

Basic combinatorics in Isabelle/HOL (and the Archive of Formal Proofs)

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1 Transposition function

```
theory Transposition
  imports Main
begin
```

definition *transpose* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$
where $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ c = (\text{if } c = a \ \text{then } b \ \text{else if } c = b \ \text{then } a \ \text{else } c) \rangle$

lemma *transpose_apply_first* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ a = b \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_apply_second* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ b = a \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_apply_other* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ c = c \rangle$ **if** $\langle c \neq a \rangle \langle c \neq b \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_same* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ a = \text{id} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_eq_iff*:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ c = d \iff (c \neq a \wedge c \neq b \wedge d = c) \vee (c = a \wedge d = b) \vee (c = b \wedge d = a) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_eq_imp_eq*:
 $\langle c = d \rangle$ **if** $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ c = \text{transpose } a \ b \ d \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_commute* [*ac_simps*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } b \ a = \text{transpose } a \ b \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_involution* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ (\text{transpose } a \ b \ c) = c \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_comp_involution* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \circ \text{transpose } a \ b = \text{id} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_triple*:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ (\text{transpose } b \ c \ (\text{transpose } a \ b \ d)) = \text{transpose } a \ c \ d \rangle$
if $\langle a \neq c \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \neq c \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_comp_triple*:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \circ \text{transpose } b \ c \circ \text{transpose } a \ b = \text{transpose } a \ c \rangle$
if $\langle a \neq c \rangle$ **and** $\langle b \neq c \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transpose_image_eq* [*simp*]:
⟨*transpose a b* ‘ $A = A$ ⟩ **if** ⟨ $a \in A \longleftrightarrow b \in A$ ⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inj_on_transpose* [*simp*]:
⟨*inj_on* (*transpose a b*) A ⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inj_transpose*:
⟨*inj* (*transpose a b*)⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *surj_transpose*:
⟨*surj* (*transpose a b*)⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bij_betw_transpose_iff* [*simp*]:
⟨*bij_betw* (*transpose a b*) $A A$ ⟩ **if** ⟨ $a \in A \longleftrightarrow b \in A$ ⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bij_transpose* [*simp*]:
⟨*bij* (*transpose a b*)⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bijection_transpose*:
⟨*bijection* (*transpose a b*)⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inv_transpose_eq* [*simp*]:
⟨*inv* (*transpose a b*) = *transpose a b*⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *transpose_apply_commute*:
⟨*transpose a b* ($f c$) = f (*transpose* (*inv f a*) (*inv f b*) c)⟩
if ⟨*bij f*⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *transpose_comp_eq*:
⟨*transpose a b* $\circ f$ = $f \circ$ *transpose* (*inv f a*) (*inv f b*)⟩
if ⟨*bij f*⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in_transpose_image_iff*:
⟨ $x \in$ *transpose a b* ‘ $S \longleftrightarrow$ *transpose a b* $x \in S$ ⟩
⟨*proof*⟩

Legacy input alias

⟨*ML*⟩

abbreviation (*input*) $swap :: \langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \rangle$
where $\langle swap\ a\ b\ f \equiv f \circ transpose\ a\ b \rangle$

lemma *swap_def*:
 $\langle Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f = f\ (a := f\ b, b := f\ a) \rangle$
<proof>

<ML>

lemma *swap_apply*:
 $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f\ a = f\ b$
 $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f\ b = f\ a$
 $c \neq a \implies c \neq b \implies Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f\ c = f\ c$
<proof>

lemma *swap_self*: $Fun.swap\ a\ a\ f = f$
<proof>

lemma *swap_commute*: $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f = Fun.swap\ b\ a\ f$
<proof>

lemma *swap_nilpotent*: $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f) = f$
<proof>

lemma *swap_comp_involutory*: $Fun.swap\ a\ b \circ Fun.swap\ a\ b = id$
<proof>

lemma *swap_triple*:
assumes $a \neq c$ **and** $b \neq c$
shows $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ (Fun.swap\ b\ c\ (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f)) = Fun.swap\ a\ c\ f$
<proof>

lemma *comp_swap*: $f \circ Fun.swap\ a\ b\ g = Fun.swap\ a\ b\ (f \circ g)$
<proof>

lemma *swap_image_eq*:
assumes $a \in A\ b \in A$
shows $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f\ ` A = f\ ` A$
<proof>

lemma *inj_on_imp_inj_on_swap*: $inj_on\ f\ A \implies a \in A \implies b \in A \implies inj_on\ (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f)\ A$
<proof>

lemma *inj_on_swap_iff*:
assumes $A: a \in A\ b \in A$
shows $inj_on\ (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f)\ A \longleftrightarrow inj_on\ f\ A$
<proof>

lemma *surj_imp_surj_swap*: $surj\ f \implies surj\ (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *surj_swap_iff*: $surj\ (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f) \iff surj\ f$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *bij_betw_swap_iff*: $x \in A \implies y \in A \implies bij_betw\ (Fun.swap\ x\ y\ f)\ A\ B$
 $\iff bij_betw\ f\ A\ B$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *bij_swap_iff*: $bij\ (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ f) \iff bij\ f$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *swap_image*:
⟨ $Fun.swap\ i\ j\ f\ `A = f\ `(A - \{i, j\}$
 $\cup (if\ i \in A\ then\ \{j\}\ else\ \{\}) \cup (if\ j \in A\ then\ \{i\}\ else\ \{\}))$ ⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_swap_id*: $inv\ (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id) = Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *bij_swap_comp*:
assumes *bij* *p*
shows $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id \circ p = Fun.swap\ (inv\ p\ a)\ (inv\ p\ b)\ p$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *swap_id_eq*: $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id\ x = (if\ x = a\ then\ b\ else\ if\ x = b\ then\ a\ else\ x)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *swap_unfold*:
⟨ $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ p = p \circ Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id$ ⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma *swap_id_idempotent*: $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id \circ Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id = id$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *bij_swap_compose_bij*:
⟨ $bij\ (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id \circ p)$ ⟩ **if** ⟨*bij* *p*⟩
⟨proof⟩

end

2 Stirling numbers of first and second kind

theory *Stirling*
imports *Main*
begin

2.1 Stirling numbers of the second kind

fun *Stirling* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *nat*

where

Stirling 0 0 = 1

| *Stirling* 0 (Suc k) = 0

| *Stirling* (Suc n) 0 = 0

| *Stirling* (Suc n) (Suc k) = Suc k * *Stirling* n (Suc k) + *Stirling* n k

lemma *Stirling_1* [simp]: *Stirling* (Suc n) (Suc 0) = 1

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Stirling_less* [simp]: $n < k \implies \text{Stirling } n \ k = 0$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Stirling_same* [simp]: *Stirling* n n = 1

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Stirling_2_2*: *Stirling* (Suc (Suc n)) (Suc (Suc 0)) = $2^{\wedge} \text{Suc } n - 1$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Stirling_2*: *Stirling* (Suc n) (Suc (Suc 0)) = $2^{\wedge} n - 1$

⟨proof⟩

2.2 Stirling numbers of the first kind

fun *stirling* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *nat*

where

stirling 0 0 = 1

| *stirling* 0 (Suc k) = 0

| *stirling* (Suc n) 0 = 0

| *stirling* (Suc n) (Suc k) = n * *stirling* n (Suc k) + *stirling* n k

lemma *stirling_0* [simp]: $n > 0 \implies \text{stirling } n \ 0 = 0$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stirling_less* [simp]: $n < k \implies \text{stirling } n \ k = 0$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stirling_same* [simp]: *stirling* n n = 1

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stirling_Suc_n_1*: *stirling* (Suc n) (Suc 0) = fact n

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stirling_Suc_n_n*: *stirling* (Suc n) n = Suc n choose 2

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stirling_Suc_n_2*:

assumes $n \geq \text{Suc } 0$

shows $\text{stirling } (\text{Suc } n) \ 2 = (\sum k=1..n. \text{fact } n \ \text{div } k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *of_nat_stirling_Suc_n_2*:

assumes $n \geq \text{Suc } 0$

shows $(\text{of_nat } (\text{stirling } (\text{Suc } n) \ 2) :: 'a::\text{field_char_0}) = \text{fact } n * (\sum k=1..n. (1 / \text{of_nat } k))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sum_stirling*: $(\sum k \leq n. \text{stirling } n \ k) = \text{fact } n$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stirling_pochhammer*:

$(\sum k \leq n. \text{of_nat } (\text{stirling } n \ k) * x^k) = (\text{pochhammer } x \ n :: 'a::\text{comm_semiring_1})$

⟨proof⟩

A row of the Stirling number triangle

definition *stirling_row* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$

where $\text{stirling_row } n = [\text{stirling } n \ k. \ k \leftarrow [0..<\text{Suc } n]]$

lemma *nth_stirling_row*: $k \leq n \implies \text{stirling_row } n \ ! \ k = \text{stirling } n \ k$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *length_stirling_row* [simp]: $\text{length } (\text{stirling_row } n) = \text{Suc } n$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stirling_row_nonempty* [simp]: $\text{stirling_row } n \neq []$

⟨proof⟩

2.2.1 Efficient code

Naively using the defining equations of the Stirling numbers of the first kind to compute them leads to exponential run time due to repeated computations. We can use memoisation to compute them row by row without repeating computations, at the cost of computing a few unneeded values.

As a bonus, this is very efficient for applications where an entire row of Stirling numbers is needed.

definition *zip_with_prev* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow 'b \ \text{list}$

where $\text{zip_with_prev } f \ x \ xs = \text{map2 } f \ (x \ \# \ xs) \ xs$

lemma *zip_with_prev_altdef*:

$\text{zip_with_prev } f \ x \ xs =$

$(\text{if } xs = [] \ \text{then } [] \ \text{else } f \ x \ (\text{hd } xs) \ \# \ [f \ (xs!i) \ (xs!(i+1)). \ i \leftarrow [0..<\text{length } xs - 1]])$

⟨proof⟩

primrec *stirling_row_aux*

where

$stirling_row_aux\ n\ y\ [] = [1]$
 $|\ stirling_row_aux\ n\ y\ (x\#\!xs) = (y + n * x) \# stirling_row_aux\ n\ x\ xs$

lemma *stirling_row_aux_correct*:

$stirling_row_aux\ n\ y\ xs = zip_with_prev\ (\lambda a\ b.\ a + n * b)\ y\ xs\ @\ [1]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stirling_row_code* [code]:

$stirling_row\ 0 = [1]$
 $stirling_row\ (Suc\ n) = stirling_row_aux\ n\ 0\ (stirling_row\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stirling_code* [code]:

$stirling\ n\ k =$
 $\ (if\ k = 0\ then\ (if\ n = 0\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
 $\ else\ if\ k > n\ then\ 0$
 $\ else\ if\ k = n\ then\ 1$
 $\ else\ stirling_row\ n\ !\ k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

3 Permutations, both general and specifically on finite sets.

theory *Permutations*

imports

HOL-Library.Multiset
HOL-Library.Disjoint_Sets
Transposition

begin

3.1 Auxiliary

abbreviation (*input*) *fixpoints* :: $\langle ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \rangle$

where $\langle fixpoints\ f \equiv \{x.\ f\ x = x\} \rangle$

lemma *inj_on_fixpoints*:

$\langle inj_on\ f\ (fixpoints\ f) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bij_betw_fixpoints*:

$\langle bij_betw\ f\ (fixpoints\ f)\ (fixpoints\ f) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.2 Basic definition and consequences

definition *permutes* :: $\langle ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow bool \rangle$ (**infixr** $\langle permutes \rangle$ 41)

where $\langle p \text{ permutes } S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x \notin S \longrightarrow p x = x) \wedge (\forall y. \exists!x. p x = y) \rangle$

lemma *bij_imp_permutes*:

$\langle p \text{ permutes } S \rangle$ **if** $\langle \text{bij_betw } p \ S \ S \rangle$ **and** *stable*: $\langle \bigwedge x. x \notin S \implies p x = x \rangle$
<proof>

context

fixes $p :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **and** $S :: 'a \text{ set}$

assumes *perm*: $\langle p \text{ permutes } S \rangle$

begin

lemma *permutes_inj*:

$\langle \text{inj } p \rangle$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_image*:

$\langle p ` S = S \rangle$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_not_in*:

$\langle x \notin S \implies p x = x \rangle$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_image_complement*:

$\langle p ` (- S) = - S \rangle$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_in_image*:

$\langle p x \in S \longleftrightarrow x \in S \rangle$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_surj*:

$\langle \text{surj } p \rangle$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_inv_o*:

shows $p \circ \text{inv } p = \text{id}$
and $\text{inv } p \circ p = \text{id}$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_inverses*:

shows $p (\text{inv } p x) = x$
and $\text{inv } p (p x) = x$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_inv_eq*:

$\langle \text{inv } p y = x \longleftrightarrow p x = y \rangle$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_inj_on*:

⟨*inj_on* p A ⟩

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutes_bij*:

⟨*bij* p ⟩

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutes_imp_bij*:

⟨*bij_betw* p S S ⟩

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutes_subset*:

⟨ p *permutes* T ⟩ **if** ⟨ $S \subseteq T$ ⟩

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutes_imp_permutes_insert*:

⟨ p *permutes* *insert* x S ⟩

⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *permutes_id* [*simp*]:

⟨*id* *permutes* S ⟩

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutes_empty* [*simp*]:

⟨ p *permutes* $\{\}$ ⟩ \longleftrightarrow $p = \text{id}$ ⟩

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutes_sing* [*simp*]:

⟨ p *permutes* $\{a\}$ ⟩ \longleftrightarrow $p = \text{id}$ ⟩

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutes_univ*: p *permutes* *UNIV* \longleftrightarrow $(\forall y. \exists!x. p\ x = y)$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutes_swap_id*: $a \in S \implies b \in S \implies \text{transpose } a\ b$ *permutes* S

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutes_superset*:

⟨ p *permutes* T ⟩ **if** ⟨ p *permutes* S ⟩ $\langle \bigwedge x. x \in S - T \implies p\ x = x \rangle$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutes_bij_inv_into*:

fixes $A :: 'a$ *set*

and $B :: 'b$ *set*

assumes p *permutes* A

and *bij_betw* f A B

shows $(\lambda x. \text{if } x \in B \text{ then } f (p (\text{inv_into } A f x)) \text{ else } x) \text{ permutes } B$
 <proof>

lemma *permutes_image_mset*:

assumes $p \text{ permutes } A$

shows $\text{image_mset } p (\text{mset_set } A) = \text{mset_set } A$

<proof>

lemma *permutes_implies_image_mset_eq*:

assumes $p \text{ permutes } A \wedge x. x \in A \implies f x = f' (p x)$

shows $\text{image_mset } f' (\text{mset_set } A) = \text{image_mset } f (\text{mset_set } A)$

<proof>

3.3 Group properties

lemma *permutes_compose*: $p \text{ permutes } S \implies q \text{ permutes } S \implies q \circ p \text{ permutes } S$

<proof>

lemma *permutes_inv*:

assumes $p \text{ permutes } S$

shows $\text{inv } p \text{ permutes } S$

<proof>

lemma *permutes_inv_inv*:

assumes $p \text{ permutes } S$

shows $\text{inv } (\text{inv } p) = p$

<proof>

lemma *permutes_invI*:

assumes *perm*: $p \text{ permutes } S$

and *inv*: $\wedge x. x \in S \implies p' (p x) = x$

and *outside*: $\wedge x. x \notin S \implies p' x = x$

shows $\text{inv } p = p'$

<proof>

lemma *permutes_vimage*: $f \text{ permutes } A \implies f^{-1} A = A$

<proof>

3.4 Mapping permutations with bijections

lemma *bij_betw_permutations*:

assumes *bij_betw* $f A B$

shows $\text{bij_betw } (\lambda \pi x. \text{if } x \in B \text{ then } f (\pi (\text{inv_into } A f x)) \text{ else } x)$
 $\{\pi. \pi \text{ permutes } A\} \{\pi. \pi \text{ permutes } B\} (\text{is_bij_betw } ?f _ _)$

<proof>

lemma *bij_betw_derangements*:

assumes *bij_betw* $f A B$

shows $\text{bij_betw } (\lambda \pi x. \text{if } x \in B \text{ then } f (\pi (\text{inv_into } A f x)) \text{ else } x)$

$\{\pi. \pi \text{ permutes } A \wedge (\forall x \in A. \pi x \neq x)\} \{\pi. \pi \text{ permutes } B \wedge (\forall x \in B. \pi x \neq x)\}$
 (is bij_betw ?f _ _)
 <proof>

3.5 The number of permutations on a finite set

lemma *permutes_insert_lemma*:
 assumes $p \text{ permutes } (\text{insert } a \ S)$
 shows $\text{transpose } a \ (p \ a) \circ p \text{ permutes } S$
 <proof>

lemma *permutes_insert*: $\{p. p \text{ permutes } (\text{insert } a \ S)\} =$
 $(\lambda(b, p). \text{transpose } a \ b \circ p) \ ` \ \{(b, p). b \in \text{insert } a \ S \wedge p \in \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}\}$
 <proof>

lemma *card_permutations*:
 assumes $\text{card } S = n$
 and $\text{finite } S$
 shows $\text{card } \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} = \text{fact } n$
 <proof>

lemma *finite_permutations*:
 assumes $\text{finite } S$
 shows $\text{finite } \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$
 <proof>

3.6 Hence a sort of induction principle composing by swaps

lemma *permutes_induct* [*consumes 2, case_names id swap*]:
 $\langle P \ p \rangle$ if $\langle p \text{ permutes } S \rangle \langle \text{finite } S \rangle$
 and *id*: $\langle P \ \text{id} \rangle$
 and *swap*: $\langle \bigwedge a \ b \ p. a \in S \implies b \in S \implies p \text{ permutes } S \implies P \ p \implies P \ (\text{transpose } a \ b \circ p) \rangle$
 <proof>

lemma *permutes_rev_induct* [*consumes 2, case_names id swap*]:
 $\langle P \ p \rangle$ if $\langle p \text{ permutes } S \rangle \langle \text{finite } S \rangle$
 and *id'*: $\langle P \ \text{id} \rangle$
 and *swap'*: $\langle \bigwedge a \ b \ p. a \in S \implies b \in S \implies p \text{ permutes } S \implies P \ p \implies P \ (p \circ \text{transpose } a \ b) \rangle$
 <proof>

3.7 Permutations of index set for iterated operations

lemma (in *comm_monoid_set*) *permute*:
 assumes $p \text{ permutes } S$
 shows $F \ g \ S = F \ (g \circ p) \ S$
 <proof>

3.8 Permutations as transposition sequences

inductive *swapidseq* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

id[*simp*]: *swapidseq* 0 *id*

| *comp_Suc*: *swapidseq* *n p* $\implies a \neq b \implies \text{swapidseq}$ (*Suc* *n*) (*transpose* *a b* \circ *p*)

declare *id*[*unfolded id_def, simp*]

definition *permutation* *p* $\longleftrightarrow (\exists n. \text{swapidseq } n \text{ } p)$

3.9 Some closure properties of the set of permutations, with lengths

lemma *permutation_id*[*simp*]: *permutation* *id*

<proof>

declare *permutation_id*[*unfolded id_def, simp*]

lemma *swapidseq_swap*: *swapidseq* (*if* *a = b* *then* 0 *else* 1) (*transpose* *a b*)

<proof>

lemma *permutation_swap_id*: *permutation* (*transpose* *a b*)

<proof>

lemma *swapidseq_comp_add*: *swapidseq* *n p* $\implies \text{swapidseq}$ *m q* $\implies \text{swapidseq}$ (*n* + *m*) (*p* \circ *q*)

<proof>

lemma *permutation_compose*: *permutation* *p* $\implies \text{permutation}$ *q* $\implies \text{permutation}$ (*p* \circ *q*)

<proof>

lemma *swapidseq_endswap*: *swapidseq* *n p* $\implies a \neq b \implies \text{swapidseq}$ (*Suc* *n*) (*p* \circ *transpose* *a b*)

<proof>

lemma *swapidseq_inverse_exists*: *swapidseq* *n p* $\implies \exists q. \text{swapidseq}$ *n q* $\wedge p \circ q = \text{id} \wedge q \circ p = \text{id}$

<proof>

lemma *swapidseq_inverse*:

assumes *swapidseq* *n p*

shows *swapidseq* *n* (*inv* *p*)

<proof>

lemma *permutation_inverse*: *permutation* *p* $\implies \text{permutation}$ (*inv* *p*)

<proof>

3.10 Various combinations of transpositions with 2, 1 and 0 common elements

lemma *swap_id_common*: $a \neq c \implies b \neq c \implies$
 $\text{transpose } a \ b \circ \text{transpose } a \ c = \text{transpose } b \ c \circ \text{transpose } a \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *swap_id_common'*: $a \neq b \implies a \neq c \implies$
 $\text{transpose } a \ c \circ \text{transpose } b \ c = \text{transpose } b \ c \circ \text{transpose } a \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *swap_id_independent*: $a \neq c \implies a \neq d \implies b \neq c \implies b \neq d \implies$
 $\text{transpose } a \ b \circ \text{transpose } c \ d = \text{transpose } c \ d \circ \text{transpose } a \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

3.11 The identity map only has even transposition sequences

lemma *symmetry_lemma*:
assumes $\bigwedge a \ b \ c \ d. P \ a \ b \ c \ d \implies P \ a \ b \ d \ c$
and $\bigwedge a \ b \ c \ d. a \neq b \implies c \neq d \implies$
 $a = c \wedge b = d \vee a = c \wedge b \neq d \vee a \neq c \wedge b = d \vee a \neq c \wedge a \neq d \wedge b \neq c$
 $\wedge b \neq d \implies$
 $P \ a \ b \ c \ d$
shows $\bigwedge a \ b \ c \ d. a \neq b \longrightarrow c \neq d \longrightarrow P \ a \ b \ c \ d$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *swap_general*: $a \neq b \implies c \neq d \implies$
 $\text{transpose } a \ b \circ \text{transpose } c \ d = \text{id} \vee$
 $(\exists x \ y \ z. x \neq a \wedge y \neq a \wedge z \neq a \wedge x \neq y \wedge$
 $\text{transpose } a \ b \circ \text{transpose } c \ d = \text{transpose } x \ y \circ \text{transpose } a \ z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *swapidseq_id_iff[simp]*: $\text{swapidseq } 0 \ p \longleftrightarrow p = \text{id}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *swapidseq_cases*: $\text{swapidseq } n \ p \longleftrightarrow$
 $n = 0 \wedge p = \text{id} \vee (\exists a \ b \ q \ m. n = \text{Suc } m \wedge p = \text{transpose } a \ b \circ q \wedge \text{swapidseq}$
 $m \ q \wedge a \neq b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fixing_swapidseq_decrease*:
assumes $\text{swapidseq } n \ p$
and $a \neq b$
and $(\text{transpose } a \ b \circ p) \ a = a$
shows $n \neq 0 \wedge \text{swapidseq } (n - 1) (\text{transpose } a \ b \circ p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *swapidseq_identity_even*:
assumes $\text{swapidseq } n (\text{id} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a)$
shows $\text{even } n$

<proof>

3.12 Therefore we have a welldefined notion of parity

definition $evenperm\ p = even\ (SOME\ n.\ swapidseq\ n\ p)$

lemma $swapidseq_even_even$:

assumes $m: swapidseq\ m\ p$

and $n: swapidseq\ n\ p$

shows $even\ m \longleftrightarrow even\ n$

<proof>

lemma $evenperm_unique$:

assumes $p: swapidseq\ n\ p$

and $n: even\ n = b$

shows $evenperm\ p = b$

<proof>

3.13 And it has the expected composition properties

lemma $evenperm_id[simp]$: $evenperm\ id = True$

<proof>

lemma $evenperm_identity\ [simp]$:

$\langle evenperm\ (\lambda x.\ x) \rangle$

<proof>

lemma $evenperm_swap$: $evenperm\ (transpose\ a\ b) = (a = b)$

<proof>

lemma $evenperm_comp$:

assumes $permutation\ p\ permutation\ q$

shows $evenperm\ (p \circ q) \longleftrightarrow evenperm\ p = evenperm\ q$

<proof>

lemma $evenperm_inv$:

assumes $permutation\ p$

shows $evenperm\ (inv\ p) = evenperm\ p$

<proof>

3.14 A more abstract characterization of permutations

lemma $permutation_bijective$:

assumes $permutation\ p$

shows $bij\ p$

<proof>

lemma $permutation_finite_support$:

assumes $permutation\ p$

shows $finite\ \{x.\ p\ x \neq x\}$

<proof>

lemma *permutation_lemma*:

assumes *finite S*
and *bij p*
and $\forall x. x \notin S \longrightarrow p\ x = x$
shows *permutation p*
<proof>

lemma *permutation*: *permutation p* \longleftrightarrow *bij p* \wedge *finite {x. p x \neq x}*

(is *?lhs* \longleftrightarrow *?b* \wedge *?f*)
<proof>

lemma *permutation_inverse_works*:

assumes *permutation p*
shows *inv p* \circ *p* = *id*
and *p* \circ *inv p* = *id*
<proof>

lemma *permutation_inverse_compose*:

assumes *p: permutation p*
and *q: permutation q*
shows *inv (p* \circ *q)* = *inv q* \circ *inv p*
<proof>

3.15 Relation to *permutes*

lemma *permutes_imp_permutation*:

<permutation p> **if** *<finite S>* *<p permutes S>*
<proof>

lemma *permutation_permutesE*:

assumes *<permutation p>*
obtains *S* **where** *<finite S>* *<p permutes S>*
<proof>

lemma *permutation_permutes*: *permutation p* \longleftrightarrow $(\exists S. \textit{finite } S \wedge p \textit{ permutes } S)$

<proof>

3.16 Sign of a permutation as a real number

definition *sign* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \rangle \Rightarrow \textit{int}$ — TODO: prefer less generic name

where *<sign p = (if evenperm p then 1 else - 1)>*

lemma *sign_cases* [*case_names even odd*]:

obtains *<sign p = 1>* | *<sign p = - 1>*
<proof>

lemma *sign_nz* [*simp*]: *sign p* \neq 0

<proof>

lemma *sign_id* [simp]: $\text{sign } id = 1$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *sign_identity* [simp]:
⟨ $\text{sign } (\lambda x. x) = 1$ ⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma *sign_inverse*: $\text{permutation } p \implies \text{sign } (\text{inv } p) = \text{sign } p$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *sign_compose*: $\text{permutation } p \implies \text{permutation } q \implies \text{sign } (p \circ q) = \text{sign } p * \text{sign } q$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *sign_swap_id*: $\text{sign } (\text{transpose } a \ b) = (\text{if } a = b \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *sign_idempotent* [simp]: $\text{sign } p * \text{sign } p = 1$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *sign_left_idempotent* [simp]:
⟨ $\text{sign } p * (\text{sign } p * \text{sign } q) = \text{sign } q$ ⟩
⟨proof⟩

term (*bij*, *bij_betw*, *permutation*)

3.17 Permuting a list

This function permutes a list by applying a permutation to the indices.

definition *permute_list* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$
where $\text{permute_list } f \ xs = \text{map } (\lambda i. \ xs \ ! \ (f \ i)) \ [0..<\text{length } xs]$

lemma *permute_list_map*:
assumes f permutes $\{..<\text{length } xs\}$
shows $\text{permute_list } f \ (\text{map } g \ xs) = \text{map } g \ (\text{permute_list } f \ xs)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *permute_list_nth*:
assumes f permutes $\{..<\text{length } xs\}$ $i < \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{permute_list } f \ xs \ ! \ i = xs \ ! \ f \ i$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *permute_list_Nil* [simp]: $\text{permute_list } f \ [] = []$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *length_permute_list* [simp]: $\text{length } (\text{permute_list } f \ xs) = \text{length } xs$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *permute_list_compose*:
assumes g permutes $\{.. $\text{length } xs\}$
shows $\text{permute_list } (f \circ g) \text{ } xs = \text{permute_list } g (\text{permute_list } f \text{ } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *permute_list_ident* [simp]: $\text{permute_list } (\lambda x. x) \text{ } xs = xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *permute_list_id* [simp]: $\text{permute_list } id \text{ } xs = xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mset_permute_list* [simp]:
fixes $xs :: 'a \text{ list}$
assumes f permutes $\{.. $\text{length } xs\}$
shows $mset (\text{permute_list } f \text{ } xs) = mset \text{ } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *set_permute_list* [simp]:
assumes f permutes $\{.. $\text{length } xs\}$
shows $set (\text{permute_list } f \text{ } xs) = set \text{ } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *distinct_permute_list* [simp]:
assumes f permutes $\{.. $\text{length } xs\}$
shows $distinct (\text{permute_list } f \text{ } xs) = distinct \text{ } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *permute_list_zip*:
assumes f permutes A $A = \{.. $\text{length } xs\}$
assumes [simp]: $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
shows $\text{permute_list } f (\text{zip } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{zip } (\text{permute_list } f \text{ } xs) (\text{permute_list } f \text{ } ys)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *map_of_permute*:
assumes σ permutes $\text{fst } ' \text{ set } xs$
shows $\text{map_of } xs \circ \sigma = \text{map_of } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y). (\text{inv } \sigma \text{ } x, y)) \text{ } xs)$
 $(\text{is } _ = \text{map_of } (\text{map } ?f \text{ } _))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list_all2_permute_list_iff*:
 $\langle \text{list_all2 } P (\text{permute_list } p \text{ } xs) (\text{permute_list } p \text{ } ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{list_all2 } P \text{ } xs \text{ } ys \rangle$
if $\langle p \text{ permutes } \{.. $\text{length } xs\} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

3.18 More lemmas about permutations

lemma *permutes_in_funpow_image*:
assumes f permutes S $x \in S$
shows $(f \text{ } \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) \text{ } x \in S$

<proof>

lemma *permutation_self*:
 assumes *<permutation p>*
 obtains *n where <n > 0>* *<(p ~ n) x = x>*
<proof>

The following few lemmas were contributed by Lukas Bulwahn.

lemma *count_image_mset_eq_card_vimage*:
 assumes *finite A*
 shows *count (image_mset f (mset_set A)) b = card {a ∈ A. f a = b}*
<proof>

lemma *image_mset_eq_implies_permutes*:
 fixes *f :: 'a ⇒ 'b*
 assumes *finite A*
 and *mset_eq: image_mset f (mset_set A) = image_mset f' (mset_set A)*
 obtains *p where p permutes A and ∀ x ∈ A. f x = f' (p x)*
<proof>

lemma *mset_eq_permutation*:
 fixes *xs ys :: 'a list*
 assumes *mset_eq: mset xs = mset ys*
 obtains *p where p permutes {..*length ys*} permute_list p ys = xs*
<proof>

lemma *permutes_natset_le*:
 fixes *S :: 'a::wellorder set*
 assumes *p permutes S*
 and *∀ i ∈ S. p i ≤ i*
 shows *p = id*
<proof>

lemma *permutes_natset_ge*:
 fixes *S :: 'a::wellorder set*
 assumes *p: p permutes S*
 and *le: ∀ i ∈ S. p i ≥ i*
 shows *p = id*
<proof>

lemma *image_inverse_permutations*: *{inv p | p. p permutes S} = {p. p permutes S}*
<proof>

lemma *image_compose_permutations_left*:
 assumes *q permutes S*
 shows *{q ∘ p | p. p permutes S} = {p. p permutes S}*
<proof>

lemma *image_compose_permutations_right*:
 assumes *q permutes S*

```

shows { $p \circ q \mid p. p \text{ permutes } S\} = \{p . p \text{ permutes } S\}$ 
<proof>

lemma permutes_in_seg:  $p \text{ permutes } \{1 ..n\} \implies i \in \{1..n\} \implies 1 \leq p\ i \wedge p\ i \leq n$ 
<proof>

lemma sum_permutations_inverse:  $\text{sum } f \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} = \text{sum } (\lambda p. f(\text{inv } p)) \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$ 
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
<proof>

lemma setum_permutations_compose_left:
  assumes  $q: q \text{ permutes } S$ 
  shows  $\text{sum } f \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} = \text{sum } (\lambda p. f(q \circ p)) \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$ 
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
<proof>

lemma sum_permutations_compose_right:
  assumes  $q: q \text{ permutes } S$ 
  shows  $\text{sum } f \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} = \text{sum } (\lambda p. f(p \circ q)) \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$ 
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
<proof>

lemma inv_inj_on_permutes:
  <inj_on inv { $p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$ >
<proof>

lemma permutes_pair_eq:
  <{( $p\ s, s \mid s. s \in S\} = \{(s, \text{inv } p\ s) \mid s. s \in S\}$ > (is <?L = ?R>) if < $p \text{ permutes } S$ >
<proof>

context
  fixes  $p$  and  $n\ i :: \text{nat}$ 
  assumes  $p: \langle p \text{ permutes } \{0..<n\}\rangle$  and  $i: \langle i < n \rangle$ 
begin

lemma permutes_nat_less:
  < $p\ i < n$ >
<proof>

lemma permutes_nat_inv_less:
  < $\text{inv } p\ i < n$ >
<proof>

end

context comm_monoid_set
begin

```

lemma *permutes_inv*:
 $\langle F (\lambda s. g (p s) s) S = F (\lambda s. g s (inv p s)) S \rangle$ (**is** $\langle ?l = ?r \rangle$)
if $\langle p \text{ permutes } S \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

3.19 Sum over a set of permutations (could generalize to iteration)

lemma *sum_over_permutations_insert*:
assumes fS : *finite* S
and aS : $a \notin S$
shows $sum f \{p. p \text{ permutes } (insert a S)\} =$
 $sum (\lambda b. sum (\lambda q. f (transpose a b \circ q)) \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}) (insert a S)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.20 Constructing permutations from association lists

definition *list_permutes* :: $('a \times 'a) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $list_permutes\ xs\ A \longleftrightarrow$
 $set (map\ fst\ xs) \subseteq A \wedge$
 $set (map\ snd\ xs) = set (map\ fst\ xs) \wedge$
 $distinct (map\ fst\ xs) \wedge$
 $distinct (map\ snd\ xs)$

lemma *list_permutesI* [*simp*]:
assumes $set (map\ fst\ xs) \subseteq A$ $set (map\ snd\ xs) = set (map\ fst\ xs)$ $distinct (map\ fst\ xs)$
shows $list_permutes\ xs\ A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *permutation_of_list* :: $('a \times 'a) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$
where $permutation_of_list\ xs\ x = (case\ map_of\ xs\ x\ of\ None \Rightarrow x \mid Some\ y \Rightarrow y)$

lemma *permutation_of_list_Cons*:
 $permutation_of_list ((x, y) \# xs) x' = (if\ x = x' \text{ then } y \text{ else } permutation_of_list\ xs\ x')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *inverse_permutation_of_list* :: $('a \times 'a) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$
where
 $inverse_permutation_of_list []\ x = x$
 $\mid inverse_permutation_of_list ((y, x') \# xs)\ x =$
 $(if\ x = x' \text{ then } y \text{ else } inverse_permutation_of_list\ xs\ x)$

declare *inverse_permutation_of_list.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *inj_on_map_of*:
assumes *distinct (map snd xs)*
shows *inj_on (map_of xs) (set (map fst xs))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inj_on_the*: *None ∉ A ⇒ inj_on the A*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *inj_on_map_of'*:
assumes *distinct (map snd xs)*
shows *inj_on (the ∘ map_of xs) (set (map fst xs))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *image_map_of*:
assumes *distinct (map fst xs)*
shows *map_of xs ' set (map fst xs) = Some ' set (map snd xs)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *the_Some_image [simp]*: *the ' Some ' A = A*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *image_map_of'*:
assumes *distinct (map fst xs)*
shows *(the ∘ map_of xs) ' set (map fst xs) = set (map snd xs)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutation_of_list_permutes [simp]*:
assumes *list_permutes xs A*
shows *permutation_of_list xs permutes A*
 (**is** *?f permutes _*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eval_permutation_of_list [simp]*:
permutation_of_list [] x = x
x = x' ⇒ permutation_of_list ((x',y)#xs) x = y
x ≠ x' ⇒ permutation_of_list ((x',y')#xs) x = permutation_of_list xs x
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eval_inverse_permutation_of_list [simp]*:
inverse_permutation_of_list [] x = x
x = x' ⇒ inverse_permutation_of_list ((y,x')#xs) x = y
x ≠ x' ⇒ inverse_permutation_of_list ((y',x')#xs) x = inverse_permutation_of_list xs x
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutation_of_list_id*: *x ∉ set (map fst xs) ⇒ permutation_of_list xs x = x*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *permutation_of_list_unique'*:
 $\text{distinct } (\text{map fst } xs) \implies (x, y) \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{permutation_of_list } xs \ x = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *permutation_of_list_unique*:
 $\text{list_permutes } xs \ A \implies (x, y) \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{permutation_of_list } xs \ x = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse_permutation_of_list_id*:
 $x \notin \text{set } (\text{map snd } xs) \implies \text{inverse_permutation_of_list } xs \ x = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse_permutation_of_list_unique'*:
 $\text{distinct } (\text{map snd } xs) \implies (x, y) \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{inverse_permutation_of_list } xs \ y = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse_permutation_of_list_unique*:
 $\text{list_permutes } xs \ A \implies (x, y) \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{inverse_permutation_of_list } xs \ y = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse_permutation_of_list_correct*:
fixes $A :: 'a \text{ set}$
assumes $\text{list_permutes } xs \ A$
shows $\text{inverse_permutation_of_list } xs = \text{inv } (\text{permutation_of_list } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

4 Permuted Lists

theory *List_Permutation*
imports *Permutations*
begin

Note that multisets already provide the notion of permuted list and hence this theory mostly echoes material already logically present in theory *Permutations*; it should be seldom needed.

4.1 An existing notion

abbreviation (*input*) $\text{perm} :: \langle 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ (**infixr** $\langle \sim \sim \rangle$ 50)
where $\langle xs \ \langle \sim \sim \rangle \ ys \equiv \text{mset } xs = \text{mset } ys \rangle$

4.2 Nontrivial conclusions

proposition *perm_swap*:
 $\langle xs[i := xs ! j, j := xs ! i] \ \langle \sim \sim \rangle \ xs \rangle$

if $\langle i < \text{length } xs \rangle \langle j < \text{length } xs \rangle$
 ⟨proof⟩

proposition *mset_le_perm_append*: $mset\ xs \subseteq\# mset\ ys \longleftrightarrow (\exists\ zs.\ xs\ @\ zs \langle\sim\sim\rangle ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

proposition *perm_set_eq*: $xs \langle\sim\sim\rangle ys \implies set\ xs = set\ ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

proposition *perm_distinct_iff*: $xs \langle\sim\sim\rangle ys \implies distinct\ xs \longleftrightarrow distinct\ ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *eq_set_perm_remdups*: $set\ xs = set\ ys \implies remdups\ xs \langle\sim\sim\rangle remdups\ ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

proposition *perm_remdups_iff_eq_set*: $remdups\ x \langle\sim\sim\rangle remdups\ y \longleftrightarrow set\ x = set\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *permutation_Ex_bij*:
assumes $xs \langle\sim\sim\rangle ys$
shows $\exists f.\ bij_betw\ f\ \{..\langle\text{length } xs\rangle\}\ \{..\langle\text{length } ys\rangle\} \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } xs.\ xs\ !\ i = ys\ !\ (f\ i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

proposition *perm_finite*: $finite\ \{B.\ B \langle\sim\sim\rangle A\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.3 Trivial conclusions:

proposition *perm_empty_imp*: $[] \langle\sim\sim\rangle ys \implies ys = []$
 ⟨proof⟩

This more general theorem is easier to understand!

proposition *perm_length*: $xs \langle\sim\sim\rangle ys \implies \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

proposition *perm_sym*: $xs \langle\sim\sim\rangle ys \implies ys \langle\sim\sim\rangle xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

We can insert the head anywhere in the list.

proposition *perm_append_Cons*: $a\ \#\ xs\ @\ ys \langle\sim\sim\rangle xs\ @\ a\ \#\ ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

proposition *perm_append_swap*: $xs\ @\ ys \langle\sim\sim\rangle ys\ @\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

proposition *perm_append_single*: $a \# xs <\sim\sim> xs @ [a]$
(proof)

proposition *perm_rev*: $rev\ xs <\sim\sim> xs$
(proof)

proposition *perm_append1*: $xs <\sim\sim> ys \implies l @ xs <\sim\sim> l @ ys$
(proof)

proposition *perm_append2*: $xs <\sim\sim> ys \implies xs @ l <\sim\sim> ys @ l$
(proof)

proposition *perm_empty [iff]*: $[] <\sim\sim> xs \longleftrightarrow xs = []$
(proof)

proposition *perm_empty2 [iff]*: $xs <\sim\sim> [] \longleftrightarrow xs = []$
(proof)

proposition *perm_sing_imp*: $ys <\sim\sim> xs \implies xs = [y] \implies ys = [y]$
(proof)

proposition *perm_sing_eq [iff]*: $ys <\sim\sim> [y] \longleftrightarrow ys = [y]$
(proof)

proposition *perm_sing_eq2 [iff]*: $[y] <\sim\sim> ys \longleftrightarrow ys = [y]$
(proof)

proposition *perm_remove*: $x \in set\ ys \implies ys <\sim\sim> x \# remove1\ x\ ys$
(proof)

Congruence rule

proposition *perm_remove_perm*: $xs <\sim\sim> ys \implies remove1\ z\ xs <\sim\sim> remove1\ z\ ys$
(proof)

proposition *remove_hd [simp]*: $remove1\ z\ (z \# xs) = xs$
(proof)

proposition *cons_perm_imp_perm*: $z \# xs <\sim\sim> z \# ys \implies xs <\sim\sim> ys$
(proof)

proposition *cons_perm_eq [simp]*: $z \# xs <\sim\sim> z \# ys \longleftrightarrow xs <\sim\sim> ys$
(proof)

proposition *append_perm_imp_perm*: $zs @ xs <\sim\sim> zs @ ys \implies xs <\sim\sim> ys$
(proof)

proposition *perm_append1_eq [iff]*: $zs @ xs <\sim\sim> zs @ ys \longleftrightarrow xs <\sim\sim> ys$
(proof)

proposition *perm_append2_eq* [iff]: $xs @ zs <\sim\sim> ys @ zs \longleftrightarrow xs <\sim\sim> ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

5 Permutations of a Multiset

theory *Multiset_Permutations*

imports

Complex_Main

Permutations

begin

lemma *mset_tl*: $xs \neq [] \implies mset (tl\ xs) = mset\ xs - \{\#hd\ xs\# \}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mset_set_image_inj*:

assumes *inj_on* $f\ A$

shows $mset_set\ (f\ 'A) = image_mset\ f\ (mset_set\ A)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *multiset_remove_induct* [case_names empty remove]:

assumes $P\ \{\#\} \wedge A. A \neq \{\#\} \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in\# A \implies P\ (A - \{\#x\#})) \implies P\ A$

shows $P\ A$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *map_list_bind*: $map\ g\ (List.bind\ xs\ f) = List.bind\ xs\ (map\ g\ \circ\ f)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *mset_eq_mset_set_imp_distinct*:

finite $A \implies mset_set\ A = mset\ xs \implies distinct\ xs$

⟨proof⟩

5.1 Permutations of a multiset

definition *permutations_of_multiset* :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a list set **where**

permutations_of_multiset $A = \{xs. mset\ xs = A\}$

lemma *permutations_of_multisetI*: $mset\ xs = A \implies xs \in permutations_of_multiset\ A$

A

⟨proof⟩

lemma *permutations_of_multisetD*: $xs \in permutations_of_multiset\ A \implies mset\ xs = A$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *permutations_of_multiset_Cons_iff*:

$x \# xs \in \text{permutations_of_multiset } A \leftrightarrow x \in \# A \wedge xs \in \text{permutations_of_multiset } (A - \{\#x\#})$
(proof)

lemma *permutations_of_multiset_empty* [simp]: $\text{permutations_of_multiset } \{\#\} = \{\emptyset\}$
(proof)

lemma *permutations_of_multiset_nonempty*:

assumes *nonempty*: $A \neq \{\#\}$

shows $\text{permutations_of_multiset } A =$

$(\bigcup_{x \in \text{set_mset } A. ((\#) x) \text{ 'permutations_of_multiset } (A - \{\#x\#})}$

(is $_ = ?rhs$)

(proof)

lemma *permutations_of_multiset_singleton* [simp]: $\text{permutations_of_multiset } \{\#x\#} = \{\{x\}\}$
(proof)

lemma *permutations_of_multiset_doubleton*:

$\text{permutations_of_multiset } \{\#x,y\#} = \{[x,y], [y,x]\}$

(proof)

lemma *rev_permutations_of_multiset* [simp]:

$\text{rev 'permutations_of_multiset } A = \text{permutations_of_multiset } A$

(proof)

lemma *length_finite_permutations_of_multiset*:

$xs \in \text{permutations_of_multiset } A \implies \text{length } xs = \text{size } A$

(proof)

lemma *permutations_of_multiset_lists*: $\text{permutations_of_multiset } A \subseteq \text{lists } (\text{set_mset } A)$

(proof)

lemma *finite_permutations_of_multiset* [simp]: $\text{finite } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A)$

(proof)

lemma *permutations_of_multiset_not_empty* [simp]: $\text{permutations_of_multiset } A \neq \{\}$

(proof)

lemma *permutations_of_multiset_image*:

$\text{permutations_of_multiset } (\text{image_mset } f A) = \text{map } f \text{ 'permutations_of_multiset } A$

(proof)

5.2 Cardinality of permutations

In this section, we prove some basic facts about the number of permutations of a multiset.

context
begin

private lemma *multiset_prod_fact_insert*:

$$\left(\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } (A + \{\#x\})} \text{fact } (\text{count } (A + \{\#x\}) \ y)\right) =$$

$$(\text{count } A \ x + 1) * \left(\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } A} \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ y)\right)$$

<proof> **lemma** *multiset_prod_fact_remove*:

$$x \in \# A \implies \left(\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } A} \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ y)\right) =$$

$$\text{count } A \ x * \left(\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } (A - \{\#x\})} \text{fact } (\text{count } (A - \{\#x\}) \ y)\right)$$

<proof>

lemma *card_permutations_of_multiset_aux*:

$$\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A) * \left(\prod_{x \in \text{set_mset } A} \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ x)\right) = \text{fact } (\text{size } A)$$

<proof>

theorem *card_permutations_of_multiset*:

$$\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A) = \text{fact } (\text{size } A) \text{ div } \left(\prod_{x \in \text{set_mset } A} \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ x)\right)$$

$$\left(\prod_{x \in \text{set_mset } A} \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ x) :: \text{nat}\right) \text{ dvd } \text{fact } (\text{size } A)$$

<proof>

lemma *card_permutations_of_multiset_insert_aux*:

$$\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } (A + \{\#x\})) * (\text{count } A \ x + 1) =$$

$$(\text{size } A + 1) * \text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A)$$

<proof>

lemma *card_permutations_of_multiset_remove_aux*:

assumes $x \in \# A$

shows $\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A) * \text{count } A \ x =$
 $\text{size } A * \text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } (A - \{\#x\}))$

<proof>

lemma *real_card_permutations_of_multiset_remove*:

assumes $x \in \# A$

shows $\text{real } (\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } (A - \{\#x\}))) =$
 $\text{real } (\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A) * \text{count } A \ x) / \text{real } (\text{size } A)$

<proof>

lemma *real_card_permutations_of_multiset_remove'*:

assumes $x \in \# A$

shows $\text{real } (\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A)) =$
 $\text{real } (\text{size } A * \text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } (A - \{\#x\}))) / \text{real } (\text{count } A \ x)$

<proof>

<proof>

end

5.3 Permutations of a set

definition *permutations_of_set* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a list set **where**
permutations_of_set A = {xs. set xs = A \wedge distinct xs}

lemma *permutations_of_set_altdef*:
finite A \implies *permutations_of_set* A = *permutations_of_multiset* (mset_set A)
<proof>

lemma *permutations_of_setI* [intro]:
assumes set xs = A distinct xs
shows xs \in *permutations_of_set* A
<proof>

lemma *permutations_of_setD*:
assumes xs \in *permutations_of_set* A
shows set xs = A distinct xs
<proof>

lemma *permutations_of_set_lists*: *permutations_of_set* A \subseteq lists A
<proof>

lemma *permutations_of_set_empty* [simp]: *permutations_of_set* {} = {[]}
<proof>

lemma *UN_set_permutations_of_set* [simp]:
finite A \implies (\bigcup xs \in *permutations_of_set* A. set xs) = A
<proof>

lemma *permutations_of_set_infinite*:
 \neg finite A \implies *permutations_of_set* A = {}
<proof>

lemma *permutations_of_set_nonempty*:
A \neq {} \implies *permutations_of_set* A =
(\bigcup x \in A. (λ xs. x $\#$ xs) ' *permutations_of_set* (A - {x}))
<proof>

lemma *permutations_of_set_singleton* [simp]: *permutations_of_set* {x} = {[x]}
<proof>

lemma *permutations_of_set_doubleton*:
x \neq y \implies *permutations_of_set* {x,y} = {[x,y], [y,x]}
<proof>

lemma *rev_permutations_of_set* [simp]:
rev ' permutations_of_set A = permutations_of_set A
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length_finite_permutations_of_set*:
xs ∈ permutations_of_set A ⇒ length xs = card A
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite_permutations_of_set* [simp]: *finite (permutations_of_set A)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *permutations_of_set_empty_iff* [simp]:
permutations_of_set A = {} ↔ ¬finite A
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *card_permutations_of_set* [simp]:
finite A ⇒ card (permutations_of_set A) = fact (card A)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *permutations_of_set_image_inj*:
assumes *inj: inj_on f A*
shows *permutations_of_set (f ' A) = map f ' permutations_of_set A*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *permutations_of_set_image_permutes*:
σ permutes A ⇒ map σ ' permutations_of_set A = permutations_of_set A
 ⟨proof⟩

5.4 Code generation

First, we give code an implementation for permutations of lists.

declare *length_remove1* [termination_simp]

fun *permutations_of_list_impl* **where**
permutations_of_list_impl xs = (if xs = [] then [[]] else
List.bind (remdups xs) (λx. map ((#) x) (permutations_of_list_impl (remove1
x xs))))

fun *permutations_of_list_impl_aux* **where**
permutations_of_list_impl_aux acc xs = (if xs = [] then [acc] else
List.bind (remdups xs) (λx. permutations_of_list_impl_aux (x#acc) (remove1
x xs))))

declare *permutations_of_list_impl_aux.simps* [simp del]

declare *permutations_of_list_impl.simps* [simp del]

lemma *permutations_of_list_impl_Nil* [simp]:
permutations_of_list_impl [] = [[]]
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *permutations_of_list_impl_nonempty*:
 $xs \neq [] \implies \text{permutations_of_list_impl } xs =$
 $\text{List.bind (remdups } xs) (\lambda x. \text{map } ((\#) \ x) (\text{permutations_of_list_impl } (\text{remove1 } x \ xs)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set_permutations_of_list_impl*:
 $\text{set } (\text{permutations_of_list_impl } xs) = \text{permutations_of_multiset } (\text{mset } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct_permutations_of_list_impl*:
 $\text{distinct } (\text{permutations_of_list_impl } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *permutations_of_list_impl_aux_correct'*:
 $\text{permutations_of_list_impl_aux } acc \ xs =$
 $\text{map } (\lambda xs. \text{rev } xs \ @ \ acc) (\text{permutations_of_list_impl } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *permutations_of_list_impl_aux_correct*:
 $\text{permutations_of_list_impl_aux } [] \ xs = \text{map } \text{rev } (\text{permutations_of_list_impl } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct_permutations_of_list_impl_aux*:
 $\text{distinct } (\text{permutations_of_list_impl_aux } acc \ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set_permutations_of_list_impl_aux*:
 $\text{set } (\text{permutations_of_list_impl_aux } [] \ xs) = \text{permutations_of_multiset } (\text{mset } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *set_permutations_of_list_impl_aux* [symmetric, code]

value [code] *permutations_of_multiset* {#1,2,3,4::int#}

Now we turn to permutations of sets. We define an auxiliary version with an accumulator to avoid having to map over the results.

function *permutations_of_set_aux* **where**
 $\text{permutations_of_set_aux } acc \ A =$
 $(\text{if } \neg \text{finite } A \ \text{then } \{\} \ \text{else if } A = \{\} \ \text{then } \{acc\} \ \text{else}$
 $(\bigcup_{x \in A}. \text{permutations_of_set_aux } (x \# \ acc) (A - \{x\})))$
 ⟨proof⟩

termination ⟨proof⟩

lemma *permutations_of_set_aux_altdef*:
 $\text{permutations_of_set_aux } acc \ A = (\lambda xs. \text{rev } xs \ @ \ acc) ' \text{permutations_of_set } A$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *permutations_of_set_aux.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *permutations_of_set_aux_correct*:
permutations_of_set_aux [] *A* = *permutations_of_set A*
{*proof*}

In another refinement step, we define a version on lists.

declare *length_remove1* [*termination_simp*]

fun *permutations_of_set_aux_list* **where**
permutations_of_set_aux_list acc xs =
 (*if xs* = [] *then* [*acc*] *else*
 List.bind xs ($\lambda x.$ *permutations_of_set_aux_list* (*x#acc*) (*List.remove1 x xs*)))

definition *permutations_of_set_list* **where**
permutations_of_set_list xs = *permutations_of_set_aux_list* [] *xs*

declare *permutations_of_set_aux_list.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *permutations_of_set_aux_list_refine*:
assumes *distinct xs*
shows *set* (*permutations_of_set_aux_list acc xs*) = *permutations_of_set_aux acc* (*set xs*)
{*proof*}

The permutation lists contain no duplicates if the inputs contain no duplicates. Therefore, these functions can easily be used when working with a representation of sets by distinct lists. The same approach should generalise to any kind of set implementation that supports a monadic bind operation, and since the results are disjoint, merging should be cheap.

lemma *distinct_permutations_of_set_aux_list*:
distinct xs \implies *distinct* (*permutations_of_set_aux_list acc xs*)
{*proof*}

lemma *distinct_permutations_of_set_list*:
distinct xs \implies *distinct* (*permutations_of_set_list xs*)
{*proof*}

lemma *permutations_of_set_list*:
permutations_of_set (*set xs*) = *set* (*permutations_of_set_list* (*remdups xs*))
{*proof*}

lemma *permutations_of_set_list_code* [*code*]:
permutations_of_set (*set xs*) = *set* (*permutations_of_set_list* (*remdups xs*))
permutations_of_set (*List.coset xs*) =
 Code.abort (*STR "Permutation of set complement not supported"*)
 ($\lambda _.$ *permutations_of_set* (*List.coset xs*))

```

    <proof>

value [code] permutations_of_set (set "abcd")

end

```

```

theory Cycles
  imports
    HOL-Library.FuncSet
    Permutations
  begin

```

6 Cycles

6.1 Definitions

```

abbreviation cycle :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where cycle cs  $\equiv$  distinct cs

```

```

fun cycle_of_list :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where
    cycle_of_list (i # j # cs) = transpose i j  $\circ$  cycle_of_list (j # cs)
    | cycle_of_list cs = id

```

6.2 Basic Properties

We start proving that the function derived from a cycle rotates its support list.

```

lemma id_outside_supp:
  assumes  $x \notin \text{set } cs$  shows (cycle_of_list cs)  $x = x$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma permutation_of_cycle: permutation (cycle_of_list cs)
  <proof>

```

```

lemma cycle_permutes: (cycle_of_list cs) permutes (set cs)
  <proof>

```

```

theorem cyclic_rotation:
  assumes cycle cs shows  $\text{map } ((\text{cycle\_of\_list } cs) \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) cs = \text{rotate } n cs$ 
  <proof>

```

```

corollary cycle_is_surj:
  assumes cycle cs shows (cycle_of_list cs) ` (set cs) = (set cs)
  <proof>

```

```

corollary cycle_is_id_root:

```

assumes *cycle cs shows* $(\text{cycle_of_list } cs) \sim\sim (\text{length } cs) = \text{id}$
<proof>

corollary *cycle_of_list_rotate_independent:*

assumes *cycle cs shows* $(\text{cycle_of_list } cs) = (\text{cycle_of_list } (\text{rotate } n \text{ } cs))$
<proof>

6.3 Conjugation of cycles

lemma *conjugation_of_cycle:*

assumes *cycle cs and bij p*

shows $p \circ (\text{cycle_of_list } cs) \circ (\text{inv } p) = \text{cycle_of_list } (\text{map } p \text{ } cs)$

<proof>

6.4 When Cycles Commute

lemma *cycles_commute:*

assumes *cycle p cycle q and set p \cap set q = {}*

shows $(\text{cycle_of_list } p) \circ (\text{cycle_of_list } q) = (\text{cycle_of_list } q) \circ (\text{cycle_of_list } p)$

<proof>

6.5 Cycles from Permutations

6.5.1 Exponentiation of permutations

Some important properties of permutations before defining how to extract its cycles.

lemma *permutation_funpow:*

assumes *permutation p shows permutation* $(p \sim\sim n)$

<proof>

lemma *permutes_funpow:*

assumes *p permutes S shows* $(p \sim\sim n)$ *permutes S*

<proof>

lemma *funpow_diff:*

assumes *inj p and* $i \leq j$ $(p \sim\sim i) a = (p \sim\sim j) a$ **shows** $(p \sim\sim (j - i)) a = a$

<proof>

lemma *permutation_is_nilpotent:*

assumes *permutation p obtains n where* $(p \sim\sim n) = \text{id}$ **and** $n > 0$

<proof>

lemma *permutation_is_nilpotent':*

assumes *permutation p obtains n where* $(p \sim\sim n) = \text{id}$ **and** $n > m$

<proof>

6.5.2 Extraction of cycles from permutations

definition *least_power* :: ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat
where *least_power* f x = (LEAST n. (f $\hat{\sim}$ n) x = x ∧ n > 0)

abbreviation *support* :: ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list
where *support* p x ≡ map (λi. (p $\hat{\sim}$ i) x) [0..*(least_power p x)*]

lemma *least_powerI*:
assumes (f $\hat{\sim}$ n) x = x **and** n > 0
shows (f $\hat{\sim}$ (least_power f x)) x = x **and** least_power f x > 0
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *least_power_le*:
assumes (f $\hat{\sim}$ n) x = x **and** n > 0 **shows** least_power f x ≤ n
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *least_power_of_permutation*:
assumes permutation p **shows** (p $\hat{\sim}$ (least_power p a)) a = a **and** least_power p a > 0
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *least_power_gt_one*:
assumes permutation p **and** p a ≠ a **shows** least_power p a > Suc 0
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *least_power_minimal*:
assumes (p $\hat{\sim}$ n) a = a **shows** (least_power p a) dvd n
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *least_power_dvd*:
assumes permutation p **shows** (least_power p a) dvd n ↔ (p $\hat{\sim}$ n) a = a
⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *cycle_of_permutation*:
assumes permutation p **shows** cycle (support p a)
⟨*proof*⟩

6.6 Decomposition on Cycles

We show that a permutation can be decomposed on cycles

6.6.1 Preliminaries

lemma *support_set*:
assumes permutation p **shows** set (support p a) = range (λi. (p $\hat{\sim}$ i) a)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *disjoint_support*:
assumes *permutation p* **shows** *disjoint (range (λa. set (support p a))) (is disjoint ?A)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *disjoint_support'*:
assumes *permutation p*
shows *set (support p a) ∩ set (support p b) = {} ↔ a ∉ set (support p b)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *support_coverture*:
assumes *permutation p* **shows** $\bigcup \{ \text{set (support p a)} \mid a. p\ a \neq a \} = \{ a. p\ a \neq a \}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *cycle_restrict*:
assumes *permutation p* **and** $b \in \text{set (support p a)}$ **shows** $p\ b = (\text{cycle_of_list (support p a)})\ b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

6.6.2 Decomposition

inductive *cycle_decomp* :: $'a\ \text{set} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
empty: *cycle_decomp* {} *id*
 | *comp*: $\llbracket \text{cycle_decomp } I\ p; \text{ cycle } cs; \text{ set } cs \cap I = \{\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 cycle_decomp (set cs ∪ I) ((*cycle_of_list* cs) ∘ p)

lemma *semidecomposition*:
assumes *p permutes S* **and** *finite S*
shows $(\lambda y. \text{if } y \in (S - \text{set (support p a)}) \text{ then } p\ y \text{ else } y)$ *permutes (S - set (support p a))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *cycle_decomposition*:
assumes *p permutes S* **and** *finite S* **shows** *cycle_decomp S p*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

7 Permutations as abstract type

theory *Perm*
imports
 Transposition
begin

This theory introduces basics about permutations, i.e. almost everywhere

fix bijections. But it is by no means complete. Grievously missing are cycles since these would require more elaboration, e.g. the concept of distinct lists equivalent under rotation, which maybe would also deserve its own theory. But see theory `src/HOL/ex/Perm_Fragments.thy` for fragments on that.

7.1 Abstract type of permutations

```
typedef 'a perm = {f :: 'a ⇒ 'a. bij f ∧ finite {a. f a ≠ a}}
morphisms apply Perm
⟨proof⟩
```

```
setup_lifting type_definition_perm
```

```
notation apply (infixl ⟨$⟩ 999)
```

```
lemma bij_apply [simp]:
  bij (apply f)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma perm_eqI:
  assumes ∧a. f ⟨$⟩ a = g ⟨$⟩ a
  shows f = g
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma perm_eq_iff:
  f = g ⟷ (∀ a. f ⟨$⟩ a = g ⟨$⟩ a)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma apply_inj:
  f ⟨$⟩ a = f ⟨$⟩ b ⟷ a = b
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lift_definition affected :: 'a perm ⇒ 'a set
is λf. {a. f a ≠ a} ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma in_affected:
  a ∈ affected f ⟷ f ⟨$⟩ a ≠ a
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma finite_affected [simp]:
  finite (affected f)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma apply_affected [simp]:
  f ⟨$⟩ a ∈ affected f ⟷ a ∈ affected f
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma card_affected_not_one:
  card (affected f) ≠ 1
```

<proof>

7.2 Identity, composition and inversion

instantiation *Perm.perm* :: (*type*) {*monoid_mult*, *inverse*}
begin

lift_definition *one_perm* :: '*a perm*
 is *id*
 <proof>

lemma *apply_one* [*simp*]:
 apply 1 = id
 <proof>

lemma *affected_one* [*simp*]:
 affected 1 = {}
 <proof>

lemma *affected_empty_iff* [*simp*]:
 affected f = {} \longleftrightarrow f = 1
 <proof>

lift_definition *times_perm* :: '*a perm* \Rightarrow '*a perm* \Rightarrow '*a perm*
 is *comp*
 <proof>

lemma *apply_times*:
 *apply (f * g) = apply f \circ apply g*
 <proof>

lemma *apply_sequence*:
 *f $\langle \$ \rangle$ (g $\langle \$ \rangle$ a) = apply (f * g) a*
 <proof>

lemma *affected_times* [*simp*]:
 *affected (f * g) \subseteq affected f \cup affected g*
 <proof>

lift_definition *inverse_perm* :: '*a perm* \Rightarrow '*a perm*
 is *inv*
 <proof>

instance
 <proof>

end

lemma *apply_inverse*:

apply (*inverse* *f*) = *inv* (*apply* *f*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *affected_inverse* [*simp*]:
 affected (*inverse* *f*) = *affected* *f*
⟨*proof*⟩

global_interpretation *perm*: *group times 1::'a perm inverse*
⟨*proof*⟩

declare *perm.inverse_distrib_swap* [*simp*]

lemma *perm_mult_commute*:
 assumes *affected* *f* ∩ *affected* *g* = {}
 shows *g* * *f* = *f* * *g*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *apply_power*:
 apply (*f* ^ *n*) = *apply* *f* ^ *n*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *perm_power_inverse*:
 inverse *f* ^ *n* = *inverse* ((*f* :: 'a perm) ^ *n*)
⟨*proof*⟩

7.3 Orbit and order of elements

definition *orbit* :: 'a perm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set
where

orbit *f* *a* = *range* (λ*n*. (*f* ^ *n*) ⟨\$⟩ *a*)

lemma *in_orbitI*:
 assumes (*f* ^ *n*) ⟨\$⟩ *a* = *b*
 shows *b* ∈ *orbit* *f* *a*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *apply_power_self_in_orbit* [*simp*]:
 (*f* ^ *n*) ⟨\$⟩ *a* ∈ *orbit* *f* *a*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in_orbit_self* [*simp*]:
 a ∈ *orbit* *f* *a*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *apply_self_in_orbit* [*simp*]:
 f ⟨\$⟩ *a* ∈ *orbit* *f* *a*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *orbit_not_empty* [*simp*]:

$orbit\ f\ a \neq \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not_in_affected_iff_orbit_eq_singleton*:
 $a \notin affected\ f \longleftrightarrow orbit\ f\ a = \{a\}$ (**is** $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *order* :: $'a\ perm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat$
where
 $order\ f = card \circ orbit\ f$

lemma *orbit_subset_eq_affected*:
assumes $a \in affected\ f$
shows $orbit\ f\ a \subseteq affected\ f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite_orbit* [*simp*]:
 $finite\ (orbit\ f\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *orbit_1* [*simp*]:
 $orbit\ 1\ a = \{a\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *order_1* [*simp*]:
 $order\ 1\ a = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *card_orbit_eq* [*simp*]:
 $card\ (orbit\ f\ a) = order\ f\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *order_greater_zero* [*simp*]:
 $order\ f\ a > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *order_eq_one_iff*:
 $order\ f\ a = Suc\ 0 \longleftrightarrow a \notin affected\ f$ (**is** $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *order_greater_eq_two_iff*:
 $order\ f\ a \geq 2 \longleftrightarrow a \in affected\ f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *order_less_eq_affected*:
assumes $f \neq 1$
shows $order\ f\ a \leq card\ (affected\ f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *affected_order_greater_eq_two*:

assumes $a \in \text{affected } f$

shows $\text{order } f a \geq 2$

<proof>

lemma *order_witness_unfold*:

assumes $n > 0$ **and** $(f \hat{\ } n) \langle \$ \rangle a = a$

shows $\text{order } f a = \text{card } ((\lambda m. (f \hat{\ } m) \langle \$ \rangle a) \text{ ` } \{0..<n\})$

<proof>

lemma *inj_on_apply_range*:

inj_on $(\lambda m. (f \hat{\ } m) \langle \$ \rangle a) \{..<\text{order } f a\}$

<proof>

lemma *orbit_unfold_image*:

$\text{orbit } f a = (\lambda n. (f \hat{\ } n) \langle \$ \rangle a) \text{ ` } \{..<\text{order } f a\}$ (**is** $_ = ?A$)

<proof>

lemma *in_orbitE*:

assumes $b \in \text{orbit } f a$

obtains n **where** $b = (f \hat{\ } n) \langle \$ \rangle a$ **and** $n < \text{order } f a$

<proof>

lemma *apply_power_order* [*simp*]:

$(f \hat{\ } \text{order } f a) \langle \$ \rangle a = a$

<proof>

lemma *apply_power_left_mult_order* [*simp*]:

$(f \hat{\ } (n * \text{order } f a)) \langle \$ \rangle a = a$

<proof>

lemma *apply_power_right_mult_order* [*simp*]:

$(f \hat{\ } (\text{order } f a * n)) \langle \$ \rangle a = a$

<proof>

lemma *apply_power_mod_order_eq* [*simp*]:

$(f \hat{\ } (n \bmod \text{order } f a)) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \hat{\ } n) \langle \$ \rangle a$

<proof>

lemma *apply_power_eq_iff*:

$(f \hat{\ } m) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \hat{\ } n) \langle \$ \rangle a \iff m \bmod \text{order } f a = n \bmod \text{order } f a$ (**is** $?P$

$\iff ?Q$)

<proof>

lemma *apply_inverse_eq_apply_power_order_minus_one*:

$(\text{inverse } f) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \hat{\ } (\text{order } f a - 1)) \langle \$ \rangle a$

<proof>

lemma *apply_inverse_self_in_orbit* [*simp*]:

$(\text{inverse } f) \langle \$ \rangle a \in \text{orbit } f a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *apply_inverse_power_eq*:
 $(\text{inverse } (f \wedge n)) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \wedge (\text{order } f a - n \bmod \text{order } f a)) \langle \$ \rangle a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *apply_power_eq_self_iff*:
 $(f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a = a \iff \text{order } f a \text{ dvd } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *orbit_equiv*:
assumes $b \in \text{orbit } f a$
shows $\text{orbit } f b = \text{orbit } f a$ (is ?B = ?A)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *orbit_apply [simp]*:
 $\text{orbit } f (f \langle \$ \rangle a) = \text{orbit } f a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order_apply [simp]*:
 $\text{order } f (f \langle \$ \rangle a) = \text{order } f a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *orbit_apply_inverse [simp]*:
 $\text{orbit } f (\text{inverse } f \langle \$ \rangle a) = \text{orbit } f a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order_apply_inverse [simp]*:
 $\text{order } f (\text{inverse } f \langle \$ \rangle a) = \text{order } f a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *orbit_apply_power [simp]*:
 $\text{orbit } f ((f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a) = \text{orbit } f a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order_apply_power [simp]*:
 $\text{order } f ((f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a) = \text{order } f a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *orbit_inverse [simp]*:
 $\text{orbit } (\text{inverse } f) = \text{orbit } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order_inverse [simp]*:
 $\text{order } (\text{inverse } f) = \text{order } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *orbit_disjoint*:

assumes $\text{orbit } f \ a \neq \text{orbit } f \ b$
shows $\text{orbit } f \ a \cap \text{orbit } f \ b = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

7.4 Swaps

lift_definition $\text{swap} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ perm} \ (\langle _ \leftrightarrow _ \rangle)$
is $\lambda a \ b. \text{transpose } a \ b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{apply_swap_simp} \ [\text{simp}]$:
 $\langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle \langle \$ \rangle a = b$
 $\langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle \langle \$ \rangle b = a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{apply_swap_same} \ [\text{simp}]$:
 $c \neq a \implies c \neq b \implies \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle \langle \$ \rangle c = c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{apply_swap_eq_iff} \ [\text{simp}]$:
 $\langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle \langle \$ \rangle c = a \longleftrightarrow c = b$
 $\langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle \langle \$ \rangle c = b \longleftrightarrow c = a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{swap_1} \ [\text{simp}]$:
 $\langle a \leftrightarrow a \rangle = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma swap_sym :
 $\langle b \leftrightarrow a \rangle = \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{swap_self} \ [\text{simp}]$:
 $\langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle * \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma affected_swap :
 $a \neq b \implies \text{affected } \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle = \{a, b\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{inverse_swap} \ [\text{simp}]$:
 $\text{inverse } \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle = \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

7.5 Permutations specified by cycles

fun $\text{cycle} :: 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ perm} \ (\langle _ \rangle)$
where
 $\langle [] \rangle = 1$
 $| \langle [a] \rangle = 1$

| $\langle a \# b \# as \rangle = \langle a \# as \rangle * \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle$

We do not continue and restrict ourselves to syntax from here. See also introductory note.

7.6 Syntax

```
bundle no_permutation_syntax
begin
  no_notation swap    (( $\_ \leftrightarrow \_$ ))
  no_notation cycle   (( $\_$ ))
  no_notation apply (infixl ( $\$$ ) 999)
end
```

```
bundle permutation_syntax
begin
  notation swap      (( $\_ \leftrightarrow \_$ ))
  notation cycle     (( $\_$ ))
  notation apply     (infixl ( $\$$ ) 999)
end
```

```
unbundle no_permutation_syntax
```

```
end
```

8 Permutation orbits

```
theory Orbits
imports
  HOL-Library.FuncSet
  HOL-Combinatorics.Permutations
begin
```

8.1 Orbits and cyclic permutations

inductive_set *orbit* :: ($'a \Rightarrow 'a$) $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ set for $f x$ where

base: $f x \in \text{orbit } f x$ |
step: $y \in \text{orbit } f x \Longrightarrow f y \in \text{orbit } f x$

definition *cyclic_on* :: ($'a \Rightarrow 'a$) $\Rightarrow 'a$ set \Rightarrow bool where

cyclic_on $f S \longleftrightarrow (\exists s \in S. S = \text{orbit } f s)$

lemma *orbit_altdef*: $\text{orbit } f x = \{(f \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) x \mid n. 0 < n\}$ (is ?L = ?R)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *orbit_trans*:

assumes $s \in \text{orbit } f t$ $t \in \text{orbit } f u$ **shows** $s \in \text{orbit } f u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *orbit_subset*:

assumes $s \in \text{orbit } f (f t)$ **shows** $s \in \text{orbit } f t$
<proof>

lemma *orbit_sim_step*:

assumes $s \in \text{orbit } f t$ **shows** $f s \in \text{orbit } f (f t)$
<proof>

lemma *orbit_step*:

assumes $y \in \text{orbit } f x$ $f x \neq y$ **shows** $y \in \text{orbit } f (f x)$
<proof>

lemma *self_in_orbit_trans*:

assumes $s \in \text{orbit } f s$ $t \in \text{orbit } f s$ **shows** $t \in \text{orbit } f t$
<proof>

lemma *orbit_swap*:

assumes $s \in \text{orbit } f s$ $t \in \text{orbit } f s$ **shows** $s \in \text{orbit } f t$
<proof>

lemma *permutation_self_in_orbit*:

assumes *permutation* f **shows** $s \in \text{orbit } f s$
<proof>

lemma *orbit_altdef_self_in*:

assumes $s \in \text{orbit } f s$ **shows** $\text{orbit } f s = \{(f \text{ ^^ } n) s \mid n. \text{True}\}$
<proof>

lemma *orbit_altdef_permutation*:

assumes *permutation* f **shows** $\text{orbit } f s = \{(f \text{ ^^ } n) s \mid n. \text{True}\}$
<proof>

lemma *orbit_altdef_bounded*:

assumes $(f \text{ ^^ } n) s = s$ $0 < n$ **shows** $\text{orbit } f s = \{(f \text{ ^^ } m) s \mid m. m < n\}$
<proof>

lemma *funpow_in_orbit*:

assumes $s \in \text{orbit } f t$ **shows** $(f \text{ ^^ } n) s \in \text{orbit } f t$
<proof>

lemma *finite_orbit*:

assumes $s \in \text{orbit } f s$ **shows** *finite* ($\text{orbit } f s$)
<proof>

lemma *self_in_orbit_step*:

assumes $s \in \text{orbit } f s$ **shows** $\text{orbit } f (f s) = \text{orbit } f s$
<proof>

lemma *permutation_orbit_step*:

assumes *permutation f* **shows** $\text{orbit } f (f s) = \text{orbit } f s$
(*proof*)

lemma *orbit_nonempty*:
 $\text{orbit } f s \neq \{\}$
(*proof*)

lemma *orbit_inv_eq*:
assumes *permutation f*
shows $\text{orbit } (\text{inv } f) x = \text{orbit } f x$ (**is** ?L = ?R)
(*proof*)

lemma *cyclic_on_alldef*:
 $\text{cyclic_on } f S \iff S \neq \{\} \wedge (\forall s \in S. S = \text{orbit } f s)$
(*proof*)

lemma *cyclic_on_funpow_in*:
assumes *cyclic_on f S* $s \in S$ **shows** $(f \sim^n) s \in S$
(*proof*)

lemma *finite_cyclic_on*:
assumes *cyclic_on f S* **shows** *finite S*
(*proof*)

lemma *cyclic_on_singleI*:
assumes $s \in S$ $S = \text{orbit } f s$ **shows** *cyclic_on f S*
(*proof*)

lemma *cyclic_on_inI*:
assumes *cyclic_on f S* $s \in S$ **shows** $f s \in S$
(*proof*)

lemma *orbit_inverse*:
assumes *self*: $a \in \text{orbit } g a$
and *eq*: $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{orbit } g a \implies g' (f x) = f (g x)$
shows $f ' \text{orbit } g a = \text{orbit } g' (f a)$ (**is** ?L = ?R)
(*proof*)

lemma *cyclic_on_image*:
assumes *cyclic_on f S*
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies g (h x) = h (f x)$
shows *cyclic_on g (h ' S)*
(*proof*)

lemma *cyclic_on_f_in*:
assumes *f permutes S* *cyclic_on f A* $f x \in A$
shows $x \in A$
(*proof*)

lemma *orbit_cong0*:

assumes $x \in A$ $f \in A \rightarrow A$ $\wedge y. y \in A \implies f y = g y$ **shows** $\text{orbit } f x = \text{orbit } g x$
<proof>

lemma *orbit_cong*:

assumes *self_in*: $t \in \text{orbit } f t$ **and** *eq*: $\wedge s. s \in \text{orbit } f t \implies g s = f s$
shows $\text{orbit } g t = \text{orbit } f t$
<proof>

lemma *cyclic_cong*:

assumes $\wedge s. s \in S \implies f s = g s$ **shows** $\text{cyclic_on } f S = \text{cyclic_on } g S$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_comp_preserves_cyclic1*:

assumes g *permutes* B $\text{cyclic_on } f C$
assumes $A \cap B = \{\}$ $C \subseteq A$
shows $\text{cyclic_on } (f \circ g) C$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_comp_preserves_cyclic2*:

assumes f *permutes* A $\text{cyclic_on } g C$
assumes $A \cap B = \{\}$ $C \subseteq B$
shows $\text{cyclic_on } (f \circ g) C$
<proof>

lemma *permutes_orbit_subset*:

assumes f *permutes* S $x \in S$ **shows** $\text{orbit } f x \subseteq S$
<proof>

lemma *cyclic_on_orbit'*:

assumes *permutation* f **shows** $\text{cyclic_on } f (\text{orbit } f x)$
<proof>

lemma *cyclic_on_orbit*:

assumes f *permutes* S *finite* S **shows** $\text{cyclic_on } f (\text{orbit } f x)$
<proof>

lemma *orbit_cyclic_eq3*:

assumes $\text{cyclic_on } f S$ $y \in S$ **shows** $\text{orbit } f y = S$
<proof>

lemma *orbit_eq_singleton_iff*: $\text{orbit } f x = \{x\} \iff f x = x$ (**is** $?L \iff ?R$)

<proof>

lemma *eq_on_cyclic_on_iff1*:

assumes $\text{cyclic_on } f S$ $x \in S$
obtains $f x \in S$ $f x = x \iff \text{card } S = 1$
<proof>

lemma *orbit_eqI*:

$y = f x \implies y \in \text{orbit } f x$
 $z = f y \implies y \in \text{orbit } f x \implies z \in \text{orbit } f x$
(proof)

8.2 Decomposition of arbitrary permutations

definition *perm_restrict* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a) **where**
perm_restrict f S x \equiv if x \in S then f x else x

lemma *perm_restrict_comp*:

assumes $A \cap B = \{\}$ *cyclic_on* f B
shows *perm_restrict* f A o *perm_restrict* f B = *perm_restrict* f (A \cup B)
(proof)

lemma *perm_restrict_simps*:

$x \in S \implies \text{perm_restrict } f S x = f x$
 $x \notin S \implies \text{perm_restrict } f S x = x$
(proof)

lemma *perm_restrict_perm_restrict*:

perm_restrict (*perm_restrict* f A) B = *perm_restrict* f (A \cap B)
(proof)

lemma *perm_restrict_union*:

assumes *perm_restrict* f A permutes A *perm_restrict* f B permutes B A \cap B =
{}
shows *perm_restrict* f A o *perm_restrict* f B = *perm_restrict* f (A \cup B)
(proof)

lemma *perm_restrict_id[simp]*:

assumes f permutes S **shows** *perm_restrict* f S = f
(proof)

lemma *cyclic_on_perm_restrict*:

cyclic_on (*perm_restrict* f S) S \longleftrightarrow *cyclic_on* f S
(proof)

lemma *perm_restrict_diff_cyclic*:

assumes f permutes S *cyclic_on* f A
shows *perm_restrict* f (S - A) permutes (S - A)
(proof)

lemma *permutes_decompose*:

assumes f permutes S finite S
shows $\exists C. (\forall c \in C. \text{cyclic_on } f c) \wedge \bigcup C = S \wedge (\forall c1 \in C. \forall c2 \in C. c1 \neq$
 $c2 \longrightarrow c1 \cap c2 = \{\})$
(proof)

8.3 Function-power distance between values

definition $funpow_dist :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $funpow_dist\ f\ x\ y \equiv LEAST\ n.\ (f \hat{\hat{\ }} n)\ x = y$

abbreviation $funpow_dist1 :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $funpow_dist1\ f\ x\ y \equiv Suc\ (funpow_dist\ f\ (f\ x)\ y)$

lemma $funpow_dist_0$:
assumes $x = y$ **shows** $funpow_dist\ f\ x\ y = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $funpow_dist_least$:
assumes $n < funpow_dist\ f\ x\ y$ **shows** $(f \hat{\hat{\ }} n)\ x \neq y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $funpow_dist1_least$:
assumes $0 < n\ n < funpow_dist1\ f\ x\ y$ **shows** $(f \hat{\hat{\ }} n)\ x \neq y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $funpow_dist_prop$:
 $y \in orbit\ f\ x \implies (f \hat{\hat{\ }} funpow_dist\ f\ x\ y)\ x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $funpow_dist_0_eq$:
assumes $y \in orbit\ f\ x$ **shows** $funpow_dist\ f\ x\ y = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $funpow_dist_step$:
assumes $x \neq y\ y \in orbit\ f\ x$ **shows** $funpow_dist\ f\ x\ y = Suc\ (funpow_dist\ f\ (f\ x)\ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $funpow_dist1_prop$:
assumes $y \in orbit\ f\ x$ **shows** $(f \hat{\hat{\ }} funpow_dist1\ f\ x\ y)\ x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $funpow_neq_less_funpow_dist$:
assumes $y \in orbit\ f\ x\ m \leq funpow_dist\ f\ x\ y\ n \leq funpow_dist\ f\ x\ y\ m \neq n$
shows $(f \hat{\hat{\ }} m)\ x \neq (f \hat{\hat{\ }} n)\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $funpow_neq_less_funpow_dist1$:
assumes $y \in orbit\ f\ x\ m < funpow_dist1\ f\ x\ y\ n < funpow_dist1\ f\ x\ y\ m \neq n$
shows $(f \hat{\hat{\ }} m)\ x \neq (f \hat{\hat{\ }} n)\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inj_on_funpow_dist$:

```

assumes  $y \in \text{orbit } f \ x$  shows  $\text{inj\_on } (\lambda n. (f \ \sim\ n) \ x) \ \{0.. \text{funpow\_dist } f \ x \ y\}$ 
<proof>

lemma inj_on_funpow_dist1:
assumes  $y \in \text{orbit } f \ x$  shows  $\text{inj\_on } (\lambda n. (f \ \sim\ n) \ x) \ \{0.. < \text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ y\}$ 
<proof>

lemma orbit_conv_funpow_dist1:
assumes  $x \in \text{orbit } f \ x$ 
shows  $\text{orbit } f \ x = (\lambda n. (f \ \sim\ n) \ x) \ \{0.. < \text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ x\}$  (is ?L = ?R)
<proof>

lemma funpow_dist1_prop1:
assumes  $(f \ \sim\ n) \ x = y \ 0 < n$  shows  $(f \ \sim\ \text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ y) \ x = y$ 
<proof>

lemma funpow_dist1_dist:
assumes  $\text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ y < \text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ z$ 
assumes  $\{y, z\} \subseteq \text{orbit } f \ x$ 
shows  $\text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ z = \text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ y + \text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ y \ z$  (is ?L =
?R)
<proof>

lemma funpow_dist1_le_self:
assumes  $(f \ \sim\ m) \ x = x \ 0 < m \ y \in \text{orbit } f \ x$ 
shows  $\text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ y \leq m$ 
<proof>

end

```

9 Basic combinatorics in Isabelle/HOL (and the Archive of Formal Proofs)

```

theory Combinatorics
imports
  Transposition
  Stirling
  Permutations
  List_Permutation
  Multiset_Permutations
  Cycles
  Perm
  Orbits
begin

end

```