

All Solutions

1 (a) Let us number the rewrite rules:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 e \cdot x \xrightarrow{1} x & x \cdot e \xrightarrow{6} x \\
 x^- \cdot x \xrightarrow{2} e & x \cdot x^- \xrightarrow{7} e \\
 (x \cdot y) \cdot z \xrightarrow{3} x \cdot (y \cdot z) & x^{--} \xrightarrow{8} x \\
 e^- \xrightarrow{4} e & (x \cdot y)^- \xrightarrow{9} y^- \cdot x^- \\
 x^- \cdot (x \cdot y) \xrightarrow{5} y & x \cdot (x^- \cdot y) \xrightarrow{10} y
 \end{array}$$

There are 48 critical pairs (modulo renaming) originating from 55 overlaps:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 e \leftarrow \times \rightarrow e & \langle 6, \epsilon, 1 \rangle \quad \langle 1, \epsilon, 6 \rangle \\
 e \leftarrow \times \rightarrow e^- & \langle 7, \epsilon, 1 \rangle \quad \langle 2, \epsilon, 6 \rangle \\
 y \leftarrow \times \rightarrow e^- \cdot y & \langle 10, \epsilon, 1 \rangle \\
 e^- \leftarrow \times \rightarrow e & \langle 6, \epsilon, 2 \rangle \quad \langle 1, \epsilon, 7 \rangle \quad \langle 4, 1, 8 \rangle \\
 e \cdot e \leftarrow \times \rightarrow e & \langle 4, 1, 2 \rangle \quad \langle 4, 2, 7 \rangle \\
 x \cdot x^- \leftarrow \times \rightarrow e & \langle 8, 1, 2 \rangle \quad \langle 6, 2, 10 \rangle \\
 (y^- \cdot x^-) \cdot (x \cdot y) \leftarrow \times \rightarrow e & \langle 9, 1, 2 \rangle \\
 x \cdot y \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x \cdot (y \cdot e) & \langle 6, \epsilon, 3 \rangle \\
 e \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot y)^-) & \langle 7, \epsilon, 3 \rangle \\
 z \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x \cdot (y \cdot ((x \cdot y)^- \cdot z)) & \langle 10, \epsilon, 3 \rangle \\
 x \cdot z \leftarrow \times \rightarrow e \cdot (x \cdot z) & \langle 1, 1, 3 \rangle \\
 e \cdot z \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x^- \cdot (x \cdot z) & \langle 2, 1, 3 \rangle \\
 (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot w \leftarrow \times \rightarrow (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot w) & \langle 3, 1, 3 \rangle \\
 y \cdot z \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x^- \cdot ((x \cdot y) \cdot z) & \langle 5, 1, 3 \rangle \\
 x \cdot z \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x \cdot (e \cdot z) & \langle 6, 1, 3 \rangle \\
 e \cdot z \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x \cdot (x^- \cdot z) & \langle 7, 1, 3 \rangle \\
 y \cdot z \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x \cdot ((x^- \cdot y) \cdot z) & \langle 10, 1, 3 \rangle \\
 e \cdot (e \cdot y) \leftarrow \times \rightarrow y & \langle 4, 1, 5 \rangle \\
 x \cdot (x^- \cdot y) \leftarrow \times \rightarrow y & \langle 8, 1, 5 \rangle \\
 (y^- \cdot x^-) \cdot ((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \leftarrow \times \rightarrow z & \langle 9, 1, 5 \rangle \\
 e^- \cdot y \leftarrow \times \rightarrow y & \langle 1, 2, 5 \rangle \\
 x^{--} \cdot e \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x & \langle 2, 2, 5 \rangle \\
 (x \cdot y)^- \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \leftarrow \times \rightarrow z & \langle 3, 2, 5 \rangle \\
 x^{--} \cdot y \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x \cdot y & \langle 5, 2, 5 \rangle
 \end{array}$$

$x^- \cdot x \leftrightarrow \rightarrow e$	$\langle 6, 2, 5 \rangle$	$\langle 8, 2, 7 \rangle$
$x^- \cdot e \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x^-$		$\langle 7, 2, 5 \rangle$
$x^- \cdot y \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x^- \cdot y$		$\langle 10, 2, 5 \rangle$
$x \cdot (y \cdot e) \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x \cdot y$		$\langle 3, \epsilon, 6 \rangle$
$x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot y)^-)$		$\langle 3, \epsilon, 7 \rangle$
$(x \cdot y) \cdot (y^- \cdot x^-) \leftrightarrow \rightarrow e$		$\langle 9, 2, 7 \rangle$
$x^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x^-$		$\langle 8, 1, 8 \rangle$
$(y^- \cdot x^-)^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x \cdot y$		$\langle 9, 1, 8 \rangle$
$x^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x^- \cdot e^-$		$\langle 1, 1, 9 \rangle$
$e^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x^- \cdot x^{--}$		$\langle 2, 1, 9 \rangle$
$(x \cdot (y \cdot z))^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow z^- \cdot (x \cdot y)^-$		$\langle 3, 1, 9 \rangle$
$y^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow (x \cdot y)^- \cdot x^{--}$		$\langle 5, 1, 9 \rangle$
$e^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow e^- \cdot x^-$		$\langle 6, 1, 9 \rangle$
$e^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x^{--} \cdot x$		$\langle 7, 1, 9 \rangle$
$y^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow (x^- \cdot y)^- \cdot x^-$		$\langle 10, 1, 9 \rangle$
$e^- \cdot y \leftrightarrow \rightarrow y$		$\langle 1, \epsilon, 10 \rangle$
$x \cdot (y \cdot ((x \cdot y)^- \cdot z)) \leftrightarrow \rightarrow z$		$\langle 3, \epsilon, 10 \rangle$
$x \cdot e \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x$		$\langle 2, 2, 10 \rangle$
$x \cdot y \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x \cdot y$		$\langle 5, 2, 10 \rangle$
$x \cdot e \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x^{--}$		$\langle 7, 2, 10 \rangle$
$x \cdot z \leftrightarrow \rightarrow x^{--} \cdot z$		$\langle 10, 2, 10 \rangle$
$e \cdot (e \cdot y) \leftrightarrow \rightarrow y$		$\langle 4, 21, 10 \rangle$
$x^- \cdot (x \cdot y) \leftrightarrow \rightarrow y$		$\langle 8, 21, 10 \rangle$
$(x \cdot y) \cdot ((y^- \cdot x^-) \cdot z) \leftrightarrow \rightarrow z$		$\langle 9, 21, 10 \rangle$

(b) The critical pairs derived from the underlined overlaps in part (a) are *not* prime. Note that the critical pair $e^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow e$ is prime due to the overlap $\langle 4, 1, 8 \rangle$, but not prime if generated from the overlaps $\langle 6, \epsilon, 2 \rangle$ or $\langle 1, \epsilon, 7 \rangle$. For the result of Corollary 5.1.17, it is safe to assume that $e^- \leftrightarrow \rightarrow e$ is *not* prime.

2 No. Consider the TRS \mathcal{R} consisting of the rewrite rules

$$f(a) \rightarrow b \qquad f(a) \rightarrow c \qquad a \rightarrow a$$

The prime critical pairs $f(a) \leftrightarrow \rightarrow b$ and $f(a) \leftrightarrow \rightarrow c$ are trivially joinable, but \mathcal{R} is not locally confluent since $b \leftarrow f(a) \rightarrow c$ and b and c are different normal forms. Note that the critical peak $b \xleftarrow{\epsilon} f(a) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} c$ does not correspond to a prime critical pair because a is not a normal form.

3 As reduction order we take LPO with precedence $d > -$, $d > p$ and $d > s$. We write \mathcal{R}_i and C_i for the values of \mathcal{R} and C after i iterations of the while loop. We have $\mathcal{R}_0 = \emptyset$ and C_0 consists of the given equations:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
d(0, y) \approx -y & \text{(a)} & s(p(x)) \approx x \quad \text{(d)} \\
d(s(x), s(y)) \approx d(x, y) & \text{(b)} & p(s(x)) \approx x \quad \text{(e)} \\
d(p(x), p(y)) \approx d(x, y) & \text{(c)} &
\end{array}$$

In the first iteration we select equation (a), so $s = d(0, y)$ and $t = -y$. Since $\mathcal{R}_0 = \emptyset$, $s' = s$ and $t' = t$. Because $s' > t'$ we obtain $\mathcal{S}_0 = \{d(0, y) \rightarrow -y\}$. We have $CP(\mathcal{R}_0, \mathcal{S}_0) = CP(\mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{R}_0) = CP(\mathcal{S}_0) = \emptyset$. Hence

$C_1 = \{(\mathbf{b}), (\mathbf{c}), (\mathbf{d}), (\mathbf{e})\}$ and $\mathcal{R}_1 = \mathcal{R}_0 \cup \mathcal{S}_0 = \{1\}$:

$$\mathbf{d}(0, y) \xrightarrow{1} -y$$

Next we select equation **(b)**. Using the same steps as before, at the end of the second iteration we have $C_2 = \{(\mathbf{c}), (\mathbf{d}), (\mathbf{e})\}$ and $\mathcal{R}_2 = \{1, 2\}$ with

$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{s}(x), \mathbf{s}(y)) \xrightarrow{2} \mathbf{d}(x, y)$$

In the third iteration we select equation **(c)**, resulting in $C_3 = \{(\mathbf{d}), (\mathbf{e})\}$ and $\mathcal{R}_3 = \{1, 2, 3\}$ with

$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{p}(x), \mathbf{p}(y)) \xrightarrow{3} \mathbf{d}(x, y)$$

Next we select equation **(d)** and obtain $\mathcal{S}_3 = \{\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{p}(x)) \rightarrow x\}$. We have $\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}_3, \mathcal{S}_3) = \text{CP}(\mathcal{S}_3) = \emptyset$ and $\text{CP}(\mathcal{S}_3, \mathcal{R}_3) = \{(\mathbf{f}), (\mathbf{g})\}$ with

$$\mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{s}(y)) \approx \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{p}(x), y) \quad (\mathbf{f}) \quad \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{s}(x), y) \approx \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{p}(y)) \quad (\mathbf{g})$$

Consequently, $C_4 = \{(\mathbf{e}), (\mathbf{f}), (\mathbf{g})\}$ and $\mathcal{R}_4 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ with

$$\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{p}(x)) \xrightarrow{4} x$$

Next we select **(e)** and obtain $\mathcal{S}_4 = \{\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{s}(x)) \rightarrow x\}$. We have $\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}_4, \mathcal{S}_4) = \{(\mathbf{h})\}$, $\text{CP}(\mathcal{S}_4) = \emptyset$ and $\text{CP}(\mathcal{S}_4, \mathcal{R}_4) = \{(\mathbf{i}), (\mathbf{j}), (\mathbf{k})\}$ with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p}(x) \approx \mathbf{p}(x) & \quad (\mathbf{h}) & \quad \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{p}(x), y) \approx \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{s}(y)) & \quad (\mathbf{j}) \\ \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{p}(y)) \approx \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{s}(x), y) & \quad (\mathbf{i}) & \quad \mathbf{s}(x) \approx \mathbf{s}(x) & \quad (\mathbf{k}) \end{aligned}$$

Hence $C_5 = \{(\mathbf{f}), (\mathbf{g}), (\mathbf{h}), (\mathbf{i}), (\mathbf{j}), (\mathbf{k})\}$ and $\mathcal{R}_5 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ with

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

After selecting the trivial equations **(h)** and **(k)**, two iterations later we have $C_7 = \{(\mathbf{f}), (\mathbf{g}), (\mathbf{i}), (\mathbf{j})\}$ and $\mathcal{R}_7 = \mathcal{R}_5$. Next we select equation **(f)**. With the given LPO we obtain $\mathcal{S}_7 = \{\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{p}(x), y) \rightarrow \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{s}(y))\}$, $\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}_7, \mathcal{S}_7) = \{(\mathbf{l}), (\mathbf{m})\}$, $\text{CP}(\mathcal{S}_7) = \emptyset$ and $\text{CP}(\mathcal{S}_7, \mathcal{R}_7) = \{(\mathbf{n})\}$ with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{d}(x, y) \approx \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{p}(y))) & \quad (\mathbf{l}) & \quad \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{p}(y))) \approx \mathbf{d}(x, y) & \quad (\mathbf{n}) \\ \mathbf{d}(x, y) \approx \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{s}(x), \mathbf{s}(y)) & \quad (\mathbf{m}) & & \end{aligned}$$

Hence $C_8 = \{(\mathbf{g}), (\mathbf{i}), (\mathbf{j}), (\mathbf{l}), (\mathbf{m}), (\mathbf{n})\}$ and $\mathcal{R}_8 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ with

$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{p}(x), y) \xrightarrow{6} \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{s}(y))$$

Selecting equation **(g)** results in $\mathcal{S}_8 = \{\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{s}(x), y) \rightarrow \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{p}(y))\}$, $\text{CP}(\mathcal{R}_8, \mathcal{S}_8) = \{(\mathbf{l}), (\mathbf{o})\}$, $\text{CP}(\mathcal{S}_8) = \emptyset$ and $\text{CP}(\mathcal{S}_8, \mathcal{R}_8) = \{(\mathbf{p})\}$ with

$$\mathbf{d}(x, y) \approx \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{p}(x), \mathbf{p}(y)) \quad (\mathbf{o}) \quad \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{s}(y))) \approx \mathbf{d}(x, y) \quad (\mathbf{p})$$

Hence $C_9 = \{(\mathbf{i}), (\mathbf{j}), (\mathbf{l}), (\mathbf{m}), (\mathbf{n}), (\mathbf{o}), (\mathbf{p})\}$ and $\mathcal{R}_9 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ with

$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{s}(x), y) \xrightarrow{7} \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{p}(y))$$

Next we select equation **(i)**. So $s = \mathbf{d}(x, \mathbf{p}(y))$ and $t = \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{s}(x), y)$. Since $t \xrightarrow{7} s$, $s' = t'$ and so no new critical pairs are computed. The same holds for the other equations in C_9 . So after seven more iterations we have $C_{16} = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{R}_{16} = \mathcal{R}_9$, and the while loop is exited.