

Knuth-Bendix Completion for Program Optimization

Thesis Proposal

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20.08.2025

What Kind of Program Optimization?

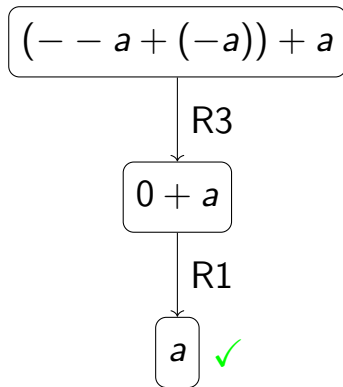
Rewrite rules:

$$\text{R1: } 0 + X \rightarrow X$$

$$\text{R2: } X + 0 \rightarrow X$$

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$$\text{R4: } (X + Y) + Z \rightarrow X + (Y + Z)$$



What's the Problem?

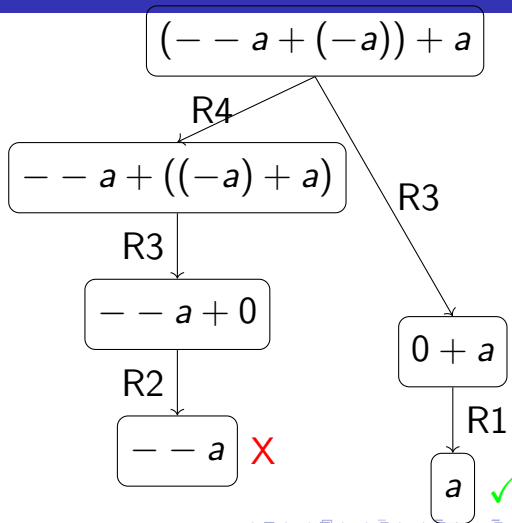
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?

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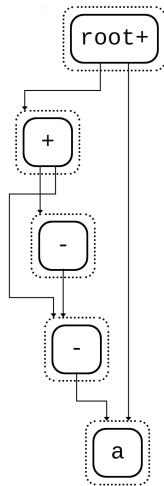
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Turns our nice DAG into an
infinite undirected graph

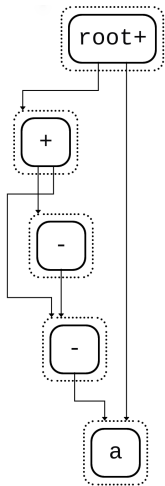
Equality Saturation

$$(- - a + (-a)) + a$$

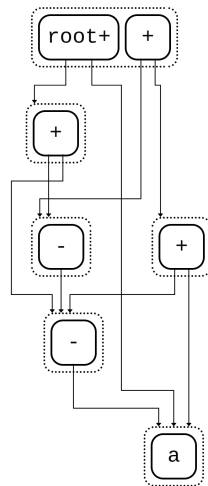
to e-graph



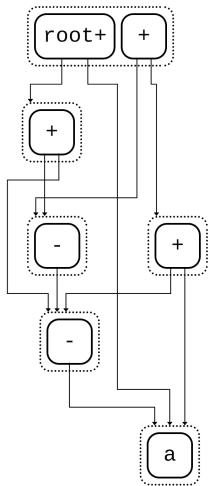
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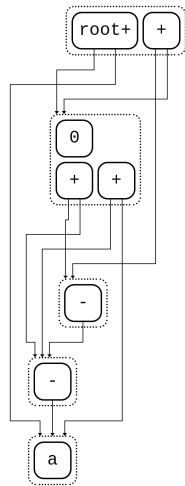
$$(X + Y) + Z \rightarrow X + (Y + Z)$$



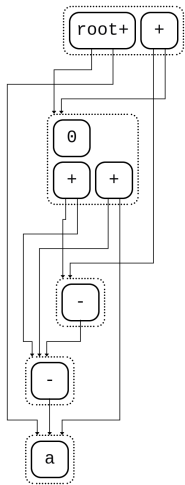
Equality Saturation



$$\xrightarrow{-X + X \rightarrow 0}$$

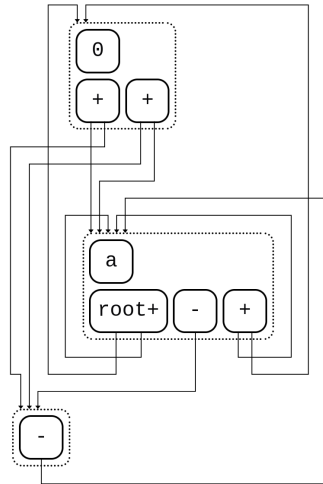


Equality Saturation

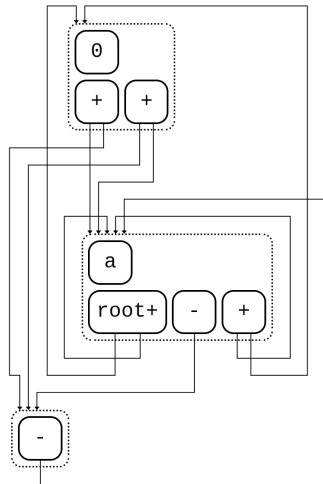


$$0 + X \rightarrow X \text{ and } X + 0 \rightarrow X$$

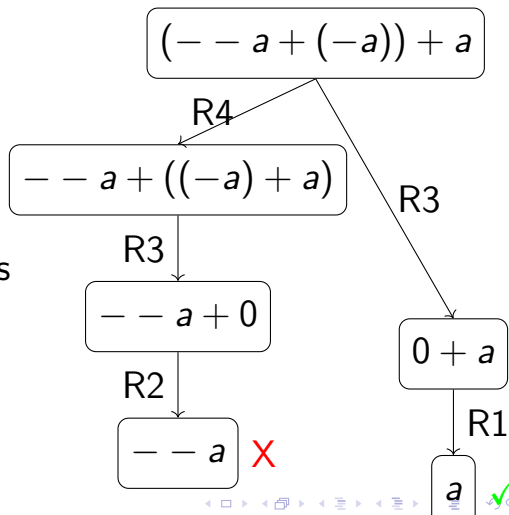
→



Equality Saturation



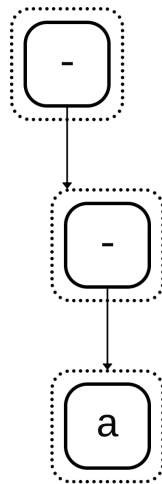
contains



Equality Saturation

$- - a$

to e-graph



Rewrite rules:

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Knuth-Bendix Completion

Prove:

$$--a + ((-a) + a) = 0 + a$$

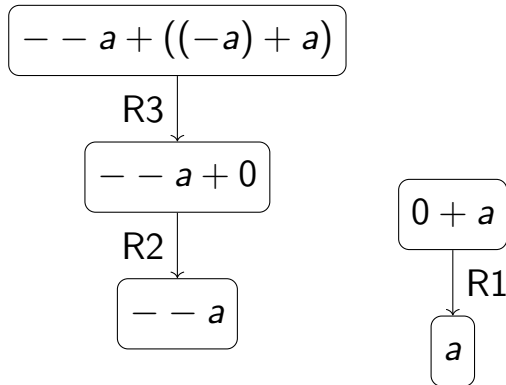
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Superposition

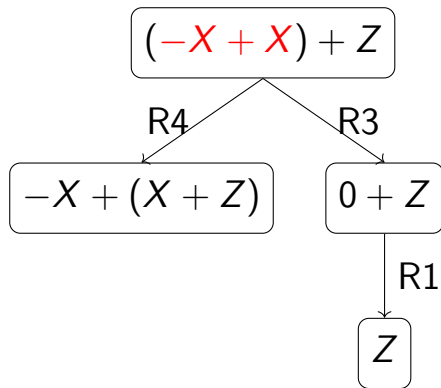
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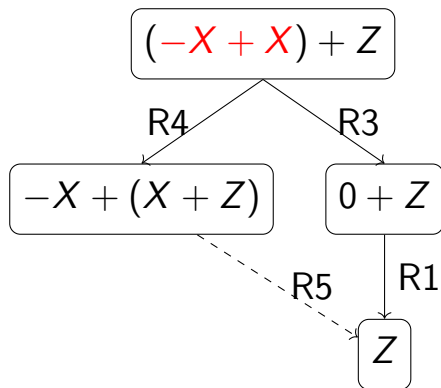
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Superposition

Rewrite rules:

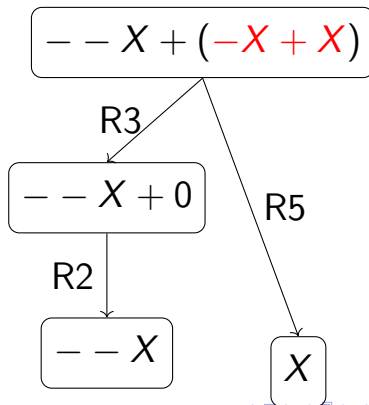
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Superposition

Rewrite rules:

$$R1: 0 + X \rightarrow X$$

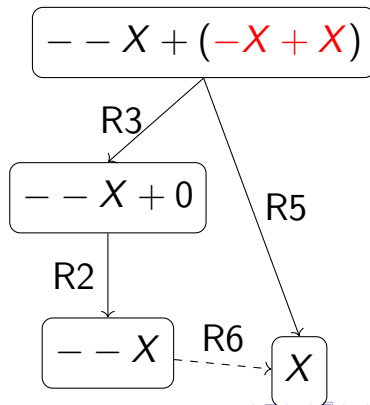
$$R2: X + 0 \rightarrow X$$

$$R3: -X + X \rightarrow 0$$

$$R4: (X + Y) + Z \rightarrow X + (Y + Z)$$

$$R5: -X + (X + Z) \rightarrow Z$$

$$R6: --X \rightarrow X$$



Knuth-Bendix Completion

Prove:

$$--a + ((-a) + a) = 0 + a$$

Rewrite rules:

R1: $0 + X \rightarrow X$

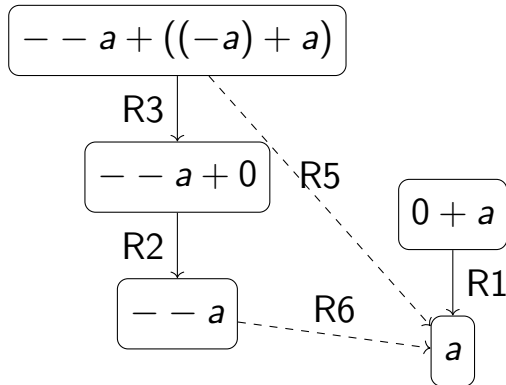
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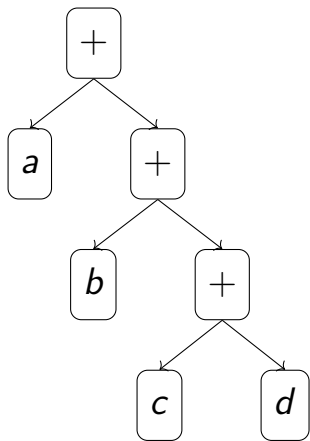
R6: $--X \rightarrow X$



Hypotheses

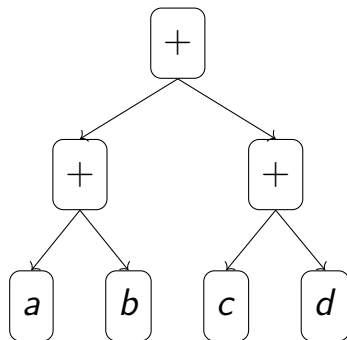
- H1: Extending rule sets by performing Knuth-Bendix Completion improves performance in terms of (a) saturation time and (b) quality of output for current implementations of Equality Saturation.
- H2: Greedy rewriting with KBC-extended rule sets is a viable alternative to Equality Saturation, in terms of output quality, when compile-time resources are limited.

Knuth-Bendix vs. Compiler Canonicalizations



$a + (b + (c + d))$

vs.



$(a + b) + (c + d)$

Knuth-Bendix vs. Compiler Canonicalizations

What to do?

- Keep corresponding rules bidirectional
 - Causes e-graph growth
 - Only works for H1
- Introduce canonicalization step
 - Improves generalizability

Rule Selection

KBC is unlikely to terminate.

What to do?

- Limit rules based on
 - number
 - term size
- Interrupt KBC when no good rules are generated anymore(?)

Rule Selection

KBC is unlikely to terminate.

What to do?

- Limit rules based on
 - number → Bonus: How does the number impact performance?
 - term size
- Interrupt KBC when no good rules are generated anymore(?)

Example: KBC Transformation Revisited

Prove:

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Rewrite rules:

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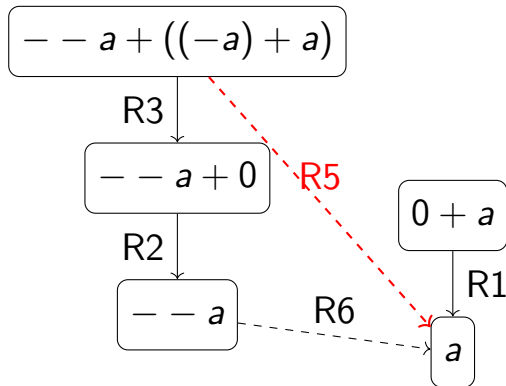
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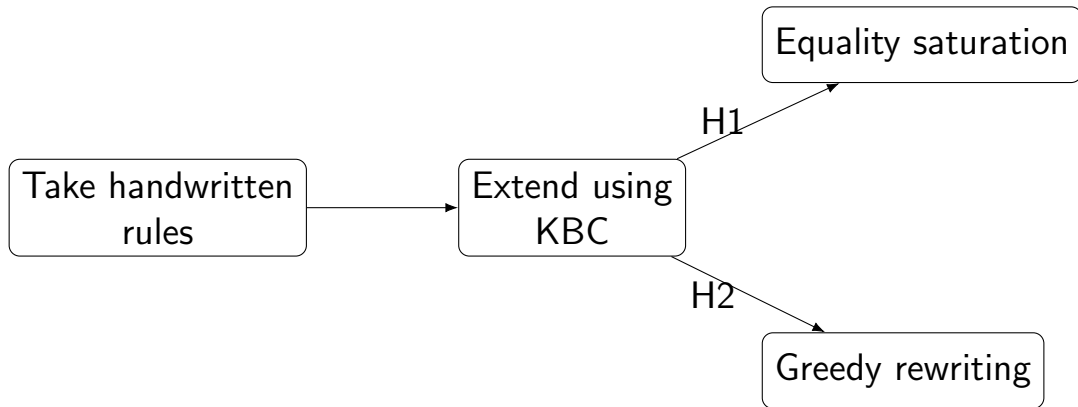
R4: $(X + Y) + Z \rightarrow X + (Y + Z)$

R5: $-X + (X + Z) \rightarrow Z$

R6: $--X \rightarrow X$



Basic Workflow



Tools

- egg (Equality saturation)
 - Easy to use
 - Has example rule sets
 - Used in practice
- Twee (KBC-based theorem prover)
 - Good for generating rule sets
 - Features for KBC termination
 - Simple implementation of Knuth-Bendix Ordering
 - Allows conditional rewrite rules

Validation

- Generate rule sets from egg example rules
- Test on arithmetic terms
- Use egg example rules as benchmark

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⇒ Accept H1 if KBC improves output quality and execution time
⇒ Accept H2 if output quality is not significantly worse

Possible Extensions

- Additional domains
 - Boolean algebra
 - Bitvector algebra
- Alternative equality saturation implementations
 - egglog
 - ægraphs
- Finding heuristics for rule selection

Summary

- Extend rewrite rule systems with Knuth-Bendix Completion
- Evaluate with
 - equality saturation
 - greedy rewriting
- Expected contribution:
 - Semi-automated rule set generation for rewrite-based program optimization
 - Insights into the impact of rule set size on equality saturation
 - Enabling cheap optimization through greedy rewriting