



Introduction to Term Rewriting

lecture 6

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Sunday

introduction, examples, abstract rewriting, equational reasoning, term rewriting

Monday

termination, completion

Tuesday

completion, termination

Wednesday

confluence, modularity, strategies

Thursday

exam, advanced topics

Outline

- Efficient Completion
- Cola Gene Puzzle
- Abstract Completion
- Proof Orders
- Critical Pair Criteria
- Further Reading



Example

TRS $\mathcal{R} = \{\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5}, \textcircled{6}\}$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x + 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad p(s(x)) \rightarrow x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad x - s(y) \rightarrow p(x - y)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad s(p(x)) \rightarrow x$$

Example

TRS $\mathcal{R} = \{\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5}, \textcircled{6}\}$

- ① $x + 0 \rightarrow x$
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- ⑤ $p(s(x)) \rightarrow x$
- ⑦ $s(x + p(y)) \rightarrow x + y$
- ⑨ $x + p(y) \rightarrow p(x + y)$

TRS $\mathcal{S} = \{\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5}, \textcircled{6}, \textcircled{7}, \textcircled{8}, \textcircled{9}, \textcircled{10}\}$

- ② $x - 0 \rightarrow x$
- ④ $x - s(y) \rightarrow p(x - y)$
- ⑥ $s(p(x)) \rightarrow x$
- ⑧ $p(x - p(y)) \rightarrow x - y$
- ⑩ $x - p(y) \rightarrow s(x - y)$

Example

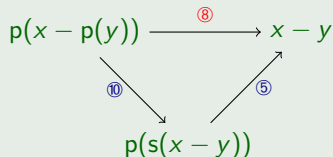
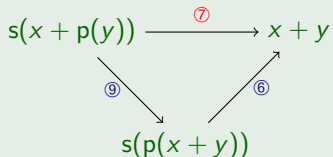
$$\text{TRS } \mathcal{R} = \{\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5}, \textcircled{6}\}$$

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- ② $x - 0 \rightarrow x$
- ④ $x - s(y) \rightarrow p(x - y)$
- ⑥ $s(p(x)) \rightarrow x$
- ⑧ $p(x - p(y)) \rightarrow x - y$
- ⑩ $x - p(y) \rightarrow s(x - y)$

rewrite rules ⑦ and ⑧ are redundant:



Example

$$\text{TRS } \mathcal{R} = \{\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5}, \textcircled{6}\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad x + 0 \rightarrow x \\ \textcircled{3} \quad x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y) \\ \textcircled{5} \quad p(s(x)) \rightarrow x \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad x + p(y) \rightarrow p(x + y)$$

$$\text{TRS } \mathcal{S} = \{\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5}, \textcircled{6}, \textcircled{7}, \textcircled{8}, \textcircled{9}, \textcircled{10}\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \quad x - 0 \rightarrow x \\ \textcircled{4} \quad x - s(y) \rightarrow p(x - y) \\ \textcircled{6} \quad s(p(x)) \rightarrow x \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad x - p(y) \rightarrow s(x - y)$$

rewrite rules $\textcircled{7}$ and $\textcircled{8}$ are redundant:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} s(x + p(y)) & & x + y \\ & \searrow \textcircled{9} & \nearrow \textcircled{6} \\ & s(p(x + y)) & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p(x - p(y)) & & x - y \\ & \searrow \textcircled{10} & \nearrow \textcircled{5} \\ & p(s(x - y)) & \end{array}$$

Observation

- less rewrite rules \implies less critical pairs
- TRS without redundancy = **reduced** TRS



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- TRS without redundancy = **reduced** TRS

Definition

TRS \mathcal{R} is **reduced** if for all $\ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}$

- 1** r is normal form with respect to \mathcal{R}

Observation

- less rewrite rules \implies less critical pairs
- TRS without redundancy = **reduced** TRS

Definition

TRS \mathcal{R} is **reduced** if for all $\ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}$

- 1** r is normal form with respect to \mathcal{R}
- 2** ℓ is normal form with respect to $\mathcal{R} \setminus \{\ell \rightarrow r\}$

Example

TRS $\mathcal{R} = \{\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5}, \textcircled{6}\}$

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- ② $x - 0 \rightarrow x$
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- \mathcal{R} is reduced

Example

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- \mathcal{R} is reduced
- \mathcal{S} is **not** reduced

simplification **after** completion

Theorem

\forall complete TRS \mathcal{R} \exists complete **reduced** TRS \mathcal{S} such that $\xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}]{}^* = \xrightarrow[\mathcal{S}]{}^*$

simplification **after** completion

Theorem

\forall complete TRS \mathcal{R} \exists complete **reduced** TRS \mathcal{S} such that $\overset{*}{\leftarrow}_{\mathcal{R}} = \overset{*}{\leftarrow}_{\mathcal{S}}$

Proof Sketch (construction)

$$\mathbf{1} \quad \mathcal{R}' = \{ l \rightarrow r \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mid l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \}$$

simplification **after** completion

Theorem

\forall complete TRS \mathcal{R} \exists complete **reduced** TRS \mathcal{S} such that $\overset{*}{\leftarrow}_{\mathcal{R}} = \overset{*}{\leftarrow}_{\mathcal{S}}$

Proof Sketch (construction)

- 1 $\mathcal{R}' = \{ l \rightarrow r \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mid l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \}$
- 2 $\mathcal{S} = \{ l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}' \mid l \in \text{NF}(\mathcal{R}' \setminus \{l \rightarrow r\}) \}$

simplification after completion

Theorem

\forall complete TRS \mathcal{R} \exists complete reduced TRS \mathcal{S} such that $\xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}]{}^* = \xrightarrow[\mathcal{S}]{}^*$

Proof Sketch (construction)

- 1 $\mathcal{R}' = \{ l \rightarrow r \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mid l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \}$
- 2 $\mathcal{S} = \{ l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}' \mid l \in \text{NF}(\mathcal{R}' \setminus \{l \rightarrow r\}) \}$

more efficient: simplification **during** completion

Knuth-Bendix Completion Procedure (More Efficient Version)

input ES \mathcal{E} and reduction order $>$

output complete **reduced** TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\overset{*}{\leftarrow}_{\mathcal{E}} = \overset{*}{\leftarrow}_{\mathcal{R}}$

$\mathcal{R} := \emptyset$ $C := \mathcal{E}$

while $C \neq \emptyset$ **do**

 choose $s \approx t \in C$ $C := C \setminus \{s \approx t\}$ $s' := s \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$ $t' := t \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$

if $s' \neq t'$ **then**

if $s' > t'$ **then** $\alpha := s'$ $\beta := t'$

else if $t' > s'$ **then** $\alpha := t'$ $\beta := s'$

else *failure*

$\mathcal{R}' := \mathcal{R} \cup \{\alpha \rightarrow \beta\}$

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else *failure*

$\mathcal{R}' := \mathcal{R} \cup \{\alpha \rightarrow \beta\}$

for all $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}$ **do**

$\mathcal{R}' := \mathcal{R}' \setminus \{l \rightarrow r\}$ $l' := l \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}'}$ $r' := r \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}'}$

Knuth-Bendix Completion Procedure (More Efficient Version)

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$\mathcal{R}' := \mathcal{R} \cup \{\alpha \rightarrow \beta\}$

for all $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}$ **do**

$\mathcal{R}' := \mathcal{R}' \setminus \{l \rightarrow r\}$ $l' := l \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}'}$ $r' := r \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}'}$

if $l = l'$ **then** $\mathcal{R}' := \mathcal{R}' \cup \{l' \rightarrow r'\}$ **else** $C := C \cup \{l' \approx r'\}$

Knuth-Bendix Completion Procedure (More Efficient Version)

input ES \mathcal{E} and reduction order $>$

output complete **reduced** TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\xrightarrow[\mathcal{E}]{}^* = \xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}]{}^*$

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if $l = l'$ **then** $\mathcal{R}' := \mathcal{R}' \cup \{l' \rightarrow r'\}$ **else** $C := C \cup \{l' \approx r'\}$

$\mathcal{R} := \mathcal{R}'$

$C := C \cup \{e \in \text{CP}(\mathcal{R}) \mid \alpha \rightarrow \beta \text{ was used to generate } e\}$

Example

$$f(f(x)) \approx g(x)$$

$$g(a) \approx b$$

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- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$

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- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- orient: $f(f(x)) >_{\text{lpo}} g(x)$



Example

$$g(a) \approx b$$

$$f(f(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
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Example

$$g(a) \approx b$$

$$f(f(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- orient: $g(a) >_{lpo} b$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}f(f(x)) &\rightarrow g(x) \\ g(a) &\rightarrow b\end{aligned}$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- orient: $g(a) >_{lpo} b$



Example

$$\begin{aligned} f(f(x)) &\rightarrow g(x) \\ g(a) &\rightarrow b \end{aligned}$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- deduce: $f(g(x)) \leftarrow f(f(f(x))) \rightarrow g(f(x))$ critical pair



Example

$$f(g(x)) \approx g(f(x))$$

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Example

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- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
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$$f(g(x)) \rightarrow g(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- deduce: $f(b) \leftarrow f(g(a)) \rightarrow g(f(a))$

critical pair

Example

$$f(g(f(x))) \approx g(g(x))$$

$$f(b) \approx g(f(a))$$

$$f(f(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$$

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

$$f(g(x)) \rightarrow g(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$

Example

$$f(g(f(x))) \approx g(g(x))$$

$$f(b) \approx g(f(a))$$

$$f(f(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$$

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

$$f(g(x)) \rightarrow g(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- simplify: $f(g(f(x))) \rightarrow g(f(f(x)))$

Example

$$g(f(f(x))) \approx g(g(x))$$

$$f(b) \approx g(f(a))$$

$$f(f(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$$

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

$$f(g(x)) \rightarrow g(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- simplify: $g(f(f(x))) \rightarrow g(g(x))$



Example

$$g(g(x)) \approx g(g(x))$$

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$$f(f(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$$

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

$$f(g(x)) \rightarrow g(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- delete: $g(g(x)) = g(g(x))$

Example

$$f(b) \approx g(f(a))$$

$$f(f(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$$

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

$$f(g(x)) \rightarrow g(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
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Example

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- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- deduce: $f(g(f(a))) \leftarrow f(f(b)) \rightarrow g(b)$

critical pair



Example

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- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- simplify: $f(g(f(a))) \rightarrow g(f(f(a)))$



Example

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$$f(g(x)) \rightarrow g(f(x))$$

$$f(b) \rightarrow g(f(a))$$

- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- delete: $g(b) = g(b)$

Example

$$f(f(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$$

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

$$f(g(x)) \rightarrow g(f(x))$$

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- LPO with precedence $f > g > b > a$
- **complete** and **reduced** TRS

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- orient: $g(x) >_{\text{lpo}} f(f(x))$

Example

$$g(a) \approx b$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $b > g > f > a$
- orient: $g(x) >_{\text{lpo}} f(f(x))$



Example

$$g(a) \approx b$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $b > g > f > a$
- orient: $b >_{lpo} g(a)$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}g(x) &\rightarrow f(f(x)) \\ b &\rightarrow g(a)\end{aligned}$$

- LPO with precedence $b > g > f > a$
- orient: $b >_{lpo} g(a)$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}g(x) &\rightarrow f(f(x)) \\ b &\rightarrow g(a)\end{aligned}$$

- LPO with precedence $b > g > f > a$
- **complete** TRS



Example

$$\begin{aligned}g(x) &\rightarrow f(f(x)) \\ b &\rightarrow g(a)\end{aligned}$$

- LPO with precedence $b > g > f > a$
- complete TRS but not **reduced**

Example

$$g(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$$

$$b \rightarrow g(a)$$

- LPO with precedence $b > g > f > a$
- compose: $g(a) \rightarrow f(f(a))$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}g(x) &\rightarrow f(f(x)) \\ b &\rightarrow f(f(a))\end{aligned}$$

- LPO with precedence $b > g > f > a$
- compose: $g(a) \rightarrow f(f(a))$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}g(x) &\rightarrow f(f(x)) \\ b &\rightarrow f(f(a))\end{aligned}$$

- LPO with precedence $b > g > f > a$
- **complete** and **reduced** TRS

Example

$$f(f(x)) \approx g(x)$$

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- LPO with precedence $b > g > f > a$

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- LPO with precedence $g > f > b > a$
- orient: $g(x) >_{\text{lpo}} f(f(x))$



Example

$$g(a) \approx b$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $g > f > b > a$
- orient: $g(x) >_{\text{lpo}} f(f(x))$

Example

$$g(a) \approx b$$

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- LPO with precedence $g > f > b > a$
- orient: $g(a) >_{lpo} b$

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- LPO with precedence $g > f > b > a$
- orient: $g(a) >_{lpo} b$

Example

$$g(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$$

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

- LPO with precedence $g > f > b > a$
- collapse: $g(a) \rightarrow f(f(a))$



Example

$$f(f(a)) \approx b$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $g > f > b > a$
- collapse: $g(a) \rightarrow f(f(a))$

Example

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$$g(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$$

- LPO with precedence $g > f > b > a$
- orient: $f(f(a)) >_{lpo} b$



Example

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- LPO with precedence $g > f > b > a$
- orient: $f(f(a))) >_{lpo} b$

Example

$$g(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$$
$$f(f(a)) \rightarrow b$$

- LPO with precedence $g > f > b > a$
- **complete** and **reduced** TRS



Theorem

if complete reduced TRSs \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{S} satisfy

1 $\overset{*}{\leftarrow} \underset{\mathcal{R}}{\rightarrow} = \overset{*}{\leftarrow} \underset{\mathcal{S}}{\rightarrow}$

2 \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{S} are compatible with *same reduction order*

then $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{S}$ (modulo variable renaming)

Outline

- Efficient Completion
- Cola Gene Puzzle
- Abstract Completion
- Proof Orders
- Critical Pair Criteria
- Further Reading



A team of genetic engineers decides to create cows that produce cola instead of milk. To that end they have to transform the DNA of the milk gene

TAGCTAGCTAGCT

in every fertilized egg into the cola gene

CTGACTGACT



Techniques exist to perform the following DNA substitutions

TCAT ↔ T GAG ↔ AG CTC ↔ TC AGTA ↔ A TAT ↔ CT

Recently it has been discovered that the mad cow disease is caused by a retrovirus with the following DNA sequence

CTGCTACTGACT

What now, if unintendedly cows with this virus are created? According to the engineers there is little risk because this never happened in their experiments, but various action groups demand absolute assurances.

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Example (Cola Gene Puzzle)

ES \mathcal{E}

TCAT \approx T

GAG \approx AG

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Example (Cola Gene Puzzle)

ES \mathcal{E} TCAT \approx T GAG \approx AG CTC \approx TC AGTA \approx A TAT \approx CTTRS \mathcal{R} GA \rightarrow A AGT \rightarrow AT ATA \rightarrow A CT \rightarrow T TAT \rightarrow T TCA \rightarrow TA

Example (Cola Gene Puzzle)

ES \mathcal{E}

$TCAT \approx T$ $GAG \approx AG$ $CTC \approx TC$ $AGTA \approx A$ $TAT \approx CT$

TRS \mathcal{R}

$GA \rightarrow A$ $AGT \rightarrow AT$ $ATA \rightarrow A$ $CT \rightarrow T$ $TAT \rightarrow T$ $TCA \rightarrow TA$

- \mathcal{R} is reduced and complete

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- $\overset{*}{\leftarrow} \overset{*}{\rightarrow} = \overset{*}{\leftarrow} \overset{*}{\rightarrow}$
 $\mathcal{E} \quad \mathcal{R}$

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- $\xleftrightarrow[\mathcal{E}]{}^* = \xleftrightarrow[\mathcal{R}]{}^*$
- (milk gene) TAGCTAGCTAGCT $\xleftrightarrow[\mathcal{E}]{}^*$ CTGACTGACT (cola gene)

$$\text{TAGCTAGCTAGCT} \xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}]{\text{!}} \text{T} \xleftarrow[\mathcal{R}]{\text{!}} \text{CTGACTGACT}$$

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Outline

- Efficient Completion
- Cola Gene Puzzle
- **Abstract Completion**
- Proof Orders
- Critical Pair Criteria
- Further Reading



Definition

inference system SC (**standard completion**) consists of six rules

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set of equations \mathcal{E} set of rewrite rules \mathcal{R} inference system \mathcal{SC} (standard completion) consists of six rulesdelete $\mathcal{E} \cup \{s \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}$

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- \triangleright **encompassment**

$$s \triangleright t \iff \exists \text{ position } p \exists \text{ substitution } \sigma: s|_p = t\sigma$$



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$$s(x) + s(y + 0) \triangleright s(x) + y$$

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Definition

set of equations \mathcal{E} set of rewrite rules \mathcal{R} reduction order $>$ inference system **BC** (**basic completion**) consists of four rules

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Definitions

- **completion procedure** is program that takes as input set of equations \mathcal{E} and reduction order $>$ and generates (finite or infinite) sequence

$$(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$$

with $\mathcal{E}_0 = \mathcal{E}$ and $\mathcal{R}_0 = \emptyset$

Definitions

- completion procedure is program that takes as input set of equations \mathcal{E} and reduction order $>$ and generates (finite or infinite) **run**

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- \mathcal{E}_ω is set of **persistent** equations:
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Question

how to guarantee correctness ?

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Lemmata

- *if $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R}) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}', \mathcal{R}')$ and $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >$ then $\mathcal{R}' \subseteq >$*

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Lemmata

- $\mathcal{R}_\omega \subseteq \mathcal{R}_\infty \subseteq >$
- $\overleftarrow{\mathcal{E}}^* = \overleftarrow{\mathcal{E}_\infty \cup \mathcal{R}_\infty}^*$

Two Questions

non-failing run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$

- 1 is \mathcal{R}_ω confluent ?



Two Questions

non-failing run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$

1 is \mathcal{R}_ω confluent ?

2 $\xrightarrow[\mathcal{E}_\infty \cup \mathcal{R}_\infty]{*} = \xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}_\omega]{*} ?$

Two Questions

non-failing run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$

1 is \mathcal{R}_ω confluent ?

2 $\xrightarrow[\mathcal{E}_\infty \cup \mathcal{R}_\infty]{*} = \xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}_\omega]{*} ?$

Definitions

- run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$ is **fair** if

$$\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}_\omega) \subseteq \bigcup_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_i$$

Two Questions

non-failing run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$

1 is \mathcal{R}_ω confluent ?

2 $\xleftarrow{\ast}_{\mathcal{E}_\infty \cup \mathcal{R}_\infty} = \xleftarrow{\ast}_{\mathcal{R}_\omega} ?$

Definitions

- run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$ is fair if

$$\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}_\omega) \subseteq \bigcup_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_i$$

- completion procedure is fair if every run that does not fail is fair

Two Questions

non-failing run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$

1 is \mathcal{R}_ω confluent ?

2 $\xrightarrow[\mathcal{E}_\infty \cup \mathcal{R}_\infty]{*} = \xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}_\omega]{*} ?$

Definitions

- run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$ is fair if

$$\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}_\omega) \subseteq \bigcup_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_i$$

- completion procedure is fair if every run that does not fail is fair

Theorem

every fair completion procedure is correct

Remark

strict encompassment condition in collapse rule cannot be dropped

$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$



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Example

$$\begin{aligned} a &\rightarrow b \\ g(x) &\rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) &\rightarrow x \\ f(x, g(y)) &\rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\ f(c, y) &\rightarrow a \end{aligned}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$

Remark

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Example

$$\begin{aligned} a &\rightarrow b \\ g(x) &\rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) &\rightarrow x \\ f(x, g(y)) &\rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\ f(c, y) &\rightarrow a \end{aligned}$$

$$a \approx c$$

► skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- deduce: $a \leftarrow f(c, c) \rightarrow c$

Remark

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Example

$$\begin{aligned} a &\rightarrow b \\ g(x) &\rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) &\rightarrow x \\ f(x, g(y)) &\rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\ f(c, y) &\rightarrow a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &\approx c \\ f(g(c), y) &\approx a \end{aligned}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- deduce: $a \leftarrow f(c, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(c), y)$

Remark

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Example

$$\begin{aligned} a &\rightarrow b \\ g(x) &\rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) &\rightarrow x \\ f(x, g(y)) &\rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\ f(c, y) &\rightarrow a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &\rightarrow c \\ f(g(c), y) &\approx a \end{aligned}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- orient: $a >_{\text{lpo}} c$

Remark

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Example

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- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
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Example

$$\begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow b \\ g(x) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\ f(c, y) \rightarrow a \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow c \\ f(g(c), y) \rightarrow a \\ a \approx g(c) \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- deduce: $a \leftarrow f(g(c), c) \rightarrow g(c)$

Remark

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Example

$a \rightarrow b$	$a \rightarrow c$	▶ skip
$g(x) \rightarrow x$	$f(g(c), y) \rightarrow a$	
$f(x, c) \rightarrow x$	$a \approx g(c)$	
$f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y)$	$f(g(g(c)), y) \approx a$	
$f(c, y) \rightarrow a$		

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- deduce: $a \leftarrow f(g(c), g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(g(c)), y)$

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Example

$$\begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow b \\ g(x) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\ f(c, y) \rightarrow a \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow c \\ f(g(c), y) \rightarrow a \\ a \rightarrow g(c) \\ f(g(g(c)), y) \approx a \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- orient: $a >_{\text{lpo}} g(c)$

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Example

$$\begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow b \\ g(x) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\ f(c, y) \rightarrow a \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow c \\ f(g(c), y) \rightarrow a \\ a \rightarrow g(c) \\ f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- orient: $f(g(g(c)), y) >_{\text{lpo}} a$

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Example

$$\begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow b \\ g(x) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\ f(c, y) \rightarrow a \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} g(c) \approx c \\ f(g(c), y) \rightarrow a \\ a \rightarrow g(c) \\ f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- collapse: $a \rightarrow g(c)$

Remark

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$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & c \approx c \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(c), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x & a \rightarrow g(c) \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a &
 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- simplify: $g(c) \rightarrow c$

Remark

strict encompassment condition in collapse rule cannot be dropped

$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(c), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x & a \rightarrow g(c) \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a &
 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- delete

Remark

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$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{l}
 a \rightarrow b \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 f(c, y) \approx a \\
 a \rightarrow g(c) \\
 f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a
 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- collapse: $f(g(c), y) \rightarrow f(c, y)$

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Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & a \approx a \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x & a \rightarrow g(c) \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a &
 \end{array}$$

► skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- simplify: $f(c, y) \rightarrow a$

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Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x & \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a & \\
 & a \rightarrow g(c) \\
 & f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a
 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
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$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & a \approx g(g(c)) \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x & a \rightarrow g(c) \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a &
 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- deduce: $a \leftarrow f(g(g(c)), c) \rightarrow g(g(c))$

Remark

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$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & a \approx g(g(c)) \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(g(g(c))), y) \approx a \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x & a \rightarrow g(c) \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a &
 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- deduce: $a \leftarrow f(g(g(c)), g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(g(g(c))), y)$

Remark

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$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{ll} a \rightarrow b & a \rightarrow g(g(c)) \\ g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(g(g(c))), y) \approx a \\ f(x, c) \rightarrow x & a \rightarrow g(c) \\ f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \\ f(c, y) \rightarrow a & \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- orient: $a >_{\text{lpo}} g(g(c))$

Remark

strict encompassment condition in collapse rule cannot be dropped

$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & a \rightarrow g(g(c)) \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(g(g(c))), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x & a \rightarrow g(c) \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a &
 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- orient: $f(g(g(g(c))), y) >_{\text{lpo}} a$

Remark

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Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & a \rightarrow g(g(c)) \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(g(g(c))), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x & g(g(c)) \approx g(c) \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a &
 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- **collapse:** $a \rightarrow g(g(c))$

Remark

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Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & a \rightarrow g(g(c)) \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(g(g(c))), y) \rightarrow a \\
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 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & f(g(g(c)), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a &
 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- simplify: $g(g(c)) \rightarrow g(c)$

Remark

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Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & a \rightarrow g(g(c)) \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(g(g(c))), y) \rightarrow a \\
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 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- delete

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Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & a \rightarrow g(g(c)) \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(g(g(c))), y) \rightarrow a \\
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 \end{array}$$

▶ skip

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Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & a \rightarrow g(g(c)) \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(g(g(c))), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x & \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & f(c, y) \approx a \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a &
 \end{array}$$

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Example

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 a \rightarrow b & a \rightarrow g(g(c)) \\
 g(x) \rightarrow x & f(g(g(g(c))), y) \rightarrow a \\
 f(x, c) \rightarrow x & \\
 f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) & a \approx a \\
 f(c, y) \rightarrow a &
 \end{array}$$

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Example

$$\begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow b \\ g(x) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\ f(c, y) \rightarrow a \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow g(g(c)) \\ f(g(g(g(c))), y) \rightarrow a \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- delete

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$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow b \\ g(x) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) \rightarrow x \\ f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(g(x), y) \\ f(c, y) \rightarrow a \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow g(g(c)) \\ f(g(g(g(c))), y) \rightarrow a \end{array}$$

▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- ...

Remark

strict encompassment condition in collapse rule cannot be dropped

$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$

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▶ skip

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- ... fair but **unsuccessful** run

Remark

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- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- compose: $a \rightarrow b$

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- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- compose: $f(g(x), y) \rightarrow f(x, y)$

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Example

$$\begin{aligned} a &\rightarrow b \\ g(x) &\rightarrow x \\ f(x, c) &\rightarrow x \\ f(x, y) &\approx f(x, y) \\ f(c, y) &\rightarrow b \end{aligned}$$

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- collapse: $f(x, g(y)) \rightarrow f(x, y)$

Remark

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Example

$$a \rightarrow b$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow x$$

$$f(x, c) \rightarrow x$$

$$f(c, y) \rightarrow b$$

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- delete

Remark

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Example

$$a \rightarrow b$$

$$c \approx b$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow x$$

$$f(x, c) \rightarrow x$$

$$f(c, y) \rightarrow b$$

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- deduce: $c \leftarrow f(c, c) \rightarrow b$

Remark

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- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- orient: $c >_{\text{lpo}} b$

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Example

$$a \rightarrow b$$

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$$g(x) \rightarrow x$$

$$f(x, b) \approx x$$

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Example

$$a \rightarrow b$$

$$c \rightarrow b$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow x$$

$$f(x, b) \rightarrow x$$

$$f(b, y) \approx b$$

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- collapse: $f(c, y) \rightarrow f(b, y)$

Remark

strict encompassment condition in collapse rule cannot be dropped

$$\text{collapse} \quad \frac{\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} \cup \{t \rightarrow s\}}{\mathcal{E} \cup \{u \approx s\}, \mathcal{R}} \quad \text{if } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \text{ using } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } t \triangleright \ell$$

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Example

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$$c \rightarrow b$$

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$$f(b, y) \rightarrow b$$

- LPO with precedence $f > a > g > c > b$
- **complete** and reduced TRS

Outline

- Efficient Completion
- Cola Gene Puzzle
- Abstract Completion
- **Proof Orders**
- Critical Pair Criteria
- Further Reading

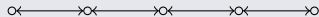


Completion is Proof Normalization

$(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R})$

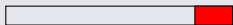
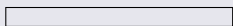


proof in $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R})$

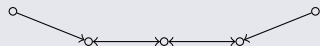
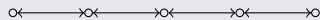


Completion is Proof Normalization

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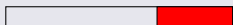
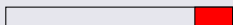
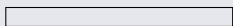


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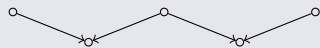
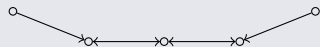
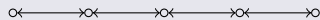


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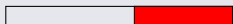
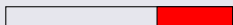
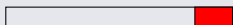
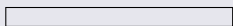
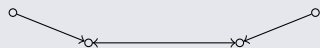
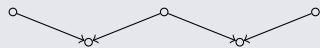
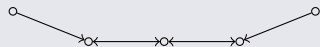
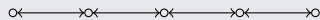
$(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R})$



proof in $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R})$

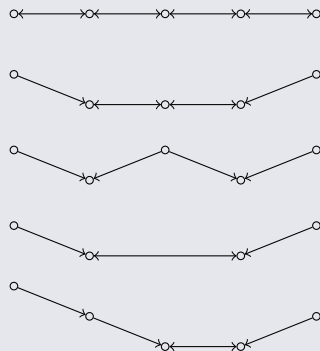


Completion is Proof Normalization

 $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R})$

 proof in $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R})$


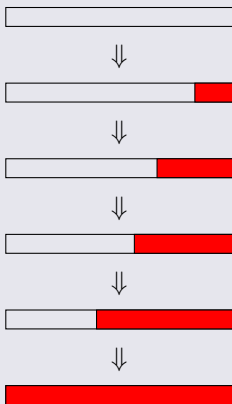
Completion is Proof Normalization

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 proof in $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R})$


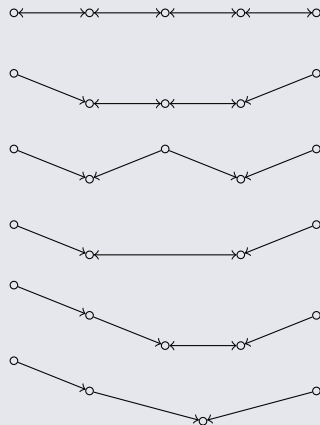
Completion is Proof Normalization

$(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R})$



fair derivation

proof in $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R})$



rewrite proof

set of equations \mathcal{E} set of rewrite rules \mathcal{R} reduction order $>$

Definitions

- **proof** of $s \approx t$ is sequence (u_1, \dots, u_n) of terms such that
 - $s = u_1$
 - $t = u_n$
 - for all $1 \leq i < n$ $u_i \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u_{i+1}$ or $u_i \leftarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u_{i+1}$ or $u_i \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}} u_{i+1}$

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- **rewrite proof** is proof (u_1, \dots, u_n) such that
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 for some $1 \leq j \leq n$

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- rewrite proof is proof (u_1, \dots, u_n) such that
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 for some $1 \leq j \leq n$
- two proofs (s_1, \dots, s_n) and (t_1, \dots, t_n) are **equivalent** if $s_1 = t_1$ and $s_n = t_n$

Definitions

- **complexity** of proof (u_1, \dots, u_n) is multiset $\{c(u_1, u_2), \dots, c(u_{n-1}, u_n)\}$

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Lemma

\gg_{mul} is a well-founded order on proofs

non-failing and fair run $\mathcal{S}: (\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$

Lemma

\forall proof P in $\mathcal{E}_\infty \cup \mathcal{R}_\infty$ that is no rewrite proof in \mathcal{R}_ω

\exists equivalent proof Q in $\mathcal{E}_\infty \cup \mathcal{R}_\infty$ such that $P \gg_{mul} Q$

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Proof Sketch

three cases:

- 1** P contains step using equation $l \approx r \in \mathcal{E}_\infty$

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Proof Sketch

three cases:

1 P contains step using equation $l \approx r \in \mathcal{E}_\infty$

$l \approx r \notin \mathcal{E}_\omega$: consider how equation $l \approx r$ is removed in \mathcal{S}

non-failing and fair run $\mathcal{S}: (\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$

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Proof Sketch

three cases:

- 1 P contains step using equation $l \approx r \in \mathcal{E}_\infty$
 $l \approx r \notin \mathcal{E}_w$: consider how equation $l \approx r$ is removed in \mathcal{S}
- 2 P contains step using rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}_\infty \setminus \mathcal{R}_w$

non-failing and fair run $\mathcal{S}: (\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$

Lemma

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 $l \rightarrow r \notin \mathcal{R}_w$: consider how rule $l \rightarrow r$ is removed in \mathcal{S}
- 3** P contains peak using rules from \mathcal{R}_w
 use critical pair lemma

Theorem

\forall non-failing and fair run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{sc} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{sc} \dots$

- $\xleftrightarrow[\mathcal{E}_\infty \cup \mathcal{R}_\infty]{*} = \xleftrightarrow[\mathcal{R}_\omega]{*}$

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Corollary

every fair completion procedure is correct

Outline

- Efficient Completion
- Cola Gene Puzzle
- Abstract Completion
- Proof Orders
- **Critical Pair Criteria**
- Further Reading



Fact

$CP(\mathcal{R}_\omega) \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\infty$ ensures correctness



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Question

are all critical pairs in $CP(\mathcal{R}_\omega)$ needed ?

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Definitions

- **critical pair criterion** is mapping **CPC** on sets of equations such that $CPC(\mathcal{E}) \subseteq CP(\mathcal{E})$

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- run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{SC} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{SC} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{SC} \dots$ is **fair with respect to critical pair criterion CPC** if $CP(\mathcal{R}_\omega) \setminus CPC(\mathcal{E}_\infty \cup \mathcal{R}_\infty) \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\infty$

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Question

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- critical pair criterion CPC is **correct** if \mathcal{R}_w is confluent and terminating for every non-failing run $(\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) \vdash_{SC} (\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1) \vdash_{SC} (\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2) \vdash_{SC} \dots$ that is fair with respect to critical pair criterion CPC

Definitions

- peak $P: s \leftarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t$ is **composite** if there exist proofs

$$Q_1: u_1 \xleftrightarrow{*} u_2 \quad \cdots \quad Q_{n-1}: u_{n-1} \xleftrightarrow{*} u_n$$

such that

- $s = u_1$
- $t = u_n$
- $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n \quad u > u_i$
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- critical pair $s \leftarrow_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow t$ is composite if corresponding peak $s \leftarrow \cdot \rightarrow t$ is composite

Definition

composite critical pair criterion: $\text{CCP}(\mathcal{E}) = \{s \approx t \in \text{CP}(\mathcal{E}) \mid s \approx t \text{ is composite}\}$

Lemma

critical pair criterion CCP is correct



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Question

how to check compositeness ?



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Definition

- critical pair $s \leftarrow \times \rightarrow t$ originating from overlap $\langle l_1 \rightarrow r_1, p, l_2 \rightarrow r_2 \rangle$ with mgu σ is **unblocked** if $x\sigma$ is reducible for some $x \in \mathcal{V}\text{ar}(l_1) \cup \mathcal{V}\text{ar}(l_2)$

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- critical pair $s \leftarrow \times \rightarrow t$ originating from overlap $\langle l_1 \rightarrow r_1, p, l_2 \rightarrow r_2 \rangle$ with mgu σ is **reducible** if proper subterm of $l_1\sigma$ is reducible

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Definition

- critical pair $s \leftarrow \times \rightarrow t$ originating from overlap $\langle l_1 \rightarrow r_1, p, l_2 \rightarrow r_2 \rangle$ with mgu σ is unblocked if $x\sigma$ is reducible for some $x \in \mathcal{Var}(l_1) \cup \mathcal{Var}(l_2)$
- critical pair $s \leftarrow \times \rightarrow t$ originating from overlap $\langle l_1 \rightarrow r_1, p, l_2 \rightarrow r_2 \rangle$ with mgu σ is **reducible** if proper subterm of $l_1\sigma$ is reducible

Lemma

- every unblocked critical pair is composite*
- every reducible critical pair is composite*

Example

TRS

$$e^- \rightarrow e$$

$$x^{--} \rightarrow x$$

$$x \cdot (x^- \cdot y) \rightarrow y$$

$$x^- \rightarrow e/x$$

$$x/e \rightarrow x$$

$$e/x \rightarrow x$$

$$(x/y^-)/y \rightarrow x$$

$$z/(z^-/y)^- \rightarrow y^-$$

Example

TRS

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 e^- \rightarrow e & x/e \rightarrow x \\
 x^{--} \rightarrow x & e/x \rightarrow x \\
 x \cdot (x^- \cdot y) \rightarrow y & (x/y^-)/y \rightarrow x \\
 x^- \rightarrow e/x & z/(z^-/y)^- \rightarrow y^-
 \end{array}$$

critical pair

$$y/e^- \leftarrow \times \rightarrow y$$

originating from overlap

$$\langle x/e \rightarrow x, \epsilon, (y/z^-)/z \rightarrow y \rangle$$

Example

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 e^- \rightarrow e & x/e \rightarrow x \\
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critical pair

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originating from overlap

$$\langle x/e \rightarrow x, \epsilon, (y/z^-)/z \rightarrow y \rangle$$

is **reducible** because $(y/e^-)/e$ is reducible at position 12

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Canonical Equational Proofs

Leo Bachmair

Progress in Theoretical Computer Science, Birkhäuser, 1991



Equational Inference, Canonical Proofs, and Proof Orderings

Leo Bachmair and Nachum Dershowitz

J.ACM 41(2), pp. 236–276, 1994

Completion Tools

- Waldmeister
- Slothrop
- mkbTT
- KBCV