

Vickrey-Clarke-Groves (VCG) Auctions

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Abstract

A VCG auction (named after their inventors Vickrey, Clarke, and Groves) is a generalization of the single-good, second price Vickrey auction to the case of a combinatorial auction (multiple goods, from which any participant can bid on each possible combination). We formalize in this entry VCG auctions, including tie-breaking and prove that the functions for the allocation and the price determination are well-defined. Furthermore we show that the allocation function allocates goods only to participants, only goods in the auction are allocated, and no good is allocated twice. We also show that the price function is non-negative. These properties also hold for the automatically extracted Scala code.

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1 Introduction

An auction mechanism is mathematically represented through a pair of functions (a, p) : the first describes how some given goods at stake are allocated among the bidders (also called participants or agents), while the second specifies how much each bidder pays following this allocation. Each possible output of this pair of functions is referred to as an outcome of the auction. Both functions take the same argument, which is another function, commonly called a bid vector b ; it describes how much each bidder values the possible outcomes of the auction. This valuation is usually expressed through money. In this setting, some common questions are the study of the quantitative and qualitative properties of a given auction mechanism (e.g., whether it maximizes some relevant quantity, such as revenue, or whether it is efficient, that is, whether it allocates the item to the bidder who values it most), and the study of the algorithms running it (in particular, their correctness).

A VCG auction (named after their inventors Vickrey, Clarke, and Groves) is a generalization of the single-good, second price Vickrey auction to the case of a combinatorial auction (multiple goods, from which any participant can bid on each possible combination). We formalize in this entry VCG auctions, including tie-breaking and prove that the functions a and p are well-defined. Furthermore we show that the allocation function a allocates goods only to participants, only goods in the auction are allocated, and no good is allocated twice. Furthermore we show that the price function p is non-negative. These properties also hold for the automatically extracted Scala code. For further details on the formalization, see [4]. For background information on VCG auctions, see [5].

The following files are part of the Auction Theory Toolbox (ATT) [1] developed in the ForMaRE project [2]. The theories `CombinatorialAuction.thy`, `StrictCombinatorialAuction.thy` and `UniformTieBreaking.thy` contain the relevant definitions and theorems; `CombinatorialAuctionExamples.thy`

and `CombinatorialAuctionCodeExtraction.thy` present simple helper definitions to run them on given examples and to export them to the Scala language, respectively; `FirstPrice.thy` shows how easy it is to adapt the definitions to the first price combinatorial auction. The remaining theories contain more general mathematical definitions and theorems.

1.1 Rationale for developing set theory as replacing one bidder in a second price auction

Throughout the whole ATT, there is a duality in the way mathematical notions are modeled: either through objects typical of lambda calculus and HOL (lambda-abstracted functions and lists, for example) or through objects typical of set theory (for example, relations, intersection, union, set difference, Cartesian product).

This is possible because inside HOL, it is possible to model a simply-typed set theory which, although quite restrained if compared to, e.g., ZFC, is powerful enough for many standard mathematical purposes.

ATT freely adopts one approach, the other, or a mixture thereof, depending on technical and expressive convenience. A technical discussion of this topic can be found in [3].

1.2 Bridging

One of the differences between the approaches of functional definitions on the one hand and classical (often set-theoretical) definitions on the other hand is that, commonly (although not always), the first approach is better suited to produce Isabelle/HOL definitions which are computable (typically, inductive definitions); while the definitions from the second approach are often more general (e.g., encompassing infinite sets), closer to pen-and-paper mathematics, but also not computable. This means that many theorems are proved with respect to definitions of the second type, while in the end we want them to apply to definitions of the first type, because we want our theorems to hold for the code we will be actually running. Hence, bridging theorems are needed, showing that, for the limited portions of objects for which we state both kinds of definitions, they are the same.

1.3 Main theorems

The main theorems about VCG auctions are:

the definiteness theorem: our definitions grant that there is exactly one solution; this is ensured by `vcgaDefiniteness`.

PairwiseDisjointAllocations: no good is allocated to more than one participant.

onlyGoodsAreAllocated: only the actually available goods are allocated.

the adequacy theorem: the solution provided by our algorithm is indeed the one prescribed by standard pen-and-paper definition.

NonnegPrices: no participant ends up paying a negative price (e.g., no participant receives money at the end of the auction).

Bridging theorems: as discussed above, such theorems permit to apply the theorems in this list to the executable code Isabelle generates.

1.4 Scala code extraction

Isabelle permits to generate, from our definition of VCG, Scala code to run any VCG auction. Use `CombinatorialAuctionCodeExtraction.thy` for this. This code is in the form of Scala functions which can be evaluated on any input (e.g., a bidvector) to return the resulting allocation and prices.

To deploy such functions use the provided Scala wrapper (taking care of the output and including sample inputs). In order to do so, you can evaluate inside Isabelle/JEdit the file `CombinatorialAuctionCodeExtraction.thy` (position the cursor on its last line and wait for Isabelle/JEdit to end all its processing). This will result in the file `/dev/shm/VCG-withoutWrapper.scala`, which can be automatically appended to the wrapper by running the shell script at the end of `CombinatorialAuctionCodeExtraction.thy`. For details of how to run the Scala code see <http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/research/projects/formare/vcg.php>.

2 Additional material that we would have expected in `Set.thy`

```
theory SetUtils
```

```
imports
```

```
  Main
```

```
begin
```

2.1 Equality

An inference (introduction) rule that combines $\llbracket ?A \subseteq ?B; ?B \subseteq ?A \rrbracket \implies ?A = ?B$ and $(\bigwedge x. x \in ?A \implies x \in ?B) \implies ?A \subseteq ?B$ to a single step

```
lemma equalitySubsetI:  $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies x \in B) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in B \implies x \in A) \implies A = B$   
  by blast
```

2.2 Trivial sets

A trivial set (i.e. singleton or empty), as in Mizar

definition *trivial* **where** *trivial* $x = (x \subseteq \{\text{the-}elem\ x\})$

The empty set is trivial.

lemma *trivial-empty*: *trivial* $\{\}$
unfolding *trivial-def* **by** (*rule empty-subsetI*)

A singleton set is trivial.

lemma *trivial-singleton*: *trivial* $\{x\}$
unfolding *trivial-def* **by** *simp*

If a trivial set has a singleton subset, the latter is unique.

lemma *singleton-sub-trivial-uniq*:
fixes $x\ X$
assumes $\{x\} \subseteq X$ **and** *trivial* X
shows $x = \text{the-}elem\ X$

using *assms* **unfolding** *trivial-def* **by** *fast*

Any subset of a trivial set is trivial.

lemma *trivial-subset*: **fixes** $X\ Y$ **assumes** *trivial* Y **assumes** $X \subseteq Y$
shows *trivial* X

using *assms* **unfolding** *trivial-def*
by (*metis (full-types) subset-empty subset-insertI2 subset-singletonD*)

There are no two different elements in a trivial set.

lemma *trivial-imp-no-distinct*:
assumes *triv*: *trivial* X **and** $x: x \in X$ **and** $y: y \in X$
shows $x = y$

using *assms* **by** (*metis empty-subsetI insert-subset singleton-sub-trivial-uniq*)

2.3 The image of a set under a function

an equivalent notation for the image of a set, using set comprehension

lemma *image-Collect-mem*: $\{ f\ x \mid x . x \in S \} = f\ ' S$
by *auto*

2.4 Big Union

An element is in the union of a family of sets if it is in one of the family's member sets.

lemma *Union-member*: $(\exists S \in F . x \in S) \longleftrightarrow x \in \bigcup F$
by *blast*

2.5 Miscellaneous

lemma *trivial-subset-non-empty*: **assumes** *trivial* $t \cap X \neq \{\}$
shows $t \subseteq X$
using *trivial-def* *assms* *in-mono* **by** *fast*

lemma *trivial-implies-finite*: **assumes** *trivial* X
shows *finite* X
using *assms* **by** (*metis* *finite.simps* *subset-singletonD* *trivial-def*)

lemma *lm01*: **assumes** *trivial* $(A \times B)$
shows (*finite* $(A \times B)$ & $\text{card } A * (\text{card } B) \leq 1$)
using *trivial-def* *assms* *One-nat-def* *card-cartesian-product* *card.empty* *card-insert-disjoint*
empty-iff *finite.emptyI* *le0* *trivial-implies-finite* *order-refl* *subset-singletonD*
by (*metis*(*no-types*))

lemma *lm02*: **assumes** *finite* X
shows *trivial* $X = (\text{card } X \leq 1)$
using *assms* *One-nat-def* *card.empty* *card-insert-if* *card-mono* *card-seteq*
empty-iff
empty-subsetI *finite.cases* *finite.emptyI* *finite-insert* *insert-mono*
trivial-def *trivial-singleton*
by (*metis*(*no-types*))

lemma *lm03*: **shows** *trivial* $\{x\}$
by (*metis* *order-refl* *the-elem-eq* *trivial-def*)

lemma *lm04*: **assumes** *trivial* X $\{x\} \subseteq X$
shows $\{x\} = X$
using *singleton-sub-trivial-uniq* *assms* **by** (*metis* *subset-antisym* *trivial-def*)

lemma *lm05*: **assumes** \neg *trivial* X *trivial* T
shows $X - T \neq \{\}$
using *assms* **by** (*metis* *Diff-iff* *empty-iff* *subsetI* *trivial-subset*)

lemma *lm06*: **assumes** (*finite* $(A \times B)$ & $\text{card } A * (\text{card } B) \leq 1$)
shows *trivial* $(A \times B)$
unfolding *trivial-def* **using** *trivial-def* *assms* **by** (*metis* *card-cartesian-product*
lm02)

lemma *lm07*: *trivial* $(A \times B) = (\text{finite } (A \times B) \ \& \ \text{card } A * (\text{card } B) \leq 1)$
using *lm01* *lm06* **by** *blast*

lemma *trivial-empty-or-singleton*: *trivial* $X = (X = \{\} \vee X = \{\text{the-elem } X\})$
by (*metis* *subset-singletonD* *trivial-def* *trivial-empty* *trivial-singleton*)

lemma *trivial-cartesian*: **assumes** *trivial* X *trivial* Y
shows *trivial* $(X \times Y)$
using *assms* *lm07* *One-nat-def* *Sigma-empty1* *Sigma-empty2* *card.empty*

```

card-insert-if
  finite-SigmaI trivial-implies-finite nat-1-eq-mult-iff order-refl subset-singletonD
trivial-def trivial-empty
  by (metis (full-types))

lemma trivial-same: trivial  $X = (\forall x1 \in X. \forall x2 \in X. x1 = x2)$ 
  using trivial-def trivial-imp-no-distinct ex-in-conv insertCI subsetI subset-singletonD
  trivial-singleton
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting))

lemma lm08: assumes ( $Pow\ X \subseteq \{\{\}, X\}$ )
  shows trivial  $X$ 
  unfolding trivial-same using assms by auto

lemma lm09: assumes trivial  $X$ 
  shows ( $Pow\ X \subseteq \{\{\}, X\}$ )
  using assms trivial-same by fast

lemma lm10: trivial  $X = (Pow\ X \subseteq \{\{\}, X\})$ 
  using lm08 lm09 by metis

lemma lm11: ( $\{x\} \times UNIV \cap P = \{x\} \times (P \text{ “ } \{x\})$ )
  by fast

lemma lm12:  $(x,y) \in P = (y \in P \text{ “ } \{x\})$ 
  by simp

lemma lm13: assumes inj-on  $f\ A$  inj-on  $f\ B$ 
  shows inj-on  $f\ (A \cup B) = (f \text{ “ } (A - B) \cap (f \text{ “ } (B - A)) = \{\})$ 
  using assms inj-on-Un by (metis)

lemma injection-union: assumes inj-on  $f\ A$  inj-on  $f\ B$   $(f \text{ “ } A) \cap (f \text{ “ } B) = \{\}$ 
  shows inj-on  $f\ (A \cup B)$ 
  using assms lm13 by fast

lemma lm14: ( $Pow\ X = \{X\}$ ) =  $(X = \{\})$ 
  by auto

end

```

3 Partitions of sets

theory *Partitions*

imports

SetUtils

begin

We define the set of all partitions of a set (*all-partitions*) in textbook style, as

well as a computable function *all-partitions-list* to algorithmically compute this set (then represented as a list). This function is suitable for code generation. We prove the equivalence of the two definition in order to ensure that the generated code correctly implements the original textbook-style definition. For further background on the overall approach, see Caminati, Kerber, Lange, Rowat: [Proving soundness of combinatorial Vickrey auctions and generating verified executable code](#), 2013.

P is a family of non-overlapping sets.

definition *is-non-overlapping*

where *is-non-overlapping* $P = (\forall X \in P . \forall Y \in P . (X \cap Y \neq \{\} \leftrightarrow X = Y))$

A subfamily of a non-overlapping family is also a non-overlapping family

lemma *subset-is-non-overlapping*:

assumes *subset*: $P \subseteq Q$ **and**

non-overlapping: *is-non-overlapping* Q

shows *is-non-overlapping* P

proof –

```

{
  fix X Y assume X ∈ P ∧ Y ∈ P
  then have X ∈ Q ∧ Y ∈ Q using subset by fast
  then have X ∩ Y ≠ {} ↔ X = Y using non-overlapping unfolding
  is-non-overlapping-def by force
}
then show ?thesis unfolding is-non-overlapping-def by force
qed

```

The family that results from removing one element from an equivalence class of a non-overlapping family is not otherwise a member of the family.

lemma *remove-from-eq-class-preserves-disjoint*:

fixes *elem*::'a

and *X*::'a set

and *P*::'a set set

assumes *non-overlapping*: *is-non-overlapping* P

and *eq-class*: $X \in P$

and *elem*: $elem \in X$

shows $X - \{elem\} \notin P$

using *assms* *Int-Diff is-non-overlapping-def Diff-disjoint Diff-eq-empty-iff Int-absorb2 insert-Diff-if insert-not-empty* **by** (*metis*)

Inserting into a non-overlapping family P a set X , which is disjoint with the set partitioned by P , yields another non-overlapping family.

lemma *non-overlapping-extension1*:

fixes *P*::'a set set

and *X*::'a set

```

assumes partition: is-non-overlapping P
  and disjoint:  $X \cap \bigcup P = \{\}$ 
  and non-empty:  $X \neq \{\}$ 
shows is-non-overlapping (insert X P)
proof –
{
  fix Y::'a set and Z::'a set
  assume Y-Z-in-ext-P:  $Y \in insert X P \wedge Z \in insert X P$ 
  have  $Y \cap Z \neq \{\} \longleftrightarrow Y = Z$ 
  proof
    assume  $Y \cap Z \neq \{\}$ 
    then show  $Y = Z$ 
      using Y-Z-in-ext-P partition disjoint
      unfolding is-non-overlapping-def
      by fast
    next
    assume  $Y = Z$ 
    then show  $Y \cap Z \neq \{\}$ 
      using Y-Z-in-ext-P partition non-empty
      unfolding is-non-overlapping-def
      by auto
    qed
  }
then show ?thesis unfolding is-non-overlapping-def by force
qed

```

An element of a non-overlapping family has no intersection with any other of its elements.

```

lemma disj-eq-classes:
  fixes P::'a set set
    and X::'a set
  assumes is-non-overlapping P
    and  $X \in P$ 
  shows  $X \cap \bigcup (P - \{X\}) = \{\}$ 
proof –
{
  fix x::'a
  assume x-in-two-eq-classes:  $x \in X \cap \bigcup (P - \{X\})$ 
  then obtain Y where other-eq-class:  $Y \in P - \{X\} \wedge x \in Y$  by blast
  have  $x \in X \cap Y \wedge Y \in P$ 
    using x-in-two-eq-classes other-eq-class by force
  then have  $X = Y$  using assms is-non-overlapping-def by fast
  then have  $x \in \{\}$  using other-eq-class by fast
}
then show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

The empty set is not element of a non-overlapping family.

```

lemma no-empty-in-non-overlapping:

```

assumes *is-non-overlapping* p
shows $\{\} \notin p$

using *assms is-non-overlapping-def* **by** *fast*

P is a partition of the set A . The infix notation takes the form “noun-verb-object”

definition *is-partition-of* (**infix** *partitions* 75)
where *is-partition-of* $P A = (\bigcup P = A \wedge \textit{is-non-overlapping } P)$

No partition of a non-empty set is empty.

lemma *non-empty-imp-non-empty-partition*:
assumes $A \neq \{\}$
and P *partitions* A
shows $P \neq \{\}$
using *assms unfolding is-partition-of-def* **by** *fast*

Every element of a partitioned set ends up in one element in the partition.

lemma *elem-in-partition*:
assumes *in-set*: $x \in A$
and *part*: P *partitions* A
obtains X **where** $x \in X$ **and** $X \in P$
using *part in-set unfolding is-partition-of-def is-non-overlapping-def* **by** (*auto simp add: UnionE*)

Every element of the difference of a set A and another set B ends up in an element of a partition of A , but not in an element of the partition of $\{B\}$.

lemma *diff-elem-in-partition*:
assumes $x: x \in A - B$
and *part*: P *partitions* A
shows $\exists S \in P - \{B\} . x \in S$

proof –
from *part* x **obtain** X **where** $x \in X$ **and** $X \in P$
by (*metis Diff-iff elem-in-partition*)
with x **have** $X \neq B$ **by** *fast*
with $\langle x \in X \rangle \langle X \in P \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

Every element of a partitioned set ends up in exactly one set.

lemma *elem-in-uniq-set*:
assumes *in-set*: $x \in A$
and *part*: P *partitions* A
shows $\exists! X \in P . x \in X$
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** X **where** $*$: $X \in P \wedge x \in X$
by (*rule elem-in-partition*) *blast*
moreover $\{$

```

fix Y assume  $Y \in P \wedge x \in Y$ 
then have  $Y = X$ 
  using part in-set *
  unfolding is-partition-of-def is-non-overlapping-def
  by (metis disjoint-iff-not-equal)
}
ultimately show ?thesis by (rule ex1I)
qed

```

A non-empty set “is” a partition of itself.

```

lemma set-partitions-itself:
  assumes  $A \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\{A\}$  partitions A unfolding is-partition-of-def is-non-overlapping-def

```

```

proof
  show  $\bigcup \{A\} = A$  by simp
  {
    fix X Y
    assume  $X \in \{A\}$ 
    then have  $X = A$  by (rule singletonD)
    assume  $Y \in \{A\}$ 
    then have  $Y = A$  by (rule singletonD)
    from  $\langle X = A \rangle \langle Y = A \rangle$  have  $X \cap Y \neq \{\}$   $\longleftrightarrow X = Y$  using assms by simp
  }
  then show  $\forall X \in \{A\} . \forall Y \in \{A\} . X \cap Y \neq \{\} \longleftrightarrow X = Y$  by force
qed

```

The empty set is a partition of the empty set.

```

lemma emptyset-part-emptyset1:
  shows  $\{\}$  partitions  $\{\}$ 
  unfolding is-partition-of-def is-non-overlapping-def by fast

```

Any partition of the empty set is empty.

```

lemma emptyset-part-emptyset2:
  assumes P partitions  $\{\}$ 
  shows  $P = \{\}$ 
  using assms unfolding is-partition-of-def is-non-overlapping-def
  by fastforce

```

Classical set-theoretical definition of “all partitions of a set A ”

```

definition all-partitions where
  all-partitions A =  $\{P . P \text{ partitions } A\}$ 

```

The set of all partitions of the empty set only contains the empty set. We need this to prove the base case of *all-partitions-paper-equiv-alg*.

```

lemma emptyset-part-emptyset3:
  shows all-partitions  $\{\} = \{\{\}\}$ 

```

unfolding *all-partitions-def* **using** *emptyset-part-emptyset1 emptyset-part-emptyset2*
by *fast*

inserts an element *new_el* into a specified set *S* inside a given family of sets

definition *insert-into-member* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set set}$
where *insert-into-member new-el Sets S* = *insert (S \cup {new-el}) (Sets - {S})*

Using *insert-into-member* to insert a fresh element, which is not a member of the set *S* being partitioned, into a non-overlapping family of sets yields another non-overlapping family.

lemma *non-overlapping-extension2*:

fixes *new-el::'a*
and *P::'a set set*
and *X::'a set*
assumes *non-overlapping: is-non-overlapping P*
and *class-element: X \in P*
and *new: new-el \notin \bigcup P*
shows *is-non-overlapping (insert-into-member new-el P X)*
proof –
let *?Y = insert new-el X*
have *rest-is-non-overlapping: is-non-overlapping (P - {X})*
using *non-overlapping subset-is-non-overlapping by blast*
have $*$: *X \cap \bigcup (P - {X}) = {}*
using *non-overlapping class-element by (rule disj-eq-classes)*
from $*$ **have** *non-empty: ?Y \neq {}* **by** *blast*
from $*$ **have** *disjoint: ?Y \cap \bigcup (P - {X}) = {}* **using** *new by force*
have *is-non-overlapping (insert ?Y (P - {X}))*
using *rest-is-non-overlapping disjoint non-empty by (rule non-overlapping-extension1)*
then show *?thesis unfolding insert-into-member-def by simp*
qed

inserts an element into a specified set inside the given list of sets – the list variant of *insert-into-member*

The rationale for this variant and for everything that depends on it is: While it is possible to computationally enumerate “all partitions of a set” as an *'a set set set*, we need a list representation to apply further computational functions to partitions. Because of the way we construct partitions (using functions such as *all-coarser-partitions-with* below) it is not sufficient to simply use *'a set set list*, but we need *'a set list list*. This is because it is hard to impossible to convert a set to a list, whereas it is easy to convert a *list* to a *set*.

definition *insert-into-member-list* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set list}$
where *insert-into-member-list new-el Sets S* = *(S \cup {new-el}) # (remove1 S Sets)*

insert-into-member-list and *insert-into-member* are equivalent (as in returning the same set).

lemma *insert-into-member-list-equivalence*:
fixes *new-el*::'a
and *Sets*::'a set list
and *S*::'a set
assumes *distinct Sets*
shows *set (insert-into-member-list new-el Sets S) = insert-into-member new-el (set Sets) S*
unfolding *insert-into-member-list-def insert-into-member-def* **using** *assms* **by** *simp*

an alternative characterization of the set partitioned by a partition obtained by inserting an element into an equivalence class of a given partition (if P is a partition)

lemma *insert-into-member-partition1*:
fixes *elem*::'a
and *P*::'a set set
and *set*::'a set
shows $\bigcup (insert-into-member\ elem\ P\ set) = \bigcup (insert\ (set\ \cup\ \{elem\})\ (P - \{set\}))$
unfolding *insert-into-member-def*
by *fast*

Assuming that P is a partition of a set S , and $new-el \notin S$, the function defined below yields all possible partitions of $S \cup \{new-el\}$ that are coarser than P (i.e. not splitting classes that already exist in P). These comprise one partition with a class $\{new-el\}$ and all other classes unchanged, as well as all partitions obtained by inserting $new-el$ into one class of P at a time. While we use the definition to build coarser partitions of an existing partition P , the definition itself does not require P to be a partition.

definition *coarser-partitions-with* ::'a \Rightarrow 'a set set \Rightarrow 'a set set set
where *coarser-partitions-with new-el P* =
insert
— Let P be a partition of a set Set ,
— and suppose $new-el \notin Set$, i.e. $\{new-el\} \notin P$,
— then the following constructs a partition of $Set \cup \{new-el\}$ obtained by
— inserting a new class $\{new-el\}$ and leaving all previous classes unchanged.
(*insert* $\{new-el\}$ P)
— Let P be a partition of a set Set ,
— and suppose $new-el \notin Set$,
— then the following constructs
— the set of those partitions of $Set \cup \{new-el\}$ obtained by
— inserting $new-el$ into one class of P at a time.
(*insert-into-member new-el P* ' P)

the list variant of *coarser-partitions-with*

definition *coarser-partitions-with-list* ::'a \Rightarrow 'a set list \Rightarrow 'a set list list
where *coarser-partitions-with-list new-el P* =

- Let P be a partition of a set Set ,
- and suppose $new-el \notin Set$, i.e. $\{new-el\} \notin set P$,
- then the following constructs a partition of $Set \cup \{new-el\}$ obtained by
- inserting a new class $\{new-el\}$ and leaving all previous classes unchanged.

$(\{new-el\} \# P)$
 $\#$

- Let P be a partition of a set Set ,
- and suppose $new-el \notin Set$,
- then the following constructs
- the set of those partitions of $Set \cup \{new-el\}$ obtained by
- inserting $new-el$ into one class of P at a time.

$(map ((insert-into-member-list new-el P)) P)$

coarser-partitions-with-list and *coarser-partitions-with* are equivalent.

lemma *coarser-partitions-with-list-equivalence*:

assumes *distinct P*

shows $set (map set (coarser-partitions-with-list new-el P)) =$
 $coarser-partitions-with new-el (set P)$

proof —

have $set (map set (coarser-partitions-with-list new-el P)) = set (map set ((\{new-el\}$
 $\# P) \# (map ((insert-into-member-list new-el P)) P)))$

unfolding *coarser-partitions-with-list-def ..*

also have $\dots = insert (insert \{new-el\} (set P)) ((set \circ (insert-into-member-list$
 $new-el P)) \text{' } set P)$

by *simp*

also have $\dots = insert (insert \{new-el\} (set P)) ((insert-into-member new-el (set$
 $P)) \text{' } set P)$

using *assms insert-into-member-list-equivalence* **by** (*metis comp-apply*)

finally show *?thesis* **unfolding** *coarser-partitions-with-def .*

qed

Any member of the set of coarser partitions of a given partition, obtained by inserting a given fresh element into each of its classes, is *non_overlapping*.

lemma *non-overlapping-extension3*:

fixes *elem::'a*

and *P::'a set set*

and *Q::'a set set*

assumes *P-non-overlapping: is-non-overlapping P*

and *new-elem: elem $\notin \bigcup P$*

and *Q-coarser: Q \in coarser-partitions-with elem P*

shows *is-non-overlapping Q*

proof —

let $?q = insert \{elem\} P$

have *Q-coarser-unfolded: Q \in insert ?q (insert-into-member elem P \text{' } P)*

using *Q-coarser*

unfolding *coarser-partitions-with-def*

by *fast*

show *?thesis*

proof (*cases Q = ?q*)

```

case True
then show ?thesis
  using P-non-overlapping new-elem non-overlapping-extension1
  by fastforce
next
  case False
  then have  $Q \in (\text{insert-into-member } elem\ P) \text{ ' } P$  using Q-coarser-unfolded by
fastforce
  then show ?thesis using non-overlapping-extension2 P-non-overlapping new-elem
by fast
  qed
qed

```

Let P be a partition of a set S , and $elem$ an element (which may or may not be in S already). Then, any member of *coarser-partitions-with elem P* is a set of sets whose union is $S \cup \{elem\}$, i.e. it satisfies one of the necessary criteria for being a partition of $S \cup \{elem\}$.

lemma *coarser-partitions-covers*:

```

fixes elem::'a
  and P::'a set set
  and Q::'a set set
assumes  $Q \in \text{coarser-partitions-with } elem\ P$ 
shows  $\bigcup Q = \text{insert } elem\ (\bigcup P)$ 
proof –
  let  $?S = \bigcup P$ 
  have Q-cases:  $Q \in (\text{insert-into-member } elem\ P) \text{ ' } P \vee Q = \text{insert } \{elem\}\ P$ 
  using assms unfolding coarser-partitions-with-def by fast
  {
    fix eq-class assume eq-class-in-P:  $eq\text{-class} \in P$ 
    have  $\bigcup (\text{insert } (eq\text{-class} \cup \{elem\})\ (P - \{eq\text{-class}\})) = ?S \cup (eq\text{-class} \cup \{elem\})$ 
    using insert-into-member-partition1
    by (metis Sup-insert Un-commute Un-empty-right Un-insert-right insert-Diff-single)
    with eq-class-in-P have  $\bigcup (\text{insert } (eq\text{-class} \cup \{elem\})\ (P - \{eq\text{-class}\})) = ?S \cup \{elem\}$ 
    by blast
    then have  $\bigcup (\text{insert-into-member } elem\ P\ eq\text{-class}) = ?S \cup \{elem\}$ 
    using insert-into-member-partition1
    by (rule subst)
  }
  then show ?thesis using Q-cases by blast
qed

```

Removes the element $elem$ from every set in P , and removes from P any remaining empty sets. This function is intended to be applied to partitions, i.e. $elem$ occurs in at most one set. *partition-without e* reverses *coarser-partitions-with e*. *coarser-partitions-with* is one-to-many, while this is one-to-one, so we can think of a tree relation, where coarser partitions of a set $S \cup \{elem\}$ are child nodes of one partition of S .

definition *partition-without* :: 'a ⇒ 'a set set ⇒ 'a set set
where *partition-without elem* P = (λX . X - {elem}) ' P - {{{}}

alternative characterization of the set partitioned by the partition obtained by removing an element from a given partition using *partition-without*

lemma *partition-without-covers*:

fixes *elem*::'a

and *P*::'a set set

shows $\bigcup (partition-without\ elem\ P) = (\bigcup P) - \{elem\}$

proof –

have $\bigcup (partition-without\ elem\ P) = \bigcup ((\lambda x . x - \{elem\}) ' P - {{{}}})$

unfolding *partition-without-def* **by** *fast*

also have $\dots = \bigcup P - \{elem\}$ **by** *blast*

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

Any class of the partition obtained by removing an element *elem* from an original partition *P* using *partition-without* equals some class of *P*, reduced by *elem*.

lemma *super-class*:

assumes $X \in partition-without\ elem\ P$

obtains *Z* **where** $Z \in P$ **and** $X = Z - \{elem\}$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $X \in (\lambda X . X - \{elem\}) ' P - {{{}}$ **unfolding** *partition-without-def* .

then obtain *Z* **where** *Z-in-P*: $Z \in P$ **and** *Z-sup*: $X = Z - \{elem\}$

by (*metis* (*lifting*) *Diff-iff image-iff*)

then show *?thesis* ..

qed

The class of sets obtained by removing an element from a non-overlapping class is another non-overlapping class.

lemma *non-overlapping-without-is-non-overlapping*:

fixes *elem*::'a

and *P*::'a set set

assumes *is-non-overlapping* P

shows *is-non-overlapping* (*partition-without elem* P) (**is** *is-non-overlapping* ?Q)

proof –

have $\forall X1 \in ?Q. \forall X2 \in ?Q. X1 \cap X2 \neq \{\} \longleftrightarrow X1 = X2$

proof

fix *X1* **assume** *X1-in-Q*: $X1 \in ?Q$

then obtain *Z1* **where** *Z1-in-P*: $Z1 \in P$ **and** *Z1-sup*: $X1 = Z1 - \{elem\}$

by (*rule super-class*)

have *X1-non-empty*: $X1 \neq \{\}$ **using** *X1-in-Q* *partition-without-def* **by** *fast*

show $\forall X2 \in ?Q. X1 \cap X2 \neq \{\} \longleftrightarrow X1 = X2$

proof

fix *X2* **assume** $X2 \in ?Q$

then obtain *Z2* **where** *Z2-in-P*: $Z2 \in P$ **and** *Z2-sup*: $X2 = Z2 - \{elem\}$

```

    by (rule super-class)
  have  $X1 \cap X2 \neq \{\}$   $\longrightarrow X1 = X2$ 
  proof
    assume  $X1 \cap X2 \neq \{\}$ 
    then have  $Z1 \cap Z2 \neq \{\}$  using Z1-sup Z2-sup by fast
    then have  $Z1 = Z2$  using Z1-in-P Z2-in-P assms unfolding is-non-overlapping-def
  by fast
    then show  $X1 = X2$  using Z1-sup Z2-sup by fast
  qed
  moreover have  $X1 = X2 \longrightarrow X1 \cap X2 \neq \{\}$  using X1-non-empty by auto
  ultimately show  $(X1 \cap X2 \neq \{\}) \longleftrightarrow X1 = X2$  by blast
  qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis unfolding is-non-overlapping-def .
  qed

```

coarser-partitions-with elem is the “inverse” of *partition-without elem*.

lemma *coarser-partitions-inv-without*:

```

  fixes elem::'a
  and P::'a set set
  assumes non-overlapping: is-non-overlapping P
  and elem: elem  $\in \bigcup P$ 
  shows  $P \in \text{coarser-partitions-with elem (partition-without elem P)}$ 
  (is  $P \in \text{coarser-partitions-with elem ?Q}$ )
  proof -
    let ?remove-elem =  $\lambda X . X - \{\text{elem}\}$ 
    obtain Y
      where elem-eq-class: elem  $\in Y$  and elem-eq-class':  $Y \in P$  using elem ..
    let ?elem-neq-classes =  $P - \{Y\}$ 
    have P-wrt-elem:  $P = ?elem-neq-classes \cup \{Y\}$  using elem-eq-class' by blast
    let ?elem-eq =  $Y - \{\text{elem}\}$ 
    have Y-elem-eq: ?remove-elem '  $\{Y\} = \{?elem-eq\}$  by fast

    have elem-neq-classes-part: is-non-overlapping ?elem-neq-classes
      using subset-is-non-overlapping non-overlapping
      by blast
    have elem-eq-wrt-P: ?elem-eq  $\in ?remove-elem ' P$  using elem-eq-class' by blast

    {
      fix W assume W-eq-class:  $W \in ?elem-neq-classes$ 
      then have elem  $\notin W$ 
        using elem-eq-class elem-eq-class' non-overlapping is-non-overlapping-def
        by fast
      then have ?remove-elem W = W by simp
    }
    then have elem-neq-classes-id: ?remove-elem ' ?elem-neq-classes = ?elem-neq-classes
  by fastforce

  have Q-unfolded: ?Q = ?remove-elem '  $P - \{\{\}\}$ 

```

unfolding *partition-without-def*
using *image-Collect-mem*
by *blast*
also have $\dots = ?remove\text{-}elem \text{ ' } (?elem\text{-}neq\text{-}classes \cup \{Y\}) - \{\{\}\}$ **using** *P-wrt-elem*
by *presburger*
also have $\dots = ?elem\text{-}neq\text{-}classes \cup \{?elem\text{-}eq\} - \{\{\}\}$
using *Y-elem-eq elem-neq-classes-id image-Un* **by** *metis*
finally have $Q\text{-wrt}\text{-}elem: ?Q = ?elem\text{-}neq\text{-}classes \cup \{?elem\text{-}eq\} - \{\{\}\}$.

have $?elem\text{-}eq = \{\} \vee ?elem\text{-}eq \notin P$
using *elem-eq-class elem-eq-class' non-overlapping Diff-Int-distrib2 Diff-iff empty-Diff*
insert-iff
unfolding *is-non-overlapping-def* **by** *metis*
then have $?elem\text{-}eq \notin P$
using *non-overlapping no-empty-in-non-overlapping*
by *metis*
then have *elem-neq-classes: ?elem-neq-classes - {?elem-eq} = ?elem-neq-classes*
by *fastforce*

show *?thesis*
proof *cases*
assume $?elem\text{-}eq \notin ?Q$
then have $?elem\text{-}eq \in \{\{\}\}$
using *elem-eq-wrt-P Q-unfolded*
by (*metis DiffI*)
then have *Y-singleton: Y = {elem}* **using** *elem-eq-class* **by** *fast*
then have $?Q = ?elem\text{-}neq\text{-}classes - \{\{\}\}$
using *Q-wrt-elem*
by *force*
then have $?Q = ?elem\text{-}neq\text{-}classes$
using *no-empty-in-non-overlapping elem-neq-classes-part*
by *blast*
then have *insert {elem} ?Q = P*
using *Y-singleton elem-eq-class'*
by *fast*
then show *?thesis unfolding coarser-partitions-with-def* **by** *auto*

next
assume *True: $\neg ?elem\text{-}eq \notin ?Q$*
hence $Y': ?elem\text{-}neq\text{-}classes \cup \{?elem\text{-}eq\} - \{\{\}\} = ?elem\text{-}neq\text{-}classes \cup$
 $\{?elem\text{-}eq\}$
using *no-empty-in-non-overlapping non-overlapping non-overlapping-without-is-non-overlapping*
by *force*
have *insert-into-member elem ({?elem-eq} \cup ?elem-neq-classes) ?elem-eq =*
insert (?elem-eq \cup {elem}) (({?elem-eq} \cup ?elem-neq-classes) - {?elem-eq})
unfolding *insert-into-member-def ..*
also have $\dots = (\{\} \cup ?elem\text{-}neq\text{-}classes) \cup \{?elem\text{-}eq \cup \{elem\}\}$ **using**
elem-neq-classes **by** *force*
also have $\dots = ?elem\text{-}neq\text{-}classes \cup \{Y\}$ **using** *elem-eq-class* **by** *blast*
finally have *insert-into-member elem ({?elem-eq} \cup ?elem-neq-classes) ?elem-eq*

```

= ?elem-neq-classes  $\cup$  {Y} .
  then have ?elem-neq-classes  $\cup$  {Y} = insert-into-member elem ?Q ?elem-eq
    using Q-wrt-elem Y' partition-without-def
    by force
  then have {Y}  $\cup$  ?elem-neq-classes  $\in$  insert-into-member elem ?Q ' ?Q using
True by blast
  then have {Y}  $\cup$  ?elem-neq-classes  $\in$  coarser-partitions-with elem ?Q unfolding
coarser-partitions-with-def by simp
  then show ?thesis using P-wrt-elem by simp
qed
qed

```

Given a set Ps of partitions, this is intended to compute the set of all coarser partitions (given an extension element) of all partitions in Ps .

definition *all-coarser-partitions-with* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a set set set \Rightarrow 'a set set set
where *all-coarser-partitions-with elem Ps* = \bigcup (*coarser-partitions-with elem ' Ps*)

the list variant of *all-coarser-partitions-with*

definition *all-coarser-partitions-with-list* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a set list list \Rightarrow 'a set list list
where *all-coarser-partitions-with-list elem Ps* =
concat (map (coarser-partitions-with-list elem) Ps)

all-coarser-partitions-with-list and *all-coarser-partitions-with* are equivalent.

lemma *all-coarser-partitions-with-list-equivalence*:

```

fixes elem::'a
  and Ps::'a set list list
assumes distinct:  $\forall P \in$  set Ps . distinct P
shows set (map set (all-coarser-partitions-with-list elem Ps)) = all-coarser-partitions-with
elem (set (map set Ps))
  (is ?list-expr = ?set-expr)

```

proof –

```

have ?list-expr = set (map set (concat (map (coarser-partitions-with-list elem)
Ps)))

```

```

  unfolding all-coarser-partitions-with-list-def ..

```

```

also have ... = set ' ( $\bigcup x \in$  (coarser-partitions-with-list elem) ' (set Ps) . set
x) by simp

```

```

also have ... = set ' ( $\bigcup x \in$  { coarser-partitions-with-list elem P | P . P  $\in$  set
Ps } . set x)

```

```

  by (simp add: image-Collect-mem)

```

```

also have ... =  $\bigcup$  { set (map set (coarser-partitions-with-list elem P)) | P . P
 $\in$  set Ps } by auto

```

```

also have ... =  $\bigcup$  { coarser-partitions-with elem (set P) | P . P  $\in$  set Ps }

```

```

  using distinct coarser-partitions-with-list-equivalence by fast

```

```

also have ... =  $\bigcup$  (coarser-partitions-with elem ' (set ' (set Ps))) by (simp add:
image-Collect-mem)

```

```

also have ... =  $\bigcup$  (coarser-partitions-with elem ' (set (map set Ps))) by simp

```

```

also have ... = ?set-expr unfolding all-coarser-partitions-with-def ..

```

```

finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

all partitions of a set (given as list) in form of a set

```
fun all-partitions-set :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set set set
where
  all-partitions-set [] = {[]} |
  all-partitions-set (e # X) = all-coarser-partitions-with e (all-partitions-set X)
```

all partitions of a set (given as list) in form of a list

```
fun all-partitions-list :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list list
where
  all-partitions-list [] = [[]] |
  all-partitions-list (e # X) = all-coarser-partitions-with-list e (all-partitions-list X)
```

A list of partitions coarser than a given partition in list representation (constructed with *coarser-partitions-with* is distinct under certain conditions.

lemma *coarser-partitions-with-list-distinct*:

```
fixes ps
assumes ps-coarser: ps  $\in$  set (coarser-partitions-with-list x Q)
and distinct: distinct Q
and partition: is-non-overlapping (set Q)
and new: {x}  $\notin$  set Q
shows distinct ps
```

proof –

```
have set (coarser-partitions-with-list x Q) = insert ({x} # Q) (set (map (insert-into-member-list x Q) Q))
```

```
  unfolding coarser-partitions-with-list-def by simp
```

```
  with ps-coarser have ps  $\in$  insert ({x} # Q) (set (map ((insert-into-member-list x Q)) Q)) by blast
```

```
  then show ?thesis
```

```
  proof
```

```
    assume ps = {x} # Q
```

```
    with distinct and new show ?thesis by simp
```

```
  next
```

```
    assume ps  $\in$  set (map (insert-into-member-list x Q) Q)
```

```
    then obtain X where X-in-Q: X  $\in$  set Q and ps-insert: ps = insert-into-member-list x Q X by auto
```

```
    from ps-insert have ps = (X  $\cup$  {x}) # (remove1 X Q) unfolding insert-into-member-list-def .
```

```
    also have ... = (X  $\cup$  {x}) # (removeAll X Q) using distinct by (metis distinct-remove1-removeAll)
```

```
    finally have ps-list: ps = (X  $\cup$  {x}) # (removeAll X Q) .
```

```
  have distinct-tl: X  $\cup$  {x}  $\notin$  set (removeAll X Q)
```

```
  proof
```

```
    from partition have partition':  $\forall x \in \text{set } Q. \forall y \in \text{set } Q. (x \cap y \neq \{\}) = (x = y)$  unfolding is-non-overlapping-def .
```

```
    assume X  $\cup$  {x}  $\in$  set (removeAll X Q)
```

```

    with X-in-Q partition show False by (metis partition' inf-sup-absorb member-remove no-empty-in-non-overlapping remove-code(1))
  qed
  with ps-list distinct show ?thesis by (metis (full-types) distinct.simps(2) distinct-removeAll)
  qed
  qed

```

The classical definition *all-partitions* and the algorithmic (constructive) definition *all-partitions-list* are equivalent.

lemma *all-partitions-equivalence'*:

```

  fixes xs::'a list
  shows distinct xs  $\implies$ 
    ((set (map set (all-partitions-list xs))) =
     all-partitions (set xs))  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  ps  $\in$  set (all-partitions-list xs) . distinct ps)
proof (induct xs)
  case Nil
  have set (map set (all-partitions-list [])) = all-partitions (set [])
    unfolding List.set-simps(1) emptyset-part-emptyset3 by simp

  moreover have  $\forall$  ps  $\in$  set (all-partitions-list []) . distinct ps by fastforce
  ultimately show ?case ..

next
  case (Cons x xs)
  from Cons.prem1 Cons.hyps
  have hyp-equiv: set (map set (all-partitions-list xs)) = all-partitions (set xs) by simp
  from Cons.prem1 Cons.hyps
  have hyp-distinct:  $\forall$  ps  $\in$  set (all-partitions-list xs) . distinct ps by simp

  have distinct-xs: distinct xs using Cons.prem1 by simp
  have x-notin-xs:  $x \notin$  set xs using Cons.prem1 by simp

  have set (map set (all-partitions-list (x # xs))) = all-partitions (set (x # xs))
  proof (rule equalitySubsetI)
    fix P::'a set set
    let ?P-without-x = partition-without x P
    have P-partitions-exc-x:  $\bigcup$  ?P-without-x =  $\bigcup$  P - {x} using partition-without-covers
  .

    assume P  $\in$  all-partitions (set (x # xs))
    then have is-partition-of: P partitions (set (x # xs)) unfolding all-partitions-def
  ..
    then have is-non-overlapping: is-non-overlapping P unfolding is-partition-of-def
  by simp
    from is-partition-of have P-covers:  $\bigcup$  P = set (x # xs) unfolding is-partition-of-def
  by simp

  have ?P-without-x partitions (set xs)

```

```

unfolding is-partition-of-def
  using is-non-overlapping non-overlapping-without-is-non-overlapping parti-
tion-without-covers P-covers x-notin-xs
  by (metis Diff-insert-absorb List.set-simps(2))
with hyp-equiv have p-list: ?P-without-x ∈ set (map set (all-partitions-list xs))
  unfolding all-partitions-def by fast
  have P ∈ coarser-partitions-with x ?P-without-x
  using coarser-partitions-inv-without is-non-overlapping P-covers
  by (metis List.set-simps(2) insertI1)
then have P ∈ ∪ (coarser-partitions-with x ‘ set (map set (all-partitions-list
xs))))
  using p-list by blast
then have P ∈ all-coarser-partitions-with x (set (map set (all-partitions-list
xs))))
  unfolding all-coarser-partitions-with-def by fast
then show P ∈ set (map set (all-partitions-list (x # xs)))
  using all-coarser-partitions-with-list-equivalence hyp-distinct
  by (metis all-partitions-list.simps(2))
next
fix P::'a set set
assume P: P ∈ set (map set (all-partitions-list (x # xs)))

have set (map set (all-partitions-list (x # xs))) = set (map set (all-coarser-partitions-with-list
x (all-partitions-list xs)))
  by simp
also have ... = all-coarser-partitions-with x (set (map set (all-partitions-list
xs)))
  using distinct-xs hyp-distinct all-coarser-partitions-with-list-equivalence by
fast
also have ... = all-coarser-partitions-with x (all-partitions (set xs))
  using distinct-xs hyp-equiv by auto
finally have P-set: set (map set (all-partitions-list (x # xs))) = all-coarser-partitions-with
x (all-partitions (set xs)) .

with P have P ∈ all-coarser-partitions-with x (all-partitions (set xs)) by fast
then have P ∈ ∪ (coarser-partitions-with x ‘ (all-partitions (set xs)))
  unfolding all-coarser-partitions-with-def .
then obtain Y
  where P-in-Y: P ∈ Y
  and Y-coarser: Y ∈ coarser-partitions-with x ‘ (all-partitions (set xs)) ..
from Y-coarser obtain Q
  where Q-part-xs: Q ∈ all-partitions (set xs)
  and Y-coarser': Y = coarser-partitions-with x Q ..
from P-in-Y Y-coarser' have P-wrt-Q: P ∈ coarser-partitions-with x Q by fast
then have Q ∈ all-partitions (set xs) using Q-part-xs by simp
then have Q partitions (set xs) unfolding all-partitions-def ..
then have is-non-overlapping Q and Q-covers: ∪ Q = set xs
  unfolding is-partition-of-def by simp-all
then have P-partition: is-non-overlapping P

```

```

    using non-overlapping-extension3 P-wrt-Q x-notin-xs by fast
  have  $\bigcup P = \text{set } xs \cup \{x\}$ 
    using Q-covers P-in-Y Y-coarser' coarser-partitions-covers by fast
  then have  $\bigcup P = \text{set } (x \# xs)$ 
    using x-notin-xs P-wrt-Q Q-covers
    by (metis List.set-simps(2) insert-is-Un sup-commute)
  then have P partitions (set (x # xs))
    using P-partition unfolding is-partition-of-def by blast
  then show  $P \in \text{all-partitions } (\text{set } (x \# xs))$  unfolding all-partitions-def ..
qed
moreover have  $\forall ps \in \text{set } (\text{all-partitions-list } (x \# xs)) . \text{distinct } ps$ 
proof
  fix ps: 'a set list assume ps-part:  $ps \in \text{set } (\text{all-partitions-list } (x \# xs))$ 

  have  $\text{set } (\text{all-partitions-list } (x \# xs)) = \text{set } (\text{all-coarser-partitions-with-list } x$ 
  (all-partitions-list xs))
    by simp
  also have  $\dots = \text{set } (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{coarser-partitions-with-list } x) (\text{all-partitions-list } xs)))$ 
    unfolding all-coarser-partitions-with-list-def ..
  also have  $\dots = \bigcup ((\text{set } \circ (\text{coarser-partitions-with-list } x)) \text{ ` } (\text{set } (\text{all-partitions-list } xs)))$ 
    by simp
  finally have all-parts-unfolded:  $\text{set } (\text{all-partitions-list } (x \# xs)) = \bigcup ((\text{set } \circ$ 
  (coarser-partitions-with-list x)) \text{ ` } (\text{set } (\text{all-partitions-list } xs))) .

with ps-part obtain qs
  where qs:  $qs \in \text{set } (\text{all-partitions-list } xs)$ 
    and ps-coarser:  $ps \in \text{set } (\text{coarser-partitions-with-list } x \text{ } qs)$ 
    using UnionE comp-def imageE by auto

from qs have  $\text{set } qs \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{set } (\text{all-partitions-list } xs))$  by simp
with distinct-xs hyp-equiv have qs-hyp:  $\text{set } qs \in \text{all-partitions } (\text{set } xs)$  by fast
then have qs-part: is-non-overlapping (set qs)
  using all-partitions-def is-partition-of-def
  by (metis mem-Collect-eq)
then have distinct-qs: distinct qs
  using qs distinct-xs hyp-distinct by fast

from Cons.premis have  $x \notin \text{set } xs$  by simp
then have new:  $\{x\} \notin \text{set } qs$ 
  using qs-hyp
  unfolding all-partitions-def is-partition-of-def
  by (metis (lifting, mono-tags) UnionI insertI1 mem-Collect-eq)

from ps-coarser distinct-qs qs-part new
  show distinct ps by (rule coarser-partitions-with-list-distinct)
qed

```


ultimately show *?case ..*
qed

The classical definition *all-partitions* and the algorithmic (constructive) definition *all-partitions-list* are equivalent. This is a front-end theorem derived from $distinct\ ?xs \implies set\ (map\ set\ (all-partitions-list\ ?xs)) = all-partitions\ (set\ ?xs) \wedge (\forall\ ps \in set\ (all-partitions-list\ ?xs).\ distinct\ ps)$; it does not make the auxiliary statement about partitions being distinct lists.

theorem *all-partitions-paper-equiv-alg*:
fixes *xs::'a list*
shows $distinct\ xs \implies set\ (map\ set\ (all-partitions-list\ xs)) = all-partitions\ (set\ xs)$
using *all-partitions-equivalence'* **by** *blast*

The function that we will be using in practice to compute all partitions of a set, a set-oriented front-end to *all-partitions-list*

definition *all-partitions-alg* :: *'a::linorder set \Rightarrow 'a set list list*
where *all-partitions-alg X = all-partitions-list (sorted-list-of-set X)*

end

4 Locus where a function or a list (of linord type) attains its maximum value

theory *Argmax*
imports *Main*

begin

Structural induction is used in proofs on lists.

lemma *structInduct*: **assumes** $P\ []$ **and** $\forall x\ xs.\ P\ (xs) \longrightarrow P\ (x\#\ xs)$
shows $P\ l$
using *assms list-nonempty-induct* **by** (*metis*)

the subset of elements of a set where a function reaches its maximum

fun *argmax* :: *('a \Rightarrow 'b::linorder) \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set*
where $argmax\ f\ A = \{ x \in A . f\ x = Max\ (f\ 'A) \}$

lemma *argmaxLemma*: $argmax\ f\ A = \{ x \in A . f\ x = Max\ (f\ 'A) \}$
by *simp*

lemma *maxLemma*:
assumes $x \in X$ *finite X*
shows $Max\ (f\ 'X) \geq f\ x$
(is ?L \geq ?R) using *assms*
by (*metis (opaque-lifting, no-types) Max.coboundedI finite-imageI image-eqI*)

lemma *lm01*:
 $\text{argmax } f \ A = A \cap f^{-1} \{ \text{Max } (f \ A) \}$
by *force*

lemma *lm02*:
assumes $y \in f \ A$
shows $A \cap f^{-1} \{ y \} \neq \{ \}$
using *assms* **by** *blast*

lemma *argmaxEquivalence*:
assumes $\forall x \in X. f \ x = g \ x$
shows $\text{argmax } f \ X = \text{argmax } g \ X$
using *assms* *argmaxLemma* *Collect-cong* *image-cong*
by (*metis*(*no-types*,*lifting*))

The arg max of a function over a non-empty set is non-empty.

corollary *argmax-non-empty-iff*: **assumes** $\text{finite } X \ X \neq \{ \}$
shows $\text{argmax } f \ X \neq \{ \}$
using *assms* *Max-in* *finite-imageI* *image-is-empty* *lm01*

lm02
by (*metis*(*no-types*))

The previous definition of argmax operates on sets. In the following we define a corresponding notion on lists. To this end, we start with defining a filter predicate and are looking for the elements of a list satisfying a given predicate; but, rather than returning them directly, we return the (sorted) list of their indices. This is done, in different ways, by *filterpositions* and *filterpositions2*.

definition *filterpositions* :: $('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \ \text{list}$
where $\text{filterpositions } P \ l = \text{map } \text{snd} \ (\text{filter } (P \ o \ \text{fst}) \ (\text{zip } l \ (\text{upt } 0 \ (\text{size } l))))$

definition *filterpositions2*
where $\text{filterpositions2 } P \ l = [n. n \leftarrow [0..<\text{size } l], P \ (!n)]$

definition *maxpositions*
where $\text{maxpositions } l = \text{filterpositions2 } (\%x . x \geq \text{Max } (\text{set } l)) \ l$

lemma *lm03*: $\text{maxpositions } l = [n. n \leftarrow [0..<\text{size } l], !n \geq \text{Max}(\text{set } l)]$
unfolding *maxpositions-def* *filterpositions2-def* **by** *fastforce*

definition *argmaxList*
where $\text{argmaxList } f \ l = \text{map } (\text{nth } l) \ (\text{maxpositions } (\text{map } f \ l))$

lemma *lm04*: $[n . n <- l, P n] = [n . n <- l, n \in \text{set } l, P n]$

proof –

have *map* $(\lambda uu. \text{if } P \text{ } uu \text{ then } [uu] \text{ else } []) l =$
 $\text{map } (\lambda uu. \text{if } uu \in \text{set } l \text{ then if } P \text{ } uu \text{ then } [uu] \text{ else } [] \text{ else } []) l$ **by** *simp*
thus *concat* $(\text{map } (\lambda n. \text{if } P \text{ } n \text{ then } [n] \text{ else } []) l) =$
 $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda n. \text{if } n \in \text{set } l \text{ then if } P \text{ } n \text{ then } [n] \text{ else } [] \text{ else } []) l)$ **by** *presburger*
qed

lemma *lm05*: $[n . n <- [0..<m], P n] = [n . n <- [0..<m], n \in \text{set } [0..<m], P n]$

using *lm04* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm06*: **fixes** $f \ m \ P$

shows $(\text{map } f [n . n <- [0..<m], P n]) = [f \ n . n <- [0..<m], P n]$

by *(induct m) auto*

lemma *map-commutes-a*: $[f \ n . n <- [], Q (f \ n)] = [x <- (\text{map } f []). Q x]$

by *simp*

lemma *map-commutes-b*: $\forall \ x \ xs. ([f \ n . n <- xs, Q (f \ n)] = [x <- (\text{map } f \ xs). Q x]) \longrightarrow$

$[f \ n . n <- (x\#xs), Q (f \ n)] = [x <- (\text{map } f \ (x\#xs)).$

$Q \ x])$

by *simp*

lemma *map-commutes*: **fixes** $f::'a \Rightarrow 'b$ **fixes** $Q::'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **fixes** $xs::'a \text{ list}$

shows $[f \ n . n <- xs, Q (f \ n)] = [x <- (\text{map } f \ xs). Q x]$

using *map-commutes-a map-commutes-b structInduct* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm07*: **fixes** $f \ l$

shows *maxpositions* $(\text{map } f \ l) =$

$[n . n <- [0..<\text{size } l], f \ (!n) \geq \text{Max } (f \ (\text{set } l))]$

(is *maxpositions* $(?fl) = -)$

proof –

have *maxpositions* $?fl =$

$[n . n <- [0..<\text{size } ?fl], n \in \text{set } [0..<\text{size } ?fl], ?fl \ !n \geq \text{Max } (\text{set } ?fl)]$

using *lm04 unfolding filterpositions2-def maxpositions-def* .

also **have** $\dots =$

$[n . n <- [0..<\text{size } l], (n < \text{size } l), (?fl \ !n \geq \text{Max } (\text{set } ?fl))]$ **by** *simp*

also **have** $\dots =$

$[n . n <- [0..<\text{size } l], (n < \text{size } l) \wedge (f \ (!n) \geq \text{Max } (\text{set } ?fl))]$

using *nth-map* **by** *(metis (poly-guards-query, opaque-lifting))* **also** **have** $\dots =$

```

[n . n <- [0..<size l], (n ∈ set [0..<size l]), (f (l!n) ≥ Max (set ?fl))]
using atLeastLessThan-iff le0 set-upt by (metis(no-types))
also have ... =
[n . n <- [0..<size l], f (l!n) ≥ Max (set ?fl)] using lm05 by presburger
finally show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma lm08: fixes f l
  shows argmaxList f l =
    [l!n . n <- [0..<size l], f (l!n) ≥ Max (f (set l))]
  unfolding lm07 argmaxList-def by (metis lm06)

```

The theorem expresses that `argmaxList` is the list of arguments greater equal the Max of the list.

```

theorem argmaxadequacy: fixes f::'a => ('b::linorder) fixes l::'a list
  shows argmaxList f l = [ x <- l. f x ≥ Max (f (set l))]
  (is ?lh=-)

```

```

proof -
  let ?P=% y::('b::linorder) . y ≥ Max (f (set l))
  let ?mh=[nth l n . n <- [0..<size l], ?P (f (nth l n))]
  let ?rh=[ x <- (map (nth l) [0..<size l]). ?P (f x)]
  have ?lh = ?mh using lm08 by fast
  also have ... = ?rh using map-commutes by fast
  also have ... = [x <- l. ?P (f x)] using map-nth by metis
  finally show ?thesis by force
qed

```

end

5 Additional operators on relations, going beyond Relations.thy, and properties of these operators

```

theory RelationOperators
imports
  SetUtils
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Nat

```

begin

5.1 Evaluating a relation as a function

If an input has a unique image element under a given relation, return that element; otherwise return a fallback value.

```

fun eval-rel-or :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b
  where eval-rel-or R a z = (let im = R “{a} in if card im = 1 then the-elem im else z)

```

right-uniqueness of a relation: the image of a *trivial* set (i.e. an empty or singleton set) under the relation is trivial again. This is the set-theoretical way of characterizing functions, as opposed to λ functions.

definition *runiq* :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ bool
where *runiq* R = (∀ X . trivial X → trivial (R “ X))

5.2 Restriction

restriction of a relation to a set (usually resulting in a relation with a smaller domain)

definition *restrict* :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('a × 'b) set (**infix** || 75)
where R || X = (X × Range R) ∩ R

extensional characterization of the pairs within a restricted relation

lemma *restrict-ext*: R || X = {(x, y) | x y . x ∈ X ∧ (x, y) ∈ R}
unfolding *restrict-def* **using** *Range-iff* **by** *blast*

alternative statement of ?R || ?X = {(x, y) | x y . x ∈ ?X ∧ (x, y) ∈ ?R}
without explicitly naming the pair’s components

lemma *restrict-ext'*: R || X = {p . fst p ∈ X ∧ p ∈ R}

proof –

have R || X = {(x, y) | x y . x ∈ X ∧ (x, y) ∈ R} **by** (rule *restrict-ext*)
also have ... = {p . fst p ∈ X ∧ p ∈ R} **by** *force*
finally show ?thesis .

qed

Restricting a relation to the empty set yields the empty set.

lemma *restrict-empty*: P || {} = {}
unfolding *restrict-def* **by** *simp*

A restriction is a subrelation of the original relation.

lemma *restriction-is-subrel*: P || X ⊆ P
using *restrict-def* **by** *blast*

Restricting a relation only has an effect within its domain.

lemma *restriction-within-domain*: P || X = P || (X ∩ (Domain P))
unfolding *restrict-def* **by** *fast*

alternative characterization of the restriction of a relation to a singleton set

lemma *restrict-to-singleton*: P || {x} = {x} × (P “ {x})
unfolding *restrict-def* **by** *fast*

5.3 Relation outside some set

For a set-theoretical relation R and an “exclusion” set X , return those tuples of R whose first component is not in X . In other words, exclude X from the domain of R .

definition *Outside* :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('a × 'b) set (**infix** *outside* 75)
where *R outside X* = $R - (X \times \text{Range } R)$

Considering a relation outside some set X reduces its domain by X .

lemma *outside-reduces-domain*: $\text{Domain } (P \text{ outside } X) = (\text{Domain } P) - X$
unfolding *Outside-def* **by** *fast*

Considering a relation outside a singleton set $\{x\}$ reduces its domain by x .

corollary *Domain-outside-singleton*:

assumes $\text{Domain } R = \text{insert } x \ A$

and $x \notin A$

shows $\text{Domain } (R \text{ outside } \{x\}) = A$

using *assms outside-reduces-domain* **by** (*metis Diff-insert-absorb*)

For any set, a relation equals the union of its restriction to that set and its pairs outside that set.

lemma *outside-union-restrict*: $P = (P \text{ outside } X) \cup (P \parallel X)$
unfolding *Outside-def restrict-def* **by** *fast*

The range of a relation R outside some exclusion set X is a subset of the image of the domain of R , minus X , under R .

lemma *Range-outside-sub-Image-Domain*: $\text{Range } (R \text{ outside } X) \subseteq R \ `` (\text{Domain } R - X)$

using *Outside-def Image-def Domain-def Range-def* **by** *blast*

Considering a relation outside some set does not enlarge its range.

lemma *Range-outside-sub*:

assumes $\text{Range } R \subseteq Y$

shows $\text{Range } (R \text{ outside } X) \subseteq Y$

using *assms outside-union-restrict* **by** (*metis Range-mono inf-sup-ord(3) sub-set-trans*)

5.4 Flipping pairs of relations

flipping a pair: exchanging first and second component

definition *flip* **where** $\text{flip } \text{tup} = (\text{snd } \text{tup}, \text{fst } \text{tup})$

Flipped pairs can be found in the converse relation.

lemma *flip-in-conv*:

assumes $\text{tup} \in R$

shows $\text{flip } \text{tup} \in R^{-1}$

using *assms* **unfolding** *flip-def* **by** *simp*

Flipping a pair twice doesn't change it.

lemma *flip-flip*: $\text{flip } (\text{flip } \text{tup}) = \text{tup}$

by (*metis flip-def fst-conv snd-conv surjective-pairing*)

Flipping all pairs in a relation yields the converse relation.

lemma *flip-conv*: $\text{flip } R = R^{-1}$

proof –

have $\text{flip } R = \{ \text{flip } tup \mid tup . tup \in R \}$ **by** (*metis image-Collect-mem*)
also have $\dots = \{ tup . tup \in R^{-1} \}$ **using** *flip-in-conv* **by** (*metis converse-converse flip-flip*)

also have $\dots = R^{-1}$ **by** *simp*

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

5.5 Evaluation as a function

Evaluates a relation R for a single argument, as if it were a function. This will only work if R is right-unique, i.e. if the image is always a singleton set.

fun *eval-rel* :: $('a \times 'b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ (**infix** ,, 75)
where $R ,, a = \text{the-elem } (R \text{ `` } \{a\})$

5.6 Paste

the union of two binary relations P and Q , where pairs from Q override pairs from P when their first components coincide. This is particularly useful when P, Q are *runiq*, and one wants to preserve that property.

definition *paste* (**infix** +* 75)

where $P +* Q = (P \text{ outside Domain } Q) \cup Q$

If a relation P is a subrelation of another relation Q on Q 's domain, pasting Q on P is the same as forming their union.

lemma *paste-subrel*:

assumes $P \parallel \text{Domain } Q \subseteq Q$

shows $P +* Q = P \cup Q$

unfolding *paste-def* **using** *assms outside-union-restrict* **by** *blast*

Pasting two relations with disjoint domains is the same as forming their union.

lemma *paste-disj-domains*:

assumes $\text{Domain } P \cap \text{Domain } Q = \{ \}$

shows $P +* Q = P \cup Q$

unfolding *paste-def Outside-def* **using** *assms* **by** *fast*

A relation P is equivalent to pasting its restriction to some set X on P outside X .

lemma *paste-outside-restrict*: $P = (P \text{ outside } X) +* (P \parallel X)$

proof –

have $\text{Domain } (P \text{ outside } X) \cap \text{Domain } (P \parallel X) = \{ \}$

unfolding *Outside-def restrict-def* **by** *fast*

moreover have $P = P \text{ outside } X \cup P \parallel X$ **by** (*rule outside-union-restrict*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *paste-disj-domains* **by** *metis*
qed

The domain of two pasted relations equals the union of their domains.

lemma *paste-Domain*: $\text{Domain}(P +* Q) = \text{Domain } P \cup \text{Domain } Q$ **unfolding** *paste-def*
Outside-def **by** *blast*

Pasting two relations yields a subrelation of their union.

lemma *paste-sub-Un*: $P +* Q \subseteq P \cup Q$
unfolding *paste-def* *Outside-def* **by** *fast*

The range of two pasted relations is a subset of the union of their ranges.

lemma *paste-Range*: $\text{Range}(P +* Q) \subseteq \text{Range } P \cup \text{Range } Q$
using *paste-sub-Un* **by** *blast*
end

6 Additional properties of relations, and operators on relations, as they have been defined by Relations.thy

theory *RelationProperties*
imports
RelationOperators

begin

6.1 Right-Uniqueness

lemma *injflip*: *inj-on flip A*
by (*metis flip-flip inj-on-def*)

lemma *lm01*: $\text{card } P = \text{card } (P^{\sim} - 1)$
using *card-image flip-conv injflip* **by** *metis*

lemma *cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity*: $(\text{card } X = 1) = (X = \{\text{the-elem } X\})$
by (*metis One-nat-def card-Suc-eq card.empty empty-iff the-elem-eq*)

lemma *lm02*: $\text{trivial } X = (X = \{\} \vee \text{card } X = 1)$
using *cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity order-refl subset-singletonD trivial-def trivial-empty* **by** (*metis(no-types)*)

lemma *lm03*: $\text{trivial } P = \text{trivial } (P^{\sim} - 1)$
using *trivial-def subset-singletonD subset-refl subset-insertI cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity converse-inject converse-empty lm01*
by *metis*

lemma *restrictedRange*: $\text{Range } (P||X) = P''X$
unfolding *restrict-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *doubleRestriction*: $((P || X) || Y) = (P || (X \cap Y))$
unfolding *restrict-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *restrictedDomain*: $\text{Domain } (R||X) = \text{Domain } R \cap X$
using *restrict-def* **by** *fastforce*

A subrelation of a right-unique relation is right-unique.

lemma *subrel-runiq*:
assumes *runiq* $Q \subseteq P$
shows *runiq* P
using *assms runiq-def* **by** (*metis Image-mono subsetI trivial-subset*)

lemma *rightUniqueInjectiveOnFirstImplication*:
assumes *runiq* P
shows *inj-on fst* P
unfolding *inj-on-def*
using *assms runiq-def trivial-def trivial-imp-no-distinct*
the-elem-eq surjective-pairing subsetI Image-singleton-iff
by (*metis(no-types)*)

alternative characterization of right-uniqueness: the image of a singleton set is *trivial*, i.e. an empty or a singleton set.

lemma *runiq-alt*: $\text{runiq } R \longleftrightarrow (\forall x . \text{trivial } (R `` \{x\}))$
unfolding *runiq-def* **by** (*metis Image-empty2 trivial-empty-or-singleton trivial-singleton*)

an alternative definition of right-uniqueness in terms of $(,)$

lemma *runiq-wrt-eval-rel*: $\text{runiq } R = (\forall x . R `` \{x\} \subseteq \{R ,, x\})$
by (*metis eval-rel.simps runiq-alt trivial-def*)

lemma *rightUniquePair*:
assumes *runiq* f
assumes $(x,y) \in f$
shows $y=f,,x$
using *assms runiq-wrt-eval-rel subset-singletonD Image-singleton-iff equals0D singletonE*
by *fast*

lemma *runiq-basic*: $\text{runiq } R \longleftrightarrow (\forall x y y' . (x, y) \in R \wedge (x, y') \in R \longrightarrow y = y')$
unfolding *runiq-alt trivial-same* **by** *blast*

lemma *rightUniqueFunctionAfterInverse*:
assumes *runiq* f
shows $f''(f\hat{-}1''Y) \subseteq Y$

using *assms runiq-basic ImageE converse-iff subsetI* **by** (*metis(no-types)*)

lemma *lm04*:

assumes *runiq f y1 ∈ Range f*

shows $(f^{-1} \{y1\} \cap f^{-1} \{y2\} \neq \{\}) = (f^{-1} \{y1\} = f^{-1} \{y2\})$

using *assms rightUniqueFunctionAfterInverse* **by** *fast*

lemma *converse-Image*:

assumes *runiq: runiq R*

and *runiq-conv: runiq (R⁻¹)*

shows $(R^{-1} \{X\} \subseteq X)$

using *assms* **by** (*metis converse-converse rightUniqueFunctionAfterInverse*)

lemma *lm05*:

assumes *inj-on fst P*

shows *runiq P*

unfolding *runiq-basic*

using *assms fst-conv inj-on-def old.prod.inject*

by (*metis(no-types)*)

lemma *rightUniqueInjectiveOnFirst*: $(runiq P) = (inj-on fst P)$

using *rightUniqueInjectiveOnFirstImplication lm05* **by** *blast*

lemma *disj-Un-runiq*:

assumes *runiq P runiq Q (Domain P) ∩ (Domain Q) = {}*

shows *runiq (P ∪ Q)*

using *assms rightUniqueInjectiveOnFirst fst-eq-Domain injection-union* **by** *metis*

lemma *runiq-paste1*:

assumes *runiq Q runiq (P outside Domain Q)*

shows *runiq (P +* Q)*

unfolding *paste-def*

using *assms disj-Un-runiq Diff-disjoint Un-commute outside-reduces-domain*

by (*metis (poly-guards-query)*)

corollary *runiq-paste2*:

assumes *runiq Q runiq P*

shows *runiq (P +* Q)*

using *assms runiq-paste1 subrel-runiq Diff-subset Outside-def*

by (*metis*)

lemma *rightUniqueRestrictedGraph*: $runiq \{(x, f x) \mid x. P x\}$

unfolding *runiq-basic* **by** *fast*

lemma *rightUniqueSetCardinality*:

assumes $x \in Domain R$ *runiq R*

shows $card (R \{x\}) = 1$

using *assms lm02 DomainE Image-singleton-iff empty-iff*
by (*metis runiq-alt*)

The image of a singleton set under a right-unique relation is a singleton set.

lemma *Image-runiq-eq-eval*:
assumes $x \in \text{Domain } R$ *runiq R*
shows $R \text{ `` } \{x\} = \{R \text{ ,, } x\}$
using *assms rightUniqueSetCardinality*
by (*metis eval-rel.simps cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity*)

lemma *lm06*:
assumes *trivial f*
shows *runiq f*
using *assms trivial-subset-non-empty runiq-basic snd-conv*
by *fastforce*

A singleton relation is right-unique.

corollary *runiq-singleton-rel*: *runiq* $\{(x, y)\}$
using *trivial-singleton lm06* **by** *fast*

The empty relation is right-unique

lemma *runiq-emptyrel*: *runiq* $\{\}$
using *trivial-empty lm06* **by** *blast*

lemma *runiq-wrt-ex1*:
 $\text{runiq } R \longleftrightarrow (\forall a \in \text{Domain } R . \exists! b . (a, b) \in R)$
using *runiq-basic* **by** (*metis Domain.DomainI Domain.cases*)

alternative characterization of the fact that, if a relation R is right-unique, its evaluation $R \text{ ,, } x$ on some argument x in its domain, occurs in R 's range. Note that we need *runiq R* in order to get a definite value for $R \text{ ,, } x$

lemma *eval-runiq-rel*:
assumes *domain*: $x \in \text{Domain } R$
and *runiq*: *runiq R*
shows $(x, R \text{ ,, } x) \in R$
using *assms* **by** (*metis rightUniquePair runiq-wrt-ex1*)

Evaluating a right-unique relation as a function on the relation's domain yields an element from its range.

lemma *eval-runiq-in-Range*:
assumes *runiq R*
and $a \in \text{Domain } R$
shows $R \text{ ,, } a \in \text{Range } R$
using *assms* **by** (*metis Range-iff eval-runiq-rel*)

6.2 Converse

The inverse image of the image of a singleton set under some relation is the same singleton set, if both the relation and its converse are right-unique and the singleton set is in the relation's domain.

lemma *converse-Image-singleton-Domain:*

assumes *runiq*: *runiq* R
and *runiq-conv*: *runiq* (R^{-1})
and *domain*: $x \in \text{Domain } R$
shows $R^{-1} \text{ `` } R \text{ `` } \{x\} = \{x\}$

proof –

have *sup*: $\{x\} \subseteq R^{-1} \text{ `` } R \text{ `` } \{x\}$ **using** *domain* **by** *fast*
have *trivial* $(R \text{ `` } \{x\})$ **using** *runiq domain* **by** $(\text{metis runiq-def trivial-singleton})$
then have *trivial* $(R^{-1} \text{ `` } R \text{ `` } \{x\})$
using *assms runiq-def* **by** *blast*
then show *?thesis*
using *sup* **by** $(\text{metis singleton-sub-trivial-uniq subset-antisym trivial-def})$

qed

The images of two disjoint sets under an injective function are disjoint.

lemma *disj-Domain-imp-disj-Image:*

assumes $\text{Domain } R \cap X \cap Y = \{\}$
assumes *runiq* R
and *runiq* (R^{-1})
shows $(R \text{ `` } X) \cap (R \text{ `` } Y) = \{\}$
using *assms* **unfolding** *runiq-basic* **by** *blast*

lemma *runiq-converse-paste-singleton:*

assumes *runiq* $(P^{\wedge-1})$ $y \notin (\text{Range } P)$
shows *runiq* $((P \text{ `` } \{(x,y)\})^{-1})$
(is *?u* $(?P^{\wedge-1})$ **)**

proof –

have $(?P) \subseteq P \cup \{(x,y)\}$ **using** *assms* **by** $(\text{metis paste-sub-Un})$
then have $?P^{\wedge-1} \subseteq P^{\wedge-1} \cup (\{(x,y)\}^{\wedge-1})$ **by** *blast*
moreover have $\dots = P^{\wedge-1} \cup \{(y,x)\}$ **by** *fast*
moreover have $\text{Domain } (P^{\wedge-1}) \cap \text{Domain } \{(y,x)\} = \{\}$ **using** *assms(2)* **by** *auto*
ultimately moreover have *?u* $(P^{\wedge-1} \cup \{(y,x)\})$ **using** *assms(1)* **by** $(\text{metis disj-Un-runiq runiq-singleton-rel})$
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** $(\text{metis subrel-runiq})$

qed

6.3 Injectivity

The following is a classical definition of the set of all injective functions from X to Y .

definition *injections* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) set set

where *injections* $X\ Y = \{R . \text{Domain } R = X \wedge \text{Range } R \subseteq Y \wedge \text{runiq } R \wedge \text{runiq } (R^{-1})\}$

The following definition is a constructive (computational) characterization of the set of all injections $X\ Y$, represented by a list. That is, we define the list of all injective functions (represented as relations) from one set (represented as a list) to another set. We formally prove the equivalence of the constructive and the classical definition in `Universes.thy`.

fun *injections-alg*

where *injections-alg* [] $Y = [\{\}]$ |
injections-alg ($x \# xs$) $Y = \text{concat } [[R \ +* \ \{(x,y)\} . y \leftarrow \text{sorted-list-of-set } (Y - \text{Range } R)]$
 $. R \leftarrow \text{injections-alg } xs\ Y]$

lemma *Image-within-domain'*:

fixes $x\ R$

shows $(x \in \text{Domain } R) = (R \ \{x\} \neq \{\})$

by *blast*

end

7 Toolbox of various definitions and theorems about sets, relations and lists

theory *MiscTools*

imports

HOL-Library.Discrete

HOL-Library.Code-Target-Nat

HOL-Library.Indicator-Function

Argmax

RelationProperties

begin

lemmas *restrict-def* = *RelationOperators.restrict-def*

7.1 Facts and notations about relations, sets and functions.

notation *paste* (**infix** $+<$ 75)

$+<$ abbreviation permits to shorten the notation for altering a function f in a single point by giving a pair (a, b) so that the new function has value b with argument a .

abbreviation *singlepaste*

where *singlepaste* $f\ \text{pair} == f \ +* \ \{(fst\ \text{pair},\ snd\ \text{pair})\}$

notation *singlepaste* (**infix** +< 75)

-- abbreviation permits to shorten the notation for considering a function outside a single point.

abbreviation *singleoutside* (**infix** -- 75)
where $f \text{ -- } x \equiv f \text{ outside } \{x\}$

Turns a HOL function into a set-theoretical function

definition
 $Graph\ f = \{(x, f\ x) \mid x.\ True\}$

Inverts *Graph* (which is equivalently done by (*.,*)).

definition
 $toFunction\ R = (\lambda\ x.\ (R\ \cdot,\ x))$

lemma
 $toFunction = eval\ rel$
using *toFunction-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm001*:
 $((P \cup Q) \parallel X) = ((P \parallel X) \cup (Q \parallel X))$
unfolding *restrict-def* **by** *blast*

update behaves like $P +^* Q$ (paste), but without enlarging P's Domain. update is the set theoretic equivalent of the lambda function update *fun-upd*

definition *update*
where $update\ P\ Q = P +^* (Q \parallel (Domain\ P))$
notation *update* (**infix** +^ 75)

definition *runiqer* $:: ('a \times 'b)\ set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b)\ set$
where $runiqer\ R = \{(x, THE\ y.\ y \in R \ \{\{x\}\}) \mid x.\ x \in Domain\ R\}$

graph is like *Graph*, but with a built-in restriction to a given set *X*. This makes it computable for finite *X*, whereas $Graph\ f \parallel X$ is not computable. Duplicates the eponymous definition found in *Function-Order*, which is otherwise not needed.

definition *graph*
where $graph\ X\ f = \{(x, f\ x) \mid x.\ x \in X\}$

lemma *lm002*:
assumes *runiq R*
shows $R \supseteq graph\ (Domain\ R)\ (toFunction\ R)$
unfolding *graph-def* *toFunction-def*
using *assms graph-def toFunction-def eval-runiq-rel* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm003*:
assumes *runiq R*
shows $R \subseteq \text{graph } (\text{Domain } R) \text{ (toFunction } R)$
unfolding *graph-def toFunction-def*
using *assms eval-runiq-rel runiq-basic Domain.DomainI mem-Collect-eq subrelI*
by *fastforce*

lemma *lm004*:
assumes *runiq R*
shows $R = \text{graph } (\text{Domain } R) \text{ (toFunction } R)$
using *assms lm002 lm003 by fast*

lemma *domainOfGraph*:
 $\text{runiq}(\text{graph } X f) \ \& \ \text{Domain}(\text{graph } X f) = X$
unfolding *graph-def*
using *rightUniqueRestrictedGraph by fast*

abbreviation *eval-rel2* $(R::('a \times ('b \text{ set})) \text{ set}) \ (x::'a) == \bigcup (R \{x\})$
notation *eval-rel2* (**infix** *,,, 75*)

lemma *imageEquivalence*:
assumes *runiq (f::('a \times ('b set)) set)* $x \in \text{Domain } f$
shows $f \text{,,,} x = f \text{,,,} x$
using *assms Image-runiq-eq-eval cSup-singleton by metis*

lemma *lm005*:
 $\text{Graph } f = \text{graph } \text{UNIV } f$
unfolding *Graph-def graph-def by simp*

lemma *graphIntersection*:
 $\text{graph } (X \cap Y) f \subseteq ((\text{graph } X f) \parallel Y)$
unfolding *graph-def*
using *Int-iff mem-Collect-eq RelationOperators.restrict-ext subrelI by auto*

definition *runiqs*
where $\text{runiqs} = \{f. \text{runiq } f\}$

lemma *outsideOutside*:
 $((P \text{ outside } X) \text{ outside } Y) = P \text{ outside } (X \cup Y)$
unfolding *Outside-def by blast*

corollary *lm006*:
 $((P \text{ outside } X) \text{ outside } X) = P \text{ outside } X$
using *outsideOutside by force*

lemma *lm007*:
assumes $(X \cap \text{Domain } P) \subseteq \text{Domain } Q$

shows $P +* Q = (P \text{ outside } X) +* Q$
unfolding *paste-def Outside-def* **using** *assms* **by** *blast*

corollary *lm008*:

$P +* Q = (P \text{ outside } (\text{Domain } Q)) +* Q$
using *lm007* **by** *fast*

corollary *outsideUnion*:

$R = (R \text{ outside } \{x\}) \cup (\{x\} \times (R \text{ “ } \{x\}))$
using *restrict-to-singleton outside-union-restrict* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm009*:

$P = P \cup \{x\} \times P \text{ “ } \{x\}$
by (*metis outsideUnion sup.right-idem*)

corollary *lm010*:

$R = (R \text{ outside } \{x\}) +* (\{x\} \times (R \text{ “ } \{x\}))$
by (*metis paste-outside-restrict restrict-to-singleton*)

lemma *lm011*:

$R \subseteq R +* (\{x\} \times (R \text{ “ } \{x\}))$
using *lm010 lm008 paste-def Outside-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm012*:

$R \supseteq R +* (\{x\} \times (R \text{ “ } \{x\}))$
by (*metis Un-least Un-upper1 outside-union-restrict paste-def restrict-to-singleton restriction-is-subrel*)

lemma *lm013*:

$R = R +* (\{x\} \times (R \text{ “ } \{x\}))$
using *lm011 lm012* **by** *force*

lemma *rightUniqueTrivialCartes*:

assumes *trivial Y*
shows *runiq (X × Y)*
using *assms runiq-def Image-subset lm013 trivial-subset lm011* **by** (*metis(no-types)*)

lemma *lm014*:

runiq ((X × {x}) + (Y × {y}))*
using *rightUniqueTrivialCartes trivial-singleton runiq-paste2* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm015*:

$(P \parallel (X \cap Y)) \subseteq (P \parallel X) \quad \& \quad P \text{ outside } (X \cup Y) \subseteq P \text{ outside } X$
by (*metis doubleRestriction le-sup-iff outsideOutside outside-union-restrict subset-refl*)

lemma *lm016*:

$P \parallel X \subseteq (P \parallel (X \cup Y)) \quad \& \quad P \text{ outside } X \subseteq P \text{ outside } (X \cap Y)$

using *lm015 distrib-sup-le sup-idem le-inf-iff subset-antisym sup-commute*
by (*metis sup-ge1*)

lemma *lm017*:
 $P''(X \cap \text{Domain } P) = P''X$
by *blast*

lemma *cardinalityOneSubset*:
assumes $\text{card } X=1$ **and** $X \subseteq Y$
shows $\text{Union } X \in Y$
using *assms cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity* **by** (*metis cSup-singleton insert-subset*)

lemma *cardinalityOneTheElem*:
assumes $\text{card } X=1$ $X \subseteq Y$
shows *the-elem* $X \in Y$
using *assms* **by** (*metis (full-types) insert-subset cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity*)

lemma *lm018*:
 $(R \text{ outside } X1) \text{ outside } X2 = (R \text{ outside } X2) \text{ outside } X1$
by (*metis outsideOutside sup-commute*)

7.2 Ordered relations

lemma *lm019*:
assumes $\text{card } X \geq 1$ $\forall x \in X. y > x$
shows $y > \text{Max } X$
using *assms* **by** (*metis (poly-guards-query) Max-in One-nat-def card-eq-0-iff lessI not-le*)

lemma *lm020*:
assumes *finite* X $mx \in X$ $f x < f mx$
shows $x \notin \text{argmax } f X$
using *assms not-less* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm021*:
assumes *finite* X $mx \in X$ $\forall x \in X - \{mx\}. f x < f mx$
shows $\text{argmax } f X \subseteq \{mx\}$
using *assms mk-disjoint-insert* **by** *force*

lemma *lm022*:
assumes *finite* X $mx \in X$ $\forall x \in X - \{mx\}. f x < f mx$
shows $\text{argmax } f X = \{mx\}$
using *assms lm021* **by** (*metis argmax-non-empty-iff equals0D subset-singletonD*)

corollary *argmaxProperty*:
 $(\text{finite } X \ \& \ mx \in X \ \& \ (\forall aa \in X - \{mx\}. f aa < f mx)) \longrightarrow \text{argmax } f X = \{mx\}$
using *lm022* **by** *metis*

corollary *lm023*:

assumes *finite* X $mx \in X \ \forall x \in X. x \neq mx \longrightarrow f x < f mx$
shows $\text{argmax } f X = \{mx\}$
using *assms lm022* **by** (*metis Diff-iff insertI1*)

lemma *lm024*:

assumes $f \circ g = \text{id}$
shows *inj-on* g *UNIV* **using** *assms*
by (*metis inj-on-id inj-on-imageI2*)

lemma *lm025*:

assumes *inj-on* $f X$
shows *inj-on* (*image* f) (*Pow* X)
using *assms inj-on-image-eq-iff inj-onI PowD* **by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting)*)

lemma *injectionPowerset*:

assumes *inj-on* $f Y X \subseteq Y$
shows *inj-on* (*image* f) (*Pow* X)
using *assms lm025* **by** (*metis subset-inj-on*)

definition *finestpart*

where *finestpart* $X = (\%x. \{x\}) ' X$

lemma *finestPart*:

finestpart $X = \{\{x\} | x . x \in X\}$
unfolding *finestpart-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *finestPartUnion*:

$X = \bigcup (\text{finestpart } X)$
using *finestPart* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm026*:

$\text{Union} \circ \text{finestpart} = \text{id}$
using *finestpart-def finestPartUnion* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm027*:

inj-on *Union* (*finestpart* ' *UNIV*)
using *lm026* **by** (*metis inj-on-id inj-on-imageI*)

lemma *nonEqualitySetOfSets*:

assumes $X \neq Y$
shows $\{\{x\} | x. x \in X\} \neq \{\{x\} | x. x \in Y\}$
using *assms* **by** *auto*

corollary *lm028*:

inj-on *finestpart* *UNIV*

using *nonEqualitySetOfSets finestPart* **by** (*metis (lifting, no-types) injI*)

lemma *unionFinestPart*:

$\{Y \mid Y. \exists x. (Y \in \text{finestpart } x) \wedge (x \in X)\} = \bigcup (\text{finestpart } X)$
by *auto*

lemma *rangeSetOfPairs*:

$\text{Range } \{(fst \text{ pair}, Y) \mid Y \text{ pair. } Y \in \text{finestpart } (snd \text{ pair}) \ \& \ \text{pair} \in X\} =$
 $\{Y. \exists x. ((Y \in \text{finestpart } x) \wedge (x \in \text{Range } X))\}$
by *auto*

lemma *setOfPairsEquality*:

$\{(fst \text{ pair}, \{y\}) \mid y \text{ pair. } y \in snd \text{ pair} \ \& \ \text{pair} \in X\} =$
 $\{(fst \text{ pair}, Y) \mid Y \text{ pair. } Y \in \text{finestpart } (snd \text{ pair}) \ \& \ \text{pair} \in X\}$
using *finestpart-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *setOfPairs*:

$\{(fst \text{ pair}, \{y\}) \mid y. y \in snd \text{ pair}\} =$
 $\{fst \text{ pair}\} \times \{\{y\} \mid y. y \in snd \text{ pair}\}$
by *fastforce*

lemma *lm029*:

$x \in X = (\{x\} \in \text{finestpart } X)$
using *finestpart-def* **by** *force*

lemma *pairDifference*:

$\{(x, X)\} - \{(x, Y)\} = \{x\} \times (\{X\} - \{Y\})$
by *blast*

lemma *lm030*:

assumes $\bigcup P = X$
shows $P \subseteq \text{Pow } X$
using *assms* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm031*:

$\text{argmax } f \ \{x\} = \{x\}$
by *auto*

lemma *sortingSameSet*:

assumes *finite* X
shows $\text{set } (\text{sorted-list-of-set } X) = X$
using *assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *lm032*:

assumes *finite* A

shows $\text{sum } f \ A = \text{sum } f \ (A \cap B) + \text{sum } f \ (A - B)$
using *assms* **by** (*metis DiffD2 Int-iff Un-Diff-Int Un-commute finite-Un sum.union-inter-neutral*)

corollary *sumOutside*:

assumes *finite g*
shows $\text{sum } f \ g = \text{sum } f \ (g \ \text{outside } X) + (\text{sum } f \ (g \ || \ X))$
unfolding *Outside-def restrict-def* **using** *assms add.commute inf-commute lm032*
by (*metis*)

lemma *lm033*:

assumes $(\text{Domain } P \subseteq \text{Domain } Q)$
shows $(P \ +* \ Q) = Q$
unfolding *paste-def Outside-def* **using** *assms* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm034*:

assumes $(P \ +* \ Q = Q)$
shows $(\text{Domain } P \subseteq \text{Domain } Q)$
using *assms paste-def Outside-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm035*:

$(\text{Domain } P \subseteq \text{Domain } Q) = (P \ +* \ Q = Q)$
using *lm033 lm034* **by** *metis*

lemma

$(P \ || \ (\text{Domain } Q)) \ +* \ Q = Q$
by (*metis Int-lower2 restrictedDomain lm035*)

lemma *lm036*:

$P \ || \ X = P \ \text{outside } (\text{Domain } P - X)$
using *Outside-def restrict-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm037*:

$(P \ \text{outside } X) \subseteq P \ || \ ((\text{Domain } P) - X)$
using *lm036 lm016* **by** (*metis Int-commute restrictedDomain outside-reduces-domain*)

lemma *lm038*:

$\text{Domain } (P \ \text{outside } X) \cap \text{Domain } (Q \ || \ X) = \{\}$
using *lm036*
by (*metis Diff-disjoint Domain-empty-iff Int-Diff inf-commute restrictedDomain*
outside-reduces-domain restrict-empty)

lemma *lm039*:

$(P \ \text{outside } X) \cap (Q \ || \ X) = \{\}$
using *lm038* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm040*:

$(P \ \text{outside } (X \cup Y)) \cap (Q \ || \ X) = \{\}$ & $(P \ \text{outside } X) \cap (Q \ || \ (X \cap Z)) = \{\}$

using *Outside-def restrict-def lm039 lm015* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm041*:

$P \text{ outside } X = P \parallel ((\text{Domain } P) - X)$

using *Outside-def restrict-def lm037* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm042*:

$R \text{ ``}(X - Y) = (R \parallel X) \text{ ``}(X - Y)$

using *restrict-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm043*:

assumes $\bigcup XX \subseteq X \ x \in XX \ x \neq \{\}$

shows $x \cap X \neq \{\}$

using *assms* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm044*:

assumes $\forall l \in \text{set } L1. \text{ set } L2 = f2 (\text{set } l) N$

shows $\text{set } [\text{set } L2. l <- L1] = \{f2 P N \mid P. P \in \text{set } (\text{map set } L1)\}$

using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *setVsList*:

assumes $\forall l \in \text{set } (g1 G). \text{ set } (g2 l N) = f2 (\text{set } l) N$

shows $\text{set } [\text{set } (g2 l N). l <- (g1 G)] = \{f2 P N \mid P. P \in \text{set } (\text{map set } (g1 G))\}$

using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm045*:

$(\forall l \in \text{set } (g1 G). \text{ set } (g2 l N) = f2 (\text{set } l) N) \dashrightarrow$

$\{f2 P N \mid P. P \in \text{set } (\text{map set } (g1 G))\} = \text{set } [\text{set } (g2 l N). l <- g1 G]$

by *auto*

lemma *lm046*:

assumes $X \cap Y = \{\}$

shows $R \text{ ``}X = (R \text{ outside } Y) \text{ ``}X$

using *assms Outside-def Image-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm047*:

assumes $(\text{Range } P) \cap (\text{Range } Q) = \{\}$ *runiq* $(P \hat{-} 1)$ *runiq* $(Q \hat{-} 1)$

shows *runiq* $((P \cup Q) \hat{-} 1)$

using *assms* **by** *(metis Domain-converse converse-Un disj-Un-runiq)*

lemma *lm048*:

assumes $(\text{Range } P) \cap (\text{Range } Q) = \{\}$ *runiq* $(P \hat{-} 1)$ *runiq* $(Q \hat{-} 1)$

shows *runiq* $((P +* Q) \hat{-} 1)$

using *lm047 assms subrel-runiq* **by** *(metis converse-converse converse-subset-swap paste-sub-Un)*

lemma *lm049*:
assumes *runiq R*
shows $\text{card } (R \text{ `` } \{a\}) = 1 \iff a \in \text{Domain } R$
using *assms card-Suc-eq One-nat-def*
by (*metis Image-within-domain' Suc-neq-Zero assms rightUniqueSetCardinality*)

lemma *lm050*:
inj ($\lambda a. ((\text{fst } a, \text{fst } (\text{snd } a)), \text{snd } (\text{snd } a))$)
by (*auto intro: injI*)

lemma *lm051*:
assumes *finite X x > Max X*
shows $x \notin X$
using *assms Max.coboundedI* **by** (*metis leD*)

lemma *lm052*:
assumes *finite A A ≠ {}*
shows $\text{Max } (f' A) \in f' A$
using *assms* **by** (*metis Max-in finite-imageI image-is-empty*)

lemma *lm053*:
 $\text{argmax } f A \subseteq f \text{ `` } \{\text{Max } (f' A)\}$
by *force*

lemma *lm054*:
 $\text{argmax } f A = A \cap \{x . f x = \text{Max } (f' A)\}$
by *auto*

lemma *lm055*:
 $(x \in \text{argmax } f X) = (x \in X \ \& \ f x = \text{Max } (f' X))$
using *argmax.simps mem-Collect-eq* **by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting)*)

lemma *rangeEmpty*:
 $\text{Range } \text{ `` } \{\{\}\} = \{\{\}\}$
by *auto*

lemma *finitePairSecondRange*:
 $(\forall \text{ pair} \in R. \text{finite } (\text{snd } \text{pair})) = (\forall y \in \text{Range } R. \text{finite } y)$
by *fastforce*

lemma *lm056*:
 $\text{fst } ' P = \text{snd } ' (P \text{ `` } -1)$
by *force*

lemma *lm057*:
 $\text{fst } \text{pair} = \text{snd } (\text{flip } \text{pair}) \ \& \ \text{snd } \text{pair} = \text{fst } (\text{flip } \text{pair})$

unfolding *flip-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *flip-flip2*:
 $flip \circ flip = id$
using *flip-flip* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm058*:
 $fst = (snd \circ flip)$
using *lm057* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm059*:
 $snd = (fst \circ flip)$
using *lm057* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm060*:
 $inj\text{-}on\ fst\ P = inj\text{-}on\ (snd \circ flip)\ P$
using *lm058* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm062*:
 $inj\text{-}on\ fst\ P = inj\text{-}on\ snd\ (P^{-1})$
using *lm060 flip-conv* **by** (*metis converse-converse inj-on-imageI lm059*)

lemma *sumPairsInverse*:
assumes *runiq* (P^{-1})
shows $sum\ (f \circ snd)\ P = sum\ f\ (Range\ P)$
using *assms lm062 converse-converse rightUniqueInjectiveOnFirst rightUniqueInjectiveOnFirst*
 $sum.reindex\ snd\text{-}eq\text{-}Range$
by *metis*

lemma *notEmptyFinestpart*:
assumes $X \neq \{\}$
shows $finestpart\ X \neq \{\}$
using *assms finestpart-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm063*:
assumes *inj-on* $g\ X$
shows $sum\ f\ (g'X) = sum\ (f \circ g)\ X$
using *assms* **by** (*metis sum.reindex*)

lemma *functionOnFirstEqualsSecond*:
assumes *runiq* $R\ z \in R$
shows $R.,(fst\ z) = snd\ z$
using *assms* **by** (*metis rightUniquePair surjective-pairing*)

lemma *lm064*:
assumes *runiq* R
shows $sum\ (toFunction\ R)\ (Domain\ R) = sum\ snd\ R$
using *assms toFunction-def sum.reindex-cong functionOnFirstEqualsSecond*

rightUniqueInjectiveOnFirst
by (*metis* (*no-types*) *fst-eq-Domain*)

corollary *lm065*:

assumes *runiq* ($f||X$)
shows $\text{sum } (\text{toFunction } (f||X)) (X \cap \text{Domain } f) = \text{sum } \text{snd } (f||X)$
using *assms lm064* **by** (*metis* *Int-commute restrictedDomain*)

lemma *lm066*:

$\text{Range } (R \text{ outside } X) = R \text{ `` } ((\text{Domain } R) - X)$
by (*metis* *Diff-idemp ImageE Range.intros Range-outside-sub-Image-Domain lm041*
lm042 order-class.order.antisym subsetI)

lemma *lm067*:

$(R||X) \text{ `` } X = R \text{ `` } X$
using *Int-absorb doubleRestriction restrictedRange* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm068*:

assumes $x \in \text{Domain } (f||X)$
shows $(f||X) \text{ `` } \{x\} = f \text{ `` } \{x\}$
using *assms doubleRestriction restrictedRange Int-empty-right Int-iff*
Int-insert-right-if1 restrictedDomain
by *metis*

lemma *lm069*:

assumes $x \in X \cap \text{Domain } f$ *runiq* ($f||X$)
shows $(f||X) \text{ ,, } x = f \text{ ,, } x$
using *assms doubleRestriction restrictedRange Int-empty-right Int-iff Int-insert-right-if1*
eval-rel.simps
by *metis*

lemma *lm070*:

assumes *runiq* ($f||X$)
shows $\text{sum } (\text{toFunction } (f||X)) (X \cap \text{Domain } f) = \text{sum } (\text{toFunction } f) (X \cap \text{Domain } f)$
using *assms sum.cong lm069 toFunction-def* **by** *metis*

corollary *sumRestrictedToDomainInvariant*:

assumes *runiq* ($f||X$)
shows $\text{sum } (\text{toFunction } f) (X \cap \text{Domain } f) = \text{sum } \text{snd } (f||X)$
using *assms lm065 lm070* **by** *fastforce*

corollary *sumRestrictedOnFunction*:

assumes *runiq* ($f||X$)
shows $\text{sum } (\text{toFunction } (f||X)) (X \cap \text{Domain } f) = \text{sum } \text{snd } (f||X)$
using *assms lm064 restrictedDomain Int-commute* **by** *metis*

lemma *cardFinestpart*:

$\text{card } (\text{finestpart } X) = \text{card } X$

using *finestpart-def* **by** (*metis (lifting) card-image inj-on-inverseI the-elem-eq*)

corollary *lm071*:

finestpart $\{\} = \{\}$ & $\text{card} \circ \text{finestpart} = \text{card}$
using *cardFinestpart finestpart-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *finiteFinestpart*:

finite (*finestpart* X) = *finite* X
using *finestpart-def lm071*
by (*metis card-eq-0-iff empty-is-image finite.simps cardFinestpart*)

lemma *lm072*:

finite \circ *finestpart* = *finite*
using *finiteFinestpart* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *finestpartSubset*:

assumes $X \subseteq Y$
shows *finestpart* $X \subseteq$ *finestpart* Y
using *assms finestpart-def* **by** (*metis image-mono*)

corollary *lm073*:

assumes $x \in X$
shows *finestpart* $x \subseteq$ *finestpart* $(\bigcup X)$
using *assms finestpartSubset* **by** (*metis Union-upper*)

lemma *lm074*:

$\bigcup (\text{finestpart } 'X X) \subseteq \text{finestpart } (\bigcup X X)$
using *finestpart-def lm073* **by** *force*

lemma *lm075*:

$\bigcup (\text{finestpart } 'X X) \supseteq \text{finestpart } (\bigcup X X)$
(**is** ? $L \supseteq$? R)
unfolding *finestpart-def* **using** *finestpart-def* **by** *auto*

corollary *commuteUnionFinestpart*:

$\bigcup (\text{finestpart } 'X X) = \text{finestpart } (\bigcup X X)$
using *lm074 lm075* **by** *fast*

lemma *unionImage*:

assumes *runiq* a
shows $\{(x, \{y\}) \mid x \ y. y \in \bigcup (a''\{x\}) \ \& \ x \in \text{Domain } a\} =$
 $\{(x, \{y\}) \mid x \ y. y \in a, x \ \& \ x \in \text{Domain } a\}$
using *assms Image-runiq-eq-eval*
by (*metis (lifting, no-types) cSup-singleton*)

lemma *lm076*:

assumes *runiq* P
shows $\text{card } (\text{Domain } P) = \text{card } P$
using *assms rightUniqueInjectiveOnFirst card-image* **by** (*metis Domain-fst*)

lemma *finiteDomainImpliesFinite*:
assumes *runiq f*
shows $\text{finite } (\text{Domain } f) = \text{finite } f$
using *assms Domain-empty-iff card-eq-0-iff finite.emptyI lm076* **by** *metis*

lemma *sumCurry*:
 $\text{sum } ((\text{curry } f) \ x) \ Y = \text{sum } f \ (\{x\} \times Y)$
proof –
let $?f = \% \ y. (x, y)$ **let** $?g = (\text{curry } f) \ x$ **let** $?h = f$
have *inj-on ?f Y* **by** (*metis(no-types) Pair-inject inj-onI*)
moreover $\{x\} \times Y = ?f \ ' \ Y$ **by** *fast*
moreover $\forall \ y. y \in Y \longrightarrow ?g \ y = ?h \ (?f \ y)$ **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *sum.reindex-cong* **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *lm077*:
 $\text{sum } (\% \ y. f \ (x, y)) \ Y = \text{sum } f \ (\{x\} \times Y)$
using *sumCurry Sigma-cong curry-def sum.cong* **by** *fastforce*

corollary *lm078*:
assumes *finite X*
shows $\text{sum } f \ X = \text{sum } f \ (X - Y) + (\text{sum } f \ (X \cap Y))$
using *assms Diff-iff IntD2 Un-Diff-Int finite-Un inf-commute sum.union-inter-neutral*
by *metis*

lemma *lm079*:
 $(P \ +* \ Q) \ \text{``} (\text{Domain } Q \cap X) = Q \ \text{``} (\text{Domain } Q \cap X)$
unfolding *paste-def Outside-def Image-def Domain-def* **by** *blast*

corollary *lm080*:
 $(P \ +* \ Q) \ \text{``} (X \cap (\text{Domain } Q)) = Q \ \text{``} X$
using *Int-commute lm079* **by** (*metis lm017*)

corollary *lm081*:
assumes $X \cap (\text{Domain } Q) = \{\}$
shows $(P \ +* \ Q) \ \text{``} X = (P \ \text{outside } (\text{Domain } Q)) \ \text{``} X$
using *assms paste-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm082*:
assumes $X \cap Y = \{\}$
shows $(P \ \text{outside } Y) \ \text{``} X = P \ \text{``} X$
using *assms Outside-def* **by** *blast*

corollary *lm083*:
assumes $X \cap (\text{Domain } Q) = \{\}$
shows $(P \ +* \ Q) \ \text{``} X = P \ \text{``} X$

using *assms lm081 lm082* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm084*:
assumes *finite X finite Y card(X∩Y) = card X*
shows $X \subseteq Y$
using *assms* **by** (*metis Int-lower1 Int-lower2 card-seteq order-refl*)

lemma *cardinalityIntersectionEquality*:
assumes *finite X finite Y card X = card Y*
shows $(\text{card } (X \cap Y) = \text{card } X) \iff (X = Y)$
using *assms lm084* **by** (*metis card-seteq le-iff-inf order-refl*)

lemma *lm085*:
assumes $P \ xx$
shows $\{(x, f \ x) \mid x. P \ x\},, xx = f \ xx$
proof –
let $?F = \{(x, f \ x) \mid x. P \ x\}$ **let** $?X = ?F \ \{\!| \ xx \}$
have $?X = \{f \ xx\}$ **using** *Image-def assms* **by** *blast* **thus** *?thesis* **by** *fastforce*
qed

lemma *graphEqImage*:
assumes $x \in X$
shows $\text{graph } X \ f,, x = f \ x$
unfolding *graph-def* **using** *assms lm085* **by** (*metis (mono-tags) Gr-def*)

lemma *lm086*:
 $\text{Graph } f,, x = f \ x$
using *UNIV-I graphEqImage lm005* **by** (*metis(no-types)*)

lemma *lm087*:
 $\text{toFunction } (\text{Graph } f) = f \ \text{(is } ?L = -)$
proof –
{fix x **have** $?L \ x = f \ x$ **unfolding** *toFunction-def lm086* **by** *metis*
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *lm088*:
 $R \ \text{outside } X \subseteq R$
by (*metis outside-union-restrict subset-Un-eq sup-left-idem*)

lemma *lm089*:
 $\text{Range } (f \ \text{outside } X) \supseteq (\text{Range } f) - (f \ \{\!| \ X)$
using *Outside-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm090*:
assumes *runiq P*
shows $(P^{-1} \ \{\!| \ (\text{Range } P) - Y) \cap ((P^{-1}) \ \{\!| \ Y) = \{\}$
using *assms rightUniqueFunctionAfterInverse* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm091*:

assumes *runiq* (P^{-1})

shows $(P^{-1}((\text{Domain } P) - X)) \cap (P^{-1}X) = \{\}$

using *assms rightUniqueFunctionAfterInverse* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm092*:

assumes *runiq* f *runiq* (f^{-1})

shows $\text{Range}(f \text{ outside } X) \subseteq (\text{Range } f) - (f^{-1}X)$

using *assms Diff-triv lm091 lm066 Diff-iff ImageE Range-iff subsetI* **by** *metis*

lemma *rangeOutside*:

assumes *runiq* f *runiq* (f^{-1})

shows $\text{Range}(f \text{ outside } X) = (\text{Range } f) - (f^{-1}X)$

using *assms lm089 lm092* **by** $(\text{metis } \text{order-class.order.antisym})$

lemma *unionIntersectionEmpty*:

$(\forall x \in X. \forall y \in Y. x \cap y = \{\}) = ((\bigcup X) \cap (\bigcup Y) = \{\})$

by *blast*

lemma *setEqualityAsDifference*:

$\{x\} - \{y\} = \{\} = (x = y)$

by *auto*

lemma *lm093*:

assumes $R \neq \{\}$ $\text{Domain } R \cap X \neq \{\}$

shows $R^{-1}X \neq \{\}$

using *assms* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm095*:

$R \subseteq (\text{Domain } R) \times (\text{Range } R)$

by *auto*

lemma *finiteRelationCharacterization*:

$(\text{finite } (\text{Domain } Q) \ \& \ \text{finite } (\text{Range } Q)) = \text{finite } Q$

using *rev-finite-subset finite-SigmaI lm095 finite-Domain finite-Range* **by** *metis*

lemma *familyUnionFiniteEverySetFinite*:

assumes *finite* $(\bigcup XX)$

shows $\forall X \in XX. \text{finite } X$

using *assms* **by** $(\text{metis } \text{Union-upper finite-subset})$

lemma *lm096*:

assumes *runiq* f $X \subseteq (f^{-1})^{-1}Y$

shows $f^{-1}X \subseteq Y$

using *assms rightUniqueFunctionAfterInverse* **by** $(\text{metis } \text{Image-mono order-refl subset-trans})$

lemma *lm097*:

assumes $y \in f^{-1}\{x\}$ *runiq* f
shows $f.,x = y$
using *assms* **by** (*metis Image-singleton-iff rightUniquePair*)

7.3 Indicator function in set-theoretical form.

abbreviation

Outside' $X f == f$ *outside* X

abbreviation

Chi $X Y == (Y \times \{0::nat\}) +* (X \times \{1\})$
notation *Chi* (**infix** $<||$ 80)

abbreviation

chii $X Y == toFunction (X <|| Y)$
notation *chii* (**infix** $<|$ 80)

abbreviation

chi $X == indicator X$

lemma *lm098*:

runiq $(X <|| Y)$
by (*rule lm014*)

lemma *lm099*:

assumes $x \in X$
shows $1 \in (X <|| Y)$ “ $\{x\}$
using *assms toFunction-def paste-def Outside-def runiq-def lm014* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm100*:

assumes $x \in Y - X$
shows $0 \in (X <|| Y)$ “ $\{x\}$
using *assms toFunction-def paste-def Outside-def runiq-def lm014* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm101*:

assumes $x \in X \cup Y$
shows $(X <|| Y),,x = chi X x$ (**is** $?L=?R$)
using *assms lm014 lm099 lm100 lm097*
by (*metis DiffI Un-iff indicator-simps(1) indicator-simps(2)*)

lemma *lm102*:

assumes $x \in X \cup Y$
shows $(X <| Y) x = chi X x$
using *assms toFunction-def lm101* **by** *metis*

corollary *lm103*:

$sum (X <| Y) (X \cup Y) = sum (chi X) (X \cup Y)$
using *lm102 sum.cong* **by** *metis*

corollary *lm104*:

assumes $\forall x \in X. f\ x = g\ x$
shows $\text{sum } f\ X = \text{sum } g\ X$
using *assms* **by** (*metis* (*poly-guards-query*) *sum.cong*)

corollary *lm105*:

assumes $\forall x \in X. f\ x = g\ x\ Y \subseteq X$
shows $\text{sum } f\ Y = \text{sum } g\ Y$
using *assms* *lm104* **by** (*metis* *contra-subsetD*)

corollary *lm106*:

assumes $Z \subseteq X \cup Y$
shows $\text{sum } (X <| Y)\ Z = \text{sum } (\text{chi } X)\ Z$
proof –
have $\forall x \in Z. (X <| Y)\ x = (\text{chi } X)\ x$ **using** *assms* *lm102* *in-mono* **by** *metis*
thus *?thesis* **using** *lm104* **by** *blast*
qed

corollary *lm107*:

$\text{sum } (\text{chi } X)\ (Z - X) = 0$
by *simp*

corollary *lm108*:

assumes $Z \subseteq X \cup Y$
shows $\text{sum } (X <| Y)\ (Z - X) = 0$
using *assms* *lm107* *lm106* *Diff-iff* *in-mono* *subsetI* **by** *metis*

corollary *lm109*:

assumes *finite* *Z*
shows $\text{sum } (X <| Y)\ Z = \text{sum } (X <| Y)\ (Z - X) + (\text{sum } (X <| Y)\ (Z \cap X))$
using *lm078* *assms* **by** *blast*

corollary *lm110*:

assumes $Z \subseteq X \cup Y$ *finite* *Z*
shows $\text{sum } (X <| Y)\ Z = \text{sum } (X <| Y)\ (Z \cap X)$
using *assms* *lm078* *lm108* *comm-monoid-add-class.add-0* **by** *metis*

corollary *lm111*:

assumes *finite* *Z*
shows $\text{sum } (\text{chi } X)\ Z = \text{card } (X \cap Z)$
using *assms* *sum-indicator-eq-card* **by** (*metis* *Int-commute*)

corollary *lm112*:

assumes $Z \subseteq X \cup Y$ *finite* *Z*
shows $\text{sum } (X <| Y)\ Z = \text{card } (Z \cap X)$
using *assms* *lm111* **by** (*metis* *lm106* *sum-indicator-eq-card*)

corollary *subsetCardinality*:

assumes $Z \subseteq X \cup Y$ *finite* Z
shows $(\text{sum } (X <| Y) X) - (\text{sum } (X <| Y) Z) = \text{card } X - \text{card } (Z \cap X)$
using *assms lm112* **by** (*metis Int-absorb2 Un-upper1 card.infinite equalityE sum.infinite*)

corollary *differenceSumVsCardinality*:

assumes $Z \subseteq X \cup Y$ *finite* Z
shows $\text{int } (\text{sum } (X <| Y) X) - \text{int } (\text{sum } (X <| Y) Z) = \text{int } (\text{card } X) - \text{int } (\text{card } (Z \cap X))$
using *assms lm112* **by** (*metis Int-absorb2 Un-upper1 card.infinite equalityE sum.infinite*)

lemma *lm113*:

$\text{int } (n::\text{nat}) = \text{real } n$
by *simp*

corollary *differenceSumVsCardinalityReal*:

assumes $Z \subseteq X \cup Y$ *finite* Z
shows $\text{real } (\text{sum } (X <| Y) X) - \text{real } (\text{sum } (X <| Y) Z) = \text{real } (\text{card } X) - \text{real } (\text{card } (Z \cap X))$
using *assms lm112* **by** (*metis Int-absorb2 Un-upper1 card.infinite equalityE sum.infinite*)

7.4 Lists

lemma *lm114*:

assumes $\exists n \in \{0..<\text{size } l\}. P (!n)$
shows $[n. n \leftarrow [0..<\text{size } l], P (!n)] \neq []$
using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm115*:

assumes $ll \in \text{set } (l::\text{'a list})$
shows $\exists n \in (\text{nth } l) - \text{'(set } l). ll=!n$
using *assms(1)* **by** (*metis in-set-conv-nth vimageI2*)

lemma *lm116*:

assumes $ll \in \text{set } (l::\text{'a list})$
shows $\exists n. ll=!n \ \& \ n < \text{size } l \ \& \ n \geq 0$
using *assms in-set-conv-nth* **by** (*metis le0*)

lemma *lm117*:

assumes $P - \text{'\{True\} \cap \text{set } l \neq \{\}}$
shows $\exists n \in \{0..<\text{size } l\}. P (!n)$

using *assms* *lm116* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *nonEmptyListFiltered*:

assumes $P - \{True\} \cap \text{set } l \neq \{\}$

shows $[n. n \leftarrow [0..<\text{size } l], P (!n)] \neq []$

using *assms* *filterpositions2-def* *lm117* *lm114* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm118*:

$(\text{nth } l) \text{ 'set } ([n. n \leftarrow [0..<\text{size } l], (\%x. x \in X) (!n)]) \subseteq X \cap \text{set } l$

by *force*

corollary *lm119*:

$(\text{nth } l) \text{ 'set } (\text{filterpositions2 } (\%x.(x \in X)) l) \subseteq X \cap \text{set } l$

unfolding *filterpositions2-def* **using** *lm118* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm120*:

$(n \in \{0..<N\}) = ((n::\text{nat}) < N)$

using *atLeast0LessThan* *lessThan-iff* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm121*:

assumes $X \subseteq \{0..<\text{size } \text{list}\}$

shows $(\text{nth } \text{list}) \text{ 'X } \subseteq \text{set } \text{list}$

using *assms* *atLeastLessThan-def* *atLeast0LessThan* *lessThan-iff* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm122*:

$\text{set } ([n. n \leftarrow [0..<\text{size } l], P (!n)]) \subseteq \{0..<\text{size } l\}$

by *force*

lemma *lm123*:

$\text{set } (\text{filterpositions2 } \text{pre } \text{list}) \subseteq \{0..<\text{size } \text{list}\}$

using *filterpositions2-def* *lm122* **by** *metis*

7.5 Computing all the permutations of a list

abbreviation

$\text{rotateLeft} == \text{rotate}$

abbreviation

$\text{rotateRight } n \ l == \text{rotateLeft } (\text{size } l - (n \bmod (\text{size } l))) \ l$

abbreviation

$\text{insertAt } x \ l \ n == \text{rotateRight } n \ (x \# (\text{rotateLeft } n \ l))$


```

fun perm2 where
  perm2 [] = (%n. []) |
  perm2 (x#l) = (%n. insertAt x ((perm2 l) (n div (1+size l)))
    (n mod (1+size l)))

```

abbreviation

```

takeAll P list == map (nth list) (filterpositions2 P list)

```

lemma permutationNotEmpty:

```

assumes l ≠ []
shows perm2 l n ≠ []
using assms perm2.simps(2) rotate-is-Nil-conv by (metis neq-Nil-conv)

```

lemma lm124:

```

set (takeAll P list) = ((nth list) ‘ set (filterpositions2 P list))
by simp

```

corollary listIntersectionWithSet:

```

set (takeAll (%x.(x∈X)) l) ⊆ (X ∩ set l)
using lm119 lm124 by metis

```

corollary lm125:

```

set (takeAll P list) ⊆ set list
using lm123 lm124 lm121 by metis

```

lemma takeAllSubset:

```

set (takeAll (%x. x∈ P) list) ⊆ P
by (metis Int-subset-iff listIntersectionWithSet)

```

lemma lm126:

```

set (insertAt x l n) = {x} ∪ set l
by simp

```

lemma lm127:

```

∀ n. set (perm2 [] n) = set []
by simp

```

lemma lm128:

```

assumes ∀ n. (set (perm2 l n) = set l)
shows set (perm2 (x#l) n) = {x} ∪ set l
using assms lm126 by force

```

corollary permutationInvariance:

```

∀ n. set (perm2 (l::'a list) n) = set l

```

proof (induct l)

```

let ?P = %l::('a list). (∀ n. set (perm2 l n) = set l)

```

show $?P$ [] **using** *lm127* **by** *force*
fix x **fix** l
assume $?P\ l$ **then**
show $?P\ (x\#\!l)$ **by** *force*
qed

corollary *takeAllPermutation*:
 $set\ (perm2\ (takeAll\ (\%x.(x\in X))\ l)\ n) \subseteq X \cap set\ l$
using *listIntersectionWithSet permutationInvariance* **by** *metis*

abbreviation $subList\ l\ xl == map\ (nth\ l)\ (takeAll\ (\%x.\ x \leq size\ l)\ xl)$

7.6 A more computable version of *toFunction*.

abbreviation *toFunctionWithFallback* $R\ fallback ==$
 $(\%x.\ if\ (R\ \{x\} = \{R,,x\})\ then\ (R,,x)\ else\ fallback)$

notation
 $toFunctionWithFallback$ (**infix** *Else* 75)

abbreviation *sum'* **where**
 $sum'\ R\ X == sum\ (R\ Else\ 0)\ X$

lemma *lm129*:
assumes $runiq\ f\ x \in Domain\ f$
shows $(f\ Else\ 0)\ x = (toFunction\ f)\ x$
using *assms* **by** (*metis Image-runiq-eq-eval toFunction-def*)

lemma *lm130*:
assumes $runiq\ f$
shows $sum\ (f\ Else\ 0)\ (X \cap (Domain\ f)) = sum\ (toFunction\ f)\ (X \cap (Domain\ f))$
using *assms* $sum.cong\ lm129$ **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm131*:
assumes $Y \subseteq f-\{0\}$
shows $sum\ f\ Y = 0$
using *assms* **by** (*metis rev-subsetD sum.neutral vimage-singleton-eq*)

lemma *lm132*:
assumes $Y \subseteq f-\{0\}$ *finite* X
shows $sum\ f\ X = sum\ f\ (X - Y)$
using *Int-lower2 add.comm-neutral assms(1) assms(2) lm078 lm131 order-trans*
by (*metis (no-types)*)

lemma *lm133*:
 $-(Domain\ f) \subseteq (f\ Else\ 0) - \{0\}$

by *fastforce*

corollary *lm134*:

assumes *finite X*

shows $\text{sum } (f \text{ Else } 0) X = \text{sum } (f \text{ Else } 0) (X \cap \text{Domain } f)$

proof –

have $X \cap \text{Domain } f = X - (-\text{Domain } f)$ by *simp*

thus *?thesis* using *assms lm133 lm132* by *fastforce*

qed

corollary *lm135*:

assumes *finite X*

shows $\text{sum } (f \text{ Else } 0) (X \cap \text{Domain } f) = \text{sum } (f \text{ Else } 0) X$
(is *?L=?R*)

proof –

have *?R=?L* using *assms* by (rule *lm134*)

thus *?thesis* by *simp*

qed

corollary *lm136*:

assumes *finite X runiq f*

shows $\text{sum } (f \text{ Else } 0) X = \text{sum } (\text{toFunction } f) (X \cap \text{Domain } f)$
(is *?L=?R*)

proof –

have *?R = sum (f Else 0) (X ∩ Domain f)* using *assms(2) lm130* by *fastforce*
moreover have $\dots = ?L$ using *assms(1)* by (rule *lm135*)

ultimately show *?thesis* by *presburger*

qed

lemma *lm137*:

$\text{sum } (f \text{ Else } 0) X = \text{sum}' f X$

by *fast*

corollary *lm138*:

assumes *finite X runiq f*

shows $\text{sum } (\text{toFunction } f) (X \cap \text{Domain } f) = \text{sum}' f X$
using *assms lm137 lm136* by *fastforce*

lemma *lm139*:

$\text{argmax } (\text{sum}' b) = (\text{argmax} \circ \text{sum}') b$

by *simp*

lemma *domainConstant*:

$\text{Domain } (Y \times \{0::\text{nat}\}) = Y \ \& \ \text{Domain } (X \times \{1\}) = X$
by *blast*

lemma *domainCharacteristicFunction*:

$\text{Domain } (X <|| Y) = X \cup Y$

using *domainConstant paste-Domain sup-commute* by *metis*

lemma *functionEquivalenceOnSets*:
assumes $\forall x \in X. f x = g x$
shows $f'X = g'X$
using *assms* **by** (*metis image-cong*)

7.7 Cardinalities of sets.

lemma *lm140*:
assumes *runiq* R *runiq* (R^{-1})
shows $(R'A) \cap (R'B) = R'(A \cap B)$
using *assms* *rightUniqueInjectiveOnFirst* *converse-Image* **by** *force*

lemma *intersectionEmptyRelationIntersectionEmpty*:
assumes *runiq* (R^{-1}) *runiq* R $X1 \cap X2 = \{\}$
shows $(R'X1) \cap (R'X2) = \{\}$
using *assms* **by** (*metis disj-Domain-imp-disj-Image inf-assoc inf-bot-right*)

lemma *lm141*:
assumes *runiq* f *trivial* Y
shows *trivial* $(f'(f^{-1}'Y))$
using *assms* **by** (*metis rightUniqueFunctionAfterInverse trivial-subset*)

lemma *lm142*:
assumes *trivial* X
shows $\text{card}(\text{Pow } X) \in \{1, 2\}$
using *trivial-empty-or-singleton* *card-Pow* *Pow-empty* *assms* *trivial-implies-finite*
cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity *power-one-right* *the-elem-eq*
by (*metis insert-iff*)

lemma *lm143*:
assumes $\text{card}(\text{Pow } A) = 1$
shows $A = \{\}$
using *assms* **by** (*metis Pow-bottom* *Pow-top* *cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity* *singletonD*)

lemma *lm144*:
 $(\neg(\text{finite } A)) = (\text{card}(\text{Pow } A) = 0)$
by *auto*

corollary *lm145*:
 $(\text{finite } A) = (\text{card}(\text{Pow } A) \neq 0)$
using *lm144* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm146*:
assumes $\text{card}(\text{Pow } A) \neq 0$
shows $\text{card } A = \text{Discrete.log}(\text{card}(\text{Pow } A))$
using *assms* *log-exp* *card-Pow* **by** (*metis card.infinite* *finite-Pow-iff*)

lemma *log-2* [*simp*]:
Discrete.log 2 = 1
using *log-exp* [*of 1*] **by** *simp*

lemma *lm147*:
assumes *card (Pow A) = 2*
shows *card A = 1*
using *assms lm146* [*of A*] **by** *simp*

lemma *lm148*:
assumes *card (Pow X) = 1 ∨ card (Pow X) = 2*
shows *trivial X*
using *assms trivial-empty-or-singleton lm143 lm147 cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm149*:
trivial A = (card (Pow A) ∈ {1,2})
using *lm148 lm142* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm150*:
assumes *R ⊆ f runiq f Domain f = Domain R*
shows *runiq R*
using *assms* **by** (*metis subrel-runiq*)

lemma *lm151*:
assumes *f ⊆ g runiq g Domain f = Domain g*
shows *g ⊆ f*
using *assms Domain-iff contra-subsetD runiq-wrt-ex1 subrelI*
by (*metis (full-types,opaque-lifting)*)

lemma *lm152*:
assumes *R ⊆ f runiq f Domain f ⊆ Domain R*
shows *f = R*
using *assms lm151* **by** (*metis Domain-mono dual-order.antisym*)

lemma *lm153*:
graph X f = (Graph f) || X
using *inf-top.left-neutral lm005 domainOfGraph restrictedDomain lm152 graphIntersection*
restriction-is-subrel subrel-runiq subset-iff
by (*metis (erased, lifting)*)

lemma *lm154*:
graph (X ∩ Y) f = (graph X f) || Y
using *doubleRestriction lm153* **by** *metis*

lemma *restrictionVsIntersection*:
{(x, f x) | x. x ∈ X2} || X1 = {(x, f x) | x. x ∈ X2 ∩ X1}

using *graph-def lm154* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm155*:

assumes $\text{runiq } f \ X \subseteq \text{Domain } f$

shows $\text{graph } X \ (\text{toFunction } f) = (f \parallel X)$

proof –

have $\bigwedge v w. (v::'a \ \text{set}) \subseteq w \longrightarrow w \cap v = v$ **by** (*simp add: Int-commute inf.absorb1*)

thus $\text{graph } X \ (\text{toFunction } f) = f \parallel X$ **by** (*metis assms(1) assms(2) doubleRestriction lm004 lm153*)

qed

lemma *lm156*:

$(\text{Graph } f) \ \text{`` } X = f \text{ ' } X$

unfolding *Graph-def image-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm157*:

assumes $X \subseteq \text{Domain } f \ \text{runiq } f$

shows $f \text{ ' } X = (\text{eval-rel } f) \text{ ' } X$

using *assms lm156* **by** (*metis restrictedRange lm153 lm155 toFunction-def*)

lemma *cardOneImageCardOne*:

assumes $\text{card } A = 1$

shows $\text{card } (f \text{ ' } A) = 1$

using *assms card-image card-image-le*

proof –

have *finite* $(f \text{ ' } A)$ **using** *assms One-nat-def Suc-not-Zero card.infinite finite-imageI*

by (*metis(no-types)*)

moreover **have** $f \text{ ' } A \neq \{\}$ **using** *assms* **by** *fastforce*

moreover **have** $\text{card } (f \text{ ' } A) \leq 1$ **using** *assms card-image-le One-nat-def Suc-not-Zero card.infinite*

by (*metis*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*metis assms image-empty image-insert cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity the-elem-eq*)

qed

lemma *cardOneTheElem*:

assumes $\text{card } A = 1$

shows $\text{the-elem } (f \text{ ' } A) = f \ (\text{the-elem } A)$

using *assms image-empty image-insert the-elem-eq* **by** (*metis cardinalityOneTheElemIdentity*)

abbreviation

$\text{swap } f == \text{curry } ((\text{case-prod } f) \circ \text{flip})$

lemma *lm158*:

$\text{finite } X = (X \in \text{range set})$

by (metis List.finite-set finite-list image-iff rangeI)

lemma *lm159*:

finite = (%X. X∈range set)

using *lm158* by *metis*

lemma *lm160*:

swap *f* = (%x. %y. *f* *y* *x*)

by (metis comp-eq-dest-lhs curry-def flip-def fst-conv old.prod.case snd-conv)

7.8 Some easy properties on real numbers

lemma *lm161*:

fixes *a*::real

fixes *b* *c*

shows $a*b - a*c = a*(b-c)$

by (metis real-scaleR-def real-vector.scale-right-diff-distrib)

lemma *lm162*:

fixes *a*::real

fixes *b* *c*

shows $a*b - c*b = (a-c)*b$

using *lm161* by (metis mult.commute)

end

8 Definitions about those Combinatorial Auctions which are strict (i.e., which assign all the available goods)

theory *StrictCombinatorialAuction*

imports *Complex-Main*

Partitions

MiscTools

begin

8.1 Types

type-synonym *index* = integer

type-synonym *participant* = index

type-synonym *good* = integer

type-synonym *goods* = good set

type-synonym *price* = real

type-synonym *bids3* = ((participant × goods) × price) set

type-synonym *bids* = participant ⇒ goods ⇒ price

type-synonym *allocation-rel* = (goods × participant) set

type-synonym *allocation* = (participant × goods) set
type-synonym *payments* = participant ⇒ price
type-synonym *bidvector* = (participant × goods) ⇒ price
abbreviation *bidvector* (b::bids) == case-prod b
abbreviation *proceeds* (b::bidvector) (allo::allocation) == sum b allo
abbreviation *winnersOfAllo* (a::allocation) == Domain a
abbreviation *allocatedGoods* (allo::allocation) == \bigcup (Range allo)

fun *possible-allocations-rel*
where *possible-allocations-rel* G N = Union { injections Y N | Y . Y ∈ *all-partitions* G }

abbreviation *is-partition-of'* P A == (\bigcup P = A ∧ *is-non-overlapping* P)
abbreviation *all-partitions'* A == {P . *is-partition-of'* P A}

abbreviation *possible-allocations-rel'* G N == Union{injections Y N | Y . Y ∈ *all-partitions'* G}

abbreviation *allAllocations* **where**
allAllocations N G == converse ' (*possible-allocations-rel* G N)

algorithmic version of *possible-allocations-rel*

fun *possible-allocations-alg* :: goods ⇒ participant set ⇒ allocation-rel list
where *possible-allocations-alg* G N =
concat [*injections-alg* Y N . Y ← *all-partitions-alg* G]

abbreviation *allAllocationsAlg* N G ==
map converse (concat [(*injections-alg* l N) . l ← *all-partitions-list* G])

8.2 VCG mechanism

abbreviation *winningAllocationsRel* N G b ==
argmax (sum b) (*allAllocations* N G)

abbreviation *winningAllocationRel* N G t b == t (*winningAllocationsRel* N G b)

abbreviation *winningAllocationsAlg* N G b == argmaxList (*proceeds* b) (*allAllocationsAlg* N G)

definition *winningAllocationAlg* N G t b == t (*winningAllocationsAlg* N G b)

payments

alpha is the maximum sum of bids of all bidders except bidder *n*'s bid, computed over all possible allocations of all goods, i.e. the value reportedly

generated by value maximization when solved without n 's bids

abbreviation $\alpha N G b n == \text{Max } ((\text{sum } b) \text{'(allAllocations } (N - \{n\}) G))$

abbreviation $\alpha\text{Alg } N G b n == \text{Max } ((\text{proceeds } b) \text{'(set (allAllocationsAlg } (N - \{n\}) (G :: \text{list}))))$

abbreviation $\text{remainingValueRel } N G t b n == \text{sum } b \text{'(winningAllocationRel } N G t b) -- n)$

abbreviation $\text{remainingValueAlg } N G t b n == \text{proceeds } b \text{'(winningAllocationAlg } N G t b) -- n)$

abbreviation $\text{paymentsRel } N G t == (\alpha N G) - (\text{remainingValueRel } N G t)$

definition $\text{paymentsAlg } N G t == (\alpha\text{Alg } N G) - (\text{remainingValueAlg } N G t)$

end

9 Sets of injections, partitions, allocations expressed as suitable subsets of the corresponding universes

theory *Universes*

imports

HOL-Library.Code-Target-Nat

StrictCombinatorialAuction

HOL-Library.Indicator-Function

begin

9.1 Preliminary lemmas

lemma *lm001*:

assumes $Y \in \text{set } (\text{all-partitions-alg } X)$

shows *distinct* Y

using *assms distinct-sorted-list-of-set all-partitions-alg-def all-partitions-equivalence'*

by *metis*

lemma *lm002*:

assumes *finite* G

shows $\text{all-partitions } G = \text{set } \text{'(set (all-partitions-alg } G))$

using *assms sortingSameSet all-partitions-alg-def all-partitions-paper-equiv-alg
distinct-sorted-list-of-set image-set*
by *metis*

9.2 Definitions of various subsets of *UNIV*.

abbreviation *isChoice* $R == \forall x. R \text{ `` } \{x\} \subseteq x$
abbreviation *partitionsUniverse* $== \{X. \text{is-non-overlapping } X\}$
lemma *partitionsUniverse* $\subseteq \text{Pow } UNIV$
by *simp*

abbreviation *partitionValuedUniverse* $== \bigcup P \in \text{partitionsUniverse}. \text{Pow } (UNIV \times P)$
lemma *partitionValuedUniverse* $\subseteq \text{Pow } (UNIV \times (\text{Pow } UNIV))$
by *simp*

abbreviation *injectionsUniverse* $== \{R. (\text{runiq } R) \ \& \ (\text{runiq } (R \hat{-} 1))\}$

abbreviation *allocationsUniverse* $== \text{injectionsUniverse} \cap \text{partitionValuedUniverse}$
abbreviation *totalRels* $X \ Y == \{R. \text{Domain } R = X \ \& \ \text{Range } R \subseteq Y\}$

9.3 Results about the sets defined in the previous section

lemma *lm003*:
assumes $\forall x1 \in X. (x1 \neq \{\}) \ \& \ (\forall x2 \in X - \{x1\}. x1 \cap x2 = \{\})$
shows *is-non-overlapping* X
unfolding *is-non-overlapping-def* **using** *assms* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm004*:
assumes $\forall x \in X. f \ x \in x$
shows *isChoice* $(\text{graph } X \ f)$
using *assms*
by $(\text{metis } \text{Image-within-domain}' \ \text{empty-subsetI} \ \text{insert-subset} \ \text{graphEqImage} \ \text{domainOfGraph} \ \text{runiq-wrt-eval-rel} \ \text{subset-trans})$

lemma *lm006*: *injections* $X \ Y \subseteq \text{injectionsUniverse}$
using *injections-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm007*: *injections* $X \ Y \subseteq \text{injectionsUniverse}$
using *injections-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm008*: *injections* $X \ Y = \text{totalRels } X \ Y \cap \text{injectionsUniverse}$
using *injections-def* **by** $(\text{simp } \text{add: } \text{Collect-conj-eq} \ \text{Int-assoc})$

lemma *allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty*:
assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $a \hat{-} 1 \in \text{injections } (\text{Range } a) \ N \ \&$

(Range a) partitions G &
 Domain $a \subseteq N$
unfolding *injections-def* **using** *assms all-partitions-def injections-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm009*:

assumes *is-non-overlapping* $XX\ YY \subseteq XX$
shows $(XX - YY)$ partitions $(\bigcup XX - \bigcup YY)$
proof –
let $?xx = XX - YY$ **let** $?X = \bigcup XX$ **let** $?Y = \bigcup YY$
let $?x = ?X - ?Y$
have $\forall y \in YY. \forall x \in ?xx. y \cap x = \{\}$ **using** *assms is-non-overlapping-def*
by (*metis Diff-iff rev-subsetD*)
then have $\bigcup ?xx \subseteq ?x$ **using** *assms* **by** *blast*
then have $\bigcup ?xx = ?x$ **by** *blast*
moreover have *is-non-overlapping* $?xx$ **using** *subset-is-non-overlapping*
by (*metis Diff-subset assms(1)*)
ultimately
show *?thesis* **using** *is-partition-of-def* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *allocationRightUniqueRangeDomain*:

assumes $a \in$ *possible-allocations-rel* $G\ N$
shows *runiq* a &
runiq (a^{-1}) &
 (Domain a) partitions G &
 Range $a \subseteq N$
proof –
obtain Y **where**
 $0: a \in$ *injections* $Y\ N$ & $Y \in$ *all-partitions* G **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **using** 0 *injections-def all-partitions-def mem-Collect-eq* **by** *fastforce*
qed

lemma *lm010*:

assumes *runiq* a *runiq* (a^{-1}) (Domain a) partitions G Range $a \subseteq N$
shows $a \in$ *possible-allocations-rel* $G\ N$
proof –
have $a \in$ *injections* (Domain a) N **unfolding** *injections-def*
using *assms(1) assms(2) assms(4)* **by** *blast*
moreover have Domain $a \in$ *all-partitions* G **using** *assms(3) all-partitions-def*
by *fast*
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *assms(1)* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *allocationProperty*:

$a \in$ *possible-allocations-rel* $G\ N \iff$
runiq a & *runiq* (a^{-1}) & (Domain a) partitions G & Range $a \subseteq N$

using *allocationRightUniqueRangeDomain lm010* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm011*:

possible-allocations-rel' G N \subseteq *injectionsUniverse*

using *injections-def* **by** *force*

lemma *lm012*:

possible-allocations-rel G N \subseteq $\{a. (\text{Range } a) \subseteq N \ \& \ (\text{Domain } a) \in \text{all-partitions } G\}$

using *injections-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm013*:

injections X Y = *injections X Y*

using *injections-def* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm014*:

all-partitions X = *all-partitions' X*

using *all-partitions-def is-partition-of-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm015*:

possible-allocations-rel' A B = *possible-allocations-rel A B*

(**is** *?A=?B*)

proof –

have *?B* = $\bigcup \{ \text{injections } Y B \mid Y. Y \in \text{all-partitions } A \}$

by *auto*

moreover have ... = *?A* **using** *lm014* **by** *metis*

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *presburger*

qed

lemma *lm016*:

possible-allocations-rel G N \subseteq

injectionsUniverse $\cap \{a. \text{Range } a \subseteq N \ \& \ \text{Domain } a \in \text{all-partitions } G\}$

using *lm012 lm011 injections-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm017*:

possible-allocations-rel G N \supseteq

injectionsUniverse $\cap \{a. \text{Domain } a \in \text{all-partitions } G \ \& \ \text{Range } a \subseteq N\}$

using *injections-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm018*:

possible-allocations-rel G N =

injectionsUniverse $\cap \{a. \text{Domain } a \in \text{all-partitions } G \ \& \ \text{Range } a \subseteq N\}$

using *lm016 lm017* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm019*:

converse 'injectionsUniverse = *injectionsUniverse*

by *auto*

lemma *lm020*:

$\text{converse}'(A \cap B) = (\text{converse}'A) \cap (\text{converse}'B)$

by *force*

lemma *allocationInjectionsUniveruseProperty*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \ G =$

$\text{injectionsUniverse} \cap \{a. \text{Domain } a \subseteq N \ \& \ \text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } G\}$

proof –

let $?A = \text{possible-allocations-rel } G \ N$

let $?c = \text{converse}$

let $?I = \text{injectionsUniverse}$

let $?P = \text{all-partitions } G$

let $?d = \text{Domain}$

let $?r = \text{Range}$

have $?c' ?A = (?c' ?I) \cap ?c' (\{a. ?r \ a \subseteq N \ \& \ ?d \ a \in ?P\})$ **using** *lm018* **by** *fastforce*

moreover have $\dots = (?c' ?I) \cap \{aa. ?d \ aa \subseteq N \ \& \ ?r \ aa \in ?P\}$ **by** *fastforce*

moreover have $\dots = ?I \cap \{aa. ?d \ aa \subseteq N \ \& \ ?r \ aa \in ?P\}$ **using** *lm019* **by** *metis*

ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *presburger*

qed

lemma *lm021*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \ G \subseteq \text{injectionsUniverse}$

using *allocationInjectionsUniveruseProperty* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm022*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \ G \subseteq \text{partitionValuedUniverse}$

using *allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty is-partition-of-def is-non-overlapping-def*

by *auto blast*

corollary *allAllocationsUniverse*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \ G \subseteq \text{allocationsUniverse}$

using *lm021 lm022* **by** (*metis (lifting, mono-tags) inf.bounded-iff*)

corollary *possibleAllocationsRelCharacterization*:

$a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G =$

$(a \in \text{injectionsUniverse} \ \& \ \text{Domain } a \subseteq N \ \& \ \text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } G)$

using *allocationInjectionsUniveruseProperty Int-Collect Int-iff* **by** (*metis (lifting)*)

corollary *lm023*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N1 \ G$

shows $a \in \text{allAllocations } (N1 \cup N2) \ G$

proof –

have $\text{Domain } a \subseteq N1 \cup N2$ **using** *assms(1) possibleAllocationsRelCharacterization*

by (*metis le-supI1*)

moreover have $a \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$ & $\text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } G$
 using *assms possibleAllocationsRelCharacterization* by *blast*
 ultimately show *?thesis* using *possibleAllocationsRelCharacterization* by *blast*

qed

corollary *lm024*:

allAllocations $N1 \ G \subseteq \text{allAllocations } (N1 \cup N2) \ G$
 using *lm023* by (*metis subsetI*)

lemma *lm025*:

assumes $(\bigcup P1) \cap (\bigcup P2) = \{\}$
is-non-overlapping $P1$ *is-non-overlapping* $P2$
 $X \in P1 \cup P2$ $Y \in P1 \cup P2$ $X \cap Y \neq \{\}$
 shows $(X = Y)$
 unfolding *is-non-overlapping-def* using *assms is-non-overlapping-def* by *fast*

lemma *lm026*:

assumes $(\bigcup P1) \cap (\bigcup P2) = \{\}$
is-non-overlapping $P1$
is-non-overlapping $P2$
 $X \in P1 \cup P2$
 $Y \in P1 \cup P2$
 $(X = Y)$
 shows $X \cap Y \neq \{\}$
 unfolding *is-non-overlapping-def* using *assms is-non-overlapping-def* by *fast*

lemma *lm027*:

assumes $(\bigcup P1) \cap (\bigcup P2) = \{\}$
is-non-overlapping $P1$
is-non-overlapping $P2$
 shows *is-non-overlapping* $(P1 \cup P2)$
 unfolding *is-non-overlapping-def* using *assms lm025 lm026* by *metis*

lemma *lm028*:

$\text{Range } Q \cup (\text{Range } (P \text{ outside } (\text{Domain } Q))) = \text{Range } (P +* Q)$
 by (*simp add: paste-def Range-Un-eq Un-commute*)

lemma *lm029*:

assumes $a1 \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$
 $a2 \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$
 $(\text{Range } a1) \cap (\text{Range } a2) = \{\}$
 $(\text{Domain } a1) \cap (\text{Domain } a2) = \{\}$
 shows $a1 \cup a2 \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$
 using *assms disj-Un-runiq*
 by (*metis (no-types) Domain-converse converse-Un mem-Collect-eq*)

lemma *nonOverlapping*:

assumes $R \in \text{partitionValuedUniverse}$

shows *is-non-overlapping* (Range R)
proof –
obtain P **where**
0: P ∈ *partitionsUniverse* & R ⊆ UNIV × P **using** *assms* **by** *blast*
have Range R ⊆ P **using** *0* **by** *fast*
then show *?thesis* **using** *0 mem-Collect-eq subset-is-non-overlapping* **by** (*metis*)
qed

lemma *allocationUnion*:

assumes a1 ∈ *allocationsUniverse*
a2 ∈ *allocationsUniverse*
 $(\bigcup (\text{Range } a1)) \cap (\bigcup (\text{Range } a2)) = \{\}$
 $(\text{Domain } a1) \cap (\text{Domain } a2) = \{\}$
shows a1 ∪ a2 ∈ *allocationsUniverse*
proof –
let ?a=a1 ∪ a2
let ?b1=a1^{^-1}
let ?b2=a2^{^-1}
let ?r=Range
let ?d=Domain
let ?I=*injectionsUniverse*
let ?P=*partitionsUniverse*
let ?PV=*partitionValuedUniverse*
let ?u=*runiq*
let ?b=?a^{^-1}
let ?p=*is-non-overlapping*
have ?p (?r a1) & ?p (?r a2) **using** *assms nonOverlapping* **by** *blast* **then**
moreover have ?p (?r a1 ∪ ?r a2) **using** *assms* **by** (*metis lm027*)
then moreover have (?r a1 ∪ ?r a2) ∈ ?P **by** *simp*
moreover have ?r ?a = (?r a1 ∪ ?r a2) **using** *assms* **by** *fast*
ultimately moreover have ?p (?r ?a) **using** *lm027 assms* **by** *fastforce*
then moreover have ?a ∈ ?PV **using** *assms* **by** *fast*
moreover have ?r a1 ∩ (?r a2) ⊆ Pow (⋃ (?r a1) ∩ (⋃ (?r a2))) **by** *auto*
ultimately moreover have $\{\} \notin (?r a1)$ & $\{\} \notin (?r a2)$
using *is-non-overlapping-def* **by** (*metis Int-empty-left*)
ultimately moreover have ?r a1 ∩ (?r a2) = $\{\}$
using *assms nonOverlapping is-non-overlapping-def* **by** *auto*
ultimately moreover have ?a ∈ ?I **using** *lm029 assms* **by** *fastforce*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *lm030*:

assumes a ∈ *injectionsUniverse*
shows a – b ∈ *injectionsUniverse*
using *assms*
by (*metis (lifting) Diff-subset converse-mono mem-Collect-eq subrel-runiq*)

lemma *lm031*:

$\{a. \text{Domain } a \subseteq N \ \& \ \text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } G\} =$
 $(\text{Domain } -'(\text{Pow } N)) \cap (\text{Range } -'(\text{all-partitions } G))$
by *fastforce*

lemma *lm032*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \ G =$
 $\text{injectionsUniverse} \cap ((\text{Range } -'(\text{all-partitions } G)) \cap (\text{Domain } -'(\text{Pow } N)))$
using *allocationInjectionsUniveruseProperty lm031 by (metis (no-types) Int-commute)*

corollary *lm033*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \ G =$
 $\text{injectionsUniverse} \cap (\text{Range } -'(\text{all-partitions } G)) \cap (\text{Domain } -'(\text{Pow } N))$
using *lm032 Int-assoc by (metis)*

lemma *lm034*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $(a^{-1} \in \text{injections } (\text{Range } a) \ N \ \& \ \text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } G)$
using *assms*
by *(metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) possibleAllocationsRelCharacterization allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty)*

lemma *lm035*:

assumes $a^{-1} \in \text{injections } (\text{Range } a) \ N \ \& \ \text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } G$
shows $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
using *assms image-iff by fastforce*

lemma *allocationReverseInjective*:

$a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G =$
 $(a^{-1} \in \text{injections } (\text{Range } a) \ N \ \& \ \text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } G)$
using *lm034 lm035 by metis*

lemma *lm036*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $a \in \text{injections } (\text{Domain } a) \ (\text{Range } a) \ \& \ \text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } G \ \& \ \text{Domain } a \subseteq N$
using *assms mem-Collect-eq injections-def possibleAllocationsRelCharacterization order-refl*
by *(metis (mono-tags, lifting))*

lemma *lm037*:

assumes $a \in \text{injections } (\text{Domain } a) \ (\text{Range } a)$
 $\text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } G$
 $\text{Domain } a \subseteq N$
shows $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
using *assms mem-Collect-eq possibleAllocationsRelCharacterization injections-def*

by (*metis* (*erased*, *lifting*))

lemma *characterizationalAllocations*:

$a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G = (a \in \text{injections } (\text{Domain } a) \ (\text{Range } a) \ \&$
 $\text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } G \ \&$
 $\text{Domain } a \subseteq N)$
using *lm036 lm037 by metis*

lemma *lm038*:

assumes $a \in \text{partitionValuedUniverse}$
shows $a - b \in \text{partitionValuedUniverse}$
using *assms subset-is-non-overlapping by fast*

lemma *reducedAllocation*:

assumes $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
shows $a - b \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
using *assms lm030 lm038 by auto*

lemma *lm039*:

assumes $a \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$
shows $a \in \text{injections } (\text{Domain } a) \ (\text{Range } a)$
using *assms injections-def mem-Collect-eq order-refl by blast*

lemma *lm040*:

assumes $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
shows $a \in \text{allAllocations } (\text{Domain } a) \ (\bigcup (\text{Range } a))$

proof –

let $?r = \text{Range}$
let $?p = \text{is-non-overlapping}$
let $?P = \text{all-partitions}$
have $?p \ (?r \ a)$ **using** *assms nonOverlapping Int-iff by blast*
then have $?r \ a \in ?P \ (\bigcup \ (?r \ a))$ **unfolding** *all-partitions-def*
using *is-partition-of-def mem-Collect-eq by (metis)*
then show $?thesis$
using *assms IntI Int-lower1 equalityE allocationInjectionsUniverseProperty*
mem-Collect-eq rev-subsetD
by (*metis* (*lifting*, *no-types*))

qed

lemma *lm041*:

$(\{X\} \in \text{partitionsUniverse}) = (X \neq \{\})$
using *is-non-overlapping-def by fastforce*

lemma *lm042*:

$\{(x, X)\} - \{(x, \{\})\} \in \text{partitionValuedUniverse}$
using *lm041 by auto*

lemma *singlePairInInjectionsUniverse*:

$\{(x, X)\} \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$
unfolding *runiq-basic* **using** *runiq-singleton-rel* **by** *blast*

lemma *allocationUniverseProperty*:
 $\{(x, X)\} - \{(x, \{\})\} \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
using *lm042 singlePairInInjectionsUniverse lm030 Int-iff* **by** (*metis (no-types)*)

lemma *lm043*:
assumes *is-non-overlapping PP is-non-overlapping (Union PP)*
shows *is-non-overlapping (Union ‘ PP)*
proof –
let *?p=is-non-overlapping*
let *?U=Union*
let *?P2=?U PP*
let *?P1=?U ‘ PP*
have
 $0: \forall X \in ?P1. \forall Y \in ?P1. (X \cap Y = \{\}) \longrightarrow X \neq Y$
using *assms is-non-overlapping-def Int-absorb Int-empty-left UnionI Union-disjoint*

ex-in-conv imageE
by (*metis (opaque-lifting, no-types)*)
{
fix *X Y*
assume
 $1: X \in ?P1 \ \& \ Y \in ?P1 \ \& \ X \neq Y$
then obtain *XX YY*
where
 $2: X = ?U \ XX \ \& \ Y = ?U \ YY \ \& \ XX \in PP \ \& \ YY \in PP$ **by** *blast*
then have $XX \subseteq \text{Union } PP \ \& \ YY \subseteq \text{Union } PP \ \& \ XX \cap YY = \{\}$
using $1 \ 2$ *is-non-overlapping-def assms(1) Sup-upper* **by** *metis*
then moreover have $\forall x \in XX. \forall y \in YY. x \cap y = \{\}$ **using** *assms(2)*
is-non-overlapping-def
by (*metis IntI empty-iff subsetCE*)
ultimately have $X \cap Y = \{\}$ **using** *assms 0 1 2 is-non-overlapping-def* **by**
auto
}
then show *?thesis* **using** 0 *is-non-overlapping-def* **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *lm044*:
assumes $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
shows $(a - ((X \cup \{i\}) \times (\text{Range } a))) \cup$
 $(\{(i, \bigcup (a \text{“}(X \cup \{i\})))\} - \{(i, \{\})\}) \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \ \&$
 $\bigcup (\text{Range } ((a - ((X \cup \{i\}) \times (\text{Range } a))) \cup (\{(i, \bigcup (a \text{“}(X \cup \{i\})))\} -$
 $\{(i, \{\})\})) =$
 $\bigcup (\text{Range } a)$
proof –

```

let ?d=Domain
let ?r=Range
let ?U=Union
let ?p=is-non-overlapping
let ?P=partitionsUniverse
let ?u=runiq
let ?Xi= $X \cup \{i\}$ 
let ?b= $?Xi \times (?r\ a)$ 
let ?a1= $a - ?b$ 
let ?Yi= $a''?Xi$ 
let ?Y= $?U\ ?Yi$ 
let ?A2= $\{(i, ?Y)\}$ 
let ?a3= $\{(i, \{\})\}$ 
let ?a2= $?A2 - ?a3$ 
let ?aa1= $a\ outside\ ?Xi$ 
let ?c= $?a1 \cup ?a2$ 
let ?t1= $?c \in\ allocationsUniverse$ 
have
1:  $?U(?r(?a1 \cup ?a2)) = ?U(?r\ ?a1) \cup (?U(?r\ ?a2))$  by (metis Range-Un-eq Union-Un-distrib)

have
2:  $?U(?r\ a) \subseteq ?U(?r\ ?a1) \cup ?U(a''?Xi) \ \&\ \ ?U(?r\ ?a1) \cup ?U(?r\ ?a2) \subseteq ?U(?r\ a)$  by blast
have
3:  $?u\ a \ \&\ \ ?u\ (a\hat{-}1) \ \&\ \ ?p\ (?r\ a) \ \&\ \ ?r\ ?a1 \subseteq ?r\ a \ \&\ \ ?Yi \subseteq ?r\ a$ 
using assms Int-iff nonOverlapping mem-Collect-eq by auto
then have
4:  $?p\ (?r\ ?a1) \ \&\ \ ?p\ ?Yi$  using subset-is-non-overlapping by metis
have  $?a1 \in\ allocationsUniverse \ \&\ \ ?a2 \in\ allocationsUniverse$ 
using allocationUniverseProperty assms(1) reducedAllocation by fastforce
then have  $(?a1 = \{\} \vee ?a2 = \{\}) \longrightarrow ?t1$ 
using Un-empty-left by (metis (lifting, no-types) Un-absorb2 empty-subsetI)
moreover have  $(?a1 = \{\} \vee ?a2 = \{\}) \longrightarrow ?U\ (?r\ a) = ?U\ (?r\ ?a1) \cup ?U\ (?r\ ?a2)$  by fast
ultimately have
5:  $(?a1 = \{\} \vee ?a2 = \{\}) \longrightarrow ?thesis$  using 1 by simp
{
assume
6:  $?a1 \neq \{\} \ \&\ \ ?a2 \neq \{\}$ 
then have  $?r\ ?a2 \supseteq \{?Y\}$ 
using Diff-cancel Range-insert empty-subsetI insert-Diff-single insert-iff insert-subset
by (metis (opaque-lifting, no-types))
then have
7:  $?U\ (?r\ a) = ?U\ (?r\ ?a1) \cup ?U\ (?r\ ?a2)$  using 2 by blast
have  $?r\ ?a1 \neq \{\} \ \&\ \ ?r\ ?a2 \neq \{\}$  using 6 by auto
moreover have  $?r\ ?a1 \subseteq a''(?d\ ?a1)$  using assms by blast
moreover have  $?Yi \cap (a''(?d\ a - ?Xi)) = \{\}$ 
using assms 3 6 Diff-disjoint intersectionEmptyRelationIntersectionEmpty

```

by *metis*
ultimately moreover have $?r \ ?a1 \cap \ ?Yi = \{\}$ & $?Yi \neq \{\}$ **by** *blast*
ultimately moreover have $?p \ \{?r \ ?a1, \ ?Yi\}$ **unfolding** *is-non-overlapping-def*

using *IntI Int-commute empty-iff insert-iff subsetI subset-empty* **by** *metis*
moreover have $?U \ \{?r \ ?a1, \ ?Yi\} \subseteq \ ?r \ a$ **by** *auto*
then moreover have $?p \ (\ ?U \ \{?r \ ?a1, \ ?Yi\})$ **by** (*metis 3 Outside-def subset-is-non-overlapping*)
ultimately moreover have $?p \ (\ ?U \ \{?r \ ?a1, \ ?Yi\})$ **using** *lm043* **by** *fast*
moreover have $\dots = \{?U \ (\ ?r \ ?a1), \ ?Y\}$ **by** *force*
ultimately moreover have $\forall x \in \ ?r \ ?a1. \ \forall y \in \ ?Yi. \ x \neq y$
using *IntI empty-iff* **by** *metis*
ultimately moreover have $\forall x \in \ ?r \ ?a1. \ \forall y \in \ ?Yi. \ x \cap y = \{\}$
using *3 4 6 is-non-overlapping-def* **by** (*metis rev-subsetD*)
ultimately have $?U \ (\ ?r \ ?a1) \cap \ ?Y = \{\}$ **using** *unionIntersectionEmpty*
proof –
have $\forall v0. \ v0 \in \ Range \ (a - (X \cup \{i\}) \times \ Range \ a) \longrightarrow (\forall v1. \ v1 \in \ a \ \text{“} (X \cup \{i\}) \longrightarrow v0 \cap v1 = \{\})$
by (*metis (no-types) <\forall x \in \ Range \ (a - (X \cup \{i\}) \times \ Range \ a). \ \forall y \in \ a \ \text{“} (X \cup \{i\}). \ x \cap y = \{\}*)
thus $\bigcup (\Range \ (a - (X \cup \{i\}) \times \ Range \ a)) \cap \bigcup (a \ \text{“} (X \cup \{i\})) = \{\}$ **by** *blast*
qed
then have
 $?U \ (\ ?r \ ?a1) \cap (\ ?U \ (\ ?r \ ?a2)) = \{\}$ **by** *blast*
moreover have $?d \ ?a1 \cap (\ ?d \ ?a2) = \{\}$ **by** *blast*
moreover have $?a1 \in \ allocationsUniverse$ **using** *assms(1) reducedAllocation*
by *blast*
moreover have $?a2 \in \ allocationsUniverse$ **using** *allocationUniverseProperty*
by *fastforce*
ultimately have $?a1 \in \ allocationsUniverse \ \& \ ?a2 \in \ allocationsUniverse \ \& \ \bigcup (\Range \ ?a1) \cap \bigcup (\Range \ ?a2) = \{\}$ & $Domain \ ?a1 \cap Domain \ ?a2 = \{\}$
by *blast*
then have $?t1$ **using** *allocationUnion* **by** *auto*
then have $?thesis$ **using** *1 7* **by** *simp*
}
then show $?thesis$ **using** *5* **by** *linarith*
qed

corollary *allocationsUniverseOutsideUnion:*

assumes $a \in \ allocationsUniverse$
shows $(a \ outside \ (X \cup \{i\})) \cup (\{i\} \times (\{\bigcup (a \ \text{“} (X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\})) \in \ allocationsUniverse \ \& \ \bigcup (\Range ((a \ outside \ (X \cup \{i\})) \cup (\{i\} \times (\{\bigcup (a \ \text{“} (X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\})))) = \bigcup (\Range \ a)$
proof –
have $a - ((X \cup \{i\}) \times (\Range \ a)) = a \ outside \ (X \cup \{i\})$ **using** *Outside-def* **by** *metis*
moreover have $(a - ((X \cup \{i\}) \times (\Range \ a))) \cup (\{i, \bigcup (a \ \text{“} (X \cup \{i\}))\}) -$

$\{(i, \{\})\} \in$
allocationsUniverse
using *assms lm044* **by** *fastforce*
moreover have $\bigcup (Range ((a - ((X \cup \{i\}) \times (Range a))) \cup (\{(i, \bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\})))) - \{(i, \{\})\}\})) =$
 $\bigcup (Range a)$
using *assms lm044* **by** (*metis (no-types)*)
ultimately have
 $(a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\})) \cup (\{(i, \bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\})))) - \{(i, \{\})\} \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \&$
 $\bigcup (Range ((a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\})) \cup (\{(i, \bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\})))) - \{(i, \{\})\}\})) =$
 $\bigcup (Range a)$
by *simp*
moreover have $\{(i, \bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\})))) - \{(i, \{\})\} = \{i\} \times (\{\bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\})$
by *fast*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *lm045*:

assumes $Domain a \cap X \neq \{\}$ $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
shows $\bigcup (a''X) \neq \{\}$
proof –
let *?p* = *is-non-overlapping*
let *?r* = *Range*
have *?p* (*?r a*) **using** *assms Int-iff nonOverlapping* **by** *auto*
moreover have $a''X \subseteq ?r a$ **by** *fast*
ultimately have *?p* ($a''X$) **using** *assms subset-is-non-overlapping* **by** *blast*
moreover have $a''X \neq \{\}$ **using** *assms* **by** *fast*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*metis Union-member all-not-in-conv no-empty-in-non-overlapping*)
qed

corollary *lm046*:

assumes $Domain a \cap X \neq \{\}$ $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
shows $\{\bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\} = \{\bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\}))\}$
using *assms lm045* **by** *fast*

corollary *lm047*:

assumes $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
 $(Domain a) \cap X \neq \{\}$
shows $(a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\})) \cup (\{i\} \times \{\bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\}))\}) \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \&$

$\bigcup (Range ((a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\})) \cup (\{i\} \times \{\bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\}))\}))) =$
 $\bigcup (Range a)$

proof –

let *?t1* = $(a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\})) \cup (\{i\} \times (\{\bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\})) \in \text{allocation-}$

sUniverse
let $?t2 = \bigcup (\text{Range}((a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\})) \cup (\{i\} \times (\{\bigcup (a \text{ ``}(X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\})\}))) = \bigcup (\text{Range } a)$
have
 $0: a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ **using** *assms(1)* **by** *fast*
then have $?t1$ & $?t2$ **using** *allocationsUniverseOutsideUnion*
proof –
have $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \longrightarrow$
 $a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\}) \cup \{i\} \times (\{\bigcup (a \text{ ``}(X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\}) \in \text{allocation-}$
sUniverse
using *allocationsUniverseOutsideUnion* **by** *fastforce*
hence $a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\}) \cup \{i\} \times (\{\bigcup (a \text{ ``}(X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\}) \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
by (*metis 0*)
thus $a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\}) \cup \{i\} \times (\{\bigcup (a \text{ ``}(X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\}) \in$
 $\text{allocationsUniverse} \wedge \bigcup (\text{Range } (a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\}) \cup \{i\} \times (\{\bigcup (a \text{ ``}(X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\})))$
 $= \bigcup (\text{Range } a)$
using 0 **by** (*metis (no-types) allocationsUniverseOutsideUnion*)
qed
moreover have
 $\{\bigcup (a \text{ ``}(X \cup \{i\}))\} - \{\{\}\} = \{\bigcup (a \text{ ``}(X \cup \{i\}))\}$ **using** *lm045 assms* **by** *fast*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

abbreviation

bidMonotonicity b i ==
 $(\forall t t'. (\text{trivial } t \ \& \ \text{trivial } t' \ \& \ \text{Union } t \subseteq \text{Union } t') \longrightarrow$
 $\text{sum } b (\{i\} \times t) \leq \text{sum } b (\{i\} \times t')$

lemma *lm048*:

assumes *bidMonotonicity b i runiq a*
shows $\text{sum } b (\{i\} \times ((a \text{ outside } X) \text{ ``}\{i\})) \leq \text{sum } b (\{i\} \times \{\bigcup (a \text{ ``}(X \cup \{i\}))\})$
proof –
let $?u = \text{runiq}$
let $?I = \{i\}$
let $?R = a \text{ outside } X$
let $?U = \text{Union}$
let $?Xi = X \cup ?I$
let $?t1 = ?R \text{ ``}?I$
let $?t2 = \{?U (a \text{ ``}?Xi)\}$
have $?U (?R \text{ ``}?I) \subseteq ?U (?R \text{ ``}(X \cup ?I))$ **by** *blast*
moreover have $\dots \subseteq ?U (a \text{ ``}(X \cup ?I))$ **using** *Outside-def* **by** *blast*
ultimately have $?U (?R \text{ ``}?I) \subseteq ?U (a \text{ ``}(X \cup ?I))$ **by** *auto*
then have
 $0: ?U ?t1 \subseteq ?U ?t2$ **by** *auto*
have $?u a$ **using** *assms* **by** *fast*

moreover have $?R \subseteq a$ **using** *Outside-def* **by** *blast* **ultimately**
have $?u ?R$ **using** *subrel-runiq* **by** *metis*
then have *trivial ?t1* **by** (*metis runiq-alt*)
moreover have *trivial ?t2* **by** (*metis trivial-singleton*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *assms 0* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *lm049*:
assumes $XX \in \text{partitionValuedUniverse}$
shows $\{\} \notin \text{Range } XX$
using *assms mem-Collect-eq no-empty-in-non-overlapping* **by** *auto*

corollary *emptyNotInRange*:
assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\{\} \notin \text{Range } a$
using *assms lm049 allAllocationsUniverse* **by** *auto blast*

lemma *lm050*:
assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\text{Range } a \subseteq \text{Pow } G$
using *assms allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty is-partition-of-def* **by** (*metis subset-Pow-Union*)

corollary *lm051*:
assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\text{Domain } a \subseteq N \ \& \ \text{Range } a \subseteq \text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\}$
using *assms lm050 insert-Diff-single emptyNotInRange subset-insert allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty* **by** *metis*

corollary *allocationPowerset*:
assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $a \subseteq N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})$
using *assms lm051* **by** *blast*

corollary *lm052*:
 $\text{allAllocations } N \ G \subseteq \text{Pow } (N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\}))$
using *allocationPowerset* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm053*:
assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
 $i \in N - X$
 $\text{Domain } a \cap X \neq \{\}$
shows $a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\}) \cup (\{i\} \times \{\bigcup (a \text{ `` } (X \cup \{i\}))\}) \in$
 $\text{allAllocations } (N - X) \ (\bigcup (\text{Range } a))$

proof –
let $?R = a \text{ outside } X$
let $?I = \{i\}$
let $?U = \text{Union}$

let $?u = \text{runiq}$
let $?r = \text{Range}$
let $?d = \text{Domain}$
let $?aa = a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\}) \cup (\{i\} \times \{?U(a''(X \cup \{i\}))\})$
have
 $1: a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ **using** $\text{assms}(1)$ $\text{allAllocationsUniverse}$ rev-subsetD
by blast
have $i \notin X$ **using** assms **by** fast
then **have**
 $2: ?d a - X \cup \{i\} = ?d a \cup \{i\} - X$ **by** fast
have $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ **using** 1 **by** fast
moreover **have** $?d a \cap X \neq \{\}$ **using** assms **by** fast
ultimately **have** $?aa \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ & $?U (?r ?aa) = ?U (?r a)$ **apply**
 $(\text{rule } \text{lm047})$ **done**
then **have** $?aa \in \text{allAllocations } (?d ?aa) (?U (?r a))$
using lm040 **by** $(\text{metis } (\text{lifting}, \text{mono-tags}))$
then **have** $?aa \in \text{allAllocations } (?d ?aa \cup (?d a - X \cup \{i\})) (?U (?r a))$
by $(\text{metis } \text{lm023})$
moreover **have** $?d a - X \cup \{i\} = ?d ?aa \cup (?d a - X \cup \{i\})$ **using** Outside-def
by auto
ultimately **have** $?aa \in \text{allAllocations } (?d a - X \cup \{i\}) (?U (?r a))$ **by** simp
then **have** $?aa \in \text{allAllocations } (?d a \cup \{i\} - X) (?U (?r a))$ **using** 2 **by** simp
moreover **have** $?d a \subseteq N$ **using** $\text{assms}(1)$ $\text{possibleAllocationsRelCharacterization}$ **by** metis
then **moreover** **have** $(?d a \cup \{i\} - X) \cup (N - X) = N - X$ **using** assms **by**
 fast
ultimately **have** $?aa \in \text{allAllocations } (N - X) (?U (?r a))$ **using** lm024
by $(\text{metis } (\text{lifting}, \text{no-types}) \text{in-mono})$
then **show** $?thesis$ **by** fast
qed

lemma lm054 :

assumes $\text{bidMonotonicity } (b:- \Rightarrow \text{real}) i$
 $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
 $\text{Domain } a \cap X \neq \{\}$
 $\text{finite } a$
shows $\text{sum } b (a \text{ outside } X) \leq$
 $\text{sum } b (a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\}) \cup (\{i\} \times \{\bigcup (a''(X \cup \{i\}))\}))$

proof –

let $?R = a \text{ outside } X$
let $?I = \{i\}$
let $?U = \text{Union}$
let $?u = \text{runiq}$
let $?r = \text{Range}$
let $?d = \text{Domain}$
let $?aa = a \text{ outside } (X \cup \{i\}) \cup (\{i\} \times \{?U(a''(X \cup \{i\}))\})$
have $a \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$ **using** assms **by** fast
then **have**
 $0: ?u a$ **by** simp

moreover have $?R \subseteq a$ & $?R -- i \subseteq a$ **using** *Outside-def* **using** *lm088* **by** *auto*
ultimately have *finite* $(?R -- i)$ & $?u$ $(?R -- i)$ & $?u$ $?R$
using *finite-subset subrel-runiq* **by** $(metis\ assms(4))$
then moreover have *trivial* $(\{i\} \times (?R \text{``}\{i\}))$ **using** *runiq-def*
by $(metis\ trivial-cartesian\ trivial-singleton)$
moreover have $\forall X. (?R -- i) \cap (\{i\} \times X) = \{\}$ **using** *outside-reduces-domain*
by *force*
ultimately have
 $1: \text{finite } (?R -- i) \ \& \ \text{finite } (\{i\} \times (?R \text{``}\{i\})) \ \& \ (?R -- i) \cap (\{i\} \times (?R \text{``}\{i\})) = \{\}$
&
 $\text{finite } (\{i\} \times \{?U(a \text{``}(X \cup \{i\}))\}) \ \& \ (?R -- i) \cap (\{i\} \times \{?U(a \text{``}(X \cup \{i\}))\}) = \{\}$

using *Outside-def trivial-implies-finite* **by** *fast*
have $?R = (?R -- i) \cup (\{i\} \times ?R \text{``}\{i\})$ **by** $(metis\ outsideUnion)$
then have $sum\ b\ ?R = sum\ b\ (?R -- i) + sum\ b\ (\{i\} \times (?R \text{``}\{i\}))$
using $1\ sum.union-disjoint$ **by** $(metis\ (lifting)\ sum.union-disjoint)$
moreover have $sum\ b\ (\{i\} \times (?R \text{``}\{i\})) \leq sum\ b\ (\{i\} \times \{?U(a \text{``}(X \cup \{i\}))\})$
using *lm048 assms(1) 0* **by** *metis*
ultimately have $sum\ b\ ?R \leq sum\ b\ (?R -- i) + sum\ b\ (\{i\} \times \{?U(a \text{``}(X \cup \{i\}))\})$
by *linarith*
moreover have $... = sum\ b\ (?R -- i \cup (\{i\} \times \{?U(a \text{``}(X \cup \{i\}))\}))$
using $1\ sum.union-disjoint$ **by** *auto*
moreover have $... = sum\ b\ ?aa$ **by** $(metis\ outsideOutside)$
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *elementOfPartitionOfFiniteSetIsFinite*:
assumes *finite X XX* \in *all-partitions X*
shows *finite XX*
using *all-partitions-def is-partition-of-def*
by $(metis\ assms(1)\ assms(2)\ finite-UnionD\ mem-Collect-eq)$

lemma *lm055*:
assumes *finite N finite G a* \in *allAllocations N G*
shows *finite a*
using *assms finiteRelationCharacterization rev-finite-subset*
by $(metis\ characterizationalAllAllocations\ elementOfPartitionOfFiniteSetIsFinite)$

lemma *allAllocationsFinite*:
assumes *finite N finite G*
shows *finite (allAllocations N G)*
proof –
have *finite (Pow(N × (Pow G – { })))* **using** *assms finite-Pow-iff* **by** *blast*
then show *?thesis* **using** *lm052 rev-finite-subset* **by** $(metis(no-types))$
qed

corollary *lm056*:
assumes *bidMonotonicity (b:- => real) i*
 $a \in$ *allAllocations N G*

$i \in N - X$
 $\text{Domain } a \cap X \neq \{\}$
 $\text{finite } N$
 $\text{finite } G$
shows $\text{Max} ((\text{sum } b) \text{‘}(\text{allAllocations } (N - X) \ G)) \geq$
 $\text{sum } b \ (a \ \text{outside } X)$
proof –
let $?aa = a \ \text{outside } (X \cup \{i\}) \cup (\{i\} \times \{\bigcup (a \text{‘}(X \cup \{i\}))\})$
have $\text{bidMonotonicity } (b :- \Rightarrow \text{real}) \ i$ **using** $\text{assms}(1)$ **by** fast
moreover have $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ **using** $\text{assms}(2)$ $\text{allAllocationsUniverse}$
by blast
moreover have $\text{Domain } a \cap X \neq \{\}$ **using** $\text{assms}(4)$ **by** auto
moreover have $\text{finite } a$ **using** $\text{assms } \text{lm055}$ **by** metis
ultimately have
 $0: \text{sum } b \ (a \ \text{outside } X) \leq \text{sum } b \ ?aa$ **by** $(\text{rule } \text{lm054})$
have $?aa \in \text{allAllocations } (N - X) \ (\bigcup (\text{Range } a))$ **using** $\text{assms } \text{lm053}$ **by** metis
moreover have $\bigcup (\text{Range } a) = G$
using $\text{assms } \text{allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty is-partition-of-def}$ **by** metis
ultimately have $\text{sum } b \ ?aa \in (\text{sum } b) \text{‘}(\text{allAllocations } (N - X) \ G)$ **by** $(\text{metis } \text{imageI})$
moreover have $\text{finite } ((\text{sum } b) \text{‘}(\text{allAllocations } (N - X) \ G))$
using $\text{assms } \text{allAllocationsFinite } \text{assms}(5,6)$ **by** $(\text{metis } \text{finite-Diff } \text{finite-imageI})$
ultimately have $\text{sum } b \ ?aa \leq \text{Max} ((\text{sum } b) \text{‘}(\text{allAllocations } (N - X) \ G))$ **by**
 auto
then show $?thesis$ **using** 0 **by** linarith
qed

lemma $\text{cardinalityPreservation}$:

assumes $\forall X \in XX. \ \text{finite } X \ \text{is-non-overlapping } XX$
shows $\text{card } (\bigcup XX) = \text{sum } \text{card } XX$
by $(\text{metis } \text{assms } \text{is-non-overlapping-def } \text{card-Union-disjoint } \text{disjointI})$

corollary cardSumCommute :

assumes $XX \ \text{partitions } X \ \text{finite } X \ \text{finite } XX$
shows $\text{card } (\bigcup XX) = \text{sum } \text{card } XX$
using $\text{assms } \text{cardinalityPreservation}$ **by** $(\text{metis } \text{is-partition-of-def } \text{familyUnion-FiniteEverySetFinite})$

lemma sumUnionDisjoint1 :

assumes $\forall A \in C. \ \text{finite } A \ \forall A \in C. \ \forall B \in C. \ A \neq B \longrightarrow A \ \text{Int } B = \{\}$
shows $\text{sum } f \ (\text{Union } C) = \text{sum } (\text{sum } f) \ C$
using $\text{assms } \text{sum.Union-disjoint}$ **by** fastforce

corollary sumUnionDisjoint2 :

assumes $\forall x \in X. \ \text{finite } x \ \text{is-non-overlapping } X$
shows $\text{sum } f \ (\bigcup X) = \text{sum } (\text{sum } f) \ X$
using $\text{assms } \text{sumUnionDisjoint1 is-non-overlapping-def}$ **by** fast

corollary *sumUnionDisjoint3*:

assumes $\forall x \in X. \text{finite } x \text{ } X \text{ partitions } XX$

shows $\text{sum } f \text{ } XX = \text{sum } (\text{sum } f) \text{ } X$

using *assms* **by** (*metis is-partition-of-def sumUnionDisjoint2*)

corollary *sum-associativity*:

assumes *finite* $x \text{ } X \text{ partitions } x$

shows $\text{sum } f \text{ } x = \text{sum } (\text{sum } f) \text{ } X$

using *assms* *sumUnionDisjoint3*

by (*metis is-partition-of-def familyUnionFiniteEverySetFinite*)

lemma *lm057*:

assumes $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse } \text{Domain } a \subseteq N \cup (\text{Range } a) = G$

shows $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \text{ } G$

using *assms* *possibleAllocationsRelCharacterization lm040* **by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting)*)

corollary *lm058*:

$(\text{allocationsUniverse} \cap \{a. (\text{Domain } a) \subseteq N \ \& \ \cup(\text{Range } a) = G\}) \subseteq$

$\text{allAllocations } N \text{ } G$

using *lm057* **by** *fastforce*

corollary *lm059*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \text{ } G \subseteq \{a. (\text{Domain } a) \subseteq N\}$

using *allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty* **by** *blast*

corollary *lm060*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \text{ } G \subseteq \{a. \cup(\text{Range } a) = G\}$

using *is-partition-of-def allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty mem-Collect-eq subsetI*

by (*metis(mono-tags)*)

corollary *lm061*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \text{ } G \subseteq \text{allocationsUniverse} \ \&$

$\text{allAllocations } N \text{ } G \subseteq \{a. (\text{Domain } a) \subseteq N \ \& \ \cup(\text{Range } a) = G\}$

using *lm059 lm060 conj-subset-def allAllocationsUniverse* **by** (*metis (no-types)*)

corollary *allAllocationsIntersectionSubset*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \text{ } G \subseteq$

$\text{allocationsUniverse} \cap \{a. (\text{Domain } a) \subseteq N \ \& \ \cup(\text{Range } a) = G\}$

(**is** $?L \subseteq ?R1 \cap ?R2$)

proof –

have $?L \subseteq ?R1 \ \& \ ?L \subseteq ?R2$ **by** (*rule lm061*) **thus** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

corollary *allAllocationsIntersection*:

$\text{allAllocations } N \text{ } G =$

$(\text{allocationsUniverse} \cap \{a. (\text{Domain } a) \subseteq N \ \& \ \cup(\text{Range } a) = G\})$

(**is** $?L = ?R$)

proof –
have $?L \subseteq ?R$ **using** *allAllocationsIntersectionSubset* **by** *metis*
moreover have $?R \subseteq ?L$ **using** *lm058* **by** *fast*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *force*
qed

corollary *allAllocationsIntersectionSetEquals*:
 $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G =$
 $(a \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \ \& \ (\text{Domain } a) \subseteq N \ \& \ \bigcup (\text{Range } a) = G)$
using *allAllocationsIntersection Int-Collect* **by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting)*)

corollary *allocationsUniverseOutside*:
assumes $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
shows a *outside* $X \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
using *assms Outside-def* **by** (*metis (lifting, mono-tags) reducedAllocation*)

9.4 Bridging theorem for injections

lemma *lm062*:
 $\text{totalRels } \{\} \ Y = \{\{\}\}$
by *fast*

lemma *lm063*:
 $\{\} \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$
by (*metis CollectI converse-empty runiq-emptyrel*)

lemma *lm064*:
 $\text{injectionsUniverse} \cap (\text{totalRels } \{\} \ Y) = \{\{\}\}$
using *lm062 lm063* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm065*:
assumes $\text{runiq } f \ x \notin \text{Domain } f$
shows $\{ f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y . y \in A \} \subseteq \text{runiqs}$
unfolding *paste-def runiqs-def* **using** *assms runiq-basic* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm066*:
 $\text{converse } ' (\text{converse } ' X) = X$
by *auto*

lemma *lm067*:
 $\text{runiq } (f^{-1}) = (f \in \text{converse}'\text{runiqs})$
unfolding *runiqs-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm068*:
assumes $\text{runiq } (f^{-1}) \ A \cap \text{Range } f = \{\}$
shows $\text{converse } ' \{ f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y . y \in A \} \subseteq \text{runiqs}$
using *assms lm065* **by** *fast*

lemma *lm069*:

assumes $f \in \text{converse}'\text{runiqs } A \cap \text{Range } f = \{\}$
shows $\{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y. y \in A\} \subseteq \text{converse}'\text{runiqs}$
(is ?l \subseteq ?r)
proof –
have $\text{runiq } (f^{-1})$ **using** *assms(1) lm067* **by** *blast*
then have $\text{converse}' ?l \subseteq \text{runiqs}$ **using** *assms(2)* **by** *(rule lm068)*
then have $?r \supseteq \text{converse}'(\text{converse}'?l)$ **by** *auto*
moreover have $\text{converse}'(\text{converse}'?l) = ?l$ **by** *(rule lm066)*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *lm070*:
 $\{R \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y. y \in A\} \subseteq \text{totalRels } (\{x\} \cup \text{Domain } R) (A \cup \text{Range } R)$
by *force*

lemma *lm071*:
 $\text{injectionsUniverse} = \text{runiqs} \cap \text{converse}'\text{runiqs}$
unfolding *runiqs-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm072*:
assumes $f \in \text{injectionsUniverse } x \notin \text{Domain } f \ A \cap (\text{Range } f) = \{\}$
shows $\{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y. y \in A\} \subseteq \text{injectionsUniverse}$
(is ?l \subseteq ?r)
proof –
have $f \in \text{converse}'\text{runiqs}$ **using** *assms(1) lm071* **by** *blast*
then have $?l \subseteq \text{converse}'\text{runiqs}$ **using** *assms(3)* **by** *(rule lm069)*
moreover have $?l \subseteq \text{runiqs}$ **using** *assms(1,2) lm065* **by** *force*
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *lm071* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *lm073*:
 $\text{injections } X \ Y = \text{totalRels } X \ Y \cap \text{injectionsUniverse}$
using *lm008* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm074*:
assumes $f \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$
shows $f \text{ outside } A \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$
using *assms* **by** *(metis (no-types) Outside-def lm030)*

lemma *lm075*:
assumes $R \in \text{totalRels } A \ B$
shows $R \text{ outside } C \in \text{totalRels } (A - C) \ B$
unfolding *Outside-def* **using** *assms* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm076*:
assumes $g \in \text{injections } A \ B$
shows $g \text{ outside } C \in \text{injections } (A - C) \ B$
using *assms* *Outside-def* *Range-outside-sub* *lm030* *mem-Collect-eq* *outside-reduces-domain*
unfolding *injections-def*

by *fastforce*

lemma *lm077*:

assumes $g \in \text{injections } A \ B$
shows $g \text{ outside } C \in \text{injections } (A - C) \ B$
using *assms lm076 by metis*

lemma *lm078*:

$\{x\} \times \{y\} = \{(x, y)\}$
by *simp*

lemma *lm079*:

assumes $x \in \text{Domain } f \text{ runiq } f$
shows $\{x\} \times f^{-1}\{x\} = \{(x, f, x)\}$
using *assms lm078 Image-runiq-eq-eval by metis*

corollary *lm080*:

assumes $x \in \text{Domain } f \text{ runiq } f$
shows $f = (f \text{ -- } x) \cup \{(x, f, x)\}$
using *assms lm079 outsideUnion by metis*

lemma *lm081*:

assumes $f \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$
shows $\text{Range}(f \text{ outside } A) = \text{Range } f - f^{-1}A$
using *assms mem-Collect-eq rangeOutside by (metis)*

lemma *lm082*:

assumes $g \in \text{injections } X \ Y \ x \in \text{Domain } g$
shows $g \in \{g \text{ -- } x \cup \{(x, y) \mid y \in Y - (\text{Range}(g \text{ -- } x))\}$
proof –
let $?f = g \text{ -- } x$
have $g \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$ using *assms(1) lm008 by fast*
then **moreover** have $g, x \in g^{-1}\{x\}$
using *assms(2) by (metis Image-runiq-eq-eval insertI1 mem-Collect-eq)*
ultimately have $g, x \in Y - \text{Range } ?f$ using *lm081 assms(1) unfolding injections-def by fast*
moreover have $g = ?f \cup \{(x, g, x)\}$
using *assms lm080 mem-Collect-eq unfolding injections-def by (metis (lifting))*

ultimately show *?thesis* by *blast*
qed

corollary *lm083*:

assumes $x \notin X \ g \in \text{injections } (\{x\} \cup X) \ Y$
shows $g \text{ -- } x \in \text{injections } X \ Y$
using *assms lm077 by (metis Diff-insert-absorb insert-is-Un)*

corollary *lm084*:

assumes $x \notin X \ g \in \text{injections } (\{x\} \cup X) \ Y$

(is $g \in \text{injections } (?X) Y$)
shows $\exists f \in \text{injections } X Y. g \in \{f \cup \{(x,y) \mid y. y \in Y - (\text{Range } f)\}$
proof –
let $?f = g -- x$
have
 $0: g \in \text{injections } ?X Y$ **using** *assms* **by** *metis*
have $\text{Domain } g = ?X$
using *assms*(2) *mem-Collect-eq unfolding injections-def* **by** (*metis* (*mono-tags*,
lifting))
then have
 $1: x \in \text{Domain } g$ **by** *simp* **then have** $?f \in \text{injections } X Y$ **using** *assms* *lm083*
by *fast*
moreover have $g \in \{?f \cup \{(x,y) \mid y. y \in Y - \text{Range } ?f\}$ **using** $0\ 1$ **by** (*rule* *lm082*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

corollary *lm085*:
assumes $x \notin X$
shows $\text{injections } (\{x\} \cup X) Y \subseteq$
 $(\bigcup f \in \text{injections } X Y. \{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y. y \in Y - (\text{Range } f)\})$
using *assms* *lm084* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm086*:
assumes $x \notin X$
shows $(\bigcup f \in \text{injections } X Y. \{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y. y \in Y - \text{Range } f\}) \subseteq$
 $\text{injections } (\{x\} \cup X) Y$
using *assms* *lm072* *injections-def* *lm073* *lm070*
proof –
{ **fix** f
assume $f \in \text{injections } X Y$
then have
 $0: f \in \text{injectionsUniverse} \ \& \ x \notin \text{Domain } f \ \& \ \text{Domain } f = X \ \& \ \text{Range } f \subseteq Y$
using *assms* *unfolding* *injections-def* **by** *fast*
then have $f \in \text{injectionsUniverse}$ **by** *fast*
moreover have $x \notin \text{Domain } f$ **using** 0 **by** *fast*
moreover have
 $1: (Y - \text{Range } f) \cap \text{Range } f = \{\}$ **by** *blast*
ultimately have $\{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y. y \in (Y - \text{Range } f)\} \subseteq \text{injectionsUniverse}$
by (*rule* *lm072*)
moreover have $\{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y. y \in (Y - \text{Range } f)\} \subseteq \text{totalRels } (\{x\} \cup X)$
 Y
using *lm070* 0 **by** *force*
ultimately have $\{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y. y \in (Y - \text{Range } f)\} \subseteq$
 $\text{injectionsUniverse} \cap \text{totalRels } (\{x\} \cup X) Y$
by *auto*
}
thus *?thesis* **using** *lm008* *unfolding* *injections-def* **by** *blast*
qed

corollary *injectionsUnionCommute*:

assumes $x \notin X$

shows $(\bigcup f \in \text{injections } X \ Y. \{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y . y \in Y - (\text{Range } f)\}) =$
 $\text{injections } (\{x\} \cup X) \ Y$

(is $?r = \text{injections } ?X \ -)$

proof –

have

$0: ?r = (\bigcup f \in \text{injections } X \ Y. \{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y . y \in Y - \text{Range } f\})$

(is $= ?r'$) **by** *blast*

have $?r' \subseteq \text{injections } ?X \ Y$ **using** *assms* **by** (rule *lm086*) **moreover** **have** ...
 $= \text{injections } ?X \ Y$

unfolding *lm005*

by *simp* **ultimately** **have** $?r \subseteq \text{injections } ?X \ Y$ **using** 0 **by** *simp*

moreover **have** $\text{injections } ?X \ Y \subseteq ?r$ **using** *assms* **by** (rule *lm085*)

ultimately **show** $?thesis$ **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *lm087*:

assumes $\forall x. (P \ x \longrightarrow (f \ x = g \ x))$

shows $\text{Union } \{f \ x \mid x. P \ x\} = \text{Union } \{g \ x \mid x. P \ x\}$

using *assms* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm088*:

assumes $x \notin \text{Domain } R$

shows $R \ +* \ \{(x, y)\} = R \cup \{(x, y)\}$

using *assms*

by (*metis* (*erased*, *lifting*) *Domain-empty Domain-insert Int-insert-right-iff0*
disjoint-iff-not-equal ex-in-conv paste-disj-domains)

lemma *lm089*:

assumes $x \notin X$

shows $(\bigcup f \in \text{injections } X \ Y. \{f \ +* \ \{(x, y)\} \mid y . y \in Y - \text{Range } f\}) =$
 $(\bigcup f \in \text{injections } X \ Y. \{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y . y \in Y - \text{Range } f\})$

(is $?l = ?r$)

proof –

have

$0: \forall f \in \text{injections } X \ Y. x \notin \text{Domain } f$ **unfolding** *injections-def* **using** *assms*
by *fast*

then **have**

$1: ?l = \text{Union } \{\{f \ +* \ \{(x, y)\} \mid y . y \in Y - \text{Range } f\} \mid f . f \in \text{injections } X \ Y \ \& \ x$
 $\notin \text{Domain } f\}$

(is $= ?l'$) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

moreover **have**

$2: ?r = \text{Union } \{\{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y . y \in Y - \text{Range } f\} \mid f . f \in \text{injections } X \ Y \ \& \ x \notin$
 $\text{Domain } f\}$

(is $= ?r'$) **using** *assms* 0 **by** *auto*

have $\forall f . f \in \text{injections } X \ Y \ \& \ x \notin \text{Domain } f \longrightarrow$

$\{f \ +* \ \{(x, y)\} \mid y . y \in Y - \text{Range } f\} = \{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y . y \in Y - \text{Range } f\}$

using *lm088* by force
 then have $?l=?r'$ by (rule *lm087*)
 then show $?l = ?r$ using 1 2 by *presburger*
 qed

corollary *lm090*:

assumes $x \notin X$

shows $(\bigcup f \in \text{injections } X \ Y. \{f \ ++ \ \{(x, y)\} \mid y \cdot y \in Y - \text{Range } f\}) =$
 $\text{injections } (\{x\} \cup X) \ Y$

(is $?l=?r$)

proof -

have $?l=(\bigcup f \in \text{injections } X \ Y. \{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y \cdot y \in Y - \text{Range } f\})$ using
assms by (rule *lm089*)

moreover have $\dots = ?r$ using *assms* by (rule *injectionsUnionCommute*)

ultimately show *?thesis* by *simp*

qed

lemma *lm091*:

set $[f \cup \{(x, y)\} \cdot y \leftarrow (\text{filter } (\%y. y \notin (\text{Range } f)) \ Y)] =$
 $\{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y \cdot y \in (\text{set } Y) - (\text{Range } f)\}$

by *auto*

lemma *lm092*:

assumes $\forall x \in \text{set } L. \text{set } (F \ x) = G \ x$

shows $\text{set } (\text{concat } [F \ x \cdot x <- L]) = (\bigcup x \in \text{set } L. G \ x)$

using *assms* by *force*

lemma *lm093*:

set $(\text{concat } [[f \cup \{(x, y)\} \cdot y \leftarrow (\text{filter } (\%y. y \notin \text{Range } f) \ Y)]. f \leftarrow F]) =$
 $(\bigcup f \in \text{set } F. \{f \cup \{(x, y)\} \mid y \cdot y \in (\text{set } Y) - (\text{Range } f)\})$

by *auto*

lemma *lm094*:

assumes *finite* Y

shows $\text{set } [f \ ++ \ \{(x, y)\} \cdot y \leftarrow \text{sorted-list-of-set } (Y - (\text{Range } f))] =$
 $\{f \ ++ \ \{(x, y)\} \mid y \cdot y \in Y - (\text{Range } f)\}$

using *assms* by *auto*

lemma *lm095*:

assumes *finite* Y

shows $\text{set } (\text{concat } [[f \ ++ \ \{(x, y)\} \cdot y \leftarrow \text{sorted-list-of-set}(Y - (\text{Range } f))]. f \leftarrow$
 $F]) =$

$(\bigcup f \in \text{set } F. \{f \ ++ \ \{(x, y)\} \mid y \cdot y \in Y - (\text{Range } f)\})$

using *assms* *lm094* *lm092* by *auto*

9.5 Computable injections

```

fun injectionsAlg
  where
    injectionsAlg [] (Y::'a list) = [{}] |
    injectionsAlg (x#xs) Y =
      concat [ [R∪{(x,y)}. y ← (filter (%y. y ∉ Range R) Y)]
              .R ← injectionsAlg xs Y ]

```

corollary *lm096*:

```

set (injectionsAlg (x # xs) Y) =
  (∪ f ∈ set (injectionsAlg xs Y). {f ∪ {(x,y)} | y . y ∈ (set Y) - (Range f)})
using lm093 by auto

```

corollary *lm097*:

```

assumes set (injectionsAlg xs Y) = injections (set xs) (set Y)
shows set (injectionsAlg (x # xs) Y) =
  (∪ f ∈ injections (set xs) (set Y). {f ∪ {(x,y)} | y . y ∈ (set Y) - (Range
f)})
using assms lm096 by auto

```

We sometimes use parallel *abbreviation* and *definition* for the same object to save typing ‘unfolding xxx’ each time. There is also different behaviour in the code extraction.

lemma *lm098*:

```

injections {} Y = {}
by (simp add: lm008 lm062 runiq-emptyrel)

```

lemma *lm099*:

```

injections {} Y = {}
unfolding injections-def by (metis lm098 injections-def)

```

lemma *injectionsFromEmptyIsEmpty*:

```

injectionsAlg [] Y = {}
by simp

```

lemma *lm100*:

```

assumes x ∉ set xs set (injectionsAlg xs Y) = injections (set xs) (set Y)
shows set (injectionsAlg (x # xs) Y) = injections ({x} ∪ set xs) (set Y)
  (is ?l=?r)
proof -
  have ?l = (∪ f ∈ injections (set xs) (set Y). {f ∪ {(x,y)} | y . y ∈ (set Y) - Range
f})
  using assms(2) by (rule lm097)
  moreover have ... = ?r using assms(1) by (rule injectionsUnionCommute)
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

lemma *lm101*:

assumes $x \notin \text{set } xs$

$\text{set } (\text{injections-alg } xs \ Y) = \text{injections } (\text{set } xs) \ Y$
finite Y

shows $\text{set } (\text{injections-alg } (x\#xs) \ Y) = \text{injections } (\{x\} \cup \text{set } xs) \ Y$
(is ?l=?r)

proof –

have $?l = (\bigcup f \in \text{injections } (\text{set } xs) \ Y. \{f \ +* \ \{(x,y)\} \mid y . y \in Y - \text{Range } f\})$

using *assms(2,3) lm095* **by** *auto*

moreover have $\dots = ?r$ **using** *assms(1)* **by** *(rule lm090)*

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *listInduct*:

assumes $P \ \square \ \forall \ xs \ x. \ P \ xs \ \longrightarrow \ P \ (x\#xs)$

shows $\forall x. \ P \ x$

using *assms* **by** *(metis structInduct)*

lemma *injectionsFromEmptyAreEmpty*:

$\text{set } (\text{injections-alg } \square \ Z) = \{\{\}\}$

by *simp*

theorem *injections-equiv*:

assumes *finite* Y **and** *distinct* X

shows $\text{set } (\text{injections-alg } X \ Y) = \text{injections } (\text{set } X) \ Y$

proof –

let $?P = \lambda \ l. \ \text{distinct } l \ \longrightarrow \ (\text{set } (\text{injections-alg } l \ Y) = \text{injections } (\text{set } l) \ Y)$

have $?P \ \square$ **using** *injectionsFromEmptyAreEmpty list.set(1) lm099* **by** *metis*

moreover have $\forall x \ xs. \ ?P \ xs \ \longrightarrow \ ?P \ (x\#xs)$

using *assms(1) lm101* **by** *(metis distinct.simps(2) insert-is-Un list.simps(15))*

ultimately have $?P \ X$ **by** *(rule structInduct)*

then show *?thesis* **using** *assms(2)* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *lm102*:

assumes $l \in \text{set } (\text{all-partitions-list } G)$ *distinct* G

shows *distinct* l

using *assms* **by** *(metis all-partitions-equivalence')*

lemma *bridgingInjection*:

assumes $\text{card } N > 0$ *distinct* G

shows $\forall l \in \text{set } (\text{all-partitions-list } G). \ \text{set } (\text{injections-alg } l \ N) =$
injections $(\text{set } l) \ N$

using *lm102 injections-equiv assms* **by** *(metis card-ge-0-finite)*

lemma *lm103*:

assumes $\text{card } N > 0 \text{ distinct } G$
shows $\{\text{injections } P \ N \mid P. P \in \text{all-partitions } (\text{set } G)\} =$
 $\text{set } [\text{set } (\text{injections-alg } l \ N) . l \leftarrow \text{all-partitions-list } G]$
proof –
let $?g1 = \text{all-partitions-list}$
let $?f2 = \text{injections}$
let $?g2 = \text{injections-alg}$
have $\forall l \in \text{set } (?g1 \ G). \text{set } (?g2 \ l \ N) = ?f2 \ (\text{set } l) \ N$ **using** *assms bridgingInjection* **by** *blast*
then have $\text{set } [\text{set } (?g2 \ l \ N). l \leftarrow ?g1 \ G] = \{?f2 \ P \ N \mid P. P \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{set } (?g1 \ G))\}$
apply (*rule setVsList*) **done**
moreover have $\dots = \{?f2 \ P \ N \mid P. P \in \text{all-partitions } (\text{set } G)\}$
using *all-partitions-paper-equiv-alg assms* **by** *blast*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *presburger*
qed

lemma *lm104*:

assumes $\text{card } N > 0 \text{ distinct } G$
shows $\text{Union } \{\text{injections } P \ N \mid P. P \in \text{all-partitions } (\text{set } G)\} =$
 $\text{Union } (\text{set } [\text{set } (\text{injections-alg } l \ N) . l \leftarrow \text{all-partitions-list } G])$
(is $\text{Union } ?L = \text{Union } ?R$ **)**
proof –
have $?L = ?R$ **using** *assms* **by** (*rule lm103*) **thus** *?thesis* **by** *presburger*
qed

corollary *allAllocationsBridgingLemma*:

assumes $\text{card } N > 0 \text{ distinct } G$
shows $\text{allAllocations } N \ (\text{set } G) =$
 $\text{set}(\text{allAllocationsAlg } N \ G)$
proof –
let $?LL = \bigcup \{\text{injections } P \ N \mid P. P \in \text{all-partitions } (\text{set } G)\}$
let $?RR = \bigcup (\text{set } [\text{set } (\text{injections-alg } l \ N) . l \leftarrow \text{all-partitions-list } G])$
have $?LL = ?RR$ **using** *assms* **by** (*rule lm104*)
then have *converse* ‘ $?LL = \text{converse } ‘ ?RR$ ’ **by** *simp*
thus *?thesis* **by** *force*
qed

end

10 Termination theorem for uniform tie-breaking

theory *UniformTieBreaking*

imports

StrictCombinatorialAuction

Universes

begin

10.1 Uniform tie breaking: definitions

Let us repeat the general context. Each bidder has made their bids and the VCG algorithm up to now allocates goods to the higher bidders. If there are several high bidders tie breaking has to take place. To do tie breaking we generate out of a random number a second bid vector so that the same algorithm can be run again to determine a unique allocation.

To this end, we associate to each allocation the bid in which each participant bids for a set of goods an amount equal to the cardinality of the intersection of the bid with the set she gets in this allocation. By construction, the revenue of an auction run using this bid is maximal on the given allocation, and this maximal is unique. We can then use the bid constructed this way *tiebids* to break ties by running an auction having the same form as a normal auction (that is why we use the adjective “uniform”), only with this special bid vector.

abbreviation *omega pair* == {fst pair} × (finestpart (snd pair))

definition *pseudoAllocation allocation* == \bigcup (omega ‘ allocation)

abbreviation *bidMaximizedBy allocation N G* ==
pseudoAllocation allocation <|| ((N × (finestpart G)))

abbreviation *maxbid a N G* ==
toFunction (bidMaximizedBy a N G)

abbreviation *summedBid bids pair* ==
(pair, sum (%g. bids (fst pair, g)) (finestpart (snd pair)))

abbreviation *summedBidSecond bids pair* ==
sum (%g. bids (fst pair, g)) (finestpart (snd pair))

abbreviation *summedBidVectorRel bids N G* == (summedBid bids) ‘ (N × (Pow G - {{{}}))

abbreviation *summedBidVector bids N G* == *toFunction (summedBidVectorRel bids N G)*

abbreviation *tiebids allocation* $N G == \text{summedBidVector } (\text{maxbid allocation } N G) N G$

abbreviation *Tiebids allocation* $N G == \text{summedBidVectorRel } (\text{real} \circ \text{maxbid allocation } N G) N G$

definition *randomEl list* $(\text{random}::\text{integer}) = \text{list ! } ((\text{nat-of-integer } \text{random}) \text{ mod } (\text{size } \text{list}))$

value *nat-of-integer* $(-3::\text{integer}) \text{ mod } 2$

lemma *randomElLemma:*

assumes *set list* $\neq \{\}$

shows *randomEl list random* $\in \text{set list}$

using *assms* **by** $(\text{simp add: randomEl-def})$

abbreviation *chosenAllocation* $N G \text{ bids } \text{random} ==$
 $\text{randomEl } (\text{takeAll } (\%x. x \in (\text{winningAllocationsRel } N (\text{set } G) \text{ bids}))$
 $(\text{allAllocationsAlg } N G))$
 random

abbreviation *resolvingBid* $N G \text{ bids } \text{random} ==$
 $\text{tiebids } (\text{chosenAllocation } N G \text{ bids } \text{random}) N (\text{set } G)$

10.2 Termination theorem for the uniform tie-breaking scheme

corollary *winningAllocationPossible:*

winningAllocationsRel $N G b \subseteq \text{allAllocations } N G$

using *injectionsFromEmptyAreEmpty mem-Collect-eq subsetI* **by** *auto*

lemma *subsetAllocation:*

assumes $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse } c \subseteq a$

shows $c \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$

proof –

have $c = a - (a - c)$ **using** *assms(2)* **by** *blast*

thus *?thesis* **using** *assms(1) reducedAllocation* **by** $(\text{metis } (\text{no-types}))$

qed

lemma *lm001:*

assumes $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$

shows $a \text{ outside } X \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$

using *assms reducedAllocation Outside-def* **by** $(\text{metis } (\text{no-types}))$

corollary *lm002*:

$\{x\} \times (\{X\} - \{\{\}\}) \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
using *allocationUniverseProperty pairDifference* **by** *metis*

corollary *lm003*:

$\{(x, \{y\})\} \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
proof –
have $\bigwedge x1. \{\} - \{x1 :: 'a \times 'b \text{ set}\} = \{\}$ **by** *simp*
thus $\{(x, \{y\})\} \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
by (*metis* (*no-types*) *allocationUniverseProperty empty-iff insert-Diff-if insert-iff prod.inject*)
qed

corollary *lm004*:

$\text{allocationsUniverse} \neq \{\}$
using *lm003* **by** *fast*

corollary *lm005*:

$\{\} \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
using *subsetAllocation lm003* **by** (*metis* (*lifting*, *mono-tags*) *empty-subsetI*)

lemma *lm006*:

assumes $G \neq \{\}$
shows $\{G\} \in \text{all-partitions } G$
using *all-partitions-def is-partition-of-def is-non-overlapping-def assms* **by** *force*

lemma *lm007*:

assumes $n \in N$
shows $\{(G, n)\} \in \text{totalRels } \{G\} N$
using *assms* **by** *force*

lemma *lm008*:

assumes $n \in N$
shows $\{(G, n)\} \in \text{injections } \{G\} N$
using *assms injections-def singlePairInInjectionsUniverse* **by** *fastforce*

corollary *lm009*:

assumes $G \neq \{\} \ n \in N$
shows $\{(G, n)\} \in \text{possible-allocations-rel } G N$
proof –
have $\{(G, n)\} \in \text{injections } \{G\} N$ **using** *assms lm008* **by** *fast*
moreover **have** $\{G\} \in \text{all-partitions } G$ **using** *assms lm006* **by** *metis*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

corollary *lm010*:

assumes $N \neq \{\} \ G \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{allAllocations } N \ G \neq \{\}$

using *assms lm009*
by (*metis (opaque-lifting, no-types) equals0I image-insert insert-absorb insert-not-empty*)

corollary *lm011*:

assumes $N \neq \{\}$ *finite* N $G \neq \{\}$ *finite* G
shows *winningAllocationsRel* N G $\text{bids} \neq \{\}$ & *finite* (*winningAllocationsRel* N G bids)
using *assms lm010 allAllocationsFinite argmax-non-empty-iff*
by (*metis winningAllocationPossible rev-finite-subset*)

lemma *lm012*:

allAllocations N $\{\} \subseteq \{\{\}\}$
using *emptyset-part-emptyset3 rangeEmpty characterizationallAllocations mem-Collect-eq subsetI vimage-def* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm013*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$ *finite* G
shows *finite* (*Range* a)
using *assms elementOfPartitionOfFiniteSetIsFinite* **by** (*metis allocationReverseInjective*)

corollary *allocationFinite*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$ *finite* G
shows *finite* a
using *assms finite-converse Range-converse imageE allocationProperty finiteDomainImpliesFinite lm013*
by (*metis (erased, lifting)*)

lemma *lm014*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$ *finite* G
shows $\forall y \in \text{Range } a.$ *finite* y
using *assms is-partition-of-def allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty*
by (*metis Union-upper rev-finite-subset*)

corollary *lm015*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$ *finite* G
shows $\text{card } G = \text{sum } \text{card } (\text{Range } a)$
using *assms cardSumCommute lm013 allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty* **by** (*metis is-partition-of-def*)

10.3 Results on summed bid vectors

lemma *lm016*:

summedBidVectorRel $\text{bids } N \ G =$
 $\{(pair, \text{sum } (\%g. \text{bids } (fst \ pair, g)) (\text{finestpart } (snd \ pair))) \mid$
 $pair. pair \in N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})\}$
by *blast*

corollary *lm017*:

$\{(pair, \text{sum } (\%g. \text{bids } (fst \text{ pair}, g)) (\text{finestpart } (snd \text{ pair}))) \mid$
 $pair. pair \in (N \times (Pow \ G - \{\{\}\})) \} \parallel a =$
 $\{(pair, \text{sum } (\%g. \text{bids } (fst \text{ pair}, g)) (\text{finestpart } (snd \text{ pair}))) \mid$
 $pair. pair \in (N \times (Pow \ G - \{\{\}\})) \cap a\}$
by (*metis restrictionVsIntersection*)

corollary *lm018*:

$(\text{summedBidVectorRel } bids \ N \ G) \parallel a =$
 $\{(pair, \text{sum } (\%g. \text{bids } (fst \text{ pair}, g)) (\text{finestpart } (snd \text{ pair}))) \mid$
 $pair. pair \in (N \times (Pow \ G - \{\{\}\})) \cap a\}$
(is $?L = ?R$)

proof –

let $?l = \text{summedBidVectorRel}$
let $?M = \{(pair, \text{sum } (\%g. \text{bids } (fst \text{ pair}, g)) (\text{finestpart } (snd \text{ pair}))) \mid$
 $pair. pair \in N \times (Pow \ G - \{\{\}\})\}$
have $?l \text{ bids } N \ G = ?M$ **by** (*rule lm016*)
then have $?L = (?M \parallel a)$ **by** *presburger*
moreover have $\dots = ?R$ **by** (*rule lm017*)
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *lm019*:

$(\text{summedBid } bids) ' ((N \times (Pow \ G - \{\{\}\})) \cap a) =$
 $\{(pair, \text{sum } (\%g. \text{bids } (fst \text{ pair}, g)) (\text{finestpart } (snd \text{ pair}))) \mid$
 $pair. pair \in (N \times (Pow \ G - \{\{\}\})) \cap a\}$
by *blast*

corollary *lm020*:

$(\text{summedBidVectorRel } bids \ N \ G) \parallel a = (\text{summedBid } bids) ' ((N \times (Pow \ G -$
 $\{\{\}\})) \cap a)$
(is $?L = ?R$)

proof –

let $?l = \text{summedBidVectorRel}$
let $?p = \text{summedBid}$
let $?M = \{(pair, \text{sum } (\%g. \text{bids } (fst \text{ pair}, g)) (\text{finestpart } (snd \text{ pair}))) \mid$
 $pair. pair \in (N \times (Pow \ G - \{\{\}\})) \cap a\}$
have $?L = ?M$ **by** (*rule lm018*)
moreover have $\dots = ?R$ **using** *lm019* **by** *blast*
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *summedBidInjective*:

inj-on ($\text{summedBid } bids$) *UNIV*
using *fst-conv inj-on-inverseI* **by** (*metis (lifting)*)

corollary *lm021*:

inj-on (*summedBid bids*) *X*
using *fst-conv inj-on-inverseI* **by** (*metis* (*lifting*))

lemma *lm022*:

sum snd (*summedBidVectorRel bids N G*) =
sum (*snd* \circ (*summedBid bids*)) (*N* \times (*Pow G* - $\{\{\}\}$))
using *lm021 sum.reindex* **by** *blast*

corollary *lm023*:

snd (*summedBid bids pair*) = *sum bids* (*omega pair*)
using *sumCurry* **by** *force*

corollary *lm024*:

snd \circ *summedBid bids* = (*sum bids*) \circ *omega*
using *lm023* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *lm025*:

assumes *finite* (*finestpart* (*snd pair*))
shows *card* (*omega pair*) = *card* (*finestpart* (*snd pair*))
using *assms* **by** *force*

corollary *lm026*:

assumes *finite* (*snd pair*)
shows *card* (*omega pair*) = *card* (*snd pair*)
using *assms cardFinestpart card-cartesian-product-singleton* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm027*:

assumes $\{\}$ \notin *Range* *f* *runiq* *f*
shows *is-non-overlapping* (*omega* ' *f*)

proof –

let $?X = \text{omega } ' f$ **let** $?p = \text{finestpart}$

{ **fix** *y1 y2*

assume $y1 \in ?X \wedge y2 \in ?X$

then obtain *pair1 pair2* **where**

y1 = omega pair1 & *y2 = omega pair2* & *pair1* $\in f$ & *pair2* $\in f$ **by** *blast*

then moreover have *snd pair1* $\neq \{\}$ & *snd pair2* $\neq \{\}$

using *assms* **by** (*metis rev-image-eqI snd-eq-Range*)

ultimately moreover have *fst pair1* = *fst pair2* \iff *pair1* = *pair2*

using *assms runiq-basic surjective-pairing* **by** *metis*

ultimately moreover have $y1 \cap y2 \neq \{\}$ $\implies y1 = y2$ **using** *assms* **by** *fast*

ultimately have $y1 = y2 \iff y1 \cap y2 \neq \{\}$

using *assms notEmptyFinestpart* **by** (*metis Int-absorb Times-empty insert-not-empty*)

}

thus *?thesis* **using** *is-non-overlapping-def*

by (*metis (lifting, no-types) inf-commute inf-sup-aci(1)*)
 qed

lemma *lm028*:

assumes $\{\} \notin \text{Range } X$
 shows *inj-on omega X*

proof –

let $?p = \text{finestpart}$

{

fix *pair1 pair2*

assume $\text{pair1} \in X \ \& \ \text{pair2} \in X$

then have $\text{snd } \text{pair1} \neq \{\} \ \& \ \text{snd } \text{pair2} \neq \{\}$

using *assms* by (*metis Range.intros surjective-pairing*)

moreover assume $\text{omega } \text{pair1} = \text{omega } \text{pair2}$

then moreover have $?p (\text{snd } \text{pair1}) = ?p (\text{snd } \text{pair2})$ by *blast*

then moreover have $\text{snd } \text{pair1} = \text{snd } \text{pair2}$ by (*metis finestPart nonEqualitySetOfSets*)

ultimately moreover have $\{\text{fst } \text{pair1}\} = \{\text{fst } \text{pair2}\}$ using *notEmptyFinestpart*

by (*metis fst-image-times*)

ultimately have $\text{pair1} = \text{pair2}$ by (*metis prod-eqI singleton-inject*)

}

thus *?thesis* by (*metis (lifting, no-types) inj-onI*)

qed

lemma *lm029*:

assumes $\{\} \notin \text{Range } a \ \forall X \in \text{omega } 'a. \text{finite } X$
is-non-overlapping (omega 'a)

shows $\text{card } (\text{pseudoAllocation } a) = \text{sum } (\text{card} \circ \text{omega}) a$
 (is $?L = ?R$)

proof –

have $?L = \text{sum } \text{card } (\text{omega } 'a)$

unfolding *pseudoAllocation-def*

using *assms* by (*simp add: cardinalityPreservation*)

moreover have $\dots = ?R$ using *assms(1) lm028 sum.reindex* by *blast*

ultimately show *?thesis* by *simp*

qed

lemma *lm030*:

$\text{card } (\text{omega } \text{pair}) = \text{card } (\text{snd } \text{pair})$

using *cardFinestpart card-cartesian-product-singleton* by *metis*

corollary *lm031*:

$\text{card} \circ \text{omega} = \text{card} \circ \text{snd}$

using *lm030* by *fastforce*

corollary *lm032*:

assumes $\{\} \notin \text{Range } a \ \forall \text{pair} \in a. \text{finite } (\text{snd } \text{pair}) \ \text{finite } a \ \text{runiq } a$

shows $\text{card} (\text{pseudoAllocation } a) = \text{sum} (\text{card} \circ \text{snd}) a$
proof –
let $?P = \text{pseudoAllocation}$
let $?c = \text{card}$
have $\forall \text{pair} \in a. \text{finite} (\text{omega pair})$ **using** $\text{finiteFinestpart assms}$ **by** blast
moreover have $\text{is-non-overlapping} (\text{omega } a)$ **using** assms lm027 **by** force
ultimately have $?c (?P a) = \text{sum} (?c \circ \text{omega}) a$ **using** assms lm029 **by** force
moreover have $\dots = \text{sum} (?c \circ \text{snd}) a$ **using** lm031 **by** metis
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

corollary lm033 :

assumes $\text{runiq} (a^{-1}) \text{runiq } a \text{finite } a \{\} \notin \text{Range } a \forall \text{pair} \in a. \text{finite} (\text{snd pair})$
shows $\text{card} (\text{pseudoAllocation } a) = \text{sum card} (\text{Range } a)$
using $\text{assms sumPairsInverse lm032}$ **by** force

corollary lm034 :

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N G \text{finite } G$
shows $\text{card} (\text{pseudoAllocation } a) = \text{card } G$
proof –
have $\{\} \notin \text{Range } a$ **using** assms **by** $(\text{metis emptyNotInRange})$
moreover have $\forall \text{pair} \in a. \text{finite} (\text{snd pair})$ **using** $\text{assms lm014 finitePairSecondRange}$ **by** metis
moreover have $\text{finite } a$ **using** $\text{assms allocationFinite}$ **by** blast
moreover have $\text{runiq } a$ **using** assms
by $(\text{metis (lifting) Int-lower1 in-mono allocationInjectionsUniveruseProperty mem-Collect-eq})$
moreover have $\text{runiq} (a^{-1})$ **using** assms
by $(\text{metis (mono-tags) injections-def characterizationallAllocations mem-Collect-eq})$
ultimately have $\text{card} (\text{pseudoAllocation } a) = \text{sum card} (\text{Range } a)$ **using** lm033
by fast
moreover have $\dots = \text{card } G$ **using** assms lm015 **by** metis
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

corollary lm035 :

assumes $\text{pseudoAllocation } aa \subseteq \text{pseudoAllocation } a \cup (N \times (\text{finestpart } G))$
 $\text{finite} (\text{pseudoAllocation } aa)$
shows $\text{sum} (\text{toFunction} (\text{bidMaximizedBy } a N G)) (\text{pseudoAllocation } a) -$
 $(\text{sum} (\text{toFunction} (\text{bidMaximizedBy } a N G)) (\text{pseudoAllocation } aa)) =$
 $\text{card} (\text{pseudoAllocation } a) -$
 $\text{card} (\text{pseudoAllocation } aa \cap (\text{pseudoAllocation } a))$
using $\text{assms subsetCardinality}$ **by** blast

corollary lm036 :

assumes $\text{pseudoAllocation } aa \subseteq \text{pseudoAllocation } a \cup (N \times (\text{finestpart } G))$
 $\text{finite} (\text{pseudoAllocation } aa)$
shows $\text{int} (\text{sum} (\text{maxbid } a N G) (\text{pseudoAllocation } a)) -$

$$\text{int } (\text{sum } (\text{maxbid } a \ N \ G) \ (\text{pseudoAllocation } aa)) =$$

$$\text{int } (\text{card } (\text{pseudoAllocation } a)) -$$

$$\text{int } (\text{card } (\text{pseudoAllocation } aa \cap (\text{pseudoAllocation } a)))$$
using *differenceSumVsCardinality* *assms* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm037*:

pseudoAllocation $\{\}$ = $\{\}$
unfolding *pseudoAllocation-def* **by** *simp*

corollary *lm038*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ \{\}$
shows $(\text{pseudoAllocation } a) = \{\}$
unfolding *pseudoAllocation-def* **using** *assms lm012* **by** *blast*

corollary *lm039*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G \ \text{finite } G \ G \neq \{\}$
shows *finite* $(\text{pseudoAllocation } a)$

proof –

have $\text{card } (\text{pseudoAllocation } a) = \text{card } G$ **using** *assms(1,2) lm034* **by** *blast*
thus *finite* $(\text{pseudoAllocation } a)$ **using** *assms(2,3)* **by** *fastforce*

qed

corollary *lm040*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G \ \text{finite } G$
shows *finite* $(\text{pseudoAllocation } a)$
using *assms finite.emptyI lm039 lm038* **by** $(\text{metis } (\text{no-types}))$

lemma *lm041*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G \ aa \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G \ \text{finite } G$
shows $(\text{card } (\text{pseudoAllocation } aa \cap (\text{pseudoAllocation } a)) = \text{card } (\text{pseudoAllocation } a)) =$
 $(\text{pseudoAllocation } a = \text{pseudoAllocation } aa)$

proof –

let $?P = \text{pseudoAllocation}$

let $?c = \text{card}$

let $?A = ?P \ a$

let $?AA = ?P \ aa$

have $?c \ ?A = ?c \ G \ \& \ ?c \ ?AA = ?c \ G$ **using** *assms lm034* **by** $(\text{metis } (\text{lifting}, \text{mono-tags}))$

moreover **have** *finite* $?A \ \& \ \text{finite } ?AA$ **using** *assms lm040* **by** *blast*

ultimately show *thesis* **using** *assms cardinalityIntersectionEquality* **by** $(\text{metis}(\text{no-types}, \text{lifting}))$

qed

lemma *lm042*:

$\text{omega pair} = \{\text{fst pair}\} \times \{\{y\} \mid y. y \in \text{snd pair}\}$
using *finestpart-def finestPart* **by** *auto*

lemma *lm043*:

$\text{omega pair} = \{(fst\ pair, \{y\}) \mid y. y \in snd\ pair\}$

using *lm042 setOfPairs by metis*

lemma *lm044*:

$\text{pseudoAllocation } a = \bigcup \{ \{(fst\ pair, \{y\}) \mid y. y \in snd\ pair\} \mid pair. pair \in a \}$

unfolding *pseudoAllocation-def using lm043 by blast*

lemma *lm045*:

$\bigcup \{ \{(fst\ pair, \{y\}) \mid y. y \in snd\ pair\} \mid pair. pair \in a \} =$
 $\{(fst\ pair, \{y\}) \mid y\ pair. y \in snd\ pair \ \& \ pair \in a\}$

by *blast*

corollary *lm046*:

$\text{pseudoAllocation } a = \{(fst\ pair, Y) \mid Y\ pair. Y \in \text{finestpart } (snd\ pair) \ \& \ pair \in a\}$

unfolding *pseudoAllocation-def using setOfPairsEquality by fastforce*

lemma *lm047*:

assumes *runiq a*

shows $\{(fst\ pair, Y) \mid Y\ pair. Y \in \text{finestpart } (snd\ pair) \ \& \ pair \in a\} =$

$\{(x, Y) \mid Y\ x. Y \in \text{finestpart } (a, x) \ \& \ x \in \text{Domain } a\}$

(is *?L=?R*)

using *assms Domain.DomainI fst-conv functionOnFirstEqualsSecond runiq-wrt-ex1 surjective-pairing*

by *(metis(opaque-lifting,no-types))*

corollary *lm048*:

assumes *runiq a*

shows $\text{pseudoAllocation } a = \{(x, Y) \mid Y\ x. Y \in \text{finestpart } (a, x) \ \& \ x \in \text{Domain } a\}$

unfolding *pseudoAllocation-def using assms lm047 lm046 by fastforce*

corollary *lm049*:

$\text{Range } (\text{pseudoAllocation } a) = \bigcup (\text{finestpart } ` (\text{Range } a))$

unfolding *pseudoAllocation-def*

using *lm046 rangeSetOfPairs unionFinestPart by fastforce*

corollary *lm050*:

$\text{Range } (\text{pseudoAllocation } a) = \text{finestpart } (\bigcup (\text{Range } a))$

using *commuteUnionFinestpart lm049 by metis*

lemma *lm051*:

$\text{pseudoAllocation } a = \{(fst\ pair, \{y\}) \mid y\ pair. y \in snd\ pair \ \& \ pair \in a\}$

using *lm044 lm045 by (metis (no-types))*

lemma *lm052*:

$\{(fst\ pair, \{y\}) \mid y\ pair. y \in snd\ pair \ \& \ pair \in a\} =$

$\{(x, \{y\}) \mid x\ y. y \in \bigcup (a` \{x\}) \ \& \ x \in \text{Domain } a\}$

by *auto*

lemma *lm053*:

pseudoAllocation $a = \{(x, \{y\}) \mid x \ y. y \in \bigcup (a''\{x\}) \ \& \ x \in \text{Domain } a\}$
(**is** $?L=?R$)

proof –

have $?L=\{(fst \ pair, \{y\}) \mid y \ pair. y \in snd \ pair \ \& \ pair \in a\}$ **by** (rule *lm051*)

moreover have $\dots = ?R$ **by** (rule *lm052*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *lm054*:

runiq (*summedBidVectorRel* *bids* $N \ G$)

using *graph-def image-Collect-mem domainOfGraph* **by** (*metis(no-types)*)

corollary *lm055*:

runiq (*summedBidVectorRel* *bids* $N \ G \ || \ a$)

unfolding *restrict-def* **using** *lm054 subrel-runiq Int-commute* **by** *blast*

lemma *summedBidVectorCharacterization*:

$N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\}) = \text{Domain} (\text{summedBidVectorRel } bids \ N \ G)$

by *blast*

corollary *lm056*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$

shows $a \subseteq \text{Domain} (\text{summedBidVectorRel } bids \ N \ G)$

proof –

let $?p=\text{allAllocations}$

let $?L=\text{summedBidVectorRel}$

have $a \subseteq N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})$ **using** *assms allocationPowerset* **by** (*metis(no-types)*)

moreover have $N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\}) = \text{Domain} (?L \ bids \ N \ G)$ **using** *summed-BidVectorCharacterization* **by** *blast*

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

corollary *lm057*:

$\text{sum} (\text{summedBidVector } bids \ N \ G) (a \cap (\text{Domain} (\text{summedBidVectorRel } bids \ N \ G))) =$

$\text{sum } snd ((\text{summedBidVectorRel } bids \ N \ G) || a)$

using *sumRestrictedToDomainInvariant lm055* **by** *fast*

corollary *lm058*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$

shows $\text{sum} (\text{summedBidVector } bids \ N \ G) a = \text{sum } snd ((\text{summedBidVectorRel } bids \ N \ G) || a)$

proof –

let $?l=\text{summedBidVector}$ **let** $?L=\text{summedBidVectorRel}$

have $a \subseteq \text{Domain} (?L \ bids \ N \ G)$ **using** *assms* **by** (rule *lm056*)

then have $a = a \cap \text{Domain} (?L \ bids \ N \ G)$ **by** *blast*

then have $\text{sum } (?l \text{ bids } N \ G) \ a = \text{sum } (?l \text{ bids } N \ G) \ (a \cap \text{Domain } (?L \text{ bids } N \ G))$
by *presburger*
thus *?thesis using lm057 by auto*
qed

corollary *lm059:*

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\text{sum } (\text{summedBidVector } \text{bids } N \ G) \ a =$
 $\text{sum } \text{snd } ((\text{summedBid } \text{bids}) \text{ ‘ } ((N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})) \cap a))$
(is $?X=?R$ **)**

proof –

let $?p = \text{summedBid}$
let $?L = \text{summedBidVectorRel}$
let $?l = \text{summedBidVector}$
let $?A = N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})$
let $?inner2 = (?p \text{ bids}) \text{ ‘ } (?A \cap a)$
let $?inner1 = (?L \text{ bids } N \ G) || a$
have $?R = \text{sum } \text{snd } ?inner1$ **using** *assms lm020 by (metis (no-types))*
moreover have $\text{sum } (?l \text{ bids } N \ G) \ a = \text{sum } \text{snd } ?inner1$ **using** *assms by (rule lm058)*
ultimately show *?thesis by simp*
qed

corollary *lm060:*

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\text{sum } (\text{summedBidVector } \text{bids } N \ G) \ a = \text{sum } \text{snd } ((\text{summedBid } \text{bids}) \text{ ‘ } a)$
(is $?L=?R$ **)**

proof –

let $?p = \text{summedBid}$
let $?l = \text{summedBidVector}$
have $?L = \text{sum } \text{snd } ((?p \text{ bids}) \text{ ‘ } ((N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})) \cap a))$ **using** *assms by (rule lm059)*
moreover have $\dots = ?R$ **using** *assms allocationPowerset Int-absorb1 by (metis (no-types))*
ultimately show *?thesis by simp*
qed

corollary *lm061:*

$\text{sum } \text{snd } ((\text{summedBid } \text{bids}) \text{ ‘ } a) = \text{sum } (\text{snd } \circ (\text{summedBid } \text{bids})) \ a$
using *sum.reindex lm021 by blast*

corollary *lm062:*

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\text{sum } (\text{summedBidVector } \text{bids } N \ G) \ a = \text{sum } (\text{snd } \circ (\text{summedBid } \text{bids})) \ a$
(is $?L=?R$ **)**

proof –

let $?p = \text{summedBid}$
let $?l = \text{summedBidVector}$

have $?L = \text{sum snd } ((?p \text{ bids})' a)$ **using** *assms* **by** (rule *lm060*)
moreover have $\dots = ?R$ **using** *assms* *lm061* **by** *blast*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

corollary *lm063*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\text{sum } (\text{summedBidVector } \text{bids } N \ G) \ a = \text{sum } ((\text{sum } \text{bids}) \circ \text{omega}) \ a$
(is $?L=?R$)
proof –
let $?inner1 = \text{snd} \circ (\text{summedBid } \text{bids})$
let $?inner2 = (\text{sum } \text{bids}) \circ \text{omega}$
let $?M = \text{sum } ?inner1 \ a$
have $?L = ?M$ **using** *assms* **by** (rule *lm062*)
moreover have $?inner1 = ?inner2$ **using** *lm023* *assms* **by** *fastforce*
ultimately show $?L = ?R$ **using** *assms* **by** *metis*
qed

corollary *lm064*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\text{sum } (\text{summedBidVector } \text{bids } N \ G) \ a = \text{sum } (\text{sum } \text{bids}) \ (\text{omega}' \ a)$
proof –
have $\{\} \notin \text{Range } a$ **using** *assms* **by** (*metis emptyNotInRange*)
then have *inj-on* $\text{omega } a$ **using** *lm028* **by** *blast*
then have $\text{sum } (\text{sum } \text{bids}) \ (\text{omega}' \ a) = \text{sum } ((\text{sum } \text{bids}) \circ \text{omega}) \ a$
by (rule *sum.reindex*)
moreover have $\text{sum } (\text{summedBidVector } \text{bids } N \ G) \ a = \text{sum } ((\text{sum } \text{bids}) \circ \text{omega}) \ a$
a
using *assms* *lm063* **by** (rule *Extraction.exE-realizer*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *presburger*
qed

lemma *lm065*:

assumes *finite* (*snd pair*)
shows *finite* (*omega pair*)
using *assms* *finite.emptyI* *finite.insertI* *finite.SigmaI* *finite.Finestpart* **by** (*metis(no-types)*)

corollary *lm066*:

assumes $\forall y \in (\text{Range } a). \text{finite } y$
shows $\forall y \in (\text{omega}' \ a). \text{finite } y$
using *assms* *lm065* *imageE* *finitePairSecondRange* **by** *fast*

corollary *lm067*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G \ \text{finite } G$
shows $\forall x \in (\text{omega}' \ a). \text{finite } x$
using *assms* *lm066* *lm014* **by** (*metis(no-types)*)

corollary *lm068*:

assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$

shows *is-non-overlapping* (ω ' a)
proof –
have *runiq* a **by** (*metis* (*no-types*) *assms* *image-iff* *allocationRightUniqueRange-Domain*)
moreover **have** $\{\}$ \notin *Range* a **using** *assms* **by** (*metis* *emptyNotInRange*)
ultimately **show** *?thesis* **using** *lm027* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *lm069*:
assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G \ \text{finite } G$
shows $\text{sum } (\text{sum } \text{bids}) (\omega \ ' \ a) = \text{sum } \text{bids } (\bigcup (\omega \ ' \ a))$
using *assms* *sumUnionDisjoint2* *lm068* *lm067* **by** (*metis* (*lifting*, *mono-tags*))

corollary *lm070*:
assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G \ \text{finite } G$
shows $\text{sum } (\text{summedBidVector } \text{bids } \ N \ G) \ a = \text{sum } \text{bids } (\text{pseudoAllocation } \ a)$
(is $?L = ?R$ **)**
proof –
have $?L = \text{sum } (\text{sum } \text{bids}) (\omega \ ' \ a)$ **using** *assms* *lm064* **by** *blast*
moreover **have** $\dots = \text{sum } \text{bids } (\bigcup (\omega \ ' \ a))$ **using** *assms* *lm069* **by** *blast*
ultimately **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *pseudoAllocation-def* **by** *presburger*
qed

lemma *lm071*:
 $\text{Domain } (\text{pseudoAllocation } \ a) \subseteq \text{Domain } \ a$
unfolding *pseudoAllocation-def* **by** *fastforce*

corollary *lm072*:
assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\text{Domain } (\text{pseudoAllocation } \ a) \subseteq N \ \& \ \text{Range } (\text{pseudoAllocation } \ a) = \text{finestpart } G$
using *assms* *lm071* *allocationInverseRangeDomainProperty* *lm050* *is-partition-of-def* *subset-trans*
by (*metis*(*no-types*))

corollary *lm073*:
assumes $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\text{pseudoAllocation } \ a \subseteq N \times \text{finestpart } G$
proof –
let $?p = \text{pseudoAllocation}$
let $?aa = ?p \ a$
let $?d = \text{Domain}$
let $?r = \text{Range}$
have $?d \ ?aa \subseteq N$ **using** *assms* *lm072* **by** (*metis* (*lifting*, *mono-tags*))
moreover **have** $?r \ ?aa \subseteq \text{finestpart } G$ **using** *assms* *lm072* **by** (*metis* (*lifting*, *mono-tags*) *equalityE*)
ultimately **have** $?d \ ?aa \times (?r \ ?aa) \subseteq N \times \text{finestpart } G$ **by** *auto*
then **show** $?aa \subseteq N \times \text{finestpart } G$ **by** *auto*
qed

10.4 From Pseudo-allocations to allocations

abbreviation $\text{pseudoAllocationInv } \text{pseudo} == \{(x, \bigcup (\text{pseudo} \text{ `` } \{x\})) \mid x. x \in \text{Domain } \text{pseudo}\}$

lemma lm074 :

assumes $\text{runiq } a \text{ } \{ \} \notin \text{Range } a$

shows $a = \text{pseudoAllocationInv } (\text{pseudoAllocation } a)$

proof –

let $?p = \{(x, Y) \mid Y x. Y \in \text{finestpart } (a, x) \ \& \ x \in \text{Domain } a\}$

let $?a = \{(x, \bigcup (?p \text{ `` } \{x\})) \mid x. x \in \text{Domain } ?p\}$

have $\forall x \in \text{Domain } a. a, x \neq \{ \}$ **by** $(\text{metis } \text{assms } \text{eval-runiq-in-Range})$

then have $\forall x \in \text{Domain } a. \text{finestpart } (a, x) \neq \{ \}$ **by** $(\text{metis } \text{notEmptyFinestpart})$

then have $\text{Domain } a \subseteq \text{Domain } ?p$ **by** force

moreover have $\text{Domain } a \supseteq \text{Domain } ?p$ **by** fast

ultimately have

$1: \text{Domain } a = \text{Domain } ?p$ **by** fast

{

fix z **assume** $z \in ?a$

then obtain x **where**

$x \in \text{Domain } ?p \ \& \ z = (x, \bigcup (?p \text{ `` } \{x\}))$ **by** blast

then have $x \in \text{Domain } a \ \& \ z = (x, \bigcup (?p \text{ `` } \{x\}))$ **by** fast

then moreover have $?p \text{ `` } \{x\} = \text{finestpart } (a, x)$ **using** assms **by** fastforce

moreover have $\bigcup (\text{finestpart } (a, x)) = a, x$ **by** $(\text{metis } \text{finestPartUnion})$

ultimately have $z \in a$ **by** $(\text{metis } \text{assms}(1) \ \text{eval-runiq-rel})$

}

then have

$2: ?a \subseteq a$ **by** fast

{

fix z **assume** $0: z \in a$ **let** $?x = \text{fst } z$ **let** $?Y = a, ?x$ **let** $?YY = \text{finestpart } ?Y$

have $z \in a \ \& \ ?x \in \text{Domain } a$ **using** 0 **by** $(\text{metis } \text{fst-eq-Domain } \text{rev-image-eqI})$

then have

$3: z \in a \ \& \ ?x \in \text{Domain } ?p$ **using** 1 **by** presburger

then have $?p \text{ `` } \{?x\} = ?YY$ **by** fastforce

then have $\bigcup (?p \text{ `` } \{?x\}) = ?Y$ **by** $(\text{metis } \text{finestPartUnion})$

moreover have $z = (?x, ?Y)$ **using** assms **by** $(\text{metis } 0 \ \text{functionOnFirstE-qualsSecond})$

surjective-pairing)

ultimately have $z \in ?a$ **using** 3 **by** $(\text{metis } (\text{lifting, mono-tags}) \ \text{mem-Collect-eq})$

}

then have $a = ?a$ **using** 2 **by** blast

moreover have $?p = \text{pseudoAllocation } a$ **using** $\text{lm048 } \text{assms}$ **by** $(\text{metis } (\text{lifting, mono-tags}))$

ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** auto

qed

corollary lm075 :

assumes $a \in \text{runiqs} \cap \text{Pow } (\text{UNIV} \times (\text{UNIV} - \{ \}))$

shows $(pseudoAllocationInv \circ pseudoAllocation) a = id a$
proof –
 have *runiq a using runiqs-def assms by fast*
 moreover have $\{ \} \notin Range a$ **using** *assms by blast*
 ultimately show *?thesis using lm074 by fastforce*
qed

lemma *lm076:*

inj-on (pseudoAllocationInv \circ pseudoAllocation) (runiqs \cap Pow (UNIV \times (UNIV - \{\}\})) - \{\}\))

proof –

let *?ne = Pow (UNIV \times (UNIV - \{\}\))*

let *?X = runiqs \cap ?ne*

let *?f = pseudoAllocationInv \circ pseudoAllocation*

have $\forall a1 \in ?X. \forall a2 \in ?X. ?f a1 = ?f a2 \longrightarrow id a1 = id a2$ **using** *lm075 by blast*

then have $\forall a1 \in ?X. \forall a2 \in ?X. ?f a1 = ?f a2 \longrightarrow a1 = a2$ **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis unfolding inj-on-def by blast*

qed

corollary *lm077:*

inj-on pseudoAllocation (runiqs \cap Pow (UNIV \times (UNIV - \{\}\)))

using *lm076 inj-on-imageI2 by blast*

lemma *lm078:*

injectionsUniverse \subseteq runiqs

using *runiqs-def Collect-conj-eq Int-lower1 by metis*

lemma *lm079:*

partition ValuedUniverse \subseteq Pow (UNIV \times (UNIV - \{\}\))

using *is-non-overlapping-def by force*

corollary *lm080:*

allocationsUniverse \subseteq runiqs \cap Pow (UNIV \times (UNIV - \{\}\))

using *lm078 lm079 by auto*

corollary *lm081:*

inj-on pseudoAllocation allocationsUniverse

using *lm077 lm080 subset-inj-on by blast*

corollary *lm082:*

inj-on pseudoAllocation (allAllocations N G)

proof –

have *allAllocations N G \subseteq allocationsUniverse*

by *(metis (no-types) allAllocationsUniverse)*

thus *inj-on pseudoAllocation (allAllocations N G)* **using** *lm081 subset-inj-on by blast*

qed

lemma *lm083*:
assumes *card N > 0 distinct G*
shows *winningAllocationsRel N (set G) bids ⊆ set (allAllocationsAlg N G)*
using *assms winningAllocationPossible allAllocationsBridgingLemma* **by** (*metis(no-types)*)

corollary *lm084*:
assumes *N ≠ {} finite N distinct G set G ≠ {}*
shows *winningAllocationsRel N (set G) bids ∩ set (allAllocationsAlg N G) ≠ {}*
proof –
let *?w = winningAllocationsRel*
let *?a = allAllocationsAlg*
let *?G = set G*
have *card N > 0* **using** *assms* **by** (*metis card-gt-0-iff*)
then have *?w N ?G bids ⊆ set (?a N G)* **using** *lm083* **by** (*metis assms(3)*)
then show *?thesis* **using** *assms lm011* **by** (*metis List.finite-set le-iff-inf*)
qed

lemma *lm085*:
 $X = (\%x. x \in X) - \{True\}$
by *blast*

corollary *lm086*:
assumes *N ≠ {} finite N distinct G set G ≠ {}*
shows $(\%x. x \in \text{winningAllocationsRel } N \text{ (set } G) \text{ bids}) - \{True\} \cap$
 $\text{set (allAllocationsAlg } N \text{ } G) \neq \{\}$
using *assms lm084 lm085* **by** *metis*

lemma *lm087*:
assumes *P - {True} ∩ set l ≠ {}*
shows *takeAll P l ≠ []*
using *assms nonEmptyListFiltered filterpositions2-def* **by** (*metis Nil-is-map-conv*)

corollary *lm088*:
assumes *N ≠ {} finite N distinct G set G ≠ {}*
shows *takeAll (%x. x ∈ winningAllocationsRel N (set G) bids) (allAllocationsAlg N G) ≠ []*
using *assms lm087 lm086* **by** *metis*

corollary *lm089*:
assumes *N ≠ {} finite N distinct G set G ≠ {}*
shows *perm2 (takeAll (%x. x ∈ winningAllocationsRel N (set G) bids)*
 $(\text{allAllocationsAlg } N \text{ } G))$
 $n \neq []$
using *assms permutationNotEmpty lm088* **by** *metis*

corollary *lm090*:

assumes $N \neq \{\}$ *finite* N *distinct* G *set* $G \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{chosenAllocation } N \ G \ \text{bids} \ \text{random} \in \text{winningAllocationsRel } N \ (\text{set } G)$
bids
proof –
have $\bigwedge x_1 \ b-x \ x. \ \text{set } x_1 = \{\}$
 $\vee (\text{randomEl } x_1 \ b-x::('a \times 'b \ \text{set}) \ \text{set}) \in x$
 $\vee \neg \text{set } x_1 \subseteq x$ **by** (*metis* (*no-types*) *randomElLemma subsetCE*)
thus $\text{winningAllocationRel } N \ (\text{set } G)$
 $((\in) (\text{randomEl } (\text{takeAll } (\lambda x. \text{winningAllocationRel } N \ (\text{set } G)) (\in) x) \ \text{bids})$
 $(\text{allAllocationsAlg } N \ G)) \ \text{random})) \ \text{bids}$
by (*metis* *lm088* *assms(1)* *assms(2)* *assms(3)* *assms(4)* *takeAllSubset*
set-empty)
qed

lemma *lm091*:

assumes *finite* G $a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$ $aa \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
shows $\text{real}(\text{sum}(\text{maxbid } a \ N \ G)(\text{pseudoAllocation } a)) -$
 $\text{sum}(\text{maxbid } a \ N \ G)(\text{pseudoAllocation } aa) =$
 $\text{real}(\text{card } G) -$
 $\text{card}(\text{pseudoAllocation } aa \cap (\text{pseudoAllocation } a))$

proof –
let $?p = \text{pseudoAllocation}$
let $?f = \text{finestpart}$
let $?m = \text{maxbid}$
let $?B = ?m \ a \ N \ G$
have $?p \ aa \subseteq N \times ?f \ G$ **using** *assms* *lm073* **by** (*metis* (*lifting*, *mono-tags*))
then have $?p \ aa \subseteq ?p \ a \cup (N \times ?f \ G)$ **by** *auto*
moreover have *finite* $(?p \ aa)$ **using** *assms* *lm034* *lm040* **by** *blast*
ultimately have $\text{real}(\text{sum } ?B \ (?p \ a)) - \text{sum } ?B \ (?p \ aa) =$
 $\text{real}(\text{card } (?p \ a)) - \text{card} (?p \ aa \cap (?p \ a))$
using *differenceSum Vs CardinalityReal* **by** *fast*
moreover have $\dots = \text{real}(\text{card } G) - \text{card} (?p \ aa \cap (?p \ a))$
using *assms* *lm034* **by** (*metis* (*lifting*, *mono-tags*))
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *lm092*:

$\text{summedBidVectorRel } \text{bids } N \ G = \text{graph } (N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})) (\text{summedBidSecond}$
bids)
unfolding *graph-def* **using** *lm016* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm093*:

assumes $x \in X$
shows *toFunction* (*graph* $X \ f$) $x = f \ x$
using *assms* **by** (*metis* *graphEqImage toFunction-def*)

corollary *lm094*:

assumes $\text{pair} \in N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})$

shows $\text{summedBidVector bids } N G \text{ pair} = \text{summedBidSecond bids pair}$
using *assms lm093 lm092* **by** (*metis(mono-tags)*)

lemma *lm095*:

$\text{summedBidSecond (real } \circ ((\text{bids}:: - \Rightarrow \text{nat}))) \text{ pair} = \text{real (summedBidSecond bids pair)}$
by *simp*

lemma *lm096*:

assumes $\text{pair} \in N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})$
shows $\text{summedBidVector (real} \circ (\text{bids}:: - \Rightarrow \text{nat})) N G \text{ pair} = \text{real (summedBidVector bids } N G \text{ pair)}$
using *assms lm094 lm095* **by** (*metis(no-types)*)

corollary *lm097*:

assumes $X \subseteq N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})$
shows $\forall \text{pair} \in X. \text{summedBidVector (real } \circ (\text{bids}:: - \Rightarrow \text{nat})) N G \text{ pair} = (\text{real } \circ (\text{summedBidVector bids } N G)) \text{ pair}$

proof –

{ **fix** $\text{esk48}_0 :: 'a \times 'b \text{ set}$
{ **assume** $\text{esk48}_0 \in N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})$
hence $\text{summedBidVector (real } \circ \text{ bids) } N G \text{ esk48}_0 = \text{real (summedBidVector bids } N G \text{ esk48}_0)$ **using** *lm096* **by** *blast*
hence $\text{esk48}_0 \notin X \vee \text{summedBidVector (real } \circ \text{ bids) } N G \text{ esk48}_0 = (\text{real } \circ \text{ summedBidVector bids } N G) \text{ esk48}_0$ **by** *simp* }
hence $\text{esk48}_0 \notin X \vee \text{summedBidVector (real } \circ \text{ bids) } N G \text{ esk48}_0 = (\text{real } \circ \text{ summedBidVector bids } N G) \text{ esk48}_0$ **using** *assms* **by** *blast* }
thus $\forall \text{pair} \in X. \text{summedBidVector (real } \circ \text{ bids) } N G \text{ pair} = (\text{real } \circ \text{ summedBidVector bids } N G) \text{ pair}$ **by** *blast*

qed

corollary *lm098*:

assumes $aa \subseteq N \times (\text{Pow } G - \{\{\}\})$
shows $\text{sum ((summedBidVector (real } \circ (\text{bids}:: - \Rightarrow \text{nat})) N G)) aa} = \text{real (sum ((summedBidVector bids } N G)) aa)}$
(is ?L=?R)

proof –

have $\forall \text{pair} \in aa. \text{summedBidVector (real } \circ \text{ bids) } N G \text{ pair} = (\text{real } \circ (\text{summedBidVector bids } N G)) \text{ pair}$
using *assms* **by** (*rule lm097*)
then have $?L = \text{sum (real} \circ (\text{summedBidVector bids } N G)) aa$ **using** *sum.cong*
by *force*
then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

corollary *lm099*:

assumes $aa \in \text{allAllocations } N G$

shows $\text{sum} ((\text{summedBidVector} (\text{real} \circ (\text{bids}::=>\text{nat})) N G)) aa =$
 $\text{real} (\text{sum} ((\text{summedBidVector} \text{bids} N G)) aa)$
using *assms lm098 allocationPowerset* **by** (*metis(lifting,mono-tags)*)

corollary *lm100*:

assumes *finite G a ∈ allAllocations N G aa ∈ allAllocations N G*
shows $\text{real} (\text{sum} (\text{tiebids} a N G) a) - \text{sum} (\text{tiebids} a N G) aa =$
 $\text{real} (\text{card} G) - \text{card} (\text{pseudoAllocation} aa \cap (\text{pseudoAllocation} a))$
(is ?L=?R)

proof –

let $?l = \text{summedBidVector}$
let $?m = \text{maxbid}$
let $?s = \text{sum}$
let $?p = \text{pseudoAllocation}$
let $?bb = ?m a N G$
let $?b = \text{real} \circ (?m a N G)$
have $\text{real} (?s ?bb (?p a)) - (?s ?bb (?p aa)) = ?R$ **using** *assms lm091* **by** *blast*
then have

1: $?R = \text{real} (?s ?bb (?p a)) - (?s ?bb (?p aa))$ **by** *simp*

have $?s (?l ?b N G) aa = ?s ?b (?p aa)$ **using** *assms lm070* **by** *blast* **moreover**
have

$\dots = ?s ?bb (?p aa)$ **by** *fastforce*

moreover have $(?s (?l ?b N G) aa) = \text{real} (?s (?l ?bb N G) aa)$ **using** *assms(3)*
by (*rule lm099*)

ultimately have

2: $?R = \text{real} (?s ?bb (?p a)) - (?s (?l ?bb N G) aa)$ **by** (*metis 1*)

have $?s (?l ?b N G) a = (?s ?b (?p a))$ **using** *assms lm070* **by** *blast*

moreover have $\dots = ?s ?bb (?p a)$ **by** *force*

moreover have $\dots = \text{real} (?s ?bb (?p a))$ **by** *fast*

moreover have $?s (?l ?b N G) a = \text{real} (?s (?l ?bb N G) a)$ **using** *assms(2)*
by (*rule lm099*)

ultimately have $?s (?l ?bb N G) a = \text{real} (?s ?bb (?p a))$ **by** *simp*

thus *thesis* **using** 2 **by** *simp*

qed

corollary *lm101*:

assumes *finite G a ∈ allAllocations N G aa ∈ allAllocations N G*
 $x = \text{real} (\text{sum} (\text{tiebids} a N G) a) - \text{sum} (\text{tiebids} a N G) aa$

shows $x \leq \text{card} G \ \&$

$x \geq 0 \ \&$

$(x=0 \iff a = aa) \ \&$

$(aa \neq a \implies \text{sum} (\text{tiebids} a N G) aa < \text{sum} (\text{tiebids} a N G) a)$

proof –

let $?p = \text{pseudoAllocation}$

have $\text{real} (\text{card} G) \geq \text{real} (\text{card} G) - \text{card} (?p aa \cap (?p a))$ **by** *force*

moreover have $\text{real} (\text{sum} (\text{tiebids} a N G) a) - \text{sum} (\text{tiebids} a N G) aa =$

$\text{real} (\text{card} G) - \text{card} (\text{pseudoAllocation} aa \cap (\text{pseudoAllocation} a))$

using *assms lm100* **by** *blast*

ultimately have

1: $x = \text{real}(\text{card } G) - \text{card}(\text{pseudoAllocation } aa \cap (\text{pseudoAllocation } a))$ **using** *assms*
by *force*
then have
 2: $x \leq \text{real}(\text{card } G)$ **using** *assms* **by** *linarith*
have
 3: $\text{card } (?p \text{ } aa) = \text{card } G \ \& \ \text{card } (?p \text{ } a) = \text{card } G$ **using** *assms* *lm034* **by** *blast*
moreover have *finite* $(?p \text{ } aa) \ \& \ \text{finite } (?p \text{ } a)$ **using** *assms* *lm040* **by** *blast*
ultimately have $\text{card } (?p \text{ } aa \cap ?p \text{ } a) \leq \text{card } G$ **using** *Int-lower2* *card-mono* **by**
fastforce
then have
 4: $x \geq 0$ **using** *assms* *lm100* 1 **by** *linarith*
have $\text{card } (?p \text{ } aa \cap (?p \text{ } a)) = \text{card } G \iff (?p \text{ } aa = ?p \text{ } a)$
using 3 *lm041* 4 *assms* **by** (*metis* (*lifting*, *mono-tags*))
moreover have $?p \text{ } aa = ?p \text{ } a \implies a = aa$ **using** *assms* *lm082* *inj-on-def*
by (*metis* (*lifting*, *mono-tags*))
ultimately have $\text{card } (?p \text{ } aa \cap (?p \text{ } a)) = \text{card } G \iff (a=aa)$ **by** *blast*
moreover have $x = \text{real}(\text{card } G) - \text{card } (?p \text{ } aa \cap (?p \text{ } a))$ **using** *assms* *lm100*
by *blast*
ultimately have
 5: $x = 0 \iff (a=aa)$ **by** *linarith*
then have
 $aa \neq a \implies \text{sum } (\text{tiebids } a \text{ } N \text{ } G) \text{ } aa < \text{real}(\text{sum } (\text{tiebids } a \text{ } N \text{ } G) \text{ } a)$
using 1 4 *assms* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **using** 2 4 5
unfolding *of-nat-less-iff* **by** *force*
qed

corollary *lm102*:

assumes *finite* $G \ a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G$
 $aa \in \text{allAllocations } N \ G \ aa \neq a$
shows $\text{sum } (\text{tiebids } a \text{ } N \ G) \text{ } aa < \text{sum } (\text{tiebids } a \text{ } N \ G) \text{ } a$
using *assms* *lm101* **by** *blast*

lemma *lm103*:

assumes $N \neq \{\}$ *finite* $N \ \text{distinct } G \ \text{set } G \neq \{\}$
 $aa \in (\text{allAllocations } N \ (\text{set } G)) - \{\text{chosenAllocation } N \ G \text{ bids random}\}$
shows $\text{sum } (\text{resolvingBid } N \ G \text{ bids random}) \text{ } aa <$
 $\text{sum } (\text{resolvingBid } N \ G \text{ bids random}) \text{ } (\text{chosenAllocation } N \ G \text{ bids random})$

proof –

let $?a = \text{chosenAllocation } N \ G \text{ bids random}$
let $?p = \text{allAllocations}$
let $?G = \text{set } G$
have $?a \in \text{winningAllocationsRel } N \ (\text{set } G) \text{ bids}$ **using** *assms* *lm090* **by** *blast*
moreover have $\text{winningAllocationsRel } N \ (\text{set } G) \text{ bids} \subseteq ?p \ N \ ?G$ **using** *assms*
winningAllocationPossible **by** *metis*
ultimately have $?a \in ?p \ N \ ?G$ **using** *lm090* *assms* *winningAllocationPossible*
rev-subsetD **by** *blast*
then show *?thesis* **using** *assms* *lm102* **by** *blast*

qed

abbreviation *terminatingAuctionRel* $N\ G\ bids\ random ==$
 $argmax\ (sum\ (resolvingBid\ N\ G\ bids\ random))$
 $(argmax\ (sum\ bids)\ (allAllocations\ N\ (set\ G)))$

Termination theorem: it assures that the number of winning allocations is exactly one

theorem *winningAllocationUniqueness*:
 assumes $N \neq \{\}$ *distinct* $G\ set\ G \neq \{\}$ *finite* N
 shows $terminatingAuctionRel\ N\ G\ (bids)\ random = \{chosenAllocation\ N\ G\ bids\ random\}$
proof –
 let $?p = allAllocations$
 let $?G = set\ G$
 let $?X = argmax\ (sum\ bids)\ (?p\ N\ ?G)$
 let $?a = chosenAllocation\ N\ G\ bids\ random$
 let $?b = resolvingBid\ N\ G\ bids\ random$
 let $?f = sum\ ?b$
 let $?t = terminatingAuctionRel$
 have $\forall aa \in (allAllocations\ N\ ?G) - \{?a\}. ?f\ aa < ?f\ ?a$
 using *assms* $lm103$ **by** *blast*
 then have $\forall aa \in ?X - \{?a\}. ?f\ aa < ?f\ ?a$ **using** *assms* $lm103$ **by** *auto*
 moreover have *finite* N **using** *assms* **by** *simp*
 then have *finite* $(?p\ N\ ?G)$ **using** *assms* $allAllocationsFinite$ **by** $(metis\ List.finite-set)$
 then have *finite* $?X$ **using** *assms* **by** $(metis\ finite-subset\ winningAllocationPossible)$
 moreover have $?a \in ?X$ **using** $lm090$ *assms* **by** *blast*
 ultimately have *finite* $?X \ \&\ ?a \in ?X \ \&\ (\forall aa \in ?X - \{?a\}. ?f\ aa < ?f\ ?a)$ **by**
force
 moreover have $(finite\ ?X \ \&\ ?a \in ?X \ \&\ (\forall aa \in ?X - \{?a\}. ?f\ aa < ?f\ ?a)) \longrightarrow$
 $argmax\ ?f\ ?X = \{?a\}$
 by $(rule\ argmaxProperty)$
 ultimately have $\{?a\} = argmax\ ?f\ ?X$ **using** $injectionsFromEmptyIsEmpty$ **by**
presburger
 moreover have $\dots = ?t\ N\ G\ bids\ random$ **by** *simp*
 ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *simp*
qed

The computable variant of Else is defined next as Elsee.

definition *toFunctionWithFallbackAlg* $R\ fallback ==$
 $(\% x. if\ (x \in Domain\ R)\ then\ (R,,x)\ else\ fallback)$
notation *toFunctionWithFallbackAlg* (**infix** *Elsee* 75)

end

11 VCG auction: definitions and theorems

theory *CombinatorialAuction*

imports

UniformTieBreaking

begin

11.1 Definition of a VCG auction scheme, through the pair (*vcga*, *vcgp*)

abbreviation *participants* $b == \text{Domain } (\text{Domain } b)$

abbreviation *goods* $== \text{sorted-list-of-set o Union o Range o Domain}$

abbreviation *seller* $== (0::\text{integer})$

abbreviation *allAllocations'* $N \ \Omega ==$
 $\text{injectionsUniverse} \cap \{a. \text{Domain } a \subseteq N \ \& \ \text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } \Omega\}$

abbreviation *allAllocations''* $N \ \Omega == \text{allocationsUniverse} \cap \{a. \text{Domain } a \subseteq N$
 $\ \& \ \bigcup (\text{Range } a) = \Omega\}$

lemma *allAllocationsEquivalence:*

$\text{allAllocations } N \ \Omega = \text{allAllocations}' \ N \ \Omega \ \& \ \text{allAllocations } N \ \Omega = \text{allAllocations}''$
 $N \ \Omega$

using *allocationInjectionsUniveruseProperty allAllocationsIntersection* **by** *metis*

lemma *allAllocationsVarCharacterization:*

$(a \in \text{allAllocations}'' \ N \ \Omega) = (a \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \ \& \ \text{Domain } a \subseteq N \ \& \ \bigcup$
 $(\text{Range } a) = \Omega)$

by *force*

abbreviation *soldAllocations* $N \ \Omega == (\text{Outside}' \ \{\text{seller}\}) \ ' (\text{allAllocations } (N \cup$
 $\ \{\text{seller}\}) \ \Omega)$

abbreviation *soldAllocations'* $N \ \Omega == (\text{Outside}' \ \{\text{seller}\}) \ ' (\text{allAllocations}' \ (N$
 $\ \cup \ \{\text{seller}\}) \ \Omega)$

abbreviation *soldAllocations''* $N \ \Omega == (\text{Outside}' \ \{\text{seller}\}) \ ' (\text{allAllocations}'' \ (N$
 $\ \cup \ \{\text{seller}\}) \ \Omega)$

abbreviation *soldAllocations'''* $N \ \Omega ==$
 $\text{allocationsUniverse} \cap \{aa. \text{Domain } aa \subseteq N - \{\text{seller}\} \ \& \ \bigcup (\text{Range } aa) \subseteq \Omega\}$

lemma *soldAllocationsEquivalence:*

$soldAllocations\ N\ \Omega = soldAllocations'\ N\ \Omega \ \&$
 $soldAllocations'\ N\ \Omega = soldAllocations''\ N\ \Omega$
using *allAllocationsEquivalence* **by** *metis*

corollary *soldAllocationsEquivalenceVariant*:

$soldAllocations = soldAllocations' \ \&$
 $soldAllocations' = soldAllocations'' \ \&$
 $soldAllocations = soldAllocations''$
using *soldAllocationsEquivalence* **by** *metis*

lemma *allocationSellerMonotonicity*:

$soldAllocations\ (N - \{seller\})\ \Omega \subseteq soldAllocations\ N\ \Omega$
using *Outside-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *allocationsUniverseCharacterization*:

$(a \in allocationsUniverse) = (a \in allAllocations''\ (Domain\ a)\ (\bigcup (Range\ a)))$
by *blast*

lemma *allocationMonotonicity*:

assumes $N1 \subseteq N2$
shows $allAllocations''\ N1\ \Omega \subseteq allAllocations''\ N2\ \Omega$
using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *allocationWithOneParticipant*:

assumes $a \in allAllocations''\ N\ \Omega$
shows $Domain\ (a\ \dashv\ \dashv\ x) \subseteq N - \{x\}$
using *assms* *Outside-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *soldAllocationIsAllocation*:

assumes $a \in soldAllocations\ N\ \Omega$
shows $a \in allocationsUniverse$

proof –

obtain aa **where** $a = aa\ \dashv\ \dashv\ seller \ \& \ aa \in allAllocations\ (N \cup \{seller\})\ \Omega$
using *assms* **by** *blast*

then have $a \subseteq aa \ \& \ aa \in allocationsUniverse$

unfolding *Outside-def* **using** *allAllocationsIntersectionSubset* **by** *blast*

then show *?thesis* **using** *subsetAllocation* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *soldAllocationIsAllocationVariant*:

assumes $a \in soldAllocations\ N\ \Omega$
shows $a \in allAllocations''\ (Domain\ a)\ (\bigcup (Range\ a))$

proof –

show *?thesis* **using** *assms* *soldAllocationIsAllocation*
by *auto* *blast+*

qed

lemma *onlyGoodsAreSold*:

assumes $a \in soldAllocations''\ N\ \Omega$

shows $\bigcup (\text{Range } a) \subseteq \Omega$
 using *assms Outside-def* by *blast*

lemma *soldAllocationIsRestricted*:

$a \in \text{soldAllocations'' } N \ \Omega =$
 $(\exists aa. aa \dashv\vdash (\text{seller}) = a \ \wedge \ aa \in \text{allAllocations'' } (N \cup \{\text{seller}\}) \ \Omega)$
 by *blast*

lemma *restrictionConservation*:

$(R \ +* \ (\{x\} \times Y)) \dashv\vdash x = R \dashv\vdash x$
 unfolding *Outside-def paste-def* by *blast*

lemma *allocatedToBuyerMeansSold*:

assumes $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse Domain } a \subseteq N - \{\text{seller}\} \bigcup (\text{Range } a) \subseteq \Omega$
 shows $a \in \text{soldAllocations'' } N \ \Omega$

proof –

let $?i = \text{seller}$
 let $?Y = \{\Omega - \bigcup (\text{Range } a)\} - \{\{\}\}$
 let $?b = \{?i\} \times ?Y$
 let $?aa = a \cup ?b$
 let $?aa' = a \ +* \ ?b$

have

1: $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ using *assms(1)* by *fast*
have $?b \subseteq \{(?i, \Omega - \bigcup (\text{Range } a))\} - \{(?i, \{\})\}$ by *fastforce*
then have

2: $?b \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$

using *allocationUniverseProperty subsetAllocation* by (*metis(no-types)*)

have

3: $\bigcup (\text{Range } a) \cap \bigcup (\text{Range } ?b) = \{\}$ by *blast*

have

4: $\text{Domain } a \cap \text{Domain } ?b = \{\}$ using *assms* by *fast*

have $?aa \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ using 1 2 3 4 by (*rule allocationUnion*)

then have $?aa \in \text{allAllocations'' } (\text{Domain } ?aa) (\bigcup (\text{Range } ?aa))$

unfolding *allocationsUniverseCharacterization* by *metis*

then have $?aa \in \text{allAllocations'' } (N \cup \{?i\}) (\bigcup (\text{Range } ?aa))$

using *allocationMonotonicity assms paste-def* by *auto*

moreover have $\text{Range } ?aa = \text{Range } a \cup ?Y$ by *blast*

then moreover have $\bigcup (\text{Range } ?aa) = \Omega$

using *Un-Diff-cancel Un-Diff-cancel2 Union-Un-distrib Union-empty Union-insert*

by (*metis (lifting, no-types) assms(3) cSup-singleton subset-Un-eq*)

moreover have $?aa' = ?aa$ using 4 by (*rule paste-disj-domains*)

ultimately have $?aa' \in \text{allAllocations'' } (N \cup \{?i\}) \ \Omega$ by *simp*

moreover have $\text{Domain } ?b \subseteq \{?i\}$ by *fast*

have $?aa' \dashv\vdash ?i = a \dashv\vdash ?i$ by (*rule restrictionConservation*)

moreover have $\dots = a$ using *Outside-def assms(2)* by *auto*

ultimately show *?thesis* using *soldAllocationIsRestricted* by *auto*

qed

lemma *allocationCharacterization*:

$a \in \text{allAllocations } N \ \Omega =$

$(a \in \text{injectionsUniverse} \ \& \ \text{Domain } a \subseteq N \ \& \ \text{Range } a \in \text{all-partitions } \Omega)$

by *(metis (full-types) possibleAllocationsRelCharacterization)*

lemma *lm01*:

assumes $a \in \text{soldAllocations'' } N \ \Omega$

shows $\text{Domain } a \subseteq N - \{\text{seller}\} \ \& \ a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$

proof –

let $?i = \text{seller}$

obtain aa **where**

$0: a = aa \ \text{---} \ ?i \ \& \ aa \in \text{allAllocations'' } (N \cup \{?i\}) \ \Omega$

using *assms(1) soldAllocationIsRestricted* **by** *blast*

then have $\text{Domain } aa \subseteq N \cup \{?i\}$ **using** *allocationCharacterization* **by** *blast*

then have $\text{Domain } a \subseteq N - \{?i\}$ **using** 0 *Outside-def* **by** *blast*

moreover have $a \in \text{soldAllocations } N \ \Omega$ **using** *assms soldAllocationsEquivalenceVariant* **by** *metis*

then moreover have $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ **using** *soldAllocationIsAllocation* **by** *blast*

ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *blast*

qed

corollary *lm02*:

assumes $a \in \text{soldAllocations'' } N \ \Omega$

shows $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \ \& \ \text{Domain } a \subseteq N - \{\text{seller}\} \ \& \ \bigcup (\text{Range } a) \subseteq \Omega$

proof –

have $a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ **using** *assms lm01 [of a]* **by** *blast*

moreover have $\text{Domain } a \subseteq N - \{\text{seller}\}$ **using** *assms lm01* **by** *blast*

moreover have $\bigcup (\text{Range } a) \subseteq \Omega$ **using** *assms onlyGoodsAreSold* **by** *blast*

ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *blast*

qed

corollary *lm03*:

$(a \in \text{soldAllocations'' } N \ \Omega) =$

$(a \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \ \& \ a \in \{aa. \ \text{Domain } aa \subseteq N - \{\text{seller}\} \ \& \ \bigcup (\text{Range } aa) \subseteq \Omega\})$

(is $?L = ?R)$

proof –

have $(a \in \text{soldAllocations'' } N \ \Omega) =$

$(a \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \ \& \ \text{Domain } a \subseteq N - \{\text{seller}\} \ \& \ \bigcup (\text{Range } a) \subseteq \Omega)$

using *lm02 allocatedToBuyerMeansSold* **by** *(metis (mono-tags))*

then have $?L = (a \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \ \& \ \text{Domain } a \subseteq N - \{\text{seller}\} \ \& \ \bigcup (\text{Range } a) \subseteq \Omega)$ **by** *fast*

moreover have $\dots = ?R$ **using** *mem-Collect-eq* **by** *(metis (lifting, no-types))*

ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *auto*

qed

corollary *lm04*:

$a \in \text{soldAllocations}'' N \Omega =$
 $(a \in (\text{allocationsUniverse} \cap \{aa. \text{Domain } aa \subseteq N - \{\text{seller}\} \ \& \ \bigcup (\text{Range } aa) \subseteq$
 $\Omega\}))$
using *lm03* **by** (*metis* (*mono-tags*) *Int-iff*)

corollary *soldAllocationVariantEquivalence*:

$\text{soldAllocations}'' N \Omega = \text{soldAllocations}''' N \Omega$
(**is** $?L = ?R$)

proof –

{
 fix a
 have $a \in ?L = (a \in ?R)$ **by** (*rule lm04*)
}

thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *lm05*:

assumes $a \in \text{soldAllocations}''' N \Omega$
shows $a \dashv\vdash n \in \text{soldAllocations}''' (N - \{n\}) \Omega$

proof –

let $?bb = \text{seller}$
let $?d = \text{Domain}$
let $?r = \text{Range}$
let $?X1 = \{aa. ?d aa \subseteq N - \{n\} - \{?bb\} \ \& \ \bigcup (?r aa) \subseteq \Omega\}$
let $?X2 = \{aa. ?d aa \subseteq N - \{?bb\} \ \& \ \bigcup (?r aa) \subseteq \Omega\}$
have $a \in ?X2$ **using** *assms(1)* **by** *fast*
then have
 $0: ?d a \subseteq N - \{?bb\} \ \& \ \bigcup (?r a) \subseteq \Omega$ **by** *blast*
then have $?d (a \dashv\vdash n) \subseteq N - \{?bb\} - \{n\}$
 using *outside-reduces-domain* **by** (*metis* *Diff-mono subset-refl*)
moreover have $\dots = N - \{n\} - \{?bb\}$ **by** *fastforce*
ultimately have $?d (a \dashv\vdash n) \subseteq N - \{n\} - \{?bb\}$ **by** *blast*
moreover have $\bigcup (?r (a \dashv\vdash n)) \subseteq \Omega$
 unfolding *Outside-def* **using** 0 **by** *blast*
ultimately have $a \dashv\vdash n \in ?X1$ **by** *fast*
moreover have $a \dashv\vdash n \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$
 using *assms(1)* *Int-iff* *allocationsUniverseOutside* **by** (*metis*(*lifting,mono-tags*))

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *allAllocationsEquivalenceExtended*:

$\text{soldAllocations} = \text{soldAllocations}' \ \&$
 $\text{soldAllocations}' = \text{soldAllocations}'' \ \&$
 $\text{soldAllocations}'' = \text{soldAllocations}'''$
using *soldAllocationVariantEquivalence* *soldAllocationsEquivalenceVariant* **by** *metis*

corollary *soldAllocationRestriction*:

assumes $a \in \text{soldAllocations } N \ \Omega$

shows $a \dashv\vdash n \in \text{soldAllocations } (N - \{n\}) \ \Omega$

proof –

let $?A' = \text{soldAllocations}'''$

have $a \in ?A' \ N \ \Omega$ **using** *assms allAllocationsEquivalenceExtended by metis*

then have $a \dashv\vdash n \in ?A' \ (N - \{n\}) \ \Omega$ **by** (*rule lm05*)

thus *?thesis* **using** *allAllocationsEquivalenceExtended by metis*

qed

corollary *allocationGoodsMonotonicity*:

assumes $\Omega 1 \subseteq \Omega 2$

shows $\text{soldAllocations}''' \ N \ \Omega 1 \subseteq \text{soldAllocations}''' \ N \ \Omega 2$

using *assms* **by** *blast*

corollary *allocationGoodsMonotonicityVariant*:

assumes $\Omega 1 \subseteq \Omega 2$

shows $\text{soldAllocations}'' \ N \ \Omega 1 \subseteq \text{soldAllocations}'' \ N \ \Omega 2$

proof –

have $\text{soldAllocations}'' \ N \ \Omega 1 = \text{soldAllocations}''' \ N \ \Omega 1$

by (*rule soldAllocationVariantEquivalence*)

moreover have $\dots \subseteq \text{soldAllocations}''' \ N \ \Omega 2$

using *assms(1)* **by** (*rule allocationGoodsMonotonicity*)

moreover have $\dots = \text{soldAllocations}'' \ N \ \Omega 2$ **using** *soldAllocationVariantEquivalence by metis*

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

abbreviation *maximalStrictAllocations* $N \ \Omega \ b == \text{argmax } (\text{sum } b) \ (\text{allAllocations } (\{\text{seller}\} \cup N) \ \Omega)$

abbreviation *randomBids* $N \ \Omega \ b \ \text{random} == \text{resolvingBid } (N \cup \{\text{seller}\}) \ \Omega \ b \ \text{random}$

abbreviation *vcgas* $N \ \Omega \ b \ r ==$

Outside' {seller} '((argmax \circ sum) (randomBids $N \ \Omega \ b \ r)$

((argmax \circ sum) b (allAllocations $(N \cup \{\text{seller}\})$ (set Ω))))

abbreviation *vcga* $N \ \Omega \ b \ r == \text{the-elem } (\text{vcgas } N \ \Omega \ b \ r)$

abbreviation *vcga'* $N \ \Omega \ b \ r ==$

(the-elem (argmax (sum (randomBids $N \ \Omega \ b \ r$)))


```

-- seller
(maximalStrictAllocations N (set Ω) b)))

lemma lm06:
  assumes card ((argmax∘sum) (randomBids N Ω b r)
                ((argmax∘sum) b (allAllocations (N∪{seller}) (set Ω))))
= 1
  shows vcga N Ω b r =
    (the-elem ((argmax∘sum) (randomBids N Ω b r)
                      ((argmax∘sum) b (allAllocations ({seller}∪N) (set
Ω))))))
-- seller
using assms cardOneTheElem by auto

corollary lm07:
  assumes card ((argmax∘sum) (randomBids N Ω b r)
                ((argmax∘sum) b (allAllocations (N∪{seller}) (set Ω))))
= 1
  shows vcga N Ω b r = vcga' N Ω b r
  (is ?l = ?r)
proof -
  have ?l = (the-elem ((argmax∘sum) (randomBids N Ω b r)
                      ((argmax∘sum) b (allAllocations ({seller}∪N) (set
Ω))))))
-- seller
  using assms by (rule lm06)
  moreover have ... = ?r by force
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma lm08:
  assumes distinct Ω set Ω ≠ {} finite N
  shows card ((argmax∘sum) (randomBids N Ω bids random)
                ((argmax∘sum) bids (allAllocations (N∪{seller}) (set
Ω)))) = 1
  (is card ?l=-)
proof -
  let ?N = N∪{seller}
  let ?b' = randomBids N Ω bids random
  let ?s = sum
  let ?a = argmax
  let ?f = ?a ∘ ?s
  have
  1: ?N≠{} by auto
  have
  2: finite ?N using assms(3) by simp
  have ?a (?s ?b') (?a (?s bids) (allAllocations ?N (set Ω))) =
    {chosenAllocation ?N Ω bids random} (is ?L=?R)

```

using 1 *assms(1)* *assms(2)* 2 **by** (*rule winningAllocationUniqueness*)
moreover have ?L= ?f ?b' (?f bids (allAllocations ?N (set Ω))) **by auto**
ultimately have ?l = {chosenAllocation ?N Ω bids random} **by simp**
moreover have card ...=1 **by simp ultimately show** ?thesis **by simp**
qed

lemma *vcgaEquivalence*:
assumes *distinct* Ω *set* Ω ≠ {} *finite* N
shows *vcga* N Ω b r = *vcga'* N Ω b r
using *assms lm07 lm08* **by blast**

theorem *vcgaDefiniteness*:
assumes *distinct* Ω *set* Ω ≠ {} *finite* N
shows *card* (*vcgas* N Ω b r) = 1
proof –
have *card* ((*argmax*∘*sum*) (*randomBids* N Ω b r)
((*argmax*∘*sum*) b (allAllocations (N ∪ {seller}) (set Ω)))) =
1
(**is card** ?X = -) **using** *assms lm08* **by blast**
moreover have (*Outside'*{seller}) ' ?X = *vcgas* N Ω b r **by blast**
ultimately show ?thesis **using** *cardOneImageCardOne* **by blast**
qed

lemma *vcgaDefinitenessVariant*:
assumes *distinct* Ω *set* Ω ≠ {} *finite* N
shows *card* (*argmax* (*sum* (*randomBids* N Ω b r))
(*maximalStrictAllocations* N (set Ω) b)) =
1
(**is card** ?L=-)
proof –
let ?n = {seller}
have
1: (?n ∪ N) ≠ {} **by simp**
have
2: *finite* (?n ∪ N) **using** *assms(3)* **by fast**
have *terminatingAuctionRel* (?n ∪ N) Ω b r = {chosenAllocation (?n ∪ N) Ω b r}

using 1 *assms(1)* *assms(2)* 2 **by** (*rule winningAllocationUniqueness*)
moreover have ?L = *terminatingAuctionRel* (?n ∪ N) Ω b r **by auto**
ultimately show ?thesis **by auto**
qed

theorem *winningAllocationIsMaximal*:
assumes *distinct* Ω *set* Ω ≠ {} *finite* N
shows *the-elem* (*argmax* (*sum* (*randomBids* N Ω b r))
(*maximalStrictAllocations* N (set Ω) b)) ∈
(*maximalStrictAllocations* N (set Ω) b)

(is the-elem $?X \in ?R$)
proof –
 have $\text{card } ?X=1$ **using** *assms* **by** (rule *vcgaDefinitenessVariant*)
 moreover have $?X \subseteq ?R$ **by** *auto*
 ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *cardinalityOneTheElem* **by** *blast*
qed

corollary *winningAllocationIsMaximalWithoutSeller*:
 assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N
 shows $\text{vcga}' N \Omega b r \in (\text{Outside}' \{\text{seller}\})'(\text{maximalStrictAllocations } N (\text{set } \Omega) b)$
using *assms* *winningAllocationIsMaximal* **by** *blast*

lemma *maximalAllactionWithoutSeller*:
 $(\text{Outside}' \{\text{seller}\})'(\text{maximalStrictAllocations } N \Omega b) \subseteq \text{soldAllocations } N \Omega$
using *Outside-def* **by** *force*

lemma *onlyGoodsAreAllocatedAuxiliary*:
 assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N
 shows $\text{vcga}' N \Omega b r \in \text{soldAllocations } N (\text{set } \Omega)$
 (is $?a \in ?A$)
proof –
 have $?a \in (\text{Outside}' \{\text{seller}\})'(\text{maximalStrictAllocations } N (\text{set } \Omega) b)$
using *assms* **by** (rule *winningAllocationIsMaximalWithoutSeller*)
 thus *?thesis* **using** *maximalAllactionWithoutSeller* **by** *fastforce*
qed

theorem *onlyGoodsAreAllocated*:
 assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N
 shows $\text{vcga } N \Omega b r \in \text{soldAllocations } N (\text{set } \Omega)$
 (is $-\in ?r$)
proof –
 have $\text{vcga}' N \Omega b r \in ?r$ **using** *assms* **by** (rule *onlyGoodsAreAllocatedAuxiliary*)

 then show *?thesis* **using** *assms* *vcgaEquivalence* **by** *blast*
qed

corollary *neutralSeller*:
 assumes $\forall X. X \in \text{Range } a \longrightarrow b (\text{seller}, X)=0$ *finite* a
 shows $\text{sum } b a = \text{sum } b (a--\text{seller})$
proof –
 let $?n = \text{seller}$
 have *finite* $(a||\{?n\})$ **using** *assms* *restrict-def* **by** (*metis* *finite-Int*)
 moreover have $\forall z \in a||\{?n\}. b z=0$ **using** *assms* *restrict-def* **by** *fastforce*
 ultimately have $\text{sum } b (a||\{?n\}) = 0$ **using** *assms* **by** (*metis* *sum.neutral*)
 thus *?thesis* **using** *sumOutside* *assms(2)* **by** (*metis* *add.comm-neutral*)
qed

corollary *neutralSellerVariant*:

assumes $\forall a \in A. \text{finite } a \ \& \ (\forall X. X \in \text{Range } a \longrightarrow b \text{ (seller, } X) = 0)$
shows $\{\text{sum } b \ a \mid a. a \in A\} = \{\text{sum } b \ (a \text{ -- seller}) \mid a. a \in A\}$
using *assms neutralSeller by (metis (lifting, no-types))*

lemma *vcgaIsMaximalAux1*:

assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N
shows $\exists a. ((a \in (\text{maximalStrictAllocations } N \text{ (set } \Omega) \ b)) \ \wedge \ (\text{vcga}' \ N \ \Omega \ b \ r = a \text{ -- seller}) \ \& \ (a \in \text{argmax} (\text{sum } b) (\text{allAllocations} (\{\text{seller}\} \cup N) (\text{set } \Omega))))$
using *assms winningAllocationIsMaximalWithoutSeller by fast*

lemma *vcgaIsMaximalAux2*:

assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N
 $\forall a \in \text{allAllocations} (\{\text{seller}\} \cup N) (\text{set } \Omega). \forall X \in \text{Range } a. b \text{ (seller, } X) = 0$
(is $\forall a \in ?X. -)$
shows $\text{sum } b \ (\text{vcga}' \ N \ \Omega \ b \ r) = \text{Max}\{\text{sum } b \ a \mid a. a \in \text{soldAllocations } N \text{ (set } \Omega)\}$
proof $-$
let $?n = \text{seller}$
let $?s = \text{sum}$
let $?a = \text{vcga}' \ N \ \Omega \ b \ r$
obtain a **where**
 $0: a \in \text{maximalStrictAllocations } N \text{ (set } \Omega) \ b \ \& \ ?a = a \text{ -- } ?n \ \& \ (a \in \text{argmax} (\text{sum } b) (\text{allAllocations} (\{\text{seller}\} \cup N) (\text{set } \Omega)))$
(is $- \ \& \ ?a = - \ \& \ a \in ?Z)$
using *assms(1,2,3) vcgaIsMaximalAux1 by blast*
have
 $1: \forall a \in ?X. \text{finite } a \ \& \ (\forall X. X \in \text{Range } a \longrightarrow b \text{ (?n, } X) = 0)$
using *assms(4) List.finite-set allocationFinite by metis*
have
 $2: a \in ?X$ **using** 0 **by** *auto* **have** $a \in ?Z$ **using** 0 **by** *fast*
then **have** $a \in ?X \cap \{x. ?s \ b \ x = \text{Max} (?s \ b \ ' \ ?X)\}$ **using** *injectionsUnionCommute by simp*
then **have** $a \in \{x. ?s \ b \ x = \text{Max} (?s \ b \ ' \ ?X)\}$ **using** *injectionsUnionCommute by simp*
moreover **have** $?s \ b \ ' \ ?X = \{\ ?s \ b \ a \mid a. a \in ?X\}$ **by** *blast*
ultimately **have** $?s \ b \ a = \text{Max} \{\ ?s \ b \ a \mid a. a \in ?X\}$ **by** *auto*
moreover **have** $\{\ ?s \ b \ a \mid a. a \in ?X\} = \{\ ?s \ b \ (a \text{ -- } ?n) \mid a. a \in ?X\}$
using 1 **by** *(rule neutralSellerVariant)*
moreover **have** $\dots = \{\ ?s \ b \ a \mid a. a \in \text{Outside}' \ \{\ ?n \}' \ ?X\}$ **by** *blast*
moreover **have** $\dots = \{\ ?s \ b \ a \mid a. a \in \text{soldAllocations } N \text{ (set } \Omega)\}$ **by** *simp*
ultimately **have** $\text{Max} \{\ ?s \ b \ a \mid a. a \in \text{soldAllocations } N \text{ (set } \Omega)\} = ?s \ b \ a$ **by** *simp*
moreover **have** $\dots = ?s \ b \ (a \text{ -- } ?n)$ **using** $1 \ 2$ *neutralSeller* **by** *(metis (lifting, no-types))*
ultimately **show** $?s \ b \ ?a = \text{Max}\{\ ?s \ b \ a \mid a. a \in \text{soldAllocations } N \text{ (set } \Omega)\}$ **using** 0 **by** *simp*
qed

Adequacy theorem: The allocation satisfies the standard pen-and-paper specification of a VCG auction. See, for example, [5, § 1.2].

theorem *vcgaIsMaximal*:

assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* $N \forall X. b(\text{seller}, X) = 0$
shows $\text{sum } b(\text{vcga}' N \Omega b r) = \text{Max}\{\text{sum } b a \mid a. a \in \text{soldAllocations } N(\text{set } \Omega)\}$
using *assms vcgaIsMaximalAux2* **by** *blast*

corollary *vcgaIsAllocationAllocatingGoodsOnly*:

assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N
shows $\text{vcga}' N \Omega b r \in \text{allocationsUniverse} \ \& \ \bigcup (\text{Range } (\text{vcga}' N \Omega b r)) \subseteq \text{set } \Omega$

proof –

let $?a = \text{vcga}' N \Omega b r$

let $?n = \text{seller}$

obtain a **where**

$0: ?a = a \text{ -- seller} \ \& \ a \in \text{maximalStrictAllocations } N(\text{set } \Omega) \ b$

using *assms winningAllocationIsMaximalWithoutSeller* **by** *blast*

then moreover have

$1: a \in \text{allAllocations } (\{?n\} \cup N) (\text{set } \Omega)$ **by** *auto*

moreover have $\text{maximalStrictAllocations } N(\text{set } \Omega) \ b \subseteq \text{allocationsUniverse}$

by (*metis* (*lifting*, *mono-tags*) *winningAllocationPossible*
allAllocationsUniverse subset-trans)

ultimately moreover have $?a = a \text{ -- seller} \ \& \ a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ **by** *blast*

then have $?a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ **using** *allocationsUniverseOutside* **by** *auto*

moreover have $\bigcup (\text{Range } a) = \text{set } \Omega$ **using** *allAllocationsIntersectionSetEquals*

1 **by** *metis*

then moreover have $\bigcup (\text{Range } ?a) \subseteq \text{set } \Omega$ **using** *Outside-def 0* **by** *fast*

ultimately show $?thesis$ **using** *allocationsUniverseOutside Outside-def* **by** *blast*

qed

abbreviation *vcgp* $N \Omega b r n ==$

$\text{Max}(\text{sum } b \text{ ' } (\text{soldAllocations } (N - \{n\}) (\text{set } \Omega)))$
 $\text{-- } (\text{sum } b(\text{vcga } N \Omega b r \text{ -- } n))$

theorem *vcgpDefiniteness*:

assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N

shows $\exists! y. \text{vcgp } N \Omega b r n = y$

using *assms vcgaDefiniteness* **by** *simp*

lemma *soldAllocationsFinite*:

assumes *finite* N *finite* Ω

shows *finite* $(\text{soldAllocations } N \Omega)$

using *assms allAllocationsFinite finite.emptyI finite.insertI finite.UnI finite.imageI*

by *metis*

The price paid by any participant is non-negative.

theorem *NonnegPrices:*

assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N

shows $vcgp\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r\ n\ \geq (0::price)$

proof –

let $?a = vcga\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r$

let $?A = soldAllocations$

let $?f = sum\ b$

have $?a \in ?A\ N\ (set\ \Omega)$ **using** *assms* **by** (*rule onlyGoodsAreAllocated*)

then have $?a \dashv\dashv n \in ?A\ (N - \{n\})\ (set\ \Omega)$ **by** (*rule soldAllocationRestriction*)

moreover have *finite* $(?A\ (N - \{n\})\ (set\ \Omega))$

using *assms*(3) *soldAllocationsFinite* *finite-set* *finite-Diff* **by** *blast*

ultimately have $Max\ (?f\ '(?A\ (N - \{n\})\ (set\ \Omega))) \geq ?f\ (?a \dashv\dashv n)$

(**is** $?L \geq ?R$) **by** (*rule maxLemma*)

then show $?L - ?R \geq 0$ **by** *linarith*

qed

lemma *allocationDisjointAuxiliary:*

assumes $a \in allocationsUniverse$ **and** $n1 \in Domain\ a$ **and** $n2 \in Domain\ a$ **and** $n1 \neq n2$

shows $a,,n1 \cap a,,n2 = \{\}$

proof –

have $Range\ a \in partitionsUniverse$ **using** *assms* *nonOverlapping* **by** *blast*

moreover have $a \in injectionsUniverse$ & $a \in partitionValuedUniverse$

using *assms* **by** (*metis* (*lifting*, *no-types*) *IntD1* *IntD2*)

ultimately moreover have $a,,n1 \in Range\ a$

using *assms* **by** (*metis* (*mono-tags*) *eval-runiq-in-Range* *mem-Collect-eq*)

ultimately moreover have $a,,n1 \neq a,,n2$

using *assms* *converse.intros* *eval-runiq-rel* *mem-Collect-eq* *runiq-basic*

by (*metis* (*lifting*, *no-types*))

ultimately show *?thesis*

using *is-non-overlapping-def*

by (*metis* (*lifting*, *no-types*) *assms*(3) *eval-runiq-in-Range* *mem-Collect-eq*)

qed

lemma *allocationDisjoint:*

assumes $a \in allocationsUniverse$ **and** $n1 \in Domain\ a$ **and** $n2 \in Domain\ a$ **and** $n1 \neq n2$

shows $a,,n1 \cap a,,n2 = \{\}$

using *assms* *allocationDisjointAuxiliary* *imageEquivalence* **by** *fastforce*

No good is assigned twice.

theorem *PairwiseDisjointAllocations:*

assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N $n1 \neq n2$

shows $(vcga'\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r),,,n1 \cap (vcga'\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r),,,n2 = \{\}$

proof –

have $vcga'\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r \in allocationsUniverse$

using *vcgaIsAllocationAllocatingGoodsOnly* *assms* **by** *blast*

then show *?thesis* **using** *allocationDisjoint* *assms* **by** *fast*

qed

Nothing outside the set of goods is allocated.

theorem *OnlyGoodsAllocated*:

assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N $g \in (vcga\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r),,n$

shows $g \in \text{set } \Omega$

proof –

let $?a = vcga'\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r$

have $?a \in \text{allocationsUniverse}$ **using** *assms(1,2,3)* *vcgaIsAllocationAllocatingGoodsOnly* **by** *blast*

then have $1: \text{runiq } ?a$ **using** *assms(1,2,3)* **by** *blast*

have $2: n \in \text{Domain } ?a$ **using** *assms* *vcgaEquivalence* **by** *fast*

with 1 **have** $?a,,n \in \text{Range } ?a$ **using** *eval-runiq-in-Range* **by** *fast*

with $1\ 2$ **have** $?a,,n \in \text{Range } ?a$ **using** *imageEquivalence* **by** *fastforce*

then have $g \in \bigcup (\text{Range } ?a)$ **using** *assms* *vcgaEquivalence* **by** *blast*

moreover have $\bigcup (\text{Range } ?a) \subseteq \text{set } \Omega$ **using** *assms(1,2,3)* *vcgaIsAllocationAllocatingGoodsOnly* **by** *fast*

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

11.2 Computable versions of the VCG formalization

abbreviation *maximalStrictAllocationsAlg* $N\ \Omega\ b ==$

argmax (*sum* b) (*set* (*allAllocationsAlg* ($\{\text{seller}\} \cup N$) Ω))

definition *chosenAllocationAlg* $N\ \Omega\ b$ ($r::\text{integer}$) ==

(*randomEl* (*takeAll* ($\%x. x \in (\text{argmax} \circ \text{sum})\ b$) (*set* (*allAllocationsAlg* $N\ \Omega$)))

r)

definition *maxbidAlg* $a\ N\ \Omega ==$ (*bidMaximizedBy* $a\ N\ \Omega$) *Else* 0

definition *summedBidVectorAlg* $\text{bids}\ N\ \Omega ==$ (*summedBidVectorRel* $\text{bids}\ N\ \Omega$)

Else 0

definition *tiebidsAlg* $a\ N\ \Omega ==$ *summedBidVectorAlg* (*maxbidAlg* $a\ N\ \Omega$) $N\ \Omega$

definition *resolvingBidAlg* $N\ \Omega\ \text{bids}\ \text{random} ==$

tiebidsAlg (*chosenAllocationAlg* $N\ \Omega\ \text{bids}\ \text{random}$) N (*set* Ω)

definition *randomBidsAlg* $N\ \Omega\ b\ \text{random} ==$ *resolvingBidAlg* ($N \cup \{\text{seller}\}$) $\Omega\ b$

random

definition $vcgaAlgWithoutLosers\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r ==$
 (the-elem (argmax (sum (randomBidsAlg $N\ \Omega\ b\ r$))
 (maximalStrictAllocationsAlg $N\ \Omega\ b$)))
 -- seller

abbreviation $addLosers\ participantset\ allocation == (participantset \times \{\{\}\}) +*$
 $allocation$

definition $vcgaAlg\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r = addLosers\ N\ (vcgaAlgWithoutLosers\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r)$

abbreviation $soldAllocationsAlg\ N\ \Omega ==$
 (Outside' {seller}) ' set (allAllocationsAlg ($N \cup \{seller\}$) Ω)

definition $vcgpAlg\ N\ \Omega\ b\ r\ n\ (winningAllocation::allocation) =$
 $Max\ (sum\ b\ ' (soldAllocationsAlg\ (N - \{n\})\ \Omega)) -$
 $(sum\ b\ (winningAllocation\ --\ n))$

lemma *functionCompletion*:
assumes $x \in Domain\ f$
shows $toFunction\ f\ x = (f\ Elsee\ 0)\ x$
unfolding $toFunctionWithFallbackAlg-def$ **by** (*metis* *assms* *toFunction-def*)

lemma *lm09*:
assumes $fst\ pair \in N\ snd\ pair \in Pow\ \Omega - \{\{\}\}$
shows $sum\ (\%g.\ (toFunction\ (bidMaximizedBy\ a\ N\ \Omega))\ (fst\ pair,\ g))$
 $(finestpart\ (snd\ pair)) =$
 $sum\ (\%g.\ ((bidMaximizedBy\ a\ N\ \Omega)\ Elsee\ 0)\ (fst\ pair,\ g))$
 $(finestpart\ (snd\ pair))$

proof –
let $?f1 = \%g.\ (toFunction\ (bidMaximizedBy\ a\ N\ \Omega))\ (fst\ pair,\ g)$
let $?f2 = \%g.\ ((bidMaximizedBy\ a\ N\ \Omega)\ Elsee\ 0)\ (fst\ pair,\ g)$
{
fix g **assume** $g \in finestpart\ (snd\ pair)$
then have
 $0: g \in finestpart\ \Omega$ **using** *assms* *finestpartSubset* **by** (*metis* *Diff-iff* *Pow-iff*
in-mono)
have $?f1\ g = ?f2\ g$
proof –
have $\bigwedge x_1\ x_2.\ (x_1,\ g) \in x_2 \times finestpart\ \Omega \vee x_1 \notin x_2$ **by** (*metis* *0* *mem-Sigma-iff*)

then have (*pseudoAllocation* $a < | (N \times finestpart\ \Omega)$) $(fst\ pair,\ g) =$
 $maxbidAlg\ a\ N\ \Omega\ (fst\ pair,\ g)$
unfolding $toFunctionWithFallbackAlg-def\ maxbidAlg-def$

by (metis (no-types) domainCharacteristicFunction UnCI assms(1) toFunction-def)
 thus ?thesis unfolding maxbidAlg-def by blast
 qed
 }
 thus ?thesis using sum.cong by simp
 qed

corollary *lm10*:

assumes $pair \in N \times (Pow \ \Omega - \{\{\}\})$
 shows $summedBid (toFunction (bidMaximizedBy a N \ \Omega)) \ pair =$
 $summedBid ((bidMaximizedBy a N \ \Omega) \ Elsee \ 0) \ pair$

proof –

have $fst \ pair \in N$ using *assms* by force
 moreover have $snd \ pair \in Pow \ \Omega - \{\{\}\}$ using *assms(1)* by force
 ultimately show ?thesis using *lm09* by blast
 qed

corollary *lm11*:

$\forall \ pair \in N \times (Pow \ \Omega - \{\{\}\})$.
 $summedBid (toFunction (bidMaximizedBy a N \ \Omega)) \ pair =$
 $summedBid ((bidMaximizedBy a N \ \Omega) \ Elsee \ 0) \ pair$
 using *lm10* by blast

corollary *lm12*:

$(summedBid (toFunction (bidMaximizedBy a N \ \Omega))) \ ‘ (N \times (Pow \ \Omega - \{\{\}\})) =$
 $(summedBid ((bidMaximizedBy a N \ \Omega) \ Elsee \ 0)) \ ‘ (N \times (Pow \ \Omega - \{\{\}\}))$
 (is ?f1 ‘ ?Z = ?f2 ‘ ?Z)

proof –

have $\forall z \in ?Z. \ ?f1 \ z = ?f2 \ z$ by (rule *lm11*)
 thus ?thesis by (rule *functionEquivalenceOnSets*)
 qed

corollary *lm13*:

$summedBidVectorRel (toFunction (bidMaximizedBy a N \ \Omega)) \ N \ \Omega =$
 $summedBidVectorRel ((bidMaximizedBy a N \ \Omega) \ Elsee \ 0) \ N \ \Omega$
 using *lm12* by metis

corollary *maxbidEquivalence*:

$summedBidVectorRel (maxbid a N \ \Omega) \ N \ \Omega =$
 $summedBidVectorRel (maxbidAlg a N \ \Omega) \ N \ \Omega$
 unfolding *maxbidAlg-def* using *lm13* by metis

lemma *summedBidVectorEquivalence*:

assumes $x \in (N \times (Pow \ \Omega - \{\{\}\}))$
 shows $summedBidVector (maxbid a N \ \Omega) \ N \ \Omega \ x = summedBidVectorAlg (maxbidAlg a N \ \Omega) \ N \ \Omega \ x$
 (is ?f1 ?g1 $N \ \Omega \ x = ?f2 ?g2 \ N \ \Omega \ x$)

proof –
let $?h1 = \text{maxbid } a \ N \ \Omega$
let $?h2 = \text{maxbidAlg } a \ N \ \Omega$
have $\text{summedBidVectorRel } ?h1 \ N \ \Omega = \text{summedBidVectorRel } ?h2 \ N \ \Omega$
using maxbidEquivalence **by** metis
moreover have $\text{summedBidVectorAlg } ?h2 \ N \ \Omega = (\text{summedBidVectorRel } ?h2 \ N \ \Omega) \ \text{Else } 0$
unfolding $\text{summedBidVectorAlg-def}$ **by** fast
ultimately have $\text{summedBidVectorAlg } ?h2 \ N \ \Omega = \text{summedBidVectorRel } ?h1 \ N \ \Omega \ \text{Else } 0$ **by** simp
moreover have $\dots \ x = (\text{toFunction } (\text{summedBidVectorRel } ?h1 \ N \ \Omega)) \ x$
using $\text{assms functionCompletion summedBidVectorCharacterization}$ **by** $(\text{metis } (\text{mono-tags}))$
ultimately have $\text{summedBidVectorAlg } ?h2 \ N \ \Omega \ x = (\text{toFunction } (\text{summedBidVectorRel } ?h1 \ N \ \Omega)) \ x$
by $(\text{metis } (\text{lifting, no-types}))$
thus $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

corollary $\text{chosenAllocationEquivalence}$:
assumes $\text{card } N > 0$ **and** $\text{distinct } \Omega$
shows $\text{chosenAllocation } N \ \Omega \ b \ r = \text{chosenAllocationAlg } N \ \Omega \ b \ r$
using $\text{assms allAllocationsBridgingLemma}$
by $(\text{metis } (\text{no-types}) \ \text{chosenAllocationAlg-def comp-apply})$

corollary $\text{tiebidsBridgingLemma}$:
assumes $x \in (N \times (\text{Pow } \Omega - \{\{\}\}))$
shows $\text{tiebids } a \ N \ \Omega \ x = \text{tiebidsAlg } a \ N \ \Omega \ x$
(is $?L=-)$
proof –
have $?L = \text{summedBidVector } (\text{maxbid } a \ N \ \Omega) \ N \ \Omega \ x$ **by** fast
moreover have $\dots = \text{summedBidVectorAlg } (\text{maxbidAlg } a \ N \ \Omega) \ N \ \Omega \ x$
using assms **by** $(\text{rule summedBidVectorEquivalence})$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **unfolding** tiebidsAlg-def **by** fast
qed

definition $\text{tiebids}' = \text{tiebids}$
corollary $\text{tiebidsBridgingLemma}'$:
assumes $x \in (N \times (\text{Pow } \Omega - \{\{\}\}))$
shows $\text{tiebids}' \ a \ N \ \Omega \ x = \text{tiebidsAlg } a \ N \ \Omega \ x$
using $\text{assms tiebidsBridgingLemma tiebids'-def}$ **by** metis

abbreviation $\text{resolvingBid}' \ N \ G \ \text{bids random} ==$
 $\text{tiebids}' \ (\text{chosenAllocation } N \ G \ \text{bids random}) \ N \ (\text{set } G)$

lemma $\text{resolvingBidEquivalence}$:
assumes $x \in (N \times (\text{Pow } (\text{set } \Omega) - \{\{\}\}))$ $\text{card } N > 0$ $\text{distinct } \Omega$
shows $\text{resolvingBid}' \ N \ \Omega \ b \ r \ x = \text{resolvingBidAlg } N \ \Omega \ b \ r \ x$

using *assms chosenAllocationEquivalence tiebidsBridgingLemma' resolvingBidAlg-def*
by *metis*

lemma *sumResolvingBidEquivalence:*

assumes *card N > 0 distinct Ω $a \subseteq (N \times (Pow (set \Omega) - \{\{\}\}))$*
shows *sum (resolvingBid' N Ω b r) a = sum (resolvingBidAlg N Ω b r) a*
(is ?L=?R)

proof –

have $\forall x \in a. \text{resolvingBid}' N \Omega b r x = \text{resolvingBidAlg} N \Omega b r x$

using *assms resolvingBidEquivalence* **by** *blast*

thus *?thesis* **using** *sum.cong* **by** *force*

qed

lemma *resolvingBidBridgingLemma:*

assumes *card N > 0 distinct Ω $a \subseteq (N \times (Pow (set \Omega) - \{\{\}\}))$*
shows *sum (resolvingBid N Ω b r) a = sum (resolvingBidAlg N Ω b r) a*
(is ?L=?R)

proof –

have *?L = sum (resolvingBid' N Ω b r) a* **unfolding** *tiebids'-def* **by** *fast*

moreover **have** *... = ?R*

using *assms* **by** *(rule sumResolvingBidEquivalence)*

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *allAllocationsInPowerset:*

allAllocations N $\Omega \subseteq Pow (N \times (Pow \Omega - \{\{\}\}))$
by *(metis PowI allocationPowerset subsetI)*

corollary *resolvingBidBridgingLemmaVariant1:*

assumes *card N > 0 distinct Ω $a \in \text{allAllocations} N (set \Omega)$*

shows *sum (resolvingBid N Ω b r) a = sum (resolvingBidAlg N Ω b r) a*

proof –

have $a \subseteq N \times (Pow (set \Omega) - \{\{\}\})$ **using** *assms(3) allAllocationsInPowerset*
by *blast*

thus *?thesis* **using** *assms(1,2) resolvingBidBridgingLemma* **by** *blast*

qed

corollary *resolvingBidBridgingLemmaVariant2:*

assumes *finite N distinct Ω $a \in \text{maximalStrictAllocations} N (set \Omega) b$*

shows *sum (randomBids N Ω b r) a = sum (randomBidsAlg N Ω b r) a*

proof –

have *card (N \cup {seller}) > 0* **using** *assms(1) sup-eq-bot-iff insert-not-empty*

by *(metis card-gt-0-iff finite.emptyI finite.insertI finite.UnI)*

moreover **have** *distinct Ω* **using** *assms(2)* **by** *simp*

moreover **have** $a \in \text{allAllocations} (N \cup \{\text{seller}\}) (set \Omega)$ **using** *assms(3)* **by**
fastforce

ultimately show *?thesis* **unfolding** *randomBidsAlg-def* **by** *(rule resolvingBid-*
BridgingLemmaVariant1)

qed

corollary *tiebreakingGivesSingleton*:
assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N
shows $\text{card} (\text{argmax} (\text{sum} (\text{randomBidsAlg } N \ \Omega \ b \ r))$
 $(\text{maximalStrictAllocations } N \ (\text{set } \Omega) \ b)) =$
 1
proof –
have $\forall a \in \text{maximalStrictAllocations } N \ (\text{set } \Omega) \ b.$
 $\text{sum} (\text{randomBids } N \ \Omega \ b \ r) \ a = \text{sum} (\text{randomBidsAlg } N \ \Omega \ b \ r) \ a$
using *assms(3,1) resolvingBidBridgingLemmaVariant2* **by** *blast*
then have $\text{argmax} (\text{sum} (\text{randomBidsAlg } N \ \Omega \ b \ r)) (\text{maximalStrictAllocations}$
 $N \ (\text{set } \Omega) \ b) =$
 $\text{argmax} (\text{sum} (\text{randomBids } N \ \Omega \ b \ r)) (\text{maximalStrictAllocations } N \ (\text{set}$
 $\Omega) \ b)$
using *argmaxEquivalence* **by** *blast*
moreover have $\text{card } \dots = 1$ **using** *assms* **by** (*rule vegaDefinitenessVariant*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

theorem *maximalAllocationBridgingTheorem*:
assumes *finite* N *distinct* Ω
shows $\text{maximalStrictAllocations } N \ (\text{set } \Omega) \ b = \text{maximalStrictAllocationsAlg } N$
 $\Omega \ b$
proof –
let $?N = \{\text{seller}\} \cup N$
have $\text{card } ?N > 0$ **using** *assms(1)*
by (*metis (full-types) card-gt-0-iff finite-insert insert-is-Un insert-not-empty*)
thus *?thesis* **using** *assms(2) allAllocationsBridgingLemma* **by** *metis*
qed

theorem *vegaAlgDefinedness*:
assumes *distinct* Ω *set* $\Omega \neq \{\}$ *finite* N
shows $\text{card} (\text{argmax} (\text{sum} (\text{randomBidsAlg } N \ \Omega \ b \ r)) (\text{maximalStrictAllocationsAlg}$
 $N \ \Omega \ b)) = 1$
proof –
have $\text{card} (\text{argmax} (\text{sum} (\text{randomBidsAlg } N \ \Omega \ b \ r)) (\text{maximalStrictAllocations}$
 $N \ (\text{set } \Omega) \ b)) = 1$
using *assms* **by** (*rule tiebreakingGivesSingleton*)
moreover have $\text{maximalStrictAllocations } N \ (\text{set } \Omega) \ b = \text{maximalStrictAlloca-}$
 $\text{tionsAlg } N \ \Omega \ b$
using *assms(3,1)* **by** (*rule maximalAllocationBridgingTheorem*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *metis*
qed

end

12 VCG auction: Scala code extraction

theory *CombinatorialAuctionCodeExtraction*

```

imports
  CombinatorialAuction

  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Nat
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Int

begin

definition allocationPrettyPrint a =
  {map (%x. (x, sorted-list-of-set(a,,x))) ((sorted-list-of-set ◦ Domain) a)}

abbreviation singleBidConverter x == ((fst x, set ((fst o snd) x)), (snd o snd)
x)
definition Bid2funcBid b = set (map singleBidConverter b) Elsec (0::integer)

definition participantsSet b = fst ‘ (set b)

definition goodsList b = sorted-list-of-set (Union ((set o fst o snd) ‘(set b)))

definition payments b r n (a::allocation) =
  vcgaAlg ((participantsSet b)) (goodsList b) (Bid2funcBid b) r n (a::allocation)

export-code vcgaAlg payments allocationPrettyPrint in Scala module-name VCG
  file ‹VCG-withoutWrapper.scala›

end

```

References

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