

A Formalisation that Z Property implies Confluence

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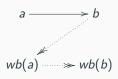
- 1. Abstract Rewriting Systems
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Abstract Rewriting Systems

Confluence and the Z Property

Definition (Z Property)

Let (A, \rightarrow) be an abstract rewriting system (ARS). The system (A, \rightarrow) has the Z property, if there exists a map $wb : A \rightarrow A$ such that:



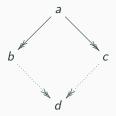
Definition Zprop {A:Type} (R: Rel A) := ∃ wb:A → A, \forall a b, R a b → ((refltrans R) b (wb a) ∧ (refltrans R) (wb a) (wb b)).

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Confluence and the Z Property

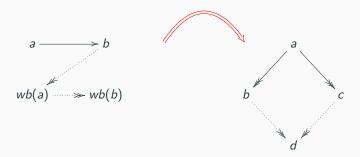
Definition (Confluence)

An ARS (A, \rightarrow) is confluent if



Definition Confl $\{A: Type\}$ $(R: Rel A) := \forall a b c, (refltrans R) a b <math>\rightarrow$ $(refltrans R) a c \rightarrow (\exists d, (refltrans R) b d \land (refltrans R) c d).$

Confluence and the Z Property



Theorem Zprop_implies_Confl $\{A: Type\}: \forall R: Rel A, Zprop R \rightarrow Confl R.$

Application: Explicit Substitu-

tions

The set of free variables of a term

Definition

Let t be a term. The set of free variables of t, notation fv(t), is inductively defined as:

•
$$fv(x) = \{x\}$$

The λ ex-calculus

• Developed by Delia Kesner [1]

$$\mathcal{T} ::= x \mid \mathcal{T}\mathcal{T} \mid \lambda x.\mathcal{T} \mid \mathcal{T}[x/\mathcal{T}]$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} t[x/u][y/v] & =_C & t[y/v][x/u] & \text{if } y \notin \mathtt{fv}(u) \text{ and } x \notin \mathtt{fv}(v) \\ \\ (\lambda x.t) \ u & \to_{\mathtt{B}} & t[x/u] \end{array}$$

Locally Nameless Representation

- Developed in Coq by Arthur Charguéraud.
- No need for α -conversion.
- Cofinite quantification is used to obtain strong induction principles.



D. Kesner.

A Theory of Explicit Substitutions with Safe and Full Composition.

5(3:1):1-29, 2009.