

Semantic labeling for proving termination of term rewriting

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Protheo Seminar

Nancy, FR

Termination of Rewriting

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$\gcd(0, s(x)) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$\gcd(s(x), 0) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

$$\gcd(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \gcd(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

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$$\gcd(6, 4)$$

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$$\gcd(6, 4) \rightarrow \gcd(\max(5, 3) - \min(5, 3), s(\min(5, 3)))$$

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$$\gcd(6, 4) \rightarrow^+ \gcd(s(\max(4, 2)) - \min(5, 3), s(\min(5, 3)))$$

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$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

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$$\text{min}(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{min}(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{min}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\text{min}(x, y))$$

$$\text{gcd}(0, s(x)) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), 0) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}(\text{max}(x, y) - \text{min}(x, y), s(\text{min}(x, y)))$$

$$\text{max}(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\text{max}(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

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$$\gcd(6, 4) \rightarrow^+ 2$$

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A TRS is **terminating** if it does not admit an infinite rewrite sequence.

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Termination methods

Knuth-Bendix order, polynomial interpretations, lexicographic path order, multiset order, multiset path order, recursive path order, semantic path order, recursive decomposition order, transformation order, elementary interpretations, well-founded monotone algebra, general path order, semantic labeling, type introduction, freezing, top-down labeling, dependency pair method, matchbounds, size-change principle, predictive labeling, uncurrying, matrix interpretations, quasi-periodic interpretations, bounded increase ...

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- 1 Semantic Labeling (SL)
- 2 Predictive Labeling (PL)
- 3 Dependency Pairs (DP)
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- 5 Conclusions

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Example

Is this TRS terminating?

$$f(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(f(x, y))$$

$$f(x, c) \rightarrow c$$

$$f(c, y) \rightarrow c$$

$$g(x, c) \rightarrow x$$

$$g(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(g(x, y))$$

$$g(c, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$h(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow h(x, y)$$

$$h(x, c) \rightarrow x$$

$$l(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow l(h(g(x, y), f(x, y)), s(f(x, y)))$$

Example

How about this one?

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

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$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

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$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 0 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = 2x + 1 \quad \min_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \max_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x + y$$

$$-_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \gcd_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = 0$$

Semantic Labeling (SL)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \geq 0$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$2x + 1 \geq 2x + 1$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$x \geq x$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$y \geq y$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$2x + 2y + 2 > 2x + 2y + 1$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

$$2x + 1 > x$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x \geq x$$

$$\gcd(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \gcd(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

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$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x \quad i, j \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\gcd_{4i+2j+3}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \gcd_{4i+2j+1}(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

$$\gcd_i(x, y) \rightarrow \gcd_j(x, y) \quad i > j$$

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$$\ell_{\gcd}(x, y) = 2x + y$$

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\Rightarrow LPO applicable

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

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$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$\dots > \text{gcd}_1 > \text{gcd}_0 > \{\min, \max, -\} > s$

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$$-_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \text{gcd}_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = 0$$

$$\ell_{\text{gcd}}(x, y) = 2x + y$$

Definition (Semantic labeling)

- Semantics:
 - \mathcal{F} -algebra $\mathcal{A} = (A, \{f_A\}_{f \in \mathcal{F}}, >_{\mathcal{A}}, \succsim_{\mathcal{A}})$

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 - for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$ a set of labels $L_f \subseteq A$
 - labeling functions $\ell_f : A^n \rightarrow L_f$ for every n -ary $f \in \mathcal{F}$ with $L_f \neq \emptyset$

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- Labeling of terms (for a variable assignment $\alpha : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow A$).

$$\text{lab}_{\alpha}(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t \text{ is a variable,} \\ f(\text{lab}_{\alpha}(t_1), \dots, \text{lab}_{\alpha}(t_n)) & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } L_f = \emptyset, \\ f_a(\text{lab}_{\alpha}(t_1), \dots, \text{lab}_{\alpha}(t_n)) & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } L_f \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

with $a = \ell_f([\alpha]_{\mathcal{A}}(t_1), \dots, [\alpha]_{\mathcal{A}}(t_n))$

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- **Labeled TRS:**
 - $\mathcal{R}_{\text{lab}} = \{\text{lab}_{\alpha}(l) \rightarrow \text{lab}_{\alpha}(r) \mid l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}, \alpha : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow A\}$
 - $\text{Decr} = \{f_a(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow f_b(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid f \in \mathcal{F}, L_f \neq \emptyset; a, b \in L_f, a > b\}$

Theorem (Zantema, 1995)

A TRS \mathcal{R} is terminating if there exists:

- a *weakly-monotone* \mathcal{F} -algebra and
- a *weakly-monotone* labeling ℓ

such that:

- $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \succsim_{\mathcal{A}}$ and
- $\mathcal{R}_{\text{lab}} \cup \text{Decr}$ is terminating

Semantic Labeling (SL) - automation

Finite domain ($\{a, b\}$ or $\{a, b, c\}$):

Infinite domain (\mathbb{N}):

Semantic Labeling (SL) - automation

Finite domain ($\{a, b\}$ or $\{a, b, c\}$):

- Functions: (a subset of) all possible functions.

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- Functions: a set of “natural” functions
($\lambda x.x + 1$, $\lambda xy.x + y$, $\lambda xy.min(x, y) \dots$).

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- Tool support: TPA

Semantic Labeling (SL) - example

Explicit substitution in combinatory categorical logic:

Example

$$\lambda(x) \circ y \rightarrow \lambda(x \circ (1 \cdot (y \circ \uparrow)))$$

$$(x \cdot y) \circ z \rightarrow (x \circ z) \cdot (y \circ z)$$

$$(x \circ y) \circ z \rightarrow x \circ (y \circ z)$$

$$\text{id} \circ x \rightarrow x$$

$$1 \circ \text{id} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\uparrow \circ \text{id} \rightarrow \uparrow$$

$$1 \circ (x \cdot y) \rightarrow x$$

$$\uparrow \circ (x \cdot y) \rightarrow y$$

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$$1 \circ (x \cdot y) \rightarrow x$$

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- Two publications devoted to proving termination of this system (Hardin and Lavalls [1986], Curien et al. [1992]).

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Explicit substitution in combinatory categorical logic:

Example

$$\lambda(x) \circ y \rightarrow \lambda(x \circ (1 \cdot (y \circ \uparrow)))$$

$$(x \cdot y) \circ z \rightarrow (x \circ z) \cdot (y \circ z)$$

$$(x \circ y) \circ z \rightarrow x \circ (y \circ z)$$

$$\text{id} \circ x \rightarrow x$$

$$1 \circ \text{id} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\uparrow \circ \text{id} \rightarrow \uparrow$$

$$1 \circ (x \cdot y) \rightarrow x$$

$$\uparrow \circ (x \cdot y) \rightarrow y$$

- Two publications devoted to proving termination of this system (Hardin and Lavalls [1986], Curien et al. [1992]).
- Elementary termination proof with semantic labeling.

- 1 Semantic Labeling (SL)
- 2 Predictive Labeling (PL)
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Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$\text{gcd}(0, s(x)) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), 0) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

Predictive Labeling (PL)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$\text{gcd}(0, s(x)) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), 0) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 0 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = 2x + 1 \quad \min_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \max_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x + y$$

$$-_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \text{gcd}_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = 0$$

Problem: how to obtain a quasi-model?

Predictive Labeling (PL)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$\gcd(0, s(x)) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$\gcd(s(x), 0) \rightarrow s(x)$$

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Problem: how to obtain a quasi-model?

⇒ use predictive labeling (quasi-model constraints only for usable rules)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

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$$\text{gcd}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

Computation of usable rules:

- 1 Look at symbols that will get labels.

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

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Computation of usable rules:

- 1 Look at symbols that will get labels.
- 2 Look at their subterms.

Example

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Computation of usable rules:

- ② Look at their subterms.
- ③ All function symbols occurring there are usable.

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

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Computation of usable rules:

- ③ All function symbols occurring there are usable.
- ④ Also the symbols that depend on them.

Predictive Labeling (PL)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

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Computation of usable rules:

- 4 Also the symbols that depend on them.
- 5 Semantics needed only for usable symbols.

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

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Computation of usable rules:

- ⑤ Semantics needed only for usable symbols.
- ⑥ Quasi-model constraints only required for usable rules.

Predictive Labeling (PL)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

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Computation of usable rules:

- 1 Look at symbols that will get labels.
- 2 Look at their subterms.
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- 4 Also the symbols that depend on them.
- 5 Semantics needed only for usable symbols.
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Definition (Usable rules)

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- $\mathcal{G}_\ell(\mathcal{R}) = \bigcup_{l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}} \mathcal{G}_\ell(l) \cup \mathcal{G}_\ell(r)$
- $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{R}, \ell) = \{l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \mid \text{root}(l) \in \mathcal{G}_\ell(\mathcal{R})\}$

Theorem (Hirokawa, Middeldorp, 2006)

A TRS \mathcal{R} is terminating if there exists:

- a weakly-monotone \sqcup -algebra and
- a weakly-monotone labeling ℓ

such that:

- $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{R}, \ell) \subseteq \succsim_{\mathcal{A}}$ and
- $\mathcal{R}_{\text{lab}} \cup \text{Decr}$ is terminating

- Larger search space: which symbols to label?

Predictive Labeling (SL) - automation

- Larger search space: which symbols to label?
- Functions: (linear) polynomials with bounded coefficients.

Predictive Labeling (SL) - automation

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Predictive Labeling (SL) - automation

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- Tool support: TPA

- 1 Semantic Labeling (SL)
- 2 Predictive Labeling (PL)
- 3 Dependency Pairs (DP)**
- 4 Experimental results
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Dependency Pairs (DP)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

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$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

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⇒ apply dependency pairs

Dependency Pairs (DP)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

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$$\gcd(s(x), 0) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$\gcd(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \gcd(\text{max}(x, y) - \text{min}(x, y), s(\text{min}(x, y)))$$

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$$(1) \quad \text{minus}^\#(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}^\#(x, y) \quad (5) \quad \gcd^\#(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \min^\#(x, y)$$

$$(2) \quad \min^\#(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \min^\#(x, y) \quad (6) \quad \gcd^\#(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \max^\#(x, y)$$

$$(3) \quad \max^\#(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \max^\#(x, y)$$

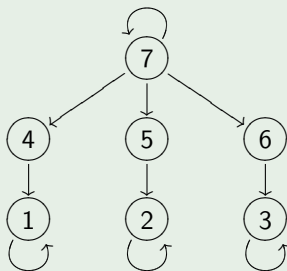
$$(4) \quad \gcd^\#(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}^\#(\max(x, y), \min(x, y))$$

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Dependency Pairs (DP)

Example

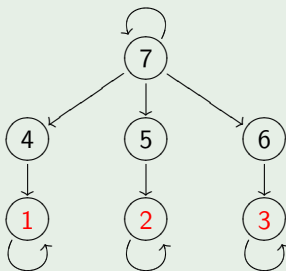
- (1) $\text{minus}^\#(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}^\#(x, y)$ (5) $\text{gcd}^\#(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{min}^\#(x, y)$
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Dependency Pairs (DP)

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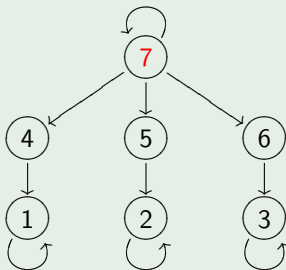
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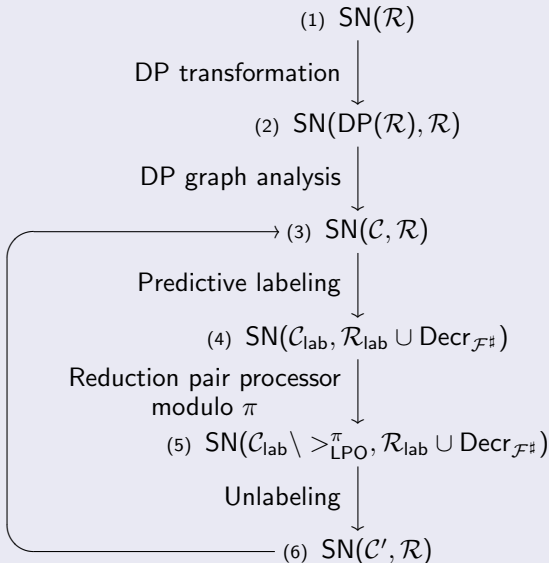
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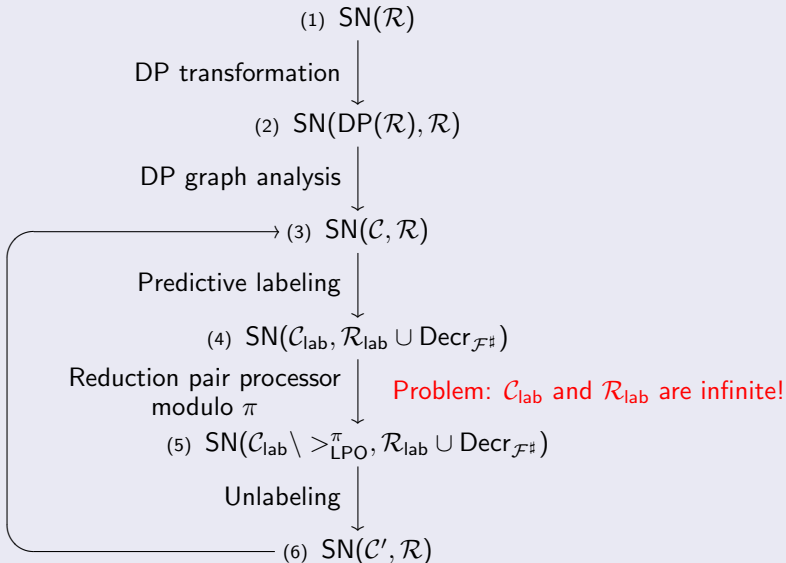
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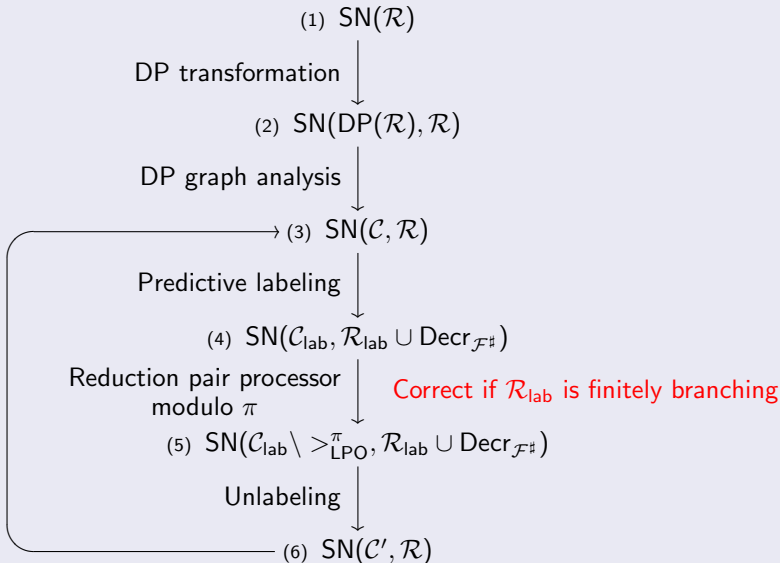
Proving termination with PL



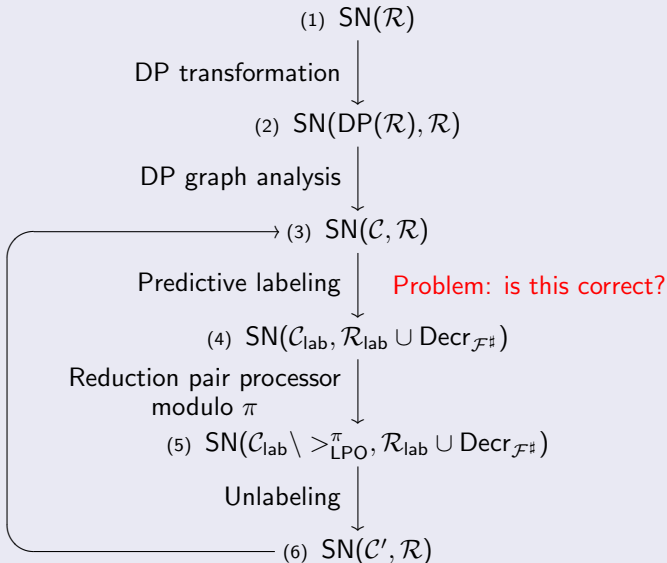
Proving termination with PL



Proving termination with PL



Proving termination with PL



Theorem

A *DP problem* $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{R})$ is finite if there exists:

- a weakly-monotone \sqcup -algebra and
- a weakly-monotone labeling ℓ

such that:

- $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \text{DP}(\mathcal{R})$
- \mathcal{R} is finitely branching,
- $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{R}, \ell) \subseteq \succeq_{\mathcal{A}}$ and
- $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{lab}}, \mathcal{R}_{\text{lab}} \cup \text{Decr})$ is finite.

Outline

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Table: Experiments with TPA on 864 TRSs from the TPDB version 3.2.

		60 seconds timeout			10 minutes timeout		
	technique	yes	time	timeout	yes	time	timeout
1×1	SL	440	1178	2	440	1351	0
	PL	456	1193	2	456	1316	0
	PL'	426	752	1	426	893	0

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2×2	SL	503	6905	51	506	24577	30
	PL	527	6906	53	532	25582	32
	PL'	522	5211	33	524	11328	8

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- **Better extension to the DP setting.**

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- extending interpretations to handle min and max functions.
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Improvements and innermost termination:



R. Thiemann, A. Middeldorp.

Innermost Termination of Rewrite Systems by Labeling.

WRS 2007.



Thank you for your attention.