

Challenges in Automation of Rewriting

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Example (Term Rewrite System)

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(x)) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(x))))$$

Example (Term Rewrite System)

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

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$$\text{bits}(s(x)) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(x))))$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$\text{bits}(s(s(0)))$

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$$\text{bits}(s(x)) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(x))))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(\underbrace{s(0)}_x))$$

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$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(s(0)))))$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_x$
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$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(s(0))))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \rightarrow$$

$$s(\text{bits}(s(0))) \rightarrow s(s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(0))))) \rightarrow s(s(\text{bits}(0))) \rightarrow s(s(0))$$

static program analysis

Example (Term Rewrite System)

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static program analysis

Properties

- **Termination:** Do all computations produce a result?

Example (Term Rewrite System)

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(x)) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(x))))$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) > s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(s(0)))) > s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) >$$

$$s(\text{bits}(s(0))) > s(s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(0)))) > s(s(\text{bits}(0))) > s(s(0))$$

static program analysis

Properties

- **Termination:** Do all computations produce a result?

Example (Term Rewrite System)

$$\text{half}(0) > 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) > 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) > 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(x)) > s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(x))))$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) > s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{bits}(s(s(0))) &\rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(s(0)))))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \rightarrow \\ s(\text{bits}(s(0))) &\rightarrow s(s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(0)))))) \rightarrow s(s(\text{bits}(0))) \rightarrow s(s(0)) \end{aligned}$$

static program analysis

Properties

- **Termination:** Do all computations produce a result?

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$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

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static program analysis

Properties

- Termination: Do all computations produce a result?
- **Complexity**: What is the cost of producing a result?

Example (Term Rewrite System)

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

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static program analysis

Properties

- Termination: Do all computations produce a result?
- Complexity: What is the cost of producing a result?
- **Confluence**: Do we always get the same result?

Example (Term Rewrite System)

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(x)) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(x))))$$

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static program analysis

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$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

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static program analysis

Properties

- Termination: Do all computations produce a result?
- Complexity: What is the cost of producing a result?
- **Confluence**: Do we always get the same result?

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$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

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static program analysis

Properties

- Termination: Do all computations produce a result?
- Complexity: What is the cost of producing a result?
- Confluence: Do we always get the same result?
- **Completion**: Make equational logic deterministic?

Example (Equational System)

$$\text{half}(0) \approx 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \approx 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \approx 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(x)) \approx s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(x))))$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \approx s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \approx s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(s(0))))) \approx s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \approx$$

$$s(\text{bits}(s(0))) \approx s(s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(0))))) \approx s(s(\text{bits}(0))) \approx s(s(0))$$

static program analysis

Properties

- Termination: Do all computations produce a result?
- Complexity: What is the cost of producing a result?
- Confluence: Do we always get the same result?
- Completion: Make equational logic deterministic?

Example (Term Rewrite System)

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(x)) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(x))))$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{bits}(s(s(0))) &\rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(s(0))))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \rightarrow \\ s(\text{bits}(s(0))) &\rightarrow s(s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(0))))) \rightarrow s(s(\text{bits}(0))) \rightarrow s(s(0)) \end{aligned}$$

static program analysis

Properties

- Termination: Do all computations produce a result?
- Complexity: What is the cost of producing a result?
- Confluence: Do we always get the same result?
- Completion: Make equational logic deterministic?
- **Automation**: Automatic and reliable analysis

Example (Term Rewrite System)

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(x)) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(x))))$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{bits}(s(s(0))) &\rightarrow s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(s(0)))))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \rightarrow \\ s(\text{bits}(s(0))) &\rightarrow s(s(\text{bits}(\text{half}(s(0)))))) \rightarrow s(s(\text{bits}(0))) \rightarrow s(s(0)) \end{aligned}$$

static program analysis

Properties

- Termination: Do all computations produce a result? $T_T T_2$
 - Complexity: What is the cost of producing a result? $@T$
 - Confluence: Do we always get the same result? CSI
 - Completion: Make equational logic deterministic? $KBCV$
- Automation: **Automatic** and reliable analysis

Example (Term Rewrite System)

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

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static program analysis

Properties

- Termination: Do all computations produce a result? $\top \top \top$
- Complexity: What is the cost of producing a result? $\Theta \top$
- Confluence: Do we always get the same result? CSI
- Completion: Make equational logic deterministic? KBCV
- Automation: Automatic and **reliable** analysis **CeTA**

Termination

Example (Addition)

$$x + 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

Termination

Example (Addition)

$$x + 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 1 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x + 1 \quad x +_{\mathbb{N}} y = x + 2y$$

Theorem

A TRS is terminating if it is compatible with a well-founded monotone algebra

Termination

Example (Addition)

$$x + 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$x + 2 > x$$

$$x + 2y + 2 > x + 2y + 1$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 1 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x + 1 \quad x +_{\mathbb{N}} y = x + 2y$$

Theorem

A TRS is terminating if it is compatible with a well-founded monotone algebra

Termination

Example (Multiplication)

$$x + 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$0 \cdot x \rightarrow 0$$

$$s(x) \cdot y \rightarrow (x \cdot y) + y$$

$$x + 2 > x$$

$$x + 2y + 2 > x + 2y + 1$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 1 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x + 1 \quad x +_{\mathbb{N}} y = x + 2y$$

Theorem

A TRS is terminating if it is compatible with a well-founded monotone algebra

Termination

Example (Multiplication)

$$x + 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$0 \cdot x \rightarrow 0$$

$$s(x) \cdot y \rightarrow (x \cdot y) + y$$

$$x + 2 > x$$

$$x + 2y + 2 > x + 2y + 1$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 1 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x + 1 \quad x +_{\mathbb{N}} y = x + 2y \quad x \cdot_{\mathbb{N}} y = 2xy + 2x + y$$

Theorem

A TRS is terminating if it is compatible with a well-founded monotone algebra

Termination

Example (Multiplication)

$$x + 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$0 \cdot x \rightarrow 0$$

$$s(x) \cdot y \rightarrow (x \cdot y) + y \quad 2xy + 2x + 3y + 2 > 2xy + 2x + 3y$$

$$x + 2 > x$$

$$x + 2y + 2 > x + 2y + 1$$

$$3x + 2 > 1$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 1 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x + 1 \quad x +_{\mathbb{N}} y = x + 2y \quad x \cdot_{\mathbb{N}} y = 2xy + 2x + y$$

Theorem

A TRS is terminating if it is compatible with a well-founded monotone algebra

Termination

Example (Factorial)

$$x + 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x + 2 > x$$

$$x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$x + 2y + 2 > x + 2y + 1$$

$$0 \cdot x \rightarrow 0$$

$$3x + 2 > 1$$

$$s(x) \cdot y \rightarrow (x \cdot y) + y \quad 2xy + 2x + 3y + 2 > 2xy + 2x + 3y$$

$$!(0) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$!(s(x)) \rightarrow s(x) \cdot !(x)$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 1 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x + 1 \quad x +_{\mathbb{N}} y = x + 2y \quad x \cdot_{\mathbb{N}} y = 2xy + 2x + y$$

Theorem

A TRS is terminating if it is compatible with a well-founded monotone algebra

Termination

Example (Factorial)

$$x + 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x + 2 > x$$

$$x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$x + 2y + 2 > x + 2y + 1$$

$$0 \cdot x \rightarrow 0$$

$$3x + 2 > 1$$

$$s(x) \cdot y \rightarrow (x \cdot y) + y \quad 2xy + 2x + 3y + 2 > 2xy + 2x + 3y$$

$$!(0) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$!(s(x)) \rightarrow s(x) \cdot !(x)$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 1 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x + 1 \quad x +_{\mathbb{N}} y = x + 2y \quad x \cdot_{\mathbb{N}} y = 2xy + 2x + y$$

$$!_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = (2x + 2)^{2x+1}$$

Theorem

A TRS is terminating if it is compatible with a well-founded monotone algebra

Termination

Example (Factorial)

$$x + 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x + 2 > x$$

$$x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$x + 2y + 2 > x + 2y + 1$$

$$0 \cdot x \rightarrow 0$$

$$3x + 2 > 1$$

$$s(x) \cdot y \rightarrow (x \cdot y) + y \quad 2xy + 2x + 3y + 2 > 2xy + 2x + 3y$$

$$!(0) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$4^3 > 2$$

$$!(s(x)) \rightarrow s(x) \cdot !(x) \quad (2x + 4)^{2x+3} > (2x + 3)(2x + 2)^{2x+1} + 2x + 2$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 1 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x + 1 \quad x +_{\mathbb{N}} y = x + 2y \quad x \cdot_{\mathbb{N}} y = 2xy + 2x + y$$

$$!_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = (2x + 2)^{2x+1}$$

Theorem

A TRS is terminating if it is compatible with a well-founded monotone algebra

Termination

Example (Factorial)

| | |
|--|---------|
| $x + 0 \rightarrow x$ | $? > ?$ |
| $x + s(y) \rightarrow s(x + y)$ | $? > ?$ |
| $0 \cdot x \rightarrow 0$ | $? > ?$ |
| $s(x) \cdot y \rightarrow (x \cdot y) + y$ | $? > ?$ |
| $!(0) \rightarrow s(0)$ | $? > ?$ |
| $!(s(x)) \rightarrow s(x) \cdot !(x)$ | $? > ?$ |

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = ? \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = ? \quad x +_{\mathbb{N}} y = ? \quad x \cdot_{\mathbb{N}} y = ?$$

$$!_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = ?$$

Theorem

A TRS is terminating if it is compatible with a well-founded monotone algebra

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)

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- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
- Exponentiation does not admit canonical form

RTA List of open problems #28 (Lescanne, 1991)

Develop effective methods to decide whether a system decreases with respect to some exponential interpretation

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
- Exponentiation does not admit canonical form
- Very long computations

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
- Exponentiation does not admit canonical form
- Very loooooooooooooooooong computations

Ackermann Function

$$\text{ack}(0, y) \rightarrow s(y)$$

$$\text{ack}(s(x), 0) \rightarrow \text{ack}(x, s(0))$$

$$\text{ack}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{ack}(x, \text{ack}(s(x), y))$$

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
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- Very loooooooooooooooooong computations

Sudan Function

$$f_0(x, y) \rightarrow x + y$$

$$f_{n+1}(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$f_{n+1}(x, s(y)) \rightarrow f_n(f_{n+1}(x, y), f_{n+1}(x, y) + s(y))$$

Termination (2)

Challenges

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- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
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- Veeeeeeeeeeeeery loooooooooooooooooong computations

Goodstein Sequence

base number hereditary notation

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
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Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---------------------|
| 2 | | |

Termination (2)

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Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---------------------|
| 2 | 4 | |

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Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---|
| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |

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Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---|
| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | | |

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Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---|
| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | | $1 \cdot 3^3 + 0 \cdot 3^1 + 0 \cdot 3^0$ |

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Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---|
| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | | $1 \cdot 3^3 + 0 \cdot 3^1 + 0 \cdot 3^0 - 1$ |

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
- Exponentiation does not admit canonical form
- Veeeeeeeeeeeeery loooooooooooooooooong computations

Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---|
| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | | $2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^0$ |

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
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Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---|
| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | | $2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^0$ |
| 4 | | |

Termination (2)

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| 4 | | $2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4^1 + 1 \cdot 4^0$ |

Termination (2)

Challenges

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Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
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| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | | $2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^0$ |
| 4 | | $2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4^1 + 1 \cdot 4^0 - 1$ |

Termination (2)

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| 4 | | $2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4^1 + 0 \cdot 4^0$ |

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
- Exponentiation does not admit canonical form
- Veeeeeeeeeeeeery loooooooooooooooooong computations

Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---|
| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | | $2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^0$ |
| 4 | | $2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4^1 + 0 \cdot 4^0$ |
| 5 | | |

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
- Exponentiation does not admit canonical form
- Veeeeeeeeeeeeery loooooooooooooooooong computations

Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---|
| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | | $2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^0$ |
| 4 | | $2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4^1 + 0 \cdot 4^0$ |
| 5 | | $2 \cdot 5^2 + 2 \cdot 5^1 + 0 \cdot 5^0$ |

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| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | | $2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^0$ |
| 4 | | $2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4^1 + 0 \cdot 4^0$ |
| 5 | | $2 \cdot 5^2 + 2 \cdot 5^1 + 0 \cdot 5^0 - 1$ |

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| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | | $2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^0$ |
| 4 | | $2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4^1 + 0 \cdot 4^0$ |
| 5 | | $2 \cdot 5^2 + 1 \cdot 5^1 + 4 \cdot 5^0$ |

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
- Exponentiation does not admit canonical form
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Goodstein Sequence

| base | number | hereditary notation |
|------|--------|---|
| 2 | 4 | $1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0$ |
| 3 | 26 | $2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^0$ |
| 4 | 41 | $2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4^1 + 0 \cdot 4^0$ |
| 5 | 60 | $2 \cdot 5^2 + 1 \cdot 5^1 + 4 \cdot 5^0$ |

Termination (2)

Challenges

- Hilbert's 10th problem (Diophantine constraints)
- Hilbert's 17th problem (SOS – Positiveness of polynomials)
- Exponentiation does not admit canonical form
- Veeeeeeeeeeeeery loooooooooooooooooong computations

T_2

- Elementary interpretations
- Ordinal interpretations: Goodstein's theorem
Hydra game
Worm principle

Complexity

Example

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

Complexity

Example

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$2 > 1$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$4 > 1$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$2x + 4 > 2x + 1$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 1$$

$$s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x + 1$$

$$\text{half}_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = 2x$$

Complexity

Example

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$$\underset{8}{\text{half}(s(s(s(0))))} \rightarrow s(\text{half}(s(0))) \rightarrow s(0)$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{half}(s(s(s(0)))) & \rightarrow & s(\text{half}(s(0))) & \rightarrow & s(0) \\ 8 & & 5 & & \end{array}$$

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$$\text{half}^n(0) \rightarrow \text{half}^{n-1}(0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 0$$

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$$2^n$$

Complexity

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$$2^n > 2^{n-1}$$

Complexity

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Complexity

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$$2^n > 2^{n-1} > \dots > 1$$

Complexity

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$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{half}_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(s(0)))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(s(0))) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$8 > 5 > 2$$

$$\text{half}^n(0) \rightarrow \text{half}^{n-1}(0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 0$$

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Complexity

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$$\text{half}_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(s(0)))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(s(0))) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$8 > 5 > 2$$

$$\text{half}^n(0) \rightarrow \text{half}^{n-1}(0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 0$$

$$2^n > 2^{n-1} > \dots > 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} n-1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} > \dots > \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Complexity (2)

Challenges

- polynomial growth of entries in matrix products

Complexity (2)

Challenges

- polynomial growth of entries in matrix products → spectral radius

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- avoid monolithic proofs:

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AMIs, SLIs, TMIs, PMIs, PoP*, matchbounds

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Complexity (2)

Challenges

- polynomial growth of entries in matrix products \rightarrow spectral radius
- avoid monolithic proofs:
AMIs, SLIs, TMIs, PMIs, PoP*, matchbounds \rightarrow framework

Lemma (Modular Complexity)

$$\text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}US}) = \mathcal{O}(\text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}/S}) + \text{steps}(\rightarrow_{S/\mathcal{R}}))$$

Complexity (2)

Challenges

- polynomial growth of entries in matrix products \rightarrow spectral radius
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Lemma (Modular Complexity)

$$\text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}US}) = \mathcal{O}(\text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{S}}) + \text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}/\mathcal{R}}))$$

Proof idea: $\mathcal{R} \subseteq > \mathcal{S} \subseteq \geq \quad \mathcal{S} \subseteq > \mathcal{R} \subseteq \geq$

$t_1 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t_2 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}} t_3 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}} t_4 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

Complexity (2)

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- polynomial growth of entries in matrix products \rightarrow spectral radius
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$t_1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} t_2 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} t_3 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} t_4 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_1 \end{pmatrix}$

Complexity (2)

Challenges

- polynomial growth of entries in matrix products \rightarrow spectral radius
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AMIs, SLIs, TMIs, PMIs, PoP*, matchbounds \rightarrow framework

Lemma (Modular Complexity)

$$\text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}}) = \mathcal{O}(\text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{S}}) + \text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}/\mathcal{R}}))$$

Proof idea: $\mathcal{R} \subseteq > \mathcal{S} \subseteq \geq \quad \mathcal{S} \subseteq > \mathcal{R} \subseteq \geq$

$t_1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} t_2 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} t_3 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} t_4 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} > \\ \geq \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_2 \\ t_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Complexity (2)

Challenges

- polynomial growth of entries in matrix products \rightarrow spectral radius
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$t_1 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t_2 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}} t_3 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}} t_4 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_1 \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} t_2 \\ t_2 \end{pmatrix} \geq \begin{pmatrix} t_3 \\ t_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_1 \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} t_2 \\ t_2 \end{pmatrix} \geq \begin{pmatrix} t_3 \\ t_3 \end{pmatrix} \geq \begin{pmatrix} t_4 \\ t_4 \end{pmatrix} > \dots$$

Complexity (2)

Challenges

- polynomial growth of entries in matrix products \rightarrow spectral radius
- avoid monolithic proofs:
AMIs, SLIs, TMI, PMIs, PoP*, matchbounds \rightarrow framework

Lemma (Modular Complexity)

$$\text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}}) = \Theta(\text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{S}}) + \text{steps}(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}/\mathcal{R}}))$$

Proof idea: $\mathcal{R} \subseteq > \mathcal{S} \subseteq \geq \quad \mathcal{S} \subseteq > \mathcal{R} \subseteq \geq$

$t_1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} t_2 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} t_3 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} t_4 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_1 \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} t_2 \\ t_2 \end{pmatrix} \geq \begin{pmatrix} t_3 \\ t_3 \end{pmatrix} \geq \begin{pmatrix} t_4 \\ t_4 \end{pmatrix} > \dots$$

Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

- (1) find proof

Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

(1) find proof

Example

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

(1) find proof

Example

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} / \emptyset$

Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

(1) find proof

Example

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} / \emptyset$

$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(n^3)$

$\{2, 4\} / \{1, 3, 5\}$

Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

(1) find proof

Example

$$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$
$$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$$
$$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} / \emptyset$$
$$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(n^3)$$
$$\{2, 4\} / \{1, 3, 5\}$$
$$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$$
$$\emptyset / \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

(1) find proof ($\mathcal{O}(n^3)$)

Example

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} / \emptyset$

$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(n^3)$

$\{2, 4\} / \{1, 3, 5\}$

$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$

$\emptyset / \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

- (1) find proof ($\mathcal{O}(n^3)$) (2) **tighten bound**

Example

$$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} / \emptyset$$

$$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(n^3)$$

$$\{2, 4\} / \{1, 3, 5\}$$

$$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$$

$$\emptyset / \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$\downarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$$

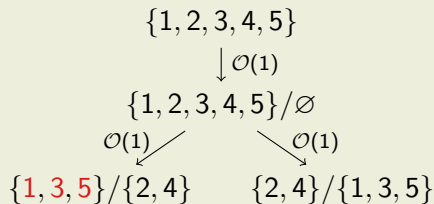
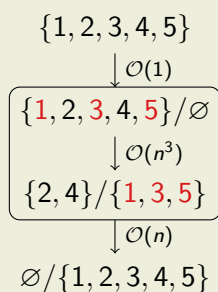
$$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} / \emptyset$$

Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

- (1) find proof ($\mathcal{O}(n^3)$) (2) tighten bound

Example

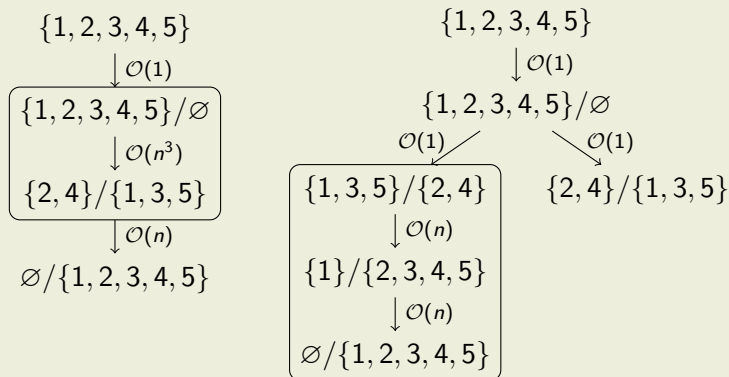


Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

- (1) find proof ($\mathcal{O}(n^3)$) (2) tighten bound

Example

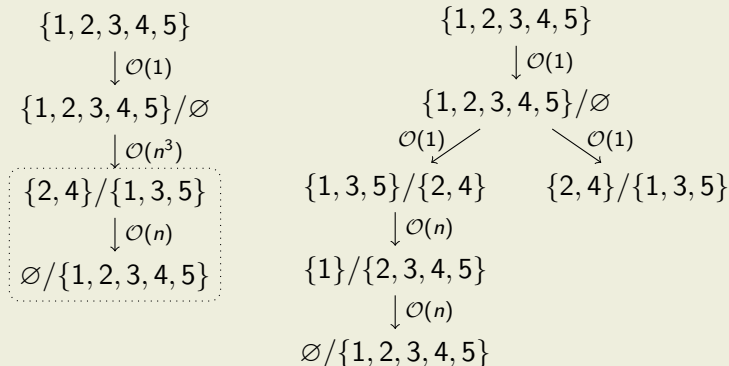


Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

- (1) find proof ($\mathcal{O}(n^3)$) (2) tighten bound

Example

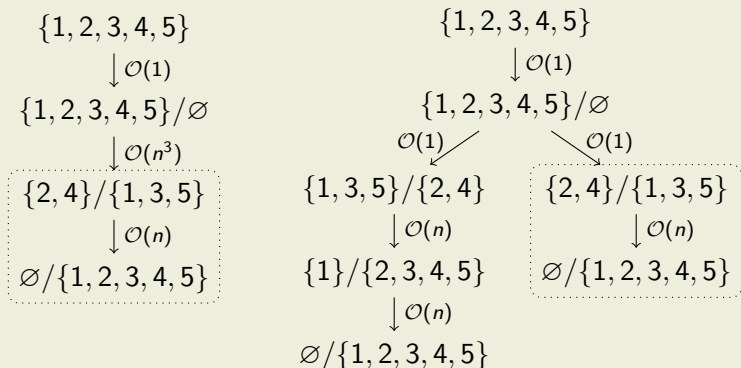


Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

(1) find proof ($\mathcal{O}(n^3)$) (2) tighten bound

Example

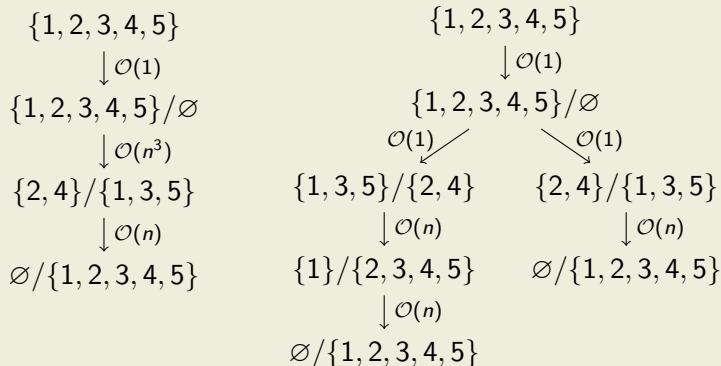


Complexity (3) – Tighten Bounds

Approach

(1) find proof ($\mathcal{O}(n^3)$) (2) tighten bound ($\mathcal{O}(n)$)

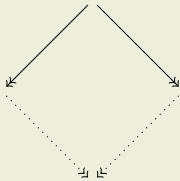
Example



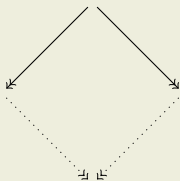
Confluence



Confluence

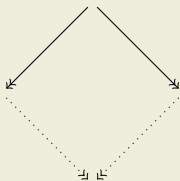


Confluence



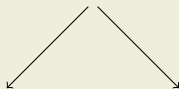
- Applications
 - compiler optimizations
 - equational theorem proving

Confluence

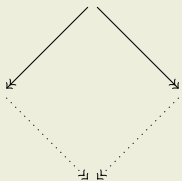


- Applications
 - compiler optimizations
 - equational theorem proving

Decreasing Diagrams

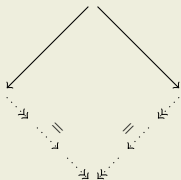


Confluence

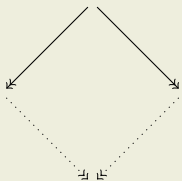


- Applications
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Decreasing Diagrams

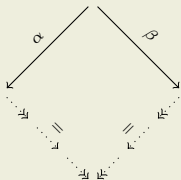


Confluence

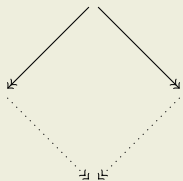


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Decreasing Diagrams

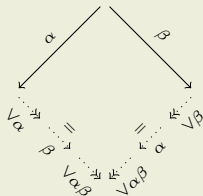


Confluence

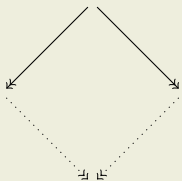


- Applications
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Decreasing Diagrams

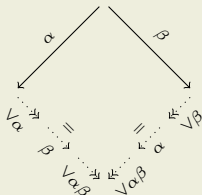


Confluence



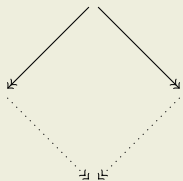
- Applications
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Decreasing Diagrams



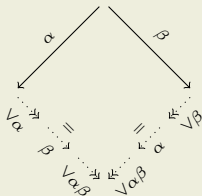
- Status Quo
 - complete method (countable systems)
 - automation: one order

Confluence



- Applications
 - compiler optimizations
 - equational theorem proving

Decreasing Diagrams



- Status Quo
 - complete method (countable systems)
 - automation: one order
- Challenges
 - automation: several orders (combined)
 - formalization: Isabelle

Completion

Example (Group Theory)

$$(x \circ y) \circ z \approx x \circ (y \circ z)$$

$$x \circ e \approx x$$

$$x \circ x^{-1} \approx e$$

Completion

Example (Group Theory)

$$(x \circ y) \circ z \approx x \circ (y \circ z)$$

$$x \circ e \approx x \quad x \circ x^{-1} \approx e$$

$$x \circ x^{-1} \approx x^{-1} \circ x$$

Completion

Example (Group Theory)

$$(x \circ y) \circ z \approx x \circ (y \circ z)$$

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$$x \circ x^{-1}$$

Completion

Example (Group Theory)

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$$x \circ x^{-1} \approx x^{-1} \circ x \quad e$$

Completion

Example (Group Theory)

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$$x \circ x^{-1} \approx x^{-1} \circ x$$

$$x^{-1} \circ (x^{-1})^{-1}$$

Completion

Example (Group Theory)

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$$(x \circ y) \circ z \approx x \circ (y \circ z)$$

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Example (Group Theory)

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$$x^{-1} \circ ((x \circ x^{-1}) \circ (x^{-1})^{-1})$$

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$$x^{-1} \circ (x \circ (x^{-1} \circ (x^{-1})^{-1}))$$

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Equational Logic

proof search

hard

proof checking

easy

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Equational Logic **Completion**

proof search

hard

proof checking

easy

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$$(x^{-1})^{-1} \rightarrow x$$

$$(y \circ x)^{-1} \rightarrow x^{-1} \circ y^{-1}$$

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$$e \circ x \rightarrow x$$

$$x \circ (x^{-1} \circ z) \rightarrow z$$

$$x^{-1} \circ (x \circ z) \rightarrow z$$

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| | Equational Logic | Completion |
|----------------|------------------|------------|
| proof search | hard | easy |
| proof checking | easy | hard |

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$$e \circ x \rightarrow x$$

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$$x^{-1} \circ (x \circ z) \rightarrow z$$

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| | Equational Logic | Completion | Recording Completion |
|----------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|
| proof search | hard | easy | |
| proof checking | easy | hard | |

Completion

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$$e \circ x \rightarrow x$$

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$$x^{-1} \circ (x \circ z) \rightarrow z$$

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| | Equational Logic | Completion | Recording Completion |
|----------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|
| proof search | hard | easy | easy |
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Completion

Example (Group Theory)

$$(x \circ y) \circ z \rightarrow x \circ (y \circ z)$$

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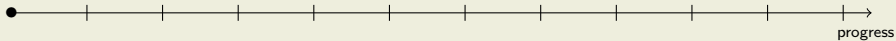
$$x^{-1} \circ x \rightarrow e$$

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|----------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|
| proof search | hard | easy | easy |
| proof checking | easy | hard | easy |

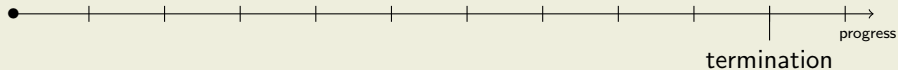
Conclusion

Contributions



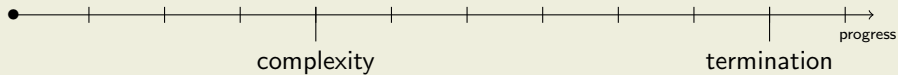
Conclusion

Contributions



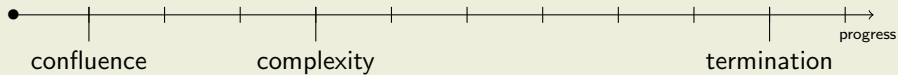
Conclusion

Contributions



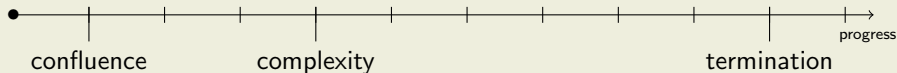
Conclusion

Contributions



Conclusion

Contributions

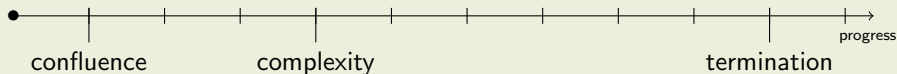


Achievements (FLoC Olympic Games)

- $CeTA$ 1st place (CoCo – certification)
- CSI 2nd place (CoCo – confluence)
- $T_T T_2$ 2nd place (TermComp – termination)
- $\mathcal{C}T$ 3rd place (TermComp – complexity)

Conclusion

Contributions



Achievements (FLoC Olympic Games)

- CeTA 1st place (CoCo – certification)
- CSI 2nd place (CoCo – confluence)
- $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{T}\mathbb{T}_2$ 2nd place (TermComp – termination)
- $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{T}$ 3rd place (TermComp – complexity)

Future Directions

- real-world programs (C, Java, Haskell, ...)
- safety-critical systems (Sternagel and Thiemann, START)

Included Publications

- 1 Harald Zankl, Bertram Felgenhauer, and Aart Middeldorp, *Labelings for Decreasing Diagrams*, Journal of Automated Reasoning 54(2), 101–133, 2015.
- 2 Harald Zankl, *Confluence by Decreasing Diagrams – Formalized*, 24th RTA, LIPIcs 21, pp. 352–367, 2013.
- 3 Harald Zankl and Martin Korp, *Modular Complexity Analysis for Term Rewriting*, Logical Methods in Computer Science 10(1:19), 33 pages, 2014.
- 4 Friedrich Neurauter, Harald Zankl, and Aart Middeldorp, *Revisiting Matrix Interpretations for Polynomial Derivational Complexity of Term Rewriting*, LPAR-17, LNCS (ARCoSS) 6397, pp. 550–564, 2010.
- 5 Nao Hirokawa, Aart Middeldorp, and Harald Zankl, *Uncurrying for Termination and Complexity*, Journal of Automated Reasoning 43(2), 279–315, 2013.
- 6 Harald Zankl, Sarah Winkler, and Aart Middeldorp, *Beyond Polynomials and Peano Arithmetic – Automation of Elementary and Ordinal Interpretations*, Journal of Symbolic Computation 69, 129–158, 2015.
- 7 Harald Zankl, Bertram Felgenhauer, and Aart Middeldorp, *CSI – A Confluence Tool*, 23rd CADE, LNAI 6803, pp. 499–505, 2011.
- 8 Thomas Sternagel and Harald Zankl, *KBCV – Knuth-Bendix Completion Visualizer*, 6th IJCAR, LNAI 7364, pp. 530–536, 2012.