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A well-founded involutive monoid for confluence

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TeReSe, Utrecht, December 9, 2011

Involutive monoids (0.4)

A well-founded order on French strings (0.4)

An application to proving confluence (0.2)

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Gortyn code, Crete, 5th century B.C. (wikipedia)

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Martinus Nijhoff, Het kind en ik, Nieuwe Gedichten, 1934 (Hortus Botanicus, Universiteitsmuseum Utrecht, next to pond)

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How to represent linearly?

Definition

• French letter is an accented (acute or grave) letter

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Definition

- French letter is an accented (acute or grave) letter
- juxtaposition _ èvèn juxtaposed to knikté gives èvènknikté

Definition

French letter is an accented (acute or grave) letter

- juxtaposition _
- empty string ε

Definition

French letter is an accented (acute or grave) letter

- juxtaposition _
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- mirroring -1 tèlkèns mirrors śnékléť

Definition

- French letter is an accented (acute or grave) letter
- juxtaposition _
- empty string ε
- ▶ mirroring ⁻¹
- \widehat{L} set of French Strings on L (\hat{a} for either \hat{a} or \hat{a})

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Definition

French letter is an accented (acute or grave) letter

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- juxtaposition _
- empty string ε
- ▶ mirroring ⁻¹
- \widehat{L} set of French Strings on L

Definition

- French letter is an accented (acute or grave) letter
- juxtaposition _
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letter markup (representation preserves length, prefix, suffix)

Monoid of strings

$$(sr)q = s(rq)$$

 $s\varepsilon = \varepsilon$
 $\varepsilon s = s$

(associativity) (right identity) (left identity)

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Involutive monoid of French strings

$$(sr)q = s(rq)$$

$$s\varepsilon = \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon s = s$$

$$(s^{-1})^{-1} = s$$

$$(sr)^{-1} = r^{-1}s^{-1}$$

(associativity) (right identity) (left identity) (involutive) (anti-automorphic)

Involutive monoid of French strings

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$$\varepsilon^{-1} = \varepsilon$$

(derived)

Involutive monoid of French strings

$$(sr)q = s(rq)$$
 (associativity)

$$s\varepsilon = \varepsilon$$
 (right identity)

$$\varepsilon s = s$$
 (left identity)

$$(s^{-1})^{-1} = s$$
 (involutive)

$$(sr)^{-1} = r^{-1}s^{-1}$$
 (anti-automorphic)

 $\varepsilon^{-1} = \varepsilon$ (derived)

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Proof.

$$\varepsilon^{-1} = \varepsilon \varepsilon^{-1} = (\varepsilon^{-1})^{-1} \varepsilon^{-1} = (\varepsilon \varepsilon^{-1})^{-1} = (\varepsilon^{-1})^{-1} = \varepsilon$$

Involutive monoid

Definition

set with

associative binary operation ·

 $\varepsilon^{-1} = \varepsilon$

- identity element e
- involutive anti-automorphism ⁻¹

$$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$$
(associative)

$$a \cdot e = a$$
(right identity)

$$e \cdot a = a$$
(left identity)

$$(a^{-1})^{-1} = a$$
(involutive)

$$(a \cdot b)^{-1} = b^{-1} \cdot a^{-1}$$
(anti-automorphic)

(derived)

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Involutive monoid examples

• $\{*\}$ with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map

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Involutive monoid examples

• {*} with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map

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integers with addition, zero, unary minus
- $\{*\}$ with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map
- positive rationals with multiplication, one, inverse

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• {*} with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map

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group

- {*} with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map
- group (examples $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0, -)$, $(\mathbb{Q}^+, \cdot, 1, {}^{-1})$)
- natural numbers with addition, zero, identity map

- {*} with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map
- group (examples $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0, -)$, $(\mathbb{Q}^+, \cdot, 1, -1)$)
- multisets with multiset sum, empty multiset, identity map

• $\{*\}$ with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map

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- ▶ group (examples $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0, -)$, $(\mathbb{Q}^+, \cdot, 1, {}^{-1})$)
- commutative monoid with identity map

- $\{*\}$ with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map
- group (examples $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0, -)$, $(\mathbb{Q}^+, \cdot, 1, {}^{-1})$)
- commutative monoid (examples $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0)$, $([L], \uplus, [])$)
- diagrams of \smallsetminus with gluing, point, mirroring in vertical axis

- $\{*\}$ with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map
- group (examples $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0, -)$, $(\mathbb{Q}^+, \cdot, 1, -1)$)
- commutative monoid (examples $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0)$, $([L], \uplus, [])$)
- diagrams of \smallsetminus with gluing, point, mirroring in vertical axis

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• number pairs with pointwise addition, (0,0), swapping

- {*} with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map
- group (examples $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0, -)$, $(\mathbb{Q}^+, \cdot, 1, \ ^{-1})$)
- ▶ commutative monoid (examples $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0)$, ([L], ⊎, []))
- diagrams of \smallsetminus with gluing, point, mirroring in vertical axis
- number triples with composition given by $(n_1, m_1, k_1) \cdot (n_2, m_2, k_2) = (n_1 + n_2, m_1 + k_1 \cdot n_2 + m_2, k_1 + k_2),$ zero (0,0,0), involution $(n, m, k)^{-1} = (k, m, n)$

- $\{*\}$ with binary, nullary, unary constant-* map
- group (examples $(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0, -)$, $(\mathbb{Q}^+, \cdot, 1, -1)$)
- ▶ commutative monoid (examples $(\mathbb{N}, +, 0)$, ([L], ⊎, []))
- diagrams of \smallsetminus with gluing, point, mirroring in vertical axis
- number triples with composition given by $(n_1, m_1, k_1) \cdot (n_2, m_2, k_2) = (n_1 + n_2, m_1 + k_1 \cdot n_2 + m_2, k_1 + k_2),$ zero (0,0,0), involution $(n, m, k)^{-1} = (k, m, n)$

$$\begin{aligned} &((n_1, m_1, k_1) \cdot (n_2, m_2, k_2)) \cdot (n_3, m_3, k_3) \\ &= (n_1 + n_2, m_1 + k_1 \cdot n_2 + m_2, k_1 + k_2) \cdot (n_3, m_3, k_3) \\ &= (n_1 + n_2 + n_3, m_1 + k_1 \cdot n_2 + m_2 + (k_1 + k_2) \cdot n_3 + m_3, k_1 + k_2 + k_3) \\ &= (n_1 + n_2 + n_3, m_1 + k_1 \cdot (n_2 + n_3) + m_2 + k_2 \cdot n_3 + m_3, k_1 + k_2 + k_3) \\ &= (n_1, m_1, k_1) \cdot (n_2 + n_3, m_2 + k_2 \cdot n_3 + m_3, k_2 + k_3) \\ &= (n_1, m_1, k_1) \cdot ((n_2, m_2, k_2) \cdot (n_3, m_3, k_3)) \end{aligned}$$

Definition

maps preserving operations

Examples

involutive monoid to itself (identity)

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Definition

maps preserving operations

Examples

- involutive monoid to itself (identity)
- French strings → number pairs (grave,acute)
 ćė́nàř ↔ (3,2)

Definition

maps preserving operations

Examples

- involutive monoid to itself (identity)
- ▶ number pairs → natural numbers (sum) (3,2) \mapsto 5

Definition

maps preserving operations

Examples

- involutive monoid to itself (identity)
- French strings → natural numbers (length) composition of previous two

Definition

maps preserving operations

Examples

- involutive monoid to itself (identity)
- French strings → natural numbers (length)

► French strings → multisets (letters) báŕbàŕó \mapsto [*a*, *a*, *b*, *b*, *o*, *r*, *r*]

Definition

maps preserving operations

Examples

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- involutive monoid to itself (identity)
- French strings → natural numbers (length)

- ► French strings → multisets (letters)
- French strings \rightarrow diagrams

Definition

maps preserving operations

Examples

- involutive monoid to itself (identity)
- French strings → natural numbers (length)
- French strings → multisets (letters)
- diagrams \rightarrow triples



Definition

maps preserving operations

Examples

- involutive monoid to itself (identity)
- French strings → natural numbers (length)

- ▶ French strings → multisets (letters)
- French strings → triples (area) composition of previous two

Theorem French strings on L give free involutive monoid on L

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Theorem

French strings on L give free involutive monoid on L

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Theorem

French strings on L give free involutive monoid on L

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 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Proof.}\\ \widehat{\mathcal{L}} \mbox{ in bijection via } \widehat{\ell} \ \mapsto \ell \ \mbox{with} \end{array}$

 $N \coloneqq e \mid \ell \mid i(\ell) \mid c(\ell, N) \mid c(i(\ell), N)$

Theorem

French strings on L give free involutive monoid on L

Proof. $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}$ in bijection via $\widehat{\ell} \mapsto \ell$ with

 $N \coloneqq e \mid \ell \mid i(\ell) \mid c(\ell, N) \mid c(i(\ell), N)$

N set of normal forms on L for TRS completing axioms

$$c(c(x,y),z) \rightarrow c(x,c(y,z))$$

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

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

$$i(i(x)) \rightarrow x$$

$$i(c(x,y)) \rightarrow c(i(y),i(x))$$

$$i(e) \rightarrow e$$

Definition

certain terms on certain French strings

Definition

terms on strings



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Definition

terms on strings



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Definition

terms on strings on >-ordered letters



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Definition

terms on strings on >-ordered letters



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Definition

terms on strings on >-ordered letters where b o # identity



Definition

terms on strings on >-ordered letters where $\flat \circ \sharp$ identity



Definition

terms on strings on >-ordered letters where $\flat \circ \sharp$ identity



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Definition

terms on French strings on >-ordered letters where $\flat \circ \sharp$ identity operations on L^{\sharp} defined via \widehat{L} , e.g. $t \cdot u = (t^{\flat}u^{\flat})^{\sharp}$


A well-founded order on French terms

(iterative) lexicographic path order based on >



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A well-founded order on French terms

- (iterative) lexicographic path order based on >
- Iexicographic order on argument places compatible with marks



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A well-founded order on French terms

- (iterative) lexicographic path order based on >
- lexicographic order on argument places compatible with marks
- ▶ signature ordered by $\succ = \binom{\succ_{mul}}{\succ}$ via $\binom{\text{multiset}}{\text{area}}$



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A well-founded order on French strings/terms

- (iterative) lexicographic path order based on >
- Iexicographic order on argument places compatible with marks
- ▶ signature ordered by $\succ = \binom{>_{mul}}{>}$ via $\binom{\text{multiset}}{\text{area}}$



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▶ head of term ≻-related to heads of all subterms

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- ▶ head of term ≻-related to heads of all subterms
- ▶ >_{*Ipo}* not an ordered monoid: $\dot{k}\ell$ >_{*Ipo*} ℓ but $\dot{k}\ell\ell$ ≯_{*Ipo*} $\ell\ell$ </sub>

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- ▶ head of term ≻-related to heads of all subterms
- \succ_{Ipo} not an ordered monoid
- ▶ $s\hat{\ell}r \succ_{Ipo} s\{\ell \succ\}r$ (in EBNF { } is arbitrary repetition)

- ▶ head of term ≻-related to heads of all subterms
- ► ≻_{Ipo} not an ordered monoid
- $s\hat{\ell}r \succ_{Ipo} s\{\ell \succ\}r$

Proof.

induction on length sr, cases whether ℓ is >-maximal in $s\hat{\ell}r$

yes decrease in multiset of head

no induction on substring/term $\hat{\ell}$ is in

- ▶ head of term ≻-related to heads of all subterms
- ► ≻_{Ipo} not an ordered monoid
- $s\hat{\ell}r \succ_{Ipo} s\{\ell \succ\}r$

Proof.

induction on length sr, cases whether ℓ is >-maximal in $s\hat{\ell}r$

yes decrease in multiset of head no induction on substring/term $\hat{\ell}$ is in

▶ $s\ell mr \succ_{lpo} s\{\ell \succ\}[m]\{\ell, m \succ\}[\ell]\{m \succ\}r$ ([] is option)

- ▶ head of term ≻-related to heads of all subterms
- ► ≻_{Ipo} not an ordered monoid
- $s\hat{\ell}r \succ_{Ipo} s\{\ell \succ\}r$

Proof.

induction on length sr, cases whether ℓ is >-maximal in $s\hat{\ell}r$

yes decrease in multiset of head

- no induction on substring/term $\hat{\ell}$ is in
- ▶ $s\ell mr \succ_{lpo} s\{\ell \succ\}[m]\{\ell, m \succ\}[\ell]\{m \succ\}r$

Proof.

induction on length sr, cases whether ℓ, m are >-maximal in $s\ell mr$

both decrease in area of head

- $\acute{\ell}\,$ decrease in the substring/term to the right of $\acute{\ell}\,$
- \dot{m} decrease in the substring/term to the left of \dot{m}

neither induction on substring/term $\ell \dot{m}$ is in

Filling in locally decreasing diagram decreases Theorem



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Filling in locally decreasing diagram decreases Theorem



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Filling in locally decreasing diagram decreases Theorem



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Proof. $s\ell mr \succ_{lpo} s\{\ell \succ\}[m]\{\ell, m \succ\}[\ell]\{m \succ\}r$



case 1: local confluence peak of >-maximal steps

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area decrease

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case 2: local coherence peak of >-maximal and non->-maximal step



decrease in *j*th argument, lexicographically before *i*th





case 3: local modulo peak of non->-maximal steps



decrease in argument both steps are in

 \succ_{lpo} at work



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Filling in local diagrams 1





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Filling in local diagrams 1





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Filling in local diagrams ⁽⁶⁾



Conclusion

 alternative correctness proof of decreasing diagrams (De Bruijn,vO,Klop,de Vrijer,Bezem,Jouannaud)

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Conclusion

- alternative correctness proof of decreasing diagrams
- confluence of >-maximal steps modulo non->-maximal steps

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Conclusion

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- alternative correctness proof of decreasing diagrams
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Newman's Lemma (multiset)+Lemma of Hindley-Rosen (area)

- alternative correctness proof of decreasing diagrams
- confluence of >-maximal steps modulo non->-maximal steps



Newman's Lemma+Lemma of Hindley-Rosen

- alternative correctness proof of decreasing diagrams
- confluence of >-maximal steps modulo non->-maximal steps



Newman's Lemma+Lemma of Hindley-Rosen

• decreasing diagrams modulo: involutive letters $\dot{\ell}$, i.e. $\dot{\ell}^{-1} = \dot{\ell}$

- alternative correctness proof of decreasing diagrams
- ▶ confluence of >-maximal steps modulo non->-maximal steps



Newman's Lemma+Lemma of Hindley-Rosen

• involutive rewriting $(\varrho: s \to r \text{ converse of } \varrho^{-1}: s^{-1} \to r^{-1})$

Het kind en ik

Ik zou een dag uit vissen, ik voelde mij moedeloos. Ik maakte tussen de lissen met de hand een wak in het kroos.

Er steeg licht op van beneden uit de zwarte spiegelgrond. Ik zag een tuin onbetreden en een kind dat daar stond.

Het stond aan zijn schrijftafel te schrijven op een lei. Het woord onder de griffel herkende ik, was van mij.

Maar toen heeft het geschreven, zonder haast en zonder schroom, al wat ik van mijn leven nog ooit te schrijven droom.

En telkens als ik even knikte dat ik het wist, liet hij het water beven en het werd uitgewist.

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