

Certifying Confluence of Almost Orthogonal CTRSs via Exact Tree Automata Completion^{*}

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1st FSCD

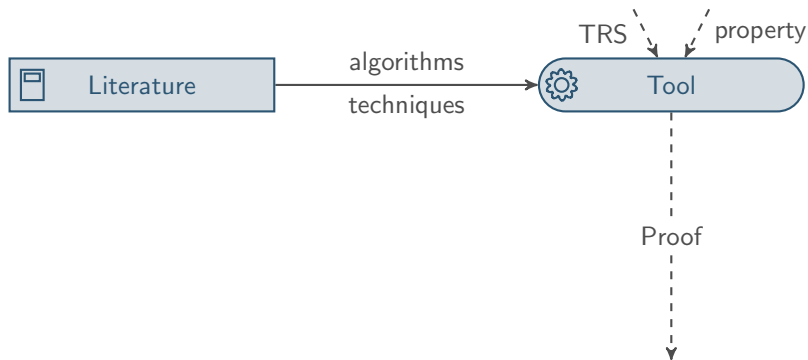
^{*}Supported by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF): P27502

Outline

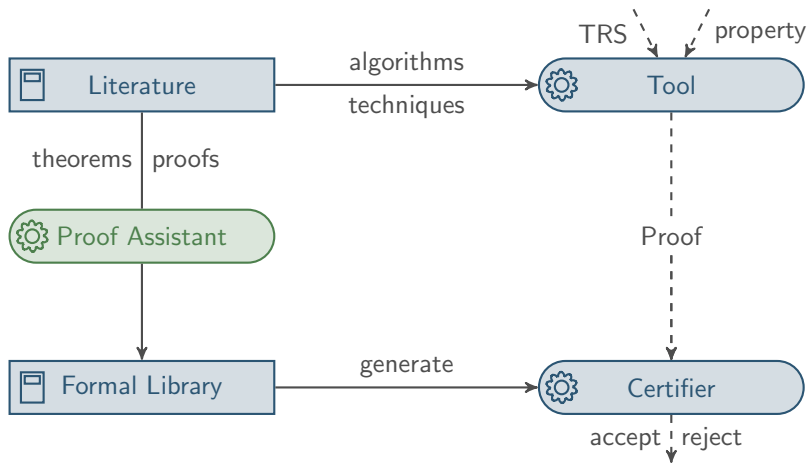
- The Big Picture
- Conditional Term Rewriting & Confluence
- Infeasibility & Tree Automata
- Certification
- Conclusion

The Big Picture

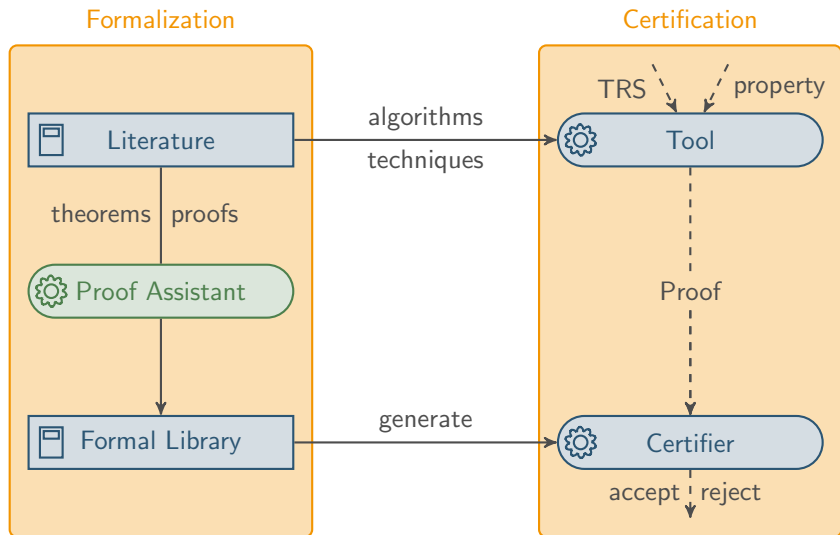
The State of the Art



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The Fruits of Formalization & Certification

- Understand, clarify, correct *literature*

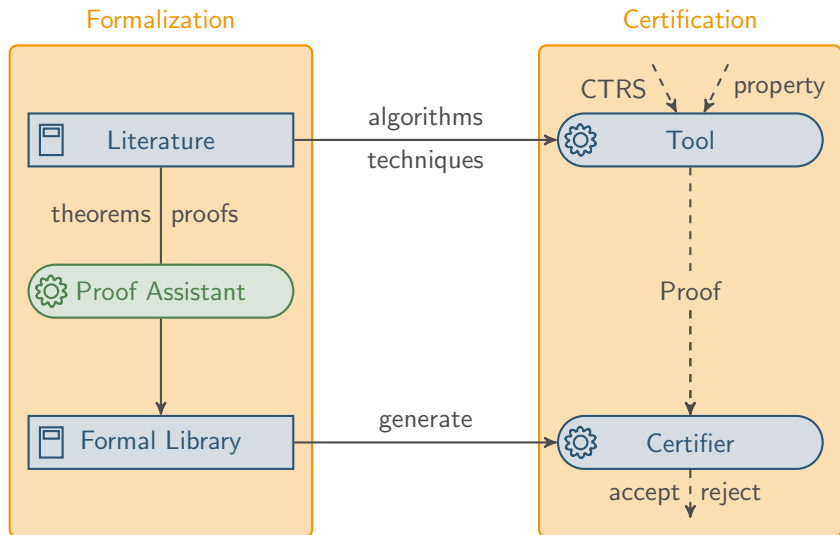
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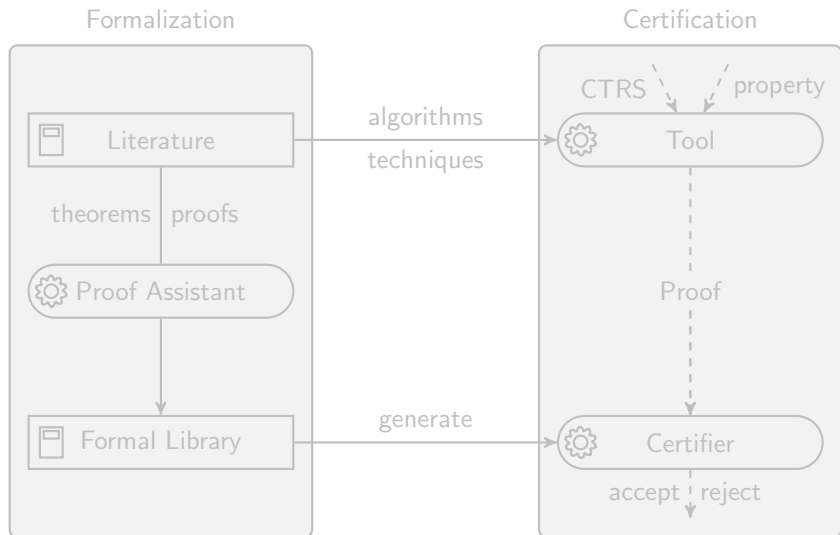
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- Understand, clarify, correct *literature*
- *Computer-checkable* theory to build on and *generate certifiers*
- Expose errors and increase *reliability* of tools

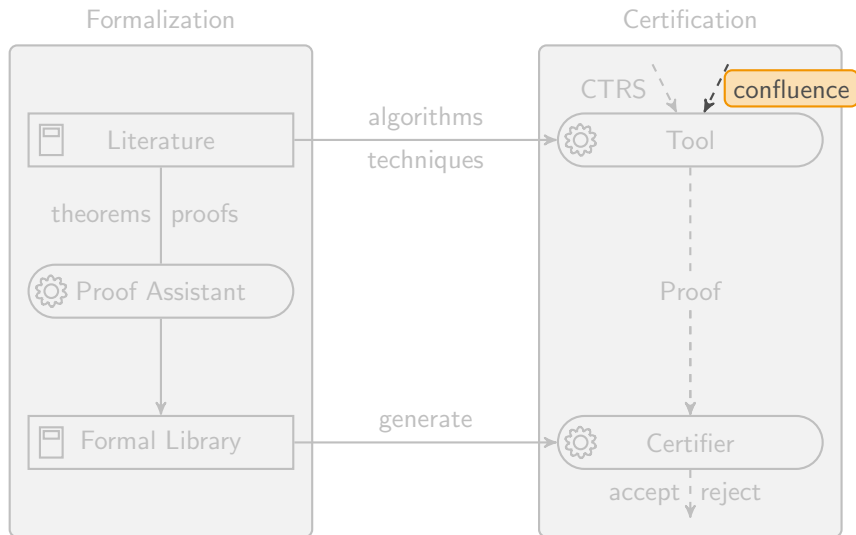
The Vision



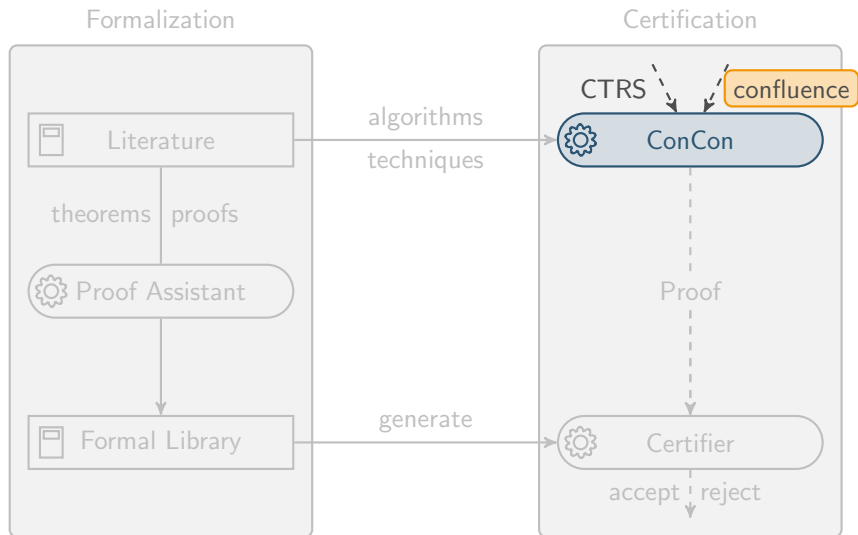
Our Contribution



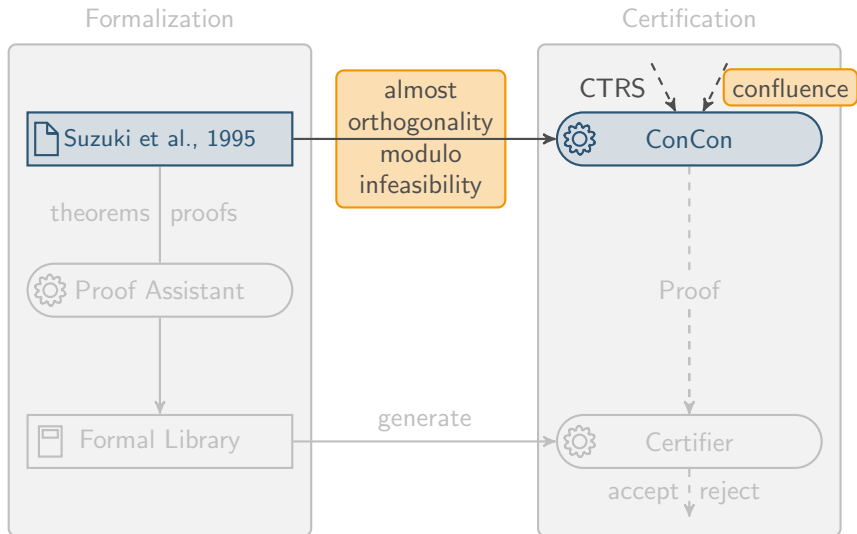
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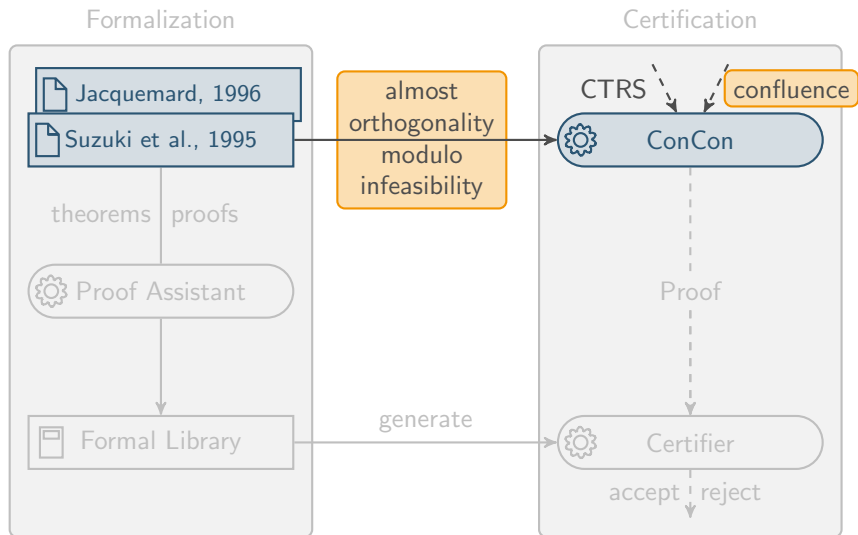
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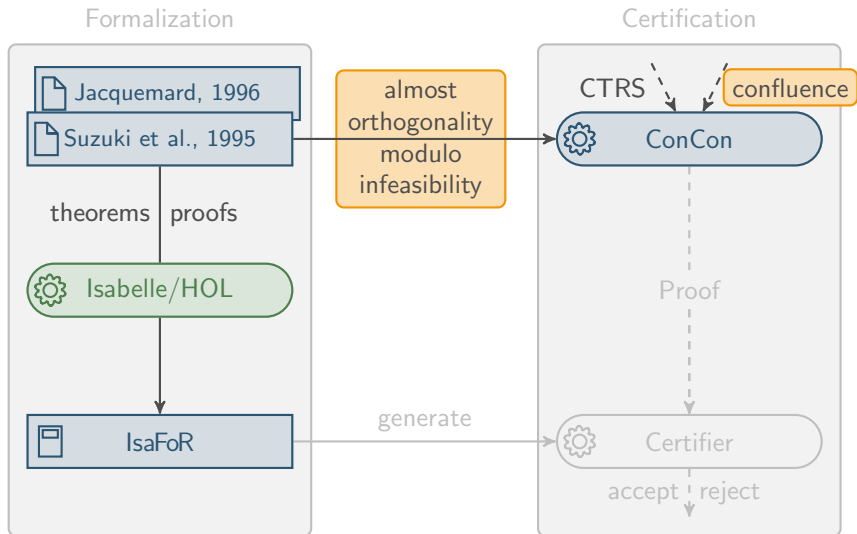
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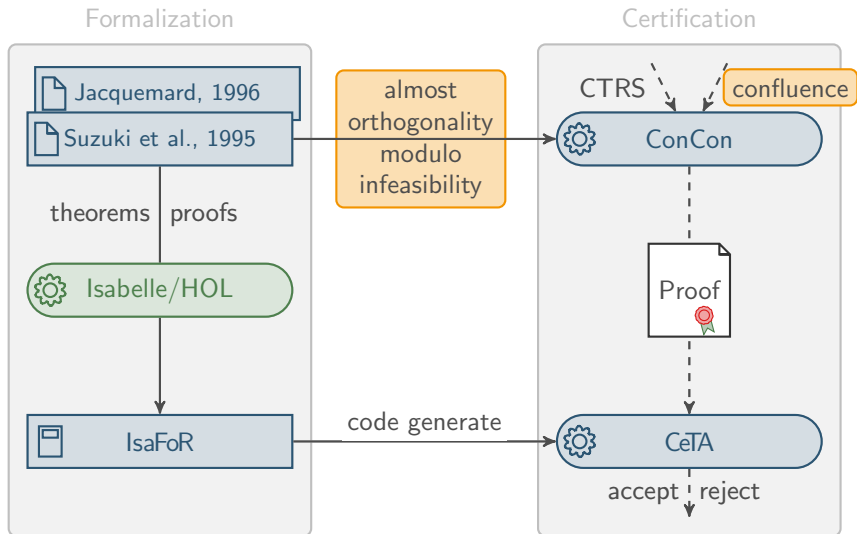
Our Contribution



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Conditional Term Rewriting & Confluence

Conditional Term Rewriting

Basic definitions

- **conditional rewrite rule:** $l \rightarrow r \Leftarrow s_1 \approx t_1, \dots, s_n \approx t_n$

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- given CTRS \mathcal{R} , define TRS of level n , \mathcal{R}_n , inductively:

$$\mathcal{R}_0 = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{n+1} = \{l\sigma \rightarrow r\sigma \mid l \rightarrow r \leftarrow c \in \mathcal{R} \wedge \forall s \approx t \in c. s\sigma \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_n}^* t\sigma\}$$

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Original Theorem from the Literature

Theorem [Suzuki, Middeldorp, Ida (RTA 1995)]

Oriented 3-CTRSs are level-confluent if they are

- Orthogonal,
- Properly Oriented, and
- Right-stable.

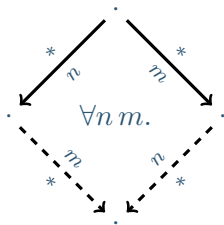
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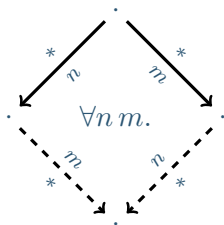
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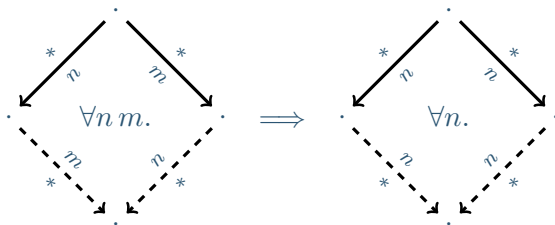
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\Rightarrow

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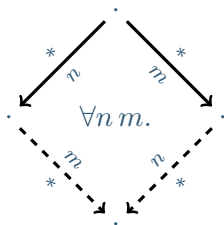
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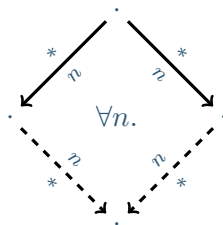
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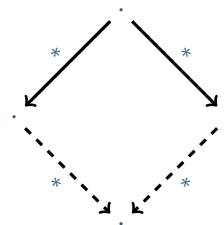
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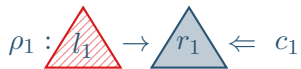
\Rightarrow

confluence

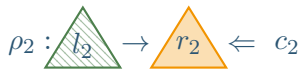


Orthogonality

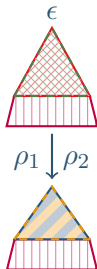
Left-linear CTRS



mgv



non-critical



Orthogonality

Left-linear CTRS

$$\rho_1 : l_1 \rightarrow r_1 \Leftarrow c_1$$

Example

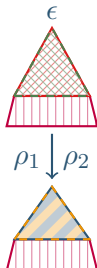
$$f(x) \rightarrow g(y) \Leftarrow x \approx y$$

mgu



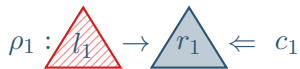
$$\rho_2 : l_2 \rightarrow r_2 \Leftarrow c_2$$

non-critical

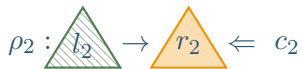


Almost Orthogonality

Left-linear CTRS

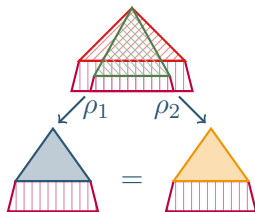


mgu



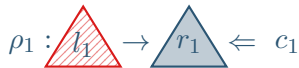
trivial

ϵ



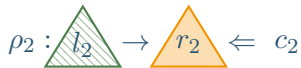
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mgu



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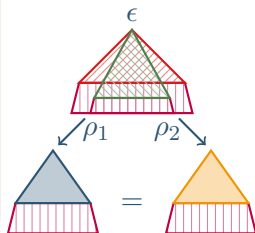
Example

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

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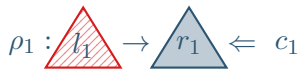
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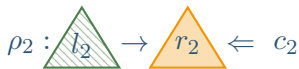


Almost Orthogonality modulo Infeasibility

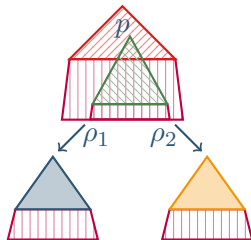
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mgu



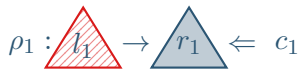
infeasible



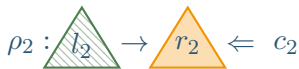
$$\nexists \sigma n. n, \sigma \vdash c_1 \mu, c_2 \mu$$

Almost Orthogonality modulo Infeasibility

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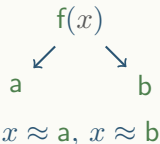
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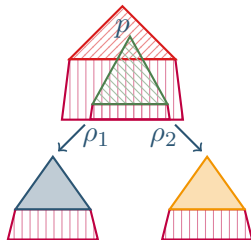
Example

$$f(x) \rightarrow a \Leftarrow x \approx a$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow b \Leftarrow x \approx b$$



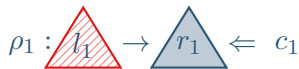
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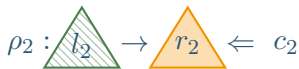
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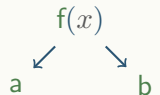
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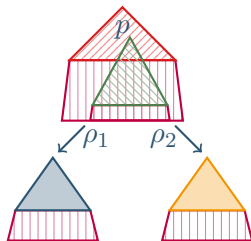
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$$x \approx a, x \approx b$$

infeasible



$$\forall m n. (\leftarrow_m^* \cdot \leftarrow_n^* \subseteq \leftarrow_n^* \cdot \leftarrow_m^* \implies \nexists \sigma. m, \sigma \vdash c_1 \mu \wedge n, \sigma \vdash c_2 \mu)$$

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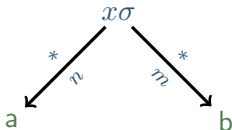
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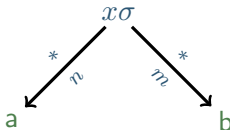
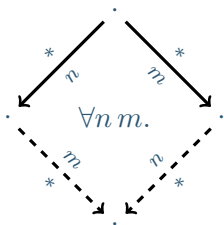
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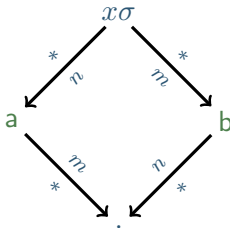
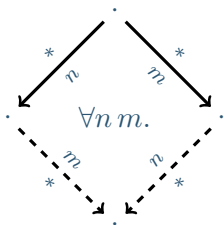
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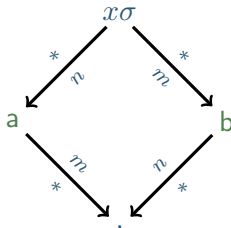
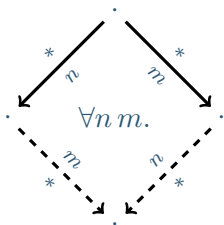
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$$\not\sim \text{tcap}(a) \not\sim \text{tcap}(b)$$

Formalized Theorem

Theorem

Oriented 3-CTRSs are confluent if they are

- Orthogonal,
- Properly oriented, and
- Right-stable.

Formalized Theorem

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Oriented 3-CTRSs are confluent if they are

- Almost Orthogonal modulo infeasibility,
- Extended properly oriented, and
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Infeasibility & Tree Automata

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Non-reachability for TRSs

- Unification (tcap)
- Tree automata techniques

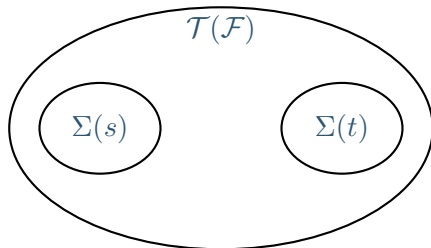
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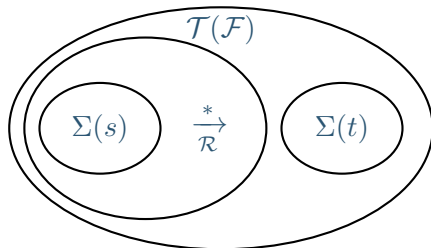
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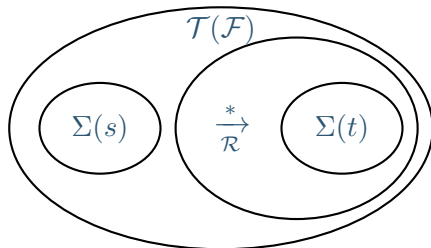
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Tree Automata

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Example

$$f(\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$a \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$L(\mathcal{A}) = f^n(a)$$

Ancestor Automaton

ground-instance transitions

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Given TA $\mathcal{A} = \langle \mathcal{F}, Q, Q_f, \Delta \rangle$ and linear, growing TRS \mathcal{R} :

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$$\Delta \cup \bigcup_{\ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}} \Delta_{\ell} \quad \frac{f(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_n) \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \quad r\theta \rightarrow_{\Delta_k}^* q}{f(q_1, \dots, q_n) \rightarrow q \in \Delta_{k+1}} \quad (\dagger)$$

if $\ell_i \in \mathcal{V}(r)$ then $q_i = \ell_i\theta$ else $q_i = [\ell_i]$

Non-reachability via Ancestor Automaton

Theorem [cf. Jacquemard (RTA 1996)]

Given TA \mathcal{A} and linear, growing TRS \mathcal{R} the language of $\text{anc}_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{A})$ is exactly the set of \mathcal{R} -ancestors of $L(\mathcal{A})$.

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Lemma (Non-reachability via $\text{anc}_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{A})$)

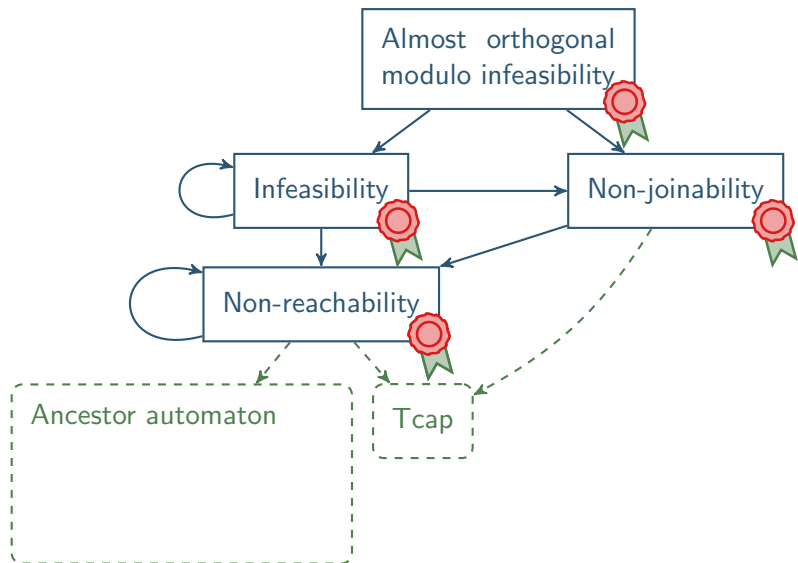
For linear, growing TRS \mathcal{R} if

$$L(\mathcal{A}_{\Sigma(s)} \cap \text{anc}_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{A}_{\Sigma(t)})) = \emptyset$$

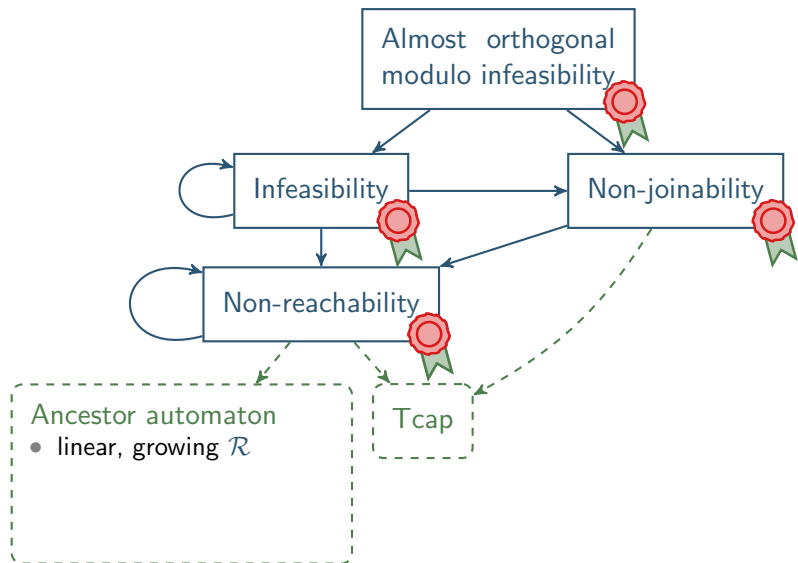
then $t\tau$ is not reachable from $s\sigma$ for any σ, τ .

Certification

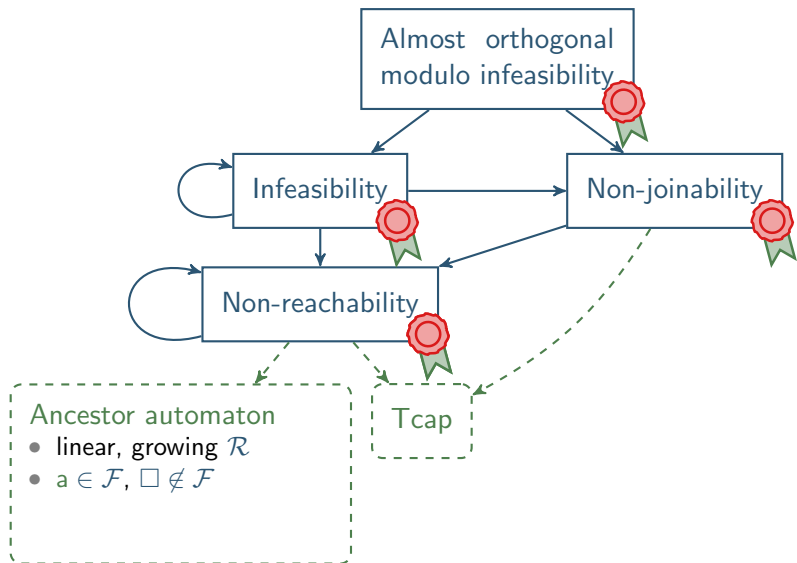
Certification Problem Format



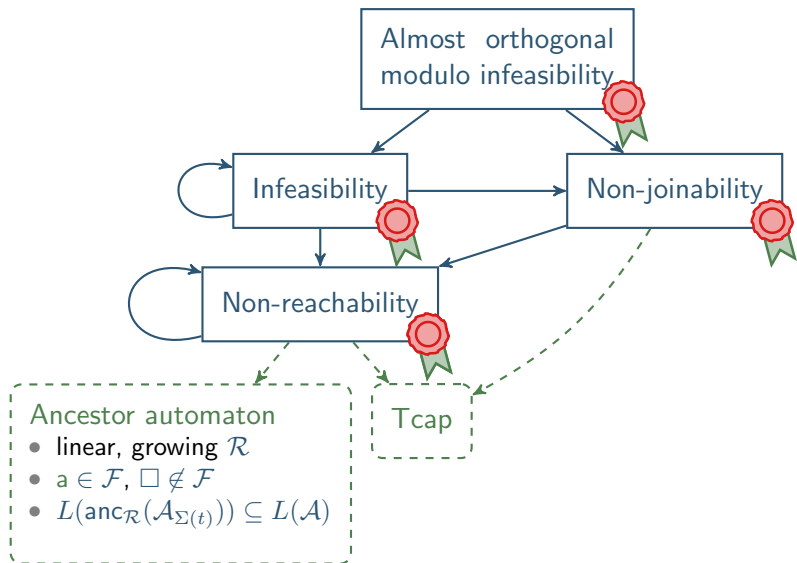
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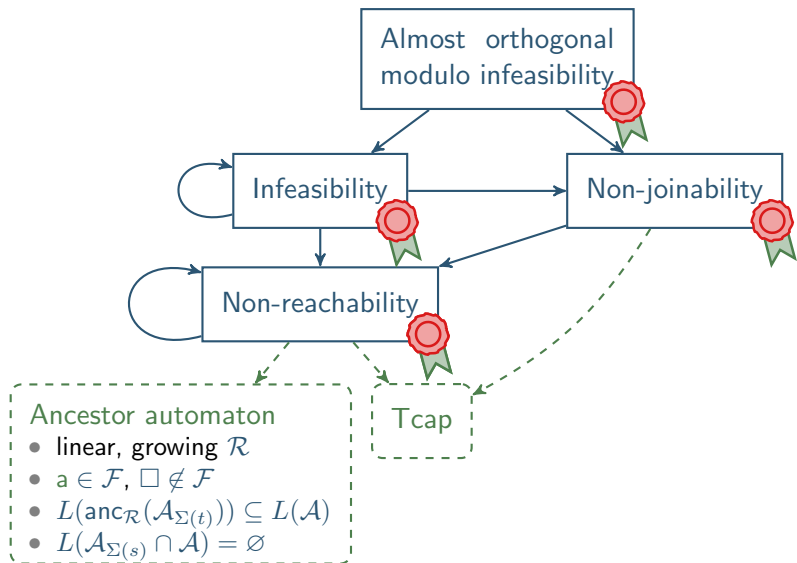
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Conclusion

Summary & Future Work

- Confluence & non-reachability formalization in [IsaFoR](#) (~ 6,600 LoI)
- Implemented techniques in [ConCon](#)
- Extended CPF format of [CeTA](#)

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Confluence (82 CTRSs from Cops)

	uncert	cert	2 cert	2+3 cert+
✓	47	23	32	35
✗	15	-	-	-
?	20	59	50	47

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Non-reachability (412,829 potential dependency graph edges from TPDB)

	1s	3s	10s
✓	10,217	24,291	43,364

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