

Selected Solutions

- 1 Consider the following interpretations in $\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0, 1\}$: $f_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = xy$ and $g_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = 2x + y + 1$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} x(2y + z + 1) &> 2xy + xz + 1 \\ (2x + y + 1)z &> 2xz + yz + 1 \\ 2(2x + y + 1) + z + 1 &> 2x + (2y + z + 1) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

for all $x, y, z \geq 2$, the TRS is polynomially terminating. If we change the interpretations of f and g to $f_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = xy + 2x + 2y + 2$ and $g_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = 2x + y + 5$ then the resulting inequalities are satisfied for all $x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}$.

- 2 Consider the well-founded monotone algebra $(\mathcal{A}, >_{\mathbb{N}})$ with carrier $\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ and interpretations $f_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y) = 3^x + y$ and $g_{\mathcal{A}}(x) = x + 1$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} 3^{x+1} + y &>_{\mathbb{N}} 3^x + (3^x + y) + 1 \\ 3^x + x &>_{\mathbb{N}} x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

for all $x, y \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, the TRS is terminating.

- 3 (b) Consider the TRS $\mathcal{R}_k$ consisting of the two rewrite rules

$$f(g(a)) \rightarrow g(f(a)) \qquad a \rightarrow g^k(b)$$

for $k \geq 0$. By taking the weight function

$$w(f) = 0 \qquad w(g) = w(b) = w_0 = 1 \qquad w(a) = k + 1$$

together with the admissible precedence $f > a > g > b$ we obtain $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{\text{kbo}}$. In the following we argue that the weight of a must be at least $k + 1$. The two sides of the first rewrite rule have the same weight, regardless of the weight function, and hence $f > g$. Since g is unary, it cannot have weight zero as this would contradict admissibility. We have $w(b) > 0$ by definition of weight function. It follows that the weight of the term $g^k(b)$ is at least $k + 1$. To orient the second rule with KBO, we thus must have $w(a) \geq k + 1$.