blockDAGs

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Contents

1	\mathbf{Dig}	raph Utilities	6	
2	DAG			
	2.1	Functions and Definitions	8	
	2.2	Lemmas	9	
			9	
		2.2.2 Anticone	0	
		2.2.3 Future Nodes	0	
		2.2.4 Past Nodes	1	
		2.2.5 Reduce Past	1	
		2.2.6 Reduce Past Reflexiv	3	
		2.2.7 Reachability cases	3	
		2.2.8 Soundness of the topological sort algorithm 10	6	
3	blockDAGs 20			
	3.1	Functions and Definitions	0	
	3.2	Lemmas	0	
		3.2.1 Genesis	0	
		3.2.2 Tips	1	
	3.3	Future Nodes	7	
		3.3.1 Reduce Past	7	
		3.3.2 Reduce Past Reflexiv	1	
		3.3.3 Genesis Graph	4	
4	Spe	ectre 4	2	
	4.1	Definitions	2	
	4.2	Lemmas	4	
5	GH	OSTDAG 4	6	
	5.1	Funcitions and Definitions	~	
	5.2	Soundness	-	
	J. _	5.2.1 Soundness of the $add-set-list$ function 4		

```
5.2.2
           Soundness of the add - if - blue function . . . . . .
      5.2.3
           Soundness of the larger - blue - tuple comparison . .
      5.2.4
           Soundness of the choose_max_blue_set function . . . . .
                                                  49
      5.2.5
           50
      5.2.6
           53
6 Extend blockDAGs
                                                  58
  6.1
     58
      6.2
                                                  59
  6.3
     64
  SPECTRE properties
                                                  66
     66
                                                  78
 Code Generation
  80
 GHOSTDAG properties
                                                  80
      80
  9.2
     83
  9.3
     9.4
theory Utils
 imports Main
begin
The following functions transform a list L to a relation containing a tuple
(a,b) iff a=b or a precedes b in the list L
fun list-to-rel:: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a rel
 where list-to-rel [] = \{\}
| list-to-rel (x\#xs) = \{x\} \times (set (x\#xs)) \cup list-to-rel xs
lemma list-to-rel-in: (a,b) \in (list-to-rel\ L) \longrightarrow a \in set\ L \land b \in set\ L
proof(induct L, auto) qed
Show soundness of list-to-rel
lemma list-to-rel-equal:
 (a,b) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L \longleftrightarrow (\exists k::nat.\ hd\ (drop\ k\ L) = a \land b \in set\ (drop\ k\ L))
proof(safe)
 assume (a, b) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L
 then show \exists k. hd (drop \ k \ L) = a \land b \in set (drop \ k \ L)
 \mathbf{proof}(induct\ L)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by auto
 next
```

```
case (Cons a2 L)
   then consider (a, b) \in \{a2\} \times set (a2 \# L) \mid (a,b) \in list-to-rel L by auto
   then show ?case unfolding list-to-rel.simps(2)
   proof(cases)
     case 1
     then have a = hd (a2 \# L) by auto
     moreover have b \in set (a2 \# L) using 1 by auto
     ultimately show ?thesis using drop0
      by metis
   next
     case 2
     then obtain k where k-in: hd (drop \ k \ (L)) = a \land b \in set (drop \ k \ (L))
      using Cons(1) by auto
     show ?thesis proof
      let ?k = Suc \ k
      show hd (drop ?k (a2 \# L)) = a \land b \in set (drop ?k (a2 \# L))
        unfolding drop-Suc using k-in by auto
     qed
   qed
 qed
\mathbf{next}
 \mathbf{fix} \ k
 assume b \in set (drop \ k \ L)
   and a = hd (drop \ k \ L)
 then show (hd (drop \ k \ L), \ b) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ L
 \mathbf{proof}(induct\ L\ arbitrary:\ k)
   case Nil
   then show ?case by auto
 next
   case (Cons\ a\ L)
   consider (zero) k = 0 \mid (more) \mid k > 0 by auto
   then show ?case
   proof(cases)
     case zero
     then show ?thesis using Cons drop-0 by auto
   next
     case more
     then obtain k2 where k2-in: k = Suc \ k2
       using gr\theta-implies-Suc by auto
     show ?thesis using Cons unfolding k2-in drop-Suc list-to-rel.simps(2) by
auto
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma list-to-rel-append:
 assumes a \in set L
 shows (a,b) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ (L @ [b])
 using assms
```

```
proof(induct L, simp, auto) qed
For every distinct L, list-to-rel L return a linear order on set L
lemma list-order-linear:
  assumes distinct L
 shows linear-order-on (set L) (list-to-rel L)
  unfolding linear-order-on-def total-on-def partial-order-on-def preorder-on-def
refl-on-def
   trans-def antisym-def
\mathbf{proof}(safe)
 fix a b
  assume (a, b) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L
  then show a \in set L
  proof(induct L, auto) qed
next
  \mathbf{fix} \ a \ b
 assume (a, b) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L
 then show b \in set L
  proof(induct L, auto) qed
\mathbf{next}
  \mathbf{fix} \ x
 assume x \in set L
 then show (x, x) \in \mathit{list-to-rel}\ L
 proof(induct L, auto) qed
\mathbf{next}
  \mathbf{fix} \ x \ y \ z
  assume as1: (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L
   and as2: (y, z) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel L
  then show (x, z) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L
   using assms
  proof(induct L)
   {\bf case}\ Nil
   then show ?case by auto
  \mathbf{next}
   case (Cons\ a\ L)
   then consider (nor) (x, y) \in \{a\} \times set (a \# L) \land (y, z) \in \{a\} \times set (a \# L)
      (xy) (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L \land (y,z) \in \{a\} \times set\ (a \# L)
      |(yz)(y,z) \in list\text{-to-rel } L \land (x, y) \in \{a\} \times set (a \# L)
      |(both)(y,z) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L \land (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L\ \mathbf{by}\ auto
   then show ?case proof(cases)
      case nor
      then show ?thesis by auto
   next
      case xy
      then have y \in set L using list-to-rel-in by metis
      also have y = a using xy by auto
      ultimately have \neg distinct (a \# L)
       by simp
      then show ?thesis using Cons by auto
```

```
next
     case yz
     then show ?thesis using list-to-rel.simps(2)
       by (metis Cons.prems(2) SigmaD1 SigmaI UnI1 list-to-rel-in)
   next
      case both
      then show ?thesis unfolding list-to-rel.simps(2) using Cons by auto
   qed
  qed
\mathbf{next}
  \mathbf{fix} \ x \ y
  assume (x, y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L
   and (y, x) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L
  then show x = y
   using assms
  proof(induct\ L,\ simp)
   case (Cons a L)
   then consider (nor) (x, y) \in \{a\} \times set (a \# L) \land (y, x) \in \{a\} \times set (a \# L)
      |(xy)(x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L \land (y,x) \in \{a\} \times set\ (a \# L)
       (yz) (y,x) \in list\text{-to-rel } L \land (x, y) \in \{a\} \times set (a \# L)
      | (both) (y,x) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ L \land (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ L \ \mathbf{by} \ auto
   then show ?case unfolding list-to-rel.simps
   \mathbf{proof}(\mathit{cases})
     case nor
      then show ?thesis by auto
   next
      case xy
      then show ?thesis
      by (metis Cons.prems(3) SigmaD1 distinct.simps(2) list-to-rel-in singletonD)
   \mathbf{next}
     case yz
     then show ?thesis
      by (metis\ Cons.prems(3)\ SigmaD1\ distinct.simps(2)\ list-to-rel-in\ singletonD)
   next
     {\bf case}\ both
     then show ?thesis using Cons by auto
   qed
  qed
\mathbf{next}
  \mathbf{fix} \ x \ y
  assume x \in set L
   and y \in set L
   and x \neq y
   and (y, x) \notin list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L
  then show (x, y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L
  proof(induct L, auto) qed
qed
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{list-to-rel-mono}:
 assumes (a,b) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ (L)
 shows (a,b) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (L @ L2)
  using assms
proof(induct L2 arbitrary: L, simp)
  case (Cons a L2)
  then show ?case
 proof(induct L, auto)
 \mathbf{qed}
qed
lemma list-to-rel-mono2:
 assumes (a,b) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ (L2)
 shows (a,b) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel (L @ L2)
  using assms
proof(induct L2 arbitrary: L, simp)
  case (Cons a L2)
  then show ?case
 proof(induct L, auto)
  qed
qed
lemma map-snd-map: \bigwedge L. (map snd (map (\lambda i. (P i , i)) L)) = L
proof -
 \mathbf{fix} L
 show map snd (map (\lambda i. (P i, i)) L) = L
 \mathbf{proof}(induct\ L)
   case Nil
   then show ?case by auto
 \mathbf{next}
   case (Cons a L)
   then show ?case by auto
 qed
qed
end
theory Digraph Utils
 imports Main Graph-Theory. Graph-Theory
begin
```

1 Digraph Utilities

 ${f lemma}$ graph-equality:

```
assumes digraph G \wedge digraph C
 assumes verts G = verts \ C \land arcs \ G = arcs \ C \land head \ G = head \ C \land tail \ G =
tail C
 shows G = C
 by (simp\ add:\ assms(2))
lemma (in digraph) del-vert-not-in-graph:
 assumes b \notin verts G
 shows (pre\text{-}digraph.del\text{-}vert\ G\ b) = G
proof -
 have v: verts (pre-digraph.del-vert G b) = verts G
   using assms(1)
   by (simp add: pre-digraph.verts-del-vert)
 have \forall e \in arcs \ G. \ tail \ G \ e \neq b \land head \ G \ e \neq b  using digraph-axioms
     assms\ digraph.axioms(2)\ loopfree-digraph.axioms(1)
   by auto
  then have arcs G \subseteq arcs (pre-digraph.del-vert G b)
   using assms
   by (simp add: pre-digraph.arcs-del-vert subsetI)
  then have e: arcs \ G = arcs \ (pre-digraph.del-vert \ G \ b)
   by (simp add: pre-digraph.arcs-del-vert subset-antisym)
  then show ?thesis using v by (simp add: pre-digraph.del-vert-simps)
qed
lemma del-arc-subgraph:
 assumes subgraph H G
 assumes digraph G \wedge digraph H
 shows subgraph (pre-digraph.del-arc H e2) (pre-digraph.del-arc G e2)
 using subgraph-def pre-digraph.del-arc-simps Diff-iff
proof -
 have f1: \forall p \ pa. \ subgraph \ p \ pa = ((verts \ p::'a \ set) \subseteq verts \ pa \land (arcs \ p::'b \ set) \subseteq
arcs pa \land
  wf-digraph pa \wedge wf-digraph p \wedge compatible pa p)
   using subgraph-def by blast
 have arcs\ H-\{e2\}\subseteq arcs\ G-\{e2\} using assms(1)
   by auto
 then show ?thesis
   unfolding subgraph-def
     using f1 assms(1) by (simp add: compatible-def pre-digraph.del-arc-simps
wf-digraph.wf-digraph-del-arc)
qed
lemma graph-nat-induct[consumes 0, case-names base step]:
 assumes
cases: \bigwedge V. (digraph V \Longrightarrow card (verts V) = 0 \Longrightarrow P(V)
\bigwedge W \ c. \ (\bigwedge V. \ (digraph \ V \Longrightarrow card \ (verts \ V) = c \Longrightarrow P \ V))
```

```
\implies (digraph W \implies card (verts W) = (Suc c) \implies P(W)
shows \bigwedge Z. digraph Z \Longrightarrow P Z
proof -
 fix Z:: ('a,'b) pre-digraph
 assume major: digraph Z
 then show P Z
 proof (induction card (verts Z) arbitrary: Z)
   case \theta
   then show ?case
     by (simp add: local.cases(1) major)
 next
   case su: (Suc x)
   assume (\bigwedge Z. \ x = card \ (verts \ Z) \Longrightarrow digraph \ Z \Longrightarrow P \ Z)
   show ?case
     by (metis\ local.cases(2)\ su.hyps(1)\ su.hyps(2)\ su.prems)
 qed
qed
end
theory DAGs
 imports Main Graph-Theory. Graph-Theory
begin
```

2 DAG

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{locale} \ \mathit{DAG} = \mathit{digraph} \ + \\ \textbf{assumes} \ \mathit{cycle-free} \colon \neg(v \to^+_G v) \end{array}
```

sublocale $DAG \subseteq wf$ -digraph **using** DAG-def digraph-def nomulti-digraph-def DAG-axioms **by** auto

2.1 Functions and Definitions

```
fun direct-past:: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a set
where direct-past G a = {b \in verts G. (a,b) \in arcs-ends G}
fun future-nodes:: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a set
where future-nodes G a = {b \in verts G. b \to + G a}
fun past-nodes:: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a set
where past-nodes G a = {b \in verts G. a \to + G b}
fun past-nodes-reft :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a set
where past-nodes-reft G a = {b \in verts G. a \to * G b}
fun anticone:: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a set
where anticone G a = {b \in verts G. \neg(a \to + G b \vee b \to + G a \vee a = b)}
```

```
fun reduce-past:: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a,'b) pre-digraph
  where
   reduce-past G a = induce-subgraph G (past-nodes G a)
fun reduce-past-refl:: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a,'b) pre-digraph
  where
    reduce-past-refl G a = induce-subgraph G (past-nodes-refl G a)
fun is-tip:: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool
  where is-tip G a = ((a \in verts \ G) \land (\forall x \in verts \ G. \neg x \rightarrow^+_G a))
definition tips:: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a set
  where tips G = \{v \in verts G. is-tip G v\}
fun kCluster:: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph <math>\Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow bool
  where kCluster\ G\ k\ C = (if\ (C \subseteq (verts\ G))
  then (\forall a \in C. \ card \ ((anticone \ G \ a) \cap C) \leq k) \ else \ False)
2.2
       Lemmas
lemma (in DAG) unidirectional:
  u \to^+ G v \longrightarrow \neg (v \to^* G u)
  using cycle-free reachable1-reachable-trans by auto
2.2.1 Tips
lemma (in wf-digraph) tips-not-referenced:
  assumes is-tip G t
  shows \forall x. \neg x \rightarrow^+ t
  \mathbf{using}\ is\text{-}tip.simps\ assms\ reachable 1-in\text{-}verts (1)
 by metis
lemma (in DAG) del-tips-dag:
  assumes is-tip G t
  shows DAG (del-vert t)
  unfolding DAG-def DAG-axioms-def
{f proof}\ safe
 show digraph (del-vert t) using del-vert-simps DAG-axioms
     digraph-def
   using digraph-subgraph subgraph-del-vert
   by auto
next
  assume v \to^+ del\text{-}vert\ t\ v
  then have v \rightarrow^+ v using subgraph-del-vert
   by (meson arcs-ends-mono trancl-mono)
  then show False
   by (simp add: cycle-free)
qed
```

```
lemma (in digraph) tips-finite:
 shows finite (tips G)
 using tips-def fin-digraph.finite-verts digraph.axioms(1) digraph-axioms Collect-mono
is-tip.simps
 by (simp add: tips-def)
lemma (in digraph) tips-in-verts:
 shows tips G \subseteq verts G unfolding tips-def
 using Collect-subset by auto
lemma tips-tips:
 assumes x \in tips G
 shows is-tip G x using tips-def CollectD assms(1) by metis
2.2.2 Anticone
lemma (in DAG) tips-anticone:
 assumes a \in tips G
   \mathbf{and}\ b\in\mathit{tips}\ G
   and a \neq b
 shows a \in anticone \ G \ b
proof(rule ccontr)
 assume a \notin anticone \ G \ b
 then have k: (a \rightarrow^+ b \lor b \rightarrow^+ a \lor a = b) using anticone.simps assms tips-def
   by fastforce
  then have \neg (\forall x \in verts \ G. \ x \rightarrow^+ a) \lor \neg (\forall x \in verts \ G. \ x \rightarrow^+ b) using
reachable 1\hbox{-}in\hbox{-}verts
     assms(3) cycle-free
   by (metis)
 then have \neg is-tip G a \lor \neg is-tip G b using assms(3) is-tip.simps k
   by (metis)
 then have \neg a \in tips \ G \lor \neg b \in tips \ G \ using \ tips-def \ CollectD \ by \ metis
 then show False using assms by auto
qed
lemma (in DAG) anticone-in-verts:
 shows anticone G a \subseteq verts G using anticone.simps by auto
lemma (in DAG) anticon-finite:
 shows finite (anticone G a) using anticone-in-verts by auto
lemma (in DAG) anticon-not-refl:
 shows a \notin (anticone \ G \ a) by auto
2.2.3 Future Nodes
lemma (in DAG) future-nodes-not-refl:
 assumes a \in verts G
```

shows $a \notin future$ -nodes G a

2.2.4 Past Nodes

```
lemma (in DAG) past-nodes-not-refl:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows a \notin past-nodes G a
 using cycle-free past-nodes.simps reachable-def by auto
lemma (in DAG) past-nodes-verts:
 shows past-nodes G a \subseteq verts G
 using past-nodes.simps reachable1-in-verts by auto
lemma (in DAG) past-nodes-refl-ex:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows a \in past-nodes-refl G a
 using past-nodes-refl.simps reachable-refl assms
 by simp
lemma (in DAG) past-nodes-refl-verts:
 shows past-nodes-refl G a \subseteq verts G
 using past-nodes.simps reachable-in-verts by auto
lemma (in DAG) finite-past: finite (past-nodes G a)
 by (metis finite-verts rev-finite-subset past-nodes-verts)
lemma (in DAG) future-nodes-verts:
 shows future-nodes G a \subseteq verts G
 using future-nodes.simps reachable1-in-verts by auto
lemma (in DAG) finite-future: finite (future-nodes G a)
 by (metis finite-verts rev-finite-subset future-nodes-verts)
lemma (in DAG) past-future-dis[simp]: past-nodes G a \cap future-nodes G a = \{\}
proof (rule ccontr)
 assume \neg past-nodes G a \cap future-nodes G a = \{\}
 then show False
   using past-nodes.simps future-nodes.simps unidirectional reachable 1-reachable
bv auto
qed
        Reduce Past
2.2.5
lemma (in DAG) reduce-past-arcs:
 shows arcs (reduce-past G a) \subseteq arcs G
 using induce-subgraph-arcs past-nodes.simps by auto
lemma (in DAG) reduce-past-arcs2:
 e \in arcs \ (reduce\text{-}past \ G \ a) \Longrightarrow e \in arcs \ G
 using reduce-past-arcs by auto
```

```
lemma (in DAG) reduce-past-induced-subgraph:
 shows induced-subgraph (reduce-past G a) G
 using induced-induce past-nodes-verts by auto
lemma (in DAG) reduce-past-path:
 assumes u \to^+ reduce-past G a v
 shows u \to^+ G v
 using assms
proof induct
 case base then show ?case
   using dominates-induce-subgraphD r-into-trancl' reduce-past.simps
   by metis
next case (step \ u \ v) show ?case
   using dominates-induce-subgraphD reachable1-reachable-trans reachable-adjI
     reduce-past.simps\ step.hyps(2)\ step.hyps(3) by metis
qed
lemma (in DAG) reduce-past-path2:
 assumes u \to^+ G v
   and u \in past\text{-}nodes\ G\ a
   and v \in past\text{-}nodes \ G \ a
 shows u \xrightarrow{+}_{reduce\text{-}past\ G\ a} v
 using assms
proof(induct \ u \ v)
 case (r\text{-}into\text{-}trancl\ u\ v\ )
 then obtain e where e-in: arc e (u,v) using arc-def DAG-axioms wf-digraph-def
   by auto
  then have e-in2: e \in arcs (reduce-past G a) unfolding reduce-past.simps in-
duce-subgraph-arcs
   using arcE\ r-into-trancl.prems(1)\ r-into-trancl.prems(2) by blast
 then have arc-to-ends (reduce-past G a) e = (u,v) unfolding reduce-past simps
using e-in
     arcE\ arc-to-ends-def induce-subgraph-head induce-subgraph-tail
   by metis
 then have u \rightarrow_{reduce-past\ G\ a} v using e-in2 wf-digraph.dominatesI DAG-axioms
   by (metis reduce-past.simps wellformed-induce-subgraph)
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (trancl-into-trancl\ a2\ b\ c)
 then have b-in: b \in past-nodes G a unfolding past-nodes.simps
   by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) adj-in-verts(1) mem-Collect-eq
      reachable 1-reachable reachable 1-reachable-trans)
 then have a2-re-b: a2 \rightarrow^+_{reduce-past\ G\ a} b using trancl-into-trancl by auto
 then obtain e where e-in: arc \ e \ (b,c) using trancl-into-trancl
     arc-def DAG-axioms wf-digraph-def by auto
  then have e-in2: e \in arcs (reduce-past G a) unfolding reduce-past.simps in-
```

```
duce-subgraph-arcs
   using arcE\ trancl-into-trancl
     b-in by blast
 then have arc-to-ends (reduce-past G a) e = (b,c) unfolding reduce-past.simps
using e-in
     arcE\ arc-to-ends-def induce-subgraph-head induce-subgraph-tail
   by metis
 then have b \rightarrow_{reduce-past\ G\ a} c using e-in2 wf-digraph.dominatesI DAG-axioms
   by (metis reduce-past.simps wellformed-induce-subgraph)
 then show ?case using a2-re-b
   by (metis trancl.trancl-into-trancl)
qed
lemma (in DAG) reduce-past-pathr:
 assumes u \to^*_{reduce\text{-}past} G a v
 shows u \to^*_G v
  by \ (meson \ assms \ induced-subgraph-alt def \ reachable-mono \ reduce-past-induced-subgraph) 
2.2.6 Reduce Past Reflexiv
lemma (in DAG) reduce-past-refl-induced-subgraph:
 shows induced-subgraph (reduce-past-refl G a) G
 using induced-induce past-nodes-refl-verts by auto
\mathbf{lemma} \ (\mathbf{in} \ \mathit{DAG}) \ \mathit{reduce-past-refl-arcs2} :
  e \in arcs (reduce-past-refl \ G \ a) \Longrightarrow e \in arcs \ G
 using reduce-past-arcs by auto
lemma (in DAG) reduce-past-refl-digraph:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows digraph (reduce-past-refl\ G\ a)
 using digraphI-induced reduce-past-refl-induced-subgraph reachable-mono by simp
2.2.7 Reachability cases
lemma (in DAG) reachable 1-cases:
 obtains (nR) \neg a \rightarrow^+ b \land \neg b \rightarrow^+ a \land a \neq b
  | (one) a \rightarrow^+ b
  \mid (two) \ b \rightarrow^+ a
  |(eq)|a = b
  using reachable-neg-reachable1 DAG-axioms
 by metis
lemma (in DAG) verts-comp:
 assumes x \in tips G
 shows verts G = \{x\} \cup (anticone \ G \ x) \cup (verts \ (reduce-past \ G \ x))
 show verts G \subseteq \{x\} \cup anticone G \times x \cup verts (reduce-past G \times x)
```

```
proof(rule subsetI)
   \mathbf{fix} \ xa
   assume in-V: xa \in verts G
   then show xa \in \{x\} \cup anticone \ G \ x \cup verts \ (reduce-past \ G \ x)
   proof( cases x xa rule: reachable1-cases)
     case nR
     then show ?thesis using anticone.simps in-V by auto
   next
     case one
   \textbf{then show}~? the sis~\textbf{using}~reduce-past. simps~induce-subgraph-verts~past-nodes. simps~
in-V
       by auto
   \mathbf{next}
     case two
     have is-tip G x using tips-tips assms(1) by simp
     then have False using tips-not-referenced two by auto
     then show ?thesis by simp
   \mathbf{next}
     case eq
     then show ?thesis by auto
   qed
 qed
\mathbf{next}
  show \{x\} \cup anticone \ G \ x \cup verts \ (reduce-past \ G \ x) \subseteq verts \ G \ using \ di-
graph.tips\hbox{-}in\hbox{-}verts
   digraph-axioms anticone-in-verts reduce-past-induced-subgraph induced-subgraph-def
     subgraph-def assms by auto
qed
lemma (in DAG) verts-comp2:
 assumes x \in tips G
   and a \in verts G
 obtains a = x
 \mid a \in anticone \ G \ x
 \mid a \in past-nodes \ G \ x
 using assms
proof(cases a x rule:reachable1-cases)
 case one
  then show ?thesis
   by (metis assms(1) tips-not-referenced tips-tips)
next
 case two
 then show ?thesis using past-nodes.simps wf-digraph.reachable1-in-verts(2) wf-digraph-axioms
     mem-Collect-eq that(3)
   by (metis (no-types, lifting))
next
 case nR
 then show ?thesis using that(2) anticone.simps assms by auto
```

```
qed
lemma (in DAG) verts-comp-dis:
 shows \{x\} \cap (anticone\ G\ x) = \{\}
   and \{x\} \cap (verts \ (reduce-past \ G \ x)) = \{\}
   and anticone G x \cap (verts \ (reduce\text{-past} \ G \ x)) = \{\}
\mathbf{proof}(simp\text{-}all,\ simp\ add:\ cycle\text{-}free,\ safe)\ \mathbf{qed}
lemma (in DAG) verts-size-comp:
 assumes x \in tips G
 shows card (verts G) = 1 + card (anticone G x) + card (verts (reduce-past G x) + card)
x))
proof -
 have f1: finite (verts G) using finite-verts by simp
 have f2: finite \{x\} by auto
 have f3: finite (anticone G x) using anticone.simps by auto
 have f_4: finite (verts (reduce-past G(x)) by auto
 have c1: card \{x\} + card (anticone G(x)) = card (\{x\}) (anticone G(x)) using
card-Un-disjoint
     verts-comp-dis by auto
 have (\{x\} \cup (anticone\ G\ x)) \cap verts\ (reduce-past\ G\ x) = \{\}\ using\ verts-comp-dis
by auto
 then have card(\{x\} \cup (anticone\ G\ x) \cup verts(reduce-past\ G\ x))
     = card \{x\} + card (anticone \ G \ x) + card (verts (reduce-past \ G \ x))
       using card-Un-disjoint
   by (metis c1 f2 f3 f4 finite-UnI)
 moreover have card (verts G) = card (\{x\} \cup (anticone G x) \cup verts (reduce-past
G(x)
   using assms verts-comp by auto
 moreover have card \{x\} = 1 by simp
 ultimately show ?thesis using assms verts-comp
   by presburger
qed
end
theory TopSort
 imports DAGs Utils
begin
Function to sort a list L under a graph G such if a references b, b precedes
a in the list
fun top-insert:: ('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow'a list \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a list
 where top-insert G[] a = [a]
  | top-insert G (b \# L) a = (if (b \rightarrow^+ G a) then (<math>a \# (b \# L)) else (b \# L)
top-insert G(L(a))
```

fun top-sort:: ('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list

where top-sort G = [

```
\mid top\text{-}sort \ G \ (a \# L) = top\text{-}insert \ G \ (top\text{-}sort \ G \ L) \ a
```

2.2.8 Soundness of the topological sort algorithm

```
lemma top-insert-set: set (top-insert G L a) = set L \cup \{a\}
proof(induct L, simp-all, auto) qed
lemma top-sort-con: set (top-sort G L) = set L
proof(induct L)
 case Nil
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (Cons\ a\ L)
 then show ?case using top-sort.simps(2) top-insert-set insert-is-Un list.simps(15)
sup\text{-}commute
   by (metis)
qed
lemma top-insert-len: length (top-insert G L a) = Suc (length L)
\mathbf{proof}(induct\ L)
 case Nil
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (Cons\ a\ L)
 then show ?case using top-insert.simps(2) by auto
qed
lemma top-sort-len: length (top-sort G L) = length L
\mathbf{proof}(induct\ L,\ simp)
 case (Cons a L)
 then have length (a\#L) = Suc (length L) by auto
 then show ?case using
     top-insert-len top-sort.simps(2) Cons
   by (simp add: top-insert-len)
qed
lemma top-insert-mono:
 assumes (y, x) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ ls
 shows (y, x) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (top\text{-}insert \ G \ ls \ l)
 using assms
proof(induct ls, simp)
 case (Cons a ls)
 consider (rec) a \rightarrow^+_G l \mid (nrec) \neg a \rightarrow^+_G l by auto
 then show ?case
 proof(cases)
   case rec
   then have sinse: (top\text{-insert }G\ (a\ \#\ ls)\ l)\ =\ l\ \#\ a\ \#\ ls
     unfolding top-insert.simps by simp
```

```
show ?thesis unfolding sinse list-to-rel.simps using Cons
     by auto
 next
   case nrec
   then have sinse: (top\text{-insert }G\ (a \# ls)\ l) = a \# top\text{-insert }G\ ls\ l
     unfolding top-insert.simps by simp
   consider (ya) y = a \mid (yan) (y, x) \in list-to-rel ls using Cons by auto
   then show ?thesis proof(cases)
     case ya
     then show ?thesis unfolding sinse list-to-rel.simps
     by (metis Cons.prems SigmaI UnI1 top-insert-set insertCI list-to-rel-in sinse)
   \mathbf{next}
     case yan
     then show ?thesis using Cons unfolding sinse list-to-rel.simps by auto
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma top-sort-mono:
 assumes (y, x) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (top\text{-}sort \ G \ ls)
 shows (y, x) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (top\text{-}sort \ G \ (l \# ls))
 using assms
 by (simp add: top-insert-mono)
fun (in DAG) top-sorted :: 'a list \Rightarrow bool where
  top\text{-}sorted [] = True |
  top\text{-}sorted\ (x\ \#\ ys) = ((\forall\ y\in set\ ys.\ \neg\ x\to^+_G y)\land top\text{-}sorted\ ys)
lemma (in DAG) top-sorted-sub:
 assumes S = drop \ k \ L
   and top-sorted L
 shows top-sorted S
 using assms
proof(induct \ k \ arbitrary: L \ S)
 case \theta
  then show ?case by auto
next
 case (Suc\ k)
 then show ?case unfolding drop-Suc using top-sorted.simps
   by (metis Suc.prems(1) drop-Nil list.sel(3) top-sorted.elims(2))
qed
lemma top-insert-part-ord:
 assumes DAGG
   and DAG.top-sorted GL
```

```
shows DAG.top-sorted G (top-insert G L a)
  using assms
proof(induct L)
  case Nil
 then show ?case
   by (simp add: DAG.top-sorted.simps)
\mathbf{next}
  case (Cons b list)
 consider (re) b \xrightarrow{f}_{G} a \mid (nre) \neg b \xrightarrow{f}_{G} a by auto
  then show ?case proof(cases)
   case re
   have (\forall y \in set (b \# list). \neg a \rightarrow^+_G y)
   proof(rule ccontr)
     assume \neg (\forall y \in set (b \# list). \neg a \rightarrow^+_G y)
     then obtain wit where wit-in: wit \in set (b \# list) \land a \rightarrow^+_G wit by auto
     then have b \rightarrow^+_G wit \text{ using } re
       by auto
     then have \neg DAG.top\text{-}sorted\ G\ (b \# list)
       using wit-in using DAG.top-sorted.simps(2) Cons(2)
       by (metis DAG.cycle-free set-ConsD)
     then show False using Cons by auto
   qed
   then show ?thesis using assms(1) DAG.top-sorted.simps Cons
     by (simp add: DAG.top-sorted.simps(2) re)
  \mathbf{next}
   case nre
   have DAG.top-sorted G list using Cons(2,3)
     by (metis\ DAG.top\text{-}sorted.simps(2))
   then have DAG.top-sorted G (top-insert G list a)
     using Cons(1,2) by auto
  moreover have (\forall y \in set \ (top\text{-}insert \ G \ list \ a). \ \neg \ b \rightarrow^+_{\ G} y \ ) using top-insert-set
       Cons DAG.top-sorted.simps(2) nre
     by (metis Un-iff empty-iff empty-set list.simps(15) set-ConsD)
   ultimately show ?thesis using Cons(2)
     by (simp add: DAG.top-sorted.simps(2) nre)
 qed
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ top\text{-}sort\text{-}sorted:
 assumes DAG G
 shows DAG.top-sorted G (top-sort G L)
 using assms
proof(induct L)
 case Nil
  then show ?case
   by (simp\ add:\ DAG.top\text{-}sorted.simps(1))
 case (Cons a L)
```

```
then show ?case unfolding top-sort.simps using top-insert-part-ord by auto qed
```

```
lemma top-sorted-rel:
       assumes DAG G
             and y \to^+_G x
             and x \in set L
             and y \in set L
             and DAG.top-sorted G L
       shows (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L
       \mathbf{using}\ \mathit{assms}
proof(induct\ L,\ simp)
       have une: x \neq y using assms
             by (metis DAG.cycle-free)
       case (Cons\ a\ L)
       then consider x = a \land y \in set (a \# L) \mid y = a \land x \in set L \mid x \in set L \land y \in 
set L
             using une by auto
        then show ?case proof(cases)
             then show ?thesis unfolding list-to-rel.simps by auto
       next
             case 2
             then have \neg DAG.top\text{-}sorted \ G\ (a \# L)
                     using assms\ DAG.top\text{-}sorted.simps(2)
                     by fastforce
             then show ?thesis using Cons by auto
       next
         then show ?thesis unfolding list-to-rel.simps using Cons DAG.top-sorted.simps(2)
  Un-iff
                    by metis
      \mathbf{qed}
qed
lemma top-sort-rel:
      assumes DAG G
             and y \to^+ G x
and x \in set L
             and y \in set L
       shows (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (top\text{-}sort \ G \ L)
       using assms top-sort-sorted top-sorted-rel top-sort-con
      by metis
\quad \mathbf{end} \quad
theory blockDAG
      imports DAGs Digraph Utils
```

3 blockDAGs

```
locale blockDAG = DAG +
 assumes genesis: \exists p \in verts \ G. \ \forall r. \ r \in verts \ G \longrightarrow (r \rightarrow^+_G p \lor r = p)
   and only-new: \forall e. (u \rightarrow^+ (del-arc\ e)\ v) \longrightarrow \neg \ arc\ e\ (u,v)
begin
lemma bD: blockDAG G using blockDAG-axioms by simp
end
        Functions and Definitions
3.1
```

```
fun (in blockDAG) is-genesis-node :: 'a \Rightarrow bool where
  is-genesis-node v = ((v \in verts \ G) \land (ALL \ x. \ (x \in verts \ G) \longrightarrow x \rightarrow^*_G v))
definition (in blockDAG) genesis-node:: 'a
  where genesis-node = (THE x. is-genesis-node x)
```

3.2Lemmas

```
lemma subs:
 assumes blockDAG G
 shows DAG G \wedge digraph G \wedge fin-digraph G \wedge wf-digraph G
 using assms blockDAG-def DAG-def digraph-def fin-digraph-def by blast
```

3.2.1 Genesis

```
\mathbf{lemma} (\mathbf{in} blockDAG) genesisAlt:
  (is-genesis-node a) \longleftrightarrow ((a \in verts \ G) \land (\forall r. \ (r \in verts \ G) \longrightarrow r \rightarrow^* a))
  by simp
lemma (in blockDAG) genesis-existAlt:
  \exists a. is-genesis-node a
  using genesis genesisAlt
 by (metis reachable1-reachable reachable-refl)
lemma (in blockDAG) unique-genesis: is-genesis-node a \wedge is-genesis-node b \longrightarrow a
  using genesisAlt reachable-trans cycle-free
    reachable	ext{-}refl\ reachable	ext{-}reachable	ext{1-}trans\ reachable	ext{-}neq	ext{-}reachable	ext{1}
 by (metis (full-types))
lemma (in blockDAG) genesis-unique-exists:
  \exists !a. is-genesis-node a
```

using genesis-existAlt unique-genesis by auto

```
lemma (in blockDAG) genesis-in-verts:
  genesis-node \in verts G
 \textbf{using} \textit{ is-genesis-node.simps genesis-node-def genesis-exist} \textit{Alt the 1I2 genesis-unique-exists}
 by metis
lemma (in blockDAG) genesis-reaches-nothing:
  assumes a \rightarrow^+ b
  shows \neg is-genesis-node a
  {\bf using} \ is-genesis-node. simps \ genesis-node-def \ genesis-exist Alt \ cycle-free
    reachable 1-reachable-trans assms reachable 1-in-verts(2)
  by (metis)
3.2.2 Tips
lemma (in blockDAG) tips-exist:
  \exists x. is-tip G x
 unfolding is-tip.simps
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume \nexists x. \ x \in verts \ G \land (\forall xa \in verts \ G. \ (xa, x) \notin (arcs\text{-}ends \ G)^+)
  then have contr: \forall x. \ x \in verts \ G \longrightarrow (\exists y. \ y \rightarrow^+ x)
    by auto
  have \forall x y. y \rightarrow^+ x \longrightarrow \{z. x \rightarrow^+ z\} \subseteq \{z. y \rightarrow^+ z\}
    using Collect-mono trancl-trans
    by metis
  then have sub: \forall x y. y \rightarrow^+ x \longrightarrow \{z. x \rightarrow^+ z\} \subset \{z. y \rightarrow^+ z\}
    using cycle-free by auto
  have part: \forall x. \{z. x \rightarrow^+ z\} \subseteq verts G
    using reachable1-in-verts by auto
  then have fin: \forall x. finite \{z. x \rightarrow^+ z\}
    using finite-verts finite-subset
    by metis
  then have trans: \forall x y. y \rightarrow^+ x \longrightarrow card \{z. x \rightarrow^+ z\} < card \{z. y \rightarrow^+ z\}
   using sub psubset-card-mono by metis
  then have inf: \forall y \in verts \ G. \ \exists x. \ card \ \{z. \ x \to^+ z\} > card \ \{z. \ y \to^+ z\}
    using fin contr genesis
      reachable 1-in-verts(1)
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
  have all: \forall k. \exists x \in verts \ G. \ card \ \{z. \ x \to^+ z\} > k
  proof
    \mathbf{fix} \ k
    show \exists x \in verts \ G. \ k < card \ \{z. \ x \to^+ z\}
    proof(induct k)
      case \theta
      then show ?case
        using inf neq\theta-conv
        by (metis contr genesis-in-verts local.trans reachable1-in-verts(1))
    next
      case (Suc \ k)
      then show ?case
```

```
using Suc-lessI inf
       by (metis contr local.trans reachable1-in-verts(1))
   qed
  qed
  then have less: \exists x \in verts \ G. card (verts G) < card \{z. \ x \rightarrow^+ z\} by simp
  have \forall x. \ card \ \{z. \ x \rightarrow^+ z\} \leq card \ (verts \ G)
   using fin part finite-verts not-le
   by (simp add: card-mono)
  then show False
   using less not-le by auto
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) tips-not-empty:
 shows tips G \neq \{\}
proof(rule ccontr)
  assume as1: \neg tips G \neq \{\}
  obtain t where t-in: is-tip G t using tips-exist by auto
  then have t-inV: t \in verts G by auto
  then have t \in tips \ G using tips-def CollectI t-in by metis
  then show False using as1 by auto
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) reached-by:
 assumes v \notin tips G
   and v \in verts G
 shows \exists t \in verts \ G. \ t \to^+ v
  using assms
  unfolding tips-def is-tip.simps
  by auto
lemma (in blockDAG) reached-by-tip:
  assumes v \notin tips G
   and v \in verts G
  shows \exists t \in tips G. t \rightarrow^+ v
proof(rule ccontr)
  assume as1: \neg (\exists t \in tips \ G. \ t \rightarrow^+ v)
  then have \forall w. \ w \rightarrow^+ v \longrightarrow \neg \text{ is-tip } G w
   unfolding tips-def using reachable1-in-verts(1) CollectI
   by blast
  then have contr: \forall w. \ w \to^+ v \longrightarrow (\exists y. \ y \to^+ w \land \ y \to^+ v)
   using as1 reachable1-in-verts(1) reached-by trancl-trans
   by metis
  have \forall x y. y \rightarrow^+ x \longrightarrow \{z. x \rightarrow^+ z\} \subseteq \{z. y \rightarrow^+ z\}
   {\bf using} \ \ {\it Collect-mono} \ trancl-trans
  then have sub: \forall x y. y \rightarrow^+ x \longrightarrow \{z. x \rightarrow^+ z\} \subset \{z. y \rightarrow^+ z\}
   using cycle-free by auto
```

```
have part: \forall x. \{z. x \rightarrow^+ z\} \subseteq verts G
         using reachable1-in-verts by auto
     then have fin: \forall x. finite \{z. x \rightarrow^+ z\}
         using finite-verts finite-subset
         by metis
     then have trans: \forall x y. y \rightarrow^+ x \longrightarrow card \{z. x \rightarrow^+ z\} < card \{z. y \rightarrow^+ z\}
         using sub psubset-card-mono by metis
    then have inf: \forall w. \ w \to^+ v \longrightarrow (\exists x. \ x \to^+ v \land card \ \{z. \ x \to^+ z\} > ca
w \to^+ z\})
         using fin contr genesis
             reachable 1-in-verts(1)
         by metis
    have all: \forall k. \exists w \in verts \ G. \ w \rightarrow^+ v \land card \ \{z. \ w \rightarrow^+ z\} > k
    proof
         \mathbf{fix} \ k
         show \exists w \in verts \ G. \ w \rightarrow^+ v \land card \ \{z. \ w \rightarrow^+ z\} > k
         proof(induct k)
             case \theta
             then show ?case
                  using inf neq0-conv assms(1) assms(2) local.trans reached-by contr
                 by (metis less-nat-zero-code)
        \mathbf{next}
             case (Suc \ k)
             then show ?case
                  using Suc-lessI inf reachable1-in-verts(1)
                  by (metis)
         qed
    qed
     then have less: \exists x \in verts \ G. card (verts \ G) < card \{z. \ x \to^+ z\}
    also
    have \forall x. \ card \ \{z. \ x \to^+ z\} \leq card \ (verts \ G)
         using fin part finite-verts not-le
         by (simp add: card-mono)
    then show False
         using less not-le by auto
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) tips-unequal-gen:
    assumes card(verts G) > 1
         and is-tip G p
    shows \neg is-genesis-node p
proof (rule ccontr)
    assume as: \neg \neg is-genesis-node p
    have b1: 1 < card (verts G) using assms by linarith
     then have 0 < card ((verts G) - \{p\}) using card-Suc-Diff1 as finite-verts b1
    then have ((verts\ G) - \{p\}) \neq \{\} using card-gt-0-iff by blast
    then obtain y where y-def:y \in (verts \ G) - \{p\} by auto
```

```
then have uneq: y \neq p by auto
  then have reachable 1 G y p using is-genesis-node.simps as
     reachable-neq-reachable1 Diff-iff y-def
   by metis
  then have \neg is-tip G p
   by (meson is-tip.elims(2) reachable1-in-verts(1))
  then show False using assms by simp
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) tips-unequal-gen-exist:
 assumes card(verts G) > 1
 shows \exists p. p \in verts \ G \land is\text{-}tip \ G \ p \land \neg is\text{-}genesis\text{-}node \ p
proof -
 have b1: 1 < card (verts G) using assms by linarith
 obtain x where x-in: x \in (verts \ G) \land is-genesis-node x
   using genesis genesisAlt genesis-node-def by blast
 then have 0 < card ((verts G) - \{x\}) using card-Suc-Diff1 x-in finite-verts b1
by auto
  then have ((verts\ G) - \{x\}) \neq \{\} using card-gt-0-iff by blast
  then obtain y where y-def:y \in (verts \ G) - \{x\} by auto
  then have uneq: y \neq x by auto
 have y-in: y \in (verts \ G) using y-def by simp
  then have reachable1 G y x using is-genesis-node.simps x-in
     reachable-neq-reachable1 uneq by simp
  then have \neg is-tip G x
   by (meson is-tip.elims(2) y-in)
  then obtain z where z-def: z \in (verts \ G) - \{x\} \land is\text{-tip } G \ z \text{ using } tips\text{-}exist
     is-tip.simps by auto
 then have uneq: z \neq x by auto
 have z-in: z \in verts \ G  using z-def by simp
 have \neg is-genesis-node z
 proof (rule ccontr, safe)
   assume is-genesis-node z
   then have x = z using unique-genesis x-in by auto
   then show False using uneq by simp
 qed
  then show ?thesis using z-def by auto
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) del-tips-bDAG:
 assumes is-tip G t
   and \neg is-genesis-node t
 shows blockDAG (del\text{-}vert\ t)
 \mathbf{unfolding}\ blockDAG	ext{-}def\ blockDAG	ext{-}axioms	ext{-}def
proof safe
 show DAG(del\text{-}vert\ t)
   using del-tips-dag assms by simp
```

```
next
  \mathbf{fix} \ u \ v \ e
 assume wf-digraph.arc (del-vert t) e (u, v)
 then have arc: arc e (u,v) using del-vert-simps wf-digraph.arc-def arc-def
   by (metis (no-types, lifting) mem-Collect-eq wf-digraph-del-vert)
 assume u \rightarrow^+ pre-digraph.del-arc (del-vert t) e^{v}
 then have path: u \rightarrow^+ del-arc e v
   using del-arc-subgraph subgraph-del-vert digraph-axioms
     digraph-subgraph
   by (metis arcs-ends-mono trancl-mono)
 show False using arc path only-new by simp
next
 obtain g where gen: is-genesis-node g using genesisAlt genesis by auto
  then have genp: g \in verts (del-vert t)
   using assms(2) genesis del-vert-simps by auto
  have (\forall r. \ r \in verts \ (del\text{-}vert \ t) \longrightarrow r \rightarrow^*_{del\text{-}vert \ t} g)
 {f proof}\ safe
   \mathbf{fix} \ r
   assume in-del: r \in verts (del-vert t)
   then obtain p where path: awalk r p g
     using reachable-awalk is-genesis-node.simps del-vert-simps gen by auto
   have no-head: t \notin (set (map (\lambda s. (head G s)) p))
   proof (rule ccontr)
     assume \neg t \notin (set (map (\lambda s. (head G s)) p))
     then have as: t \in (set (map (\lambda s. (head G s)) p))
       by auto
     then obtain e where tl: t = (head \ G \ e) \land e \in arcs \ G
       using wf-digraph-def awalk-def path by auto
     then obtain u where hd: u = (tail \ G \ e) \land u \in verts \ G
       \mathbf{using}\ \textit{wf-digraph-def tl}\ \mathbf{by}\ \textit{auto}
     have t \in verts G
       using assms(1) is-tip.simps by auto
     then have arc-to-ends G e = (u, t) using tl
       by (simp add: arc-to-ends-def hd)
     then have reachable 1 G u t
       using dominates I tl by blast
     then show False
       using is-tip.simps assms(1)
         hd by auto
   qed
   have neither: r \neq t \land g \neq t
     using del-vert-def assms(2) gen in-del by auto
   have no-tail: t \notin (set (map (tail G) p))
   proof(rule ccontr)
     assume as2: \neg t \notin set (map (tail G) p)
     then have tl2: t \in set (map (tail G) p) by auto
     then have t \in set \ (map \ (head \ G) \ p)
     proof (induct rule: cas.induct)
       case (1 \ u \ v)
```

```
then have v \notin set \ (map \ (tail \ G) \ []) by auto
     then show v \in set \ (map \ (tail \ G) \ []) \Longrightarrow v \in set \ (map \ (head \ G) \ [])
       by auto
   next
     case (2 u e es v)
     then show ?case
       using set-awalk-verts-not-Nil-cas neither awalk-def cas.simps(2) path
       by (metis UnCI tl2 awalk-verts-conv'
          cas-simp\ list.simps(8)\ no-head\ set-ConsD)
   qed
   then show False using no-head by auto
 have pre-digraph.awalk (del-vert t) r p g
   unfolding pre-digraph.awalk-def
 proof safe
   show r \in verts (del-vert t) using in-del by simp
 next
   \mathbf{fix} \ x
   assume as3: x \in set p
   then have ht: head G x \neq t \land tail G x \neq t
     using no-head no-tail by auto
   have x \in arcs G
     using awalk-def path subsetD as3 by auto
   then show x \in arcs (del\text{-}vert \ t) \text{ using } del\text{-}vert\text{-}simps(2) \ ht \ by \ auto
 next
   have pre-digraph.cas G r p g using path by auto
   then show pre-digraph.cas (del-vert t) r p g
   proof(induct p arbitrary:r)
     case Nil
     then have r = g using awalk-def cas.simps by auto
     then show ?case using pre-digraph.cas.simps(1)
       by (metis)
   \mathbf{next}
     case (Cons\ a\ p)
     assume pre: \bigwedge r. (cas r \ p \ g \Longrightarrow pre-digraph.cas (del-vert t) r \ p \ g)
       and one: cas \ r \ (a \ \# \ p) \ g
     then have two: cas (head G a) p g
       using awalk-def by auto
     then have t: tail (del-vert t) a = r
       using one cas.simps awalk-def del-vert-simps(3) by auto
     then show ?case
       unfolding pre-digraph.cas.simps(2) t
       using pre two del-vert-simps(4) by auto
   qed
 qed
 then show r \to^*_{del\text{-}vert\ t} g by (meson wf-digraph.reachable-awalkI
       del-tips-dag assms(1) DAG-def digraph-def fin-digraph-def)
qed
then show \exists p \in verts (del-vert t).
```

```
(\forall r. \ r \in verts \ (del\text{-}vert \ t) \longrightarrow (r \rightarrow^+_{del\text{-}vert \ t} \ p \lor r = p))
   using gen genp
   \mathbf{by}\ (metis\ reachable	ext{-}rtrancl I\ rtrancl D)
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) tips-cases [consumes 2, case-names ma past nma]:
 assumes p \in tips G
   and x \in verts G
 obtains (ma) x = p
 \mid (past) \ x \in past-nodes \ G \ p
 \mid (nma) \ x \in anticone \ G \ p
proof -
 consider (eq)x = p \mid (neq) \neg x = p by auto
 then show ?thesis
 proof(cases)
   case eq
   then show thesis using eq ma by simp
   case neq
   consider (in-p)x \in past-nodes \ G \ p \mid (nin-p)x \notin past-nodes \ G \ p \ by \ auto
   then show ?thesis
   \mathbf{proof}(\mathit{cases})
     case in-p
     then show ?thesis using past by auto
   next
     then have nn: \neg p \rightarrow^+_G x using nin-p past-nodes.simps assms(2) by auto
    have \neg x \rightarrow^+_G p using is-tip.simps assms tips-def CollectD by metis
     then have x \in anticone \ G \ p \ using \ anticone.simps \ neq \ nn \ assms(2) by auto
     then show ?thesis using nma by auto
   qed
 qed
qed
3.3
      Future Nodes
lemma (in blockDAG) future-nodes-ex:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows a \notin future-nodes G a
 using cycle-free future-nodes.simps reachable-def by auto
3.3.1 Reduce Past
lemma (in blockDAG) reduce-past-not-empty:
 assumes a \in verts G
   and \neg is-genesis-node a
 shows (verts (reduce-past G a)) \neq {}
proof -
 obtain g
```

```
where gen: is-genesis-node g using genesis-existAlt by auto
 have ex: g \in verts (reduce-past G a) using reduce-past.simps past-nodes.simps
      genesisAlt reachable-neq-reachable1 reachable-reachable1-trans gen assms(1)
assms(2) by auto
 then show (verts (reduce-past G(a)) \neq {} using ex by auto
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) reduce-less:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows card (verts (reduce-past G a)) < card (verts G)
proof -
 have past-nodes G a \subset verts G
   using assms(1) past-nodes-not-refl past-nodes-verts by blast
 then show ?thesis
   by (simp add: psubset-card-mono)
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) reduce-past-dagbased:
 assumes a \in verts G
   and \neg is-genesis-node a
 shows blockDAG (reduce-past G a)
 unfolding blockDAG-def DAG-def blockDAG-def
proof safe
 show digraph (reduce-past G a)
   using digraphI-induced reduce-past-induced-subgraph by auto
 show DAG-axioms (reduce-past G a)
   unfolding DAG-axioms-def
   using cycle-free reduce-past-path by metis
 show blockDAG-axioms (reduce-past G a)
   unfolding blockDAG-axioms-def
 proof safe
   \mathbf{fix} \ u \ v \ e
   assume arc: wf-digraph.arc (reduce-past G a) e (u, v)
   then show u \to^+ pre-digraph.del-arc\ (reduce-past\ G\ a)\ e\ v \Longrightarrow False
   proof -
     assume e-in: (wf-digraph.arc (reduce-past G a) e (u, v))
     then have (wf-digraph.arc G e (u, v))
      using assms reduce-past-arcs2 induced-subgraph-def arc-def
     proof -
      have wf-digraph (reduce-past G a)
     \textbf{using } \textit{reduce-past.simps subgraph-def subgraph-refl wf-digraph.well formed-induce-subgraph}
```

```
by metis
        then have e \in arcs (reduce-past G a) \land tail (reduce-past G a) e = u
                    \land head (reduce-past G a) e = v
         using arc wf-digraph.arcE
         by metis
       then show ?thesis
         using arc-def reduce-past.simps by auto
     then have \neg u \rightarrow^+ del - arc e v
        using only-new by auto
     then show u \to^+ pre\text{-}digraph.del\text{-}arc (reduce\text{-}past\ G\ a)}\ e\ v \Longrightarrow False
       using DAG.past-nodes-verts reduce-past.simps blockDAG-axioms subs
          del-arc-subgraph digraph.digraph-subgraph digraph-axioms
         subgraph-induce-subgraphI
        by (metis arcs-ends-mono trancl-mono)
   qed
  next
   obtain p where qen: is-qenesis-node p using qenesis-existAlt by auto
   have pe: p \in verts (reduce-past G a) \land (\forall r. r \in verts (reduce-past G a) \longrightarrow r
\rightarrow^*_{reduce\text{-}past\ G\ a}\ p)
   show p \in verts (reduce-past G a) using genesisAlt induce-reachable-preserves-paths
      reduce-past. simps\ past-nodes. simps\ reachable 1-reachable\ induce-subgraph-verts
assms(1)
         assms(2) qen mem-Collect-eq reachable-neq-reachable1
       by (metis (no-types, lifting))
   next
     show \forall r. \ r \in verts \ (reduce\text{-past} \ G \ a) \longrightarrow r \rightarrow^*_{reduce\text{-past} \ G \ a} \ p
     proof safe
       \mathbf{fix} \ r \ a
       assume in-past: r \in verts (reduce-past G a)
       then have con: r \rightarrow^* p using gen genesisAlt past-nodes-verts by auto
       then show r \rightarrow^*_{reduce\text{-}past} G \ a \ p
       proof -
         have f1: r \in verts \ G \land a \rightarrow^+ r
           using in-past past-nodes-verts by force
         obtain aaa :: 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ where
           f2: \forall x0 \ x1. \ (\exists v2. \ v2 \in x1 \land v2 \notin x0) = (aaa \ x0 \ x1 \in x1 \land aaa \ x0 \ x1 \notin x1)
x\theta)
           by moura
         have r \rightarrow^* aaa \ (past-nodes \ G \ a) \ (Collect \ (reachable \ G \ r))
                  \longrightarrow a \rightarrow^+ aaa \ (past-nodes \ G \ a) \ (Collect \ (reachable \ G \ r))
           using f1 by (meson reachable1-reachable-trans)
            then have an (past-nodes G a) (Collect (reachable G r)) \notin Collect
(reachable G r)
                       \vee aaa (past-nodes G a) (Collect (reachable G r)) \in past-nodes
G a
           by (simp add: reachable-in-verts(2))
```

```
then have Collect (reachable G r) \subseteq past-nodes G a
           using f2 by (metis subsetI)
         then show ?thesis
                using con induce-reachable-preserves-paths reachable-induce-ss re-
duce-past.simps
           by (metis (no-types))
       qed
     qed
   qed
   show
     \exists p \in verts \ (reduce\text{-past} \ G \ a). \ (\forall r. \ r \in verts \ (reduce\text{-past} \ G \ a)
         \longrightarrow (r \rightarrow^+_{reduce\text{-}past\ G\ a}\ p \lor r = p))
     using pe
     by (metis reachable-rtranclI rtranclD)
  qed
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) reduce-past-gen:
  assumes \neg is-genesis-node a
   and a \in verts G
 shows blockDAG.is-genesis-node Gb \implies blockDAG.is-genesis-node (reduce-past
G(a) b
proof -
  assume gen: blockDAG.is-genesis-node G b
  have une: b \neq a using gen assms(1) genesis-unique-exists by auto
  have a \to^* b using gen assms(2) by simp
  then have a \rightarrow^+ b
   using reachable-neq-reachable1 is-genesis-node.simps assms(2) une by auto
  then have b \in (past\text{-}nodes\ G\ a) using past-nodes.simps gen by auto
 then have inv: b \in verts (reduce-past G a) using reduce-past.simps induce-subgraph-verts
   by auto
  have \forall r. \ r \in verts \ (reduce\text{-past} \ G \ a) \longrightarrow r \rightarrow^*_{reduce\text{-past} \ G \ a} \ b
  proof safe
   \mathbf{fix} \ r \ a
   assume in-past: r \in verts (reduce-past G a)
   then have con: r \rightarrow^* b using gen genesisAlt past-nodes-verts by auto
   then show r \rightarrow^*_{reduce\text{-}past\ G\ a}\ b
   proof -
     have f1: r \in verts \ G \land a \rightarrow^+ r
       using in-past past-nodes-verts by force
     obtain aaa :: 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ where
       f2: \forall x0 \ x1. \ (\exists \ v2. \ v2 \in x1 \land v2 \notin x0) = (aaa \ x0 \ x1 \in x1 \land aaa \ x0 \ x1 \notin x0)
       by moura
     have r \to^* aaa \ (past-nodes \ G \ a) \ (Collect \ (reachable \ G \ r))
            \longrightarrow a \rightarrow^+ aaa \ (past-nodes \ G \ a) \ (Collect \ (reachable \ G \ r))
       using f1 by (meson reachable1-reachable-trans)
```

```
then have an (past-nodes G a) (Collect (reachable G r)) \notin Collect (reachable
G(r)
               \vee aaa (past-nodes G a) (Collect (reachable G r)) \in past-nodes G a
      by (simp\ add:\ reachable-in-verts(2))
     then have Collect (reachable G r) \subseteq past-nodes G a
      using f2 by (meson subsetI)
     then show ?thesis
    {f using}\ con\ induce-reachable-preserves-paths reachable-induce-ss reduce-past. simps
      by (metis (no-types))
   qed
 qed
 then show blockDAG.is-genesis-node (reduce-past G a) b using inv is-genesis-node.simps
   by (metis assms(1) assms(2) blockDAG.is-genesis-node.elims(3)
      reduce-past-dagbased)
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) reduce-past-gen-rev:
 assumes \neg is-genesis-node a
   and a \in verts G
 shows blockDAG.is-genesis-node (reduce-past G a) b \Longrightarrow blockDAG.is-genesis-node
G b
proof -
 assume as1: blockDAG.is-genesis-node (reduce-past G a) b
 have bD: blockDAG (reduce-past G a) using assms reduce-past-dagbased blockDAG-axioms
 obtain gen where is-gen: is-genesis-node gen using genesis-unique-exists by
auto
 then have blockDAG.is-genesis-node (reduce-past G a) gen using reduce-past-gen
assms by auto
 then have qen = b using as 1 blockDAG.unique-genesis bD by metis
 then show blockDAG.is-genesis-node (reduce-past G a) b \Longrightarrow blockDAG.is-genesis-node
   using is-gen by auto
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) reduce-past-gen-eq:
 assumes \neg is-genesis-node a
   and a \in verts G
 shows blockDAG.is-genesis-node (reduce-past G a) b = blockDAG.is-genesis-node
G b
 using reduce-past-gen reduce-past-gen-rev assms assms by metis
3.3.2 Reduce Past Reflexiv
\mathbf{lemma} \ (\mathbf{in} \ blockDAG) \ reduce\text{-}past\text{-}refl\text{-}induced\text{-}subgraph\text{:}}
 shows induced-subgraph (reduce-past-refl G a) G
 using induced-induce past-nodes-refl-verts by auto
```

```
lemma (in blockDAG) reduce-past-refl-arcs2:
  e \in arcs (reduce-past-refl \ G \ a) \Longrightarrow e \in arcs \ G
 using reduce-past-arcs by auto
lemma (in blockDAG) reduce-past-refl-digraph:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows digraph (reduce-past-refl G a)
 using digraphI-induced reduce-past-refl-induced-subgraph reachable-mono by simp
lemma (in blockDAG) reduce-past-refl-dagbased:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows blockDAG (reduce-past-refl G a)
 unfolding blockDAG-def DAG-def
proof safe
  show digraph (reduce-past-refl G a)
   using reduce-past-refl-digraph assms(1) by simp
next
  show DAG-axioms (reduce-past-refl G a)
   unfolding DAG-axioms-def
   using cycle-free reduce-past-refl-induced-subgraph reachable-mono
   by (meson arcs-ends-mono induced-subgraph-altdef trancl-mono)
  show blockDAG-axioms (reduce-past-refl G a)
   unfolding blockDAG-axioms
  proof
   \mathbf{fix} \ u \ v
   show \forall e. u \rightarrow^+ pre-digraph.del-arc (reduce-past-refl G a) e^v
         \longrightarrow \neg wf-digraph.arc (reduce-past-refl G a) e (u, v)
   proof safe
     \mathbf{fix} \ e
     assume a: wf-digraph.arc (reduce-past-refl G a) e (u, v)
       and b: u \rightarrow^+ pre-digraph.del-arc (reduce-past-refl G a) e v
     have edge: wf-digraph.arc G e (u, v)
       using assms reduce-past-arcs2 induced-subgraph-def arc-def
     proof -
       have wf-digraph (reduce-past-refl G a)
         using reduce-past-refl-digraph digraph-def by auto
      then have e \in arcs (reduce-past-refl G a) \wedge tail (reduce-past-refl G a) e = u
                   \land head (reduce-past-refl G a) e = v
         using wf-digraph.arcE arc-def a
         by (metis (no-types))
       then show arc e(u, v)
         using arc-def reduce-past-refl.simps by auto
     \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{have}\ u \to^+ pre\text{-}digraph.del\text{-}arc\ G\ e\ v \\ \mathbf{using}\ a\ b\ reduce\text{-}past\text{-}refl\text{-}digraph\ del\text{-}arc\text{-}subgraph\ digraph\text{-}axioms } \end{array}
         digraphI-induced past-nodes-refl-verts reduce-past-refl.simps
       reduce-past-refl-induced-subgraph\ subgraph-induce-subgraphI\ arcs-ends-mono
```

```
trancl-mono
      by metis
     then show False
       using edge only-new by simp
   ged
 \mathbf{next}
   obtain p where gen: is-genesis-node p using genesis-existAlt by auto
   have pe: p \in verts (reduce-past-refl G a)
     using genesisAlt induce-reachable-preserves-paths
     reduce-past. simps\ past-nodes. simps\ reachable 1-reachable\ induce-subgraph-verts
       gen mem-Collect-eq reachable-neq-reachable1
       assms by force
   have reaches: (\forall r. r \in verts (reduce-past-refl \ G \ a) \longrightarrow
            (r \rightarrow^+_{reduce\text{-}past\text{-}refl\ G\ a} p \lor r = p))
   \mathbf{proof}\ \mathit{safe}
     \mathbf{fix} \ r
     assume in-past: r \in verts (reduce-past-refl G a)
     assume une: r \neq p
     then have con: r \rightarrow^* p using gen genesisAlt reachable-in-verts
         reachable 1-reachable
       by (metis in-past induce-subgraph-verts
           past-nodes-refl-verts reduce-past-refl.simps subsetD)
     have a \rightarrow^* r using in-past by auto
     then have reach: r \to^* G \upharpoonright \{w. \ a \to^* w\} \ p
     proof(induction)
       case base
       then show ?case
         using con induce-reachable-preserves-paths
         by (metis)
     next
       case (step \ x \ y)
       then show ?case
       proof -
         have Collect (reachable G y) \subseteq Collect (reachable G x)
           using adj-reachable-trans step.hyps(1) by force
         then show ?thesis
           using reachable-induce-ss step.IH reachable-neq-reachable1
           by metis
       \mathbf{qed}
     qed
     then show r \rightarrow^+_{reduce-past-refl\ G\ a} p unfolding reduce-past-refl.simps
      past-nodes-refl. simps \ \mathbf{using} \ reachable-in-verts \ une \ wf-digraph. reachable-neq-reachable 1
       by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Collect-cong wellformed-induce-subgraph)
   qed
   then show \exists p \in verts \ (reduce-past-refl \ G \ a). \ (\forall r. \ r \in verts \ (reduce-past-refl
G(a)
       \longrightarrow (r \rightarrow^+_{reduce\text{-}past\text{-}refl\ G\ a} p \lor r = p)) unfolding blockDAG-axioms-def
     using pe reaches by auto
 qed
```

3.3.3 Genesis Graph

```
definition (in blockDAG) gen-graph::('a,'b) pre-digraph where
 gen-graph = induce-subgraph \ G \ \{blockDAG.genesis-node \ G\}
lemma (in blockDAG) gen-gen : verts (gen-graph) = \{genesis-node\}
 unfolding genesis-node-def gen-graph-def by simp
lemma (in blockDAG) gen-graph-one: card (verts gen-graph) = 1 using gen-gen
by simp
lemma (in blockDAG) gen-graph-digraph:
 digraph gen-graph
 using digraphI-induced induced-induce gen-graph-def
   genesis-in-verts by simp
lemma (in blockDAG) gen-graph-empty-arcs:
 arcs \ gen-graph = \{\}
proof(rule ccontr)
 assume \neg arcs gen-graph = \{\}
 then have ex: \exists a. \ a \in (arcs \ gen-graph)
 also have \forall a. a \in (arcs \ gen\text{-}graph) \longrightarrow tail \ G \ a = head \ G \ a
 proof safe
   \mathbf{fix} \ a
   assume a \in arcs gen-graph
   then show tail G a = head G a
     using digraph-def induced-subgraph-def induce-subgraph-verts
       induced-induce gen-graph-def by simp
 qed
 then show False
   using digraph-def ex gen-graph-def gen-graph-digraph induce-subgraph-head in-
duce-subgraph-tail
     loop free-digraph. no-loops
   by metis
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) gen-graph-sound:
 blockDAG (gen-graph)
 {\bf unfolding}\ blockDAG\text{-}def\ DAG\text{-}def\ blockDAG\text{-}axioms\text{-}def
proof safe
 show digraph gen-graph using gen-graph-digraph by simp
next
 have (arcs\text{-}ends\ gen\text{-}graph)^+ = \{\}
   using trancl-empty gen-graph-empty-arcs by (simp add: arcs-ends-def)
 then show DAG-axioms gen-graph
```

```
by (simp add: DAG-axioms.intro)
next
  \mathbf{fix} \ u \ v \ e
  have wf-digraph.arc gen-graph e(u, v) \equiv False
   using wf-digraph.arc-def gen-graph-empty-arcs
   by (simp add: wf-digraph.arc-def wf-digraph-def)
  then show wf-digraph.arc gen-graph e(u, v) \Longrightarrow
      u \rightarrow^+ pre-digraph.del-arc\ gen-graph\ e\ v \Longrightarrow False
   by simp
\mathbf{next}
  have refl: genesis-node \rightarrow^* gen-graph genesis-node
   using gen-gen rtrancl-on-refl
   by (simp add: reachable-def)
  have \forall r. \ r \in verts \ gen\text{-}graph \longrightarrow r \rightarrow^*_{gen\text{-}graph} \ genesis\text{-}node
  proof safe
   \mathbf{fix} \ r
   assume r \in verts gen-graph
   then have r = genesis-node
     using gen-gen by auto
   then show r \to^*_{gen-graph} genesis-node
     by (simp add: local.reft)
  qed
  then show \exists p \in verts \ gen\text{-}graph.
       (\forall r. \ r \in verts \ gen\text{-}graph \longrightarrow r \rightarrow^+_{gen\text{-}graph} \ p \lor r = p)
   by (simp add: gen-gen)
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) no-empty-blockDAG:
 shows card (verts G) > \theta
proof -
 have \exists p. p \in verts G
   using genesis-in-verts by auto
  then show card (verts G) > 0
    using card-gt-0-iff finite-verts by blast
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) gen-graph-all-one:
  card\ (verts\ (G)) = 1 \longleftrightarrow G = gen\text{-}graph
  using card-1-singletonE gen-graph-def genesis-in-verts
  induce-eq-iff-induced\ induced-subgraph-refl\ singleton D\ gen-graph-def\ genesis-node-def
 by (metis gen-qen genesis-existAlt is-genesis-node.simps less-one linorder-negE-nat
     neq0-conv no-empty-blockDAG tips-unequal-gen-exist)
lemma blockDAG-nat-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step]:
  assumes
    bD: blockDAG Z
   and
   cases: \bigwedge V. (blockDAG V \Longrightarrow card (verts V) = 1 \Longrightarrow P(V)
   \bigwedge W \ c. \ (\bigwedge V. \ (blockDAG \ V \Longrightarrow card \ (verts \ V) = c \Longrightarrow P \ V))
```

```
\implies (blockDAG W \implies card (verts W) = Suc c \implies P(W)
 shows P Z
proof -
 have bG: card (verts Z) > 0 using bD blockDAG.no-empty-blockDAG by auto
 show ?thesis
   using bG bD
 proof (induction card (verts Z) arbitrary: Z rule: Nat.nat-induct-non-zero)
   then show ?case using cases(1) by auto
 next
   case su: (Suc n)
   show ?case
     by (metis\ local.cases(2)\ su.hyps(2)\ su.hyps(3)\ su.prems)
 qed
qed
lemma blockDAG-nat-less-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step]:
 assumes
   bD: blockDAG Z
   and
   cases: \bigwedge V. (blockDAG V \Longrightarrow card (verts V) = 1 \Longrightarrow P(V)
   \bigwedge W \ c. \ (\bigwedge V. \ (blockDAG \ V \Longrightarrow card \ (verts \ V) < c \Longrightarrow P \ V))
 \implies (blockDAG \ W \implies card \ (verts \ W) = c \implies P \ W)
 shows P Z
proof -
 have bG: card\ (verts\ Z) > 0 using blockDAG.no-empty-blockDAG\ assms(1) by
auto
 show P Z
   using bD bG
 proof (induction card (verts Z) arbitrary: Z rule: less-induct)
   fix Z::('a, 'b) pre-digraph
   assume a:
    (\bigwedge Za. \ card \ (verts \ Za) < card \ (verts \ Z) \Longrightarrow blockDAG \ Za \Longrightarrow 0 < card \ (verts \ Za)
Za) \Longrightarrow P Za
   assume blockDAG Z
   then show P Z using a cases
     by (metis\ blockDAG.no-empty-blockDAG)
 qed
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) blockDAG-size-cases:
 obtains (one) card (verts G) = 1
 | (more) \ card \ (verts \ G) > 1
 using no-empty-blockDAG
 by linarith
lemma (in blockDAG) blockDAG-cases-one:
 shows card (verts G) = 1 \longrightarrow (G = gen-graph)
```

```
proof (safe)
 assume one: card (verts G) = 1
 then have blockDAG.genesis-node G \in verts G
   by (simp add: genesis-in-verts)
 then have only: verts G = \{blockDAG.genesis-node G\}
   by (metis one card-1-singletonE insert-absorb singleton-insert-inj-eq')
 then have verts-equal: verts G = verts (blockDAG.gen-graph G)
   using blockDAG-axioms one blockDAG.gen-graph-def induce-subgraph-def
     induced-induce\ blockDAG. genesis-in-verts
   by (simp add: blockDAG.gen-graph-def)
 have arcs G = \{\}
 proof (rule ccontr)
   assume not-empty: arcs G \neq \{\}
   then obtain z where part-of: z \in arcs G
    by auto
   then have tail: tail G z \in verts G
    using wf-digraph-def blockDAG-def DAG-def
      digraph-def\ blockDAG-axioms\ nomulti-digraph.axioms(1)
    by metis
   also have head: head G z \in verts G
    by (metis (no-types) DAG-def blockDAG-axioms blockDAG-def digraph-def
        nomulti-digraph.axioms(1) part-of wf-digraph-def)
   then have tail G z = head G z
     using tail only by simp
   then have \neg loopfree-digraph-axioms G
    unfolding loopfree-digraph-axioms-def
    using part-of only DAG-def digraph-def
    by auto
   then show False
    using DAG-def digraph-def blockDAG-axioms blockDAG-def
      loopfree-digraph-def by metis
 qed
 then have arcs G = arcs (blockDAG.gen-graph G)
   by (simp add: blockDAG-axioms blockDAG.gen-graph-empty-arcs)
 then show G = gen\text{-}graph
   unfolding blockDAG.qen-qraph-def
   using verts-equal blockDAG-axioms induce-subgraph-def
     blockDAG.gen-graph-def by fastforce
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) blockDAG-cases-more:
 shows card (verts G) > 1 \longleftrightarrow (\exists b \ H. (blockDAG H \land b \in verts \ G \land del-vert \ b
= H)
{f proof}\ safe
 assume card (verts G) > 1
 then have b1: 1 < card (verts \ G) using no-empty-blockDAG by linarith
 obtain x where x-in: x \in (verts \ G) \land is-genesis-node x
   using genesis genesisAlt genesis-node-def by blast
 then have 0 < card ((verts G) - \{x\}) using card-Suc-Diff1 x-in finite-verts b1
```

```
by auto
  then have ((verts\ G) - \{x\}) \neq \{\} using card-gt-0-iff by blast
 then obtain y where y-def:y \in (verts \ G) - \{x\} by auto
 then have uneq: y \neq x by auto
 have y-in: y \in (verts \ G) using y-def by simp
  then have reachable 1 G y x using is-genesis-node.simps x-in
     reachable-neq-reachable1 uneq by simp
  then have \neg is-tip G x
   using y-in by force
  then obtain z where z-def: z \in (verts \ G) - \{x\} \land is\text{-tip } G \ z \text{ using } tips\text{-}exist
     is-tip.simps by auto
 then have uneq: z \neq x by auto
 have z-in: z \in verts \ G  using z-def by simp
 have \neg is-genesis-node z
 proof (rule ccontr, safe)
   assume is-qenesis-node z
   then have x = z using unique-genesis x-in by auto
   then show False using uneq by simp
  then have blockDAG (del-vert z) using del-tips-bDAG z-def by simp
  then show (\exists b \ H. \ blockDAG \ H \land b \in verts \ G \land del\text{-}vert \ b = H) using z-def
by auto
\mathbf{next}
  fix b and H::('a,'b) pre-digraph
 assume bD: blockDAG (del-vert b)
 assume b-in: b \in verts G
 show card (verts G) > 1
 proof (rule ccontr)
   assume \neg 1 < card (verts G)
   then have 1 = card (verts G) using no-empty-blockDAG by linarith
   then have card ( verts ( del-vert b)) = \theta using b-in del-vert-def by auto
   then have \neg blockDAG (del-vert b) using bD blockDAG.no-empty-blockDAG
     by (metis less-nat-zero-code)
   then show False using bD by simp
 qed
qed
lemma (in blockDAG) blockDAG-cases:
 obtains (base) (G = gen\text{-}graph)
  | (more) (\exists b \ H. (blockDAG \ H \land b \in verts \ G \land del-vert \ b = H))
 \mathbf{using}\ blockDAG\text{-}cases\text{-}one\ blockDAG\text{-}cases\text{-}more
   blockDAG-size-cases by auto
lemma blockDAG-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step]:
 assumes fund: blockDAG G
 assumes cases: \bigwedge V:('a,'b) pre-digraph. blockDAG V \Longrightarrow P (blockDAG.gen-graph
   \bigwedge H::('a,'b) pre-digraph.
  ( \land b :: 'a. blockDAG (pre-digraph.del-vert H b) \Longrightarrow b \in verts H \Longrightarrow P(pre-digraph.del-vert H b)
```

```
H(b)
  \implies (blockDAG \ H \implies P \ H)
 shows P G
proof(induct-tac G rule:blockDAG-nat-induct)
 show blockDAG G using assms(1) by simp
  fix V::('a,'b) pre-digraph
 assume bD: blockDAG\ V
   and card (verts V) = 1
  then have V = blockDAG.gen-graph V
   using blockDAG.blockDAG-cases-one equal-reft by auto
 then show P \ V \ using \ bD \ cases(1)
   by metis
\mathbf{next}
 fix c and W::('a,'b) pre-digraph
 show (\bigwedge V. blockDAG \ V \Longrightarrow card \ (verts \ V) = c \Longrightarrow P \ V) \Longrightarrow
         blockDAG \ W \Longrightarrow card \ (verts \ W) = Suc \ c \Longrightarrow P \ W
 proof -
   assume ind: \bigwedge V. (blockDAG V \Longrightarrow card (verts V) = c \Longrightarrow P(V)
     and bD: blockDAG W
     and size: card (verts W) = Suc c
   have assm2: \land b. \ blockDAG \ (pre-digraph.del-vert \ W \ b)
          \implies b \in verts \ W \implies P(pre-digraph.del-vert \ W \ b)
   proof -
     \mathbf{fix} \ b
     assume bD2: blockDAG (pre-digraph.del-vert W b)
     assume in-verts: b \in verts W
     have verts (pre-digraph.del-vert\ W\ b) = verts\ W - \{b\}
       by (simp add: pre-digraph.verts-del-vert)
     then have card (verts (pre-digraph.del-vert W b)) = c
      using in-verts fin-digraph.finite-verts bD subs fin-digraph.fin-digraph-del-vert
        size
      by (simp add: fin-digraph.finite-verts subs
          DAG.axioms\ assms(1)\ digraph.axioms)
     then show P (pre-digraph.del-vert W b) using ind bD2 by auto
   qed
   show ?thesis using cases(2)
     by (metis \ assm2 \ bD)
 qed
qed
function genesis-nodeAlt:: ('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a
  where genesis-nodeAlt G = (if (\neg blockDAG G) then undefined else
  if (card\ (verts\ G\ )=1) then (hd\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (verts\ G)))
  else genesis-nodeAlt (reduce-past G ((hd (sorted-list-of-set (tips G))))))
  by auto
termination proof
 let ?R = measure (\lambda G. (card (verts G)))
```

```
show wf ?R by auto
next
 \mathbf{fix} \ G :: ('a::linorder, 'b) \ pre-digraph
 assume \neg \neg blockDAG G
 then have bD: blockDAG G by simp
 assume card (verts G) \neq 1
 then have bG: card (verts G) > 1 using bD blockDAG.blockDAG-size-cases by
 have set (sorted-list-of-set (tips G)) = tips G
   by (simp add: bD subs tips-def fin-digraph.finite-verts)
 then have hd (sorted-list-of-set (tips G)) \in tips G
   using hd-in-set bD tips-def bG blockDAG.tips-unequal-gen-exist
     empty-iff empty-set mem-Collect-eq
   by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
 then show (reduce-past G (hd (sorted-list-of-set (tips G))), G) \in measure (\lambda G.
card (verts G)
   using blockDAG.reduce-less bD
   using tips-def by fastforce
qed
lemma genesis-nodeAlt-one-sound:
 assumes bD: blockDAG G
   and one: card (verts G) = 1
 shows blockDAG.is-genesis-node G (genesis-nodeAlt G)
proof -
 interpret B: blockDAG G using assms(1) by simp
 have exone: \exists ! x. x \in (verts \ G)
   using one B. genesis-in-verts B. genesis-unique-exists B. reduce-less
   B.reduce-past-dagbased less-nat-zero-code less-one B.gen-gen B.gen-graph-all-one
singleton-iff
   by (metis)
 then have sorted-list-of-set (verts G) \neq []
   by (metis card.infinite card-0-eq finite.emptyI one
      sorted-list-of-set-empty sorted-list-of-set-inject zero-neq-one)
 then have genesis-nodeAlt G \in verts \ G using hd-in-set genesis-nodeAlt.simps
   by (metis one set-sorted-list-of-set sorted-list-of-set.infinite)
 then show one-sound: B.is-genesis-node (genesis-nodeAlt G)
   using one B.blockDAG-size-cases B.reduce-less
    B.reduce-past-dagbased less-one B.genesis-unique-exists B.is-genesis-node. elims(2)
exone
   by (metis)
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{genesis-nodeAlt-sound}:
 assumes blockDAG G
 shows blockDAG.is-genesis-node G (genesis-nodeAlt G)
proof(induct-tac G rule:blockDAG-nat-less-induct)
 show blockDAG G using assms by simp
```

```
next
 fix V::('a,'b) pre-digraph
 assume bD: blockDAG\ V
 assume one: card (verts V) = 1
 then show blockDAG.is-genesis-node V (genesis-nodeAlt V)
   using genesis-nodeAlt-one-sound bD
   by blast
\mathbf{next}
 fix W::('a,'b) pre-digraph
 fix c::nat
 assume basis:
   (\bigwedge V::('a,'b) \ pre\text{-}digraph. \ blockDAG \ V \Longrightarrow card \ (verts \ V) < c \Longrightarrow
 blockDAG.is-genesis-node V (genesis-nodeAlt V))
 assume bD: blockDAG W
 interpret B: blockDAG W using bD by simp
 assume cd: card (verts W) = c
 consider (one) card (verts W) = 1 | (more) card (verts W) > 1
   using bD blockDAG.blockDAG-size-cases by blast
 then show blockDAG.is-genesis-node W (genesis-nodeAlt W)
 \mathbf{proof}(cases)
   case one
   then show ?thesis using genesis-nodeAlt-one-sound bD
    by blast
 next
   case more
   then have not-one: 1 \neq card (verts W) by auto
   have se: set (sorted-list-of-set (tips W)) = tips W
    by (simp add: tips-def)
   obtain a where a-def: a = hd (sorted-list-of-set (tips W))
    by simp
   have tip: a \in tips W
    using se a-def hd-in-set bD tips-def more blockDAG.tips-unequal-gen-exist
      empty-iff empty-set mem-Collect-eq
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
   then have ver: a \in verts W
    by (simp add: tips-def a-def)
   then have card ( verts (reduce-past W a)) < card (verts W)
    using more cd blockDAG.reduce-less bD
    by metis
   then have cd2: card ( verts (reduce-past W a)) < c
    using cd by simp
   have is-tip W a using tip CollectD unfolding tips-def by simp
   then have n-gen: \neg B.is-genesis-node a
    using B.tips-unequal-gen more by simp
   then have bD2: blockDAG (reduce-past W a)
    using B.reduce-past-dagbased ver bD by auto
   have ff: blockDAG.is-genesis-node (reduce-past W a)
    (genesis-nodeAlt (reduce-past W a)) using cd2 basis bD2 more
    by blast
```

```
have rec:
      genesis-nodeAlt\ W=genesis-nodeAlt\ (reduce-past\ W\ (hd\ (sorted-list-of-set
(tips \ W))))
     using genesis-nodeAlt.simps not-one bD
     by metis
   show ?thesis using rec ff bD n-gen ver blockDAG.reduce-past-gen-eq a-def by
metis
 qed
qed
end
theory Spectre
 imports Main Graph-Theory. Graph-Theory blockDAG
begin
Based on the SPECTRE paper by Sompolinsky, Lewenberg and Zohar 2016
     Spectre
4.1 Definitions
Function to check and break occuring ties
fun tie-break-int:: 'a::linorder \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int
 where tie-break-int a b i =
(if i=0 then (if (b < a) then -1 else 1) else i)
Sign function with 0
fun signum :: int \Rightarrow int
 where signum a = (if \ a > 0 \ then \ 1 \ else \ if \ a < 0 \ then \ -1 \ else \ 0)
Spectre core algorithm, vote - SpectreVabc returns 1 if a votes in favour of
b (or b = c), -1 if a votes in favour of c, 0 otherwise
function vote-Spectre :: ('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow int
 where
   vote-Spectre V \ a \ b \ c = (
  if (\neg blockDAG\ V \lor a \notin verts\ V \lor b \notin verts\ V \lor c \notin verts\ V) then 0 else
  if (b=c) then 1 else
  if (((a \rightarrow^+_V b) \lor a = b) \land \neg(a \rightarrow^+_V c)) then 1 else
  if (((a \rightarrow^+ V c) \lor a = c) \land \neg(a \rightarrow^+ V b)) then -1 else
  if ((a \rightarrow^+_V b) \land (a \rightarrow^+_V c)) then
  (tie-break-int b c (signum (sum-list (map (\lambda i).
(vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes V a))))))
else
```

 $signum (sum-list (map (\lambda i.$

```
(vote-Spectre V i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes V a)))))
  by auto
termination
proof
 let ?R = measures [(\lambda(V, a, b, c). (card (verts V))), (\lambda(V, a, b, c). card {e.
e \rightarrow^*_V a\})]
  show wf ?R
   by simp
next
  fix V::('a::linorder, 'b) pre-digraph
 \mathbf{fix} \ x \ a \ b \ c
  assume bD: \neg (\neg blockDAG\ V \lor a \notin verts\ V \lor b \notin verts\ V \lor c \notin verts\ V)
  then have a \in verts \ V by simp
  then have card (verts (reduce-past V a)) < card (verts V)
   using bD blockDAG.reduce-less
   by metis
  then show ((reduce-past\ V\ a,\ x,\ b,\ c),\ V,\ a,\ b,\ c)
      \in measures
          [\lambda(V, a, b, c)]. card (verts V),
           \lambda(V, a, b, c). card \{e. e \rightarrow^*_V a\}
   by simp
\mathbf{next}
  \mathbf{fix}\ V::('a::linorder,\ 'b)\ pre-digraph
  \mathbf{fix} \ x \ a \ b \ c
  assume bD: \neg (\neg blockDAG\ V \lor a \notin verts\ V \lor b \notin verts\ V \lor c \notin verts\ V)
  then have a-in: a \in verts \ V \text{ using } bD \text{ by } simp
  assume x \in set (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes V(a))
  then have x \in future-nodes V a using DAG.finite-future
     set\text{-}sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ bD\ subs
   by metis
  then have rr: x \to^+ V a using future-nodes.simps bD mem-Collect-eq
   by simp
  then have a-not: \neg a \rightarrow^* V x using bD DAG unidirectional subs by metis
  have bD2: blockDAG\ V using bD by simp
  have \forall x. \{e. e \rightarrow^*_V x\} \subseteq verts \ V \text{ using } subs \ bD2 \ subset I
     wf-digraph.reachable-in-verts(1) mem-Collect-eq
   by metis
  then have fin: \forall x. finite \{e.\ e \rightarrow^* V x\} using subs bD2 fin-digraph.finite-verts
     finite-subset
   by metis
  have x \to^* V a using rr wf-digraph.reachable 1-reachable subs bD2 by metis
  then have \{e. e \rightarrow^*_V x\} \subseteq \{e. e \rightarrow^*_V a\} using rr
     wf-digraph.reachable-trans Collect-mono subs bD2 by metis
  then have \{e. e \rightarrow^*_V x\} \subset \{e. e \rightarrow^*_V a\} using a-not
     subs bD2 a-in mem-Collect-eq psubsetI wf-digraph.reachable-refl
   by metis
  then have card \{e. e \rightarrow^*_V x\} < card \{e. e \rightarrow^*_V a\} using fin
   by (simp add: psubset-card-mono)
  then show ((V, x, b, c), V, a, b, c)
```

```
\in measures
         [\lambda(V, a, b, c). \ card \ (verts \ V), \ \lambda(V, a, b, c). \ card \ \{e. \ e \rightarrow^*_{V} a\}]
   \mathbf{by} \ simp
qed
Given vote-Spectre calculate if a < b for arbitrary nodes
definition Spectre-Order :: ('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool
 where Spectre-Order G a b = (tie-break-int \ a \ b \ (signum \ (sum-list \ (map \ (\lambda i.
  (vote\text{-}Spectre\ G\ i\ a\ b))\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (verts\ G)))))=1)
Given Spectre-Order calculate the corresponding relation over the nodes of
definition SPECTRE :: ('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set
 where SPECTRE G \equiv \{(a,b) \in (verts \ G \times verts \ G). \ Spectre-Order \ G \ a \ b\}
4.2
      Lemmas
lemma sumlist-one-mono:
 assumes \forall x \in set L. x \geq 0
   and \exists x \in set L. x > 0
 shows signum (sum-list L) = 1
 using assms
proof(induct\ L,\ simp)
 case (Cons\ a2\ L)
 consider (bg) a2 > 0 \mid a2 = 0 using Cons
   by (metis le-less list.set-intros(1))
  then show ?case
  \mathbf{proof}(\mathit{cases})
   case bq
   then have sum-list L \geq 0 using Cons
     by (simp add: sum-list-nonneg)
   then have sum-list (a2 \# L) > 0 using bg sum-list-def
     by auto
   then show ?thesis using tie-break-int.simps
     by auto
  next
   case 2
   then have be: \exists a \in set L. \ 0 < a \text{ using } Cons
     by (metis less-int-code(1) set-ConsD)
   then have L \neq [] by auto
   then show ?thesis using sum-list-def 2
     using Cons.hyps Cons.prems(1) be by auto
 qed
qed
lemma domain-signum: signum i \in \{-1,0,1\} by simp
lemma signum-mono:
 assumes i \leq j
```

```
shows signum \ i \leq signum \ j using assms by simp
lemma tie-break-mono:
  assumes i \leq j
  shows tie-break-int b c i \leq tie-break-int b c j using assms by simp
lemma domain-tie-break:
  shows tie-break-int a b (signum i) \in \{-1, 1\}
  using tie-break-int.simps
  by auto
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{Spectre-casesAlt} \colon
  fixes V:: ('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph
    \mathbf{and}\ a :: \ 'a :: lin order\ \mathbf{and}\ b :: \ 'a :: lin order\ \mathbf{and}\ c :: \ 'a :: lin order
  obtains (no-bD) (\neg blockDAG V \lor a \notin verts \ V \lor b \notin verts \ V \lor c \notin verts \ V)
  | (equal) (blockDAG \ V \land a \in verts \ V \land b \in verts \ V \land c \in verts \ V) \land b = c
  | (one) (blockDAG \ V \land a \in verts \ V \land b \in verts \ V \land c \in verts \ V) \land 
          b \neq c \land (((a \rightarrow^+_V b) \lor a = b) \land \neg(a \rightarrow^+_V c))
  |(two)|(blockDAG\ V \land a \in verts\ V \land b \in verts\ V \land c \in verts\ V) \land b \neq c
  \wedge \neg (((a \to^+_V b) \lor a = b) \land \neg (a \to^+_V c)) \land 
  ((a \rightarrow^+_V c) \lor a = c) \land \neg(a \rightarrow^+_V b)
  | (three) (blockDAG \ V \land a \in verts \ V \land b \in verts \ V \land c \in verts \ V) \land b \neq c
   \wedge \neg (((a \rightarrow^+_{\phantom{A}V} b) \lor a = b) \land \neg (a \rightarrow^+_{\phantom{A}V} c)) \land \\
   \neg(((a \rightarrow^+_V c) \lor a = c) \land \neg(a \rightarrow^+_V b)) \land
  ((a \rightarrow^+_V b) \land (a \rightarrow^+_V c))
  | (four) (blockDAG \ V \land a \in verts \ V \land b \in verts \ V \land c \in verts \ V) \land b \neq c \land c 
  \neg(((a \rightarrow^+_V b) \lor a = b) \land \neg(a \rightarrow^+_V c)) \land
   \neg(((a \rightarrow^+_V c) \lor a = c) \land \neg(a \rightarrow^+_V b)) \land
  \neg((a \to^+_V b) \land (a \to^+_V c))
  by auto
lemma domain-Spectre:
  shows vote-Spectre V a b c \in \{-1, 0, 1\}
proof(rule vote-Spectre.cases, auto) qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ antisymmetric\text{-}tie\text{-}break:
  shows b \neq c \implies tie-break-int b \ c \ i = -tie-break-int c \ b \ (-i)
  unfolding tie-break-int.simps using less-not-sym by auto
lemma antisymmetric-sumlist:
  shows sum-list (l::int list) = - sum-list (map (\lambda x. -x) l)
proof(induct l, auto) qed
```

```
{\bf lemma}\ antisymmetric\text{-}signum:
 shows signum\ i = -(signum\ (-i))
 by auto
{f lemma}\ vote	ext{-}Spectre	ext{-}one	ext{-}exists:
 assumes blockDAG\ V
   and a \in verts V
   and b \in verts V
 shows \exists i \in verts \ V. \ vote-Spectre \ V \ i \ a \ b \neq 0
 show a \in verts \ V \ using \ assms(2) \ by \ simp
 show vote-Spectre V a a b \neq 0
   using assms
  proof(cases a b a V rule: Spectre-casesAlt, simp, simp, simp, simp)
   case three
   then show ?thesis
     by (meson DAG.cycle-free blockDAG.axioms(1))
   case four
   then show ?thesis
     by blast
  qed
qed
end
theory Ghostdag
 imports blockDAG Utils TopSort
begin
```

5 GHOSTDAG

Based on the GHOSTDAG blockDAG consensus algorithmus by Sompolinsky and Zohar 2018

5.1 Funcitions and Definitions

Function to compare the size of set and break ties. Used for the GHOSTDAG maximum blue cluster selection

```
fun larger-blue-tuple :: (('a::linorder\ set\ \times\ 'a\ list)\ \times\ 'a) \Rightarrow (('a\ set\ \times\ 'a\ list)\ \times\ 'a) \Rightarrow (('a\ set\ \times\ 'a\ list)\ \times\ 'a)
 \  \text{where}\ larger-blue-tuple}\ A\ B = 
 (if\ (card\ (fst\ (fst\ A)))\ >\ (card\ (fst\ (fst\ B)))\ \vee 
 (card\ (fst\ (fst\ A))\ \geq\ card\ (fst\ (fst\ B))\ \wedge\ snd\ A \leq\ snd\ B)\ then\ A\ else\ B)
```

Function to add node a to a tuple of a set S and List L

```
fun add-set-list-tuple :: (('a::linorder\ set\ \times\ 'a\ list)\ \times\ 'a) \Rightarrow ('a::linorder\ set\ \times\ 'a)
list)
  where add-set-list-tuple ((S,L),a) = (S \cup \{a\}, L @ [a])
Function that adds a node a to a kCluster S, if S + a remains a kCluster.
Also adds a to the end of list L
fun app-if-blue-else-add-end ::
 ('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a::linorder set \times 'a list)
\Rightarrow ('a::linorder set \times 'a list)
 where app-if-blue-else-add-end G k a (S,L) = (if (kCluster G k (S \cup \{a\}))
then add-set-list-tuple ((S,L),a) else (S,L @ [a])
Function to select the largest ((S, L), a) according to larger - blue - tuple
fun choose-max-blue-set :: (('a::linorder\ set\ \times\ 'a\ list)\ \times\ 'a)\ list \Rightarrow (('a\ set\ \times\ 'a\ list)\ x)
list) \times 'a
 where choose-max-blue-set L = fold (larger-blue-tuple) L (hd L)
GHOSTDAG ordering algorithm
function OrderDAG :: ('a::linorder, 'b) pre-digraph <math>\Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a \ set \times 'a \ list)
  where
    OrderDAG\ G\ k =
  (if (\neg blockDAG G) then (\{\},[]) else
  if (card\ (verts\ G) = 1) then (\{genesis-nodeAlt\ G\}, [genesis-nodeAlt\ G]) else
let M = choose-max-blue-set
 ((map\ (\lambda i.(((OrderDAG\ (reduce-past\ G\ i)\ k))\ ,\ i))\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (tips\ G))))
 in fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k) (top-sort G (sorted-list-of-set (anticone G
(snd\ M))))
(add\text{-}set\text{-}list\text{-}tuple\ M))
 by auto
termination proof
 let ?R = measure (\lambda(G, k), (card (verts G)))
 show wf ?R by auto
next
 fix G::('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph
 \mathbf{fix} \ k :: nat
 \mathbf{fix} \ x
 assume bD: \neg \neg blockDAG G
 assume card (verts G) \neq 1
 then have card (verts G) > 1 using bD blockDAG.blockDAG-size-cases by auto
  then have nT: \forall x \in tips \ G. \ \neg \ blockDAG.is-genesis-node \ G \ x
   using blockDAG.tips-unequal-gen bD tips-def mem-Collect-eq
   by metis
  assume x \in set (sorted-list-of-set (tips G))
  then have in-t: x \in tips \ G  using bD
  \textbf{by} \ (\textit{metis card-gt-0-iff length-pos-if-in-set length-sorted-list-of-set set-sorted-list-of-set})
  then show ((reduce-past G x, k), G, k) \in measure (\lambda(G, k). card (verts G))
```

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{using} \ blockDAG.reduce\text{-}less \ bD \ tips\text{-}def \ is\text{-}tip.simps \\ \textbf{by} \ fastforce \\ \textbf{qed} \end{array}
```

Creating a relation on verts G based on the GHOSTDAG OrderDAG algorithm

```
fun GHOSTDAG :: nat \Rightarrow ('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a rel  where GHOSTDAG \ k \ G = list-to-rel \ (snd \ (OrderDAG \ G \ k))
```

5.2 Soundness

```
lemma OrderDAG-casesAlt:

obtains (ntB) \neg blockDAG G

| (one) blockDAG G \land card (verts G) = 1

| (more) blockDAG G \land card (verts G) > 1

using blockDAG.blockDAG-size-cases by auto
```

5.2.1 Soundness of the add - set - list function

```
lemma add-set-list-tuple-mono:

shows set L \subseteq set (snd (add-set-list-tuple ((S,L),a)))

using add-set-list-tuple.simps by auto

lemma add-set-list-tuple-mono2:

shows set (snd (add-set-list-tuple ((S,L),a))) \subseteq set L \cup \{a\}

using add-set-list-tuple.simps by auto

lemma add-set-list-tuple-length:

shows length (snd (add-set-list-tuple ((S,L),a))) = Suc (length L)

proof(induct L, auto) qed
```

5.2.2 Soundness of the add - if - blue function

```
lemma app-if-blue-mono:
   assumes finite S
   shows (fst\ (S,L))\subseteq (fst\ (app-if-blue-else-add-end\ G\ k\ a\ (S,L)))
   unfolding app-if-blue-else-add-end.simps add-set-list-tuple.simps
   by (simp\ add:\ assms\ card-mono\ subset-insertI)

lemma app-if-blue-mono2:
   shows set\ (snd\ (S,L))\subseteq set\ (snd\ (app-if-blue-else-add-end\ G\ k\ a\ (S,L)\ ))
   unfolding app-if-blue-else-add-end.simps add-set-list-tuple.simps
   by (simp\ add:\ subsetI)

lemma app-if-blue-append:
   shows a\in set\ (snd\ (app-if-blue-else-add-end\ G\ k\ a\ (S,L)\ ))
   unfolding app-if-blue-else-add-end.simps add-set-list-tuple.simps
   by simp
```

```
lemma app-if-blue-mono3:
 shows set (snd (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k a (S,L))) \subseteq set L \cup \{a\}
 unfolding app-if-blue-else-add-end.simps add-set-list-tuple.simps
 by (simp add: subsetI)
lemma app-if-blue-mono4:
 assumes set L1 \subseteq set L2
 shows set (snd (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k a (S,L1)))
  \subseteq set (snd (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k a (S2,L2)))
 unfolding app-if-blue-else-add-end.simps add-set-list-tuple.simps
 using assms by auto
lemma app-if-blue-card-mono:
 assumes finite S
 shows card (fst (S,L)) \leq card (fst (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k a (S,L)))
 unfolding app-if-blue-else-add-end.simps add-set-list-tuple.simps
 by (simp add: assms card-mono subset-insertI)
lemma app-if-blue-else-add-end-length:
 shows length (snd (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k a (S,L))) = Suc (length L)
proof(induction L, auto) qed
        Soundness of the larger - blue - tuple comparison
lemma larger-blue-tuple-mono:
 assumes finite (fst V)
 shows larger-blue-tuple ((app-if-blue-else-add-end\ G\ k\ a\ V),b)\ (V,b)
      = ((app-if-blue-else-add-end \ G \ k \ a \ V),b)
 using assms app-if-blue-card-mono larger-blue-tuple.simps eq-refl
 by (metis fst-conv prod.collapse snd-conv)
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{larger-blue-tuple-subs} :
 shows larger-blue-tuple A B \in \{A,B\} by auto
5.2.4 Soundness of the choose_m ax_b lue_s et function
lemma choose-max-blue-avoid-empty:
 assumes L \neq []
 shows choose-max-blue-set L \in set L
 unfolding choose-max-blue-set.simps
proof (rule fold-invariant)
 show \bigwedge x. \ x \in set \ L \Longrightarrow x \in set \ L \ using \ assms \ by \ auto
 show hd L \in set L using assms by auto
next
```

```
fix x s assume x \in set L and s \in set L then show larger-blue-tuple x s \in set L using larger-blue-tuple.simps by auto qed

5.2.5 Auxiliary lemmas for OrderDAG

lemma fold-app-length:
shows length (snd (fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k)
L1 PL2)) = length L1 + length (snd PL2)
proof(induct L1 arbitrary: PL2)
```

```
then show ?case by auto
next
case (Cons a L1)
then show ?case unfolding fold-Cons comp-apply using app-if-blue-else-add-end-length
by (metis add-Suc add-Suc-right length-Cons old.prod.exhaust snd-conv)
qed
```

```
lemma fold-app-mono: shows snd (fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k) L2 (S,L1)) = L1 @ L2 proof(induct L2 arbitrary: S L1, simp) case (Cons a L2) then show ?case unfolding fold-simps(2) using app-if-blue-else-add-end.simps by simp qed
```

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ fold\text{-}app\text{-}mono1\text{:} \\ \textbf{assumes} \ x \in set \ (snd \ (S,L1)) \\ \textbf{shows} \ \ x \in set \ (snd \ (fold \ (app\text{-}if\text{-}blue\text{-}else\text{-}add\text{-}end \ G \ k) \ L2 \ (S2,L1))) \\ \textbf{using} \ fold\text{-}app\text{-}mono \\ \textbf{by} \ (metis \ Cons\text{-}eq\text{-}appendI \ append.assoc \ assms \ in\text{-}set\text{-}conv\text{-}decomp \ sndI) \\ \end{array}
```

```
lemma fold-app-mono2: assumes x \in set\ L2 shows x \in set\ (snd\ (fold\ (app-if-blue-else-add-end\ G\ k)\ L2\ (S,L1))) using assms unfolding fold-app-mono by auto
```

```
lemma fold-app-mono3:

assumes set L1 \subseteq set \ L2

shows set (snd (fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k) L (S1, L1)))

\subseteq set (snd (fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k) L (S2, L2)))

using assms unfolding fold-app-mono

by auto
```

lemma *fold-app-mono-ex*:

case Nil

```
shows set (snd (fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k) L2 (S,L1)) = (set L2 \cup set
  unfolding fold-app-mono by auto
\mathbf{lemma}\ fold\text{-}app\text{-}mono\text{-}rel\text{:}
  assumes (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L1
  shows (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (snd \ (fold \ (app\text{-}if\text{-}blue\text{-}else\text{-}add\text{-}end \ G \ k) \ L2 \ (S,L1)))
  using assms
proof(induct L2 arbitrary: S L1, simp)
  case (Cons a L2)
  then show ?case
   unfolding fold.simps(2) comp-apply
   \mathbf{using}\ \mathit{list-to-rel-mono}\ \mathit{app-if-blue-else-add-end.simps}
   by (metis add-set-list-tuple.simps prod.collapse snd-conv)
qed
lemma fold-app-mono-rel2:
  assumes (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel\ L2
  shows (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (snd \ (fold \ (app\text{-}if\text{-}blue\text{-}else\text{-}add\text{-}end \ G \ k) \ L2 \ (S,L1)))
  using assms
 by (simp add: fold-app-mono list-to-rel-mono2)
lemma fold-app-app-rel:
  assumes x \in set L1
   and y \in set L2
  shows (x,y) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (snd \ (fold \ (app\text{-}if\text{-}blue\text{-}else\text{-}add\text{-}end \ G \ k) \ L2 \ (S,L1)))
  using assms
proof(induct L2 arbitrary: S L1, simp)
  case (Cons a L2)
  then show ?case
   unfolding fold.simps(2) comp-apply
   using list-to-rel-append app-if-blue-else-add-end.simps
  by (metis Un-iff add-set-list-tuple.simps fold-app-mono-rel set-ConsD set-append)
qed
lemma chosen-max-tip:
  assumes blockDAG G
 assumes x = snd ( choose-max-blue-set (map (\lambda i. (OrderDAG (reduce-past G i)
k, i)
      (sorted-list-of-set\ (tips\ G))))
 shows x \in set (sorted-list-of-set (tips G)) and x \in tips G
proof -
  obtain pp where pp-in: pp = (map (\lambda i. (OrderDAG (reduce-past G i) k, i)))
   (sorted-list-of-set\ (tips\ G))) using blockDAG.tips-exist by auto
 have mm: choose-max-blue-set pp \in set \ pp \ using \ pp-in \ choose-max-blue-avoid-empty
     digraph.tips-finite subs assms(1)
     list.map-disc-iff\ sorted-list-of-set-eq-Nil-iff\ blockDAG.tips-not-empty
```

```
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
  then have kk: snd (choose-max-blue-set pp) \in set (map snd pp)
   by auto
 have mm2: \Lambda L. (map snd (map (\lambda i. ((OrderDAG (reduce-past G i) k), i)) L))
= L
 proof -
   \mathbf{fix} L
   show map snd (map (\lambda i. (OrderDAG (reduce-past G i) k, i)) L) = L
   \mathbf{proof}(induct\ L)
     case Nil
     then show ?case by auto
   next
     case (Cons\ a\ L)
     then show ?case by auto
   qed
  qed
 have set (map \ snd \ pp) = set (sorted-list-of-set (tips G))
   using mm2 pp-in by auto
 then show x \in set (sorted-list-of-set (tips G)) using pp-in assms(2) kk by blast
  then show x \in tips G
   using digraph.tips-finite sorted-list-of-set(1) kk subs assms pp-in by auto
qed
lemma chosen-map-simps1:
 assumes x \in set \ (map \ (\lambda i. \ (P \ i, \ i)) \ L)
 shows fst x = P (snd x)
 using assms
\mathbf{proof}(induct\ L,\ auto)\ \mathbf{qed}
lemma chosen-map-simps:
 assumes blockDAG G
 assumes x = map \ (\lambda i. \ (OrderDAG \ (reduce-past \ G \ i) \ k, \ i))
      (sorted-list-of-set\ (tips\ G))
 shows snd (choose-max-blue-set x) \in set (sorted-list-of-set (tips G))
   and snd (choose-max-blue-set x) \in tips G
   and set (map \ snd \ x) = set \ (sorted-list-of-set \ (tips \ G))
   and choose\text{-}max\text{-}blue\text{-}set\ x\in set\ x
   and \neg blockDAG.is-genesis-node G (snd (choose-max-blue-set x)) \Longrightarrow
  blockDAG (reduce-past G (snd (choose-max-blue-set x)))
  and OrderDAG (reduce-past G (snd (choose-max-blue-set x))) k = fst (choose-max-blue-set
x)
proof -
 obtain pp where pp-in: pp = (map (\lambda i. (OrderDAG (reduce-past G i) k, i))
  (sorted-list-of-set\ (tips\ G))) using blockDAG.tips-exist by auto
 have mm: choose-max-blue-set pp \in set \ pp \ using \ pp-in \ choose-max-blue-avoid-empty
     digraph.tips-finite subs assms(1)
     list.map-disc-iff\ sorted-list-of-set-eq-Nil-iff\ blockDAG.tips-not-empty
```

```
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
 then have kk: snd (choose-max-blue-set pp) \in set (map snd pp)
   by auto
 have seteq: set (map \ snd \ pp) = set \ (sorted-list-of-set \ (tips \ G))
   using map-snd-map pp-in by auto
 then show snd (choose-max-blue-set x) \in set (sorted-list-of-set (tips G))
   using pp-in assms(2) kk by blast
 then show tip: snd (choose-max-blue-set x) \in tips G
   using digraph.tips-finite sorted-list-of-set(1) kk subs assms pp-in by auto
 show set (map \ snd \ x) = set (sorted-list-of-set \ (tips \ G))
   using map-snd-map assms(2)
   by simp
 then show choose-max-blue-set x \in set \ x  using seteq \ pp-in \ assms(2)
    mm by blast
 show OrderDAG (reduce-past\ G\ (snd\ (choose-max-blue-set\ x)))\ k = fst\ (choose-max-blue-set\ x)
x)
   by (metis (no-types) assms(2) chosen-map-simps1 mm pp-in)
 assume \neg blockDAG.is-genesis-node G (snd (choose-max-blue-set x))
 then show blockDAG (reduce-past G (snd (choose-max-blue-set x)))
    using tip blockDAG.reduce-past-dagbased assms(1) digraph.tips-in-verts subs
subsetD
   by metis
qed
        OrderDAG soundness
5.2.6
lemma Verts-in-OrderDAG:
 assumes blockDAG G
   and x \in verts G
 shows x \in set (snd (OrderDAG G k))
 using assms
\mathbf{proof}(induct\ G\ k\ arbitrary:\ x\ rule:\ OrderDAG.induct)
 case (1 G k x)
 then have bD: blockDAG G by auto
 assume x-in: x \in verts G
 then consider (cD1) card (verts G) = 1 (cDm) card (verts G) \neq 1 by auto
 then show x \in set (snd (OrderDAG G k))
 proof(cases)
   case (cD1)
   then have set (snd (OrderDAG G k)) = \{genesis-nodeAlt G\}
    using 1 OrderDAG.simps by auto
   then show ?thesis using x-in bD cD1
      genesis-nodeAlt-sound blockDAG.is-genesis-node.simps
    using 1
    by (metis card-1-singletonE singletonD)
 next
   case (cDm)
```

then show ?thesis

proof -

```
obtain pp where pp-in: pp = (map (\lambda i. (OrderDAG (reduce-past G i) k, i)))
      (sorted-list-of-set (tips G))) using blockDAG.tips-exist by auto
     then have tt2: snd (choose-max-blue-set pp) \in tips G
       using chosen-map-simps bD
       by blast
     show ?thesis
     proof(rule blockDAG.tips-cases)
       show blockDAG G using bD by auto
       show snd (choose-max-blue-set pp) \in tips \ G using tt2 by auto
       show x \in verts \ G  using x-in by auto
     next
       assume as1: x = snd (choose-max-blue-set pp)
       obtain fCur where fcur-in: fCur = add-set-list-tuple (choose-max-blue-set
pp
        by auto
       have x \in set (snd(fCur))
        unfolding as1 using add-set-list-tuple.simps fcur-in
          add\text{-}set\text{-}list\text{-}tuple.cases\ snd\text{-}conv\ insertI1\ snd\text{-}conv
         by (metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) Un-insert-right fst-conv list.simps(15)
set-append)
       then have x \in set (snd (fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k)
               (top\text{-}sort\ G\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (anticone\ G\ (snd\ (choose\text{-}max\text{-}blue\text{-}set
(pp)))))) (fCur)))
        \mathbf{using} fold-app-mono1 surj-pair
        by (metis)
      then show ?thesis unfolding pp-in fcur-in using 1 OrderDAG.simps cDm
        by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
     next
       assume anti: x \in anticone \ G \ (snd \ (choose-max-blue-set \ pp))
      obtain ttt where ttt-in: ttt = add-set-list-tuple (choose-max-blue-set pp) by
auto
       have x \in set (snd (fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k)
              (top\text{-}sort\ G\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (anticone\ G\ (snd\ (choose\text{-}max\text{-}blue\text{-}set
pp)))))
                ttt))
        using pp-in sorted-list-of-set(1) anti bD subs
          DAG.anticon-finite fold-app-mono2 surj-pair top-sort-con by metis
       then show x \in set (snd (OrderDAG G k)) using OrderDAG.simps pp-in
bD cDm ttt-in 1
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) map-eq-conv)
     \mathbf{next}
       assume as2: x \in past-nodes G (snd (choose-max-blue-set pp))
       then have pas: x \in verts (reduce-past G (snd (choose-max-blue-set pp)))
        using reduce-past.simps induce-subgraph-verts by auto
       have cd1: card (verts G) > 1 using cDm bD
        using blockDAG.blockDAG-size-cases by blast
      have (snd\ (choose-max-blue-set\ pp)) \in set\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (tips\ G)) using
tt2
          digraph.tips-finite bD subs sorted-list-of-set(1) by auto
```

```
moreover
       have blockDAG (reduce-past G (snd (choose-max-blue-set pp))) using
          blockDAG.reduce-past-dagbased bD tt2 blockDAG.tips-unequal-gen
          cd1 tips-def CollectD by metis
       ultimately have bass:
        x \in set ((snd (OrderDAG (reduce-past G (snd (choose-max-blue-set pp)))))
k)))
        using pp-in 1 cDm tt2 pas by metis
       then have in-F: x \in set (snd (fst ((choose-max-blue-set pp))))
        using x-in chosen-map-simps(6) pp-in
        using bD by fastforce
       then have x \in set (snd (fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k)
       (top\text{-}sort\ G\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (anticone}\ G\ (snd\ (choose\text{-}max\text{-}blue\text{-}set\ pp)))))
       (fst((choose-max-blue-set\ pp)))))
        by (metis fold-app-mono1 in-F prod.collapse)
       moreover have OrderDAG G k = (fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k))
       (top\text{-}sort\ G\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (anticone}\ G\ (snd\ (choose\text{-}max\text{-}blue\text{-}set\ pp)))))
      (add-set-list-tuple (choose-max-blue-set pp))) using cDm 1 OrderDAG.simps
pp-in
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) map-eq-conv)
       then show x \in set (snd (OrderDAG G k))
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-set-list-tuple-mono fold-app-mono1
            in	ext{-}F\ prod.collapse\ subset-code(1))
     qed
   qed
 qed
qed
\mathbf{lemma} OrderDAG-in-verts:
 assumes x \in set (snd (OrderDAG G k))
 shows x \in verts G
 using assms
\mathbf{proof}(induction\ G\ k\ arbitrary:\ x\ rule:\ OrderDAG.induct)
  case (1 G k x)
 consider (inval) \neg blockDAG \ G | (one) \ blockDAG \ G \land
  card\ (verts\ G) = 1 \mid (val)\ blockDAG\ G\ \land
  card (verts G) \neq 1  by auto
  then show ?case
  proof(cases)
   case inval
   then show ?thesis using 1 by auto
  next
   case one
  then show ?thesis using OrderDAG.simps 1 genesis-nodeAlt-one-sound blockDAG.is-genesis-node.simps
     using empty-set list.simps(15) singleton-iff sndI by fastforce
   case val
   then show ?thesis
```

```
proof
     have bD: blockDAG G using val by auto
       obtain M where M-in:M = choose-max-blue-set (map (\lambda i. (OrderDAG
(reduce-past\ G\ i)\ k,\ i))
      (sorted-list-of-set\ (tips\ G))) by auto
     obtain pp where pp-in: pp = (map (\lambda i. (OrderDAG (reduce-past G i) k, i)))
      (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (tips\ G)))\ \mathbf{using}\ blockDAG.tips\text{-}exist\ \mathbf{by}\ auto
     have set (snd (OrderDAG G k)) =
       set \ (snd \ (fold \ (app\text{-}\textit{if-blue-else-add-end} \ G \ k) \ (top\text{-}sort \ G \ (sorted\text{-}\textit{list-of-set}
(anticone \ G \ (snd \ M))))
     (add-set-list-tuple M))) unfolding M-in val using OrderDAG.simps val
       by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
     then have set (snd (OrderDAG G k))
  = set (top\text{-}sort \ G \ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set \ (anticone} \ G \ (snd \ M)))) \cup set \ (snd \ (add\text{-}set\text{-}list\text{-}tuple \ M))) \cup set \ (snd \ (add\text{-}set\text{-}list\text{-}tuple \ M)))
M))
       using fold-app-mono-ex
       by (metis eq-snd-iff)
      then consider (ac) x \in set (top\text{-}sort\ G\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (anticone\ G\ (snd
M))))
       (co) x \in set (snd (add-set-list-tuple M))
       using 1 by auto
     then show x \in verts \ G \ \mathbf{proof}(cases)
       case ac
       then show ?thesis using top-sort-con DAG.anticone-in-verts val
           sorted-list-of-set(1) subs
         by (metis DAG.anticon-finite subsetD)
     next
       case co
       then consider (ma) x = snd M \mid (nma) x \in set (snd(fst(M)))
         using add-set-list-tuple.simps
         by (metis (no-types, lifting) Un-insert-right append-Nil2 insertE
             list.simps(15) prod.collapse set-append sndI)
       then show ?thesis proof(cases)
         case ma
         then show ?thesis unfolding M-in using bD
             chosen-map-simps(2) digraph.tips-in-verts subs
           \mathbf{by} blast
       \mathbf{next}
           have mm: choose-max-blue-set pp \in set pp unfolding pp-in using bD
chosen-map-simps(4)
       by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Nil-is-map-conv choose-max-blue-avoid-empty)
         case nma
         then have x \in set (snd (OrderDAG (reduce-past G (snd M)) k))
           unfolding M-in choose-max-blue-avoid-empty blockDAG.tips-not-empty
bD
           by (metis (no-types, lifting) ex-map-conv fst-conv mm pp-in snd-conv)
       then have x \in verts (reduce-past G (snd M)) using 1 val chosen-map-simps
M\text{-}in\ pp\text{-}in
```

```
sorted-list-of-set(1) digraph.tips-finite subs\ bD
         by blast
         then show x \in verts \ G using reduce-past.simps induce-subgraph-verts
past-nodes.simps
         by auto
      qed
     qed
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma OrderDAG-length:
 shows blockDAG G \Longrightarrow length (snd (OrderDAG G k)) = card (verts G)
proof(induct G k rule: OrderDAG.induct)
 case (1 G k)
 then show ?case proof (cases G rule: OrderDAG-casesAlt)
   case ntB
   then show ?thesis using 1 by auto
 next
   case one
   then show ?thesis using OrderDAG.simps by auto
 next
   case more
   show ?thesis using 1
   proof -
     have bD: blockDAG G using 1 by auto
     obtain ma where pp-in: ma = (choose\text{-}max\text{-}blue\text{-}set \ (map \ (\lambda i. \ (OrderDAG
(reduce-past \ G \ i) \ k, \ i))
     (sorted-list-of-set\ (tips\ G))))
      by (metis)
     then have backw: OrderDAG G k = fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k)
           (top\text{-}sort\ G\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (anticone\ G\ (snd\ ma))))
           (add-set-list-tuple ma) using OrderDAG.simps pp-in more
      by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) less-numeral-extra(4))
    have tt: snd\ ma \in set\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (tips\ G)) using pp-in\ chosen-max-tip
        more by auto
     have ttt: snd\ ma \in tips\ G using chosen-max-tip(2)\ pp-in
        more by auto
   then have bD2: blockDAG (reduce-past G (snd ma)) using blockDAG.tips-unequal-gen
bD more
        blockDAG.reduce-past-dagbased bD tips-def
      by fastforce
     then have length (snd (OrderDAG (reduce-past G (snd ma)) k))
              = card (verts (reduce-past G (snd ma)))
      using 1 tt bD2 more by auto
     then have length (snd (fst ma))
              = card (verts (reduce-past G (snd ma)))
```

```
using bD chosen-map-simps(6) pp-in
                        by fastforce
                 then have length (snd (add\text{-}set\text{-}list\text{-}tuple ma)) = 1 + card (verts (reduce\text{-}past))
 G (snd ma)))
                        by (metis add-set-list-tuple-length plus-1-eq-Suc prod.collapse)
                   then show ?thesis unfolding backw
                        using subs DAG.verts-size-comp ttt
                    add. assoc\ add. commute\ bD\ fold-app-length\ length-sorted-list-of-set\ top-sort-length\ length-sorted-list-of-set\ length\ length
                        by (metis (full-types))
           \mathbf{qed}
     qed
qed
\mathbf{lemma} OrderDAG\text{-}total:
      assumes blockDAG G
     shows set (snd (OrderDAG G k)) = verts G
     using Verts-in-OrderDAG OrderDAG-in-verts assms(1)
      \mathbf{by} blast
{f lemma} OrderDAG-distinct:
      assumes blockDAG G
     shows distinct (snd (OrderDAG G k))
      \mathbf{using}\ \mathit{OrderDAG-length}\ \mathit{OrderDAG-total}
             card-distinct assms
      by metis
```

end
theory ExtendblockDAG
imports blockDAG
begin

6 Extend blockDAGs

6.1 Definitions

```
locale Append-One = blockDAG + fixes G\text{-}A::('a,'b) pre-digraph (structure) and app::'a assumes bD-A: blockDAG G-A and app-in: app \in verts G-A and app-notin: app \notin verts G and GG-A : G = pre-digraph.del-vert G-A app and new-node: \forall b \in verts G-A. \neg b \rightarrow_{G-A} app
```

```
locale Honest-Append-One = Append-One +
 assumes ref-tips: \forall t \in tips \ G. \ app \rightarrow_{G-A} t
locale Append-One-Honest-Dishonest = Honest-Append-One +
 fixes G-AB (structure)
 and dis-n::'a
 assumes Append-One G-A G-AB dis-n
      Append-One Lemmas
lemma (in Append-One) new-node-alt:
 (\forall\,b.\,\,\neg\,\,b\to_{G\text{-}A}\,app)
proof(auto)
 \mathbf{fix} \ b
 assume a2: b \rightarrow_{G-A} app
 then have b \in verts G-A using wf-digraph.adj-in-verts(1) bD-A subs by metis
 then show False using new-node a2 by auto
qed
lemma (in Append-One) append-subverts:
  verts\ G \subset verts\ G\text{-}A
 unfolding GG-A pre-digraph.verts-del-vert using app-in app-notin by auto
lemma (in Append-One) append-verts:
  verts \ G-A = verts \ G \cup \{app\}
 unfolding GG-A pre-digraph.verts-del-vert using app-in app-notin by auto
lemma (in Append-One) append-verts-in:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows a \in verts G-A
 unfolding append-verts
 by (simp add: assms)
lemma (in Append-One) append-verts-diff:
 shows verts G = verts G - A - \{app\}
 \mathbf{using}\ append\text{-}verts\ app\text{-}in\ app\text{-}notin\ \mathbf{by}\ auto
lemma (in Append-One) append-verts-cases:
 assumes a \in verts G-A
 obtains (a\text{-}in\text{-}G) a \in verts G \mid (a\text{-}eq\text{-}app) a = app
 using append-verts assms by auto
lemma (in Append-One) append-subarcs-leq:
  arcs \ G \subseteq arcs \ G-A
 unfolding GG-A pre-digraph.arcs-del-vert using app-in app-notin
```

```
using wf-digraph-def subs Append-One-axioms by blast
lemma (in Append-One) append-subarcs:
 arcs \ G \subset arcs \ G-A
proof
 show arcs G \subseteq arcs G-A using append-subarcs-leq by simp
  obtain gen where gen-rec: app \rightarrow^+_{G-A} gen using bD-A blockDAG.genesis
app-in
    app-notin append-subverts
    genesis-in-verts new-node psubsetD tranclE new-node-alt
   by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
 then obtain walk where walk-in: pre-digraph.awalk G-A app walk gen \land walk
\neq []
   using wf-digraph.reachable1-awalk bD-A subs
   by metis
 then obtain e where \exists es. \ walk = e \# es
   by (metis list.exhaust)
 then have e-in: e \in arcs G-A \wedge tail G-A e = app
   using wf-digraph.awalk-simps(2)
 bD-A subs walk-in
   by metis
 then have e \notin arcs \ G  using wf-digraph-def app-notin
    blockDAG-axioms subs GG-A pre-digraph.tail-del-vert
 then show arcs G \neq arcs G-A using e-in by auto
qed
lemma (in Append-One) append-head:
 head G-A = head G
 using GG-A
 by (simp add: pre-digraph.head-del-vert)
lemma (in Append-One) append-tail:
 tail G-A = tail G
 using GG-A
 by (simp add: pre-digraph.tail-del-vert)
lemma (in Append-One) append-subgraph:
subgraph \ G \ G-A
 using GG-A blockDAG-axioms subs bD-A
 by (simp add: subs wf-digraph.subgraph-del-vert)
lemma (in Append-One) append-induce-subgraph:
 G-A \upharpoonright (verts \ G) = G
```

unfolding GG-A pre-digraph.arcs-del-vert pre-digraph.verts-del-vert

have aaa: arcs $G = \{e \in arcs \ G - A. \ tail \ G - A \ e \in verts \ G \land head \ G - A \ e \in verts \}$

proof -

```
using append-verts bD-A subs wf-digraph-def
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) Diff-insert-absorb Un-empty-right
      Un-insert-right app-notin insertE)
  show G-A \upharpoonright verts G = G
   unfolding induce-subgraph-def
   using and app-notin append-head append-tail
       arcs-del-vert del-vert-def del-vert-not-in-graph verts-del-vert
   by (metis (no-types, lifting))
\mathbf{qed}
lemma (in Append-One) append-induced-subgraph:
 induced-subgraph G G-A
proof -
 interpret W: blockDAG G-A using bD-A by auto
 show ?thesis
  using W.induced-induce append-induce-subgraph append-subverts psubsetE
  by (metis)
qed
lemma (in Append-One) append-not-reached:
\forall b \in verts \ G\text{-}A. \ \neg \ b \rightarrow^+_{G\text{-}A} \ app
  using tranclE\ wf-digraph.reachable1-in-verts(2) bD-A subs\ new-node
  by metis
\mathbf{lemma} \ (\mathbf{in} \ \mathit{Append-One}) \ \mathit{append-not-reached-all}:
\forall b. \neg b \rightarrow^+_{G-A} app
 using tranclE bD-A new-node-alt
 by metis
lemma (in Append-One) append-not-headed:
\forall \ b \in arcs \ \textit{G-A}. \ \neg \ \textit{head} \ \textit{G-A} \ \textit{b} = \textit{app}
proof(rule\ ccontr,\ safe)
 \mathbf{fix} \ b
 assume b \in arcs G-A
 and app = head G-A b
  then have tail\ G\text{-}A\ b \rightarrow_{G\text{-}A} app
   unfolding arcs-ends-def arc-to-ends-def
   by auto
  then show False
   by (simp add: new-node-alt)
qed
lemma (in Append-One) dominates-preserve:
  assumes b \in verts G
  shows b \rightarrow_{G-A} c \longleftrightarrow b \rightarrow_{G} c
proof
```

```
assume b \rightarrow_G c
  then show b \rightarrow_{G-A} c
   \mathbf{using}\ append\text{-}subgraph\ pre\text{-}digraph.adj\text{-}mono
next
  have b-napp: b \neq app using assms(1) append-verts-diff by auto
 assume bc: b \rightarrow_{G-A} c
  then have c-napp: c \neq app using new-node-alt by auto
 \mathbf{show}\ b \to_G c\ \mathbf{unfolding}\ \mathit{arcs-ends-def}\ \mathit{arc-to-ends-def}
     using GG-A pre-digraph.arcs-del-vert bc b-napp c-napp
     using append-head append-tail by fastforce
  qed
lemma (in Append-One) reachable1-preserve:
  assumes b \in verts G
 shows (b \rightarrow^+_{G-A} c) \longleftrightarrow b \rightarrow^+ c
proof(standard)
   assume b \rightarrow^+ c
   then show b \rightarrow^+_{G\text{-}A} c
     using trancl-mono append-subgraph arcs-ends-mono
     by (metis)
  next
   interpret B2: blockDAG G-A using bD-A by simp
   assume c-re: b \rightarrow^+_{G-A} c
   show b \rightarrow^+ c
     using c-re
   proof(cases rule: trancl-induct)
     case (base\ y)
     then have b \rightarrow_G y using dominates-preserve assms(1) by auto
     then show b \rightarrow^+ y by auto
   next
     \mathbf{fix}\ y\ z
     assume b-y: b \rightarrow^+ y
     then have y-in: y \in verts \ G \ using \ reachable 1-in-verts (2)
       by (metis)
     assume y \to_{G-A} z
     then have y \xrightarrow{}_G z using dominates-preserve y-in by auto then show b \xrightarrow{}^+ z using b-y by auto
   qed
  qed
lemma (in Append-One) append-past-nodes:
  assumes a \in verts G
  shows past-nodes G a = past-nodes G-A a
  unfolding past-nodes.simps append-verts using
  assms reachable1-preserve append-not-reached-all by auto
lemma (in Append-One) append-is-tip:
```

```
is-tip G-A app
 \mathbf{unfolding}\ is\text{-}tip.simps
 using app-in new-node append-not-reached
 by metis
lemma (in Append-One) append-in-tips:
app \in tips G-A
 unfolding tips-def
 \mathbf{using}\ app\text{-}in\ new\text{-}node\ append\text{-}is\text{-}tip\ CollectI
 by metis
lemma (in Append-One) append-greater-1:
card (verts G-A) > 1
 unfolding append-verts
 using app-notin no-empty-blockDAG by auto
lemma append-diff-sorted-set:
 assumes a \in A
 and finite A
shows sum-list ((map\ (P::('a::linorder \Rightarrow int)))
  (sorted-list-of-set (A - \{a\})))
  = sum\text{-}list\ ((map\ P)(sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (A)))\ -\ (P\ a)
proof -
 let ?L1 = (sorted-list-of-set (A))
  have d-1: distinct ?L1 using sum-list-distinct-conv-sum-set sorted-list-of-set(2)
by auto
  then have s-1: sum-list ((map P) ?L1)
  = sum P (set ?L1) using sum-list-distinct-conv-sum-set by metis
 let ?L2 = (sorted-list-of-set (A - \{a\}))
 have d-2: distinct ?L2 using sum-list-distinct-conv-sum-set sorted-list-of-set(2)
by auto
 then have s-2: sum-list ((map \ P) ?L2)
  = sum \ P \ (set \ ?L2) \ using \ sum-list-distinct-conv-sum-set \ by \ metis
 have s-3: sum\ P\ (set\ ?L2) = sum\ P\ (set\ ?L1) - (P\ a)
   using assms sorted-list-of-set(1)
   by (simp add: sum-diff1)
 show ?thesis
   unfolding s-1 s-2 s-3 by simp
qed
lemma (in Append-One) append-reduce-some:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows reduce-past G-A a = reduce-past G a
 unfolding reduce-past.simps past-nodes.simps append-head append-tail
  induce-subgraph-def append-verts
proof(standard,simp,standard)
 have a \neq app using assms(1) append-verts-diff by auto
  then show vv: \{b.\ (b = app \lor b \in verts\ G) \land a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b\} = \{b \in verts\ G.\ a\}
```

```
→<sup>+</sup> b} using reachable1-preserve assms reachable1-in-verts(2) by blast show {e \in arcs \ G-A. (tail \ G \ e = app \lor tail \ G \ e \in verts \ G) \land a \to^+_{G-A} tail \ G \ e \land (head \ G \ e = app \lor head \ G \ e \in verts \ G) \land a \to^+_{G-A} head \ G \ e} = {e \in arcs \ G. tail \ G \ e \in verts \ G \land a \to^+ tail \ G \ e \land head \ G \ e \in verts \ G \land a \to^+ head \ G \ e} unfolding vv \ GG-A pre-digraph.arcs-del-vert using append-not-reached-all using GG-A append-head append-tail assms reachable1-preserve by fastforce qed
```

6.3 Honest-Append-One Lemmas

```
\mathbf{lemma} \ (\mathbf{in} \ \mathit{Honest-Append-One}) \ \mathit{reaches-all} :
\forall v \in verts \ G. \ app \rightarrow^+_{G-A} v
proof
 \mathbf{fix} \ v
 assume v-in: v \in verts G
 consider is-tip G v \mid \neg is-tip G v by auto
   then show app \rightarrow^+_{G-A} v
 proof(cases)
 case 1
  then show ?thesis using ref-tips v-in is-tip.simps r-into-trancl' reached-by
   by (metis)
  next
   case 2
   then have v \notin tips \ G unfolding tips-def by simp
   then obtain t where t-in: t \in tips \ G \land t \rightarrow^+_G v
     using reached-by-tip v-in by auto
  then have t \to^+_{G-A} v using v-in append-subgraph arcs-ends-mono trancl-mono
       by (metis)
   moreover have app \rightarrow^+_{G-A} t
   using ref-tips v-in r-into-trancl' t-in
   by (metis)
   ultimately show ?thesis using trancl-trans by auto
 qed
qed
lemma (in Honest-Append-One) append-past-all:
  past-nodes G-A app = verts G
  unfolding past-nodes.simps append-verts
 using reaches-all DAG.cycle-free bD-A subs
 by fastforce
lemma (in Honest-Append-One) append-future:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows future-nodes G a = future-nodes G-A a - \{app\}
 unfolding future-nodes.simps append-verts
```

```
proof(auto simp: assms reaches-all reachable1-preserve app-notin) qed
lemma (in Honest-Append-One) append-future2:
 assumes a \in verts G
 shows app \in future\text{-}nodes G\text{-}A \ a
 unfolding future-nodes.simps append-verts
 using assms
proof(auto simp: reaches-all reachable1-preserve) qed
lemma (in Honest-Append-One) append-is-only-tip:
  tips \ G-A = \{app\}
proof safe
 show app \in tips G-A using append-in-tips by simp
 assume as1: x \in tips G-A
 then have x-in: x \in verts \ G-A \ using \ digraph.tips-in-verts \ bD-A \ subs \ by \ auto
 show x = app
 proof(rule ccontr)
   assume x \neq app
   then have x \in verts \ G  using append-verts x-in by auto
   then have app \rightarrow^+_{G-A} x using reaches-all by auto then have \neg is-tip G-A x unfolding is-tip.simps using app-in by auto
   then show False using as1 CollectD unfolding tips-def by auto
 qed
qed
lemma (in Honest-Append-One) reduce-append:
  reduce-past G-A app = G
 unfolding reduce-past.simps past-nodes.simps
proof -
 have \{b \in verts \ G. \ app \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b\} = verts \ G
   using reaches-all by auto
  moreover have \{b \in verts \ G. \ app \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b\} = \{b \in verts \ G-A. \ app \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b\}
   unfolding append-verts using append-is-tip by fastforce
  ultimately have \{b \in verts \ G\text{-}A. \ app \rightarrow^+_{G\text{-}A} \ b\} = verts \ G \ by \ simp
 then show G-A \upharpoonright \{b \in verts \ G-A. \ app \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b\} = G
   unfolding induce-subgraph-def
   using append-induced-subgraph induced-subgraph-def
   append-head append-tail
   by (metis (no-types, lifting) Collect-cong app-notin arcs-del-vert
       del-vert-def del-vert-not-in-graph verts-del-vert)
qed
lemma (in Honest-Append-One) append-no-anticone:
  anticone \ G-A \ app = \{\}
 unfolding anticone.simps
proof safe
 \mathbf{fix} \ x
```

```
assume x \in verts G-A
  and app \neq x
  and as: (app, x) \notin (arcs\text{-}ends \ G\text{-}A)^+
  then have x \in verts G
    using append-verts by auto
  then have app \rightarrow^+_{G-A} x
using reaches-all by auto
  then show x \to^+_{G-A} app
    using as by auto
qed
\mathbf{end}
theory Properties
 imports blockDAG ExtendblockDAG Spectre Ghostdag
begin
definition Linear-Order:: (('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a rel) \Rightarrow bool
  where Linear-Order A \equiv (\forall G. \ blockDAG \ G \longrightarrow linear-order-on \ (verts \ G) \ (A
G))
definition Order-Preserving:: (('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a rel) \Rightarrow bool
  where Order-Preserving A \equiv (\forall G \ a \ b. \ blockDAG \ G \longrightarrow a \rightarrow^+_G b \longrightarrow (b,a) \in
(A G)
definition One-Appending-Monotone:: (('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a rel) \Rightarrow bool
  where One-Appending-Monotone A \equiv
        (\forall G \text{ G-A a b c. Honest-Append-One } G \text{ G-A a} \longrightarrow ((b,c) \in (A G) \longrightarrow (b,c))
\in (A G-A))
definition One-Appending-Robust:: (('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a rel) \Rightarrow bool
  where One-Appending-Robust A \equiv
         (\forall G \ G' \ G'' \ a \ b \ c \ d. \ Append-One-Honest-Dishonest \ G \ G' \ a \ G'' \ b
          \longrightarrow ((c,d) \in (A \ G) \longrightarrow (c,d) \in (A \ G'')))
theory Spectre-Properties
  imports Spectre ExtendblockDAG Properties
begin
```

7 SPECTRE properties

7.1 SPECTRE Order Preserving

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ vote\text{-}Spectre\text{-}Preserving:$

```
assumes c \to^+ G b
 shows vote-Spectre G a b c \in \{0,1\}
 using assms
proof(induction G a b c rule: vote-Spectre.induct)
 case (1 V a b c)
 then show ?case
 proof(cases a b c V rule:Spectre-casesAlt)
   case no-bD
   then show ?thesis by auto
 next
   case equal
   then show ?thesis by simp
 next
   {f case} one
   then show ?thesis by auto
 next
   case two
   then show ?thesis
     by (metis local.1.prems trancl-trans)
 next
   case three
   then have a-not-gen: \neg blockDAG.is-genesis-node V a
     using blockDAG. genesis-reaches-nothing
  then have bD: blockDAG (reduce-past V a) using blockDAG.reduce-past-dagbased
       three by auto
   have b-in2: b \in past-nodes V a using three by auto
   also have c-in2: c \in past-nodes V a using three by auto
   ultimately have c \rightarrow^+_{reduce-past\ V\ a}\ b using DAG.reduce-past-path2 three 1
     by (metis\ blockDAG.axioms(1))
   then have all sorted 01: \forall x. x \in set \ (sorted-list-of-set \ (past-nodes \ V \ a)) \longrightarrow
        vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) x b c \in \{0, 1\} using 1 three by auto
   then have all 01: \forall x. \ x \in (past\text{-}nodes \ V \ a) \longrightarrow
        vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) x b c \in \{0, 1\}
     using subs three sorted-list-of-set(1) DAG.finite-past
     by metis
   obtain wit where wit-in: wit \in past-nodes V a
     and wit-vote: vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) wit b c \neq 0
   using vote-Spectre-one-exists b-in2 c-in2 bD induce-subgraph-verts reduce-past.simps
     by metis
   then have wit-vote1: vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) wit b c = 1 using all 01
     by blast
   obtain the-map where the-map-in:
     the-map = (map (\lambda i. vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) i b c)
            (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes V a)))
     by auto
   have all 01-1: \forall x \in set the -map. x \in \{0,1\}
     unfolding the-map-in set-map
```

```
using allsorted01 by blast
   have \exists x \in set the\text{-}map. \ x = 1
     unfolding the-map-in set-map
     using wit-in wit-vote1
       sorted-list-of-set(1) DAG.finite-past bD subs
     by (metis (no-types, lifting) image-iff three)
   then have \exists x \in set the\text{-}map. \ x > 0
     using zero-less-one by blast
   moreover have \forall x \in set the\text{-}map. \ x \geq 0 \text{ using } all 01\text{-}1
     by (metis empty-iff insert-iff less-int-code(1) not-le-imp-less zero-le-one)
   ultimately have signum\ (sum-list\ the-map)=1\ using\ sumlist-one-mono\ by
  then have tie-break-int b c (signum (sum-list the-map)) = 1 using tie-break-int.simps
    then have vote-Spectre V a b c = 1 unfolding the-map-in using three
vote-Spectre.simps
     by simp
   then show ?thesis by simp
  next
   case four
   then have all 01: \forall a2. \ a2 \in set \ (sorted-list-of-set \ (future-nodes \ V \ a)) \longrightarrow
                          vote-Spectre V a2 b c \in \{0,1\}
     using 1
     by metis
   have \forall a2. \ a2 \in set \ (sorted-list-of-set \ (future-nodes \ V \ a))
              \longrightarrow vote-Spectre V a2 b c \ge 0
   proof safe
     fix a2
     assume a2 \in set (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes V a))
     then have vote-Spectre V a2 b c \in \{0, 1\} using all01 by auto
     then show vote-Spectre V a2 b c \geq 0
       by fastforce
   qed
   then have (sum-list (map (\lambda i. vote-Spectre V i b c)
     (sorted-list-of-set\ (future-nodes\ V\ a)))) \geq 0\ using\ sum-list-mono\ sum-list-0
   then have signum (sum-list (map (\lambda i. vote-Spectre V i b c)
     (sorted-list-of-set\ (future-nodes\ V\ a)))) \in \{0,1\}\ \mathbf{unfolding}\ signum.simps
     by simp
   then show ?thesis using four by simp
 \mathbf{qed}
qed
lemma Spectre-Order-Preserving:
 assumes blockDAG G
   and b \to^+ G a
 shows Spectre-Order G a b
```

```
proof -
 interpret B: blockDAG G using assms(1) by auto
 have set-ordered: set (sorted-list-of-set (verts G)) = verts G
   using assms(1) subs fin-digraph.finite-verts
     sorted-list-of-set by auto
 have a-in: a \in verts \ G \ using \ B.reachable 1-in-verts(2) \ assms(2)
   by metis
  have b-in: b \in verts \ G \ using \ B.reachable 1-in-verts(1) \ assms(2)
   by metis
  obtain the-map where the-map-in:
   the-map = (map (\lambda i. vote-Spectre G i a b) (sorted-list-of-set (verts G))) by auto
 obtain wit where wit-in: wit \in verts G and wit-vote: vote-Spectre G wit a b \neq
   using vote-Spectre-one-exists a-in b-in assms(1)
   by blast
 have (vote\text{-}Spectre\ G\ wit\ a\ b) \in set\ the\text{-}map
   unfolding the-map-in set-map
   using B.blockDAG-axioms fin-digraph.finite-verts
     subs\ sorted-list-of-set(1)\ wit-in\ image-iff
   by metis
  then have exune: \exists x \in set the\text{-}map. \ x \neq 0
   using wit-vote by blast
  have all 01: \forall x \in set the -map. x \in \{0,1\}
  unfolding set-ordered the-map-in set-map using vote-Spectre-Preserving assms(2)
image-iff
   by (metis (no-types, lifting))
  then have \exists x \in set the\text{-}map. \ x = 1 \text{ using } exune
   by blast
  then have \exists x \in set the\text{-}map. \ x > 0
   using zero-less-one by blast
  moreover have \forall x \in set the\text{-}map. \ x \geq 0 \text{ using } all 01
   by (metis empty-iff insert-iff less-int-code(1) not-le-imp-less zero-le-one)
  ultimately have signum (sum-list the-map) = 1 using sumlist-one-mono by
simp
 then have tie-break-int a b (signum (sum-list the-map)) = 1 using tie-break-int.simps
 then show ?thesis unfolding the-map-in Spectre-Order-def by simp
qed
lemma SPECTRE-Preserving:
 assumes blockDAG G
   and b \rightarrow^+ G
 shows (a,b) \in (SPECTRE\ G)
  unfolding SPECTRE-def
  using assms wf-digraph.reachable1-in-verts subs
   Spectre-Order-Preserving
   SigmaI case-prodI mem-Collect-eq by fastforce
```

```
lemma Order-Preserving SPECTRE
  unfolding Order-Preserving-def
 using SPECTRE-Preserving by auto
lemma vote-Spectre-antisymmetric:
  shows b \neq c \Longrightarrow vote-Spectre V \ a \ b \ c = - \ (vote-Spectre V \ a \ c \ b)
\mathbf{proof}(induction\ V\ a\ b\ c\ rule:\ vote\mbox{-}Spectre.induct)
  case (1 \ V \ a \ b \ c)
 show vote-Spectre\ V\ a\ b\ c=-\ vote-Spectre\ V\ a\ c\ b
 proof(cases a b c V rule:Spectre-casesAlt)
   case no-bD
   then show ?thesis by fastforce
 next
   case equal
   then show ?thesis using 1 by simp
 next
   case one
   then show ?thesis by auto
  next
   case two
   then show ?thesis by fastforce
  next
   case three
   then have ff: vote-Spectre V a b c = tie-break-int b c (signum (sum-list (map
 (vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes V a)))))
     using vote-Spectre.simps
     by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
   have ff1: vote-Spectre V a c b = tie-break-int c b (signum (sum-list (map (\lambda i).
     (vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) i c b)) (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes V a)))))
     using vote-Spectre.simps three by fastforce
   then have ff2: vote-Spectre V a c b = tie-break-int c b (signum (sum-list (map
(\lambda i.
   (- vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes V a)))))
     using three 1 map-eq-conv ff
     by (smt (verit, best))
     have (map (\lambda i. - vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) i b c) (sorted-list-of-set
(past-nodes\ V\ a)))
    = (map\ uminus\ (map\ (\lambda i.\ vote-Spectre\ (reduce-past\ V\ a)\ i\ b\ c)
      (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes V a))))
     using map-map by auto
   then have vote-Spectre V a c b = - (tie-break-int b c (signum (sum-list (map
   (vote-Spectre (reduce-past V a) i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes V a))))))
   {\bf using} \ \ antisymmetric\mbox{-}sum list\ 1\ ff 2\ antisymmetric\mbox{-}signum\ antisymmetric\mbox{-}tie\mbox{-}break
     by (metis\ verit\text{-}minus\text{-}simplify(4))
   then show ?thesis using ff
     by presburger
 next
```

```
case four
   then have ff: vote-Spectre V a b c = signum (sum-list (map (\lambda i).
  (vote-Spectre V i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes V a))))
     using vote-Spectre.simps
     by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
   then have ff2: vote-Spectre V a c b = signum (sum-list (map (\lambda i.
   (- vote-Spectre V i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes V a))))
     using four 1 vote-Spectre.simps map-eq-conv
     by (smt (z3))
   have (map (\lambda i. - vote-Spectre \ V \ i \ b \ c) \ (sorted-list-of-set \ (future-nodes \ V \ a)))
   = (map\ uminus\ (map\ (\lambda i.\ vote-Spectre\ V\ i\ b\ c)\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (future-nodes
V(a))))
     using map-map by auto
   then have vote-Spectre V a c b = - ( signum (sum-list (map (\lambda i).
   (vote-Spectre V i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes V a)))))
     using antisymmetric-sumlist 1 ff2 antisymmetric-signum
     by (metis verit-minus-simplify (4))
   then show ?thesis using ff
     by linarith
 qed
qed
lemma vote-Spectre-reflexive:
 assumes blockDAG V
   and a \in verts V
 shows \forall b \in verts \ V. \ vote-Spectre \ V \ b \ a \ a = 1 \ using \ vote-Spectre.simps \ assms
by auto
lemma Spectre-Order-reflexive:
 assumes blockDAG V
   and a \in verts V
 shows Spectre-Order V a a
 unfolding Spectre-Order-def
 obtain l where l-def: l = (map (\lambda i. vote-Spectre V i a a) (sorted-list-of-set (verts
V)))
 have only-one: l = (map \ (\lambda i.1) \ (sorted-list-of-set \ (verts \ V)))
   using l-def vote-Spectre-reflexive assms sorted-list-of-set(1)
   by (simp add: fin-digraph.finite-verts subs)
 have ne: l \neq []
   using blockDAG.no-empty-blockDAG.length-map
    by (metis assms(1) length-sorted-list-of-set less-numeral-extra(3) list.size(3)
l-def)
 have sum-list l = card (verts \ V) using ne only-one sum-list-map-eq-sum-count
   by (simp add: sum-list-triv)
 then have sum-list l > 0 using blockDAG.no-empty-blockDAG assms(1) by simp
 then show tie-break-int a a
```

```
(signum\ (sum\ -list\ (map\ (\lambda i.\ vote\ -Spectre\ V\ i\ a\ a)\ (sorted\ -list\ -of\ -set\ (verts\ V)))))
   using l-def ne tie-break-int.simps
     list.exhaust verit-comp-simplify1(1) by auto
ged
lemma Spectre-Order-antisym:
 assumes blockDAG V
   and a \in verts V
   and b \in verts V
   and a \neq b
 shows Spectre-Order V a b = (\neg (Spectre-Order \ V \ b \ a))
proof -
 obtain wit where wit-in: vote-Spectre V wit a b \neq 0 \land wit \in verts V
   using vote-Spectre-one-exists assms
   bv blast
 obtain l where l-def: l = (map (\lambda i. vote-Spectre V i a b) (sorted-list-of-set (verts))
   by auto
 have wit \in set (sorted-list-of-set (verts V))
   using wit-in sorted-list-of-set(1)
     fin-digraph.finite-verts subs
   by (simp add: fin-digraph.finite-verts subs assms(1))
 then have vote-Spectre V wit a b \in set l unfolding l-def
   by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) image-eqI list.set-map)
 then have dm: tie-break-int a b (signum (sum-list l)) \in \{-1,1\}
   by auto
 obtain l2 where l2-def: l2 = (map (\lambda i. vote-Spectre V i b a) (sorted-list-of-set
(verts\ V)))
   by auto
 have minus: l2 = map \ uminus \ l
   unfolding l-def l2-def map-map
   using vote-Spectre-antisymmetric assms(4)
   by (metis comp-apply)
 have anti: tie-break-int a b (signum (sum-list l)) =
                - tie-break-int b a (signum (sum-list l2)) unfolding minus
     using antisymmetric-sumlist antisymmetric-tie-break antisymmetric-signum
assms(4) by metis
 then show ?thesis unfolding Spectre-Order-def using anti l-def dm l2-def
     add.inverse-inverse empty-iff equal-neg-zero insert-iff zero-neq-one
   by (metis)
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{Spectre-Order-total} :
 assumes blockDAG V
   and a \in verts \ V \land b \in verts \ V
 shows Spectre-Order V a b \vee Spectre-Order V b a
proof safe
```

```
assume notB: \neg Spectre-Order\ V\ b\ a
 consider (eq) a = b| (neq) a \neq b by auto
 then show Spectre-Order V a b
 proof (cases)
   case eq
   then show ?thesis using Spectre-Order-reflexive assms by metis
 next
   case neq
   then show ?thesis using Spectre-Order-antisym notB assms
     by blast
 qed
qed
\mathbf{lemma} SPECTRE-total:
 assumes blockDAG G
 shows total-on (verts G) (SPECTRE G)
 unfolding total-on-def SPECTRE-def
 using Spectre-Order-total assms
 by fastforce
lemma SPECTRE-reflexive:
 assumes blockDAG G
 shows refl-on (verts G) (SPECTRE G)
 unfolding refl-on-def SPECTRE-def
 using Spectre-Order-reflexive assms by fastforce
lemma SPECTRE-antisym:
 assumes blockDAG G
 shows antisym (SPECTRE G)
 unfolding antisym-def SPECTRE-def
 using Spectre-Order-antisym assms by fastforce
{f lemma} Spectre-equals-vote-Spectre-honest:
 assumes Honest-Append-One G G-A a
 and b \in verts G
 and c \in verts G
shows Spectre-Order G b c \longleftrightarrow vote-Spectre G-A a b c = 1
proof -
 interpret H: Append-One G G-A a using assms(1) Honest-Append-One-def by
metis
 have b-in: b \in verts \ G-A \ using \ H.append-verts-in \ assms(2) by metis
 have c-in: c \in verts \ G-A using H.append-verts-in assms(3) by metis
  have re-all: \forall v \in verts \ G. \ a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} v \ using \ Honest-Append-One.reaches-all
assms(1) by metis
 then have r\text{-}ab: a \to^+_{G\text{-}A} b using assms(2) by simp have r\text{-}ac: a \to^+_{G\text{-}A} c using re\text{-}all assms(3) by simp
 consider (b - c - eq) b = c \mid (not - b - c - eq) \neg b = c by auto
 then show ?thesis
```

```
proof(cases)
   case b-c-eq
   then have Spectre-Order G b c using Spectre-Order-reflexive Append-One-def
      H.Append-One-axioms assms
    by metis
   moreover have vote-Spectre G-A a b c = 1 using vote-Spectre-reflexive
    using H.bD-A H.app-in b-in b-c-eq by metis
   ultimately show ?thesis by simp
 next
   case not-b-c-eq
   then have vote-Spectre G-A a b c = (tie-break-int\ b\ c\ (signum\ (sum-list\ (map
 (vote-Spectre (reduce-past G-A a) i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes G-A a))))))
      using vote-Spectre.simps Append-One.bD-A Honest-Append-One-def assms
r-ab r-ac
      Append-One.app-in b-in c-in
      map-eq-conv by fastforce
  then have the-eq: vote-Spectre G-A a b c = (tie-break-int\ b\ c\ (signum\ (sum-list
  (vote-Spectre\ G\ i\ b\ c))\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (verts\ G))))))
    {\bf using}\ Honest-Append-One. reduce-append\ Honest-Append-One. append-past-all
    assms(1) by metis
   show ?thesis
    unfolding the-eq Spectre-Order-def by simp
 qed
qed
{\bf lemma}\ Spectre-Order-Appending-Mono:
 assumes Honest-Append-One G G-A app
 and a \in verts G
 and b \in verts G
 and c \in verts G
 and Spectre-Order G b c
shows vote-Spectre G a b c \leq vote-Spectre G-A a b c
 using assms
proof(induction G a b c rule: vote-Spectre.induct)
 case (1 G a b c)
 interpret HB1: Honest-Append-One G using 1(3)
   by metis
 interpret B2: blockDAG G-A using HB1.bD-A
   by metis
 have a-in-G-A: a \in verts \ G-A \ using \ 1(4) \ HB1.append-verts-in by simp
 have b-in-G-A: b \in verts \ G-A \ using \ 1(5) \ HB1.append-verts-in \ by \ simp
 have c-in-G-A: c \in verts G-A using 1(6) HB1.append-verts-in by simp
 show vote-Spectre G a b c \leq vote-Spectre G-A a b c
 proof(cases a b c G rule:Spectre-casesAlt)
   case no-bD
   then show ?thesis using HB1.bD 1(4,5,6) by auto
```

```
next
   case equal
   then show vote-Spectre G a b c \leq vote-Spectre G-A a b c
     using B2.blockDAG-axioms a-in-G-A b-in-G-A c-in-G-A by auto
  next
   case one
  then have (a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b \lor a = b) \land (\neg a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} c) using HB1.reachable1-preserve
 then show ?thesis using one B2.blockDAG-axioms a-in-G-A b-in-G-A c-in-G-A
by auto
\mathbf{next}
 then have \neg((a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b \lor a = b) \land (\neg a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} c)) using HB1.reachable1-preserve
 moreover have (a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} c \lor a = c) \land (\neg a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b)
   using two HB1.reachable1-preserve by auto
 ultimately show ?thesis using two by auto
\mathbf{next}
 have ppp: past-nodes G-A a = past-nodes G a using 1(4) HB1.append-past-nodes
 have rrp: reduce-past G-A a = reduce-past G a using 1(4) HB1.append-reduce-some
by auto
 case three
 then have ins: vote-Spectre G a b c = (tie-break-int b c (signum (sum-list (map))))
 (vote-Spectre (reduce-past G a) i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes G a))))))
 have \neg((a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b \lor a = b) \land (\neg a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} c)) using HB1.reachable1-preserve
three by auto
 moreover have \neg ((a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} c \lor a = c) \land (\neg a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b))
   using three HB1.reachable1-preserve by auto
 moreover have a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b \wedge a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} c using three HB1.reachable1-preserve
by auto
 ultimately have vote-Spectre G-A a b c = (tie-break-int\ b\ c\ (signum\ (sum-list
(map (\lambda i.
(vote-Spectre (reduce-past G-A a) i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes G-A a))))))
   using three a-in-G-A b-in-G-A c-in-G-A B2.blockDAG-axioms by auto
  then have ins-2: vote-Spectre G-A a b c = (tie-break-int\ b\ c\ (signum\ (sum-list
(map (\lambda i.
 (vote-Spectre (reduce-past G a) i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (past-nodes G a))))))
 unfolding ppp rrp by auto
 show ?thesis unfolding ins ins-2 by simp
next
 case four
 then have ins: vote-Spectre G a b c = signum (sum-list (map (\lambda i.
  (vote\text{-}Spectre\ G\ i\ b\ c))\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (future\text{-}nodes\ G\ a))))
  \mathbf{have} \ \neg ((a \to^+_{G\text{-}A} \ b \lor a = b) \land (\neg \ a \to^+_{G\text{-}A} \ c)) \ \mathbf{using} \ \mathit{HB1.reachable1-preserve}
four by auto
```

```
moreover have \neg ((a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} c \lor a = c) \land (\neg a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b))
    \mathbf{using}\ four\ HB1.reachable1\text{-}preserve\ \mathbf{by}\ auto
 moreover have \neg (a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} b \land a \rightarrow^+_{G-A} c) using four HB1.reachable1-preserve
by auto
  ultimately have ins2:
  vote-Spectre G-A a b c = signum (sum-list (map (\lambda i.
   (vote-Spectre G-A i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes G-A a))))
     using B2.blockDAG-axioms a-in-G-A b-in-G-A c-in-G-A vote-Spectre.simps
four by auto
  have \bigwedge x . x \in set (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes G a)) \Longrightarrow x \in verts G
    \implies vote\text{-}Spectre\ G\ x\ b\ c \leq vote\text{-}Spectre\ G\text{-}A\ x\ b\ c
  using 1(2,3) four
  1.prems(5) by blast
  then have fut: \forall x \in set \ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set \ (future\text{-}nodes \ G \ a)).
     (vote\text{-}Spectre\ G\ x\ b\ c) < (vote\text{-}Spectre\ G\text{-}A\ x\ b\ c)
    using HB1.finite-past HB1.past-nodes-verts
    by simp
 have futN: future-nodes G a = future-nodes G-A a - \{app\} using HB1. append-future
1(4) by auto
  have appfut: app \in future-nodes G-A \ a \ using \ HB1.append-future 2 \ 1(4) \ by \ auto
 have bbb: sum-list (map (\lambda i.
   (vote-Spectre G-A i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes G a)))
  = sum-list (map (\lambda i.
   (vote-Spectre G-A i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes G-A a)))
  - (vote-Spectre\ G-A\ app\ b\ c)
    unfolding futN
    using append-diff-sorted-set B2.finite-future appfut
    by blast
  have vote-Spectre G-A app b c = 1
    using 1.prems Spectre-equals-vote-Spectre-honest
  then have sp1: sum-list (map (\lambda i.
   (vote-Spectre\ G-A\ i\ b\ c))\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (future-nodes\ G-A\ a))) =
    sum-list (map (\lambda i.
   (vote\text{-}Spectre\ G\text{-}A\ i\ b\ c))\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (future\text{-}nodes\ G\ a)))\ +\ 1
    using bbb by auto
  have sp2: sum-list (map\ (\lambda i.(vote-Spectre G\ i\ b\ c))
                 (sorted-list-of-set\ (future-nodes\ G\ a)))
                  \leq sum-list (map (\lambda i.
                  (vote-Spectre G-A i b c)) (sorted-list-of-set (future-nodes G a)))
    by (metis fut sum-list-mono)
  show ?thesis unfolding ins ins2
  proof (rule signum-mono)
    show (\sum i \leftarrow sorted\mbox{-}list\mbox{-}of\mbox{-}set (future\mbox{-}nodes\mbox{}G\mbox{}a).\ vote\mbox{-}Spectre\mbox{}G\mbox{}i\mbox{}b)
    \leq (\sum i \leftarrow sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set \ (future\text{-}nodes \ G\text{-}A \ a). \ vote\text{-}Spectre \ G\text{-}A \ i \ b \ c)
      unfolding sp1 using sp2
      by linarith
    \mathbf{qed}
```

```
qed
qed
lemma One-Appending-Monotone SPECTRE
  unfolding One-Appending-Monotone-def
{f proof}\ safe
  fix G G-A::('a::linorder,'b) pre-digraph and app b c::'a
  assume Honest-Append-One G G-A app
  and bcS: (b, c) \in SPECTRE\ G
  then interpret H1: Honest-Append-One G G-A app by auto
  interpret B1: blockDAG G-A using H1.bD-A by auto
  have b-in: b \in verts G
  and c-in: c \in verts \ G using bcS unfolding SPECTRE-def by auto
  then have b-in2: b \in verts G-A
  and c-in2: c \in verts \ G-A \ using \ H1.append-verts-in \ by \ auto
  then show (b, c) \in SPECTRE G-A
   unfolding SPECTRE-def
  proof(simp)
   have so: Spectre-Order G b c using bcS unfolding SPECTRE-def by auto
   then have vv: vote-Spectre G-A app b c = 1
   using Spectre-equals-vote-Spectre-honest b-in c-in H1. Honest-Append-One-axioms
     by blast
   have bbb: (\sum i \leftarrow sorted-list-of-set (verts G). vote-Spectre G-A i b c) =
      (\sum i \leftarrow sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set \ (verts \ G\text{-}A). \ vote\text{-}Spectre \ G\text{-}A \ i \ b \ c) \ - \ vote\text{-}Spectre
G-A app b c
   unfolding H1.append-verts-diff
   using append-diff-sorted-set B1.finite-verts H1.app-in
   by blast
   have sp1: sum-list (map (\lambda i.
   (vote-Spectre\ G-A\ i\ b\ c))\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (verts\ G-A))) =
    sum-list (map (\lambda i.
   (vote-Spectre\ G-A\ i\ b\ c))\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (verts\ G)))\ +\ 1
   unfolding bbb vv by auto
   have leee: (\sum i \leftarrow sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set \ (verts \ G). \ vote\text{-}Spectre \ G \ i \ b \ c) \le
         (\sum i \leftarrow sorted-list-of-set \ (verts \ G). \ vote-Spectre \ G-A \ i \ b \ c)
   proof(rule sum-list-mono)
     \mathbf{fix} \ a
     assume a \in set (sorted-list-of-set (verts G))
     then have a \in verts \ G using sorted-list-of-set(1) H1.finite-verts by auto
     then show vote\text{-}Spectre\ G\ a\ b\ c \leq vote\text{-}Spectre\ G\text{-}A\ a\ b\ c
        {\bf using} \ \ Spectre-Order-Appending-Mono \ \ H1. Honest-Append-One-axioms \ \ b-in
c-in so by blast
   qed
   have (\sum i \leftarrow sorted-list-of-set \ (verts \ G). \ vote-Spectre \ G \ i \ b \ c) \le
         (\sum i \leftarrow sorted-list-of-set \ (verts \ G-A). \ vote-Spectre \ G-A \ i \ b \ c)
     unfolding sp1 using leee by linarith
   then have signum \ (\sum i \leftarrow sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set \ (verts \ G).
      vote-Spectre G \ i \ b \ c) \leq signum \ (\sum i \leftarrow sorted-list-of-set (verts G-A).
      vote-Spectre G-A i b c)
```

```
\mathbf{by}(rule\ signum-mono)
   then have tie-break-int b c (signum (\sum i \leftarrow sorted-list-of-set (verts G).
      vote-Spectre G i b c))
      \leq tie-break-int b c (signum (\sum i \leftarrow sorted-list-of-set (verts G-A).
      vote-Spectre G-A i b c))
     by(rule tie-break-mono)
   then have 1 \le tie-break-int b c (signum (\sum i \leftarrow sorted-list-of-set (verts G-A).
      vote-Spectre G-A i b c))
     using so
     unfolding Spectre-Order-def by simp
   then show Spectre-Order G-A b c
     unfolding Spectre-Order-def using domain-tie-break by auto
 qed
qed
end
theory Codegen
  imports blockDAG Spectre Ghostdag ExtendblockDAG
begin
      Code Generation
fun arcAlt:: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \Rightarrow bool
  where arcAlt\ G\ e\ uv = (e \in arcs\ G\ \land\ tail\ G\ e = fst\ uv\ \land\ head\ G\ e = snd\ uv)
fun iterate:: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow bool
  where iterate S P = Finite\text{-}Set.fold (\lambda r A. S r \wedge A) False P
lemma (in DAG) arcAlt-eq:
  shows arcAlt \ G \ e \ uv = wf-digraph.arc \ G \ e \ uv
  unfolding arc-def arcAlt.simps by simp
lemma [code]: blockDAG G = (DAG \ G \land ((\exists \ p \in verts \ G. ((\forall r \in verts \ G. (r))))))
\rightarrow^+ G p \vee r = p)))) \wedge
 (\forall \ e \in (arcs \ G). \ \forall \ u \in verts \ G. \ \forall \ v \in verts \ G.
(u \to^+ (\mathit{pre-digraph.del-arc}\ G\ e)\ v) \longrightarrow \neg\ \mathit{arcAlt}\ G\ e\ (u,v))))
  using DAG.arcAlt-eq wf-digraph-def DAG.axioms(1)
    digraph.axioms(1) fin-digraph.axioms(1) wf-digraph.arcE blockDAG-axioms-def
blockDAG-def
  by metis
lemma [code]: DAG G = (digraph \ G \land (\forall v \in verts \ G. \ \neg(v \rightarrow^+_G v)))
 unfolding DAG-axioms-def DAG-def
 by (metis\ digraph.axioms(1)\ fin-digraph.axioms(1)\ wf-digraph.reachable 1-in-verts(1))
```

```
lemma [code]: digraph G = (fin\text{-}digraph \ G \land loopfree\text{-}digraph \ G \land nomulti\text{-}digraph
   unfolding digraph-def by auto
lemma [code]: wf-digraph G = (
  (\forall e \in arcs \ G. \ tail \ G \ e \in verts \ G) \ \land
  (\forall e \in arcs \ G. \ head \ G \ e \in verts \ G))
    using wf-digraph-def by auto
lemma [code]: nomulti-digraph G = (wf-digraph G \wedge
    (\forall e1 \in arcs \ G. \ \forall \ e2 \in arcs \ G.
         arc-to-ends G e1 = arc-to-ends G e2 \longrightarrow e1 = e2))
    unfolding nomulti-digraph-def nomulti-digraph-axioms-def by auto
lemma [code]: loopfree-digraph G = (wf\text{-digraph } G \land (\forall e \in arcs \ G. \ tail \ G \ e \neq arcs \ G.)
head G e)
   unfolding loopfree-digraph-def loopfree-digraph-axioms-def by auto
lemma [code]: pre-digraph.del-arc G a =
  (|verts = verts \ G, \ arcs = arcs \ G - \{a\}, \ tail = tail \ G, \ head = head \ G)
   by (simp add: pre-digraph.del-arc-def)
lemma [code]: fin-digraph G = (wf-digraph G \wedge (card (verts G) > 0 \vee verts G =
{})
      \land ((card (arcs G) > \theta \lor arcs G = \{\})))
    using card-ge-0-finite fin-digraph-def fin-digraph-axioms-def
    by (metis\ card-gt-0-iff\ finite.emptyI)
fun vote-Spectre-Int:: (integer, integer \times integer) pre-digraph \Rightarrow
  integer \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow integer
   where vote-Spectre-Int V a b c = integer-of-int (vote-Spectre V a b c)
fun SpectreOrder-Int:: (integer, integer \times integer) pre-digraph \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow integer
    where SpectreOrder-Int G = Spectre-Order G
fun OrderDAG-Int:: (integer, integer \times integer) pre-digraph \Rightarrow
  integer \Rightarrow (integer \ set \times integer \ list)
  where OrderDAG-Int V a = (OrderDAG \ V \ (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer \ a))
{\bf export\text{-}code}\ top\text{-}sort\ anticone\ set\ blockDAG\ pre\text{-}digraph\text{-}ext\ snd\ fst\ vote\text{-}Spectre\text{-}Int
  SpectreOrder	ext{-}Int\ OrderDAG	ext{-}Int
  in Haskell module-name DAGS file code/
notepad begin
   let ?G = \{verts = \{1::int, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}, arcs = \{(2,1), (3,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1), (4,1),
```

```
(5,2),(6,3),(7,4),(8,5),(8,3),(9,6),(9,4),(10,7),(10,2)\},\ tail = fst,\ head = snd let ?a=2 let ?b=3 let ?c=4 value blockDAG\ ?G value Spectre-Order\ ?G\ ?a\ ?b\ \land\ Spectre-Order\ ?G\ ?b\ ?c\ \land\ \neg\ Spectre-Order\ ?G ?a\ ?c end
```

8.1 Extend Graph

```
declare pre-digraph.del-vert-def [code]
declare Append-One-axioms-def [code]
declare Honest-Append-One-axioms-def[code]
declare Append-One-def [code]
declare Honest-Append-One-def [code]
declare Append-One-Honest-Dishonest-axioms-def [code]
declare Append-One-Honest-Dishonest-def [code]
```

```
end
theory Ghostdag-Properties
imports Ghostdag ExtendblockDAG Properties Codegen
begin
```

9 GHOSTDAG properties

9.1 GHOSTDAG Order Preserving

```
{f lemma} {\it GhostDAG-preserving}:
 assumes blockDAG G
   and x \to^+_G y
 shows (y,x) \in GHOSTDAG \ k \ G
 unfolding GHOSTDAG.simps using assms
proof(induct G k arbitrary: x y rule: OrderDAG.induct )
 case (1 G k)
 then show ?case proof (cases G rule: OrderDAG-casesAlt)
   then show ?thesis using 1 by auto
 next
   {f case} one
   then have \neg x \rightarrow^+_G y
    using subs wf-digraph.reachable1-in-verts 1
    \mathbf{by}\ (metis\ DAG.cycle-free\ OrderDAG-casesAlt\ blockDAG.reduce-less
     blockDAG.reduce-past-dagbased blockDAG.unique-genesis less-one not-one-less-zero)
   then show ?thesis using 1 by simp
```

```
next
   case more
   obtain pp where pp-in: pp = (map (\lambda i. (OrderDAG (reduce-past G i) k, i)))
      (sorted-list-of-set (tips G))) using blockDAG.tips-exist by auto
   have backw: list-to-rel (snd (OrderDAG G k)) =
                   list-to-rel (snd (fold (app-if-blue-else-add-end G k)
                (top\text{-}sort\ G\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (anticone\ G\ (snd\ (choose\text{-}max\text{-}blue\text{-}set
pp)))))
                 (add-set-list-tuple (choose-max-blue-set pp))))
     \mathbf{using}\ \mathit{OrderDAG}. \mathit{simps}\ \mathit{less-irrefl-nat}\ \mathit{more}\ \mathit{pp-in}
     by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
   obtain S where s-in:
      (top\text{-}sort\ G\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (anticone\ G\ (snd\ (choose\text{-}max\text{-}blue\text{-}set\ pp)))))
= S by simp
   obtain t where t-in: (add-set-list-tuple (choose-max-blue-set pp)) = t by simp
   obtain ma where ma-def: ma = (snd (choose-max-blue-set pp)) by simp
    have ma\text{-}vert: ma \in verts \ G \ \text{unfolding} \ ma\text{-}def \ \text{using} \ chosen-map-simps}(2)
digraph.tips\hbox{-}in\hbox{-}verts
       more(1) subs subsetD pp-in by blast
   have ma-tip: is-tip G ma unfolding ma-def
     using chosen-map-simps(2) more pp-in tips-tips
     by (metis\ (no-types))
   then have no-gen: \neg blockDAG.is-genesis-node G ma unfolding ma-def using
pp-in
       blockDAG.tips-unequal-gen more
     by metis
   then have red-bd: blockDAG (reduce-past G ma)
     using blockDAG.reduce-past-dagbased more ma-vert unfolding ma-def
     by auto
   consider (ind) x \in past-nodes G ma \land y \in past-nodes G ma
     |(x-in)| x \notin past-nodes G ma \land y \in past-nodes G ma
     |(y-in)| x \in past-nodes G ma \land y \notin past-nodes G ma
     |(both-nin)| x \notin past-nodes G ma \land y \notin past-nodes G ma by auto
   then show ?thesis proof(cases)
     case ind
     then have x \to^+ reduce-past G ma y using DAG.reduce-past-path2 more
         1 subs
       by (metis)
     moreover have ma-tips: ma \in set (sorted-list-of-set (tips G))
       using chosen-map-simps(1) pp-in more(1)
       unfolding ma-def by auto
     ultimately have (y,x) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (snd \ (OrderDAG \ (reduce\text{-}past \ G \ ma) \ k))
       unfolding ma-def
       using more 1 ind less-numeral-extra(4) ma-def red-bd
       by (metis)
     then have (y,x) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (snd \ (fst \ (choose\text{-}max\text{-}blue\text{-}set \ pp)))
       using chosen-map-simps(6) pp-in 1 unfolding ma-def by fastforce
   then have rel-base: (y,x) \in list-to-rel (snd (add-set-list-tuple(choose-max-blue-set
pp)))
```

```
using add-set-list-tuple.simps list-to-rel-mono prod.collapse snd-conv
      by metis
    show ?thesis
      unfolding ma-def backw s-in
      using rel-base unfolding t-in
      using fold-app-mono-rel prod.collapse
      by metis
   next
    case x-in
    then have y \in set (snd (OrderDAG (reduce-past G ma) k))
    unfolding reduce-past.simps using induce-subgraph-verts Verts-in-OrderDAG
        more red-bd reduce-past.elims
      by (metis)
    then have y-in-base: y \in set (snd (fst (choose-max-blue-set pp)))
      unfolding ma-def using chosen-map-simps(6) more pp-in
      by fastforce
    consider (x-t) x = ma \mid (x-ant) x \in anticone G ma using DAG.verts-comp2
        subs 1 ma-tip ma-vert
        mem-Collect-eq tips-def wf-digraph.reachable1-in-verts(1) x-in
      by (metis (no-types, lifting))
    then show ?thesis proof(cases)
      case x-t
       then have (y,x) \in list-to-rel (snd (add-set-list-tuple (choose-max-blue-set
pp)))
        unfolding x-t ma-def
       using y-in-base add-set-list-tuple.simps list-to-rel-append prod.collapse sndI
        by metis
      then show ?thesis unfolding ma-def backw s-in
        unfolding t-in
        using fold-app-mono-rel prod.collapse
        by metis
    next
      case x-ant
      then have x \in set (sorted-list-of-set (anticone G ma))
        using sorted-list-of-set(1) more subs
        by (metis\ DAG.anticon-finite)
      moreover have y \in set (snd (add-set-list-tuple (choose-max-blue-set pp)))
        using add-set-list-tuple-mono in-mono prod.collapse y-in-base
        by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
      ultimately show ?thesis unfolding backw
        by (metis fold-app-app-rel ma-def prod.collapse top-sort-con)
    qed
   next
    then have y \in past\text{-}nodes\ G\ ma\ unfolding\ past\text{-}nodes.simps\ using\ 1(2,3)
        wf-digraph.reachable1-in-verts(2) subs mem-Collect-eq trancl-trans
      by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
```

```
then show ?thesis using y-in by simp
   next
     case both-nin
    consider (x-t) x = ma \mid (x-ant) x \in anticone G ma using DAG.verts-comp2
         subs 1 ma-tip ma-vert
         mem	ext{-}Collect	ext{-}eq \ tips	ext{-}def \ wf	ext{-}digraph.reachable1-in-verts(1) \ both-nin
       by (metis (no-types, lifting))
     then show ?thesis proof(cases)
       case x-t
      have y \in past\text{-}nodes \ G \ ma \ using \ 1(3) \ more
          past-nodes.simps unfolding x-t
         by (simp add: subs wf-digraph.reachable1-in-verts(2))
      then show ?thesis using both-nin by simp
     next
       have y-ina: y \in anticone \ G \ ma
       proof(rule ccontr)
         \mathbf{assume} \neg \ y \in \mathit{anticone} \ G \ \mathit{ma}
         then have y = ma
           unfolding anticone.simps using subs wf-digraph.reachable1-in-verts(2)
1(2,3)
            ma-tip both-nin
          by fastforce
         then have x \to^+_G ma using 1(3) by auto
         then show False using subs 1(2)
          by (metis wf-digraph.tips-not-referenced ma-tip)
       \mathbf{qed}
      then have (y,x) \in list\text{-}to\text{-}rel \ (top\text{-}sort \ G \ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set \ (anticone \ G \ ma)))
        using y-ina DAG.anticon-finite subs 1(2,3) sorted-list-of-set(1) top-sort-rel
        by metis
       then show ?thesis unfolding backw ma-def using
          fold-app-mono list-to-rel-mono2
         by (metis old.prod.exhaust)
     qed
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma \forall k. Order-Preserving (GHOSTDAG k)
  unfolding Order-Preserving-def
  using GhostDAG-preserving
 by blast
9.2
       GHOSTDAG Linear Order
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{GhostDAG-linear}:
 \mathbf{assumes}\ \mathit{blockDAG}\ \mathit{G}
 shows linear-order-on (verts G) (GHOSTDAG k G)
```

```
unfolding GHOSTDAG.simps
using list-order-linear OrderDAG-distinct OrderDAG-total assms by metis
lemma \forall k. Linear-Order (GHOSTDAG k)
unfolding Linear-Order-def
using GhostDAG-linear by blast
```

9.3 GHOSTDAG One Appending Monotone

```
lemma OrderDAG-append-one:
 assumes Honest-Append-One G G-A a
 shows snd (OrderDAG G-A k) = snd (OrderDAG G k) @ [a]
proof
 have bD-A: blockDAG G-A using assms Append-One.bD-A Honest-Append-One-def
   by metis
 have q1: card (verts G-A) \neq 1
   using assms Append-One.append-greater-1 Honest-Append-One-def less-not-refl
  have (tips\ G-A) = \{a\} using Honest-Append-One.append-is-only-tip\ assms by
metis
  then have tips-app: (sorted-list-of-set\ (tips\ G-A)) = [a] by auto
 obtain the-map where the-map-in:
  the-map = ((map (\lambda i.(((OrderDAG (reduce-past G-A i) k)), i)) (sorted-list-of-set
(tips G-A))))
   by auto
  then have m-l: the-map = [((OrderDAG (reduce-past G-A a) k), a)]
   unfolding the-map-in using tips-app by auto
  then have c-l: choose-max-blue-set the-map
  = ((OrderDAG (reduce-past G-A a) k), a)
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) choose-max-blue-avoid-empty list.discI list.set-cases
set-ConsD)
 then have bb: choose-max-blue-set the-map
  = ((OrderDAG \ G \ k), \ a) using Honest-Append-One.reduce-append assms
   by metis
 let ?M = choose\text{-}max\text{-}blue\text{-}set the\text{-}map
 have anticone G-A (snd ?M)= {}
   unfolding c-l
   using assms Honest-Append-One.append-no-anticone sndI
   by metis
 then have eml: (top\text{-}sort\ G\text{-}A\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (anticone}\ G\text{-}A\ (snd\ ?M)))) = []
   by (metis\ sorted-list-of-set-empty\ top-sort.simps(1))
  then have (fold\ (app-if-blue-else-add-end\ G\ k)
  (top\text{-}sort\ G\text{-}A\ (sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set\ (anticone}\ G\text{-}A\ (snd\ ?M))))
 (add\text{-}set\text{-}list\text{-}tuple\ ?M)) = (add\text{-}set\text{-}list\text{-}tuple\ ?M)
   using bb by simp
  moreover have snd (add\text{-}set\text{-}list\text{-}tuple ?M) = snd (OrderDAG G k) @ [a]
   unfolding bb
   using add-set-list-tuple.simps Pair-inject add-set-list-tuple.elims snd-conv
   by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
```

```
ultimately show ?thesis
   unfolding the-map-in
   using OrderDAG.simps\ bD-A\ g1\ eml\ fold-simps(1)\ list.simps(8)\ list.simps(9)
the-map-in tips-app
   by (metis (no-types, lifting))
\mathbf{qed}
lemma \forall k. One-Appending-Monotone (GHOSTDAG k)
  unfolding One-Appending-Monotone-def GHOSTDAG.simps
 {f using}\ list-to-rel-mono\ Order DAG-append-one
 by metis
9.4
      GHOSTDAG One Appending Robust
datatype FV = V1 \mid V2 \mid V3 \mid V4 \mid V5 \mid V6 \mid V7 \mid V8 \mid V9 \mid V10
fun FV-Suc :: FV \Rightarrow FV set
  where
  FV-Suc V1 = \{V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10\}
  FV-Suc V2 = \{ V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10 \} |
  FV-Suc V3 = \{V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10\}
  FV-Suc V4 = \{V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10\}
  FV-Suc V5 = \{V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10\}
  FV\text{-}Suc\ V6 = \{V6, V7, V8, V9, V10\}
  FV\text{-}Suc\ V7 = \{V7, V8, V9, V10\} \mid
  FV\text{-}Suc\ V8 = \{V8, V9, V10\}\ |
  FV\text{-}Suc\ V9 = \{V9, V10\}\ |
  FV-Suc V10 = \{V10\}
fun less-eq-FV:: FV \Rightarrow FV \Rightarrow bool
  where less-eq-FV a b = (b \in FV\text{-Suc } a)
fun less-FV :: FV \Rightarrow FV \Rightarrow bool
  where less-FV a b = (a \neq b \land less-eq-FV a b)
lemma FV-cases:
 fixes x::FV
 obtains x = V1 \mid x = V2 \mid x = V3 \mid x = V4 \mid x = V5 \mid x = V6 \mid x = V7 \mid x
 | x = V9 | x = V10
proof(cases x, auto) qed
{\bf instantiation}\ FV:: linorder
begin
definition less-eq \equiv less-eq-FV
definition less \equiv less-FV
instance
proof(standard)
 fix x y z :: FV
```

```
show x \leq x unfolding less-eq-FV-def less-eq-FV.simps
  proof(cases x, auto) qed
  \mathbf{show}\ x \leq y \lor y \leq x
   unfolding less-eq-FV-def less-eq-FV.simps
   by(cases x rule: FV-cases) (cases y rule: FV-cases, auto)+
  show (x < y) = (x \le y \land \neg y \le x)
  unfolding less-FV-def less-FV.simps less-eq-FV-def less-eq-FV.simps
  by (cases x rule: FV-cases) (cases y rule: FV-cases, auto)
  \mathbf{show}\ x \leq y \Longrightarrow y \leq x \Longrightarrow x = y
  {\bf unfolding}\ less-FV-def\ less-FV. simps\ less-eq-FV-def\ less-eq-FV. simps
  by (cases x rule: FV-cases)(cases y rule: FV-cases, auto)+
  show x \leq y \Longrightarrow y \leq z \Longrightarrow x \leq z
 unfolding less-FV-def less-FV.simps less-eq-FV-def less-eq-FV.simps
 by (cases x rule: FV-cases)(cases y rule: FV-cases, auto)+
qed
end
instantiation FV :: enum
begin
definition enum-FV \equiv [V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10]
\mathbf{fun} \ \mathit{enum-all-FV} :: (\mathit{FV} \Rightarrow \mathit{bool}) \Rightarrow \mathit{bool}
where enum-all-FV P = Ball \{ V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10 \} P
fun enum-ex-FV:: (FV \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool
where enum-ex-FV P = Bex \{V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10\} P
instance
 apply(standard)
    apply(simp-all)
  unfolding enum-FV-def UNIV-def
proof -
  show \{x. True\} = set [V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10]
 proof safe
   \mathbf{fix} \ x :: FV
   show x \in set [V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10]
     using FV-cases by auto
  qed
 show distinct [V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10] by auto
 \mathbf{fix} P
 show A: (P\ V1 \land P\ V2 \land P\ V3 \land P\ V4 \land P\ V5 \land P\ V6 \land P\ V7 \land P\ V8 \land P
V9 \wedge P \ V10) = All \ P
   unfolding All-def
  proof(standard, auto, standard)
   \mathbf{fix} \ x
   show P V1 \Longrightarrow
        P V2 \Longrightarrow P V3 \Longrightarrow P V4 \Longrightarrow P V5 \Longrightarrow P V6 \Longrightarrow P V7 \Longrightarrow
    P \ V8 \Longrightarrow P \ V9 \Longrightarrow P \ V10 \Longrightarrow P \ x = True
```

```
proof(cases x rule: FV-cases, auto) qed
       qed
      \mathbf{show}\ (P\ V1\lor P\ V2\lor P\ V3\lor P\ V4\lor P\ V5\lor P\ V6\lor P\ V7\lor P\ V8\lor P\ V9
\vee P V10 = Ex P
       proof(safe, auto)
             \mathbf{fix} \ x :: FV
             \mathbf{show}\ P\ x \Longrightarrow
                             \neg P V1 \Longrightarrow
                                \neg P V2 \Longrightarrow \neg P V3 \Longrightarrow \neg P V4 \Longrightarrow \neg P V5 \Longrightarrow \neg P V6 \Longrightarrow \neg P V7
\implies \neg P \ V8 \implies
                                 \neg P V10 \Longrightarrow P V9
             proof(cases x rule: FV-cases, auto) qed
qed
end
notepad
begin
   let ?G = (|verts| \{V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8\}, arcs = \{(V2, V1), (V3, V2), (V4, V2), (V5, V2), (V5, V2), (V6, V7, V8), (V6, V8, V8), (V
      (V6, V1), (V7, V6), (V8, V7), tail = fst, head = snd)
      value blockDAG ?G
      value OrderDAG ?G 2
    let ?G2 = \{V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9\}, arcs = \{(V2, V1), (V3, V2), (V4, V2), (V5, V2)
      (V6, V1), (V7, V6), (V8, V7), (V9, V3), (V9, V4), (V9, V5), (V9, V8), tail = fst, head
= snd
       value blockDAG ?G2
       value OrderDAG ?G2 2
      value Append-One ?G ?G2 V9
      value Honest-Append-One ?G ?G2 V9
    \mathbf{let} \ ?G3 = \{ (verts = \{ V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10 \}, \ arcs = \{ (V2, V1), (V3, V2), (V4, V2), (V5, V2), (V5, V2), (V6, V7, V8, V9, V10) \} \}
     (V6, V1), (V7, V6), (V8, V7), (V9, V3), (V9, V4), (V9, V5), (V9, V8), (V10, V3), (V10, V4), (V10, V5)
          tail = fst, head = snd
       value Append-One ?G2 ?G3 V10
      value Append-One-Honest-Dishonest ?G ?G2 V9 ?G3 V10
       value OrderDAG ?G3 2
      value (V6, V2) \in GHOSTDAG 2 ?G
       value (V6, V2) \notin GHOSTDAG 2 ?G3
end
```

end