Verified Enumeration of Trees

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Abstract

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

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1	\mathbf{G}	raphs and Trees		
i	•	Tree-Graph rts Undirected-Graph-Theory. Undirected-Graphs-Root		
1.	1 N	Miscellaneous		
		on (in $ulgraph$) $loops :: 'a edge set where = { e \in E. is\text{-}loop \ e }$		
		on (in ulgraph) sedges :: 'a edge set where $= \{e \in E. \text{ is-sedge } e\}$		
	ınfol	(in ulgraph) union-loops-sedges: loops \cup sedges = E ding loops-def sedges-def is-loop-def is-sedge-def using alt-edge-size	by	
		(in ulgraph) disjnt-loops-sedges: disjnt loops sedges ding disjnt-def loops-def sedges-def is-loop-def is-sedge-def by auto		
		(in fin-ulgraph) finite-loops: finite loops ding loops-def using fin-edges by auto		
		(in fin-ulgraph) finite-sedges: finite sedges ding sedges-def using fin-edges by auto		
u	sing	(in ulgraph) edge-incident-vert: $e \in E \Longrightarrow \exists v \in V$. incident v e edge-size wellformed by (metis empty-not-edge equals0I incident-def in ge-in-wf)	nci-	

```
lemma (in ulgraph) Union-incident-edges: (\bigcup v \in V. incident-edges v) = E
 unfolding incident-edges-def using edge-incident-vert by auto
lemma (in ulgraph) induced-edges-mono: V_1 \subseteq V_2 \Longrightarrow induced\text{-edges } V_1 \subseteq in
duced-edges V<sub>2</sub>
  using induced-edges-def by auto
definition (in graph-system) remove-vertex :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a pregraph where
  remove-vertex v = (V - \{v\}, \{e \in E. \neg incident \ v \ e\})
lemma (in ulgraph) ex-neighbor-degree-not-0:
  assumes degree-non-0: degree v \neq 0
   shows \exists u \in V. vert-adj v u
proof-
  have \exists e \in E. \ v \in e \text{ using } degree-non-0 \ elem-exists-non-empty-set
  unfolding degree-def incident-sedges-def incident-loops-def incident-def by auto
 then show ?thesis
   by (metis degree-non-0 in-mono is-isolated-vertex-def is-isolated-vertex-degree0
vert-adj-sym wellformed)
qed
lemma (in ulgraph) ex1-neighbor-degree-1:
 assumes degree-1: degree v = 1
 shows \exists !u. \ vert-adj \ v \ u
proof-
 have card (incident-loops v) = 0 using degree-1 unfolding degree-def by auto
 then have incident-loops: incident-loops v = \{\} by (simp add: finite-incident-loops)
  then have card-incident-sedges: card (incident-sedges v) = 1 using degree-1
unfolding degree-def by simp
  obtain u where vert-adj: vert-adj v u using degree-1 ex-neighbor-degree-not-0
by force
 then have u \neq v using incident-loops unfolding incident-loops-def vert-adj-def
by blast
  then have u-incident: \{v,u\} \in incident\text{-sedges } v \text{ using } vert\text{-adj } unfolding in-
cident-sedges-def vert-adj-def incident-def by simp
 then have incident-sedges: incident-sedges v = \{\{v,u\}\} using card-incident-sedges
   by (simp add: comp-sgraph.card1-incident-imp-vert comp-sgraph.incident-def)
 have vert-adj v u' \Longrightarrow u' = u for u'
 proof-
   assume v-u'-adj: vert-adj v u'
  then have u' \neq v using incident-loops unfolding incident-loops-def vert-adj-def
  then have \{v,u'\} \in incident\text{-}sedges\ v\ using\ v\text{-}u'\text{-}adj\ unfolding\ incident\text{-}sedges\text{-}def
vert-adj-def incident-def by simp
   then show u' = u using incident-sedges by force
  then show ?thesis using vert-adj by blast
qed
```

```
lemma (in ulgraph) degree-1-edge-partition:
 assumes degree-1: degree v = 1
 shows E = \{\{THE\ u.\ vert-adj\ v\ u,\ v\}\} \cup \{e \in E.\ v \notin e\}
proof-
 have card\ (incident-loops\ v) = 0 using degree-1 unfolding degree-def by auto
 then have incident-loops: incident-loops v = \{\} by (simp add: finite-incident-loops)
 then have card (incident-sedges v) = 1 using degree-1 unfolding degree-def
by simp
 then have card-incident-edges: card (incident-edges v) = 1 using incident-loops
incident-edges-union by simp
 obtain u where vert-adj: vert-adj v u using ex1-neighbor-degree-1 degree-1 by
blast
 then have \{v, u\} \in \{e \in E. \ v \in e\} unfolding vert-adj-def by blast
 then have edges-incident-v: \{e \in E. \ v \in e\} = \{\{v, u\}\}  using card-incident-edges
card-1-singletonE singletonD
   unfolding incident-edges-def incident-def by metis
 have u: u = (THE\ u.\ vert-adj\ v\ u) using vert-adj\ ex1-neighbor-degree-1 degree-1
   by (simp add: the1-equality)
 show ?thesis using edges-incident-v u by blast
qed
lemma (in sgraph) vert-adj-not-eq: vert-adj u v \Longrightarrow u \neq v
 unfolding vert-adj-def using edge-vertices-not-equal by blast
1.2
       Degree
lemma (in ulgraph) empty-E-degree-0: E = \{\} \implies degree \ v = 0
 using incident-edges-empty degree0-inc-edges-empt-iff unfolding incident-edges-def
by simp
lemma (in fin-ulgraph) handshaking: (\sum v \in V. degree \ v) = 2 * card \ E
 using fin-edges fin-ulgraph-axioms
proof (induction E)
 case empty
 then interpret g: fin\text{-}ulgraph\ V\ \{\}.
 show ?case using g.empty-E-degree-0 by simp
 case (insert e E')
 then interpret g': fin-ulgraph V insert e E' by blast
 interpret q: fin-ulgraph VE' using q'.wellformed q'.edqe-size finV by (unfold-locales,
auto)
 show ?case
 proof (cases is-loop e)
   case True
   then obtain u where e: e = \{u\} using card-1-singletonE is-loop-def by blast
  then have inc-sedges: \bigwedge v.\ g'.incident\text{-sedges}\ v=g.incident\text{-sedges}\ v\ \mathbf{unfolding}
g'.incident-sedges-def g.incident-sedges-def by auto
     have \bigwedge v. \ v \neq u \implies g'.incident-loops \ v = g.incident-loops \ v \ unfolding
```

```
then have degree-not-u: \bigwedge v. v \neq u \Longrightarrow g'.degree v = g.degree v using inc-sedges
unfolding g'.degree-def g.degree-def by auto
    have g'.incident-loops u = g.incident-loops u \cup \{e\} unfolding g'.incident-loops-def
g.incident-loops-def using e by auto
      then have degree-u: g'.degree u = g.degree u + 2 using inc-sedges insert(2)
g.finite-incident-loops g.incident-loops-def unfolding g'.degree-def g.degree-def by
      have u \in V using e g'.wellformed by blast
      then have (\sum v \in V. \ g'.degree \ v) = g'.degree \ u + (\sum v \in V - \{u\}. \ g'.degree \ v)
         by (simp add: fin V sum.remove)
    also have . . . = (\sum v \in V. \ g.degree \ v) + 2 using degree-not-u degree-u sum.remove[OF
fin V \langle u \in V \rangle, of g.degree] by auto
       also have ... = 2 * card (insert \ e \ E') using insert g.fin-ulgraph-axioms by
auto
      finally show ?thesis.
   next
      {\bf case}\ \mathit{False}
      obtain u w where e: e = \{u, w\} using g' obtain-edge-pair-adj by fastforce
      then have card \cdot e = 2 using False g'. alt-edge-size is-loop-def by auto
      then have u \neq w using card-2-iff using e by fastforce
      have inc-loops: \bigwedge v. g'.incident-loops v = g.incident-loops v
        unfolding g'.incident-loops-alt g.incident-loops-alt using False is-loop-def by
auto
      have \bigwedge v. \ v \neq u \Longrightarrow v \neq w \Longrightarrow g'.incident\text{-sedges } v = g.incident\text{-sedges } v
         unfolding g'.incident-sedges-def g.incident-sedges-def g.incident-def using e
      then have degree-not-u-w: \bigwedge v. \ v \neq u \Longrightarrow v \neq w \Longrightarrow g'.degree \ v = g.degree \ v
         unfolding g'. degree-def g. degree-def using inc-loops by auto
      have g'.incident-sedges\ u = g.incident-sedges\ u \cup \{e\}
         unfolding g'.incident-sedges-def g.incident-sedges-def g.incident-def using e
card-e by auto
      then have degree-u: g'.degree u = g.degree u + 1
         using inc-loops insert(2) g.fin-edges g.finite-inc-sedges g.incident-sedges-def
         unfolding g'. degree-def g. degree-def by auto
      have g'.incident-sedges\ w = g.incident-sedges\ w \cup \{e\}
         unfolding g'.incident-sedges-def g.incident-sedges-def g.incident-def using e
card-e by auto
      then have degree-w: g'.degree w = g.degree w + 1
         using inc-loops insert(2) g.fin-edges g.finite-inc-sedges g.incident-sedges-def
         unfolding g'.degree-def g.degree-def by auto
      have in V: u \in V w \in V - \{u\} using e \ g'.well formed \langle u \neq w \rangle by auto
    then have (\sum v \in V. \ g'. degree \ v) = g'. degree \ u + g'. degree \ w + (\sum v \in V - \{u\} - \{w\}.
g'.degree v)
         using sum.remove fin V by (metis add.assoc finite-Diff)
      also have \dots = g.degree \ u + g.degree \ w + (\sum v \in V - \{u\} - \{w\}. \ g.degree \ v) + (\sum v \in V - \{u\} - \{u\}) = (u + g.degree \ v) + (u + g.degree \ v) + (u + g.degree \ v) = (u + g.degree \ v) + (u +
         using degree-not-u-w degree-u degree-w by simp
       also have ... = (\sum v \in V. \ g.degree \ v) + 2 \ using \ sum.remove \ fin V \ in V \ by
```

g'.incident-loops-def g.incident-loops-def using e by auto

```
(metis add.assoc finite-Diff)
    also have ... = 2 * card (insert \ e \ E') using insert g.fin-ulgraph-axioms by
auto
   finally show ?thesis.
 ged
\mathbf{qed}
lemma (in fin-ulgraph) degree-remove-adj-ne-vert:
 assumes u \neq v
   and vert-adj: vert-adj u v
   and remove-vertex: remove-vertex u = (V', E')
 shows ulgraph.degree E'v = degree v - 1
proof-
  interpret G': fin-ulgraph V' E' using remove-vertex wellformed edge-size fin V
unfolding remove-vertex-def incident-def
   by (unfold-locales, auto)
 have E': E' = \{e \in E. \ u \notin e\} using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def
incident-def by simp
  have incident-loops': G' incident-loops v = incident-loops v unfolding inci-
dent-loops-def
   using \langle u \neq v \rangle E' G'.incident-loops-def by auto
  have uv-incident: \{u,v\} \in incident-sedges v using vert-adj \langle u \neq v \rangle unfolding
vert-adj-def incident-sedges-def incident-def by simp
 have uv-incident': \{u, v\} \notin G'.incident-sedges v unfolding G'.incident-sedges-def
incident-def using E' by blast
 have e \in E \Longrightarrow u \in e \Longrightarrow v \in e \Longrightarrow card \ e = 2 \Longrightarrow e = \{u,v\} for e = \{u,v\}
   using \langle u \neq v \rangle obtain-edge-pair-adj by blast
 then have \{e \in E. \ u \in e \land v \in e \land card \ e = 2\} = \{\{u,v\}\} \text{ using } uv\text{-}incident
unfolding incident-sedges-def by blast
 then have incident\text{-}sedges\ v=G'.incident\text{-}sedges\ v \cup \{\{u,v\}\}\ unfolding G'.incident\text{-}sedges\text{-}def
incident-sedges-def incident-def using E' by blast
  then show ?thesis unfolding G'.degree-def degree-def using incident-loops'
uv-incident' G'.finite-inc-sedges G'.fin-edges by auto
qed
lemma (in ulgraph) degree-remove-non-adj-vert:
 assumes u \neq v
   and vert-non-adj: \neg vert-adj u v
   and remove-vertex: remove-vertex u = (V', E')
 shows ulgraph.degree E' v = degree v
proof-
 interpret G': ulgraph V' E' using remove-vertex wellformed edge-size unfolding
remove-vertex-def incident-def
   by (unfold-locales, auto)
 have E': E' = \{e \in E. \ u \notin e\} using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def
incident-def by simp
  have incident-loops': G'.incident-loops v = incident-loops v unfolding inci-
dent-loops-def
   using \langle u \neq v \rangle E' G'.incident-loops-def by auto
```

have G'-incident-sedges v = incident-sedges v unfolding G'-incident-sedges-def incident-sedges-def incident-def

using $E' \langle u \neq v \rangle$ incident-def vert-adj-edge-iff2 vert-non-adj by auto then show ?thesis using incident-loops' unfolding G'.degree-def degree-def by simp qed

1.3 Walks

lemma (in ulgraph) walk-edges-induced-edges: is-walk $p \Longrightarrow set$ (walk-edges p) \subseteq induced-edges (set p)

unfolding induced-edges-def is-walk-def **by** (induction p rule: walk-edges.induct) auto

lemma (in ulgraph) walk-edges-in-verts: $e \in set$ (walk-edges xs) $\Longrightarrow e \subseteq set$ xs by (induction xs rule: walk-edges.induct) auto

lemma (in ulgraph) is-walk-prefix: is-walk (xs@ys) \Longrightarrow xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow is-walk xs unfolding is-walk-def using walk-edges-append-ss2 by fastforce

lemma (in ulgraph) split-walk-edge: $\{x,y\} \in set \ (walk\text{-edges}\ p) \Longrightarrow \exists xs\ ys.\ p = xs @ x \# y \# ys \lor p = xs @ y \# x \# ys$ **by** (induction p rule: walk-edges.induct) (auto, metis append-Nil doubleton-eq-iff, (metis append-Cons)+)

1.4 Paths

lemma (in ulgraph) is-gen-path-wf: is-gen-path $p \Longrightarrow set \ p \subseteq V$ unfolding is-gen-path-def using is-walk-wf by auto

lemma (in ulgraph) path-wf: is-path $p \Longrightarrow set \ p \subseteq V$ by (simp add: is-path-walk is-walk-wf)

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ (\mathbf{in} \ \mathit{fin\text{-}ulgraph}) \ \mathit{length\text{-}gen\text{-}path\text{-}card\text{-}}V \colon \mathit{is\text{-}gen\text{-}path} \ p \Longrightarrow \mathit{walk\text{-}length} \ p \le \mathit{card} \ V$

by (metis card-mono distinct-card distinct-tl finV is-gen-path-def is-walk-def length-tl list.exhaust-sel order-trans set-subset-Cons walk-length-conv)

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) length-path-card-V: is-path $p \Longrightarrow length \ p \le card \ V$ by (metis path-wf card-mono distinct-card fin V is-path-def)

lemma (in ulgraph) is-gen-path-prefix: is-gen-path (xs@ys) $\Longrightarrow xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow is$ -gen-path (xs)

unfolding is-qen-path-def using is-walk-prefix

 $\mathbf{by} \ (auto, \, metis \, Int\text{-}iff \, distinct.simps(2) \, emptyE \, last\text{-}appendL \, last\text{-}appendR \, last\text{-}in\text{-}set \, list.collapse})$

lemma (in ulgraph) connecting-path-append: connecting-path u w (xs@ys) \Longrightarrow xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow connecting-path u (last xs) xs

unfolding connecting-path-def using is-gen-path-prefix by auto

```
lemma (in ulgraph) connecting-path-tl: connecting-path u\ v\ (u\ \#\ w\ \#\ xs) \Longrightarrow
connecting-path w \ v \ (w \ \# \ xs)
  unfolding connecting-path-def is-qen-path-def using is-walk-drop-hd distinct-tl
by auto
lemma (in fin-ulgraph) obtain-longest-path:
 assumes e \in E
   and sedge: is-sedge e
 obtains p where is-path p \forall s. is-path s \longrightarrow length \ s \le length \ p
proof-
 let ?longest-path = ARG-MAX \ length \ p. \ is-path \ p
  obtain u v where e: u \neq v e = \{u,v\} using sedge card-2-iff unfolding
is-sedge-def by metis
 then have inV: u \in V v \in V using \langle e \in E \rangle wellformed by auto
 then have path-ex: is-path [u,v] using e \langle e \in E \rangle unfolding is-path-def is-open-walk-def
is-walk-def by simp
 obtain p where p-is-path: is-path p and p-longest-path: \forall s. is-path s \longrightarrow length
s < length p
  using path-ex length-path-card-V ex-has-greatest-nat[of is-path [u,v] length order]
by force
 then show ?thesis ..
qed
        Cycles
1.5
context ulgraph
begin
definition is-cycle2 :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool where
  is-cycle 2xs \longleftrightarrow is-cycle xs \land distinct (walk-edges xs)
lemma loop-is-cycle2: \{v\} \in E \Longrightarrow is\text{-cycle2} [v, v]
 unfolding is-cycle2-def is-cycle-alt is-walk-def using wellformed walk-length-conv
by auto
end
lemma (in sgraph) cycle2-min-length:
 assumes cycle: is-cycle2 c
 shows walk-length c \geq 3
proof-
 consider c = [ | \exists v1. \ c = [v1] \ | \ \exists v1 \ v2. \ c = [v1, v2] \ | \ \exists v1 \ v2 \ v3. \ c = [v1, v2, v2] 
v3 | \exists v1 \ v2 \ v3 \ v4 \ vs. \ c = <math>v1 \# v2 \# v3 \# v4 \# vs
   by (metis list.exhaust-sel)
  then show ?thesis using cycle walk-length-conv singleton-not-edge unfolding
is-cycle2-def is-cycle-alt is-walk-def by (cases, auto)
\mathbf{qed}
```

lemma (in fin-ulgraph) length-cycle-card-V: is-cycle $c \Longrightarrow walk$ -length $c \le Suc$ (card V)

using length-gen-path-card-V unfolding is-gen-path-def is-cycle-alt by fastforce

lemma (in ulgraph) is-cycle-connecting-path: is-cycle (u#v#xs) \Longrightarrow connecting-path $v\ u\ (v\#xs)$

unfolding is-cycle-def connecting-path-def is-closed-walk-def is-gen-path-def using is-walk-drop-hd by auto

lemma (in ulgraph) cycle-edges-notin-tl: is-cycle2 (u#v#xs) $\Longrightarrow \{u,v\} \notin set \ (walk\text{-edges}\ (v\#xs))$

unfolding is-cycle2-def by simp

1.6 Subgraphs

interpretation H: $ulgraph\ V_H\ E_H$ using is-subgraph- $ulgraph\ G$.ulgraph- $axioms\ by\ auto$

lemma is-walk: H.is-walk $xs \implies G.$ is-walk xs unfolding H.is-walk-def G.is-walk-def using verts-ss edges-ss by blast

lemma is-closed-walk: H.is-closed-walk $xs \Longrightarrow G.is$ -closed-walk xs unfolding H.is-closed-walk-def G.is-closed-walk-def using is-walk by blast

lemma is-gen-path: H.is-gen-path $p \Longrightarrow G.$ is-gen-path p unfolding H.is-gen-path-def G.is-gen-path-def using is-walk by blast

lemma connecting-path: $H.connecting-path\ u\ v\ p \Longrightarrow G.connecting-path\ u\ v\ p$ **unfolding** $H.connecting-path-def\ G.connecting-path-def\ using\ is-gen-path\ by$

lemma is-cycle: H.is-cycle $c \Longrightarrow G.is$ -cycle c unfolding H.is-cycle-def G.is-cycle-def using is-closed-walk by blast

lemma is-cycle2: H.is-cycle2 $c \Longrightarrow G.is$ -cycle2 c unfolding H.is-cycle2-def G.is-cycle2-def using is-cycle by blast

lemma vert-connected: H.vert-connected $u \ v \Longrightarrow G.vert$ -connected $u \ v$ unfolding H.vert-connected-def G.vert-connected-def using connecting-path by blast

lemma is-connected-set: H.is-connected-set $V' \Longrightarrow G.is$ -connected-set V' unfolding H.is-connected-set-def G.is-connected-set-def using vert-connected by blast

```
lemma (in graph-system) subgraph-remove-vertex: remove-vertex v = (V', E') \Longrightarrow subgraph V' E' V E using wellformed unfolding remove-vertex-def incident-def by (unfold-locales, auto)
```

1.7 Connectivity

```
lemma (in ulgraph) connecting-path-connected-set:
 assumes conn-path: connecting-path u v p
 shows is-connected-set (set p)
proof-
 have \forall w \in set \ p. \ vert\text{-}connected \ u \ w
 proof
   fix w assume w \in set p
   then obtain xs ys where p = xs@[w]@ys using split-list by fastforce
   then have connecting-path u w (xs@[w]) using conn-path unfolding connect-
ing-path-def using is-gen-path-prefix by (auto simp: hd-append)
   then show vert-connected u w unfolding vert-connected-def by blast
 qed
  then show ?thesis using vert-connected-rev vert-connected-trans unfolding
is-connected-set-def by blast
\mathbf{qed}
lemma (in ulgraph) vert-connected-neighbors:
 assumes \{v,u\} \in E
 shows vert-connected v u
proof-
  have connecting-path v u [v,u] unfolding connecting-path-def is-qen-path-def
is-walk-def using assms wellformed by auto
 then show ?thesis unfolding vert-connected-def by auto
qed
lemma (in ulgraph) connected-empty-E:
 assumes empty: E = \{\}
   and connected: vert-connected u v
 shows u = v
proof (rule ccontr)
 assume u \neq v
  then obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path u v p using connected un-
folding vert-connected-def by blast
 then obtain e where e \in set (walk-edges p) using \langle u \neq v \rangle connecting-path-length-bound
unfolding walk-length-def by fastforce
 then have e \in E using conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def
is-walk-def by blast
 then show False using empty by blast
qed
```

```
lemma (in fin-ulgraph) degree-0-not-connected:
 assumes degree - \theta: degree v = \theta
   and u \neq v
 shows \neg vert-connected v u
proof
 assume connected: vert-connected v u
 then obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path v u p unfolding vert-connected-def
 then have walk-length p \ge 1 using \langle u \ne v \rangle connecting-path-length-bound by metis
 then have length p \geq 2 using walk-length-conv by simp
 then obtain w p' where p = v \# w \# p' using walk-length-conv conn-path un-
folding connecting-path-def
   by (metis assms(2) is-gen-path-def is-walk-not-empty2 last-ConsL list.collapse)
  then have inE: \{v,w\} \in E using conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def
is-gen-path-def is-walk-def by simp
 then have \{v,w\} \in incident\text{-}edges\ v\ unfolding\ incident\text{-}edges\text{-}def\ incident\text{-}def
\mathbf{by} simp
 then show False using degree0-inc-edges-empt-iff fin-edges degree-0 by blast
qed
lemma (in fin-connected-ulgraph) degree-not-0:
 assumes card V \geq 2
   and in V: v \in V
 shows degree v \neq 0
proof-
 obtain u where u \in V and u \neq v using assms
   by (metis card-eq-0-iff card-le-Suc0-iff-eq less-eq-Suc-le nat-less-le not-less-eq-eq
numeral-2-eq-2
 then show ?thesis using degree-0-not-connected in V vertices-connected by blast
qed
lemma (in connected-ulgraph) V-E-empty: E = \{\} \Longrightarrow \exists v. \ V = \{v\}
 using connected-empty-E connected not-empty unfolding is-connected-set-def
 by (metis ex-in-conv insert-iff mk-disjoint-insert)
lemma (in connected-ulgraph) vert-connected-remove-edge:
 assumes e: \{u,v\} \in E
 shows \forall w \in V. ulgraph.vert-connected V(E - \{\{u,v\}\}) w \in V. ulgraph.vert-connected
V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) w v
proof
 fix w assume w \in V
 interpret g': ulgraph\ VE - \{\{u,v\}\}\ using well formed\ edge\ size\ by (unfold\ -locales,
 have inV: u \in V v \in V using e wellformed by auto
 obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path w v p using connected in V \land w \in V
unfolding is-connected-set-def vert-connected-def by blast
 then show g'.vert-connected w \ u \lor g'.vert-connected w \ v
 proof (cases \{u,v\} \in set (walk-edges p))
   case True
```

```
assume walk-edge: \{u,v\} \in set \ (walk-edges \ p)
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases \ w = v)
     case True
     then show ?thesis using inV g'.vert-connected-id by blast
     case False
       then have distinct: distinct p using conn-path by (simp add: connect-
ing-path-def is-gen-path-distinct)
     have u \in set \ p \ using \ walk-edge \ walk-edges-in-verts \ by \ blast
     obtain xs\ ys where p-split: p = xs\ @\ u\ \#\ v\ \#\ ys\ \lor\ p = xs\ @\ v\ \#\ u\ \#\ ys
using split-walk-edge[OF walk-edge] by blast
     have v-notin-ys: v \notin set \ ys \ using \ distinct \ p-split \ by \ auto
     have last p = v using conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def by simp
   then have p: p = (xs@[u]) @ [v] using v-notin-ys p-split last-in-set last-appendR
      by (metis append.assoc append-Cons last.simps list.discI self-append-conv2)
   then have conn-path-u: connecting-path w u (xs@[u]) using connecting-path-append
conn-path by fastforce
     have v \notin set (xs@[u]) using p distinct by auto
     then have \{u,v\} \notin set \ (walk\text{-}edges \ (xs@[u])) \ using \ walk\text{-}edges\text{-}in\text{-}verts \ by}
blast
     then have g'.connecting-path \ w \ u \ (xs@[u]) using conn-path-u
          unfolding g'.connecting-path-def connecting-path-def g'.is-gen-path-def
is-gen-path-def g'.is-walk-def is-walk-def by blast
     then show ?thesis unfolding g'.vert-connected-def by blast
   qed
 next
   case False
   then have g'.connecting-path \ w \ v \ p \ using \ conn-path
    \textbf{unfolding} \ g'. connecting-path-def \ connecting-path-def \ g'. is-gen-path-def \ is-gen-path-def
g'.is-walk-def is-walk-def by blast
   then show ?thesis unfolding g'.vert-connected-def by blast
 qed
qed
lemma (in ulgraph) vert-connected-remove-cycle-edge:
 assumes cycle: is-cycle2 (u\#v\#xs)
   shows ulgraph.vert-connected V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) u v
proof-
 interpret g': ulgraph\ VE - \{\{u,v\}\}\ using well formed\ edge\ size\ by (unfold\ -locales,
 have conn-path: connecting-path v u (v\#xs) using cycle is-cycle-connecting-path
unfolding is-cycle2-def by blast
 have \{u,v\} \notin set \ (walk-edges \ (v\#xs)) using cycle unfolding is-cycle2-def by
simp
 then have g'.connecting-path\ v\ u\ (v\#xs) using conn-path
  unfolding q'.connecting-path-def connecting-path-def g'.is-gen-path-def is-gen-path-def
g'.is-walk-def is-walk-def by blast
 then show ?thesis using g'.vert-connected-rev unfolding g'.vert-connected-def
```

```
by blast
qed
lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-remove-cycle-edges:
   assumes cycle: is-cycle2 (u\#v\#xs)
   shows connected-ulgraph V (E - \{\{u,v\}\})
proof-
  interpret g': ulgraph\ VE - \{\{u,v\}\}\ using well formed\ edge\text{-}size\ \mathbf{by}\ (unfold\text{-}locales,
   have g'.vert-connected x y if inV: x \in V y \in V for x y
   proof-
      have e: \{u,v\} \in E using cycle unfolding is-cycle2-def is-cycle-alt is-walk-def
by auto
    {\bf show} \ ? the sis \ {\bf using} \ vert-connected-remove-cycle-edge[OF \ cycle] \ vert-connected-remove-edge[OF \ cyc
e] g'.vert-connected-trans g'.vert-connected-rev in V by metis
  then show ?thesis using not-empty by (unfold-locales, auto simp: q'.is-connected-set-def)
qed
lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-remove-leaf:
   assumes degree: degree l = 1
      and remove-vertex: remove-vertex l = (V', E')
   \mathbf{shows}\ ulgraph. is\text{-}connected\text{-}set\ V'\ E'\ V'
proof-
    interpret g': ulgraph V' E' using remove-vertex wellformed edge-size
      unfolding remove-vertex-def incident-def by (unfold-locales, auto)
   have V': V' = V - \{l\} using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def by
simp
   have E': E' = \{e \in E. \ l \notin e\} using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def
incident-def by simp
   have u \in V' \Longrightarrow v \in V' \Longrightarrow g'.vert\text{-}connected \ u \ v \ \text{for} \ u \ v
   proof-
      assume inV': u \in V' v \in V'
     then have inV: u \in V using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def
     then obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path u v p using vertices-connected-path
by blast
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases \ u = v)
          case True
          then show ?thesis using g'.vert-connected-id inV' by simp
      next
          case False
        then have distinct: distinct p using conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def
is-gen-path-def by blast
          have l-notin-p: l \notin set p
          proof
             assume l-in-p: l \in set p
             then obtain xs \ ys where p: p = xs @ l \# ys by (meson \ split-list)
```

```
have l \neq u \ l \neq v using inV' remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def
by auto
        then have xs \neq [] using p conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def by
fastforce
       then obtain x where last-xs: last xs = x by simp
       then have x \neq l using distinct p \langle xs \neq [] \rangle by auto
         have \{x,l\} \in set \ (walk-edges \ p) \ using \ walk-edges-append-union \ \langle xs \neq [] \rangle
unfolding p
         by (simp add: walk-edges-append-union last-xs)
       then have xl-incident: \{x,l\} \in incident\text{-sedges } l \text{ using } conn\text{-path } \langle x \neq l \rangle
       unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def incident-sedges-def
incident-def by auto
       have ys \neq [] using \langle l \neq v \rangle p conn-path unfolding connecting-path-def by
fast force
       then obtain y \ ys' where ys: ys = y \# ys' by (meson \ list.exhaust)
       then have y \neq l using distinct p by auto
     then have \{y,l\} \in set \ (walk-edges \ p) using p \ ys \ conn-path \ walk-edges-append-ss1
       then have yl-incident: \{y,l\} \in incident\text{-sedges } l \text{ using } conn\text{-path } \langle y \neq l \rangle
       unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def incident-sedges-def
incident-def by auto
        have card-loops: card (incident-loops l) = 0 using degree unfolding de-
gree-def by auto
       have x \neq y using distinct last-xs \langle xs \neq [] \rangle unfolding p ys by fastforce
       then have \{x,l\} \neq \{y,l\} by (metis doubleton-eq-iff)
       then have card (incident-sedges l) \neq 1 using xl-incident yl-incident
         by (metis card-1-singletonE singletonD)
       then have degree l \neq 1 using card-loops unfolding degree-def by simp
       then show False using degree ..
      then have set (walk\text{-}edges\ p)\subseteq E' using walk\text{-}edges\text{-}in\text{-}verts\ conn\text{-}path\ }E'
unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def by blast
     then have g'.connecting-path\ u\ v\ p\ using\ conn-path\ V'\ l-notin-p
           unfolding q'.connecting-path-def connecting-path-def q'.is-qen-path-def
is-gen-path-def g'.is-walk-def is-walk-def by blast
     then show ?thesis unfolding g'.vert-connected-def by blast
   qed
 ged
  then show ?thesis unfolding g'.is-connected-set-def by blast
lemma (in connected-sgraph) connected-two-graph-edges:
 assumes u \neq v
   and V: V = \{u, v\}
 shows E = \{\{u, v\}\}
proof-
 obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path u v p using V vertices-connected-path
```

```
by blast
  then obtain p' where p: p = u \# p' @ [v] using \langle u \neq v \rangle unfolding connect-
ing\text{-}path\text{-}def is\text{-}gen\text{-}path\text{-}def
  by (metis append-Nil is-walk-not-empty2 list.exhaust-sel list.sel(1) snoc-eq-iff-butlast
tl-append2)
 have distinct p using conn-path \langle u\neq v\rangle unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def
by auto
 then have p' = [] using V conn-path is-gen-path-wf append-is-Nil-conv last-in-set
self-append-conv2
   unfolding connecting-path-def p by fastforce
 then have edge\text{-}in\text{-}E: \{u,v\} \in E \text{ using } \langle u \neq v \rangle \text{ } conn\text{-}path
   unfolding p connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def by simp
 have E \subseteq \{\{\}, \{u\}, \{v\}, \{u,v\}\}\} using wellformed V by blast
 then show ?thesis using two-edges edge-in-E by fastforce
qed
1.8
       Connected components
context ulgraph
begin
abbreviation vert-connected-rel \equiv \{(u,v). vert\text{-}connected \ u \ v\}
definition connected-components :: 'a set set where
  connected-components = V // vert-connected-rel
definition connected-component-of :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a set where
  connected-component-of v = vert-connected-rel "\{v\}
lemma vert-connected-rel-on-V: vert-connected-rel \subseteq V \times V
 using vert-connected-wf by auto
lemma vert-connected-rel-refl: refl-on V vert-connected-rel
  unfolding refl-on-def using vert-connected-rel-on-V vert-connected-id by simp
lemma vert-connected-rel-sym: sym vert-connected-rel
 unfolding sym-def using vert-connected-rev by simp
lemma vert-connected-rel-trans: trans vert-connected-rel
  unfolding trans-def using vert-connected-trans by blast
lemma equiv-vert-connected: equiv V vert-connected-rel
 unfolding equiv-def using vert-connected-rel-reft vert-connected-rel-sym vert-connected-rel-trans
by blast
lemma connected-component-non-empty: V' \in connected-components \Longrightarrow V' \neq
 {\bf unfolding}\ connected-components-def\ {\bf using}\ equiv-vert-connected\ in\mbox{-}quotient-imp-non-empty
by auto
```

```
lemma connected-component-connected: V' \in connected-components \Longrightarrow is-connected-set
 unfolding connected-components-def is-connected-set-def using quotient-eq-iff[OF]
equiv-vert-connected, of V' V' by simp
lemma connected-component-wf: V' \in connected-components \Longrightarrow V' \subseteq V
 by (simp add: connected-component-connected is-connected-set-wf)
lemma connected-component-of-self: v \in V \Longrightarrow v \in connected-component-of v
  unfolding connected-component-of-def using vert-connected-id by blast
lemma conn-comp-of-conn-comps: v \in V \Longrightarrow connected-component-of v \in con-
nected\hbox{-}components
 unfolding connected-components-def quotient-def connected-component-of-def by
blast
{f lemma}\ {\it Un-connected-components: connected-components} = {\it connected-component-of}
 unfolding connected-components-def connected-component-of-def quotient-def by
blast
lemma connected-component-subgraph: V' \in connected-components \implies subgraph
V' (induced-edges V') VE
 using induced-is-subgraph connected-component-wf by simp
\mathbf{lemma}\ connected\text{-}components\text{-}connected 2\colon
 assumes conn-comp: V' \in connected-components
 \mathbf{shows}\ \mathit{ulgraph.is\text{-}connected\text{-}set}\ \mathit{V'}\ (\mathit{induced\text{-}edges}\ \mathit{V'})\ \mathit{V'}
proof-
 interpret subg: subgraph V' induced-edges V' V E using connected-component-subgraph
conn-comp by simp
  interpret g': ulgraph \ V' induced-edges \ V' using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph \ ul-
graph-axioms by simp
 have \bigwedge u \ v. \ u \in V' \Longrightarrow v \in V' \Longrightarrow g'.vert-connected \ u \ v
 proof-
   fix u v assume u \in V' v \in V'
  then obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path u v p using connected-component-connected
conn-comp unfolding is-connected-set-def vert-connected-def by blast
    then have u-in-p: u \in set \ p unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def
is-walk-def by force
   then have set-p: set p \subseteq V' using connecting-path-connected-set[OF conn-path]
       in-quotient-imp-closed [OF equiv-vert-connected] conn-comp \langle u \in V' \rangle
     unfolding is-connected-set-def connected-components-def by blast
   then have set (g'.walk\text{-}edges\ p) \subseteq induced\text{-}edges\ V'
       using walk-edges-induced-edges induced-edges-mono conn-path unfolding
connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def by blast
```

then have g'.connecting-path u v p

using set-p conn-path

```
unfolding g'.connecting-path-def g'.connecting-path-def g'.is-gen-path-def
g'.is-walk-def
    unfolding connecting-path-def connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def
by auto
   then show g'.vert-connected u v unfolding g'.vert-connected-def by blast
 qed
 then show ?thesis unfolding g'.is-connected-set-def by blast
qed
lemma vert-connected-connected-component: C \in connected-components \implies u \in
C \Longrightarrow vert\text{-}connected\ u\ v \Longrightarrow v \in C
 unfolding connected-components-def using equiv-vert-connected in-quotient-imp-closed
by fastforce
{\bf lemma}\ connected-components-connected-ulgraphs:
 assumes conn-comp: V' \in connected-components
 shows connected-ulgraph V' (induced-edges V')
proof-
 interpret subg: subgraph V' induced-edges V' V E using connected-component-subgraph
conn-comp by simp
  interpret g': ulgraph V' induced-edges V' using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ul-
graph-axioms by simp
 {\bf show} \ ? the sis \ {\bf using} \ conn-comp \ connected-component-non-empty \ connected-components-connected 2
by (unfold-locales, auto)
qed
lemma connected-components-partition-on-V: partition-on V connected-components
 using partition-on-quotient equiv-vert-connected unfolding connected-components-def
by blast
lemma Union-connected-components: \bigcup connected-components = V
 using connected-components-partition-on-V unfolding partition-on-def by blast
lemma disjoint-connected-components: disjoint connected-components
 using connected-components-partition-on-V unfolding partition-on-def by blast
= E
proof-
 have \exists C \in connected-components. e \in induced-edges C if e \in E for e
 proof-
   obtain u v where e: e = \{u,v\} by (meson \langle e \in E \rangle \ obtain-edge-pair-adj)
   then have vert-connected u v using that vert-connected-neighbors by blast
  then have v \in connected-component-of u unfolding connected-component-of-def
by simp
  then have e \in induced-edges (connected-component-of u) using connected-component-of-self
well formed \langle e \in E \rangle unfolding e induced-edges-def by auto
    then show ?thesis using conn-comp-of-conn-comps e wellformed \langle e \in E \rangle by
```

auto

```
qed
  then show ?thesis using connected-component-wf induced-edges-ss by blast
qed
lemma connected-components-empty-E:
 assumes empty: E = \{\}
 shows connected-components = \{\{v\} \mid v.\ v \in V\}
 have \forall v \in V. vert-connected-rel''\{v\} = \{v\} using vert-connected-id connected-empty-E
empty by auto
 then show ?thesis unfolding connected-components-def quotient-def by auto
\mathbf{lemma}\ connected\text{-}iff\text{-}connected\text{-}components:
 assumes non-empty: V \neq \{\}
   shows is-connected-set V \longleftrightarrow connected\text{-}components = \{V\}
proof
 assume is-connected-set V
 then have \forall v \in V. connected-component-of v = V unfolding connected-component-of-def
is-connected-set-def using vert-connected-wf by blast
 then show connected-components = \{V\} unfolding quotient-def connected-component-of-def
connected-components-def using non-empty by auto
 show connected\text{-}components = \{V\} \Longrightarrow is\text{-}connected\text{-}set\ V
     using connected-component-connected unfolding connected-components-def
is-connected-set-def by auto
qed
end
lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-components[simp]: connected-components
 using connected connected-iff-connected-components not-empty by simp
lemma (in fin-ulgraph) finite-connected-components: finite connected-components
 unfolding connected-components-def using finV vert-connected-rel-on-V finite-quotient
by blast
lemma (in fin-ulgraph) finite-connected-component: C \in connected-components
\implies finite C
 using connected-component-wf finV finite-subset by blast
lemma (in connected-ulgraph) connected-components-remove-edges:
 assumes edge: \{u,v\} \in E
 shows ulgraph.connected-components V\left(E-\left\{\left\{u,v\right\}\right\}\right)=
  \{ulgraph.connected\text{-}component\text{-}of\ V\ (E-\{\{u,v\}\})\ u,\ ulgraph.connected\text{-}component\text{-}of
V (E - \{\{u,v\}\}) v\}
proof-
 interpret g': ulgraph\ VE - \{\{u,v\}\}\ using well formed\ edge\-size\ \mathbf{by}\ (unfold\-locales,
```

```
auto)
 have in V: u \in V v \in V using edge wellformed by auto
  have \forall w \in V. g'.connected-component-of w = g'.connected-component-of u \vee g'
g'.connected\text{-}component\text{-}of\ w=g'.connected\text{-}component\text{-}of\ v
  using vert-connected-remove-edge OF edge of 'equiv-vert-connected equiv-class-eq
unfolding g'.connected-component-of-def by fast
 then show ?thesis unfolding q'.connected-components-def quotient-def g'.connected-component-of-def
using in V by auto
qed
lemma (in ulgraph) connected-set-connected-component:
 assumes conn-set: is-connected-set C
   and non-empty: C \neq \{\}
   and \bigwedge u \ v. \ \{u,v\} \in E \Longrightarrow u \in C \Longrightarrow v \in C
 shows C \in connected-components
proof-
 have walk-subset-C: is-walk xs \Longrightarrow hd \ xs \in C \Longrightarrow set \ xs \subseteq C for xs
 proof (induction xs rule: rev-induct)
   case Nil
   then show ?case by auto
  next
   case (snoc \ x \ xs)
   then show ?case
   proof (cases xs rule: rev-exhaust)
     case Nil
     then show ?thesis using snoc by auto
   next
     fix ys \ y assume xs: xs = ys \ @ [y]
     then have is-walk xs using is-walk-prefix snoc(2) by blast
    then have set-xs-C: set xs \subseteq C using snoc xs is-walk-not-empty2 hd-append2
by metis
    have yx-E: \{y,x\} \in E using snoc(2) walk-edges-app unfolding xs is-walk-def
by simp
     have x \in C using assms(3)[OF yx-E] set-xs-C unfolding xs by simp
     then show ?thesis using set-xs-C by simp
   qed
 \mathbf{qed}
 obtain u where u \in C using non-empty by blast
 then have u \in V using conn-set is-connected-set-wf by blast
  have v \in C if vert-connected: vert-connected u v for v
 proof-
  obtain p where connecting-path u v p using vert-connected unfolding vert-connected-def
by blast
    then show ?thesis using walk-subset-C[of p] \langle u \in C \rangle is-walk-def last-in-set
unfolding connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def by auto
  qed
  then have connected-component-of u = C using assms \langle u \in C \rangle unfolding con-
nected-component-of-def is-connected-set-def by auto
  then show ?thesis using conn-comp-of-conn-comps \langle u \in V \rangle by blast
```

```
qed
```

lemma (in ulgraph) subset-conn-comps-if-Union:

```
assumes A-subset-conn-comps: A \subseteq connected-components
   and Un-A: \bigcup A = V
 shows A = connected-components
proof (rule ccontr)
 assume A \neq connected-components
 then obtain C where C-conn-comp: C \in connected-components C \notin A using
A-subset-conn-comps by blast
 then obtain v where v \in C using connected-component-non-empty by blast
 then have v \notin V using A-subset-conn-comps Un-A connected-components-partition-on-V
C-conn-comp
   using partition-onD4 by fastforce
 then show False using C-conn-comp connected-component-wf \langle v \in C \rangle by auto
qed
lemma (in connected-ulgraph) exists-adj-vert-removed:
 assumes v \in V
   and remove-vertex: remove-vertex v = (V', E')
   and conn-component: C \in ulgraph.connected-components\ V'\ E'
 shows \exists u \in C. vert-adj v u
  have V': V' = V - \{v\} and E': E' = \{e \in E. \ v \notin e\} using remove-vertex
unfolding remove-vertex-def incident-def by auto
 interpret subg: subgraph V - \{v\} {e \in E. v \notin e} V E using subgraph-remove-vertex
remove-vertex V'E' by metis
  interpret g': ulgraph V - \{v\} \{e \in E. \ v \notin e\} using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph
ulgraph-axioms by blast
 obtain c where c \in C using g'.connected-component-non-empty conn-component
V' E' by blast
 then have c \in V' using g'.connected-component-wf conn-component V' E' by
blast
 then have c \in V using subg.verts-ss V' by blast
  then obtain p where conn-path: connecting-path v c p using \langle v \in V \rangle ver-
tices-connected-path by blast
 have v \neq c using \langle c \in V' \rangle remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def by blast
 then obtain u p' where p: p = v \# u \# p' using conn-path
  by (metis connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def is-walk-def last.simps list.exhaust-sel)
 then have conn-path-uc: connecting-path u c (u \# p') using conn-path connect-
ing-path-tl unfolding p by blast
 have v-notin-p': v \notin set (u \# p') using conn-path \langle v \neq c \rangle unfolding p connect-
ing-path-def is-gen-path-def by auto
 then have g' connecting-path u c (u \# p') using conn-path-uc v-notin-p' walk-edges-in-verts
   {\bf unfolding} \ g'. connecting-path-def \ connecting-path-def \ g'. is-gen-path-def \ is-gen-path-def
g'. is-walk-def is-walk-def
   by blast
 then have g'.vert-connected u c unfolding g'.vert-connected-def by blast
 then have u \in C using \langle c \in C \rangle conn-component g'.vert-connected-connected-component
```

```
g'.vert-connected-rev unfolding V'E' by blast
 have vert-adj v u using conn-path unfolding p connecting-path-def is-gen-path-def
is-walk-def vert-adj-def by auto
 then show ?thesis using \langle u \in C \rangle by blast
qed
1.9
       Trees
locale tree = fin-connected-ulgraph +
 assumes no-cycles: \neg is-cycle2 c
begin
sublocale fin-connected-sgraph
 using alt-edge-size no-cycles loop-is-cycle2 card-1-singletonE connected
 by (unfold-locales, metis, simp)
end
locale spanning-tree = ulgraph \ V E + T: tree V T for V E T +
 assumes subgraph: T \subseteq E
lemma (in fin-connected-ulgraph) has-spanning-tree: \exists T. spanning-tree V \to T
 using fin-connected-ulgraph-axioms
proof (induction card E arbitrary: E)
 case \theta
 then interpret g: fin-connected-ulgraph V edges by blast
 have edges: edges = \{\} using g.fin-edges 0 by simp
 then obtain v where V: V = \{v\} using g.V-E-empty by blast
 interpret g': fin-connected-sgraph V edges using g.connected edges by (unfold-locales,
auto)
\textbf{interpret}\ t: tree\ V\ edges\ \textbf{using}\ g.length-cycle-card-V\ g'.cycle2-min-length\ g.is-cycle2-def
V by (unfold-locales, fastforce)
 have spanning-tree V edges edges by (unfold-locales, auto)
 then show ?case by blast
next
 case (Suc \ m)
 then interpret g: fin-connected-ulgraph V edges by blast
 show ?case
 proof (cases \ \forall \ c. \ \neg g.is-cycle2 \ c)
   case True
   then have spanning-tree V edges edges by (unfold-locales, auto)
   then show ?thesis by blast
 next
   case False
   then obtain c where cycle: g.is-cycle2 c by blast
  then have length c \geq 2 unfolding g.is-cycle2-def g.is-cycle-alt walk-length-conv
    then obtain u v xs where c: c = u # v # xs by (metis Suc-le-length-iff nu-
meral-2-eq-2)
```

```
then have g': fin-connected-ulgraph V (edges -\{\{u,v\}\}\}) using finV g connected-remove-cycle-edges
    \mathbf{by}\ (met is\ connected-ulgraph-def\ cycle\ fin-connected-ulgraph-def\ fin-graph-system. intro
fin-graph-system-axioms.intro fin-ulgraph.intro ulgraph-def)
     have \{u,v\} \in edges using cycle unfolding c g.is-cycle2-def g.is-cycle-alt
g.is-walk-def by auto
     then obtain T where spanning-tree V (edges -\{\{u,v\}\}\}) T using Suc
card-Diff-singleton g' by fastforce
  {\bf then\ have}\ spanning\text{-}tree\ V\ edges\ T\ {\bf unfolding}\ spanning\text{-}tree\text{-}def\ spanning\text{-}tree\text{-}axioms\text{-}def
using g.ulgraph-axioms by blast
   then show ?thesis by blast
 qed
qed
context tree
begin
definition leaf :: 'a \Rightarrow bool where
 leaf \ v \longleftrightarrow degree \ v = 1
definition leaves :: 'a set where
  leaves = \{v. leaf v\}
definition non-trivial :: bool where
  non-trivial \longleftrightarrow card \ V \ge 2
lemma obtain-2-verts:
  assumes non-trivial
 obtains u \ v where u \in V \ v \in V \ u \neq v
 using assms unfolding non-trivial-def
 by (meson diameter-obtains-path-vertices)
lemma leaf-in-V: leaf v \Longrightarrow v \in V
 unfolding leaf-def using degree-none by force
lemma exists-leaf:
 assumes non-trivial
 shows \exists v \in V. leaf v
proof-
  obtain p where is-path: is-path p and longest-path: \forall s. is-path s \longrightarrow length s
\leq length p
   using obtain-longest-path
  by (metis One-nat-def assms connected connected-sgraph-axioms connected-sgraph-def
degree-0-not-connected
     is\text{-}connected\text{-}setD is\text{-}edge\text{-}or\text{-}loop is\text{-}isolated\text{-}vertex\text{-}def is\text{-}isolated\text{-}vertex\text{-}degree0
is-loop-def
       n-not-Suc-n numeral-2-eq-2 obtain-2-verts sgraph.two-edges vert-adj-def)
  then obtain l\ v\ xs where p:\ p=l\#v\#xs
  by (metis is-open-walk-def is-path-def is-walk-not-empty2 last-ConsL list.exhaust-sel)
  then have lv-incident: \{l,v\} \in incident-edges l using is-path
```

```
unfolding incident-edges-def incident-def is-path-def is-open-walk-def is-walk-def
by simp
 have \bigwedge e.\ e \in E \Longrightarrow e \neq \{l,v\} \Longrightarrow e \notin incident\text{-}edges\ l
 proof
   \mathbf{fix} \ e
   assume e-in-E: e \in E
     and not-ly: e \neq \{l,v\}
     and incident: e \in incident-edges l
   obtain u where e: e = \{l, u\} using e-in-E obtain-edge-pair-adj incident
     unfolding incident-edges-def incident-def by auto
   then have u \neq l using e-in-E edge-vertices-not-equal by blast
   have u \neq v using e not-lv by auto
   have u-in-V: u \in V using e-in-E e wellformed by blast
   then show False
   proof (cases \ u \in set \ p)
     case True
     then have u \in set \ using \langle u \neq l \rangle \langle u \neq v \rangle \ p \ by \ simp
     then obtain ys zs where xs = ys@u#zs by (meson split-list)
     then have is-cycle2 (u\#l\#v\#ys@[u])
         using is-path \langle u \neq l \rangle \langle u \neq v \rangle e-in-E distinct-edgesI walk-edges-append-ss2
walk-edges-in-verts
     \mathbf{unfolding}\ is\ -cycle\ 2\ -def\ is\ -cycle\ -def\ p\ is\ -path\ -def\ is\ -closed\ -walk\ -def\ is\ -open\ -walk\ -def
is-walk-def e walk-length-conv
       by (auto, metis insert-commute, fastforce+)
     then show ?thesis using no-cycles by blast
   next
     case False
     then have is-path (u\#p) using is-path u-in-V e-in-E
         unfolding is-path-def is-open-walk-def is-walk-def e p by (auto, (metis
insert-commute)+)
     then show False using longest-path by auto
   qed
 qed
 then have incident-edges l = \{\{l,v\}\} using lv-incident unfolding incident-edges-def
 then have leaf: leaf l unfolding leaf-def alt-degree-def by simp
 then show ?thesis using leaf-in-V by blast
qed
lemma tree-remove-leaf:
 assumes leaf: leaf l
   and remove-vertex: remove-vertex l = (V', E')
 shows tree V'E'
proof-
 interpret g': ulgraph V' E' using remove-vertex wellformed edge-size unfolding
remove\text{-}vertex\text{-}def incident\text{-}def
   by (unfold-locales, auto)
 interpret subg: ulsubgraph V'E' VE using subgraph-remove-vertex ulgraph-axioms
remove-vertex
```

```
unfolding ulsubgraph-def by blast
  have V': V' = V - \{l\} using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def by
 have E': E' = \{e \in E. \ l \notin e\} using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def
incident-def by blast
 have \exists v \in V. \ v \neq l \text{ using } leaf \text{ unfolding } leaf\text{-}def
  by (metis One-nat-def is-independent-alt is-isolated-vertex-def is-isolated-vertex-degree0
       n-not-Suc-n radius-obtains singletonI singleton-independent-set)
  then have V' \neq \{\} using remove-vertex unfolding remove-vertex-def inci-
dent-def by blast
 then have g'.is-connected-set V' using connected-remove-leaf leaf remove-vertex
unfolding leaf-def by blast
 then show ?thesis using \langle V' \neq \{ \} \rangle finV subg.is-cycle2 V' E' no-cycles by (unfold-locales,
auto)
qed
end
lemma tree-induct [case-names singulton insert, induct set: tree]:
 assumes tree: tree V E
   and trivial: \bigwedge v. tree \{v\} \{\} \Longrightarrow P \{v\} \{\}
   and insert: \bigwedge l \ v \ V \ E. tree V \ E \Longrightarrow P \ V \ E \Longrightarrow l \notin V \Longrightarrow v \in V \Longrightarrow \{l,v\} \notin V \Longrightarrow V 
E \Longrightarrow tree.leaf (insert \{l,v\} E) \ l \Longrightarrow P (insert l V) (insert \{l,v\} E)
 shows P V E
 using tree
proof (induction card V arbitrary: V E)
  case \theta
  then interpret tree V E by simp
 have V = \{\} using finV \ \theta(1) by simp
 then show ?case using not-empty by blast
next
 case (Suc\ n)
 then interpret t: tree\ V\ E by simp
 show ?case
 proof (cases card V = 1)
   case True
   then obtain v where V: V = \{v\} using card-1-singletonE by blast
   then have E = \{\}
    {f using}\ True\ subset-antisym\ t.edge-incident-vert\ t.incident-def\ t.singleton-not-edge
t.well formed
     by fastforce
   then show ?thesis using trivial t.tree-axioms V by simp
  next
   case False
   thm graph-system.incident-edges-def
   then have card-V: card V \geq 2 using Suc by simp
   then obtain l where leaf: t.leaf l using t.exists-leaf t.non-trivial-def by blast
   then obtain e where inc\text{-}edges: t.incident\text{-}edges l = \{e\}
     unfolding t.leaf-def t.alt-degree-def using card-1-singletonE by blast
```

```
then have e-in-E: e \in E unfolding t-incident-edges-def by blast
    then obtain u where e: e = \{l,u\} using t.two-edges card-2-iff inc-edges
unfolding t.incident-edges-def t.incident-def
   by (metis (no-types, lifting) empty-iff insert-commute insert-iff mem-Collect-eq)
   then have l \neq u using e-in-E t.edge-vertices-not-equal by blast
   have u \in V using e e-in-E t.wellformed by blast
   let ?V' = V - \{l\}
   let ?E' = E - \{\{l,u\}\}
   have remove-vertex: t.remove-vertex l = (?V', ?E')
    using inc-edges e unfolding t.remove-vertex-def t.incident-edges-def by blast
   then have t': tree ?V' ?E' using t.tree-remove-leaf leaf by blast
   have l \in V using leaf t.leaf-in-V by blast
   then have P': P ? V' ? E' using Suc \ t' by auto
   show ?thesis using insert[OF t' P'] Suc leaf \langle u \in V \rangle \langle l \neq u \rangle \langle l \in V \rangle e e-in-E
by (auto, metis insert-Diff)
 qed
qed
context tree
begin
lemma card-V-card-E: card V = Suc (card E)
 using tree-axioms
proof (induction V E)
 case (singolton \ v)
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (insert l \ v \ V' \ E')
 then interpret t': tree V' E' by simp
 show ?case using t'.finV t'.fin-edges insert by simp
qed
end
lemma card-E-treeI:
 assumes fin-conn-sqraph: fin-connected-ulgraph V E
   and card-V-E: card V = Suc (card E)
 shows tree V E
proof-
 interpret G: fin-connected-ulgraph V E using fin-conn-sgraph.
 obtain T where T: spanning-tree V E T using G.has-spanning-tree by blast
 show ?thesis
 proof (cases E = T)
   case True
   then show ?thesis using T unfolding spanning-tree-def by blast
 next
   case False
   then have card E > card T using T G.fin-edges unfolding spanning-tree-def
spanning-tree-axioms-def
```

```
by (simp add: psubsetI psubset-card-mono)
    then show ?thesis using tree.card-V-card-E T card-V-E unfolding span-
ning-tree-def by fastforce
 qed
qed
{f context} tree
begin
lemma add-vertex-tree:
 assumes v \notin V
   and w \in V
 shows tree (insert v V) (insert \{v,w\} E)
proof -
 let ?V' = insert \ v \ V \ and \ ?E' = insert \ \{v,w\} \ E
 have card V: card \{v,w\} = 2 using card-2-iff assms by auto
 then interpret t': ulgraph ?V' ?E
   using wellformed assms two-edges by (unfold-locales, auto)
 interpret subg: ulsubgraph V E ?V' ?E' by (unfold-locales, auto)
 have connected: t'.is-connected-set ?V'
   unfolding t'. is-connected-set-def
   using subg.vert-connected t'.vert-connected-neighbors t'.vert-connected-trans
    t'.vert-connected-id vertices-connected t'.ulgraph-axioms ulgraph-axioms assms
t'.vert\text{-}connected\text{-}rev
   by (auto, metis+)
 then have fin-connected-ulgraph: fin-connected-ulgraph ?V' ?E' using finV by
(unfold-locales, auto)
 from assms have \{v,w\} \notin E using wellformed-alt-fst by auto
 then have card ?E' = Suc (card E) using fin-edges card-insert-if by auto
 then have card ?V' = Suc (card ?E') using card-V-card-E assms well formed-alt-fst
finV card-insert-if by auto
 then show ?thesis using card-E-treeI fin-connected-ulgraph by auto
qed
{\bf lemma}\ tree\text{-}connected\text{-}set:
 assumes non-empty: V' \neq \{\}
   and subg: V' \subseteq V
   and connected-V': ulgraph.is-connected-set V' (induced-edges V') V'
 shows tree V' (induced-edges V')
proof-
  interpret subg: subgraph V' induced-edges V' V E using induced-is-subgraph
subg by simp
  interpret g': ulgraph V' induced-edges V' using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ul-
```

```
graph-axioms by blast
 interpret subg: ulsubgraph V' induced-edges V' V E by unfold-locales
  show ?thesis using connected-V' subg.is-cycle2 no-cycles finV subg non-empty
rev-finite-subset by (unfold-locales) (auto, blast)
ged
lemma unique-adj-vert-removed:
 assumes v \in V
   and remove-vertex: remove-vertex v = (V', E')
   and conn-component: C \in ulgraph.connected-components V'E'
 shows \exists ! u \in C. vert-adj v u
proof-
 interpret subg: ulsubgraph V'E' VE using remove-vertex subgraph-remove-vertex
ulgraph-axioms ulsubgraph.intro by metis
  interpret q': ulqraph V' E' using subq.is-subqraph-ulqraph ulqraph-axioms by
  obtain u where u \in C and adj-vu: vert-adj v u using exists-adj-vert-removed
using assms by blast
 have w = u if w \in C and adj-vw: vert-adj v w for w
 proof (rule ccontr)
   assume w \neq u
   obtain p where g'-conn-path: g'.connecting-path w u p using \langle u \in C \rangle \langle w \in C \rangle
conn-component
       g'.connected-component-connected g'.is-connected-setD g'.vert-connected-def
by blast
  then have v-notin-p: v \notin set \ p  using remove-vertex unfolding g'.connecting-path-def
g'.is-gen-path-def g'.is-walk-def remove-vertex-def by blast
   have conn-path: connecting-path w u p using g'-conn-path subg.connecting-path
by simp
    then obtain p' where p: p = w \# p' @ [u] unfolding connecting-path-def
using \langle w \neq u \rangle
     by (metis hd-Cons-tl last.simps last-rev rev-is-Nil-conv snoc-eq-iff-butlast)
   then have walk-edges (v \# p@[v]) = \{v,w\} \# walk\text{-edges } ((w \# p') @ [u,v]) \text{ by}
  also have ... = \{v,w\} \# walk\text{-edges } p @ [\{u,v\}]  unfolding p using walk\text{-edges-app}
by (metis Cons-eq-appendI)
    finally have walk-edges: walk-edges (v \# p@[v]) = \{v,w\} \# walk\text{-edges } p @
[\{v,u\}] by (simp add: insert-commute)
    then have is-cycle (v \# p@[v]) using conn-path adj-vu adj-vw \langle w \neq u \rangle \langle v \in V \rangle
g'.walk-length-conv singleton-not-edge v-notin-p
      unfolding connecting-path-def is-cycle-def is-gen-path-def is-closed-walk-def
is	ext{-}walk	ext{-}def\ p\ vert	ext{-}adj	ext{-}def\ \mathbf{by}\ auto
    then have is-cycle2 (v \# p@[v]) using \langle w \neq u \rangle v-notin-p walk-edges-in-verts
unfolding is-cycle2-def walk-edges
     by (auto simp: doubleton-eq-iff is-cycle-alt distinct-edgesI)
   then show False using no-cycles by blast
  then show ?thesis using \langle u \in C \rangle adj-vu by blast
qed
```

```
lemma non-trivial-card-E: non-trivial \Longrightarrow card E \ge 1
 using card-V-card-E unfolding non-trivial-def by simp
lemma V-Union-E: non-trivial \Longrightarrow V = \bigcup E
 using tree-axioms
proof (induction V E)
 case (singolton \ v)
 then interpret t: tree \{v\} \{\} by simp
 show ?case using singolton unfolding t.non-trivial-def by simp
next
 case (insert l \ v \ V' \ E')
 then interpret t: tree\ V'\ E' by simp
 show ?case
 proof (cases card V' = 1)
   case True
   then have V: V' = \{v\} using insert(3) card-1-singletonE by blast
   then have E: E' = \{\} using t.fin-edges t.card-V-card-E by fastforce
   then show ?thesis unfolding E V by simp
 next
   case False
   then have t.non-trivial using t.card-V-card-E unfolding t.non-trivial-def by
   then show ?thesis using insert by blast
 qed
qed
end
lemma singleton-tree: tree \{v\} \{\}
proof-
 interpret g: fin-ulgraph \{v\} \{\} by (unfold-locales, auto)
 show ?thesis using g.is-walk-def g.walk-length-def by (unfold-locales, auto simp:
g.is-connected-set-singleton g.is-cycle2-def g.is-cycle-alt)
qed
lemma tree2:
 assumes u \neq v
   shows tree \{u,v\} \{\{u,v\}\}
proof-
 interpret ulgraph \{u,v\} \{\{u,v\}\} using \langle u\neq v\rangle by unfold-locales auto
 have fin-connected-ulgraph \{u,v\} \{\{u,v\}\} by unfold-locales
  (auto simp: is-connected-set-def vert-connected-id vert-connected-neighbors vert-connected-rev)
 then show ?thesis using card-E-treeI \langle u \neq v \rangle by fastforce
qed
```

1.10 Graph Isomorphism

locale graph-isomorphism =

```
G: graph-system \ V_G \ E_G \ \mathbf{for} \ V_G \ E_G +
 fixes V_H E_H f
 assumes bij-f: bij-betw f V_G V_H
 and edge-preserving: ((') f) ' E_G = E_H
begin
lemma inj-f: inj-on f V_G
 using bij-f unfolding bij-betw-def by blast
lemma V_H-def: V_H = f ' V_G
 using bij-f unfolding bij-betw-def by blast
definition inv-iso \equiv the-inv-into V_G f
lemma graph-system-H: graph-system V_H E_H
 using G.wellformed edge-preserving bij-f bij-betw-imp-surj-on by unfold-locales
blast
interpretation H: graph-system\ V_H\ E_H\ using\ graph-system-H .
lemma graph-isomorphism-inv: graph-isomorphism V_H E_H V_G E_G inv-iso
proof (unfold-locales)
 show bij-betw inv-iso V_H V_G unfolding inv-iso-def using bij-betw-the-inv-into
bij-f by blast
\mathbf{next}
 have \forall v \in V_G. the inv-into V_G f(fv) = v using bij-f by (simp add: bij-betw-imp-inj-on
the-inv-into-f-f)
 then have \forall e \in E_G. (\lambda v. the-inv-into V_G f(f v)) ' e = e using G.wellformed
   by (simp add: subset-iff)
 then show ((') inv-iso) E_H = E_G unfolding inv-iso-def by (simp add: edge-preserving[symmetric]
image-comp)
qed
interpretation inv-iso: graph-isomorphism V_H E_H V_G E_G inv-iso using graph-isomorphism-inv
end
fun graph-isomorph :: 'a pregraph \Rightarrow 'b pregraph \Rightarrow bool (infix \simeq 50) where
 (V_G, E_G) \simeq (V_H, E_H) \longleftrightarrow (\exists f. graph-isomorphism \ V_G \ E_G \ V_H \ E_H \ f)
lemma (in graph-system) graph-isomorphism-id: graph-isomorphism V E V E id
 by unfold-locales auto
lemma (in graph-system) graph-isomorph-refl: (V,E) \simeq (V,E)
 using graph-isomorphism-id by auto
lemma graph-isomorph-sym: symp (\simeq)
 using graph-isomorphism.graph-isomorphism-inv unfolding symp-def by fast-
```

force

```
lemma graph-isomorphism-trans: graph-isomorphism V_G E_G V_H E_H f \Longrightarrow graph-isomorphism V_H E_H V_F E_F g \Longrightarrow graph-isomorphism V_G E_G V_F E_F (g \circ f) unfolding graph-isomorphism-def graph-isomorphism-axioms-def using bij-betw-trans by (auto, blast)
```

```
lemma graph-isomorph-trans: transp (\simeq) using graph-isomorphism-trans unfolding transp-def by fastforce
```

end

2 Enumeration of Labeled Trees

```
theory Labeled-Tree-Enumeration
imports Tree-Graph
begin
```

```
definition labeled-trees :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a pregraph set where labeled-trees V = \{(V,E) | E. \text{ tree } V E\}
```

2.1 Algorithm

Prüfer sequence to tree

```
definition prufer-sequences :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list set where prufer-sequences verts = {xs. length xs = length verts - 2 \land set xs \subseteq set verts}
```

```
fun tree-edges-of-prufer-seq :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a edge set where tree-edges-of-prufer-seq [u,v] [] = \{\{u,v\}\}\} [] tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts (b\#seq) = (case\ find\ (\lambda x.\ x \notin set\ (b\#seq))\ verts\ of Some a\Rightarrow insert\ \{a,b\}\ (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq\ (remove1\ a\ verts)\ seq))
```

```
definition tree-of-prufer-seq :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a pregraph where tree-of-prufer-seq verts seq = (set verts, tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq)
```

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

2.2 Correctness

Tree to Prüfer sequence

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

lemma find-in-list[termination-simp]: find P verts = Some $v \Longrightarrow v \in set$ verts **by** (metis find-Some-iff nth-mem)

```
lemma [termination-simp]: find P verts = Some v \Longrightarrow length \ verts - Suc \ 0 <
length verts
 by (meson diff-Suc-less length-pos-if-in-set find-in-list)
fun prufer-seq-of-tree :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a edge set \Rightarrow 'a list where
 prufer-seq-of-tree\ verts\ E=
   (if length verts \leq 2 then []
   else\ (case\ find\ (tree.leaf\ E)\ verts\ of
     Some leaf \Rightarrow (THE v. ulgraph.vert-adj E leaf v) # prufer-seq-of-tree (remove1
leaf\ verts)\ (remove-vertex-edges\ leaf\ E)))
locale valid-verts =
 fixes verts
 assumes length-verts: length verts > 2
 and distinct-verts: distinct verts
locale tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx = valid-verts +
 fixes seq
 assumes prufer-seq: seq \in prufer-sequences verts
lemma (in valid-verts) card-verts: card (set verts) = length verts
  using length-verts distinct-verts distinct-card by blast
lemma length-gt-find-not-in-ys:
 assumes length xs > length ys
   and distinct xs
 shows \exists x. find (\lambda x. \ x \notin set \ ys) \ xs = Some \ x
proof-
 have card (set xs) > card (set ys)
   by (metis assms card-length distinct-card le-neq-implies-less order-less-trans)
 then have \exists x \in set \ xs. \ x \notin set \ ys
   by (meson finite-set card-subset-not-gt-card subsetI)
 then show ?thesis by (metis find-None-iff2 not-Some-eq)
qed
lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-induct':
  assumes \bigwedge u \ v. \ P \ [u, \ v] \ []
   and \bigwedge verts\ b\ seq\ a.
          find (\lambda x. \ x \notin set \ (b \# seq)) \ verts = Some \ a
             \implies a \in set \ verts \implies a \notin set \ (b \# seq) \implies seq \in prufer-sequences
          \implies tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx (remove1 a verts) seq \implies P (remove1 a verts)
seq \Longrightarrow P \ verts \ (b \# seq)
 shows P verts seq
 using tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms
proof (induction verts seq rule: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq.induct)
 case (2 verts b seq)
  then interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts b \# seq by simp
```

```
obtain a where a-find: find (\lambda x. \ x \notin set \ (b \# seq)) \ verts = Some \ a
   using length-gt-find-not-in-ys[of\ b\#seq\ verts]\ distinct-verts\ prufer-seq
   unfolding prufer-sequences-def by fastforce
 then have a-in-verts: a \in set \ verts \ by \ (simp \ add: find-in-list)
 have a-not-in-seq: a \notin set (b\#seq) using a-find by (metis find-Some-iff)
 have prufer-seq': seq \in prufer-sequences (remove1 a verts)
  using prufer-seq a-in-verts set-remove1-eq length-verts a-not-in-seq distinct-verts
   unfolding prufer-sequences-def by (auto simp: length-remove1)
 have length verts \geq 3 using prufer-seq unfolding prufer-sequences-def by auto
 then have length (remove1 a verts) \geq 2 by (auto simp: length-remove1)
 then have valid-verts-seq': tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx (remove1 a verts) seq
   using prufer-seq' distinct-verts by unfold-locales auto
 then show ?case using a-find assms(2) a-in-verts a-not-in-seq prufer-seq' 2(1)
by blast
qed (auto simp: assms tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-def tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms-def
valid-verts-def prufer-sequences-def)
lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree:
 shows tree (set verts) (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq)
 using tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms
proof (induction rule: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-induct')
 case (1 \ u \ v)
 then show ?case using tree2 unfolding tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-def valid-verts-def
by fastforce
\mathbf{next}
 case (2 \ verts \ b \ seq \ a)
 interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts b \# seq using 2(7).
 interpret tree set (remove1 a verts) tree-edges-of-prufer-seg (remove1 a verts)
seq
   using 2(5,6) by simp
 have a-not-in-verts': a \notin set (remove1 a verts) using distinct-verts by simp
 have a \neq b using 2 by auto
 then have b-in-verts': b \in set (remove1 a verts) using prufer-seq unfolding
prufer-sequences-def by auto
 then show ?case using a-not-in-verts' add-vertex-tree[OF a-not-in-verts' b-in-verts']
2(1,2) distinct-verts
   by (auto simp: insert-absorb insert-commute)
qed
lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) tree-of-prufer-seq-tree: (V,E) = tree-of-prufer-seq
verts \ seq \implies tree \ V \ E
 unfolding tree-of-prufer-seq-def using tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by auto
lemma (in valid-verts) labeled-tree-enum-trees:
 assumes VE-in-labeled-tree-enum: (V,E) \in set \ (labeled-tree-enum verts)
 shows tree V E
proof-
 obtain seq where seq \in set (List.n-lists (length verts -2) verts) and tree-of-seq:
tree-of-prufer-seq verts \ seq = (V,E)
```

```
using VE-in-labeled-tree-enum unfolding labeled-tree-enum-def by auto
  then interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts seq
   using List.set-n-lists by (unfold-locales) (auto simp: prufer-sequences-def)
 show ?thesis using tree-of-prufer-seq-tree using tree-of-seq by simp
qed
2.3
       Totality
locale prufer-seq-of-tree-context =
  valid-verts verts + tree set verts E for verts E
begin
lemma prufer-seq-of-tree-induct':
 assumes \bigwedge u \ v. \ P \ [u,v] \ \{\{u,v\}\}\}
   and \bigwedge verts \ E \ l. \ \neg \ length \ verts \le 2 \Longrightarrow find \ (tree.leaf \ E) \ verts = Some \ l \Longrightarrow
tree.leaf E l
     \implies l \in set \ verts \implies prufer-seq-of-tree-context \ (remove1 \ l \ verts) \ (remove-vertex-edges)
lE)
       \implies P \ (remove1 \ l \ verts) \ (remove-vertex-edges \ l \ E) \implies P \ verts \ E
 shows P verts E
  using prufer-seq-of-tree-context-axioms
proof (induction verts E rule: prufer-seq-of-tree.induct)
  case (1 verts E)
  then interpret ctx: prufer-seq-of-tree-context verts E by simp
 show ?case
  proof (cases length verts \leq 2)
   case True
   then have length-verts: length verts = 2 using ctx.length-verts by simp
   then obtain u w where verts: verts = [u, w]
     unfolding numeral-2-eq-2 by (metis length-0-conv length-Suc-conv)
   then have E = \{\{u, w\}\}\ using ctx.connected-two-graph-edges ctx.distinct-verts
by simp
   then show ?thesis using assms(1) verts by blast
  next
   case False
   then have ctx.non-trivial using ctx.distinct-verts distinct-card
     unfolding ctx.non-trivial-def by fastforce
   then obtain l where l: find ctx.leaf verts = Some l using ctx.exists-leaf
     by (metis find-None-iff2 not-Some-eq)
   then have leaf-l: ctx.leaf l by (metis find-Some-iff)
   then have l-in-verts: l \in set \ verts \ using \ ctx.leaf-in-V \ by \ simp
   then have length-verts': length (remove1 l verts) \geq 2 using False unfolding
length-remove1 by simp
  have tree (set (remove1 l verts)) (remove-vertex-edges l E) using ctx.tree-remove-leaf [OF
leaf-l
   \mathbf{unfolding}\ ctx. \textit{remove-vertex-def remove-vertex-edges-def using}\ ctx. \textit{distinct-verts}
by simp
  then have ctx': prufer-seq-of-tree-context (remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges
```

```
unfolding prufer-seq-of-tree-context-def valid-verts-def
     using ctx.distinct-verts length-verts' by simp
   then have P (remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges l E) using 1 False l by
simp
   then show ?thesis using assms(2)[OF False l leaf-l l-in-verts ctx'] by simp
 qed
\mathbf{qed}
lemma prufer-seq-of-tree-wf: set (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E) \subseteq set verts
 using prufer-seq-of-tree-context-axioms
proof (induction rule: prufer-seq-of-tree-induct')
 case (1 \ u \ v)
 then show ?case by simp
next
 case (2 verts E l)
 then interpret ctx: prufer-seq-of-tree-context verts E by simp
 let ?u = THE \ u. \ ctx.vert-adj \ l \ u
 have l-u-adj: ctx.vert-adj l ?u using ctx.ex1-neighbor-degree-1 2(3) unfolding
ctx.leaf-def by (metis\ theI)
 then have ?u \in set \ verts \ unfolding \ ctx.vert-adj-def \ using \ ctx.wellformed-alt-snd
by blast
 then show ?case using 2 ctx.ex1-neighbor-degree-1 2(3)
   by (auto, meson in-mono notin-set-remove1)
qed
lemma length-prufer-seq-of-tree: length (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E) = length verts
proof (induction rule: prufer-seq-of-tree-induct')
 case (1 \ u \ v)
 then show ?case by simp
next
 case (2 \ verts \ E \ l)
  then show ?case unfolding prufer-seq-of-tree.simps[of verts] by (simp add:
length-remove1)
qed
lemma prufer-seq-of-tree-prufer-seq: prufer-seq-of-tree verts E \in prufer-sequences
 using prufer-seq-of-tree-wf length-prufer-seq-of-tree unfolding prufer-sequences-def
by blast
lemma count-list-prufer-seq-degree: v \in set\ verts \Longrightarrow Suc\ (count-list\ (prufer-seq-of-tree
verts E(v) = degree v
 using prufer-seq-of-tree-context-axioms
proof (induction rule: prufer-seq-of-tree-induct')
 case (1 \ u \ v)
 then interpret ctx: prufer-seq-of-tree-context [u, v] {\{u, v\}} by simp
 {\bf show}\ ? case\ {\bf using}\ 1(1)\ {\bf unfolding}\ ctx. alt-degree-def\ ctx. incident-edges-def\ ctx. incident-def
   by (simp add: Collect-conv-if)
```

```
next
 case (2 verts E l)
 then interpret ctx: prufer-seq-of-tree-context verts E by simp
 interpret ctx': prufer-seq-of-tree-context remove1 l verts remove-vertex-edges l E
using 2(5) by simp
 let ?u = THE \ u. \ ctx.vert-adj \ l \ u
  have l-u-adj: ctx.vert-adj l ?u using ctx.ex1-neighbor-degree-1 2(3) unfolding
ctx.leaf-def by (metis\ theI)
 show ?case
 proof (cases \ v = ?u)
   case True
   then have v \neq l using l-u-adj ctx.vert-adj-not-eq by blast
  then have count-list (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E) v = ulgraph.degree (remove-vertex-edges
l E) v
     using 2 True by simp
   then show ?thesis using 2 ctx.degree-remove-adj-ne-vert \langle v \neq l \rangle True l-u-adj
    {\bf unfolding} \ ctx. remove-vertex-def \ remove-vertex-edges-def \ prufer-seq-of-tree. simps [of
verts] by simp
 next
   case False
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases \ v = l)
     case True
     then have l \notin set (remove1 l verts) using ctx.distinct-verts by simp
     then have l \notin set (prufer-seq-of-tree (remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges
l E)) using ctx'.prufer-seq-of-tree-wf by blast
   then show ?thesis using 2 False True unfolding ctx.leaf-def prufer-seq-of-tree.simps[of
verts] by simp
   next
     {f case} False
      then have \neg ctx.vert-adj \ l \ v \ using \ \langle v \neq ?u \rangle \ ctx.ex1-neighbor-degree-1 \ 2(3)
l-u-adj
       unfolding ctx.leaf-def by blast
     then show ?thesis using False 2 \langle v \neq ?u \rangle ctx.degree-remove-non-adj-vert
     unfolding prufer-seq-of-tree.simps[of verts] ctx'.remove-vertex-def remove-vertex-edges-def
ctx.remove-vertex-def by auto
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma not-in-prufer-seq-iff-leaf: v \in set\ verts \Longrightarrow v \notin set\ (prufer-seq\text{-}of\text{-}tree\ verts
E) \longleftrightarrow leaf v
  using count-list-prufer-seq-degree[symmetric] unfolding leaf-def by (simp add:
count-list-0-iff)
{\bf lemma}\ tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-of-tree:\ tree-edges-of-prufer-seq\ verts\ (prufer-seq-of-tree)
verts E = E
 using prufer-seq-of-tree-context-axioms
proof (induction rule: prufer-seq-of-tree-induct')
```

```
case (1 \ u \ v)
   then show ?case by simp
next
   case (2 \ verts \ E \ l)
   then interpret ctx: prufer-seq-of-tree-context verts E by simp
   have tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E)
       = tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts ((THE v. ctx.vert-adj l v) # prufer-seq-of-tree
(remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges l E)) using 2 by simp
     have find (\lambda x. \ x \notin set \ (prufer-seq-of-tree \ verts \ E)) \ verts = Some \ l \ using
ctx.not-in-prufer-seq-iff-leaf\ 2(2)
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) find-cong)
   then have tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts (prufer-seq-of-tree verts E)
         = insert {The (ctx.vert-adj l), l} (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 l verts)
(prufer-seq-of-tree (remove1 l verts) (remove-vertex-edges l E)))
      using 2 by auto
  also have \dots = E using 2 ctx.degree-1-edge-partition unfolding remove-vertex-edges-def
incident-def ctx.leaf-def by simp
   finally show ?case.
qed
lemma tree-in-labeled-tree-enum: (set verts, E) \in set (labeled-tree-enum verts)
   using prufer-seq-of-tree-prufer-seq tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-of-tree List.set-n-lists
       unfolding prufer-sequences-def labeled-tree-enum-def tree-of-prufer-seq-def by
fast force
end
lemma (in valid-verts) V-labeled-tree-enum-verts: (V,E) \in set (labeled-tree-enum
verts) \Longrightarrow V = set \ verts
  unfolding labeled-tree-enum-def by (metis Pair-inject ex-map-conv tree-of-prufer-seq-def)
\textbf{theorem (in } \textit{valid-verts) } \textit{labeled-tree-enum-correct: } \textit{set (labeled-tree-enum } \textit{verts)} =
labeled-trees (set verts)
  \textbf{using}\ labeled-tree-enum-trees\ V-labeled-tree-enum-verts\ prufer-seq-of-tree-context.tree-in-labeled-tree-enum-trees\ V-labeled-tree-enum-verts\ prufer-seq-of-tree-context.tree-in-labeled-tree-enum-trees\ V-labeled-tree-enum-verts\ prufer-seq-of-tree-context.tree-in-labeled-tree-enum-trees\ V-labeled-tree-enum-verts\ prufer-seq-of-tree-context.tree-in-labeled-tree-enum-trees\ V-labeled-tree-enum-trees\ V-labeled-trees\ V-labeled-trees\ V-labeled-trees\ V-labeled-trees\ 
valid\text{-}verts\text{-}axioms
   unfolding labeled-trees-def prufer-seq-of-tree-context-def by fast
2.4
              Distinction
lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) count-prufer-seq-degree:
   assumes v-in-verts: v \in set \ verts
   shows Suc (count-list\ seq\ v) = ulgraph.degree\ (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq\ verts\ seq)
   using v-in-verts tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms
proof (induction rule: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-induct')
   case (1 \ u \ w)
```

interpret tree $\{u,w\}$ $\{\{u,w\}\}$ using tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by simp show ?case using 1(1) by (auto simp add: incident-edges-def incident-def Col-

then interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx [u, w] [] by simp

```
lect-conv-if)
next
  case (2 \ verts \ b \ seq \ a)
 interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts b \# seq using 2(8).
 interpret tree set verts tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts (b#seq)
   using tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by simp
 interpret ctx': tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx remove1 a verts seq using 2(5).
 interpret T': tree set (remove1 a verts) tree-edges-of-prufer-seg (remove1 a verts)
seq
   \mathbf{using}\ ctx'.tree-edges-of\text{-}prufer\text{-}seq\text{-}tree\ \mathbf{by}\ simp
 show ?case
 proof (cases \ v = b)
   case True
   have ab-not-in-T': \{a, b\} \notin tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq
     using T'.wellformed-alt-snd distinct-verts by (auto, metis doubleton-eq-iff)
   have incident-edges v = insert \{a,b\} \{e \in tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a
verts) seq. v \in e
     unfolding incident-edges-def incident-def using 2(1) True by auto
   then have degree v = Suc (T'.degree v)
     unfolding T'.alt-degree-def alt-degree-def T'.incident-edges-def incident-def
     using ab-not-in-T' T'.fin-edges by (simp del: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq.simps)
   then show ?thesis using 2 True by auto
  next
   {f case} False
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases \ v = a)
     case True
      also have incident-edges a = \{\{a,b\}\} unfolding incident-edges-def inci-
dent-def
      using 2(1) T'.wellformed distinct-verts by auto
     then show ?thesis unfolding alt-degree-def True using 2(3) by auto
     case False
     then have incident-edges v = T'.incident-edges v
      unfolding incident-edges-def T'.incident-edges-def incident-def using 2(1)
\langle v \neq b \rangle by auto
     then show ?thesis using False \langle v \neq b \rangle 2 unfolding alt-degree-def by simp
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma (in tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx) notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf:
 assumes v \in set \ verts
 shows v \notin set \ seq \longleftrightarrow tree.leaf \ (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq \ verts \ seq) \ v
proof-
  interpret tree set verts tree-edges-of-prufer-seq verts seq
   using tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by auto
  show ?thesis using count-prufer-seq-degree assms count-list-0-iff unfolding
leaf-def by fastforce
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma (in valid-verts) inj-tree-edges-of-prufer-seq: inj-on (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq
verts) (prufer-sequences verts)
proof
 fix seq1 seq2
 assume prufer-seq1: seq1 \in prufer-sequences verts
 assume prufer-seq2: seq2 \in prufer-sequences verts
  \mathbf{assume} \ \ trees\text{-}eq: \ tree\text{-}edges\text{-}of\text{-}prufer\text{-}seq \ \ verts \ \ seq1 \ = \ tree\text{-}edges\text{-}of\text{-}prufer\text{-}seq
verts seq2
  interpret tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts seq1 using prufer-seq1 by unfold-locales
 have length-eq: length seq1 = length seq2 using prufer-seq1 prufer-seq2 unfold-
ing prufer-sequences-def by simp
 show seq1 = seq2
   using prufer-seq1 prufer-seq2 trees-eq length-eq tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms
 proof (induction arbitrary: seq2 rule: tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-induct')
   case (1 \ u \ v)
   then show ?case by simp
  next
   case (2 verts b seq a)
   then interpret ctx1: tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx\ verts\ b\ \#\ seq\ {\bf by}\ simp
   interpret ctx2: tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx verts seq2 using 2 by unfold-locales blast
     obtain b' seq2' where seq2: seq2 = b' \# seq2' using 2(10) by (metis
length-Suc-conv)
   then have find (\lambda x. \ x \notin set \ seq2) \ verts = Some \ a
   using ctx2.notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf\ 2(9)\ 2(1)\ ctx1.notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf\ [symmetric]
find-cong by force
    then have edges-eq: insert {a, b} (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts)
seq)
       = insert \{a, b'\} (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq2')
     using 2 seq2 by simp
   interpret ctx1': tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx\ remove1\ a\ verts\ seq\ using\ 2(5).
   interpret T1: tree set (remove1 a verts) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a
verts) seq
     using ctx1'.tree-edges-of-prufer-seg-tree by blast
  have a \notin set \ seq2' using seq2\ 2\ ctx1.notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf\ ctx2.notin-prufer-seq-iff-leaf
   then interpret ctx2': tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx remove1 a verts seq2'
     using seq2 \ 2(8) \ 2(2) \ ctx1.distinct-verts
     by unfold-locales (auto simp: length-remove1 prufer-sequences-def)
    interpret T2: tree set (remove1 a verts) tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a
verts) seq2'
     using ctx2'.tree-edges-of-prufer-seq-tree by blast
    have a-notin-verts': a \notin set (remove1 a verts) using ctx1.distinct-verts by
simp
   then have ab'-notin-edges: \{a,b'\} \notin tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts)
seq using T1.wellformed by blast
```

```
then have b = b' using edges-eq by (metis doubleton-eq-iff insert-iff)
  have \{a,b\} \notin tree\text{-}edges\text{-}of\text{-}prufer\text{-}seq (remove1 a verts) seq2' using T2.wellformed
a-notin-verts' by blast
  then have (tree-edges-of-prufer-seq (remove1 a verts) seq) = tree-edges-of-prufer-seq
(remove1 a verts) seq2'
     using edges-eq ab'-notin-edges
     by (simp add: \langle b = b' \rangle insert-eq-iff)
    then have seq = seq2' using 2.IH[of seq2'] ctx1'.prufer-seq ctx2'.prufer-seq
2(10) ctx1'.tree-of-prufer-seq-ctx-axioms
     unfolding seq2 by simp
   then show ?case using \langle b = b' \rangle seq2 by simp
 qed
qed
theorem (in valid-verts) distinct-labeld-tree-enum: distinct (labeled-tree-enum verts)
 using inj-tree-edges-of-prufer-seq distinct-n-lists distinct-verts
 unfolding labeled-tree-enum-def prufer-sequences-def tree-of-prufer-seq-def
 by (auto simp add: distinct-map set-n-lists inj-on-def)
lemma (in valid-verts) cayleys-formula: card (labeled-trees (set verts)) = length
verts \cap (length \ verts - 2)
proof-
  have card (labeled-trees (set verts)) = length (labeled-tree-enum verts)
   using distinct-labeld-tree-enum labeled-tree-enum-correct distinct-card by fast-
force
 also have ... = length verts \hat{\ } (length verts - 2) unfolding labeled-tree-enum-def
using length-n-lists by auto
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
end
3
     Rooted Trees
theory Rooted-Tree
imports Tree-Graph HOL-Library.FSet
begin
datatype tree = Node tree list
fun tree-size :: tree \Rightarrow nat where
  tree\text{-}size\ (Node\ ts) = Suc\ (\sum t \leftarrow ts.\ tree\text{-}size\ t)
fun height :: tree \Rightarrow nat where
  height (Node []) = 0
| height (Node ts) = Suc (Max (height 'set ts)) |
```

Convenient case splitting and induction for trees

```
lemma tree-cons-exhaust[case-names Nil Cons]:
  (t = Node \ ] \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge r \ ts. \ t = Node \ (r \# ts) \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P
  by (cases t) (metis list.exhaust)
lemma tree-rev-exhaust[case-names Nil Snoc]:
  (t = Node \ [] \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge ts \ r. \ t = Node \ (ts @ [r]) \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P
  by (cases t) (metis rev-exhaust)
lemma tree-cons-induct[case-names Nil Cons]:
  assumes P(Node[])
    and \bigwedge t \ ts. \ P \ t \Longrightarrow P \ (Node \ ts) \Longrightarrow P \ (Node \ (t\#ts))
  shows P t
proof (induction size-tree t arbitrary: t rule: less-induct)
  case less
  then show ?case using assms by (cases t rule: tree-cons-exhaust) auto
qed
fun lexord-tree where
  lexord-tree t \ (Node \ []) \longleftrightarrow False
| lexord\text{-}tree \ (Node \ []) \ r \longleftrightarrow True
| lexord\text{-}tree \ (Node \ (t\#ts)) \ (Node \ (r\#rs)) \longleftrightarrow lexord\text{-}tree \ t \ r \lor (t=r \land lexord\text{-}tree)
(Node ts) (Node rs))
fun mirror :: tree \Rightarrow tree where
  mirror\ (Node\ ts) = Node\ (map\ mirror\ (rev\ ts))
{\bf instantiation}\ \mathit{tree} :: \mathit{linorder}
begin
definition
  tree-less-def: (t::tree) < r \longleftrightarrow lexord-tree (mirror t) (mirror r)
definition
  tree-le-def: (t :: tree) \le r \longleftrightarrow t < r \lor t = r
lemma lexord-tree-empty2[simp]: lexord-tree (Node []) r \longleftrightarrow r \neq Node []
  by (cases r rule: tree-cons-exhaust) auto
lemma mirror-empty[simp]: mirror \ t = Node \ [] \longleftrightarrow t = Node \ []
  by (cases t) auto
lemma mirror-not-empty[simp]: mirror t \neq Node [] \longleftrightarrow t \neq Node []
  by (cases t) auto
lemma tree-le-empty[simp]: Node [] \leq t
  unfolding tree-le-def tree-less-def using mirror-not-empty by auto
lemma tree-less-empty-iff: Node [ < t \longleftrightarrow t \neq Node ] 
  \mathbf{unfolding}\ \mathit{tree-less-def}\ \mathbf{by}\ \mathit{simp}
```

```
lemma not-tree-less-empty[simp]: \neg t < Node []
 unfolding tree-less-def by simp
lemma tree-le-empty2-iff[simp]: t \leq Node \mid \longleftrightarrow t = Node \mid
 unfolding tree-le-def by simp
lemma lexord-tree-antisym: lexord-tree t r \Longrightarrow \neg lexord-tree r t
 by (induction r t rule: lexord-tree.induct) auto
lemma tree-less-antisym: (t::tree) < r \Longrightarrow \neg r < t
 unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-antisym by blast
lemma lexord-tree-not-eq: lexord-tree t r \Longrightarrow t \neq r
 by (induction r t rule: lexord-tree.induct) auto
lemma tree-less-not-eq: (t::tree) < r \Longrightarrow t \neq r
 unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-not-eq by blast
lemma lexord-tree-irrefl: \neg lexord-tree t t
 using lexord-tree-not-eq by blast
lemma tree-less-irrefl: \neg (t::tree) < t
  unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-irreft by blast
lemma lexord-tree-eq-iff: \neg lexord-tree t r \land \neg lexord-tree r t \longleftrightarrow t = r
  using lexord-tree-empty2 by (induction t r rule: lexord-tree.induct, fastforce+)
lemma mirror-mirror: mirror (mirror t) = t
 by (induction t rule: mirror.induct) (simp add: map-idI rev-map)
lemma mirror-inj: mirror t = mirror r \implies t = r
 using mirror-mirror by metis
lemma tree-less-eq-iff: \neg (t::tree) < r \land \neg r < t \longleftrightarrow t = r
 unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-eq-iff mirror-inj by blast
lemma lexord-tree-trans: lexord-tree t r \Longrightarrow lexord-tree r s \Longrightarrow lexord-tree t s
proof (induction t s arbitrary: r rule: lexord-tree.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (2 \ va \ vb)
 then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
  case (3 t ts s ss)
 then show ?case by (cases r rule: tree-cons-exhaust) auto
qed
```

```
instance
proof
 \mathbf{fix}\ t\ r\ s::\ tree
 show t < r \longleftrightarrow t \le r \land \neg r \le t unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-antisym
tree-less-irrefl by auto
 show t \leq t unfolding tree-le-def by simp
 show t \leq r \Longrightarrow r \leq t \Longrightarrow t = r unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-antisym
 show t \leq r \vee r \leq t unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-eq-iff by blast
  show t \leq r \implies r \leq s \implies t \leq s unfolding tree-le-def tree-less-def using
lexord-tree-trans by blast
qed
end
lemma tree-size-children: tree-size (Node ts) = Suc n \Longrightarrow t \in set ts \Longrightarrow tree-size
 by (auto simp: le-add1 sum-list-map-remove1)
lemma tree-size-ge-1: tree-size t \geq 1
 by (cases t) auto
lemma tree-size-ne-0: tree-size t \neq 0
 by (cases t) auto
lemma tree-size-1-iff: tree-size t = 1 \longleftrightarrow t = Node
  using tree-size-ne-0 by (cases t rule: tree-cons-exhaust) auto
lemma length-children: tree-size (Node ts) = Suc n \Longrightarrow length ts \le n
 by (induction ts arbitrary: n, auto, metis add-mono plus-1-eq-Suc tree-size-qe-1)
lemma height-Node-cons: height (Node (t\#ts)) \geq Suc (height t)
 by auto
lemma height-0-iff: height t = 0 \implies t = Node
 \mathbf{using}\ height.elims\ \mathbf{by}\ blast
lemma height-children: height (Node ts) = Suc n \Longrightarrow t \in set \ ts \Longrightarrow height \ t \le n
 by (metis List.finite-set Max-qe diff-Suc-1 finite-imageI height.elims imageI nat.simps(3)
tree.inject)
lemma height-children-le-height: \forall t \in set \ ts. \ height \ t \leq n \Longrightarrow height \ (Node \ ts) \leq
Suc n
 by (cases ts) auto
lemma mirror-iff: mirror t = Node ts \longleftrightarrow t = Node (map mirror (rev ts))
 by (metis mirror.simps mirror-mirror)
```

```
lemma mirror-append: mirror (Node (ts@rs)) = Node (map mirror (rev rs) @
map mirror (rev ts))
 by (induction ts) auto
lemma lexord-tree-snoc: lexord-tree (Node ts) (Node (ts@[t]))
 by (induction ts) auto
lemma tree-less-cons: Node ts < Node \ (t \# ts)
  unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-snoc by simp
lemma tree-le-cons: Node ts \leq Node \ (t \# ts)
 unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-cons by simp
lemma tree-less-cons': t < Node \ rs \implies t < Node \ (r \# rs)
 using tree-less-cons by (simp add: order-le-less-trans)
lemma tree-less-snoc2-iff[simp]: Node (ts@[t]) < Node (rs@[r]) \longleftrightarrow t < r \lor (t =
r \wedge Node \ ts < Node \ rs
 unfolding tree-less-def using mirror-inj by auto
lemma tree-le-snoc2-iff[simp]: Node (ts@[t]) \leq Node (rs@[r]) \longleftrightarrow t < r \lor (t = r)
\land Node \ ts \leq Node \ rs)
 unfolding tree-le-def by auto
lemma lexord-tree-cons2[simp]: lexord-tree (Node <math>(ts@[t])) (Node (ts@[r])) \longleftrightarrow
lexord-tree t r
 by (induction ts) (auto simp: lexord-tree-irrefl)
lemma tree-less-cons2[simp]: Node (t\#ts) < Node (r\#ts) \longleftrightarrow t < r
 unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-cons2 by simp
lemma tree-le-cons2[simp]: Node (t\#ts) \leq Node (r\#ts) \longleftrightarrow t \leq r
 unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-cons2 by blast
lemma tree-less-sorted-snoc: sorted (ts@[r]) \Longrightarrow Node ts < Node (ts@[r])
  unfolding tree-less-def by (induction ts rule: rev-induct, auto,
     metis leD lexord-tree-eq-iff sorted2 sorted-wrt-append tree-less-def,
      metis dual-order.strict-iff-not list.set-intros(2) nle-le sorted2 sorted-append
tree-less-def)
lemma lexord-tree-comm-prefix[simp]: lexord-tree (Node (ss@ts)) (Node (ss@rs))
\longleftrightarrow lexord\text{-}tree \ (Node \ ts) \ (Node \ rs)
 using lexord-tree-antisym by (induction ss) auto
lemma less-tree-comm-suffix[simp]: Node (ts@ss) < Node (rs@ss) \longleftrightarrow Node ts <
Node rs
 unfolding tree-less-def by simp
```

```
lemma tree-le-comm-suffix[simp]: Node (ts@ss) \leq Node (rs@ss) \longleftrightarrow Node ts \leq
Node rs
 unfolding tree-le-def by simp
lemma tree-less-comm-suffix2: t < r \Longrightarrow Node \ (ts@t\#ss) < Node \ (r\#ss)
  unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-comm-prefix by simp
lemma lexord-tree-append[simp]: lexord-tree (Node ts) (Node (ts@rs)) \longleftrightarrow rs \neq []
 using lexord-tree-irrefl by (induction ts) auto
lemma tree-less-append[simp]: Node ts < Node (rs@ts) \longleftrightarrow rs \neq []
 unfolding tree-less-def by simp
lemma tree-le-append: Node ts \leq Node (ss@ts)
 unfolding tree-le-def by simp
lemma tree-less-singleton-iff[simp]: Node (ts@[t]) < Node [r] \longleftrightarrow t < r
 unfolding tree-less-def by simp
lemma tree-le-singleton-iff[simp]: Node (ts@[t]) \leq Node [r] \longleftrightarrow t < r \lor (t = r \land
ts = []
 unfolding tree-le-def by auto
lemma lexord-tree-nested: lexord-tree t (Node [t])
proof (induction t rule: tree-cons-induct)
 case Nil
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (Cons \ t \ ts)
 then show ?case by (cases t rule: tree-cons-exhaust) auto
lemma tree-less-nested: t < Node [t]
 unfolding tree-less-def using lexord-tree-nested by auto
lemma tree-le-nested: t \leq Node [t]
 unfolding tree-le-def using tree-less-nested by auto
lemma lexord-tree-iff:
 lexord-tree t \ r \longleftrightarrow (\exists \ ts \ t' \ ss \ rs \ r'. \ t = Node \ (ss @ t' \# \ ts) \land r = Node \ (ss @ r'
\# rs) \land lexord\text{-tree } t'r') \lor (\exists ts \ rs. \ rs \neq [] \land t = Node \ ts \land r = Node \ (ts @ rs))
(is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)
proof
 \mathbf{show} \ ?l \Longrightarrow ?r
 proof-
   assume lexord: lexord-tree t r
   obtain ts where ts: t = Node ts by (cases t) auto
   obtain rs where rs: r = Node rs by (cases r) auto
```

```
obtain ss ts' rs' where prefix: ts = ss @ ts' \land rs = ss @ rs' \land (ts' = [] \lor rs'
= [] \lor hd \ ts' \ne hd \ rs') using longest-common-prefix by blast
   then have ts' = [] \lor lexord\text{-}tree \ (hd\ ts')\ (hd\ rs')\ using\ lexord\ unfolding\ ts\ rs
     by (auto, metis lexord-tree.simps(1) lexord-tree.simps(3) list.exhaust-sel)
   then show ?thesis using prefix
    by (metis append.right-neutral lexord lexord-tree.simps(1) lexord-tree-comm-prefix
list.exhaust-sel rs ts)
  qed
  show ?r \implies ?l by auto
\mathbf{qed}
lemma tree-less-iff: t < r \longleftrightarrow (\exists ts \ t' \ ss \ rs \ r'. \ t = Node \ (ts @ t' \# ss) \land r =
Node (rs @ r' \# ss) \land t' < r') \lor (\exists ts rs. rs \neq [] \land t = Node ts \land r = Node (rs)
@ ts)) (is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)
proof
  show ?l \Longrightarrow ?r
     {f unfolding} {\it tree-less-def} {f using} {\it lexord-tree-iff}[{\it of mirror}\ t\ mirror\ r,\ unfolded
mirror-iff
   by (simp, metis append-Nil lexord-tree-eq-iff mirror-mirror)
\mathbf{next}
 show ?r \Longrightarrow ?l
   by (auto simp: order-le-neq-trans tree-le-append,
        meson dual-order.strict-trans1 tree-le-append tree-less-comm-suffix2)
qed
lemma tree-empty-cons-lt-le: r < Node \ (Node \ [] \# ts) \Longrightarrow r \leq Node \ ts
proof (induction ts arbitrary: r rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by (cases r rule: tree-rev-exhaust) auto
next
  case (snoc \ x \ xs)
  then show ?case
 proof (cases r rule: tree-rev-exhaust)
   case Nil
   then show ?thesis by auto
   case (Snoc rs r1)
  then show ?thesis using snoc by (auto, (metis append-Cons tree-less-snoc2-iff)+)
  qed
qed
fun regular :: tree \Rightarrow bool where
  regular \ (Node \ ts) \longleftrightarrow sorted \ ts \land \ (\forall \ t \in set \ ts. \ regular \ t)
definition n-trees :: nat \Rightarrow tree \ set \ \mathbf{where}
  n-trees n = \{t. tree-size t = n\}
definition regular-n-trees :: nat \Rightarrow tree \ set \ \mathbf{where}
```

3.1 Rooted Graphs

```
type-synonym 'a rpregraph = ('a \ set) \times ('a \ edge \ set) \times 'a
locale \ rgraph = graph-system +
 fixes r
 assumes root\text{-}wf: r \in V
locale rtree = tree + rgraph
begin
definition subtrees :: 'a rpregraph set where
 subtrees =
   (let (V',E') = remove-vertex r
   in (\lambda C. (C, qraph-system.induced-edges E', C, THE, r', r' \in C \land vert-adj, r, r'))
' ulgraph.connected-components\ V'\ E')
lemma rtree-subtree:
 assumes subtree: (S, E_S, r_S) \in subtrees
 shows rtree S E_S r_S
proof-
 obtain V'E' where remove-vertex: remove-vertex r = (V', E') by fastforce
  interpret subg: ulsubgraph V' E' V E unfolding ulsubgraph-def using sub-
graph-remove-vertex subtree ulgraph-axioms remove-vertex \mathbf{by} blast
 interpret g': fin-ulgraph V'E'
    by (simp add: fin-graph-system-axioms fin-ulgraph-def subg.is-finite-subgraph
subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms)
 have conn-component: S \in g' connected-components using subtree remove-vertex
unfolding subtrees-def by auto
 then interpret subg': subgraph \ S E_S \ V' E' using g'.connected-component-subgraph
subtree remove-vertex unfolding subtrees-def by auto
 interpret subg': ulsubgraph \ S \ E_S \ V' \ E' by unfold-locales
 interpret S: connected-ulgraph S E_S using g'.connected-components-connected-ulgraphs
conn-component subtree remove-vertex unfolding subtrees-def by auto
  interpret S: fin-connected-ulgraph S E_S using subg'.verts-ss g'.finV by un-
fold-locales (simp add: finite-subset)
 interpret S: tree S E_S using subq.is-cycle2 subq'.is-cycle2 no-cycles by (unfold-locales,
blast)
 show ?thesis using the I'[OF unique-adj-vert-removed[OF root-wf remove-vertex
conn-component]]
     subtree remove-vertex by unfold-locales (auto simp: subtrees-def)
qed
lemma finite-subtrees: finite subtrees
proof-
 obtain V'E' where remove-vertex: remove-vertex r = (V', E') by fastforce
 then interpret subq: subqraph V' E' V E using subqraph-remove-vertex by auto
```

```
interpret q': fin-ulgraph V'E'
    by (simp add: fin-graph-system-axioms fin-ulgraph-def subg.is-finite-subgraph
subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms)
 show ?thesis using q'.finite-connected-components remove-vertex unfolding sub-
trees-def by simp
qed
lemma remove-root-subtrees:
 assumes remove-vertex: remove-vertex r = (V',E')
   and conn-component: C \in ulgraph.connected-components\ V'\ E'
 shows rtree C (graph-system.induced-edges E' C) (THE r'. r' \in C \land vert-adj r
r'
proof-
  interpret subg: ulsubgraph V' E' V E unfolding ulsubgraph-def using sub-
graph-remove-vertex remove-vertex ulgraph-axioms by blast
 interpret q': fin-ulgraph V'E'
    by (simp add: fin-graph-system-axioms fin-ulgraph-def subg.is-finite-subgraph
subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms)
 \mathbf{interpret}\ \mathit{subg'} \colon \mathit{ulsubgraph}\ \mathit{C}\ \mathit{graph-system.induced-edges}\ \mathit{E'}\ \mathit{C}\ \mathit{V'}\ \mathit{E'}
  by (simp add: conn-component q'.connected-component-subgraph q'.ulgraph-axioms
ulsubgraph.intro)
  interpret C: fin-connected-ulgraph C graph-system.induced-edges E' C
  \textbf{by } (simp \ add: fin-connected-ulgraph.intro \ fin-ulgraph.intro \ g'.fin-graph-system-axioms
     g'.ulgraph-axioms subg'.is-finite-subgraph subg'.is-subgraph-ulgraph conn-component
       g'.connected-components-connected-ulgraphs)
 interpret C: tree C graph-system.induced-edges E' C using subq.is-cycle2 subq'.is-cycle2
no-cycles by (unfold-locales, blast)
 show ?thesis using the I'[OF unique-adj-vert-removed OF root-wf remove-vertex
conn-component]] by unfold-locales simp
qed
end
3.2
       Rooted Graph Isomorphism
fun app-rgraph-isomorphism :: ('a <math>\Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a rpregraph \Rightarrow 'b rpregraph where
  app-rgraph-isomorphism f(V,E,r) = (f', V, (('), f), E, f, r)
locale rgraph-isomorphism =
  G: rgraph \ V_G \ E_G \ r_G + graph-isomorphism \ V_G \ E_G \ V_H \ E_H \ f \ {\bf for} \ V_G \ E_G \ r_G
V_H E_H r_H f +
 assumes root-preserving: f r_G = r_H
begin
interpretation H: graph-system\ V_H\ E_H\ using\ graph-system-H .
```

using root-preserving bij-f G.root-wf V_H-def by unfold-locales blast

lemma rgraph-H: $rgraph V_H E_H r_H$

```
interpretation H: rgraph \ V_H \ E_H \ r_H \ using \ rgraph-H .
lemma rgraph-isomorphism-inv: rgraph-isomorphism V_H E_H r_H V_G E_G r_G inv-iso
proof-
interpret iso: graph-isomorphism V_H E_H V_G E_G inv-iso using graph-isomorphism-inv
 show ?thesis using G.root-wf inj-f inv-iso-def root-preserving the-inv-into-f-f
   by unfold-locales fastforce
qed
end
fun rgraph-isomorph :: 'a rpregraph \Rightarrow 'b rpregraph \Rightarrow bool (infix \simeq_r 50) where
 (V_G, E_G, r_G) \simeq_r (V_H, E_H, r_H) \longleftrightarrow (\exists f. rgraph-isomorphism \ V_G \ E_G \ r_G \ V_H \ E_H
r_H f
lemma (in rgraph) rgraph-isomorphism-id: rgraph-isomorphism V E r V E r id
 using graph-isomorphism-id rgraph-isomorphism.intro rgraph-axioms
  unfolding rgraph-isomorphism-axioms-def by fastforce
lemma (in rgraph) rgraph-isomorph-refl: (V,E,r) \simeq_r (V,E,r)
  using rgraph-isomorphism-id by auto
lemma rgraph-isomorph-sym: G \simeq_r H \Longrightarrow H \simeq_r G
  using rgraph-isomorphism.rgraph-isomorphism-inv by (cases G, cases H) fast-
force
lemma rgraph-isomorphism-trans: rgraph-isomorphism V_G E_G r_G V_H E_H r_H f
\implies rgraph-isomorphism V_H E_H r_H V_F E_F r_F g \implies rgraph-isomorphism V_G
E_G r_G V_F E_F r_F (g \circ f)
 using graph-isomorphism-trans unfolding rgraph-isomorphism-def rgraph-isomorphism-axioms-def
by fastforce
lemma rgraph-isomorph-trans: transp (\simeq_r)
 using rgraph-isomorphism-trans unfolding transp-def by fastforce
lemma (in rtree) rgraph-isomorphis-app-iso: inj-on fV \Longrightarrow app-rgraph-isomorphism
f(V,E,r) = (V',E',r') \Longrightarrow rgraph-isomorphism \ V \ E \ r \ V' \ E' \ r' \ f
 by unfold-locales (auto simp: bij-betw-def)
lemma (in rtree) rgraph-isomorph-app-iso: inj-on f V \Longrightarrow (V, E, r) \simeq_r app-rgraph-isomorphism
f(V, E, r)
 using rgraph-isomorphis-app-iso by fastforce
```

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

datatype 'a ltree = LNode 'a ltree list

```
fun ltree-size :: 'a ltree <math>\Rightarrow nat where
  \textit{ltree-size } (\textit{LNode } \textit{r } \textit{ts}) = \textit{Suc } (\sum t \leftarrow \textit{ts. } \textit{ltree-size } \textit{t})
fun root-ltree :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow 'a where
  root-ltree (LNode r ts) = r
fun nodes-ltree :: 'a ltree <math>\Rightarrow 'a set where
  nodes-ltree\ (LNode\ r\ ts) = \{r\} \cup (\bigcup t \in set\ ts.\ nodes-ltree\ t)
fun relabel-ltree :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \ ltree \Rightarrow 'b \ ltree where
  relabel-ltree\ f\ (LNode\ r\ ts) = LNode\ (f\ r)\ (map\ (relabel-ltree\ f)\ ts)
fun distinct-ltree-nodes :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow bool where
  distinct-ltree-nodes (LNode a ts) \longleftrightarrow (\forall t \in set ts. a \notin nodes-ltree t) \land distinct ts
\land disjoint-family-on nodes-ltree (set ts) \land (\forall t \in set ts. distinct-ltree-nodes t)
fun postorder-label-aux :: nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow nat \times nat \ ltree where
  postorder-label-aux n (Node []) = (n, LNode n [])
| postorder-label-aux \ n \ (Node \ (t\#ts)) =
  (let (n', t') = postorder-label-aux n t in
    case postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) of
      (n'', LNode \ r \ ts') \Rightarrow (n'', LNode \ r \ (t'\#ts')))
definition postorder-label :: tree \Rightarrow nat\ ltree\ where
  postorder-label t = snd \ (postorder-label-aux \theta \ t)
fun tree-ltree :: 'a ltree <math>\Rightarrow tree where
  tree-ltree (LNode \ r \ ts) = Node (map \ tree-ltree \ ts)
fun regular-ltree :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow bool where
  regular-ltree \ (LNode \ r \ ts) \longleftrightarrow sorted-wrt \ (\lambda t \ s. \ tree-ltree \ t \le tree-ltree \ s) \ ts \ \land
(\forall t \in set \ ts. \ regular-ltree \ t)
datatype 'a stree = SNode 'a 'a stree fset
lemma stree-size-child-lt[termination-simp]: t \in t \implies size \ t < Suc \ (\sum s \in fset)
ts. Suc (size s)
  using sum-nonneg-leq-bound zero-le finite-fset fmember.rep-eq Suc-le-eq less-SucI
by metis
lemma stree-size-child-lt'[termination-simp]: t \in fset \ ts \Longrightarrow size \ t < Suc \ (\sum s \in fset
ts. Suc (size s)
  using stree-size-child-lt fmember.rep-eq by metis
fun stree-size :: 'a stree <math>\Rightarrow nat where
  stree-size (SNode \ r \ ts) = Suc (fsum \ stree-size \ ts)
definition n-strees :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ stree set } \mathbf{where}
```

```
n-strees n = \{t. \text{ stree-size } t = n\}
fun root-stree :: 'a stree \Rightarrow 'a where
  root-stree (SNode a ts) = a
fun nodes-stree :: 'a stree \Rightarrow 'a set where
  nodes-stree (SNode a ts) = {a} \cup (\bigcup t \in fset \ ts. \ nodes-stree t)
fun tree-graph-edges :: 'a stree <math>\Rightarrow 'a edge set where
  tree-graph-edges (SNode a ts) = ((\lambda t. {a, root-stree t}) 'fset ts) \cup (\bigcup t \in fset ts.
tree-graph-edges t)
fun distinct-stree-nodes :: 'a stree \Rightarrow bool where
   distinct-stree-nodes (SNode a ts) \longleftrightarrow (\forall t \in fset ts. a \notin nodes-stree t) \land dis-
joint-family-on nodes-stree (fset ts) \land (\forall t \in fset ts. distinct-stree-nodes t)
fun ltree-stree :: 'a stree <math>\Rightarrow 'a ltree where
  ltree\_stree\ (SNode\ r\ ts) = LNode\ r\ (SOME\ xs.\ fset\_of\_list\ xs = ltree\_stree\ |\ \ ts\ \land
distinct \ xs \land sorted\text{-}wrt \ (\lambda t \ s. \ tree\text{-}ltree \ t \le tree\text{-}ltree \ s) \ xs)
\mathbf{fun} \ \mathit{stree-ltree} :: \ 'a \ \mathit{ltree} \Rightarrow \ 'a \ \mathit{stree} \ \mathbf{where}
  stree-ltree\ (LNode\ r\ ts) = SNode\ r\ (fset-of-list\ (map\ stree-ltree\ ts))
definition tree-graph-stree :: 'a stree <math>\Rightarrow 'a rpregraph where
  tree-graph-stree\ t=(nodes-stree\ t,\ tree-graph-edges\ t,\ root-stree\ t)
function stree-of-graph :: 'a rpregraph \Rightarrow 'a stree where
  stree-of-graph (V,E,r) =
   (if \neg rtree V E r then undefined else
    SNode\ r\ (Abs\text{-}fset\ (stree\text{-}of\text{-}graph\ `rtree.subtrees\ V\ E\ r)))
  by pat-completeness auto
termination
proof (relation measure (\lambda p. \ card \ (fst \ p)), \ auto)
 fix r :: 'a and V :: 'a set and E :: 'a edge set and S :: 'a set and E_S :: 'a edge
set and r_S :: 'a
  assume rtree: rtree\ V\ E\ r
  assume subtree: (S, E_S, r_S) \in rtree.subtrees \ V \ E \ r
  interpret rtree\ V\ E\ r using rtree.
  obtain V'E' where remove-vertex: remove-vertex r = (V', E') by fastforce
  then interpret subg: subgraph V' E' V E using subgraph-remove-vertex by
  interpret g': fin-ulgraph V' E' using fin-ulgraph.intro subg.is-finite-subgraph
fin-graph-system-axioms subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph ulgraph-axioms by blast
 have S \in g'.connected-components using subtree remove-vertex unfolding sub-
trees-def by auto
 then have card-C-V':card S \leq card V' using g'.connected-component-wf g'.finV
card-mono by metis
```

have card V' < card V using remove-vertex root-wf fin V card-Diff1-less unfold-

```
ing remove-vertex-def by fast
 then show card S < card V using card-C-V' by simp
qed
definition tree-graph :: tree \Rightarrow nat \ rpregraph where
  tree-graph t = tree-graph-stree (stree-ltree (postorder-label t))
fun relabel-stree :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \ stree \Rightarrow 'b \ stree where
  relabel-stree f (SNode r ts) = SNode (f r) ((relabel-stree f) | f ts)
lemma root-ltree-wf: root-ltree t \in nodes-ltree t
 by (cases t) auto
lemma root-relabel-ltree [simp]: root-ltree (relabel-ltree\ f\ t) = f\ (root-ltree\ t)
 by (cases\ t)\ simp
lemma nodes-relabel-ltree [simp]: nodes-ltree (relabel-ltree f(t) = f'(t) nodes-ltree t
 by (induction t) auto
lemma finite-nodes-ltree: finite (nodes-ltree t)
 by (induction \ t) auto
lemma root-stree-wf: root-stree t \in nodes-stree t
 by (cases t) auto
lemma tree-graph-edges-wf: e \in tree-graph-edges t \Longrightarrow e \subseteq nodes-stree t
  using root-stree-wf by (induction t rule: tree-graph-edges.induct) auto
lemma card-tree-graph-edges-distinct: distinct-stree-nodes t \Longrightarrow e \in tree-graph-edges
t \Longrightarrow card \ e = 2
 using root-stree-wf card-2-iff by (induction t rule: tree-graph-edges induct) (auto,
fast+)
lemma nodes-stree-non-empty: nodes-stree t \neq \{\}
 by (cases t rule: nodes-stree.cases) auto
lemma finite-nodes-stree: finite (nodes-stree t)
 by (induction t rule: nodes-stree.induct) auto
lemma finite-tree-graph-edges: finite (tree-graph-edges t)
 by (induction t rule: tree-graph-edges.induct) auto
lemma root-relabel-stree [simp]: root-stree (relabel-stree f(t) = f(t))
 by (cases t) auto
lemma nodes-stree-relabel-stree [simp]: nodes-stree (relabel-stree ft) = f ' nodes-stree
 by (induction t) auto
```

```
lemma tree-graph-edges-relabel-stree [simp]: tree-graph-edges (relabel-stree f(t)) =
((') f) 'tree-graph-edges t
 by (induction t) (simp add: image-image image-Un image-Union)
lemma nodes-stree-ltree[simp]: nodes-stree (stree-ltree\ t) = nodes-ltree\ t
 by (induction t) (auto simp: fset-of-list.rep-eq)
lemma distinct-sorted-wrt-list: \exists xs. fset-of-list xs = A \land distinct xs \land sorted-wrt
(\lambda t \ s. \ (f \ t :: 'b::linorder) \le f \ s) \ xs
proof-
 obtain xs where fset-of-list xs = A \wedge distinct xs
   by (metis finite-distinct-list finite-fset fset-cong fset-of-list.rep-eq)
 then have fset-of-list (sort-key f xs) = A \land distinct (sort-key f xs) \land sorted-wrt
(\lambda t \ s. \ f \ t \le f \ s) \ (sort\text{-}key \ f \ xs)
   using sorted-sort-key sorted-wrt-map by (simp add: fset-of-list.abs-eq, blast)
 then show ?thesis by blast
qed
abbreviation ltree-stree-subtrees ts \equiv SOME \ xs. \ fset-of-list \ xs = ltree-stree | \uparrow | ts
\land distinct xs \land sorted\text{-}wrt \ (\lambda t \ s. \ tree\text{-}ltree \ t \leq tree\text{-}ltree \ s) \ xs
lemma\ fset-of-list-ltree-stree-subtrees [simp]: fset-of-list (ltree-stree-subtrees ts) =
ltree-stree | '| ts
 using some I-ex[OF distinct-sorted-wrt-list] by fast
lemma\ set-ltree-stree-subtrees[simp]: set\ (ltree-stree-subtrees\ ts) = ltree-stree ' fset
  using fset-of-list-ltree-stree-subtrees by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) fset.set-map
fset-of-list.rep-eq)
lemma distinct-ltree-stree-subtrees: distinct (ltree-stree-subtrees ts)
 using some I-ex[OF distinct-sorted-wrt-list] by blast
lemma sorted-wrt-ltree-stree-subtrees: sorted-wrt (\lambda t s. tree-ltree t \leq tree-ltree s)
(ltree-stree-subtrees ts)
 using some I-ex[OF distinct-sorted-wrt-list] by blast
lemma nodes-ltree-stree[simp]: nodes-ltree (ltree-stree t) = nodes-stree t
 by (induction \ t) auto
lemma stree-ltree-stree[simp]: stree-ltree(ltree-stree\ t)=t
 by (induction t) (simp add: fset.map-ident-strong)
lemma nodes-tree-graph-stree: tree-graph-stree t = (V, E, r) \Longrightarrow V = nodes-stree
 by (induction\ t) (simp\ add:\ tree-graph-stree-def)
lemma relabel-stree-stree-ltree: relabel-stree f (stree-ltree t) = stree-ltree (relabel-ltree)
f(t)
```

```
by (induction t) (auto simp add: fset-of-list-elem, metis comp-apply fimage-eqI
fset-of-list-elem)
lemma relabel-stree-relabel-ltree: relabel-ltree f t1 = t2 \Longrightarrow relabel-stree f (stree-ltree
t1) = stree-ltree t2
 using relabel-stree-stree-ltree by blast
lemma\ app-rgraph-iso-tree-graph-stree:\ app-rgraph-isomorphism\ f\ (tree-graph-stree)
t) = tree-graph-stree (relabel-stree f t)
 unfolding tree-graph-stree-def using image-iff mk-disjoint-insert
 by (induction\ t)\ (auto,\ fastforce+)
\mathbf{lemma} \ (\mathbf{in} \ \mathit{rtree}) \ \mathit{root-stree-of-graph}[\mathit{simp}] \colon \mathit{root-stree} \ (\mathit{stree-of-graph} \ (\mathit{V}, E, r)) = r
  using rtree-axioms by (simp split: prod.split)
lemma (in rtree) nodes-stree-stree-of-graph [simp]: nodes-stree (stree-of-graph (V,E,r))
= V
 using rtree-axioms
proof (induction (V,E,r) arbitrary: V E r rule: stree-of-graph.induct)
 case (1 \ V_T \ E_T \ r)
 then interpret t: rtree\ V_T\ E_T\ r by simp
 obtain V'E' where VE': t.remove-vertex r = (V', E') by (simp \ add: t.remove-vertex-def)
 interpret subg: subgraph V'E'V_TE_T using t.subgraph-remove-vertex VE' by
  interpret g': fin-ulgraph V' E' using fin-ulgraph.intro subg.is-finite-subgraph
t.fin-graph-system-axioms subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph t.ulgraph-axioms by blast
 have finite (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees) using t.finite-subtrees by blast
 then have nodes-stree (stree-of-graph (V_T, E_T, r)) = \{r\} \cup V'
    using 1 using VE' t.rtree-subtree g'.Union-connected-components by (simp
add: Abs-fset-inverse t.subtrees-def)
 then show ?case using VE' t.root-wf unfolding t.remove-vertex-def by auto
qed
lemma (in rtree) tree-graph-edges-stree-of-graph[simp]: tree-graph-edges (stree-of-graph
(V,E,r) = E
  using rtree-axioms
proof (induction (V,E,r) arbitrary: V E r rule: stree-of-graph.induct)
 case (1 \ V_T \ E_T \ r)
 then interpret t: rtree\ V_T\ E_T\ r\ {\bf by}\ simp
 obtain V'E' where VE': t.remove-vertex r = (V', E') by (simp \ add: t.remove-vertex-def)
 interpret subg: subgraph V'E'V_TE_T using t.subgraph-remove-vertex VE' by
metis
  interpret g': fin-ulgraph V' E' using fin-ulgraph.intro subg.is-finite-subgraph
t.fin-graph-system-axioms\ subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph\ t.ulgraph-axioms\ \mathbf{by}\ blast
 have finite (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees) using t.finite-subtrees by blast
 then have fset-Abs-fset-subtrees[simp]: fset (Abs-fset (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees))
```

```
= stree-of-graph 't.subtrees by (simp add: Abs-fset-inverse)
  have root-edges: (\lambda x. \{r, root\text{-stree } x\}) 'stree-of-graph' t.subtrees = \{e \in E_T. r
\in e (is ?l = ?r)
 proof-
   have e \in ?l if e \in ?r for e
   proof-
     obtain r' where e: e = \{r, r'\} using \langle e \in ?r \rangle
       by (metis (no-types, lifting) CollectD insert-commute insert-iff singleton-iff
t.obtain-edge-pair-adj)
     then have r' \neq r using t.singleton-not-edge \langle e \in ?r \rangle by force
    then have r' \in V' using e \langle e \in ?r \rangle VE' t.remove-vertex-def t.wellformed-alt-snd
by fastforce
    then obtain C where C-conn-component: C \in g'.connected-components and
r' \in C using g'. Union-connected-components by auto
     have t.vert-adj r r' unfolding t.vert-adj-def using \langle e \in ?r \rangle e by blast
    then have (THE \ r'. \ r' \in C \land t.vert-adj \ r \ r') = r' \ using \ t.unique-adj-vert-removed[OF]
t.root\text{-}wf\ VE'\ C\text{-}conn\text{-}component]\ \langle r'\in C\rangle\ \mathbf{by}\ auto
    then show ?thesis using e \langle r' \in C \rangle C-conn-component rtree.root-stree-of-graph
t.rtree-subtree VE' unfolding t.subtrees-def by (auto simp: image-comp)
  then show ?thesis using t.unique-adj-vert-removed[OF\ t.root-wf\ VE']\ t.rtree-subtree
VE^{\,\prime}
    unfolding t.subtrees-def t.vert-adj-def by (auto, metis (no-types, lifting) theI)
 qed
 have (\bigcup S \in t.subtrees. tree-graph-edges (stree-of-graph S)) = E'
   using 1 VE' t.rtree-subtree q'.Union-induced-edges-connected-components
   unfolding t.subtrees-def by simp
  then have tree-graph-edges (stree-of-graph (V_T, E_T, r)) = \{e \in E_T. r \in e\} \cup E'
   using root-edges 1(2) by simp
  then show ?case using VE' unfolding t.remove-vertex-def t.incident-def by
blast
qed
lemma (in rtree) tree-graph-stree-of-graph[simp]: tree-graph-stree (stree-of-graph
(V,E,r) = (V,E,r)
 {\bf using} \ nodes-stree-of-graph \ tree-graph-edges-stree-of-graph \ root-stree-of-graph \\
unfolding tree-graph-stree-def by blast
lemma postorder-label-aux-mono: fst (postorder-label-aux n t) \geq n
 by (induction n t rule: postorder-label-aux.induct) (auto split: prod.split ltree.split,
fastforce)
lemma nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge: postorder-label-aux n t=(n', t') \implies v \in
nodes-ltree\ t' \Longrightarrow v \ge n
 by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: postorder-label-aux.induct,
     auto split: prod.splits ltree.splits,
     (\textit{metis fst-conv le-SucI order.trans postorder-label-aux-mono}) +)
```

```
lemma nodes-postorder-label-aux-le: postorder-label-aux n t = (n', t') \implies v \in
nodes-ltree\ t' \Longrightarrow v \le n'
 by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: postorder-label-aux.induct,
     auto split: prod.splits ltree.splits,
     metis Suc-leD fst-conv order-trans postorder-label-aux-mono,
     blast)
lemma distinct-nodes-postorder-label-aux: distinct-ltree-nodes (snd (postorder-label-aux
n(t)
proof (induction n t rule: postorder-label-aux.induct)
 case (1 n)
 then show ?case by (simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)
next
  case (2 \ n \ t \ ts)
 obtain n' t' where t': postorder-label-aux n t = (n', t') by fastforce
 obtain n'' r ts' where ts': postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) = (n'', LNode
r ts') by (metis eq-snd-iff ltree.exhaust)
 then have r \geq Suc \ n' using nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge by auto
 then have r-notin-t': r \notin nodes-ltree t' using nodes-postorder-label-aux-le[OF t']
by fastforce
have distinct-subtrees: distinct (t'\#ts') using 2 t' ts' nodes-postorder-label-aux-le[OF
    nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge[OF ts'] by (auto, meson not-less-eq-eq root-ltree-wf)
 have disjoint-family-on nodes-ltree (set (t'\#ts')) using 2 t' ts' nodes-postorder-label-aux-le[OF]
t'
       nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge[OF ts'] by (simp add: disjoint-family-on-def,
meson disjoint-iff not-less-eq-eq)
 then show ?case using 2 t' ts' r-notin-t' distinct-subtrees by simp
qed
lemma distinct-nodes-postorder-label: distinct-ltree-nodes (postorder-label t)
 unfolding postorder-label-def using distinct-nodes-postorder-label-aux by simp
\textbf{lemma} \ \textit{distinct-nodes-stree-ltree}: \textit{distinct-ltree-nodes} \ t \Longrightarrow \textit{distinct-stree-nodes} \ (\textit{stree-ltree})
 by (induction t) (auto simp: fset-of-list.rep-eq disjoint-family-on-def, fast)
fun distinct\text{-}edges :: 'a stree \Rightarrow bool where
  distinct-edges (SNode a ts) \longleftrightarrow inj-on (\lambda t. {a, root-stree t}) (fset\ ts)
   \land (\forall t \in fset \ ts. \ disjnt \ ((\lambda t. \{a, root-stree \ t\}) \ `fset \ ts) \ (tree-graph-edges \ t))
   \land disjoint-family-on tree-graph-edges (fset ts)
   \land (\forall t \in fset \ ts. \ distinct - edges \ t)
lemma distinct-nodes-inj-on-root-stree: distinct-stree-nodes (SNode r ts) \Longrightarrow inj-on
root-stree (fset ts)
 by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def, metis IntI emptyE inj-onI root-stree-wf)
```

lemma distinct-nodes-disjoint-edges:

```
assumes distinct-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes (SNode a ts)
 shows disjoint-family-on tree-graph-edges (fset ts)
proof-
  have tree-graph-edges t1 \cap tree-graph-edges t2 = \{\}
   if t1-in-ts: t1 \in fset \ ts \ and \ t2-in-ts: t2 \in fset \ ts \ and \ t1 \neq t2 \ for \ t1 \ t2
 proof-
   have \forall e \in tree\text{-}graph\text{-}edges \ t1. \ e \notin tree\text{-}graph\text{-}edges \ t2
   proof
     fix e assume e-in-edges-t1: e \in tree-graph-edges t1
     then have e \neq \{\} using t1-in-ts card-tree-graph-edges-distinct distinct-nodes
by fastforce
     then have \exists v \in nodes-stree t1. v \in e using tree-graph-edges-wf e-in-edges-t1
by blast
       then show e \notin tree-graph-edges t2 using \langle t1 \neq t2 \rangle distinct-nodes t1-in-ts
t2-in-ts tree-graph-edges-wf
       by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def, blast)
   qed
   then show ?thesis by blast
 qed
  then show ?thesis unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by blast
qed
lemma card-nodes-edges: distinct-stree-nodes t \implies card \ (nodes-stree \ t) = Suc
(card\ (tree-graph-edges\ t))
proof (induction t rule: tree-graph-edges.induct)
 case (1 a ts)
 let ?t = SNode \ a \ ts
 have inj-on (\lambda t. \{a, root\text{-stree } t\}) (fset ts) using distinct-nodes-inj-on-root-stree [OF]
1(2)
   unfolding inj-on-def doubleton-eq-iff by blast
 then have card-root-edges: card ((\lambda t. \{a, root\text{-stree } t\})) 'fset ts) = card (fset ts)
   using card-image by blast
 have finite-Un: finite (\bigcup t \in fset \ ts. \ nodes-stree \ t) using finite-Union finite-nodes-stree
finite-fset by auto
 then have card (nodes-stree ?t) = Suc (card (\bigcup t \in fset\ ts.\ nodes-stree\ t)) using
1(2) card-insert-disjoint finite-Un by simp
 also have ... = Suc (\sum t \in fset \ ts. \ card \ (nodes-stree \ t)) using 1(2) \ card-UN-disjoint'
finite-nodes-stree finite-fset by fastforce
  also have ... = Suc (\sum t \in fset ts. Suc (card (tree-graph-edges t))) using 1 by
simp
  also have ... = Suc\ (card\ (fset\ ts)\ +\ (\sum t \in fset\ ts.\ card\ (tree-graph-edges\ t)))
by (metis add.commute sum-Suc)
 also have ... = Suc (card ((\lambda t. {a, root-stree t})) 'fset ts) + (\sum t \in fset ts. card
(tree-graph-edges\ t)))
   using card-root-edges by simp
 also have ... = Suc (card ((\lambda x. \{a, root\text{-}stree x\}) `fset ts) + card (\bigcup (tree-graph-edges))))
  using distinct-nodes-disjoint-edges [OF 1(2)] card-UN-disjoint' finite-tree-graph-edges
by fastforce
```

```
also have ... = Suc\ (card\ ((\lambda x. \{a, root\text{-}stree\ x\})\ `fset\ ts \cup ([]\ (tree-graph-edges
'fset ts)))) (is Suc\ (card\ ?r + card\ ?Un) = Suc\ (card\ (?r \cup\ ?Un)))
 proof-
   have \forall t \in fset \ ts. \ \forall \ e \in tree\mbox{-}graph\mbox{-}edges \ t. \ a \notin e \ using \ 1(2) \ tree\mbox{-}graph\mbox{-}edges\mbox{-}wf
bv auto
  then have disjnt: disjnt ?r ?Un using disjoint-UN-iff by (auto simp: disjnt-def)
     show ?thesis using card-Un-disjnt[OF - - disjnt] finite-tree-graph-edges by
fastforce
 ged
 finally show ?case by simp
lemma tree-tree-graph-edges: distinct-stree-nodes t \Longrightarrow tree \ (nodes\text{-stree}\ t) \ (tree\text{-graph-edges}\ t)
proof (induction t rule: tree-graph-edges.induct)
 case (1 a ts)
 let ?t = SNode \ a \ ts
 have \land e. \ e \in tree-graph-edges ?t \Longrightarrow 0 < card \ e \land card \ e \le 2 \ using \ card-tree-graph-edges-distinct
1 by (metis order-refl pos2)
 then interpret q: fin-ulgraph nodes-stree ?t tree-graph-edges ?t using tree-graph-edges-wf
finite-nodes-stree by (unfold-locales) blast+
 have g.vert-connected a v if t: t \in fset \ ts \ and \ v: v \in nodes-stree t for t v
 proof-
   interpret t: tree nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t using 1 t by auto
  interpret subg: ulsubgraph nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t nodes-stree ?t tree-graph-edges
?t using t by unfold-locales auto
   have conn-root-v: q.vert-connected (root-stree t) v using subq.vert-connected v
root-stree-wf t.vertices-connected by blast
   have \{a, root\text{-}stree\ t\} \in tree\text{-}graph\text{-}edges\ ?t\ using\ t\ by\ auto
    then have g.vert-connected a (root-stree t) using g.vert-connected-neighbors
by blast
   then show ?thesis using conn-root-v g.vert-connected-trans by blast
 qed
 then have \forall v \in nodes-stree ?t. g.vert-connected a v using g.vert-connected-id by
 then have q.is-connected-set (nodes-stree?t) using q.vert-connected-trans q.vert-connected-rev
unfolding g.is-connected-set-def by blast
  then interpret g: fin-connected-ulgraph nodes-stree ?t tree-graph-edges ?t by
unfold-locales auto
 show ?case using card-E-treeI card-nodes-edges 1(2) q.fin-connected-ulgraph-axioms
by blast
qed
lemma rtree-tree-graph-edges:
 {\bf assumes}\ distinct\text{-}nodes:\ distinct\text{-}stree\text{-}nodes\ t
 shows rtree (nodes-stree t) (tree-graph-edges t) (root-stree t)
proof-
 interpret tree nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t using distinct-nodes tree-tree-graph-edges
by blast
```

```
show ?thesis using root-stree-wf by unfold-locales blast
qed
lemma rtree-tree-graph-stree: distinct-stree-nodes t \Longrightarrow tree-graph-stree t = (V, E, r)
\implies rtree \ V \ E \ r
 using rtree-tree-graph-edges unfolding tree-graph-stree-def by blast
lemma rtree-tree-graph: tree-graph t = (V, E, r) \Longrightarrow rtree \ V E \ r
 unfolding tree-graph-def using distinct-nodes-postorder-label rtree-tree-graph-stree
distinct-nodes-stree-ltree by fast
Cardinality of the resulting rooted tree is correct
lemma\ ltree-size-postorder-label-aux: ltree-size (snd (postorder-label-aux n t)) =
tree-size t
 by (induction n t rule: postorder-label-aux.induct) (auto split: prod.split ltree.split)
lemma ltree-size-postorder-label: ltree-size (postorder-label t) = tree-size t
 unfolding postorder-label-def using ltree-size-postorder-label-aux by blast
\textbf{lemma} \ \textit{distinct-nodes-ltree-size-card-nodes:} \ \textit{distinct-ltree-nodes} \ t \Longrightarrow \textit{ltree-size} \ t =
card (nodes-ltree t)
proof (induction \ t)
 case (LNode \ r \ ts)
 have finite ([] (nodes-ltree 'set ts)) using finite-nodes-ltree by blast
 then show ?case using LNode disjoint-family-on-disjoint-image
   by (auto simp: sum-list-distinct-conv-sum-set card-UN-disjoint')
qed
lemma distinct-nodes-stree-size-card-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes t \Longrightarrow stree-size t
= card (nodes-stree t)
proof (induction \ t)
  case (SNode \ r \ ts)
 have finite ([] (nodes-stree 'fset ts)) using finite-nodes-stree by auto
  then show ?case using SNode disjoint-family-on-disjoint-image
   by (auto simp: fsum.F.rep-eq card-UN-disjoint')
qed
lemma stree-size-stree-ltree: distinct-ltree-nodes t \implies stree-size (stree-ltree t) =
ltree-size t
  by (simp add: distinct-nodes-ltree-size-card-nodes distinct-nodes-stree-ltree dis-
tinct-nodes-stree-size-card-nodes)
lemma card-tree-graph-stree: distinct-stree-nodes t \Longrightarrow tree-graph-stree t = (V, E, r)
\implies card\ V = stree \text{-} size\ t
 by (simp add: distinct-nodes-stree-size-card-nodes) (metis nodes-tree-graph-stree)
lemma card-tree-graph: tree-graph t = (V, E, r) \Longrightarrow card V = tree-size t
 unfolding tree-graph-def using ltree-size-postorder-label stree-size-stree-ltree card-tree-graph-stree
 by (metis distinct-nodes-postorder-label distinct-nodes-stree-ltree)
```

```
lemma [termination-simp]: (t, s) \in set (zip \ ts \ ss) \Longrightarrow size \ t < Suc (size-list \ size
 by (metis less-not-refl not-less-eq set-zip-leftD size-list-estimation)
fun obtain-ltree-isomorphism :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow 'b ltree \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) where
  obtain-ltree-isomorphism (LNode r1 ts) (LNode r2 ss) = fold (++) (map2 ob-
tain-ltree-isomorphism\ ts\ ss)\ [r1\mapsto r2]
fun postorder-relabel-aux :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \ ltree \Rightarrow nat \times (nat \rightharpoonup 'a) where
  postorder-relabel-aux n (LNode r []) = (n, [n \mapsto r])
\mid postorder\text{-}relabel\text{-}aux \ n \ (LNode \ r \ (t\#ts)) =
  (let (n', f_t) = postorder-relabel-aux n t;
     (n'', f_{ts}) = postorder\text{-relabel-aux} (Suc n') (LNode r ts) in (n'', f_t ++ f_{ts}))
definition postorder-relabel :: 'a ltree \Rightarrow (nat \rightharpoonup 'a) where
 postorder-relabel t = snd (postorder-relabel-aux 0 t)
lemma\ fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree: fst\ (postorder-label-aux\ n\ (tree-ltree\ t)) =
fst (postorder-relabel-aux \ n \ t)
 by (induction n t rule: postorder-relabel-aux.induct) (auto split: prod.split ltree.split)
lemma dom\text{-}postorder\text{-}relabel\text{-}aux:} dom (snd (postorder\text{-}relabel\text{-}aux n t)) = nodes\text{-}ltree
(snd (postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t)))
proof (induction n t rule: postorder-relabel-aux.induct)
case (1 \ n \ r)
 then show ?case by (auto split: if-splits)
next
  case (2 n r t ts)
 obtain n' f-t where f-t: postorder-relabel-aux n t = (n', f-t) by fastforce
 then obtain t' where t': postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t) = (n', t')
   using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree by (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel)
  obtain n'' f-ts where f-ts: postorder-relabel-aux (Suc n') (LNode r ts) = (n'',
f-ts) by fastforce
  then obtain ts' r' where ts': postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (tree-ltree (LNode r
(ts)) = (n'', LNode r' ts')
  using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree by (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel ltree.exhaust)
 show ?case using 2 f-t f-ts t' ts' by auto
\mathbf{qed}
lemma ran-postorder-relabel-aux: ran (snd (postorder-relabel-aux n t)) = nodes-ltree
proof (induction n t rule: postorder-relabel-aux.induct)
 case (1 \ n \ r)
 then show ?case by (simp add: ran-def)
next
 case (2 n r t ts)
```

```
obtain n' f-t where f-t: postorder-relabel-aux n t = (n', f-t) by fastforce
  obtain n'' f-ts where f-ts: postorder-relabel-aux (Suc n') (LNode r ts) = (n'', n')
f-ts) by fastforce
 have dom f-t \cap dom f-ts = \{\} using dom-postorder-relabel-aux f-t f-ts
  by (metis disjoint-iff fst-eqD fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree nodes-postorder-label-aux-qe
       nodes-postorder-label-aux-le not-less-eq-eq prod.exhaust-sel snd-conv)
  then show ?case using 2 f-t f-ts by (simp add: ran-map-add)
qed
lemma relabel-ltree-eq: \forall v \in nodes-ltree t. f v = g v \implies relabel-ltree f t = rela-
bel-ltree g t
 by (induction \ t) auto
lemma relabel-postorder-relabel-aux: relabel-ltree (the o snd (postorder-relabel-aux
(n \ t) (snd (postorder-label-aux (tree-ltree \ t))) = t
proof (induction n t rule: postorder-relabel-aux.induct)
 case (1 n r)
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (2 n r t ts)
 obtain n' f-t where f-t: postorder-relabel-aux n t = (n', f-t) by fastforce
 then obtain t' where t': postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t) = (n', t')
   using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree by (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel)
  obtain n'' f-ts where f-ts: postorder-relabel-aux (Suc n') (LNode r ts) = (n'', n')
f-ts) by fastforce
  then obtain ts' r' where ts': postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (tree-ltree (LNode r
(ts)) = (n'', LNode \ r' \ ts')
  using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree by (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel ltree.exhaust)
  have ts'-in-f-ts: \forall v \in nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts'). v \in dom f-ts using f-ts ts'
dom\hbox{-}postorder\hbox{-}relabel\hbox{-}aux
   by (metis\ snd\text{-}conv)
 have \forall v \in nodes-ltree t'. v \notin dom f-ts using f-ts t' ts' f-t dom-postorder-relabel-aux
  by (metis nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge nodes-postorder-label-aux-le not-less-eq-eq
snd-conv)
 then show ?case using 2 f-t f-ts t' ts' ts'-in-f-ts
  by (auto intro!: relabel-ltree-eq simp: map-add-dom-app-simps(3) map-add-dom-app-simps(1),
         smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) map-add-dom-app-simps(1) map-eq-conv rela-
bel-ltree-eq)
qed
lemma relabel-postorder-relabel: relabel-ltree (the o postorder-relabel t) (postorder-label
(tree-ltree\ t))=t
 unfolding postorder-relabel-def postorder-label-def using relabel-postorder-relabel-aux
by auto
lemma relabel-postorder-aux-inj: distinct-ltree-nodes t \Longrightarrow inj-on (the o snd (postorder-relabel-aux
n t)) (nodes-ltree (snd (postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t))))
proof (induction n t rule: postorder-relabel-aux.induct)
 case (1 \ n \ r)
```

```
then show ?case by auto
next
  case (2 n r t ts)
  have disjoint-family-on-ts: disjoint-family-on nodes-ltree (set ts) using 2(3) by
(simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)
  obtain n' f-t where f-t: postorder-relabel-aux n t = (n', f-t) by fastforce
  then obtain t' where t': postorder-label-aux n (tree-ltree t) = (n', t')
   using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree by (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel)
  obtain n'' f-ts where f-ts: postorder-relabel-aux (Suc n') (LNode r ts) = (n'', n')
f-ts) by fastforce
  then obtain ts' r' where ts': postorder-label-aux (Suc n') (tree-ltree (LNode r
(ts)) = (n'', LNode \ r' \ ts')
  using fst-postorder-label-aux-tree-ltree by (metis fst-eqD prod.exhaust-sel ltree.exhaust)
 have t'-in-dom-f-t: nodes-ltree t' \subseteq dom f-t using f-t t' dom-postorder-relabel-aux
   by (metis order-refl snd-conv)
 have \forall v \in nodes-ltree t'. v \notin dom f-ts using f-ts ts' t' dom-postorder-relabel-aux
  by (metis nodes-postorder-label-aux-ge nodes-postorder-label-aux-le not-less-eq-eq
snd-conv)
  then have f-t': \forall v \in nodes-ltree t'. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v) = the (f-t v)
   by (simp\ add:\ map-add-dom-app-simps(3))
 have inj-on (\lambda v. the (f-t v)) (nodes-ltree t') using 2 ts' f-ts f-t t' disjoint-family-on-ts
by auto
  then have inj-on-t': inj-on (\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v)) (nodes-ltree t')
   by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) inj-on-cong f-t')
  have ts'-in-dom-f-ts: \forall v \in nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts'). v \in dom f-ts using f-ts ts'
dom-postorder-relabel-aux
   by (metis snd-conv)
 then have f-ts': \forall v \in nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts'). the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v) = the (f-ts
   by (simp\ add:\ map-add-dom-app-simps(1))
  have inj-on (\lambda v. the (f-ts v)) (nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts')) using 2 ts' f-ts f-t
disjoint-family-on-ts by simp
  then have inj-on-ts': inj-on (\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v)) (nodes-ltree (LNode r'))
ts') using f-ts' inj-on-cong by fast
  have (\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v)) 'nodes-ltree t' \cap (\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v))'
nodes-ltree\ (LNode\ r'\ ts') = \{\}
  proof-
   have (\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v)) 'nodes-ltree t' = (\lambda v. the (f-t v)) 'nodes-ltree
t' using f-t' by simp
   also have ... \subseteq ran f-t using t'-in-dom-f-t ran-def by fastforce
   also have \dots = nodes-tree t by (metis f-t ran-postorder-relabel-aux snd-conv)
   finally have f-nodes-t': (\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v)) 'nodes-ltree t' \subseteq nodes-ltree
t .
   have (\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v)) 'nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts') = (\lambda v. the (f-ts v))
' nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts')
     using f-ts' by (simp del: nodes-ltree.simps)
```

```
also have \ldots \subseteq ran \ f-ts using ts'-in-dom-f-ts ran-def by fastforce
  also have \dots = nodes-ltree (LNode r ts) by (metis f-ts ran-postorder-relabel-aux
snd-conv)
   finally have f-nodes-ts': (\lambda v. the ((f-t ++ f-ts) v)) 'nodes-ltree (LNode r' ts')
\subseteq nodes-ltree (LNode r ts).
   have nodes-ltree t \cap nodes-ltree (LNode r ts) = {} using 2(3) by (auto simp
add: disjoint-family-on-def)
   then show ?thesis using f-nodes-t' f-nodes-ts' by blast
 qed
 then have inj-on (\lambda v. the ((f-t++f-ts) v)) (nodes-ltree t' \cup nodes-ltree (LNode))
r' ts') using inj-on-t' inj-on-ts' inj-on-Un by fast
 then show ?case using f-t t' f-ts ts' by simp
qed
lemma relabel-postorder-inj: distinct-ltree-nodes t \Longrightarrow inj-on (the o postorder-relabel
t) (nodes-ltree (postorder-label (tree-ltree t)))
 unfolding postorder-relabel-def postorder-label-def using relabel-postorder-aux-inj
by blast
lemma (in rtree) distinct-nodes-stree-of-graph: distinct-stree-nodes (stree-of-graph
(V,E,r)
  using rtree-axioms
proof (induction (V,E,r) arbitrary: V E r rule: stree-of-graph.induct)
  case (1 \ V_T \ E_T \ r)
 then interpret t: rtree\ V_T\ E_T\ r by simp
 obtain V'E' where VE': t.remove-vertex r = (V', E') by (simp add: t.remove-vertex-def)
 interpret subg: subgraph V' E' V<sub>T</sub> E<sub>T</sub> using t.subgraph-remove-vertex VE' by
metis
  interpret g': fin-ulgraph V' E' using fin-ulgraph.intro subg.is-finite-subgraph
t.fin-graph-system-axioms subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph t.ulgraph-axioms by blast
 have finite (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees) using t.finite-subtrees by blast
 then have fset-Abs-fset-subtrees[simp]: fset (Abs-fset (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees))
= stree-of-graph 't.subtrees by (simp add: Abs-fset-inverse)
 have r-notin-subtrees: \forall s \in t.subtrees. r \notin nodes-stree (stree-of-graph s)
 proof
   fix s assume subtree: s \in t.subtrees
   then obtain S E_S r_S where s: s = (S, E_S, r_S) using prod.exhaust by metis
   then interpret s: rtree S E_S r_S using t.rtree-subtree subtree by blast
  have S \in g'.connected-components using subtree VE' unfolding s t.subtrees-def
by auto
  then have nodes-stree (stree-of-graph (S,E_S,r_S)) \subseteq V' using s.nodes-stree-stree-of-graph
g'.connected\text{-}component\text{-}wf by auto
  then show r \notin nodes-stree (stree-of-graph s) using VE' unfolding s t.remove-vertex-def
bv blast
 qed
```

```
have nodes-stree (stree-of-graph s1) \cap nodes-stree (stree-of-graph s2) = {}
  if s1-subtree: s1 \in t.subtrees and s2-subtree: s2 \in t.subtrees and ne: stree-of-graph
s1 \neq stree-of-graph s2 for s1 s2
 proof-
   obtain V1 E1 r1 where s1: s1 = (V1,E1,r1) using prod.exhaust by metis
   then interpret s1: rtree V1 E1 r1 using t.rtree-subtree s1-subtree by blast
   have V1-conn-comp: V1 \in g'.connected-components using s1-subtree VE' un-
folding t.subtrees-def s1 by auto
  then have s1-conn-comp: nodes-stree (stree-of-graph s1) \in q'.connected-components
unfolding s1 using s1.nodes-stree-of-graph by auto
   obtain V2 E2 r2 where s2: s2 = (V2, E2, r2) using prod.exhaust by metis
   then interpret s2: rtree V2 E2 r2 using t.rtree-subtree s2-subtree by blast
   have V2-conn-comp: V2 \in g'.connected-components using s2-subtree VE' un-
folding t.subtrees-def s2 by auto
  have V1 \neq V2 using s1 s2 s1-subtree s2-subtree VE' ne unfolding t.subtrees-def
by auto
  then have V1 \cap V2 = \{\} using V1-conn-comp V2-conn-comp q'.disjoint-connected-components
unfolding disjoint-def by blast
  then show ?thesis using s1 s2 s1.nodes-stree-stree-of-graph s2.nodes-stree-stree-of-graph
by simp
 ged
 then have disjoint-family-on nodes-stree (stree-of-graph 't.subtrees)
   unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by blast
 then show ?case using 1 t.rtree-subtree r-notin-subtrees by auto
qed
lemma disintct-nodes-ltree-stree: distinct-stree-nodes t \Longrightarrow distinct-ltree-nodes (ltree-stree
using distinct-ltree-stree-subtrees by (induction t) (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def,
metis disjoint-iff)
lemma (in rtree) tree-graph-tree-of-graph: tree-graph (tree-ltree (ltree-stree (stree-of-graph
(V,E,r))) \simeq_r (V,E,r)
proof-
 define t where t = (V, E, r)
 define s where s = stree-of-graph t
 define l where l = ltree-stree s
 define l' where l' = postorder-label (tree-ltree l)
 define s' where s' = stree-ltree l'
 define t' where t' = tree-graph-stree s'
 obtain V' E' r' where t': t' = (V', E', r') using prod.exhaust by metis
 interpret t': rtree\ V'\ E'\ r' using t'\ rtree-tree-graph unfolding tree-graph-def
t'-def s'-def l'-def by simp
 have distinct-ltree-nodes l using distinct-nodes-stree-of-graph distinct-nodes-ltree-stree
   unfolding l-def s-def t-def by blast
 then obtain f where inj-on-l': inj-on f (nodes-ltree l') and relabel-l': relabel-ltree
   unfolding l'-def using relabel-postorder-relabel relabel-postorder-inj by blast
 then have relabel-stree f s' = s unfolding l-def s'-def
```

```
using relabel-stree-relabel-ltree by fastforce
 then have app-rgraph-iso: app-rgraph-isomorphism f t' = t unfolding s-def t'-def
t-def
  using t' tree-graph-stree-of-graph by (simp add: app-rgraph-iso-tree-graph-stree)
 have inj-on f (nodes-stree s') unfolding s'-def using inj-on-l' by simp
 then have inj-on-V': inj-on f V' using t' nodes-tree-graph-stree unfolding t'-def
by fast
  have (V',E',r') \simeq_r (V,E,r) using app-rgraph-iso t'.rgraph-isomorph-app-iso
inj-on-V' unfolding t' t-def by auto
 then show ?thesis using t' unfolding tree-graph-def t-def s-def l-def l'-def s'-def
t'-def by auto
qed
lemma (in rtree) stree-size-stree-of-graph [simp]: stree-size (stree-of-graph (V,E,r))
= card V
 using distinct-nodes-stree-of-graph by (simp add: distinct-nodes-stree-size-card-nodes
del: stree-of-graph.simps)
lemma inj-ltree-stree: inj ltree-stree
proof
 fix t1 :: 'a stree
   and t2 :: 'a stree
 assume ltree-stree t1 = ltree-stree t2
 then show t1 = t2
 proof (induction t1 arbitrary: t2)
   case (SNode r1 ts1)
   obtain r2 ts2 where t2: t2 = SNode \ r2 ts2 using stree.exhaust by blast
     then show ?case using SNode by (simp, metis SNode.prems stree.inject
stree-ltree-stree)
 qed
qed
lemma ltree-size-ltree-stree[simp]: ltree-size (ltree-stree t) = stree-size t
 using inj-three-stree by (induction t) (auto simp: sum-list-distinct-conv-sum-set[OF]
distinct-ltree-stree-subtrees | fsum.F.rep-eq,
     smt (verit, best) inj-on-def stree-ltree-stree sum.reindex-cong)
lemma tree-size-tree-tree[simp]: tree-size (tree-tree t) = tree-size t
 by (induction t) (auto, metis comp-eq-dest-lhs map-cong)
lemma regular-ltree-stree: regular-ltree (ltree-stree t)
 using sorted-wrt-tree-stree-subtrees by (induction \ t) auto
lemma regular-tree-ltree: regular-ltree t \Longrightarrow regular (tree-ltree t)
 by (induction \ t) (auto \ simp: sorted-map)
lemma (in rtree) tree-of-graph-regular-n-tree: tree-ltree (ltree-stree (stree-of-graph
(V,E,r)) \in regular-n-trees (card V) (is ?t \in ?A)
proof-
```

```
have size-t: tree-size ?t = card V by (simp del: stree-of-graph.simps)
have regular ?t using regular-ltree-stree regular-tree-ltree by blast
then show ?thesis using size-t unfolding regular-n-trees-def by blast
qed
```

```
lemma (in rtree) ex-regular-n-tree: \exists t \in regular-n-trees (card V). tree-graph t \simeq_r (V, E, r) using tree-graph-tree-of-graph tree-of-graph-regular-n-tree by blast
```

3.4 Injectivity with respect to isomorphism

```
lemma app-rgraph-isomorphism-relabel-stree: app-rgraph-isomorphism f (tree-graph-stree t) = tree-graph-stree (relabel-stree f t) unfolding tree-graph-stree-def by simp
```

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

```
context
```

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

interpretation t: $rtree\ nodes$ -stree $t\ tree$ -graph-edges $t\ r\ using\ rtree$ -tree-graph-edges $[OF\ distinct$ -nodes] $unfolding\ t\ by\ simp$

interpretation subg: ulsubgraph V'E' nodes-stree t tree-graph-edges t using remove-vertex t.subgraph-remove-vertex t.ulgraph-axioms ulsubgraph-def t by blast

interpretation g': $ulgraph\ V'\ E'$ using subg.is-subgraph-ulgraph t.ulgraph-axioms by blast

```
lemma neighborhood-root: t.neighborhood\ r = root-stree\ 'fset\ ts unfolding t.neighborhood-def\ t.vert-adj-def\ using\ distinct-nodes\ tree-graph-edges-wf root-stree-wf t by (auto,\ blast,\ fastforce,\ blast,\ blast)
```

```
lemma V': V' = nodes-stree t - \{r\}
using remove-vertex distinct-nodes unfolding t.remove-vertex-def by blast
```

```
lemma E': E' = \bigcup (tree-graph-edges 'fset ts) using tree-graph-edges-wf distinct-nodes remove-vertex t unfolding t.remove-vertex-def t.incident-def by auto
```

```
lemma subtrees-not-connected:

assumes s-in-ts: s \in fset\ ts

and e: \{u, v\} \in E'
```

```
and u-in-s: u \in nodes-stree s
 shows v \in nodes-stree s
proof-
  have \{u,v\} \in tree-graph-edges s using e u-in-s tree-graph-edges-wf s-in-ts dis-
tinct-nodes t unfolding E'
   by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def,
     smt (verit, del-insts) insert-absorb insert-disjoint(2) insert-subset tree-graph-edges-wf)
  then show ?thesis using tree-graph-edges-wf u-in-s by blast
qed
lemma subtree-connected-components:
 assumes s-in-ts: s \in fset ts
 shows nodes-stree s \in g'.connected-components
proof-
 interpret s: rtree nodes-stree s tree-graph-edges s root-stree s using rtree-tree-graph-edges
distinct-nodes s-in-ts t by auto
  interpret subq': ulsubgraph nodes-stree s tree-graph-edges s V' E' using dis-
tinct-nodes s-in-ts t by unfold-locales (auto simp: V'E')
 have conn-set: g'.is-connected-set (nodes-stree s) using s.connected subg'.is-connected-set
 then show ? thesis using subtrees-not-connected s-in-ts g'. connected-set-connected-component
nodes-stree-non-empty by fast
qed
lemma\ connected\ components\ subtrees:\ g'.connected\ components\ =\ nodes\ stree
fset ts
proof-
  have nodes-ts-ss-conn-comps: nodes-stree 'fset ts \subseteq g'.connected-components
using subtree-connected-components by blast
  have \textit{Un-nodes-ts:} \bigcup (\textit{nodes-stree} \, ' \, \textit{fset ts}) = \textit{V'} \, \textbf{unfolding} \, \textit{V'} \, \textbf{using} \, \, \textit{dis-stree} \, ' \, \textit{fset ts})
tinct-nodes t by auto
  show ?thesis using g'.subset-conn-comps-if-Union[OF nodes-ts-ss-conn-comps
Un\text{-}nodes\text{-}ts] by simp
qed
lemma induced-edges-subtree:
 assumes s-in-ts: s \in fset\ ts
 shows graph-system.induced-edges E' (nodes-stree s) = tree-graph-edges s
proof-
  have graph-system.induced-edges E' (nodes-stree s) = {e \in \in \in \text{ (tree-graph-edges)}}
'fset ts). e \subseteq nodes-stree s} using subg.H.induced-edges-def E' by auto
 \textbf{also have} \ \dots = \textit{tree-graph-edges} \ s
   using s-in-ts distinct-nodes tree-graph-edges-wf t
   by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def,
       metis card.empty card-tree-graph-edges-distinct inf.bounded-iff nat.simps(3)
numeral-2-eq-2 subset-empty)
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
```

```
lemma root-subtree:
 assumes s-in-ts: s \in fset ts
 shows (THE r'. r' \in (nodes\text{-stree } s) \land t.vert\text{-adj } r \ r') = root\text{-stree } s
proof
 show root-stree s \in nodes-stree s \wedge t.vert-adj r (root-stree s) unfolding t.vert-adj-def
using t root-stree-wf s-in-ts by auto
\mathbf{next}
 fix r'
 assume r': r' \in nodes-stree s \wedge t.vert-adj r r'
 then have edge-in-root-edges: \{r, r'\} \in (\lambda t. \{r, root\text{-stree } t\}) 'fset ts
   unfolding t.vert-adj-def using distinct-nodes tree-graph-edges-wf t by fastforce
 have \forall s' \in fset \ ts. \ s' \neq s \longrightarrow r' \notin nodes\text{-stree } s'
  using distinct-nodes s-in-ts r' unfolding t by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def)
 then show r' = root-stree s using edge-in-root-edges root-stree-wf by (smt (verit))
doubleton-eq-iff image-iff)
qed
lemma\ subtrees-tree-subtrees: t.subtrees = tree-graph-stree 'fset ts
 unfolding t.subtrees-def tree-graph-stree-def using remove-vertex
  by (simp add: connected-components-subtrees image-comp induced-edges-subtree
root-subtree)
end
lemma stree-of-graph-tree-graph-stree[simp]: distinct-stree-nodes t \Longrightarrow stree-of-graph
(tree-graph-stree\ t)=t
proof (induction t)
 case (SNode\ r\ ts)
 define t where t: t = SNode \ r \ ts
 then have root-t[simp]: root-stree\ t = r by simp
 have distinct-t: distinct-stree-nodes t using SNode(2) t by blast
 interpret t: rtree\ nodes-stree t\ tree-graph-edges t\ r\ using\ SNode(2)\ rtree-tree-graph-edges
t by (metis root-stree.simps)
 obtain V'E' where remove-vertex: t.remove-vertex r = (V',E') by fastforce
 have stree-of-graph (tree-graph-stree t) = SNode \ r \ ts \ unfolding \ tree-graph-stree-def
   \mathbf{using}\ SNode\ t.rtree-axioms\ t.rtree-subtree
   by (simp add: subtrees-tree-subtrees[OF t distinct-t remove-vertex] image-comp
fset-inverse)
  then show ?case unfolding t.
qed
lemma distinct-nodes-relabel: distinct-stree-nodes t \implies inj-on f (nodes-stree t)
\implies distinct-stree-nodes (relabel-stree f t)
 by (induction t) (auto simp: image-UN disjoint-family-on-def inj-on-def, metis
IntI empty-iff)
\mathbf{lemma} \mathit{relabel-stree-app-rgraph-isomorphism}:
 assumes distinct-stree-nodes t
```

```
and inj-on f (nodes-stree t)
 shows relabel-stree f t = stree-of-graph (app-rgraph-isomorphism f (tree-graph-stree
t))
 using assms by (auto simp: app-rgraph-isomorphism-relabel-stree distinct-nodes-relabel)
\mathbf{lemma}\;(\mathbf{in}\;\textit{rgraph-isomorphism})\;\textit{app-rgraph-isomorphism-G};\;\textit{app-rgraph-isomorphism}
f(V_G, E_G, r_G) = (V_H, E_H, r_H)
  using bij-f edge-preserving root-preserving unfolding bij-betw-def by simp
\mathbf{lemma}\ tree\text{-}graphs\text{-}iso\text{-}strees\text{-}iso\text{:}
 assumes tree-graph-stree t1 \simeq_r tree-graph-stree t2
   and distinct-t1: distinct-stree-nodes t1
   and distinct-t2: distinct-stree-nodes t2
 shows \exists f. inj\text{-}on f (nodes\text{-}stree t1) \land relabel\text{-}stree f t1 = t2
proof-
 obtain f where rgraph-isomorphism (nodes-stree t1) (tree-graph-edges t1) (root-stree
t1) (nodes-stree t2) (tree-graph-edges t2) (root-stree t2) f
   using assms unfolding tree-graph-stree-def by auto
  then interpret rgraph-isomorphism nodes-stree t1 tree-graph-edges t1 root-stree
t1\ nodes-stree t2\ tree-graph-edges t2\ root-stree t2\ f .
  have inj: inj-on f (nodes-stree t1) using bij-f bij-betw-imp-inj-on by blast
 have relabel-stree f t1 = t2
  unfolding relabel-stree-app-rgraph-isomorphism[OF distinct-t1 inj] tree-graph-stree-def
app-rgraph-isomorphism-G
  using stree-of-graph-tree-graph-stree [OF distinct-t2, unfolded tree-graph-stree-def]
by blast
 then show ?thesis using inj by blast
qed
Skip the ltree representation as it introduces complications with the proofs
fun tree-stree :: 'a stree <math>\Rightarrow tree where
   tree-stree (SNode r ts) = Node (sorted-list-of-multiset (image-mset tree-stree
(mset\text{-}set\ (fset\ ts))))
fun postorder-label-stree-aux :: nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow nat \times nat stree where
  postorder-label-stree-aux n (Node []) = (n, SNode \ n \ \{||\})
| postorder-label-stree-aux \ n \ (Node \ (t\#ts)) =
  (let (n', t') = postorder-label-stree-aux n t in
   case postorder-label-stree-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) of
     (n'', SNode \ r \ ts') \Rightarrow (n'', SNode \ r \ (finsert \ t' \ ts')))
definition postorder-label-stree :: tree \Rightarrow nat stree where
 postorder-label-stree t = snd (postorder-label-stree-aux 0 t)
lemma\ fst-postorder-label-stree-aux-eq: fst\ (postorder-label-stree-aux\ n\ t) = fst\ (postorder-label-aux
n(t)
  by (induction n t rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct) (auto split: prod.split
stree.split ltree.split)
```

```
lemma postorder-label-stree-aux-eq: snd (postorder-label-stree-aux n t) = stree-ltree
(snd\ (postorder-label-aux\ n\ t))
   by (induction n t rule: postorder-label-aux.induct) (simp, simp split: prod.split
stree.split ltree.split,
          metis fset-of-list-map fst-conv fst-postorder-label-stree-aux-eq sndI stree.inject
stree-ltree.simps)
lemma postorder-label-stree-eq: postorder-label-stree t = stree-ltree (postorder-label
t)
  using postorder-label-stree-aux-eq unfolding postorder-label-stree-def postorder-label-def
by blast
lemma postorder-label-stree-aux-mono: fst (postorder-label-stree-aux n t) \geq n
    by (induction n t rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct) (auto split: prod.split
stree.split, fastforce)
lemma nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-qe: postorder-label-stree-aux n t = (n', t')
\implies v \in nodes\text{-stree } t' \Longrightarrow v \ge n
   by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct,
         auto split: prod.splits stree.splits,
         (metis\ fst\text{-}conv\ le\text{-}SucI\ order.trans\ postorder\text{-}label\text{-}stree\text{-}aux\text{-}mono)+)
lemma nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-le: postorder-label-stree-aux n t = (n', t')
\implies v \in nodes\text{-stree } t' \Longrightarrow v \leq n'
   by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct,
         auto split: prod.splits stree.splits,
         metis Suc-leD fst-conv order-trans postorder-label-stree-aux-mono,
         blast)
lemma distinct-nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux: distinct-stree-nodes (snd (postorder-label-stree-aux
proof (induction n t rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct)
   case (1 n)
   then show ?case by (simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)
next
   case (2 \ n \ t \ ts)
   obtain n' t' where t': postorder-label-stree-aux n t = (n', t') by fastforce
   obtain n'' r ts' where ts': postorder-label-stree-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) = (n'', n')
SNode \ r \ ts'
      by (metis eq-snd-iff stree.exhaust)
   then have r \geq Suc \ n' using nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-ge by auto
  then have r-notin-t': r \notin nodes-stree t' using nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-le[OF]
t'| by fastforce
   have disjoint-family-on nodes-stree (insert t' (fset ts'))
    using 2\ t'\ ts'\ nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-le[OF\ t']\ nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-ge[OF\ t']\ no
ts'
      by (auto simp add: disjoint-family-on-def, fastforce+)
   then show ?case using 2 t' ts' r-notin-t' by simp
```

qed

```
{\bf lemma}\ distinct{-}nodes{-}postorder{-}label{-}stree:\ distinct{-}stree{-}nodes\ (postorder{-}label{-}stree
 unfolding postorder-label-stree-def using distinct-nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux
bv simp
lemma tree-stree-postorder-label-stree-aux: regular t \Longrightarrow tree-stree (snd (postorder-label-stree-aux)
proof (induction t rule: postorder-label-stree-aux.induct)
 case (1 n)
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (2 n t ts)
 obtain n' t' where nt': postorder-label-stree-aux n t = (n', t') by fastforce
 obtain n'' r ts' where nt'': postorder-label-stree-aux (Suc n') (Node ts) = (n'', n')
SNode \ r \ ts'
   using stree.exhaust prod.exhaust by metis
 have t' \notin fset\ ts' using nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-le |OF\ nt'| nodes-postorder-label-stree-aux-ge |OF\ nt'|
nt''
   by (auto, meson not-less-eq-eq root-stree-wf)
 then show ?case using 2 nt' nt" by (auto simp: insort-is-Cons)
qed
lemma tree-ltree-postorder-label-stree [simp]: regular t \Longrightarrow tree-stree (postorder-label-stree
  using tree-stree-postorder-label-stree-aux unfolding postorder-label-stree-def by
blast
lemma inj-relabel-subtrees:
 assumes distinct-nodes: distinct-stree-nodes (SNode r ts)
   and inj-on-nodes: inj-on f (nodes-stree (SNode r ts))
 shows inj-on (relabel-stree f) (fset ts)
proof
 fix t1 t2
 assume t1-subtree: t1 \in fset\ ts
   and t2-subtree: t2 \in fset \ ts
   and relabel-eq: relabel-stree f t1 = relabel-stree f t2
  then have nodes-stree (relabel-stree f(t1) = nodes-stree (relabel-stree f(t2) by
simp
  then have f 'nodes-stree t1 = f 'nodes-stree t2 by simp
 then have nodes-stree t1 = nodes-stree t2 using inj-on-nodes t1-subtree t2-subtree
inj-on-image[of f nodes-stree 'fset ts]
   by (simp, meson image-eqI inj-onD)
 then show t1 = t2 using distinct-nodes nodes-stree-non-empty t1-subtree t2-subtree
   by (auto simp add: disjoint-family-on-def, force)
qed
lemma inj-on-subtree: inj-on f (nodes-stree (SNode r ts)) \Longrightarrow t \in fset ts \Longrightarrow inj-on
f (nodes-stree t)
```

```
unfolding inj-on-def by simp
lemma tree-stree-relabel-stree: distinct-stree-nodes t \implies inj-on f (nodes-stree t)
\implies tree-stree (relabel-stree f t) = tree-stree t
proof (induction t)
 case (SNode \ r \ ts)
  then have IH: \forall t \in \# mset\text{-set} (fset ts). tree-stree (relabel-stree f t) = tree-stree
   using inj-on-subtree[OF SNode(3)] elem-mset-set finite-fset by auto
 show ?case using inj-relabel-subtrees[OF SNode(2) SNode(3)]
   by (auto simp add: mset-set-image-inj, metis IH image-mset-cong)
lemma tree-ltree-relabel-ltree-postorder-label-stree: regular t \Longrightarrow inj-on f (nodes-stree
(postorder-label-stree\ t)) \Longrightarrow tree-stree\ (relabel-stree\ f\ (postorder-label-stree\ t)) = t
 using tree-stree-relabel-stree distinct-nodes-postorder-label-stree by fastforce
lemma postorder-label-stree-inj: regular t1 \Longrightarrow regular t2 \Longrightarrow inj-on f (nodes-stree
(postorder-label-stree\ t1)) \Longrightarrow relabel-stree\ f\ (postorder-label-stree\ t1) = postorder-label-stree
t2 \implies t1 = t2
 using tree-ltree-relabel-ltree-postorder-label-stree by fastforce
lemma tree-graph-inj-iso: regular t1 \Longrightarrow regular t2 \Longrightarrow tree-graph t1 \simeq_r tree-graph
t2 \implies t1 = t2
 \textbf{using} \ postorder\mbox{-}label\mbox{-}stree\mbox{-}inj\ tree\mbox{-}qraphs\mbox{-}iso\mbox{-}strees\mbox{-}iso\mbox{-}distinct\mbox{-}nodes\mbox{-}postorder\mbox{-}label
     distinct-nodes-stree-ltree postorder-label-stree-eq unfolding tree-graph-def by
metis
lemma tree-graph-inj:
 assumes regular-t1: regular t1
   and regular-t2: regular t2
   and tree-graph-eq: tree-graph t1 = tree-graph t2
 shows t1 = t2
proof-
  obtain V E r where g: tree-graph \ t1 = (V, E, r) using prod.exhaust by metis
 then interpret rtree V E r using rtree-tree-graph by auto
  have tree-graph t1 \simeq_r tree-graph t2 using tree-graph-eq g rgraph-isomorph-refl
  then show ?thesis using tree-graph-inj-iso regular-t1 regular-t2 by simp
qed
end
```

4 Enumeration of Rooted Trees

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

definition n-rtree-graphs :: $nat \Rightarrow nat \ rpregraph \ set \ \mathbf{where}$

```
n-rtree-graphs n = \{(V, E, r). rtree \ V \ E \ r \land card \ V = n\}
Recursive definition on the tree structure without using level sequences
fun trim-tree :: nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow nat \times tree where
     trim-tree \theta t = (\theta, t)
   trim-tree (Suc 0) t = (0, Node [])
    trim-tree (Suc \ n) (Node \ []) = (n, Node \ [])
   trim-tree\ n\ (Node\ (t\#ts)) =
     (case trim-tree n (Node ts) of
        (\theta, t') \Rightarrow (\theta, t') \mid
         (n1, Node ts') \Rightarrow
             let (n2, t') = trim\text{-tree } n1 t
             in (n2, Node (t'\#ts'))
lemma fst-trim-tree-lt[termination-simp]: n \neq 0 \Longrightarrow fst (trim-tree n t) < n
     by (induction n t rule: trim-tree.induct, auto split: prod.split nat.split tree.split,
fastforce)
fun fill-tree :: nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow tree \ list \ \mathbf{where}
    fill-tree \theta - = []
\mid fill-tree n \ t =
        (let (n', t') = trim-tree n t
         in fill-tree n' t' \otimes [t']
fun next-tree-aux :: nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow tree option where
     next-tree-aux \ n \ (Node \ []) = None
   next-tree-aux n (Node (Node [] \# ts)) = next-tree-aux (Suc n) (Node ts)
| next\text{-}tree\text{-}aux \ n \ (Node \ (Node \ (Node \ [] \# rs) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (fill\text{-}tree \ (Suc) \# ts)
n) (Node \ rs) @ (Node \ rs) \# \ ts))
| next-tree-aux \ n \ (Node \ (t \# ts)) = Some \ (Node \ (the \ (next-tree-aux \ n \ t) \# ts)) |
fun next-tree :: tree \Rightarrow tree \ option \ \mathbf{where}
    next-tree t = next-tree-aux 0 t
lemma next-tree-aux-None-iff: next-tree-aux n t = None \longleftrightarrow height \ t < 2
proof (induction n t rule: next-tree-aux.induct)
    case (1 n)
     then show ?case by auto
next
    case (2 n ts)
    then show ?case by (cases ts) auto
next
     case (3 n rs ts)
    then show ?case by (auto simp: Max-gr-iff)
```

```
next
 case (4 n vc vd vb ts)
 then show ?case
  by (metis One-nat-def Suc-n-not-le-n dual-order.trans height-Node-cons le-add1
       next-tree-aux.simps(4) option.simps(3) plus-1-eq-Suc)
qed
lemma next-tree-Some-iff: (\exists t'. next-tree \ t = Some \ t') \longleftrightarrow height \ t \geq 2
 using next-tree-aux-None-iff by (metis linorder-not-less next-tree.simps not-Some-eq)
4.1
       Enumeration is monotonically decreasing
lemma trim-id: trim-tree n \ t = (Suc \ n', \ t') \Longrightarrow t = t'
  by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: trim-tree.induct) (auto split: prod.splits
nat.splits tree.splits)
lemma trim-tree-le: (n', t') = trim-tree n t \Longrightarrow t' \le t
  using trim-id by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: trim-tree.induct)
  (auto\ split:\ prod.splits\ tree.splits\ nat.splits\ simp:\ order-less-imp-le\ tree-less-cons',
fastforce)
lemma fill-tree-le: r \in set (fill-tree n t) \Longrightarrow r \leq t
 using trim-tree-le by (induction n t rule: fill-tree.induct) (auto, fastforce)
lemma next-tree-aux-lt: height t \geq 2 \implies the (next-tree-aux n t) < t
proof (induction n t rule: next-tree-aux.induct)
  case (1 n)
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (2 n ts)
 then show ?case using tree-less-cons' by (cases ts) auto
next
 case (3 n rs ts)
 then show ?case using tree-less-comm-suffix2 tree-less-cons by simp
  case (4 \ n \ vc \ vd \ vb \ ts)
 have height (Node (Node (vc # vd) # vb)) \geq 2 unfolding numeral-2-eq-2
  by (metis\ dual-order.antisym\ height-Node-cons\ less-eq-nat.simps(1)\ not-less-eq-eq)
  then show ?case using 4 tree-less-cons2 by simp
qed
lemma next-tree-lt: height t \geq 2 \implies the (next-tree t) < t
 using next-tree-aux-lt by simp
lemma next-tree-lt': next-tree t = Some \ t' \Longrightarrow t' < t
  using next-tree-lt next-tree-Some-iff by fastforce
```

4.2 Size preservation

```
lemma size-trim-tree: n \neq 0 \Longrightarrow trim-tree n t = (n', t') \Longrightarrow n' + tree-size t' = n
  by (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: trim-tree.induct) (auto split: prod.splits
nat.splits tree.splits)
lemma size-fill-tree: sum-list (map tree-size (fill-tree n t)) = n
 using size-trim-tree by (induction n t rule: fill-tree.induct) (auto split: prod.split)
lemma size-next-tree-aux: height t \geq 2 \implies tree-size (the (next-tree-aux n t)) =
tree-size t + n
proof (induction n t rule: next-tree-aux.induct)
 case (1 n)
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (2 n ts)
  then show ?case by (cases ts) auto
\mathbf{next}
  case (3 n rs ts)
 then show ?case using size-fill-tree by (auto simp del: fill-tree.simps)
next
 case (4 \ n \ vc \ vd \ vb \ ts)
 have height-t: height (Node (Node (vc \# vd) \# vb)) \geq 2 unfolding numeral-2-eq-2
  by (metis dual-order.antisym height-Node-cons less-eq-nat.simps(1) not-less-eq-eq)
 then show ?case using 4 by auto
qed
lemma size-next-tree: height t \geq 2 \Longrightarrow tree-size (the (next-tree t)) = tree-size t
 using size-next-tree-aux by simp
lemma size-next-tree': next-tree t = Some \ t' \Longrightarrow tree-size t' = tree-size t
  using size-next-tree next-tree-Some-iff by fastforce
       Setup for termination proof
4.3
definition lt-n-trees n \equiv \{t. tree-size t \le n\}
lemma n-trees-eq: n-trees n = Node '\{ts. tree-size (Node\ ts) = n\}
proof-
 have n-trees n = \{Node\ ts \mid ts.\ tree-size (Node\ ts) = n\} unfolding n-trees-def
by (metis tree-size.cases)
 then show ?thesis by blast
qed
lemma lt-n-trees-eq: lt-n-trees (Suc n) = Node '\{ts. tree-size (Node ts) < Suc n\}
proof-
 have lt-n-trees (Suc n) = {Node ts | ts. tree-size (Node ts) \leq Suc n} unfolding
lt-n-trees-def by (metis tree-size.cases)
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed
```

```
lemma finite-lt-n-trees: finite (lt-n-trees n)
proof (induction \ n)
  case \theta
 then show ?case unfolding lt-n-trees-def using not-finite-existsD not-less-eq-eq
tree-size-ge-1 by auto
\mathbf{next}
  case (Suc \ n)
  have \forall ts \in \{ts. tree-size (Node ts) \leq Suc n\}. set ts \subseteq lt-n-trees n unfolding
lt-n-trees-def using tree-size-children by fastforce
 have \{ts.\ tree-size\ (Node\ ts) \leq Suc\ n\} = \{ts.\ tree-size\ (Node\ ts) \leq Suc\ n \land set
ts \subseteq lt\text{-}n\text{-}trees \ n \land length \ ts \le n \} unfolding lt\text{-}n\text{-}trees\text{-}def using tree\text{-}size\text{-}children
length-children by fastforce
 then have finite {ts. tree-size (Node ts) \leq Suc n} using finite-lists-length-le[OF
Suc.IH] by auto
 then show ?case unfolding lt-n-trees-eq by blast
qed
lemma n-trees-subset-lt-n-trees: n-trees n \subseteq lt-n-trees n
  unfolding n-trees-def lt-n-trees-def by blast
lemma finite-n-trees: finite (n-trees n)
  using n-trees-subset-lt-n-trees finite-lt-n-trees rev-finite-subset by metis
4.4
        Algorithms for enumeration
fun greatest-tree :: nat \Rightarrow tree where
  greatest-tree (Suc \ \theta) = Node \ []
| qreatest-tree (Suc n) = Node [qreatest-tree n]
function n-tree-enum-aux :: tree \Rightarrow tree \ list \ \mathbf{where}
  n-tree-enum-aux t =
   (case next-tree t of None \Rightarrow [t] | Some t' \Rightarrow t \# n-tree-enum-aux t')
 by pat-completeness auto
fun n-tree-enum :: nat \Rightarrow tree \ list \ \mathbf{where}
  n-tree-enum \theta = 0
\mid n-tree-enum n = n-tree-enum-aux (greatest-tree n)
termination n-tree-enum-aux
proof (relation measure (\lambda t. card {r. r < t \land tree\text{-size } r = tree\text{-size } t}), auto)
  fix t t' assume t-t': next-tree-aux 0 t = Some t'
  then have height-t: height t \geq 2 using next-tree-Some-iff by auto
  then have t' < t using t-t' next-tree-lt by fastforce
  have size-t'-t: tree-size t' = tree-size t using size-next-tree height-t t-t' by fast-
force
  let ?meas-t' = \{r. \ r < t' \land tree\text{-size } r = tree\text{-size } t'\}
  let ?meas-t = \{r. \ r < t \land tree\text{-size } r = tree\text{-size } t\}
```

```
have fin: finite ?meas-t using finite-n-trees unfolding n-trees-def by auto
 have ?meas-t' \subseteq ?meas-t \text{ using } \langle t' < t \rangle \text{ size-}t'-t \text{ by } auto
  then show card \{r. \ r < t' \land tree\text{-size } r = tree\text{-size } t'\} < card \{r. \ r < t \land t'\}
tree-size r = tree-size t}
   using fin \langle t' < t \rangle psubset-card-mono size-t'-t by auto
\mathbf{qed}
definition n-rtree-graph-enum :: nat \Rightarrow nat \ rpregraph \ list \ \mathbf{where}
  n-rtree-graph-enum n = map tree-graph (n-tree-enum n)
       Regularity
4.5
lemma regular-trim-tree: regular t \Longrightarrow regular \ (snd \ (trim-tree \ n \ t))
 by (induction n t rule: trim-tree.induct, auto split: prod.split nat.split tree.split,
     metis dual-order.trans tree.inject trim-id trim-tree-le)
lemma regular-trim-tree': regular t \Longrightarrow (n', t') = trim-tree n t \Longrightarrow regular t'
  using regular-trim-tree by (metis\ snd-eqD)
lemma sorted-fill-tree: sorted (fill-tree n t)
 using fill-tree-le by (induction n t rule: fill-tree.induct) (auto simp: sorted-append
split: prod.split)
lemma regular-fill-tree: regular t \Longrightarrow r \in set (fill-tree n t) \Longrightarrow regular r
  using regular-trim-tree' by (induction n t rule: fill-tree.induct) auto
lemma regular-next-tree-aux: regular t \Longrightarrow height \ t \ge 2 \Longrightarrow regular (the (next-tree-aux)
n(t)
proof (induction n t rule: next-tree-aux.induct)
 case (1 n)
 then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (2 n ts)
 then show ?case by (cases ts) auto
next
  case (3 n rs ts)
 then have regular-rs: regular (Node rs) by simp
 have \forall t \in set \ ts. \ Node \ (rs) < t \ using \ 3(1) \ tree-less-cons[of \ rs \ Node \ []] by auto
 then show ?case using 3 sorted-fill-tree regular-fill-tree[OF regular-rs] fill-tree-le
    by (auto simp del: fill-tree.simps simp: sorted-append, meson dual-order.trans
tree-le-cons)
next
 case (4 n vc vd vb ts)
 have height-t: height (Node (Node (vc \# vd) \# vb)) \geq 2 unfolding numeral-2-eq-2
  by (metis dual-order.antisym height-Node-cons less-eq-nat.simps(1) not-less-eq-eq)
  then show ?case using 4 by (auto, meson height-t dual-order.strict-trans1
next-tree-aux-lt nless-le)
qed
```

```
lemma regular-next-tree: regular t \Longrightarrow height \ t \ge 2 \Longrightarrow regular \ (the (next-tree t))
 using regular-next-tree-aux by simp
lemma regular-next-tree': regular t \Longrightarrow next-tree t = Some \ t' \Longrightarrow regular \ t'
 using regular-next-tree next-tree-Some-iff by fastforce
lemma regular-n-tree-enum-aux: regular t \Longrightarrow r \in set (n\text{-tree-enum-aux } t) \Longrightarrow
\mathbf{proof}\ (induction\ t\ rule:\ n\text{-}tree\text{-}enum\text{-}aux.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases next-tree-aux \theta t)
   {f case} None
   then show ?thesis using 1 by auto
 next
   case (Some \ a)
   then show ?thesis using 1 regular-next-tree' by auto
 qed
qed
lemma regular-n-tree-greatest-tree: n \neq 0 \Longrightarrow greatest-tree n \in regular-n-trees n
proof (induction \ n)
 case \theta
 then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (Suc \ n)
 then show ?case unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by (cases n) auto
lemma regular-n-tree-enum: t \in set (n-tree-enum n) \Longrightarrow regular t
 using regular-n-tree-enum-aux regular-n-tree-greatest-tree unfolding regular-n-trees-def
by (cases \ n) auto
lemma size-n-tree-enum-aux: n \neq 0 \Longrightarrow r \in set \ (n\text{-tree-enum-aux}\ t) \Longrightarrow tree\text{-size}
r = tree-size t
proof (induction t rule: n-tree-enum-aux.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases next-tree-aux \theta t)
   case None
   then show ?thesis using 1 by auto
 next
   case (Some \ a)
   then show ?thesis using 1 size-next-tree' by auto
 qed
qed
lemma size-greatest-tree[simp]: n \neq 0 \Longrightarrow tree-size (greatest-tree n) = n
```

```
by (induction n rule: greatest-tree.induct) auto
lemma size-n-tree-enum: t \in set (n-tree-enum n) <math>\Longrightarrow tree-size t = n
     using size-n-tree-enum-aux size-greatest-tree by (cases n, auto, fastforce)
4.6
                    Totality
lemma set (n\text{-}tree\text{-}enum\ n) \subseteq regular\text{-}n\text{-}trees\ n
   \mathbf{using}\ regular\text{-}n\text{-}tree\text{-}enum\ size\text{-}n\text{-}tree\text{-}enum\ \mathbf{unfolding}\ regular\text{-}n\text{-}trees\text{-}def\ n\text{-}trees\text{-}def\ n\text{-}def\ n\text{-}def
by blast
lemma greatest-tree-lt-Suc: n \neq 0 \Longrightarrow greatest-tree n < greatest-tree (Suc n)
     by (induction n rule: greatest-tree.induct) (auto simp: tree-less-nested)
lemma greatest-tree-ge: tree-size t \leq n \Longrightarrow t \leq greatest-tree n
proof (induction n arbitrary: t rule: greatest-tree.induct)
     case 1
    then show ?case by (cases t rule: tree-cons-exhaust) (auto simp: tree-size-ne-0)
next
     case (2 v)
     then show ?case
     proof (cases t rule: tree-rev-exhaust)
         case Nil
         then show ?thesis by simp
     next
         case (Snoc \ ts \ r)
         then have r-le-greatest-Suc-v: r \leq greatest-tree (Suc v) using 2 by auto
         then show ?thesis
         proof (cases r = greatest-tree (Suc v))
              case True
              then have ts = [] using 2(2) Snoc by (simp add: tree-size-ne-0)
              then show ?thesis using Snoc r-le-greatest-Suc-v by auto
         next
              {f case} False
              then show ?thesis using r-le-greatest-Suc-v Snoc by auto
         qed
    qed
next
     case \beta
     then show ?case by (simp add: tree-size-ne-0)
qed
fun least-tree :: nat \Rightarrow tree where
     least-tree (Suc n) = Node (replicate n (Node []))
lemma regular-n-tree-least-tree: n \neq 0 \Longrightarrow least-tree n \in regular-n-trees n
proof (induction \ n)
     case \theta
     then show ?case by auto
```

```
next
 case (Suc \ n)
 then show ?case unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by (cases n) auto
lemma height-lt-2-least-tree: t \in regular-n-trees n \implies height \ t < 2 \implies t =
least-tree n
proof (induction n arbitrary: t)
 case \theta
  have regular-n-trees \theta = \{\} unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def using
tree-size.elims by auto
 then show ?case using \theta by blast
next
 case (Suc \ n)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases n = \theta)
   case True
    then show ?thesis using Suc tree-size.elims unfolding regular-n-trees-def
n-trees-def
      by (auto, metis leD length-children length-greater-0-conv)
 next
   case False
  then have t-non-empty: t \neq Node \mid | using Suc(2) unfolding regular-n-trees-def
n-trees-def by auto
   then have height-t: height t = 1 using Suc(3)
   by (metis One-nat-def gr0-conv-Suc height.elims less-2-cases less-numeral-extra(3))
    obtain s ts where s-ts: t = Node (s # ts) using t-non-empty by (meson
height.elims)
   then have height s = 0 by (metis Suc-le-eq height-Node-cons less-one height-t)
   then have s: s = Node [] using height-0-iff by simp
   then have regular-ts: Node ts \in regular-n-trees n using Suc(2) unfolding s-ts
regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by auto
  have height (Node ts) < 2 using height-theight-children height-children-le-height
unfolding s-ts One-nat-def by fastforce
   then have Node ts = least-tree n using Suc(1) regular-ts by blast
   then show ?thesis using False qr0-conv-Suc s s-ts by auto
 qed
qed
lemma least-tree-le: n \neq 0 \Longrightarrow tree\text{-size } t \geq n \Longrightarrow least\text{-tree } n \leq t
proof (induction n arbitrary: t rule: less-induct)
 case (less n)
 then obtain n' where n: n = Suc \ n' using least-tree.cases by blast
 then obtain ts where t: t = Node ts by (cases t) auto
 then show ?case
 proof (cases n')
   case \theta
   then show ?thesis using n by simp
 next
```

```
case (Suc n'')
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases ts rule: rev-exhaust)
     case Nil
     then show ?thesis using less t n by auto
   next
     case (snoc \ rs \ r)
     then show ?thesis
     proof (cases \ r = Node \ [])
      case True
      then have tree-size (Node\ rs) \ge n'' using less(3) unfolding n\ t\ Suc\ snoc
      then show ?thesis using less True unfolding n t Suc snoc
        by (auto simp: simp: replicate-append-same[symmetric], force)
     next
      case False
      then show ?thesis using less False unfolding n t Suc snoc
        by (auto simp: replicate-append-same[symmetric] tree-less-empty-iff)
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma trim-id': n \geq tree-size t \Longrightarrow trim-tree n \ t = (n', t') \Longrightarrow t' = t
proof (induction n t arbitrary: n' t' rule: trim-tree.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case by auto
next
 then have t = Node [] using le-Suc-eq tree-size-1-iff tree-size-ne-0 by simp
 then show ?case using 2 by auto
 case (3 v)
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (4 va t ts)
 then show ?case using size-trim-tree[OF - 4(4)] size-trim-tree
   by (auto split: prod.splits nat.splits simp: tree-size-ne-0, fastforce)
qed
lemma tree-ge-lt-suffix: Node ts \le r \Longrightarrow r < Node \ (t\#ts) \Longrightarrow \exists \, ss. \, r = Node \ (ss
@ ts
proof (induction ts arbitrary: r rule: rev-induct)
 then show ?case by (cases r rule: tree-rev-exhaust) auto
next
 case (snoc \ x \ xs)
 then show ?case using tree-le-empty2-iff
   by (cases r rule: tree-rev-exhaust)
```

```
(simp-all, metis Cons-eq-appendI tree.inject tree-less-antisym tree-less-snoc2-iff)
qed
lemma trim-tree-0-iff: fst (trim-tree n t) = 0 \longleftrightarrow n \le tree-size t
 using size-trim-tree trim-id tree-size-qe-1
 by (induction n t rule: trim-tree.induct, auto split: prod.split nat.split tree.split,
fastforce+)
lemma trim-tree-greatest-le: tree-size r \leq n \Longrightarrow r \leq t \Longrightarrow r \leq snd (trim-tree n
proof (induction n t arbitrary: r rule: trim-tree.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case (2 t)
 then show ?case using tree-size-ne-0 tree-size-1-iff by (simp add: le-Suc-eq)
 case (3 v)
 then show ?case by auto
 case (4 va t ts)
  obtain n1 t1 where nt1: trim-tree (Suc (Suc va)) (Node ts) = (n1, t1) by
fastforce
 then show ?case
 proof (cases n1)
   case \theta
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases r \leq Node ts)
     case True
    then show ?thesis using 4 0 nt1 by simp
   next
    case False
    then obtain ss s where r: r = Node (ss @ s # ts) using 4(4) tree-ge-lt-suffix
     by (metis append.assoc append-Cons append-Nil nle-le rev-exhaust tree-le-def)
       then have tree-size (Node ts) \geq Suc (Suc va) using nt1 trim-tree-0-iff
unfolding \theta by fastforce
     then have tree-size r > Suc (Suc va) using tree-size-ne-0 unfolding r
      by (auto simp: add-strict-increasing trans-less-add2)
     then show ?thesis using 4(3) by auto
   qed
 next
   case (Suc nat)
   then have t1: t1 = Node ts using trim-id nt1 by blast
   then obtain n2\ t2 where nt2: trim-tree n1\ t=(n2,\ t2) by fastforce
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases r \leq Node ts)
    {f case} True
     then show ?thesis using 4 Suc nt1 t1
    by (auto split: prod.split simp: tree-le-cons, meson dual-order.trans tree-le-cons)
```

```
next
     {\bf case}\ \mathit{False}
    then obtain ss s where r: r = Node (ss @ s # ts) using 4(4) tree-ge-lt-suffix
     by (metis append.assoc append-Cons append-Nil nle-le rev-exhaust tree-le-def)
     have size-s: tree-size s \leq Suc nat using 4(3) Suc size-trim-tree [OF - nt1] t1
unfolding r by auto
     have s \leq t using 4(4) unfolding r by (meson order.trans tree-le-append
tree-le-cons2)
       have s \leq t2 using 4.IH(2)[OF\ nt1[symmetric]\ Suc\ t1\ size-s\ \langle s \leq t \rangle]\ nt2
\mathbf{unfolding} \ \mathit{Suc} \ \mathbf{by} \ \mathit{auto}
     then show ?thesis
     proof (cases\ s=t2)
       case True
      then have ss = []
       proof (cases t2 = t)
        case True
        then show ?thesis using 4(4) nle-le tree-le-append unfolding r \langle s=t2 \rangle
True by auto
      next
        case False
        then have n2 = 0 using nt2 trim-id by (cases n2) auto
        then show ?thesis using size-trim-tree[OF - nt1] size-trim-tree[OF - nt2]
Suc 4(3) tree-size-ne-0 unfolding r t1 \langle s=t2 \rangle by auto
       qed
       then show ?thesis using nt1 Suc t1 nt2 unfolding r True by auto
     next
       then show ?thesis using \langle s \leq t2 \rangle nt1 nt2 t1 Suc unfolding r
        by (auto simp: order-less-imp-le tree-less-comm-suffix2)
     qed
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma fill-tree-next-smallest: tree-size (Node rs) \leq Suc n \Longrightarrow \forall r \in set rs. r \leq t
\implies Node rs < Node (fill-tree n t)
proof (induction n t arbitrary: rs rule: fill-tree.induct)
  case (1 uu)
 have rs = [] using tree-size-1-iff I(1) tree inject by fastforce
  then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
  case (2 \ v \ t)
 obtain n' t' where nt': trim-tree (Suc v) t = (n', t') by fastforce
 then show ?case
 proof (cases rs rule: rev-exhaust)
   case Nil
   then show ?thesis by auto
 next
   case (snoc rs' r')
```

```
then show ?thesis
   proof (cases n')
     case \theta
     then show ?thesis
     proof (cases r' = t')
       {\bf case}\ {\it True}
       then have rs' = [] using 0 \ 2(2) \ size-trim-tree[OF - nt'] unfolding snoc
by (auto simp: tree-size-ne-0)
       then show ?thesis using nt' 0 unfolding snoc True by simp
     next
       case False
      then show ?thesis using 2 trim-tree-greatest-le nt' 0 tree-less-comm-suffix2
unfolding snoc
         by (auto, metis nless-le not-less-eq-eq snd-eqD trans-le-add2)
     qed
   next
     case (Suc nat)
    then show ?thesis using 2 nt' trim-id[OF nt'[unfolded Suc]] size-trim-tree[OF
- nt' unfolding snoc by auto
   qed
 qed
qed
fun fill-twos :: nat \Rightarrow tree \Rightarrow tree where
 fill-twos n (Node ts) = Node (replicate n (Node []) @ ts)
lemma size-fill-twos: tree-size (fill-twos n t) = n + tree-size t
 by (cases t) (auto simp: sum-list-replicate)
lemma regular-fill-twos: regular t \Longrightarrow regular (fill-twos n t)
 by (cases t) (auto simp: sorted-append)
lemma fill-twos-lt: n \neq 0 \implies t < \text{fill-twos } n \ t
 using tree-less-append by (cases t) auto
lemma fill-twos-less: r < Node \ (t \# ts) \implies t \neq Node \ [] \implies fill-twos \ n \ r < Node
(t \# ts)
proof (induction \ n)
 case \theta
  then show ?case by (cases \ r) auto
\mathbf{next}
  case (Suc \ n)
 then show ?case by (cases r rule: tree.exhaust, simp,
       meson leD linorder-less-linear list.inject tree.inject tree-empty-cons-lt-le)
qed
lemma next-tree-aux-successor: tree-size r = tree-size t + n \Longrightarrow regular \ r \Longrightarrow r
< t \Longrightarrow height \ t \ge 2 \Longrightarrow r \le the \ (next-tree-aux \ n \ t)
proof (induction n t arbitrary: r rule: next-tree-aux.induct)
```

```
case (1 n)
  then show ?case by auto
\mathbf{next}
  case (2 n ts)
 have size-r: tree-size r \leq tree-size (Node ts) + Suc n using 2(2) by auto
 have height-ts: height (Node ts) \geq 2 using 2(5) by (cases ts) auto
  then show ?case using 2 size-r tree-empty-cons-lt-le by fastforce
\mathbf{next}
 case (3 n rs ts)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases r < Node ts)
   case True
   then show ?thesis by (auto, meson dual-order.trans order.strict-implies-order
tree-le-append tree-le-cons)
 next
   then obtain ss where r: r = Node (ss @ ts) using 3(3) tree-ge-lt-suffix by
fast force
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases ss rule: rev-exhaust)
     case Nil
     then show ?thesis unfolding r by (simp, meson order-trans tree-le-append)
tree-le-cons)
   next
     case (snoc ss' s')
    have s'-le-rs: s' \leq Node \ rs \ using \ \Im(\Im) \ tree-empty-cons-lt-le unfolding r \ snoc
       by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) append.assoc append-Cons append-self-conv2
        dual-order.order-iff-strict linorder-not-less order-less-le-trans tree-le-append
tree-less-cons2)
     show ?thesis
     proof (cases s' = Node \ rs)
       \mathbf{case} \ \mathit{True}
       then show ?thesis using 3(1,2) fill-tree-next-smallest unfolding r snoc
        by (auto simp del: fill-tree.simps simp: sorted-append)
     next
       case False
         then show ?thesis using s'-le-rs unfolding r snoc by (auto, meson
tree-le-def tree-less-iff)
     qed
   qed
 qed
next
 case (4 \ n \ vc \ vd \ vb \ ts)
 \mathbf{define}\ t\ \mathbf{where}\ t = \mathit{Node}\ (\mathit{Node}\ (\mathit{vc}\ \#\ \mathit{vd})\ \#\ \mathit{vb})
 have height-t: height t \geq 2 unfolding numeral-2-eq-2 t-def
  by (metis dual-order antisym height-Node-cons less-eq-nat.simps(1) not-less-eq-eq)
  then show ?case
 proof (cases r < Node ts)
   case True
```

```
then show ?thesis by (auto, meson dual-order.trans order.strict-implies-order
tree-le-append tree-le-cons)
 next
   case False
   then obtain ss where r: r = Node (ss @ ts) using 4(4) tree-ge-lt-suffix by
fast force
   then show ?thesis
   proof (cases ss rule: rev-exhaust)
     then show ?thesis using tree-le-cons unfolding r by auto
   next
     case (snoc \ ss' \ s')
     have s' < t using 4(4)[folded \ t\text{-}def] unfolding r \ snoc
         by (auto, metis antisym-conv3 append.left-neutral dual-order.strict-trans
less-tree-comm-suffix not-tree-less-empty tree-less-cons2)
     show ?thesis
     proof (cases tree-size s' = tree-size t + n)
       {\bf case}\ {\it True}
      then have ss' = [] using 4(2)[folded\ t\text{-}def]\ tree\text{-}size\text{-}ne\text{-}\theta\ unfolding\ r\ snoc}
         then show ?thesis using 4.IH True 4(3) \langle s' \langle t \rangle height-t tree-le-cons2
unfolding r snoc t-def by auto
     next
       {f case} False
       obtain us where s': s' = Node us using tree.exhaust by blast
      — s" is greater than s' but has the same size as t so the IH can be used on it.
       define s'' where s'' = fill-twos (tree-size t + n - tree-size s') s'
      have size-s': tree-size s' \leq tree-size t + n using 4(2)[folded\ t\text{-}def] unfolding
r snoc by simp
       then have size-s": tree-size s'' = tree-size t + n unfolding s''-def using
size-fill-twos by auto
       have regular-s": regular s" using regular-fill-twos 4(3) unfolding s"-def r
snoc by auto
       have s'' < t using fill-twos-less \langle s' < t \rangle unfolding t-def s''-def by auto
       have s' < s'' using fill-twos-lt False size-fill-twos size-s'' unfolding s''-def
       then show ?thesis using 4.IH[folded t-def, OF size-s" regular-s" \langle s" \langle t \rangle
height-t]
      unfolding r snoc t-def by (simp add: order-less-imp-le tree-less-comm-suffix2)
     qed
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma next-tree-successor: tree-size r = tree-size t \Longrightarrow regular \ r \Longrightarrow r < t \Longrightarrow
next-tree t = Some \ t' \Longrightarrow r \le t'
 using next-tree-aux-successor next-tree-Some-iff by force
lemma set-n-tree-enum-aux: t \in regular-n-trees n \Longrightarrow set (n-tree-enum-aux t) =
```

```
\{r \in regular - n - trees \ n. \ r \leq t\}
proof (induction t rule: n-tree-enum-aux.induct)
 case (1\ t)
  then show ?case
 proof (cases next-tree t)
   case None
  have n \neq 0 using I(2) tree-size-ne-0 unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def
   have t = least-tree n using height-lt-2-least-tree next-tree-aux-None-iff 1 None
\mathbf{by} \ simp
   then show ?thesis using next-tree-Some-iff 1 None least-tree-le \langle n \neq 0 \rangle
     unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by (auto simp: antisym)
 next
   case (Some t')
   then have set (n\text{-}tree\text{-}enum\text{-}aux\ t) = insert\ t\ \{r \in regular\text{-}n\text{-}trees\ n.\ r \le t'\}
   using 1 regular-next-tree' size-next-tree' unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def
by auto
   also have ... = \{r \in regular - r + tees \ n. \ r \leq t\} using next-tree-successor 1(2)
Some unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def
     by (auto, meson Some less-le-not-le next-tree-lt' order.trans)
   finally show ?thesis.
 \mathbf{qed}
qed
theorem set-n-tree-enum: set (n-tree-enum n) = regular-n-trees n
proof (cases n)
 then show ?thesis unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def using tree-size-ne-0
by simp
next
  case (Suc\ nat)
  then show ?thesis using set-n-tree-enum-aux regular-n-tree-greatest-tree great-
est-tree-qe
   unfolding regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def by auto
qed
theorem n-rtree-graph-enum-n-rtree-graphs: G \in set (n-rtree-graph-enum n) \Longrightarrow
G \in n-rtree-graphs n
  using set-n-tree-enum rtree-tree-graph card-tree-graph
 unfolding n-rtree-graph-enum-def n-rtree-graphs-def regular-n-trees-def n-trees-def
 by (auto, metis)
theorem n-rtree-graph-enum-surj:
 assumes n-rtree-graph: G \in n-rtree-graphs n
 shows \exists G' \in set \ (n\text{-}rtree\text{-}graph\text{-}enum \ n). \ G' \simeq_r G
proof-
  obtain V E r where G = (V, E, r) using prod.exhaust by metis
  then show ?thesis using n-rtree-graph set-n-tree-enum rtree.ex-regular-n-tree
  unfolding n-rtree-graphs-def n-rtree-graph-enum-def by (auto simp: rtree.ex-regular-n-tree)
```

4.7 Distinctness

```
lemma n-tree-enum-aux-le: r \in set \ (n\text{-tree-enum-aux}\ t) \Longrightarrow r \leq t
proof (induction t rule: n-tree-enum-aux.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases next-tree t)
   case None
   then show ?thesis using 1 by auto
 next
   case (Some \ a)
   then show ?thesis using next-tree-lt' 1 by fastforce
 qed
qed
lemma sorted-n-tree-enum-aux: sorted-wrt (>) (n-tree-enum-aux t)
proof (induction t rule: n-tree-enum-aux.induct)
 case (1 t)
 then show ?case
 proof (cases next-tree t)
   case None
   then show ?thesis by simp
 next
   case (Some \ a)
   then show ?thesis using 1 Some next-tree-lt' n-tree-enum-aux-le by fastforce
 qed
qed
lemma distinct-n-tree-enum-aux: distinct (n-tree-enum-aux t)
 using sorted-n-tree-enum-aux strict-sorted-iff distinct-rev sorted-wrt-rev by blast
theorem distinct-n-tree-enum: distinct (n-tree-enum n)
 using distinct-n-tree-enum-aux by (cases n) auto
theorem distinct-n-rtree-graph-enum: distinct (n-rtree-graph-enum n)
 using tree-graph-inj distinct-n-tree-enum set-n-tree-enum unfolding n-rtree-graph-enum-def
regular-n-trees-def
 by (simp add: distinct-map inj-on-def)
theorem inj-iso-n-rtree-graph-enum:
 assumes G-in-n-rtree-graph-enum: G \in set (n-rtree-graph-enum n)
   and H-in-n-rtree-graph-enum: H \in set (n-rtree-graph-enum n)
   and G \simeq_r H
 shows G = H
proof-
 obtain t_G where t-G: regular t_G tree-graph t_G = G using G-in-n-rtree-graph-enum
regular-n-tree-enum
```

```
unfolding n\text{-}rtree\text{-}graph\text{-}enum\text{-}def by auto obtain t_H where t\text{-}H: regular\ t_H tree-graph\ t_H = H using H\text{-}in\text{-}n\text{-}rtree\text{-}graph\text{-}enum regular-n\text{-}tree\text{-}enum unfolding n\text{-}rtree\text{-}graph\text{-}enum\text{-}def} by auto then show ?thesis using t\text{-}G tree-graph\text{-}inj\text{-}iso\ \langle G \simeq_r H \rangle by auto qed theorem ex1\text{-}iso\text{-}n\text{-}rtree\text{-}graph\text{-}enum: G \in n\text{-}rtree\text{-}graphs\ n \Longrightarrow \exists\,!\,G' \in set\ (n\text{-}rtree\text{-}graph\text{-}enum\ }n). G' \simeq_r G using inj\text{-}iso\text{-}n\text{-}rtree\text{-}graph\text{-}enum\ }rgraph\text{-}isomorph\text{-}trans\ }rgraph\text{-}isomorph\text{-}sym\ }n\text{-}rtree\text{-}graph\text{-}enum\text{-}surj unfolding transp\text{-}def by blast
```

end

References

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