



Towards Confluence of DPRSs by Critical Pairs

Johannes Niederhauser and Aart Middeldorp

University of Innsbruck

Outline

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Deterministic Higher-Order Pattern Rewrite Systems**
- 3. Critical Pairs**
- 4. Conclusion**

Example

HRS \mathcal{R}

$$\text{app}(\text{abs}(\lambda x. F(x)), S) \rightarrow F(S)$$

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- ▶ **our goal:** extend this to **deterministic higher-order patterns**

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 - ① $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$
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- ③ $t_i \downarrow_\eta$ is no lambda abstraction

for all abstracted subterms $y_1 \dots y_n.x(t_1, \dots, t_m)$ of s with $x \notin \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ and $1 \leq i \leq m$

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unification problem for higher-order patterns is decidable

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- ▶ deterministic higher-order patterns are useful for program transformation
- ▶ unification problem for deterministic higher-order problems is not unitary

Example (Yokoyama & Hu & Takeichi 2003)

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- ▶ deterministic higher-order pattern rewrite rule is rewrite rule whose left-hand side is deterministic higher-order pattern
- ▶ **deterministic higher-order pattern rewrite system (DPRS)** is set of deterministic higher-order pattern rewrite rules

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- ▶ local peak $c(y.F(f(y), g(y))) \leftarrow c(y.F(f(g(y)), g(y))) \rightarrow F(f(d), d)$ is not joinable

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- ② if $p = \epsilon$ then $\ell_1 \rightarrow r_1$ and $\ell_2 \rightarrow r_2$ are not variants
- ③ $\text{BV}(\ell_2, p) = \overline{x_n}$ and δ is $\overline{x_n}$ -lifter of ℓ_1 away from $\text{FV}(\ell_2)$

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- ① $\ell_1 \rightarrow r_1, \ell_2 \rightarrow r_2 \in \mathcal{R}$ and $p \in \text{Pos}(\ell_2)$
- ② if $p = \epsilon$ then $\ell_1 \rightarrow r_1$ and $\ell_2 \rightarrow r_2$ are not variants
- ③ $\text{BV}(\ell_2, p) = \overline{x_n}$ and δ is $\overline{x_n}$ -lifter of ℓ_1 away from $\text{FV}(\ell_2)$
- ④ U' is minimal complete set of unifiers of $\overline{x_n}.\ell_1\delta$ and $\ell_2\gamma|_{pq}$

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- ⑤ either $p \in \text{Pos}_{\mathcal{F}}(\ell_2)$, $q = \epsilon$, $\gamma = \epsilon$, $U = U'$ or $q = 1$ and
 - ▶ $\ell_2|_p = \overline{x_n}.y(\overline{s_m})$ where $y \notin \{\overline{x_n}\}$ and $\{\overline{s_m}\} \not\subseteq \{\overline{x_n}\uparrow\}$
 - ▶ $\gamma = \{y \mapsto \overline{y_m}.y''(y'(\overline{y_m}\uparrow), \overline{y_m}\uparrow)\}$ where $y' : \overline{\sigma_m} \rightarrow b$ and $y'' : (b, \overline{\sigma_m}) \rightarrow a$ are fresh variables with $y : \overline{\sigma_m} \rightarrow a$ and $\ell_1 : b$
 - ▶ $U = U' \setminus U''$ such that for all $\theta \in U'' \subseteq U$
 - ① if $\theta(y') = \overline{y_m}.v$ and $y_i \in \text{FV}(v)$ then $s_i \in \{\overline{x_n}\uparrow\}$ or
 - ② $(\overline{x_n}.y'(\overline{s_m}))\theta \in \{\overline{x_n}.s_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq m\}$

Definition

- **critical peak** for overlap $\langle \ell_1 \rightarrow r_1, p, q, \overline{x_n}, \delta, \gamma, U, \ell_2 \rightarrow r_2 \rangle$ and $\theta \in U$

$$\ell_2 \gamma \theta [(\overline{x_n}.r_1 \delta) \theta]_{pq} \leftarrow \ell_2 \gamma \theta [(\overline{x_n}.l_1 \delta) \theta]_{pq} = \ell_2 \gamma \theta \rightarrow r_2 \gamma \theta$$

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- ▶ $\text{CP}(\mathcal{R})$ denotes set of critical pairs of DPRS \mathcal{R}

Example

DPRS \mathcal{R}

$$\text{repl}(y.F(\neg y), x) \rightarrow F(x \Rightarrow \perp)$$

$$\neg\neg x \rightarrow x$$

$$\neg(x \Rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow x$$

$$\text{repl}(y.F(y), x) \rightarrow F(x)$$

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$$(x \Rightarrow \perp) \Rightarrow \perp \rightarrow x$$

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Critical Pair Lemma

if $t \mathcal{R} \leftarrow \cdot \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u$ then $t \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u$ or $t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* \cdot \leftrightarrow_{\text{CP}(\mathcal{R})} \cdot \mathcal{R}^* \leftarrow u$

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Example

DPRS \mathcal{R}

$$f(x) \rightarrow x$$

$$c(y.Z(f(y))) \rightarrow Z(d)$$

► $c : (a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow a$ $d : a$ $f : a \rightarrow a$

► $x : a$ $Z : a \rightarrow a$

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► non-joinable local peak $c(y.g(y, f(y))) \leftarrow c(y.g(f(y), f(y))) \rightarrow g(d, d)$

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terminating DPRS \mathcal{R} is confluent if all its critical pairs are joinable

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- ▶ all critical pairs are joinable
- ▶ polynomial interpretation (van de Pol 1996)

$$\text{repl}_{\mathbb{N}}(Y, x) = Y(x) + x + 1 \quad \neg_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x + 2 \quad \Rightarrow_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x + y + 1 \quad \perp_{\mathbb{N}} = 0$$

Corollary

terminating DPRS \mathcal{R} is confluent if all its critical pairs are joinable

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...

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Deterministic Higher-Order Pattern Rewrite Systems
3. Critical Pairs
- 4. Conclusion**

Contribution

- ▶ critical pair lemma for deterministic higher-order pattern rewrite systems

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Future Work

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- ▶ completion for higher-order rewriting

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- ▶ critical pair lemma for deterministic higher-order pattern rewrite systems

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- ▶ completion for higher-order rewriting
- ▶ formalization of higher-order confluence methods