

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*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ a = b \rangle$
by (*simp add: transpose_def*)

lemma *transpose_apply_second* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ b = a \rangle$
by (*simp add: transpose_def*)

lemma *transpose_apply_other* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ c = c \rangle$ **if** $\langle c \neq a \rangle \ \langle c \neq b \rangle$
using that by (*simp add: transpose_def*)

lemma *transpose_same* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ a = \text{id} \rangle$
by (*simp add: fun_eq_iff transpose_def*)

lemma *transpose_eq_iff*:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ c = d \iff (c \neq a \wedge c \neq b \wedge d = c) \vee (c = a \wedge d = b) \vee (c = b \wedge d = a) \rangle$
by (*auto simp add: transpose_def*)

lemma *transpose_eq_imp_eq*:
 $\langle c = d \rangle$ **if** $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ c = \text{transpose } a \ b \ d \rangle$
using that by (*auto simp add: transpose_eq_iff*)

lemma *transpose_commute* [*ac_simps*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } b \ a = \text{transpose } a \ b \rangle$
by (*auto simp add: fun_eq_iff transpose_eq_iff*)

lemma *transpose_involutory* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ (\text{transpose } a \ b \ c) = c \rangle$
by (*auto simp add: transpose_eq_iff*)

lemma *transpose_comp_involutory* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \circ \text{transpose } a \ b = \text{id} \rangle$
by (*rule ext*) *simp*

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** $\langle b \neq c \rangle$
using that by (*simp add: transpose_def*)

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** $\langle b \neq c \rangle$
using that by (*simp add: fun_eq_iff transpose_triple*)

lemma *transpose_image_eq* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ 'A = A \rangle \text{ if } \langle a \in A \longleftrightarrow b \in A \rangle$
using that **by** (*auto simp add: transpose_def [abs_def]*)

lemma *inj_on_transpose* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{inj_on } (\text{transpose } a \ b) \ A \rangle$
by rule (*drule transpose_eq_imp_eq*)

lemma *inj_transpose*:
 $\langle \text{inj } (\text{transpose } a \ b) \rangle$
by (*fact inj_on_transpose*)

lemma *surj_transpose*:
 $\langle \text{surj } (\text{transpose } a \ b) \rangle$
by simp

lemma *bij_betw_transpose_iff* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{bij_betw } (\text{transpose } a \ b) \ A \ A \rangle \text{ if } \langle a \in A \longleftrightarrow b \in A \rangle$
using that **by** (*auto simp: bij_betw_def*)

lemma *bij_transpose* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{bij } (\text{transpose } a \ b) \rangle$
by (*rule bij_betw_transpose_iff*) *simp*

lemma *bijection_transpose*:
 $\langle \text{bijection } (\text{transpose } a \ b) \rangle$
by standard (*fact bij_transpose*)

lemma *inv_transpose_eq* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{inv } (\text{transpose } a \ b) = \text{transpose } a \ b \rangle$
by (*rule inv_unique_comp*) *simp_all*

lemma *transpose_apply_commute*:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \ (f \ c) = f \ (\text{transpose } (\text{inv } f \ a) \ (\text{inv } f \ b) \ c) \rangle$
if $\langle \text{bij } f \rangle$
proof –
from that have $\langle \text{surj } f \rangle$
by (*rule bij_is_surj*)
with that show *?thesis*
by (*simp add: transpose_def bij_inv_eq_iff surj_f_inv_f*)
qed

lemma *transpose_comp_eq*:
 $\langle \text{transpose } a \ b \circ f = f \circ \text{transpose } (\text{inv } f \ a) \ (\text{inv } f \ b) \rangle$
if $\langle \text{bij } f \rangle$
using that **by** (*simp add: fun_eq_iff transpose_apply_commute*)

lemma *in_transpose_image_iff*:

$\langle x \in \text{transpose } a \ b \text{ ' } S \longleftrightarrow \text{transpose } a \ b \ x \in S \rangle$
by (auto intro!: image_eqI)

Legacy input alias

setup $\langle \text{Context.theory_map } (\text{Name_Space.map_naming } (\text{Name_Space.qualified_path } \text{true } \textbf{binding} \langle \text{Fun} \rangle)) \rangle$

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

lemma *swap_def*:
 $\langle \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f = f \ (a := f \ b, \ b := f \ a) \rangle$
by (simp add: fun_eq_iff)

setup $\langle \text{Context.theory_map } (\text{Name_Space.map_naming } (\text{Name_Space.parent_path})) \rangle$

lemma *swap_apply*:
 $\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f \ a = f \ b$
 $\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f \ b = f \ a$
 $c \neq a \implies c \neq b \implies \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f \ c = f \ c$
by simp_all

lemma *swap_self*: $\text{Fun.swap } a \ a \ f = f$
by simp

lemma *swap_commute*: $\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f = \text{Fun.swap } b \ a \ f$
by (simp add: ac_simps)

lemma *swap_nilpotent*: $\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ (\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f) = f$
by (simp add: comp_assoc)

lemma *swap_comp_involutory*: $\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \circ \text{Fun.swap } a \ b = \text{id}$
by (simp add: fun_eq_iff)

lemma *swap_triple*:
assumes $a \neq c$ **and** $b \neq c$
shows $\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ (\text{Fun.swap } b \ c \ (\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f)) = \text{Fun.swap } a \ c \ f$
using *assms* **transpose_comp_triple** [of $a \ c \ b$]
by (simp add: comp_assoc)

lemma *comp_swap*: $f \circ \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ g = \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ (f \circ g)$
by (simp add: comp_assoc)

lemma *swap_image_eq*:
assumes $a \in A \ b \in A$
shows $\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f \text{ ' } A = f \text{ ' } A$
using *assms* **by** (metis image_comp transpose_image_eq)

lemma *inj_on_imp_inj_on_swap*: $\text{inj_on } f \ A \implies a \in A \implies b \in A \implies \text{inj_on}$

$(\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f) \ A$
by (*simp add: comp_inj_on*)

lemma *inj_on_swap_iff*:
assumes $A: a \in A \ b \in A$
shows $\text{inj_on } (\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f) \ A \longleftrightarrow \text{inj_on } f \ A$
using *assms* **by** (*metis inj_on_imageI inj_on_imp inj_on_swap transpose_image_eq*)

lemma *surj_imp_surj_swap*: $\text{surj } f \implies \text{surj } (\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f)$
by (*meson comp_surj surj_transpose*)

lemma *surj_swap_iff*: $\text{surj } (\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f) \longleftrightarrow \text{surj } f$
by (*metis fun.set_map surj_transpose*)

lemma *bij_betw_swap_iff*: $x \in A \implies y \in A \implies \text{bij_betw } (\text{Fun.swap } x \ y \ f) \ A \ B$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{bij_betw } f \ A \ B$
by (*meson bij_betw_comp_iff bij_betw_transpose_iff*)

lemma *bij_swap_iff*: $\text{bij } (\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ f) \longleftrightarrow \text{bij } f$
by (*simp add: bij_betw_swap_iff*)

lemma *swap_image*:
 $\langle \text{Fun.swap } i \ j \ f \ ' \ A = f \ ' \ (A - \{i, j\} \cup (\text{if } i \in A \text{ then } \{j\} \text{ else } \{\}) \cup (\text{if } j \in A \text{ then } \{i\} \text{ else } \{\})) \rangle$
by (*auto simp add: Fun.swap_def*)

lemma *inv_swap_id*: $\text{inv } (\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id}) = \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id}$
by *simp*

lemma *bij_swap_comp*:
assumes $\text{bij } p$
shows $\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \circ p = \text{Fun.swap } (\text{inv } p \ a) \ (\text{inv } p \ b) \ p$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: transpose_comp_eq*)

lemma *swap_id_eq*: $\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id } x = (\text{if } x = a \text{ then } b \text{ else if } x = b \text{ then } a \text{ else } x)$
by (*simp add: Fun.swap_def*)

lemma *swap_unfold*:
 $\langle \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ p = p \circ \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \rangle$
by *simp*

lemma *swap_id_idempotent*: $\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \circ \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} = \text{id}$
by *simp*

lemma *bij_swap_compose_bij*:
 $\langle \text{bij } (\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \circ p) \rangle$ **if** $\langle \text{bij } p \rangle$
using *that* **by** (*rule bij_comp*) *simp*

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 \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 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

by (induct n) simp_all

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

by (induct n k rule: *Stirling.induct*) simp_all

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

by (induct n) simp_all

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

proof (induct n)

case 0

then show ?case by simp

next

case (Suc n)

have *Stirling* (Suc (Suc (Suc n))) (Suc (Suc 0)) =

$2 * \text{Stirling } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)) + \text{Stirling } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) (\text{Suc } 0)$

by simp

also have $\dots = 2 * (2^{\wedge \text{Suc } n} - 1) + 1$

by (simp only: *Suc Stirling_1*)

also have $\dots = 2^{\wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)} - 1$

proof -

have $(2::\text{nat})^{\wedge \text{Suc } n} - 1 > 0$

by (induct n) simp_all

then have $2 * ((2::\text{nat})^{\wedge \text{Suc } n} - 1) > 0$

by simp

then have $2 \leq 2 * ((2::\text{nat})^{\wedge \text{Suc } n})$

by simp

with *add_diff_assoc2* [of 2 2 * $2^{\wedge \text{Suc } n}$ 1]

have $2 * 2^{\wedge \text{Suc } n} - 2 + (1::\text{nat}) = 2 * 2^{\wedge \text{Suc } n} + 1 - 2$.

then show ?thesis

by (simp add: *nat_distrib*)

```

qed
finally show ?case by simp
qed

```

```

lemma Stirling_2: Stirling (Suc n) (Suc (Suc 0)) = 2 ^ n - 1
  using Stirling_2_2 by (cases n) simp_all

```

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 ⇒ stirling n 0 = 0
  by (cases n) simp_all

```

```

lemma stirling_less [simp]: n < k ⇒ stirling n k = 0
  by (induct n k rule: stirling.induct) simp_all

```

```

lemma stirling_same [simp]: stirling n n = 1
  by (induct n) simp_all

```

```

lemma stirling_Suc_n_1: stirling (Suc n) (Suc 0) = fact n
  by (induct n) auto

```

```

lemma stirling_Suc_n_n: stirling (Suc n) n = Suc n choose 2
  by (induct n) (auto simp add: numerals(2))

```

```

lemma stirling_Suc_n_2:
  assumes n ≥ Suc 0
  shows stirling (Suc n) 2 = (∑ k=1..n. fact n div k)
  using assms

```

```

proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n)
    case 0
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: numerals(2))
  next
    case Suc
    then have geq1: Suc 0 ≤ n
      by simp

```



```

    have stirling (Suc (Suc n)) 2 = Suc n * stirling (Suc n) 2 + stirling (Suc n)
(Suc 0)
    by (simp only: stirling.simps(4)[of Suc n numerals(2)])
    also have ... = Suc n * ( $\sum k=1..n. \text{fact } n \text{ div } k$ ) + fact n
    using Suc.hyps[OF geq1]
    by (simp only: stirling_Suc_n_1 of_nat_fact of_nat_add of_nat_mult)
    also have ... = Suc n * ( $\sum k=1..n. \text{fact } n \text{ div } k$ ) + Suc n * fact n div Suc n
    by (metis nat.distinct(1) nonzero_mult_div_cancel_left)
    also have ... = ( $\sum k=1..n. \text{fact } (Suc\ n) \text{ div } k$ ) + fact (Suc n) div Suc n
    by (simp add: sum_distrib_left div_mult_swap dvd_fact)
    also have ... = ( $\sum k=1..Suc\ n. \text{fact } (Suc\ n) \text{ div } k$ )
    by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

lemma of_nat_stirling_Suc_n_2:
  assumes n ≥ Suc 0
  shows (of_nat (stirling (Suc n) 2)):'a::field_char_0) = fact n * ( $\sum k=1..n. (1$ 
/ of_nat k))
  using assms
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n)
    case 0
    then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: numerals(2))
  next
    case Suc
    then have geq1: Suc 0 ≤ n
    by simp
    have (of_nat (stirling (Suc (Suc n)) 2)):'a) =
      of_nat (Suc n * stirling (Suc n) 2 + stirling (Suc n) (Suc 0))
    by (simp only: stirling.simps(4)[of Suc n numerals(2)])
    also have ... = of_nat (Suc n) * (fact n * ( $\sum k = 1..n. 1 / \text{of\_nat } k$ )) + fact
n
    using Suc.hyps[OF geq1]
    by (simp only: stirling_Suc_n_1 of_nat_fact of_nat_add of_nat_mult)
    also have ... = fact (Suc n) * ( $\sum k = 1..n. 1 / \text{of\_nat } k$ ) + fact (Suc n) *
(1 / of_nat (Suc n))
    using of_nat_neq_0 by auto
    also have ... = fact (Suc n) * ( $\sum k = 1..Suc\ n. 1 / \text{of\_nat } k$ )
    by (simp add: distrib_left)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed

```

qed

lemma *sum_stirling*: $(\sum k \leq n. \text{stirling } n \ k) = \text{fact } n$
proof (*induct n*)
 case 0
 then show ?case by simp
next
 case (Suc n)
 have $(\sum k \leq \text{Suc } n. \text{stirling } (\text{Suc } n) \ k) = \text{stirling } (\text{Suc } n) \ 0 + (\sum k \leq n. \text{stirling } (\text{Suc } n) \ (\text{Suc } k))$
 by (*simp only: sum.atMost_Suc_shift*)
 also have $\dots = (\sum k \leq n. \text{stirling } (\text{Suc } n) \ (\text{Suc } k))$
 by *simp*
 also have $\dots = (\sum k \leq n. n * \text{stirling } n \ (\text{Suc } k) + \text{stirling } n \ k)$
 by *simp*
 also have $\dots = n * (\sum k \leq n. \text{stirling } n \ (\text{Suc } k)) + (\sum k \leq n. \text{stirling } n \ k)$
 by (*simp add: sum.distrib sum_distrib_left*)
 also have $\dots = n * \text{fact } n + \text{fact } n$
 proof -
 have $n * (\sum k \leq n. \text{stirling } n \ (\text{Suc } k)) = n * ((\sum k \leq \text{Suc } n. \text{stirling } n \ k) - \text{stirling } n \ 0)$
 by (*metis add_diff_cancel_left' sum.atMost_Suc_shift*)
 also have $\dots = n * (\sum k \leq n. \text{stirling } n \ k)$
 by (*cases n*) *simp_all*
 also have $\dots = n * \text{fact } n$
 using *Suc.hyps* by *simp*
 finally have $n * (\sum k \leq n. \text{stirling } n \ (\text{Suc } k)) = n * \text{fact } n$.
 moreover have $(\sum k \leq n. \text{stirling } n \ k) = \text{fact } n$
 using *Suc.hyps*.
 ultimately show ?thesis by *simp*
qed
 also have $\dots = \text{fact } (\text{Suc } n)$ by *simp*
 finally show ?case .
qed

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 (*induct n*)
 case 0
 then show ?case by *simp*
next
 case (Suc n)
 have $\text{of_nat } (n * \text{stirling } n \ 0) = (0 :: 'a)$ by (*cases n*) *simp_all*
 then have $(\sum k \leq \text{Suc } n. \text{of_nat } (\text{stirling } (\text{Suc } n) \ k) * x ^ k) =$
 $(\text{of_nat } (n * \text{stirling } n \ 0) * x ^ 0 +$
 $(\sum i \leq n. \text{of_nat } (n * \text{stirling } n \ (\text{Suc } i)) * (x ^ \text{Suc } i))) +$
 $(\sum i \leq n. \text{of_nat } (\text{stirling } n \ i) * (x ^ \text{Suc } i))$
 by (*subst sum.atMost_Suc_shift*) (*simp add: sum.distrib ring_distrib*)
 also have $\dots = \text{pochhammer } x \ (\text{Suc } n)$

```

    by (subst sum.atMost_Suc_shift [symmetric])
      (simp add: algebra_simps sum.distrib sum_distrib_left pochhammer_Suc flip:
        Suc)
    finally show ?case .
qed

```

A row of the Stirling number triangle

```

definition stirling_row :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
  where stirling_row n = [stirling n k. k  $\leftarrow$  [0..Suc n]]

```

```

lemma nth_stirling_row: k  $\leq$  n  $\implies$  stirling_row n ! k = stirling n k
  by (simp add: stirling_row_def del: upt_Suc)

```

```

lemma length_stirling_row [simp]: length (stirling_row n) = Suc n
  by (simp add: stirling_row_def)

```

```

lemma stirling_row_nonempty [simp]: stirling_row n  $\neq$  []
  using length_stirling_row[of n] by (auto simp del: length_stirling_row)

```

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 list  $\Rightarrow$  'b list
  where zip_with_prev f x xs = map2 f (x # xs) xs

```

```

lemma zip_with_prev_altdef:
  zip_with_prev f x xs =
    (if xs = [] then [] else f x (hd xs) # [f (xs!i) (xs!(i+1)). i  $\leftarrow$  [0..length xs - 1]])
proof (cases xs)
  case Nil
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: zip_with_prev_def)
  next
    case (Cons y ys)
      then have zip_with_prev f x xs = f x (hd xs) # zip_with_prev f y ys
        by (simp add: zip_with_prev_def)
      also have zip_with_prev f y ys = map ( $\lambda i. f (xs ! i) (xs ! (i + 1))$ ) [0..length xs - 1]
        unfolding Cons
        by (induct ys arbitrary: y)
          (simp_all add: zip_with_prev_def upt_conv Cons flip: map_Suc_upt del: upt_Suc)

```

```

    finally show ?thesis
    using Cons by simp
qed

```

```

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]
  by (induct xs arbitrary: y) (simp_all add: zip_with_prev_def)

```

```

lemma stirling_row_code [code]:
  stirling_row 0 = [1]
  stirling_row (Suc n) = stirling_row_aux n 0 (stirling_row n)
proof goal_cases
  case 1
  show ?case by (simp add: stirling_row_def)
next
  case 2
  have stirling_row (Suc n) =
    0 # [stirling_row n ! i + stirling_row n ! (i+1) * n. i ← [0..n]] @ [1]
  proof (rule nth_equalityI, goal_cases length nth)
    case (nth i)
    from nth have i ≤ Suc n
    by simp
    then consider i = 0 ∨ i = Suc n | i > 0 i ≤ n
    by linarith
    then show ?case
  proof cases
    case 1
    then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: nth_stirling_row nth_append)
  next
    case 2
    then show ?thesis
    by (cases i) (simp_all add: nth_append nth_stirling_row)
  qed
next
  case length
  then show ?case by simp
qed
also have 0 # [stirling_row n ! i + stirling_row n ! (i+1) * n. i ← [0..n]] @
[1] =
  zip_with_prev ( $\lambda a\ b. a + n * b$ ) 0 (stirling_row n) @ [1]
  by (cases n) (auto simp add: zip_with_prev_altdef stirling_row_def hd_map
simp del: upt_Suc)

```

```

    also have ... = stirling_row_aux n 0 (stirling_row n)
    by (simp add: stirling_row_aux_correct)
    finally show ?case .
qed

```

```

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)
  by (simp add: nth_stirling_row)

```

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 :: ⟨('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a set⟩
  where ⟨fixpoints f ≡ {x. f x = x}⟩

```

```

lemma inj_on_fixpoints:
  ⟨inj_on f (fixpoints f)⟩
  by (rule inj_onI) simp

```

```

lemma bij_betw_fixpoints:
  ⟨bij_betw f (fixpoints f) (fixpoints f)⟩
  using inj_on_fixpoints by (auto simp add: bij_betw_def)

```

3.2 Basic definition and consequences

```

definition permutes :: ⟨('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a set ⇒ bool⟩ (infixr ⟨permutes⟩ 41)
  where ⟨p permutes S ⟷ (∀ x. x ∉ S ⟶ p x = x) ∧ (∀ y. ∃! x. p x = y)⟩

```

```

lemma bij_imp_permutes:
  ⟨p permutes S⟩ if ⟨bij_betw p S S⟩ and stable: ⟨∧ x. x ∉ S ⟹ p x = x⟩

```

proof –

```

  note ⟨bij_betw p S S⟩

```

```

  moreover have ⟨bij_betw p (– S) (– S)⟩

```

```

    by (auto simp add: stable_intro! bij_betw_imageI inj_onI)

```

```

ultimately have ⟨bij_betw p (S ∪ - S) (S ∪ - S)⟩
  by (rule bij_betw_combine) simp
then have ⟨∃!x. p x = y⟩ for y
  by (simp add: bij_iff)
with stable show ?thesis
  by (simp add: permutes_def)
qed

```

```

context
  fixes p :: 'a ⇒ 'a and S :: 'a set
  assumes perm: ⟨p permutes S⟩
begin

```

```

lemma permutes_inj:
  ⟨inj p⟩
  using perm by (auto simp: permutes_def inj_on_def)

```

```

lemma permutes_image:
  ⟨p ' S = S⟩
proof (rule set_eqI)
  fix x
  show ⟨x ∈ p ' S ⟷ x ∈ S⟩
  proof
    assume ⟨x ∈ p ' S⟩
    then obtain y where ⟨y ∈ S⟩ ⟨p y = x⟩
      by blast
    with perm show ⟨x ∈ S⟩
      by (cases ⟨y = x⟩) (auto simp add: permutes_def)
  next
    assume ⟨x ∈ S⟩
    with perm obtain y where ⟨y ∈ S⟩ ⟨p y = x⟩
      by (metis permutes_def)
    then show ⟨x ∈ p ' S⟩
      by blast
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma permutes_not_in:
  ⟨x ∉ S ⟹ p x = x⟩
  using perm by (auto simp: permutes_def)

```

```

lemma permutes_image_complement:
  ⟨p ' (- S) = - S⟩
  by (auto simp add: permutes_not_in)

```

```

lemma permutes_in_image:
  ⟨p x ∈ S ⟷ x ∈ S⟩
  using permutes_image permutes_inj by (auto dest: inj_image_mem_iff)

```

```

lemma permutes_surj:
  ⟨surj p⟩
proof –
  have ⟨p ‘ (S ∪ – S) = p ‘ S ∪ p ‘ (– S)⟩
    by (rule image_Un)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: permutes_image permutes_image_complement)
qed

lemma permutes_inv_o:
  shows p ∘ inv p = id
    and inv p ∘ p = id
  using permutes_inj permutes_surj
  unfolding inj_iff [symmetric] surj_iff [symmetric] by auto

lemma permutes_inverses:
  shows p (inv p x) = x
    and inv p (p x) = x
  using permutes_inv_o [unfolded fun_eq_iff o_def] by auto

lemma permutes_inv_eq:
  ⟨inv p y = x  $\longleftrightarrow$  p x = y⟩
  by (auto simp add: permutes_inverses)

lemma permutes_inj_on:
  ⟨inj_on p A⟩
  by (rule inj_on_subset [of _ UNIV]) (auto intro: permutes_inj)

lemma permutes_bij:
  ⟨bij p⟩
  unfolding bij_def by (metis permutes_inj permutes_surj)

lemma permutes_imp_bij:
  ⟨bij_betw p S S⟩
  by (simp add: bij_betw_def permutes_image permutes_inj_on)

lemma permutes_subset:
  ⟨p permutes T⟩ if ⟨S ⊆ T⟩
proof (rule bij_imp_permutes)
  define R where ⟨R = T – S⟩
  with that have ⟨T = R ∪ S⟩ ⟨R ∩ S = {}⟩
    by auto
  then have ⟨p x = x⟩ if ⟨x ∈ R⟩ for x
    using that by (auto intro: permutes_not_in)
  then have ⟨p ‘ R = R⟩
    by simp
  with ⟨T = R ∪ S⟩ show ⟨bij_betw p T T⟩
    by (simp add: bij_betw_def permutes_inj_on image_Un permutes_image)
fix x

```

```

    assume  $\langle x \notin T \rangle$ 
    with  $\langle T = R \cup S \rangle$  show  $\langle p\ x = x \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: permutes_not_in)
qed

lemma permutes_imp_permutes_insert:
   $\langle p$  permutes insert  $x\ S \rangle$ 
  by (rule permutes_subset) auto

end

lemma permutes_id [simp]:
   $\langle id$  permutes  $S \rangle$ 
  by (auto intro: bij_imp_permutes)

lemma permutes_empty [simp]:
   $\langle p$  permutes  $\{\}$   $\longleftrightarrow p = id \rangle$ 
proof
  assume  $\langle p$  permutes  $\{\}$ 
  then show  $\langle p = id \rangle$ 
    by (auto simp add: fun_eq_iff permutes_not_in)
next
  assume  $\langle p = id \rangle$ 
  then show  $\langle p$  permutes  $\{\}$ 
    by simp
qed

lemma permutes_sing [simp]:
   $\langle p$  permutes  $\{a\}$   $\longleftrightarrow p = id \rangle$ 
proof
  assume perm:  $\langle p$  permutes  $\{a\} \rangle$ 
  show  $\langle p = id \rangle$ 
  proof
    fix  $x$ 
    from perm have  $\langle p\ ' \{a\} = \{a\} \rangle$ 
      by (rule permutes_image)
    with perm show  $\langle p\ x = id\ x \rangle$ 
      by (cases  $\langle x = a \rangle$ ) (auto simp add: permutes_not_in)
  qed
next
  assume  $\langle p = id \rangle$ 
  then show  $\langle p$  permutes  $\{a\} \rangle$ 
    by simp
qed

lemma permutes_univ:  $p$  permutes  $UNIV \longleftrightarrow (\forall y. \exists!x. p\ x = y)$ 
  by (simp add: permutes_def)

lemma permutes_swap_id:  $a \in S \implies b \in S \implies transpose\ a\ b$  permutes  $S$ 

```



```

    by (rule bij_imp_permutes) (auto intro: transpose_apply_other)

lemma permutes_superset:
  ⟨p permutes T⟩ if ⟨p permutes S⟩ ⟨ $\bigwedge x. x \in S - T \implies p\ x = x$ ⟩
proof -
  define R U where ⟨R = T ∩ S⟩ and ⟨U = S - T⟩
  then have ⟨T = R ∪ (T - S)⟩ ⟨S = R ∪ U⟩ ⟨R ∩ U = {}⟩
    by auto
  from that ⟨U = S - T⟩ have ⟨p ‘ U = U⟩
    by simp
  from ⟨p permutes S⟩ have ⟨bij_betw p (R ∪ U) (R ∪ U)⟩
    by (simp add: permutes_imp_bij ⟨S = R ∪ U⟩)
  moreover have ⟨bij_betw p U U⟩
    using that ⟨U = S - T⟩ by (simp add: bij_betw_def permutes_inj_on)
  ultimately have ⟨bij_betw p R R⟩
    using ⟨R ∩ U = {}⟩ ⟨R ∩ U = {}⟩ by (rule bij_betw_partition)
  then have ⟨p permutes R⟩
  proof (rule bij_imp_permutes)
    fix x
    assume ⟨x ∉ R⟩
    with ⟨R = T ∩ S⟩ ⟨p permutes S⟩ show ⟨p x = x⟩
      by (cases ⟨x ∈ S⟩) (auto simp add: permutes_not_in that(2))
  qed
  then have ⟨p permutes R ∪ (T - S)⟩
    by (rule permutes_subset) simp
  with ⟨T = R ∪ (T - S)⟩ show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma permutes_bij_inv_into:
  fixes A :: 'a set
  and B :: 'b set
  assumes p permutes A
  and bij_betw f A B
  shows (λx. if x ∈ B then f (p (inv_into A f x)) else x) permutes B
proof (rule bij_imp_permutes)
  from assms have bij_betw p A A bij_betw f A B bij_betw (inv_into A f) B A
    by (auto simp add: permutes_imp_bij bij_betw_inv_into)
  then have bij_betw (f ∘ p ∘ inv_into A f) B B
    by (simp add: bij_betw_trans)
  then show bij_betw (λx. if x ∈ B then f (p (inv_into A f x)) else x) B B
    by (subst bij_betw_cong[where g=f ∘ p ∘ inv_into A f]) auto
next
  fix x
  assume x ∉ B
  then show (if x ∈ B then f (p (inv_into A f x)) else x) = x by auto
qed

lemma permutes_image_mset:

```

assumes p permutes A
shows $\text{image_mset } p (\text{mset_set } A) = \text{mset_set } A$
using *assms* **by** (*metis image_mset_mset_set bij_betw_imp_inj_on permutes_imp_bij permutes_image*)

lemma *permutes_implies_image_mset_eq*:
assumes p 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 –
have $f x = f' (p x)$ **if** $x \in \# \text{mset_set } A$ **for** x
using *assms(2)[of x] that by (cases finite A) auto*
with *assms* **have** $\text{image_mset } f (\text{mset_set } A) = \text{image_mset } (f' \circ p) (\text{mset_set } A)$
by (*auto intro!: image_mset_cong*)
also have $\dots = \text{image_mset } f' (\text{image_mset } p (\text{mset_set } A))$
by (*simp add: image_mset.compositionality*)
also have $\dots = \text{image_mset } f' (\text{mset_set } A)$
proof –
from *assms permutes_image_mset* **have** $\text{image_mset } p (\text{mset_set } A) = \text{mset_set } A$
by *blast*
then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed
finally show *?thesis ..*
qed

3.3 Group properties

lemma *permutes_compose*: p permutes $S \implies q$ permutes $S \implies q \circ p$ permutes S
unfolding *permutes_def o_def* **by** *metis*

lemma *permutes_inv*:
assumes p permutes S
shows $\text{inv } p$ permutes S
using *assms* **unfolding** *permutes_def permutes_inv_eq[OF assms]* **by** *metis*

lemma *permutes_inv_inv*:
assumes p permutes S
shows $\text{inv } (\text{inv } p) = p$
unfolding *fun_eq_iff permutes_inv_eq[OF assms] permutes_inv_eq[OF permutes_inv[OF assms]]*
by *blast*

lemma *permutes_invI*:
assumes *perm*: p permutes S
and *inv*: $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies p' (p x) = x$
and *outside*: $\bigwedge x. x \notin S \implies p' x = x$
shows $\text{inv } p = p'$
proof

```

show  $\text{inv } p \ x = p' \ x$  for  $x$ 
proof ( $\text{cases } x \in S$ )
  case True
    from assms have  $p' \ x = p' \ (p \ (\text{inv } p \ x))$ 
      by (simp add: permutes_inverses)
    also from permutes_inv[OF perm] True have  $\dots = \text{inv } p \ x$ 
      by (subst inv) (simp_all add: permutes_in_image)
    finally show ?thesis ..
  next
    case False
    with permutes_inv[OF perm] show ?thesis
      by (simp_all add: outside_permutes_not_in)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma permutes_vimage:  $f \text{ permutes } A \implies f^{-1} A = A$ 
  by (simp add: bij_vimage_eq_inv_image permutes_bij permutes_image[OF permutes_inv])

```

3.4 Mapping permutations with bijections

```

lemma bij_betw_permutations:
  assumes bij_betw  $f \ A \ B$ 
  shows  $\text{bij\_betw } (\lambda \pi \ x. \text{if } x \in B \text{ then } f \ (\pi \ (\text{inv\_into } A \ f \ x)) \text{ else } x) \ \{ \pi. \ \pi \text{ permutes } A \} \ \{ \pi. \ \pi \text{ permutes } B \}$  (is bij_betw ?f __)
proof -
  let ?g =  $(\lambda \pi \ x. \text{if } x \in A \text{ then } \text{inv\_into } A \ f \ (\pi \ (f \ x)) \text{ else } x)$ 
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule bij_betw_byWitness [of __ ?g], goal_cases)
    case 3
    show ?case using permutes_bij_inv_into[OF __ assms] by auto
  next
    case 4
    have bij_inv:  $\text{bij\_betw } (\text{inv\_into } A \ f) \ B \ A$  by (intro bij_betw_inv_into assms)
    {
      fix  $\pi$  assume  $\pi \text{ permutes } B$ 
      from permutes_bij_inv_into[OF this bij_inv] and assms
      have  $(\lambda x. \text{if } x \in A \text{ then } \text{inv\_into } A \ f \ (\pi \ (f \ x)) \text{ else } x) \text{ permutes } A$ 
      by (simp add: inv_into_inv_into_eq cong: if_cong)
    }
    from this show ?case by (auto simp: permutes_inv)
  next
    case 1
    thus ?case using assms
    by (auto simp: fun_eq_iff permutes_not_in permutes_in_image bij_betw_inv_into_left dest: bij_betwE)
  next
    case 2
    moreover have  $\text{bij\_betw } (\text{inv\_into } A \ f) \ B \ A$ 

```

```

    by (intro bij_betw_inv_into assms)
  ultimately show ?case using assms
  by (auto simp: fun_eq_iff permutes_not_in permutes_in_image bij_betw_inv_into_right

        dest: bij_betwE)

qed
qed

lemma bij_betw_derangements:
  assumes bij_betw f A B
  shows 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 -
  let ?g = ( $\lambda \pi x. \text{if } x \in A \text{ then } \text{inv\_into } A f (\pi (f x)) \text{ else } x$ )
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule bij_betw_byWitness [of _ ?g], goal_cases)
    case 3
    have ?f  $\pi x \neq x$  if  $\pi \text{ permutes } A \wedge x. x \in A \implies \pi x \neq x$   $x \in B$  for  $\pi x$ 
    using that and assms by (metis bij_betwE bij_betw_imp_inj_on bij_betw_imp_surj_on
      inv_into_f_f inv_into_inv permutes_imp_bij)
    with permutes_bij_inv_into[OF _ assms] show ?case by auto
  next
    case 4
    have bij_inv: bij_betw (inv_into A f) B A by (intro bij_betw_inv_into assms)
    have ?g  $\pi \text{ permutes } A$  if  $\pi \text{ permutes } B$  for  $\pi$ 
      using permutes_bij_inv_into[OF that bij_inv] and assms
      by (simp add: inv_into_inv_into_eq cong: if_cong)
    moreover have ?g  $\pi x \neq x$  if  $\pi \text{ permutes } B \wedge x. x \in B \implies \pi x \neq x$   $x \in A$ 
  for  $\pi x$ 
    using that and assms by (metis bij_betwE bij_betw_imp_surj_on f_inv_into_f
    permutes_imp_bij)
    ultimately show ?case by auto
  next
    case 1
    thus ?case using assms
    by (force simp: fun_eq_iff permutes_not_in permutes_in_image bij_betw_inv_into_left
      dest: bij_betwE)
  next
    case 2
    moreover have bij_betw (inv_into A f) B A
      by (intro bij_betw_inv_into assms)
    ultimately show ?case using assms
    by (force simp: fun_eq_iff permutes_not_in permutes_in_image bij_betw_inv_into_right

        dest: bij_betwE)

qed
qed

```

3.5 The number of permutations on a finite set

```

lemma permutes_insert_lemma:
  assumes  $p$  permutes ( $\text{insert } a \ S$ )
  shows  $\text{transpose } a \ (p \ a) \circ p$  permutes  $S$ 
proof (rule permutes_superset[where  $S = \text{insert } a \ S$ ])
  show  $\text{Transposition.transpose } a \ (p \ a) \circ p$  permutes  $\text{insert } a \ S$ 
    by (meson assms insertI1 permutes_compose permutes_in_image permutes_swap_id)
qed auto

```

```

lemma permutes_insert:  $\{p. p \text{ permutes } (\text{insert } a \ S)\} =$ 
   $(\lambda(b, p). \text{transpose } a \ b \circ p) \cdot \{(b, p). b \in \text{insert } a \ S \wedge p \in \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}\}$ 
proof -
  have  $p \text{ permutes } \text{insert } a \ S \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $(\exists b \ q. p = \text{transpose } a \ b \circ q \wedge b \in \text{insert } a \ S \wedge q \text{ permutes } S)$  for  $p$ 
  proof -
    have  $\exists b \ q. p = \text{transpose } a \ b \circ q \wedge b \in \text{insert } a \ S \wedge q \text{ permutes } S$ 
      if  $p: p \text{ permutes } \text{insert } a \ S$ 
    proof -
      let  $?b = p \ a$ 
      let  $?q = \text{transpose } a \ (p \ a) \circ p$ 
      have  $*: p = \text{transpose } a \ ?b \circ ?q$ 
        by (simp add: fun_eq_iff o_assoc)
      have  $**: ?b \in \text{insert } a \ S$ 
        unfolding permutes_in_image[OF  $p$ ] by simp
      from permutes_insert_lemma[OF  $p$ ] * ** show ?thesis
        by blast
    qed
  moreover have  $p \text{ permutes } \text{insert } a \ S$ 
    if  $bq: p = \text{transpose } a \ b \circ q \wedge b \in \text{insert } a \ S \wedge q \text{ permutes } S$  for  $b \ q$ 
  proof -
    from permutes_subset[OF  $bq(3)$ , of  $\text{insert } a \ S$ ] have  $q: q \text{ permutes } \text{insert } a \ S$ 
      by auto
    have  $a: a \in \text{insert } a \ S$ 
      by simp
    from  $bq(1)$  permutes_compose[OF  $q \text{ permutes\_swap\_id}[OF \ a \ bq(2)]$ ] show
      ?thesis
      by simp
    qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  qed
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma card_permutations:
  assumes  $\text{card } S = n$ 
  and  $\text{finite } S$ 
  shows  $\text{card } \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} = \text{fact } n$ 
  using assms(2,1)
proof (induct arbitrary:  $n$ )

```

```

    case empty
  then show ?case by simp
next
case (insert x F)
{
  fix n
  assume card_insert: card (insert x F) = n
  let ?xF = {p. p permutes insert x F}
  let ?pF = {p. p permutes F}
  let ?pF' = {(b, p). b ∈ insert x F ∧ p ∈ ?pF}
  let ?g = (λ(b, p). transpose x b ∘ p)
  have xfgpF': ?xF = ?g ' ?pF'
    by (rule permutes_insert[of x F])
  from ⟨x ∉ F⟩ ⟨finite F⟩ card_insert have Fs: card F = n - 1
    by auto
  from ⟨finite F⟩ insert.hyps Fs have pFs: card ?pF = fact (n - 1)
    by auto
  then have finite ?pF
    by (auto intro: card_ge_0_finite)
  with ⟨finite F⟩ card.insert_remove have pF'f: finite ?pF'
    by simp
  have g inj: inj_on ?g ?pF'
  proof -
    {
      fix b p c q
      assume bp: (b, p) ∈ ?pF'
      assume cq: (c, q) ∈ ?pF'
      assume eq: ?g (b, p) = ?g (c, q)
      from bp cq have pF: p permutes F and qF: q permutes F
        by auto
      from pF ⟨x ∉ F⟩ eq have b = ?g (b, p) x
        by (auto simp: permutes_def fun_upd_def fun_eq_iff)
      also from qF ⟨x ∉ F⟩ eq have ... = ?g (c, q) x
        by (auto simp: fun_upd_def fun_eq_iff)
      also from qF ⟨x ∉ F⟩ have ... = c
        by (auto simp: permutes_def fun_upd_def fun_eq_iff)
      finally have b = c .
      then have transpose x b = transpose x c
        by simp
      with eq have transpose x b ∘ p = transpose x b ∘ q
        by simp
      then have transpose x b ∘ (transpose x b ∘ p) = transpose x b ∘ (transpose
x b ∘ q)
        by simp
      then have p = q
        by (simp add: o_assoc)
      with ⟨b = c⟩ have (b, p) = (c, q)
        by simp
    }
  }
}

```

```

    then show ?thesis
      unfolding inj_on_def by blast
  qed
  from  $\langle x \notin F \rangle \langle \text{finite } F \rangle$  card_insert have  $n \neq 0$ 
    by auto
  then have  $\exists m. n = \text{Suc } m$ 
    by presburger
  then obtain  $m$  where  $n = \text{Suc } m$ 
    by blast
  from  $pFs$  card_insert have  $*$ :  $\text{card } ?xF = \text{fact } n$ 
    unfolding xfgpF' card_image[OF ginj]
    using  $\langle \text{finite } F \rangle \langle \text{finite } ?pF \rangle$ 
    by (simp only: Collect_case_prod Collect_mem_eq card_cartesian_product)
  (simp add: n)
  from finite_imageI[OF pF'f, of ?g] have  $xFf: \text{finite } ?xF$ 
    by (simp add: xfgpF' n)
  from  $*$  have  $\text{card } ?xF = \text{fact } n$ 
    unfolding xFf by blast
}
with insert show ?case by simp
qed

```

```

lemma finite_permutations:
  assumes finite S
  shows finite {p. p permutes S}
  using card_permutations[OF refl assms] by (auto intro: card_ge_0_finite)

```

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  $id: \langle P \ id \rangle$ 
  and swap:  $\langle \bigwedge a \ b \ p. a \in S \implies b \in S \implies p \text{ permutes } S \implies P \ p \implies P \ (\text{transpose } a \ b \circ p) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{finite } S \rangle \langle p \text{ permutes } S \rangle$  swap proof (induction S arbitrary: p)
  case empty
  with id show ?case
    by (simp only: permutes_empty)
  next
  case (insert x S p)
  define q where  $q = \text{transpose } x \ (p \ x) \circ p$ 
  then have swap_q:  $\langle \text{transpose } x \ (p \ x) \circ q = p \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: o_assoc)
  from  $\langle p \text{ permutes } \text{insert } x \ S \rangle$  have  $\langle q \text{ permutes } S \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: q_def permutes_insert_lemma)
  then have  $\langle q \text{ permutes } \text{insert } x \ S \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: permutes_imp_permutes_insert)
  from  $\langle q \text{ permutes } S \rangle$  have  $\langle P \ q \rangle$ 
    by (auto intro: insert.IH insert.prem(2) permutes_imp_permutes_insert)

```

```

have ⟨ $x \in \text{insert } x \ S$ ⟩
  by simp
moreover from ⟨ $p$  permutes  $\text{insert } x \ S$ ⟩ have ⟨ $p \ x \in \text{insert } x \ S$ ⟩
  using permutes_in_image [of  $p \ \langle \text{insert } x \ S \rangle \ x$ ] by simp
ultimately have ⟨ $P (\text{transpose } x \ (p \ x) \circ q)$ ⟩
  using ⟨ $q$  permutes  $\text{insert } x \ S$ ⟩ ⟨ $P \ q$ ⟩
  by (rule insert.prem(2))
then show ?case
  by (simp add: swap_q)
qed

lemma permutes_rev_induct [consumes 2, case_names id swap]:
  ⟨ $P \ p$ ⟩ if ⟨ $p$  permutes  $S$ ⟩ ⟨finite  $S$ ⟩
  and  $\text{id}'$ : ⟨ $P \ \text{id}$ ⟩
  and  $\text{swap}'$ : ⟨ $\bigwedge a \ b \ p. a \in S \implies b \in S \implies p \text{ permutes } S \implies P \ p \implies P \ (p \circ \text{transpose } a \ b)$ ⟩
using ⟨ $p$  permutes  $S$ ⟩ ⟨finite  $S$ ⟩ proof (induction rule: permutes_induct)
  case id
  from  $\text{id}'$  show ?case .
next
  case (swap  $a \ b \ p$ )
  then have ⟨ $\text{bij } p$ ⟩
    using permutes_bij by blast
  have ⟨ $P \ (p \circ \text{transpose } (\text{inv } p \ a) \ (\text{inv } p \ b))$ ⟩
    by (rule  $\text{swap}'$ ) (auto simp add: swap permutes_in_image permutes_inv)
  also have ⟨ $p \circ \text{transpose } (\text{inv } p \ a) \ (\text{inv } p \ b) = \text{transpose } a \ b \circ p$ ⟩
    using ⟨ $\text{bij } p$ ⟩ by (rule transpose_comp_eq [symmetric])
  finally show ?case .
qed

```

3.7 Permutations of index set for iterated operations

```

lemma (in comm_monoid_set) permute:
  assumes  $p$  permutes  $S$ 
  shows  $F \ g \ S = F \ (g \circ p) \ S$ 
proof -
  from ⟨ $p$  permutes  $S$ ⟩ have  $\text{inj } p$ 
    by (rule permutes_inj)
  then have  $\text{inj\_on } p \ S$ 
    by (auto intro: subset_inj_on)
  then have  $F \ g \ (p \ ` S) = F \ (g \circ p) \ S$ 
    by (rule reindex)
  moreover from ⟨ $p$  permutes  $S$ ⟩ have  $p \ ` S = S$ 
    by (rule permutes_image)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```


3.8 Permutations as transposition sequences

```

inductive swapidseq :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    id[simp]: swapidseq 0 id
    | comp_Suc: swapidseq n p  $\implies$  a  $\neq$  b  $\implies$  swapidseq (Suc n) (transpose a b  $\circ$  p)

declare id[unfolded id_def, simp]

definition permutation p  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  n. swapidseq n p)

```

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

```

lemma permutation_id[simp]: permutation id
  unfolding permutation_def by (rule exI[where x=0]) simp

declare permutation_id[unfolded id_def, simp]

lemma swapidseq_swap: swapidseq (if a = b then 0 else 1) (transpose a b)
  using swapidseq.simps by fastforce

lemma permutation_swap_id: permutation (transpose a b)
  by (meson permutation_def swapidseq_swap)

lemma swapidseq_comp_add: swapidseq n p  $\implies$  swapidseq m q  $\implies$  swapidseq (n
+ m) (p  $\circ$  q)
proof (induct n p arbitrary: m q rule: swapidseq.induct)
  case (id m q)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (comp_Suc n p a b m q)
  then show ?case
    by (metis add_Suc comp_assoc swapidseq.comp_Suc)
qed

lemma permutation_compose: permutation p  $\implies$  permutation q  $\implies$  permutation
(p  $\circ$  q)
  unfolding permutation_def using swapidseq_comp_add[of _ p _ q] by metis

lemma swapidseq_endswap: swapidseq n p  $\implies$  a  $\neq$  b  $\implies$  swapidseq (Suc n) (p  $\circ$ 
transpose a b)
  by (induct n p rule: swapidseq.induct)
  (use swapidseq_swap[of a b] in <auto simp add: comp_assoc intro: swapid-
seq.comp_Suc>)

lemma swapidseq_inverse_exists: swapidseq n p  $\implies$   $\exists$  q. swapidseq n q  $\wedge$  p  $\circ$  q =
id  $\wedge$  q  $\circ$  p = id
proof (induct n p rule: swapidseq.induct)

```

```

case id
then show ?case
  by (rule exI[where x=id]) simp
next
  case (comp_Suc n p a b)
  from comp_Suc.hyps obtain q where q: swapidseq n q p ∘ q = id q ∘ p = id
  by blast
  let ?q = q ∘ transpose a b
  note H = comp_Suc.hyps
  from swapidseq_swap[of a b] H(3) have *: swapidseq 1 (transpose a b)
  by simp
  from swapidseq_comp_add[OF q(1) *] have ** : swapidseq (Suc n) ?q
  by simp
  have transpose a b ∘ p ∘ ?q = transpose a b ∘ (p ∘ q) ∘ transpose a b
  by (simp add: o_assoc)
  also have ... = id
  by (simp add: q(2))
  finally have *** : transpose a b ∘ p ∘ ?q = id .
  have ?q ∘ (transpose a b ∘ p) = q ∘ (transpose a b ∘ transpose a b) ∘ p
  by (simp only: o_assoc)
  then have ?q ∘ (transpose a b ∘ p) = id
  by (simp add: q(3))
  with ** *** show ?case
  by blast
qed

```

```

lemma swapidseq_inverse:
  assumes swapidseq n p
  shows swapidseq n (inv p)
  using swapidseq_inverse_exists[OF assms] inv_unique_comp[of p] by auto

```

```

lemma permutation_inverse: permutation p ⟹ permutation (inv p)
  using permutation_def swapidseq_inverse by blast

```

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

```

lemma swap_id_common: a ≠ c ⟹ b ≠ c ⟹
  transpose a b ∘ transpose a c = transpose b c ∘ transpose a b
  by (simp add: fun_eq_iff transpose_def)

```

```

lemma swap_id_common': a ≠ b ⟹ a ≠ c ⟹
  transpose a c ∘ transpose b c = transpose b c ∘ transpose a b
  by (simp add: fun_eq_iff transpose_def)

```

```

lemma swap_id_independent: a ≠ c ⟹ a ≠ d ⟹ b ≠ c ⟹ b ≠ d ⟹
  transpose a b ∘ transpose c d = transpose c d ∘ transpose a b
  by (simp add: fun_eq_iff transpose_def)

```

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 $\bigwedge a\ b\ c\ d. a \neq b \longrightarrow c \neq d \longrightarrow P\ a\ b\ c\ d$
using *assms* **by** *metis*

lemma *swap_general*:

assumes $a \neq b\ c \neq d$
shows $\text{transpose } a\ b \circ \text{transpose } c\ d = \text{id} \vee$
 $(\exists x\ y\ z. x \neq a \wedge y \neq a \wedge z \neq a \wedge x \neq y \wedge$
 $\text{transpose } a\ b \circ \text{transpose } c\ d = \text{transpose } x\ y \circ \text{transpose } a\ z)$
by (*metis* *assms* *swap_id_common'* *swap_id_independent* *transpose_commute* *transpose_comp_involutory*)

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

using *swapidseq.cases[of 0 p p = id]* **by** *auto*

lemma *swapidseq_cases*: $\text{swapidseq } n\ p \longleftrightarrow$

$n = 0 \wedge p = \text{id} \vee (\exists a\ b\ q\ m. n = \text{Suc } m \wedge p = \text{transpose } a\ b \circ q \wedge \text{swapidseq } m\ q \wedge a \neq b)$

by (*meson* *comp_Suc_id* *swapidseq.cases*)

lemma *fixing_swapidseq_decrease*:

assumes $\text{swapidseq } n\ p$

and $a \neq b$

and $(\text{transpose } a\ b \circ p)\ a = a$

shows $n \neq 0 \wedge \text{swapidseq } (n - 1)\ (\text{transpose } a\ b \circ p)$

using *assms*

proof (*induct n arbitrary: p a b*)

case 0

then show *?case*

by (*auto simp add: fun_upd_def*)

next

case (*Suc n p a b*)

from *Suc.prem1* *swapidseq_cases[of Suc n p]*

obtain $c\ d\ q\ m$ **where**

$\text{cdqm: } \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } m\ p = \text{transpose } c\ d \circ q\ \text{swapidseq } m\ q\ c \neq d\ n = m$

by *auto*

consider $\text{transpose } a\ b \circ \text{transpose } c\ d = \text{id}$

| $x\ y\ z$ **where** $x \neq a\ y \neq a\ z \neq a\ x \neq y$

$\text{transpose } a\ b \circ \text{transpose } c\ d = \text{transpose } x\ y \circ \text{transpose } a\ z$

using *swap_general[OF Suc.prem2 cdqm(4)]* **by** *metis*

then show *?case*

proof *cases*

case 1

```

    then show ?thesis
      by (simp only: cdqm o_assoc) (simp add: cdqm)
  next
    case 2
    then have az:  $a \neq z$ 
      by simp
    from 2 have *:  $(\text{transpose } x \ y \circ h) \ a = a \longleftrightarrow h \ a = a$  for  $h$ 
      by (simp add: transpose_def)
    from cdqm(2) have  $\text{transpose } a \ b \circ p = \text{transpose } a \ b \circ (\text{transpose } c \ d \circ q)$ 
      by simp
    then have §:  $\text{transpose } a \ b \circ p = \text{transpose } x \ y \circ (\text{transpose } a \ z \circ q)$ 
      by (simp add: o_assoc 2)
    obtain **:  $\text{swapidseq } (n - 1) (\text{transpose } a \ z \circ q)$  and  $n \neq 0$ 
      by (metis * § Suc.hyps Suc.prem1(3) az cdqm(3,5))
    then have  $\text{Suc } n - 1 = \text{Suc } (n - 1)$ 
      by auto
    with 2 show ?thesis
      using ** § swapidseq.simps by blast
  qed
qed

lemma swapidseq_identity_even:
  assumes swapidseq  $n$  ( $id :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ )
  shows even  $n$ 
  using ⟨swapidseq  $n$   $id$ ⟩
proof (induct  $n$  rule: nat_less_induct)
  case H: (1  $n$ )
  consider  $n = 0$ 
  |  $a \ b :: 'a$  and  $q \ m$  where  $n = \text{Suc } m \ id = \text{transpose } a \ b \circ q \ \text{swapidseq } m \ q \ a \neq b$ 
  using H(2)[unfolded swapidseq_cases[of  $n$   $id$ ]] by auto
  then show ?case
proof cases
  case 1
  then show ?thesis by presburger
next
  case h: 2
  from fixing_swapidseq_decrease[OF h(3,4), unfolded h(2)[symmetric]]
  have  $m: m \neq 0 \ \text{swapidseq } (m - 1) (id :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a)$ 
    by auto
  from h m have  $mn: m - 1 < n$ 
    by arith
  from H(1)[rule_format, OF mn m(2)] h(1) m(1) show ?thesis
    by presburger
qed
qed

```

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 –

from $swapidseq_inverse_exists[OF\ n]$ **obtain** q **where** $q: swapidseq\ n\ q\ p \circ q$
 $= id\ q \circ p = id$

by $blast$

from $swapidseq_identity_even[OF\ swapidseq_comp_add[OF\ m\ q(1),\ unfolded\ q]]$ **show** $?thesis$

by $arith$

qed

lemma $evenperm_unique$:

assumes $swapidseq\ n\ p$ **and** $even\ n = b$

shows $evenperm\ p = b$

by $(metis\ evenperm_def\ assms\ someI\ swapidseq_even_even)$

3.13 And it has the expected composition properties

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

by $(rule\ evenperm_unique[where\ n = 0])\ simp_all$

lemma $evenperm_identity\ [simp]$:

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

using $evenperm_id$ **by** $(simp\ add: id_def\ [abs_def])$

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

by $(rule\ evenperm_unique[where\ n = if\ a = b\ then\ 0\ else\ 1])\ (simp_all\ add: swapidseq_swap)$

lemma $evenperm_comp$:

assumes $permutation\ p\ permutation\ q$

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

proof –

from $assms$ **obtain** $n\ m$ **where** $n: swapidseq\ n\ p$ **and** $m: swapidseq\ m\ q$

unfolding $permutation_def$ **by** $blast$

have $even\ (n + m) \longleftrightarrow (even\ n \longleftrightarrow even\ m)$

by $arith$

from $evenperm_unique[OF\ n\ refl]\ evenperm_unique[OF\ m\ refl]$

and $evenperm_unique[OF\ swapidseq_comp_add[OF\ n\ m]\ this]$ **show** $?thesis$

by $blast$

qed

lemma $evenperm_inv$:

assumes $permutation\ p$

```

  shows evenperm (inv p) = evenperm p
proof -
  from assms obtain n where n: swapidseq n p
  unfolding permutation_def by blast
  show ?thesis
  by (rule evenperm_unique[OF swapidseq_inverse[OF n] evenperm_unique[OF
n refl, symmetric]])
qed

```

3.14 A more abstract characterization of permutations

```

lemma permutation_bijective:
  assumes permutation p
  shows bij p
  by (meson assms o_bij permutation_def swapidseq_inverse_exists)

```

```

lemma permutation_finite_support:
  assumes permutation p
  shows finite {x. p x ≠ x}
proof -
  from assms obtain n where swapidseq n p
  unfolding permutation_def by blast
  then show ?thesis
proof (induct n p rule: swapidseq.induct)
  case id
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (comp_Suc n p a b)
  let ?S = insert a (insert b {x. p x ≠ x})
  from comp_Suc.hyps(2) have *: finite ?S
  by simp
  from ⟨a ≠ b⟩ have **: {x. (transpose a b ∘ p) x ≠ x} ⊆ ?S
  by auto
  show ?case
  by (rule finite_subset[OF ** *])
qed
qed

```

```

lemma permutation_lemma:
  assumes finite S
  and bij p
  and ∀ x. x ∉ S ⟶ p x = x
  shows permutation p
  using assms
proof (induct S arbitrary: p rule: finite_induct)
  case empty
  then show ?case
  by simp
next

```

```

case (insert a F p)
let ?r = transpose a (p a) ∘ p
let ?q = transpose a (p a) ∘ ?r
have *: ?r a = a
  by simp
from insert * have **: ∀ x. x ∉ F ⟶ ?r x = x
  by (metis bij_pointE comp_apply id_apply insert_iff swap_apply(3))
have bij ?r
  using insert by (simp add: bij_comp)
have permutation ?r
  by (rule insert(3)[OF ⟨bij ?r⟩ **])
then have permutation ?q
  by (simp add: permutation_compose permutation_swap_id)
then show ?case
  by (simp add: o_assoc)
qed

lemma permutation: permutation p ⟷ bij p ∧ finite {x. p x ≠ x}
  using permutation_bijective permutation_finite_support permutation_lemma by
  auto

lemma permutation_inverse_works:
  assumes permutation p
  shows inv p ∘ p = id
    and p ∘ inv p = id
  using permutation_bijective [OF assms] by (auto simp: bij_def inj_iff surj_iff)

lemma permutation_inverse_compose:
  assumes p: permutation p
  and q: permutation q
  shows inv (p ∘ q) = inv q ∘ inv p
  by (simp add: o_inv_distrib p permutation_bijective q)



### 3.15 Relation to permutes



lemma permutes_imp_permutation:
  ⟨permutation p⟩ if ⟨finite S⟩ ⟨p permutes S⟩
proof -
  from ⟨p permutes S⟩ have ⟨{x. p x ≠ x} ⊆ S⟩
    by (auto dest: permutes_not_in)
  then have ⟨finite {x. p x ≠ x}⟩
    using ⟨finite S⟩ by (rule finite_subset)
  moreover from ⟨p permutes S⟩ have ⟨bij p⟩
    by (auto dest: permutes_bij)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (simp add: permutation)
qed

lemma permutation_permutesE:

```

```

assumes  $\langle \text{permutation } p \rangle$ 
obtains  $S$  where  $\langle \text{finite } S \rangle \langle p \text{ permutes } S \rangle$ 
proof –
  from assms have  $\text{fin}: \langle \text{finite } \{x. p\ x \neq x\} \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: permutation)
  from assms have  $\langle \text{bij } p \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: permutation)
  also have  $\langle \text{UNIV} = \{x. p\ x \neq x\} \cup \{x. p\ x = x\} \rangle$ 
    by auto
  finally have  $\langle \text{bij\_betw } p\ \{x. p\ x \neq x\}\ \{x. p\ x = x\} \rangle$ 
    by (rule bij_betw_partition) (auto simp add: bij_betw_fixpoints)
  then have  $\langle p \text{ permutes } \{x. p\ x \neq x\} \rangle$ 
    by (auto intro: bij_imp_permutes)
  with fin show thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma permutation_permutes:  $\text{permutation } p \longleftrightarrow (\exists S. \text{finite } S \wedge p \text{ permutes } S)$ 
by (auto elim: permutation_permutesE intro: permutes_imp_permutation)

```

3.16 Sign of a permutation as a real number

```

definition sign ::  $\langle ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{int} \rangle$  — TODO: prefer less generic name
where  $\langle \text{sign } p = (\text{if evenperm } p \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1) \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma sign_cases [case_names even odd]:
obtains  $\langle \text{sign } p = 1 \rangle \mid \langle \text{sign } p = -1 \rangle$ 
by (cases evenperm p) (simp_all add: sign_def)

```

```

lemma sign_nz [simp]:  $\text{sign } p \neq 0$ 
by (cases p rule: sign_cases) simp_all

```

```

lemma sign_id [simp]:  $\text{sign } \text{id} = 1$ 
by (simp add: sign_def)

```

```

lemma sign_identity [simp]:
 $\langle \text{sign } (\lambda x. x) = 1 \rangle$ 
by (simp add: sign_def)

```

```

lemma sign_inverse:  $\text{permutation } p \implies \text{sign } (\text{inv } p) = \text{sign } p$ 
by (simp add: sign_def evenperm_inv)

```

```

lemma sign_compose:  $\text{permutation } p \implies \text{permutation } q \implies \text{sign } (p \circ q) = \text{sign } p * \text{sign } q$ 
by (simp add: sign_def evenperm_comp)

```

```

lemma sign_swap_id:  $\text{sign } (\text{transpose } a\ b) = (\text{if } a = b \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$ 
by (simp add: sign_def evenperm_swap)

```

```

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

```


by (*simp add: sign_def*)

lemma *sign_left_idempotent* [*simp*]:
 $\langle \text{sign } p * (\text{sign } p * \text{sign } q) = \text{sign } q \rangle$
by (*simp add: sign_def*)

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 *permute_list* *f xs* = *map* $(\lambda i. xs ! (f i)) [0..<\text{length } xs]$

lemma *permute_list_map*:
assumes *f* *permutes* $\{..<\text{length } xs\}$
shows *permute_list* *f* (*map* *g xs*) = *map* *g* (*permute_list* *f xs*)
using *permutes_in_image*[*OF* *assms*] **by** (*auto simp: permute_list_def*)

lemma *permute_list_nth*:
assumes *f* *permutes* $\{..<\text{length } xs\}$ *i* < *length* *xs*
shows *permute_list* *f xs* ! *i* = *xs* ! *f i*
using *permutes_in_image*[*OF* *assms*(1)] *assms*(2)
by (*simp add: permute_list_def*)

lemma *permute_list_Nil* [*simp*]: *permute_list* *f* [] = []
by (*simp add: permute_list_def*)

lemma *length_permute_list* [*simp*]: *length* (*permute_list* *f xs*) = *length* *xs*
by (*simp add: permute_list_def*)

lemma *permute_list_compose*:
assumes *g* *permutes* $\{..<\text{length } xs\}$
shows *permute_list* (*f* \circ *g*) *xs* = *permute_list* *g* (*permute_list* *f xs*)
using *assms*[*THEN permutes_in_image*] **by** (*auto simp add: permute_list_def*)

lemma *permute_list_ident* [*simp*]: *permute_list* $(\lambda x. x)$ *xs* = *xs*
by (*simp add: permute_list_def map_nth*)

lemma *permute_list_id* [*simp*]: *permute_list* *id* *xs* = *xs*
by (*simp add: id_def*)

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

proof (*rule multiset_eqI*)

fix *y* :: $'a$

from *assms* **have** [*simp*]: $f x < \text{length } xs \longleftrightarrow x < \text{length } xs$ **for** *x*

```

    using permutes_in_image[OF assms] by auto
    have count (mset (permute_list f xs)) y = card (( $\lambda i. xs ! f i$ ) - ' {y}  $\cap \{..<length\}$ 
xs})
    by (simp add: permute_list_def count_image_mset atLeast0LessThan)
    also have ( $\lambda i. xs ! f i$ ) - ' {y}  $\cap \{..<length\}$  xs = f - ' {i. i < length xs  $\wedge$  y =
xs ! i}
    by auto
    also from assms have card ... = card {i. i < length xs  $\wedge$  y = xs ! i}
    by (intro card_vimage_inj) (auto simp: permutes_inj permutes_surj)
    also have ... = count (mset xs) y
    by (simp add: count_mset length_filter_conv_card)
    finally show count (mset (permute_list f xs)) y = count (mset xs) y
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma set_permute_list [simp]:
  assumes f permutes {.. $length\ xs$ }
  shows set (permute_list f xs) = set xs
  by (rule mset_eq_setD[OF mset_permute_list]) fact

```

```

lemma distinct_permute_list [simp]:
  assumes f permutes {.. $length\ xs$ }
  shows distinct (permute_list f xs) = distinct xs
  by (simp add: distinct_count_atmost_1 assms)

```

```

lemma permute_list_zip:
  assumes f permutes A A = {.. $length\ xs$ }
  assumes [simp]: length xs = length ys
  shows permute_list f (zip xs ys) = zip (permute_list f xs) (permute_list f ys)
proof -
  from permutes_in_image[OF assms(1)] assms(2) have *: f i < length ys  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
i < length ys for i
  by simp
  have permute_list f (zip xs ys) = map ( $\lambda i. zip\ xs\ ys ! f i$ ) [0.. $length\ ys$ ]
  by (simp_all add: permute_list_def zip_map_map)
  also have ... = map ( $\lambda(x, y). (xs ! f x, ys ! f y)$ ) (zip [0.. $length\ ys$ ] [0.. $length\$ 
ys])
  by (intro nth_equalityI) (simp_all add: *)
  also have ... = zip (permute_list f xs) (permute_list f ys)
  by (simp_all add: permute_list_def zip_map_map)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma map_of_permute:
  assumes  $\sigma$  permutes fst ' set xs
  shows map_of xs  $\circ \sigma$  = map_of (map ( $\lambda(x,y). (inv\ \sigma\ x, y)$ ) xs)
(is _ = map_of (map ?f _))
proof
  from assms have inj  $\sigma$  surj  $\sigma$ 

```

```

    by (simp_all add: permutes_inj permutes_surj)
  then show (map_of xs  $\circ$   $\sigma$ ) x = map_of (map ?f xs) x for x
    by (induct xs) (auto simp: inv_f_f surj_f_inv_f)
qed

```

```

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 } \{.. $\text{length } xs\} \rangle$ 
  using that by (auto simp add: list_all2_iff simp flip: permute_list_zip)$ 
```

3.18 More lemmas about permutations

```

lemma permutes_in_funpow_image:
  assumes f permutes S x  $\in$  S
  shows (f  $\sim^n$ ) x  $\in$  S
  using assms by (induction n) (auto simp: permutes_in_image)

```

```

lemma permutation_self:
  assumes  $\langle \text{permutation } p \rangle$ 
  obtains n where  $\langle n > 0 \rangle \langle (p \sim^n) x = x \rangle$ 
proof (cases  $\langle p \text{ } x = x \rangle$ )
  case True
    with that [of 1] show thesis by simp
  next
  case False
    from  $\langle \text{permutation } p \rangle$  have  $\langle \text{inj } p \rangle$ 
      by (intro permutation_bijective bij_is_inj)
    moreover from  $\langle p \text{ } x \neq x \rangle$  have  $\langle (p \sim^{\text{Suc } n}) x \neq (p \sim^n) x \rangle$  for n
    proof (induction n arbitrary: x)
      case 0 then show ?case by simp
    next
      case (Suc n)
        have p (p x)  $\neq$  p x
        proof (rule notI)
          assume p (p x) = p x
          then show False using  $\langle p \text{ } x \neq x \rangle \langle \text{inj } p \rangle$  by (simp add: inj_eq)
        qed
        have (p  $\sim^{\text{Suc } n} (\text{Suc } n)) x = (p \sim^{\text{Suc } n} n) (p x)$ 
          by (simp add: funpow_swap1)
        also have ...  $\neq$  (p  $\sim^n n) (p x)$ 
          by (rule Suc) fact
        also have (p  $\sim^n n) (p x) = (p \sim^{\text{Suc } n} n) x$ 
          by (simp add: funpow_swap1)
        finally show ?case by simp
      qed
    then have  $\{y. \exists n. y = (p \sim^n) x\} \subseteq \{x. p \text{ } x \neq x\}$ 
      by auto
    then have finite  $\{y. \exists n. y = (p \sim^n) x\}$ 
      using permutation_finite_support[OF assms] by (rule finite_subset)

```

ultimately obtain n where $\langle n > 0 \rangle \langle (p \rightsquigarrow n) x = x \rangle$
 by (rule funpow_inj_finite)
 with that [of n] show thesis by blast
 qed

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}
  using assms
proof (induct A)
  case empty
  show ?case by simp
next
  case (insert x F)
  show ?case
  proof (cases f x = b)
    case True
    with insert.hyps
    have count (image_mset f (mset_set (insert x F))) b = Suc (card {a ∈ F. f
a = f x})
    by auto
    also from insert.hyps(1,2) have ... = card (insert x {a ∈ F. f a = f x})
    by simp
    also from ⟨f x = b⟩ have card (insert x {a ∈ F. f a = f x}) = card {a ∈ insert
x F. f a = b}
    by (auto intro: arg_cong[where f=card])
    finally show ?thesis
    using insert by auto
  next
  case False
  then have {a ∈ F. f a = b} = {a ∈ insert x F. f a = b}
  by auto
  with insert False show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed

```

— Prove *image_mset_eq_implies_permutes* ...

```

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 —
  from ⟨finite A⟩ have [simp]: finite {a ∈ A. f a = (b::'b)} for f b by auto
  have f ' A = f' ' A
  proof —
  from ⟨finite A⟩ have f ' A = f ' (set_mset (mset_set A))

```

```

    by simp
  also have ... = f' ' set_mset (mset_set A)
    by (metis mset_eq multiset.set_map)
  also from ⟨finite A⟩ have ... = f' ' A
    by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
have ∀ b∈(f ' A). ∃ p. bij_betw p {a ∈ A. f a = b} {a ∈ A. f' a = b}
proof
  fix b
  from mset_eq have count (image_mset f (mset_set A)) b = count (image_mset
f' (mset_set A)) b
    by simp
  with ⟨finite A⟩ have card {a ∈ A. f a = b} = card {a ∈ A. f' a = b}
    by (simp add: count_image_mset_eq_card_vimage)
  then show ∃ p. bij_betw p {a ∈ A. f a = b} {a ∈ A. f' a = b}
    by (intro finite_same_card_bij) simp_all
qed
then have ∃ p. ∀ b∈f ' A. bij_betw (p b) {a ∈ A. f a = b} {a ∈ A. f' a = b}
  by (rule bchoice)
then obtain p where p: ∀ b∈f ' A. bij_betw (p b) {a ∈ A. f a = b} {a ∈ A. f'
a = b} ..
define p' where p' = (λa. if a ∈ A then p (f a) a else a)
have p' permutes A
proof (rule bij_imp_permutes)
  have disjoint_family_on (λi. {a ∈ A. f' a = i}) (f ' A)
    by (auto simp: disjoint_family_on_def)
  moreover
  have bij_betw (λa. p (f a) a) {a ∈ A. f a = b} {a ∈ A. f' a = b} if b ∈ f ' A
for b
    using p that by (subst bij_betw_cong[where g=p b]) auto
  ultimately
  have bij_betw (λa. p (f a) a) (⋃ b∈f ' A. {a ∈ A. f a = b}) (⋃ b∈f ' A. {a ∈
A. f' a = b})
    by (rule bij_betw_UNION_disjoint)
  moreover have (⋃ b∈f ' A. {a ∈ A. f a = b}) = A
    by auto
  moreover from ⟨f ' A = f' ' A⟩ have (⋃ b∈f ' A. {a ∈ A. f' a = b}) = A
    by auto
  ultimately show bij_betw p' A A
    unfolding p'_def by (subst bij_betw_cong[where g=(λa. p (f a) a)]) auto
next
show ∧x. x ∉ A ⇒ p' x = x
  by (simp add: p'_def)
qed
moreover from p have ∀ x∈A. f x = f' (p' x)
  unfolding p'_def using bij_betwE by fastforce
ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

```

— ... and derive the existing property:

lemma *mset_eq_permutation*:

fixes *xs ys* :: 'a list

assumes *mset_eq*: *mset xs = mset ys*

obtains *p* **where** *p* permutes $\{.. $\text{length } ys\}$ *permute_list p ys = xs*$

proof —

from *mset_eq* **have** *length_eq*: *length xs = length ys*

by (rule *mset_eq_length*)

have *mset_set* $\{.. $\text{length } ys\} = \text{mset } [0.. $\text{length } ys]$$$

by (rule *mset_set_upto_eq_mset_upto*)

with *mset_eq length_eq* **have** *image_mset* $(\lambda i. xs ! i) (\text{mset_set } \{.. $\text{length } ys\})$$

=

image_mset $(\lambda i. ys ! i) (\text{mset_set } \{.. $\text{length } ys\})$$

by (metis *map_nth mset_map*)

from *image_mset_eq_implies_permutes*[*OF this*]

obtain *p* **where** *p*: *p* permutes $\{.. $\text{length } ys\}$ **and** $\forall i \in \{.. $\text{length } ys\}. xs ! i = ys ! (p i)$$$

by *auto*

with *length_eq* **have** *permute_list p ys = xs*

by (auto intro!: *nth_equalityI simp: permute_list_nth*)

with *p* **show** *thesis* ..

qed

lemma *permutes_natset_le*:

fixes *S* :: 'a::wellorder set

assumes *p* permutes *S*

and $\forall i \in S. p i \leq i$

shows *p = id*

proof —

have *p n = n* **for** *n*

using *assms*

proof (induct *n* arbitrary: *S* rule: *less_induct*)

case (*less n*)

show ?*case*

proof (*cases n* $\in S$)

case *False*

with *less*(2) **show** ?*thesis*

unfolding *permutes_def* **by** *metis*

next

case *True*

with *less*(3) **have** *p n < n* $\vee p n = n$

by *auto*

then show ?*thesis*

proof

assume *p n < n*

with *less* **have** *p (p n) = p n*

by *metis*

with *permutes_inj*[*OF less*(2)] **have** *p n = n*

```

      unfolding inj_def by blast
    with ⟨p n < n⟩ have False
      by simp
    then show ?thesis ..
  qed
qed
qed
then show ?thesis by (auto simp: fun_eq_iff)
qed

```

```

lemma permutes_natset_ge:
  fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
  assumes p: p permutes S
  and le:  $\forall i \in S. p\ i \geq i$ 
  shows p = id
proof -
  have i  $\geq$  inv p i if i  $\in$  S for i
  proof -
    from that permutes_in_image[OF permutes_inv[OF p]] have inv p i  $\in$  S
    by simp
    with le have p (inv p i)  $\geq$  inv p i
    by blast
    with permutes_inverses[OF p] show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
  then have  $\forall i \in S. inv\ p\ i \leq i$ 
    by blast
  from permutes_natset_le[OF permutes_inv[OF p] this] have inv p = inv id
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
    using p permutes_inv_inv by fastforce
qed

```

```

lemma image_inverse_permutations:  $\{inv\ p \mid p. p\ permutes\ S\} = \{p. p\ permutes\ S\}$ 
using permutes_inv permutes_inv_inv by force

```

```

lemma image_compose_permutations_left:
  assumes q permutes S
  shows  $\{q \circ p \mid p. p\ permutes\ S\} = \{p. p\ permutes\ S\}$ 
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge p. p\ permutes\ S \implies q \circ p\ permutes\ S$ 
    by (simp add: assms permutes_compose)
  moreover have  $\bigwedge x. x\ permutes\ S \implies \exists p. x = q \circ p \wedge p\ permutes\ S$ 
    by (metis assms id_comp o_assoc permutes_compose permutes_inv permutes_inv_o(1))
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

lemma *image_compose_permutations_right*:
assumes q permutes S
shows $\{p \circ q \mid p. p \text{ permutes } S\} = \{p . p \text{ permutes } S\}$
by (*metis* (*no_types*, *opaque_lifting*) *assms comp_id fun.map_comp permutes_compose permutes_inv permutes_inv_o*(2))

lemma *permutes_in_seg*: p permutes $\{1 .. n\} \implies i \in \{1..n\} \implies 1 \leq p \ i \wedge p \ i \leq n$
by (*simp add: permutes_def*) *metis*

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 –
let ?S = $\{p . p \text{ permutes } S\}$
have *: *inj_on* *inv* ?S
proof (*auto simp add: inj_on_def*)
fix $q \ r$
assume $q: q \text{ permutes } S$
and $r: r \text{ permutes } S$
and $qr: \text{inv } q = \text{inv } r$
then have $\text{inv } (\text{inv } q) = \text{inv } (\text{inv } r)$
by *simp*
with *permutes_inv_inv*[OF q] *permutes_inv_inv*[OF r] **show** $q = r$
by *metis*
qed
have **: *inv* ‘ ?S = ?S
using *image_inverse_permutations* **by** *blast*
have ***: ?rhs = $\text{sum } (f \circ \text{inv}) \ ?S$
by (*simp add: o_def*)
from *sum.reindex*[OF *, of f] **show** ?thesis
by (*simp only: ** ****)
qed

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 –
let ?S = $\{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$
have *: ?rhs = $\text{sum } (f \circ ((\circ) \ q)) \ ?S$
by (*simp add: o_def*)
have **: *inj_on* $((\circ) \ q) \ ?S$
proof (*auto simp add: inj_on_def*)
fix $p \ r$
assume $p \text{ permutes } S$
and $r: r \text{ permutes } S$
and $rp: q \circ p = q \circ r$
then have $\text{inv } q \circ q \circ p = \text{inv } q \circ q \circ r$


```

    by (simp add: comp_assoc)
  with permutes_inj[OF q, unfolded inj_iff] show p = r
    by simp
qed
have (( $\circ$ ) q) ‘ $?S = ?S$ 
  using image_compose_permutations_left[OF q] by auto
with * sum.reindex[OF **, of f] show ?thesis
  by (simp only:)
qed

lemma sum_permutations_compose_right:
  assumes q: q permutes S
  shows sum f {p. p permutes S} = sum ( $\lambda p. f(p \circ q)$ ) {p. p permutes S}
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
  let ?S = {p. p permutes S}
  have *: ?rhs = sum (f  $\circ$  ( $\lambda p. p \circ q$ )) ?S
    by (simp add: o_def)
  have **: inj_on ( $\lambda p. p \circ q$ ) ?S
  proof (auto simp add: inj_on_def)
    fix p r
    assume p permutes S
    and r: r permutes S
    and rp: p  $\circ$  q = r  $\circ$  q
    then have p  $\circ$  (q  $\circ$  inv q) = r  $\circ$  (q  $\circ$  inv q)
      by (simp add: o_assoc)
    with permutes_surj[OF q, unfolded surj_iff] show p = r
      by simp
  qed
  from image_compose_permutations_right[OF q] have ( $\lambda p. p \circ q$ ) ‘ $?S = ?S$ 
    by auto
  with * sum.reindex[OF **, of f] show ?thesis
    by (simp only:)
qed

lemma inv_inj_on_permutes:
   $\langle \text{inj\_on inv } \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} \rangle$ 
proof (intro inj_onI, unfold mem_Collect_eq)
  fix p q
  assume p: p permutes S and q: q permutes S and eq: inv p = inv q
  have inv (inv p) = inv (inv q) using eq by simp
  thus p = q
    using inv_inv_eq[OF permutes_bij] p q by metis
qed

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

```

```

proof
  fix x assume x ∈ ?L
  then obtain s where x: x = (p s, s) and s: s ∈ S by auto
  note x
  also have (p s, s) = (p s, Hilbert_Choice.inv p (p s))
    using permutes_inj [OF that] inv_f_f by auto
  also have ... ∈ ?R using s permutes_in_image [OF that] by auto
  finally show x ∈ ?R.
qed
show ?R ⊆ ?L
proof
  fix x assume x ∈ ?R
  then obtain s
    where x: x = (s, Hilbert_Choice.inv p s) (is _ = (s, ?ips))
    and s: s ∈ S by auto
  note x
  also have (s, ?ips) = (p ?ips, ?ips)
    using inv_f_f [OF permutes_inj [OF permutes_inv [OF that]]]
    using inv_inv_eq [OF permutes_bij [OF that]] by auto
  also have ... ∈ ?L
    using s permutes_in_image [OF permutes_inv [OF that]] by auto
  finally show x ∈ ?L.
qed
qed

context
  fixes p and n i :: nat
  assumes p: ⟨p permutes {0..

```

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 $\langle p \text{ permutes } S \rangle$

proof –

let $?g = \lambda(x, y). g x y$
let $?ps = \lambda s. (p s, s)$
let $?ips = \lambda s. (s, inv p s)$
have *inj1*: *inj_on* $?ps$ S **by** (*rule inj_onI*) *auto*
have *inj2*: *inj_on* $?ips$ S **by** (*rule inj_onI*) *auto*
have $?l = F ?g (?ps ' S)$
using *reindex* [*OF inj1, of ?g*] **by** *simp*
also have $?ps ' S = \{(p s, s) \mid s. s \in S\}$ **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = \{(s, inv p s) \mid s. s \in S\}$
unfolding *permutes_pair_eq* [*OF that*] **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = ?ips ' S$ **by** *auto*
also have $F ?g \dots = ?r$
using *reindex* [*OF inj2, of ?g*] **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis*.

qed

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 $\text{sum } f \{p. p \text{ permutes } (\text{insert } a S)\} =$

$\text{sum } (\lambda b. \text{sum } (\lambda q. f (\text{transpose } a b \circ q)) \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}) (\text{insert } a S)$

proof –

have $*$: $\bigwedge a b. (\lambda(b, p). f (\text{transpose } a b \circ p)) = f \circ (\lambda(b, p). \text{transpose } a b \circ p)$
by (*simp add: fun_eq_iff*)

have $**$: $\bigwedge P Q. \{(a, b). a \in P \wedge b \in Q\} = P \times Q$

by *blast*

show *?thesis*

unfolding $*$ ****** *sum.cartesian_product permutes_insert*

proof (*rule sum.reindex*)

let $?f = (\lambda(b, y). \text{transpose } a b \circ y)$

let $?P = \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$

{

fix $b c p q$

assume $b: b \in \text{insert } a S$

```

assume  $c: c \in \text{insert } a \ S$ 
assume  $p: p \text{ permutes } S$ 
assume  $q: q \text{ permutes } S$ 
assume  $eq: \text{transpose } a \ b \circ p = \text{transpose } a \ c \circ q$ 
from  $p \ q \ aS$  have  $pa: p \ a = a$  and  $qa: q \ a = a$ 
  unfolding  $\text{permutes\_def}$  by  $\text{metis+}$ 
from  $eq$  have  $(\text{transpose } a \ b \circ p) \ a = (\text{transpose } a \ c \circ q) \ a$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
then have  $bc: b = c$ 
  by  $(\text{simp add: permutes\_def pa qa o\_def fun\_upd\_def id\_def}$ 
     $\text{cong del: if\_weak\_cong split: if\_split\_asm})$ 
from  $eq[\text{unfolded } bc]$  have  $(\lambda p. \text{transpose } a \ c \circ p) (\text{transpose } a \ c \circ p) =$ 
   $(\lambda p. \text{transpose } a \ c \circ p) (\text{transpose } a \ c \circ q)$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
then have  $p = q$ 
  unfolding  $o\_assoc \text{ swap\_id\_idempotent}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
with  $bc$  have  $b = c \wedge p = q$ 
  by  $\text{blast}$ 
}
then show  $\text{inj\_on } ?f (\text{insert } a \ S \times ?P)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{inj\_on\_def}$  by  $\text{clarify metis}$ 
qed
qed

```

3.20 Constructing permutations from association lists

definition $\text{list_permutes} :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

```

where  $\text{list\_permutes } xs \ A \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $\text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs) \subseteq A \wedge$ 
   $\text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd } xs) = \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs) \wedge$ 
   $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs) \wedge$ 
   $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{snd } xs)$ 

```

lemma $\text{list_permutesI} \ [simp]:$

assumes $\text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs) \subseteq A$ $\text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd } xs) = \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs)$ $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs)$

shows $\text{list_permutes } xs \ A$

proof –

from $\text{assms}(2,3)$ **have** $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{snd } xs)$

by $(\text{intro card_distinct}) (\text{simp_all add: distinct_card del: set_map})$

with assms **show** $?thesis$

by $(\text{simp add: list_permutes_def})$

qed

definition $\text{permutation_of_list} :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

where $\text{permutation_of_list } xs \ x = (\text{case } \text{map_of } xs \ x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow x \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow y)$

lemma $\text{permutation_of_list_Cons}:$

$\text{permutation_of_list } ((x, y) \# xs) \ x' = (\text{if } x = x' \text{ then } y \text{ else } \text{permutation_of_list } xs \ x')$

```

xs x')
  by (simp add: permutation_of_list_def)

fun inverse_permutation_of_list :: ('a × 'a) list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
  where
    inverse_permutation_of_list [] x = x
  | inverse_permutation_of_list ((y, x') # xs) x =
    (if x = x' then y 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 (rule inj_onI)
  fix x y
  assume xy: x ∈ set (map fst xs) y ∈ set (map fst xs)
  assume eq: map_of xs x = map_of xs y
  from xy obtain x' y' where x'y': map_of xs x = Some x' map_of xs y = Some
y'
  by (cases map_of xs x; cases map_of xs y) (simp_all add: map_of_eq_None_iff)
  moreover from x'y' have *: (x, x') ∈ set xs (y, y') ∈ set xs
  by (force dest: map_of_SomeD)+
  moreover from * eq x'y' have x' = y'
  by simp
  ultimately show x = y
  using assms by (force simp: distinct_map dest: inj_onD[of _ _ (x,x') (y,y')])
qed

lemma inj_on_the: None ∉ A ⇒ inj_on the A
  by (auto simp: inj_on_def option.the_def split: option.splits)

lemma inj_on_map_of':
  assumes distinct (map snd xs)
  shows inj_on (the ∘ map_of xs) (set (map fst xs))
  by (intro comp_inj_on inj_on_map_of assms inj_on_the)
  (force simp: eq_commute[of None] map_of_eq_None_iff)

lemma image_map_of:
  assumes distinct (map fst xs)
  shows map_of xs ' set (map fst xs) = Some ' set (map snd xs)
  using assms by (auto simp: rev_image_eqI)

lemma the_Some_image [simp]: the ' Some ' A = A
  by (subst image_image) simp

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

```

by (simp only: image_comp [symmetric] image_map_of assms the_Some_image)

lemma permutation_of_list_permutes [simp]:
 assumes list_permutes xs A
 shows permutation_of_list xs permutes A
 (is ?f permutes _)
proof (rule permutes_subset[OF bij_imp_permutes])
 from assms show set (map fst xs) \subseteq A
 by (simp add: list_permutes_def)
 from assms have inj_on (the \circ map_of xs) (set (map fst xs)) (is ?P)
 by (intro inj_on_map_of') (simp_all add: list_permutes_def)
 also have ?P \longleftrightarrow inj_on ?f (set (map fst xs))
 by (intro inj_on_cong)
 (auto simp: permutation_of_list_def map_of_eq_None_iff split: option.splits)
 finally have bij_betw ?f (set (map fst xs)) (?f ' set (map fst xs))
 by (rule inj_on_imp_bij_betw)
 also from assms have ?f ' set (map fst xs) = (the \circ map_of xs) ' set (map fst xs)
 by (intro image_cong refl)
 (auto simp: permutation_of_list_def map_of_eq_None_iff split: option.splits)
 also from assms have ... = set (map fst xs)
 by (subst image_map_of') (simp_all add: list_permutes_def)
 finally show bij_betw ?f (set (map fst xs)) (set (map fst xs)) .
qed (force simp: permutation_of_list_def dest!: map_of_SomeD split: option.splits)+

lemma eval_permutation_of_list [simp]:
 permutation_of_list [] x = x
 x = x' \implies permutation_of_list ((x',y)#xs) x = y
 x \neq x' \implies permutation_of_list ((x',y')#xs) x = permutation_of_list xs x
 by (simp_all add: permutation_of_list_def)

lemma eval_inverse_permutation_of_list [simp]:
 inverse_permutation_of_list [] x = x
 x = x' \implies inverse_permutation_of_list ((y,x')#xs) x = y
 x \neq x' \implies inverse_permutation_of_list ((y',x')#xs) x = inverse_permutation_of_list xs x
 by (simp_all add: inverse_permutation_of_list.simps)

lemma permutation_of_list_id: x \notin set (map fst xs) \implies permutation_of_list xs x = x
 by (induct xs) (auto simp: permutation_of_list_Cons)

lemma permutation_of_list_unique':
 distinct (map fst xs) \implies (x, y) \in set xs \implies permutation_of_list xs x = y
 by (induct xs) (force simp: permutation_of_list_Cons)+

lemma permutation_of_list_unique:
 list_permutes xs A \implies (x, y) \in set xs \implies permutation_of_list xs x = y
 by (intro permutation_of_list_unique') (simp_all add: list_permutes_def)

```

lemma inverse_permutation_of_list_id:
   $x \notin \text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd } xs) \implies \text{inverse\_permutation\_of\_list } xs \ x = x$ 
by (induct xs) auto

lemma inverse_permutation_of_list_unique':
   $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{snd } xs) \implies (x, y) \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{inverse\_permutation\_of\_list } xs \ y$ 
   $= x$ 
by (induct xs) (force simp: inverse_permutation_of_list.simps(2))+

lemma inverse_permutation_of_list_unique:
   $\text{list\_permutes } xs \ A \implies (x, y) \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{inverse\_permutation\_of\_list } xs \ y = x$ 
by (intro inverse_permutation_of_list_unique') (simp_all add: list_permutes_def)

lemma inverse_permutation_of_list_correct:
  fixes A :: 'a set
  assumes list_permutes xs A
  shows inverse_permutation_of_list xs = inv (permutation_of_list xs)
proof (rule ext, rule sym, subst permutes_inv_eq)
  from assms show permutation_of_list xs permutes A
  by simp
  show permutation_of_list xs (inverse_permutation_of_list xs x) = x for x
  proof (cases x ∈ set (map snd xs))
  case True
  then obtain y where (y, x) ∈ set xs by auto
  with assms show ?thesis
  by (simp add: inverse_permutation_of_list_unique permutation_of_list_unique)
next
  case False
  with assms show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: list_permutes_def inverse_permutation_of_list_id permutation_of_list_id)
  qed
qed

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 $\langle xs \sim \sim ys \rangle \equiv \text{mset } xs = \text{mset } ys$

4.2 Nontrivial conclusions

proposition *perm_swap*:
 $\langle xs[i := xs ! j, j := xs ! i] \sim \sim xs \rangle$
if $\langle i < \text{length } xs \rangle \langle j < \text{length } xs \rangle$
using that by (*simp add: mset_swap*)

proposition *mset_le_perm_append*: $\text{mset } xs \subseteq \# \text{mset } ys \longleftrightarrow (\exists zs. xs @ zs \sim \sim ys)$
by (*auto simp add: mset_subset_eq_exists_conv ex_mset dest: sym*)

proposition *perm_set_eq*: $xs \sim \sim ys \implies \text{set } xs = \text{set } ys$
by (*rule mset_eq_setD simp*)

proposition *perm_distinct_iff*: $xs \sim \sim ys \implies \text{distinct } xs \longleftrightarrow \text{distinct } ys$
by (*rule mset_eq_imp_distinct_iff simp*)

theorem *eq_set_perm_remdups*: $\text{set } xs = \text{set } ys \implies \text{remdups } xs \sim \sim \text{remdups } ys$
by (*simp add: set_eq_iff_mset_remdups_eq*)

proposition *perm_remdups_iff_eq_set*: $\text{remdups } x \sim \sim \text{remdups } y \longleftrightarrow \text{set } x = \text{set } y$
by (*simp add: set_eq_iff_mset_remdups_eq*)

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

proof –

from *assms* **have** $\langle \text{mset } xs = \text{mset } ys \rangle \langle \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \rangle$
by (*auto simp add: dest: mset_eq_length*)
from $\langle \text{mset } xs = \text{mset } ys \rangle$ **obtain** *p* **where** $\langle p \text{ permutes } \{..<\text{length } ys\} \rangle \langle \text{permute_list } p \text{ } ys = xs \rangle$
by (*rule mset_eq_permutation*)
then have $\langle \text{bij_betw } p \{..<\text{length } xs\} \{..<\text{length } ys\} \rangle$
by (*simp add: length xs = length ys permutes_imp_bij*)
moreover have $\langle \forall i < \text{length } xs. xs ! i = ys ! (p i) \rangle$
using $\langle \text{permute_list } p \text{ } ys = xs \rangle \langle \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \rangle \langle p \text{ permutes } \{..<\text{length } ys\} \rangle$ *permute_list_nth*
by *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis*
by *blast*
qed

proposition *perm_finite*: *finite* $\{B. B <^{~~} A\}$
using *mset_eq_finite* **by** *auto*

4.3 Trivial conclusions:

proposition *perm_empty_imp*: $[] <^{~~} ys \implies ys = []$
by *simp*

This more general theorem is easier to understand!

proposition *perm_length*: $xs <^{~~} ys \implies \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
by (*rule mset_eq_length*) *simp*

proposition *perm_sym*: $xs <^{~~} ys \implies ys <^{~~} xs$
by *simp*

We can insert the head anywhere in the list.

proposition *perm_append_Cons*: $a \# xs @ ys <^{~~} xs @ a \# ys$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_append_swap*: $xs @ ys <^{~~} ys @ xs$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_append_single*: $a \# xs <^{~~} xs @ [a]$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_rev*: $\text{rev } xs <^{~~} xs$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_append1*: $xs <^{~~} ys \implies l @ xs <^{~~} l @ ys$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_append2*: $xs <^{~~} ys \implies xs @ l <^{~~} ys @ l$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_empty [iff]*: $[] <^{~~} xs \longleftrightarrow xs = []$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_empty2 [iff]*: $xs <^{~~} [] \longleftrightarrow xs = []$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_sing_imp*: $ys <^{~~} xs \implies xs = [y] \implies ys = [y]$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_sing_eq [iff]*: $ys <^{~~} [y] \longleftrightarrow ys = [y]$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_sing_eq2 [iff]*: $[y] <^{~~} ys \longleftrightarrow ys = [y]$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_remove*: $x \in \text{set } ys \implies ys <\sim\sim> x \# \text{remove1 } x \text{ } ys$
by *simp*

Congruence rule

proposition *perm_remove_perm*: $xs <\sim\sim> ys \implies \text{remove1 } z \text{ } xs <\sim\sim> \text{remove1 } z \text{ } ys$
by *simp*

proposition *remove_hd [simp]*: $\text{remove1 } z \text{ } (z \# xs) = xs$
by *simp*

proposition *cons_perm_imp_perm*: $z \# xs <\sim\sim> z \# ys \implies xs <\sim\sim> ys$
by *simp*

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

proposition *append_perm_imp_perm*: $zs @ xs <\sim\sim> zs @ ys \implies xs <\sim\sim> ys$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_append1_eq [iff]*: $zs @ xs <\sim\sim> zs @ ys \longleftrightarrow xs <\sim\sim> ys$
by *simp*

proposition *perm_append2_eq [iff]*: $xs @ zs <\sim\sim> ys @ zs \longleftrightarrow xs <\sim\sim> ys$
by *simp*

end

5 Permutations of a Multiset

theory *Multiset_Permutations*

imports

Complex_Main

Permutations

begin

lemma *mset_tl*: $xs \neq [] \implies \text{mset } (tl \text{ } xs) = \text{mset } xs - \{\#hd \text{ } xs\# \}$
by (*cases xs*) *simp_all*

lemma *mset_set_image_inj*:
assumes *inj_on f A*
shows $\text{mset_set } (f \text{ ` } A) = \text{image_mset } f \text{ } (\text{mset_set } A)$
proof (*cases finite A*)
case True
from this and assms show ?thesis **by** (*induction A*) *auto*
qed (*insert assms, simp add: finite_image_iff*)

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 (induction A rule: full_multiset_induct)
 case (less A)
 hence IH: $P B$ if $B \subset \# A$ for B using that by blast
 show ?case
proof (cases A = { # })
 case True
 thus ?thesis by (simp add: assms)
 next
 case False
 hence $P (A - \{ \# x \# \})$ if $x \in \# A$ for x
 using that by (intro IH) (simp add: mset_subset_diff_self)
 from False and this show $P A$ by (rule assms)
 qed
 qed

lemma *map_list_bind*: $\text{map } g (\text{List.bind } xs \ f) = \text{List.bind } xs (\text{map } g \circ f)$
 by (simp add: List.bind_def map_concat)

lemma *mset_eq_mset_set_imp_distinct*:
 finite A $\implies \text{mset_set } A = \text{mset } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs$
proof (induction xs arbitrary: A)
 case (Cons x xs A)
 from Cons.prems(2) have $x \in \# \text{mset_set } A$ by simp
 with Cons.prems(1) have [simp]: $x \in A$ by simp
 from Cons.prems have $x \notin \# \text{mset_set } (A - \{x\})$ by simp
 also from Cons.prems have $\text{mset_set } (A - \{x\}) = \text{mset_set } A - \{ \# x \# \}$
 by (subst mset_set_Diff) simp_all
 also have $\text{mset_set } A = \text{mset } (x \# xs)$ by (simp add: Cons.prems)
 also have $\dots - \{ \# x \# \} = \text{mset } xs$ by simp
 finally have [simp]: $x \notin \text{set } xs$ by (simp add: in_multiset_in_set)
 from Cons.prems show ?case by (auto intro!: Cons.IH[of A - {x}] simp: mset_set_Diff)
 qed simp_all

5.1 Permutations of a multiset

definition *permutations_of_multiset* :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a list set **where**
 $\text{permutations_of_multiset } A = \{xs. \text{mset } xs = A\}$

lemma *permutations_of_multisetI*: $\text{mset } xs = A \implies xs \in \text{permutations_of_multiset } A$
 by (simp add: permutations_of_multiset_def)

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

```

    by (simp add: permutations_of_multiset_def)

lemma permutations_of_multiset_Cons_iff:
   $x \# xs \in \text{permutations\_of\_multiset } A \iff x \in \# A \wedge xs \in \text{permutations\_of\_multiset } (A - \{\#x\# \})$ 
  by (auto simp: permutations_of_multiset_def)

lemma permutations_of_multiset_empty [simp]: permutations_of_multiset {#} = {}
  unfolding permutations_of_multiset_def by simp

lemma permutations_of_multiset_nonempty:
  assumes nonempty:  $A \neq \{\#\}$ 
  shows permutations_of_multiset A =
     $(\bigcup_{x \in \text{set\_mset } A} ((\#) x) \cdot \text{permutations\_of\_multiset } (A - \{\#x\# \}))$ 
  (is _ = ?rhs)
proof safe
  fix xs assume xs  $\in$  permutations_of_multiset A
  hence mset_xs: mset xs = A by (simp add: permutations_of_multiset_def)
  hence xs  $\neq []$  by (auto simp: nonempty)
  then obtain x xs' where xs: xs = x # xs' by (cases xs) simp_all
  with mset_xs have x  $\in$  set_mset A xs'  $\in$  permutations_of_multiset (A - {#x#})
  by (auto simp: permutations_of_multiset_def)
  with xs show xs  $\in$  ?rhs by auto
qed (auto simp: permutations_of_multiset_def)

lemma permutations_of_multiset_singleton [simp]: permutations_of_multiset {#x#} = {[x]}
  by (simp add: permutations_of_multiset_nonempty)

lemma permutations_of_multiset_doubleton:
  permutations_of_multiset {#x,y#} = {[x,y], [y,x]}
  by (simp add: permutations_of_multiset_nonempty insert_commute)

lemma rev_permutations_of_multiset [simp]:
  rev ' permutations_of_multiset A = permutations_of_multiset A
proof
  have rev ' rev ' permutations_of_multiset A  $\subseteq$  rev ' permutations_of_multiset A
  unfolding permutations_of_multiset_def by auto
  also have rev ' rev ' permutations_of_multiset A = permutations_of_multiset A
  by (simp add: image_image)
  finally show permutations_of_multiset A  $\subseteq$  rev ' permutations_of_multiset A
  .
next
  show rev ' permutations_of_multiset A  $\subseteq$  permutations_of_multiset A
  unfolding permutations_of_multiset_def by auto

```

qed

lemma *length_finite_permutations_of_multiset*:
 $xs \in \text{permutations_of_multiset } A \implies \text{length } xs = \text{size } A$
by (auto simp: permutations_of_multiset_def)

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

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

proof (rule finite_subset)
show $\text{permutations_of_multiset } A \subseteq \{xs. \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set_mset } A \wedge \text{length } xs = \text{size } A\}$
by (auto simp: permutations_of_multiset_def)
show $\text{finite } \{xs. \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set_mset } A \wedge \text{length } xs = \text{size } A\}$
by (rule finite_lists_length_eq) simp_all
qed

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

proof –
from $\text{ex_mset}[of A]$ **obtain** xs **where** $\text{mset } xs = A$..
thus ?thesis **by** (auto simp: permutations_of_multiset_def)
qed

lemma *permutations_of_multiset_image*:
 $\text{permutations_of_multiset } (\text{image_mset } f A) = \text{map } f ' \text{permutations_of_multiset } A$

proof safe
fix xs **assume** $A: xs \in \text{permutations_of_multiset } (\text{image_mset } f A)$
from $\text{ex_mset}[of A]$ **obtain** ys **where** $\text{mset } ys = A$..
with A **have** $\text{mset } xs = \text{mset } (\text{map } f ys)$
by (simp add: permutations_of_multiset_def)
then obtain σ **where** $\sigma: \sigma \text{ permutes } \{..<\text{length } (\text{map } f ys)\} \text{ permute_list } \sigma (\text{map } f ys) = xs$
by (rule mset_eq_permutation)
with ys **have** $xs = \text{map } f (\text{permute_list } \sigma ys)$
by (simp add: permute_list_map)
moreover from σys **have** $\text{permute_list } \sigma ys \in \text{permutations_of_multiset } A$
by (simp add: permutations_of_multiset_def)
ultimately show $xs \in \text{map } f ' \text{permutations_of_multiset } A$ **by** blast
qed (auto simp: permutations_of_multiset_def)

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*:

$(\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } (A + \{\#x\})}. \text{fact } (\text{count } (A + \{\#x\}) \ y)) =$
 $(\text{count } A \ x + 1) * (\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } A}. \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ y))$
proof –
have $(\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } (A + \{\#x\})}. \text{fact } (\text{count } (A + \{\#x\}) \ y)) =$
 $(\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } (A + \{\#x\})}. (\text{if } y = x \text{ then count } A \ x + 1 \text{ else } 1) * \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ y))$
by (*intro prod.cong simp_all*)
also have $\dots = (\text{count } A \ x + 1) * (\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } (A + \{\#x\})}. \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ y))$
by (*simp add: prod.distrib*)
also have $(\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } (A + \{\#x\})}. \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ y)) = (\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } A}. \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ y))$
by (*intro prod.mono_neutral_right (auto simp: not_in_iff)*)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

private lemma *multiset_prod_fact_remove*:

$x \in \# \ A \implies (\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } A}. \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ y)) =$
 $\text{count } A \ x * (\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } (A - \{\#x\})}. \text{fact } (\text{count } (A - \{\#x\}) \ y))$
using *multiset_prod_fact_insert*[of $A - \{\#x\}$ x] **by** *simp*

lemma *card_permutations_of_multiset_aux*:

$\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A) * (\prod_{x \in \text{set_mset } A}. \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ x)) = \text{fact } (\text{size } A)$
proof (*induction A rule: multiset_remove_induct*)
case (*remove A*)
have $\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A) =$
 $\text{card } (\bigcup_{x \in \text{set_mset } A}. (\#) \ x \ \text{'permutations_of_multiset } (A - \{\#x\})$
by (*simp add: permutations_of_multiset_nonempty remove.hyps*)
also have $\dots = (\sum_{x \in \text{set_mset } A}. \text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } (A - \{\#x\})))$
by (*subst card_UN_disjoint (auto simp: card_image)*)
also have $\dots * (\prod_{x \in \text{set_mset } A}. \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ x)) =$
 $(\sum_{x \in \text{set_mset } A}. \text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } (A - \{\#x\})) * (\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } A}. \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ y)))$
by (*subst sum_distrib_right simp_all*)
also have $\dots = (\sum_{x \in \text{set_mset } A}. \text{count } A \ x * \text{fact } (\text{size } A - 1))$
proof (*intro sum.cong refl*)
fix x **assume** $x \in \# \ A$
have $\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } (A - \{\#x\})) * (\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } A}. \text{fact } (\text{count } A \ y)) =$
 $\text{count } A \ x * (\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } (A - \{\#x\})) * (\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } (A - \{\#x\})}. \text{fact } (\text{count } (A - \{\#x\}) \ y)))$ (*is ?lhs*
 $= _$)
by (*subst multiset_prod_fact_remove[OF x] simp_all*)

also note $\text{remove.IH}[OF\ x]$
also from x **have** $\text{size } (A - \{\#x\}) = \text{size } A - 1$ **by** (*simp add: size_Diff_subset*)
finally show $?lhs = \text{count } A\ x * \text{fact } (\text{size } A - 1)$.
qed
also have $(\sum_{x \in \text{set_mset } A} \text{count } A\ x * \text{fact } (\text{size } A - 1)) =$
 $\text{size } A * \text{fact } (\text{size } A - 1)$
by (*simp add: sum_distrib_right size_multiset_overloaded_eq*)
also from *remove.hyps* **have** $\dots = \text{fact } (\text{size } A)$
by (*cases size A*) *auto*
finally show $?case$.
qed *simp_all*

theorem *card_permutations_of_multiset*:
 $\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A) = \text{fact } (\text{size } A) \text{ div } (\prod_{x \in \text{set_mset } A} \text{fact } (\text{count } A\ x))$
 $(\prod_{x \in \text{set_mset } A} \text{fact } (\text{count } A\ x) :: \text{nat}) \text{ dvd } \text{fact } (\text{size } A)$
by (*simp_all flip: card_permutations_of_multiset_aux[of A]*)

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 –
note *card_permutations_of_multiset_aux*[*of A + {#x#}*]
also have $\text{fact } (\text{size } (A + \{\#x\})) = (\text{size } A + 1) * \text{fact } (\text{size } A)$ **by** *simp*
also note *multiset_prod_fact_insert*[*of A x*]
also note *card_permutations_of_multiset_aux*[*of A, symmetric*]
finally have $\text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } (A + \{\#x\})) * (\text{count } A\ x + 1)$
 $*$
 $(\prod_{y \in \text{set_mset } A} \text{fact } (\text{count } A\ y)) =$
 $(\text{size } A + 1) * \text{card } (\text{permutations_of_multiset } A) *$
 $(\prod_{x \in \text{set_mset } A} \text{fact } (\text{count } A\ x))$ **by** (*simp only: mult_ac*)
thus $?thesis$ **by** (*subst (asm) mult_right_cancel*) *simp_all*
qed

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 –
from *assms* **have** $A - \{\#x\} + \{\#x\} = A$ **by** *simp*
from *assms* **have** $B: \text{size } A = \text{size } (A - \{\#x\}) + 1$
by (*subst A [symmetric], subst size_union*) *simp*
show $?thesis$
using *card_permutations_of_multiset_insert_aux*[*of A - {#x#} x, unfolded A*] *assms*
by (*simp add: B*)
qed

lemma *real_card_permutations_of_multiset_remove*:

```

assumes  $x \in \# A$ 
shows  $\text{real} (\text{card} (\text{permutations\_of\_multiset} (A - \{\#x\}))) =$ 
 $\text{real} (\text{card} (\text{permutations\_of\_multiset} A) * \text{count } A x) / \text{real} (\text{size } A)$ 
using assms by (subst card_permutations_of_multiset_remove_aux [OF assms])
auto

```

```

lemma real_card_permutations_of_multiset_remove':
assumes  $x \in \# A$ 
shows  $\text{real} (\text{card} (\text{permutations\_of\_multiset} A)) =$ 
 $\text{real} (\text{size } A * \text{card} (\text{permutations\_of\_multiset} (A - \{\#x\}))) / \text{real}$ 
 $(\text{count } A x)$ 
using assms by (subst card_permutations_of_multiset_remove_aux [OF assms,
symmetric]) simp

end

```

5.3 Permutations of a set

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

```

lemma permutations_of_set_altdef:
 $\text{finite } A \Longrightarrow \text{permutations\_of\_set } A = \text{permutations\_of\_multiset} (\text{mset\_set } A)$ 
by (auto simp add: permutations_of_set_def permutations_of_multiset_def mset_set_set
in_multiset_in_set [symmetric] mset_eq_mset_set_imp_distinct)

```

```

lemma permutations_of_setI [intro]:
assumes  $\text{set } xs = A \text{ distinct } xs$ 
shows  $xs \in \text{permutations\_of\_set } A$ 
using assms unfolding permutations_of_set_def by simp

```

```

lemma permutations_of_setD:
assumes  $xs \in \text{permutations\_of\_set } A$ 
shows  $\text{set } xs = A \text{ distinct } xs$ 
using assms unfolding permutations_of_set_def by simp_all

```

```

lemma permutations_of_set_lists:  $\text{permutations\_of\_set } A \subseteq \text{lists } A$ 
unfolding permutations_of_set_def by auto

```

```

lemma permutations_of_set_empty [simp]:  $\text{permutations\_of\_set } \{\} = \{\{\}\}$ 
by (auto simp: permutations_of_set_def)

```

```

lemma UN_set_permutations_of_set [simp]:
 $\text{finite } A \Longrightarrow (\bigcup xs \in \text{permutations\_of\_set } A. \text{set } xs) = A$ 
using finite_distinct_list by (auto simp: permutations_of_set_def)

```

```

lemma permutations_of_set_infinite:
 $\neg \text{finite } A \Longrightarrow \text{permutations\_of\_set } A = \{\}$ 

```


by (auto simp: permutations_of_set_def)

lemma permutations_of_set_nonempty:
 $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{permutations_of_set } A =$
 $(\bigcup_{x \in A. (\lambda xs. x \# xs)} \text{'permutations_of_set } (A - \{x\}))$
by (cases finite A)
(simp_all add: permutations_of_multiset_nonempty mset_set_empty_iff mset_set_Diff
permutations_of_set_altdef permutations_of_set_infinite)

lemma permutations_of_set_singleton [simp]: permutations_of_set {x} = {[x]}
by (subst permutations_of_set_nonempty) auto

lemma permutations_of_set_doubleton:
 $x \neq y \implies \text{permutations_of_set } \{x, y\} = \{[x, y], [y, x]\}$
by (subst permutations_of_set_nonempty)
(simp_all add: insert_Diff_if insert_commute)

lemma rev_permutations_of_set [simp]:
rev 'permutations_of_set A = permutations_of_set A
by (cases finite A) (simp_all add: permutations_of_set_altdef permutations_of_set_infinite)

lemma length_finite_permutations_of_set:
 $xs \in \text{permutations_of_set } A \implies \text{length } xs = \text{card } A$
by (auto simp: permutations_of_set_def distinct_card)

lemma finite_permutations_of_set [simp]: finite (permutations_of_set A)
by (cases finite A) (simp_all add: permutations_of_set_infinite permutations_of_set_altdef)

lemma permutations_of_set_empty_iff [simp]:
 $\text{permutations_of_set } A = \{\} \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{finite } A$
unfolding permutations_of_set_def **using** finite_distinct_list[of A] **by** auto

lemma card_permutations_of_set [simp]:
finite A $\implies \text{card } (\text{permutations_of_set } A) = \text{fact } (\text{card } A)$
by (simp add: permutations_of_set_altdef card_permutations_of_multiset del:
One_nat_def)

lemma permutations_of_set_image_inj:
assumes inj: inj_on f A
shows permutations_of_set (f ' A) = map f ' permutations_of_set A
by (cases finite A)
(simp_all add: permutations_of_set_infinite permutations_of_set_altdef
permutations_of_multiset_image mset_set_image_inj inj
finite_image_iff)

lemma permutations_of_set_image_permutes:
 $\sigma \text{ permutes } A \implies \text{map } \sigma \text{ 'permutations_of_set } A = \text{permutations_of_set } A$
by (subst permutations_of_set_image_inj [symmetric])

(simp_all add: permutes_inj_on permutes_image)

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 [] = [[]]
by (simp add: permutations_of_list_impl.simps)

lemma permutations_of_list_impl_nonempty:

xs ≠ [] ⇒ permutations_of_list_impl xs =
List.bind (remdups xs) (λx. map ((#) x) (permutations_of_list_impl (remove1
x xs)))
by (subst permutations_of_list_impl.simps) simp_all

lemma set_permutations_of_list_impl:

set (permutations_of_list_impl xs) = permutations_of_multiset (mset xs)
by (induction xs rule: permutations_of_list_impl.induct)
(subst permutations_of_list_impl.simps,
simp_all add: permutations_of_multiset_nonempty set_list_bind)

lemma distinct_permutations_of_list_impl:

distinct (permutations_of_list_impl xs)
by (induction xs rule: permutations_of_list_impl.induct,
subst permutations_of_list_impl.simps)
(auto intro!: distinct_list_bind simp: distinct_map o_def disjoint_family_on_def)

lemma permutations_of_list_impl_aux_correct':

permutations_of_list_impl_aux acc xs =
map (λxs. rev xs @ acc) (permutations_of_list_impl xs)
by (induction acc xs rule: permutations_of_list_impl_aux.induct,
subst permutations_of_list_impl_aux.simps, subst permutations_of_list_impl.simps)
(auto simp: map_list_bind intro!: list_bind_cong)

```

lemma permutations_of_list_impl_aux_correct:
  permutations_of_list_impl_aux [] xs = map rev (permutations_of_list_impl xs)
  by (simp add: permutations_of_list_impl_aux_correct')

lemma distinct_permutations_of_list_impl_aux:
  distinct (permutations_of_list_impl_aux acc xs)
  by (simp add: permutations_of_list_impl_aux_correct' distinct_map
    distinct_permutations_of_list_impl inj_on_def)

lemma set_permutations_of_list_impl_aux:
  set (permutations_of_list_impl_aux [] xs) = permutations_of_multiset (mset xs)
  by (simp add: permutations_of_list_impl_aux_correct set_permutations_of_list_impl)

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
  permutations_of_set_aux acc A =
    (if  $\neg$ finite A then {} else if A = {} then {acc} else
      ( $\bigcup_{x \in A} \text{permutations\_of\_set\_aux } (x \# \text{acc}) (A - \{x\})$ ))
  by auto
termination by (relation Wellfounded.measure (card  $\circ$  snd)) (simp_all add: card_gt_0_iff)

```

```

lemma permutations_of_set_aux_altdef:
  permutations_of_set_aux acc A = ( $\lambda xs. \text{rev } xs @ \text{acc}$ ) ‘ permutations_of_set A
proof (cases finite A)
  assume finite A
  thus ?thesis
  proof (induction A arbitrary: acc rule: finite_psubset_induct)
  case (psubset A acc)
  show ?case
  proof (cases A = {})
  case False
  note [simp del] = permutations_of_set_aux.simps
  from psubset.hyps False
  have permutations_of_set_aux acc A =
    ( $\bigcup_{y \in A} \text{permutations\_of\_set\_aux } (y \# \text{acc}) (A - \{y\})$ )
  by (subst permutations_of_set_aux.simps) simp_all
  also have ... = ( $\bigcup_{y \in A} (\lambda xs. \text{rev } xs @ \text{acc}) ‘ (\lambda xs. y \# xs) ‘ \text{permutations\_of\_set } (A - \{y\})$ )
  apply (rule arg_cong [of _ _ Union], rule image_cong)
  apply (simp_all add: image_image)
  apply (subst psubset)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

    also from False have ... = (λxs. rev xs @ acc) ‘ permutations_of_set A
    by (subst (2) permutations_of_set_nonempty) (simp_all add: image_UN)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed simp_all
qed
qed (simp_all add: permutations_of_set_infinite)

```

```

declare permutations_of_set_aux.simps [simp del]

```

```

lemma permutations_of_set_aux_correct:
  permutations_of_set_aux [] A = permutations_of_set A
  by (simp add: permutations_of_set_aux_altdef)

```

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 (λx. 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)
  using assms
  by (induction acc xs rule: permutations_of_set_aux_list.induct)
    (subst permutations_of_set_aux_list.simps,
     subst permutations_of_set_aux.simps,
     simp_all add: set_list_bind)

```

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 ==> distinct (permutations_of_set_aux_list acc xs)
  by (induction acc xs rule: permutations_of_set_aux_list.induct)
    (subst permutations_of_set_aux_list.simps,
     auto intro!: distinct_list_bind simp: disjoint_family_on_def
     permutations_of_set_aux_list_refine permutations_of_set_aux_altdef)

```

```

lemma distinct_permutations_of_set_list:
  distinct xs  $\implies$  distinct (permutations_of_set_list xs)
by (simp add: permutations_of_set_list_def distinct_permutations_of_set_aux_list)

lemma permutations_of_list:
  permutations_of_set (set xs) = set (permutations_of_set_list (remdups xs))
by (simp add: permutations_of_set_aux_correct [symmetric]
      permutations_of_set_aux_list_refine permutations_of_set_list_def)

lemma permutations_of_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))
by (simp_all add: permutations_of_list)

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  $\notin$  set cs shows (cycle_of_list cs) x = x
  using assms by (induct cs rule: cycle_of_list.induct) (simp_all)

```

```

lemma permutation_of_cycle: permutation (cycle_of_list cs)

```

```

proof (induct cs rule: cycle_of_list.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case
    using permutation_compose[OF permutation_swap_id] unfolding comp_apply
by simp
qed simp_all

```

```

lemma cycle_permutes: (cycle_of_list cs) permutes (set cs)
  using permutation_bijective[OF permutation_of_cycle] id_outside_supp[of _
cs]
  by (simp add: bij_iff permutes_def)

```

```

theorem cyclic_rotation:
  assumes cycle cs shows map ((cycle_of_list cs) ^~ n) cs = rotate n cs
proof -
  { have map (cycle_of_list cs) cs = rotate1 cs using assms(1)
    proof (induction cs rule: cycle_of_list.induct)
      case (1 i j cs)
      then have ⟨i ∉ set cs⟩ ⟨j ∉ set cs⟩
        by auto
      then have ⟨map (Transposition.transpose i j) cs = cs⟩
        by (auto intro: map_idI simp add: transpose_eq_iff)
      show ?case
      proof (cases)
        assume cs = Nil thus ?thesis by simp
      next
        assume cs ≠ Nil hence ge_two: length (j # cs) ≥ 2
          using not_less by auto
        have map (cycle_of_list (i # j # cs)) (i # j # cs) =
          map (transpose i j) (map (cycle_of_list (j # cs)) (i # j # cs)) by
simp
        also have ... = map (transpose i j) (i # (rotate1 (j # cs)))
          by (metis 1.IH 1.prem distinct.simps(2) id_outside_supp list.simps(9))
        also have ... = map (transpose i j) (i # (cs @ [j])) by simp
        also have ... = j # (map (transpose i j) cs) @ [i] by simp
        also have ... = j # cs @ [i]
          using ⟨map (Transposition.transpose i j) cs = cs⟩ by simp
        also have ... = rotate1 (i # j # cs) by simp
        finally show ?thesis .
      qed
    }
  qed simp_all }
note cyclic_rotation' = this

```

```

show ?thesis
  using cyclic_rotation' by (induct n) (auto, metis map_map rotate1_rotate_swap
rotate_map)
qed

```

```

corollary cycle_is_surj:
  assumes cycle cs shows (cycle_of_list cs) ‘ (set cs) = (set cs)

```

```

using cyclic_rotation[OF assms, of Suc 0] by (simp add: image_set)

corollary cycle_is_id_root:
  assumes cycle cs shows (cycle_of_list cs)  $\sim$  (length cs) = id
proof -
  have map ((cycle_of_list cs)  $\sim$  (length cs)) cs = cs
  unfolding cyclic_rotation[OF assms] by simp
  hence ((cycle_of_list cs)  $\sim$  (length cs)) i = i if i  $\in$  set cs for i
  using that map_eq_conv by fastforce
  moreover have ((cycle_of_list cs)  $\sim$  n) i = i if i  $\notin$  set cs for i n
  using id_outside_supp[OF that] by (induct n) (simp_all)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by fastforce
qed

corollary cycle_of_list_rotate_independent:
  assumes cycle cs shows (cycle_of_list cs) = (cycle_of_list (rotate n cs))
proof -
  { fix cs :: 'a list assume cs: cycle cs
    have (cycle_of_list cs) = (cycle_of_list (rotate1 cs))
    proof -
      from cs have rotate1_cs: cycle (rotate1 cs) by simp
      hence map (cycle_of_list (rotate1 cs)) (rotate1 cs) = (rotate 2 cs)
      using cyclic_rotation[OF rotate1_cs, of 1] by (simp add: numeral_2_eq_2)
      moreover have map (cycle_of_list cs) (rotate1 cs) = (rotate 2 cs)
      using cyclic_rotation[OF cs]
      by (metis One_nat_def Suc_1 funpow.simps(2) id_apply map_map rotate0
        rotate_Suc)
      ultimately have (cycle_of_list cs) i = (cycle_of_list (rotate1 cs)) i if i  $\in$ 
        set cs for i
      using that map_eq_conv unfolding sym[OF set_rotate1[of cs]] by fastforce

      moreover have (cycle_of_list cs) i = (cycle_of_list (rotate1 cs)) i if i  $\notin$ 
        set cs for i
      using that by (simp add: id_outside_supp)
      ultimately show (cycle_of_list cs) = (cycle_of_list (rotate1 cs))
      by blast
    qed } note rotate1_lemma = this

  show ?thesis
  using rotate1_lemma[of rotate n cs] by (induct n) (auto, metis assms dis-
    tinct_rotate rotate1_lemma)
qed

```

6.3 Conjugation of cycles

```

lemma conjugation_of_cycle:
  assumes cycle cs and bij p
  shows p  $\circ$  (cycle_of_list cs)  $\circ$  (inv p) = cycle_of_list (map p cs)

```

```

using assms
proof (induction cs rule: cycle_of_list.induct)
  case (1 i j cs)
    have  $p \circ \text{cycle\_of\_list } (i \# j \# cs) \circ \text{inv } p =$ 
       $(p \circ (\text{transpose } i \ j) \circ \text{inv } p) \circ (p \circ \text{cycle\_of\_list } (j \# cs) \circ \text{inv } p)$ 
    by (simp add: assms(2) bij_is_inj fun.map_comp)
    also have  $\dots = (\text{transpose } (p \ i) \ (p \ j)) \circ (p \circ \text{cycle\_of\_list } (j \# cs) \circ \text{inv } p)$ 
    using 1.prem(2) by (simp add: bij_inv_eq_iff transpose_apply_commute
fun_eq_iff bij_betw_inv_into_left)
    finally have  $p \circ \text{cycle\_of\_list } (i \# j \# cs) \circ \text{inv } p =$ 
       $(\text{transpose } (p \ i) \ (p \ j)) \circ (\text{cycle\_of\_list } (\text{map } p \ (j \# cs)))$ 
    using 1.IH 1.prem(1) assms(2) by fastforce
    thus ?case by (simp add: fun_eq_iff)
  next
    case 2_1 thus ?case
    by (metis bij_is_surj comp_id cycle_of_list.simps(2) list.simps(8) surj_iff)
  next
    case 2_2 thus ?case
    by (metis bij_is_surj comp_id cycle_of_list.simps(3) list.simps(8) list.simps(9)
surj_iff)
qed

```

6.4 When Cycles Commute

lemma *cycles_commute*:

```

assumes cycle p cycle q and set p ∩ 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
  { fix p :: 'a list and q :: 'a list and i :: 'a
    assume A: cycle p cycle q set p ∩ set q = {} i ∈ set p i ∉ set q
    have  $((\text{cycle\_of\_list } p) \circ (\text{cycle\_of\_list } q)) \ i =$ 
       $((\text{cycle\_of\_list } q) \circ (\text{cycle\_of\_list } p)) \ i$ 
    proof –
      have  $((\text{cycle\_of\_list } p) \circ (\text{cycle\_of\_list } q)) \ i = (\text{cycle\_of\_list } p) \ i$ 
      using id_outside_supp[OF A(5)] by simp
      also have  $\dots = ((\text{cycle\_of\_list } q) \circ (\text{cycle\_of\_list } p)) \ i$ 
      using id_outside_supp[of (cycle_of_list p) i cycle_is_surj[OF A(1)]
A(3,4) by fastforce
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed } note awi_lemma = this

  fix i consider i ∈ set p i ∉ set q | i ∉ set p i ∈ set q | i ∉ set p i ∉ set q
  using  $\langle \text{set } p \cap \text{set } q = \{\} \rangle$  by blast
  thus  $((\text{cycle\_of\_list } p) \circ (\text{cycle\_of\_list } q)) \ i = ((\text{cycle\_of\_list } q) \circ (\text{cycle\_of\_list } p)) \ i$ 
proof cases
  case 1 thus ?thesis
    using awi_lemma[OF assms] by simp

```



```

next
  case 2 thus ?thesis
    using aui_lemma[OF assms(2,1)] assms(3) by (simp add: ac_simps)
next
  case 3 thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: id_outside_supp)
qed
qed

```

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 ^^ n)
  using assms by (induct n) (simp_all add: permutation_compose)

```

```

lemma permutes_funpow:
  assumes p permutes S shows (p ^^ n) permutes S
  using assms by (induct n) (simp add: permutes_def, metis funpow_Suc_right
    permutes_compose)

```

```

lemma funpow_diff:
  assumes inj p and i ≤ j (p ^^ i) a = (p ^^ j) a shows (p ^^ (j - i)) a = a
proof -
  have (p ^^ i) ((p ^^ (j - i)) a) = (p ^^ j) a
    using assms(2-3) by (metis (no_types) add_diff_inverse_nat funpow_add
    not_le o_def)
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding inj_eq[OF inj_fn[OF assms(1)], of i] .
qed

```

```

lemma permutation_is_nilpotent:
  assumes permutation p obtains n where (p ^^ n) = id and n > 0
proof -
  obtain S where finite S and p permutes S
    using assms unfolding permutation_permutes by blast
  hence ∃ n. (p ^^ n) = id ∧ n > 0
  proof (induct S arbitrary: p)
    case empty thus ?case
      using id_funpow[of 1] unfolding permutes_empty by blast
  next
    case (insert s S)
    have (λn. (p ^^ n) s) ' UNIV ⊆ (insert s S)
      using permutes_in_image[OF permutes_funpow[OF insert(4)], of _ s] by
    auto
    hence ¬ inj_on (λn. (p ^^ n) s) UNIV

```

using $\text{insert}(1)$ $\text{infinite_iff_countable_subset}$ **unfolding** $\text{sym}[OF \text{ finite_insert, of } S \text{ } s]$ **by** metis
 then obtain $i \ j$ where $ij: i < j \ (p \rightsquigarrow i) \ s = (p \rightsquigarrow j) \ s$
 unfolding inj_on_def **by** $(\text{metis nat_neq_iff})$
 hence $(p \rightsquigarrow (j - i)) \ s = s$
 using $\text{funpow_diff}[OF \text{ permutes_inj}[OF \text{ insert}(4)]] \ \text{le_eq_less_or_eq}$ **by**
 blast
 hence $p \rightsquigarrow (j - i)$ permutes S
 using $\text{permutes_superset}[OF \text{ permutes_funpow}[OF \text{ insert}(4), \text{ of } j - i], \text{ of } S]$
by auto
 then obtain n where $n: ((p \rightsquigarrow (j - i)) \rightsquigarrow n) = \text{id} \ n > 0$
 using $\text{insert}(3)$ **by** blast
 thus $?case$
 using $ij(1) \ \text{nat_0_less_mult_iff zero_less_diff}$ **unfolding** funpow_mult **by**
 metis
qed
 thus thesis
 using that **by** blast
qed

lemma $\text{permutation_is_nilpotent'}$:

assumes $\text{permutation } p$ obtains n where $(p \rightsquigarrow n) = \text{id}$ and $n > m$
proof –
 obtain n where $(p \rightsquigarrow n) = \text{id}$ and $n > 0$
 using $\text{permutation_is_nilpotent}[OF \text{ assms}]$ **by** blast
 then obtain k where $n * k > m$
 by $(\text{metis dividend_less_times_div mult_Suc_right})$
 from $\langle (p \rightsquigarrow n) = \text{id} \rangle$ have $p \rightsquigarrow (n * k) = \text{id}$
 by $(\text{induct } k) \ (\text{simp, metis funpow_mult id_funpow})$
 with $\langle n * k > m \rangle$ **show** thesis
 using that **by** blast
qed

6.5.2 Extraction of cycles from permutations

definition $\text{least_power} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
 where $\text{least_power } f \ x = (\text{LEAST } n. (f \rightsquigarrow n) \ x = x \wedge n > 0)$

abbreviation $\text{support} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$
 where $\text{support } p \ x \equiv \text{map } (\lambda i. (p \rightsquigarrow i) \ x) \ [0..< (\text{least_power } p \ x)]$

lemma least_powerI :

assumes $(f \rightsquigarrow n) \ x = x$ and $n > 0$
 shows $(f \rightsquigarrow (\text{least_power } f \ x)) \ x = x$ and $\text{least_power } f \ x > 0$
 using assms **unfolding** least_power_def **by** $(\text{metis } (\text{mono_tags, lifting}) \text{ LeastI})+$

lemma least_power_le :

assumes $(f \rightsquigarrow n) \ x = x$ and $n > 0$ **shows** $\text{least_power } f \ x \leq n$

```

using assms unfolding least_power_def by (simp add: Least_le)

lemma least_power_of_permutation:
  assumes permutation p shows  $(p \rightsquigarrow (\text{least\_power } p \ a)) \ a = a$  and least_power
p a > 0
  using permutation_is_nilpotent[OF assms] least_powerI by (metis id_apply)+

lemma least_power_gt_one:
  assumes permutation p and  $p \ a \neq a$  shows least_power p a > Suc 0
  using least_power_of_permutation[OF assms(1)] assms(2)
  by (metis Suc_lessI funpow_simps(2) funpow_simps_right(1) o_id)

lemma least_power_minimal:
  assumes  $(p \rightsquigarrow n) \ a = a$  shows  $(\text{least\_power } p \ a) \ \text{dvd } n$ 
proof (cases  $n = 0$ , simp)
  let ?lpow = least_power p

  assume  $n \neq 0$  then have  $n > 0$  by simp
  hence  $(p \rightsquigarrow (?lpow \ a)) \ a = a$  and least_power p a > 0
  using assms unfolding least_power_def by (metis (mono_tags, lifting) LeastI)+
  hence aux_lemma:  $(p \rightsquigarrow ((?lpow \ a) * k)) \ a = a$  for  $k :: \text{nat}$ 
  by (induct  $k$ ) (simp_all add: funpow_add)

  have  $(p \rightsquigarrow (n \bmod ?lpow \ a)) \ ((p \rightsquigarrow (n - (n \bmod ?lpow \ a))) \ a) = (p \rightsquigarrow n) \ a$ 
  by (metis add_diff_inverse_nat funpow_add mod_less_eq_dividend not_less
o_apply)
  with  $\langle (p \rightsquigarrow n) \ a = a \rangle$  have  $(p \rightsquigarrow (n \bmod ?lpow \ a)) \ a = a$ 
  using aux_lemma by (simp add: minus_mod_eq_mult_div)
  hence  $?lpow \ a \leq n \bmod ?lpow \ a$  if  $n \bmod ?lpow \ a > 0$ 
  using least_power_le[OF that, of  $p \ a$ ] by simp
  with  $\langle \text{least\_power } p \ a > 0 \rangle$  show  $(\text{least\_power } p \ a) \ \text{dvd } n$ 
  using mod_less_divisor not_le by blast
qed

lemma least_power_dvd:
  assumes permutation p shows  $(\text{least\_power } p \ a) \ \text{dvd } n \longleftrightarrow (p \rightsquigarrow n) \ a = a$ 
proof
  show  $(p \rightsquigarrow n) \ a = a \implies (\text{least\_power } p \ a) \ \text{dvd } n$ 
  using least_power_minimal[of  $p$ ] by simp
next
  have  $(p \rightsquigarrow ((\text{least\_power } p \ a) * k)) \ a = a$  for  $k :: \text{nat}$ 
  using least_power_of_permutation(1)[OF assms(1)] by (induct  $k$ ) (simp_all
add: funpow_add)
  thus  $(\text{least\_power } p \ a) \ \text{dvd } n \implies (p \rightsquigarrow n) \ a = a$  by blast
qed

theorem cycle_of_permutation:
  assumes permutation p shows cycle (support  $p \ a$ )
proof –

```

```

  have (least_power p a) dvd (j - i) if i ≤ j j < least_power p a and (p ~ i) a
= (p ~ j) a for i j
  using funpow_diff[OF bij_is_inj that(1,3)] assms by (simp add: permutation
least_power_dvd)
  moreover have i = j if i ≤ j j < least_power p a and (least_power p a) dvd
(j - i) for i j
  using that le_eq_less_or_eq nat_dvd_not_less by auto
  ultimately have inj_on (λi. (p ~ i) a) {..< (least_power p a)}
  unfolding inj_on_def by (metis le_cases lessThan_iff)
  thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: atLeast_upt distinct_map)
qed

```

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 ~ i) a)
proof
  show set (support p a) ⊆ range (λi. (p ~ i) a)
    by auto
  next
  show range (λi. (p ~ i) a) ⊆ set (support p a)
    proof (auto)
    fix i
    have (p ~ i) a = (p ~ (i mod (least_power p a))) ((p ~ (i - (i mod
(least_power p a)))) a)
    by (metis add_diff_inverse_nat funpow_add mod_less_eq_dividend not_le
o_apply)
    also have ... = (p ~ (i mod (least_power p a))) a
    using least_power_dvd[OF assms] by (metis dvd_minus_mod)
    also have ... ∈ (λi. (p ~ i) a) ‘ {0..< (least_power p a)}
    using least_power_of_permutation(2)[OF assms] by fastforce
    finally show (p ~ i) a ∈ (λi. (p ~ i) a) ‘ {0..< (least_power p a)} .
    qed
  qed

```

lemma *disjoint_support*:

```

  assumes permutation p shows disjoint (range (λa. set (support p a))) (is disjoint
?A)
proof (rule disjointI)
  { fix i j a b
    assume set (support p a) ∩ set (support p b) ≠ {} have set (support p a) ⊆
set (support p b)
    unfolding support_set[OF assms]
    proof (auto)

```

```

from ⟨set (support p a) ∩ set (support p b) ≠ {}⟩
obtain i j where ij: (p  $\sim$  i) a = (p  $\sim$  j) b
by auto

fix k
have (p  $\sim$  k) a = (p  $\sim$  (k + (least_power p a) * l)) a for l
using least_power_dvd[OF assms] by (induct l) (simp, metis dvd_triv_left
funpow_add o_def)
then obtain m where m ≥ i and (p  $\sim$  m) a = (p  $\sim$  k) a
using least_power_of_permutation(2)[OF assms]
by (metis dividend_less_times_div le_eq_less_or_eq mult_Suc_right
trans_less_add2)
hence (p  $\sim$  m) a = (p  $\sim$  (m - i)) ((p  $\sim$  i) a)
by (metis Nat.le_imp_diff_is_add funpow_add o_apply)
with ⟨(p  $\sim$  m) a = (p  $\sim$  k) a⟩ have (p  $\sim$  k) a = (p  $\sim$  ((m - i) + j)) b
unfolding ij by (simp add: funpow_add)
thus (p  $\sim$  k) a ∈ range (λi. (p  $\sim$  i) b)
by blast
qed } note aux_lemma = this

fix supp_a supp_b
assume supp_a ∈ ?A and supp_b ∈ ?A
then obtain a b where a: supp_a = set (support p a) and b: supp_b = set
(support p b)
by auto
assume supp_a ≠ supp_b thus supp_a ∩ supp_b = {}
using aux_lemma unfolding a b by blast
qed

lemma disjoint_support':
assumes permutation p
shows set (support p a) ∩ set (support p b) = {} ⟷ a ∉ set (support p b)
proof -
have a ∈ set (support p a)
using least_power_of_permutation(2)[OF assms] by force
show ?thesis
proof
assume set (support p a) ∩ set (support p b) = {}
with ⟨a ∈ set (support p a)⟩ show a ∉ set (support p b)
by blast
next
assume a ∉ set (support p b) show set (support p a) ∩ set (support p b) = {}
proof (rule ccontr)
assume set (support p a) ∩ set (support p b) ≠ {}
hence set (support p a) = set (support p b)
using disjoint_support[OF assms] by (meson UNIV_I disjoint_def im-
age_iff)
with ⟨a ∈ set (support p a)⟩ and ⟨a ∉ set (support p b)⟩ show False
by simp

```

qed
qed
qed

lemma *support_coverture*:

assumes *permutation p* **shows** $\bigcup \{ \text{set } (\text{support } p \ a) \mid a. p \ a \neq a \} = \{ a. p \ a \neq a \}$

proof

show $\{ a. p \ a \neq a \} \subseteq \bigcup \{ \text{set } (\text{support } p \ a) \mid a. p \ a \neq a \}$

proof

fix *a* **assume** $a \in \{ a. p \ a \neq a \}$

have $a \in \text{set } (\text{support } p \ a)$

using *least_power_of_permutation(2)* [*OF assms, of a*] **by** *force*

with $\langle a \in \{ a. p \ a \neq a \} \rangle$ **show** $a \in \bigcup \{ \text{set } (\text{support } p \ a) \mid a. p \ a \neq a \}$

by *blast*

qed

next

show $\bigcup \{ \text{set } (\text{support } p \ a) \mid a. p \ a \neq a \} \subseteq \{ a. p \ a \neq a \}$

proof

fix *b* **assume** $b \in \bigcup \{ \text{set } (\text{support } p \ a) \mid a. p \ a \neq a \}$

then obtain *a i* **where** $p \ a \neq a$ **and** $(p \ \sim i) \ a = b$

by *auto*

have $p \ a = a$ **if** $(p \ \sim i) \ a = (p \ \sim \text{Suc } i) \ a$

using *funpow_diff* [*OF bij_is_inj _ that*] *assms* **unfolding** *permutation* **by**

simp

with $\langle p \ a \neq a \rangle$ **and** $\langle (p \ \sim i) \ a = b \rangle$ **show** $b \in \{ a. p \ a \neq a \}$

by *auto*

qed

qed

theorem *cycle_restrict*:

assumes *permutation p* **and** $b \in \text{set } (\text{support } p \ a)$ **shows** $p \ b = (\text{cycle_of_list } (\text{support } p \ a)) \ b$

proof –

note *least_power_props* [*simp*] = *least_power_of_permutation* [*OF assms(1)*]

have $\text{map } (\text{cycle_of_list } (\text{support } p \ a)) \ (\text{support } p \ a) = \text{rotate1 } (\text{support } p \ a)$

using *cyclic_rotation* [*OF cycle_of_permutation* [*OF assms(1)*], *of 1 a*] **by** *simp*

hence $\text{map } (\text{cycle_of_list } (\text{support } p \ a)) \ (\text{support } p \ a) = \text{tl } (\text{support } p \ a) \ @ \ [\ a \]$

by (*simp add: hd_map rotate1_hd_tl*)

also have $\dots = \text{map } p \ (\text{support } p \ a)$

proof (*rule nth_equalityI, auto*)

fix *i* **assume** $i < \text{least_power } p \ a$ **show** $(\text{tl } (\text{support } p \ a) \ @ \ [\ a \]) \ ! \ i = p \ ((p \ \sim i) \ a)$

proof (*cases*)

assume *i*: $i = \text{least_power } p \ a - 1$

hence $(\text{tl } (\text{support } p \ a) \ @ \ [\ a \]) \ ! \ i = a$

by (*metis* (*no_types, lifting*) *diff_zero length_map length_tl length_upt nth_append_length*)

```

    also have ... = p ((p  $\sim$  i) a)
      by (metis (mono_tags, opaque_lifting) least_power_props i Suc_diff_1
funpow_simps_right(2) funpow_swap1 o_apply)
    finally show ?thesis .
  next
    assume i  $\neq$  least_power p a - 1
    with  $\langle i < \text{least\_power } p \ a \rangle$  have i < least_power p a - 1
      by simp
    hence (tl (support p a) @ [ a ]) ! i = (p  $\sim$  (Suc i)) a
      by (metis One_nat_def Suc_eq_plus1 add commute length_map length_upt
map_tl nth_append nth_map_upt tl_upt)
    thus ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
qed
finally have map (cycle_of_list (support p a)) (support p a) = map p (support
p a) .
thus ?thesis
  using assms(2) by auto
qed

```

6.6.2 Decomposition

```

inductive cycle_decomp :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    empty: cycle_decomp {} id
  | comp:  $\llbracket \text{cycle\_decomp } I \ p; \text{ cycle } cs; \text{ set } cs \cap I = \{\} \rrbracket \implies$ 
      cycle_decomp (set cs  $\cup$  I) ((cycle_of_list cs)  $\circ$  p)

```

lemma semidecomposition:

```

  assumes p permutes S and finite S
  shows ( $\lambda y. \text{ if } y \in (S - \text{set } (\text{support } p \ a)) \text{ then } p \ y \text{ else } y$ ) permutes (S - set
(support p a))
proof (rule bij_imp_permutes)
  show (if b  $\in$  (S - set (support p a)) then p b else b) = b if b  $\notin$  S - set (support
p a) for b
    using that by auto
  next
    have is_permutation: permutation p
      using assms unfolding permutation_permutes by blast

  let ?q =  $\lambda y. \text{ if } y \in (S - \text{set } (\text{support } p \ a)) \text{ then } p \ y \text{ else } y$ 
  show bij_betw ?q (S - set (support p a)) (S - set (support p a))
proof (rule bij_betw_imageI)
  show inj_on ?q (S - set (support p a))
    using permutes_inj[OF assms(1)] unfolding inj_on_def by auto
  next
    have aux_lemma: set (support p s)  $\subseteq$  (S - set (support p a)) if s  $\in$  S - set

```

```

(support p a) for s
  proof -
    have (p  $\sim$  i) s  $\in$  S for i
    using that unfolding permutes_in_image[OF permutes_funpow[OF assms(1)]]
by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using that disjoint_support'[OF is_permutation, of s a] by auto
qed
have (p  $\sim$  1) s  $\in$  set (support p s) for s
  unfolding support_set[OF is_permutation] by blast
hence p s  $\in$  set (support p s) for s
  by simp
hence p ' (S - set (support p a))  $\subseteq$  S - set (support p a)
  using aux_lemma by blast
moreover have (p  $\sim$  ((least_power p s) - 1)) s  $\in$  set (support p s) for s
  unfolding support_set[OF is_permutation] by blast
hence  $\exists s' \in \text{set}(\text{support } p \ s). \ p \ s' = s$  for s
  using least_power_of_permutation[OF is_permutation] by (metis Suc_diff_1
funpow.simps(2) o_apply)
hence S - set (support p a)  $\subseteq$  p ' (S - set (support p a))
  using aux_lemma
  by (clarsimp simp add: image_iff) (metis image_subset_iff)
ultimately show ?q ' (S - set (support p a)) = (S - set (support p a))
  by auto
qed
qed

theorem cycle_decomposition:
  assumes p permutes S and finite S shows cycle_decomp S p
  using assms
proof(induct card S arbitrary: S p rule: less_induct)
  case less show ?case
  proof (cases)
    assume S = {} thus ?thesis
      using empty_less(2) by auto
  next
    have is_permutation: permutation p
      using less(2-3) unfolding permutation_permutes by blast

    assume S  $\neq$  {} then obtain s where s  $\in$  S
      by blast
    define q where q = ( $\lambda y. \text{if } y \in (\text{set } p \ s) \text{ then } p \ y \text{ else } y$ )
    have (cycle_of_list (support p s)  $\circ$  q) = p
    proof
      fix a
      consider a  $\in$  S - set (support p s) | a  $\in$  set (support p s) | a  $\notin$  S a  $\notin$  set
(support p s)
      by blast
      thus ((cycle_of_list (support p s)  $\circ$  q)) a = p a

```



```

proof cases
  case 1
    have  $(p \sim 1) \ a \in \text{set}(\text{support } p \ a)$ 
      unfolding support_set[OF is_permutation] by blast
    with  $\langle a \in S - \text{set}(\text{support } p \ s) \rangle$  have  $p \ a \notin \text{set}(\text{support } p \ s)$ 
      using disjoint_support'[OF is_permutation, of a s] by auto
    with  $\langle a \in S - \text{set}(\text{support } p \ s) \rangle$  show ?thesis
      using id_outside_supp[of _ support p s] unfolding q_def by simp
  next
    case 2 thus ?thesis
      using cycle_restrict[OF is_permutation] unfolding q_def by simp
  next
    case 3 thus ?thesis
      using id_outside_supp[OF 3(2)] less(2) permutes_not_in unfolding
q_def by fastforce
    qed
  qed

moreover from  $\langle s \in S \rangle$  have  $(p \sim i) \ s \in S$  for i
  unfolding permutes_in_image[OF permutes_funpow[OF less(2)]] .
hence  $\text{set}(\text{support } p \ s) \cup (S - \text{set}(\text{support } p \ s)) = S$ 
by auto

moreover have  $s \in \text{set}(\text{support } p \ s)$ 
  using least_power_of_permutation[OF is_permutation] by force
with  $\langle s \in S \rangle$  have  $\text{card}(S - \text{set}(\text{support } p \ s)) < \text{card } S$ 
  using less(3) by (metis DiffE card_seteq linorder_not_le subsetI)
hence cycle_decomp  $(S - \text{set}(\text{support } p \ s)) \ q$ 
  using less(1)[OF _ semidecomposition[OF less(2-3)], of s] less(3) unfolding
q_def by blast

moreover show ?thesis
  using comp[OF calculation(3) cycle_of_permutation[OF is_permutation], of
s]
  unfolding calculation(1-2) by blast
qed
qed

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
  show id ∈ ?perm by simp
qed

```

```

setup_lifting type_definition_perm

```

```

notation apply (infixl ‹‹$›› 999)

```

```

lemma bij_apply [simp]:
  bij (apply f)
  using apply [of f] by simp

```

```

lemma perm_eqI:
  assumes ∧a. f ‹$› a = g ‹$› a
  shows f = g
  using assms by transfer (simp add: fun_eq_iff)

```

```

lemma perm_eq_iff:
  f = g ⟷ (∀ a. f ‹$› a = g ‹$› a)
  by (auto intro: perm_eqI)

```

```

lemma apply_inj:
  f ‹$› a = f ‹$› b ⟷ a = b
  by (rule inj_eq) (rule bij_is_inj, simp)

```

```

lift_definition affected :: 'a perm ⇒ 'a set
is λf. {a. f a ≠ a} .

```

```

lemma in_affected:
  a ∈ affected f ⟷ f ‹$› a ≠ a
  by transfer simp

```

```

lemma finite_affected [simp]:
  finite (affected f)
  by transfer simp

```

```

lemma apply_affected [simp]:
  f ‹$› a ∈ affected f ⟷ a ∈ affected f
proof transfer
  fix f :: 'a ⇒ 'a and a :: 'a
  assume bij f ∧ finite {b. f b ≠ b}

```

```

then have bij f by simp
interpret bijection f by standard (rule ⟨bij f⟩)
have  $f\ a \in \{a. f\ a = a\} \longleftrightarrow a \in \{a. f\ a = a\}$  (is  $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$ )
  by auto
then show  $f\ a \in \{a. f\ a \neq a\} \longleftrightarrow a \in \{a. f\ a \neq a\}$ 
  by simp
qed

lemma card_affected_not_one:
  card (affected f) ≠ 1
proof
  interpret bijection apply f
  by standard (rule bij_apply)
  assume card (affected f) = 1
  then obtain a where  $\ast: affected\ f = \{a\}$ 
    by (rule card_1_singletonE)
  then have  $\ast: f\ \langle \$ \rangle\ a \neq a$ 
    by (simp flip: in_affected)
  with  $\ast$  have  $f\ \langle \$ \rangle\ a \notin affected\ f$ 
    by simp
  then have  $f\ \langle \$ \rangle\ (f\ \langle \$ \rangle\ a) = f\ \langle \$ \rangle\ a$ 
    by (simp add: in_affected)
  then have  $inv\ (apply\ f)\ (f\ \langle \$ \rangle\ (f\ \langle \$ \rangle\ a)) = inv\ (apply\ f)\ (f\ \langle \$ \rangle\ a)$ 
    by simp
  with  $\ast$  show False by simp
qed

```

7.2 Identity, composition and inversion

```

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

```

```

lift_definition one_perm :: 'a perm
  is id
  by simp

```

```

lemma apply_one [simp]:
  apply 1 = id
  by (fact one_perm.rep_eq)

```

```

lemma affected_one [simp]:
  affected 1 = {}
  by transfer simp

```

```

lemma affected_empty_iff [simp]:
   $affected\ f = \{\} \longleftrightarrow f = 1$ 
  by transfer auto

```

```

lift_definition times_perm :: 'a perm  $\Rightarrow$  'a perm  $\Rightarrow$  'a perm

```

```

is comp
proof
  fix f g :: 'a ⇒ 'a
  assume bij f ∧ finite {a. f a ≠ a}
    bij g ∧ finite {a. g a ≠ a}
  then have finite ({a. f a ≠ a} ∪ {a. g a ≠ a})
    by simp
  moreover have {a. (f ∘ g) a ≠ a} ⊆ {a. f a ≠ a} ∪ {a. g a ≠ a}
    by auto
  ultimately show finite {a. (f ∘ g) a ≠ a}
    by (auto intro: finite_subset)
qed (auto intro: bij_comp)

```

```

lemma apply_times:
  apply (f * g) = apply f ∘ apply g
  by (fact times_perm.rep_eq)

```

```

lemma apply_sequence:
  f ⟨$⟩ (g ⟨$⟩ a) = apply (f * g) a
  by (simp add: apply_times)

```

```

lemma affected_times [simp]:
  affected (f * g) ⊆ affected f ∪ affected g
  by transfer auto

```

```

lift_definition inverse_perm :: 'a perm ⇒ 'a perm
is inv
proof transfer
  fix f :: 'a ⇒ 'a and a
  assume bij f ∧ finite {b. f b ≠ b}
  then have bij f and fin: finite {b. f b ≠ b}
    by auto
  interpret bijection f by standard (rule ⟨bij f⟩)
  from fin show bij (inv f) ∧ finite {a. inv f a ≠ a}
    by (simp add: bij_inv)
qed

```

```

instance
  by standard (transfer; simp add: comp_assoc)+
end

```

```

lemma apply_inverse:
  apply (inverse f) = inv (apply f)
  by (fact inverse_perm.rep_eq)

```

```

lemma affected_inverse [simp]:
  affected (inverse f) = affected f
proof transfer

```

```

fix f :: 'a ⇒ 'a and a
assume bij f ∧ finite {b. f b ≠ b}
then have bij f by simp
interpret bijection f by standard (rule ⟨bij f⟩)
show {a. inv f a ≠ a} = {a. f a ≠ a}
  by simp
qed

global_interpretation perm: group times 1 :: 'a perm inverse
proof
  fix f :: 'a perm
  show 1 * f = f
    by transfer simp
  show inverse f * f = 1
  proof transfer
    fix f :: 'a ⇒ 'a and a
    assume bij f ∧ finite {b. f b ≠ b}
    then have bij f by simp
    interpret bijection f by standard (rule ⟨bij f⟩)
    show inv f ∘ f = id
      by simp
  qed
qed

declare perm.inverse_distrib_swap [simp]

lemma perm_mult_commute:
  assumes affected f ∩ affected g = {}
  shows g * f = f * g
proof (rule perm_eqI)
  fix a
  from assms have *: a ∈ affected f ⇒ a ∉ affected g
    a ∈ affected g ⇒ a ∉ affected f for a
  by auto
  consider a ∈ affected f ∧ a ∉ affected g
    ∧ f ⟨$⟩ a ∈ affected f
  | a ∉ affected f ∧ a ∈ affected g
    ∧ f ⟨$⟩ a ∉ affected f
  | a ∉ affected f ∧ a ∉ affected g
  using assms by auto
  then show (g * f) ⟨$⟩ a = (f * g) ⟨$⟩ a
  proof cases
    case 1
    with * have f ⟨$⟩ a ∉ affected g
      by auto
    with 1 show ?thesis by (simp add: in_affected apply_times)
  next
    case 2
    with * have g ⟨$⟩ a ∉ affected f

```

```

    by auto
  with 2 show ?thesis by (simp add: in_affected apply_times)
next
  case 3
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: in_affected apply_times)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma apply_power:
  apply (f ^ n) = apply f ^ n
  by (induct n) (simp_all add: apply_times)

```

```

lemma perm_power_inverse:
  inverse f ^ n = inverse ((f :: 'a perm) ^ n)
proof (induct n)
  case 0 then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case
    unfolding power_Suc2 [of f] by simp
qed

```

7.3 Orbit and order of elements

```

definition orbit :: 'a perm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set
where
  orbit f a = range (λn. (f ^ n) ⟨$⟩ a)

```

```

lemma in_orbitI:
  assumes (f ^ n) ⟨$⟩ a = b
  shows b ∈ orbit f a
  using assms by (auto simp add: orbit_def)

```

```

lemma apply_power_self_in_orbit [simp]:
  (f ^ n) ⟨$⟩ a ∈ orbit f a
  by (rule in_orbitI) rule

```

```

lemma in_orbit_self [simp]:
  a ∈ orbit f a
  using apply_power_self_in_orbit [of _ 0] by simp

```

```

lemma apply_self_in_orbit [simp]:
  f ⟨$⟩ a ∈ orbit f a
  using apply_power_self_in_orbit [of _ 1] by simp

```

```

lemma orbit_not_empty [simp]:
  orbit f a ≠ {}
  using in_orbit_self [of a f] by blast

```

```

lemma not_in_affected_iff_orbit_eq_singleton:
   $a \notin \text{affected } f \iff \text{orbit } f \ a = \{a\}$  (is  $?P \iff ?Q$ )
proof
  assume  $?P$ 
  then have  $f \langle \$ \rangle a = a$ 
    by (simp add: in_affected)
  then have  $(f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a = a$  for  $n$ 
    by (induct n) (simp_all add: apply_times)
  then show  $?Q$ 
    by (auto simp add: orbit_def)
next
  assume  $?Q$ 
  then show  $?P$ 
    by (auto simp add: orbit_def in_affected dest: range_eq_singletonD [of _ _ 1])
qed

```

```

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

```

```

lemma orbit_subset_eq_affected:
  assumes  $a \in \text{affected } f$ 
  shows  $\text{orbit } f \ a \subseteq \text{affected } f$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg \text{orbit } f \ a \subseteq \text{affected } f$ 
  then obtain  $b$  where  $b \in \text{orbit } f \ a$  and  $b \notin \text{affected } f$ 
    by auto
  then have  $b \in \text{range } (\lambda n. (f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a)$ 
    by (simp add: orbit_def)
  then obtain  $n$  where  $b = (f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a$ 
    by blast
  with  $\langle b \notin \text{affected } f \rangle$ 
  have  $(f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a \notin \text{affected } f$ 
    by simp
  then have  $f \langle \$ \rangle a \notin \text{affected } f$ 
    by (induct n) (simp_all add: apply_times)
  with assms show False
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma finite_orbit [simp]:
  finite ( $\text{orbit } f \ a$ )
proof (cases  $a \in \text{affected } f$ )
  case False then show  $?thesis$ 
    by (simp add: not_in_affected_iff_orbit_eq_singleton)
next
  case True then have  $\text{orbit } f \ a \subseteq \text{affected } f$ 
    by (rule orbit_subset_eq_affected)

```

```

    then show ?thesis using finite_affected
      by (rule finite_subset)
qed

lemma orbit_1 [simp]:
  orbit 1 a = {a}
  by (auto simp add: orbit_def)

lemma order_1 [simp]:
  order 1 a = 1
  unfolding order_def by simp

lemma card_orbit_eq [simp]:
  card (orbit f a) = order f a
  by (simp add: order_def)

lemma order_greater_zero [simp]:
  order f a > 0
  by (simp only: card_gt_0_iff order_def comp_def) simp

lemma order_eq_one_iff:
  order f a = Suc 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a  $\notin$  affected f (is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)
proof
  assume ?P then have card (orbit f a) = 1
    by simp
  then obtain b where orbit f a = {b}
    by (rule card_1_singletonE)
  with in_orbit_self [of a f]
    have b = a by simp
  with ⟨orbit f a = {b}⟩ show ?Q
    by (simp add: not_in_affected_iff orbit_eq_singleton)
next
  assume ?Q
  then have orbit f a = {a}
    by (simp add: not_in_affected_iff orbit_eq_singleton)
  then have card (orbit f a) = 1
    by simp
  then show ?P
    by simp
qed

lemma order_greater_eq_two_iff:
  order f a  $\geq$  2  $\longleftrightarrow$  a  $\in$  affected f
  using order_eq_one_iff [of f a]
  apply (auto simp add: neq_iff)
  using order_greater_zero [of f a]
  apply simp
done

```



```

lemma order_less_eq_affected:
  assumes  $f \neq 1$ 
  shows  $\text{order } f \ a \leq \text{card } (\text{affected } f)$ 
proof (cases  $a \in \text{affected } f$ )
  from assms have  $\text{affected } f \neq \{\}$ 
  by simp
  then obtain  $B \ b$  where  $\text{affected } f = \text{insert } b \ B$ 
  by blast
  with finite_affected [of  $f$ ] have  $\text{card } (\text{affected } f) \geq 1$ 
  by (simp add: card.insert_remove)
  case False then have  $\text{order } f \ a = 1$ 
  by (simp add: order_eq_one_iff)
  with  $\langle \text{card } (\text{affected } f) \geq 1 \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by simp
next
  case True
  have  $\text{card } (\text{orbit } f \ a) \leq \text{card } (\text{affected } f)$ 
  by (rule card_mono) (simp_all add: True_orbit_subset_eq_affected_card_mono)
  then show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma affected_order_greater_eq_two:
  assumes  $a \in \text{affected } f$ 
  shows  $\text{order } f \ a \geq 2$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg 2 \leq \text{order } f \ a$ 
  then have  $\text{order } f \ a < 2$ 
  by (simp add: not_le)
  with order_greater_zero [of  $f \ a$ ] have  $\text{order } f \ a = 1$ 
  by arith
  with assms show False
  by (simp add: order_eq_one_iff)
qed

```

```

lemma order_witness_unfold:
  assumes  $n > 0$  and  $(f \wedge^n) \langle \$ \rangle \ a = a$ 
  shows  $\text{order } f \ a = \text{card } ((\lambda m. (f \wedge^m) \langle \$ \rangle \ a) \text{ ' } \{0..<n\})$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{orbit } f \ a = (\lambda m. (f \wedge^m) \langle \$ \rangle \ a) \text{ ' } \{0..<n\} \text{ (is\_ } \_ = ?B)$ 
  proof (rule set_eqI, rule)
  fix  $b$ 
  assume  $b \in \text{orbit } f \ a$ 
  then obtain  $m$  where  $(f \wedge^m) \langle \$ \rangle \ a = b$ 
  by (auto simp add: orbit_def)
  then have  $b = (f \wedge^{(m \bmod n + n * (m \text{ div } n))}) \langle \$ \rangle \ a$ 
  by simp
  also have  $\dots = (f \wedge^{(m \bmod n)}) \langle \$ \rangle ((f \wedge^{(n * (m \text{ div } n))}) \langle \$ \rangle \ a)$ 
  by (simp only: power_add apply_times) simp

```

also have $(f \wedge (n * q)) \langle \$ \rangle a = a$ for q
 by *(induct q)*
 (*simp_all add: power_add apply_times assms*)
 finally have $b = (f \wedge (m \bmod n)) \langle \$ \rangle a$.
 moreover from $\langle n > 0 \rangle$
 have $m \bmod n < n$
 by *simp*
 ultimately show $b \in ?B$
 by *auto*
 next
 fix b
 assume $b \in ?B$
 then obtain m where $(f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a = b$
 by *blast*
 then show $b \in \text{orbit } f \ a$
 by *(rule in_orbitI)*
 qed
 then have $\text{card } (\text{orbit } f \ a) = \text{card } ?B$
 by *(simp only:)*
 then show *?thesis*
 by *simp*
 qed

lemma *inj_on_apply_range:*
inj_on $(\lambda m. (f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a) \{..<\text{order } f \ a\}$
proof –
 have *inj_on* $(\lambda m. (f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a) \{..<n\}$
 if $n \leq \text{order } f \ a$ for n
 using *that proof (induct n)*
 case 0 then show *?case* by *simp*
 next
 case *(Suc n)*
 then have *prem*: $n < \text{order } f \ a$
 by *simp*
 with *Suc.hyps* have *hyp*: *inj_on* $(\lambda m. (f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a) \{..<n\}$
 by *simp*
 have $(f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a \notin (\lambda m. (f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a) ' \{..<n\}$
proof
 assume $(f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a \in (\lambda m. (f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a) ' \{..<n\}$
 then obtain m where $*(f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a$ and $m < n$
 by *auto*
 interpret *bijection apply* $(f \wedge m)$
 by *standard simp*
 from $\langle m < n \rangle$ have $n = m + (n - m)$
 and *nm*: $0 < n - m$ $n - m \leq n$
 by *arith+*
 with $*$ have $(f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \wedge (m + (n - m))) \langle \$ \rangle a$
 by *simp*
 then have $(f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle ((f \wedge (n - m)) \langle \$ \rangle a)$

```

    by (simp add: power_add apply_times)
  then have  $(f \wedge (n - m)) \langle \$ \rangle a = a$ 
    by simp
  with  $\langle n - m > 0 \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{order } f \ a = \text{card } ((\lambda m. (f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a) \text{ ` } \{0..<n - m\})$ 
    by (rule order_witness_unfold)
  also have  $\text{card } ((\lambda m. (f \wedge m) \langle \$ \rangle a) \text{ ` } \{0..<n - m\}) \leq \text{card } \{0..<n - m\}$ 
    by (rule card_image_le) simp
  finally have  $\text{order } f \ a \leq n - m$ 
    by simp
  with prem show False by simp
qed
with hyp show ?case
  by (simp add: lessThan_Suc)
qed
then show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma orbit_unfold_image:
  orbit  $f \ a = (\lambda n. (f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a) \text{ ` } \{..<\text{order } f \ a\}$  (is  $\_ = ?A$ )
proof (rule sym, rule card_subset_eq)
  show finite (orbit  $f \ a$ )
    by simp
  show  $?A \subseteq \text{orbit } f \ a$ 
    by (auto simp add: orbit_def)
  from inj_on_apply_range [of  $f \ a$ ]
  have  $\text{card } ?A = \text{order } f \ a$ 
    by (auto simp add: card_image)
  then show  $\text{card } ?A = \text{card } (\text{orbit } f \ a)$ 
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma in_orbitE:
  assumes  $b \in \text{orbit } f \ a$ 
  obtains  $n$  where  $b = (f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a$  and  $n < \text{order } f \ a$ 
  using assms unfolding orbit_unfold_image by blast

```

```

lemma apply_power_order [simp]:
   $(f \wedge \text{order } f \ a) \langle \$ \rangle a = a$ 
proof -
  have  $(f \wedge \text{order } f \ a) \langle \$ \rangle a \in \text{orbit } f \ a$ 
    by simp
  then obtain  $n$  where
    *:  $(f \wedge \text{order } f \ a) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a$ 
    and  $n < \text{order } f \ a$ 
    by (rule in_orbitE)
  show ?thesis
proof (cases  $n$ )
  case 0 with * show ?thesis by simp

```

```

next
  case (Suc m)
  from order_greater_zero [of f a]
  have Suc (order f a - 1) = order f a
  by arith
  from Suc ⟨n < order f a⟩
  have m < order f a
  by simp
  with Suc *
  have (inverse f) ⟨$⟩ ((f ^ Suc (order f a - 1)) ⟨$⟩ a) =
    (inverse f) ⟨$⟩ ((f ^ Suc m) ⟨$⟩ a)
  by simp
  then have (f ^ (order f a - 1)) ⟨$⟩ a =
    (f ^ m) ⟨$⟩ a
  by (simp only: power_Suc apply_times)
    (simp add: apply_sequence mult.assoc [symmetric])
  with inj_on_apply_range
  have order f a - 1 = m
  by (rule inj_onD)
    (simp_all add: ⟨m < order f a⟩)
  with Suc have n = order f a
  by auto
  with ⟨n < order f a⟩
  show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma apply_power_left_mult_order [simp]:
  (f ^ (n * order f a)) ⟨$⟩ a = a
  by (induct n) (simp_all add: power_add apply_times)

```

```

lemma apply_power_right_mult_order [simp]:
  (f ^ (order f a * n)) ⟨$⟩ a = a
  by (simp add: ac_simps)

```

```

lemma apply_power_mod_order_eq [simp]:
  (f ^ (n mod order f a)) ⟨$⟩ a = (f ^ n) ⟨$⟩ a
proof -
  have (f ^ n) ⟨$⟩ a = (f ^ (n mod order f a + order f a * (n div order f a))) ⟨$⟩ a
  by simp
  also have ... = (f ^ (n mod order f a) * f ^ (order f a * (n div order f a))) ⟨$⟩ a
  by (simp flip: power_add)
  finally show ?thesis
  by (simp add: apply_times)
qed

```

```

lemma apply_power_eq_iff:
  (f ^ m) ⟨$⟩ a = (f ^ n) ⟨$⟩ a ⟷ m mod order f a = n mod order f a (is ?P
  ⟷ ?Q)

```

```

proof
  assume ?Q
  then have  $(f \wedge (m \bmod \text{order } f \ a)) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \wedge (n \bmod \text{order } f \ a)) \langle \$ \rangle a$ 
    by simp
  then show ?P
    by simp
next
  assume ?P
  then have  $(f \wedge (m \bmod \text{order } f \ a)) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \wedge (n \bmod \text{order } f \ a)) \langle \$ \rangle a$ 
    by simp
  with inj_on_apply_range
  show ?Q
    by (rule inj_onD) simp_all
qed

lemma apply_inverse_eq_apply_power_order_minus_one:
   $(\text{inverse } f) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \wedge (\text{order } f \ a - 1)) \langle \$ \rangle a$ 
proof (cases order f a)
  case 0 with order_greater_zero [of f a] show ?thesis
    by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  moreover have  $(f \wedge \text{order } f \ a) \langle \$ \rangle a = a$ 
    by simp
  then have *:  $(\text{inverse } f) \langle \$ \rangle ((f \wedge \text{order } f \ a) \langle \$ \rangle a) = (\text{inverse } f) \langle \$ \rangle a$ 
    by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (simp add: apply_sequence mult.assoc [symmetric])
qed

lemma apply_inverse_self_in_orbit [simp]:
   $(\text{inverse } f) \langle \$ \rangle a \in \text{orbit } f \ a$ 
  using apply_inverse_eq_apply_power_order_minus_one [symmetric]
  by (rule in_orbitI)

lemma apply_inverse_power_eq:
   $(\text{inverse } (f \wedge n)) \langle \$ \rangle a = (f \wedge (\text{order } f \ a - n \bmod \text{order } f \ a)) \langle \$ \rangle a$ 
proof (induct n)
  case 0 then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  define m where  $m = \text{order } f \ a - n \bmod \text{order } f \ a - 1$ 
  moreover have  $\text{order } f \ a - n \bmod \text{order } f \ a > 0$ 
    by simp
  ultimately have *:  $\text{order } f \ a - n \bmod \text{order } f \ a = \text{Suc } m$ 
    by arith
  moreover from * have m2:  $\text{order } f \ a - \text{Suc } n \bmod \text{order } f \ a = (\text{if } m = 0 \text{ then } \text{order } f \ a \text{ else } m)$ 
    by (auto simp add: mod_Suc)

```

ultimately show ?case
 using Suc
 by (simp_all add: apply_times power_Suc2 [of _ n] power_Suc [of _ m] del:
 power_Suc)
 (simp add: apply_sequence mult.assoc [symmetric])
 qed

lemma apply_power_eq_self_iff:
 $(f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a = a \longleftrightarrow \text{order } f \ a \ \text{dvd } n$
 using apply_power_eq_iff [of f n a 0]
 by (simp add: mod_eq_0_iff_dvd)

lemma orbit_equiv:
 assumes $b \in \text{orbit } f \ a$
 shows $\text{orbit } f \ b = \text{orbit } f \ a$ (is ?B = ?A)
 proof
 from assms obtain n where $n < \text{order } f \ a$ and $b = (f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a$
 by (rule in_orbitE)
 then show ?B \subseteq ?A
 by (auto simp add: apply_sequence power_add [symmetric] intro: in_orbitI
 elim!: in_orbitE)
 from b have $(\text{inverse } (f \wedge n)) \langle \$ \rangle b = (\text{inverse } (f \wedge n)) \langle \$ \rangle ((f \wedge n) \langle \$ \rangle a)$
 by simp
 then have $a = (\text{inverse } (f \wedge n)) \langle \$ \rangle b$
 by (simp add: apply_sequence)
 then show ?A \subseteq ?B
 apply (auto simp add: apply_sequence power_add [symmetric] intro: in_orbitI
 elim!: in_orbitE)
 unfolding apply_times comp_def apply_inverse_power_eq
 unfolding apply_sequence power_add [symmetric]
 apply (rule in_orbitI) apply rule
 done
 qed

lemma orbit_apply [simp]:
 $\text{orbit } f \ (f \langle \$ \rangle a) = \text{orbit } f \ a$
 by (rule orbit_equiv) simp

lemma order_apply [simp]:
 $\text{order } f \ (f \langle \$ \rangle a) = \text{order } f \ a$
 by (simp only: order_def comp_def orbit_apply)

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

lemma order_apply_inverse [simp]:
 $\text{order } f \ (\text{inverse } f \langle \$ \rangle a) = \text{order } f \ a$
 by (simp only: order_def comp_def orbit_apply_inverse)

```

lemma orbit_apply_power [simp]:
  orbit f ((f ^ n) ⟨$⟩ a) = orbit f a
  by (rule orbit_equiv) simp

lemma order_apply_power [simp]:
  order f ((f ^ n) ⟨$⟩ a) = order f a
  by (simp only: order_def comp_def orbit_apply_power)

lemma orbit_inverse [simp]:
  orbit (inverse f) = orbit f
proof (rule ext, rule set_eqI, rule)
  fix b a
  assume b ∈ orbit f a
  then obtain n where b: b = (f ^ n) ⟨$⟩ a n < order f a
    by (rule in_orbitE)
  then have b = apply (inverse (inverse f) ^ n) a
    by simp
  then have b = apply (inverse (inverse f ^ n)) a
    by (simp add: perm_power_inverse)
  then have b = apply (inverse f ^ (n * (order (inverse f ^ n) a - 1))) a
    by (simp add: apply_inverse_eq_apply_power_order_minus_one_power_mult)
  then show b ∈ orbit (inverse f) a
    by simp
next
  fix b a
  assume b ∈ orbit (inverse f) a
  then show b ∈ orbit f a
    by (rule in_orbitE)
    (simp add: apply_inverse_eq_apply_power_order_minus_one
      perm_power_inverse power_mult [symmetric])
qed

lemma order_inverse [simp]:
  order (inverse f) = order f
  by (simp add: order_def)

lemma orbit_disjoint:
  assumes orbit f a ≠ orbit f b
  shows orbit f a ∩ orbit f b = {}
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume orbit f a ∩ orbit f b ≠ {}
  then obtain c where c ∈ orbit f a ∩ orbit f b
    by blast
  then have c ∈ orbit f a and c ∈ orbit f b
    by auto
  then obtain m n where c = (f ^ m) ⟨$⟩ a
    and c = apply (f ^ n) b by (blast elim!: in_orbitE)
  then have (f ^ m) ⟨$⟩ a = apply (f ^ n) b

```

```

    by simp
  then have apply (inverse f ^ m) ((f ^ m) ⟨$⟩ a) =
    apply (inverse f ^ m) (apply (f ^ n) b)
    by simp
  then have *: apply (inverse f ^ m * f ^ n) b = a
    by (simp add: apply_sequence perm_power_inverse)
  have a ∈ orbit f b
  proof (cases n m rule: linorder_cases)
    case equal with * show ?thesis
      by (simp add: perm_power_inverse)
    next
      case less
      moreover define q where q = m - n
      ultimately have m = q + n by arith
      with * have apply (inverse f ^ q) b = a
        by (simp add: power_add mult.assoc perm_power_inverse)
      then have a ∈ orbit (inverse f) b
        by (rule in_orbitI)
      then show ?thesis
        by simp
    next
      case greater
      moreover define q where q = n - m
      ultimately have n = m + q by arith
      with * have apply (f ^ q) b = a
        by (simp add: power_add mult.assoc [symmetric] perm_power_inverse)
      then show ?thesis
        by (rule in_orbitI)
  qed
  with assms show False
    by (auto dest: orbit_equiv)
qed

```

7.4 Swaps

```

lift_definition swap :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a perm (⟨⟨_ ↔ _⟩⟩)
  is λa b. transpose a b
proof
  fix a b :: 'a
  have {c. transpose a b c ≠ c} ⊆ {a, b}
    by (auto simp add: transpose_def)
  then show finite {c. transpose a b c ≠ c}
    by (rule finite_subset) simp
qed simp

```

```

lemma apply_swap_simp [simp]:
  ⟨a ↔ b⟩ ⟨$⟩ a = b
  ⟨a ↔ b⟩ ⟨$⟩ b = a
  by (transfer; simp)+

```



```

lemma apply_swap_same [simp]:
   $c \neq a \implies c \neq b \implies \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle \langle \$ \rangle c = c$ 
by transfer simp

lemma apply_swap_eq_iff [simp]:
   $\langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle \langle \$ \rangle c = a \iff c = b$ 
   $\langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle \langle \$ \rangle c = b \iff c = a$ 
by (transfer; auto simp add: transpose_def)+

lemma swap_1 [simp]:
   $\langle a \leftrightarrow a \rangle = 1$ 
by transfer simp

lemma swap_sym:
   $\langle b \leftrightarrow a \rangle = \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle$ 
by (transfer; auto simp add: transpose_def)+

lemma swap_self [simp]:
   $\langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle * \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle = 1$ 
by transfer simp

lemma affected_swap:
   $a \neq b \implies \text{affected } \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle = \{a, b\}$ 
by transfer (auto simp add: transpose_def)

lemma inverse_swap [simp]:
   $\text{inverse } \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle = \langle a \leftrightarrow b \rangle$ 
by transfer (auto intro: inv_equality)

```

7.5 Permutations specified by cycles

```

fun cycle :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a 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 permutation_syntax
begin
notation swap ( $\langle \_ \leftrightarrow \_ \rangle$ )
notation cycle ( $\langle \_ \rangle$ )
notation apply (infixl  $\langle \_ \rangle$  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: $y \in \text{orbit}\ f\ x \implies f\ y \in \text{orbit}\ f\ x$

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*: $\text{orbit}\ f\ x = \{(f \smallfrown n)\ x \mid n. 0 < n\}$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)

proof (*intro set_eqI iffI*)

fix y **assume** $y \in ?L$ **then show** $y \in ?R$

by (*induct rule: orbit.induct*) (*auto simp: exI[where x=1] exI[where x=Suc n for n]*)

next

fix y **assume** $y \in ?R$

then obtain n **where** $y = (f \smallfrown n)\ x$ $0 < n$ **by** *blast*

then show $y \in ?L$

proof (*induction n arbitrary: y*)

case (*Suc n*) **then show** $?case$ **by** (*cases n = 0*) (*auto intro: orbit.intros*)

qed *simp*

qed

lemma *orbit_trans*:

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

using *assms* **by** *induct* (*auto intro: orbit.intros*)

lemma *orbit_subset*:

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

using *assms* **by** (*induct*) (*auto intro: orbit.intros*)

lemma *orbit_sim_step*:

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

using *assms* **by** *induct* (*auto intro: orbit.intros*)

lemma *orbit_step*:

```

    assumes  $y \in \text{orbit } f \ x \ f \ x \neq y$  shows  $y \in \text{orbit } f \ (f \ x)$ 
    using assms
  proof induction
    case (step  $y$ ) then show ?case by (cases  $x = y$ ) (auto intro: orbit.intros)
  qed simp

```

```

lemma self_in_orbit_trans:
  assumes  $s \in \text{orbit } f \ s \ t \in \text{orbit } f \ s$  shows  $t \in \text{orbit } f \ t$ 
  using assms(2,1) by induct (auto intro: orbit_sim_step)

```

```

lemma orbit_swap:
  assumes  $s \in \text{orbit } f \ s \ t \in \text{orbit } f \ s$  shows  $s \in \text{orbit } f \ t$ 
  using assms(2,1)
  proof induction
    case base then show ?case by (cases  $f \ s = s$ ) (auto intro: orbit_step)
  next
    case (step  $x$ ) then show ?case by (cases  $f \ x = s$ ) (auto intro: orbit_step)
  qed

```

```

lemma permutation_self_in_orbit:
  assumes permutation  $f$  shows  $s \in \text{orbit } f \ s$ 
  unfolding orbit_altdef using permutation_self[OF assms, of  $s$ ] by simp metis

```

```

lemma orbit_altdef_self_in:
  assumes  $s \in \text{orbit } f \ s$  shows  $\text{orbit } f \ s = \{(f \ \frown \ n) \ s \mid n. \text{True}\}$ 
  proof (intro set_eqI iffI)
    fix  $x$  assume  $x \in \{(f \ \frown \ n) \ s \mid n. \text{True}\}$ 
    then obtain  $n$  where  $x = (f \ \frown \ n) \ s$  by auto
    then show  $x \in \text{orbit } f \ s$  using assms by (cases  $n = 0$ ) (auto simp: orbit_altdef)
  qed (auto simp: orbit_altdef)

```

```

lemma orbit_altdef_permutation:
  assumes permutation  $f$  shows  $\text{orbit } f \ s = \{(f \ \frown \ n) \ s \mid n. \text{True}\}$ 
  using assms by (intro orbit_altdef_self_in permutation_self_in_orbit)

```

```

lemma orbit_altdef_bounded:
  assumes  $(f \ \frown \ n) \ s = s \ 0 < n$  shows  $\text{orbit } f \ s = \{(f \ \frown \ m) \ s \mid m. m < n\}$ 
  proof -
    from assms have  $s \in \text{orbit } f \ s$ 
    by (auto simp add: orbit_altdef) metis
    then have  $\text{orbit } f \ s = \{(f \ \frown \ m) \ s \mid m. \text{True}\}$  by (rule orbit_altdef_self_in)
    also have  $\dots = \{(f \ \frown \ m) \ s \mid m. m < n\}$ 
    using assms
    by (auto simp: funpow_mod_eq intro: exI[where  $x=m \bmod n$  for  $m$ ])
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

```

```

lemma funpow_in_orbit:
  assumes  $s \in \text{orbit } f \ t$  shows  $(f \ \frown \ n) \ s \in \text{orbit } f \ t$ 

```

```

using assms by (induct n) (auto intro: orbit.intros)

lemma finite_orbit:
  assumes  $s \in \text{orbit } f \ s$  shows finite (orbit  $f \ s$ )
proof -
  from assms obtain  $n$  where  $n: 0 < n \wedge (f \sim^n) s = s$ 
  by (auto simp: orbit_altdef)
  then show ?thesis by (auto simp: orbit_altdef_bounded)
qed

lemma self_in_orbit_step:
  assumes  $s \in \text{orbit } f \ s$  shows orbit  $f \ (f \ s) = \text{orbit } f \ s$ 
proof (intro set_eqI iffI)
  fix  $t$  assume  $t \in \text{orbit } f \ s$  then show  $t \in \text{orbit } f \ (f \ s)$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: orbit_step orbit_sim_step)
qed (auto intro: orbit_subset)

lemma permutation_orbit_step:
  assumes permutation  $f$  shows orbit  $f \ (f \ s) = \text{orbit } f \ s$ 
  using assms by (intro self_in_orbit_step permutation_self_in_orbit)

lemma orbit_nonempty:
  orbit  $f \ s \neq \{\}$ 
  using orbit.base by fastforce

lemma orbit_inv_eq:
  assumes permutation  $f$ 
  shows orbit (inv  $f$ )  $x = \text{orbit } f \ x$  (is ?L = ?R)
proof -
  { fix  $g \ y$  assume  $A: \text{permutation } g \ y \in \text{orbit } (inv \ g) \ x$ 
    have  $y \in \text{orbit } g \ x$ 
    proof -
      have inv_g:  $\bigwedge y. x = g \ y \implies inv \ g \ x = y \wedge inv \ g \ (g \ y) = y$ 
      by (metis A(1) bij_inv_eq_iff permutation_bijective)+

      { fix  $y$  assume  $y \in \text{orbit } g \ x$ 
        then have inv_g  $y \in \text{orbit } g \ x$ 
        by (cases) (simp_all add: inv_g A(1) permutation_self_in_orbit)
      } note inv_g_in_orb = this

      from A(2) show ?thesis
      by induct (simp_all add: inv_g_in_orb A permutation_self_in_orbit)
    qed
  } note orb_inv_ss = this

  have inv (inv  $f$ ) =  $f$ 
  by (simp add: assms inv_inv_eq permutation_bijective)
  then show ?thesis
  using orb_inv_ss[OF assms] orb_inv_ss[OF permutation_inverse[OF assms]]

```

by auto
qed

lemma cyclic_on_alldef:
 $cyclic_on\ f\ S \longleftrightarrow S \neq \{\} \wedge (\forall s \in S. S = orbit\ f\ s)$
 unfolding cyclic_on_def by (auto intro: orbit.step orbit_swap orbit_trans)

lemma cyclic_on_funpow_in:
 assumes cyclic_on f S s $\in S$ shows $(f \sim^n) s \in S$
 using assms unfolding cyclic_on_def by (auto intro: funpow_in_orbit)

lemma finite_cyclic_on:
 assumes cyclic_on f S shows finite S
 using assms by (auto simp: cyclic_on_def finite_orbit)

lemma cyclic_on_singleI:
 assumes $s \in S$ $S = orbit\ f\ s$ shows cyclic_on f S
 using assms unfolding cyclic_on_def by blast

lemma cyclic_on_inI:
 assumes cyclic_on f S $s \in S$ shows $f\ s \in S$
 using assms by (auto simp: cyclic_on_def intro: orbit.intros)

lemma orbit_inverse:
 assumes self: $a \in orbit\ g\ a$
 and eq: $\bigwedge x. x \in orbit\ g\ a \implies g' (f\ x) = f (g\ x)$
 shows $f' \text{ ' } orbit\ g\ a = orbit\ g' (f\ a)$ (is ?L = ?R)
 proof (intro set_eqI iffI)
 fix x assume $x \in ?L$
 then obtain x0 where $x0 \in orbit\ g\ a$ $x = f\ x0$ by auto
 then show $x \in ?R$
 proof (induct arbitrary: x)
 case base then show ?case by (auto simp: self orbit.base eq[symmetric])
 next
 case step then show ?case by cases (auto simp: eq[symmetric] orbit.intros)
 qed
 next
 fix x assume $x \in ?R$
 then show $x \in ?L$
 proof (induct arbitrary:)
 case base then show ?case by (auto simp: self orbit.base eq)
 next
 case step then show ?case by cases (auto simp: eq orbit.intros)
 qed
 qed

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)
using assms by (auto simp: cyclic_on_def) (meson orbit_inverse)

lemma cyclic_on_f_in:
  assumes f_permutes S cyclic_on f A f x ∈ A
  shows x ∈ A
proof -
  from assms have fx_in_orb: f x ∈ orbit f (f x) by (auto simp: cyclic_on_alldef)
  from assms have A = orbit f (f x) by (auto simp: cyclic_on_alldef)
  moreover
  then have ... = orbit f x using ⟨f x ∈ A⟩ by (auto intro: orbit_step orbit_subset)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis by (metis (no_types) orbit_simps permutes_inverses(2)[OF assms(1)])
qed

lemma orbit_cong0:
  assumes x ∈ A f ∈ A → A ∧ y. y ∈ A ⇒ f y = g y shows orbit f x = orbit g
  x
proof -
  { fix n have (f ^^ n) x = (g ^^ n) x ∧ (f ^^ n) x ∈ A
    by (induct n rule: nat.induct) (insert assms, auto)
  } then show ?thesis by (auto simp: orbit_altdef)
qed

lemma orbit_cong:
  assumes self_in: t ∈ orbit f t and eq: ∧ s. s ∈ orbit f t ⇒ g s = f s
  shows orbit g t = orbit f t
  using assms(1) _ assms(2) by (rule orbit_cong0) (auto simp: orbit_step eq)

lemma cyclic_cong:
  assumes ∧ s. s ∈ S ⇒ f s = g s shows cyclic_on f S = cyclic_on g S
proof -
  have (∃ s ∈ S. orbit f s = orbit g s) ⇒ cyclic_on f S = cyclic_on g S
    by (metis cyclic_on_alldef cyclic_on_def)
  then show ?thesis by (metis assms orbit_cong cyclic_on_def)
qed

lemma permutes_comp_preserves_cyclic1:
  assumes g_permutes B cyclic_on f C
  assumes A ∩ B = {} C ⊆ A
  shows cyclic_on (f o g) C
proof -
  have *: ∧ c. c ∈ C ⇒ f (g c) = f c
    using assms by (subst permutes_not_in [of g]) auto
  with assms(2) show ?thesis by (simp cong: cyclic_cong)
qed

lemma permutes_comp_preserves_cyclic2:
  assumes f_permutes A cyclic_on g C

```

```

    assumes  $A \cap B = \{\}$   $C \subseteq B$ 
    shows cyclic_on ( $f \circ g$ )  $C$ 
  proof -
    obtain  $c$  where  $c: c \in C \ C = \text{orbit } g \ c \ c \in \text{orbit } g \ c$ 
      using  $\langle \text{cyclic\_on } g \ C \rangle$  by (auto simp: cyclic_on_def)
    then have  $\bigwedge c. c \in C \implies f (g \ c) = g \ c$ 
      using assms  $c$  by (subst permutes_not_in [of  $f$ ]) (auto intro: orbit.intros)
    with assms(2) show ?thesis by (simp cong: cyclic_cong)
  qed

```

```

lemma permutes_orbit_subset:
  assumes  $f$  permutes  $S \ x \in S$  shows  $\text{orbit } f \ x \subseteq S$ 
  proof
    fix  $y$  assume  $y \in \text{orbit } f \ x$ 
    then show  $y \in S$  by induct (auto simp: permutes_in_image assms)
  qed

```

```

lemma cyclic_on_orbit':
  assumes permutation  $f$  shows cyclic_on  $f$  ( $\text{orbit } f \ x$ )
  unfolding cyclic_on_alldef using orbit_nonempty[of  $f \ x$ ]
  by (auto intro: assms orbit_swap orbit_trans permutation_self_in_orbit)

```

```

lemma cyclic_on_orbit:
  assumes  $f$  permutes  $S$  finite  $S$  shows cyclic_on  $f$  ( $\text{orbit } f \ x$ )
  using assms by (intro cyclic_on_orbit') (auto simp: permutation_permutes)

```

```

lemma orbit_cyclic_eq3:
  assumes cyclic_on  $f \ S \ y \in S$  shows  $\text{orbit } f \ y = S$ 
  using assms unfolding cyclic_on_alldef by simp

```

```

lemma orbit_eq_singleton_iff:  $\text{orbit } f \ x = \{x\} \longleftrightarrow f \ x = x$  (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)
  proof
    assume  $A: ?R$ 
    { fix  $y$  assume  $y \in \text{orbit } f \ x$  then have  $y = x$ 
      by induct (auto simp:  $A$ )
    } then show ?L by (metis orbit_nonempty singletonI subsetI subset_singletonD)
  next
    assume  $A: ?L$ 
    then have  $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{orbit } f \ x \implies f \ x = y$ 
      by - (erule orbit.cases, simp_all)
    then show ?R using  $A$  by blast
  qed

```

```

lemma eq_on_cyclic_on_iff1:
  assumes cyclic_on  $f \ S \ x \in S$ 
  obtains  $f \ x \in S \ f \ x = x \longleftrightarrow \text{card } S = 1$ 
  proof
    from assms show  $f \ x \in S$  by (auto simp: cyclic_on_def intro: orbit.intros)
    from assms have  $S = \text{orbit } f \ x$  by (auto simp: cyclic_on_alldef)
  qed

```

then have $f x = x \longleftrightarrow S = \{x\}$ **by** (*metis orbit_eq_singleton_iff*)
then show $f x = x \longleftrightarrow \text{card } S = 1$ **using** $\langle x \in S \rangle$ **by** (*auto simp: card_Suc_eq*)
qed

lemma orbit_eqI:
 $y = f x \implies y \in \text{orbit } f x$
 $z = f y \implies y \in \text{orbit } f x \implies z \in \text{orbit } f x$
by (*metis orbit.base*) (*metis orbit.step*)

8.2 Decomposition of arbitrary permutations

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

lemma perm_restrict_comp:
assumes $A \cap B = \{\}$ *cyclic_on* $f B$
shows $\text{perm_restrict } f A \circ \text{perm_restrict } f B = \text{perm_restrict } f (A \cup B)$
proof –
have $\bigwedge x. x \in B \implies f x \in B$ **using** $\langle \text{cyclic_on } f B \rangle$ **by** (*rule cyclic_on_inI*)
with *assms* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp: perm_restrict_def fun_eq_iff*)
qed

lemma perm_restrict_simps:
 $x \in S \implies \text{perm_restrict } f S x = f x$
 $x \notin S \implies \text{perm_restrict } f S x = x$
by (*auto simp: perm_restrict_def*)

lemma perm_restrict_perm_restrict:
 $\text{perm_restrict } (\text{perm_restrict } f A) B = \text{perm_restrict } f (A \cap B)$
by (*auto simp: perm_restrict_def*)

lemma perm_restrict_union:
assumes $\text{perm_restrict } f A \text{ permutes } A$ $\text{perm_restrict } f B \text{ permutes } B$ $A \cap B = \{\}$
shows $\text{perm_restrict } f A \circ \text{perm_restrict } f B = \text{perm_restrict } f (A \cup B)$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: fun_eq_iff perm_restrict_def permutes_def*) (*metis Diff_iff Diff_triv*)

lemma perm_restrict_id[simp]:
assumes $f \text{ permutes } S$ **shows** $\text{perm_restrict } f S = f$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: permutes_def perm_restrict_def*)

lemma cyclic_on_perm_restrict:
 $\text{cyclic_on } (\text{perm_restrict } f S) S \longleftrightarrow \text{cyclic_on } f S$
by (*simp add: perm_restrict_def cong: cyclic_cong*)

lemma perm_restrict_diff_cyclic:
assumes $f \text{ permutes } S$ $\text{cyclic_on } f A$
shows $\text{perm_restrict } f (S - A) \text{ permutes } (S - A)$


```

proof -
{ fix  $y$ 
  have  $\exists x. \text{perm\_restrict } f (S - A) x = y$ 
  proof cases
    assume  $A: y \in S - A$ 
    with  $\langle f \text{ permutes } S \rangle$  obtain  $x$  where  $f x = y \ x \in S$ 
    unfolding permutes_def by auto metis
    moreover
    with  $A$  have  $x \notin A$  by (metis Diff_iff assms(2) cyclic_on_inI)
    ultimately
    have  $\text{perm\_restrict } f (S - A) x = y$  by (simp add: perm_restrict_simps)
    then show ?thesis ..
  next
    assume  $y \notin S - A$ 
    then have  $\text{perm\_restrict } f (S - A) y = y$  by (simp add: perm_restrict_simps)
    then show ?thesis ..
  qed
} note  $X = \text{this}$ 

{ fix  $x y$  assume  $\text{perm\_restrict } f (S - A) x = \text{perm\_restrict } f (S - A) y$ 
  with assms have  $x = y$ 
  by (auto simp: perm_restrict_def permutes_def split: if_splits intro: cyclic_on_f_in)
} note  $Y = \text{this}$ 

show ?thesis by (auto simp: permutes_def perm_restrict_simps X intro: Y)
qed

lemma permutes_decompose:
  assumes  $f \text{ permutes } S$  finite S
  shows  $\exists C. (\forall c \in C. \text{cyclic\_on } f c) \wedge \bigcup C = S \wedge (\forall c1 \in C. \forall c2 \in C. c1 \neq c2 \longrightarrow c1 \cap c2 = \{\})$ 
  using assms(2,1)
proof (induction arbitrary: f rule: finite_psubset_induct)
  case (psubset S)

  show ?case
  proof (cases S = \{\})
    case True then show ?thesis by (intro exI[where x=\{\}] auto)
  next
    case False
    then obtain  $s$  where  $s \in S$  by auto
    with  $\langle f \text{ permutes } S \rangle$  have  $\text{orbit } f s \subseteq S$ 
    by (rule permutes_orbit_subset)
    have cyclic_orbit:  $\text{cyclic\_on } f (\text{orbit } f s)$ 
    using  $\langle f \text{ permutes } S \rangle \langle \text{finite } S \rangle$  by (rule cyclic_on_orbit)

    let  $f' = \text{perm\_restrict } f (S - \text{orbit } f s)$ 

    have  $f s \in S$  using  $\langle f \text{ permutes } S \rangle \langle s \in S \rangle$  by (auto simp: permutes_in_image)

```

```

then have  $S - \text{orbit } f \ s \subset S$  using  $\text{orbit.base}[of\ f\ s]\ \langle s \in S \rangle$  by blast
moreover
have  $?f' \text{ permutes } (S - \text{orbit } f \ s)$ 
  using  $\langle f \text{ permutes } S \rangle \text{cyclic\_orbit}$  by  $(\text{rule perm\_restrict\_diff\_cyclic})$ 
ultimately
obtain  $C$  where  $C: \bigwedge c. c \in C \implies \text{cyclic\_on } ?f' \ c \cup C = S - \text{orbit } f \ s$ 
   $\forall c1 \in C. \forall c2 \in C. c1 \neq c2 \longrightarrow c1 \cap c2 = \{\}$ 
  using  $\text{psubset.IH}$  by metis

{ fix  $c$  assume  $c \in C$ 
  then have  $*$ :  $\bigwedge x. x \in c \implies \text{perm\_restrict } f \ (S - \text{orbit } f \ s) \ x = f \ x$ 
    using  $C(2)\ \langle f \text{ permutes } S \rangle$  by  $(\text{auto simp add: perm\_restrict\_def})$ 
  then have  $\text{cyclic\_on } f \ c$  using  $C(1)[OF\ \langle c \in C \rangle]$  by  $(\text{simp cong: cyclic\_cong add: } *)$ 
} note  $\text{in\_}C\_cyclic = \text{this}$ 

have  $Un\_ins: \bigcup (\text{insert } (\text{orbit } f \ s) \ C) = S$ 
  using  $\langle \bigcup C = \_ \rangle\ \langle \text{orbit } f \ s \subseteq S \rangle$  by blast

have  $Disj\_ins: (\forall c1 \in \text{insert } (\text{orbit } f \ s) \ C. \forall c2 \in \text{insert } (\text{orbit } f \ s) \ C. c1 \neq c2 \longrightarrow c1 \cap c2 = \{\})$ 
  using  $C$  by auto

show  $?thesis$ 
by  $(\text{intro conjI } Un\_ins \ Disj\_ins \ exI[\text{where } x = \text{insert } (\text{orbit } f \ s) \ C])$ 
   $(\text{auto simp: cyclic\_orbit in\_}C\_cyclic)$ 
qed
qed

```

8.3 Function-power distance between values

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

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

lemma funpow_dist_0 :
assumes $x = y$ **shows** $\text{funpow_dist } f \ x \ y = 0$
using *assms* **unfolding** funpow_dist_def **by** $(\text{intro Least_eq_0}) \text{ simp}$

lemma funpow_dist_least :
assumes $n < \text{funpow_dist } f \ x \ y$ **shows** $(f \rightsquigarrow n) \ x \neq y$
proof (rule notI)
assume $(f \rightsquigarrow n) \ x = y$
then have $\text{funpow_dist } f \ x \ y \leq n$ **unfolding** funpow_dist_def **by** (rule Least_le)
with *assms* **show** *False* **by** *linarith*
qed

```

lemma funpow_dist1_least:
  assumes  $0 < n < \text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ y$  shows  $(f \text{ } ^{\sim} n) \ x \neq y$ 
proof (rule notI)
  assume  $(f \text{ } ^{\sim} n) \ x = y$ 
  then have  $(f \text{ } ^{\sim} (n - 1)) (f \ x) = y$ 
    using  $\langle 0 < n \rangle$  by (cases n) (simp_all add: funpow_swap1)
  then have  $\text{funpow\_dist } f \ (f \ x) \ y \leq n - 1$  unfolding funpow_dist_def by (rule
Least_le)
  with assms show False by simp
qed

lemma funpow_dist_prop:
   $y \in \text{orbit } f \ x \implies (f \text{ } ^{\sim} \text{funpow\_dist } f \ x \ y) \ x = y$ 
  unfolding funpow_dist_def by (rule LeastI_ex) (auto simp: orbit_altdef)

lemma funpow_dist_0_eq:
  assumes  $y \in \text{orbit } f \ x$  shows  $\text{funpow\_dist } f \ x \ y = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: funpow_dist_0 dest: funpow_dist_prop)

lemma funpow_dist_step:
  assumes  $x \neq y \ y \in \text{orbit } f \ x$  shows  $\text{funpow\_dist } f \ x \ y = \text{Suc } (\text{funpow\_dist } f \ (f \ x) \ y)$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle y \in \_ \rangle$  obtain n where  $(f \text{ } ^{\sim} n) \ x = y$  by (auto simp: orbit_altdef)
  with  $\langle x \neq y \rangle$  obtain n' where [simp]:  $n = \text{Suc } n'$  by (cases n) auto

  show ?thesis
    unfolding funpow_dist_def
  proof (rule Least_Suc2)
    show  $(f \text{ } ^{\sim} n) \ x = y$  by fact
    then show  $(f \text{ } ^{\sim} n') (f \ x) = y$  by (simp add: funpow_swap1)
    show  $(f \text{ } ^{\sim} 0) \ x \neq y$  using  $\langle x \neq y \rangle$  by simp
    show  $\forall k. ((f \text{ } ^{\sim} \text{Suc } k) \ x = y) \implies ((f \text{ } ^{\sim} k) (f \ x) = y)$ 
      by (simp add: funpow_swap1)
  qed
qed

lemma funpow_dist1_prop:
  assumes  $y \in \text{orbit } f \ x$  shows  $(f \text{ } ^{\sim} \text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ y) \ x = y$ 
  by (metis assms funpow_dist_prop funpow_dist_step funpow_simps_right(2)
o_apply self_in_orbit_step)

lemma funpow_neq_less_funpow_dist:
  assumes  $y \in \text{orbit } f \ x \ m \leq \text{funpow\_dist } f \ x \ y \ n \leq \text{funpow\_dist } f \ x \ y \ m \neq n$ 
  shows  $(f \text{ } ^{\sim} m) \ x \neq (f \text{ } ^{\sim} n) \ x$ 
proof (rule notI)
  assume A:  $(f \text{ } ^{\sim} m) \ x = (f \text{ } ^{\sim} n) \ x$ 

```

```

define  $m' n'$  where  $m' = \min m n$  and  $n' = \max m n$ 
with  $A$  assms have  $A'$ :  $m' < n' (f \frown m') x = (f \frown n') x n' \leq \text{funpow\_dist } f x$ 
 $y$ 
  by (auto simp: min_def max_def)

  have  $y = (f \frown \text{funpow\_dist } f x y) x$ 
    using  $\langle y \in \_ \rangle$  by (simp only: funpow_dist_prop)
  also have  $\dots = (f \frown ((\text{funpow\_dist } f x y - n') + n')) x$ 
    using  $\langle n' \leq \_ \rangle$  by simp
  also have  $\dots = (f \frown ((\text{funpow\_dist } f x y - n') + m')) x$ 
    by (simp add: funpow_add  $\langle (f \frown m') x = \_ \rangle$ )
  also have  $(f \frown ((\text{funpow\_dist } f x y - n') + m')) x \neq y$ 
    using  $A'$  by (intro funpow_dist_least) linarith
  finally show False by simp
qed

```

```

lemma funpow_neq_less_funpow_dist1:
  assumes  $y \in \text{orbit } f x m < \text{funpow\_dist1 } f x y n < \text{funpow\_dist1 } f x y m \neq n$ 
  shows  $(f \frown m) x \neq (f \frown n) x$ 
proof (rule notI)
  assume  $A$ :  $(f \frown m) x = (f \frown n) x$ 

```

```

  define  $m' n'$  where  $m' = \min m n$  and  $n' = \max m n$ 
  with  $A$  assms have  $A'$ :  $m' < n' (f \frown m') x = (f \frown n') x n' < \text{funpow\_dist1 } f$ 
 $x y$ 
    by (auto simp: min_def max_def)

  have  $y = (f \frown \text{funpow\_dist1 } f x y) x$ 
    using  $\langle y \in \_ \rangle$  by (simp only: funpow_dist1_prop)
  also have  $\dots = (f \frown ((\text{funpow\_dist1 } f x y - n') + n')) x$ 
    using  $\langle n' < \_ \rangle$  by simp
  also have  $\dots = (f \frown ((\text{funpow\_dist1 } f x y - n') + m')) x$ 
    by (simp add: funpow_add  $\langle (f \frown m') x = \_ \rangle$ )
  also have  $(f \frown ((\text{funpow\_dist1 } f x y - n') + m')) x \neq y$ 
    using  $A'$  by (intro funpow_dist1_least) linarith
  finally show False by simp
qed

```

```

lemma inj_on_funpow_dist:
  assumes  $y \in \text{orbit } f x$  shows inj_on  $(\lambda n. (f \frown n) x) \{0.. \text{funpow\_dist } f x y\}$ 
  using funpow_neq_less_funpow_dist [OF assms] by (intro inj_onI) auto

```

```

lemma inj_on_funpow_dist1:
  assumes  $y \in \text{orbit } f x$  shows inj_on  $(\lambda n. (f \frown n) x) \{0.. < \text{funpow\_dist1 } f x y\}$ 
  using funpow_neq_less_funpow_dist1 [OF assms] by (intro inj_onI) auto

```

```

lemma orbit_conv_funpow_dist1:
  assumes  $x \in \text{orbit } f x$ 

```

```

shows orbit f x = (λn. (f  $\hat{\sim}$  n) x) ‘ {0.. $\text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ x$ } (is ?L = ?R)
using funpow_dist1_prop[OF assms]
by (auto simp: orbit_altdef_bounded[where n= $\text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ x$ ])

lemma funpow_dist1_prop1:
  assumes (f  $\hat{\sim}$  n) x = y 0 < n shows (f  $\hat{\sim}$   $\text{funpow\_dist1 } f \ x \ y$ ) x = y
proof -
  from assms have y ∈ orbit f x by (auto simp: orbit_altdef)
  then show ?thesis by (rule funpow_dist1_prop)
qed

lemma funpow_dist1_dist:
  assumes funpow_dist1 f x y < funpow_dist1 f x z
  assumes {y,z} ⊆ orbit f x
  shows funpow_dist1 f x z = funpow_dist1 f x y + funpow_dist1 f y z (is ?L =
  ?R)
proof -
  define n where ⟨n = funpow_dist1 f x z - funpow_dist1 f x y - 1⟩
  with assms have *: ⟨funpow_dist1 f x z = Suc (funpow_dist1 f x y + n)⟩
  by simp
  have x_z: (f  $\hat{\sim}$  funpow_dist1 f x z) x = z using assms by (blast intro: fun-
  pow_dist1_prop)
  have x_y: (f  $\hat{\sim}$  funpow_dist1 f x y) x = y using assms by (blast intro: fun-
  pow_dist1_prop)

  have (f  $\hat{\sim}$  (funpow_dist1 f x z - funpow_dist1 f x y)) y
    = (f  $\hat{\sim}$  (funpow_dist1 f x z - funpow_dist1 f x y)) ((f  $\hat{\sim}$  funpow_dist1 f x
  y) x)
  using x_y by simp
  also have ... = z
  using assms x_z by (simp add: * funpow_add ac_simps funpow_swap1)
  finally have y_z_diff: (f  $\hat{\sim}$  (funpow_dist1 f x z - funpow_dist1 f x y)) y = z .
  then have (f  $\hat{\sim}$  funpow_dist1 f y z) y = z
  using assms by (intro funpow_dist1_prop1) auto
  then have (f  $\hat{\sim}$  funpow_dist1 f y z) ((f  $\hat{\sim}$  funpow_dist1 f x y) x) = z
  using x_y by simp
  then have (f  $\hat{\sim}$  (funpow_dist1 f y z + funpow_dist1 f x y)) x = z
  by (simp add: * funpow_add funpow_swap1)
  show ?thesis
proof (rule antisym)
  from y_z_diff have (f  $\hat{\sim}$  funpow_dist1 f y z) y = z
  using assms by (intro funpow_dist1_prop1) auto
  then have (f  $\hat{\sim}$  funpow_dist1 f y z) ((f  $\hat{\sim}$  funpow_dist1 f x y) x) = z
  using x_y by simp
  then have (f  $\hat{\sim}$  (funpow_dist1 f y z + funpow_dist1 f x y)) x = z
  by (simp add: * funpow_add funpow_swap1)
  then have funpow_dist1 f x z ≤ funpow_dist1 f y z + funpow_dist1 f x y
  using funpow_dist1_least_not_less by fastforce
  then show ?L ≤ ?R by presburger

```

```

next
  have funpow_dist1 f y z ≤ funpow_dist1 f x z - funpow_dist1 f x y
  using y_z_diff assms(1) by (metis not_less zero_less_diff funpow_dist1_least)
  then show ?R ≤ ?L by linarith
qed
qed

lemma funpow_dist1_le_self:
  assumes (f ^^ m) x = x 0 < m y ∈ orbit f x
  shows funpow_dist1 f x y ≤ m
proof (cases x = y)
  case True with assms show ?thesis by (auto dest!: funpow_dist1_least)
next
  case False
  have (f ^^ funpow_dist1 f x y) x = (f ^^ (funpow_dist1 f x y mod m)) x
  using assms by (simp add: funpow_mod_eq)
  with False ⟨y ∈ orbit f x⟩ have funpow_dist1 f x y ≤ funpow_dist1 f x y mod m
  by auto (metis ⟨f ^^ funpow_dist1 f x y⟩ x = (f ^^ (funpow_dist1 f x y mod
m)) x⟩ funpow_dist1_prop funpow_dist_least funpow_dist_step leI)
  with ⟨m > 0⟩ show ?thesis
  by (auto intro: order_trans)
qed
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

```