



Hydra Battles and AC Termination

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Outline

- 1. Battle of Hercules and Hydra**
- 2. Termination**
- 3. Hydras modulo AC**
- 4. Termination modulo AC**
- 5. Conclusion**

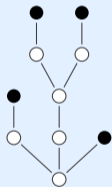
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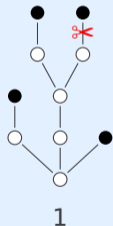
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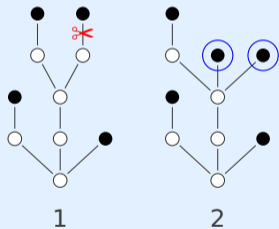
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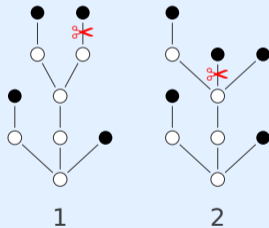
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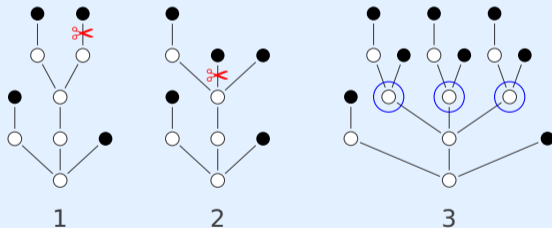
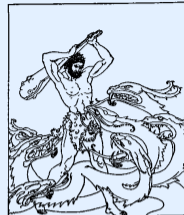
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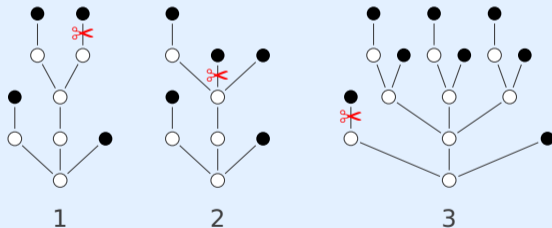
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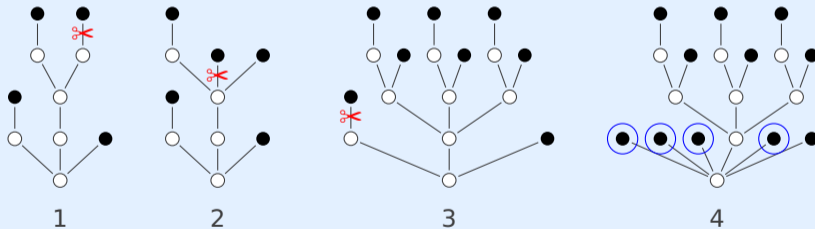
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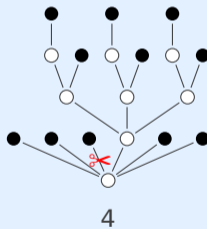
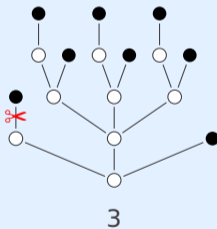
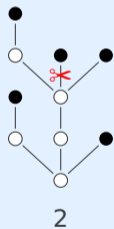
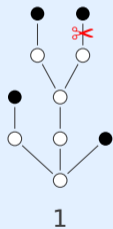
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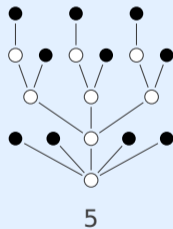
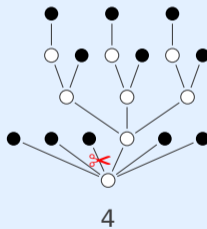
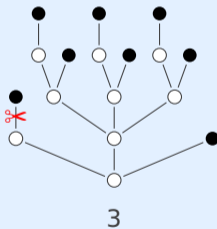
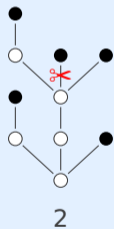
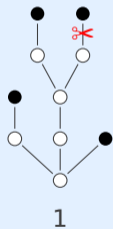
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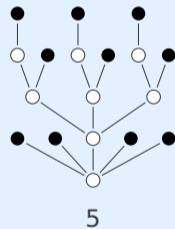
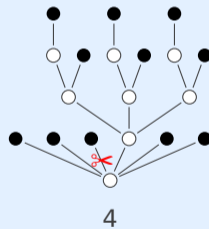
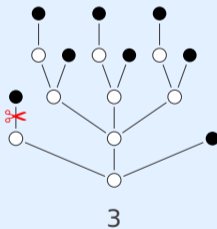
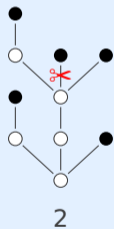
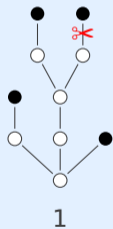
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Can Hercules win the battle?

Battle of Hercules and Hydra

- termination is not provable in Peano arithmetic (Kirby and Paris 1982)

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TRS Encodings

- Dershowitz and Jouannaud 1990
- Touzet 1998
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Definition (Touzet 1998)

TRS \mathbb{T}

- signature 0 (constant) \bullet \square \circ (unary) c^1 H (binary) c^2 (ternary)
- rewrite rules

$$\square \circ x \rightarrow \circ \square x$$

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$$\circ x \rightarrow \bullet \square x$$

$$\bullet x \rightarrow x$$

$$c^1(y, z) \rightarrow \circ z$$

$$c^2(x, y, z) \rightarrow \circ H(y, z)$$

$$H(0, x) \rightarrow \circ x$$

$$\bullet H(H(0, y), z) \rightarrow c^1(y, z)$$

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TRS \mathbb{T} models specific strategy for Hercules to battle Hydras **up to height 4**

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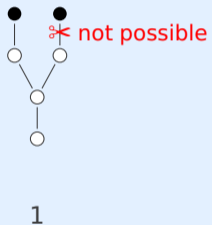
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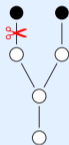
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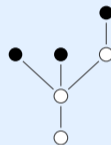


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2

- $\llbracket H(H(H(0, 0), H(H(0, 0), 0)), 0) \rrbracket \rightarrow^+ \bullet \llbracket \llbracket H(H(0, H(0, H(H(0, 0), 0))), 0) \rrbracket \rrbracket$

Outline

1. Battle of Hercules and Hydra

2. Termination

3. Hydras modulo AC

4. Termination modulo AC

5. Conclusion

Definitions

- **well-founded monotone \mathcal{F} -algebra** $(\mathcal{A}, >)$ consists of non-empty algebra $\mathcal{A} = (A, \{f_{\mathcal{A}}\}_{f \in \mathcal{F}})$ with well-founded order $>$ on A such that every $f_{\mathcal{A}}$ is **strictly monotone** in all coordinates:

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(a_1, \dots, a_i, \dots, a_n) > f_{\mathcal{A}}(a_1, \dots, b, \dots, a_n)$$

for all $a_1, \dots, a_n, b \in A$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ with $a_i > b$

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Lemma

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Theorem (Lankford 1979; Zantema 1994)

TRS \mathcal{R} is terminating $\iff \mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$ for well-founded monotone algebra $(\mathcal{A}, >)$

Definition

algebra $(\mathcal{A}, >)$ is **simple monotone** if every interpretation function $f_{\mathcal{A}}$ is

1 **weakly monotone**

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(a_1, \dots, a_i, \dots, a_n) \geq f_{\mathcal{A}}(a_1, \dots, b, \dots, a_n)$$

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- 2 **simple**

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Remark

$>_{\mathcal{A}}$ need **not** be reduction order for well-founded simple monotone algebra $(\mathcal{A}, >)$

Theorem (Touzet 1998; Zantema 2001)

TRS \mathcal{R} over finite signature is terminating if $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$ for simple monotone algebra $(\mathcal{A}, >)$

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- termination proof uses ordinals
- addition on ordinals is **weakly monotone** but not strictly monotone

$$2 + \omega = 1 + \omega$$

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Example

TRS \mathcal{R}

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

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- algebra $(\mathcal{A}, >)$ with carrier \mathbb{O} (set of ordinals below ϵ_0) and interpretations

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(x) = x + 1$$

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$$(x | y) | z = x | (y | z)$$

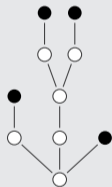
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$$x | y = y | x$$

$$(x | y) | z = x | (y | z)$$

Example



H_1

$i(i(h) | i(i(i(h) | i(h)))) | h$

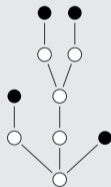
Remark

to represent Hydras we use **h** (constant) **i** (unary) **|** (binary, infix, AC)

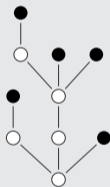
$$x | y = y | x$$

$$(x | y) | z = x | (y | z)$$

Example



H_1



H_2

$i(i(h) | i(i(i(h) | i(h)))) | h$ $i(i(h) | i(i(i(h) | h | h))) | h$

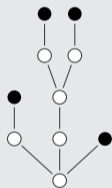
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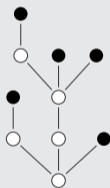
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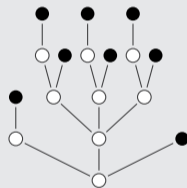
Example



H_1



H_2



H_3

$i(i(h) | i(i(i(h) | i(h)))) | h$

$i(i(h) | i(i(i(h) | h | h))) | h$

$i(i(h) | i(i(i(h), h) | i(i(h), h) | i(i(h), h))) | h$

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{T}(\{\mathbf{h}, \mathbf{i}, |\})$$

Definition

TRS \mathbb{H}

- signature $\mathbf{h} \ \mathbf{i} \ |$

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$$A(n, H) (\rightarrow / =_{AC})^+ A(s(n), H')$$

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Outline

1. Battle of Hercules and Hydra
2. Termination
3. Hydras modulo AC
- 4. Termination modulo AC**
5. Conclusion

Theorem (Middeldorp & Ohsaki 1997)

non-collapsing TRS over **many-sorted signature** is AC terminating

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two sorts O and N for TRS \mathbb{H} with

$h : O$ $i, E : O \rightarrow O$ $| : O \times O \rightarrow O$ $0 : N$ $s : N \rightarrow N$ $A, B, C, D : N \times O \rightarrow O$

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TRS \mathbb{H} is non-collapsing and each rewrite rule consists of well-typed terms of same sort

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\mathcal{S} -sorted \mathcal{F} -algebra $\mathcal{A} = (\{S_A\}_{S \in \mathcal{S}}, \{f_A\}_{f \in \mathcal{F}})$ equipped with strict order $>$ on union of all carrier sets is **simple monotone** if

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algebra $(\mathcal{A}, >)$ is **totally ordered** if $>$ is total order

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- $S_B = \mathcal{M}(S_{\mathcal{A}})$
- $f_B(M_1, \dots, M_n) = \begin{cases} \widehat{f}_{\mathcal{A}}(M_1, \dots, M_n) \uplus \widehat{f}_{\mathcal{A}}(M_1, \dots, M_n) & \text{if } f_{\mathcal{A}} \text{ is strictly monotone} \\ \{f_{\mathcal{A}}(\max M_1, \dots, \max M_n)\} \uplus M_1 \uplus \dots \uplus M_n & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

with $\widehat{f}_{\mathcal{A}}(M_1, \dots, M_n) = \{f_{\mathcal{A}}(m_1, \dots, m_n) \mid (m_1, \dots, m_n) \in M_1 \times \dots \times M_n\}$

Theorem

TRS \mathcal{R} over finite many-sorted signature \mathcal{F} is AC terminating if there exists totally ordered simple monotone many-sorted \mathcal{F} -algebra $(\mathcal{A}, >)$ such that

- 1 $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$
- 2 $\text{AC} \subseteq =_{\mathcal{A}}$
- 3 $f_{\mathcal{A}}$ is strictly monotone for all AC symbols f

Proof sketch

define many-sorted algebra (\mathcal{B}, \sqsupset) with $\mathcal{B} = (\{S_B\}_{S \in \mathcal{S}}, \{f_B\}_{f \in \mathcal{F}})$ as follows:

- $S_B = \mathcal{M}(S_{\mathcal{A}})$
 - $f_B(M_1, \dots, M_n) = \begin{cases} \widehat{f}_{\mathcal{A}}(M_1, \dots, M_n) \uplus \widehat{f}_{\mathcal{A}}(M_1, \dots, M_n) & \text{if } f_{\mathcal{A}} \text{ is strictly monotone} \\ \{f_{\mathcal{A}}(\max M_1, \dots, \max M_n)\} \uplus M_1 \uplus \dots \uplus M_n & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- with $\widehat{f}_{\mathcal{A}}(M_1, \dots, M_n) = \{f_{\mathcal{A}}(m_1, \dots, m_n) \mid (m_1, \dots, m_n) \in M_1 \times \dots \times M_n\}$
- $\sqsupset = >_{\text{mul}}$

Proof sketch (cont'd)

- interpretation functions f_B are strictly monotone

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Proof sketch (cont'd)

- interpretation functions $f_{\mathcal{B}}$ are strictly monotone
- $\sqsupset_{\mathcal{B}}$ has subterm property
- $\sqsupset_{\mathcal{B}}$ is simplification order and thus well-founded
- $>_{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq \sqsupset_{\mathcal{B}}$
- $AC \subseteq =_{\mathcal{B}}$

Proof sketch (cont'd)

- interpretation functions f_B are strictly monotone
- \sqsupset_B has subterm property
- \sqsupset_B is simplification order and thus well-founded
- $>_A \subseteq \sqsupset_B$
- $AC \subseteq =_B$
- $=_{AC} \cdot \rightarrow \cdot =_{AC} \subseteq =_B \cdot \sqsupset_B \cdot =_B \subseteq \sqsupset_B$

Proof sketch (cont'd)

- interpretation functions f_B are strictly monotone
- \sqsupset_B has subterm property
- \sqsupset_B is simplification order and thus well-founded
- $>_A \subseteq \sqsupset_B$
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Theorem

TRS \mathbb{H} is AC terminating

$\{0, N\}$ -sorted algebra \mathcal{A}

$\{0, N\}$ -sorted algebra \mathcal{A} with

- carriers $O_{\mathcal{A}} = (\mathbb{O} \setminus \{0, 1\}) \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ and $N_{\mathcal{A}} = (\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0, 1\}) \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$

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- lexicographic order $>_0 = (>_{\mathbb{O}}, >, >)_{\text{lex}}$ on $O_{\mathcal{A}}$

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- lexicographic order $>_0 = (>_{\mathbb{O}}, >, >)_{\text{lex}}$ on $O_{\mathcal{A}}$
- interpretation functions

$$0_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbf{h}_{\mathcal{A}} = (2, 0, 0)$$

$$s_{\mathcal{A}}((n_1, n_2, n_3)) = (n_1 + 2, 0, 0)$$

$$i_{\mathcal{A}}((x_1, x_2, x_3)) = (\omega^{x_1}, x_2 + 1, x_3 + 1)$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \upharpoonright_{\mathcal{A}} (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1 \oplus y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3)$$

$$A_{\mathcal{A}}((n_1, n_2, n_3), (x_1, x_2, x_3)) = (n_1 + x_1, n_2 + 2x_2 + 2, 0)$$

$$B_{\mathcal{A}}((n_1, n_2, n_3), (x_1, x_2, x_3)) = (2 + n_1 + x_1, n_2 + 2x_2 + 1, 0)$$

$$C_{\mathcal{A}}((n_1, n_2, n_3), (x_1, x_2, x_3)) = (x_1 \cdot n_1, 0, 0)$$

$$D_{\mathcal{A}}((n_1, n_2, n_3), (x_1, x_2, x_3)) = (n_1 + x_1, n_2 + x_2, n_2 + n_3 + x_2 + x_3)$$

$$E_{\mathcal{A}}((x_1, x_2, x_3)) = (x_1, x_2 + 1, 0)$$

$\{0, \mathbb{N}\}$ -sorted algebra \mathcal{A} with

- carriers $O_{\mathcal{A}} = (\mathbb{O} \setminus \{0, 1\}) \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ and $N_{\mathcal{A}} = (\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0, 1\}) \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$
- lexicographic order $>_0 = (>_{\mathbb{O}}, >, >)_{\text{lex}}$ on $O_{\mathcal{A}}$
- interpretation functions

$$0_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbf{h}_{\mathcal{A}} = (2, 0, 0)$$

$$s_{\mathcal{A}}((n_1, n_2, n_3)) = (n_1 + 2, 0, 0)$$

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$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \downarrow_{\mathcal{A}} (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1 \oplus y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3)$$

$$A_{\mathcal{A}}((n_1, n_2, n_3), (x_1, x_2, x_3)) = (n_1 + x_1, n_2 + 2x_2 + 2, 0)$$

$$B_{\mathcal{A}}((n_1, n_2, n_3), (x_1, x_2, x_3)) = (2 + n_1 + x_1, n_2 + 2x_2 + 1, 0)$$

$$C_{\mathcal{A}}((n_1, n_2, n_3), (x_1, x_2, x_3)) = (x_1 \cdot n_1, 0, 0)$$

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Proof sketch

- $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor_{\mathcal{A}}$ is strictly monotone

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$$A(n, i(h)) \rightarrow h$$

translates to

$$(\omega^2, -, -) >_0 (2, -, -)$$

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- $|_{\mathcal{A}}$ is strictly monotone
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$$A(n, i(h | x)) \rightarrow A(s(n), i(x))$$

translates to

$$(\omega^{x_1+2}, -, -) >_0 (\omega^{x_1}, -, -)$$

Proof sketch

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- $\mathbb{H} \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$A(n, i(x)) \rightarrow B(n, D(s(n), i(x)))$$

translates to

$$(\omega^{x_1}, n_2 + 2x_2 + 4, -) >_0 (\omega^{x_1}, n_2 + 2x_2 + 3, -)$$

Proof sketch

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$$D(n, i(i(x))) \rightarrow i(D(n, i(x)))$$

translates to

$$(\omega^{\omega^{x_1}}, n_2+x_2+2, n_2+n_3+x_2+x_3+4) >_0 (\omega^{\omega^{x_1}}, n_2+x_2+2, n_2+n_3+x_2+x_3+3)$$

Proof sketch

- $\mid_{\mathcal{A}}$ is strictly monotone
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- $\mathbb{H} \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$D(n, i(i(x) \mid y)) \rightarrow i(D(n, i(x) \mid y))$$

translates to

$$(\omega^{\omega^{x_1} \oplus y_1}, n_2 + x_2 + y_2 + 2, n_2 + n_3 + x_2 + x_3 + y_2 + y_3 + 4) >_0 (\omega^{\omega^{x_1} \oplus y_1}, n_2 + x_2 + y_2 + 2, n_2 + n_3 + x_2 + x_3 + y_3 + 3)$$

Proof sketch

- $\models_{\mathcal{A}}$ is strictly monotone
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- $\mathbb{H} \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$D(n, i(i(h|x)|y)) \rightarrow i(C(n, i(x))|y)$$

translates to

$$(\omega^{\omega^{x_1+2} \oplus y_1}, -, -) >_0 (\omega^{\omega^{x_1} \cdot n_1 \oplus y_1}, -, -)$$

Proof sketch

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$$D(n, i(i(h | x))) \rightarrow i(C(n, i(x)))$$

translates to

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$$D(n, i(i(h) | y)) \rightarrow i(C(n, h) | y)$$

translates to

$$(\omega^{\omega^2 \oplus y_1}, -, -) >_0 (\omega^{y_1 + 2n_1}, -, -)$$

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- $AC \subseteq =_{\mathcal{A}}$
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- $\mathbb{H} \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$C(0, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow E(\mathbf{x})$$

translates to

$$(x_1 \cdot 2, -, -) >_0 (x_1, -, -)$$

Proof sketch

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$$C(s(n), x) \rightarrow x | C(n, x)$$

translates to

$$(x_1 \cdot (n_1 + 2), -, -) >_0 (x_1 \cdot (n_1 + 1), -, -)$$

Proof sketch

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$$i(E(x) | y) \rightarrow E(i(x | y))$$

translates to

$$(\omega^{x_1 \oplus y_1}, x_2 + y_2 + 2, y_3 + 1) >_0 (\omega^{x_1 \oplus y_1}, x_2 + y_2 + 2, 0)$$

Proof sketch

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- $AC \subseteq =_{\mathcal{A}}$
- all interpretation functions are simple and monotone
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$$i(E(x)) \rightarrow E(i(x))$$

translates to

$$(\omega^{x_1}, x_2 + 2, 1) >_0 (\omega^{x_1}, x_2 + 2, 0)$$

Proof sketch

- $|_{\mathcal{A}}$ is strictly monotone
- $AC \subseteq =_{\mathcal{A}}$
- all interpretation functions are simple and monotone
- $\mathbb{H} \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$B(n, E(x)) \rightarrow A(s(n), x)$$

translates to

$$(2 + n_1 + x_1, n_2 + 2x_2 + 3, -) >_0 (2 + n_1 + x_1, 2x_2 + 2, -)$$

Outline

1. Battle of Hercules and Hydra
2. Termination
3. Hydras modulo AC
4. Termination modulo AC
- 5. Conclusion**

Concluding Remarks

- faithful encoding of Battle of Hercules and Hydra as TRS modulo AC

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Postdoc Position

- 3-year project position in Innsbruck
- FWF/JSPS project ARI: Automation of Rewriting Infrastructure
- <https://ari-informatik.uibk.ac.at/position.php>
- application deadline: June 15, 2022