

Uncurrying for Innermost Termination and Derivational Complexity

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Applicative Rewrite Systems (ARSs)

Example (Functional Form)

$$\begin{aligned} & \circ(\text{id}, x) \rightarrow x \\ & \circ(\text{add}, 0) \rightarrow \text{id} \\ & \circ(\circ(\text{add}, \circ(\text{s}, x)), y) \rightarrow \circ(\text{s}, \circ(\circ(\text{add}, x), y)) \\ & \circ(\circ(\text{map}, f), \text{nil}) \rightarrow \text{nil} \\ & \circ(\circ(\text{map}, f), \circ(\circ(:, x, y))) \rightarrow \circ(\circ(:, \circ(f, x), \circ(\circ(\text{map}, f), y))) \end{aligned}$$

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 & \circ(\text{id}, x) \rightarrow x \\
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Example (Applicative Form)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{id } x &\rightarrow x \\ \text{add } 0 &\rightarrow \text{id} \\ \text{map } f \text{ nil} &\rightarrow \text{nil} \\ \text{add } (\text{s } x) \text{ } y &\rightarrow \text{s } (\text{add } x \text{ } y) \\ \text{map } f \text{ } (: x \text{ } y) &\rightarrow : (f \text{ } x) (\text{map } f \text{ } y) \end{aligned}$$

Applicative Rewrite Systems (ARSs)

Example (Functional Form)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \circ(\text{id}, x) \rightarrow x \\
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 & \circ(\circ(\text{map}, f), \circ(\circ(:), x, y))) \rightarrow \circ(\circ(:), \circ(f, x), \circ(\circ(\text{map}, f), y))
 \end{aligned}$$

Example (Applicative Form)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{id } x & \rightarrow x & \text{add } (\text{s } x) y & \rightarrow \text{s } (\text{add } x y) \\
 \text{add } 0 & \rightarrow \text{id} & \text{map } f (: x y) & \rightarrow : (f x) (\text{map } f y) \\
 \text{map } f \text{ nil} & \rightarrow \text{nil} & &
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark

assume *left head-variable free systems*

Motivation

- ARSs vs. functional programming

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- **termination** of ARSs **hard** to show

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- innermost termination is easier \longrightarrow OCaml (eager evaluation)

Motivation

- ARSs vs. functional programming
- termination of ARSs hard to show \longrightarrow Uncurrying
- innermost termination is easier \longrightarrow OCaml (eager evaluation)
- **derivational complexity** vs. **computational complexity**

Overview

- Uncurrying
- Innermost Termination
- Derivational Complexity
 - Full Rewriting
 - Innermost Rewriting

Uncurrying

Definition (Applicative Arity)

$$\text{aa}_{\mathcal{R}}(f) = \max\{n \mid f \circ t_1 \circ \cdots \circ t_n \text{ subterm in } \mathcal{R}, f \in \mathcal{F}\}$$

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Example

<code>id x</code> \rightarrow <code>x</code>	<code>map f nil</code> \rightarrow <code>nil</code>
<code>add 0</code> \rightarrow <code>id</code>	<code>map f (: x y)</code> \rightarrow <code>:(f x) (map f y)</code>
<code>add (s x) y</code> \rightarrow <code>s (add x y)</code>	

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Example

`id x` \rightarrow `x`

`add 0` \rightarrow `id`

`add (s x) y` \rightarrow `s (add x y)`

`map f nil` \rightarrow `nil`

`map f (: x y)` \rightarrow `:(f x) (map f y)`

`aa(id) =`

Uncurrying

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`map f nil` \rightarrow `nil`

`map f (: x y)` \rightarrow `:(f x) (map f y)`

`aa(id)` = 1

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Example

$id\ x \rightarrow x$

$add\ 0 \rightarrow id$

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

$map\ f\ nil \rightarrow nil$

$map\ f\ (:x\ y) \rightarrow :(f\ x)\ (map\ f\ y)$

$aa(id) = 1$ $aa(add) =$

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

$map\ f\ nil \rightarrow nil$

$map\ f\ (:x\ y) \rightarrow :(f\ x)\ (map\ f\ y)$

$aa(id) = 1$ $aa(add) = 2$

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$$aa(\text{id}) = 1 \quad aa(\text{add}) = 2 \quad \dots$$

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$\text{map } f \ (\text{: } x \ y) \rightarrow \text{: } (f \ x) \ (\text{map } f \ y)$

$aa(\text{id}) = 1$ $aa(\text{add}) = 2$... $aa(f) =$

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$aa(\text{id}) = 1$ $aa(\text{add}) = 2$ \dots $aa(f) = \perp$

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$$\text{aa}(\text{id}) = 1 \quad \text{aa}(\text{add}) = 2 \quad \dots \quad \text{aa}(f) = \perp$$

Definition (Applicative Arity (2))

$$\text{aa}_{\mathcal{R}}(t) = \begin{cases} \text{aa}_{\mathcal{R}}(f) & \text{if } t = f \\ \text{aa}_{\mathcal{R}}(t_1) - 1 & \text{if } t = t_1 \circ t_2 \end{cases}$$

Uncurrying

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Example

`id x → x`

`add 0 → id`

`add (s x) y → s (add x y)`

`map f nil → nil`

`map f (: x y) → :(f x) (map f y)`

$$\text{aa}(\text{id}) = 1 \quad \text{aa}(\text{add}) = 2 \quad \dots \quad \text{aa}(f) = \perp$$

$$\text{aa}(\text{add } 0) = 1$$

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$$aa(\text{id}) = 1 \quad aa(\text{add}) = 2 \quad \dots \quad aa(f) = \perp$$

$$aa(\text{add } 0) = 1 \quad aa(\text{add } 0 \ x) = 0$$

Definition (Applicative Arity (2))

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$$aa(\text{id}) = 1 \quad aa(\text{add}) = 2 \quad \dots \quad aa(f) = \perp$$

$$aa(\text{add } 0) = 1 \quad aa(\text{add } 0 x) = 0 \quad aa(\text{add } 0 x \text{ nil}) = -1$$

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$$\begin{array}{llll} aa(\text{id}) = 1 & aa(\text{add}) = 2 & \dots & aa(f) = \perp \\ aa(\text{add } 0) = 1 & aa(\text{add } 0 x) = 0 & aa(\text{add } 0 x \text{ nil}) = -1 & \dots \end{array}$$

Definition (Applicative Arity (2))

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Definition (Uncurrying System $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{F})$)

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{F}) = \{f_i(x_1, \dots, x_i) \circ y \rightarrow f_{i+1}(x_1, \dots, x_i, y) \mid 0 \leq i < \text{aa}_{\mathcal{R}}(f), f \in \mathcal{F}\}$$

Definition (Uncurrying System \mathcal{U})

$$\mathcal{U} = \{f_i(x_1, \dots, x_i) \circ y \rightarrow f_{i+1}(x_1, \dots, x_i, y) \mid 0 \leq i < \text{aa}_{\mathcal{R}}(f), f \in \mathcal{F}\}$$

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Example

$$\text{aa}(0) = \text{aa}(\text{nil}) = 0 \quad \text{aa}(\text{id}) = \text{aa}(\text{s}) = 1 \quad \text{aa}(\text{add}) = \text{aa}(\text{map}) = \text{aa}(\text{:}) = 2$$

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$$\text{id}_0 \circ x \rightarrow \text{id}_1(x)$$

$$\text{s}_0 \circ x \rightarrow \text{s}_1(x)$$

Definition (Uncurrying System \mathcal{U})

$$\mathcal{U} = \{f_i(x_1, \dots, x_i) \circ y \rightarrow f_{i+1}(x_1, \dots, x_i, y) \mid 0 \leq i < \text{aa}_{\mathcal{R}}(f), f \in \mathcal{F}\}$$

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$$\text{s}_0 \circ x \rightarrow \text{s}_1(x)$$

$$\text{add}_0 \circ x \rightarrow \text{add}_1(x)$$

$$\text{add}_1(x) \circ y \rightarrow \text{add}_2(x, y)$$

$$\text{map}_0 \circ x \rightarrow \text{map}_1(x)$$

$$\text{map}_1(x) \circ y \rightarrow \text{map}_2(x, y)$$

$$\text{:}_0 \circ x \rightarrow \text{:}_1(x)$$

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$$\text{map} \circ x \rightarrow \text{map}_1(x)$$

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$$\text{:} \circ x \rightarrow \text{:}_1(x)$$

$$\text{:}_1(x) \circ y \rightarrow \text{:}_2(x, y)$$

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$$\text{map} \circ x \rightarrow \text{map}_1(x)$$

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$$\text{:} \circ x \rightarrow \text{:}_1(x)$$

$$\text{:}_1(x) \circ y \rightarrow \text{:}_2(x, y)$$

Definition (Uncurried System $\mathcal{R}_{\downarrow \mathcal{U}}$)

$$\mathcal{R}_{\downarrow \mathcal{U}} = \{l_{\downarrow \mathcal{U}} \rightarrow r_{\downarrow \mathcal{U}} \mid l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}\}$$

Definition (η -saturation)

$$\mathcal{R}_\eta = \mathcal{R} \cup \{l \circ x \rightarrow r \circ x \mid l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}_\eta, aa(l) > 0\}$$

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$aa(\text{id}) = aa(\text{s}) = 1$, $aa(\text{add}) = aa(\text{map}) = aa(\text{:}) = 2$, $aa(0) = aa(\text{nil}) = 0$

$\text{id } x \rightarrow x$

$\text{map } f \text{ nil} \rightarrow \text{nil}$

$\text{add } 0 \rightarrow \text{id}$

$\text{map } f (\text{: } x \ y) \rightarrow \text{: } (f \ x) (\text{map } f \ y)$

$\text{add } (\text{s } x) \ y \rightarrow \text{s } (\text{add } x \ y)$

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$\text{add } 0 \rightarrow \text{id}$

$\text{map } f (\text{: } x \ y) \rightarrow \text{: } (f \ x) (\text{map } f \ y)$

$\text{add } (\text{s } x) \ y \rightarrow \text{s } (\text{add } x \ y)$

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$\text{map } f (\text{: } x \ y) \rightarrow \text{: } (f \ x) (\text{map } f \ y)$

$\text{add } (\text{s } x) \ y \rightarrow \text{s } (\text{add } x \ y)$

$\text{add } 0 \ x \rightarrow \text{id } x$

Definition

$$\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) = (\mathcal{R}_\eta)_{\downarrow \mathcal{U}} \cup \mathcal{U}$$

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Theorem (Hirokawa et al. 2008)

\mathcal{R} terminating if and only if $\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ terminating

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Example (\mathcal{R})

<code>id x</code>	\rightarrow	<code>x</code>	
<code>add 0</code>	\rightarrow	<code>id</code>	<code>add (s x) y</code> \rightarrow <code>s (add x y)</code>
<code>map f nil</code>	\rightarrow	<code>nil</code>	<code>map f (: x y)</code> \rightarrow <code>:(f x) (map f y)</code>

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$$\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) = (\mathcal{R}_\eta)_{\downarrow \mathcal{U}} \cup \mathcal{U}$$

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Example (\mathcal{R}_η)

<code>id x</code>	\rightarrow	<code>x</code>	
<code>add 0</code>	\rightarrow	<code>id</code>	<code>add (s x) y</code>
			\rightarrow
<code>map f nil</code>	\rightarrow	<code>nil</code>	<code>s (add x y)</code>
			\rightarrow
<code>add 0 x</code>	\rightarrow	<code>id x</code>	<code>map f (: x y)</code>
			\rightarrow
			<code>:(f x) (map f y)</code>

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$$\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) = (\mathcal{R}_\eta)_{\downarrow \mathcal{U}} \cup \mathcal{U}$$

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Example ($\mathcal{R}_\eta \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$)

$$\text{id}_1(x) \rightarrow x$$

$$\text{add}_1(0) \rightarrow \text{id}$$

$$\text{map}_2(f, \text{nil}) \rightarrow \text{nil}$$

$$\text{add}_2(0, x) \rightarrow \text{id}_1(x)$$

$$\text{add}_2(s_1(x), y) \rightarrow s_1(\text{add}_2(x, y))$$

$$\text{map}_2(f, :_2(x, y)) \rightarrow :_2(f \circ x, \text{map}_2(f, y))$$

Definition

$$\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) = (\mathcal{R}_\eta) \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \cup \mathcal{U}$$

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Example ($\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$)

$$\text{id}_1(x) \rightarrow x$$

$$\text{add}_1(0) \rightarrow \text{id}$$

$$\text{map}_2(f, \text{nil}) \rightarrow \text{nil}$$

$$\text{add}_2(0, x) \rightarrow \text{id}_1(x)$$

$$\text{id} \circ x \rightarrow \text{id}_1(x)$$

$$\text{add} \circ x \rightarrow \text{add}_1(x)$$

$$\text{map} \circ x \rightarrow \text{map}_1(x)$$

$$: \circ x \rightarrow :_1(x)$$

$$\text{add}_2(s_1(x), y) \rightarrow s_1(\text{add}_2(x, y))$$

$$\text{map}_2(f, :_2(x, y)) \rightarrow :_2(f \circ x, \text{map}_2(f, y))$$

$$s \circ x \rightarrow s_1(x)$$

$$\text{add}_1(x) \circ y \rightarrow \text{add}_2(x, y)$$

$$\text{map}_1(x) \circ y \rightarrow \text{map}_2(x, y)$$

$$:_1(x) \circ y \rightarrow :_2(x, y)$$

Innermost Termination

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Innermost Termination

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Example (Counterexample)

$f \rightarrow g$

$f x \rightarrow f x$

\mathcal{R}

Innermost Termination

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Example (Counterexample)

$f \rightarrow g$

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\mathcal{R}_η

$f x \rightarrow g x$

Innermost Termination

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\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Example (Counterexample)

$$f \rightarrow g$$

$$f x \rightarrow f x$$

 \mathcal{R}

innermost terminating

$$f \rightarrow g$$

$$f_1(x) \rightarrow f_1(x)$$

 $\mathcal{R}_\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}$

$$f_1(x) \rightarrow g \circ x$$

Innermost Termination

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\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

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 $\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$

$$f_1(x) \rightarrow g \circ x$$

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$$f_1(x) \rightarrow g \circ x$$

$$f \circ x \rightarrow f_1(x)$$

not innermost terminating

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 1

$$s \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \xrightarrow{i^+}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 1

$$s \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \xrightarrow{i^+}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$$

Example (Counterexample)

 $f \rightarrow g$
 $a \rightarrow b$
 $g x \rightarrow h$
 \mathcal{R}

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 1

$$s \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \xrightarrow{i^+}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$$

Example (Counterexample)

$$f \rightarrow g$$

$$a \rightarrow b$$

$$g x \rightarrow h$$

 \mathcal{R}

$$s = f a \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} g a = t$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 1

$$s \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$$

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$$f \rightarrow g$$

$$a \rightarrow b$$

$$g x \rightarrow h$$

 \mathcal{R}

$$s = f a \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} g a = t$$

$$f \rightarrow g$$

$$a \rightarrow b$$

$$g_1(x) \rightarrow h$$

 $\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$

$$g \circ x \rightarrow g_1(x)$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 1

$$s \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$$

Example (Counterexample)

$$f \rightarrow g$$

$$a \rightarrow b$$

$$g x \rightarrow h$$

 \mathcal{R}

$$s = f a \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} g a = t$$

$$f \rightarrow g$$

$$a \rightarrow b$$

$$g_1(x) \rightarrow h$$

 $\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$

$$g \circ x \rightarrow g_1(x)$$

$$s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} = f \circ a$$

$$g_1(a) = t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 1

$$s \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$$

Example (Counterexample)

$$f \rightarrow g \qquad a \rightarrow b \qquad gx \rightarrow h \qquad \mathcal{R}$$

$$s = fa \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} ga = t$$

$$f \rightarrow g \qquad a \rightarrow b \qquad g_1(x) \rightarrow h \qquad \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$$

$$g \circ x \rightarrow g_1(x)$$

$$s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} = f \circ a \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} g \circ a \not\xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ g_1(a) = t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 1

$$s \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$$

Example (Counterexample)

$$f \rightarrow g \qquad a \rightarrow b \qquad gx \rightarrow h \qquad \mathcal{R}$$

$$s = fa \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} ga = t$$

$$f \rightarrow g \qquad a \rightarrow b \qquad g_1(x) \rightarrow h \qquad \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$$

$$g \circ x \rightarrow g_1(x)$$

$$s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} = f \circ a \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} f \circ b \not\xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ g_1(a) = t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 2

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} & t \\
 * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & \\
 \cdot & &
 \end{array}$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 2

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} & t \\
 * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & * \downarrow \mathcal{U} \\
 \cdot & \xrightarrow[\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})]{i^+} & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 2

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} & t \\
 * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & * \downarrow \mathcal{U} \\
 \cdot & \xrightarrow{i^+} \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Example (Counterexample)

 $f \rightarrow g$
 $fx \rightarrow gx$
 $a \rightarrow b$
 \mathcal{R}

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 2

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} & t \\
 * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & * \downarrow \mathcal{U} \\
 \cdot & \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Example (Counterexample)

 $f \rightarrow g$
 $f x \rightarrow g x$
 $a \rightarrow b$
 \mathcal{R}

$$s = f a \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} g a = t$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 2

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} & t \\
 * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & * \downarrow \mathcal{U} \\
 \cdot & \xrightarrow{i^+} \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Example (Counterexample)

$f \rightarrow g$	$f x \rightarrow g x$	$a \rightarrow b$	\mathcal{R}
$s = f a \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} g a = t$			
$f \rightarrow g$	$f_1(x) \rightarrow g_1(x)$	$a \rightarrow b$	$\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$
	$f \circ x \rightarrow f_1(x)$	$g \circ x \rightarrow g_1(x)$	

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 2

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} & t \\
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 \cdot & \xrightarrow{i^+} \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Example (Counterexample)

$f \rightarrow g$	$f x \rightarrow g x$	$a \rightarrow b$	\mathcal{R}
$s = f a \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} g a = t$			
$f \rightarrow g$	$f_1(x) \rightarrow g_1(x)$	$a \rightarrow b$	$\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$
	$f \circ x \rightarrow f_1(x)$	$g \circ x \rightarrow g_1(x)$	
$s \xrightarrow{*} \mathcal{U} f_1(a) \not\xrightarrow{i^+} \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) \cdot \quad * \leftarrow t$			

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 2

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} & t \\
 * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & * \downarrow \mathcal{U} \\
 \cdot & \xrightarrow{i^+} \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Example (Counterexample)

$f \rightarrow g$	$f x \rightarrow g x$	$a \rightarrow b$	\mathcal{R}
$s = f a \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} g a = t$			
$f \rightarrow g$	$f_1(x) \rightarrow g_1(x)$	$a \rightarrow b$	$\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$
	$f \circ x \rightarrow f_1(x)$	$g \circ x \rightarrow g_1(x)$	
$s \xrightarrow{*} \mathcal{U} f_1(a) \not\xrightarrow{i^+} \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) g \circ a \xrightarrow{*} \mathcal{U} \leftarrow t$			

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 2

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} & t \\
 * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & * \downarrow \mathcal{U} \\
 \cdot & \xrightarrow{i^+} \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Example (Counterexample)

$f \rightarrow g$	$f x \rightarrow g x$	$a \rightarrow b$	\mathcal{R}
$s = f a \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R} g a = t$			
$f \rightarrow g$	$f_1(x) \rightarrow g_1(x)$	$a \rightarrow b$	$\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$
	$f \circ x \rightarrow f_1(x)$	$g \circ x \rightarrow g_1(x)$	
$s \xrightarrow{*} \mathcal{U} f_1(a) \not\xrightarrow{i^+} \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R}) g_1(a) \xrightarrow{*} \mathcal{U} \leftarrow t$			

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 3

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{\text{ri}}_{\mathcal{R}} & t \\
 * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & * \downarrow \mathcal{U} \\
 \cdot & \xrightarrow{\text{i}^+}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 3

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{\text{ri}}_{\mathcal{R}} & t \\
 * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & * \downarrow \mathcal{U} \\
 \cdot & \xrightarrow{\text{i}^+}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Key Lemma

$$* \leftarrow s \xrightarrow{\text{i}, \epsilon}_{\mathcal{R}} \subseteq \xrightarrow{\text{i}^+}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} \cdot * \leftarrow$$

Question

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Proof Idea 3

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{\text{ri}}_{\mathcal{R}} & t \\
 * \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & & * \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \\
 \cdot & \xrightarrow{\text{i}^+}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Key Lemma

$$* \leftarrow s \xrightarrow{\text{i}^\epsilon}_{\mathcal{R}} \subseteq \xrightarrow{\text{i}^+}_{\mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})} \cdot * \leftarrow$$

Lemma (Rao 2000)

\mathcal{R} innermost terminating if and only if \mathcal{R} rightmost innermost terminating

Results

Results for Innermost Termination

- \mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\not\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating
- \mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Results

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Results

Results for Innermost Termination

- \mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\not\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating
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Uncurrying is ...

- (not) **sound for proving** (innermost) **nontermination**
- sound for proving (innermost) termination

Results

Results for Innermost Termination

- \mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\not\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating
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Uncurrying is ...

- (**not**) sound for proving (**innermost**) nontermination
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Results

Results for Innermost Termination

- \mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\not\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating
- \mathcal{R} innermost terminating $\Leftarrow \mathcal{U}_\eta^+(\mathcal{R})$ innermost terminating

Uncurrying is ...

- (not) sound for proving (innermost) nontermination
- **sound for proving (innermost) termination**

Derivational Complexity

Definition (Derivation Height)

$$\text{dh}(t, \rightarrow) = \max\{m \mid t = t_0 \rightarrow t_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_m\}$$

Derivational Complexity

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Definition (Derivational Complexity)

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow) = \max\{\text{dh}(t, \rightarrow) \mid |t| \leq n\}$$

Derivational Complexity

Definition (Derivation Height)

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Definition (Derivational Complexity)

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow) = \max\{\text{dh}(t, \rightarrow) \mid |t| \leq n\}$$

Example

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

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^2)$$

Derivational Complexity

Definition (Derivation Height)

$$\text{dh}(t, \rightarrow) = \max\{m \mid t = t_0 \rightarrow t_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_m\}$$

Definition (Derivational Complexity)

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow) = \max\{\text{dh}(t, \rightarrow) \mid |t| \leq n\}$$

Example

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

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^2) \text{ since } a^{\frac{n}{2}}(b^{\frac{n}{2}}(x)) \rightarrow^{\leq n^2} b^{\frac{n}{2}}(a^{\frac{n}{2}}(x))$$

Derivational Complexity

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Example

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

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^2) \text{ since } a^{\frac{n}{2}}(b^{\frac{n}{2}}(x)) \rightarrow^{\leq n^2} b^{\frac{n}{2}}(a^{\frac{n}{2}}(x))$$

Question

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) ? \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{U_n^+(\mathcal{R})})$$

Question

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}))$$

Question

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}))$$

Proof Sketch

We show $\text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) \leq \text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$

Question

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We show $\text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) \leq \text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$

$$t_0 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \quad t_1 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \quad t_2 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \quad \dots$$

Question

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}))$$

Proof Sketch

We show $\text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) \leq \text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$

$s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$ [Hirokawa et al. 2008]

$t_0 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \quad t_1 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \quad t_2 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \quad \dots$

Question

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}))$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 t_0 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & t_1 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & t_2 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & \dots \\
 t_0 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & t_1 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & t_2 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & \dots
 \end{array}$$

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$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}))$$

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We show $\text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) \leq \text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & t_0 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & t_1 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & t_2 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & \dots \\
 t_0 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}}^* & t_0 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & t_1 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & t_2 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & \dots
 \end{array}$$

Question

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}))$$

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We show $\text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) \leq \text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$

$s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ t \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}$ [Hirokawa et al. 2008]

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & t_0 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & t_1 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & t_2 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & \dots \\
 t_0 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^* & t_0 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & t_1 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & t_2 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & \dots
 \end{array}$$

Question

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}))$$

Proof Sketch

We show $\text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) \leq \text{dh}(t_0, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$

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$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 & t_0 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & t_1 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & t_2 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & \dots \\
 t_0 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^* & t_0 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & t_1 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & t_2 \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}^+ & \dots
 \end{array}$$

Remark

*This is the **important** direction!*

Question

$$\mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}})) = \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$$

Question

$$\mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}})) = \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$$

Proof Sketch (slightly weaker result)

We show

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k) \Rightarrow \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta} \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}}/\mathcal{U}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k)$$

Question

$$\mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}})) = \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$$

Proof Sketch (slightly weaker result)

We show

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k) \Rightarrow \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta} \downarrow \mathcal{U} / \mathcal{U}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k)$$

$$t_0 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta} \downarrow \mathcal{U} / \mathcal{U}} \quad t_1 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta} \downarrow \mathcal{U} / \mathcal{U}} \quad t_2 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta} \downarrow \mathcal{U} / \mathcal{U}} \quad \dots$$

Question

$$\mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}})) = \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$$

Proof Sketch (slightly weaker result)

We show

$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k) \Rightarrow \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}}/\mathcal{U}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k)$$

$$s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'} \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t \downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'} \quad [\text{Hirokawa et al. 2008}]$$

$$t_0 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}}/\mathcal{U}} \quad t_1 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}}/\mathcal{U}} \quad t_2 \quad \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}}/\mathcal{U}} \quad \dots$$

Question

$$\mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}})) = \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$$

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We show

$$:_2(f \circ x, \text{map}_2(f, y)) \downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'}$$

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We show

$$:\mathbf{2}(f \circ x, \text{map}_2(f, y))\downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'} = :\mathbf{0}(f \circ x) \circ (\text{map} \circ f \circ y)$$

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$$\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k) \Rightarrow \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}}/\mathcal{U}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k)$$

$s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}}} t \Rightarrow s \downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'} \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t \downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'}$ [Hirokawa et al. 2008]

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 t_0 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}}/\mathcal{U}} & t_1 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}}/\mathcal{U}} & t_2 & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta \downarrow \mathcal{U}}/\mathcal{U}} & \cdots \\
 t_0 \downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & t_1 \downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & t_2 \downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'} & \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} & \cdots
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$$|t_0 \downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'}| \leq 2|t_0|$$

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$$\mathcal{O}(\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}})) = \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$$

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$$|t_0 \downarrow_{\mathcal{C}'}| \leq 2|t_0| \Rightarrow \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta} \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} / \mathcal{U}}) \leq \text{dc}(2n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}})$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k) &\Rightarrow \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\eta} \downarrow_{\mathcal{U}} / \mathcal{U}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k) \\ \text{[Hirokawa \& Moser 2008]} &\Rightarrow \text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k) \end{aligned}$$

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Remark

This is the *interesting* direction!

Innermost Derivational Complexity

Lemma

$$\text{dc}(n, \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}) \leq \text{dc}(n, \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R}))$$

Innermost Derivational Complexity

Lemma

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Proof Sketch

$$\text{dh}(t, \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}}) = \text{dh}(t, \xrightarrow{ri}_{\mathcal{R}}) \quad [\text{Rao 2000}]$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 t_0 & \xrightarrow{ri}_{\mathcal{R}} & t_1 & \xrightarrow{ri}_{\mathcal{R}} & t_2 & \xrightarrow{ri}_{\mathcal{R}} & \dots \\
 * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & * \downarrow \mathcal{U} & & \vdots \\
 t_0 & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})} & \cdot & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})} & \cdot & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})} & \dots
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 t_0 & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})} & \cdot & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})} & \cdot & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})} & \dots
 \end{array}$$

Remark

$$\text{dc}(n, \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}}) \not\leq \text{dc}(n, \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^+(\mathcal{R})})$$

Results (2)

Results for Derivational Complexity

- $\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k)$ **if and only if** $\text{dc}(n, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_n^+(\mathcal{R})}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k)$
- $\text{dc}(n, \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k)$ if $\text{dc}(n, \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{U}_n^+(\mathcal{R})}) = \mathcal{O}(n^k)$

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Uncurrying ...

- (not) **reflects polynomial** (innermost) **derivational complexity**
- is sound for proving (innermost) derivational complexity

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Results for Derivational Complexity

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- is **sound** for proving (**innermost**) **derivational complexity**

Conclusion

Question

What do **spaghetti carbonara** and **uncurrying proofs** have in common?



$$\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^{+}(\mathcal{R})$$

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$$\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^{+}(\mathcal{R})$$

Answer

Both look very **complicated** and one can never be sure if there are no **bugs** in it.

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What do spaghetti carbonara and uncurrying proofs have in common?



$$\mathcal{U}_{\eta}^{+}(\mathcal{R})$$

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Both look very complicated and one can never be sure if there are no bugs in it.

Future Work

Certification with theorem prover