



Term Rewriting

Philipp Dablander and **Aart Middeldorp**

Outline

- 1. Summary of Lecture 6**
- 2. Completion**
- 3. Primality**
- 4. First-Order Theory of Rewriting**
- 5. Exercises**
- 6. Further Reading**

Definition

- ▶ **precedence** is proper order $>$ on \mathcal{F}
- ▶ binary relation $>_{\text{lpo}}$ on terms over \mathcal{F} : $s >_{\text{lpo}} t$ if $s = f(s_1, \dots, s_n)$ and either
 - ① $t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ and for some $1 \leq i \leq n$
 - a $s_j = t_j$ for all $1 \leq j < i$
 - b $s_i >_{\text{lpo}} t_i$
 - c $s >_{\text{lpo}} t_j$ for all $i < j \leq n$
 - ② $t = g(t_1, \dots, t_m)$ and $f > g$ and $s >_{\text{lpo}} t_j$ for all $1 \leq j \leq m$
 - ③ $s_i >_{\text{lpo}} t$ or $s_i = t$ for some $1 \leq i \leq n$

Theorem

$>_{\text{lpo}}$ is **reduction order** if precedence $>$ is well-founded

Theorem

- ▶ if $> \subseteq \sqsupset$ then $>_{lpo} \subseteq \sqsupset_{lpo}$ (**incrementality**)
- ▶ if $>$ is total then $>_{lpo}$ is **total on ground terms**
- ▶ following problem is **decidable**:

instance: finite TRS \mathcal{R}

question: \exists precedence $>$ such that $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{lpo}$?

Definitions

- ▶ $s \leq t \iff s\sigma = t$ for some substitution σ
- ▶ $s < t \iff s \leq t \wedge t \not\leq s$
- ▶ $s \doteq t \iff s \leq t \wedge t \leq s$
- ▶ substitution σ is **at least as general** as τ ($\sigma \leq \tau$) if $\sigma\rho = \tau$ for some substitution ρ

Lemma

> is well-founded order on terms and substitutions

Definitions

- ▶ **variable substitution** is substitution from \mathcal{V} to \mathcal{V}
- ▶ **renaming** is bijective variable substitution
- ▶ terms s and t are **variants** if $s = t\sigma$ for some renaming σ
- ▶ terms s and t are **unifiable** if $s\sigma = t\sigma$ for some substitution σ
- ▶ **most general unifier (mgu)** is at least as general as any other unifier

Lemma

terms s and t are variants $\iff s \doteq t$

Theorem

unification problem

instance: terms s, t

question: are s and t unifiable?

is decidable (and unification algorithm produces most general unifier)

Definitions

- ▶ **overlap** is triple $\langle l_1 \rightarrow r_1, p, l_2 \rightarrow r_2 \rangle$ such that
 - ① $l_1 \rightarrow r_1$ and $l_2 \rightarrow r_2$ are variants of rewrite rules without common variables
 - ② $p \in \text{Pos}_{\mathcal{F}}(l_2)$
 - ③ l_1 and $l_2|_p$ are unifiable with most general unifier σ
 - ④ if $p = \epsilon$ then $l_1 \rightarrow r_1$ and $l_2 \rightarrow r_2$ are not variants
- ▶ $l_2\sigma[r_1\sigma]_p \xleftarrow{p} l_2\sigma \xrightarrow{\epsilon} r_2\sigma$ **critical peak** $l_2\sigma[r_1\sigma]_p \approx r_2\sigma$ **critical pair**
- ▶ critical pair $s \approx t$ is **joinable** if $s \downarrow t$

Critical Pair Lemma

TRS is locally confluent \iff all critical pairs are joinable

Corollary

terminating TRS is confluent \iff all critical pairs are joinable

Outline

1. Summary of Lecture 6

2. Completion

Example

Procedure

3. Primality

4. First-Order Theory of Rewriting

5. Exercises

6. Further Reading

Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

► SN ?

Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

► SN (e.g.) LPO with precedence $+ > s$ and $- > p$

Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

▶ SN (e.g.) LPO with precedence $+ > s$ and $- > p$

▶ WCR ?

Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

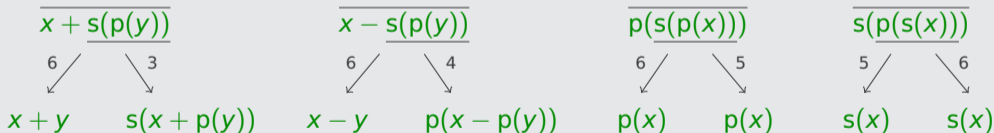
$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

- ▶ SN (e.g.) LPO with precedence $+ > s$ and $- > p$
- ▶ WCR ? 4 critical pairs



Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

- ▶ SN (e.g.) LPO with precedence $+ > s$ and $- > p$
- ▶ WCR ? 4 critical pairs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{x + s(p(y))} & & \\ \swarrow 6 & & \searrow 3 \\ x + y & & s(x + p(y)) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{x - s(p(y))} & & \\ \swarrow 6 & & \searrow 4 \\ x - y & & p(x - p(y)) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p(s(p(x)))} & & \\ \swarrow 6 & & \searrow 5 \\ p(x) = & & p(x) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(p(s(x)))} & & \\ \swarrow 5 & & \searrow 6 \\ s(x) = & & s(x) \end{array}$$

Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

$$s(x + p(y)) \xrightarrow{7} x + y$$

- ▶ SN (e.g.) LPO with precedence $+ > s$ and $- > p$
- ▶ WCR? 4 critical pairs

$\overline{x + s(p(y))}$ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="text-align: center;">6 ↙</div> <div style="text-align: center;">3 ↘</div> </div> $x + y \xleftarrow{7} s(x + p(y))$	$\overline{x - s(p(y))}$ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="text-align: center;">6 ↙</div> <div style="text-align: center;">4 ↘</div> </div> $x - y \quad p(x - p(y))$	$\overline{p(s(p(x)))}$ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="text-align: center;">6 ↙</div> <div style="text-align: center;">5 ↘</div> </div> $p(x) = p(x)$	$\overline{s(p(s(x)))}$ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="text-align: center;">5 ↙</div> <div style="text-align: center;">6 ↘</div> </div> $s(x) = s(x)$
---	--	---	---

Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

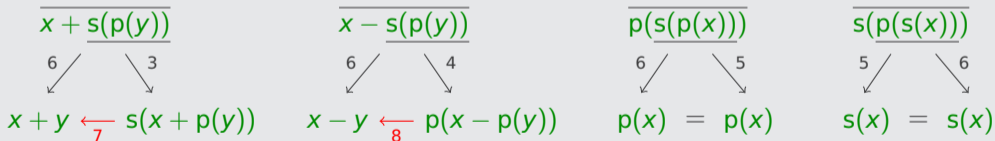
$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

$$s(x + p(y)) \xrightarrow{7} x + y$$

$$p(x - p(y)) \xrightarrow{8} x - y$$

- ▶ SN (e.g.) LPO with precedence $+ > s$ and $- > p$
- ▶ WCR ? 4 critical pairs



Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

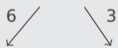
$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

$$s(x + p(y)) \xrightarrow{7} x + y$$

$$p(x - p(y)) \xrightarrow{8} x - y$$

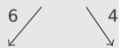
- ▶ SN (e.g.) LPO with precedence $+ > s$ and $- > p$
- ▶ WCR? 4 critical pairs

$$\overline{x + s(p(y))}$$



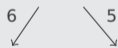
$$x + y \xleftarrow{7} s(x + p(y))$$

$$\overline{x - s(p(y))}$$



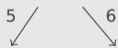
$$x - y \xleftarrow{8} p(x - p(y))$$

$$\overline{p(s(p(x)))}$$



$$p(x) = p(x)$$

$$\overline{s(p(s(x)))}$$



$$s(x) = s(x)$$

- ▶ new rewrite rules preserve termination

Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

$$s(x + p(y)) \xrightarrow{7} x + y$$

$$p(x - p(y)) \xrightarrow{8} x - y$$

- ▶ SN (e.g.) LPO with precedence $+ > s$ and $- > p$
- ▶ WCR? 4 critical pairs

$$\overline{x + s(p(y))}$$

$$\overline{x - s(p(y))}$$

$$\overline{p(s(p(x)))}$$

$$\overline{s(p(s(x)))}$$

$$x + y \xleftarrow{7} s(x + p(y))$$

$$x - y \xleftarrow{8} p(x - p(y))$$

$$p(x) = p(x)$$

$$s(x) = s(x)$$

- ▶ new rewrite rules preserve termination and do not change \leftrightarrow^*

Example (cont'd)

- ▶ new critical pairs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p(s(x + p(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 7 & & \searrow 5 \\ p(x + y) & & x + p(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(x + p(s(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 5 & & \searrow 7 \\ s(x + y) & & x + s(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(p(x - p(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 8 & & \searrow 6 \\ s(x - y) & & x - p(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p(x - p(s(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 5 & & \searrow 8 \\ p(x - y) & & x - s(y) \end{array}$$

Example (cont'd)

- ▶ new critical pairs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p(s(x + p(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 7 & & \searrow 5 \\ p(x + y) & & x + p(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(x + p(s(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 5 & & \searrow 7 \\ s(x + y) & \xleftarrow{3} & x + s(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(p(x - p(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 8 & & \searrow 6 \\ s(x - y) & & x - p(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p(x - p(s(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 5 & & \searrow 8 \\ p(x - y) & \xleftarrow{4} & x - s(y) \end{array}$$

Example (cont'd)

- ▶ new critical pairs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p(s(x + p(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 7 & & \searrow 5 \\ p(x + y) & \xleftarrow{9} & x + p(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(x + p(s(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 5 & & \searrow 7 \\ s(x + y) & \xleftarrow{3} & x + s(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(p(x - p(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 8 & & \searrow 6 \\ s(x - y) & & x - p(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p(x - p(s(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 5 & & \searrow 8 \\ p(x - y) & \xleftarrow{4} & x - s(y) \end{array}$$

Example (cont'd)

- ▶ new critical pairs

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{p(s(x + p(y)))} \\ \begin{array}{cc} 7 & 5 \\ \swarrow & \searrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array} \\ p(x + y) \xleftarrow{9} x + p(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{s(x + p(s(y)))} \\ \begin{array}{cc} 5 & 7 \\ \swarrow & \searrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array} \\ s(x + y) \xleftarrow{3} x + s(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{s(p(x - p(y)))} \\ \begin{array}{cc} 8 & 6 \\ \swarrow & \searrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array} \\ s(x - y) \xleftarrow{10} x - p(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{p(x - p(s(y)))} \\ \begin{array}{cc} 5 & 8 \\ \swarrow & \searrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array} \\ p(x - y) \xleftarrow{4} x - s(y) \end{array}$$

Example (cont'd)

- ▶ new critical pairs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p(s(x + p(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 7 & & \searrow 5 \\ p(x + y) & \xleftarrow{9} & x + p(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(x + p(s(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 5 & & \searrow 7 \\ s(x + y) & \xleftarrow{3} & x + s(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(p(x - p(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 8 & & \searrow 6 \\ s(x - y) & \xleftarrow{10} & x - p(y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p(x - p(s(y)))} & & \\ \swarrow 5 & & \searrow 8 \\ p(x - y) & \xleftarrow{4} & x - s(y) \end{array}$$

- ▶ new rewrite rules

$$x + p(y) \xrightarrow{9} p(x + y)$$

$$x - p(y) \xrightarrow{10} s(x - y)$$

preserve termination (extend LPO precedence with $+ > p$ and $- > s$)

Example (cont'd)

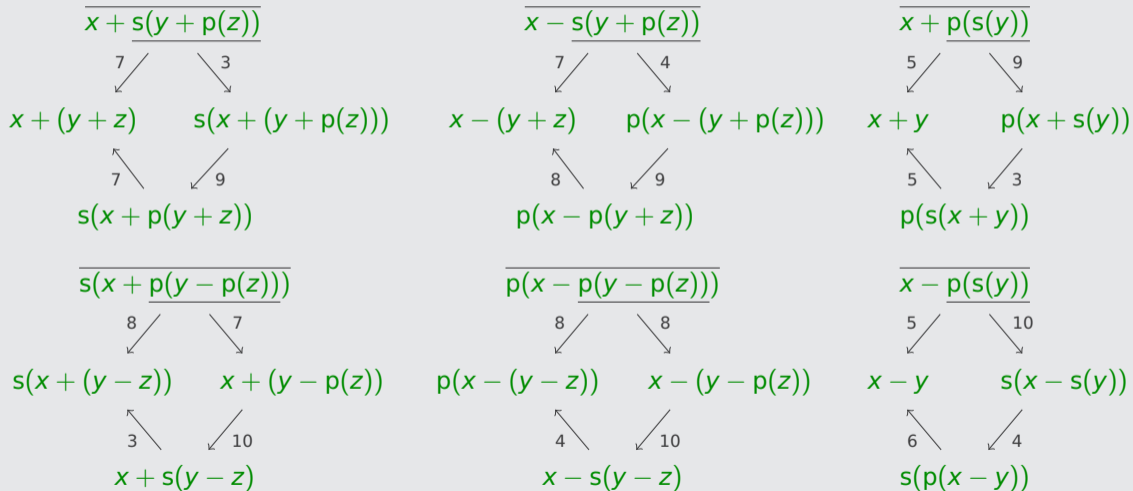
► new critical pairs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{x + s(y + p(z))} & & \overline{x - s(y + p(z))} & & \overline{x + p(s(y))} \\ \swarrow 7 & \searrow 3 & \swarrow 7 & \searrow 4 & \swarrow 5 & \searrow 9 \\ x + (y + z) & s(x + (y + p(z))) & x - (y + z) & p(x - (y + p(z))) & x + y & p(x + s(y)) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(x + p(y - p(z)))} & & \overline{p(x - p(y - p(z)))} & & \overline{x - p(s(y))} \\ \swarrow 8 & \searrow 7 & \swarrow 8 & \searrow 8 & \swarrow 5 & \searrow 10 \\ s(x + (y - z)) & x + (y - p(z)) & p(x - (y - z)) & x - (y - p(z)) & x - y & s(x - s(y)) \end{array}$$

Example (cont'd)

► new critical pairs



Example (cont'd)

- ▶ new critical pairs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{x + p(y - p(z))} & & \\ \swarrow 8 & & \searrow 9 \\ x + (y - z) & & p(x + (y - p(z))) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{x - p(y - p(z))} & & \\ \swarrow 8 & & \searrow 10 \\ x - (y - z) & & s(x - (y - p(z))) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{s(x + p(y))} & & \\ \swarrow 9 & & \searrow 7 \\ s(p(x + y)) & & x + y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p(x - p(y))} & & \\ \swarrow 10 & & \searrow 8 \\ p(s(x - y)) & & x - y \end{array}$$

Example (cont'd)

► new critical pairs

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \overline{x + p(y - p(z))} & & \\
 \swarrow 8 & & \searrow 9 \\
 x + (y - z) & & p(x + (y - p(z))) \\
 \uparrow 5 & & \downarrow 10 \\
 p(s(x + (y - z))) & \xleftarrow{3} & p(x + s(y - z))
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \overline{s(x + p(y))} & & \\
 \swarrow 9 & & \searrow 7 \\
 s(p(x + y)) & \xrightarrow{6} & x + y
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \overline{x - p(y - p(z))} & & \\
 \swarrow 8 & & \searrow 10 \\
 x - (y - z) & & s(x - (y - p(z))) \\
 \uparrow 6 & & \downarrow 10 \\
 s(p(x - (y - z))) & \xleftarrow{4} & s(x - s(y - z))
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \overline{p(x - p(y))} & & \\
 \swarrow 10 & & \searrow 8 \\
 p(s(x - y)) & \xrightarrow{5} & x - y
 \end{array}$$

Example (cont'd)

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

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

Example (cont'd)

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

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$s(x + p(y)) \xrightarrow{7} x + y$$

$$x + p(y) \xrightarrow{9} p(x + y)$$

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

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(x - p(y)) \xrightarrow{8} x - y$$

$$x - p(y) \xrightarrow{10} s(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

Example (cont'd)

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

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$s(x + p(y)) \xrightarrow{7} x + y$$

$$x + p(y) \xrightarrow{9} p(x + y)$$

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

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(x - p(y)) \xrightarrow{8} x - y$$

$$x - p(y) \xrightarrow{10} s(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

► \mathcal{S} is SN LPO with precedence $+ > s, p$ and $- > s, p$

Example (cont'd)

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

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$s(x + p(y)) \xrightarrow{7} x + y$$

$$x + p(y) \xrightarrow{9} p(x + y)$$

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

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(x - p(y)) \xrightarrow{8} x - y$$

$$x - p(y) \xrightarrow{10} s(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

- ▶ \mathcal{S} is SN LPO with precedence $+ > s, p$ and $- > s, p$
- ▶ \mathcal{S} is WCR all critical pairs of \mathcal{S} are joinable

Example (cont'd)

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

$$x + 0 \xrightarrow{1} x$$

$$x - 0 \xrightarrow{2} x$$

$$s(x + p(y)) \xrightarrow{7} x + y$$

$$x + p(y) \xrightarrow{9} p(x + y)$$

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

$$x + s(y) \xrightarrow{3} s(x + y)$$

$$x - s(y) \xrightarrow{4} p(x - y)$$

$$p(x - p(y)) \xrightarrow{8} x - y$$

$$x - p(y) \xrightarrow{10} s(x - y)$$

$$p(s(x)) \xrightarrow{5} x$$

$$s(p(x)) \xrightarrow{6} x$$

- ▶ \mathcal{S} is SN LPO with precedence $+ > s, p$ and $- > s, p$
- ▶ \mathcal{S} is WCR all critical pairs of \mathcal{S} are joinable
- ▶ $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{S}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

Outline

1. Summary of Lecture 6

2. Completion

Example

Procedure

3. Primality

4. First-Order Theory of Rewriting

5. Exercises

6. Further Reading

Knuth–Bendix Completion Procedure

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

output: complete TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$



Knuth–Bendix Completion Procedure

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

output: complete TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

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



Knuth–Bendix Completion Procedure

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

output: complete TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

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

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

 select $s \approx t \in C$

$C := C \setminus \{s \approx t\}$



Knuth–Bendix Completion Procedure

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

output: complete TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

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

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

 select $s \approx t \in C$

$C := C \setminus \{s \approx t\}$

 compute \mathcal{R} -normal forms s' and t' of s and t



Knuth–Bendix Completion Procedure

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

output: complete TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

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

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

 select $s \approx t \in C$

$C := C \setminus \{s \approx t\}$

 compute \mathcal{R} -normal forms s' and t' of s and t

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

if $s' > t'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{s' \rightarrow t'\}$

else if $t' > s'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{t' \rightarrow s'\}$



Knuth–Bendix Completion Procedure

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

output: complete TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

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

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

 select $s \approx t \in C$

$C := C \setminus \{s \approx t\}$

 compute \mathcal{R} -normal forms s' and t' of s and t

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

if $s' > t'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{s' \rightarrow t'\}$

else if $t' > s'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{t' \rightarrow s'\}$

else **failure**



Knuth–Bendix Completion Procedure

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

output: complete TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

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

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

 select $s \approx t \in C$

$C := C \setminus \{s \approx t\}$

 compute \mathcal{R} -normal forms s' and t' of s and t

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

if $s' > t'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{s' \rightarrow t'\}$

else if $t' > s'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{t' \rightarrow s'\}$

else **failure**

$C := C \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}) \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{R}) \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{S})$



Knuth–Bendix Completion Procedure

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

output: complete TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

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

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

 select $s \approx t \in C$

$C := C \setminus \{s \approx t\}$

 compute \mathcal{R} -normal forms s' and t' of s and t

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

if $s' > t'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{s' \rightarrow t'\}$

else if $t' > s'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{t' \rightarrow s'\}$

else **failure**

$C := C \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}) \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{R}) \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{S})$

$\mathcal{R} := \mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}$



Knuth–Bendix Completion Procedure

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

output: complete TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

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

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

 select $s \approx t \in C$

$C := C \setminus \{s \approx t\}$

 compute \mathcal{R} -normal forms s' and t' of s and t

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

if $s' > t'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{s' \rightarrow t'\}$

else if $t' > s'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{t' \rightarrow s'\}$

else **failure**

$C := C \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}) \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{R}) \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{S})$

$\mathcal{R} := \mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}$



Knuth–Bendix Completion Procedure

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

output: complete TRS \mathcal{R} such that $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

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

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

 select $s \approx t \in C$

$C := C \setminus \{s \approx t\}$

 compute \mathcal{R} -normal forms s' and t' of s and t

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

if $s' > t'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{s' \rightarrow t'\}$

else if $t' > s'$ **then** $\mathcal{S} := \{t' \rightarrow s'\}$

else **failure**

$C := C \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}) \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{R}) \cup \text{CP}(\mathcal{S})$

$\mathcal{R} := \mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}$



Notation

$CP(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})$ consists of critical pairs originating from overlaps $\langle \alpha, p, \beta \rangle$ with $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\beta \in \mathcal{S}$

Notation

$\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})$ consists of critical pairs originating from overlaps $\langle \alpha, p, \beta \rangle$ with $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\beta \in \mathcal{S}$

Invariants

① $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >$

Notation

$\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})$ consists of critical pairs originating from overlaps $\langle \alpha, p, \beta \rangle$ with $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\beta \in \mathcal{S}$

Invariants

① $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \triangleright$

② $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{C}}^*$

Notation

$\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})$ consists of critical pairs originating from overlaps $\langle \alpha, p, \beta \rangle$ with $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\beta \in \mathcal{S}$

Invariants

- ① $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \triangleright$
- ② $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{C}}^*$
- ③ equations in $\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}) \setminus \mathcal{C}$ are joinable in \mathcal{R}

Notation

$\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})$ consists of critical pairs originating from overlaps $\langle \alpha, \rho, \beta \rangle$ with $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\beta \in \mathcal{S}$

Invariants

- ① $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >$
- ② $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{C}}^*$
- ③ equations in $\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}) \setminus \mathcal{C}$ are joinable in \mathcal{R}

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ① terminate without failure

Notation

$CP(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})$ consists of critical pairs originating from overlaps $\langle \alpha, p, \beta \rangle$ with $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\beta \in \mathcal{S}$

Invariants

- ① $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >$
- ② $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup C}^*$
- ③ equations in $CP(\mathcal{R}) \setminus C$ are joinable in \mathcal{R}

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ① terminate without failure $\implies \mathcal{R}$ is complete and $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

Notation

$CP(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})$ consists of critical pairs originating from overlaps $\langle \alpha, p, \beta \rangle$ with $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\beta \in \mathcal{S}$

Invariants

- ① $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \triangleright$
- ② $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup C}^*$
- ③ equations in $CP(\mathcal{R}) \setminus C$ are joinable in \mathcal{R}

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ① terminate without failure $\implies \mathcal{R}$ is complete and $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$
- ② terminate with failure

Notation

$CP(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})$ consists of critical pairs originating from overlaps $\langle \alpha, p, \beta \rangle$ with $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\beta \in \mathcal{S}$

Invariants

- ① $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >$
- ② $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup C}^*$
- ③ equations in $CP(\mathcal{R}) \setminus C$ are joinable in \mathcal{R}

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ① terminate without failure $\implies \mathcal{R}$ is complete and $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{E}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$
- ② terminate with failure
- ③ not terminate (**divergence**)

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ② terminate with failure

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ② terminate with failure

Example

- rewrite rules

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

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow h(y)$$

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ② terminate with failure

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow h(y)$$

- ▶ two critical pairs

$$g(x) \approx h(y)$$

$$h(y) \approx g(x)$$

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ② terminate with failure

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow h(y)$$

- ▶ two critical pairs

$$g(x) \approx h(y)$$

$$h(y) \approx g(x)$$

- ▶ no orientation possible \implies failure

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ③ not terminate (**divergence**)

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ③ not terminate (divergence)

Example

► rewrite rules

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

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ③ not terminate (divergence)

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

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

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ③ not terminate (divergence)

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

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

- ▶ critical pair

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

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ③ not terminate (divergence)

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

- ▶ LPO with precedence $a > f > g > h > b$
- ▶ critical pair

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

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ③ not terminate (divergence)

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

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

- ▶ critical pairs

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

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ③ not terminate (divergence)

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

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

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

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

- ▶ critical pairs

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

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

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ③ not terminate (divergence)

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

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

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

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

- ▶ critical pairs

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

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

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

Three Possibilities

Knuth–Bendix completion procedure may

- ③ not terminate (divergence)

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

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

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

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

...

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

- ▶ critical pairs

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

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

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

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

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

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

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

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

- ▶ LPO with precedence $g > f > b$

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

$$f(g(x)) \leftarrow g(h(x))$$

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

- ▶ LPO with precedence $g > f > b$

Example

- ▶ rewrite rules

$$f(g(x)) \leftarrow g(h(x))$$

$$g(a) \rightarrow b$$

- ▶ LPO with precedence $g > f > b$
- ▶ no critical pairs

Outline

1. Summary of Lecture 6
2. Completion
- 3. Primality**
4. First-Order Theory of Rewriting
5. Exercises
6. Further Reading

Critical Pair Lemma

TRS is locally confluent \iff all critical pairs are joinable

Corollary

terminating TRS is confluent \iff all critical pairs are joinable

Critical Pair Lemma

TRS is locally confluent \iff all critical pairs are joinable

Corollary

terminating TRS is confluent \iff all critical pairs are joinable

Remark

not all critical pairs need to be considered for inferring confluence

Critical Pair Lemma

TRS is locally confluent \iff all critical pairs are joinable

Corollary

terminating TRS is confluent \iff all critical pairs are joinable

Remark

not all critical pairs need to be considered for inferring confluence

Definition (Prime Critical Pair)

- critical pair $t \approx u$ derived from critical peak $t \xrightarrow{p} s \xrightarrow{\epsilon} u$ is **prime** if all proper subterms of $s|_p$ are in normal form

Critical Pair Lemma

TRS is locally confluent \iff all critical pairs are joinable

Corollary

terminating TRS is confluent \iff all critical pairs are joinable

Remark

not all critical pairs need to be considered for inferring confluence

Definition (Prime Critical Pair)

- ▶ critical pair $t \approx u$ derived from critical peak $t \xrightarrow{p} s \xrightarrow{\epsilon} u$ is prime if all proper subterms of $s|_p$ are in normal form
- ▶ $\text{PCP}(\mathcal{R})$ denotes set of all prime critical pairs of TRS \mathcal{R}

Example

TRS

$$e \cdot x \rightarrow x$$

$$x^- \cdot x \rightarrow e$$

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

$$e^- \rightarrow e$$

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

$$x \cdot e \rightarrow x$$

$$x \cdot x^- \rightarrow e$$

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

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

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

some critical peaks

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y \cdot e \xleftarrow{2} y \cdot (y^- \cdot y^{--}) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} y^{--}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad e \cdot e \xleftarrow{1} e^- \cdot e \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad e^- \xleftarrow{\epsilon} e^- \cdot e \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e$$

Example

TRS

$$e \cdot x \rightarrow x$$

$$x^- \cdot x \rightarrow e$$

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

$$e^- \rightarrow e$$

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

$$x \cdot e \rightarrow x$$

$$x \cdot x^- \rightarrow e$$

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

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

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

some critical peaks

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y \cdot e \xleftarrow{2} y \cdot (y^- \cdot y^{--}) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} y^{--} \quad \text{non-prime}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad e \cdot e \xleftarrow{1} e^- \cdot e \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad e^- \xleftarrow{\epsilon} e^- \cdot e \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e$$

Example

TRS

$$e \cdot x \rightarrow x$$

$$x^- \cdot x \rightarrow e$$

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

$$e^- \rightarrow e$$

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

$$x \cdot e \rightarrow x$$

$$x \cdot x^- \rightarrow e$$

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

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

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

some critical peaks

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y \cdot e \xleftarrow{2} y \cdot (y^- \cdot y^{--}) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} y^{--} \quad \text{non-prime}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad e \cdot e \xleftarrow{1} e^- \cdot e \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e \quad \text{prime}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad e^- \xleftarrow{\epsilon} e^- \cdot e \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e$$

Example

TRS

$$e \cdot x \rightarrow x$$

$$x \cdot e \rightarrow x$$

$$x^- \cdot x \rightarrow e$$

$$x \cdot x^- \rightarrow e$$

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

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

$$e^- \rightarrow e$$

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

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

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

some critical peaks

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y \cdot e \xleftarrow{2} y \cdot (y^- \cdot y^{--}) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} y^{--} \quad \text{non-prime}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad e \cdot e \xleftarrow{1} e^- \cdot e \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e \quad \text{prime}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad e^- \xleftarrow{\epsilon} e^- \cdot e \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e \quad \text{non-prime}$$

Example

TRS

$$e \cdot x \rightarrow x$$

$$x \cdot e \rightarrow x$$

$$x^- \cdot x \rightarrow e$$

$$x \cdot x^- \rightarrow e$$

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

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

$$e^- \rightarrow e$$

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

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

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

some critical peaks

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y \cdot e \xleftarrow{2} y \cdot (y^- \cdot y^{--}) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} y^{--} \quad \text{non-prime}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad e \cdot e \xleftarrow{1} e^- \cdot e \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e \quad \text{prime}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad e^- \xleftarrow{\epsilon} e^- \cdot e \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e \quad \text{non-prime}$$

Theorem

terminating TRS is confluent \iff all prime critical pairs are joinable

Outline

1. Summary of Lecture 6
2. Completion
3. Primality
- 4. First-Order Theory of Rewriting**
5. Exercises
6. Further Reading

Remark

most problems for finite **left-linear right-ground** TRSs are decidable

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

$$\rightarrow \quad \rightarrow^* \quad =$$

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

$$\rightarrow \quad \rightarrow^* \quad =$$

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

$$\rightarrow \quad \rightarrow^* \quad =$$

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that
 - ▶ \mathcal{R} is **left-linear** and **right-ground**

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

$$\rightarrow \quad \rightarrow^* \quad =$$

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that
 - ▶ \mathcal{R} is left-linear and right-ground
 - ▶ $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \neq \emptyset$

First-Order Theory of Rewriting (cont'd)

- ▶ set of ground terms serves as domain for variables in formulas over \mathcal{L}

First-Order Theory of Rewriting (cont'd)

- ▶ set of ground terms serves as domain for variables in formulas over \mathcal{L}
- ▶ interpretation of predicate symbols in $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ are binary relations over $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F})$

First-Order Theory of Rewriting (cont'd)

- ▶ set of ground terms serves as domain for variables in formulas over \mathcal{L}
- ▶ interpretation of predicate symbols in $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ are binary relations over $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F})$
 - one-step rewriting $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$

First-Order Theory of Rewriting (cont'd)

- ▶ set of ground terms serves as domain for variables in formulas over \mathcal{L}
- ▶ interpretation of predicate symbols in $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ are binary relations over $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F})$

\rightarrow one-step rewriting $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$

\rightarrow^* relation $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

First-Order Theory of Rewriting (cont'd)

- ▶ set of ground terms serves as domain for variables in formulas over \mathcal{L}
- ▶ interpretation of predicate symbols in $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ are binary relations over $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F})$

\rightarrow one-step rewriting $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$

\rightarrow^* relation $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

$=$ identity relation

First-Order Theory of Rewriting (cont'd)

- ▶ set of ground terms serves as domain for variables in formulas over \mathcal{L}
- ▶ interpretation of predicate symbols in $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ are binary relations over $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F})$
 - one-step rewriting $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$
 - \rightarrow^* relation $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$
 - = identity relation

Examples

- ▶ $\forall t \forall u \forall v (t \rightarrow^* u \wedge t \rightarrow^* v \implies \exists w (u \rightarrow^* w \wedge v \rightarrow^* w))$

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

$$\rightarrow \quad \rightarrow^* \quad = \quad \rightarrow^+$$

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that
 - ▶ \mathcal{R} is left-linear and right-ground
 - ▶ $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \neq \emptyset$

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

$$\rightarrow \quad \rightarrow^* \quad = \quad \rightarrow^+ \quad \downarrow$$

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that
 - ▶ \mathcal{R} is left-linear and right-ground
 - ▶ $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \neq \emptyset$

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

\rightarrow \rightarrow^* $=$ \rightarrow^+ \downarrow \leftrightarrow

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that
 - ▶ \mathcal{R} is left-linear and right-ground
 - ▶ $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \neq \emptyset$

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

\rightarrow \rightarrow^* $=$ \rightarrow^+ \downarrow \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow^*

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that
 - ▶ \mathcal{R} is left-linear and right-ground
 - ▶ $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \neq \emptyset$

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

\rightarrow \rightarrow^* $=$ \rightarrow^+ \downarrow \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow^* $\rightarrow^!$

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that
 - ▶ \mathcal{R} is left-linear and right-ground
 - ▶ $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \neq \emptyset$

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

\rightarrow \rightarrow^* $=$ \rightarrow^+ \downarrow \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow^* $\rightarrow^!$ \leftrightarrow

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that
 - ▶ \mathcal{R} is left-linear and right-ground
 - ▶ $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \neq \emptyset$

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

\rightarrow \rightarrow^* $=$ \rightarrow^+ \downarrow \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow^* $\rightarrow^!$ \nleftrightarrow \rightarrow_ϵ

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that
 - ▶ \mathcal{R} is left-linear and right-ground
 - ▶ $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \neq \emptyset$

Remark

most problems for finite left-linear right-ground TRSs are decidable

Theorem

first-order theory of rewriting is decidable for left-linear right-ground TRSs

First-Order Theory of Rewriting

- ▶ first-order logic over language \mathcal{L} without function symbols
- ▶ \mathcal{L} contains following binary predicate symbols:

\rightarrow \rightarrow^* $=$ \rightarrow^+ \downarrow \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow^* $\rightarrow^!$ \nleftrightarrow \rightarrow_ϵ $\rightarrow_{>\epsilon}$

- ▶ models of \mathcal{L} are finite TRSs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ such that
 - ▶ \mathcal{R} is left-linear and right-ground
 - ▶ $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \neq \emptyset$

First-Order Theory of Rewriting (cont'd)

- ▶ set of ground terms serves as domain for variables in formulas over \mathcal{L}
- ▶ interpretation of predicate symbols in $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ are binary relations over $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F})$

\rightarrow	one-step rewriting	$\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$	\leftrightarrow^*	conversion
\rightarrow^*	relation	$\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$	$\dashv\vdash$	parallel rewriting
$=$	identity relation		\rightarrow_{ϵ}	one-step rewriting at root
$\rightarrow^!$	$s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* t$ and $t \in \text{NF}(\mathcal{R})$		$\rightarrow_{>\epsilon}$	one-step rewriting below root

Examples

- ▶ $\forall t \forall u \forall v (t \rightarrow^* u \wedge t \rightarrow^* v \implies \exists w (u \rightarrow^* w \wedge v \rightarrow^* w))$

First-Order Theory of Rewriting (cont'd)

- ▶ set of ground terms serves as domain for variables in formulas over \mathcal{L}
- ▶ interpretation of predicate symbols in $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ are binary relations over $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F})$

\rightarrow	one-step rewriting	$\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$	\leftrightarrow^*	conversion
\rightarrow^*	relation	$\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$	\twoheadrightarrow	parallel rewriting
$=$	identity relation		\rightarrow_{ϵ}	one-step rewriting at root
$\rightarrow^!$	$s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* t$ and $t \in \text{NF}(\mathcal{R})$		$\rightarrow_{>\epsilon}$	one-step rewriting below root

Examples

- ▶ $\forall t \forall u \forall v (t \rightarrow^* u \wedge t \rightarrow^* v \implies \exists w (u \rightarrow^* w \wedge v \rightarrow^* w))$
- ▶ $\forall u \forall v (t \rightarrow^! u \wedge t \rightarrow^! v \implies u = v)$

First-Order Theory of Rewriting (cont'd)

- ▶ set of ground terms serves as domain for variables in formulas over \mathcal{L}
- ▶ interpretation of predicate symbols in $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{R})$ are binary relations over $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F})$

\rightarrow	one-step rewriting	$\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$	\leftrightarrow^*	conversion
\rightarrow^*	relation	$\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$	\Rrightarrow	parallel rewriting
$=$	identity relation		\rightarrow_{ϵ}	one-step rewriting at root
$\rightarrow^!$	$s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* t$ and $t \in \text{NF}(\mathcal{R})$		$\rightarrow_{>\epsilon}$	one-step rewriting below root

Examples

- ▶ $\forall t \forall u \forall v (t \rightarrow^* u \wedge t \rightarrow^* v \implies \exists w (u \rightarrow^* w \wedge v \rightarrow^* w))$
- ▶ $\forall u \forall v (t \rightarrow^! u \wedge t \rightarrow^! v \implies u = v)$
- ▶ $\exists s \exists t (s \Rrightarrow t \wedge \neg(s \rightarrow t) \wedge \neg(s = t))$

Additional Predicate

- ▶ \mathcal{L} is extended with unary predicate symbol INF_\circ .

$$\text{INF}_\circ(t) \iff \{u \mid t \circ u\} \text{ is infinite}$$

for every boolean combination \circ of binary predicate symbols in \mathcal{L}

Additional Predicate

- ▶ \mathcal{L} is extended with unary predicate symbol INF_\circ .

$$\text{INF}_\circ(t) \iff \{u \mid t \circ u\} \text{ is infinite}$$

for every boolean combination \circ of binary predicate symbols in \mathcal{L}

Examples

- ▶ $\neg \exists t (\text{INF}_{\rightarrow^*}(t) \vee t \rightarrow^+ t)$

Additional Predicate

- ▶ \mathcal{L} is extended with unary predicate symbol INF_\circ .

$$\text{INF}_\circ(t) \iff \{u \mid t \circ u\} \text{ is infinite}$$

for every boolean combination \circ of binary predicate symbols in \mathcal{L}

Examples

- ▶ $\neg \exists t (\text{INF}_{\rightarrow^*}(t) \vee t \rightarrow^+ t)$ expresses **termination**

Additional Predicate

- ▶ \mathcal{L} is extended with unary predicate symbol INF_\circ .

$$\text{INF}_\circ(t) \iff \{u \mid t \circ u\} \text{ is infinite}$$

for every boolean combination \circ of binary predicate symbols in \mathcal{L}

Examples

- ▶ $\neg \exists t (\text{INF}_{\rightarrow^*}(t) \vee t \rightarrow^+ t)$ expresses termination
- ▶ $\exists t \text{INF}_{\neq}(t)$

Additional Predicate

- ▶ \mathcal{L} is extended with unary predicate symbol INF_\circ .

$$\text{INF}_\circ(t) \iff \{u \mid t \circ u\} \text{ is infinite}$$

for every boolean combination \circ of binary predicate symbols in \mathcal{L}

Examples

- ▶ $\neg \exists t (\text{INF}_{\rightarrow^*}(t) \vee t \rightarrow^+ t)$ expresses termination
- ▶ $\exists t \text{INF}_{\neq}(t)$

Remark

- ▶ properties are restricted to **ground** terms

Additional Predicate

- ▶ \mathcal{L} is extended with unary predicate symbol INF_\circ .

$$\text{INF}_\circ(t) \iff \{u \mid t \circ u\} \text{ is infinite}$$

for every boolean combination \circ of binary predicate symbols in \mathcal{L}

Examples

- ▶ $\neg \exists t (\text{INF}_{\rightarrow^*}(t) \vee t \rightarrow^+ t)$ expresses termination
- ▶ $\exists t \text{INF}_{\neq}(t)$

Remark

- ▶ properties are restricted to ground terms
- ▶ so $\forall t \forall u \forall v (t \rightarrow^* u \wedge t \rightarrow^* v \implies u \downarrow v)$ stands for **ground-confluence**

Remark

decision procedure for first-order theory of rewriting for left-linear right-ground TRSs is based on **tree automata techniques**

Remark

decision procedure for first-order theory of rewriting for left-linear right-ground TRSs is based on tree automata techniques and implemented in FORT

The screenshot shows the FORT Decision Tool interface. At the top right, there are navigation links: "Decision Made", "Synthesis Made", and "FORTify". The main heading is "DECISION TOOL", followed by a description: "Given a left-linear right-ground TRS and a formula, the tool decides whether the property expressed by the formula holds for the given TRS." Below this, there are four buttons: "Examples" (with a dropdown arrow), "Save to URL", "Clear URL", and "Clear Inputs" (in a red box). The "Formula" section has a text input field containing "1", with download and upload icons to its right and a hint "Press Ctrl+Space for auto-completion" below it. The "TRS" section has a text input field containing "1", with a plus sign and an upload icon to its right, and the same hint below it. Below the TRS input is an "Add TRS" button. The "Options" section contains four checkboxes: "Verbose", "Witness", "Certificate", and "Additional certificate info", all of which are currently unchecked. Below this is an "Additional Options" dropdown menu. The "Timeout" section has a text input field containing "60" and a dropdown menu set to "seconds". To the right of the timeout is a "Start" button, which is a dark blue button labeled "Run FORT". At the bottom, the "Result" section has a text input field containing "1".

Outline

1. Summary of Lecture 6
2. Completion
3. Primality
4. First-Order Theory of Rewriting
- 5. Exercises**
6. Further Reading

Homework Exercises for May 4

① Exercise 5.5.

2

② Exercise 5.6.

2

③ Exercise 5.14.

3

Outline

1. Summary of Lecture 6
2. Completion
3. Primality
4. First-Order Theory of Rewriting
5. Exercises
- 6. Further Reading**

Lecture Notes

- ▶ Section 5.1 (from Definition 5.1.13)
- ▶ Section 5.2

Lecture Notes

- ▶ Section 5.1 (from Definition 5.1.13)
- ▶ Section 5.2

Additional Literature

- ▶ F. Rapp and A. Middeldorp, [Automating the First-Order Theory of Left-Linear Right-Ground Term Rewrite Systems](#), Proc. 1st FSCD, LIPIcs 52, pp. 36:1–36:12, 2016
- ▶ A. Middeldorp, A. Lochmann and F. Mitterwallner, [First-Order Theory of Rewriting for Linear Variable-Separated Rewrite Systems: Automation, Formalization, Certification](#), Journal of Automated Reasoning 67, article 14, 76 pages, 2023

Lecture Notes

- ▶ Section 5.1 (from Definition 5.1.13)
- ▶ Section 5.2

Additional Literature

- ▶ F. Rapp and A. Middeldorp, [Automating the First-Order Theory of Left-Linear Right-Ground Term Rewrite Systems](#), Proc. 1st FSCD, LIPIcs 52, pp. 36:1–36:12, 2016
- ▶ A. Middeldorp, A. Lochmann and F. Mitterwallner, [First-Order Theory of Rewriting for Linear Variable-Separated Rewrite Systems: Automation, Formalization, Certification](#), Journal of Automated Reasoning 67, article 14, 76 pages, 2023

Important Concepts

- ▶ completion
- ▶ divergence
- ▶ first-order theory of rewriting
- ▶ prime critical pair