

Hall's Theorem For Countable Families of Sets and Countable Graphs

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August 8, 2024

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	<i>theory background-on-graphs</i>	

imports

Main

begin

1 Special Graph Theoretical Notions

This theory provides a background on specialized graph notions and properties. We follow the approach by L. Noschinski available in the AFPs. Since not all elements of Noschinski theory are required, we prefer not to import it.

The proof are desiccated in several steps since the focus is clarity instead proof automation.

record (*'a','b*) *pre-digraph* =
 verts :: *'a set*
 arcs :: *'b set*
 tail :: *'b \Rightarrow 'a*
 head :: *'b \Rightarrow 'a*

definition *tails*:: (*'a','b*) *pre-digraph* \Rightarrow *'a set* **where**

$$\text{tails } G \equiv \{ \text{tail } G \ e \mid e. \ e \in \text{arcs } G \}$$

definition *tails-set* :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
tails-set $G \ E \equiv \{ \text{tail } G \ e \mid e. \ e \in E \wedge E \subseteq \text{arcs } G \}$

definition *heads* :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
heads $G \equiv \{ \text{head } G \ e \mid e. \ e \in \text{arcs } G \}$

definition *heads-set* :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
heads-set $G \ E \equiv \{ \text{head } G \ e \mid e. \ e \in E \wedge E \subseteq \text{arcs } G \}$

definition *neighbour* :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**
neighbour $G \ v \ u \equiv$
 $\exists e. \ e \in (\text{arcs } G) \wedge ((\text{head } G \ e = v \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = u) \vee$
 $(\text{head } G \ e = u \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = v))$

definition *neighbourhood* :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
neighbourhood $G \ v \equiv \{ u \mid u. \ \text{neighbour } G \ u \ v \}$

definition *bipartite-digraph* :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow bool **where**
bipartite-digraph $G \ X \ Y \equiv$
 $(X \cup Y = (\text{verts } G)) \wedge X \cap Y = \{ \}$ \wedge
 $(\forall e \in (\text{arcs } G). (\text{tail } G \ e) \in X \longleftrightarrow (\text{head } G \ e) \in Y)$

definition *dir-bipartite-digraph* :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow bool
where
dir-bipartite-digraph $G \ X \ Y \equiv (\text{bipartite-digraph } G \ X \ Y) \wedge$
 $((\text{tails } G = X) \wedge (\forall e1 \in \text{arcs } G. \forall e2 \in \text{arcs } G. \ e1 = e2 \longleftrightarrow \text{head } G \ e1 =$
 $\text{head } G \ e2 \wedge \text{tail } G \ e1 = \text{tail } G \ e2))$

definition *K-E-bipartite-digraph* :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow bool
where
K-E-bipartite-digraph $G \ X \ Y \equiv$
 $(\text{dir-bipartite-digraph } G \ X \ Y) \wedge (\forall x \in X. \ \text{finite } (\text{neighbourhood } G \ x))$

definition *dirBD-matching* :: ('a,'b) pre-digraph \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow bool
where
dirBD-matching $G \ X \ Y \ E \equiv$
 $\text{dir-bipartite-digraph } G \ X \ Y \wedge (E \subseteq (\text{arcs } G)) \wedge$
 $(\forall e1 \in E. (\forall e2 \in E. \ e1 \neq e2 \longrightarrow$
 $((\text{head } G \ e1) \neq (\text{head } G \ e2)) \wedge$
 $((\text{tail } G \ e1) \neq (\text{tail } G \ e2))))$

lemma *tail-head*:

assumes *dir-bipartite-digraph* $G\ X\ Y$ **and** $e \in \text{arcs } G$
shows $(\text{tail } G\ e) \in X \wedge (\text{head } G\ e) \in Y$
using *assms*
by (*unfold dir-bipartite-digraph-def*, *unfold bipartite-digraph-def*, *unfold tails-def*, *auto*)

lemma *tail-head1*:

assumes *dirBD-matching* $G\ X\ Y\ E$ **and** $e \in E$
shows $(\text{tail } G\ e) \in X \wedge (\text{head } G\ e) \in Y$
using *assms tail-head[of G X Y e]* **by**(*unfold dirBD-matching-def*, *auto*)

lemma *dirBD-matching-tail-edge-unicity*:

dirBD-matching $G\ X\ Y\ E \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall e1 \in E. (\forall e2 \in E. (\text{tail } G\ e1 = \text{tail } G\ e2) \longrightarrow e1 = e2))$

proof

assume *dirBD-matching* $G\ X\ Y\ E$
thus $\forall e1 \in E. \forall e2 \in E. \text{tail } G\ e1 = \text{tail } G\ e2 \longrightarrow e1 = e2$
by (*unfold dirBD-matching-def*, *auto*)

qed

lemma *dirBD-matching-head-edge-unicity*:

dirBD-matching $G\ X\ Y\ E \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall e1 \in E. (\forall e2 \in E. (\text{head } G\ e1 = \text{head } G\ e2) \longrightarrow e1 = e2))$

proof

assume *dirBD-matching* $G\ X\ Y\ E$
thus $\forall e1 \in E. \forall e2 \in E. \text{head } G\ e1 = \text{head } G\ e2 \longrightarrow e1 = e2$
by(*unfold dirBD-matching-def*, *auto*)

qed

definition *dirBD-perfect-matching*::

$(\text{'a}, \text{'b}) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow \text{'a set} \Rightarrow \text{'a set} \Rightarrow \text{'b set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

dirBD-perfect-matching $G\ X\ Y\ E \equiv$
dirBD-matching $G\ X\ Y\ E \wedge (\text{tails-set } G\ E = X)$

lemma *Tail-covering-edge-in-Pef-matching*:

$\forall x \in X. \text{dirBD-perfect-matching } G\ X\ Y\ E \longrightarrow (\exists e \in E. \text{tail } G\ e = x)$

proof

fix x

assume *Hip1*: $x \in X$

show *dirBD-perfect-matching* $G\ X\ Y\ E \longrightarrow (\exists e \in E. \text{tail } G\ e = x)$

proof

assume *dirBD-perfect-matching* $G\ X\ Y\ E$

hence $x \in \text{tails-set } G\ E$ **using** *Hip1*

by (*unfold dirBD-perfect-matching-def*, *auto*)

thus $\exists e \in E. \text{tail } G\ e = x$ **by** (*unfold tails-set-def*, *auto*)

qed
qed

lemma *Edge-unicity-in-dirBD-P-matching:*

$\forall x \in X. \text{dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E \longrightarrow (\exists ! e \in E. \text{tail } G \ e = x)$

proof

fix x

assume *Hip1*: $x \in X$

show *dirBD-perfect-matching* $G \ X \ Y \ E \longrightarrow (\exists ! e \in E. \text{tail } G \ e = x)$

proof

assume *Hip2*: *dirBD-perfect-matching* $G \ X \ Y \ E$

then obtain $\exists e. e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x$

using *Hip1 Tail-covering-edge-in-Pef-matching*[of $X \ G \ Y \ E$] **by** *auto*

then obtain e **where** $e: e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x$ **by** *auto*

hence $a: e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x$ **by** *auto*

show $\exists ! e. e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x$

proof

show $e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x$ **using** a **by** *auto*

next

fix $e1$

assume *Hip3*: $e1 \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e1 = x$

hence $\text{tail } G \ e = \text{tail } G \ e1 \wedge e \in E \wedge e1 \in E$ **using** a **by** *auto*

moreover

have *dirBD-matching* $G \ X \ Y \ E$

using *Hip2* **by**(*unfold dirBD-perfect-matching-def*, *auto*)

ultimately

show $e1 = e$

using *Hip2 dirBD-matching-tail-edge-unicity*[of $G \ X \ Y \ E$]

by *auto*

qed

qed

qed

definition *E-head* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a)$

where

$E\text{-head } G \ E = (\lambda x. (\text{THE } y. \exists e. e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x \wedge \text{head } G \ e = y))$

lemma *unicity-E-head1*:

assumes *dirBD-matching* $G \ X \ Y \ E \wedge e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x \wedge \text{head } G \ e = y$

shows $(\forall z. (\exists e. e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x \wedge \text{head } G \ e = z) \longrightarrow z = y)$

using *assms dirBD-matching-tail-edge-unicity* **by** *blast*

lemma *unicity-E-head2*:

assumes *dirBD-matching* $G \ X \ Y \ E \wedge e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x \wedge \text{head } G \ e = y$

shows $(\text{THE } a. \exists e. e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x \wedge \text{head } G \ e = a) = y$

using *assms dirBD-matching-tail-edge-unicity* **by** *blast*

lemma *unicity-E-head*:

assumes $\text{dirBD-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E \wedge e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x \wedge \text{head } G \ e = y$
shows $(E\text{-head } G \ E) \ x = y$
using $\text{assms } \text{unicity-E-head2}[\text{of } G \ X \ Y \ E \ e \ x \ y]$ **by** $(\text{unfold } E\text{-head-def}, \text{auto})$

lemma $E\text{-head-image}$:

$\text{dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E \longrightarrow$
 $(e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x \longrightarrow (E\text{-head } G \ E) \ x = \text{head } G \ e)$

proof

assume $\text{dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E$
thus $e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = x \longrightarrow (E\text{-head } G \ E) \ x = \text{head } G \ e$
using $\text{dirBD-matching-tail-edge-unicity} [\text{of } G \ X \ Y \ E]$
by $(\text{unfold } E\text{-head-def}, \text{unfold } \text{dirBD-perfect-matching-def}, \text{blast})$

qed

lemma $E\text{-head-in-neighbourhood}$:

$\text{dirBD-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E \longrightarrow e \in E \longrightarrow \text{tail } G \ e = x \longrightarrow$
 $(E\text{-head } G \ E) \ x \in \text{neighbourhood } G \ x$

proof $(\text{rule } \text{impI})+$

assume
 $\text{dir-BDm: } \text{dirBD-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E$ **and** $\text{ed: } e \in E$ **and** $\text{hd: } \text{tail } G \ e = x$
show $E\text{-head } G \ E \ x \in \text{neighbourhood } G \ x$
proof—
have $(\exists y. y = \text{head } G \ e)$ **using** hd **by** auto
then obtain y **where** $y: y = \text{head } G \ e$ **by** auto
hence $(E\text{-head } G \ E) \ x = y$
using $\text{dir-BDm } \text{ed } \text{hd } \text{unicity-E-head}[\text{of } G \ X \ Y \ E \ e \ x \ y]$
by auto
moreover
have $e \in (\text{arcs } G)$ **using** $\text{dir-BDm } \text{ed}$ **by** $(\text{unfold } \text{dirBD-matching-def}, \text{auto})$
hence $\text{neighbour } G \ y \ x$ **using** $\text{ed } \text{hd } y$ **by** $(\text{unfold } \text{neighbour-def}, \text{auto})$
ultimately
show $?thesis$ **using** $\text{hd } \text{ed}$ **by** $(\text{unfold } \text{neighbourhood-def}, \text{auto})$

qed

qed

lemma $\text{dirBD-matching-inj-on}$:

$\text{dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E \longrightarrow \text{inj-on } (E\text{-head } G \ E) \ X$

proof $(\text{rule } \text{impI})$

assume $\text{dirBD-pm} : \text{dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E$
show $\text{inj-on } (E\text{-head } G \ E) \ X$
proof $(\text{unfold } \text{inj-on-def})$
show $\forall x \in X. \forall y \in X. E\text{-head } G \ E \ x = E\text{-head } G \ E \ y \longrightarrow x = y$
proof
fix x
assume $1: x \in X$
show $\forall y \in X. E\text{-head } G \ E \ x = E\text{-head } G \ E \ y \longrightarrow x = y$

```

proof
  fix  $y$ 
  assume  $2: y \in X$ 
  show  $E\text{-head } G \ E \ x = E\text{-head } G \ E \ y \longrightarrow x = y$ 
  proof(rule impI)
    assume same-eheds:  $E\text{-head } G \ E \ x = E\text{-head } G \ E \ y$ 
    show  $x=y$ 
    proof–
      have hex:  $(\exists! e \in E. \text{tail } G \ e = x)$ 
      using dirBD-pm 1 Edge-unicity-in-dirBD-P-matching[of X G Y E]
      by auto
      then obtain ex where hex1:  $ex \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ ex = x$  by auto
      have ey:  $(\exists! e \in E. \text{tail } G \ e = y)$ 
      using dirBD-pm 2 Edge-unicity-in-dirBD-P-matching[of X G Y E]
      by auto
      then obtain ey where hey1:  $ey \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ ey = y$  by auto
      have ettx:  $E\text{-head } G \ E \ x = \text{head } G \ ex$ 
      using dirBD-pm hex1 E-head-image[of G X Y E ex x] by auto
      have etty:  $E\text{-head } G \ E \ y = \text{head } G \ ey$ 
      using dirBD-pm hey1 E-head-image[of G X Y E ey y] by auto
      have same-heads:  $\text{head } G \ ex = \text{head } G \ ey$ 
      using same-eheds ettx etty by auto
      hence same-edges:  $ex = ey$ 
      using dirBD-pm 1 2 hex1 hey1
      dirBD-matching-head-edge-unicity[of G X Y E]
      by(unfold dirBD-perfect-matching-def, unfold dirBD-matching-def, blast)
      thus ?thesis using same-edges hex1 hey1 by auto
    qed
  qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

end

theory *Compactness*

imports *Main*

HOL–Library.Countable-Set

ModelExistence.ModelExistence

begin

2 Compactness Theorem for Propositional Logic

This theory formalises the compactness theorem based on the existence model theorem. The formalisation, initially published as [2] in Spanish, was adapted to extend several combinatorial theorems over finite structures to the infinite case (e.g., see Serrano, Ayala-Rincón, and de Lima formalizations of Hall's Theorem for infinite families of sets and infinite graphs [4, 5].)

```

lemma UnsatisfiableAtom:
  shows  $\neg$  (satisfiable  $\{F, \neg.F\}$ )
proof (rule notI)
  assume hip: satisfiable  $\{F, \neg.F\}$ 
  show False
  proof –
    have  $\exists I. I \text{ model } \{F, \neg.F\}$  using hip by (unfold satisfiable-def, auto)
    then obtain I where I: (t-v-evaluation I F) = Ttrue
      and (t-v-evaluation I ( $\neg.F$ )) = Ttrue
      by (unfold model-def, auto)
    thus False by (auto simp add: v-negation-def)
  qed
qed

lemma consistenceP-Prop1:
  assumes  $\forall (A::'b \text{ formula set}). (A \subseteq W \wedge \text{finite } A) \longrightarrow \text{satisfiable } A$ 
  shows  $(\forall P. \neg (Atom\ P \in W \wedge (\neg. Atom\ P) \in W))$ 
proof (rule allI notI)+
  fix P
  assume h1:  $Atom\ P \in W \wedge (\neg. Atom\ P) \in W$ 
  show False
  proof –
    have  $\{Atom\ P, (\neg. Atom\ P)\} \subseteq W$  using h1 by simp
    moreover
    have finite  $\{Atom\ P, (\neg. Atom\ P)\}$  by simp
    ultimately
    have  $\{Atom\ P, (\neg. Atom\ P)\} \subseteq W \wedge \text{finite } \{Atom\ P, (\neg. Atom\ P)\}$  by simp
    moreover
    have  $(\{Atom\ P, (\neg. Atom\ P)\} \subseteq W \wedge \text{finite } \{Atom\ P, (\neg. Atom\ P)\}) \longrightarrow$ 
      satisfiable  $\{Atom\ P, (\neg. Atom\ P)\}$ 
      using assms by (rule-tac x = \{Atom\ P, (\neg. Atom\ P)\} in allE, auto)
    ultimately
    have satisfiable  $\{Atom\ P, (\neg. Atom\ P)\}$  by simp
    thus False using UnsatisfiableAtom by auto
  qed
qed

lemma UnsatisfiableFF:
  shows  $\neg$  (satisfiable  $\{FF\}$ )

```

```

proof –
  have  $\forall I. t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ I\ FF = Ffalse$  by simp
  hence  $\forall I. \neg (I\ model\ \{FF\})$  by (unfold model-def, auto)
  thus ?thesis by (unfold satisfiable-def, auto)
qed

lemma consistenceP-Prop2:
  assumes  $\forall (A::'b\ formula\ set). (A \subseteq W \wedge finite\ A) \longrightarrow satisfiable\ A$ 
  shows  $FF \notin W$ 
proof (rule notI)
  assume hip:  $FF \in W$ 
  show False
  proof –
    have  $\{FF\} \subseteq W$  using hip by simp
    moreover
    have finite  $\{FF\}$  by simp
    ultimately
    have  $\{FF\} \subseteq W \wedge finite\ \{FF\}$  by simp
    moreover
    have  $(\{FF::'b\ formula\} \subseteq W \wedge finite\ \{FF\}) \longrightarrow$ 
       $satisfiable\ \{FF::'b\ formula\}$ 
      using assms by (rule-tac x = {FF::'b formula} in allE, auto)
    ultimately
    have satisfiable  $\{FF::'b\ formula\}$  by simp
    thus False using UnsatisfiableFF by auto
  qed
qed

lemma UnsatisfiableFFa:
  shows  $\neg (satisfiable\ \{\neg.TT\})$ 
proof –
  have  $\forall I. t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ I\ TT = Ttrue$  by simp
  have  $\forall I. t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ I\ (\neg.TT) = Ffalse$  by (auto simp add:v-negation-def)
  hence  $\forall I. \neg (I\ model\ \{\neg.TT\})$  by (unfold model-def, auto)
  thus ?thesis by (unfold satisfiable-def, auto)
qed

lemma consistenceP-Prop3:
  assumes  $\forall (A::'b\ formula\ set). (A \subseteq W \wedge finite\ A) \longrightarrow satisfiable\ A$ 
  shows  $\neg.TT \notin W$ 
proof (rule notI)
  assume hip:  $\neg.TT \in W$ 
  show False
  proof –
    have  $\{\neg.TT\} \subseteq W$  using hip by simp
    moreover
    have finite  $\{\neg.TT\}$  by simp
    ultimately
    have  $\{\neg.TT\} \subseteq W \wedge finite\ \{\neg.TT\}$  by simp

```


moreover
have $(\{\neg.TT::'b \text{ formula}\} \subseteq W \wedge \text{finite } \{\neg.TT\}) \longrightarrow$
 $\text{satisfiable } \{\neg.TT::'b \text{ formula}\}$
using *assms* **by**(*rule-tac* $x = \{\neg.TT::'b \text{ formula}\}$ **in** *allE*, *auto*)
ultimately
have *satisfiable* $\{\neg.TT::'b \text{ formula}\}$ **by** *simp*
thus *False* **using** *UnsatisfiableFFa* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *Subset-Sat*:

assumes *hip1*: *satisfiable* S **and** *hip2*: $S' \subseteq S$
shows *satisfiable* S'
proof –
have $\exists I. \forall F \in S. t\text{-v-evaluation } I F = Ttrue$ **using** *hip1*
by (*unfold satisfiable-def*, *unfold model-def*, *auto*)
hence $\exists I. \forall F \in S'. t\text{-v-evaluation } I F = Ttrue$ **using** *hip2* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by**(*unfold satisfiable-def*, *unfold model-def*, *auto*)
qed

lemma *satisfiableUnion1*:

assumes *satisfiable* $(A \cup \{\neg.\neg.F\})$
shows *satisfiable* $(A \cup \{F\})$
proof –
have $\exists I. \forall G \in (A \cup \{\neg.\neg.F\}). t\text{-v-evaluation } I G = Ttrue$
using *assms* **by**(*unfold satisfiable-def*, *unfold model-def*, *auto*)
then obtain I **where** $I: \forall G \in (A \cup \{\neg.\neg.F\}). t\text{-v-evaluation } I G = Ttrue$
by *auto*
hence $1: \forall G \in A. t\text{-v-evaluation } I G = Ttrue$
and $2: t\text{-v-evaluation } I (\neg.\neg.F) = Ttrue$
by *auto*
have *typeFormula* $(\neg.\neg.F) = NoNo$ **by** *auto*
hence $t\text{-v-evaluation } I F = Ttrue$ **using** *EquivNoNoComp*[*of* $\neg.\neg.F$] 2
by (*unfold equivalent-def*, *unfold Comp1-def*, *auto*)
hence $\forall G \in A \cup \{F\}. t\text{-v-evaluation } I G = Ttrue$ **using** 1 **by** *auto*
thus *satisfiable* $(A \cup \{F\})$
by(*unfold satisfiable-def*, *unfold model-def*, *auto*)
qed

lemma *consistenceP-Prop4*:

assumes *hip1*: $\forall (A::'b \text{ formula set}). (A \subseteq W \wedge \text{finite } A) \longrightarrow \text{satisfiable } A$
and *hip2*: $\neg.\neg.F \in W$
shows $\forall (A::'b \text{ formula set}). (A \subseteq W \cup \{F\} \wedge \text{finite } A) \longrightarrow \text{satisfiable } A$
proof (*rule allI*, *rule impI*) +
fix A
assume *hip*: $A \subseteq W \cup \{F\} \wedge \text{finite } A$
show *satisfiable* A
proof –
have $A - \{F\} \subseteq W \wedge \text{finite } (A - \{F\})$ **using** *hip* **by** *auto*

hence $(A - \{F\}) \cup \{\neg.\neg.F\} \subseteq W \wedge \text{finite } ((A - \{F\}) \cup \{\neg.\neg.F\})$
 using *hip2* by *auto*
 hence *satisfiable* $((A - \{F\}) \cup \{\neg.\neg.F\})$ using *hip1* by *auto*
 hence *satisfiable* $((A - \{F\}) \cup \{F\})$ using *satisfiableUnion1* by *blast*
 moreover
 have $A \subseteq (A - \{F\}) \cup \{F\}$ by *auto*
 ultimately
 show *satisfiable* *A* using *Subset-Sat* by *auto*
 qed
 qed

lemma *satisfiableUnion2*:

assumes *hip1*: *FormulaAlfa* *F* and *hip2*: *satisfiable* $(A \cup \{F\})$
 shows *satisfiable* $(A \cup \{\text{Comp1 } F, \text{Comp2 } F\})$
 proof –
 have $\exists I. \forall G \in A \cup \{F\}. \text{t-v-evaluation } I \ G = \text{Ttrue}$
 using *hip2* by (unfold *satisfiable-def*, unfold *model-def*, *auto*)
 then obtain *I* where *I*: $\forall G \in A \cup \{F\}. \text{t-v-evaluation } I \ G = \text{Ttrue}$ by *auto*

 hence 1: $\forall G \in A. \text{t-v-evaluation } I \ G = \text{Ttrue}$ and 2: $\text{t-v-evaluation } I \ F = \text{Ttrue}$ by *auto*
 have *typeFormula* *F* = *Alfa* using *hip1* *noAlfaBeta* *noAlfaNoNo* by *auto*
 hence *equivalent* *F* $(\text{Comp1 } F \wedge. \text{Comp2 } F)$
 using 2 *EquivAlfaComp[of F]* by *auto*
 hence $\text{t-v-evaluation } I \ (\text{Comp1 } F \wedge. \text{Comp2 } F) = \text{Ttrue}$
 using 2 by (unfold *equivalent-def*, *auto*)
 hence $\text{t-v-evaluation } I \ (\text{Comp1 } F) = \text{Ttrue} \wedge \text{t-v-evaluation } I \ (\text{Comp2 } F) = \text{Ttrue}$
 using *ConjunctionValues* by *auto*
 hence $\forall G \in A \cup \{\text{Comp1 } F, \text{Comp2 } F\}. \text{t-v-evaluation } I \ G = \text{Ttrue}$ using 1
 by *auto*
 thus *satisfiable* $(A \cup \{\text{Comp1 } F, \text{Comp2 } F\})$
 by (unfold *satisfiable-def*, unfold *model-def*, *auto*)
 qed

lemma *consistenceP-Prop5*:

assumes *hip0*: *FormulaAlfa* *F*
 and *hip1*: $\forall (A::'b \text{ formula set}). (A \subseteq W \wedge \text{finite } A) \longrightarrow \text{satisfiable } A$
 and *hip2*: $F \in W$
 shows $\forall (A::'b \text{ formula set}). (A \subseteq W \cup \{\text{Comp1 } F, \text{Comp2 } F\} \wedge \text{finite } A) \longrightarrow \text{satisfiable } A$
 proof (rule *allI*, rule *impI*) +
 fix *A*
 assume *hip*: $A \subseteq W \cup \{\text{Comp1 } F, \text{Comp2 } F\} \wedge \text{finite } A$
 show *satisfiable* *A*
 proof –
 have $A - \{\text{Comp1 } F, \text{Comp2 } F\} \subseteq W \wedge \text{finite } (A - \{\text{Comp1 } F, \text{Comp2 } F\})$
 using *hip* by *auto*

hence $(A - \{Comp1\ F, Comp2\ F\}) \cup \{F\} \subseteq W \wedge$
 $finite\ ((A - \{Comp1\ F, Comp2\ F\}) \cup \{F\})$
using *hip2* **by** *auto*
hence *satisfiable* $((A - \{Comp1\ F, Comp2\ F\}) \cup \{F\})$
using *hip1* **by** *auto*
hence *satisfiable* $((A - \{Comp1\ F, Comp2\ F\}) \cup \{Comp1\ F, Comp2\ F\})$
using *hip0 satisfiableUnion2* **by** *auto*
moreover
have $A \subseteq (A - \{Comp1\ F, Comp2\ F\}) \cup \{Comp1\ F, Comp2\ F\}$ **by** *auto*
ultimately
show *satisfiable* *A* **using** *Subset-Sat* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *satisfiableUnion3*:

assumes *hip1*: *FormulaBeta* *F* **and** *hip2*: *satisfiable* $(A \cup \{F\})$
shows *satisfiable* $(A \cup \{Comp1\ F\}) \vee$ *satisfiable* $(A \cup \{Comp2\ F\})$
proof –
obtain *I* **where** $I: \forall G \in (A \cup \{F\}).\ t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ G = Ttrue$
using *hip2* **by** (*unfold satisfiable-def, unfold model-def, auto*)
hence *S1*: $\forall G \in A.\ t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ G = Ttrue$
and *S2*: $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ F = Ttrue$
by *auto*
have $V: t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ (Comp1\ F) = Ttrue \vee t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ (Comp2\ F) =$
 $Ttrue$
using *hip1 S2 EquivBetaComp[of F] DisjunctionValues*
by (*unfold equivalent-def, auto*)
have $((\forall G \in A.\ t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ G = Ttrue) \wedge t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ (Comp1\ F) =$
 $Ttrue) \vee$
 $((\forall G \in A.\ t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ G = Ttrue) \wedge t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ (Comp2\ F) =$
 $Ttrue)$
using *V*
proof (*rule disjE*)
assume $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ (Comp1\ F) = Ttrue$
hence $(\forall G \in A.\ t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ G = Ttrue) \wedge t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ (Comp1\ F) =$
 $Ttrue$
using *S1* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
assume $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ (Comp2\ F) = Ttrue$
hence $(\forall G \in A.\ t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ G = Ttrue) \wedge t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ (Comp2\ F) =$
 $Ttrue$
using *S1* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed
hence $(\forall G \in A \cup \{Comp1\ F\}.\ t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ G = Ttrue) \vee$
 $(\forall G \in A \cup \{Comp2\ F\}.\ t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ G = Ttrue)$
by *auto*

hence $(\exists I. \forall G \in A \cup \{Comp1\ F\}. t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ I\ G = Ttrue) \vee$
 $(\exists I. \forall G \in A \cup \{Comp2\ F\}. t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ I\ G = Ttrue)$
 by *auto*
 thus $satisfiable\ (A \cup \{Comp1\ F\}) \vee satisfiable\ (A \cup \{Comp2\ F\})$
 by $(unfold\ satisfiable\text{-}def, unfold\ model\text{-}def, auto)$
 qed

lemma *consistenceP-Prop6*:

assumes *hip0*: *FormulaBeta F*
 and *hip1*: $\forall (A::'b\ formula\ set). (A \subseteq W \wedge finite\ A) \longrightarrow satisfiable\ A$
 and *hip2*: $F \in W$
 shows $(\forall (A::'b\ formula\ set). (A \subseteq W \cup \{Comp1\ F\} \wedge finite\ A) \longrightarrow$
 $satisfiable\ A) \vee$
 $(\forall (A::'b\ formula\ set). (A \subseteq W \cup \{Comp2\ F\} \wedge finite\ A) \longrightarrow$
 $satisfiable\ A)$
 proof –
 { assume *hip3*: $\neg((\forall (A::'b\ formula\ set). (A \subseteq W \cup \{Comp1\ F\} \wedge finite\ A) \longrightarrow$
 $satisfiable\ A) \vee$
 $(\forall (A::'b\ formula\ set). (A \subseteq W \cup \{Comp2\ F\} \wedge finite\ A) \longrightarrow$
 $satisfiable\ A))$
 have *False*
 proof –
 obtain *A B* where *A1*: $A \subseteq W \cup \{Comp1\ F\}$
 and *A2*: *finite A*
 and *A3*: $\neg satisfiable\ A$
 and *B1*: $B \subseteq W \cup \{Comp2\ F\}$
 and *B2*: *finite B*
 and *B3*: $\neg satisfiable\ B$
 using *hip3* by *auto*
 have *a1*: $A - \{Comp1\ F\} \subseteq W$
 and *a2*: *finite (A - {Comp1 F})*
 using *A1* and *A2* by *auto*
 hence *satisfiable (A - {Comp1 F})* using *hip1* by *simp*
 have *b1*: $B - \{Comp2\ F\} \subseteq W$
 and *b2*: *finite (B - {Comp2 F})*
 using *B1* and *B2* by *auto*
 hence *satisfiable (B - {Comp2 F})* using *hip1* by *simp*
 moreover
 have $(A - \{Comp1\ F\}) \cup (B - \{Comp2\ F\}) \cup \{F\} \subseteq W$
 and *finite ((A - {Comp1 F}) \cup (B - {Comp2 F}) \cup {F})*
 using *a1 a2 b1 b2 hip2* by *auto*
 hence *satisfiable ((A - {Comp1 F}) \cup (B - {Comp2 F}) \cup {F})*
 using *hip1* by *simp*
 hence *satisfiable ((A - {Comp1 F}) \cup (B - {Comp2 F}) \cup {Comp1 F})*
 $\vee satisfiable ((A - \{Comp1\ F\}) \cup (B - \{Comp2\ F\}) \cup \{Comp2\ F\})$
 using *hip0 satisfiableUnion3* by *auto*
 moreover
 have $A \subseteq (A - \{Comp1\ F\}) \cup (B - \{Comp2\ F\}) \cup \{Comp1\ F\}$

```

    and  $B \subseteq (A - \{Comp1\ F\}) \cup (B - \{Comp2\ F\}) \cup \{Comp2\ F\}$ 
    by auto
  ultimately
  have satisfiable  $A \vee \textit{satisfiable } B$  using Subset-Sat by auto
  thus False using  $A3\ B3$  by simp
qed }
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma ConsistenceCompactness:
  shows consistenceP  $\{W :: 'b\ \textit{formula\ set}.\ \forall A. (A \subseteq W \wedge \textit{finite } A) \longrightarrow \textit{satisfiable } A\}$ 
proof (unfold consistenceP-def, rule allI, rule impI)
  let ?C =  $\{W :: 'b\ \textit{formula\ set}.\ \forall A. (A \subseteq W \wedge \textit{finite } A) \longrightarrow \textit{satisfiable } A\}$ 
  fix  $W :: 'b\ \textit{formula\ set}$ 
  assume  $W \in ?C$ 
  hence hip:  $\forall A. (A \subseteq W \wedge \textit{finite } A) \longrightarrow \textit{satisfiable } A$  by simp
  show  $(\forall P. \neg (\textit{atom } P \in W \wedge (\neg.\textit{atom } P) \in W)) \wedge$ 
     $FF \notin W \wedge$ 
     $\neg.TT \notin W \wedge$ 
     $(\forall F. \neg.\neg.F \in W \longrightarrow W \cup \{F\} \in ?C) \wedge$ 
     $(\forall F. (\textit{FormulaAlfa } F) \wedge F \in W \longrightarrow$ 
     $(W \cup \{Comp1\ F, Comp2\ F\} \in ?C)) \wedge$ 
     $(\forall F. (\textit{FormulaBeta } F) \wedge F \in W \longrightarrow$ 
     $(W \cup \{Comp1\ F\} \in ?C \vee W \cup \{Comp2\ F\} \in ?C))$ 
  proof -
    have  $(\forall P. \neg (\textit{atom } P \in W \wedge (\neg.\textit{atom } P) \in W))$ 
      using hip consistenceP-Prop1 by simp
    moreover
    have  $FF \notin W$  using hip consistenceP-Prop2 by auto
    moreover
    have  $\neg.TT \notin W$  using hip consistenceP-Prop3 by auto
    moreover
    have  $\forall F. (\neg.\neg.F) \in W \longrightarrow W \cup \{F\} \in ?C$ 
    proof (rule allI impI)
      fix  $F$ 
      assume hip1:  $\neg.\neg.F \in W$ 
      show  $W \cup \{F\} \in ?C$  using hip hip1 consistenceP-Prop4 by simp
    qed
    moreover
    have
       $\forall F. (\textit{FormulaAlfa } F) \wedge F \in W \longrightarrow (W \cup \{Comp1\ F, Comp2\ F\} \in ?C)$ 
    proof (rule allI impI)
      fix  $F$ 
      assume FormulaAlfa  $F \wedge F \in W$ 
      thus  $W \cup \{Comp1\ F, Comp2\ F\} \in ?C$  using hip consistenceP-Prop5[of F]
    by blast
  qed
  moreover

```

```

have  $\forall F. (FormulaBeta\ F) \wedge F \in W \longrightarrow$ 
       $(W \cup \{Comp1\ F\} \in ?C \vee W \cup \{Comp2\ F\} \in ?C)$ 
proof (rule allI impI)+
  fix F
  assume (FormulaBeta F)  $\wedge F \in W$ 
  thus  $W \cup \{Comp1\ F\} \in ?C \vee W \cup \{Comp2\ F\} \in ?C$ 
    using hip consistenceP-Prop6[of F] by blast
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

lemma countable-enumeration-formula:
shows  $\exists f. enumeration\ (f:: nat \Rightarrow 'a::countable\ formula)$ 
by (metis(full-types) EnumerationFormulasP1
      enumeration-def surj-def surj-from-nat)

theorem Compactness-Theorem:
assumes  $\forall A. (A \subseteq (S:: 'a::countable\ formula\ set) \wedge finite\ A) \longrightarrow satisfiable\ A$ 
shows satisfiable S
proof -
  have enum:  $\exists g. enumeration\ (g:: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ formula)$ 
    using countable-enumeration-formula by auto
  let ?C =  $\{W:: 'a\ formula\ set. \forall A. (A \subseteq W \wedge finite\ A) \longrightarrow satisfiable\ A\}$ 
  have consistenceP ?C
    using ConsistenceCompactness by simp
  moreover
  have  $S \in ?C$  using assms by simp
  ultimately
  show satisfiable S using enum and Theo-ExistenceModels[of ?C S] by auto
qed

end

theory Hall-Theorem
imports
  Compactness
  Marriage.Marriage
begin

```

3 Hall Theorem for countable (infinite) families of sets

Hall's Theorem for countable families of sets is proved as a consequence of compactness theorem for propositional calculus ([4]). The theory imports Marriage theory from the AFP, which proves marriage theorem for the finite

case. The proof also uses an updated version of Serrano's formalization of the compactness theorem for propositional logic.

definition *system-representatives* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b set) \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool
where
system-representatives S I R \equiv ($\forall i \in I. (R\ i) \in (S\ i) \wedge (inj-on\ R\ I)$)

definition *set-to-list* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a list
where *set-to-list* s = (SOME l. set l = s)

lemma *set-set-to-list*:
finite s \implies set (*set-to-list* s) = s
unfolding *set-to-list-def* **by** (metis (mono-tags) *finite-list some-eq-ex*)

lemma *list-to-set*:
assumes *finite* (S i)
shows set (*set-to-list* (S i)) = (S i)
using *assms set-set-to-list* **by** auto

primrec *disjunction-atomic* :: 'b list \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) formula **where**
disjunction-atomic [] i = FF
| *disjunction-atomic* (x#D) i = (atom (i, x)) \vee . (*disjunction-atomic* D i)

lemma *t-v-evaluation-disjunctions1*:
assumes *t-v-evaluation* I (*disjunction-atomic* (a # l) i) = Ttrue
shows *t-v-evaluation* I (atom (i,a)) = Ttrue \vee *t-v-evaluation* I (*disjunction-atomic* l i) = Ttrue
proof –
have
(*disjunction-atomic* (a # l) i) = (atom (i,a)) \vee . (*disjunction-atomic* l i)
by auto
hence *t-v-evaluation* I ((atom (i,a)) \vee . (*disjunction-atomic* l i)) = Ttrue
using *assms* **by** auto
thus ?thesis **using** *DisjunctionValues* **by** blast
qed

lemma *t-v-evaluation-atom*:
assumes *t-v-evaluation* I (*disjunction-atomic* l i) = Ttrue
shows $\exists x. x \in \text{set } l \wedge (\text{t-v-evaluation } I (\text{atom } (i,x)) = \text{Ttrue})$
proof –
have *t-v-evaluation* I (*disjunction-atomic* l i) = Ttrue \implies
 $\exists x. x \in \text{set } l \wedge (\text{t-v-evaluation } I (\text{atom } (i,x)) = \text{Ttrue})$
proof(*induct* l)
case Nil
then show ?case **by** auto
next
case (Cons a l)
show $\exists x. x \in \text{set } (a \# l) \wedge \text{t-v-evaluation } I (\text{atom } (i,x)) = \text{Ttrue}$
proof –
have

```

      (t-v-evaluation I (atom (i,a)) = Ttrue)  $\vee$  t-v-evaluation I (disjunction-atomic
l i)=Ttrue
      using Cons(2) t-v-evaluation-disjunctions1[of I] by auto
      thus ?thesis
    proof(rule disjE)
      assume t-v-evaluation I (atom (i,a)) = Ttrue
      thus ?thesis by auto
    next
      assume t-v-evaluation I (disjunction-atomic l i) = Ttrue
      thus ?thesis using Cons by auto
    qed
  qed
qed
  thus ?thesis using assms by auto
qed

```

definition $\mathcal{F} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow (('a \times 'b)\text{formula}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\mathcal{F} S I \equiv (\bigcup i \in I. \{ \text{disjunction-atomic } (\text{set-to-list } (S i)) i \})$

definition $\mathcal{G} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b)\text{formula} \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\mathcal{G} S I \equiv \{ \neg.(\text{atom } (i,x) \wedge. \text{atom}(i,y))$
 $\quad | x y i . x \in (S i) \wedge y \in (S i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in I \}$

definition $\mathcal{H} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b)\text{formula} \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\mathcal{H} S I \equiv \{ \neg.(\text{atom } (i,x) \wedge. \text{atom}(j,x))$
 $\quad | x i j. x \in (S i) \cap (S j) \wedge (i \in I \wedge j \in I \wedge i \neq j) \}$

definition $\mathcal{T} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b)\text{formula} \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\mathcal{T} S I \equiv (\mathcal{F} S I) \cup (\mathcal{G} S I) \cup (\mathcal{H} S I)$

primrec *indices-formula* :: $('a \times 'b)\text{formula} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{indices-formula } FF = \{ \}$
 $\text{indices-formula } TT = \{ \}$
 $\text{indices-formula } (\text{atom } P) = \{ \text{fst } P \}$
 $\text{indices-formula } (\neg. F) = \text{indices-formula } F$
 $\text{indices-formula } (F \wedge. G) = \text{indices-formula } F \cup \text{indices-formula } G$
 $\text{indices-formula } (F \vee. G) = \text{indices-formula } F \cup \text{indices-formula } G$
 $\text{indices-formula } (F \rightarrow. G) = \text{indices-formula } F \cup \text{indices-formula } G$

definition *indices-set-formulas* :: $('a \times 'b)\text{formula} \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{indices-set-formulas } S = (\bigcup F \in S. \text{indices-formula } F)$

lemma *finite-indices-formulas*:
shows *finite* (indices-formula F)
by(induct F, auto)

lemma *finite-set-indices*:
assumes *finite* S
shows *finite* (indices-set-formulas S)


```

using ⟨finite S⟩ finite-indices-formulas
by(unfold indices-set-formulas-def, auto)

lemma indices-disjunction:
  assumes  $F = \text{disjunction-atomic } L \ i \text{ and } L \neq []$ 
  shows indices-formula  $F = \{i\}$ 
proof –
  have  $(F = \text{disjunction-atomic } L \ i \wedge L \neq []) \implies \text{indices-formula } F = \{i\}$ 
proof(induct L arbitrary: F)
  case Nil hence False using assms by auto
  thus ?case by auto
next
  case(Cons a L)
  assume  $F = \text{disjunction-atomic } (a \# L) \ i \wedge a \# L \neq []$ 
  thus ?case
  proof(cases L)
  assume  $L = []$ 
  thus indices-formula  $F = \{i\}$  using Cons(2) by auto
  next
  show
   $\bigwedge b \text{ list. } F = \text{disjunction-atomic } (a \# L) \ i \wedge a \# L \neq [] \implies L = b \# \text{list} \implies$ 
   $\text{indices-formula } F = \{i\}$ 
  using Cons(1–2) by auto
  qed
qed
thus ?thesis using assms by auto
qed

```

```

lemma nonempty-set-list:
  assumes  $\forall i \in I. (S \ i) \neq \{\}$  and  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (S \ i)$ 
  shows  $\forall i \in I. \text{set-to-list } (S \ i) \neq []$ 
proof(rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg (\forall i \in I. \text{set-to-list } (S \ i) \neq [])$ 
  hence  $\exists i \in I. \text{set-to-list } (S \ i) = []$  by auto
  hence  $\exists i \in I. \text{set}(\text{set-to-list } (S \ i)) = \{\}$  by auto
  then obtain i where  $i: i \in I$  and  $\text{set}(\text{set-to-list } (S \ i)) = \{\}$  by auto
  thus False using list-to-set[of S i] assms by auto
qed

```

```

lemma at-least-subset-indices:
  assumes  $\forall i \in I. (S \ i) \neq \{\}$  and  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (S \ i)$ 
  shows indices-set-formulas  $(\mathcal{F} \ S \ I) \subseteq I$ 
proof
  fix i
  assume hip:  $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas } (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I)$  show  $i \in I$ 
  proof –
  have  $i \in (\bigcup F \in (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I). \text{indices-formula } F)$  using hip
  by(unfold indices-set-formulas-def, auto)
  hence  $\exists F \in (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I). i \in \text{indices-formula } F$  by auto

```

then obtain F where $F \in (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I)$ and $i: i \in \text{indices-formula } F$ by auto
 hence $\exists k \in I. F = \text{disjunction-atomic } (\text{set-to-list } (S \ k)) \ k$
 by (unfold \mathcal{F} -def, auto)
 then obtain k where
 $k: k \in I$ and $F = \text{disjunction-atomic } (\text{set-to-list } (S \ k)) \ k$ by auto
 hence $\text{indices-formula } F = \{k\}$
 using *assms nonempty-set-list*[of $I \ S$]
 $\text{indices-disjunction}[OF \ \langle F = \text{disjunction-atomic } (\text{set-to-list } (S \ k)) \ k \rangle]$
 by auto
 hence $k = i$ using i by auto
 thus ?thesis using k by auto
 qed
 qed

lemma *at-most-subset-indices:*
 shows $\text{indices-set-formulas } (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I) \subseteq I$
proof
 fix i
 assume *hip*: $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas } (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$ show $i \in I$
proof–
 have $i \in (\bigcup F \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I). \text{indices-formula } F)$ using *hip*
 by (unfold *indices-set-formulas-def*, auto)
 hence $\exists F \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I). i \in \text{indices-formula } F$ by auto
 then obtain F where $F \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$ and $i: i \in \text{indices-formula } F$
 by auto
 hence $\exists x \ y \ j. x \in (S \ j) \wedge y \in (S \ j) \wedge x \neq y \wedge j \in I \wedge F =$
 $\neg.(\text{atom } (j, x) \wedge. \text{atom}(j, y))$
 by (unfold \mathcal{G} -def, auto)
 then obtain $x \ y \ j$ where $x \in (S \ j) \wedge y \in (S \ j) \wedge x \neq y \wedge j \in I$
 and $F = \neg.(\text{atom } (j, x) \wedge. \text{atom}(j, y))$
 by auto
 hence $\text{indices-formula } F = \{j\} \wedge j \in I$ by auto
 thus $i \in I$ using i by auto
 qed
 qed

lemma *different-subset-indices:*
 shows $\text{indices-set-formulas } (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I) \subseteq I$
proof
 fix i
 assume *hip*: $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas } (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I)$ show $i \in I$
proof–
 have $i \in (\bigcup F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I). \text{indices-formula } F)$ using *hip*
 by (unfold *indices-set-formulas-def*, auto)
 hence $\exists F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I). i \in \text{indices-formula } F$ by auto
 then obtain F where $F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I)$ and $i: i \in \text{indices-formula } F$
 by auto
 hence $\exists x \ j \ k. x \in (S \ j) \cap (S \ k) \wedge (j \in I \wedge k \in I \wedge j \neq k) \wedge F =$
 $\neg.(\text{atom } (j, x) \wedge. \text{atom}(k, x))$

```

    by (unfold  $\mathcal{H}$ -def, auto)
  then obtain  $x\ j\ k$ 
    where  $(j \in I \wedge k \in I \wedge j \neq k) \wedge F = \neg.(atom\ (j, x) \wedge atom(k, x))$ 
    by auto
  hence  $u: j \in I$  and  $v: k \in I$  and indices-formula  $F = \{j, k\}$ 
    by auto
  hence  $i=j \vee i=k$  using  $i$  by auto
  thus  $i \in I$  using  $u\ v$  by auto
qed
qed

lemma indices-union-sets:
  shows indices-set-formulas( $A \cup B$ ) = (indices-set-formulas  $A$ )  $\cup$  (indices-set-formulas  $B$ )
  by (unfold indices-set-formulas-def, auto)

lemma at-least-subset-subset-indices1:
  assumes  $F \in (\mathcal{F}\ S\ I)$ 
  shows (indices-formula  $F$ )  $\subseteq$  (indices-set-formulas ( $\mathcal{F}\ S\ I$ ))
proof
  fix  $i$ 
  assume hip:  $i \in$  indices-formula  $F$ 
  show  $i \in$  indices-set-formulas ( $\mathcal{F}\ S\ I$ )
  proof-
    have  $\exists F. F \in (\mathcal{F}\ S\ I) \wedge i \in$  indices-formula  $F$  using assms hip by auto
    thus ?thesis by (unfold indices-set-formulas-def, auto)
  qed
qed

lemma at-most-subset-subset-indices1:
  assumes  $F \in (\mathcal{G}\ S\ I)$ 
  shows (indices-formula  $F$ )  $\subseteq$  (indices-set-formulas ( $\mathcal{G}\ S\ I$ ))
proof
  fix  $i$ 
  assume hip:  $i \in$  indices-formula  $F$ 
  show  $i \in$  indices-set-formulas ( $\mathcal{G}\ S\ I$ )
  proof-
    have  $\exists F. F \in (\mathcal{G}\ S\ I) \wedge i \in$  indices-formula  $F$  using assms hip by auto
    thus ?thesis by (unfold indices-set-formulas-def, auto)
  qed
qed

lemma different-subset-indices1:
  assumes  $F \in (\mathcal{H}\ S\ I)$ 
  shows (indices-formula  $F$ )  $\subseteq$  (indices-set-formulas ( $\mathcal{H}\ S\ I$ ))
proof
  fix  $i$ 
  assume hip:  $i \in$  indices-formula  $F$ 
  show  $i \in$  indices-set-formulas ( $\mathcal{H}\ S\ I$ )

```

```

proof–
  have  $\exists F. F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I) \wedge i \in \text{indices-formula } F$  using assms hip by auto
  thus ?thesis by (unfold indices-set-formulas-def, auto)
qed
qed

lemma all-subset-indices:
  assumes  $\forall i \in I. (S \ i) \neq \{\}$  and  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite}(S \ i)$ 
  shows indices-set-formulas  $(\mathcal{T} \ S \ I) \subseteq I$ 
proof
  fix i
  assume hip:  $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas} (\mathcal{T} \ S \ I)$  show  $i \in I$ 
  proof–
    have  $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas} ((\mathcal{F} \ S \ I) \cup (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I) \cup (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I))$ 
    using hip by (unfold T-def, auto)
    hence  $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas} ((\mathcal{F} \ S \ I) \cup (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)) \cup$ 
    indices-set-formulas  $(\mathcal{H} \ S \ I)$ 
    using indices-union-sets[of  $(\mathcal{F} \ S \ I) \cup (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$ ] by auto
    hence  $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas} ((\mathcal{F} \ S \ I) \cup (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)) \vee$ 
     $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas}(\mathcal{H} \ S \ I)$ 
    by auto
    thus ?thesis
  proof(rule disjE)
    assume hip:  $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas} (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I \cup \mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$ 
    hence  $i \in (\bigcup F \in (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I) \cup (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I). \text{indices-formula } F)$ 
    by (unfold indices-set-formulas-def, auto)
    then obtain F
    where F:  $F \in (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I) \cup (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$  and i:  $i \in \text{indices-formula } F$  by auto
    from F have  $(\text{indices-formula } F) \subseteq (\text{indices-set-formulas} (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I))$ 
     $\vee \text{indices-formula } F \subseteq (\text{indices-set-formulas} (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I))$ 
    using at-least-subset-subset-indices1 at-most-subset-subset-indices1 by blast
    hence  $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas} (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I) \vee$ 
     $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas} (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$ 
    using i by auto
    thus  $i \in I$ 
    using assms at-least-subset-indices[of I S] at-most-subset-indices[of S I] by
auto
  next
  assume  $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas} (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I)$ 
  hence
   $i \in (\bigcup F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I). \text{indices-formula } F)$ 
  by (unfold indices-set-formulas-def, auto)
  then obtain F where F:  $F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I)$  and i:  $i \in \text{indices-formula } F$ 
  by auto
  from F have  $(\text{indices-formula } F) \subseteq (\text{indices-set-formulas} (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I))$ 
  using different-subset-indices1 by blast
  hence  $i \in \text{indices-set-formulas} (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I)$  using i by auto
  thus  $i \in I$  using different-subset-indices[of S I]
  by auto

```

qed
 qed
 qed

lemma *inclusion-indices:*

assumes $S \subseteq H$

shows *indices-set-formulas* $S \subseteq$ *indices-set-formulas* H

proof

fix i

assume $i \in$ *indices-set-formulas* S

hence $\exists F. F \in S \wedge i \in$ *indices-formula* F

by(*unfold indices-set-formulas-def*, *auto*)

hence $\exists F. F \in H \wedge i \in$ *indices-formula* F **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

thus $i \in$ *indices-set-formulas* H

by(*unfold indices-set-formulas-def*, *auto*)

qed

lemma *indices-subset-formulas:*

assumes $\forall i \in I. (S\ i) \neq \{\}$ **and** $\forall i \in I. \text{finite}(S\ i)$ **and** $A \subseteq (\mathcal{T}\ S\ I)$

shows (*indices-set-formulas* A) $\subseteq I$

proof–

have (*indices-set-formulas* A) \subseteq (*indices-set-formulas* $(\mathcal{T}\ S\ I)$)

using *assms*(3) *inclusion-indices* **by** *auto*

thus ?thesis **using** *assms*(1–2) *all-subset-indices*[*of* $I\ S$] **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *To-subset-all-its-indices:*

assumes $\forall i \in I. (S\ i) \neq \{\}$ **and** $\forall i \in I. \text{finite}(S\ i)$ **and** $To \subseteq (\mathcal{T}\ S\ I)$

shows $To \subseteq (\mathcal{T}\ S\ (\text{indices-set-formulas}\ To))$

proof

fix F

assume *hip*: $F \in To$

hence $F \in (\mathcal{T}\ S\ I)$ **using** *assms*(3) **by** *auto*

hence $F \in (\mathcal{F}\ S\ I) \cup (\mathcal{G}\ S\ I) \cup (\mathcal{H}\ S\ I)$ **by**(*unfold* \mathcal{T} -*def*, *auto*)

hence $F \in (\mathcal{F}\ S\ I) \vee F \in (\mathcal{G}\ S\ I) \vee F \in (\mathcal{H}\ S\ I)$ **by** *auto*

thus $F \in (\mathcal{T}\ S\ (\text{indices-set-formulas}\ To))$

proof(*rule disjE*)

assume $F \in (\mathcal{F}\ S\ I)$

hence $\exists i \in I. F = \text{disjunction-atomic}(\text{set-to-list}(S\ i))\ i$

by(*unfold* \mathcal{F} -*def*, *auto*)

then obtain i

where $i: i \in I$ **and** $F: F = \text{disjunction-atomic}(\text{set-to-list}(S\ i))\ i$

by *auto*

hence *indices-formula* $F = \{i\}$

using

assms(1–2) *nonempty-set-list*[*of* $I\ S$] *indices-disjunction*[*of* $F\ (\text{set-to-list}(S$

$i))\ i$]

by *auto*

hence $i \in (\text{indices-set-formulas}\ To)$ **using** *hip*

```

    by(unfold indices-set-formulas-def,auto)
  hence  $F \in (\mathcal{F} \ S \ (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To))$ 
    using  $F$  by(unfold  $\mathcal{F}$ -def,auto)
  thus  $F \in (\mathcal{T} \ S \ (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To))$ 
    by(unfold  $\mathcal{T}$ -def,auto)
next
  assume  $F \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I) \vee F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I)$ 
  thus ?thesis
  proof(rule disjE)
    assume  $F \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$ 
    hence  $\exists x. \exists y. \exists i. F = \neg.(atom \ (i,x) \wedge. atom(i,y)) \wedge x \in (S \ i) \wedge$ 
       $y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in I$ 
      by(unfold  $\mathcal{G}$ -def, auto)
    then obtain  $x \ y \ i$ 
      where  $F1: F = \neg.(atom \ (i,x) \wedge. atom(i,y))$  and
       $F2: x \in (S \ i) \wedge y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in I$ 
      by auto
    hence indices-formula  $F = \{i\}$  by auto
    hence  $i \in (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To)$  using hip
      by(unfold indices-set-formulas-def,auto)
    hence  $F \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To))$ 
      using  $F1 \ F2$  by(unfold  $\mathcal{G}$ -def,auto)
    thus  $F \in (\mathcal{T} \ S \ (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To))$  by(unfold  $\mathcal{T}$ -def,auto)
  next
    assume  $F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I)$ 
    hence  $\exists x. \exists i. \exists j. F = \neg.(atom \ (i,x) \wedge. atom(j,x)) \wedge$ 
       $x \in (S \ i) \cap (S \ j) \wedge (i \in I \wedge j \in I \wedge i \neq j)$ 
      by(unfold  $\mathcal{H}$ -def, auto)
    then obtain  $x \ i \ j$ 
      where  $F3: F = \neg.(atom \ (i,x) \wedge. atom(j,x))$  and
       $F4: x \in (S \ i) \cap (S \ j) \wedge (i \in I \wedge j \in I \wedge i \neq j)$ 
      by auto
    hence indices-formula  $F = \{i,j\}$  by auto
    hence  $i \in (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To) \wedge j \in (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To)$ 
      using hip by(unfold indices-set-formulas-def,auto)
    hence  $F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To))$ 
      using  $F3 \ F4$  by(unfold  $\mathcal{H}$ -def,auto)
    thus  $F \in (\mathcal{T} \ S \ (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To))$  by(unfold  $\mathcal{T}$ -def,auto)
  qed
qed
qed

lemma all-nonempty-sets:
  assumes  $\forall i \in I. (S \ i) \neq \{\}$  and  $\forall i \in I. finite \ (S \ i)$  and  $A \subseteq (\mathcal{T} \ S \ I)$ 
  shows  $\forall i \in (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ A). (S \ i) \neq \{\}$ 
  proof-
    have  $(indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ A) \subseteq I$ 
      using assms(1-3) indices-subset-formulas[of  $I \ S \ A$ ] by auto
    thus ?thesis using assms(1) by auto

```

qed

lemma *all-finite-sets*:

assumes $\forall i \in I. (S\ i) \neq \{\}$ **and** $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (S\ i)$ **and** $A \subseteq (\mathcal{T}\ S\ I)$

shows $\forall i \in (\text{indices-set-formulas } A). \text{finite } (S\ i)$

proof–

have $(\text{indices-set-formulas } A) \subseteq I$

using *assms(1-3) indices-subset-formulas[of I S A]* **by** *auto*

thus $\forall i \in (\text{indices-set-formulas } A). \text{finite } (S\ i)$ **using** *assms(2)* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *all-nonempty-sets1*:

assumes $\forall J \subseteq I. \text{finite } J \longrightarrow \text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (S\ ` J))$

shows $\forall i \in I. (S\ i) \neq \{\}$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *system-distinct-representatives-finite*:

assumes

$\forall i \in I. (S\ i) \neq \{\}$ **and** $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (S\ i)$ **and** $To \subseteq (\mathcal{T}\ S\ I)$ **and** *finite To*

and $\forall J \subseteq (\text{indices-set-formulas } To). \text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (S\ ` J))$

shows $\exists R. \text{system-representatives } S\ (\text{indices-set-formulas } To)\ R$

proof–

have *1: finite (indices-set-formulas To)*

using *assms(4) finite-set-indices* **by** *auto*

have $\forall i \in (\text{indices-set-formulas } To). \text{finite } (S\ i)$

using *all-finite-sets assms(1-3)* **by** *auto*

hence $\exists R. (\forall i \in (\text{indices-set-formulas } To). R\ i \in S\ i) \wedge$

inj-on R (indices-set-formulas To)

using *1 assms(5) marriage-HV[of (indices-set-formulas To) S]* **by** *auto*

then obtain *R*

where *R*: $(\forall i \in (\text{indices-set-formulas } To). R\ i \in S\ i) \wedge$

inj-on R (indices-set-formulas To) **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **by** *(unfold system-representatives-def, auto)*

qed

fun *Hall-interpretation* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b\ \text{set}) \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{set} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow (('a \times 'b) \Rightarrow v\text{-truth})$ **where**

Hall-interpretation *A I R* = $(\lambda(i,x).(\text{if } i \in I \wedge x \in (A\ i) \wedge (R\ i) = x \text{ then } T\text{true} \text{ else } F\text{false}))$

lemma *t-v-evaluation-index*:

assumes *t-v-evaluation (Hall-interpretation S I R) (atom (i,x)) = Ttrue*

shows $(R\ i) = x$

proof(*rule ccontr*)

assume $(R\ i) \neq x$ **hence** *t-v-evaluation (Hall-interpretation S I R) (atom (i,x))*
 $\neq T\text{true}$

by *auto*

hence *t-v-evaluation (Hall-interpretation S I R) (atom (i,x)) = Ffalse*

using *non-Ttrue[of Hall-interpretation S I R atom (i,x)]* **by** *auto*

thus *False* **using** *assms* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *distinct-elements-distinct-indices:*

assumes $F = \neg.(atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(i,y))$ **and** $x \neq y$

shows $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ F = Ttrue$

proof(rule ccontr)

assume $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ F \neq Ttrue$

hence

$t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ (\neg.(atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(i,y))) \neq Ttrue$

using *assms(1)* **by** *auto*

hence

$t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ (\neg.(atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(i,y))) = Ffalse$

using

non-Ttrue[of Hall-interpretation S I R $\neg.(atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(i,y))$]

by *auto*

hence $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ ((atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(i,y)))$
 $= Ttrue$

using

NegationValues1[of Hall-interpretation S I R $(atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(i,y))$]

by *auto*

hence $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ (atom(i,x)) = Ttrue$ **and**

$t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ (atom(i,y)) = Ttrue$

using

ConjunctionValues[of Hall-interpretation S I R $atom(i,x)\ atom(i,y)$]

by *auto*

hence $(R\ i) = x$ **and** $(R\ i) = y$ **using** *t-v-evaluation-index* **by** *auto*

hence $x = y$ **by** *auto*

thus *False* **using** *assms(2)* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *same-element-same-index:*

assumes

$F = \neg.(atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(j,x))$ **and** $i \in I \wedge j \in I$ **and** $i \neq j$ **and** *inj-on R I*

shows $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ F = Ttrue$

proof(rule ccontr)

assume $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ F \neq Ttrue$

hence $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ (\neg.(atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(j,x)))$
 $\neq Ttrue$

using *assms(1)* **by** *auto*

hence

$t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ (\neg.(atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(j,x))) = Ffalse$

using

non-Ttrue[of Hall-interpretation S I R $\neg.(atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(j,x))$]

by *auto*

hence $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ S\ I\ R)\ ((atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(j,x)))$
 $= Ttrue$

using

NegationValues1[of Hall-interpretation S I R $(atom(i,x) \wedge. atom(j,x))$]

by *auto*
 hence *t-v-evaluation* (*Hall-interpretation* *S I R*) (*atom* (*i,x*)) = *Ttrue* and
t-v-evaluation (*Hall-interpretation* *S I R*) (*atom* (*j, x*)) = *Ttrue*
 using *ConjunctionValues*[of *Hall-interpretation* *S I R atom* (*i,x*) *atom* (*j,x*)]
 by *auto*
 hence (*R i*) = *x* and (*R j*) = *x* using *t-v-evaluation-index* by *auto*
 hence (*R i*) = (*R j*) by *auto*
 hence *i=j* using $\langle i \in I \wedge j \in I \rangle \langle \text{inj-on } R \ I \rangle$ by (*unfold inj-on-def, auto*)
 thus *False* using $\langle i \neq j \rangle$ by *auto*
 qed

lemma *disjuncter-Ttrue-in-atomic-disjunctions*:

assumes $x \in \text{set } l$ and *t-v-evaluation* *I* (*atom* (*i,x*)) = *Ttrue*
 shows *t-v-evaluation* *I* (*disjunction-atomic* *l i*) = *Ttrue*
 proof –
 have $x \in \text{set } l \implies \text{t-v-evaluation } I (\text{atom } (i,x)) = Ttrue \implies$
t-v-evaluation *I* (*disjunction-atomic* *l i*) = *Ttrue*
 proof (induct *l*)
 case *Nil*
 then show ?case by *auto*
 next
 case (*Cons a l*)
 then show *t-v-evaluation* *I* (*disjunction-atomic* (*a # l*) *i*) = *Ttrue*
 proof –
 have $x = a \vee x \neq a$ by *auto*
 thus *t-v-evaluation* *I* (*disjunction-atomic* (*a # l*) *i*) = *Ttrue*
 proof (rule *disjE*)
 assume $x = a$
 hence
 $1: (\text{disjunction-atomic } (a \# l) \ i) =$
 $(\text{atom } (i,x)) \vee. (\text{disjunction-atomic } l \ i)$
 by *auto*
 have *t-v-evaluation* *I* ((*atom* (*i,x*)) $\vee.$ (*disjunction-atomic* *l i*)) = *Ttrue*
 using *Cons*(3) by (*unfold t-v-evaluation-def, unfold v-disjunction-def, auto*)
 thus ?thesis using 1 by *auto*
 next
 assume $x \neq a$
 hence $x \in \text{set } l$ using *Cons*(2) by *auto*
 hence *t-v-evaluation* *I* (*disjunction-atomic* *l i*) = *Ttrue*
 using *Cons*(1) *Cons*(3) by *auto*
 thus ?thesis
 by (*unfold t-v-evaluation-def, unfold v-disjunction-def, auto*)
 qed
 qed
 qed
 thus ?thesis using *assms* by *auto*
 qed

lemma *t-v-evaluation-disjunctions*:

assumes *finite* ($S\ i$)
and $x \in (S\ i) \wedge t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ (atom\ (i,x)) = Ttrue$
and $F = disjunction\text{-}atomic\ (set\text{-}to\text{-}list\ (S\ i))\ i$
shows $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ F = Ttrue$
proof–
have $set\ (set\text{-}to\text{-}list\ (S\ i)) = (S\ i)$
using *set-set-to-list* *assms*(1) **by** *auto*
hence $x \in set\ (set\text{-}to\text{-}list\ (S\ i))$
using *assms*(2) **by** *auto*
thus $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ I\ F = Ttrue$
using *assms*(2–3) *disjunctors-Ttrue-in-atomic-disjunctions* **by** *auto*
qed

theorem *SDR-satisfiable*:

assumes $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}. (A\ i) \neq \{\}$ **and** $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}. finite\ (A\ i)$ **and** $X \subseteq (\mathcal{T}\ A\ \mathcal{I})$
and *system-representatives* $A\ \mathcal{I}\ R$
shows *satisfiable* X
proof–
have *satisfiable* $(\mathcal{T}\ A\ \mathcal{I})$
proof–
have *inj-on* $R\ \mathcal{I}$ **using** *assms*(4) *system-representatives-def*[*of* $A\ \mathcal{I}\ R$] **by** *auto*
have $(Hall\text{-}interpretation\ A\ \mathcal{I}\ R)\ model\ (\mathcal{T}\ A\ \mathcal{I})$
proof(*unfold model-def*)
show $\forall F \in (\mathcal{T}\ A\ \mathcal{I}). t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ A\ \mathcal{I}\ R)\ F = Ttrue$
proof
fix F **assume** $F \in (\mathcal{T}\ A\ \mathcal{I})$
show $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ A\ \mathcal{I}\ R)\ F = Ttrue$
proof–
have $F \in (\mathcal{F}\ A\ \mathcal{I}) \cup (\mathcal{G}\ A\ \mathcal{I}) \cup (\mathcal{H}\ A\ \mathcal{I})$
using $\langle F \in (\mathcal{T}\ A\ \mathcal{I}) \rangle$ *assms*(3) **by**(*unfold* *T-def*, *auto*)
hence $F \in (\mathcal{F}\ A\ \mathcal{I}) \vee F \in (\mathcal{G}\ A\ \mathcal{I}) \vee F \in (\mathcal{H}\ A\ \mathcal{I})$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis*
proof(*rule disjE*)
assume $F \in (\mathcal{F}\ A\ \mathcal{I})$
hence $\exists i \in \mathcal{I}. F = disjunction\text{-}atomic\ (set\text{-}to\text{-}list\ (A\ i))\ i$
by(*unfold F-def*, *auto*)
then obtain i
where $i: i \in \mathcal{I}$ **and** $F: F = disjunction\text{-}atomic\ (set\text{-}to\text{-}list\ (A\ i))\ i$
by *auto*
have 1: *finite* $(A\ i)$ **using** *i assms*(2) **by** *auto*
have 2: $i \in \mathcal{I} \wedge (R\ i) \in (A\ i)$
using *i assms*(4) **by** (*unfold system-representatives-def*, *auto*)
hence $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ A\ \mathcal{I}\ R)\ (atom\ (i,(R\ i))) =$
 $Ttrue$
by *auto*
thus $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation}\ (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ A\ \mathcal{I}\ R)\ F = Ttrue$
using 1 2 *assms*(4) F
t-v-evaluation-disjunctions
[*of* $A\ i\ (R\ i)\ (Hall\text{-}interpretation\ A\ \mathcal{I}\ R)\ F$]

```

      by auto
    next
      assume  $F \in (\mathcal{G} \ A \ \mathcal{I}) \vee F \in (\mathcal{H} \ A \ \mathcal{I})$ 
      thus ?thesis
      proof(rule disjE)
        assume  $F \in (\mathcal{G} \ A \ \mathcal{I})$ 
        hence
           $\exists x. \exists y. \exists i. F = \neg.(atom \ (i,x) \wedge. atom(i,y)) \wedge x \in (A \ i) \wedge$ 
           $y \in (A \ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in \mathcal{I}$ 
          by(unfold  $\mathcal{G}$ -def, auto)
        then obtain  $x \ y \ i$ 
          where  $F: F = \neg.(atom \ (i,x) \wedge. atom(i,y))$ 
          and  $x \in (A \ i) \wedge y \in (A \ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in \mathcal{I}$ 
          by auto
        thus  $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} \ (Hall\text{-}interpretation \ A \ \mathcal{I} \ R) \ F = Ttrue$ 
          using  $\langle inj\text{-}on \ R \ \mathcal{I} \rangle \ distinct\text{-}elements\text{-}distinct\text{-}indices[of \ F \ i \ x \ y \ A \ \mathcal{I} \ R]$ 
      by auto
    next
      assume  $F \in (\mathcal{H} \ A \ \mathcal{I})$ 
      hence  $\exists x. \exists i. \exists j. F = \neg.(atom \ (i,x) \wedge. atom(j,x)) \wedge$ 
           $x \in (A \ i) \cap (A \ j) \wedge (i \in \mathcal{I} \wedge j \in \mathcal{I} \wedge i \neq j)$ 
          by(unfold  $\mathcal{H}$ -def, auto)
      then obtain  $x \ i \ j$ 
        where  $F = \neg.(atom \ (i,x) \wedge. atom(j,x))$  and  $(i \in \mathcal{I} \wedge j \in \mathcal{I} \wedge i \neq j)$ 
        by auto
      thus  $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation} \ (Hall\text{-}interpretation \ A \ \mathcal{I} \ R) \ F = Ttrue$  using
         $\langle inj\text{-}on \ R \ \mathcal{I} \rangle$ 
        same-element-same-index[of  $F \ i \ x \ j \ \mathcal{I}$ ] by auto
      qed
    qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  thus  $satisfiable \ (\mathcal{T} \ A \ \mathcal{I})$  by(unfold  $satisfiable\text{-}def$ , auto)
  qed
  thus  $satisfiable \ X$  using  $satisfiable\text{-}subset \ assms(\mathcal{J})$  by auto
  qed

```

lemma *finite-is-satisfiable*:

```

  assumes
     $\forall i \in I. (S \ i) \neq \{\}$  and  $\forall i \in I. finite \ (S \ i)$  and  $To \subseteq (\mathcal{T} \ S \ I)$  and  $finite \ To$ 
    and  $\forall J \subseteq (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To). card \ J \leq card \ (\bigcup \ (S \ ' \ J))$ 
  shows  $satisfiable \ To$ 
  proof-
    have 0:  $\exists R. system\text{-}representatives \ S \ (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To) \ R$ 
      using  $assms \ system\text{-}distinct\text{-}representatives\text{-}finite[of \ I \ S \ To]$  by auto
    then obtain  $R$ 
      where  $R: system\text{-}representatives \ S \ (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To) \ R$  by auto
    have 1:  $\forall i \in (indices\text{-}set\text{-}formulas \ To). (S \ i) \neq \{\}$ 

```

```

    using assms(1-3) all-nonempty-sets by blast
  have 2:  $\forall i \in (\text{indices-set-formulas } To). \text{finite } (S \ i)$ 
    using assms(1-3) all-finite-sets by blast
  have 3:  $To \subseteq (\mathcal{T} \ S \ (\text{indices-set-formulas } To))$ 
    using assms(1-3) To-subset-all-its-indices[of I S To] by auto
  thus satisfiable To
    using 1 2 3 0 SDR-satisfiable by auto
qed

```

```

lemma diag-nat:
  shows  $\forall y \ z. \exists x. (y, z) = \text{diag } x$ 
  using enumeration-nat.nat by (unfold enumeration-def, auto)

```

```

lemma EnumFormulasHall:
  assumes  $\exists g. \text{enumeration } (g:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$  and  $\exists h. \text{enumeration } (h:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'b)$ 
  shows  $\exists f. \text{enumeration } (f:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) \text{formula})$ 
proof -
  from assms(1) obtain g where e1:  $\text{enumeration } (g:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$  by auto
  from assms(2) obtain h where e2:  $\text{enumeration } (h:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'b)$  by auto
  have enumeration  $((\lambda m. (g(\text{fst}(\text{diag } m)), (h(\text{snd}(\text{diag } m)))):: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b))$ 
  proof (unfold enumeration-def)
    show  $\forall y::('a \times 'b). \exists m. y = (g(\text{fst}(\text{diag } m)), h(\text{snd}(\text{diag } m)))$ 
    proof
      fix y::('a  $\times$  'b)
      show  $\exists m. y = (g(\text{fst}(\text{diag } m)), h(\text{snd}(\text{diag } m)))$ 
      proof -
        have  $y = ((\text{fst } y), (\text{snd } y))$  by auto
        from e1 have  $\forall w::'a. \exists n1. w = (g \ n1)$  by (unfold enumeration-def, auto)
        hence  $\exists n1. (\text{fst } y) = (g \ n1)$  by auto
        then obtain n1 where n1:  $(\text{fst } y) = (g \ n1)$  by auto
        from e2 have  $\forall w::'b. \exists n2. w = (h \ n2)$  by (unfold enumeration-def, auto)
        hence  $\exists n2. (\text{snd } y) = (h \ n2)$  by auto
        then obtain n2 where n2:  $(\text{snd } y) = (h \ n2)$  by auto
        have  $\exists m. (n1, n2) = \text{diag } m$  using diag-nat by auto
        hence  $\exists m. (n1, n2) = (\text{fst}(\text{diag } m), \text{snd}(\text{diag } m))$  by simp
        hence  $\exists m. ((\text{fst } y), (\text{snd } y)) = (g(\text{fst}(\text{diag } m)), h(\text{snd}(\text{diag } m)))$ 
          using n1 n2 by blast
        thus  $\exists m. y = (g(\text{fst}(\text{diag } m)), h(\text{snd}(\text{diag } m)))$  by auto
      qed
    qed
  qed
  thus  $\exists f. \text{enumeration } (f:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) \text{formula})$ 
    using EnumFormulasP1 by auto
qed

```

```

theorem all-formulas-satisfiable:
  fixes S :: ('a::countable  $\Rightarrow$  'b::countable set) and I :: 'a set
  assumes  $\forall i \in I::'a \text{ set}. \text{finite } (S \ i)$  and  $\forall J \subseteq I. \text{finite } J \longrightarrow \text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (S \ ` J))$ 

```

```

shows satisfiable ( $\mathcal{T} S I$ )
proof –
  have  $\forall A. A \subseteq (\mathcal{T} S I) \wedge (\text{finite } A) \longrightarrow \text{satisfiable } A$ 
  proof(rule allI, rule impI)
    fix  $A$  assume  $A \subseteq (\mathcal{T} S I) \wedge (\text{finite } A)$ 
    hence hip1:  $A \subseteq (\mathcal{T} S I)$  and hip2: finite  $A$  by auto
    show satisfiable  $A$ 
    proof –
      have 0:  $\forall i \in I. (S i) \neq \{\}$  using assms(2) all-nonempty-sets1 by auto
      hence 1:  $(\text{indices-set-formulas } A) \subseteq I$ 
        using assms(1) hip1 indices-subset-formulas[of  $I S A$ ] by auto
      have 2: finite  $(\text{indices-set-formulas } A)$ 
        using hip2 finite-set-indices by auto
      have 3:  $\text{card } (\text{indices-set-formulas } A) \leq \text{card}(\bigcup (S \text{ ` } (\text{indices-set-formulas } A)))$ 
        using 1 2 assms(2) by auto
      have  $\forall J \subseteq (\text{indices-set-formulas } A). \text{card } J \leq \text{card}(\bigcup (S \text{ ` } J))$ 
      proof(rule allI)
        fix  $J$ 
        show  $J \subseteq \text{indices-set-formulas } A \longrightarrow \text{card } J \leq \text{card}(\bigcup (S \text{ ` } J))$ 
        proof(rule impI)
          assume hip:  $J \subseteq (\text{indices-set-formulas } A)$ 
          hence 4: finite  $J$ 
            using 2 rev-finite-subset by auto
          have  $J \subseteq I$  using hip 1 by auto
          thus  $\text{card } J \leq \text{card}(\bigcup (S \text{ ` } J))$  using 4 assms(2) by auto
        qed
      qed
    thus satisfiable  $A$ 
      using 0 assms(1) hip1 hip2 finite-is-satisfiable[of  $I S A$ ] by auto
    qed
  qed
  thus satisfiable ( $\mathcal{T} S I$ ) using
    Compactness-Theorem[of  $(\mathcal{T} S I)$ ]
    by auto
qed

```

```

fun SDR ::  $((a \times b) \Rightarrow v\text{-truth}) \Rightarrow (a \Rightarrow b \text{ set}) \Rightarrow a \text{ set} \Rightarrow (a \Rightarrow b)$ 
  where
    SDR  $M S I = (\lambda i. (THE x. (t\text{-v-evaluation } M (atom (i,x)) = Ttrue) \wedge x \in (S i)))$ 

```

lemma *existence-representants*:

```

assumes  $i \in I$  and  $M \text{ model } (\mathcal{F} S I)$  and finite  $(S i)$ 
shows  $\exists x. (t\text{-v-evaluation } M (atom (i,x)) = Ttrue) \wedge x \in (S i)$ 
proof –
  from  $\langle i \in I \rangle$ 
  have  $(\text{disjunction-atomic } (\text{set-to-list } (S i)) i) \in (\mathcal{F} S I)$ 
    by(unfold  $\mathcal{F}\text{-def}$ , auto)
  hence  $t\text{-v-evaluation } M (\text{disjunction-atomic}(\text{set-to-list } (S i)) i) = Ttrue$ 
    using assms(2) model-def[of  $M \mathcal{F} S I$ ] by auto

```

hence 1: $\exists x. x \in \text{set } (\text{set-to-list } (S \ i)) \wedge (t\text{-v-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (i, x)) = Ttrue)$
 using $t\text{-v-evaluation-atom}$ [of $M \ (\text{set-to-list } (S \ i)) \ i]$ by auto
 thus $\exists x. (t\text{-v-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (i, x)) = Ttrue) \wedge x \in (S \ i)$
 using $\langle \text{finite}(S \ i) \rangle \text{ set-set-to-list}$ [of $(S \ i)$] by auto
 qed

lemma *unicity-representants*:
 shows $\forall y. (x \in (S \ i) \wedge y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in I) \longrightarrow$
 $(\neg. (\text{atom } (i, x) \wedge. \text{atom}(i, y)) \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I))$
 proof(rule allI)
 fix y
 show $x \in (S \ i) \wedge y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in I \longrightarrow$
 $(\neg. (\text{atom } (i, x) \wedge. \text{atom}(i, y)) \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I))$
 proof(rule impI)
 assume $x \in (S \ i) \wedge y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in I$
 thus $\neg. (\text{atom } (i, x) \wedge. \text{atom}(i, y)) \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$
 by(unfold \mathcal{G} -def, auto)
 qed
 qed

lemma *unicity-selection-representants*:
 assumes $i \in I$ and $M \text{ model } (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$
 shows $\forall y. (x \in (S \ i) \wedge y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in I) \longrightarrow$
 $(t\text{-v-evaluation } M \ (\neg. (\text{atom } (i, x) \wedge. \text{atom}(i, y)))) = Ttrue)$
 proof-
 have $\forall y. (x \in (S \ i) \wedge y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in I) \longrightarrow$
 $(\neg. (\text{atom } (i, x) \wedge. \text{atom}(i, y)) \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I))$
 using *unicity-representants*[of $x \ S \ i$] by auto
 thus $\forall y. (x \in (S \ i) \wedge y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in I) \longrightarrow$
 $(t\text{-v-evaluation } M \ (\neg. (\text{atom } (i, x) \wedge. \text{atom}(i, y)))) = Ttrue)$
 using *assms*(2) *model-def*[of $M \ \mathcal{G} \ S \ I$] by blast
 qed

lemma *uniqueness-satisfaction*:
 assumes $t\text{-v-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (i, x)) = Ttrue \wedge x \in (S \ i)$ and
 $\forall y. y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \longrightarrow t\text{-v-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (i, y)) = Ffalse$
 shows $\forall z. t\text{-v-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (i, z)) = Ttrue \wedge z \in (S \ i) \longrightarrow z = x$
 proof(rule allI)
 fix z
 show $t\text{-v-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (i, z)) = Ttrue \wedge z \in S \ i \longrightarrow z = x$
 proof(rule impI)
 assume *hip*: $t\text{-v-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (i, z)) = Ttrue \wedge z \in (S \ i)$
 show $z = x$
 proof(rule ccontr)
 assume 1: $z \neq x$
 have 2: $z \in (S \ i)$ using *hip* by auto
 hence $t\text{-v-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom}(i, z)) = Ffalse$ using 1 *assms*(2) by auto
 thus *False* using *hip* by auto
 qed
 qed

qed
qed

lemma uniqueness-satisfaction-in-Si:

assumes $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i,x)) = Ttrue} \wedge x \in (S \ i)$ **and**
 $\forall y. y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \longrightarrow (t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (}\neg \text{.(atom (i,x) } \wedge \text{ . atom(i,y))) = Ttrue)}$
shows $\forall y. y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \longrightarrow t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i, y)) = Ffalse}$
proof(rule allI, rule impI)
fix y
assume $hip: y \in S \ i \wedge x \neq y$
show $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i, y)) = Ffalse}$
proof(rule ccontr)
assume $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i, y))} \neq Ffalse$
hence $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i, y)) = Ttrue}$ **using** Bivaluation **by** blast
hence 1: $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i,x) } \wedge \text{ . atom(i,y)) = Ttrue}$
using assms(1) v-conjunction-def **by** auto
have $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (}\neg \text{.(atom (i,x) } \wedge \text{ . atom(i,y))) = Ttrue}$
using hip assms(2) **by** auto
hence $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i,x) } \wedge \text{ . atom(i,y)) = Ffalse}$
using NegationValues2 **by** blast
thus Ffalse **using** 1 **by** auto
qed
qed

lemma uniqueness-aux1:

assumes $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i,x)) = Ttrue} \wedge x \in (S \ i)$
and $\forall y. y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \longrightarrow (t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (}\neg \text{.(atom (i,x) } \wedge \text{ . atom(i,y))) = Ttrue)}$
shows $\forall z. t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i, z)) = Ttrue} \wedge z \in (S \ i) \longrightarrow z = x$
using assms uniqueness-satisfaction-in-Si[of M i x] uniqueness-satisfaction[of M i x] **by** blast

lemma uniqueness-aux2:

assumes $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i,x)) = Ttrue} \wedge x \in (S \ i)$ **and**
 $(\bigwedge z. (t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i, z)) = Ttrue} \wedge z \in (S \ i)) \implies z = x)$
shows (THE a. $(t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i,a)) = Ttrue} \wedge a \in (S \ i)) = x$)
using assms **by**(rule the-equality)

lemma uniqueness-aux:

assumes $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i,x)) = Ttrue} \wedge x \in (S \ i)$ **and**
 $\forall y. y \in (S \ i) \wedge x \neq y \longrightarrow (t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (}\neg \text{.(atom (i,x) } \wedge \text{ . atom(i,y))) = Ttrue)}$
shows (THE a. $(t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i,a)) = Ttrue} \wedge a \in (S \ i)) = x$)
using assms uniqueness-aux1[of M i x] uniqueness-aux2[of M i x] **by** blast

lemma function-SDR:

assumes $i \in I$ **and** $M \text{ model } (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I)$ **and** $M \text{ model } (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$ **and** $\text{finite}(S \ i)$
shows $\exists !x. (t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \text{ (atom (i,x)) = Ttrue} \wedge x \in (S \ i) \wedge (\text{SDR } M \ S \ I$

$i) = x$

proof–

have $\exists x. (t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (atom\ (i,x)) = Ttrue) \wedge x \in (S\ i)$

using $assms(1-2,4)$ *existence-representants* **by** *auto*

then obtain x **where** $x: (t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (atom\ (i,x)) = Ttrue) \wedge x \in (S\ i)$

by *auto*

moreover

have $\forall y. (x \in (S\ i) \wedge y \in (S\ i) \wedge x \neq y \wedge i \in I) \longrightarrow$

$(t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (\neg.(atom\ (i,x) \wedge atom(i,y))) = Ttrue)$

using $assms(1,3)$ *unicity-selection-representants*[*of* $i\ I\ M\ S$] **by** *auto*

hence $(THE\ a. (t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (atom\ (i,a)) = Ttrue) \wedge a \in (S\ i)) = x$

using $x\ \langle i \in I \rangle$ *uniqueness-aux*[*of* $M\ i\ x$] **by** *auto*

hence $SDR\ M\ S\ I\ i = x$ **by** *auto*

hence $(t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (atom\ (i,x)) = Ttrue \wedge x \in (S\ i)) \wedge SDR\ M\ S\ I\ i = x$

using x **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *aux-for- \mathcal{H} -formulas*:

assumes

$(t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (atom\ (i,a)) = Ttrue) \wedge a \in (S\ i)$

and $(t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (atom\ (j,b)) = Ttrue) \wedge b \in (S\ j)$

and $i \in I \wedge j \in I \wedge i \neq j$

and $(a \in (S\ i) \cap (S\ j) \wedge i \in I \wedge j \in I \wedge i \neq j \longrightarrow$

$(t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (\neg.(atom\ (i,a) \wedge atom(j,a))) = Ttrue))$

shows $a \neq b$

proof(*rule ccontr*)

assume $\neg a \neq b$

hence *hip*: $a=b$ **by** *auto*

hence $t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (atom\ (i, a)) = Ttrue$ **and** $t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (atom\ (j, a)) = Ttrue$

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

hence $t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (atom\ (i, a) \wedge atom(j,a)) = Ttrue$ **using** *v-conjunction-def*

by *auto*

hence $t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (\neg.(atom\ (i, a) \wedge atom(j,a))) = Ffalse$

using *v-negation-def* **by** *auto*

moreover

have $a \in (S\ i) \cap (S\ j)$ **using** *hip* $assms(1-2)$ **by** *auto*

hence $t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ (\neg.(atom\ (i, a) \wedge atom(j, a))) = Ttrue$

using $assms(3-4)$ **by** *auto*

ultimately show *False* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *model-of-all*:

assumes $M\ model\ (\mathcal{T}\ S\ I)$

shows $M\ model\ (\mathcal{F}\ S\ I)$ **and** $M\ model\ (\mathcal{G}\ S\ I)$ **and** $M\ model\ (\mathcal{H}\ S\ I)$

proof(*unfold model-def*)

show $\forall F \in \mathcal{F}\ S\ I. t\text{-}v\text{-}evaluation\ M\ F = Ttrue$

proof


```

    fix F
    assume  $F \in (\mathcal{F} \ S \ I)$  hence  $F \in (\mathcal{T} \ S \ I)$  by (unfold  $\mathcal{T}$ -def, auto)
    thus  $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \ F = Ttrue$  using assms by (unfold model-def, auto)
  qed
next
  show  $\forall F \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I). \ t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \ F = Ttrue$ 
  proof
    fix F
    assume  $F \in (\mathcal{G} \ S \ I)$  hence  $F \in (\mathcal{T} \ S \ I)$  by (unfold  $\mathcal{T}$ -def, auto)
    thus  $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \ F = Ttrue$  using assms by (unfold model-def, auto)
  qed
next
  show  $\forall F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I). \ t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \ F = Ttrue$ 
  proof
    fix F
    assume  $F \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I)$  hence  $F \in (\mathcal{T} \ S \ I)$  by (unfold  $\mathcal{T}$ -def, auto)
    thus  $t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \ F = Ttrue$  using assms by (unfold model-def, auto)
  qed
qed

lemma sets-have-distinct-representants:
  assumes
    hip1:  $i \in I$  and hip2:  $j \in I$  and hip3:  $i \neq j$  and hip4:  $M \text{ model } (\mathcal{T} \ S \ I)$ 
    and hip5:  $\text{finite}(S \ i)$  and hip6:  $\text{finite}(S \ j)$ 
  shows  $SDR \ M \ S \ I \ i \neq SDR \ M \ S \ I \ j$ 
  proof-
    have 1:  $M \text{ model } \mathcal{F} \ S \ I$  and 2:  $M \text{ model } \mathcal{G} \ S \ I$ 
      using hip4 model-of-all by auto
    hence  $\exists! x. (t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (i, x)) = Ttrue) \wedge x \in (S \ i) \wedge SDR \ M \ S \ I \ i = x$ 
      using hip1 hip4 hip5 function-SDR[of i I M S] by auto
    then obtain  $x$  where
       $x1: (t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (i, x)) = Ttrue) \wedge x \in (S \ i)$  and  $x2: SDR \ M \ S \ I \ i = x$ 
      by auto
    have  $\exists! y. (t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (j, y)) = Ttrue) \wedge y \in (S \ j) \wedge SDR \ M \ S \ I \ j = y$ 
      using 1 2 hip2 hip4 hip6 function-SDR[of j I M S] by auto
    then obtain  $y$  where
       $y1: (t\text{-}v\text{-evaluation } M \ (\text{atom } (j, y)) = Ttrue) \wedge y \in (S \ j)$  and  $y2: SDR \ M \ S \ I \ j = y$ 
      by auto
    have  $(x \in (S \ i) \cap (S \ j) \wedge i \in I \wedge j \in I \wedge i \neq j) \longrightarrow$ 
       $(\neg(\text{atom } (i, x) \wedge \text{atom } (j, x)) \in (\mathcal{H} \ S \ I))$ 
      by (unfold  $\mathcal{H}$ -def, auto)
    hence  $(x \in (S \ i) \cap (S \ j) \wedge i \in I \wedge j \in I \wedge i \neq j) \longrightarrow$ 
       $(\neg(\text{atom } (i, x) \wedge \text{atom } (j, x)) \in (\mathcal{T} \ S \ I))$ 
      by (unfold  $\mathcal{T}$ -def, auto)
    hence  $(x \in (S \ i) \cap (S \ j) \wedge i \in I \wedge j \in I \wedge i \neq j) \longrightarrow$ 

```

```

(t-v-evaluation M (¬.(atom (i,x) ∧. atom(j,x))) = Ttrue)
  using hip4 model-def[of M  $\mathcal{T}$  S I] by auto
hence  $x \neq y$  using x1 y1 assms(1-3) aux-for- $\mathcal{H}$ -formulas[of M i x S j y I]
  by auto
thus ?thesis using x2 y2 by auto
qed

lemma satisfiable-representant:
  assumes satisfiable ( $\mathcal{T}$  S I) and  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (S i)$ 
  shows  $\exists R. \text{system-representatives } S I R$ 
proof-
  from assms have  $\exists M. M \text{ model } (\mathcal{T} S I)$  by (unfold satisfiable-def)
  then obtain M where M:  $M \text{ model } (\mathcal{T} S I)$  by auto
  hence system-representatives S I (SDR M S I)
  proof (unfold system-representatives-def)
    show  $(\forall i \in I. (SDR M S I i) \in (S i)) \wedge \text{inj-on } (SDR M S I) I$ 
    proof (rule conjI)
      show  $\forall i \in I. (SDR M S I i) \in (S i)$ 
      proof
        fix i
        assume i:  $i \in I$ 
        have M model  $\mathcal{F} S I$  and 2:  $M \text{ model } \mathcal{G} S I$  using M model-of-all
        by auto
        thus  $(SDR M S I i) \in (S i)$ 
        using i M assms(2) model-of-all[of M S I]
        function-SDR[of i I M S ] by auto
      qed
    next
    show inj-on (SDR M S I) I
    proof (unfold inj-on-def)
      show  $\forall i \in I. \forall j \in I. SDR M S I i = SDR M S I j \longrightarrow i = j$ 
      proof
        fix i
        assume 1:  $i \in I$ 
        show  $\forall j \in I. SDR M S I i = SDR M S I j \longrightarrow i = j$ 
        proof
          fix j
          assume 2:  $j \in I$ 
          show  $SDR M S I i = SDR M S I j \longrightarrow i = j$ 
          proof (rule ccontr)
            assume  $\neg (SDR M S I i = SDR M S I j \longrightarrow i = j)$ 
            hence 5:  $SDR M S I i = SDR M S I j$  and 6:  $i \neq j$  by auto
            have 3:  $\text{finite}(S i)$  and 4:  $\text{finite}(S j)$  using 1 2 assms(2) by auto
            have  $SDR M S I i \neq SDR M S I j$ 
            using 1 2 3 4 6 M sets-have-distinct-representants[of i I j M S] by
            auto
            thus False using 5 by auto
          qed
        qed
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

      qed
    qed
  qed
  qed
  thus  $\exists R. \text{system-representatives } S \ I \ R$  by auto
qed

theorem Hall:
  fixes  $S :: ('a::\text{countable} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{countable set})$  and  $I :: 'a \text{ set}$ 
  assumes Finite:  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (S \ i)$ 
  and Marriage:  $\forall J \subseteq I. \text{finite } J \longrightarrow \text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (S \ ` \ J))$ 
  shows  $\exists R. \text{system-representatives } S \ I \ R$ 
proof -
  have satisfiable  $(\mathcal{T} \ S \ I)$  using assms all-formulas-satisfiable[of I] by auto
  thus ?thesis using Finite Marriage satisfiable-representant[of S I] by auto
qed

theorem marriage-necessity:
  fixes  $A :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}$  and  $I :: 'a \text{ set}$ 
  assumes  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (A \ i)$ 
  and  $\exists R. (\forall i \in I. R \ i \in A \ i) \wedge \text{inj-on } R \ I$  (is  $\exists R. ?R \ R \ A \ \& \ ?\text{inj } R \ A$ )
  shows  $\forall J \subseteq I. \text{finite } J \longrightarrow \text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (A \ ` \ J))$ 
proof clarify
  fix J
  assume  $J \subseteq I$  and 1:  $\text{finite } J$ 
  show  $\text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (A \ ` \ J))$ 
  proof -
    from assms(2) obtain R where  $?R \ R \ A$  and  $?inj \ R \ A$  by auto
    have  $\text{inj-on } R \ J$  by (rule subset-inj-on[OF  $\langle ?inj \ R \ A \rangle \ \langle J \subseteq I \rangle$ ])
    moreover have  $(R \ ` \ J) \subseteq (\bigcup (A \ ` \ J))$  using  $\langle J \subseteq I \rangle \ \langle ?R \ R \ A \rangle$  by auto
    moreover have  $\text{finite } (\bigcup (A \ ` \ J))$  using  $\langle J \subseteq I \rangle \ 1 \text{ assms}$ 
      by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis by (rule card-inj-on-le)
  qed
qed
qed

end

theory Hall-Theorem-Graphs
imports
  background-on-graphs
  HOL-Library.Countable-Set
  Hall-Theorem

begin

```

4 Hall Theorem for countable (infinite) Graphs

This section formalizes Hall Theorem for countable infinite Graphs ([5]). The proof applied a proof of Hall's theorem for countable infinite families of sets, obtained by the authors directly from the compactness theorem for propositional logic. The proof is based on Smullyan's approach given in the third chapter of his influential textbook on mathematical logic [3], based on Henkin's model existence theorem. It follows the impeccable presentation in Fitting's textbook [1].

definition *dirBD-to-Hall*:

$(\text{'a','b'}) \text{ pre-digraph} \Rightarrow \text{'a set} \Rightarrow \text{'a set} \Rightarrow \text{'a set} \Rightarrow (\text{'a} \Rightarrow \text{'a set}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{dirBD-to-Hall } G \ X \ Y \ I \ S \equiv$

$\text{dir-bipartite-digraph } G \ X \ Y \wedge I = X \wedge (\forall v \in I. (S \ v) = (\text{neighbourhood } G \ v))$

theorem *dir-BD-to-Hall*:

$\text{dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E \longrightarrow$

$\text{system-representatives } (\text{neighbourhood } G) \ X \ (E\text{-head } G \ E)$

proof(*rule impI*)

assume *dirBD-pm* : $\text{dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E$

show $\text{system-representatives } (\text{neighbourhood } G) \ X \ (E\text{-head } G \ E)$

proof–

have *wS* : $\text{dirBD-to-Hall } G \ X \ Y \ X \ (\text{neighbourhood } G)$

using *dirBD-pm*

by(*unfold dirBD-to-Hall-def, unfold dirBD-perfect-matching-def, unfold dirBD-matching-def, auto*)

have *arc*: $E \subseteq \text{arcs } G$ **using** *dirBD-pm*

by(*unfold dirBD-perfect-matching-def, unfold dirBD-matching-def, auto*)

have *a*: $\forall i. i \in X \longrightarrow E\text{-head } G \ E \ i \in \text{neighbourhood } G \ i$

proof(*rule allI*)

fix *i*

show $i \in X \longrightarrow E\text{-head } G \ E \ i \in \text{neighbourhood } G \ i$

proof

assume *1*: $i \in X$

show $E\text{-head } G \ E \ i \in \text{neighbourhood } G \ i$

proof–

have *2*: $\exists! e \in E. \text{tail } G \ e = i$

using *1 dirBD-pm Edge-unicity-in-dirBD-P-matching [of X G Y E]*

by *auto*

then obtain *e* **where** *3*: $e \in E \wedge \text{tail } G \ e = i$ **by** *auto*

thus $E\text{-head } G \ E \ i \in \text{neighbourhood } G \ i$

using *dirBD-pm 1 3 E-head-in-neighbourhood[of G X Y E e i]*

by (*unfold dirBD-perfect-matching-def, auto*)

qed

qed

qed

thus $\text{system-representatives } (\text{neighbourhood } G) \ X \ (E\text{-head } G \ E)$

using *a dirBD-pm dirBD-matching-inj-on [of G X Y E]*

```

    by (unfold system-representatives-def, auto)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma marriage-necessary-graph:
  assumes (dirBD-perfect-matching G X Y E) and  $\forall i \in X. \text{finite } (\text{neighbourhood } G \text{ ` } i)$ 
  shows  $\forall J \subseteq X. \text{finite } J \longrightarrow (\text{card } J) \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (\text{neighbourhood } G \text{ ` } J))$ 
proof(rule allI, rule impI)
  fix J
  assume hip1:  $J \subseteq X$ 
  show  $\text{finite } J \longrightarrow \text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (\text{neighbourhood } G \text{ ` } J))$ 
  proof
    assume hip2:  $\text{finite } J$ 
    show  $\text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (\text{neighbourhood } G \text{ ` } J))$ 
    proof-
      have  $\exists R. (\forall i \in X. R \ i \in \text{neighbourhood } G \ i) \wedge \text{inj-on } R \ X$ 
      using assms dir-BD-to-Hall[of G X Y E]
      by(unfold system-representatives-def, auto)
      thus ?thesis using assms(2) marriage-necessity[of X neighbourhood G ] hip1
    hip2 by auto
  qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma neighbour3:
  fixes G :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph and X :: 'a set
  assumes dir-bipartite-digraph G X Y and  $x \in X$ 
  shows  $\text{neighbourhood } G \ x = \{y \mid y. \exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge ((x = \text{tail } G \ e) \wedge (y = \text{head } G \ e))\}$ 
proof
  show  $\text{neighbourhood } G \ x \subseteq \{y \mid y. \exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge x = \text{tail } G \ e \wedge y = \text{head } G \ e\}$ 
  proof
    fix z
    assume hip:  $z \in \text{neighbourhood } G \ x$ 
    show  $z \in \{y \mid y. \exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge x = \text{tail } G \ e \wedge y = \text{head } G \ e\}$ 
    proof-
      have  $\text{neighbour } G \ z \ x$  using hip by(unfold neighbourhood-def, auto)
      hence  $\exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge ((z = (\text{head } G \ e) \wedge x = (\text{tail } G \ e) \vee ((x = (\text{head } G \ e) \wedge z = (\text{tail } G \ e))))))$ 
      using assms by (unfold neighbour-def, auto)
      hence  $\exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge (z = (\text{head } G \ e) \wedge x = (\text{tail } G \ e))$ 
      using assms
      by(unfold dir-bipartite-digraph-def, unfold bipartite-digraph-def, unfold tails-def, blast)
      thus ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed

```

```

    qed
  qed
  next
  show  $\{y \mid y. \exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge x = \text{tail } G \ e \wedge y = \text{head } G \ e\} \subseteq \text{neighbourhood } G$ 
  x
  proof
    fix z
    assume hip1:  $z \in \{y \mid y. \exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge x = \text{tail } G \ e \wedge y = \text{head } G \ e\}$ 
    thus  $z \in \text{neighbourhood } G \ x$ 
    by(unfold neighbourhood-def, unfold neighbour-def, auto)
  qed
qed

lemma perfect:
  fixes  $G :: ('a, 'b) \text{ pre-digraph}$  and  $X :: 'a \text{ set}$ 
  assumes  $\text{dir-bipartite-digraph } G \ X \ Y$  and  $\text{system-representatives } (\text{neighbourhood } G) \ X \ R$ 
  shows  $\text{tails-set } G \ \{e \mid e. e \in (\text{arcs } G) \wedge ((\text{tail } G \ e) \in X \wedge (\text{head } G \ e) = R(\text{tail } G \ e))\} = X$ 
  proof(unfold tails-set-def)
    let ?E =  $\{e \mid e. e \in (\text{arcs } G) \wedge ((\text{tail } G \ e) \in X \wedge (\text{head } G \ e) = R(\text{tail } G \ e))\}$ 
    show  $\{\text{tail } G \ e \mid e. e \in ?E \wedge ?E \subseteq \text{arcs } G\} = X$ 
    proof
      show  $\{\text{tail } G \ e \mid e. e \in ?E \wedge ?E \subseteq \text{arcs } G\} \subseteq X$ 
      proof
        fix x
        assume hip1:  $x \in \{\text{tail } G \ e \mid e. e \in ?E \wedge ?E \subseteq \text{arcs } G\}$ 
        show  $x \in X$ 
        proof-
          have  $\exists e. x = \text{tail } G \ e \wedge e \in ?E \wedge ?E \subseteq \text{arcs } G$  using hip1 by auto
          then obtain e where  $e: x = \text{tail } G \ e \wedge e \in ?E \wedge ?E \subseteq \text{arcs } G$  by auto
          thus  $x \in X$ 
          using assms(1) by(unfold dir-bipartite-digraph-def, unfold tails-def, auto)
        qed
      qed
    next
    show  $X \subseteq \{\text{tail } G \ e \mid e. e \in ?E \wedge ?E \subseteq \text{arcs } G\}$ 
    proof
      fix x
      assume hip2:  $x \in X$ 
      show  $x \in \{\text{tail } G \ e \mid e. e \in ?E \wedge ?E \subseteq \text{arcs } G\}$ 
      proof-
        have  $R \ (x) \in \text{neighbourhood } G \ x$ 
        using assms(2) hip2 by (unfold system-representatives-def, auto)
        hence  $\exists e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge (x = \text{tail } G \ e \wedge R(x) = (\text{head } G \ e))$ 
        using assms(1) hip2 neighbour3[of G X Y] by auto
        moreover
        have  $?E \subseteq \text{arcs } G$  by auto
        ultimately show ?thesis

```

```

    using hip2 assms(1) by(unfold dir-bipartite-digraph-def, unfold tails-def,
auto)
    qed
    qed
    qed
    qed

```

lemma *dirBD-matching*:

```

    fixes G :: ('a, 'b) pre-digraph and X:: 'a set
    assumes dir-bipartite-digraph G X Y and R: system-representatives (neighbourhood
G) X R
    and e1 ∈ arcs G ∧ tail G e1 ∈ X and e2 ∈ arcs G ∧ tail G e2 ∈ X
    and R(tail G e1) = head G e1
    and R(tail G e2) = head G e2
shows e1 ≠ e2 ⟶ head G e1 ≠ head G e2 ∧ tail G e1 ≠ tail G e2
proof
  assume hip: e1 ≠ e2
  show head G e1 ≠ head G e2 ∧ tail G e1 ≠ tail G e2
  proof-
    have (e1 = e2) = (head G e1 = head G e2 ∧ tail G e1 = tail G e2)
    using assms(1) assms(3-4) by(unfold dir-bipartite-digraph-def, auto)
    hence 1: tail G e1 = tail G e2 ⟶ head G e1 = head G e2
    using hip assms(1) by auto
    have 2: tail G e1 = tail G e2 ⟶ head G e1 = head G e2
    using assms(1-2) assms(5-6) by auto
    have 3: tail G e1 ≠ tail G e2
    proof(rule notI)
      assume *: tail G e1 = tail G e2
      thus False using 1 2 by auto
    qed
    have 4: tail G e1 ≠ tail G e2 ⟶ head G e1 ≠ head G e2
    proof
      assume **: tail G e1 ≠ tail G e2
      show head G e1 ≠ head G e2
      using ** assms(3-6) R inj-on-def[of R X]
      system-representatives-def[of (neighbourhood G) X R] by auto
    qed
    thus ?thesis using 3 by auto
  qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *marriage-sufficiency-graph*:

```

    fixes G :: ('a::countable, 'b::countable) pre-digraph and X:: 'a set
    assumes dir-bipartite-digraph G X Y and ∀ i∈X. finite (neighbourhood G i)
    shows
    (∀ J⊆X. finite J ⟶ (card J) ≤ card (⋃ (neighbourhood G ` J))) ⟶
    (∃ E. dirBD-perfect-matching G X Y E)
proof(rule impI)
  assume hip: ∀ J⊆X. finite J ⟶ card J ≤ card (⋃ (neighbourhood G ` J))

```

```

show  $\exists E. \text{dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E$ 
proof-
  have  $\exists R. \text{system-representatives } (\text{neighbourhood } G) \ X \ R$ 
    using assms hip Hall[of X neighbourhood G] by auto
  then obtain  $R$  where  $R: \text{system-representatives } (\text{neighbourhood } G) \ X \ R$  by
auto
  let  $?E = \{e \mid e. e \in (\text{arcs } G) \wedge ((\text{tail } G \ e) \in X \wedge (\text{head } G \ e) = R \ (\text{tail } G \ e))\}$ 
  have  $\text{dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ ?E$ 
  proof(unfold dirBD-perfect-matching-def, rule conjI)
    show  $\text{dirBD-matching } G \ X \ Y \ ?E$ 
    proof(unfold dirBD-matching-def, rule conjI)
      show  $\text{dir-bipartite-digraph } G \ X \ Y$  using assms(1) by auto
    next
      show  $?E \subseteq \text{arcs } G \wedge (\forall e1 \in ?E. \forall e2 \in ?E. e1 \neq e2 \longrightarrow \text{head } G \ e1 \neq \text{head } G \ e2 \wedge \text{tail } G \ e1 \neq \text{tail } G \ e2)$ 
      proof(rule conjI)
        show  $?E \subseteq \text{arcs } G$  by auto
      next
        show  $\forall e1 \in ?E. \forall e2 \in ?E. e1 \neq e2 \longrightarrow \text{head } G \ e1 \neq \text{head } G \ e2 \wedge \text{tail } G \ e1 \neq \text{tail } G \ e2$ 
        proof
          fix  $e1$ 
          assume  $H1: e1 \in ?E$ 
          show  $\forall e2 \in ?E. e1 \neq e2 \longrightarrow \text{head } G \ e1 \neq \text{head } G \ e2 \wedge \text{tail } G \ e1 \neq \text{tail } G \ e2$ 
          proof
            fix  $e2$ 
            assume  $H2: e2 \in ?E$ 
            show  $e1 \neq e2 \longrightarrow \text{head } G \ e1 \neq \text{head } G \ e2 \wedge \text{tail } G \ e1 \neq \text{tail } G \ e2$ 
            proof-
              have  $e1 \in (\text{arcs } G) \wedge ((\text{tail } G \ e1) \in X \wedge (\text{head } G \ e1) = R \ (\text{tail } G \ e1))$  using  $H1$  by auto
              hence  $1: e1 \in (\text{arcs } G) \wedge (\text{tail } G \ e1) \in X$  and  $2: R \ (\text{tail } G \ e1) = (\text{head } G \ e1)$  by auto
              have  $e2 \in (\text{arcs } G) \wedge ((\text{tail } G \ e2) \in X \wedge (\text{head } G \ e2) = R \ (\text{tail } G \ e2))$  using  $H2$  by auto
              hence  $3: e2 \in (\text{arcs } G) \wedge (\text{tail } G \ e2) \in X$  and  $4: R \ (\text{tail } G \ e2) = (\text{head } G \ e2)$  by auto
              show  $?thesis$  using assms(1) R 1 2 3 4 assms(1) dirBD-matching[of G X Y R e1 e2] by auto
            qed
          qed
        qed
      next
        show  $\text{tails-set } G \ \{e \mid e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge \text{tail } G \ e \in X \wedge \text{head } G \ e = R \ (\text{tail } G \ e)\} = X$ 
        using perfect[of G X Y] assms(1) R by auto
      qed
    next
      show  $\text{tails-set } G \ \{e \mid e. e \in \text{arcs } G \wedge \text{tail } G \ e \in X \wedge \text{head } G \ e = R \ (\text{tail } G \ e)\} = X$ 
      using perfect[of G X Y] assms(1) R by auto
    qed
  qed

```



```

    qed thus ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

theorem Hall-digraph:
  fixes  $G :: ('a::countable, 'b::countable) \text{ pre-digraph}$  and  $X :: 'a \text{ set}$ 
  assumes  $\text{dir-bipartite-digraph } G \ X \ Y$  and  $\forall i \in X. \text{ finite } (\text{neighbourhood } G \ i)$ 
  shows  $(\exists E. \text{ dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall J \subseteq X. \text{ finite } J \longrightarrow (\text{card } J) \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (\text{neighbourhood } G \ ` J)))$ 
proof
  assume hip1:  $\exists E. \text{ dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E$ 
  show  $(\forall J \subseteq X. \text{ finite } J \longrightarrow (\text{card } J) \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (\text{neighbourhood } G \ ` J)))$ 
    using hip1 assms(1-2) marriage-necessary-graph[of  $G \ X \ Y$ ] by auto
  next
  assume hip2:  $\forall J \subseteq X. \text{ finite } J \longrightarrow \text{card } J \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (\text{neighbourhood } G \ ` J))$ 
  show  $\exists E. \text{ dirBD-perfect-matching } G \ X \ Y \ E$  using assms marriage-sufficiency-graph[of  $G \ X \ Y$ ] hip2
  proof-
    have  $(\forall J \subseteq X. \text{ finite } J \longrightarrow (\text{card } J) \leq \text{card } (\bigcup (\text{neighbourhood } G \ ` J)))$ 
       $\longrightarrow (\exists E. \text{ dirBD-perfect-matching } G$ 
 $X \ Y \ E)$ 
      using assms marriage-sufficiency-graph[of  $G \ X \ Y$ ] by auto
    thus ?thesis using hip2 by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

locale set-family =
  fixes  $I :: 'a \text{ set}$  and  $X :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}$ 

```

```

locale sdr = set-family +
  fixes  $\text{repr} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  assumes  $\text{inj-repr: inj-on repr } I$  and  $\text{repr-X: } x \in I \Longrightarrow \text{repr } x \in X \ x$ 

```

```

locale bipartite-digraph =
  fixes  $X :: 'a \text{ set}$  and  $Y :: 'b \text{ set}$  and  $E :: ('a \times 'b) \text{ set}$ 
  assumes  $E\text{-subset: } E \subseteq X \times Y$ 

```

locale *Count-Nbhdfin-bipartite-digraph* =
fixes $X :: 'a:: \text{countable set}$ **and** $Y :: 'b:: \text{countable set}$
and $E :: ('a \times 'b) \text{ set}$
assumes *E-subset*: $E \subseteq X \times Y$

assumes *Nbhd-Tail-finite*: $\forall x \in X. \text{finite } \{y. (x, y) \in E\}$

locale *matching* = *bipartite-digraph* +
fixes $M :: ('a \times 'b) \text{ set}$
assumes *M-subset*: $M \subseteq E$
assumes *M-right-unique*: $(x, y) \in M \implies (x, y') \in M \implies y = y'$
assumes *M-left-unique*: $(x, y) \in M \implies (x', y) \in M \implies x = x'$

locale *perfect-matching* = *matching* +
assumes *M-perfect*: $\text{fst } M = X$

lemma (**in** *sdr*) *perfect-matching*:
 $\text{perfect-matching } I (\bigcup i \in I. X \ i) (\text{Sigma } I \ X) \{(x, \text{repr } x) | x. x \in I\}$
by *unfold-locale* (*use inj-repr repr-X in <force simp: inj-on-def>*) +

lemma (**in** *perfect-matching*) *sdr*: $\text{sdr } X (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\}) (\lambda x. \text{the-elem } \{y. (x, y) \in M\})$
proof *unfold-locale*
define Y **where** $Y = (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in M\})$
have $Y: \exists y. Y \ x = \{y\}$ **if** $x \in X$ **for** x
using *that M-right-unique M-perfect unfolding Y-def by fastforce*
show *inj-on* $(\lambda x. \text{the-elem } (Y \ x)) \ X$
unfolding *Y-def inj-on-def*
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) M-left-unique Y Y-def mem-Collect-eq singletonI the-elem-eq*)
show $\text{the-elem } (Y \ x) \in \{y. (x, y) \in E\}$ **if** $x \in X$ **for** x
using $Y \ M\text{-subset } Y\text{-def } \langle x \in X \rangle$ **by** *fastforce*
qed

From these transformations, the formalization of the countable version of Hall's Theorem for Graphs (more specifically, its sufficiency) can be stated as below; in words "if for any finite $X_s \subseteq X$ the subgraph induced by X_s has a perfect matching then the whole graph has a perfect matching"

theorem (**in** *Count-Nbhdfin-bipartite-digraph*) *Hall-Graph*:
assumes $\exists g. \text{enumeration } (g:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$ **and** $\exists h. \text{enumeration } (h:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'b)$
shows $(\forall X_s \subseteq X. (\text{finite } X_s) \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists Ms. \text{perfect-matching } X_s$

```

      {y. x ∈ Xs ∧ (x,y) ∈ E}
      {(x,y). x ∈ Xs ∧ (x,y) ∈ E}
      Ms))
    → (∃ M. perfect-matching X Y E M)
proof(unfold-locales, rule impI)
  assume premiss1: (∀ Xs ⊆ X. (finite Xs) →
    (∃ Ms. perfect-matching Xs
      {y. x ∈ Xs ∧ (x,y) ∈ E}
      {(x,y). x ∈ Xs ∧ (x,y) ∈ E}
      Ms))
  show (∃ M. perfect-matching X Y E M)
proof–
  have A: ∀ Xs ⊆ X. finite Xs → card Xs ≤ card (⋃ ( (λx. {y. (x,y) ∈ E}) ‘ Xs))
  proof(rule allI, rule impI)
    fix Xs
    define Ys where Ys = {y. x ∈ Xs ∧ (x,y) ∈ E}
    define Es where Es = {(x,y). x ∈ Xs ∧ (x,y) ∈ E}
    assume hip1: Xs ⊆ X
    show finite Xs → card Xs ≤ card (⋃ ( (λx. {y. (x,y) ∈ E}) ‘ Xs))
    proof
      assume hip2: finite Xs
      show card Xs ≤ card (⋃ ( (λx. {y. (x,y) ∈ E}) ‘ Xs))
      proof–
        have (∃ Ms. perfect-matching Xs Ys Es Ms)
          using hip1 hip2 premiss1 Ys-def Es-def by auto
        then obtain Ms where Ms: perfect-matching Xs Ys Es Ms
          using Ys-def Es-def by auto
        have sdrXs : sdr Xs (λx. {y. (x,y) ∈ Es}) (λx. the-elem {y. (x,y) ∈ Ms})
          using Ms perfect-matching.sdr[of Xs Ys Es Ms] by blast
        define Rs where Rs = (λx. the-elem {y. (x,y) ∈ Ms})
        have inj-Rs: inj-on Rs Xs
          using sdrXs Rs-def sdr.inj-repr[of Xs (λx. {y. (x,y) ∈ Es}) Rs] by auto
        have B: ∀ x. x ∈ Xs → Rs x ∈ (λx. {y. (x,y) ∈ Es}) x
        proof(rule allI, rule impI)
          fix x
          assume x ∈ Xs
          thus Rs x ∈ (λx. {y. (x,y) ∈ Es}) x
            using sdrXs Rs-def sdr.repr-X[of Xs (λx. {y. (x,y) ∈ Es}) Rs x]
            by auto
        qed
      have YsE : Ys = (⋃ x ∈ Xs. {y. (x, y) ∈ E})
      proof
        show Ys ⊆ (⋃ x ∈ Xs. {y. (x, y) ∈ E})
        proof fix x
          assume x ∈ Ys
          thus x ∈ (⋃ x ∈ Xs. {y. (x, y) ∈ E}) using Ys-def by blast
        qed
      next

```

```

show  $(\bigcup_{x \in Xs}. \{y. (x, y) \in E\}) \subseteq Ys$ 
proof fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x \in (\bigcup_{x \in Xs}. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})$ 
  thus  $x \in Ys$ 
    using Es-def Ms UN-iff bipartite-digraph.E-subset
    case-prodI matching-def mem-Collect-eq mem-Sigma-iff
    perfect-matching-def by fastforce
  qed
qed
have  $YsFin: \text{finite } Ys$ 
  using Nbhd-Tail-finite Ys-def hip1 hip2 by fastforce
have  $(\forall x \in Xs. Rs\ x \in (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in Es\})\ x) \wedge \text{inj-on } Rs\ Xs$ 
  using B inj-Rs by auto
thus ?thesis using  $YsFin\ YsE\ Es\text{-def}\ \text{card-inj-on-le}[\text{of } Rs\ Xs\ Ys]$  by blast
qed
qed
qed
have premise2: Count-Nbhdfin-bipartite-digraph X Y E
  by (simp add: Count-Nbhdfin-bipartite-digraph-axioms)
have  $X\text{-countable} : \text{countable } X$  by simp
have  $P2: \exists R. \text{system-representatives } (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})\ X\ R$ 
  using premise2 A Hall[of X (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})]
  Nbhd-Tail-finite by blast
then obtain  $R$  where system-representatives  $(\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})\ X\ R$  by
auto
  hence  $\text{sdr } X\ (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})\ R$  unfolding system-representatives-def
sdr-def by auto
  hence  $\exists M. \text{perfect-matching } X\ (\bigcup_{i \in X}. (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})\ i)\ (\text{Sigma } X\ (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\}))\ M$ 
  using sdr.perfect-matching[of X (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\}) R] by auto
then obtain  $M$ 
where  $PM0: \text{perfect-matching } X\ (\bigcup_{i \in X}. (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})\ i)$ 
   $(\text{Sigma } X\ (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\}))\ M$  by auto
have  $Ed2: E = (\text{Sigma } X\ (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\}))\ M$ 
proof
  show  $E \subseteq (\text{SIGMA } x:X. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})$ 
  proof fix  $x$ 
    assume  $x \in E$ 
    thus  $x \in (\text{SIGMA } x:X. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})$ 
    using E-subset by blast
  qed
next
show  $(\text{SIGMA } x:X. \{y. (x, y) \in E\}) \subseteq E$ 
proof fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x \in (\text{SIGMA } x:X. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})$ 
  thus  $x \in E$  by blast
qed
qed
have  $PM1: \text{perfect-matching } X\ (\bigcup_{i \in X}. (\lambda x. \{y. (x, y) \in E\})\ i)\ E\ M$ 

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    using PM0 Ed2 by auto
  hence PM2: perfect-matching X Y E M
    using Count-NbhdFin-bipartite-digraph-axioms unfolding matching-def per-
fect-matching-def
  proof -
    assume (bipartite-digraph X ( $\bigcup_{i \in X} \{y. (i, y) \in E\}$ ) E  $\wedge$  matching-axioms
E M)  $\wedge$  perfect-matching-axioms X M
    then show (bipartite-digraph X Y E  $\wedge$  matching-axioms E M)  $\wedge$  per-
fect-matching-axioms X M
      using E-subset bipartite-digraph.intro by blast
    qed
  thus PM :  $\exists M. \text{perfect-matching } X Y E M$  using PM2 by auto
qed
qed
end

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