size-list size
ts)
⟨proof⟩

fun obtain-ltree-isomorphism :: 'a ltree ⇒ 'b ltree ⇒ ('a → 'b) where
obtain-ltree-isomorphism (LNode r1 ts) (LNode r2 ss) = fold (++) (map2 obtain-ltree-isomorphism ts ss) [r1 ↦ r2]

fun postorder-relabel-aux :: nat ⇒ 'a ltree ⇒ nat × (nat → 'a) where
postorder-relabel-aux n (LNode r []) = (n, [n ↦ r])
| postorder-relabel-aux n (LNode r (t#ts)) =
(let (n', f_t) = postorder-relabel-aux n t;
 (n'', f_ts) = postorder-relabel-aux (Suc n') (LNode r ts) in
(n'', f_t ++ f_ts))

definition postorder-relabel :: 'a ltree ⇒ (nat → 'a) where
postorder-relabel t = snd (postorder-relabel-aux 0 t)

lemma fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree: fst (postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t)) =
fst (postorder-relabel-aux n t)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *dom-postorder-relabel-aux*: $\text{dom}(\text{snd}(\text{postorder-relabel-aux } n \ t)) = \text{nodes-ltree}(\text{snd}(\text{postorder-label-aux } n \ (\text{tree-ltree } t)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ran-postorder-relabel-aux*: $\text{ran}(\text{snd}(\text{postorder-relabel-aux } n \ t)) = \text{nodes-ltree}(\text{snd}(\text{postorder-label-aux } n \ (\text{tree-ltree } t)))$
 t
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *relabel-ltree-eq*: $\forall v \in \text{nodes-ltree } t. \ f \ v = g \ v \implies \text{relabel-ltree } f \ t = \text{relabel-ltree } g \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *relabel-postorder-relabel-aux*: $\text{relabel-ltree}(\text{the } o \ \text{snd}(\text{postorder-relabel-aux } n \ t)) (\text{snd}(\text{postorder-label-aux } n \ (\text{tree-ltree } t))) = t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *relabel-postorder-relabel*: $\text{relabel-ltree}(\text{the } o \ \text{postorder-relabel } t) (\text{postorder-label } (\text{tree-ltree } t)) = t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *relabel-postorder-aux-inj*: $\text{distinct-ltree-nodes } t \implies \text{inj-on}(\text{the } o \ \text{snd}(\text{postorder-relabel-aux } n \ t)) (\text{nodes-ltree}(\text{snd}(\text{postorder-label-aux } n \ (\text{tree-ltree } t))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *relabel-postorder-inj*: $\text{distinct-ltree-nodes } t \implies \text{inj-on}(\text{the } o \ \text{postorder-relabel } t) (\text{nodes-ltree}(\text{postorder-label } (\text{tree-ltree } t)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *rtree*) *distinct-nodes-stree-of-graph*: $\text{distinct-stree-nodes}(\text{stree-of-graph } (V, E, r))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disintct-nodes-ltree-stree*: $\text{distinct-stree-nodes } t \implies \text{distinct-ltree-nodes } (\text{ltree-stree } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *rtree*) *tree-graph-tree-of-graph*: $\text{tree-graph}(\text{tree-ltree}(\text{ltree-stree}(\text{stree-of-graph } (V, E, r)))) \simeq_r (V, E, r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *rtree*) *stree-size-stree-of-graph[simp]*: $\text{stree-size}(\text{stree-of-graph } (V, E, r)) = \text{card } V$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-ltree-stree*: inj ltree-stree
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ltree-size-ltree-stree[simp]*: $\text{ltree-size}(\text{ltree-stree } t) = \text{stree-size } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma tree-size-tree-ltree[simp]: tree-size (tree-ltree t) = ltree-size t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-ltree-stree: regular-ltree (ltree-stree t)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-tree-ltree: regular-ltree t ==> regular (tree-ltree t)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in rtree) tree-of-graph-regular-n-tree: tree-ltree (ltree-stree (stree-of-graph
  (V,E,r))) ∈ regular-n-trees (card V) (is ?t ∈ ?A)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in rtree) ex-regular-n-tree: ∃ t ∈ regular-n-trees (card V). tree-graph t ≈_r
  (V,E,r)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

3.4 Injectivity with respect to isomorphism

```

lemma app-rgraph-isomorphism-relabel-stree: app-rgraph-isomorphism f (tree-graph-stree
t) = tree-graph-stree (relabel-stree f t)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Lemmas relating the connected components of the tree graph with the root removed to the subtrees of an stree.

```

context
  fixes t r ts V' E'
  assumes t: t = SNode r ts
  assumes distinct-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes t
  and remove-vertex: graph-system.remove-vertex (nodes-stree t) (tree-graph-edges
t) r = (V',E')
begin

```

```

interpretation t: rtree nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t r ⟨proof⟩

```

```

interpretation subg: ulsubgraph V' E' nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t ⟨proof⟩

```

```

interpretation g': ulgraph V' E' ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma neighborhood-root: t.neighborhood r = root-stree `fset ts
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma V': V' = nodes-stree t - {r}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma E': E' = ∪ (tree-graph-edges `fset ts)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma subtrees-not-connected:
  assumes s-in-ts:  $s \in fset ts$ 
  and e:  $\{u, v\} \in E'$ 
  and u-in-s:  $u \in nodes-stree s$ 
  shows v in nodes-stree s
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma subtree-connected-components:
  assumes s-in-ts:  $s \in fset ts$ 
  shows nodes-stree s ∈ g'.connected-components
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma connected-components-subtrees: g'.connected-components = nodes-stree ` fset ts
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma induced-edges-subtree:
  assumes s-in-ts:  $s \in fset ts$ 
  shows graph-system.induced-edges E' (nodes-stree s) = tree-graph-edges s
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma root-subtree:
  assumes s-in-ts:  $s \in fset ts$ 
  shows (THE r'. r' ∈ (nodes-stree s) ∧ t.vert-adj r r') = root-stree s
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma subtrees-tree-subtrees: t.subtrees = tree-graph-stree ` fset ts
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma stree-of-graph-tree-graph-stree[simp]: distinct-stree-nodes t ==> stree-of-graph (tree-graph-stree t) = t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma distinct-nodes-relabel: distinct-stree-nodes t ==> inj-on f (nodes-stree t)
  ==> distinct-stree-nodes (relabel-stree f t)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma relabel-stree-app-rgraph-isomorphism:
  assumes distinct-stree-nodes t
  and inj-on f (nodes-stree t)
  shows relabel-stree f t = stree-of-graph (app-rgraph-isomorphism f (tree-graph-stree t))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in rgraph-isomorphism) app-rgraph-isomorphism-G: app-rgraph-isomorphism f (VG, EG, rG) = (VH, EH, rH)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tree-graphs-iso-strees-iso:
  assumes tree-graph-stree t1  $\simeq_r$  tree-graph-stree t2
    and distinct-t1: distinct-stree-nodes t1
    and distinct-t2: distinct-stree-nodes t2
  shows  $\exists f.$  inj-on f (nodes-stree t1)  $\wedge$  relabel-stree f t1 = t2
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Skip the ltree representation as it introduces complications with the proofs

```

fun tree-stree :: 'a stree  $\Rightarrow$  tree where
  tree-stree (SNode r ts) = Node (sorted-list-of-multiset (image-mset tree-stree
  (mset-set (fset ts))))

```

```

fun postorder-label-stree-aux :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat × nat stree where
  postorder-label-stree-aux n (Node []) = (n, SNode n {||})
  | postorder-label-stree-aux n (Node (t#ts)) =
    (let (n', t') = postorder-label-stree-aux n t in
      case postorder-label-stree-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) of
        (n'', SNode r ts')  $\Rightarrow$  (n'', SNode r (finsert t' ts')))

```

```

definition postorder-label-stree :: tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat stree where
  postorder-label-stree t = snd (postorder-label-stree-aux 0 t)

```

```

lemma fst-postorder-label-stree-aux-eq: fst (postorder-label-stree-aux n t) = fst (postorder-label-aux
n t)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma postorder-label-stree-aux-eq: snd (postorder-label-stree-aux n t) = stree-ltree
(snd (postorder-label-aux n t))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma postorder-label-stree-eq: postorder-label-stree t = stree-ltree (postorder-label
t)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma postorder-label-stree-aux-mono: fst (postorder-label-stree-aux n t)  $\geq$  n
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-ge: postorder-label-stree-aux n t = (n', t')
 $\implies$  v  $\in$  nodes-stree t'  $\implies$  v  $\geq$  n
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-le: postorder-label-stree-aux n t = (n', t')
 $\implies$  v  $\in$  nodes-stree t'  $\implies$  v  $\leq$  n'
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma distinct-nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux: distinct-stree-nodes (snd (postorder-label-stree-aux
n t))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma distinct-nodes-postorder-label-stree: distinct-stree-nodes (postorder-label-stree
t)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-stree-postorder-label-stree-aux: regular t  $\implies$  tree-stree (snd (postorder-label-stree-aux
n t)) = t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-ltree-postorder-label-stree[simp]: regular t  $\implies$  tree-stree (postorder-label-stree
t) = t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inj-relabel-subtrees:
  assumes distinct-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes (SNode r ts)
  and inj-on-nodes: inj-on f (nodes-stree (SNode r ts))
  shows inj-on (relabel-stree f) (fset ts)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inj-on-subtree: inj-on f (nodes-stree (SNode r ts))  $\implies$  t  $\in$  fset ts  $\implies$  inj-on
f (nodes-stree t)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-stree-relabel-stree: distinct-stree-nodes t  $\implies$  inj-on f (nodes-stree t)
 $\implies$  tree-stree (relabel-stree f t) = tree-stree t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-ltree-relabel-ltree-postorder-label-stree: regular t  $\implies$  inj-on f (nodes-stree
(postorder-label-stree t))  $\implies$  tree-stree (relabel-stree f (postorder-label-stree t)) = t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma postorder-label-stree-inj: regular t1  $\implies$  regular t2  $\implies$  inj-on f (nodes-stree
(postorder-label-stree t1))  $\implies$  relabel-stree f (postorder-label-stree t1) = postorder-label-stree
t2  $\implies$  t1 = t2
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-graph-inj-iso: regular t1  $\implies$  regular t2  $\implies$  tree-graph t1  $\simeq_r$  tree-graph
t2  $\implies$  t1 = t2
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma tree-graph-inj:
  assumes regular-t1: regular t1
  and regular-t2: regular t2
  and tree-graph-eq: tree-graph t1 = tree-graph t2
  shows t1 = t2
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

4 Enumeration of Rooted Trees

```
theory Rooted-Tree-Enumeration
  imports Rooted-Tree
begin
```

Algorithm inspired by works of Beyer and Hedetniemi [1], performing the same operations but directly on a recursive tree data structure instead of level sequences.

```
definition n-rtree-graphs :: nat ⇒ nat rpregraph set where
  n-rtree-graphs n = {(V,E,r). rtree V E r ∧ card V = n}
```

Recursive definition on the tree structure without using level sequences

```
fun trim-tree :: nat ⇒ tree ⇒ nat × tree where
  trim-tree 0 t = (0, t)
  | trim-tree (Suc 0) t = (0, Node [])
  | trim-tree (Suc n) (Node []) = (n, Node [])
  | trim-tree n (Node (t#ts)) =
    (case trim-tree n (Node ts) of
      (0, t') ⇒ (0, t')
      (n1, Node ts') ⇒
        let (n2, t') = trim-tree n1 t
        in (n2, Node (t'#ts')))
```

```
lemma fst-trim-tree-lt[termination-simp]: n ≠ 0 ⇒ fst (trim-tree n t) < n
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
fun fill-tree :: nat ⇒ tree ⇒ tree list where
  fill-tree 0 - = []
  | fill-tree n t =
    (let (n', t') = trim-tree n t
     in fill-tree n' t' @ [t'])
```

```
fun next-tree-aux :: nat ⇒ tree ⇒ tree option where
  next-tree-aux n (Node []) = None
  | next-tree-aux n (Node (Node [] # ts)) = next-tree-aux (Suc n) (Node ts)
  | next-tree-aux n (Node (Node (Node [] # rs) # ts)) = Some (Node (fill-tree (Suc n) (Node rs) @ (Node rs) # ts))
  | next-tree-aux n (Node (t # ts)) = Some (Node (the (next-tree-aux n t) # ts))
```

```
fun next-tree :: tree ⇒ tree option where
  next-tree t = next-tree-aux 0 t
```

```
lemma next-tree-aux-None-iff: next-tree-aux n t = None ↔ height t < 2
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma next-tree-Some-iff: (∃ t'. next-tree t = Some t') ↔ height t ≥ 2
  ⟨proof⟩
```

4.1 Enumeration is monotonically decreasing

lemma *trim-id*: $\text{trim-tree } n \ t = (\text{Suc } n', \ t') \implies t = t'$
(proof)

lemma *trim-tree-le*: $(n', \ t') = \text{trim-tree } n \ t \implies t' \leq t$
(proof)

lemma *fill-tree-le*: $r \in \text{set } (\text{fill-tree } n \ t) \implies r \leq t$
(proof)

lemma *next-tree-aux-lt*: $\text{height } t \geq 2 \implies \text{the } (\text{next-tree-aux } n \ t) < t$
(proof)

lemma *next-tree-lt*: $\text{height } t \geq 2 \implies \text{the } (\text{next-tree } t) < t$
(proof)

lemma *next-tree-lt'*: $\text{next-tree } t = \text{Some } t' \implies t' < t$
(proof)

4.2 Size preservation

lemma *size-trim-tree*: $n \neq 0 \implies \text{trim-tree } n \ t = (n', \ t') \implies n' + \text{tree-size } t' = n$
(proof)

lemma *size-fill-tree*: $\text{sum-list } (\text{map tree-size } (\text{fill-tree } n \ t)) = n$
(proof)

lemma *size-next-tree-aux*: $\text{height } t \geq 2 \implies \text{tree-size } (\text{the } (\text{next-tree-aux } n \ t)) = \text{tree-size } t + n$
(proof)

lemma *size-next-tree*: $\text{height } t \geq 2 \implies \text{tree-size } (\text{the } (\text{next-tree } t)) = \text{tree-size } t$
(proof)

lemma *size-next-tree'*: $\text{next-tree } t = \text{Some } t' \implies \text{tree-size } t' = \text{tree-size } t$
(proof)

4.3 Setup for termination proof

definition *lt-n-trees* $n \equiv \{t. \text{tree-size } t \leq n\}$

lemma *n-trees-eq*: $n\text{-trees } n = \text{Node } ` \{ts. \text{tree-size } (\text{Node } ts) = n\}$
(proof)

lemma *lt-n-trees-eq*: $\text{lt-n-trees } (\text{Suc } n) = \text{Node } ` \{ts. \text{tree-size } (\text{Node } ts) \leq \text{Suc } n\}$
(proof)

lemma *finite-lt-n-trees*: $\text{finite } (\text{lt-n-trees } n)$
(proof)

```
lemma n-trees-subset-lt-n-trees: n-trees n ⊆ lt-n-trees n
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma finite-n-trees: finite (n-trees n)
⟨proof⟩
```

4.4 Algorithms for enumeration

```
fun greatest-tree :: nat ⇒ tree where
  greatest-tree (Suc 0) = Node []
  | greatest-tree (Suc n) = Node [greatest-tree n]

function n-tree-enum-aux :: tree ⇒ tree list where
  n-tree-enum-aux t =
    (case next-tree t of None ⇒ [t] | Some t' ⇒ t # n-tree-enum-aux t')
  ⟨proof⟩

fun n-tree-enum :: nat ⇒ tree list where
  n-tree-enum 0 = []
  | n-tree-enum n = n-tree-enum-aux (greatest-tree n)

termination n-tree-enum-aux
⟨proof⟩

definition n-rtree-graph-enum :: nat ⇒ nat rpregraph list where
  n-rtree-graph-enum n = map tree-graph (n-tree-enum n)
```

4.5 Regularity

```
lemma regular-trim-tree: regular t ⇒ regular (snd (trim-tree n t))
⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-trim-tree': regular t ⇒ (n', t') = trim-tree n t ⇒ regular t'
⟨proof⟩

lemma sorted-fill-tree: sorted (fill-tree n t)
⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-fill-tree: regular t ⇒ r ∈ set (fill-tree n t) ⇒ regular r
⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-next-tree-aux: regular t ⇒ height t ≥ 2 ⇒ regular (the (next-tree-aux
n t))
⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-next-tree: regular t ⇒ height t ≥ 2 ⇒ regular (the (next-tree t))
⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-next-tree': regular t ⇒ next-tree t = Some t' ⇒ regular t'
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *regular-n-tree-enum-aux*: *regular t* $\implies r \in \text{set } (\text{n-tree-enum-aux } t)$ \implies
regular r
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *regular-n-tree-greatest-tree*: $n \neq 0 \implies \text{greatest-tree } n \in \text{regular-n-trees } n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *regular-n-tree-enum*: $t \in \text{set } (\text{n-tree-enum } n) \implies \text{regular } t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *size-n-tree-enum-aux*: $n \neq 0 \implies r \in \text{set } (\text{n-tree-enum-aux } t) \implies \text{tree-size } r = \text{tree-size } t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *size-greatest-tree[simp]*: $n \neq 0 \implies \text{tree-size } (\text{greatest-tree } n) = n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *size-n-tree-enum*: $t \in \text{set } (\text{n-tree-enum } n) \implies \text{tree-size } t = n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.6 Totality

lemma *set (n-tree-enum n) ⊆ regular-n-trees n*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *greatest-tree-lt-Suc*: $n \neq 0 \implies \text{greatest-tree } n < \text{greatest-tree } (\text{Suc } n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *greatest-tree-ge*: $\text{tree-size } t \leq n \implies t \leq \text{greatest-tree } n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *least-tree* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *tree* **where**
least-tree (*Suc n*) = *Node* (*replicate n (Node [])*)

lemma *regular-n-tree-least-tree*: $n \neq 0 \implies \text{least-tree } n \in \text{regular-n-trees } n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *height-lt-2-least-tree*: $t \in \text{regular-n-trees } n \implies \text{height } t < 2 \implies t = \text{least-tree } n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *least-tree-le*: $n \neq 0 \implies \text{tree-size } t \geq n \implies \text{least-tree } n \leq t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *trim-id'*: $n \geq \text{tree-size } t \implies \text{trim-tree } n \ t = (n', t') \implies t' = t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma tree-ge-lt-suffix:  $\text{Node } ts \leq r \implies r < \text{Node } (t\#ts) \implies \exists ss. r = \text{Node } (ss @ ts)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma trim-tree-0-iff:  $\text{fst } (\text{trim-tree } n t) = 0 \longleftrightarrow n \leq \text{tree-size } t$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma trim-tree-greatest-le:  $\text{tree-size } r \leq n \implies r \leq t \implies r \leq \text{snd } (\text{trim-tree } n t)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma fill-tree-next-smallest:  $\text{tree-size } (\text{Node } rs) \leq \text{Suc } n \implies \forall r \in \text{set } rs. r \leq t \implies \text{Node } rs \leq \text{Node } (\text{fill-tree } n t)$ 
⟨proof⟩

fun fill-twos :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  tree  $\Rightarrow$  tree where
  fill-twos n ( $\text{Node } ts$ ) =  $\text{Node } (\text{replicate } n (\text{Node } [])) @ ts$ 

lemma size-fill-twos:  $\text{tree-size } (\text{fill-twos } n t) = n + \text{tree-size } t$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma regular-fill-twos:  $\text{regular } t \implies \text{regular } (\text{fill-twos } n t)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma fill-twos-lt:  $n \neq 0 \implies t < \text{fill-twos } n t$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma fill-twos-less:  $r < \text{Node } (t\#ts) \implies t \neq \text{Node } [] \implies \text{fill-twos } n r < \text{Node } (t\#ts)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma next-tree-aux-successor:  $\text{tree-size } r = \text{tree-size } t + n \implies \text{regular } r \implies r < t \implies \text{height } t \geq 2 \implies r \leq \text{the } (\text{next-tree-aux } n t)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma next-tree-successor:  $\text{tree-size } r = \text{tree-size } t \implies \text{regular } r \implies r < t \implies \text{next-tree } t = \text{Some } t' \implies r \leq t'$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma set-n-tree-enum-aux:  $t \in \text{regular-n-trees } n \implies \text{set } (\text{n-tree-enum-aux } t) = \{r \in \text{regular-n-trees } n. r \leq t\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

theorem set-n-tree-enum:  $\text{set } (\text{n-tree-enum } n) = \text{regular-n-trees } n$ 
⟨proof⟩

theorem n-rtree-graph-enum-n-rtree-graphs:  $G \in \text{set } (\text{n-rtree-graph-enum } n) \implies G \in \text{n-rtree-graphs } n$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *n-rtree-graph-enum-surj*:
 assumes *n-rtree-graph*: $G \in n\text{-rtree-graphs } n$
 shows $\exists G' \in \text{set } (n\text{-rtree-graph-enum } n). G' \simeq_r G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.7 Distinctness

lemma *n-tree-enum-aux-le*: $r \in \text{set } (n\text{-tree-enum-aux } t) \implies r \leq t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sorted-n-tree-enum-aux*: *sorted-wrt* ($>$) *(n-tree-enum-aux t)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *distinct-n-tree-enum-aux*: *distinct* *(n-tree-enum-aux t)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *distinct-n-tree-enum*: *distinct* *(n-tree-enum n)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *distinct-n-rtree-graph-enum*: *distinct* *(n-rtree-graph-enum n)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *inj-iso-n-rtree-graph-enum*:
 assumes *G-in-n-rtree-graph-enum*: $G \in \text{set } (n\text{-rtree-graph-enum } n)$
 and *H-in-n-rtree-graph-enum*: $H \in \text{set } (n\text{-rtree-graph-enum } n)$
 and $G \simeq_r H$
 shows $G = H$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *ex1-iso-n-rtree-graph-enum*: $G \in n\text{-rtree-graphs } n \implies \exists !G' \in \text{set } (n\text{-rtree-graph-enum } n). G' \simeq_r G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

References

- [1] T. Beyer and S. M. Hedetniemi. Constant time generation of rooted trees. *SIAM Journal on Computing*, 9(4):706–712, 1980.