

Improving Automatic Confluence Analysis of Rewrite Systems by Redundant Rules

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Outline

- Motivation
- Redundant Rules
- Illustrating Examples
- Experimental Results
- Conclusion

Automatic Confluence Analysis

Confluence



Automatic Confluence Analysis

Confluence Criteria

Knuth and Bendix



Automatic Confluence Analysis

Confluence Criteria

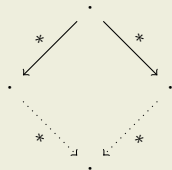
Knuth and Bendix, orthogonality



Automatic Confluence Analysis

Confluence Criteria

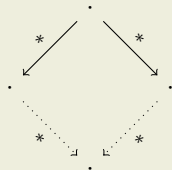
Knuth and Bendix, orthogonality, strongly/parallel/development closed critical pairs



Automatic Confluence Analysis

Confluence Criteria

Knuth and Bendix, orthogonality, strongly/parallel/development closed critical pairs, decreasing diagrams (rule labeling)



Automatic Confluence Analysis

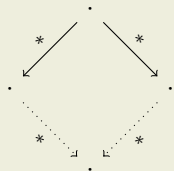
Confluence Criteria



Knuth and Bendix, orthogonality, strongly/parallel/development closed critical pairs, decreasing diagrams (rule labeling), parallel and simultaneous critical pairs, divide and conquer techniques (commutation, layer preservation, order-sorted decomposition), decision procedures, depth/weight preservation, reduction-preserving completion, Church-Rosser modulo, relative termination and extended critical pairs, non-confluence techniques (tcap, tree automata, interpretation), ...

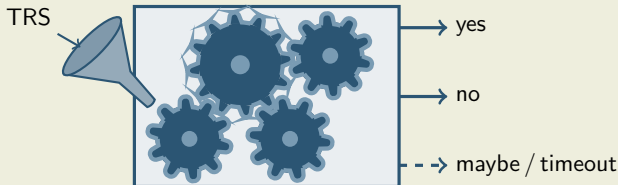
Automatic Confluence Analysis

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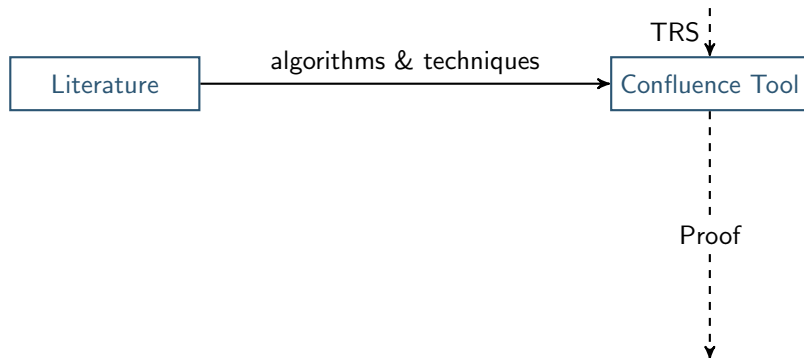


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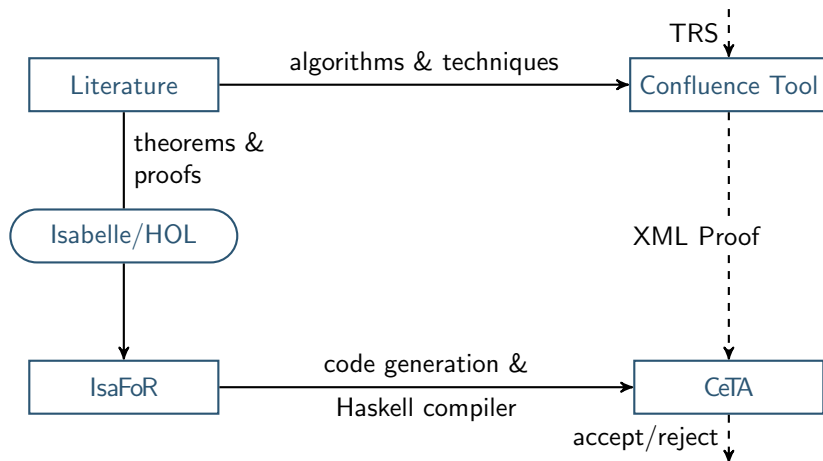
Automation



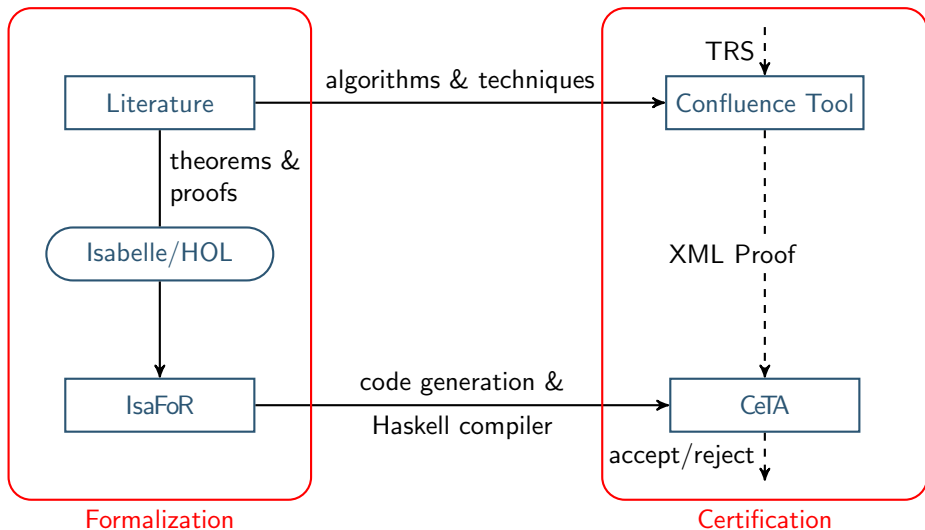
Formalization & Certification



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Motivating Examples

Example (Shintani, 41st TRS meeting)

- TRS \mathcal{R} $f(f(x)) \rightarrow x$ $f(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$

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- TRS \mathcal{R} $f(f(x)) \rightarrow x$ $f(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$
- two non-trivial critical pairs

$$f(f(f(x))) \leftarrow x \rightarrow x$$

$$x \leftarrow x \rightarrow f(f(f(x)))$$

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are joinable $f(f(f(x))) \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow f(f(x)) \rightarrow x$

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- TRS \mathcal{R} $f(f(x)) \rightarrow x$ $f(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$

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$$f(f(f(x))) \leftarrow \bowtie \rightarrow x \qquad x \leftarrow \bowtie \rightarrow f(f(f(x)))$$

are joinable $f(f(f(x))) \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow f(f(x)) \rightarrow x$ (but $f(f(f(x))) \not\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} x$)

- adding rule $f(x) \rightarrow x$ results in four additional critical pairs

$$f(x) \leftarrow \bowtie \rightarrow x \quad x \leftarrow \bowtie \rightarrow f(x) \quad f(f(x)) \leftarrow \bowtie \rightarrow x \quad x \leftarrow \bowtie \rightarrow f(f(x))$$

- but now $f^n(x) \rightarrow x$ for all $n \geq 0$

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- TRS \mathcal{R} $f(f(x)) \rightarrow x$ $f(x) \rightarrow f(f(x))$

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$$f(f(f(x))) \leftarrow \times \rightarrow x \qquad x \leftarrow \times \rightarrow f(f(f(x)))$$

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- added rule can be simulated by \mathcal{R} : $f(x) \rightarrow f(f(x)) \rightarrow x$
- thus also \mathcal{R} is confluent

Example (Felgenhauer, IWC 2012)

• TRS \mathcal{R}

$$f(g(a), g(y)) \rightarrow b \quad f(x, y) \rightarrow f(x, g(y)) \quad g(x) \rightarrow x \quad a \rightarrow g(a)$$

$$f(h(x), h(a)) \rightarrow c \quad f(x, y) \rightarrow f(h(x), y) \quad h(x) \rightarrow x \quad a \rightarrow h(a)$$

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- all critical pairs are deeply joinable but \mathcal{R} is not confluent
- two critical pairs

$$b \leftarrow \times \rightarrow f(h(g(a)), g(x))$$

$$c \leftarrow \times \rightarrow f(h(x), g(h(a)))$$

can be added as rules

$$f(h(g(a)), g(x)) \rightarrow b$$

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resulting in new critical pairs, one of which is $b \leftarrow \times \rightarrow c$

- since b and c are different normal forms, extension is obviously non-confluent
- additional rules can be simulated by \mathcal{R} and thus also \mathcal{R} is non-confluent

Theory

Lemma

if $\ell \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^ r$ for every rule $\ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$ then $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}}^*$*

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if $l \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ for every rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$ then $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}}^*$

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- if $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}} t$ then $s|_p = l\sigma$ and $t = s[r\sigma]_p$ for some position p in s ,
rewrite rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$, and substitution σ

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rewrite rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$, and substitution σ
- $l \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ from assumption

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if $l \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ for every rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$ then $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}}^*$

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- if $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}} t$ then $s|_p = l\sigma$ and $t = s[r\sigma]_p$ for some position p in s , rewrite rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$, and substitution σ
- $l \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ from assumption
- closure (of $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$) under contexts and substitutions yields $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* t$

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if $l \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ for every rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$ then $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}}^*$

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- $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* \subseteq \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}}^*$ is obvious
- for $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}}^* \subseteq \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$ it suffices to show $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \subseteq \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$
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- $l \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ from assumption
- closure (of $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$) under contexts and substitutions yields $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* t$

Corollary

if $l \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ for every rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$ then \mathcal{R} is confluent if and only if $\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}$ is confluent

Lemma

if $l \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^ r$ for every rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$ then $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$*

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- $l \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ from assumption
- closure (of $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$) under contexts and substitutions yields $s \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* t$

Lemma

if $l \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ for every rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$ then $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}}^* = \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$

Proof

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- if $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}} t$ then $s|_p = l\sigma$ and $t = s[r\sigma]_p$ for some position p in s , rewrite rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$, and substitution σ
- $l \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ from assumption
- closure (of $\leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^*$) under contexts and substitutions yields $s \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* t$

Corollary

if \mathcal{R} is confluent and $l \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ for every rule $l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{S}$ then $\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{S}$ is confluent

Removing Rules

Example (Gramlich/Lucas, RTA 2006; Hirokawa/Middeldorp, JAR 2011)

- TRS \mathcal{R}

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \text{hd}(x : y) \rightarrow x & \text{nats} \rightarrow 0 : \text{inc}(\text{nats}) & \text{inc}(x : y) \rightarrow \text{s}(x) : \text{inc}(y) \\
 \text{tl}(x : y) \rightarrow y & \text{inc}(\text{tl}(\text{nats})) \rightarrow \text{tl}(\text{inc}(\text{nats})) &
 \end{array}$$

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- \mathcal{R} without $\text{inc}(\text{tl}(\text{nats})) \rightarrow \text{tl}(\text{inc}(\text{nats}))$ is orthogonal and thus confluent

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- \mathcal{R} without $\text{inc}(\text{tl}(\text{nats})) \rightarrow \text{tl}(\text{inc}(\text{nats}))$ is orthogonal and thus confluent
- since

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{inc}(\text{tl}(\text{nats})) \rightarrow \text{inc}(\text{tl}(0 : \text{inc}(\text{nats}))) \rightarrow \text{inc}(\text{inc}(\text{nats})) \\ \leftarrow \text{tl}(\text{s}(0) : \text{inc}(\text{inc}(\text{nats}))) \leftarrow \text{tl}(\text{inc}(0 : \text{inc}(\text{nat}))) \\ \leftarrow \text{tl}(\text{inc}(\text{nats})) \end{array}$$

also \mathcal{R} is confluent

Removing Rules

Example (Suzuki/Aoto/Toyama, Computer Software 2013)

- TRS \mathcal{R}

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

$$g(x) \rightarrow p(x)$$

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

$$h(x) \rightarrow p(x)$$

Removing Rules

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- \mathcal{R} without $f(x, x) \rightarrow f(g(x), g(x))$ is orthogonal and thus confluent
- since $f(x, x) \downarrow f(g(x), g(x))$ using remaining rules

$$f(x, x) \rightarrow f(h(x), h(x)) \rightarrow f(p(x), h(x))$$

$$\rightarrow f(p(x), p(x)) \leftarrow f(g(x), p(x)) \leftarrow f(g(x), g(x))$$

\mathcal{R} is also confluent

Removing and Adding Rules

Example (Aoto/Toyama/Uchida 2014, Cop 412)

- TRS \mathcal{R}

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

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

$$g(x) \rightarrow x$$

Removing and Adding Rules

Example (Aoto/Toyama/Uchida 2014, Cop 412)

- TRS \mathcal{R}

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

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

$$g(x) \rightarrow x$$

- first add $f(x, y) \rightarrow a$

Removing and Adding Rules

Example (Aoto/Toyama/Uchida 2014, Cop 412)

- TRS \mathcal{R}

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow f(g(x), g(x)) \quad f(x, x) \rightarrow a \quad g(x) \rightarrow x$$

- first add $f(x, y) \rightarrow a$
- next remove $f(x, y) \rightarrow f(g(x), g(x))$ and $f(x, x) \rightarrow a$

Removing and Adding Rules

Example (Aoto/Toyama/Uchida 2014, Cop 412)

- TRS \mathcal{R}

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow f(g(x), g(x)) \quad f(x, x) \rightarrow a \quad g(x) \rightarrow x$$

- first add $f(x, y) \rightarrow a$
- next remove $f(x, y) \rightarrow f(g(x), g(x))$ and $f(x, x) \rightarrow a$
- resulting TRS is orthogonal and hence \mathcal{R} is confluent

Implementation and Experiments

Strategies

- add (minimal) joining sequences of critical pairs as rules

$$\mathcal{S} \subseteq \{s \rightarrow u, t \rightarrow u \mid s \leftarrow \times \rightarrow t \text{ with } s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* u \text{ and } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* u\}$$

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- shorten joining sequences by rewriting right-hand sides of rules

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- shorten joining sequences by rewriting right-hand sides of rules

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\ell \rightarrow t \mid \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ and } r \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t\}$$

- delete rules whose sides are joinable by other rules

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\ell \rightarrow r \mid \ell \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}} r\}$$

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- add (minimal) joining sequences of critical pairs as rules

$$\mathcal{S} \subseteq \{s \rightarrow u, t \rightarrow u \mid s \leftarrow \times \rightarrow t \text{ with } s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* u \text{ and } t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* u\}$$

- shorten joining sequences by rewriting right-hand sides of rules

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\ell \rightarrow t \mid \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ and } r \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t\}$$

- delete rules whose sides are joinable by other rules

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\ell \rightarrow r \mid \ell \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}} r\}$$

- add geared towards specific confluence criterion (e.g. development closed)

$$\mathcal{S} = \{s \rightarrow t \mid s \leftarrow \times \rightarrow t \text{ with } s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* t \text{ and } s \not\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t\}$$

Implementation and Experiments

Strategies

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- add reversed reversible rules

$$\mathcal{S} = \{r \rightarrow \ell \mid \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ with } r \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* \ell\}$$

Implementation and Experiments

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- delete rules whose sides are convertible by other rules

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\ell \rightarrow r \mid \ell \downarrow_{\mathcal{R}UR^{-1}} r\}$$

276 TRSs in Confluence Problem Database

	CSI
yes	155
no	47
maybe/timeout	74

276 TRSs in Cops

	CSI	CSI _{js}
yes	155	156
no	47	48
maybe/timeout	74	72

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no	47	48	47	47
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yes	155	156	159	163	166
no	47	48	47	47	48
maybe/timeout	74	72	70	66	62

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 - modified TRS \mathcal{S}
 - certificate for confluence of \mathcal{S}
 - bound on length of derivations that show $\ell \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* r$ for all added rules, i.e., all $\ell \rightarrow r$ in $\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{R}$
 - either bound on length of derivations that show $\ell \downarrow_{\mathcal{S}} r$ or explicit conversions $\ell \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{S}}^* r$ for all deleted rules, i.e., all $\ell \rightarrow r$ in $\mathcal{R} \setminus \mathcal{S}$

276 TRSs in Cops

	CSI	CSI _{js}	CSI _{rhs}	CSI _{del}	CSI _{all}
yes	155	156	159	163	166
no	47	48	47	47	48
maybe/timeout	74	72	70	66	62
certified	✓CSI				
yes	71				
no	47				
maybe/timeout	158				

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yes	155	156	159	163	166
no	47	48	47	47	48
maybe/timeout	74	72	70	66	62
certified	✓CSI	✓CSI _{js}	✓CSI _{rhs}	✓CSI _{del}	✓CSI _{all}
yes	71	86	73	78	104
no	47	48	47	47	48
maybe/timeout	158	142	156	151	124

Strategies

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- rhs shorten joining sequences by rewriting right-hand sides of rules
- del delete rules whose sides are joinable by other rules

Related Work

- van Oostrom, 2014: feeble orthogonality
- Gramlich 2000; Zantema, 2005: rewrite right-hand sides (for termination)

Related Work

Definition

- TRS \mathcal{R} is reversible if $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \subseteq \overset{*}{\leftarrow}_{\mathcal{R}}$
- $\mathcal{R}^{\pm} = \mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{R}^{-1}$

Related Work

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Theorem (Aoto/Toyama, LMCS 2012)

for left-linear terminating \mathcal{S} and reversible \mathcal{P} , if

- $\text{CP}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \subseteq \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}}^{\ast} \cdot \mathcal{P}^{\pm} \leftarrow \cdot \mathcal{S}^{\ast\leftarrow}$
- $\text{CP}_{\text{in}}(\mathcal{P}^{\pm}, \mathcal{S}) = \emptyset$
- $\text{CP}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{P}^{\pm}) \subseteq \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}}^{\ast} \cdot \mathcal{P}^{\pm} \rightarrow \cdot \mathcal{S}^{\ast\leftarrow}$

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then $\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{P}$ is confluent

Reduction-Preserving Completion Procedure

$$\frac{\langle \mathcal{S} \cup \{\ell \rightarrow r\}, \mathcal{P} \rangle}{\langle \mathcal{S} \cup \{\ell \rightarrow r'\}, \mathcal{P} \rangle} \quad r \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{P}}^* r' \qquad \frac{\langle \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{P} \rangle}{\langle \mathcal{S} \cup \{\ell \rightarrow r\}, \mathcal{P} \rangle} \quad \ell \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{P}}^* \cdot \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}}^* r$$

$$\frac{\langle \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{P} \rangle}{\langle \mathcal{S}', \mathcal{P}' \rangle} \quad \mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}' \cup \mathcal{P}' \text{ and } \mathcal{P}' \text{ is reversible}$$

Summary

Addition and Removal of Redundant Rules

- results in simpler and faster confluence proofs
- adds power to confluence tools
- is easy to formalize and certify
- boosts certifiable proofs