

An Axiomatic Characterization of Shortest-Path in Isabelle/HOL

By Christine Rizkallah

January 4, 2013

Abstract

In the first section, we give a formal proof that a well-known axiomatic characterization of the single-source shortest path problem is correct. Namely, we prove that in a directed graph $G = (V, E)$ with a non-negative cost function on the edges the single-source shortest path function $\mu : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ is the only function that satisfies a set of four axioms. The first axiom states that the distance from the source vertex s to itself should be equal to zero. The second states that the distance from s to a vertex $v \in V$ should be infinity if and only if there is no path from s to v . The third axiom is called triangle inequality and states that if there is a path from s to v , and an edge $(u, v) \in E$, the distance from s to v is less than or equal to the distance from s to u plus the cost of (u, v) . The last axiom is called justification, it states that for every vertex v other than s , if there is a path p from s to v in G , then there is a predecessor edge (u, v) on p such that the distance from s to v is equal to the distance from s to u plus the cost of (u, v) .

In the second section, we give a formal proof of the correctness of an axiomatic characterization of the single-source shortest path problem for directed graphs with general cost functions $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The axioms here are more involved because we have to account for negative cycles in the graph. The axioms are summarized in the three isabelle locales at the beginning of the section.

Contents

1 Shortest Path (non-negative edge costs)	2
2 Shortest Path (general edge costs)	8
<code>theory ShortestPath</code>	
<code>imports</code>	
<code> ../.. / graph-library / Graphs</code>	
<code>begin</code>	

1 Shortest Path (non-negative edge costs)

locale *basic-sp* =
pseudo-digraph +
fixes *dist* :: 'a \Rightarrow ereal
fixes *c* :: 'b \Rightarrow real
fixes *s* :: 'a
assumes *general-source-val*: *dist s* \leq 0
assumes *trian*:
 $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{edges } G \implies$
 $\text{dist } (\text{target } G \ e) \leq \text{dist } (\text{start } G \ e) + c \ e$

locale *basic-just-sp* =
basic-sp +
fixes *num* :: 'a \Rightarrow enat
assumes *just*:
 $\bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in \text{verts } G; v \neq s; \text{num } v \neq \infty \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists e \in \text{edges } G. v = \text{target } G \ e \wedge$
 $\text{dist } v = \text{dist } (\text{start } G \ e) + c \ e \wedge$
 $\text{num } v = \text{num } (\text{start } G \ e) + (\text{enat } 1)$

locale *shortest-path-pos-cost* =
basic-just-sp +
assumes *s-in-G*: *s* \in *verts G*
assumes *start-val*: *dist s* = 0
assumes *no-path*: $\bigwedge v. v \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{dist } v = \infty \longleftrightarrow \text{num } v = \infty$
assumes *pos-cost*: $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{edges } G \implies 0 \leq c \ e$

locale *basic-just-sp-pred* =
basic-sp +
fixes *num* :: 'a \Rightarrow enat
fixes *pred* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b option
assumes *just*:
 $\bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in \text{verts } G; v \neq s; \text{num } v \neq \infty \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists e \in \text{edges } G.$
 $e = \text{the } (\text{pred } v) \wedge$
 $v = \text{target } G \ e \wedge$
 $\text{dist } v = \text{dist } (\text{start } G \ e) + c \ e \wedge$
 $\text{num } v = \text{num } (\text{start } G \ e) + (\text{enat } 1)$

sublocale *basic-just-sp-pred* \subseteq *basic-just-sp*
using *basic-just-sp-pred-axioms*
unfolding *basic-just-sp-pred-def*
basic-just-sp-pred-axioms-def
by *unfold-locales* (blast)

locale *shortest-path-pos-cost-pred* =
basic-just-sp-pred +
assumes *s-in-G*: *s* \in *verts G*

```

assumes start-val:  $\text{dist } s = 0$ 
assumes no-path:  $\bigwedge v. v \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{dist } v = \infty \longleftrightarrow \text{num } v = \infty$ 
assumes pos-cost:  $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{edges } G \implies 0 \leq c \ e$ 

sublocale shortest-path-pos-cost-pred  $\subseteq$  shortest-path-pos-cost
using shortest-path-pos-cost-pred-axioms
by unfold-locales
  (auto simp: shortest-path-pos-cost-pred-def
   shortest-path-pos-cost-pred-axioms-def)

lemma start-value-helper:
assumes hd  $p = \text{last } p$ 
assumes distinct  $p$ 
assumes  $p \neq []$ 
shows  $p = [\text{hd } p]$ 
by (metis assms distinct.simps(2) hd.simps neq-Nil-conv last-ConsR last-in-set)

lemma (in basic-sp) dist-le-cost:
fixes  $v :: 'a$ 
fixes  $p :: 'b \text{ list}$ 
assumes ewalk  $s \ p \ v$ 
shows  $\text{dist } v \leq \text{ewalk-cost } c \ p$ 
using assms
proof (induct length p arbitrary: p v)
case 0
  hence  $s = v$  by auto
  thus ?case using  $0(1)$  general-source-val
    by (metis ewalk-cost-Nil length-0-conv zero-ereal-def)
next
case (Suc n)
  then obtain  $p' \ e$  where  $p' e: p = p' @ [e]$ 
  by (cases p rule: rev-cases) auto
  then obtain  $u$  where  $\text{ewu}: \text{ewalk } s \ p' \ u \wedge \text{ewalk } u \ [e] \ v$ 
  using ewalk-join-decomp Suc(3) by simp
  then have  $\text{du}: \text{dist } u \leq \text{ereal } (\text{ewalk-cost } c \ p')$ 
  using Suc p'e by simp
  from  $\text{ewu}$  have  $\text{ust}: u = \text{start } G \ e$  and  $\text{vta}: v = \text{target } G \ e$ 
  by auto
  then have  $\text{dist } v \leq \text{dist } u + c \ e$ 
  using  $\text{ewu du ust trian}[\text{where } e=e]$  by force
  with  $\text{du}$  have  $\text{dist } v \leq \text{ereal } (\text{ewalk-cost } c \ p') + c \ e$ 
  by (metis add-right-mono order-trans)
  thus  $\text{dist } v \leq \text{ewalk-cost } c \ p$ 
  using ewalk-cost-append p'e by simp
qed

lemma (in pseudo-digraph) witness-path:
assumes  $\mu \ c \ s \ v = \text{ereal } r$ 
shows  $\exists \ p. \text{epath } s \ p \ v \wedge \mu \ c \ s \ v = \text{ewalk-cost } c \ p$ 

```

```

proof –
  have  $sv: s \rightarrow^* G v$ 
    using shortest-path-inf assms by fastforce
  {
    fix  $p$  assume  $ewalk\ s\ p\ v$ 
    then have no-neg-cyc:
       $\neg (\exists w\ q. ewalk\ w\ q\ w \wedge w \in set\ (ewalk-verts\ s\ p) \wedge ewalk-cost\ c\ q < 0)$ 
      using neg-cycle-imp-inf-μ assms by force
    }
  thus ?thesis using no-neg-cyc-reach-imp-path[OF sv] by presburger
qed

lemma (in basic-sp) dist-le-μ:
  fixes  $v :: 'a$ 
  assumes  $v \in verts\ G$ 
  shows  $dist\ v \leq \mu\ c\ s\ v$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $nt: \neg ?thesis$ 
  show False
  proof (cases μ c s v)
    show  $\bigwedge r. \mu\ c\ s\ v = ereal\ r \implies False$ 
    proof –
      fix  $r$  assume  $r-asm: \mu\ c\ s\ v = ereal\ r$ 
      hence  $sv: s \rightarrow^* G v$ 
        using shortest-path-inf [where  $u=s$  and  $v=v$  and  $f=c$ ] by auto
      obtain  $p$  where
         $ewalk\ s\ p\ v$ 
         $\mu\ c\ s\ v = ewalk-cost\ c\ p$ 
        using witness-path[OF r-asm] unfolding epath-def by force
        thus False using nt dist-le-cost by simp
      qed
    next
      show  $\mu\ c\ s\ v = \infty \implies False$  using nt by simp
    next
      show  $\mu\ c\ s\ v = -\infty \implies False$  using dist-le-cost
      proof –
        assume  $asm: \mu\ c\ s\ v = -\infty$ 
        let  $?C = (\lambda x. ereal\ (ewalk-cost\ c\ x))\ '\{p. ewalk\ s\ p\ v\}$ 
        have  $\exists x \in ?C. x < dist\ v$ 
          using Inf-ereal-iff [where  $y = dist\ v$  and  $X = ?C$  and  $z = -\infty$ ]
          nt asm unfolding  $\mu-def$  INF-def by simp
        then obtain  $p$  where
           $ewalk\ s\ p\ v$ 
           $ewalk-cost\ c\ p < dist\ v$ 
          by force
        thus False using dist-le-cost by force
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma (in basic-just-sp) dist-ge-μ:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v ∈ verts G
  assumes num v ≠ ∞
  assumes dist v ≠ -∞
  assumes μ c s s = ereal 0
  assumes dist s = 0
  assumes  $\bigwedge u. u \in \text{verts } G \implies u \neq s \implies$ 
    num u ≠ ∞  $\implies$  num u ≠ enat 0
  shows dist v ≥ μ c s v
proof -
  obtain n where enat n = num v using assms(2) by force
  thus ?thesis using assms
  proof(induct n arbitrary: v)
    case 0 thus ?case by (cases v=s, auto)
  next
    case (Suc n)
    thus ?case
    proof (cases v=s)
      case False
      obtain e where e-assms:
        e ∈ edges G
        v = target G e
        dist v = dist (start G e) + ereal (c e)
        num v = num (start G e) + enat 1
        using just[OF Suc(3) False Suc(4)] by blast
      then have nsinf:num (start G e) ≠ ∞
        by (metis Suc(2) enat.simps(3) enat-1 plus-enat-simps(2))
      then have ns:enat n = num (start G e)
        using e-assms(4) Suc(2) by force
      have ds: dist (start G e) = μ c s (start G e)
        using Suc(1)[OF ns start-in-verts[OF e-assms(1)] nsinf]
        Suc(5-8) e-assms(3) dist-le-μ[OF start-in-verts[OF e-assms(1)]]
        by simp
      have dmuc:dist v ≥ μ c s (start G e) + ereal (c e)
        using e-assms(3) ds by auto
      thus ?thesis
      proof (cases dist v = ∞)
        case False
        have edge-to-ends G e = (start G e, v)
          unfolding edge-to-ends-def
          by (simp add: e-assms(2))
        obtain r where μr: μ c s (start G e) = ereal r
          using e-assms(3) Suc(5) ds False
          by (cases μ c s (start G e), auto)
        obtain p where
          ewalk s p (start G e) and
          μs: μ c s (start G e) = ereal (ewalk-cost c p)

```

```

    using witness-path[OF  $\mu r$ ] unfolding epath-def
    by blast
  then have pe: ewalk s (p @ [e]) v
    using e-assms(1,2) ewalk-Cons-iff ewalk-empty-iff
    ewalk-ewalk-joinI Suc(3) by (cases p @ [e], blast+)
  hence muc: $\mu$  c s v  $\leq$   $\mu$  c s (start G e) + ereal (c e)
  using  $\mu$ s min-cost-le-walk-cost[OF pe] by simp
  thus dist v  $\geq$   $\mu$  c s v using dmuc by simp
qed simp
qed (simp add: Suc(6,7))
qed
qed

lemma (in shortest-path-pos-cost) start-value-check:
  fixes u :: 'a
  assumes s  $\in$  verts G
  shows  $\mu$  c s s = ereal 0
proof -
  have *: ewalk s [] s using assms unfolding ewalk-def by simp
  hence  $\mu$  c s s  $\leq$  ereal 0 using min-cost-le-walk-cost[OF *] by simp
  moreover
  have ( $\bigwedge p$ . ewalk s p s  $\implies$  ereal(ewalk-cost c p)  $\geq$  ereal 0)
    using pos-cost pos-cost-pos-ewalk-cost by auto
  hence  $\mu$  c s s  $\geq$  ereal 0
    unfolding  $\mu$ -def by (blast intro: INF-greatest)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma (in shortest-path-pos-cost) num-not0:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v  $\in$  verts G
  assumes v  $\neq$  s
  assumes num v  $\neq$   $\infty$ 
  shows num v  $\neq$  enat 0
proof -
  obtain ku where num v = ku + enat 1
    using assms just by blast
  thus ?thesis by (induct ku) auto
qed

lemma (in shortest-path-pos-cost) dist-ne-ninf:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v  $\in$  verts G
  shows dist v  $\neq$   $-\infty$ 
proof (cases num v =  $\infty$ )
case False
  obtain n where enat n = num v
    using False by force

```

```

thus ?thesis using assms False
proof(induct n arbitrary: v)
case 0 thus ?case
  using num-not0 start-val by (cases v=s, auto)
next
case (Suc n)
  thus ?case
  proof (cases v=s)
  case True
    thus ?thesis using start-val by simp
  next
  case False
    obtain e where e-assms:
      e ∈ edges G
      dist v = dist (start G e) + ereal (c e)
      num v = num (start G e) + enat 1
      using just[OF Suc(3) False Suc(4)] by blast
    then have nsinf:num (start G e) ≠ ∞
      by (metis Suc(2) enat.simps(3) enat-1 plus-enat-simps(2))
    then have ns:enat n = num (start G e)
      using e-assms(3) Suc(2) by force
    have dist (start G e) ≠ - ∞
      by (rule Suc(1) [OF ns start-in-verts[OF e-assms(1)] nsinf])
    thus ?thesis using e-assms(2) by simp
  qed
qed
next
case True
  thus ?thesis using no-path[OF assms] by simp
qed

theorem (in shortest-path-pos-cost) correct-shortest-path:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v ∈ verts G
  shows dist v =  $\mu$  c s v
  using no-path[OF assms(1)] dist-le- $\mu$ [OF assms(1)]
    dist-ge- $\mu$ [OF assms(1)] - dist-ne-ninf[OF assms(1)]
    start-value-check[OF s-in-G] start-val num-not0]
  by fastforce

corollary (in shortest-path-pos-cost-pred) correct-shortest-path-pred:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v ∈ verts G
  shows dist v =  $\mu$  c s v
  using correct-shortest-path assms by simp

end

theory ShortestPathsNeg

```

```

imports
  ShortestPath

```

```

begin

```

2 Shortest Path (general edge costs)

```

locale shortest-paths-locale-step1 =
  fixes  $G :: ('a, 'b) \text{ pre-graph } (\text{structure})$ 
  fixes  $s :: 'a$ 
  fixes  $c :: 'b \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  fixes  $\text{num} :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  fixes  $\text{parent-edge} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ option}$ 
  fixes  $\text{dist} :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $\text{graphG}: \text{pseudo-digraph } G$ 
  assumes  $s\text{-assms}$ :
     $s \in \text{verts } G$ 
     $\text{dist } s \neq \infty$ 
     $\text{parent-edge } s = \text{None}$ 
     $\text{num } s = 0$ 
  assumes  $\text{parent-num-assms}$ :
     $\bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in \text{verts } G; v \neq s; \text{dist } v \neq \infty \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $(\exists e \in \text{edges } G. \text{parent-edge } v = \text{Some } e \wedge$ 
     $\text{target } G \ e = v \wedge \text{dist } (\text{start } G \ e) \neq \infty \wedge$ 
     $\text{num } v = \text{num } (\text{start } G \ e) + 1)$ 
  assumes  $\text{noPedge}$ :  $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{edges } G \implies$ 
     $\text{dist } (\text{start } G \ e) \neq \infty \implies \text{dist } (\text{target } G \ e) \neq \infty$ 

  sublocale shortest-paths-locale-step1  $\subseteq \text{pseudo-digraph } G$ 
  using  $\text{graphG}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 

  definition (in shortest-paths-locale-step1)  $\text{enum} :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{enat}$  where
     $\text{enum } v = (\text{if } (\text{dist } v = \infty \vee \text{dist } v = -\infty) \text{ then } \infty \text{ else } \text{num } v)$ 

  locale shortest-paths-locale-step2 =
    shortest-paths-locale-step1 +
    basic-just-sp  $G \ \text{dist } c \ s \ \text{enum} +$ 
    assumes  $\text{source-val}$ :  $(\exists v \in \text{verts } G. \text{enum } v \neq \infty) \implies \text{dist } s = 0$ 
    assumes  $\text{no-edge-Vm-Vf}$ :
       $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{edges } G \implies \text{dist } (\text{start } G \ e) = -\infty \implies \forall r. \text{dist } (\text{target } G \ e) \neq \text{ereal } r$ 

  function (in shortest-paths-locale-step1)  $\text{pwalk} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ list}$ 
  where
     $\text{pwalk } v =$ 
     $(\text{if } (v = s \vee \text{dist } v = \infty \vee v \notin \text{verts } G)$ 
     $\text{then } []$ 

```



```

    else pwalk (start G (the (parent-edge v))) @ [the (parent-edge v)]
  )
by auto
termination (in shortest-paths-locale-step1)
  using parent-num-assms
  by (relation measure num, auto, fastforce)

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) pwalk-simps:
   $v = s \vee \text{dist } v = \infty \vee v \notin \text{verts } G \implies \text{pwalk } v = []$ 
   $v \neq s \implies \text{dist } v \neq \infty \implies v \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{pwalk } v = \text{pwalk } (\text{start } G (\text{the } (\text{parent-edge } v))) @ [\text{the } (\text{parent-edge } v)]$ 
by auto

definition (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) pwalk-verts :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set where
  pwalk-verts v = {u. u  $\in$  set (ewalk-verts s (pwalk v))}

locale shortest-paths-locale-step3 =
  shortest-paths-locale-step2 +
  fixes C :: ('a  $\times$  ('b ewalk)) set
  assumes C-se:
     $C \subseteq \{(u, p). \text{dist } u \neq \infty \wedge \text{ewalk } u \ p \ u \wedge \text{ewalk-cost } c \ p < 0\}$ 
  assumes int-neg-cyc:
     $\bigwedge v. v \in \text{verts } G \implies \text{dist } v = -\infty \implies$ 
     $(\text{fst } C) \cap \text{pwalk-verts } v \neq \{\}$ 

locale shortest-paths-locale-step2-pred =
  shortest-paths-locale-step1 +
  fixes pred :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option
  assumes bj: basic-just-sp-pred G dist c s enum pred
  assumes source-val:  $(\exists v \in \text{verts } G. \text{enum } v \neq \infty) \implies \text{dist } s = 0$ 
  assumes no-edge-Vm-Vf:
     $\bigwedge e. e \in \text{edges } G \implies \text{dist } (\text{start } G \ e) = -\infty \implies \forall r. \text{dist } (\text{target } G \ e) \neq \text{ereal } r$ 

lemma (in wellformed-graph) edge-is-vwalk:
  fixes e :: 'b
  fixes u v :: 'a
  assumes e  $\in$  edges G
  assumes edge-to-ends G e = (u, v)
  shows vwalk [u, v] G
proof (intro vwalkI)
  show set [u, v]  $\subseteq$  verts G
  using assms start-in-verts target-in-verts
  unfolding edge-to-ends-def by auto
next
  have (u, v)  $\in$  edges-ends G
  unfolding edges-ends-def
  using assms by force

```

```

moreover
  have vwalk-edges [u, v] = [(u, v)]
    using vwalk-edges.simps(2)
    vwalk-edges.simps(3) by simp
ultimately
  show set (vwalk-edges [u, v])  $\subseteq$  edges-ends G
    by simp
qed simp

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) num-s-is-min:
  assumes v  $\in$  verts G
  assumes v  $\neq$  s
  assumes dist v  $\neq$   $\infty$ 
  shows num v  $>$  0
    using parent-num-assms[OF assms] by fastforce

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) vwalk-s:
fixes v :: 'a
assumes v = s
shows  $\exists$  p. vwalk p G  $\wedge$  hd p = s  $\wedge$  last p = v
  by (metis assms s-assms(1) path-self hd.simps last-ConsL pathE)

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) path-from-root-Vr-ex:
fixes v :: 'a
assumes v  $\in$  verts G
assumes v  $\neq$  s
assumes dist v  $\neq$   $\infty$ 
shows  $\exists$  p e. vwalk p G  $\wedge$  hd p = s  $\wedge$  last p = start G e  $\wedge$ 
  e  $\in$  edges G  $\wedge$  target G e = v  $\wedge$  dist (start G e)  $\neq$   $\infty$   $\wedge$ 
  parent-edge v = Some e  $\wedge$  num v = num (start G e) + 1
using assms
proof(induct num v - 1 arbitrary : v)
case 0
  obtain e where ee:
    e  $\in$  edges G target G e = v dist (start G e)  $\neq$   $\infty$ 
    parent-edge v = Some e num v = num (start G e) + 1
    using parent-num-assms[OF 0(2-4)] by fast
  have start G e = s
    using num-s-is-min[OF start-in-verts [OF ee(1)] - ee(3)]
    ee(5) 0(1) by auto
  thus ?case using ee vwalk-s by blast
next
case (Suc n')
  obtain e where ee:
    e  $\in$  edges G target G e = v dist (start G e)  $\neq$   $\infty$ 
    parent-edge v = Some e num v = num (start G e) + 1
    using parent-num-assms[OF Suc(3-5)] by fast
  then have ss: start G e  $\neq$  s
    using num-s-is-min start-in-verts

```

```

    Suc(2) s-assms(4) by force
  have nst:  $n' = \text{num } (\text{start } G \ e) - 1$ 
    using ee(5) Suc(2) by presburger
  obtain  $p' \ e'$  where sa:
    vwalk  $p' \ G \ \text{hd } p' = s \ \text{last } p' = \text{start } G \ e'$ 
     $e' \in \text{edges } G \ \text{target } G \ e' = \text{start } G \ e \ \text{dist } (\text{start } G \ e') \neq \infty$ 
    using Suc(1)[OF nst start-in-verts[OF ee(1)] ss ee(3)] by blast
  then have vwalk [start  $G \ e'$ , start  $G \ e$ ]  $G$ 
    using edge-is-vwalk unfolding edge-to-ends-def by fast
  then have  $\exists p. \text{vwalk } p \ G \wedge \text{hd } p = s \wedge \text{last } p = \text{start } G \ e$ 
    by (metis hd.simps last-ConsL sa(1-3)
        last-ConsR vwalkE list.simps(3) joinableI
        vwalk-join-hd vwalk-join-vwalk vwalk-join-last)
  thus ?case using ee by simp
qed

```

```

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) path-from-root-Vr:
  fixes  $v :: 'a$ 
  assumes  $v \in \text{verts } G$ 
  assumes  $\text{dist } v \neq \infty$ 
  shows  $s \rightarrow^* G \ v$ 
proof(cases  $v = s$ )
case True thus ?thesis
  unfolding reachable-def using vwalk-s by simp
next
case False
  obtain  $p \ e$  where
    pe: vwalk  $p \ G \wedge \text{hd } p = s \wedge \text{last } p = \text{start } G \ e \wedge$ 
     $e \in \text{edges } G \wedge \text{target } G \ e = v \wedge \text{dist } (\text{start } G \ e) \neq \infty \wedge$ 
    parent-edge  $v = \text{Some } e \wedge \text{num } v = \text{num } (\text{start } G \ e) + 1$ 
    using path-from-root-Vr-ex[OF assms(1) False assms(2)] by blast
  then have vwalk [start  $G \ e$ ,  $v$ ]  $G$ 
    using edge-is-vwalk unfolding edge-to-ends-def by fast
  thus ?thesis unfolding reachable-def
    by (metis hd.simps last-ConsL pe
        last-ConsR vwalkE list.simps(3) joinableI
        vwalk-join-hd vwalk-join-vwalk vwalk-join-last)
qed

```

```

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1)  $\mu$ -V-less-inf:
  fixes  $v :: 'a$ 
  assumes  $v \in \text{verts } G$ 
  assumes  $\text{dist } v \neq \infty$ 
  shows  $\mu \ c \ s \ v \neq \infty$ 
  using assms path-from-root-Vr  $\mu$ -reach-conv by force

```

```

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step2) enum-not0:
  assumes  $v \in \text{verts } G$ 
  assumes  $v \neq s$ 

```

```

assumes enum v  $\neq \infty$ 
shows enum v  $\neq \text{enat } 0$ 
  using parent-num-assms[OF assms(1,2)] assms unfolding enum-def by auto

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step2) dist-Vf- $\mu$ :
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes vG: v  $\in \text{verts } G$ 
  assumes  $\exists r. \text{dist } v = \text{ereal } r$ 
  shows dist v =  $\mu \text{ c s } v$ 
proof -
  have ds: dist s = 0
    using assms source-val unfolding enum-def by force
  have ews:ewalk s [] s
    using s-assms(1) unfolding ewalk-def by simp
  have mu:  $\mu \text{ c s } s = \text{ereal } 0$ 
    using min-cost-le-walk-cost[OF ews, where c=c]
    ewalk-cost-Nil ds dist-le- $\mu$ [OF s-assms(1)] zero-ereal-def
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using ds assms dist-le- $\mu$ [OF vG]
    dist-ge- $\mu$ [OF vG - - mu ds enum-not0]
    unfolding enum-def by fastforce
qed

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step1) pwalk-ewalk:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v  $\in \text{verts } G$ 
  assumes dist v  $\neq \infty$ 
  shows ewalk s (pwalk v) v
proof (cases v=s)
case True
  thus ?thesis
    using assms pwalk.simps[where v=v]
    ewalk-empty-iff by presburger
next
case False
  from assms show ?thesis
proof (induct rule: pwalk.induct)
  fix v
  let ?e = the (parent-edge v)
  let ?u = start G ?e
  assume ewu:  $\neg (v = s \vee \text{dist } v = \infty \vee v \notin \text{verts } G) \implies$ 
    ?u  $\in \text{verts } G \implies \text{dist } ?u \neq \infty \implies$ 
    ewalk s (pwalk ?u) ?u
  assume vG: v  $\in \text{verts } G$ 
  assume dv: dist v  $\neq \infty$ 
  thus ewalk s (pwalk v) v
proof (cases v = s  $\vee$  dist v =  $\infty \vee v \notin \text{verts } G$ )
case True

```

```

    thus ?thesis
      using pwalk.simps vG dv
      ewalk-empty-iff by fastforce
  next
  case False
  obtain e where ee:
    e ∈ edges G
    parent-edge v = Some e
    target G e = v
    dist (start G e) ≠ ∞
    using parent-num-assms False by blast
  hence ewalk s (pwalk ?u) ?u
    using ewu[OF False] start-in-verts by simp
  hence ewalk s (pwalk (start G e) @ [e]) v
    by (metis ee(1-3) ewalk-Cons-iff ewalk-empty-iff ewalk-ewalk-joinI the.simps
vG)
    thus ?thesis using False ee(2) pwalk.simps by auto
  qed
qed
qed

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step3) μ-ninf:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v ∈ verts G
  assumes dist v = - ∞
  shows μ c s v = - ∞
proof -
  have ewalk s (pwalk v) v
    using pwalk-ewalk assms by force
  moreover
  obtain w where ww: w ∈ fst ' C ∩ pwalk-verts v
    using int-neg-cyc[OF assms] by blast
  then obtain q where
    ewalk w q w
    ewalk-cost c q < 0
    using C-se by auto
  moreover
  have w ∈ set (ewalk-verts s (pwalk v))
    using ww unfolding pwalk-verts-def by fast
  ultimately
  show ?thesis using neg-cycle-imp-inf-μ by force
qed

lemma (in shortest-paths-locale-step3) correct-shortest-path:
  fixes v :: 'a
  assumes v ∈ verts G
  shows dist v = μ c s v
proof(cases dist v)
show ∧r. dist v = ereal r ⇒ dist v = μ c s v

```

```

    using  $\text{dist-Vf-}\mu[OF\ assms]$  by simp
  next
  show  $\text{dist } v = \infty \implies \text{dist } v = \mu \ c \ s \ v$ 
    using  $\mu\text{-V-less-inf}[OF\ assms]$ 
     $\text{dist-le-}\mu[OF\ assms]$  by simp
  next
  show  $\text{dist } v = -\infty \implies \text{dist } v = \mu \ c \ s \ v$ 
    using  $\mu\text{-ninf}[OF\ assms]$  by simp
qed
end

```