

All Solutions

- 1 1 $\epsilon(\epsilon(s(0))), \epsilon(s(\epsilon(0)))$ and $s(\epsilon(\epsilon(0)))$
- 2 $\alpha(0) + \alpha(0 + 0)$ and $\alpha(0) + (0 + \alpha(0))$
- 3 $\alpha(0) + \alpha(\alpha(0))$
- 4 $\delta(0 \times \alpha(0), \alpha(0))$

- 2 (a) We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{src}(A) &= \text{lhs}(\sigma)\langle \text{src}(\text{KSI}), \text{src}(\iota(\text{I})), \text{src}(\text{IK}) \rangle_{\sigma}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= (\text{Sxyz})\{x \mapsto \text{KSI}, y \mapsto \text{lhs}(\iota)\langle \text{src}(\text{I}) \rangle_{\iota}, z \mapsto \text{IK}\}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= (\text{Sxyz})\{x \mapsto \text{KSI}, y \mapsto (\text{Ix})\{x \mapsto \text{I}\}, z \mapsto \text{IK}\}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= (\text{Sxyz})\{x \mapsto \text{KSI}, y \mapsto \text{II}, z \mapsto \text{IK}\}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= \text{S}(\text{KSI})(\text{II})(\text{IK})(\text{KKI})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{src}(B) &= \text{S}(\text{KSI})(\text{II})(\text{lhs}(\iota)\langle \text{src}(\text{K}) \rangle_{\iota})(\text{lhs}(\kappa)\langle \text{src}(\text{K}), \text{src}(\text{I}) \rangle_{\kappa}) \\
 &= \text{S}(\text{KSI})(\text{II})((\text{Ix})\{x \mapsto \text{K}\})((\text{Kxy})\{x \mapsto \text{K}, y \mapsto \text{I}\}) \\
 &= \text{S}(\text{KSI})(\text{II})(\text{IK})(\text{KKI})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{src}(C) &= \text{lhs}(\sigma)\langle \text{src}(\kappa(\text{S}, \text{I})), \text{src}(\iota(\text{I})), \text{src}(\iota(\text{K})) \rangle_{\sigma}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= (\text{Sxyz})\{x \mapsto \text{lhs}(\kappa)\langle \text{S}, \text{I} \rangle_{\kappa}, y \mapsto \text{lhs}(\iota)\langle \text{src}(\text{I}) \rangle_{\iota}, z \mapsto \text{lhs}(\iota)\langle \text{src}(\text{K}) \rangle_{\iota}\}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= (\text{Sxyz})\{x \mapsto \text{KSI}, y \mapsto \text{II}, z \mapsto \text{IK}\}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= \text{S}(\text{KSI})(\text{II})(\text{IK})(\text{KKI})
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\text{src}(A) = \text{src}(B) = \text{src}(C)$, the proof terms A , B and C are cointial.

- (b) We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tgt}(A) &= \text{rhs}(\sigma)\langle \text{tgt}(\text{KSI}), \text{tgt}(\iota(\text{I})), \text{tgt}(\text{IK}) \rangle_{\sigma}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= (\text{xz}(yz))\{x \mapsto \text{KSI}, y \mapsto \text{rhs}(\iota)\langle \text{tgt}(\text{I}) \rangle_{\iota}, z \mapsto \text{IK}\}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= (\text{xz}(yz))\{x \mapsto \text{KSI}, y \mapsto x\{x \mapsto \text{I}\}, z \mapsto \text{IK}\}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= (\text{xz}(yz))\{x \mapsto \text{KSI}, y \mapsto \text{I}, z \mapsto \text{IK}\}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= \text{KSI}(\text{IK})(\text{I}(\text{IK}))(\text{KKI})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tgt}(B) &= \text{S}(\text{KSI})(\text{II})(\text{rhs}(\iota)\langle \text{tgt}(\text{K}) \rangle_{\iota})(\text{rhs}(\kappa)\langle \text{tgt}(\text{K}), \text{tgt}(\text{I}) \rangle_{\kappa}) \\
 &= \text{S}(\text{KSI})(\text{II})(x\{x \mapsto \text{K}\})(x\{x \mapsto \text{K}, y \mapsto \text{I}\}) \\
 &= \text{S}(\text{KSI})(\text{II})\text{KK}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tgt}(C) &= \text{rhs}(\sigma)\langle \text{tgt}(\kappa(\text{S}, \text{I})), \text{tgt}(\iota(\text{I})), \text{tgt}(\iota(\text{K})) \rangle_{\sigma}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= (\text{xz}(yz))\{x \mapsto \text{rhs}(\kappa)\langle \text{S}, \text{I} \rangle_{\kappa}, y \mapsto \text{rhs}(\iota)\langle \text{tgt}(\text{I}) \rangle_{\iota}, z \mapsto \text{rhs}(\iota)\langle \text{tgt}(\text{K}) \rangle_{\iota}\}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= (\text{xz}(yz))\{x \mapsto \text{S}, y \mapsto \text{I}, z \mapsto \text{K}\}(\text{KKI}) \\
 &= \text{SK}(\text{IK})(\text{KKI})
 \end{aligned}$$

3 Let $t = s(0 + 0) \times (0 + s(0))$. The leftmost outermost strategy produces the following rewrite sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} t &\xrightarrow{\text{lo}} s(0) \times (0 + s(0)) \xrightarrow{\text{lo}} s(0) \times s(0 + 0) \xrightarrow{\text{lo}} (s(0) \times (0 + 0)) + s(0) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{lo}} s((s(0) \times (0 + 0)) + 0) \xrightarrow{\text{lo}} s(s(0) \times (0 + 0)) \xrightarrow{\text{lo}} s(s(0) \times 0) \xrightarrow{\text{lo}} s(0) \end{aligned}$$

The maximal outermost strategy produces the following rewrite sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} t &\xrightarrow{\text{mo}} s(0) \times s(0 + 0) \xrightarrow{\text{mo}} (s(0) \times (0 + 0)) + s(0) \xrightarrow{\text{mo}} s((s(0) \times (0 + 0)) + 0) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{mo}} s(s(0) \times (0 + 0)) \xrightarrow{\text{mo}} s(s(0) \times 0) \xrightarrow{\text{mo}} s(0) \end{aligned}$$

The leftmost innermost strategy produces the following rewrite sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} t &\xrightarrow{\text{li}} s(0) \times (0 + s(0)) \xrightarrow{\text{li}} s(0) \times s(0 + 0) \xrightarrow{\text{li}} s(0) \times s(0) \xrightarrow{\text{li}} (s(0) \times 0) + s(0) \xrightarrow{\text{li}} 0 + s(0) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{li}} s(0 + 0) \xrightarrow{\text{li}} s(0) \end{aligned}$$

The maximal innermost strategy produces the following rewrite sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} t &\xrightarrow{\text{mi}} s(0) \times s(0 + 0) \xrightarrow{\text{mi}} s(0) \times s(0) \xrightarrow{\text{mi}} (s(0) \times 0) + s(0) \xrightarrow{\text{mi}} 0 + s(0) \xrightarrow{\text{mi}} s(0 + 0) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{mi}} s(0) \end{aligned}$$

The maximal strategy produces the following rewrite sequence:

$$t \twoheadrightarrow s(0) \times s(0 + 0) \twoheadrightarrow (s(0) \times 0) + s(0) \twoheadrightarrow s(0 + 0) \twoheadrightarrow s(0)$$

4 No. Consider the orthogonal TRS consisting of the rules $f(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ and $a \rightarrow b$. The maximal outermost strategy produces the infinite sequence $f(a) \rightarrow f(a) \rightarrow \dots$. We have $f(a) \rightarrow f(b)$ but $f(b) \rightarrow^* f(a)$ does not hold.

5 The TRS \mathcal{R}_1 of Table 3.1 and the TRS of Table 3.6 are left-normal. The TRS \mathcal{R}_2 of Table 3.1 and those of Tables 3.2–3.5 are not left-normal. This is due to the following left-hand sides:

- ▷ \mathcal{R}_2 of Table 3.1: $x + 0$
- ▷ Table 3.2: $x \cdot e$
- ▷ Table 3.3: $\text{ack}(s(x), 0)$
- ▷ Table 3.4: $x + (y : z)$
- ▷ Table 3.5: $\text{filter}(s(x), y : z, w)$

6 Corollary 7.2.5 does not hold for locally confluent overlay systems: The ARS \mathcal{A} consisting of the rules $a \rightarrow a$ and $a \rightarrow b$ is locally confluent and (innermost) normalizing but not (innermost) terminating. Moreover, every ARS is an overlay system. Note that \mathcal{A} does not have random descent since $a \leftarrow a \rightarrow b$ with normal form b , but $a \rightarrow^0 b$ does not hold. So also Theorem 7.2.4 fails for locally confluent overlay systems.

Theorem 7.2.12 holds for locally confluent overlay systems. The proof of Theorem 7.2.12 can be reused; the statement “ $s \downarrow_c^m |_p = \ell \tau$ for the substitution $\tau = \downarrow_c^m \circ \sigma$ ” in the proof of Lemma 7.2.11 also holds for overlay systems.