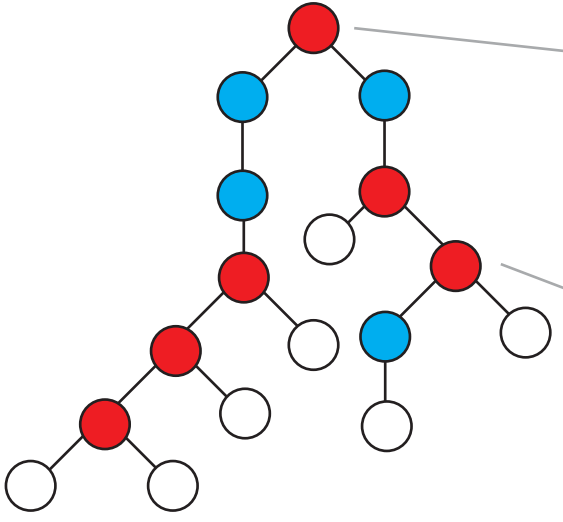
a ranked alphabet

arity 2

arity 1

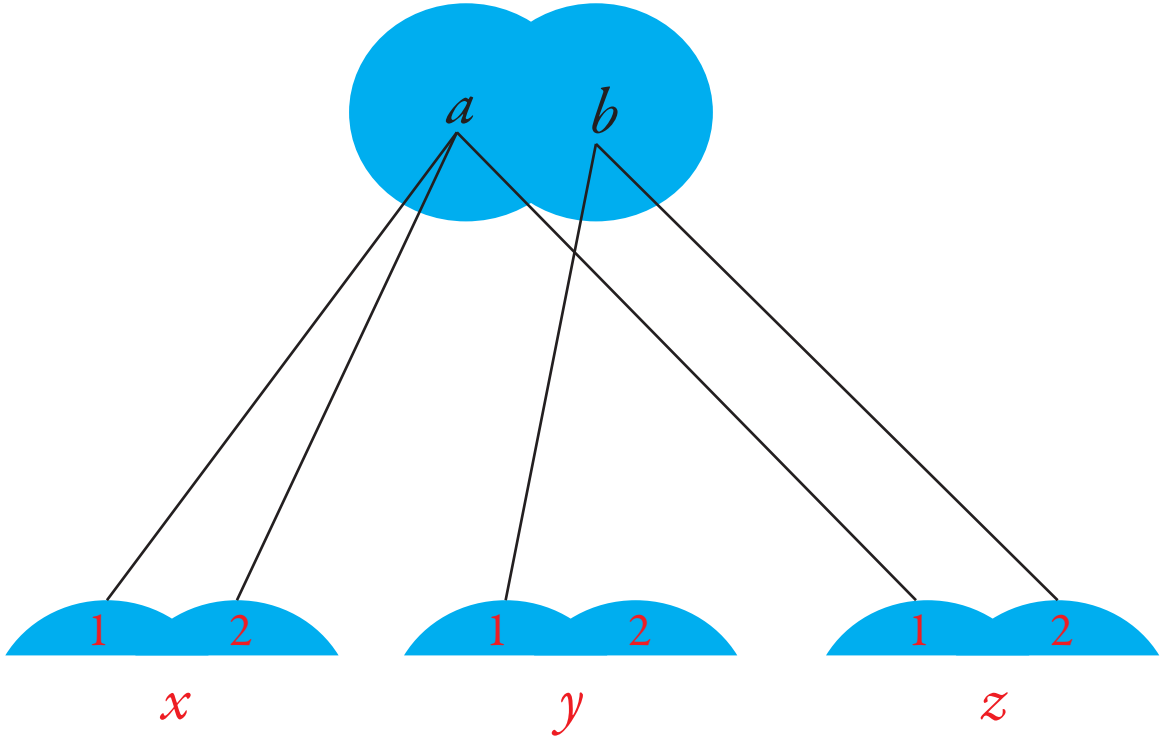
arity 0

a tree

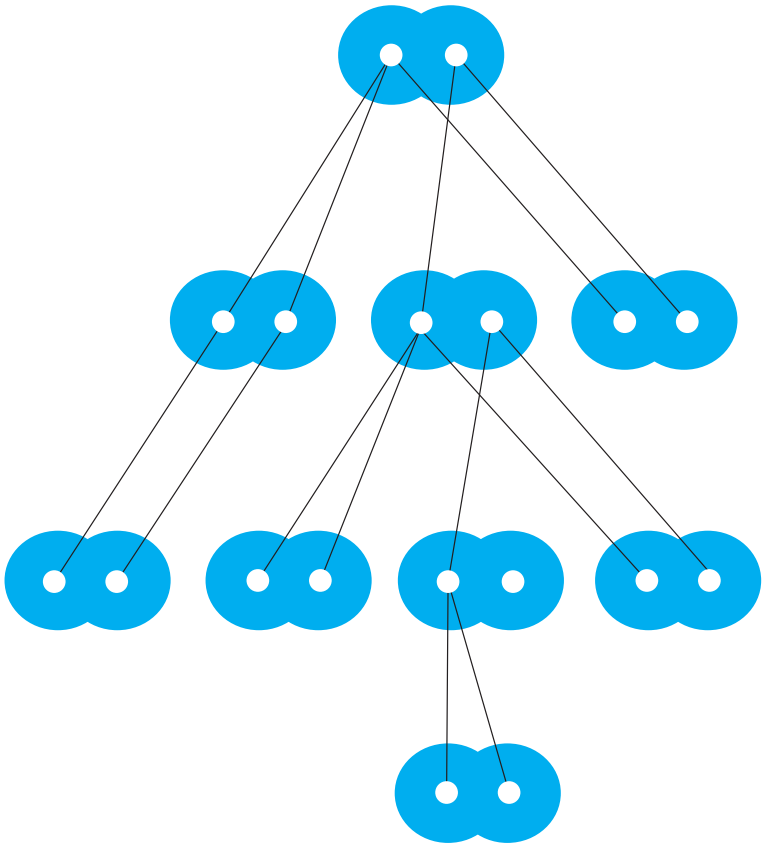


this node has a label of arity 2,
and therefore it has 2 children

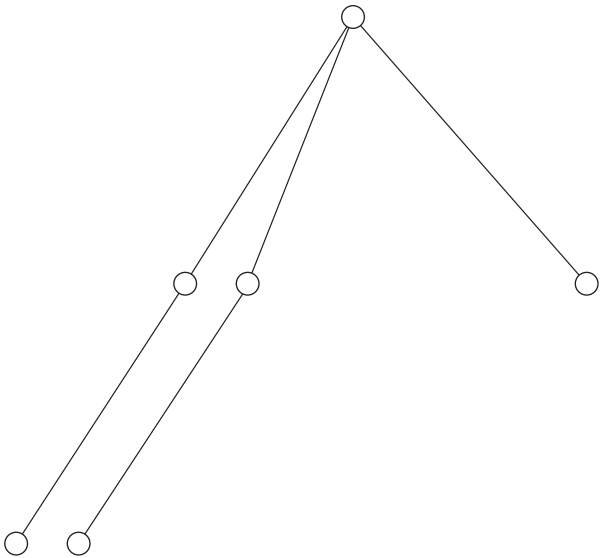
this node is child 2
(children are ordered)


a
b
1
2
1
2
1
2
x
y
z

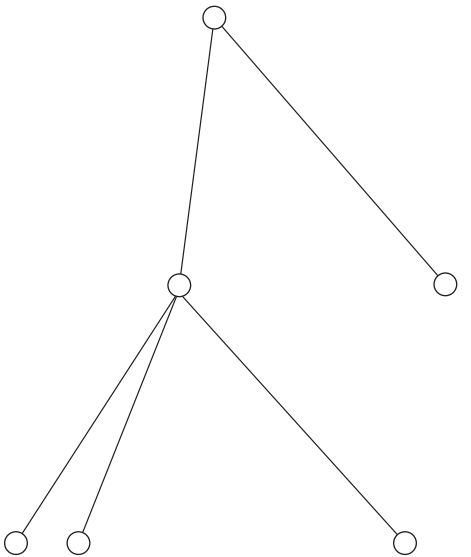
A tree t over $\Sigma^{[2]}$

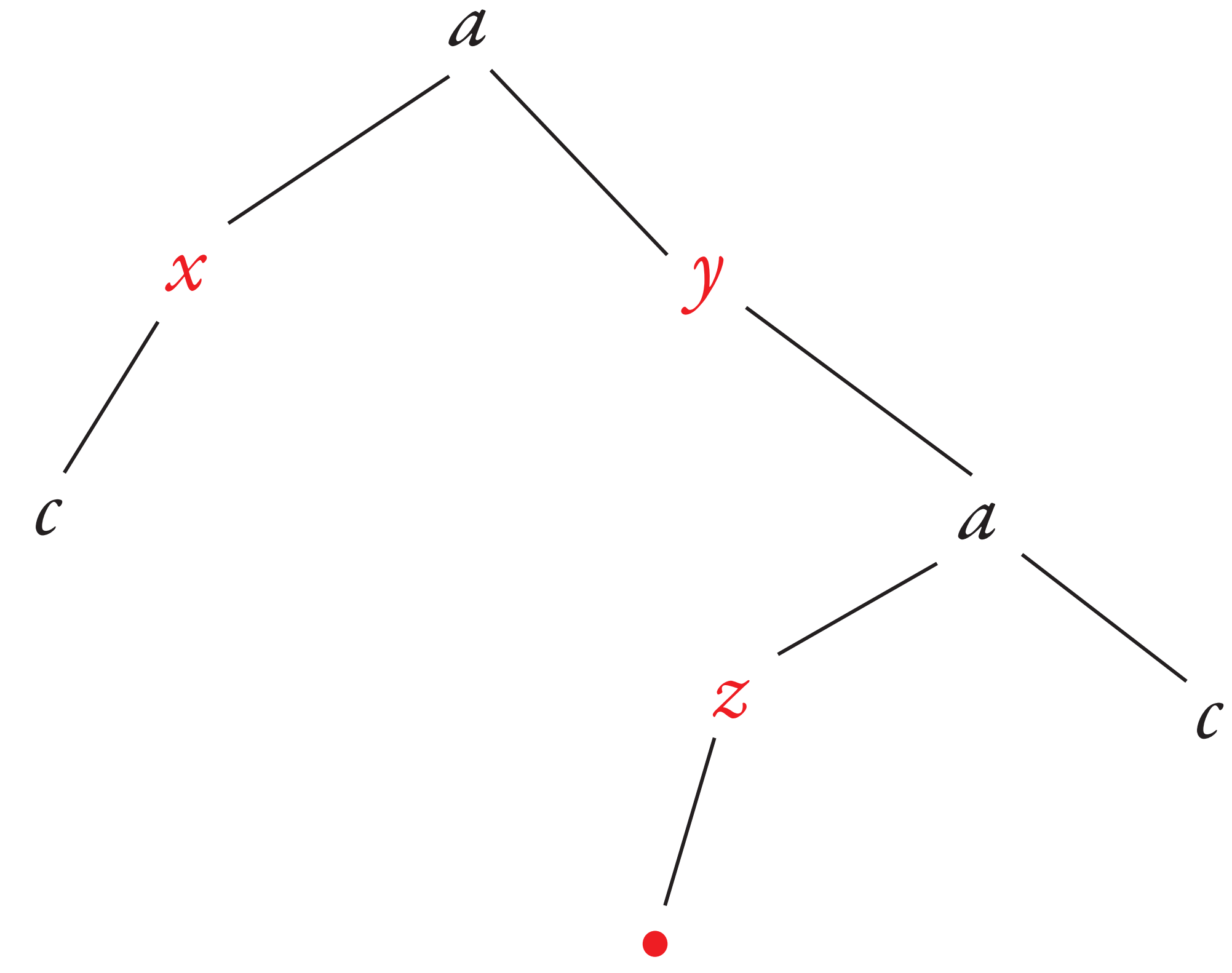


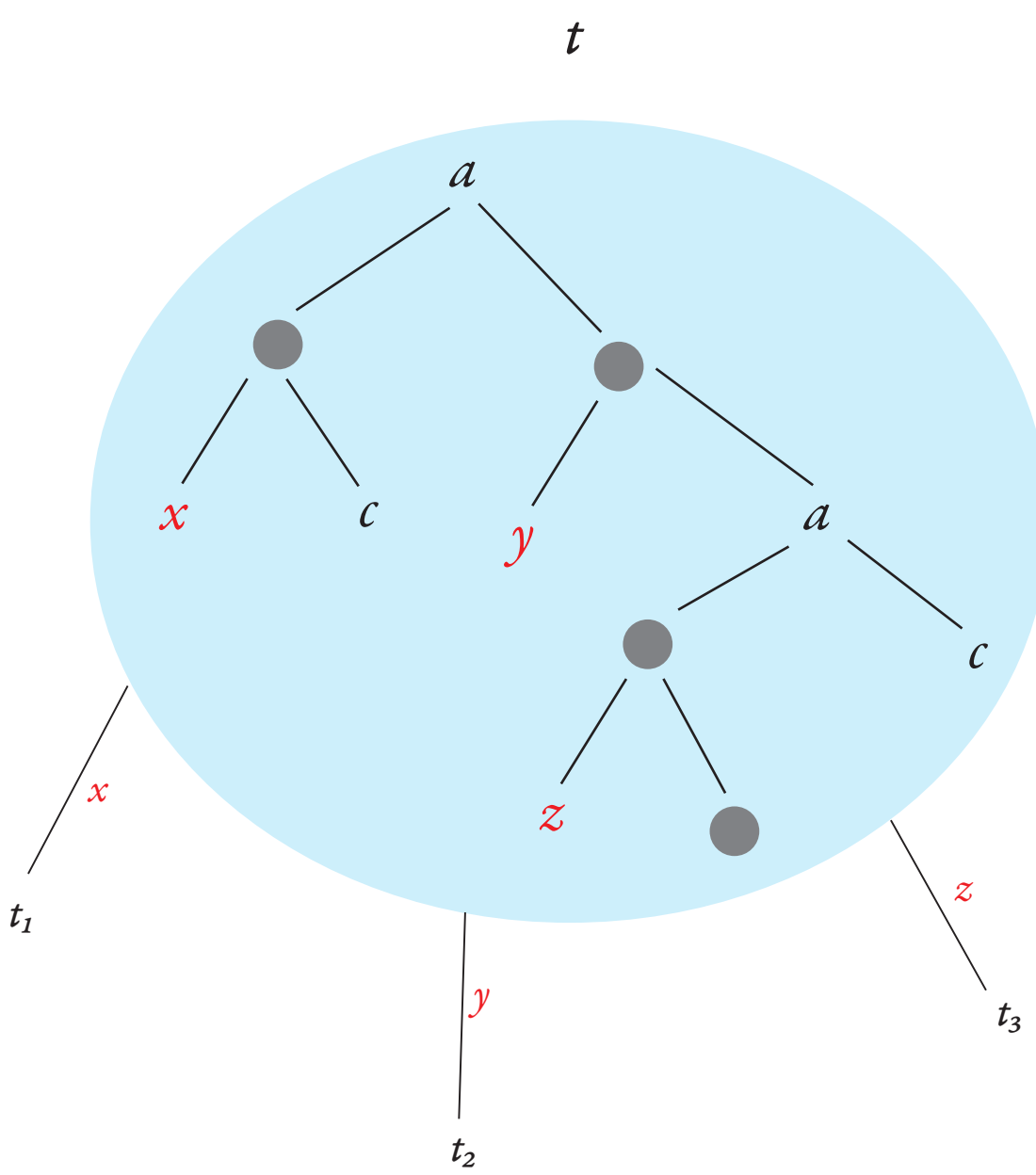
$\mathsf{unfold}_1(t)$

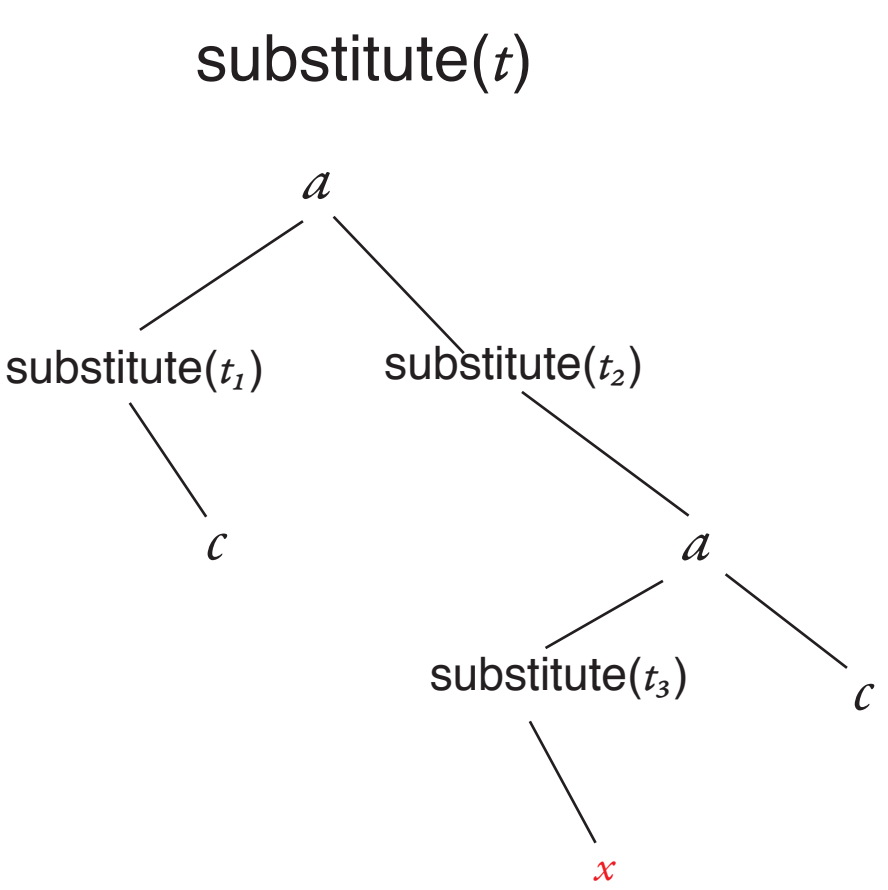


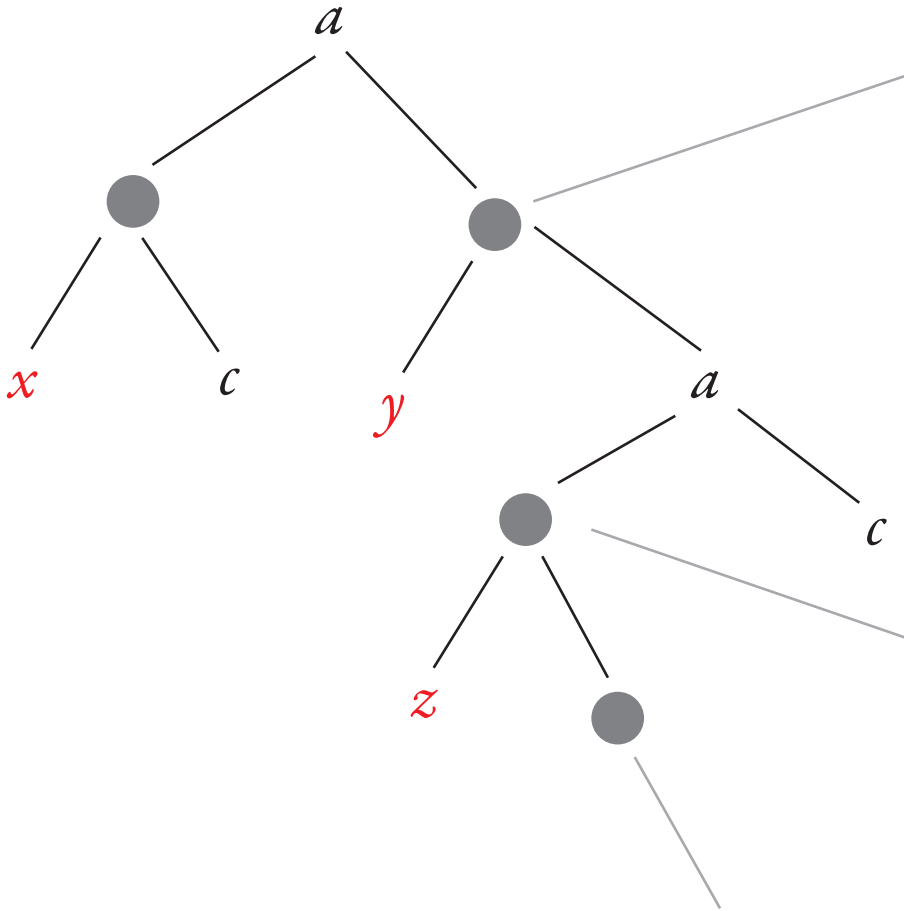
$\mathsf{unfold}_2(t)$




a
x
y
c
a
z
c


t
a
x
c
y
a
c
z
x
t1
y
t2
z
t3

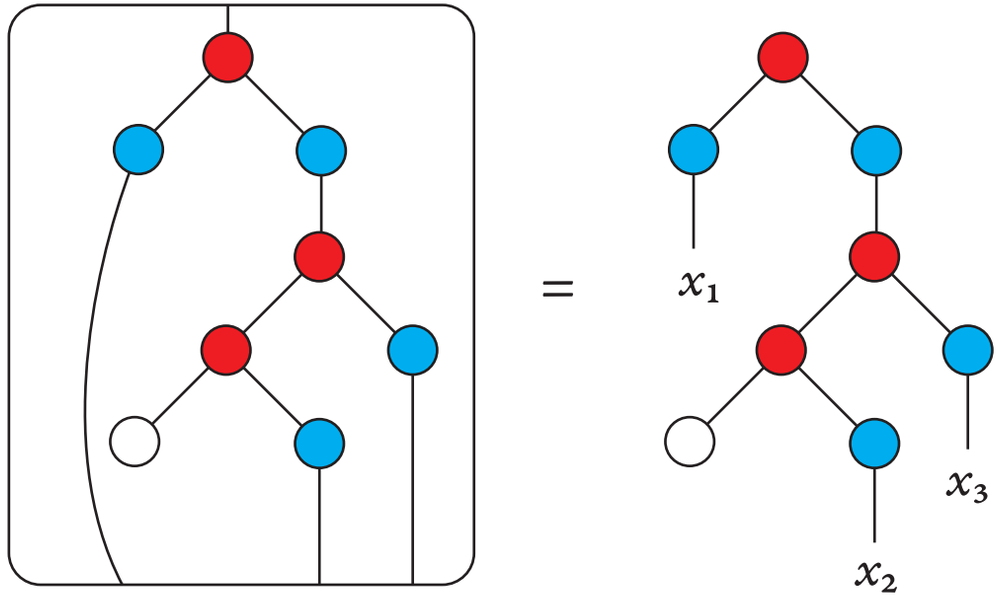

substitute(t)
a
substitute(t1)
substitute(t2)
c
a
substitute(t3)
c
x

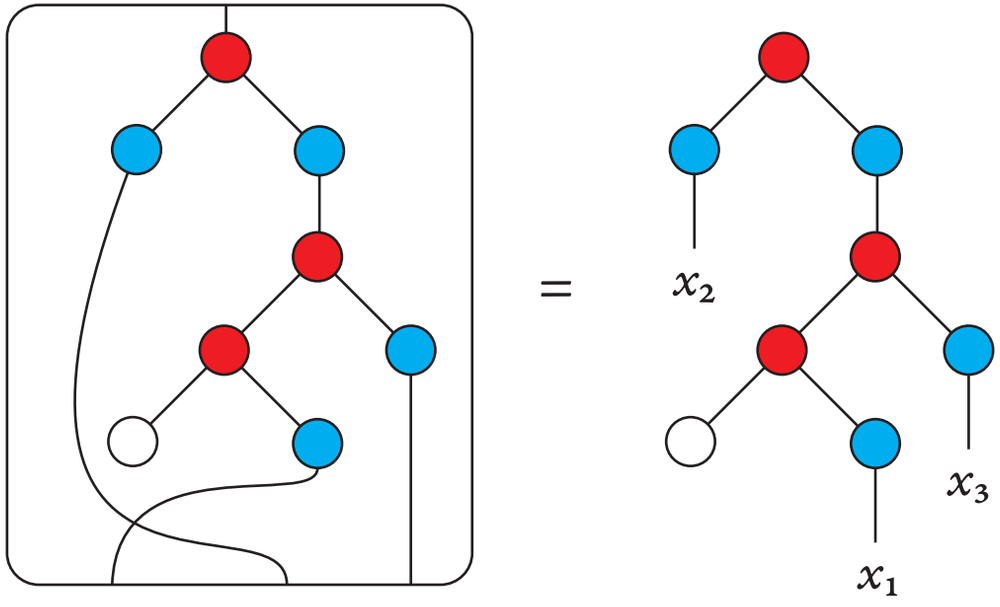


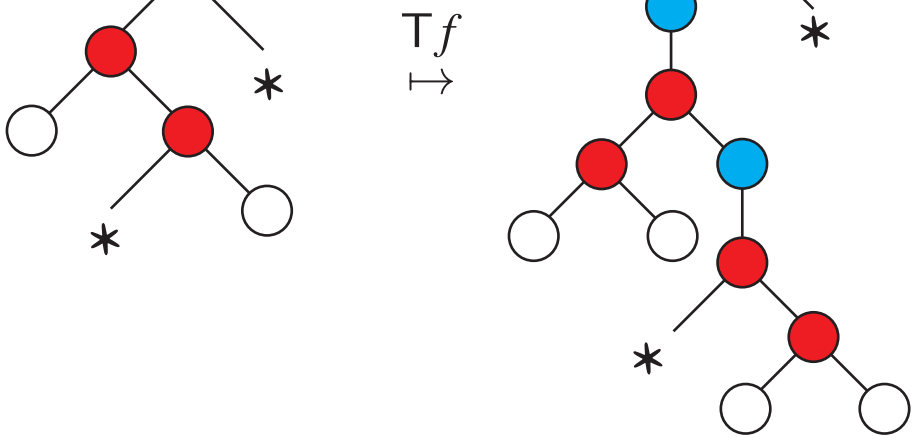
(c) for each binary letter from 1, its left child is a variable

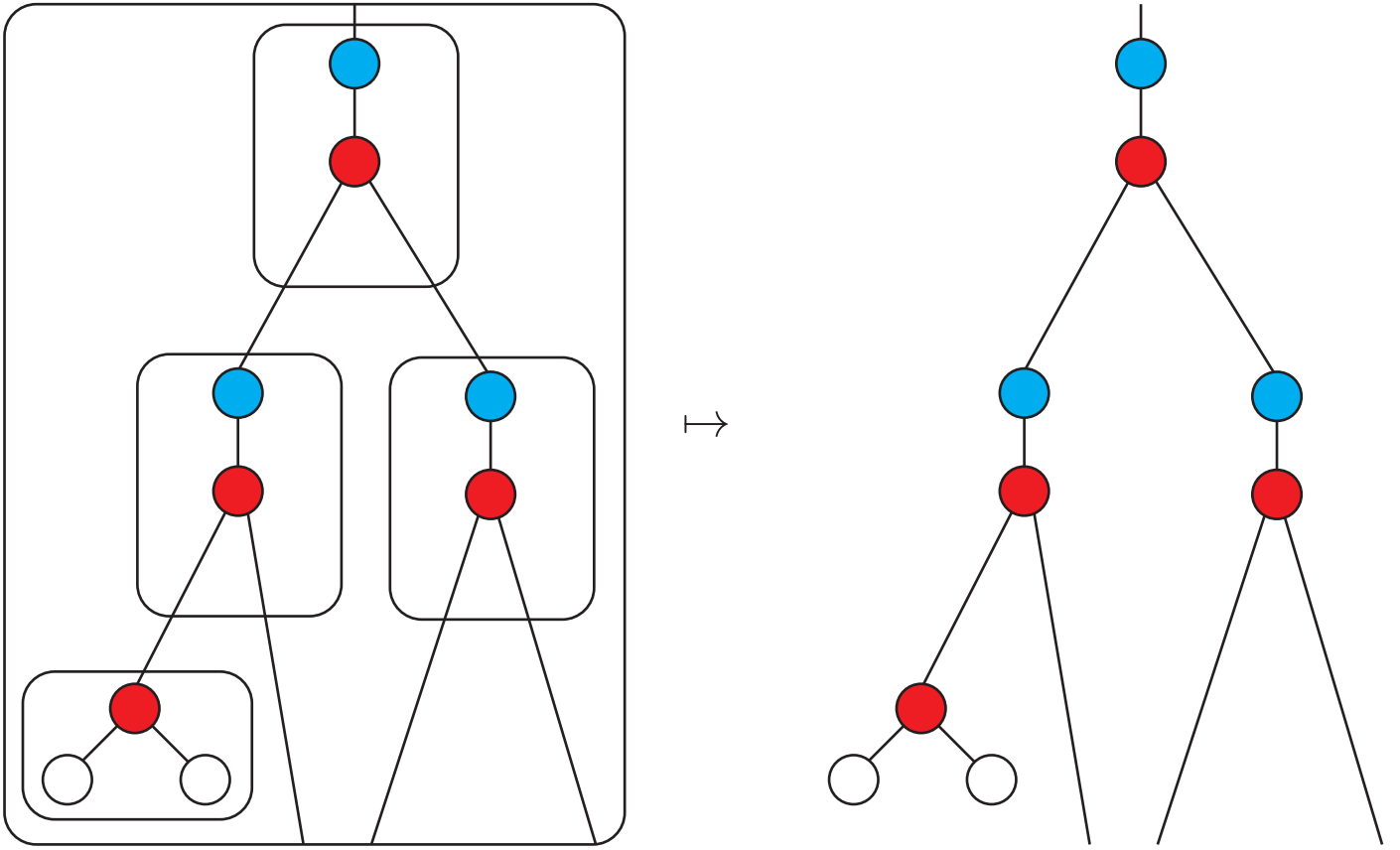
(a) only binary and nullary letters from 1 are allowed

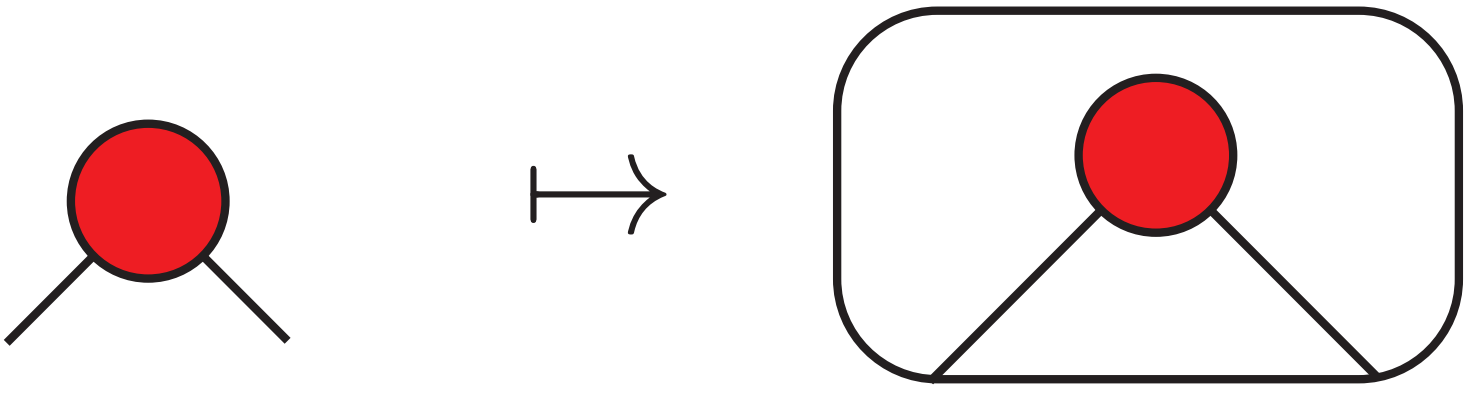
(b) a nullary letter from 1 is allowed exactly once


=
x_1
x_2
x_3

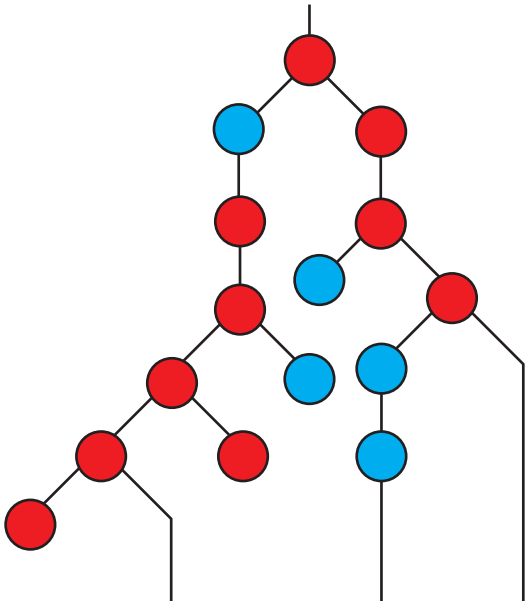

=
x_2
x_3
x_1


Tf
$\mapsto$

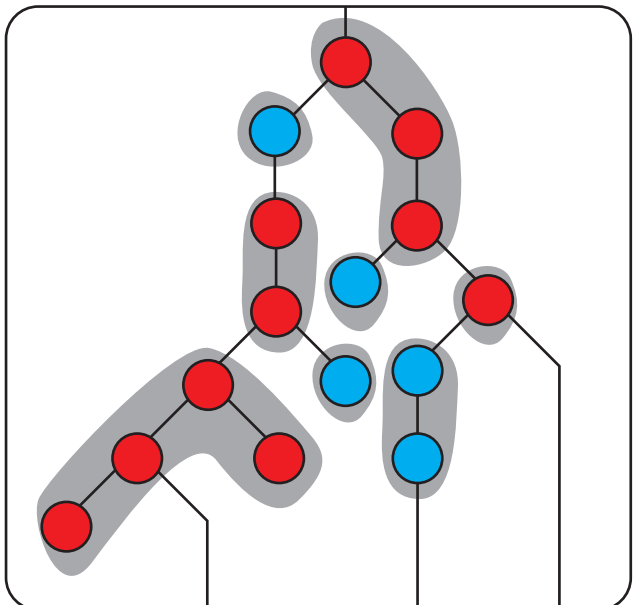




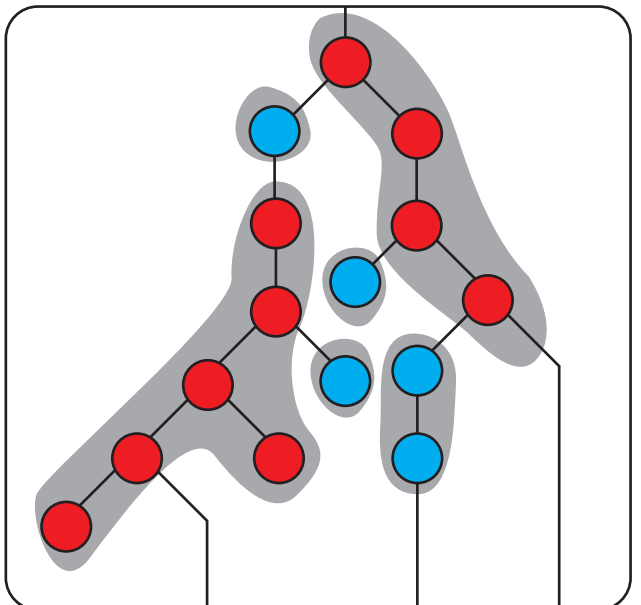
a term

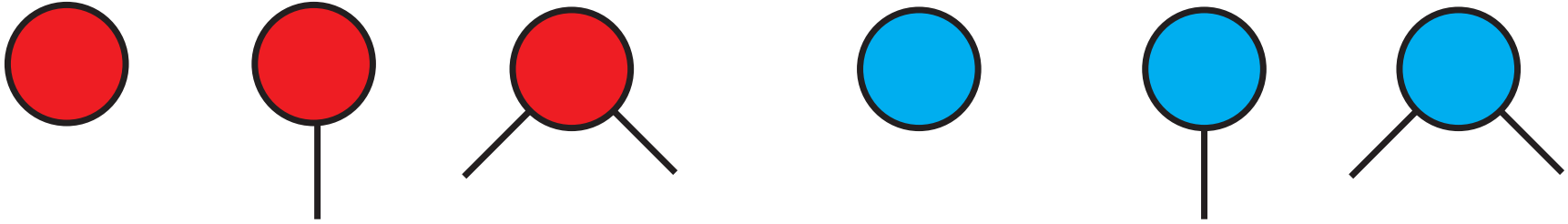


ancestor equivalence

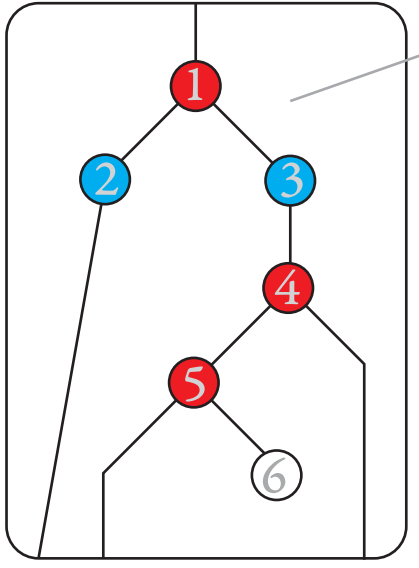


descendant equivalence





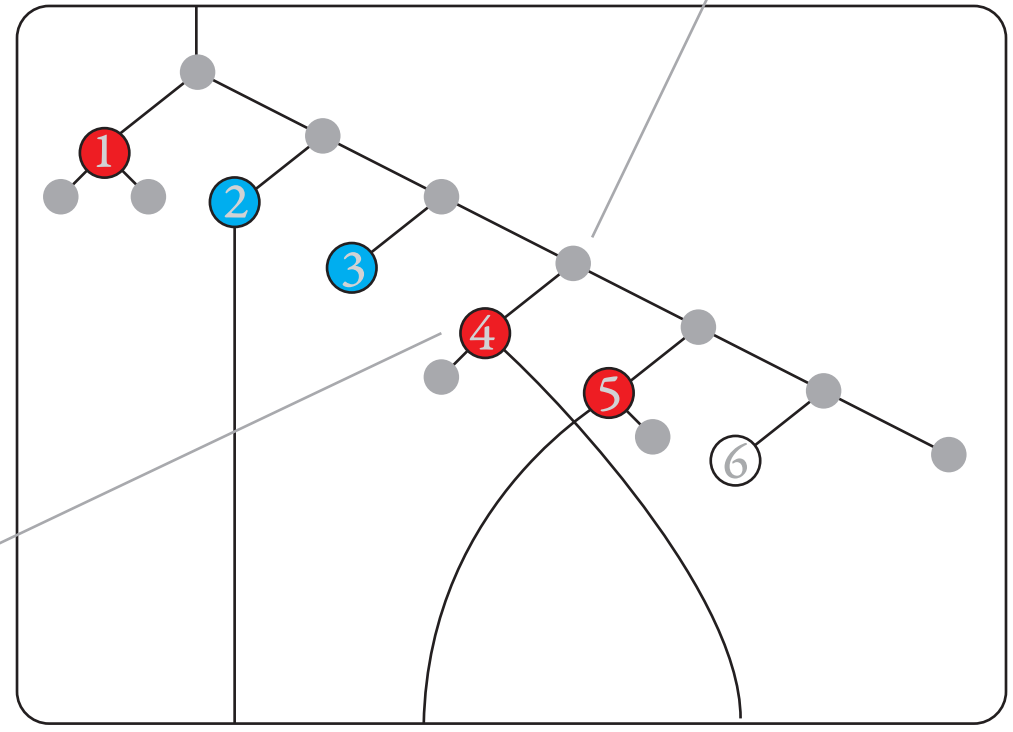
input



number the non-port nodes in the input term according to their appearance in the pre-order traversal

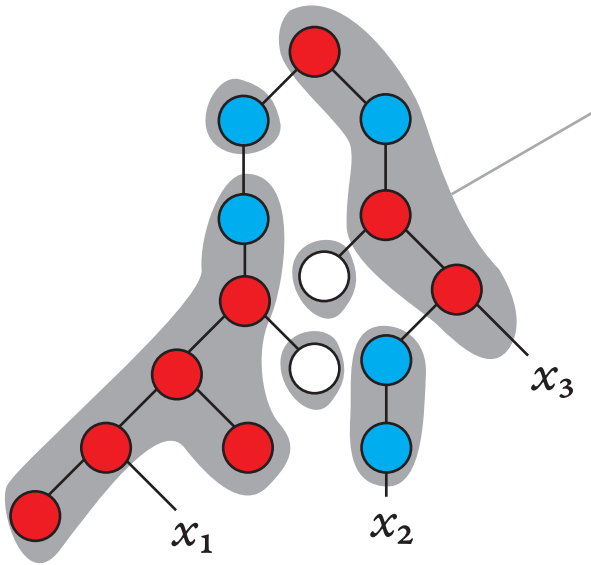
output

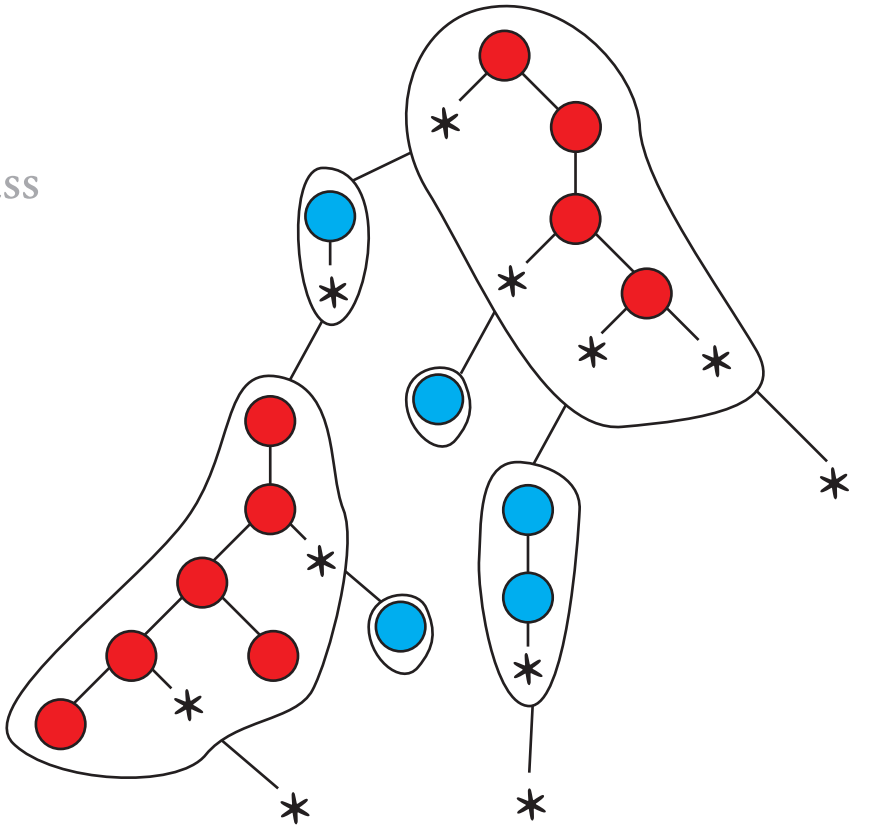
create a binary node for each non-port node in the input term



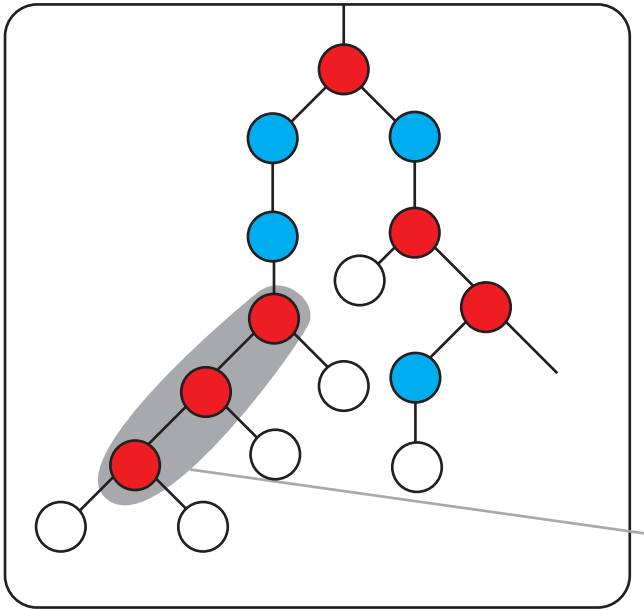
use a copy of the corresponding node, with edges to the ports inherited, and other edges plugged by ●

a factorisation equivalence

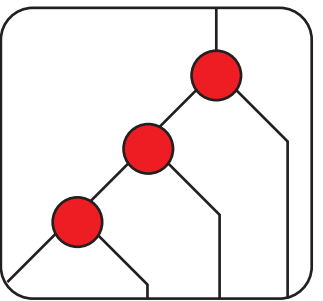


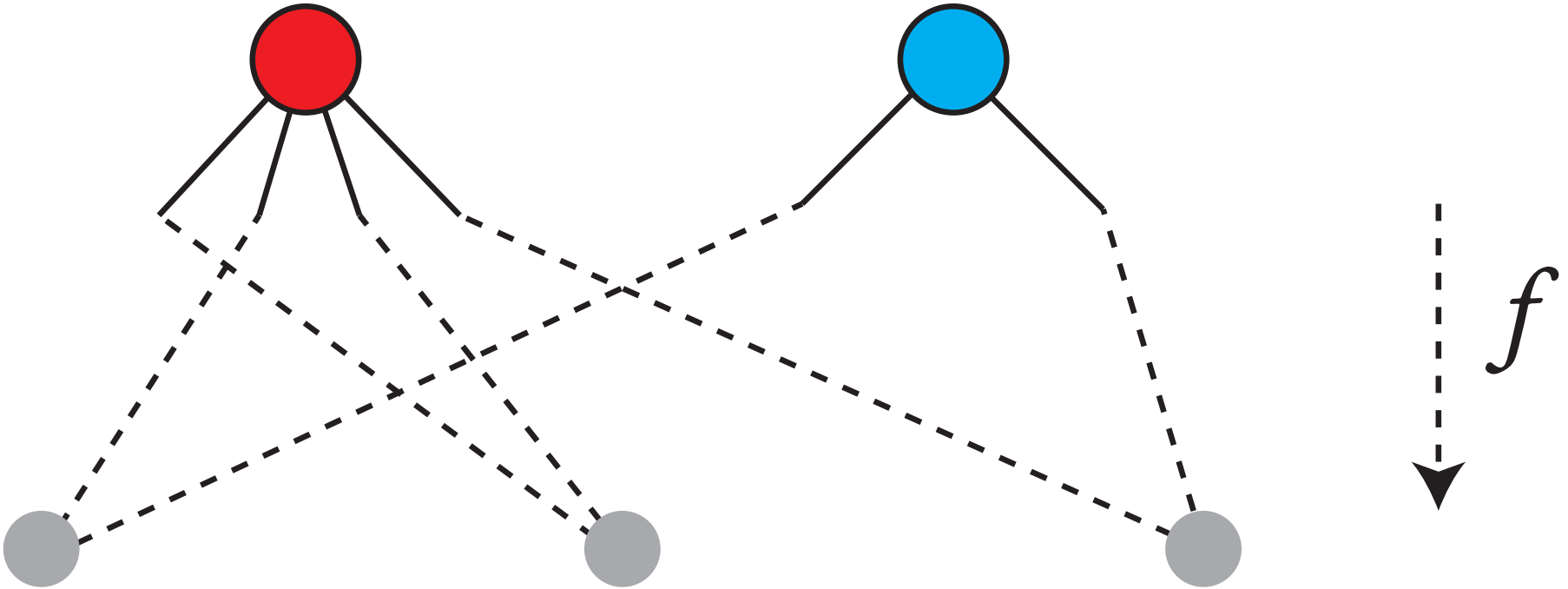


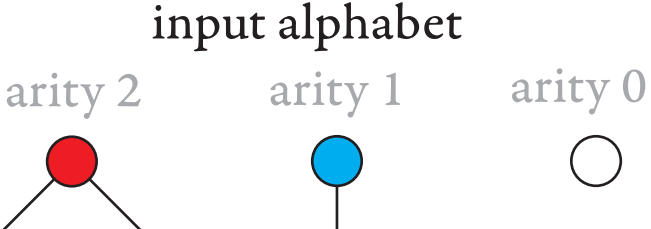
a tree

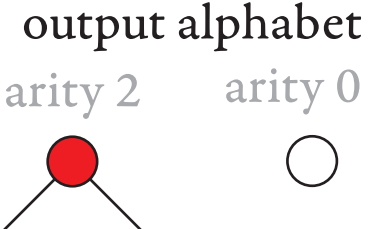


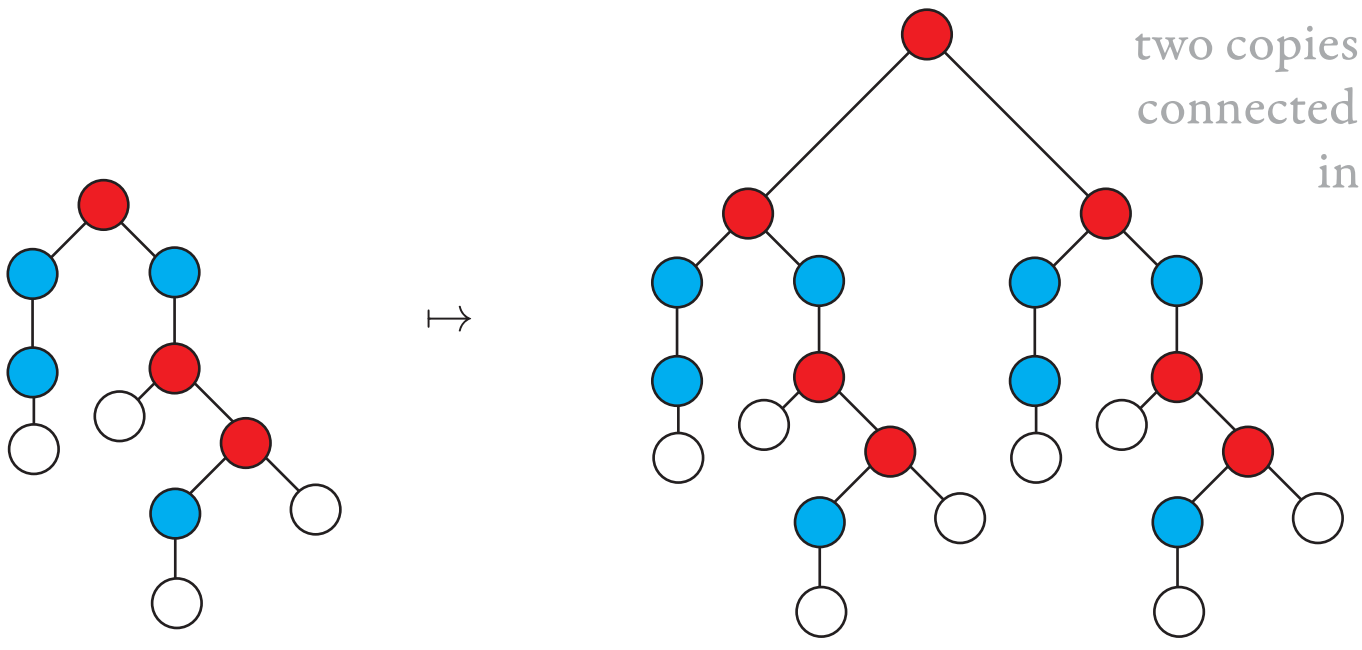
a factor of the tree, viewed as a term



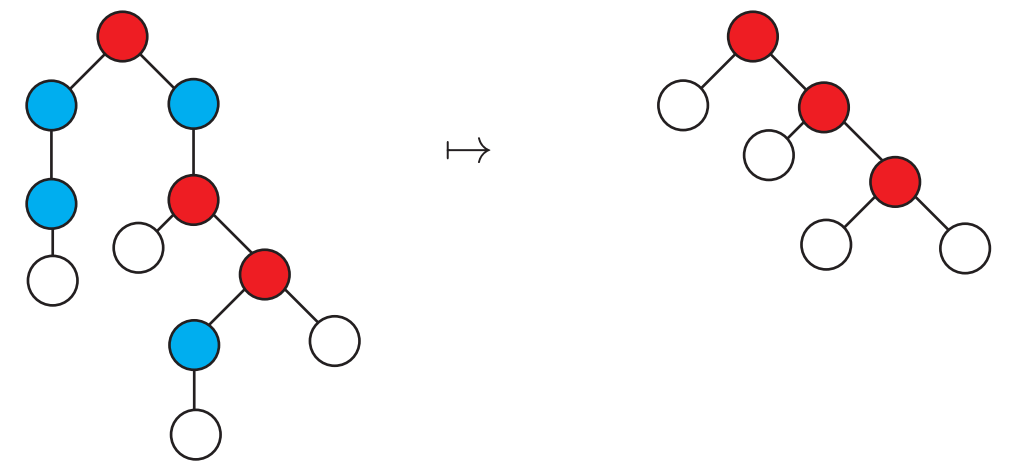

f

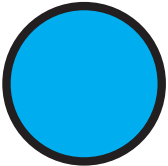

input alphabet
arity 2
arity 1
arity 0

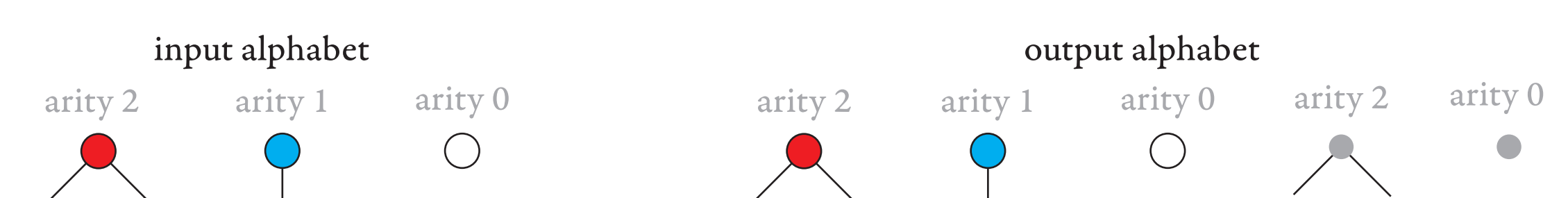

output alphabet
arity 2
arity 0

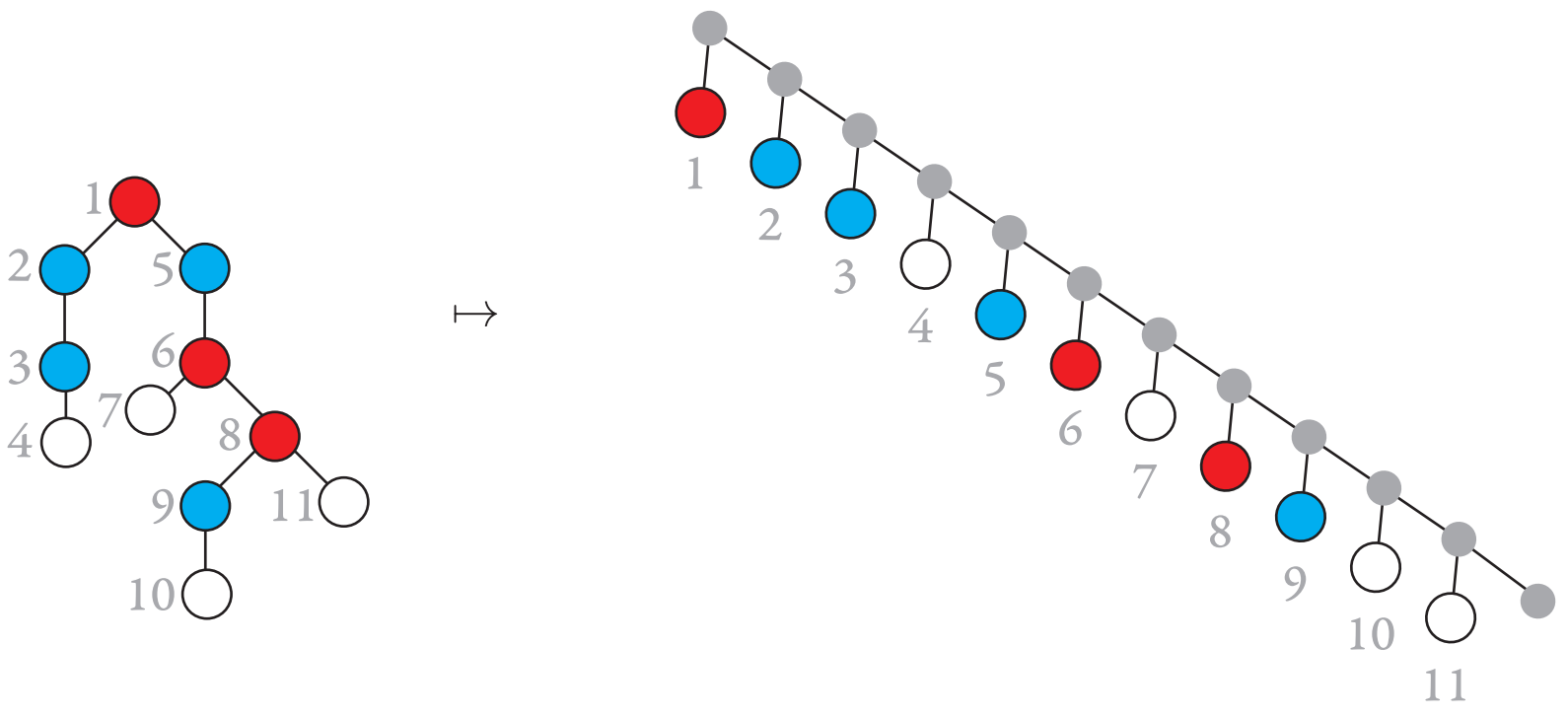


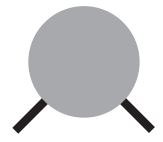
two copies of the input tree,
connected by a binary node
in the root



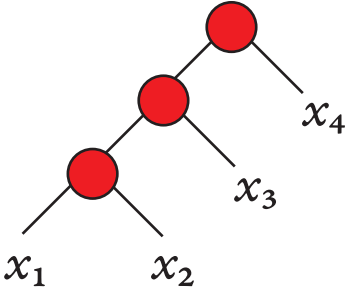



input alphabet
arity 2
arity 1
arity 0
output alphabet
arity 2
arity 1
arity 0
arity 2
arity 0

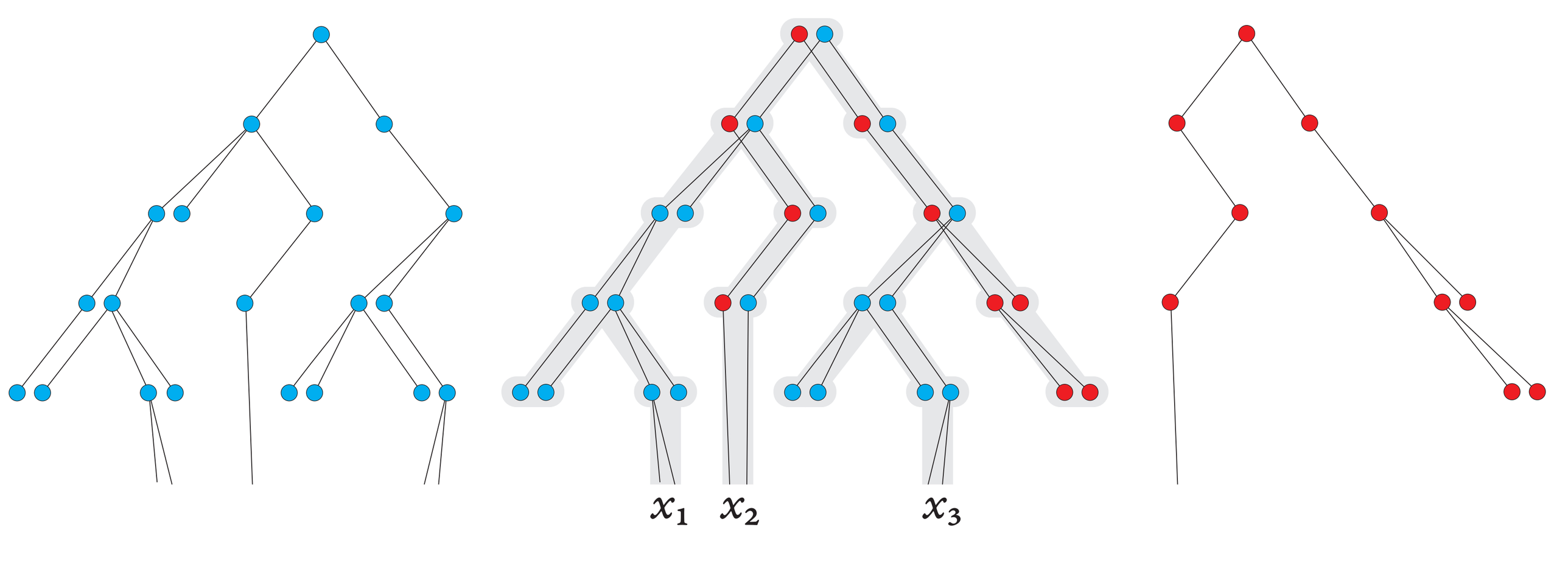

1
2
5
3
6
4
7
8
9
11
10
↦
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

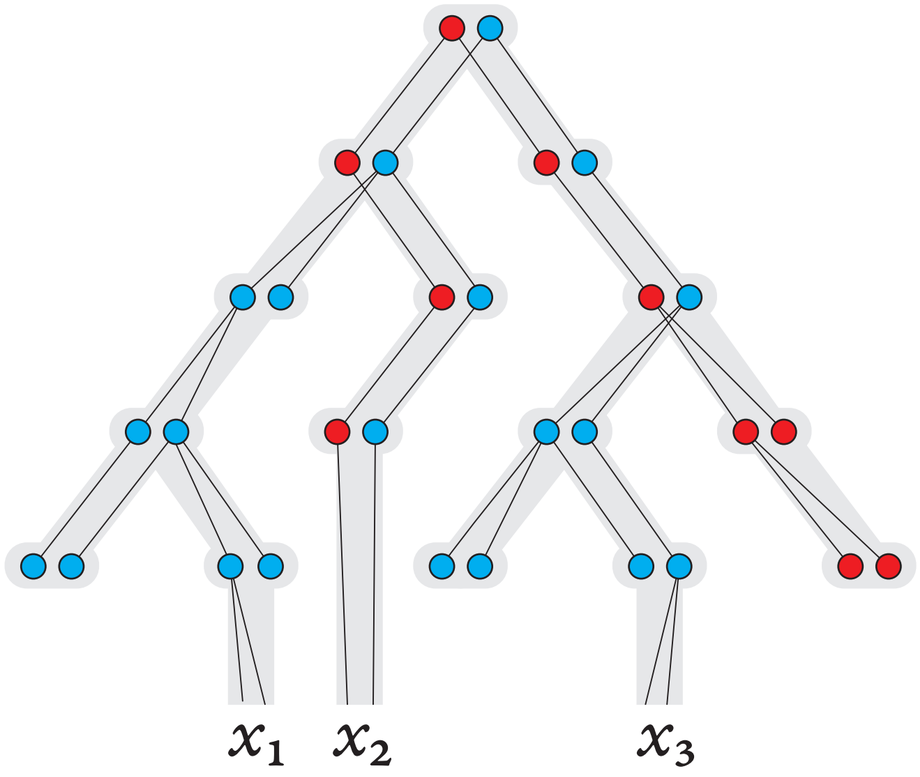


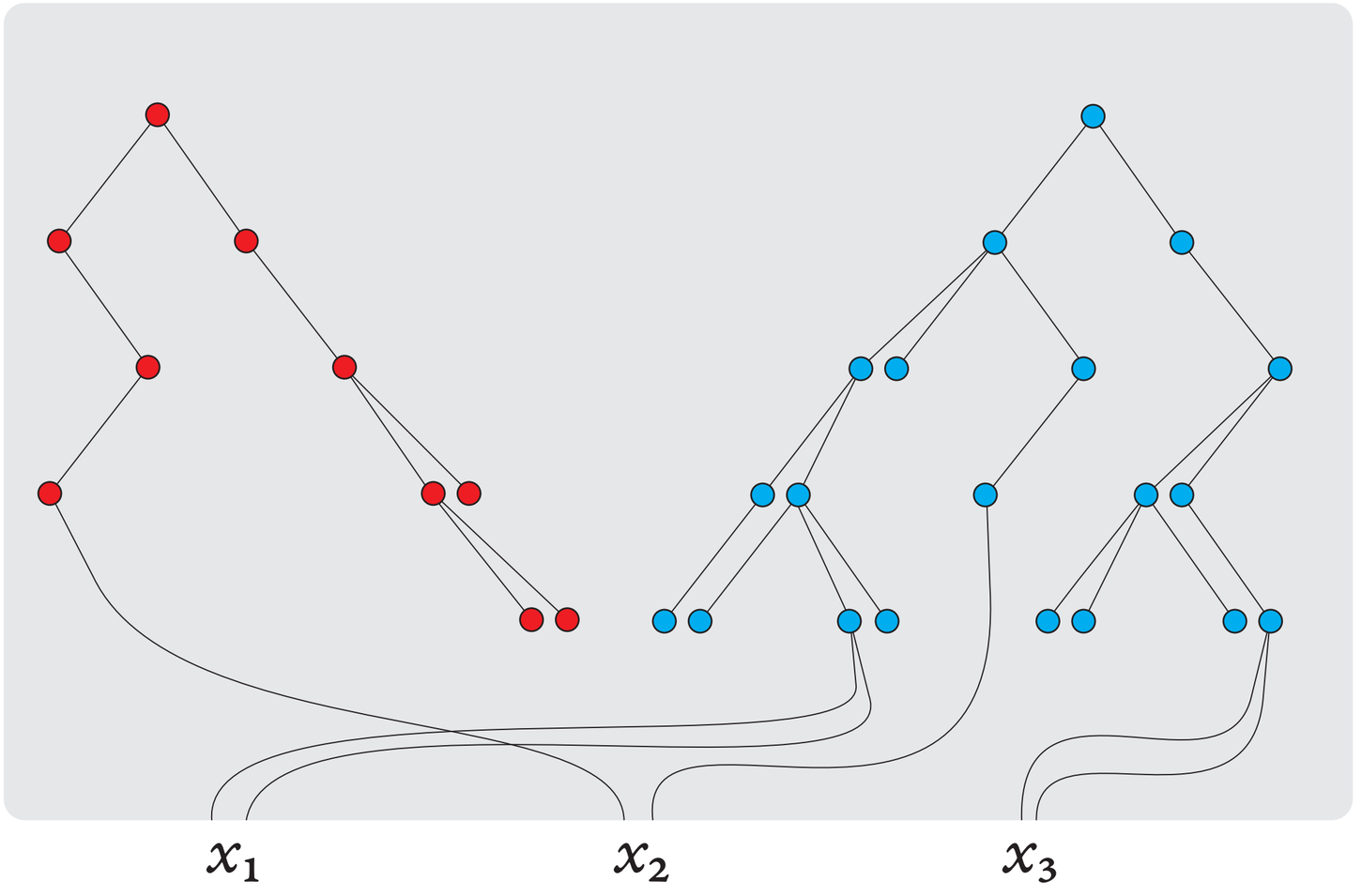
a term of arity 4

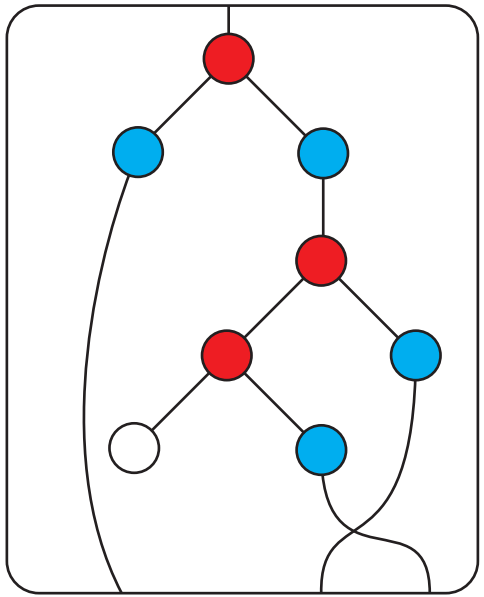


a term of arity 0


x_1
x_2
x_3


x_1
x_2
x_3

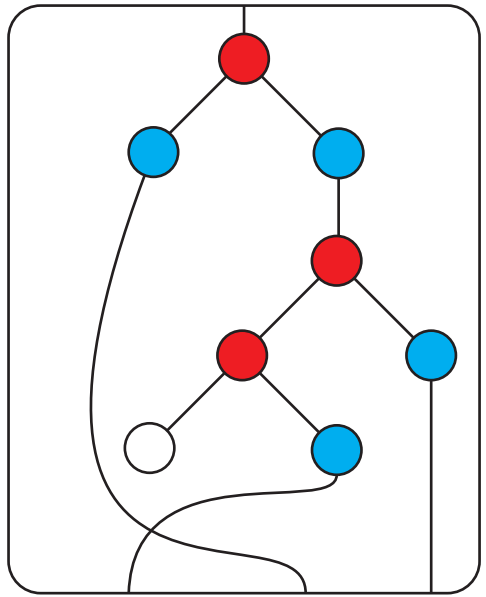

x_1
x_2
x_3



satisfies (*)

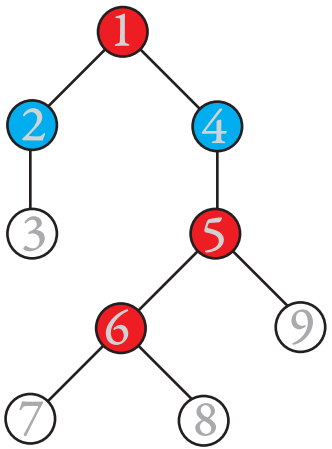
(*)

If the root has arity n,
and $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, then
all ports of the j-th
subterm of the root are
after all ports of the
i-th subterm of the root

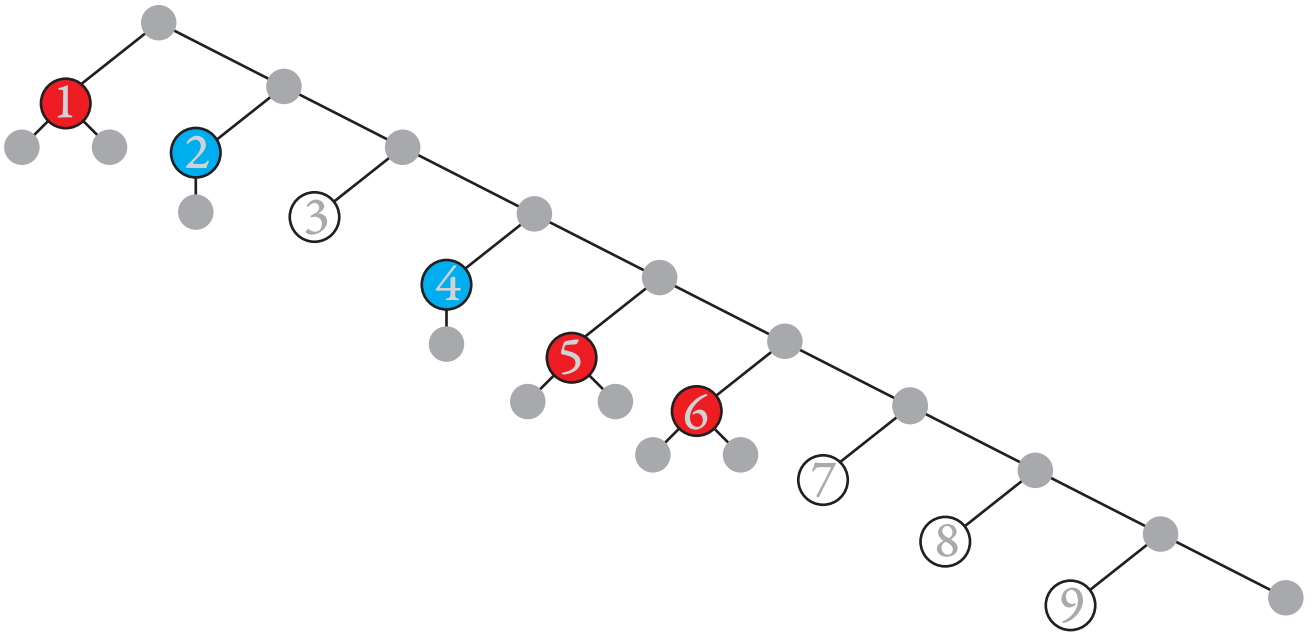


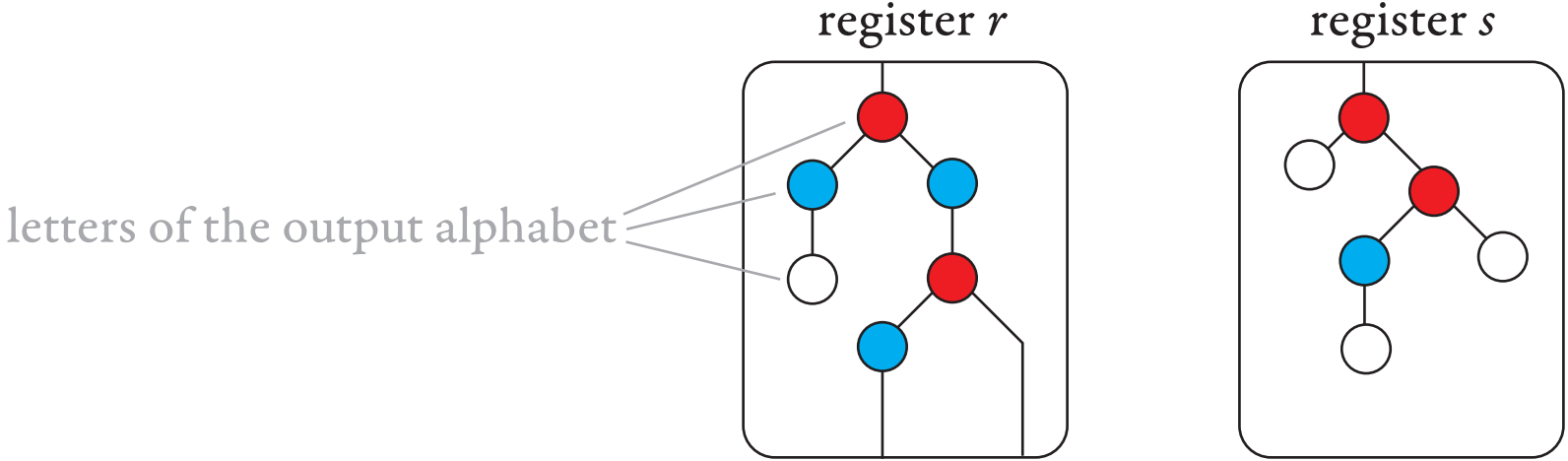
violates (*)

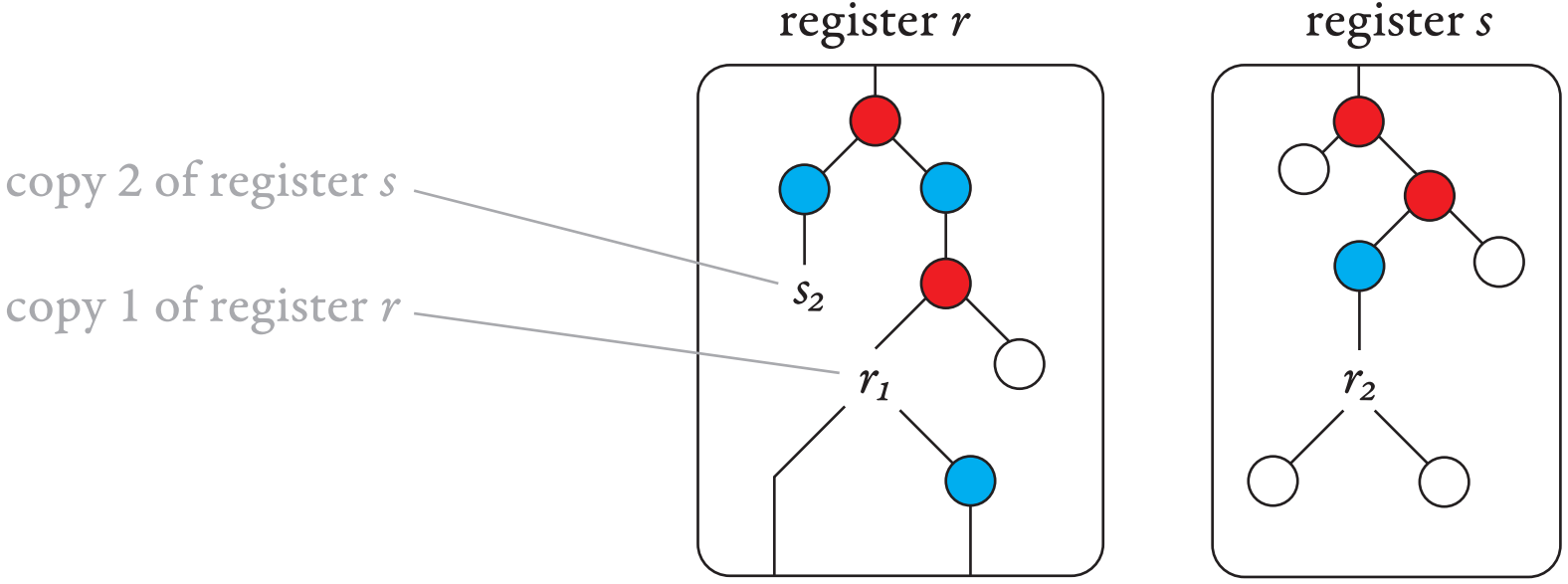
input



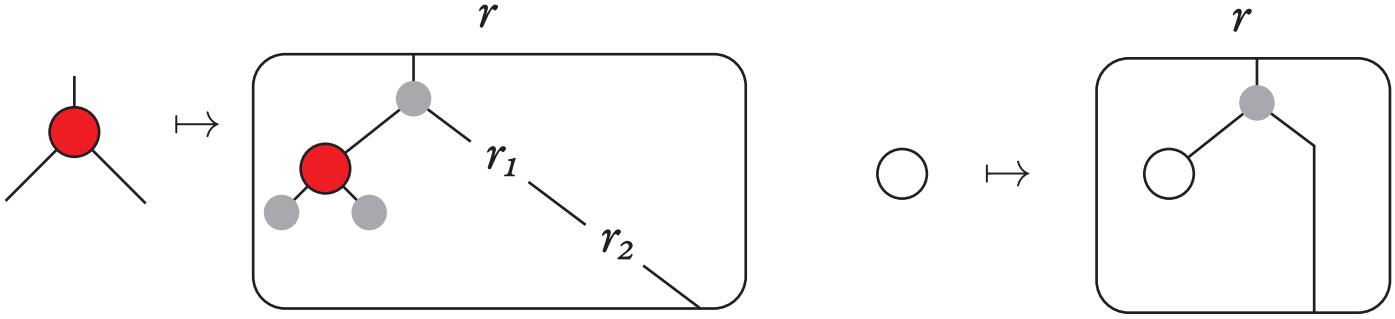
output

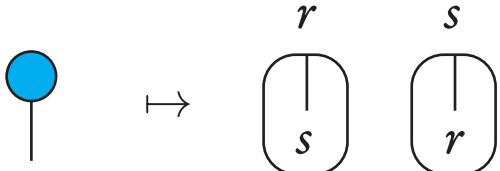


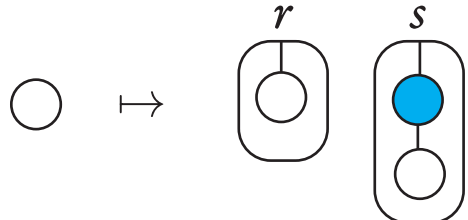

register r
register s
letters of the output alphabet

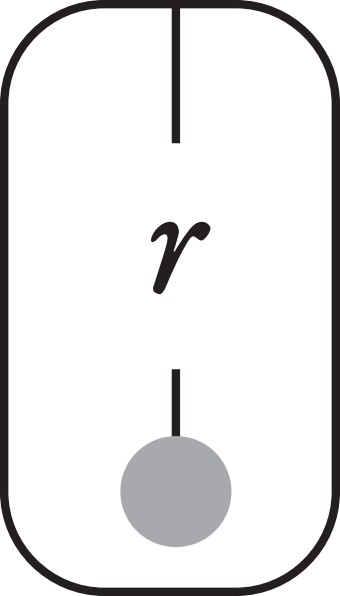

register r
register s
copy 2 of register s
copy 1 of register r
s_2
r_1
r_2

r
r
r
s


r
r_1
r_2
r

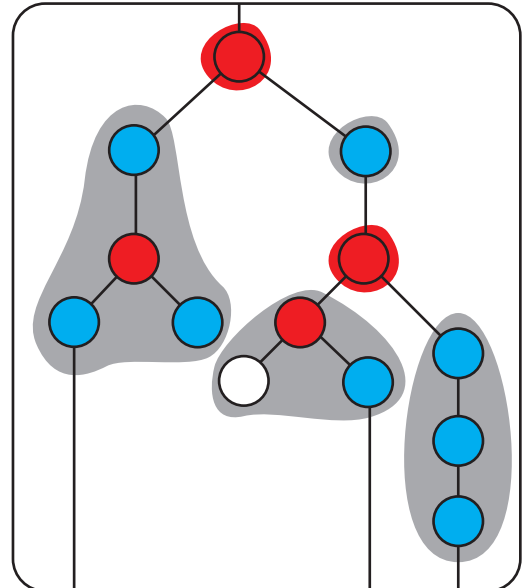

r
s
s
r

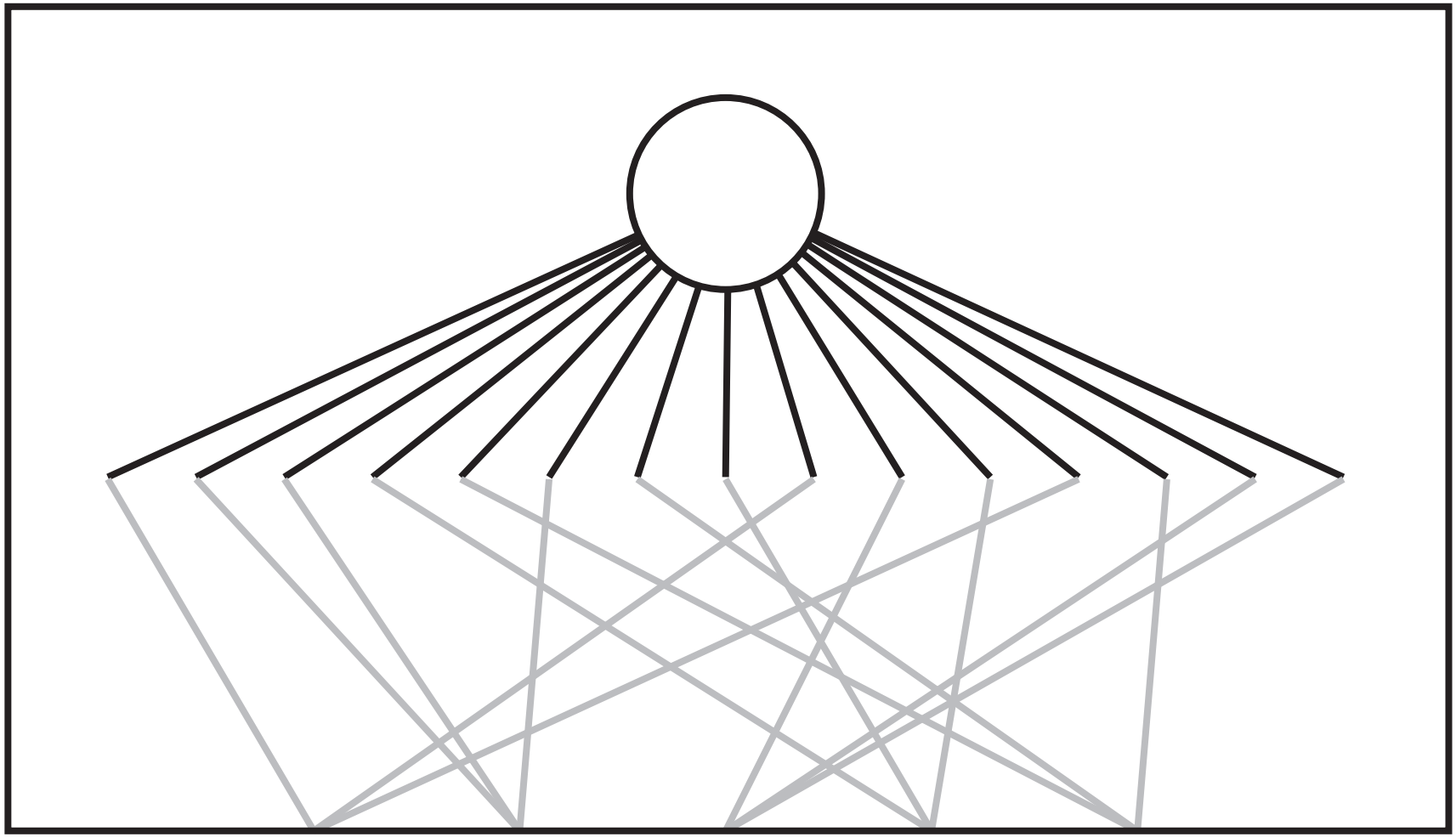

r
s


r

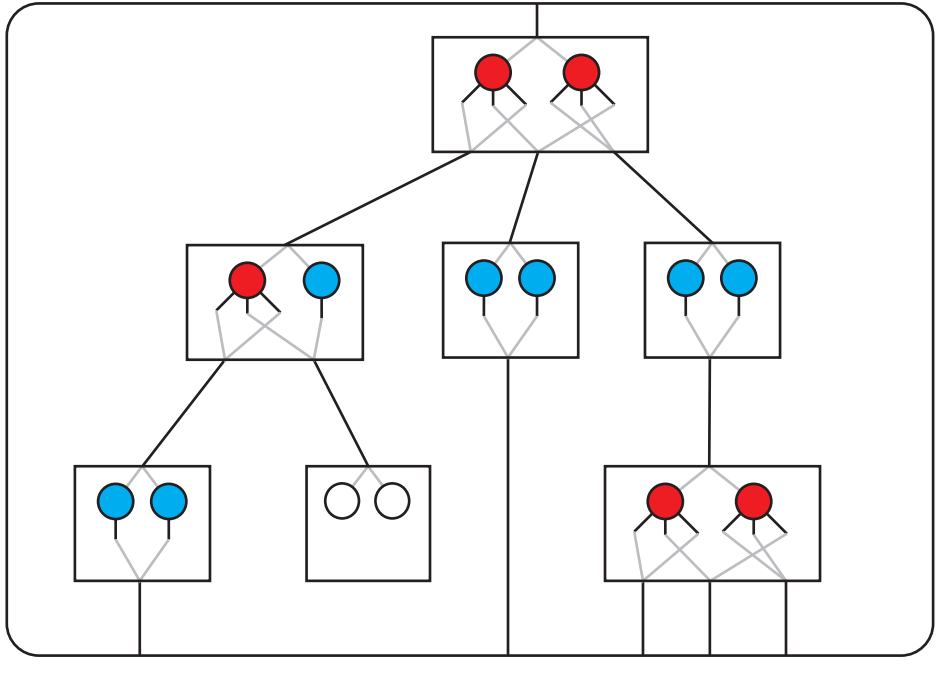
factors without
branching nodes

factors with
branching nodes

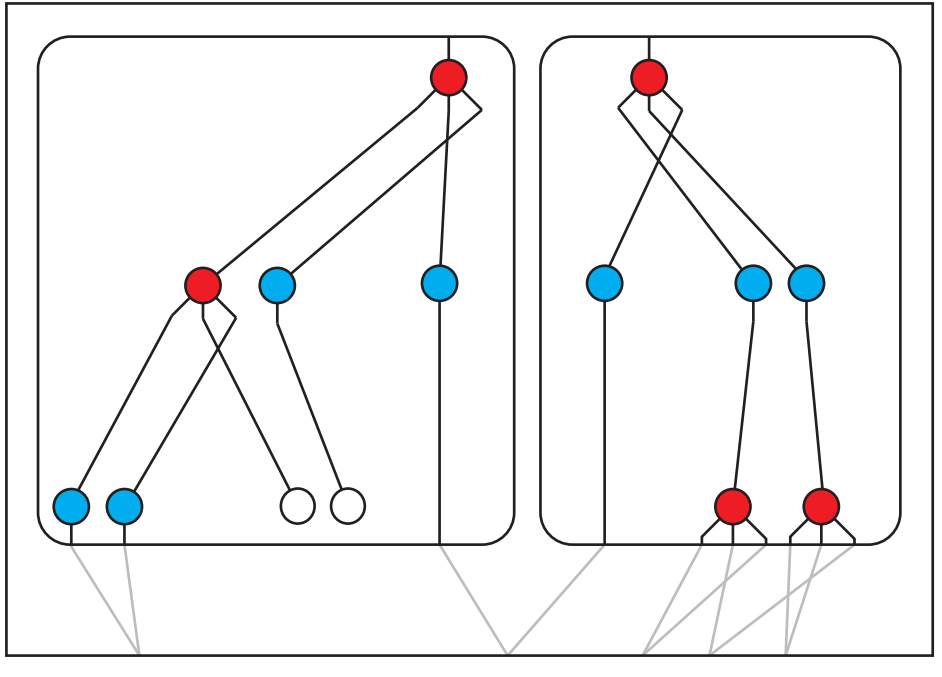




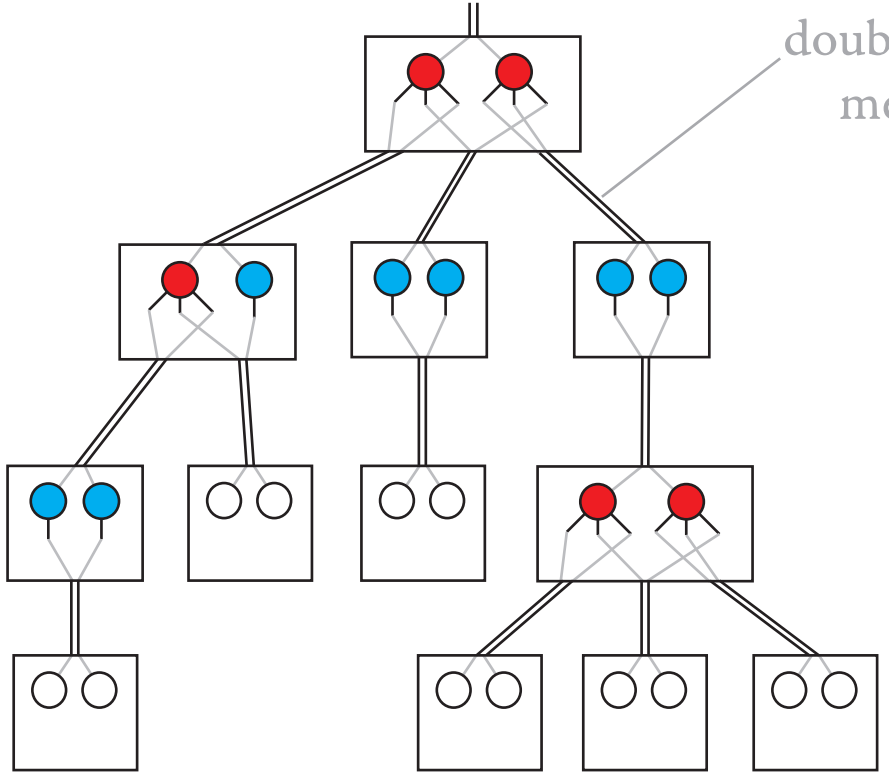
input



output



the parent-child relation in the input tree is drawn using double lines to visualise the meaning of unfolding.



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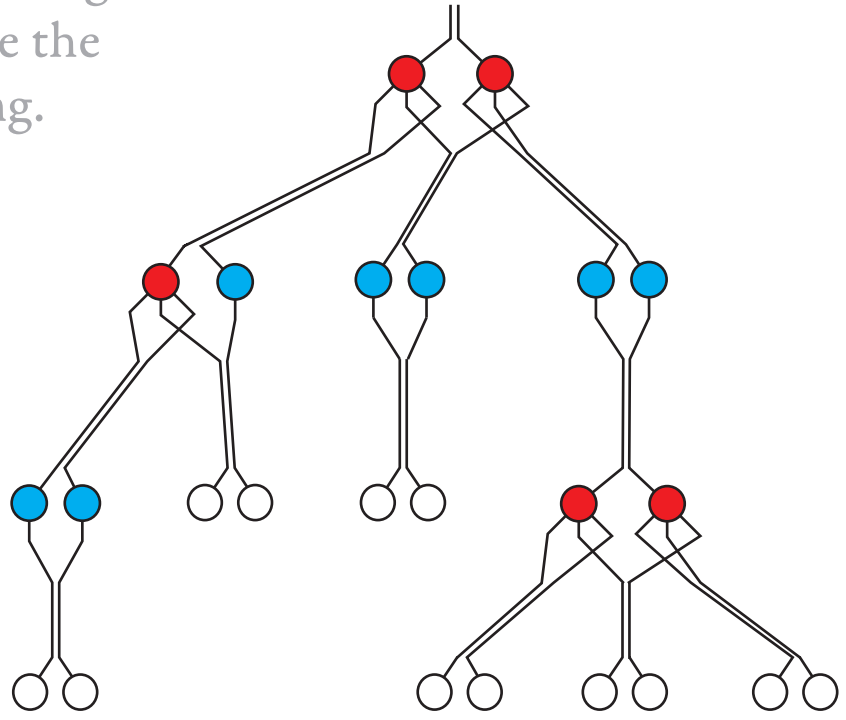
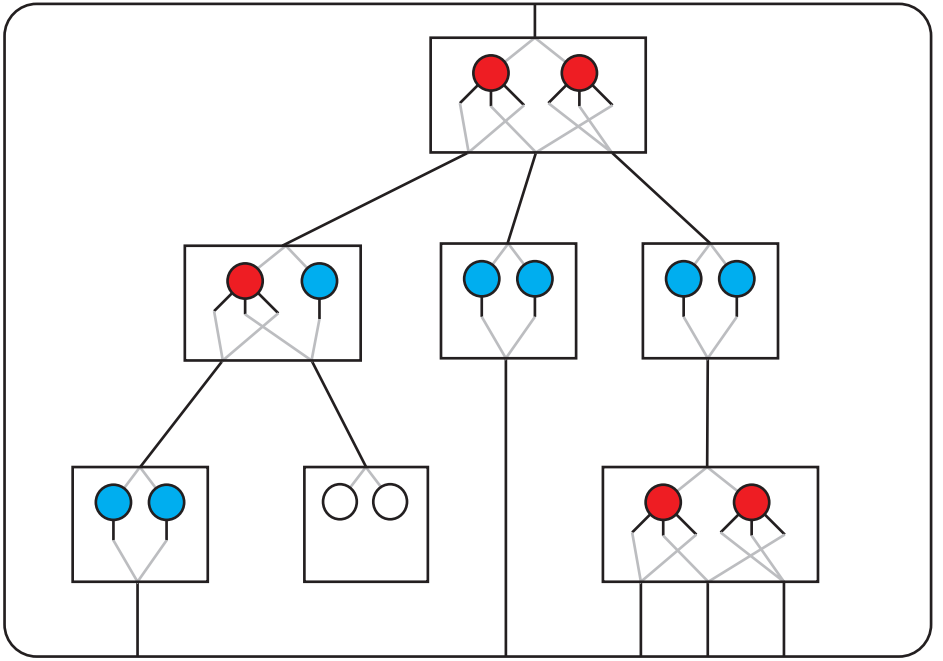
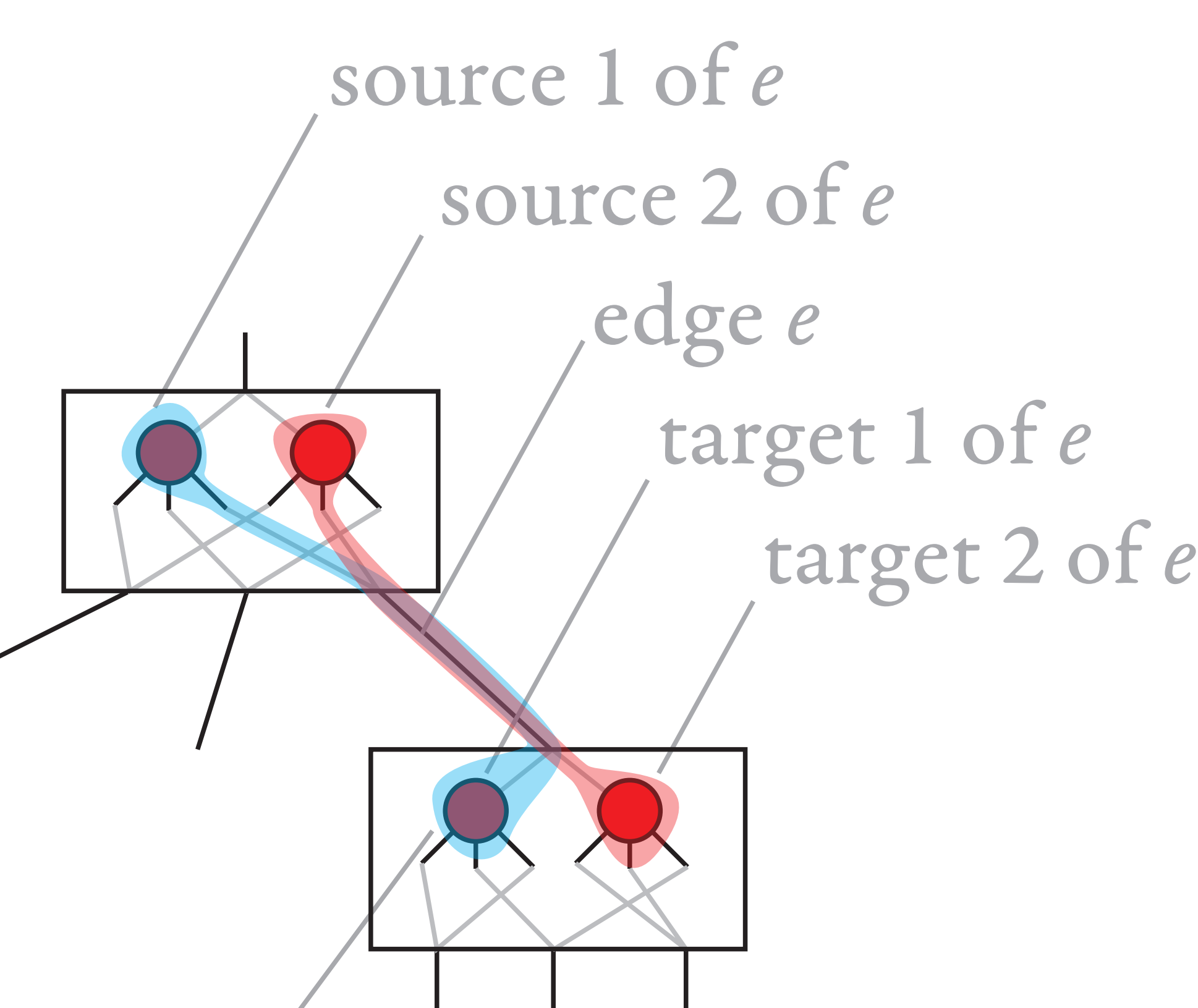
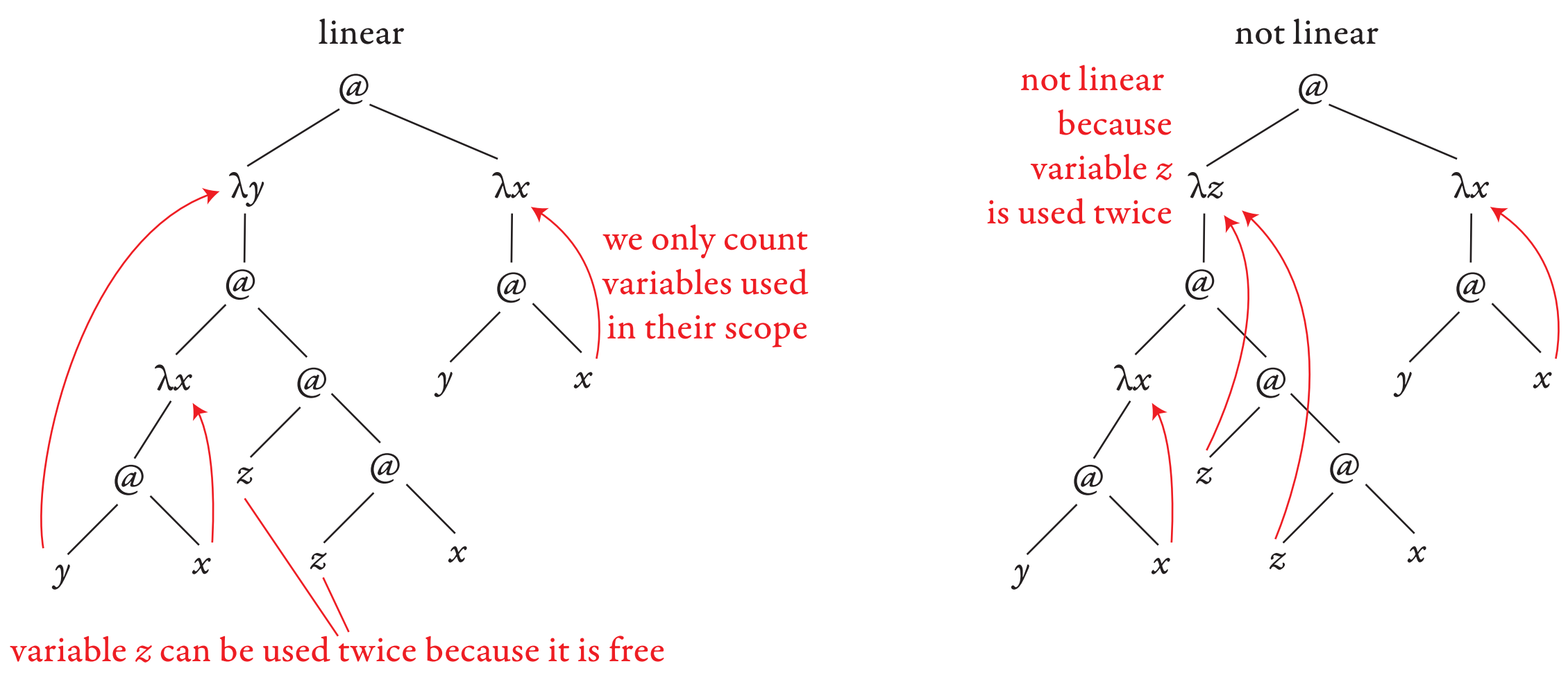
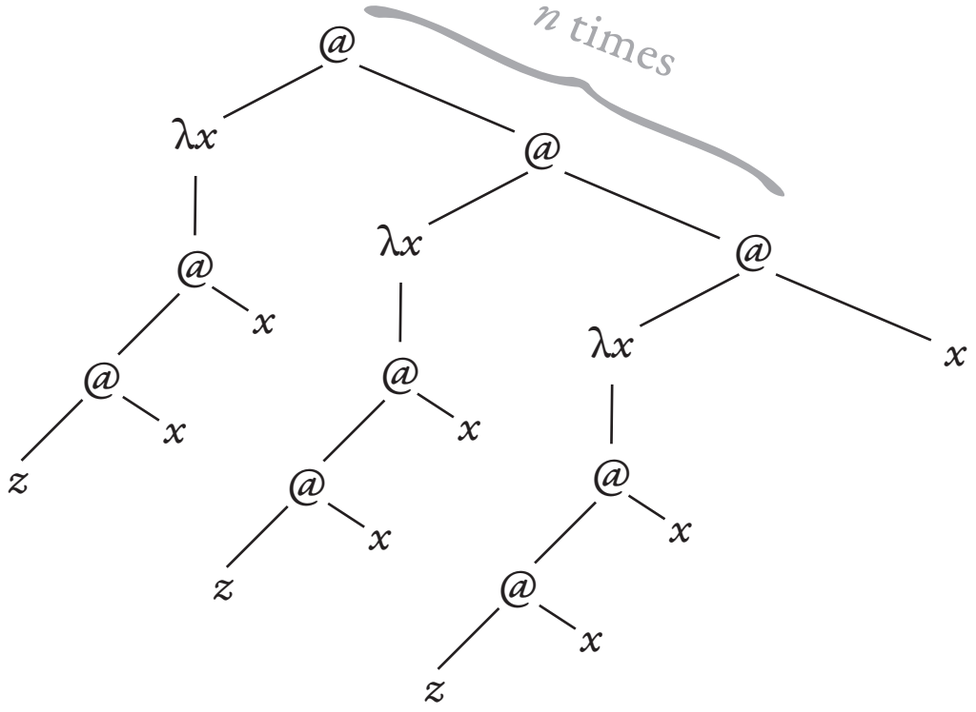
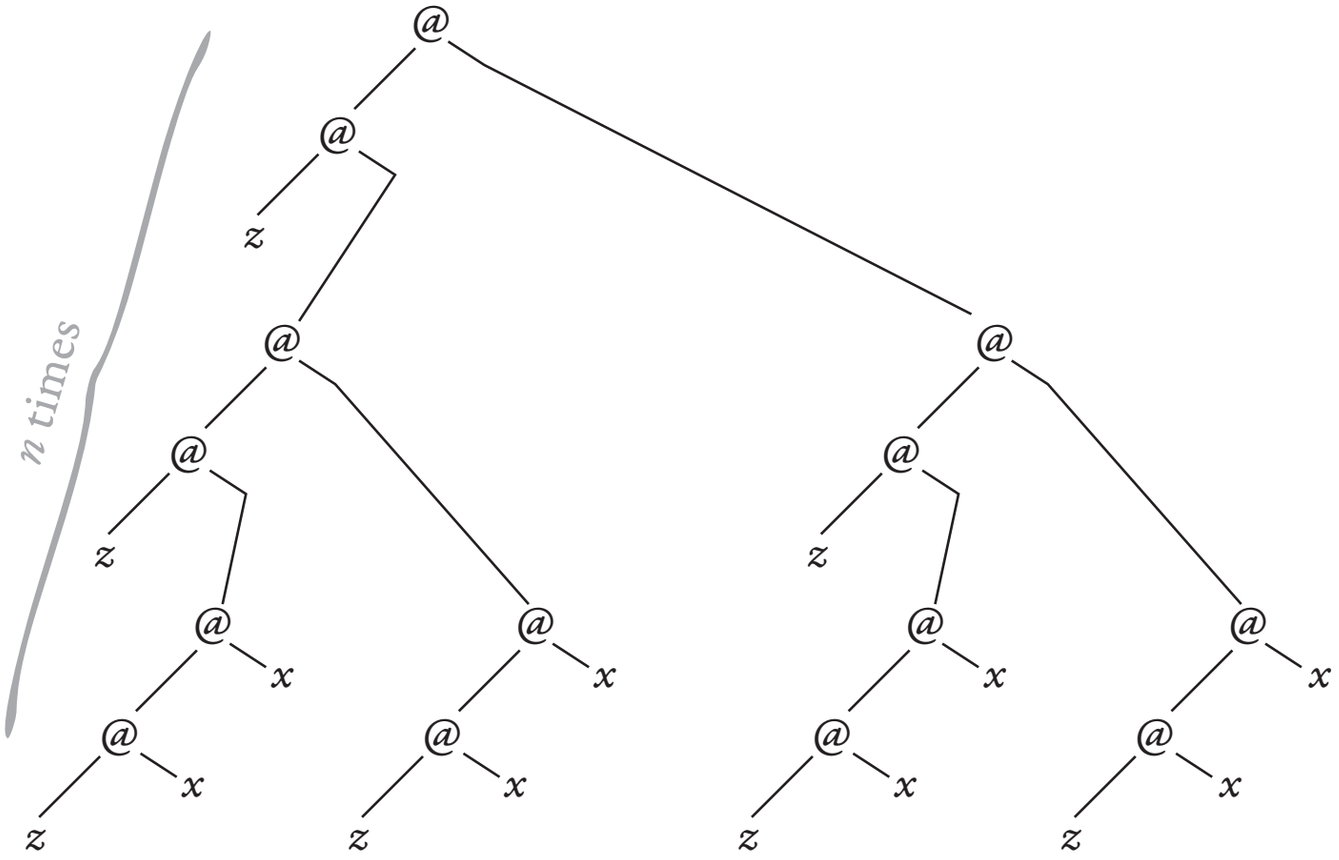





source 1 of e
source 2 of e
edge e
target 1 of e
target 2 of e


linear
@
λy
λx
@
@
λx
@
@
y
x
@
z
@
y
x
z
x
we only count
variables used
in their scope
variable z can be used twice because it is free
not linear
not linear
because
variable z
is used twice
@
λz
λx
@
@
λx
@
@
y
x
@
z
@
y
x
z
x

a λ-term of size $O(n)$



its normal form of size $O(2^n)$