

Riscrittura di termini - term rewriting

$$\Sigma = \{f_1, \dots, f_k\} \quad \text{ar} : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

es. $\Sigma_{\text{nat}} = \{\text{zero}, \text{succ}\} \quad \text{ar}(\text{zero}) = 0 \quad \text{ar}(\text{succ}) = 1$

T_Σ è il più piccolo insieme t.c.

$$f \in \Sigma, \text{ar}(f) = n, t_1, \dots, t_n \in T_\Sigma \Rightarrow f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in T_\Sigma$$

$$T_{\Sigma_{\text{nat}}} = \{\text{zero}, \text{succ}(\text{zero}), \text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{zero})), \dots, \text{succ}^n(\text{zero}), \dots\}$$

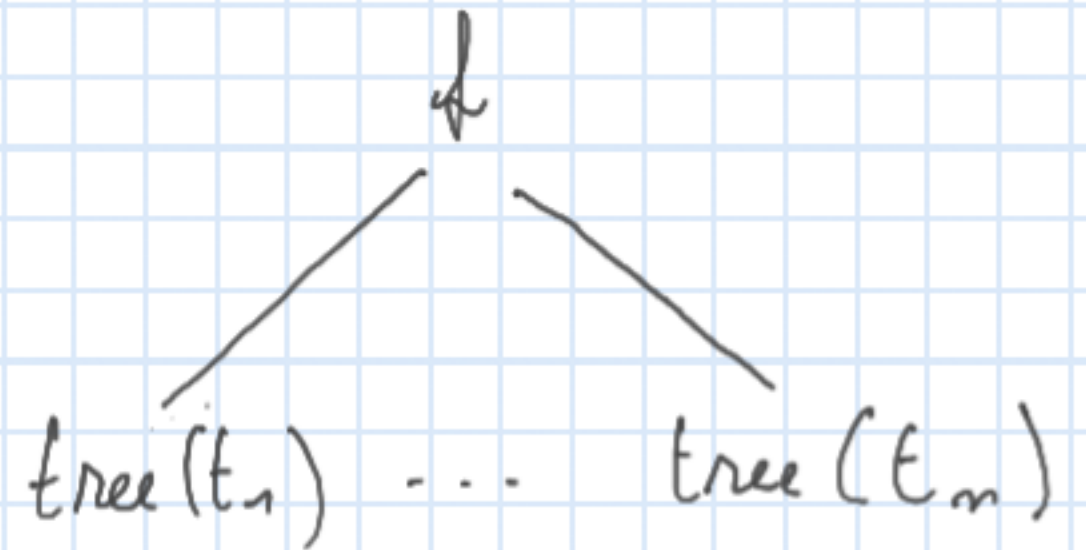
$$\Sigma_{\text{arit}} = \Sigma_{\text{nat}} \cup \{+, \times\} \quad \text{ar}(+) = \text{ar}(\times) = 2$$

$$+(\text{succ}(\text{zero}), \times(\text{zero}, \text{succ}^2(\text{zero}))) \in T_{\Sigma_{\text{arit}}}$$

$tree(t) =$ albero sintattico di t

$tree(c) = c$

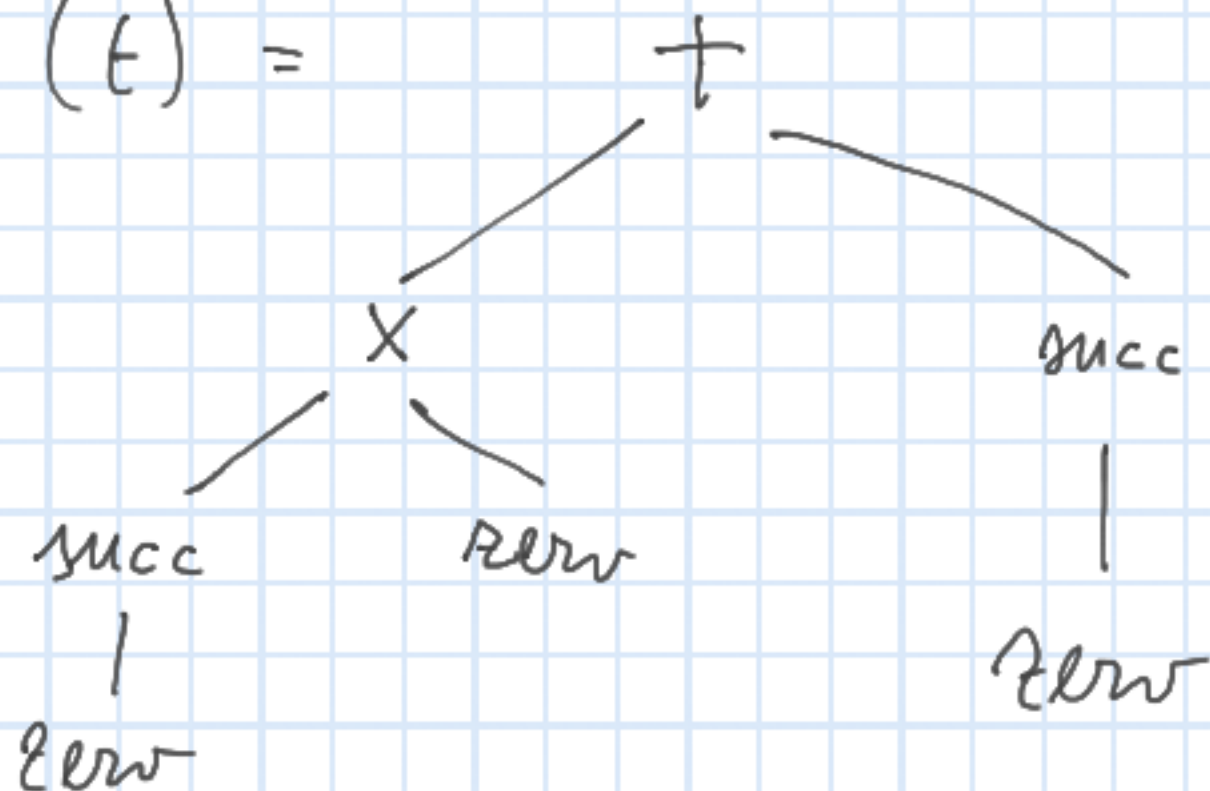
$tree(f(t_1, \dots, t_m)) =$



esempio:

$t = +(x(succ(zero), zero), succ(zero))$

$tree(t) =$



Variabili

$$\underline{X = \{x_0, x_1, \dots\} \text{ -contabile}}$$

(a) \hookrightarrow $\underline{x \in X \Rightarrow x \in T_\Sigma(X)}$

(b) $f \in \Sigma, \text{ar}(f) = n, t_1, \dots, t_n \in T_\Sigma(X) \Rightarrow f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in T_\Sigma(X)$

$$\text{var}(t) = \{x \in X \mid x \text{ occorre in } t\}$$

$$\text{var}(x) = \{x\}$$

$$\text{var}(c) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{var}(f(t_1, \dots, t_n)) = \text{var}(t_1) \cup \dots \cup \text{var}(t_n)$$

Se $\text{var}(t) = \emptyset$ allora $t \in T_\Sigma$ e si dice chiuso.

Sostituzione

$$\sigma : X \rightarrow T_{\Sigma}(X)$$

$$x \in X \mapsto \sigma(x) = t \in T_{\Sigma}(X)$$

$t^{\sigma} \equiv$ il risultato della sostituzione in t
di ogni $x \in \text{Var}(t)$ con $\sigma(x)$

$$c^{\sigma} \equiv c$$

$$x^{\sigma} \equiv \sigma(x)$$

$$f(t_1, \dots, t_n)^{\sigma} \equiv f(t_1^{\sigma}, \dots, t_n^{\sigma})$$

$$t \equiv + (n, x(\text{succ}(y), n))$$

$$\sigma(x) = \text{succ}(\text{zero})$$

$$\sigma(y) = \text{zero}$$

$$t^{\sigma} \equiv + (\text{succ}(\text{zero}), x(\text{succ}(\text{zero}), \text{succ}(\text{zero})))$$

Instance e matching

$t \in T_{\Sigma}(X)$ allora \triangleright è un'istanza di t se

$\triangleright \equiv t^{\sigma}$ per qualche σ

Predicator

$$\text{match}(t, p) = \begin{cases} \sigma & \text{t.c. } t \equiv p^{\sigma} \\ \text{fail} & \text{se } t \text{ non è un'istanza di } p \end{cases}$$

$$t \equiv f(\dots) \quad p \equiv g(\dots) \quad f \neq g$$

Algoritmo per il calcolo di match

$$\text{match}(t, x) = \{x \mapsto t\}$$

$$\text{match}(t, f(p_1, \dots, p_n)) = \sigma_1 \cup \dots \cup \sigma_n$$

- $t \equiv f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$
 - $\text{match}(t_i, p_i) = \sigma_i \neq \text{fail}$
 - $\forall x \in \text{var}(t). \sigma_i(x) = \sigma_j(x) \quad \text{quando } i \neq j$
- $\text{match}(t, f(p_1, \dots, p_n)) = \text{fail} \quad \text{altrimenti}$

Sistemi di riscrittura

Fissati X, Σ un sistema di riscrittura R è un insieme finito

$$R = \{l_1 \rightarrow r_1, \dots, l_m \rightarrow r_m\} \subseteq T_\Sigma(X)^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{i) } l_i \notin X \quad (l_i \neq x \text{ per ogni } x \in X) \\ \text{ii) } \text{var}(r_i) \subseteq \text{var}(l_i) \end{array} \right\} \text{ per } i = 1, \dots, m$$

contesto $C[] ::= [] \mid x \mid f(C_1[], \dots, C_n[]) \quad \text{con un solo } []$

es. $C[] = +([], x(\text{zero}, \text{succ}(\text{zero})))$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow_R \subseteq T_\Sigma(X) \text{ abbn. } s \rightarrow_R t \Leftrightarrow (s, t) \in \rightarrow_R \\ s \rightarrow_R t \text{ se } \exists C[], l \rightarrow r \in R. \quad s \equiv C[l^\sigma] \wedge t \equiv C[r^\sigma] \end{array} \right]$$

Example $\Sigma = \{a, f, g\}$ $\text{ar}(a) = 0$, $\text{ar}(f) = 1$, $\text{ar}(g) = 2$

$$R = \{ f(x) \rightarrow a, g(f(x), y) \rightarrow f(y) \}$$

$$g(f(a), f(f(a))) \equiv_C [f(a)] \xrightarrow{R} [a^\sigma] \equiv_C [a]$$

$$C[] \equiv g([], f(f(a)))$$

$$\text{match}(f(a), f(x)) = \{x \mapsto a\} = \sigma$$

$$\text{match}(g(f(a), f(f(a))), g(f(x), y)) = \\ \{x \mapsto a, y \mapsto f(f(a))\} = \sigma'$$

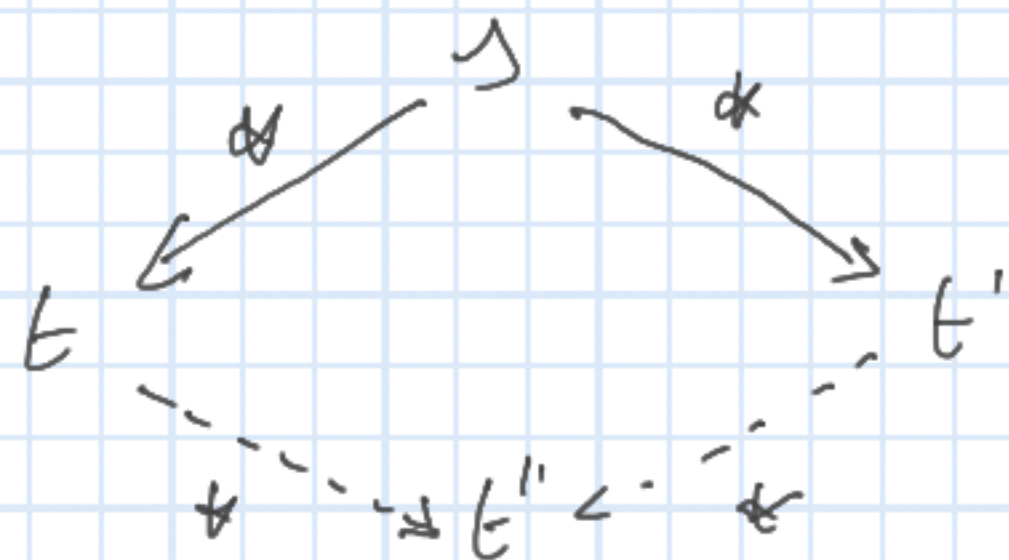
$$g(f(a), f(f(a))) \xrightarrow{R} f(y)^{\sigma'} \equiv f(f(f(a)))$$

$\xrightarrow{*}_R$ chiusura riflessiva e transitiva di \rightarrow_R

$$\Delta \xrightarrow{*}_R t \iff \exists t_0, \dots, t_n. \Delta \equiv t_0 \rightarrow_R t_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow_R t_n \equiv t$$

Def. $R (\rightarrow_R)$ è confluente o Church-Rosser, CR

$$\forall \Delta, t, t'. \Delta \xrightarrow{*}_R t \wedge \Delta \xrightarrow{*}_R t' \implies \exists t''. t \xrightarrow{*}_R t'' \wedge t' \xrightarrow{*}_R t''$$



Corollario Se \rightarrow_R è CR allora ogni t ha al più una forma normale.

Logica equazionale

Fissata una signature Σ e un insieme num. di variabili X
un'equazione i una coppia $(s, t) \in T_{\Sigma}(X)^2$, scritta $s \approx t$

$E = \{s_1 \approx t_1, \dots, s_n \approx t_n\} \subseteq T_{\Sigma}(X)^2$, def. $E \vdash s \approx t$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{refl} \quad \frac{}{E \vdash s \approx s} \quad \text{sym} \quad \frac{E \vdash s \approx t}{E \vdash t \approx s} \quad \text{trans} \quad \frac{E \vdash s \approx r \quad E \vdash r \approx t}{E \vdash s \approx t} \end{array}$$

$$\text{cong} \quad \frac{E \vdash s_1 \approx t_1 \quad \dots \quad E \vdash s_n \approx t_n}{E \vdash f(s_1, \dots, s_n) \approx f(t_1, \dots, t_n)}$$

$$\text{sub} \quad \frac{E \vdash s \approx t}{E \vdash s^\sigma \approx t^\sigma}$$

$$\text{ax} \quad \frac{s \approx t \in E}{E \vdash s \approx t}$$

Esempio: $E = \{ a \overset{1}{\approx} b, f(x) \overset{2}{\approx} g(x) \}$

dimostriamo che $E \vdash g(b) \approx f(a)$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{ax}_1 \quad \frac{}{E \vdash a \approx b} \\
 \text{cong} \quad \frac{}{E \vdash f(a) \approx f(b)} \\
 \text{tran} \quad \frac{}{E \vdash f(a) \approx g(b)} \\
 \text{sym} \quad \frac{}{E \vdash g(b) \approx f(a)}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{ax}_2 \quad \frac{}{E \vdash f(x) \approx g(x)} \\
 \text{sub} \quad \frac{}{E \vdash f(b) \approx g(b)}
 \end{array}$$

$\text{sym}(\text{tran}(\text{cong}(\text{ax}_1), \text{sub}(\text{ax}_2))) : E \vdash g(b) \approx f(a)$

Def. $s \leftrightarrow_R t \stackrel{\Delta}{\iff} s \rightarrow_R t \vee t \rightarrow_R s$

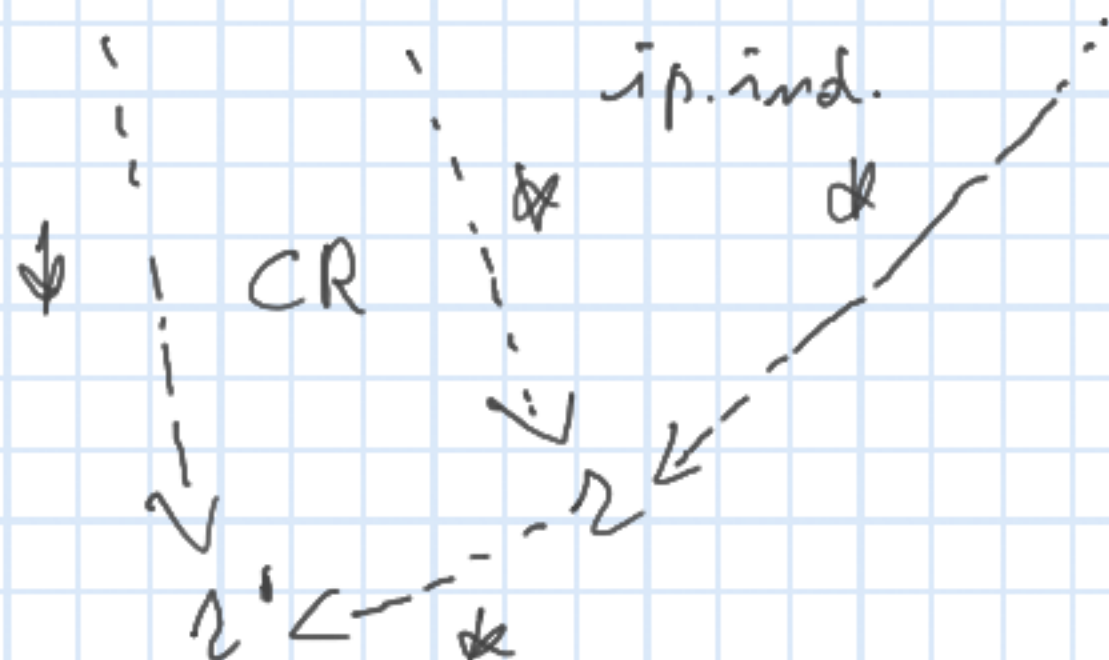
sia \leftrightarrow_R^* chiusura rifl. e trans di \leftrightarrow

Teorema Se R è CR allora

$$s \leftrightarrow_R^* t \iff \exists \lambda. s \xrightarrow{*} \lambda \wedge t \xrightarrow{*} \lambda$$

(\Rightarrow)

$$s \equiv t_0 \leftarrow t_1 \leftrightarrow \dots \leftrightarrow t_k \equiv t \quad \text{per qualche } k$$



□

Normalizzazione (forte)

Fissati Σ e R

i) t è in forma normale se $\neg \exists t'. t \rightarrow_R t'$

ii) R è fortemente normalizzante se non esistono rid.

infinite: $t \equiv t_0 \rightarrow_R t_1 \rightarrow_R \dots$ (SN)

Criterio Se R è CR e SN allora $s \xleftrightarrow{*}_R t$ è decidibile.

dim. $s \xleftrightarrow{*}_R t \Leftrightarrow nf(s) \equiv nf(t)$

Logic equational vs isomorphisms

Given R via $E_R = \{ l \approx r \mid l \rightarrow r \in R \}$

allow

Father: $E_R \vdash s \approx t \iff s \xrightarrow{\alpha}_R t$