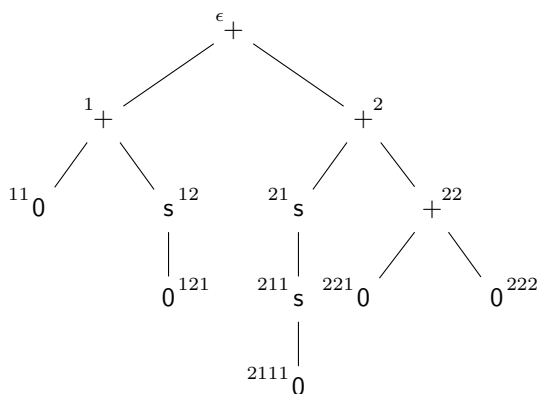


All Solutions

- 1 (a) $s(s(0))$
- (b) $(0 + s(0 + s(0))) + (s(s(0)) + (0 + 0))$
- (c) From the tree



we infer

$$\begin{aligned}
 (t|_2[t|_1[t|_{22}t_{21}]_{11}]_1)_1 &= (t|_2[(0 + s(0))[0 + 0]_{21}]_{11})_1 = ((s(s(0)) + (0 + 0))[0 + s(0 + 0)]_{11})_1 \\
 &= (s(0 + s(0 + 0)) + (0 + 0))_1 = s(0 + s(0 + 0))
 \end{aligned}$$

and

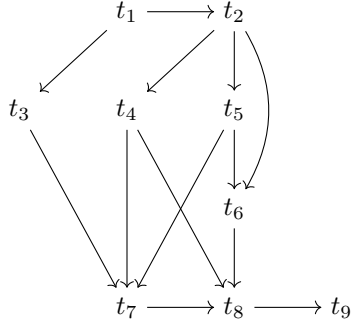
$$t|_{211}[t|_{121}]_1 = s(0)[0]_1 = s(0)$$

Hence $(t|_2[t|_1[t|_{22}t_{21}]_{11}]_1[t|_{211}[t|_{121}]_1]_{12} = s(0 + s(0 + 0))[s(0)]_{12} = s(0 + s(0))$.

- 2 (a) We have the following rewrite sequence from $t = s(s(s(0))) \times s(s(0))$ to $s(s(s(s(s(s(0))))))$ in \mathcal{R}_1 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &\rightarrow (s(s(0)) \times s(s(0))) + s(s(0)) \rightarrow ((s(0) \times s(s(0))) + s(s(0))) + s(s(0)) \\
 &\rightarrow (((0 \times s(s(0))) + s(s(0))) + s(s(0))) + s(s(0)) \rightarrow ((0 + s(s(0))) + s(s(0))) + s(s(0)) \\
 &\rightarrow (s(s(0)) + s(s(0))) + s(s(0)) \rightarrow s(s(0) + s(s(0))) + s(s(0)) \\
 &\rightarrow s(s(0 + s(s(0)))) + s(s(0)) \rightarrow s(s(s(s(0)))) + s(s(0)) \rightarrow s(s(s(s(0)))) + s(s(0)) \\
 &\rightarrow s(s(s(s(0)) + s(s(0)))) \rightarrow s(s(s(s(0) + s(s(0)))) \rightarrow s(s(s(s(0 + s(s(0)))))) \\
 &\rightarrow s(s(s(s(s(s(0))))))
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) The following graph shows all reducts of $t_1 = s(0) \times (0 + s(0))$:

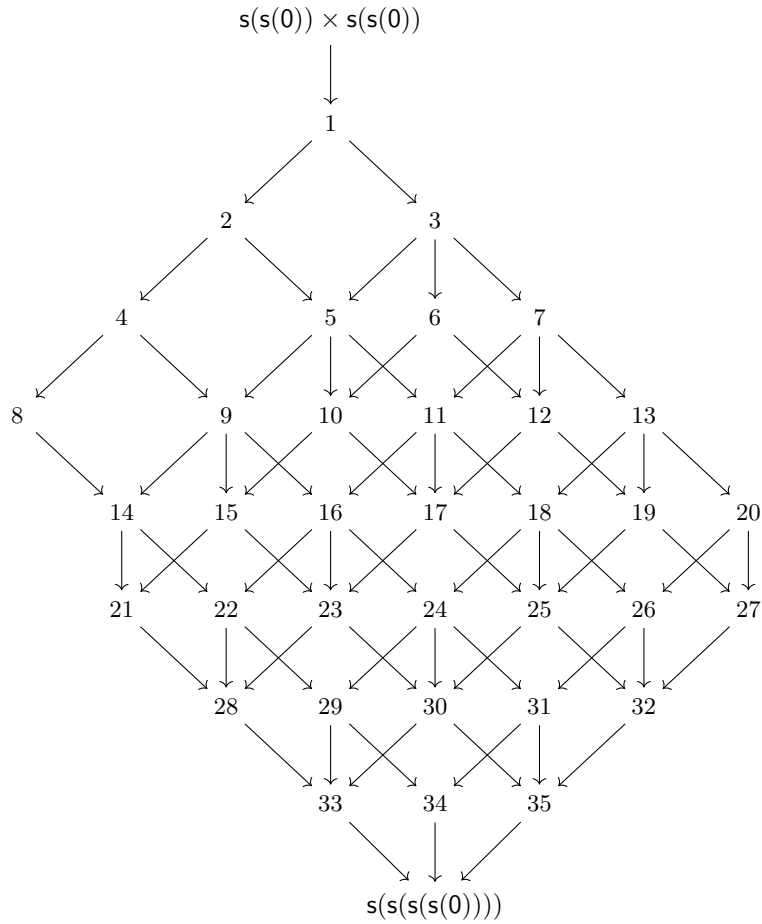


Here $t_2 = (0 \times (0 + s(0))) + (0 + s(0))$, $t_3 = s(0) \times s(0)$, $t_4 = (0 \times (0 + s(0))) + s(0)$, $t_5 = (0 \times s(0)) + (0 + s(0))$, $t_7 = (0 \times s(0)) + s(0)$, $t_6 = 0 + (0 + s(0))$, $t_8 = 0 + s(0)$, and $t_9 = s(0)$. From this graph we extract 22 rewrite sequences starting from t_1 :

t_1	$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_5 \rightarrow t_7$
$t_1 \rightarrow t_2$	$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_5 \rightarrow t_7 \rightarrow t_8$
$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_4$	$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_5 \rightarrow t_7 \rightarrow t_8 \rightarrow t_9$
$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_4 \rightarrow t_7$	
$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_4 \rightarrow t_7 \rightarrow t_8$	$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_6$
$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_4 \rightarrow t_7 \rightarrow t_8 \rightarrow t_9$	$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_6 \rightarrow t_8$
	$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_6 \rightarrow t_8 \rightarrow t_9$
$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_4 \rightarrow t_8$	
$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_4 \rightarrow t_8 \rightarrow t_9$	$t_1 \rightarrow t_3$
	$t_1 \rightarrow t_3 \rightarrow t_7$
$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_5$	$t_1 \rightarrow t_3 \rightarrow t_7 \rightarrow t_8$
$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_5 \rightarrow t_6$	$t_1 \rightarrow t_3 \rightarrow t_7 \rightarrow t_8 \rightarrow t_9$
$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_5 \rightarrow t_6 \rightarrow t_8$	$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_5 \rightarrow t_6 \rightarrow t_8 \rightarrow t_9$

(c) By the form of the left-hand sides of the rewrite rules of \mathcal{R}_1 , every term without $+$ and \times is a normal form, and no ground normal form contains $+$ or \times . Hence the set of ground normal forms is simply $\mathcal{T}(\{0, s\}) = \{0, s(0), s(s(0)), \dots\}$.

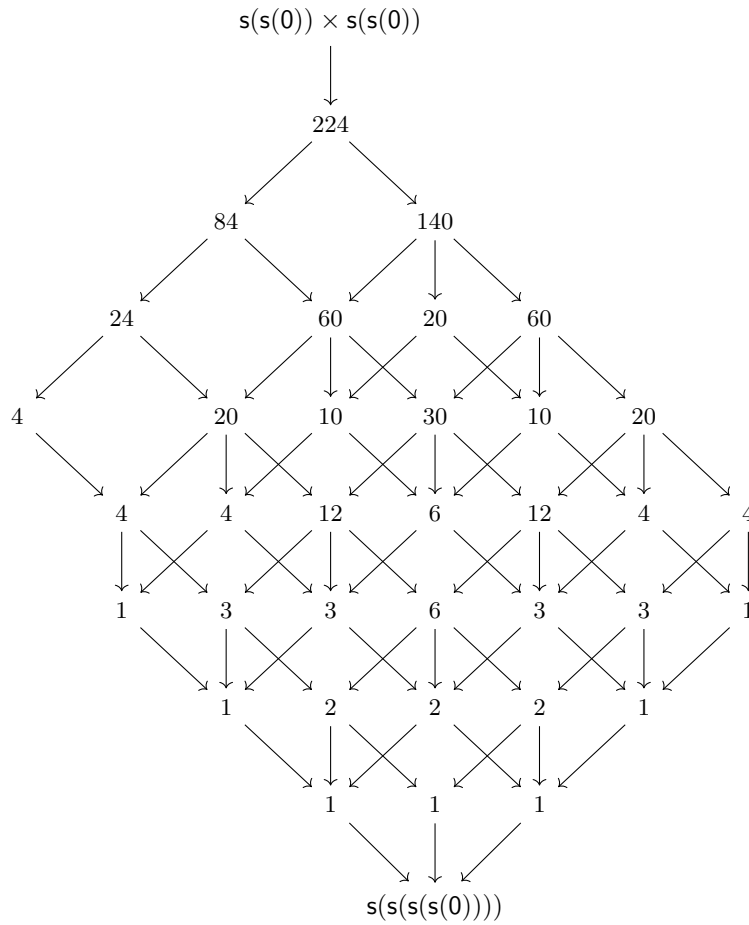
3 (a) We have



with

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1: $(s(s(0)) \times s(0)) + s(s(0))$ | 19: $s(s(0 + 0)) + s(s(0))$ |
| 2: $s((s(s(0)) \times s(0)) + s(0))$ | 20: $s(s(s(s(0)) \times 0)) + s(s(0))$ |
| 3: $((s(s(0)) \times 0) + s(s(0))) + s(s(0))$ | 21: $s(s(0 + s(s(0))))$ |
| 4: $s(s((s(s(0)) \times s(0)) + 0))$ | 22: $s(s(s((s(s(0)) \times 0) + s(0))))$ |
| 5: $s((s(s(0)) \times 0) + s(s(0))) + s(0)$ | 23: $s(s(s(0 + s(0)) + 0))$ |
| 6: $(0 + s(s(0))) + s(s(0))$ | 24: $s(s(s(s((s(s(0)) \times 0) + 0)) + 0))$ |
| 7: $s((s(s(0)) \times 0) + s(0)) + s(s(0))$ | 25: $s(s(s(0 + 0)) + s(0))$ |
| 8: $s(s(s(s(0)) \times s(0)))$ | 26: $s(s(s(s(s(0)) \times 0)) + s(0))$ |
| 9: $s(s(((s(s(0)) \times 0) + s(s(0))) + 0))$ | 27: $s(s(0)) + s(s(0))$ |
| 10: $s((0 + s(s(0))) + s(0))$ | 28: $s(s(s(0 + s(0))))$ |
| 11: $s(s((s(s(0)) \times 0) + s(0)) + s(0))$ | 29: $s(s(s(s((s(s(0)) \times 0) + 0))))$ |
| 12: $s(0 + s(0)) + s(s(0))$ | 30: $s(s(s(s(0 + 0)) + 0))$ |
| 13: $s(s(s(s(0)) \times 0 + 0)) + s(s(0))$ | 31: $s(s(s(s(s(s(0)) \times 0)) + 0))$ |
| 14: $s(s((s(s(0)) \times 0) + s(s(0))))$ | 32: $s(s(s(0)) + s(0))$ |
| 15: $s(s((0 + s(s(0))) + 0))$ | 33: $s(s(s(s(0 + 0))))$ |
| 16: $s(s(s((s(s(0)) \times 0) + s(0)) + 0))$ | 34: $s(s(s(s(s(s(0)) \times 0))))$ |
| 17: $s(s(0 + s(0)) + s(0))$ | 35: $s(s(s(s(0)) + 0))$ |
| 18: $s(s(s((s(s(0)) \times 0) + 0)) + s(0))$ | |

- (b) There are 224 rewrite sequences from $s(s(0)) \times s(s(0))$ to $s(s(s(s(0))))$. This can be seen by labeling the nodes in Figure 3.1 by the number of rewrite sequences to $s(s(s(s(0))))$, in a bottom-up fashion:



- 4 (a) We have $(x \cdot (y^- \cdot x)^-) \cdot y \rightarrow (x \cdot (x^- \cdot y^{--})) \cdot y \rightarrow y^{--} \cdot y \rightarrow y \cdot y$ and the normal form $y \cdot y$ is different from e . Hence the equation $(x \cdot (y^- \cdot x)^-) \cdot y \approx e$ does not belong to the equational theory of the ES of Exercise 2.32.
- (b) We have $(x \cdot x^-) \cdot ((y^- \cdot (e^- \cdot x))^- \cdot y^-) \rightarrow^* e \cdot ((y^- \cdot (e \cdot x))^- \cdot y^-) \rightarrow^* (y^- \cdot x)^- \cdot y^- \rightarrow (x^- \cdot y^{--}) \cdot y^- \rightarrow (x^- \cdot y) \cdot y^- \rightarrow x^- \cdot (y \cdot y^-) \rightarrow x^- \cdot e \rightarrow x^-$ and $(x^- \cdot e)^- \rightarrow x^{--} \rightarrow x$. Since x^- and x are different normal forms, the given equation does not belong to the equational theory of the ES of Exercise 2.32.
- (c) Both sides rewrite to x^- : $(x^{--} \cdot (x \cdot (x \cdot e)^-))^- \rightarrow^* (x \cdot (x \cdot x^-))^- \rightarrow (x \cdot e)^- \rightarrow x^-$ and $x^{--} \rightarrow x^-$. Hence the given equation belongs to the equational theory of the ES of Exercise 2.32.
- 5 (a) We split the proof of the validity of the equation $(x + 1) \uparrow 2 \approx x \uparrow 2 + (2 \times x + 1)$ in \mathcal{HSI} into 3 parts:

$$[t] \frac{\frac{\frac{\Pi_1}{t_1 \approx t_{11}} \quad \frac{\Pi_2}{t_{11} \approx t_{20}}}{t_1 \approx t_{20}} \quad \frac{\Pi_3}{t_{20} \approx t_{28}}}{t_1 \approx t_{28}} [t]$$

The proof tree Π_1 shows the validity of $(x + 1) \uparrow 2 \approx (x \times x + x \times 1) + (x + 1)$:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[a] \overline{t_1 \approx t_2}}{[t]} \quad \frac{\frac{[a] \overline{t_3 \approx t_4} \quad \overline{t_3 \approx t_4}}{[c]} [a]}{t_2 \approx t_5}}{t_1 \approx t_5}}{t_1 \approx t_{11}} \quad \frac{\frac{\frac{[a] \overline{t_7 \approx t_8} \quad \overline{t_8 \approx t_9}}{[t]} [a]}{t_5 \approx t_6} \quad \frac{\overline{t_7 \approx t_9} \quad \overline{t_{10} \approx t_4}}{[c]} [a]}{t_5 \approx t_{11}} [t]}{t_1 \approx t_{11}} [t]$$

The proof tree Π_2 shows the validity of $(x \times x + x \times 1) + (x + 1) \approx x \uparrow 2 + (x + (x + 1))$:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[a] \overline{t_{12} \approx t_{13}}}{[t]} \quad \frac{\frac{[a] \overline{t_{14} \approx t_{15}} \quad \overline{t_{14} \approx t_{15}}}{[c]} [a]}{t_{13} \approx t_{16}}}{\frac{[s] \overline{t_{12} \approx t_{16}}}{[c] \overline{t_{16} \approx t_{12}}} \quad \frac{\overline{t_{17} \approx t_{15}}}{[a]} [a]}{[c] \overline{t_9 \approx t_{18}}} \quad \frac{\overline{t_4 \approx t_4}}{[r]} [r]}{t_{11} \approx t_{19}} \quad \frac{\overline{t_{19} \approx t_{20}}}{[a]} [a]}{t_{11} \approx t_{20}} [t]$$

The proof tree Π_3 shows the validity of $x \uparrow 2 + (x + (x + 1)) \approx x \uparrow 2 + (x \times 2 + 1)$:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[a] \overline{t_{21} \approx t_{22}}}{[t]} \quad \frac{\frac{[a] \overline{t_{17} \approx t_{15}} \quad \overline{t_{17} \approx t_{15}}}{[c]} [a]}{t_{22} \approx t_{23}}}{[c] \overline{t_{21} \approx t_{23}}} \quad \frac{\overline{t_{24} \approx t_{24}}}{[r]} [r]}{t_{25} \approx t_{26}} \quad \frac{\overline{t_{26} \approx t_{27}}}{[a]} [a]}{t_{20} \approx t_{28}} \quad \frac{\frac{\overline{t_{25} \approx t_{27}}}{[s]} [s]}{\frac{\overline{t_{27} \approx t_{25}}}{[c]} [c]} [t]$$

Here the following abbreviations are used:

$t_1 = (x + 1) \uparrow 2$	$t_{15} = x$
$t_2 = (x + 1) \uparrow 1 \times (x + 1) \uparrow 1$	$t_{16} = x \times x$
$t_3 = (x + 1) \uparrow 1$	$t_{17} = x \times 1$
$t_4 = x + 1$	$t_{18} = x \uparrow 2 + x$
$t_5 = (x + 1) \times (x + 1)$	$t_{19} = (x \uparrow 2 + x) + (x + 1)$
$t_6 = (x + 1) \times x + (x + 1) \times 1$	$t_{20} = x \uparrow 2 + (x + (x + 1))$
$t_7 = (x + 1) \times x$	$t_{21} = x \times 2$
$t_8 = x \times (x + 1)$	$t_{22} = x \times 1 + x \times 1$
$t_9 = x \times x + x \times 1$	$t_{23} = x + x$
$t_{10} = (x + 1) \times 1$	$t_{24} = 1$
$t_{11} = (x \times x + x \times 1) + (x + 1)$	$t_{25} = x \times 2 + 1$
$t_{12} = x \uparrow 2$	$t_{26} = (x + x) + 1$
$t_{13} = x \uparrow 1 + x \uparrow 1$	$t_{27} = x + (x + 1)$
$t_{14} = x \uparrow 1$	$t_{28} = x \uparrow 2 + (x \times 2 + 1)$

(b) First note that

$$C = x^3 + 1 = (x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1) = A(x^2 - x + 1)$$

and

$$D = x^4 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1) = B(x^2 - x + 1)$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} (C^y + D^y)^x &= \sum_{i=0}^x \binom{x}{i} C^{yi} D^{y(x-i)} = \sum_{i=0}^x \binom{x}{i} A^{yi} B^{y(x-i)} (x^2 - x + 1)^{yx} \\ &= (A^y + B^y)^x (x^2 - x + 1)^{yx} \end{aligned}$$

and similarly

$$(C^x + D^x)^y = (A^x + B^x)^y (x^2 - x + 1)^{xy}$$

Since $(x^2 - x + 1)^{yx} = (x^2 - x + 1)^{xy} \geq 1$, we obtain the desired

$$(A^x + B^x)^y (C^y + D^y)^x = (A^y + B^y)^x (C^x + D^x)^y$$

- (c) Consider the algebra \mathcal{A} with carrier $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h\}$ and interpretations given in the following tables:

$+_{\mathcal{A}}$	1 2 3 4 a b c d e f g h	$\times_{\mathcal{A}}$	1 2 3 4 a b c d e f g h	$\uparrow_{\mathcal{A}}$	1 2 3 4 a b c d e f g h
1	2 3 4 4 2 3 d 3 3 3 3 4	1	1 2 3 4 a b c d e f g h	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2	3 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	2	2 4 4 4 b 4 b 4 4 4 4 4 4	2	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 f 4 4 4
3	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3	3 4 4 4 e 4 4 4 g 4 e h
4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
a	2 3 4 4 b 4 b 3 h 3 3 4	a	a b 4 4 c b c b h 4 4 4	a	a c c c c c c c c c c c
b	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	b	b 4 4 4 b 4 b 4 4 4 4 4 4	b	b 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
c	d 3 4 4 b 4 b 3 3 3 3 4	c	c b 4 4 c b c b 4 4 4 4	c	c c c c c c c c c c c c
d	3 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	d	d 4 4 4 b 4 b 4 4 4 4 4 4	d	d 4 4 4 f 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
e	3 4 4 4 h 4 3 4 4 3 h 4	e	e 4 4 4 h 4 4 4 4 4 h 4	e	e 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 h 4 4 4 4
f	3 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4	f	f 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	f	f 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
g	3 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 h 3 4 4	g	g 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 h 4 4 4	g	g 4 4 4 h 4 4 4 4 4 h 4
h	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	h	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	h	h 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

It is straightforward but tedious to check that \mathcal{A} is a model of \mathcal{HSL} .