

**All Solutions**

1 (a) The sequence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \{f(g(x, y), x, y) \approx f(z, g(y, y), y)\} &\Rightarrow_{[d]} \{g(x, y) \approx z, x \approx g(y, y), y \approx y\} \\
 &\Rightarrow_{[v], \{z \mapsto g(x, y)\}} \{x \approx g(y, y), y \approx y\} \\
 &\Rightarrow_{[v], \{x \mapsto g(y, y)\}} \{y \approx y\} \\
 &\Rightarrow_{[t]} \emptyset
 \end{aligned}$$

 yields the mgu  $\{z \mapsto g(x, y)\}\{x \mapsto g(y, y)\} = \{x \mapsto g(y, y), z \mapsto g(g(y, y), y)\}$ .

(b) The sequence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \{g(h(x), g(x, y)) \approx g(z, g(g(x, x), z))\} &\Rightarrow_{[d]} \{h(x) \approx z, g(x, y) \approx g(g(x, x), z)\} \\
 &\Rightarrow_{[v]} \{g(x, y) \approx g(g(x, x), h(x))\} \\
 &\Rightarrow_{[d]} \{x \approx g(x, x), y \approx h(x)\} \\
 &\Rightarrow_{[v]} \{x \approx g(x, x)\}
 \end{aligned}$$

 shows that  $g(h(x), g(x, y))$  and  $g(z, g(g(x, x), z))$  are not unifiable.

 (c) The terms  $f(x, g(x, y), h(y))$  and  $f(g(z, z), x, x)$  are not unifiable:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \{f(x, g(x, y), h(y)) \approx f(g(z, z), x, x)\} &\Rightarrow_{[d]} \{x \approx g(z, z), g(x, y) \approx x, h(y) \approx x\} \\
 &\Rightarrow_{[v]} \{h(y) \approx g(z, z), g(h(y), y) \approx h(y)\}
 \end{aligned}$$

 2 We use LPO with precedence  $\neg > \wedge > \vee$ :

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{x \wedge y >_{lpo} x \langle 3, 1 \rangle \quad x \wedge y >_{lpo} y \langle 3, 2 \rangle}{\neg(x \wedge y) >_{lpo} \neg x \langle 1, 1 \rangle \quad \neg(x \wedge y) >_{lpo} \neg y \langle 1, 1 \rangle} \\
 \hline
 \neg(x \wedge y) >_{lpo} (\neg x) \vee (\neg y) \langle 2 \rangle \\
 \\
 \frac{x \vee y >_{lpo} x \langle 3, 1 \rangle \quad x \vee y >_{lpo} y \langle 3, 2 \rangle}{\neg(x \vee y) >_{lpo} \neg x \langle 1, 1 \rangle \quad \neg(x \vee y) >_{lpo} \neg y \langle 1, 1 \rangle} \\
 \hline
 \neg(x \vee y) >_{lpo} (\neg x) \wedge (\neg y) \langle 2 \rangle \\
 \\
 \frac{y \vee z >_{lpo} y \langle 3, 1 \rangle \quad y \vee z >_{lpo} z \langle 3, 2 \rangle}{x \wedge (y \vee z) >_{lpo} x \wedge y \langle 1, 2 \rangle \quad x \wedge (y \vee z) >_{lpo} x \wedge z \langle 1, 2 \rangle} \\
 \hline
 x \wedge (y \vee z) >_{lpo} (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z) \langle 2 \rangle \\
 \\
 \frac{x \vee y >_{lpo} x \langle 3, 1 \rangle \quad x \vee y >_{lpo} y \langle 3, 2 \rangle}{(x \vee y) \wedge z >_{lpo} x \wedge z \langle 1, 1 \rangle \quad (x \vee y) \wedge z >_{lpo} y \wedge z \langle 1, 1 \rangle} \\
 \hline
 (x \vee y) \wedge z >_{lpo} (x \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge z) \langle 2 \rangle \\
 \\
 \frac{\neg x >_{lpo} x \langle 3, 1 \rangle}{\neg(\neg x) >_{lpo} x \langle 3, 1 \rangle}
 \end{array}$$

- 3 (a) If  $\mathcal{V}\text{ar}(t)$  is not a subset of  $\mathcal{V}\text{ar}(s)$  then there exists a variable  $x \in \mathcal{V}\text{ar}(t) \setminus \mathcal{V}\text{ar}(s)$ . Consider the substitution  $\sigma = \{x \mapsto s\}$ . Because  $>_{\text{lpo}}$  is closed under substitutions, we infer  $s = s\sigma >_{\text{lpo}} t\sigma$  from  $s >_{\text{lpo}} t$ . Clearly  $t\sigma \sqsupseteq s$  and thus  $t\sigma >_{\text{lpo}}^{\overline{=}} s$  by the subterm property, contradicting  $s >_{\text{lpo}} t\sigma$ .
- (b) If  $s >_{\text{lpo}} t$  then  $s \neq t$  because  $>_{\text{lpo}}$  is irreflexive. Part (a) of this exercise states  $\mathcal{V}\text{ar}(t) \subseteq \mathcal{V}\text{ar}(s)$ , i.e.,  $t \in \mathcal{V}\text{ar}(s)$ . Conversely, if  $s \neq t$  and  $t \in \mathcal{V}\text{ar}(s)$  then  $s \triangleright t$  and thus  $s >_{\text{lpo}} t$  by the subterm property.
- 4 (a) There are two critical pairs:  $f(x, f(y, y)) \approx x$  and  $g(f(x, x)) \approx f(g(x), g(x))$ , stemming from the overlaps  $\langle g(g(y)) \rightarrow f(y, y), 2, f(x, g(z)) \rightarrow x \rangle$  and  $\langle g(g(x)) \rightarrow f(x, x), 1, g(g(y)) \rightarrow f(y, y) \rangle$ .
- (b) No. The first critical pair is not joinable as  $f(x, f(y, y))$  and  $x$  are different normal forms. Hence  $\mathcal{R}$  is not locally confluent.
- 5 No. The critical pair  $\text{gcd}(s(x+y), s(x)) \approx \text{gcd}(s(x), y)$  is not joinable as it consists of different normal forms. Hence  $\mathcal{R}$  is not (locally) confluent.