

Elementary Graph Traversal Algorithms

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Abstract

In this entry, we verify the correctness of:

- Depth-first search
- Breadth-first search

The entry's main aim is pedagogical. It has the formal material presented in one chapter of the book Functional Data Structures and Algorithms: A Proof Assistant Approach. The verification is based on a simple set-based representation of directed graphs. The main feature is that a graph's set of vertices is implicitly represented by its edges. The main focus of the development is to develop a representation suitable for mathematical reasoning and for executable algorithms. The entry also shows the verification of executable algorithms that need background mathematical libraries with basic Isabelle tools. Two main features are its automation setup aimed at verifying executable graph algorithms in a human-readable way and to verify the algorithms w.r.t. the same graph representation, making all of them compatible. The setup we use here includes using the function package to model loops and reason about their termination, using records to model program states, and using *locales* to implement parametric as well as step-wise refinement based verification. The material presented here is a part of an ongoing development of formal results on graphs and graph algorithms in Isabelle/HOL¹.

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¹<https://github.com/mabdula/Isabelle-Graph-Library>

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theory *More-Lists*

imports *Main*

begin

lemma *list-2-preds-aux*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket x' \in \text{set } xs; P1 x'; \bigwedge xs1 \neq xs2. \llbracket xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2; P1 x \rrbracket \implies \\ & \quad \exists ys1 \ y \ ys2. x \# xs2 = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2 \wedge P2 y \rrbracket \implies \\ & \quad \exists xs1 \ x \ xs2. xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge P2 x \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set } xs2. \neg P1 y) \end{aligned}$$

{proof}

lemma *list-2-preds*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket x \in \text{set } xs; P1 x; \bigwedge xs1 \neq xs2. \llbracket xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2; P1 x \rrbracket \implies \exists ys1 \ y \ ys2. \\ & \quad x \# xs2 = ys1 @ [y] @ ys2 \wedge P2 y \rrbracket \implies \\ & \quad \exists xs1 \ x \ xs2. xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2 \wedge P2 x \wedge (\forall y \in \text{set } xs2. \neg P1 y \wedge \neg P2 y) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma list-inter-mem-iff: set xs ∩ s ≠ {}  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  xs1 x xs2. xs = xs1 @ [x] @ xs2
 $\wedge$  x ∈ s)
  ⟨proof⟩
end
theory Pair-Graph
imports
  Main
  Graph-Theory.RtrancI-On
begin

```

1 A Basic Representation of Diraphs

type-synonym 'v dgraph = ('v × 'v) set

definition dVs::('v × 'v) set \Rightarrow 'v set **where**
 $dVs\ G = \bigcup \{\{v1, v2\} \mid v1\ v2. (v1, v2) \in G\}$

lemma induct-pcpl:
 $\llbracket P []; \bigwedge x. P [x]; \bigwedge x y z s. P z s \implies P (x \# y \# z s) \rrbracket \implies P x s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma induct-pcpl-2:
 $\llbracket P []; \bigwedge x. P [x]; \bigwedge x y. P [x, y]; \bigwedge x y z. P [x, y, z]; \bigwedge w x y z s. P z s \implies P (w \# x \# y \# z \# s) \rrbracket \implies P x s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dVs-empty[simp]: dVs {} = {}
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dVs-empty-iff[simp]: dVs E = {} \longleftrightarrow E = {}
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dVsI[intro]:
assumes (a, v) ∈ dG **shows** a ∈ dVs dG **and** v ∈ dVs dG
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dVsI':
assumes e ∈ dG **shows** fst e ∈ dVs dG **and** snd e ∈ dVs dG
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dVs-union-distr[simp]: dVs (G ∪ H) = dVs G ∪ dVs H
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dVs-union-big-distr: dVs (G ∪ H) = dVs G ∪ dVs H
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma dVs-eq: dVs E = fst ' E ∪ snd ' E

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-vertices-iff*: $\text{finite } (\text{dVs } E) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } E$ (**is** $?L \longleftrightarrow ?R$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation *reachable1* :: $('v \times 'v) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow \text{bool} (- \rightarrow^{+1} - [100,100] 40)$ **where**
 $\text{reachable1 } E u v \equiv (u,v) \in E^+$

definition *reachable* :: $('v \times 'v) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow \text{bool} (- \rightarrow^{*1} - [100,100] 40)$
where
 $\text{reachable } E u v = ((u,v) \in \text{rtrancl-on } (\text{dVs } E) E)$

lemma *reachableE[elim?]*:
assumes $(u,v) \in E$
obtains *e* **where** $e \in E$ $e = (u, v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-refl[intro!, Pure.intro!, simp]*: $v \in \text{dVs } E \implies v \rightarrow^* E v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-trans[trans,intro]*:
assumes $u \rightarrow^* E v$ $v \rightarrow^* E w$ **shows** $u \rightarrow^* E w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-edge[dest,intro]*: $(u,v) \in E \implies u \rightarrow^* E v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step]*:
assumes *major*: $u \rightarrow^* E v$
and cases: $\llbracket u \in \text{dVs } E \rrbracket \implies P u$
 $\wedge x y. \llbracket u \rightarrow^* E x; (x,y) \in E; P x \rrbracket \implies P y$
shows $P v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *converse-reachable-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step, induct pred: reachable]*:
assumes *major*: $u \rightarrow^* E v$
and cases: $v \in \text{dVs } E \implies P v$
 $\wedge x y. \llbracket (x,y) \in E; y \rightarrow^* E v; P y \rrbracket \implies P x$
shows $P u$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-in-dVs*:
assumes $u \rightarrow^* E v$
shows $u \in \text{dVs } E$ $v \in \text{dVs } E$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable1-in-dVs*:

assumes $u \rightarrow^+ E v$
shows $u \in dVs E \ v \in dVs E$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable1-reachable[intro]*:
 $v \rightarrow^+ E w \implies v \rightarrow^* E w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *reachable1-reachableE[elim] = reachable1-reachable[elim-format]*

lemma *reachable-neq-reachable1[intro]*:
assumes *reach*: $v \rightarrow^* E w$
and *neq*: $v \neq w$
shows $v \rightarrow^+ E w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *reachable-neq-reachable1E[elim] = reachable-neq-reachable1[elim-format]*

lemma *arc-implies-dominates*: $e \in E \implies (\text{fst } e, \text{snd } e) \in E$ $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *neighbourhood*::($'v \times 'v$) *set* $\Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'v$ **set** **where**
neighbourhood $G u = \{v. (u,v) \in G\}$

lemma
neighbourhoodI[intro]: $v \in (\text{neighbourhood } G u) \implies (u,v) \in G$ **and**
neighbourhoodD[dest]: $(u,v) \in G \implies v \in (\text{neighbourhood } G u)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *sources* $G = \{u \mid u \ v . (u,v) \in G\}$

definition *sinks* $G = \{v \mid u \ v . (u,v) \in G\}$

lemma *dVs-subset*: $G \subseteq G' \implies dVs G \subseteq dVs G'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dVs-insert[elim]*:
 $v \in dVs (\text{insert } (x,y) G) \implies [v = x \implies P; v = y \implies P; v \in dVs G \implies P] \implies P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *in-neighbourhood-dVs[simp, intro]*:
 $v \in \text{neighbourhood } G u \implies v \in dVs G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subset-neighbourhood-dVs[simp, intro]*:
 $\text{neighbourhood } G u \subseteq dVs G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma in-dVsE:  $v \in dVs G \implies \llbracket (\bigwedge u. (u, v) \in G \implies P); (\bigwedge u. (v, u) \in G \implies P) \rrbracket \implies P$ 
 $v \notin dVs G \implies (\llbracket (\bigwedge u. (u, v) \notin G); (\bigwedge u. (v, u) \notin G) \rrbracket \implies P) \implies P$ 
{proof}

lemma neighoubrhood-union[simp]: neighbourhood  $(G \cup G')$   $u =$  neighbourhood  $G$   $u \cup$  neighbourhood  $G' u$ 
{proof}

lemma vs-are-gen:  $dVs (\text{set } E\text{-impl}) = \text{set} (\text{map prod.fst } E\text{-impl}) \cup \text{set} (\text{map prod.snd } E\text{-impl})$ 
{proof}

lemma dVs-swap:  $dVs (\text{prod.swap} ` E) = dVs E$ 
{proof}

end
theory Vwalk
  imports Pair-Graph
begin

```

2 A Theory on Vertex Walks in a Digraph

```

context fixes  $G :: 'v \text{ dgraph}$  begin
inductive vwalk where
  vwalk0: vwalk []
  vwalk1:  $v \in dVs G \implies \text{vwalk } [v]$ 
  vwalk2:  $(u, v) \in G \implies \text{vwalk } (v \# vs) \implies \text{vwalk } (u \# v \# vs)$ 
end
declare vwalk0[simp]

inductive-simps vwalk-1[simp]: vwalk  $E [v]$ 

inductive-simps vwalk-2[simp]: vwalk  $E (u \# v \# vs)$ 

definition vwalk-bet:: $('v \times 'v) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'v \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
  vwalk-bet  $G u p v = ( \text{vwalk } G p \wedge p \neq [] \wedge \text{hd } p = u \wedge \text{last } p = v )$ 

lemma vwalk-then-edge: vwalk-bet  $dG u p v \implies u \neq v \implies (\exists v''. (u, v'') \in dG)$ 
{proof}

lemma vwalk-then-in-dVs: vwalk  $dG p \implies v \in \text{set } p \implies v \in dVs dG$ 
{proof}

lemma vwalk-cons: vwalk  $dG (v1 \# v2 \# p) \implies (v1, v2) \in dG$ 
{proof}

lemma hd-of-vwalk-bet:
  vwalk-bet  $dG v p v' \implies \exists p'. p = v \# p'$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hd-of-vwalk-bet'*:

vwalk-bet dG v p v' \implies v = hd p

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hd-of-vwalk-bet''*: *vwalk-bet dG u p v \implies u \in set p*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-of-vwalk-bet*:

vwalk-bet dG v p v' \implies v' = last p

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-of-vwalk-bet'*:

vwalk-bet dG v p v' \implies $\exists p'. p = p' @ [v']$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *append-vwalk-pref*: *vwalk dG (p1 @ p2) \implies vwalk dG p1*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *append-vwalk-suff*: *vwalk dG (p1 @ p2) \implies vwalk dG p2*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *append-vwalk*: *vwalk dG p1 \implies vwalk dG p2 \implies (p1 \neq [] \implies p2 \neq []*

\implies (last p1, hd p2) \in dG) \implies vwalk dG (p1 @ p2)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *split-vwalk*:

vwalk-bet dG v1 (p1 @ v2 # p2) v3 \implies vwalk-bet dG v2 (v2 # p2) v3

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-cons*:

vwalk-bet dG v (v # p) u \implies p \neq [] \implies vwalk-bet dG (hd p) p u

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-cons-2*:

vwalk-bet dG v p v' \implies p \neq [] \implies vwalk-bet dG v (v # tl p) v'

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-snoc*:

vwalk-bet dG v' (p @ [v]) v'' \implies v = v''

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-vwalk*:

p \neq [] \implies vwalk-bet dG (hd p) p (last p) \longleftrightarrow vwalk dG p

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-snoc-edge'*: *vwalk dG (p @ [v]) \implies (v, v') \in dG \implies vwalk dG ((p @ [v]) @ [v'])*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-snoc-edge*: *vwalk dG (p @ [v])* \implies $(v, v') \in dG \implies vwalk dG (p @ [v, v'])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-snoc-edge-2*: *vwalk dG (p @ [v, v'])* \implies $(v, v') \in dG$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-append-edge*: *vwalk dG (p1 @ p2)* \implies $p1 \neq [] \implies p2 \neq [] \implies (last p1, hd p2) \in dG$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-transitive-rel*:

assumes $(\bigwedge x y z. R x y \implies R y z \implies R x z) (\bigwedge v1 v2. (v1, v2) \in dG \implies R v1 v2)$
shows *vwalk dG (v#vs)* $\implies v' \in set vs \implies R v v'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-transitive-rel'*:

assumes $(\bigwedge x y z. R x y \implies R y z \implies R x z) (\bigwedge v1 v2. (v1, v2) \in dG \implies R v1 v2)$
shows *vwalk dG (vs @ [v])* $\implies v' \in set vs \implies R v' v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *edges-of-vwalk* **where**

```
edges-of-vwalk [] = []
edges-of-vwalk [v] = []
edges-of-vwalk (v#v'#l) = (v, v') # edges-of-vwalk (v'#l)
```

lemma *vwalk-ball-edges*: *vwalk E p* $\implies b \in set (edges-of-vwalk p) \implies b \in E$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *edges-of-vwalk-index*:

$Suc i < length p \implies edges-of-vwalk p ! i = (p ! i, p ! Suc i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *edges-of-vwalk-length*: *length (edges-of-vwalk p)* $= length p - 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

With the given assumptions we can only obtain an outgoing edge from *v*.

lemma *edges-of-vwalk-for-inner*:

assumes $p ! i = v$ $Suc i < length p$
obtains *w* **where** *edges-of-vwalk p ! i = (v, w)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

For an incoming edge we need an additional assumption ($\theta < i$).

lemma *edges-of-vwalk-for-inner'*:

assumes $p ! (\text{Suc } i) = v \text{ Suc } i < \text{length } p$
obtains $u \text{ where } (u, v) = \text{edges-of-vwalk } p ! i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $hd\text{-edges-neq-last}$:

$\llbracket (last p, hd p) \notin \text{set}(\text{edges-of-vwalk } p); hd p \neq last p; p \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$
 $hd(\text{edges-of-vwalk}(last p \# p)) \neq last(\text{edges-of-vwalk}(last p \# p))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $v\text{-in-edge-in-vwalk}$:

assumes $(u, v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-vwalk } p)$
shows $u \in \text{set } p \ v \in \text{set } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $distinct\text{-edges-of-vwalk}$:

$distinct p \implies distinct(\text{edges-of-vwalk } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $distinct\text{-edges-of-vwalk-cons}$:

$distinct(\text{edges-of-vwalk}(v \# p)) \implies distinct(\text{edges-of-vwalk } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $tl\text{-vwalk-is-vwalk}$: $vwalk E p \implies vwalk E (tl p)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $vwalk\text{-concat}$:

assumes $vwalk E p \ vwalk E q \ q \neq [] \ p \neq [] \implies last p = hd q$
shows $vwalk E (p @ tl q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $edges\text{-of-vwalk-append-2}$:

$p' \neq [] \implies \text{edges-of-vwalk}(p @ p') = \text{edges-of-vwalk}(p @ [hd p']) @ \text{edges-of-vwalk}$
 p'
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $edges\text{-of-vwalk-append}$: $\exists ep. \text{edges-of-vwalk}(p @ p') = ep @ \text{edges-of-vwalk}$

p'
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $append\text{-butlast-last-cancel}$: $p \neq [] \implies butlast p @ last p \# p' = p @ p'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $edges\text{-of-vwalk-append-3}$:

assumes $p \neq []$
shows $\text{edges-of-vwalk}(p @ p') = \text{edges-of-vwalk } p @ \text{edges-of-vwalk}(last p \# p')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $vwalk\text{-vertex-has-edge}$:

assumes $\text{length } p \geq 2$ $v \in \text{set } p$
obtains $e u$ **where** $e \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-vwalk } p)$ $e = (u, v) \vee e = (v, u)$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $v\text{-in-edge-in-vwalk-inj}:$
assumes $e \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-vwalk } p)$
obtains $u v$ **where** $e = (u, v)$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $v\text{-in-edge-in-vwalk-gen}:$
assumes $e \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-vwalk } p)$ $e = (u, v)$
shows $u \in \text{set } p$ $v \in \text{set } p$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{edges-of-vwalk-dVs}: dVs(\text{set}(\text{edges-of-vwalk } p)) \subseteq \text{set } p$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{last-v-snd-last-e}:$
assumes $\text{length } p \geq 2$
shows $\text{last } p = \text{snd}(\text{last } (\text{edges-of-vwalk } p))$ — is this the best formulation for
this?
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{hd-v-fst-hd-e}:$
assumes $\text{length } p \geq 2$
shows $\text{hd } p = \text{fst}(\text{hd } (\text{edges-of-vwalk } p))$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{last-in-edge}:$
 $p \neq [] \implies \exists u. (u, \text{last } p) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-vwalk } (v \# p)) \wedge u \in \text{set } (v \# p)$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{edges-of-vwalk-append-subset}:$
shows $\text{set}(\text{edges-of-vwalk } p') \subseteq \text{set}(\text{edges-of-vwalk } (p @ p'))$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{nonempty-vwalk-vwalk-bet[intro?]}:$
assumes $\text{vwalk } E p p \neq []$ $\text{hd } p = u$ $\text{last } p = v$
shows $\text{vwalk-bet } E u p v$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{vwalk-bet-nonempty}:$
assumes $\text{vwalk-bet } E u p v$
shows [simp]: $p \neq []$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{vwalk-bet-nonempty-vwalk[elim]}:$
assumes $\text{vwalk-bet } E u p v$
shows $\text{vwalk } E p p \neq []$ $\text{hd } p = u$ $\text{last } p = v$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-reflexive*[intro]:

assumes $w \in dVs E$

shows *vwalk-bet* $E w [w] w$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *singleton-hd-last*: $q \neq [] \implies tl q = [] \implies hd q = last q$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *singleton-hd-last'*: $q \neq [] \implies butlast q = [] \implies hd q = last q$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-transitive*:

assumes *vwalk-bet* $E u p v$ *vwalk-bet* $E v q w$

shows *vwalk-bet* $E u (p @ tl q) w$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-in-dVs*:

assumes *vwalk-bet* $E a p b$

shows set $p \subseteq dVs E$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-endpoints*:

assumes *vwalk-bet* $E u p v$

shows [simp]: $u \in dVs E$

and [simp]: $v \in dVs E$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-pref*:

assumes *vwalk-bet* $E u (pr @ [x] @ su) v$

shows *vwalk-bet* $E u (pr @ [x]) x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-suff*:

assumes *vwalk-bet* $E u (pr @ [x] @ su) v$

shows *vwalk-bet* $E x (x \# su) v$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *edges-are-vwalk-bet*:

assumes $(v, w) \in E$

shows *vwalk-bet* $E v [v, w] w$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induct-vwalk-bet*[case-names path1 path2, consumes 1, induct set: *vwalk-bet*]:

assumes *vwalk-bet* $E a p b$

assumes Path1: $\bigwedge v. v \in dVs E \implies P E [v] v v$

assumes Path2: $\bigwedge v v' vs b. (v, v') \in E \implies vwalk-bet E v' (v' \# vs) b \implies P E$

$(v' \# vs) v' b \implies P E (v \# v' \# vs) v b$

```

shows P E p a b
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-append:
assumes vwalk E xs vwalk E ys last xs = hd ys
shows vwalk E (xs @ tl ys)
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-append2:
assumes vwalk E (xs @ [x]) vwalk E (x # ys)
shows vwalk E (xs @ x # ys)
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-appendD-last:
vwalk E (xs @ [x, y])  $\implies$  vwalk E (xs @ [x])
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-ConsD:
vwalk E (x # xs)  $\implies$  vwalk E xs
⟨proof⟩

lemmas vwalkD = vwalk-ConsD append-vwalk-pref append-vwalk-suff

lemma vwalk-alt-induct[consumes 1, case-names Single Snoc]:
assumes
  vwalk E p P [] ( $\wedge$ x. P [x])
   $\wedge$ y x xs. (y, x)  $\in$  E  $\implies$  vwalk E (xs @ [y])  $\implies$  P (xs @ [y])  $\implies$  P (xs @ [y, x])
shows P p
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-append-single:
assumes vwalk E p (last p, x)  $\in$  E
shows vwalk E (p @ [x])
⟨proof⟩

lemmas vwalk-decomp = append-vwalk-pref append-vwalk-suff vwalk-append-edge

lemma vwalk-rotate:
assumes vwalk E (x # xs @ y # ys @ [x])
shows vwalk E (y # ys @ x # xs @ [y])
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-bet-nonempty'[simp]:  $\neg$  vwalk-bet E u [] v
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-ConsE:
assumes vwalk E (a # p) p  $\neq$  []
obtains e where e  $\in$  E e = (a, hd p) vwalk E p

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-reachable*:

$p \neq [] \implies vwalk E p \implies hd p \xrightarrow{*} E last p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-reachable'*:

$vwalk E p \implies p \neq [] \implies hd p = u \implies last p = v \implies u \xrightarrow{*} E v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalkI*: $(x, hd p) \in E \implies vwalk E p \implies vwalk E (x \# p)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-vwalk*:

assumes $u \xrightarrow{*} E v$
shows $\exists p. hd p = u \wedge last p = v \wedge vwalk E p \wedge p \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-vwalk-iff*:

$u \xrightarrow{*} E v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. hd p = u \wedge last p = v \wedge vwalk E p \wedge p \neq [])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-vwalk-bet-iff*:

$u \xrightarrow{*} E v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. vwalk-bet E u p v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-vwalk-betD*:

$vwalk-bet E u p v \implies u \xrightarrow{*} E v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-reachable1*:

$vwalk E (u \# p @ [v]) \implies u \xrightarrow{+} E v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable1-vwalk*:

assumes $u \xrightarrow{+} E v$
shows $\exists p. vwalk E (u \# p @ [v])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable1-vwalk-iff*:

$u \xrightarrow{+} E v \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. vwalk E (u \# p @ [v]))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable1-vwalk-iff2*:

$u \xrightarrow{*} E v \longleftrightarrow (u = v \wedge u \in dVs E \vee (\exists p. vwalk E (u \# p @ [v])))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-remove-cycleE*:

assumes $vwalk E (u \# p @ [v])$

```

obtains  $p'$  where  $vwalk E (u \# p' @ [v])$   

   $distinct p' u \notin set p' v \notin set p' set p' \subseteq set p$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

abbreviation  $closed\text{-}vwalk\text{-}bet :: ('v \times 'v) set \Rightarrow 'v list \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow bool$  where  

 $closed\text{-}vwalk\text{-}bet E c v \equiv vwalk\text{-}bet E v c v \wedge Suc 0 < length c$ 

lemma  $edge\text{-}iff\text{-}vwalk\text{-}bet: (u, v) \in E = vwalk\text{-}bet E u [u, v] v$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $vwalk\text{-}bet\text{-}in\text{-}vertices: vwalk\text{-}bet E u p v \implies w \in set p \implies w \in dVs E$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $vwalk\text{-}bet\text{-}hd\text{-}neq\text{-}last\text{-}implies\text{-}edges\text{-}nonempty:$   

assumes  $vwalk\text{-}bet E u p v$   

assumes  $u \neq v$   

shows  $E \neq \{\}$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $vwalk\text{-}bet\text{-}edges\text{-}in\text{-}edges: vwalk\text{-}bet E u p v \implies set (edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk p) \subseteq E$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $vwalk\text{-}bet\text{-}prefix\text{-}is\text{-}vwalk\text{-}bet:$   

assumes  $p \neq []$   

assumes  $vwalk\text{-}bet E u (p @ q) v$   

shows  $vwalk\text{-}bet E u p (last p)$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $vwalk\text{-}bet\text{-}suffix\text{-}is\text{-}vwalk\text{-}bet:$   

assumes  $q \neq []$   

assumes  $vwalk\text{-}bet E u (p @ q) v$   

shows  $vwalk\text{-}bet E (hd q) q v$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $vwalk\text{-}bet\text{-}append\text{-}append\text{-}is\text{-}vwalk\text{-}bet:$   

assumes  $vwalk\text{-}bet E u p v$   

assumes  $vwalk\text{-}bet E v q w$   

assumes  $vwalk\text{-}bet E w r x$   

shows  $vwalk\text{-}bet E u (p @ tl q @ tl r) x$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  

assumes  $p \neq []$   

shows  $edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk (p @ q) = edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk p @ edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk ([last p] @ q)$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

fun  $is\text{-}vwalk\text{-}bet\text{-}vertex\text{-}decomp :: ('v \times 'v) set \Rightarrow 'v list \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'v list \times 'v list \Rightarrow bool$  where  

 $is\text{-}vwalk\text{-}bet\text{-}vertex\text{-}decomp E p v (q, r) \longleftrightarrow p = q @ tl r \wedge (\exists u w. vwalk\text{-}bet E$ 

```

$u \ q \ v \wedge \text{vwalk-bet } E \ v \ r \ w)$

definition *vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp* :: $('v \times 'v) \ set \Rightarrow 'v \ list \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'v \ list \times 'v \ list$ **where**
 $\text{vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp } E \ p \ v = (\text{SOME } qr. \text{ is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp } E \ p \ v \ qr)$

lemma *vwalk-bet-vertex-decompE*:
assumes *p-vwalk*: $\text{vwalk-bet } E \ u \ p \ v$
assumes *p-decomp*: $p = xs @ y \# ys$
obtains *q r* **where**
 $p = q @ tl r$
 $q = xs @ [y]$
 $r = y \# ys$
 $\text{vwalk-bet } E \ u \ q \ y$
 $\text{vwalk-bet } E \ y \ r \ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp-is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp*:
assumes *p-vwalk*: $\text{vwalk-bet } E \ u \ p \ w$
assumes *v-in-p*: $v \in set \ p$
shows *is-vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp* $E \ p \ v \ (\text{vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp } E \ p \ v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-vertex-decompE-2*:
assumes *p-vwalk*: $\text{vwalk-bet } E \ u \ p \ w$
assumes *v-in-p*: $v \in set \ p$
assumes *qr-def*: $\text{vwalk-bet-vertex-decomp } E \ p \ v = (q, r)$
obtains
 $p = q @ tl r$
 $\text{vwalk-bet } E \ u \ q \ v$
 $\text{vwalk-bet } E \ v \ r \ w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *vtrail* :: $('v \times 'v) \ set \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'v \ list \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{vtrail } E \ u \ p \ v = (\text{vwalk-bet } E \ u \ p \ v \wedge \text{distinct} (\text{edges-of-vwalk } p))$

abbreviation *closed-vtrail* :: $('v \times 'v) \ set \Rightarrow 'v \ list \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{closed-vtrail } E \ c \ v \equiv \text{vtrail } E \ v \ c \ v \wedge \text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } c$

lemma *closed-vtrail-implies-Cons*:
assumes *closed-vtrail* $E \ c \ v$
shows $c = v \# tl \ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tl-non-empty-conv*:
shows $tl \ l \neq [] \longleftrightarrow \text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } l$

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma closed-vtrail-implies-tl-nonempty:
  assumes closed-vtrail E c v
  shows tl c ≠ []
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vtrail-in-vertices:
  vtrail E u p v ⇒ w ∈ set p ⇒ w ∈ dVs E
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma
  assumes vtrail E u p v
  shows vtrail-hd-in-vertices: u ∈ dVs E
  and vtrail-last-in-vertices: v ∈ dVs E
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list-set-tl: x ∈ set (tl xs) ⇒ x ∈ set xs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma closed-vtrail-hd-tl-in-vertices:
  assumes closed-vtrail E c v
  shows hd (tl c) ∈ dVs E
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vtrail-prefix-is-vtrail:
  notes vtrail-def [simp]
  assumes p ≠ []
  assumes vtrail E u (p @ q) v
  shows vtrail E u p (last p)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vtrail-suffix-is-vtrail:
  notes vtrail-def [simp]
  assumes q ≠ []
  assumes vtrail E u (p @ q) v
  shows vtrail E (hd q) q v
  ⟨proof⟩

definition distinct-vwalk-bet :: ('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v list ⇒ 'v ⇒ bool where
  distinct-vwalk-bet E u p v = ( vwalk-bet E u p v ∧ distinct p)

lemma distinct-vwalk-bet-length-le-card-vertices:
  assumes distinct-vwalk-bet E u p v
  assumes finite E
  shows length p ≤ card (dVs E)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma distinct-vwalk-bet-triples-finite:

```

```

assumes finite E
shows finite {(p, u, v). distinct-vwalk-bet E u p v}
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma distinct-vwalk-bets-finite:
finite E  $\implies$  finite {p. distinct-vwalk-bet E u p v}
⟨proof⟩

```

3 Vwalks to paths (as opposed to arc walks (*a walk-to-a path before*)

```

fun is-closed-decomp :: ('v × 'v) set  $\Rightarrow$  'v list  $\Rightarrow$  'v list × 'v list  $\times$  'v list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
is-closed-decomp E p (q, r, s)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
p = q @ tl r @ tl s  $\wedge$ 
(∃ u v w. vwalk-bet E u q v  $\wedge$  closed-vwalk-bet E r v  $\wedge$  vwalk-bet E v s w)  $\wedge$ 
distinct q

```

```

definition closed-vwalk-bet-decomp :: ('v × 'v) set  $\Rightarrow$  'v list  $\Rightarrow$  'v list × 'v list  $\times$  'v list where
closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p = ( SOME qrs. is-closed-decomp E p qrs)

```

```

lemma closed-vwalk-bet-decompE:
assumes p-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u p v
assumes p-decomp: p = xs @ y # ys @ y # zs
obtains q r s where
p = q @ tl r @ tl s
q = xs @ [y]
r = y # ys @ [y]
s = y # zs
vwalk-bet E u q y
vwalk-bet E y r y
vwalk-bet E y s v
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma closed-vwalk-bet-decomp-is-closed-decomp:
assumes p-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u p v
assumes p-not-distinct:  $\neg$  distinct p
shows is-closed-decomp E p (closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma closed-vwalk-bet-decompE-2:
assumes p-vwalk: vwalk-bet E u p v
assumes p-not-distinct:  $\neg$  distinct p
assumes qrs-def: closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p = (q, r, s)
obtains
p = q @ tl r @ tl s
 $\exists$  w. vwalk-bet E u q w  $\wedge$  closed-vwalk-bet E r w  $\wedge$  vwalk-bet E w s v

```

```

distinct q
⟨proof⟩

function vwalk-bet-to-distinct :: ('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v list ⇒ 'v list where
  vwalk-bet-to-distinct E p =
    (if ( $\exists u v. \text{vwalk-bet } E u p v$ )  $\wedge \neg \text{distinct } p$ 
     then let (q, r, s) = closed-vwalk-bet-decomp E p in vwalk-bet-to-distinct E (q
     @ tl s)
     else p)
  ⟨proof⟩

termination vwalk-bet-to-distinct
⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-bet-to-distinct-induct [consumes 1, case-names path decomp]:
  assumes vwalk-bet E u p v
  assumes distinct:  $\bigwedge p. [\text{vwalk-bet } E u p v; \text{distinct } p] \implies P p$ 
  assumes
    decomp:  $\bigwedge p q r s. [\text{vwalk-bet } E u p v; \neg \text{distinct } p;$ 
     $\text{closed-vwalk-bet-decomp } E p = (q, r, s); P (q @ \text{tl } s)] \implies P p$ 
  shows P p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-bet-to-distinct-is-distinct-vwalk-bet:
  assumes vwalk-bet E u p v
  shows distinct-vwalk-bet E u (vwalk-bet-to-distinct E p) v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-betE[elim?]:
  assumes vwalk-bet E u p v
  assumes singleton:  $[\forall v \in \text{dVs } E; u = v] \implies P$ 
  assumes
    step:  $\bigwedge p' x. [\text{p} = u \# x \# p'; (u, x) \in E; \text{vwalk-bet } E x (x \# p') v] \implies P$ 
  shows P
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-subset:
   $[\text{vwalk } G p; G \subseteq G'] \implies \text{vwalk } G' p$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vwalk-bet-subset:
   $[\text{vwalk-bet } G u p v; G \subseteq G'] \implies \text{vwalk-bet } G' u p v$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable-subset[intro]:
   $[\text{u} \rightarrow^* G v; G \subseteq G'] \implies \text{u} \rightarrow^* G' v$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable-Union-1[intro]:
```

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket u \rightarrow^* G v \rrbracket &\implies u \rightarrow^* G \cup G' v \\ \llbracket u \rightarrow^* G' v \rrbracket &\implies u \rightarrow^* G' \cup G v \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *reachableE[elim?]:*
assumes *reachable E u v*
assumes *singleton:* $\llbracket v \in dVs E; u = v \rrbracket \implies P$
assumes
step: $\bigwedge x. \llbracket (u,x) \in E; \text{reachable } E x v \rrbracket \implies P$
shows *P*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-insertE[case-names nil sing1 sing2 in-e in-E]:*
 $\llbracket vwalk (\text{insert } e E) p; \quad$
 $(p = [] \implies P);$
 $(\bigwedge u v. p = [v] \implies e = (u,v) \implies P);$
 $(\bigwedge u v. p = [v] \implies e = (v,u) \implies P);$
 $(\bigwedge v. p = [v] \implies v \in dVs E \implies P);$
 $(\bigwedge p' v1 v2. \llbracket vwalk \{e\} [v1, v2]; vwalk (\text{insert } e E) (v2 \# p'); p = v1 \# v2 \# p \rrbracket \implies P);$
 $(\bigwedge p' v1 v2. \llbracket vwalk E [v1, v2]; vwalk (\text{insert } e E) (v2 \# p'); p = v1 \# v2 \# p \rrbracket \implies P) \implies P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

A lemma which allows for case splitting over paths when doing induction on graph edges.

lemma *vwalk-bet-insertE[case-names nil sing1 sing2 in-e in-E]:*
 $\llbracket vwalk-bet (\text{insert } e E) v1 p v2; \quad$
 $(\llbracket v1 \in dVs (\text{insert } e E); v1 = v2; p = [] \rrbracket \implies P);$
 $(\bigwedge u v. p = [u] \implies e = (u,v) \implies P);$
 $(\bigwedge u v. p = [v] \implies e = (u,v) \implies P);$
 $(\bigwedge v. p = [v] \implies v = v1 \implies v = v2 \implies v \in dVs E \implies P);$
 $(\bigwedge p' v3. \llbracket vwalk-bet \{e\} v1 [v1, v3] v3; vwalk-bet (\text{insert } e E) v3 (v3 \# p') v2; p = v1 \# v3 \# p \rrbracket \implies P);$
 $(\bigwedge p' v3. \llbracket vwalk-bet E v1 [v1, v3] v3; vwalk-bet (\text{insert } e E) v3 (v3 \# p') v2; p = v1 \# v3 \# p \rrbracket \implies P) \implies P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

find-theorems name: *induct vwalk-bet*

lemma *vwalk-bet2[simp]:*
vwalk-bet G u (u # v # vs) b $\longleftrightarrow ((u,v) \in G \wedge vwalk-bet G v (v \# vs) b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *butlast-vwalk-is-vwalk*: $vwalk E p \implies vwalk E (\text{butlast } p)$
(proof)

lemma *vwalk-concat-2*:

assumes $vwalk E p \ vwalk E q \ q \neq [] \ p \neq [] \implies \text{last } p = \text{hd } q$
shows $vwalk E (\text{butlast } p @ q)$
(proof)

lemma *vwalk-bet-transitive-2*:

assumes $vwalk\text{-bet } E u p \ v \ vwalk\text{-bet } E v q \ w$
shows $vwalk\text{-bet } E u (\text{butlast } p @ q) \ w$
(proof)

lemma *vwalk-not-vwalk*:

$\llbracket vwalk G p; \neg vwalk G' p \rrbracket \implies$
 $(\exists (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk p). (u,v) \in (G - G')) \vee$
 $(\exists v \in \text{set } p. v \in (dVs G - dVs G'))$
(proof)

lemma *vwalk-not-vwalk-2*:

$\llbracket vwalk G p; \neg vwalk G' p; \text{length } p \geq 2 \rrbracket \implies$
 $(\exists (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk p). (u,v) \in (G - G'))$
(proof)

lemma *vwalk-not-vwalk-elim*:

$\llbracket vwalk G p; \neg vwalk G' p \rrbracket \implies$
 $\llbracket \bigwedge_u v. \llbracket (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk p); (u,v) \in (G - G') \rrbracket \implies P;$
 $\bigwedge_v. \llbracket v \in \text{set } p; v \in (dVs G - dVs G') \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
(proof)

lemma *vwalk-not-vwalk-elim-2*:

$\llbracket vwalk G p; \neg vwalk G' p; \text{length } p \geq 2 \rrbracket \implies$
 $\llbracket \bigwedge_u v. \llbracket (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk p); (u,v) \in (G - G') \rrbracket \implies P$
 $\rrbracket \implies P$
(proof)

lemma *vwalk-bet-not-vwalk-bet*:

$\llbracket vwalk\text{-bet } G u p v; \neg vwalk\text{-bet } G' u p v \rrbracket \implies$
 $(\exists (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk p). (u,v) \in (G - G')) \vee$
 $(\exists v \in \text{set } p. v \in (dVs G - dVs G'))$
(proof)

lemma *vwalk-bet-not-vwalk-bet-elim*:

$\llbracket vwalk\text{-bet } G u p v; \neg vwalk\text{-bet } G' u p v \rrbracket \implies$
 $\llbracket \bigwedge_u v. \llbracket (u,v) \in \text{set}(\text{edges-of-}vwalk p); (u,v) \in (G - G') \rrbracket \implies P;$
 $\bigwedge_v. \llbracket v \in \text{set } p; v \in (dVs G - dVs G') \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-not-vwalk-bet-elim-2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\![vwalk\text{-}bet\ G\ u\ p\ v;\ \neg vwalk\text{-}bet\ G'\ u\ p\ v;\ length\ p \geq 2]\!] \implies \\ & \quad [\![\bigwedge u\ v.\ [(u,v) \in set\ (edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk\ p);\ (u,v) \in (G - G')]\!] \implies P \\ & \quad] \implies P \end{aligned}$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vwalk-bet-props*:

$$vwalk\text{-}bet\ G\ u\ p\ v \implies ([\![vwalk\ G\ p;\ p \neq []]\!];\ hd\ p = u;\ last\ p = v] \implies P \implies P$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *no-outgoing-last*:

$$[\![vwalk\ G\ p;\ \bigwedge v.\ (u,v) \notin G;\ u \in set\ p]\!] \implies last\ p = u$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-vwalk-bet-empty*: $\neg Vwalk.vwalk\text{-}bet\ \{\}\ u\ p\ v$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *edges-in-vwalk-split*:

$$(u, v) \in set\ (edges\text{-}of\text{-}vwalk\ p) \implies \exists\ p1\ p2.\ p = p1 @ [u,v] @ p2$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

theory *Enat-Misc*

imports *Main HOL-Library.Extended-Nat*

begin

declare *one-enat-def*

declare *zero-enat-def*

lemma *eval-enat-numeral*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{numeral } Num.One = eSuc 0 \\ & \text{numeral } (Num.Bit0\ n) = eSuc\ (\text{numeral } (Num.BitM\ n)) \\ & \text{numeral } (Num.Bit1\ n) = eSuc\ (\text{numeral } (Num.Bit0\ n)) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare *eSuc-enat[symmetric, simp]*

end

theory *Dist*

imports *Enat-Misc Vwalk*

begin

4 Distances

4.1 Distance from a vertex

definition $\text{distance}::('v \times 'v) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow \text{enat}$ **where**
 $\text{distance } G u v = (\text{INF } p. \text{ if } V\text{walk.vwalk-bet } G u p v \text{ then } \text{length } p - 1 \text{ else } \infty)$

lemma $V\text{walk-bet-dist}:$

$V\text{walk.vwalk-bet } G u p v \implies \text{distance } G u v \leq \text{length } p - 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{reachable-dist}:$

$\text{reachable } G u v \implies \text{distance } G u v < \infty$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{unreachable-dist}:$

$\neg \text{reachable } G u v \implies \text{distance } G u v = \infty$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{dist-reachable}:$

$\text{distance } G u v < \infty \implies \text{reachable } G u v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{reachable-dist-2}:$

assumes $\text{reachable } G u v$
obtains p **where** $V\text{walk.vwalk-bet } G u p v$ $\text{distance } G u v = \text{length } p - 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{triangle-ineq-reachable}:$

assumes $\text{reachable } G u v$ $\text{reachable } G v w$
shows $\text{distance } G u w \leq \text{distance } G u v + \text{distance } G v w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{triangle-ineq}:$

$\text{distance } G u w \leq \text{distance } G u v + \text{distance } G v w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{distance-split}:$

$[\text{distance } G u v \neq \infty; \text{distance } G u v = \text{distance } G u w + \text{distance } G w v] \implies$
 $\exists w'. \text{reachable } G u w' \wedge \text{distance } G u w' = \text{distance } G u w \wedge$
 $\text{reachable } G w' v \wedge \text{distance } G w' v = \text{distance } G w' v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{dist-inf}: v \notin dVs G \implies \text{distance } G u v = \infty$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{dist-inf-2}: v \notin dVs G \implies \text{distance } G v u = \infty$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dist-eq*: $\llbracket \bigwedge p. V\text{walk}.v\text{walk-bet } G' u p v \implies V\text{walk}.v\text{walk-bet } G u (\text{map } f p) v \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{distance } G u v \leq \text{distance } G' u v$
(proof)

lemma *distance-subset*: $G \subseteq G' \implies \text{distance } G' u v \leq \text{distance } G u v$
(proof)

lemma *distance-neighbourhood*:
 $\llbracket v \in \text{neighbourhood } G u \rrbracket \implies \text{distance } G u v \leq 1$
(proof)

4.2 Shortest Paths

definition *shortest-path*::($'v \times 'v)$ set $\Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'v$ list $\Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{shortest-path } G u p v = (\text{distance } G u v = \text{length } p - 1 \wedge v\text{walk-bet } G u p v)$

lemma *shortest-path-props[elim]*:
 $\text{shortest-path } G u p v \implies (\llbracket \text{distance } G u v = \text{length } p - 1; v\text{walk-bet } G u p v \rrbracket \implies P) \implies P$
(proof)

lemma *shortest-path-intro*:
 $\llbracket \text{distance } G u v = \text{length } p - 1; v\text{walk-bet } G u p v \rrbracket \implies \text{shortest-path } G u p v$
(proof)

lemma *shortest-path-vwalk*: $\text{shortest-path } G u p v \implies v\text{walk-bet } G u p v$
(proof)

lemma *shortest-path-dist*: $\text{shortest-path } G u p v \implies \text{distance } G u v = \text{length } p - 1$
(proof)

lemma *shortest-path-split-1*:
 $\llbracket \text{shortest-path } G u (p1 @ x \# p2) v \rrbracket \implies \text{shortest-path } G x (x \# p2) v$
(proof)

lemma *shortest-path-split-2*:
 $\llbracket \text{shortest-path } G u (p1 @ x \# p2) v \rrbracket \implies \text{shortest-path } G u (p1 @ [x]) x$
(proof)

lemma *shortest-path-split-distance*:
 $\llbracket \text{shortest-path } G u (p1 @ x \# p2) v \rrbracket \implies \text{distance } G u x \leq \text{distance } G u v$
(proof)

lemma *shortest-path-split-distance'*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{set } p; \text{shortest-path } G u p v \rrbracket \implies \text{distance } G u x \leq \text{distance } G u v$
(proof)

```

lemma shortest-path-exists:
  assumes reachable G u v
  obtains p where shortest-path G u p v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma shortest-path-exists-2:
  assumes distance G u v < ∞
  obtains p where shortest-path G u p v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma not-distinct-props:
  ¬distinct xs ==> (¬x1 = x2 ==> (xs = xs1 @ x1# xs2 @ x2 # xs3; x1 = x2) ==> P) ==> P
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma shortest-path-distinct:
  shortest-path G u p v ==> distinct p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma diet-eq':
  [A p. shortest-path G' u p v ==> shortest-path G u (map f p) v]
  ==>
  distance G u v ≤ distance G' u v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma distance-0:
  (u = v ∧ v ∈ dVs G) ↔ distance G u v = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma distance-neighbourhood':
  [v ∈ neighbourhood G u] ==> distance G x v ≤ distance G x u + 1
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Suc-le-length-iff-2:
  (Suc n ≤ length xs) = (¬x ys. xs = ys @ [x] ∧ n ≤ length ys)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma distance-parent:
  [distance G u v < ∞; u ≠ v] ==>
  ∃w. distance G u w + 1 = distance G u v ∧ v ∈ neighbourhood G w
  ⟨proof⟩

```

4.3 Distance from a set of vertices

definition distance-set::('v × 'v) set ⇒ 'v set ⇒ 'v ⇒ enat **where**

$$\text{distance-set } G \ U \ v = (\text{INF}_{u \in U} \text{. distance } G \ u \ v)$$

lemma *dist-set-inf*: $v \notin dVs G \implies \text{distance-set } G U v = \infty$
(proof)

lemma *dist-set-mem[intro]*: $u \in U \implies \text{distance-set } G U v \leq \text{distance } G u v$
(proof)

lemma *dist-not-inf''*: $\llbracket \text{distance-set } G U v \neq \infty; u \in U; \text{distance } G u v = \text{distance-set } G U v \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists p. \text{vwalk-bet } G u (u \# p) v \wedge \text{length } p = \text{distance } G u v \wedge$
 $\text{set } p \cap U = \{\}$
(proof)

lemma *dist-not-inf'''*:
 $\llbracket \text{distance-set } G U v \neq \infty; u \in U; \text{distance } G u v = \text{distance-set } G U v \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists p. \text{shortest-path } G u (u \# p) v \wedge \text{set } p \cap U = \{\}$
(proof)

lemma *distance-set-union*:
 $\text{distance-set } G (U \cup V) v \leq \text{distance-set } G U v$
(proof)

lemma *lt-lt-infty*: $x < (y::\text{enat}) \implies x < \infty$
(proof)

lemma *finite-dist-nempty*:
 $\text{distance-set } G V v \neq \infty \implies V \neq \{\}$
(proof)

lemma *distance-set-wit*:
assumes $v \in V$
obtains v' **where** $v' \in V$ $\text{distance-set } G V x = \text{distance } G v' x$
(proof)

lemma *distance-set-wit'*:
assumes $\text{distance-set } G V v \neq \infty$
obtains v' **where** $v' \in V$ $\text{distance-set } G V x = \text{distance } G v' x$
(proof)

lemma *dist-set-not-inf*: $\text{distance-set } G U v \neq \infty \implies \exists u \in U. \text{distance } G u v = \text{distance-set } G U v$
(proof)

lemma *dist-not-inf'*: $\text{distance-set } G U v \neq \infty \implies$
 $\exists u \in U. \text{distance } G u v = \text{distance-set } G U v \wedge \text{reachable } G u v$
(proof)

lemma *distance-on-vwalk*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{distance-set } G \ U v = \text{distance } G \ u \ v; u \in U; \text{shortest-path } G \ u \ p \ v; w \in \text{set } p \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{distance-set } G \ U w = \text{distance } G \ u \ w \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *diff-le-self-enat*: $m - n \leq (m::\text{enat})$

(proof)

lemma *shortest-path-dist-set-union*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{distance-set } G \ U v = \text{distance } G \ u \ v; u \in U; \text{shortest-path } G \ u \ (p1 @ x \# p2) \\ & v; \\ & x \in V; \bigwedge v'. v' \in V \implies \text{distance-set } G \ U v' = \text{distance } G \ u \ x \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{distance-set } G \ (U \cup V) v = \text{distance-set } G \ U v - \text{distance } G \ u \ x \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *Inf-enat-def1*:

fixes $K::\text{enat set}$

assumes $K \neq \{\}$

shows $\text{Inf } K \in K$

(proof)

lemma *INF-plus-enat*:

$$V \neq \{\} \implies (\text{INF } v \in V. (f::'a \Rightarrow \text{enat}) v) + (x::\text{enat}) = (\text{INF } v \in V. f v + x)$$

(proof)

lemma *distance-set-neighbourhood*:

$$\llbracket v \in \text{neighbourhood } G u; Vs \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set } G \ Vs v \leq \text{distance-set } G \ Vs u + 1$$

(proof)

lemma *distance-set-parent*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{distance-set } G \ Vs v < \infty; Vs \neq \{\}; v \notin Vs \rrbracket \implies \\ & \exists w. \text{distance-set } G \ Vs w + 1 = \text{distance-set } G \ Vs v \wedge v \in \text{neighbourhood } G w \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *distance-set-parent'*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket 0 < \text{distance-set } G \ Vs v; \text{distance-set } G \ Vs v < \infty; Vs \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \\ & \exists w. \text{distance-set } G \ Vs w + 1 = \text{distance-set } G \ Vs v \wedge v \in \text{neighbourhood } G w \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *distance-set-0[simp]*: $\llbracket v \in dVs \ G \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set } G \ Vs v = 0 \iff v \in Vs$

(proof)

lemma *dist-set-leg*:

$$\llbracket \bigwedge u. u \in Vs \implies \text{distance } G \ u \ v \leq \text{distance } G' \ u \ v \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set } G \ Vs v \leq \text{distance-set } G' \ Vs v$$

(proof)

```

lemma dist-set-eq:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge u. u \in Vs \implies \text{distance } G u v = \text{distance } G' u v \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set } G Vs v = \text{distance-set } G' Vs v$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma distance-set-subset:  $G \subseteq G' \implies \text{distance-set } G' Vs v \leq \text{distance-set } G Vs v$ 
 $v$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma vwalk-bet-dist-set:
   $\llbracket Vwalk.vwalk-bet G u p v; u \in U \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set } G U v \leq \text{length } p - 1$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

end
theory Set-Addons
  imports HOL-Data-Structures.Set-Specs
begin
context Set
begin
bundle automation = set-empty[simp] set-isin[simp] set-insert[simp] set-delete[simp]
  invar-empty[simp] invar-insert[simp] invar-delete[simp]

end
end
theory Map-Addons
  imports HOL-Data-Structures.Map-Specs
begin
context Map
begin
bundle automation = map-empty[simp] map-update[simp] map-delete[simp] in-
  var-empty[simp]
  invar-update[simp] invar-delete[simp]
end
end
theory Set2-Addons
  imports HOL-Data-Structures.Set-Specs
begin

context Set2
begin
bundle automation =
  set-union[simp] set-inter[simp]
  set-diff[simp] invar-union[simp]
  invar-inter[simp] invar-diff[simp]

notation inter (infixl  $\cap_G$  100)

```

```

notation diff (infixl  $-_G$  100)
notation union (infixl  $\cup_G$  100)
end

end
theory Pair-Graph-Specs
imports Vwalk Map-Addons Set-Addons
begin

```

5 A Digraph Representation for Efficient Executable Functions

We develop a locale modelling an abstract data type (ADT) which abstractly models a graph as an adjacency map: i.e. every vertex is mapped to a *set* of adjacent vertices, and this latter set is again modelled using the ADT of sets provided in Isabelle/HOL's distribution.

We then show that this ADT can be implemented using existing implementations of the *set* ADT.

```

locale Set-Choose = set: Set
  where set = t-set for t-set ( $[-]_s$ ) +
    fixes sel :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  'a

assumes choose [simp]: s  $\neq$  empty  $\Rightarrow$  isin s (sel s)

```

```

begin
context
  includes set.automation
begin

```

5.1 Abstraction lemmas

These are lemmas for automation. Their purpose is to remove any mention of the locale set ADT constructs and replace it with Isabelle's native sets.

```

lemma choose'[simp, intro, dest]:
  s  $\neq$  empty  $\Rightarrow$  invar s  $\Rightarrow$  sel s  $\in$  t-set s
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma choose"[intro]:
  invar s  $\Rightarrow$  s  $\neq$  empty  $\Rightarrow$  t-set s  $\subseteq$  s'  $\Rightarrow$  sel s  $\in$  s'
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma emptyD[dest]:
  s = empty  $\Rightarrow$  t-set s = {}
  s  $\neq$  empty  $\Rightarrow$  invar s  $\Rightarrow$  t-set s  $\neq$  {}
  empty = s  $\Rightarrow$  t-set s = {}
  empty  $\neq$  s  $\Rightarrow$  invar s  $\Rightarrow$  t-set s  $\neq$  {}

```

```

⟨proof⟩
end
end

```

```

named-theorems Graph-Spec-Elims
named-theorems Graph-Spec-Intros
named-theorems Graph-Spec-Simps

```

```

locale Pair-Graph-Specs =
  adjmap: Map
  where update = update and invar = adjmap-inv +

```

```

vset: Set-Choose
where empty = vset-empty and delete = vset-delete and invar = vset-inv

```

```

for update :: 'v ⇒ 'vset ⇒ 'adjmap ⇒ 'adjmap and adjmap-inv :: 'adjmap ⇒ bool
and

```

```

vset-empty :: 'vset and vset-delete :: 'v ⇒ 'vset ⇒ 'vset and
vset-inv

```

```

begin

```

```

notation vset-empty ( $\emptyset_V$ )
notation empty ( $\emptyset_G$ )

```

```

abbreviation isin' (infixl  $\in_G$  50) where isin' G v ≡ isin v G
abbreviation not-isin' (infixl  $\notin_G$  50) where not-isin' G v ≡  $\neg$  isin' G v

```

```

definition set-of-map (m::'adjmap) = {(u,v). case (lookup m u) of Some vs ⇒ v
 $\in_G$  vs}

```

```

definition graph-inv G = (adjmap-inv G  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  v vset. lookup G v = Some vset →
vset-inv vset))

```

```

definition finite-graph G = (finite {v. (lookup G v) ≠ None})

```

```

definition finite-vsets = ( $\forall$  vset. finite (t-set vset))

```

```

definition neighb::'adjmap ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'vset where
(neighb G v) = (case (lookup G v) of Some vset ⇒ vset | - ⇒ vset-empty)

```

```

lemmas [code] = neighb-def

```

```

notation neighb (N_G - - 100)

```

```

definition digraph-abs ([_]_G) where digraph-abs G = {(u,v). v  $\in_G$  (N_G G u)}

```

```

definition add-edge G u v =
(
  case (lookup G u) of Some vset =>
  let
    vset = the (lookup G u);
    vset' = insert v vset;
    digraph' = update u vset' G
  in
    digraph'
  | - =>
  let
    vset' = insert v vset-empty;
    digraph' = update u vset' G
  in
    digraph'
)
)

definition delete-edge G u v =
(
  case (lookup G u) of Some vset =>
  let
    vset = the (lookup G u);
    vset' = vset-delete v vset;
    digraph' = update u vset' G
  in
    digraph'
  | - => G
)

context — Locale properties
  includes vset.set.automation and adjmap.automation
  fixes G::'adjmap
begin

lemma graph-invE[elim]:
  graph-inv G ==> ([adjmap-inv G; ( $\bigwedge v$  vset. lookup G v = Some vset ==> vset-inv vset)] ==> P) ==> P
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma graph-invI[intro]:
  [adjmap-inv G; ( $\bigwedge v$  vset. lookup G v = Some vset ==> vset-inv vset)] ==>
  graph-inv G
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-graphE[elim]:
  finite-graph G ==> (finite {v. (lookup G v) ≠ None} ==> P) ==> P
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *finite-graphI[intro]*:
 $\text{finite } \{v. (\text{lookup } G v) \neq \text{None}\} \implies \text{finite-graph } G$
(proof)

lemma *finite-vsetsE[elim]*:
 $\text{finite-vsets} \implies ((\bigwedge N. \text{finite } (\text{t-set } N)) \implies P) \implies P$
(proof)

lemma *finite-vsetsI[intro]*:
 $(\bigwedge N. \text{finite } (\text{t-set } N)) \implies \text{finite-vsets}$
(proof)

lemma *neighbourhood-invars'[simp, dest]*:
 $\text{graph-inv } G \implies \text{vset-inv } (\mathcal{N}_G \ G \ v)$
(proof)

lemma *finite-graph[intro!]*:
assumes $\text{graph-inv } G$ $\text{finite-graph } G$ finite-vsets
shows $\text{finite } (\text{digraph-abs } G)$
(proof)

corollary *finite-vertices[intro!]*:
assumes $\text{graph-inv } G$ $\text{finite-graph } G$ finite-vsets
shows $\text{finite } (\text{dVs } (\text{digraph-abs } G))$
(proof)

5.2 Abstraction lemmas

These are lemmas for automation. Their purpose is to remove any mention of the neighbourhood concept implemented using the locale constructs and replace it with abstract terms on pair graphs.

lemma *are-connected-abs[simp]*:
 $\text{graph-inv } G \implies v \in \text{t-set } (\mathcal{N}_G \ G \ u) \longleftrightarrow (u, v) \in \text{digraph-abs } G$
(proof)

lemma *are-connected-absD[dest]*:
 $\llbracket v \in \text{t-set } (\mathcal{N}_G \ G \ u); \text{graph-inv } G \rrbracket \implies (u, v) \in \text{digraph-abs } G$
(proof)

lemma *are-connected-absI[intro]*:
 $\llbracket (u, v) \in \text{digraph-abs } G; \text{graph-inv } G \rrbracket \implies v \in \text{t-set } (\mathcal{N}_G \ G \ u)$
(proof)

lemma *neighbourhood-absD[dest!]*:
 $\llbracket \text{t-set } (\mathcal{N}_G \ G \ x) \neq \{\}; \text{graph-inv } G \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{dVs } (\text{digraph-abs } G)$
(proof)

```

lemma neighbourhood-abs[simp]:
  graph-inv G  $\implies$  t-set ( $\mathcal{N}_G G u$ ) = neighbourhood (digraph-abs G) u
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma adjmap-inv-insert[intro]: graph-inv G  $\implies$  graph-inv (add-edge G u v)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma digraph-abs-insert[simp]: graph-inv G  $\implies$  digraph-abs (add-edge G u v) =
  Set.insert (u,v) (digraph-abs G)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma adjmap-inv-delete[intro]: graph-inv G  $\implies$  graph-inv (delete-edge G u v)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma digraph-abs-delete[simp]: graph-inv G  $\implies$  digraph-abs (delete-edge G u v)
= (digraph-abs G) - {(u,v)}
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end — Properties context

end

Pair-Graph-Specs

end
theory DFS
  imports Pair-Graph-Specs Set2-Addons Set-Addons
  begin

```

6 Depth-Frist Search

6.1 The program state

```

datatype return = Reachable | NotReachable

record ('ver, 'vset) DFS-state = stack:: 'ver list seen:: 'vset return:: return

```

6.2 Setup for automation

```

named-theorems call-cond-elims
named-theorems call-cond-intros
named-theorems ret-holds-intros
named-theorems invar-props-intros
named-theorems invar-props-elims
named-theorems invar-holds-intros
named-theorems state-rel-intros
named-theorems state-rel-holds-intros

```

6.3 A *locale* for fixing data structures and their implementations

locale *DFS* =

```

Graph: Pair-Graph-Specs
  where lookup = lookup +
set-ops: Set2 vset-empty vset-delete - t-set vset-inv insert

for lookup :: 'adjmap ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'vset option +
fixes G::'adjmap and s::'v and t::'v

begin

definition DFS-axioms = ( Graph.graph-inv G ∧ Graph.finite-graph G ∧ Graph.finite-vsets
  ∧ s ∈ dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G))

abbreviation neighb' v == Graph.neighb G v

notation neighb' (NG - 100)

```

6.4 Defining the Algorithm

```

function (domintros) DFS::('v, 'vset) DFS-state ⇒ ('v, 'vset) DFS-state where
  DFS dfs-state =
    (case (stack dfs-state) of (v # stack-tl) ⇒
      (if v = t then
        (dfs-state (⟨return := Reachable⟩))
      else ((if (NG v -G (seen dfs-state)) ≠ ∅V then
        let u = (sel ((NG v) -G (seen dfs-state)));
        stack' = u# (stack dfs-state);
        seen' = insert u (seen dfs-state)
      in
        (DFS (dfs-state (⟨stack := stack',
          seen := seen' ⟩)))
      else
        let stack' = stack-tl in
        (DFS (dfs-state (⟨stack := stack' ⟩)))
      )
    )
  | - ⇒ (dfs-state (⟨return := NotReachable⟩))
  )
⟨proof⟩

```

6.5 Setup for Reasoning About the Algorithm

```

definition initial-state::('v, 'vset) DFS-state where
  initial-state = (⟨stack = [s], seen = insert s ∅V, return = NotReachable⟩)

```

```

definition DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state =
  (case stack dfs-state of (v # stack-tl) =>
    (if v = t then
      False
      else ((if ((N_G v) -_G (seen dfs-state)) ≠ (Ø_V) then
              True
              else False)
            )
    )
  | - => False
  )

lemma DFS-call-1-conds[call-cond-elims]:
DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state ==>
[[[∃ v stack-tl. stack dfs-state = v # stack-tl;
  hd (stack dfs-state) ≠ t;
  (N_G (hd (stack dfs-state))) -_G (seen dfs-state) ≠ (Ø_V)] ==> P] ==>
P
⟨proof⟩

definition DFS-upd1 dfs-state = (
  let
    N = (N_G (hd (stack dfs-state)));
    u = (sel ((N -_G (seen dfs-state))));
    stack' = u # (stack dfs-state);
    seen' = insert u (seen dfs-state)
  in
    dfs-state (⟨stack := stack', seen := seen'⟩))

definition DFS-call-2-conds:('v, 'vset) DFS-state ==> bool where
DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state =
(case stack dfs-state of (v # stack-tl) =>
  (if v = t then
    False
    else (
      (if ((N_G v) -_G (seen dfs-state)) ≠ (Ø_V) then
        False
        else True)
    )
  )
  | - => False
  )

lemma DFS-call-2-condsE[call-cond-elims]:
DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state ==>
[[[∃ v stack-tl. stack dfs-state = v # stack-tl;
  hd (stack dfs-state) ≠ t;
  (N_G (hd (stack dfs-state))) -_G (seen dfs-state) ≠ (Ø_V)] ==> P] ==>
P
⟨proof⟩

```

$\frac{(\mathcal{N}_G (hd (stack\ dfs-state))) -_G (seen\ dfs-state) = (\emptyset_V)}{P} \implies P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $DFS-upd2\ dfs-state =$
 $((dfs-state\ (stack := tl\ (stack\ dfs-state))))$

definition $DFS\text{-ret-1-conds}\ dfs-state =$
 $(\text{case stack}\ dfs-state\ \text{of}\ (v\ \#\ stack\text{-}tl)\ \Rightarrow$
 $\quad (\text{if } v = t \text{ then}$
 $\quad \quad False)$
 $\quad \text{else}\ (\$
 $\quad \quad (\text{if } ((\mathcal{N}_G\ v) -_G (seen\ dfs-state)) \neq \emptyset_V \text{ then}$
 $\quad \quad \quad False)$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{else}\ False)$
 $\quad)$
 $\quad)$
 $\quad | - \Rightarrow True$
 $\quad)$

lemma $DFS\text{-ret-1-conds}[call\text{-}cond\text{-}elims]:$
 $DFS\text{-ret-1-conds}\ dfs-state \implies$
 $\frac{\llbracket stack\ dfs-state = [] \rrbracket \implies P}{P}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $DFS\text{-call-4-condsI}[call\text{-}cond\text{-}intros]:$
 $\llbracket stack\ dfs-state = [] \rrbracket \implies DFS\text{-ret-1-conds}\ dfs-state$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $DFS\text{-ret1}\ dfs-state = (dfs-state\ (return := NotReachable))$

definition $DFS\text{-ret-2-conds}\ dfs-state =$
 $(\text{case stack}\ dfs-state\ \text{of}\ (v\ \#\ stack\text{-}tl)\ \Rightarrow$
 $\quad (\text{if } v = t \text{ then}$
 $\quad \quad True)$
 $\quad \text{else}\ (\$
 $\quad \quad (\text{if } (\mathcal{N}_G\ v -_G (seen\ dfs-state)) \neq \emptyset_V \text{ then}$
 $\quad \quad \quad False)$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{else}\ False)$
 $\quad)$
 $\quad)$
 $\quad | - \Rightarrow False$
 $\quad)$

lemma $DFS\text{-ret-2-conds}[call\text{-}cond\text{-}elims]:$
 $DFS\text{-ret-2-conds}\ dfs-state \implies$

```

 $\llbracket \bigwedge v \text{ stack-tl}. \llbracket \text{stack dfs-state} = v \# \text{stack-tl};$ 
 $(\text{hd } (\text{stack dfs-state})) = t \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $P$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

lemma *DFS-ret-2-condsI[call-cond-intros]*:

 $\bigwedge v \text{ stack-tl}. \llbracket \text{stack dfs-state} = v \# \text{stack-tl}; (\text{hd } (\text{stack dfs-state})) = t \rrbracket \implies$
DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *DFS-ret2 dfs-state* = (*dfs-state* (return := *Reachable*))

lemma *DFS-cases*:

assumes *DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state* $\implies P$

DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state $\implies P$

DFS-ret-1-conds dfs-state $\implies P$

DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state $\implies P$

shows *P*

 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DFS-simps*:

assumes *DFS-dom dfs-state*

shows *DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state* $\implies \text{DFS dfs-state} = \text{DFS } (\text{DFS-upd1 dfs-state})$

DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state $\implies \text{DFS dfs-state} = \text{DFS } (\text{DFS-upd2 dfs-state})$

DFS-ret-1-conds dfs-state $\implies \text{DFS dfs-state} = \text{DFS-ret1 dfs-state}$

DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state $\implies \text{DFS dfs-state} = \text{DFS-ret2 dfs-state}$

 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DFS-induct*:

assumes *DFS-dom dfs-state*

assumes $\bigwedge \text{dfs-state}. \llbracket \text{DFS-dom dfs-state};$

DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state $\implies P \text{ (DFS-upd1 dfs-state);}$

DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state $\implies P \text{ (DFS-upd2 dfs-state)} \rrbracket \implies P$

dfs-state

shows *P dfs-state*

 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DFS-domintros*:

assumes *DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state* $\implies \text{DFS-dom } (\text{DFS-upd1 dfs-state})$

assumes *DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state* $\implies \text{DFS-dom } (\text{DFS-upd2 dfs-state})$

shows *DFS-dom dfs-state*

 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.6 Loop Invariants

definition *invar-well-formed::('v,'vset) DFS-state \Rightarrow bool* **where**
invar-well-formed dfs-state = *vset-inv (seen dfs-state)*

definition *invar-stack-walk::('v,'vset) DFS-state \Rightarrow bool* **where**

```

 $invar-stack-walk\ dfs-state = (Vwalk.vwalk\ (Graph.digraph-abs\ G)\ (rev\ (stack\ dfs-state)))$ 

definition  $invar-seen-stack::('v,'vset) DFS-state \Rightarrow bool$  where
   $invar-seen-stack\ dfs-state \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $distinct\ (stack\ dfs-state)$ 
     $\wedge set\ (stack\ dfs-state) \subseteq t-set\ (seen\ dfs-state)$ 
     $\wedge t-set\ (seen\ dfs-state) \subseteq dVs\ (Graph.digraph-abs\ G)$ 

definition  $invar-s-in-stack::('v,'vset) DFS-state \Rightarrow bool$  where
   $invar-s-in-stack\ dfs-state \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $(stack\ (dfs-state)) \neq [] \longrightarrow last\ (stack\ dfs-state) = s$ 

definition  $invar-visited-through-seen::('v,'vset) DFS-state \Rightarrow bool$  where
   $invar-visited-through-seen\ dfs-state =$ 
     $(\forall v \in t-set\ (seen\ dfs-state).$ 
       $(\forall p.\ Vwalk.vwalk-bet\ (Graph.digraph-abs\ G)\ v\ p\ t \wedge distinct\ p \longrightarrow (set\ p \cap$ 
         $set\ (stack\ dfs-state) \neq \{\}))$ 

definition  $call-1-measure::('v,'vset) DFS-state \Rightarrow nat$  where
   $call-1-measure\ dfs-state = card\ (dVs\ (Graph.digraph-abs\ G)) - t-set\ (seen\ dfs-state))$ 

definition  $call-2-measure::('v,'vset) DFS-state \Rightarrow nat$  where
   $call-2-measure\ dfs-state = card\ (set\ (stack\ dfs-state))$ 

definition  $DFS-term-rel::(( 'v,'vset) DFS-state \times ('v,'vset) DFS-state) set$  where
   $DFS-term-rel = (call-1-measure) <*mlex*> (call-2-measure) <*mlex*> \{ \}$ 

end

locale  $DFS-thms = DFS +$ 

assumes  $DFS\text{-}axioms: DFS\text{-}axioms$ 

begin

context
includes  $set\text{-}ops.automation$  and  $Graph.adjmap.automation$  and  $Graph.vset.set.automation$ 

begin

lemma  $graph-inv[simp,intro]:$ 
   $Graph.graph-inv\ G$ 
   $Graph.finite-graph\ G$ 
   $Graph.finite-vsets$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $s\text{-}in}\text{-}G[simp,intro]: s \in dVs\ (Graph.digraph-abs\ G)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

lemma *finite-neighbourhoods*[simp]:
finite (*t-set N*)
{proof}

lemmas *simps*[simp] = *Graph.neighbourhood-abs*[OF *graph-inv(1)*] *Graph.are-connected-abs*[OF *graph-inv(1)*]

lemma *invar-well-formed-props*[*invar-props-elims*]:
invar-well-formed dfs-state \implies
 $([\![vset-inv \text{ (seen }dfs\text{-state)}]\!] \implies P) \implies$
 P
{proof}

lemma *invar-well-formed-intro*[*invar-props-intros*]: $[\![vset-inv \text{ (seen }dfs\text{-state)}]\!]$
 \implies *invar-well-formed dfs-state*
{proof}

lemma *invar-well-formed-holds-1*[*invar-holds-intros*]:
 $[\![DFS\text{-call-1-conds }dfs\text{-state}; \text{ invar-well-formed }dfs\text{-state}]\!] \implies$
invar-well-formed (DFS-upd1 dfs-state)
{proof}

lemma *invar-well-formed-holds-2*[*invar-holds-intros*]: $[\![DFS\text{-call-2-conds }dfs\text{-state};$
invar-well-formed dfs-state $]\!] \implies$ *invar-well-formed (DFS-upd2 dfs-state)*
{proof}

lemma *invar-well-formed-holds-4*[*invar-holds-intros*]: $[\![DFS\text{-ret-1-conds }dfs\text{-state};$
invar-well-formed dfs-state $]\!] \implies$ *invar-well-formed (DFS-ret1 dfs-state)*
{proof}

lemma *invar-well-formed-holds-5*[*invar-holds-intros*]: $[\![DFS\text{-ret-2-conds }dfs\text{-state};$
invar-well-formed dfs-state $]\!] \implies$ *invar-well-formed (DFS-ret2 dfs-state)*
{proof}

lemma *invar-well-formed-holds*[*invar-holds-intros*]:
assumes *DFS-dom dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state*
shows *invar-well-formed (DFS dfs-state)*
{proof}

lemma *invar-stack-walk-props*[*invar-props-elims*]:
invar-stack-walk dfs-state \implies
 $((Vwalk.vwalk (\text{Graph.digraph-abs }G) (\text{rev }(\text{stack }dfs\text{-state}))) \implies P) \implies P$
{proof}

lemma *invar-stack-walk-intro*[*invar-props-intros*]: *Vwalk.vwalk* (*Graph.digraph-abs G*) (*rev* (*stack dfs-state*)) \implies *invar-stack-walk dfs-state*
{proof}

lemma *invar-stack-walk-holds-1[invar-holds-intros]*:

assumes *DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state invar-stack-walk dfs-state*

shows *invar-stack-walk (DFS-upd1 dfs-state)*

<proof>

lemma *invar-stack-walk-holds-2[invar-holds-intros]*: $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-stack-walk } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-stack-walk } (\text{DFS-upd2 } \text{dfs-state})$

<proof>

lemma *invar-stack-walk-holds-4[invar-holds-intros]*: $\llbracket \text{DFS-ret-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-stack-walk } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-stack-walk } (\text{DFS-ret1 } \text{dfs-state})$

<proof>

lemma *invar-2-holds-5[invar-holds-intros]*: $\llbracket \text{DFS-ret-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-stack-walk } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-stack-walk } (\text{DFS-ret2 } \text{dfs-state})$

<proof>

lemma *invar-2-holds[invar-holds-intros]*:

assumes *DFS-dom dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state invar-stack-walk dfs-state*

shows *invar-stack-walk (DFS dfs-state)*

<proof>

lemma *invar-seen-stack-props[invar-props-elims]*:

invar-seen-stack dfs-state \implies

$(\llbracket \text{distinct } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}); \text{set } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}) \subseteq \text{t-set } (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state}); \text{t-set } (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state}) \subseteq \text{dVs } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) \rrbracket \implies P) \implies P$

<proof>

lemma *invar-seen-stack-intro[invar-props-intros]*:

$\llbracket \text{distinct } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}); \text{set } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}) \subseteq \text{t-set } (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state}); \text{t-set } (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state}) \subseteq \text{dVs } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state}$

<proof>

lemma *invar-seen-stack-holds-1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$\llbracket \text{DFS-call-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-seen-stack } (\text{DFS-upd1 } \text{dfs-state})$

<proof>

lemma *invar-seen-stack-holds-2[invar-holds-intros]*:

$\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies$

invar-seen-stack (DFS-upd2 dfs-state)

<proof>

lemma *invar-seen-stack-holds-4[invar-holds-intros]*:

$\llbracket \text{DFS-ret-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies$

$\text{invar-seen-stack } (\text{DFS-ret1 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{invar-seen-stack-holds-5}[\text{invar-holds-intros}]: \llbracket \text{DFS-ret-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-seen-stack } (\text{DFS-ret2 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{invar-seen-stack-holds}[\text{invar-holds-intros}]:$
assumes $\text{DFS-dom } \text{dfs-state}$ $\text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}$ $\text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state}$
shows $\text{invar-seen-stack } (\text{DFS } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{invar-s-in-stack-props}[\text{invar-props-elims}]:$
 $\text{invar-s-in-stack } \text{dfs-state} \implies$
 $(\llbracket (\text{stack } (\text{dfs-state}) \neq [] \implies \text{last } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}) = s) \rrbracket \implies P) \implies P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{invar-s-in-stack-intro}[\text{invar-props-intros}]:$
 $\llbracket (\text{stack } (\text{dfs-state}) \neq [] \implies \text{last } (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state}) = s) \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-s-in-stack } \text{dfs-state}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{invar-s-in-stack-holds-1}[\text{invar-holds-intros}]:$
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-s-in-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-s-in-stack } (\text{DFS-upd1 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{invar-s-in-stack-holds-2}[\text{invar-holds-intros}]:$
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-s-in-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{invar-s-in-stack } (\text{DFS-upd2 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{invar-s-in-stack-holds-4}[\text{invar-holds-intros}]:$
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-ret-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-s-in-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{invar-s-in-stack } (\text{DFS-ret1 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{invar-s-in-stack-holds-5}[\text{invar-holds-intros}]: \llbracket \text{DFS-ret-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-s-in-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-s-in-stack } (\text{DFS-ret2 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{invar-s-in-stack-holds}[\text{invar-holds-intros}]:$
assumes $\text{DFS-dom } \text{dfs-state}$ $\text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}$ $\text{invar-s-in-stack } \text{dfs-state}$
shows $\text{invar-s-in-stack } (\text{DFS } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-visited-through-seen-props[elim!]*:
invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state \implies
 $([\![\wedge v p. [\![v \in t\text{-set} (\text{seen dfs-state})];$
 $(V\text{walk.vwalk-bet } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) v p t); \text{distinct } p]\!] \implies$
 $\text{set } p \cap \text{set } (\text{stack dfs-state}) \neq \{\}] \implies P) \implies P$
{proof}

lemma *invar-visited-through-seen-intro[invar-props-intros]*:
 $[\![\wedge v p. [\![v \in t\text{-set} (\text{seen dfs-state});$
 $(V\text{walk.vwalk-bet } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) v p t); \text{distinct } p]\!] \implies$
 $\text{set } p \cap \text{set } (\text{stack dfs-state}) \neq \{\}] \implies \text{invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state}$
{proof}

6.7 Proofs that the Invariants Hold

lemma *invar-visited-through-seen-holds-1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $[\![\text{DFS-call-1-conds dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack dfs-state};$
 $\text{invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state}]\!] \implies \text{invar-visited-through-seen } (\text{DFS-upd1 dfs-state})$
{proof}

lemma *invar-visited-through-seen-holds-2[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $[\![\text{DFS-call-2-conds dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack dfs-state};$
 $\text{invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state}]\!] \implies \text{invar-visited-through-seen } (\text{DFS-upd2 dfs-state})$
{proof}

lemma *invar-visited-through-seen-holds-4[invar-holds-intros]*: $[\![\text{DFS-ret-1-conds dfs-state};$
 $\text{invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state}]\!] \implies \text{invar-visited-through-seen } (\text{DFS-ret1 dfs-state})$
{proof}

lemma *invar-visited-through-seen-holds-5[invar-holds-intros]*: $[\![\text{DFS-ret-2-conds dfs-state};$
 $\text{invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state}]\!] \implies \text{invar-visited-through-seen } (\text{DFS-ret2 dfs-state})$
{proof}

lemma *invar-visited-through-seen-holds[invar-holds-intros]*:
assumes *DFS-dom dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state invar-seen-stack dfs-state*
invar-visited-through-seen dfs-state
shows *invar-visited-through-seen (DFS dfs-state)*
{proof}

definition *state-rel-1 dfs-state-1 dfs-state-2*
 $= (t\text{-set } (\text{seen dfs-state-1}) \subseteq t\text{-set } (\text{seen dfs-state-2}))$

lemma *state-rel-1-props[elim!]*: *state-rel-1 dfs-state-1 dfs-state-2* \implies

$(t\text{-set} (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state-1}) \subseteq t\text{-set} (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state-2})) \implies P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma state-rel-1-intro[state-rel-intros]:
 $\llbracket t\text{-set} (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state-1}) \subseteq t\text{-set} (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state-2}) \rrbracket \implies \text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state-1}$
 dfs-state-2
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma state-rel-1-trans:
 $\llbracket \text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state-1 } \text{dfs-state-2}; \text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state-2 } \text{dfs-state-3} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state-1 } \text{dfs-state-3}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma state-rel-1-holds-1[state-rel-holds-intros]:
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state}$
 $(\text{DFS-upd1 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma state-rel-1-holds-2[state-rel-holds-intros]:
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state}$
 $(\text{DFS-upd2 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma state-rel-1-holds-4[state-rel-holds-intros]:
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-ret-1-conds } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state } (\text{DFS-ret1 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma state-rel-1-holds-5[state-rel-holds-intros]:
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-ret-2-conds } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{state-rel-1 } \text{dfs-state } (\text{DFS-ret2 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma state-rel-1-holds[state-rel-holds-intros]:
assumes DFS-dom dfs-state invar-well-formed dfs-state
shows state-rel-1 dfs-state (DFS dfs-state)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma DFS-ret-1[ret-holds-intros]: DFS-ret-1-conds (dfs-state) \implies DFS-ret-1-conds
 $(\text{DFS-ret1 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma ret1-holds[ret-holds-intros]:
assumes DFS-dom dfs-state return (DFS dfs-state) = NotReachable
shows DFS-ret-1-conds (DFS dfs-state)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma DFS-correct-ret-1:
 $\llbracket \text{invar-visited-through-seen } \text{dfs-state}; \text{DFS-ret-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; u \in t\text{-set} (\text{seen } \text{dfs-state}) \rrbracket$

$\implies \nexists p. \text{distinct } p \wedge \text{vwalk-bet} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u p t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DFS-ret-2[ret-holds-intros]*: *DFS-ret-2-conds* (*dfs-state*) \implies *DFS-ret-2-conds* (*DFS-ret2 dfs-state*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ret2-holds[ret-holds-intros]*:
assumes *DFS-dom dfs-state return* (*DFS dfs-state*) = *Reachable*
shows *DFS-ret-2-conds* (*DFS dfs-state*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DFS-correct-ret-2*:
 $\llbracket \text{invar-stack-walk } \text{dfs-state}; \text{DFS-ret-2-conds } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{vwalk-bet} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{last} (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state})) (\text{rev} (\text{stack } \text{dfs-state})) t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.8 Termination

named-theorems *termination-intros*

declare *termination-intros*

lemma *in-prod-relI[intro!,termination-intros]*:
 $\llbracket f1 a = f1 a'; (a, a') \in f2 <*\text{mlex}*> r \rrbracket \implies (a, a') \in (f1 <*\text{mlex}*> f2 <*\text{mlex}*> r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *less-rel* = $\{(x::\text{nat}, y::\text{nat}). x < y\}$

lemma *wf-less-rel[intro!]*: *wf less-rel*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *call-1-measure-nonsym[simp]*: (*call-1-measure dfs-state*, *call-1-measure dfs-state*) \notin *less-rel*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *call-1-terminates[termination-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{DFS-upd1 } \text{dfs-state}, \text{dfs-state}) \in \text{call-1-measure} <*\text{mlex}*> r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *call-2-measure-nonsym[simp]*: (*call-2-measure dfs-state*, *call-2-measure dfs-state*) \notin *less-rel*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *call-2-measure-1[termination-intros]*:

$\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{call-1-measure } \text{dfs-state} = \text{call-1-measure } (\text{DFS-upd2 } \text{dfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *call-2-terminates[termination-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket$
 \implies
 $(\text{DFS-upd2 } \text{dfs-state}, \text{dfs-state}) \in \text{call-2-measure} <*\text{mlex}* r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-term-rel*: *wf DFS-term-rel*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-DFS-term-rel[termination-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-1-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket$
 \implies
 $(\text{DFS-upd1 } \text{dfs-state}, \text{dfs-state}) \in \text{DFS-term-rel}$
 $\llbracket \text{DFS-call-2-conds } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \text{dfs-state}; \text{invar-seen-stack } \text{dfs-state} \rrbracket$
 \implies
 $(\text{DFS-upd2 } \text{dfs-state}, \text{dfs-state}) \in \text{DFS-term-rel}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DFS-terminates[termination-intros]*:
assumes *invar-well-formed dfs-state invar-seen-stack dfs-state*
shows *DFS-dom dfs-state*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.9 Final Correctness Theorems

lemma *initial-state-props[invar-holds-intros, termination-intros]*:
invar-well-formed (initial-state) invar-stack-walk (initial-state) invar-seen-stack (initial-state)
invar-visited-through-seen (initial-state) invar-s-in-stack initial-state
DFS-dom initial-state
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DFS-correct-1*:
assumes *return (DFS initial-state) = NotReachable*
shows $\nexists p. \text{distinct } p \wedge \text{vwalk-bet} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) s p t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DFS-correct-2*:
assumes *return (DFS initial-state) = Reachable*
shows *vwalk-bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) s (rev (stack (DFS initial-state))) t*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
end
end
end

```

theory BFS-2
imports Pair-Graph-Specs Dist Set2-Addons More-Lists
begin

```

7 Breadth-First Search

7.1 The Program State

```
record ('parents, 'vset) BFS-state = parents:: 'parents current:: 'vset visited:: 'vset
```

7.2 Setup for Automation

```

named-theorems call-cond-elims
named-theorems call-cond-intros
named-theorems ret-holds-intros
named-theorems invar-props-intros
named-theorems invar-props-elims
named-theorems invar-holds-intros
named-theorems state-rel-intros
named-theorems state-rel-holds-intros

```

7.3 A *locale* for fixing data structures and their implementations

```

locale BFS =
Graph: Pair-Graph-Specs
  where lookup = lookup +
set-ops: Set2 vset-empty vset-delete - t-set vset-inv insert
for lookup :: 'adjmap ⇒ 'ver ⇒ 'vset option +
fixes
srcs::'vset and
G::'adjmap and expand-tree::'adjmap ⇒ 'vset ⇒ 'vset ⇒ 'adjmap and
next-frontier::'vset ⇒ 'vset ⇒ 'vset

```

```

assumes
expand-tree[simp]:
  [Graph.graph-inv BFS-tree; vset-inv frontier; vset-inv vis; Graph.graph-inv G]
⇒
  Graph.graph-inv (expand-tree BFS-tree frontier vis)
  [Graph.graph-inv BFS-tree; vset-inv frontier; vset-inv vis; Graph.graph-inv G]
⇒
  Graph.digraph-abs (expand-tree BFS-tree frontier vis) =
  (Graph.digraph-abs BFS-tree) ∪
  {(u,v) | u v. u ∈ t-set (frontier) ∧
  v ∈ (Pair-Graph.neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u −
  t-set vis)} and

```

```

next-frontier[simp]:
  [[vset-inv frontier; vset-inv vis; Graph.graph-inv G]]  $\implies$  vset-inv (next-frontier
frontier vis)
  [[vset-inv frontier; vset-inv vis; Graph.graph-inv G]]  $\implies$ 
    t-set (next-frontier frontier vis) =
      ( $\bigcup$  {Pair-Graph.neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u | u . u  $\in$  t-set
frontier}) - t-set vis

begin

definition BFS-axiom  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  Graph.graph-inv G  $\wedge$  Graph.finite-graph G  $\wedge$  Graph.finite-vsets  $\wedge$ 
  t-set srcs  $\subseteq$  dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall$  u. finite (Pair-Graph.neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u))  $\wedge$ 
  t-set srcs  $\neq \{\}$   $\wedge$  vset-inv srcs

abbreviation neighb'  $\equiv$  Graph.neighb G
notation neighb' ( $\mathcal{N}_G$  - 100)

```

7.4 The Algorithm Definition

```

function (domintros) BFS::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  ('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state
where
  BFS BFS-state =
  (
    if current BFS-state  $\neq \emptyset_V$  then
      let
        visited' = visited BFS-state  $\cup_G$  current BFS-state;
        parents' = expand-tree (parents BFS-state) (current BFS-state) visited';
        current' = next-frontier (current BFS-state) visited'
      in
        BFS (BFS-state (parents:= parents', visited := visited', current :=
current'))
      else
        BFS-state
    (proof)
  )

```

7.5 Setup for Reasoning About the Algorithm

```
definition BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state = ( (current bfs-state)  $\neq \emptyset_V$ )
```

```

definition BFS-upd1 BFS-state =
  (
    let
      visited' = visited BFS-state  $\cup_G$  current BFS-state;
      parents' = expand-tree (parents BFS-state) (current BFS-state) visited';
      current' = next-frontier (current BFS-state) visited'
    in
      BFS-state (parents:= parents', visited := visited', current := current')
  )

```

definition $BFS\text{-}ret\text{-}1\text{-conds } bfs\text{-state} = ((current\ bfs\text{-state}) = \emptyset_V)$

abbreviation $BFS\text{-ret1\ } bfs\text{-state} \equiv bfs\text{-state}$

lemma $BFS\text{-call\text{-}1\text{-conds}}[call\text{-cond\text{-}elims}]:$

$BFS\text{-call\text{-}1\text{-conds }} bfs\text{-state} \implies$
 $\llbracket (current\ bfs\text{-state}) \neq \emptyset_V \implies P \rrbracket$
 $\implies P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $BFS\text{-ret\text{-}1\text{-conds}}[call\text{-cond\text{-}elims}]:$

$BFS\text{-ret\text{-}1\text{-conds }} bfs\text{-state} \implies$
 $\llbracket (current\ bfs\text{-state}) = \emptyset_V \implies P \rrbracket$
 $\implies P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $BFS\text{-ret\text{-}1\text{-conds}}I[call\text{-cond\text{-}intros}]:$

$\llbracket (current\ bfs\text{-state}) = \emptyset_V \rrbracket \implies BFS\text{-ret\text{-}1\text{-conds }} bfs\text{-state}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $BFS\text{-cases}:$

assumes $BFS\text{-call\text{-}1\text{-conds }} bfs\text{-state} \implies P$
 $BFS\text{-ret\text{-}1\text{-conds }} bfs\text{-state} \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $BFS\text{-simp}:$

assumes $BFS\text{-dom } BFS\text{-state}$
shows $BFS\text{-call\text{-}1\text{-conds }} BFS\text{-state} \implies BFS\ BFS\text{-state} = BFS\ (BFS\text{-upd1\ } BFS\text{-state})$
 $BFS\text{-ret\text{-}1\text{-conds }} BFS\text{-state} \implies BFS\ BFS\text{-state} = BFS\text{-ret1\ } BFS\text{-state}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $BFS\text{-induct}:$

assumes $BFS\text{-dom } bfs\text{-state}$
assumes $\wedge\ bfs\text{-state}. \llbracket BFS\text{-dom } bfs\text{-state};$
 $(BFS\text{-call\text{-}1\text{-conds }} bfs\text{-state} \implies P\ (BFS\text{-upd1\ } bfs\text{-state})) \rrbracket$
 $\implies P\ bfs\text{-state}$
shows $P\ bfs\text{-state}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $BFS\text{-domintros}:$

assumes $BFS\text{-call\text{-}1\text{-conds }} BFS\text{-state} \implies BFS\text{-dom\ } (BFS\text{-upd1\ } BFS\text{-state})$
shows $BFS\text{-dom\ } BFS\text{-state}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

7.6 The Loop Invariants

```

definition invar-well-formed::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-well-formed bfs-state = (
    vset-inv (visited bfs-state)  $\wedge$  vset-inv (current bfs-state)  $\wedge$ 
    Graph.graph-inv (parents bfs-state)  $\wedge$ 
    finite (t-set (current bfs-state))  $\wedge$  finite (t-set (visited bfs-state)))

definition invar-subsets::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-subsets bfs-state = (
    Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)  $\subseteq$  Graph.digraph-abs G  $\wedge$ 
    t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\subseteq$  dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)  $\wedge$ 
    t-set (current bfs-state)  $\subseteq$  dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)  $\wedge$ 
    dVs (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state))  $\subseteq$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set
    (current bfs-state)  $\wedge$ 
    t-set srcs  $\subseteq$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state))

definition invar-3-1 bfs-state =
  ( $\forall v \in$  t-set (current bfs-state).  $\forall u. u \in$  t-set (current bfs-state)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u)

definition invar-3-2 bfs-state =
  ( $\forall v \in$  t-set (current bfs-state).  $\forall u \in$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state).
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) u  $\leq$ 
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v)

definition invar-3-3 bfs-state =
  ( $\forall v \in$  t-set (visited bfs-state).
   neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) v  $\subseteq$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set
   (current bfs-state))

definition invar-dist-bounded::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-dist-bounded bfs-state =
  ( $\forall v \in$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state).
    $\forall u. distance\text{-}set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t\text{-}set srcs) u \leq$ 
   distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v
    $\longrightarrow u \in$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state))

definition invar-goes-through-current::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-goes-through-current bfs-state =
  ( $\forall u \in$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state).
    $\forall v. v \notin$  t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state)  $\longrightarrow$ 
   ( $\forall p. Vwalk.vwalk\text{-}bet (Graph.digraph-abs G) u p v \longrightarrow$ 
    set p  $\cap$  t-set (current bfs-state)  $\neq \{\}$ ))

definition invar-dist::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  invar-dist bfs-state =
  ( $\forall v \in$  dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G)  $-$  t-set srcs.
   (v  $\in$  (t-set (visited bfs-state)  $\cup$  t-set (current bfs-state)))  $\longrightarrow$  distance-set

```

```

(Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v =
distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)) (t-set srcs) v))

definition invar-parents-shortest-paths::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state =
 $(\forall u \in t\text{-set srcs}.$ 
 $\forall p v. Vwalk.vwalk\_bet (Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)) u p v \longrightarrow$ 
 $length p - 1 = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t\text{-set srcs}) v)$ 

```

7.7 Termination Measures and Relation

```

definition call-1-measure-1::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
call-1-measure-1 bfs-state =
card (dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G) - ((t-set (visited bfs-state))  $\cup$  t-set (current
bfs-state)))

```

```

definition call-1-measure-2::('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
call-1-measure-2 bfs-state =
card (t-set (current bfs-state))

```

```

definition BFS-term-rel::((('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state  $\times$  ('adjmap, 'vset) BFS-state)
set where
BFS-term-rel = call-1-measure-1 <*mlex*> call-1-measure-2 <*mlex*> {}

```

```
definition initial-state = (parents = empty, current = srcs, visited =  $\emptyset_V$ )
```

```
lemmas[code] = initial-state-def
```

```

context
includes Graph.adjmap.automation and Graph.vset.set.automation and set-ops.automation
assumes BFS-axiom
begin

```

```

lemma graph-inv[simp]:
Graph.graph-inv G
Graph.finite-graph G
Graph.finite-vsets and
srcs-in-G[simp,intro]:
t-set srcs  $\subseteq$  dVs (Graph.digraph-abs G) and
finite-vset:
finite (Pair-Graph.neighbourhood (Graph.digraph-abs G) u) and
srcs-invar[simp]:
t-set srcs  $\neq \{\}$ 
vset-inv srcs
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma invar-well-formed-props[invar-props-elims]:
invar-well-formed bfs-state  $\Longrightarrow$ 
( $\llbracket vset\text{-inv} (visited bfs-state) ; vset\text{-inv} (current bfs-state) ;$ 

```

$\text{Graph.graph-inv}(\text{parents bfs-state});$
 $\text{finite } (\text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state})); \text{finite } (\text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state})) \] \implies P$
 $\implies P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-well-formed-intro[invar-props-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{vset-inv } (\text{visited bfs-state}); \text{vset-inv } (\text{current bfs-state});$
 $\text{Graph.graph-inv}(\text{parents bfs-state});$
 $\text{finite } (\text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state})); \text{finite } (\text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state})) \] \implies \text{invar-well-formed bfs-state}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-simp*:
 $\{(u,v). u \in \text{front} \wedge v \in (\text{Pair-Graph.neighbourhood } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u) \wedge$
 $v \notin \text{vis}\} =$
 $\{(u,v). u \in \text{front}\} \cap \{(u,v). v \in (\text{Pair-Graph.neighbourhood } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u)\} - \{(u,v) . v \in \text{vis}\}$
 $\text{finite } \{(u, v) | v . v \in (s u)\} = \text{finite } (s u)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-well-formed-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed bfs-state} \] \implies \text{invar-well-formed}$
 $(\text{BFS-upd1 bfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-well-formed-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed bfs-state} \] \implies \text{invar-well-formed}$
 $(\text{BFS-ret1 bfs-state})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-well-formed-holds[invar-holds-intros]*:
assumes *BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state*
shows *invar-well-formed (BFS bfs-state)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-subsets-props[invar-props-elims]*:
 $\text{invar-subsets bfs-state} \implies$
 $(\llbracket \text{Graph.digraph-abs } (\text{parents bfs-state}) \subseteq \text{Graph.digraph-abs } G;$
 $\text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \subseteq dVs \text{ (Graph.digraph-abs } G);$
 $\text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state}) \subseteq dVs \text{ (Graph.digraph-abs } G);$
 $dVs \text{ (Graph.digraph-abs } (\text{parents bfs-state})) \subseteq \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set}$
 $(\text{current bfs-state});$
 $\text{t-set } \text{srcs} \subseteq \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state}) \] \implies P$
 $\implies P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-subsets-intro[invar-props-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{Graph.digraph-abs } (\text{parents bfs-state}) \subseteq \text{Graph.digraph-abs } G;$
 $\text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \subseteq dVs \text{ (Graph.digraph-abs } G);$

$t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \subseteq dVs(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G);$
 $dVs(\text{Graph.digraph-abs}(\text{parents bfs-state})) \subseteq t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state});$
 $t\text{-set srcs} \subseteq t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \llbracket$
 $\implies \text{invar-subsets bfs-state}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-subsets-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{invar-subsets (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-subsets-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-subsets (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-subsets-holds[invar-holds-intros]*:
assumes *BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state*
shows *invar-subsets (BFS bfs-state)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-3-1-props[invar-props-elims]*:
invar-3-1 bfs-state \implies
 $(\llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}); u \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set srcs}) v =$
 $\text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set srcs}) u;$
 $\llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state});$
 $\text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set srcs}) v =$
 $\text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set srcs}) u \rrbracket \implies$
 $u \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies P)$
 $\implies P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-3-1-intro[invar-props-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge u v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}); u \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set srcs}) v =$
 $\text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set srcs}) u;$
 $\bigwedge u v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}); \text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set srcs}) v =$
 $\text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set srcs}) u \rrbracket \implies$
 $u \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\implies \text{invar-3-1 bfs-state}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-3-2-props[elim]*:
invar-3-2 bfs-state \implies
 $(\llbracket \bigwedge v u. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}); u \in t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set}(\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{distance-set } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set } \text{srcs}) u \leq \\ & \quad \text{distance-set } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set } \text{srcs}) v] \implies P \\ & \implies P \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *invar-3-2-intro[invar-props-intros]*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\forall v. [\forall v \in \text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state}); u \in \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state})] \implies \\ & \quad \text{distance-set } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set } \text{srcs}) u \leq \\ & \quad \text{distance-set } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set } \text{srcs}) v] \\ & \implies \text{invar-3-2 bfs-state} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *invar-3-3-props[invar-props-elims]*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{invar-3-3 bfs-state} \implies \\ & (\forall v. [\forall v \in \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state})] \implies \\ & \quad \text{neighbourhood } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) v \subseteq \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state})] \implies P \\ & \implies P \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *invar-3-3-intro[invar-props-intros]*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\forall v. [\forall v \in \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state})] \implies \\ & \quad \text{neighbourhood } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) v \subseteq \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state})] \\ & \implies \text{invar-3-3 bfs-state} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *invar-dist-bounded-props[invar-props-elims]*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{invar-dist-bounded bfs-state} \implies \\ & (\forall u. [\forall v \in \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state}); \\ & \quad \text{distance-set } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set } \text{srcs}) u \leq \text{distance-set } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set } \text{srcs}) v] \implies \\ & \quad u \in \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state})] \implies P \\ & \implies P \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *invar-dist-bounded-intro[invar-props-intros]*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\forall u. [\forall v \in \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state}); \\ & \quad \text{distance-set } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set } \text{srcs}) u \leq \text{distance-set } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set } \text{srcs}) v] \implies \\ & \quad u \in \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state})] \\ & \implies \text{invar-dist-bounded bfs-state} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

definition *invar-current-reachable bfs-state* =

$$(\forall v \in \text{t-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup \text{t-set } (\text{current bfs-state}).$$

$$\text{distance-set } (\text{Graph}. \text{digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set } \text{srcs}) v < \infty)$$

lemma *invar-current-reachable-props[invar-props-elims]*:
invar-current-reachable bfs-state \implies
 $([\![\bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs}) v < \infty]\!] \implies P)$
 $\implies P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-current-reachable-intro[invar-props-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge v. \llbracket v \in t\text{-set} (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies \text{distance-set} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\text{t-set srcs}) v < \infty \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-current-reachable bfs-state}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

7.8 Proofs that the Invariants Hold

lemma *invar-current-reachable-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed bfs-state}; \text{invar-subsets bfs-state}; \text{invar-current-reachable bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-current-reachable (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-current-reachable-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-current-reachable bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-current-reachable (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dist-current-plus-1-new*:
assumes
invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state invar-dist-bounded bfs-state
 $v \in \text{neighbourhood} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) v'$
 $v' \in t\text{-set} (\text{current bfs-state})$
 $v \in t\text{-set} (\text{current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)})$
shows *distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v = distance-set (Graph.digraph-abs G) (t-set srcs) v' + 1* (**is** $?dv = ?dv' + 1$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *plus-lt-enat*: $\llbracket (a::\text{enat}) \neq \infty; b < c \rrbracket \implies a + b < a + c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *plus-one-side-lt-enat*: $\llbracket (a::\text{enat}) \neq \infty; 0 < b \rrbracket \implies a < a + b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-3-1-holds-upd1-new[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed bfs-state}; \text{invar-subsets bfs-state} ; \text{invar-3-1 bfs-state}; \text{invar-3-2 bfs-state}; \text{invar-dist-bounded bfs-state}; \text{invar-current-reachable bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-3-1 (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-3-1-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$$[\![\text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-3-3 bfs-state}]\!] \implies \text{invar-3-3 (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-3-2-holds-upd1-new[invar-holds-intros]*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\![\text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed bfs-state}; \text{invar-subsets bfs-state} ; \\ & \text{invar-3-1 bfs-state}; \\ & \text{invar-3-2 bfs-state}; \text{invar-dist-bounded bfs-state}; \text{invar-current-reachable bfs-state}]\!] \\ & \implies \text{invar-3-2 (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)} \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-3-2-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$$[\![\text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-3-3 bfs-state}]\!] \implies \text{invar-3-3 (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-3-3-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$$[\![\text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed bfs-state}; \text{invar-subsets bfs-state}; \\ \text{invar-3-3 bfs-state}]\!] \implies \text{invar-3-3 (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-3-3-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$$[\![\text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-3-3 bfs-state}]\!] \implies \text{invar-3-3 (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-dist-bounded-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\![\text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed bfs-state}; \text{invar-subsets bfs-state}; \\ & \text{invar-3-1 bfs-state}; \text{invar-3-2 bfs-state}; \text{invar-3-3 bfs-state}; \text{invar-dist-bounded} \\ & \text{bfs-state}; \\ & \text{invar-current-reachable bfs-state}]\!] \implies \\ & \text{invar-dist-bounded (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)} \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-dist-bounded-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$$[\![\text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state}; \text{invar-dist-bounded bfs-state}]\!] \implies \text{invar-dist-bounded}$$

$$(\text{BFS-ret1 bfs-state})$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-dist-props[invar-props-elims]*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{invar-dist bfs-state} \implies v \in dVs (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) - t\text{-set srcs} \implies \\ & \quad [] \\ & \quad [\![v \in (t\text{-set (visited bfs-state)} \cup t\text{-set (current bfs-state)}) \implies \text{distance-set} \\ & \quad (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (t\text{-set srcs}) v = \\ & \quad \text{distance-set} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs (parents bfs-state)}) (t\text{-set srcs}) v]\!] \implies P \\ & \quad [] \\ & \quad \implies P \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-dist-intro[invar-props-intros]*:

$$\llbracket \lambda v. \llbracket v \in dVs (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) - t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}; v \in t\text{-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set } (\text{current bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies (\text{distance-set } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}) v = \text{distance-set } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } (\text{parents bfs-state})) (t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}) v) \rrbracket$$

$$\implies \text{invar-dist bfs-state}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-goes-through-current-props[invar-props-elims]*:

$$\text{invar-goes-through-current bfs-state} \implies \llbracket \lambda u v p. \llbracket u \in t\text{-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set } (\text{current bfs-state}); v \notin t\text{-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set } (\text{current bfs-state}); Vwalk.vwalk-bet } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u p v \rrbracket$$

$$\implies \text{set } p \cap t\text{-set } (\text{current bfs-state}) \neq \{\} \rrbracket$$

$$\implies P \rrbracket$$

$$\implies P$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-goes-through-current-intro[invar-props-intros]*:

$$\llbracket \lambda u v p. \llbracket u \in t\text{-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set } (\text{current bfs-state}); v \notin t\text{-set } (\text{visited bfs-state}) \cup t\text{-set } (\text{current bfs-state}); Vwalk.vwalk-bet } (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u p v \rrbracket$$

$$\implies \text{set } p \cap t\text{-set } (\text{current bfs-state}) \neq \{\} \rrbracket$$

$$\implies \text{invar-goes-through-current bfs-state}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-goes-through-active-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$$\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state; invar-goes-through-current bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-goes-through-current (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-goes-through-current-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$$\llbracket \text{BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state; invar-goes-through-current bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar-goes-through-current (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)}$$

(proof)

lemma *invar-goes-through-current-holds[invar-holds-intros]*:

assumes *BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state invar-goes-through-current bfs-state*

shows *invar-goes-through-current (BFS bfs-state)*

(proof)

lemma *invar-dist-holds-upd1-new[invar-holds-intros]*:

$$\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds bfs-state; invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state; invar-dist-bounded bfs-state; invar-dist bfs-state} \rrbracket$$

$$\implies \text{invar-dist (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)}$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-dist-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $\llbracket BFS\text{-ret-1-conds } bfs\text{-state}; invar\text{-dist } bfs\text{-state} \rrbracket \implies invar\text{-dist } (BFS\text{-ret1 } bfs\text{-state})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-dist-holds[invar-holds-intros]*:
 assumes *BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state*
 invar-3-1 bfs-state invar-3-2 bfs-state invar-3-3 bfs-state invar-dist-bounded
 bfs-state invar-dist bfs-state invar-current-reachable bfs-state
 shows *invar-dist (BFS bfs-state)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *invar-current-no-out bfs-state* =
 $(\forall u \in t\text{-set}(current\ bfs\ state). \forall v. (u, v) \notin Graph.\text{digraph-abs } (parents\ bfs\ state))$

lemma *invar-current-no-out-props[invar-props-elims]*:
 invar-current-no-out bfs-state \implies
 $(\llbracket \bigwedge u v. u \in t\text{-set}(current\ bfs\ state) \implies (u, v) \notin Graph.\text{digraph-abs } (parents\ bfs\ state) \rrbracket \implies P)$
 $\implies P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-current-no-out-intro[invar-props-intros]*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge u v. u \in t\text{-set}(current\ bfs\ state) \implies (u, v) \notin Graph.\text{digraph-abs } (parents\ bfs\ state) \rrbracket \implies invar\text{-current-no-out } bfs\ state$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-current-no-out-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $\llbracket BFS\text{-call-1-conds } bfs\text{-state}; invar\text{-well-formed } bfs\text{-state}; invar\text{-subsets } bfs\text{-state};$
 invar-current-no-out bfs-state $\implies invar\text{-current-no-out } (BFS\text{-upd1 } bfs\text{-state})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-current-no-out-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:
 $\llbracket BFS\text{-ret-1-conds } bfs\text{-state}; invar\text{-current-no-out } bfs\text{-state} \rrbracket \implies invar\text{-current-no-out}$
 (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-current-no-out-holds[invar-holds-intros]*:
 assumes *BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state*
 invar-current-no-out bfs-state
 shows *invar-current-no-out (BFS bfs-state)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invar-parents-shortest-paths-props[invar-props-elims]*:
 invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state \implies

($\llbracket \bigwedge u p v. \llbracket u \in t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}; \text{Vwalk.vwalk-bet}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs}(\text{parents bfs-state})) u p v \rrbracket \implies$

$\text{length } p - 1 = \text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}) v \rrbracket \implies P$

$\implies P$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-parents-shortest-paths-intro[invar-props-intros]*:

$\llbracket \bigwedge u p v. \llbracket u \in t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}; \text{Vwalk.vwalk-bet}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs}(\text{parents bfs-state})) u p v \rrbracket \implies$

$\text{length } p - 1 = \text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}) v \rrbracket \implies$

invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-parents-shortest-paths-holds-upd1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds } \textit{bfs-state}; \text{invar-well-formed } \textit{bfs-state}; \text{invar-subsets } \textit{bfs-state}; \text{invar-current-no-out } \textit{bfs-state};$

$\text{invar-dist-bounded } \textit{bfs-state}; \text{invar-parents-shortest-paths } \textit{bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies$

invar-parents-shortest-paths (BFS-upd1 bfs-state)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-parents-shortest-paths-holds-ret-1[invar-holds-intros]*:

$\llbracket \text{BFS-ret-1-conds } \textit{bfs-state}; \text{invar-parents-shortest-paths } \textit{bfs-state} \rrbracket \implies$

invar-parents-shortest-paths (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invar-parents-shortest-paths-holds[invar-holds-intros]*:

assumes *BFS-dom bfs-state invar-well-formed bfs-state invar-subsets bfs-state*

invar-current-no-out bfs-state invar-3-1 bfs-state

invar-3-2 bfs-state invar-3-3 bfs-state

invar-dist-bounded bfs-state invar-current-reachable bfs-state

invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state

shows *invar-parents-shortest-paths (BFS bfs-state)*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *BFS-ret-1[ret-holds-intros]*:

BFS-ret-1-conds (bfs-state) \implies BFS-ret-1-conds (BFS-ret1 bfs-state)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ret1-holds[ret-holds-intros]*:

assumes *BFS-dom bfs-state*

shows *BFS-ret-1-conds (BFS bfs-state)*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *BFS-correct-1-ret-1*:

$\llbracket \text{invar-subsets } \textit{bfs-state}; \text{invar-goes-through-current } \textit{bfs-state}; \text{BFS-ret-1-conds } \textit{bfs-state};$

$u \in t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}; t \notin t\text{-set } (\text{visited } \textit{bfs-state}) \rrbracket \implies$

$\nexists p. \text{vwalk-bet}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u p t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma BFS-correct-2-ret-1:
  [invar-well-formed bfs-state; invar-subsets bfs-state; invar-dist bfs-state; BFS-ret-1-conds
  bfs-state;
   $t \in t\text{-set}(\text{visited bfs-state}) - t\text{-set}(\text{srcs})$ 
   $\implies \text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set}(\text{srcs})) t =$ 
   $\text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } (\text{parents bfs-state})) (t\text{-set}(\text{srcs})) t$ 
  ⟨proof⟩]

lemma BFS-correct-3-ret-1:
  [invar-parents-shortest-paths bfs-state; BFS-ret-1-conds bfs-state;
   $u \in t\text{-set}(\text{srcs}); V\text{walk.vwalk-bet}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } (\text{parents bfs-state})) u p v$ 
   $\implies \text{length } p - 1 = \text{distance-set}(\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G)(t\text{-set}(\text{srcs})) v$ 
  ⟨proof⟩]

```

7.9 Termination

named-theorems termination-intros

declare termination-intros[intro!]

```

lemma in-prod-rell[intro!,termination-intros]:
  [ $f1 a = f1 a'; (a, a') \in f2 <*\text{mlex}*> r$ ]  $\implies (a, a') \in (f1 <*\text{mlex}*> f2 <*\text{mlex}*> r)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

definition less-rel = $\{(x:\text{nat}, y:\text{nat}). x < y\}$

```

lemma wf-less-rel[intro!]: wf less-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

```

definition state-measure-rel call-measure = inv-image less-rel call-measure

```

lemma call-1-measure-nonsym[simp]:
  (call-1-measure-1 BFS-state, call-1-measure-1 BFS-state)  $\notin$  less-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma call-1-terminates[termination-intros]:
  assumes BFS-call-1-conds BFS-state invar-well-formed BFS-state invar-subsets
  BFS-state
    invar-current-no-out BFS-state
  shows (BFS-upd1 BFS-state, BFS-state)  $\in$ 
    call-1-measure-1 <*\text{mlex}*> call-1-measure-2 <*\text{mlex}*> r
  ⟨proof⟩
  including Graph.adjmap.automation and Graph.vset.set.automation
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma wf-term-rel: wf BFS-term-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *in-BFS-term-rel*[*termination-intros*]:
 $\llbracket \text{BFS-call-1-conds BFS-state; invar-well-formed BFS-state; invar-subsets BFS-state; } \\ \text{invar-current-no-out BFS-state} \rrbracket \implies (BFS\text{-upd1 BFS-state}, BFS\text{-state}) \in BFS\text{-term-rel}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *BFS-terminates*[*termination-intros*]:
assumes *invar-well-formed BFS-state invar-subsets BFS-state invar-current-no-out BFS-state*
shows *BFS-dom BFS-state*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-vwalk-bet-empty*[*simp*]: $\neg Vwalk.vwalk\text{-bet} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs empty})$
 $u p v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-edge-in-empty*[*simp*]: $(u, v) \notin (\text{Graph.digraph-abs empty})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

7.10 Final Correctness Theorems

lemma *initial-state-props*[*invar-holds-intros, termination-intros, simp*]:
invar-well-formed (initial-state) (is ?g1)
invar-subsets (initial-state) (is ?g2)
invar-current-no-out (initial-state) (is ?g3)
BFS-dom initial-state (is ?g4)
invar-dist initial-state (is ?g5)
invar-3-1 initial-state
invar-3-2 initial-state
invar-3-3 initial-state
invar-dist-bounded initial-state
invar-current-reachable initial-state
invar-goes-through-current initial-state
invar-current-no-out initial-state
invar-parents-shortest-paths initial-state
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *BFS-correct-1*:
 $\llbracket u \in t\text{-set srcs}; t \notin t\text{-set (visited (BFS initial-state))} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \nexists p. vwalk\text{-bet} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) u p t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *BFS-correct-2*:
 $\llbracket t \in t\text{-set (visited (BFS initial-state))} - t\text{-set srcs} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{distance-set} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (t\text{-set srcs}) t =$
 $\text{distance-set} (\text{Graph.digraph-abs (parents (BFS initial-state))}) (t\text{-set srcs}) t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *BFS-correct-3*:

```

 $\llbracket u \in t\text{-set } \textit{srcs}; \textit{Vwalk.vwalk-bet} (\textit{Graph.digraph-abs} (\textit{parents} (\textit{BFS initial-state})))$ 
 $u \text{ } p \text{ } v) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \textit{length } p - 1 = \textit{distance-set} (\textit{Graph.digraph-abs } G) (\textit{t-set } \textit{srcs}) \text{ } v$ 
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$ 

end
    context
end
    locale BFS
end

```