

# Automatically Finding Non-CR Examples in Term Rewriting

Hans Zantema

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven and Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

IWC, TU Eindhoven, June 28, 2013

# Our goal:

# Our goal:

Given a set of abstract rewrite properties, automatically find a TRS satisfying these properties

# Our goal:

Given a set of abstract rewrite properties, automatically find a TRS satisfying these properties  
(preferably by exploiting the power of SAT / SMT / constraint solving)

# Our goal:

Given a set of abstract rewrite properties, automatically find a TRS satisfying these properties  
(preferably by exploiting the power of SAT / SMT / constraint solving)

Last year at IWC in Nagoya we did this for finite ARSs, yielding some remarkable examples for which finding them by hand would be a hard job

# Our goal:

Given a set of abstract rewrite properties, automatically find a TRS satisfying these properties  
(preferably by exploiting the power of SAT / SMT / constraint solving)

Last year at IWC in Nagoya we did this for finite ARSs, yielding some remarkable examples for which finding them by hand would be a hard job

However, for many sets of properties no finite ARS exists, but a TRS exists

# Our goal:

Given a set of abstract rewrite properties, automatically find a TRS satisfying these properties (preferably by exploiting the power of SAT / SMT / constraint solving)

Last year at IWC in Nagoya we did this for finite ARSs, yielding some remarkable examples for which finding them by hand would be a hard job

However, for many sets of properties no finite ARS exists, but a TRS exists

For instance, the single rule  $f(a) \rightarrow a$  is terminating and its reverse  $a \rightarrow f(a)$  is non-terminating, while no finite ARS has this combination of properties

# Leading example

Find a TRS that is locally confluent (WCR), but not confluent (CR), and for which the reverse is terminating (SN)

# Leading example

Find a TRS that is locally confluent (WCR), but not confluent (CR), and for which the reverse is terminating (SN)

Solution:

$$a \rightarrow b$$

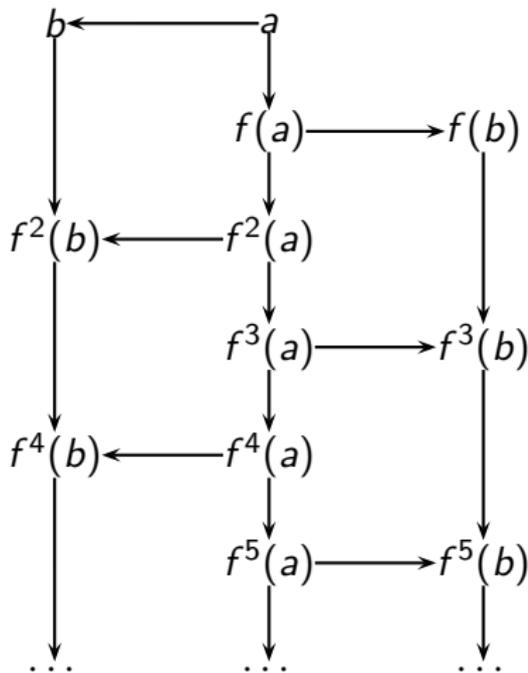
$$a \rightarrow f(a)$$

$$b \rightarrow f(f(b))$$

# Leading example

Find a TRS that is locally confluent (WCR), but not confluent (CR), and for which the reverse is terminating (SN)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} a &\rightarrow b \\ a &\rightarrow f(a) \\ b &\rightarrow f(f(b)) \end{aligned}$$


*Our goal:* find such an example fully automatically

*Our goal:* find such an example fully automatically

In which space of TRSs are we looking?

*Our goal:* find such an example fully automatically

In which space of TRSs are we looking?

- Set of finite ARSs (= TRSs in which every lhs and rhs is a constant)?

*Our goal:* find such an example fully automatically

In which space of TRSs are we looking?

- Set of finite ARSs (= TRSs in which every lhs and rhs is a constant)?

Too restrictive: if reverse of  $R$  is terminating then  $R$  is terminating too, and no such example exists by Newman's Lemma

*Our goal:* find such an example fully automatically

In which space of TRSs are we looking?

- Set of finite ARSs (= TRSs in which every lhs and rhs is a constant)?

Too restrictive: if reverse of  $R$  is terminating then  $R$  is terminating too, and no such example exists by Newman's Lemma

- Set of all TRSs?

*Our goal:* find such an example fully automatically

In which space of TRSs are we looking?

- Set of finite ARSs (= TRSs in which every lhs and rhs is a constant)?

Too restrictive: if reverse of  $R$  is terminating then  $R$  is terminating too, and no such example exists by Newman's Lemma

- Set of all TRSs?

Far too large

*Our goal:* find such an example fully automatically

In which space of TRSs are we looking?

- Set of finite ARSs (= TRSs in which every lhs and rhs is a constant)?

Too restrictive: if reverse of  $R$  is terminating then  $R$  is terminating too, and no such example exists by Newman's Lemma

- Set of all TRSs?

Far too large

We choose the smallest class of TRSs strictly including finite ARSs and allowing terminating TRSs for which the reverse is not terminating:

*Our goal:* find such an example fully automatically

In which space of TRSs are we looking?

- Set of finite ARSs (= TRSs in which every lhs and rhs is a constant)?

Too restrictive: if reverse of  $R$  is terminating then  $R$  is terminating too, and no such example exists by Newman's Lemma

- Set of all TRSs?

Far too large

We choose the smallest class of TRSs strictly including finite ARSs and allowing terminating TRSs for which the reverse is not terminating:

Ground TRSs over a single unary symbol  $f$  and a finite set of constants

Ground TRSs over a single unary symbol  $f$  and a finite set of constants

Ground TRSs over a single unary symbol  $f$  and a finite set of constants

So, we only allow rules of the shape

$$f^n(a) \rightarrow f^k(b)$$

Ground TRSs over a single unary symbol  $f$  and a finite set of constants

So, we only allow rules of the shape

$$f^n(a) \rightarrow f^k(b)$$

By adding extra constants all such rules can be mimicked by a combination of rules of the shape

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

Ground TRSs over a single unary symbol  $f$  and a finite set of constants

So, we only allow rules of the shape

$$f^n(a) \rightarrow f^k(b)$$

By adding extra constants all such rules can be mimicked by a combination of rules of the shape

$$a \rightarrow b, \quad f(a) \rightarrow b, \quad a \rightarrow f(b)$$

Fixing a number  $n$  of constants, let  $T_1$  be the TRS of all  $3n^2$  such rules

Ground TRSs over a single unary symbol  $f$  and a finite set of constants

So, we only allow rules of the shape

$$f^n(a) \rightarrow f^k(b)$$

By adding extra constants all such rules can be mimicked by a combination of rules of the shape

$$a \rightarrow b, \quad f(a) \rightarrow b, \quad a \rightarrow f(b)$$

Fixing a number  $n$  of constants, let  $T_1$  be the TRS of all  $3n^2$  such rules

Our search space will consist of the subTRSs of  $T_1$

In order to express composition we also consider  $T_2$  being the TRS of all  $6n^2$  rules of the shape

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

In order to express composition we also consider  $T_2$  being the TRS of all  $6n^2$  rules of the shape

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

For instance, if  $a \rightarrow f(b) \in R$  and  $b \rightarrow f(c) \in S$ , then  $a \rightarrow_{R.S} f(f(c))$

In order to express composition we also consider  $T_2$  being the TRS of all  $6n^2$  rules of the shape

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

For instance, if  $a \rightarrow f(b) \in R$  and  $b \rightarrow f(c) \in S$ , then  $a \rightarrow_{R.S} f(f(c))$

Let  $\text{comp}(R, S)$  be the subTRS of  $T_2$  mimicking all such compositions, so in this case  $a \rightarrow f(f(c)) \in \text{comp}(R, S)$

In order to express composition we also consider  $T_2$  being the TRS of all  $6n^2$  rules of the shape

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

For instance, if  $a \rightarrow f(b) \in R$  and  $b \rightarrow f(c) \in S$ , then  $a \rightarrow_{R.S} f(f(c))$

Let  $\text{comp}(R, S)$  be the subTRS of  $T_2$  mimicking all such compositions, so in this case  $a \rightarrow f(f(c)) \in \text{comp}(R, S)$

## Theorem

- 1 If  $R, S \subseteq T_1$  then  $\rightarrow_{\text{comp}(R,S)} = \rightarrow_R \cdot \rightarrow_S$ .
- 2 If  $R, S \subseteq T_2$  then  $\rightarrow_{\text{comp}(R,S)} \subseteq \rightarrow_R \cdot \rightarrow_S$ .



Define inverse and reflexive closure:

$$\text{inv}(R) = \{r \rightarrow \ell \mid \ell \rightarrow r \in R\}$$

$$\text{rc}(R) = R \cup \{a \rightarrow a \mid a \in A\}$$

Define inverse and reflexive closure:

$$\text{inv}(R) = \{r \rightarrow \ell \mid \ell \rightarrow r \in R\}$$

$$\text{rc}(R) = R \cup \{a \rightarrow a \mid a \in A\}$$

## Theorem

Let  $R \subseteq T_1$ ,  $R_1 = \text{rc}(R)$ ,  $R_{i+1} = \text{comp}(R_i, R_i)$  for  $i > 0$ , and

$$\text{comp}(\text{inv}(R), R) \subseteq \text{comp}(R_i, \text{inv}(R_i))$$

for some  $i > 0$

Then  $\text{WCR}(R)$

Define inverse and reflexive closure:

$$\text{inv}(R) = \{r \rightarrow \ell \mid \ell \rightarrow r \in R\}$$

$$\text{rc}(R) = R \cup \{a \rightarrow a \mid a \in A\}$$

## Theorem

Let  $R \subseteq T_1$ ,  $R_1 = \text{rc}(R)$ ,  $R_{i+1} = \text{comp}(R_i, R_i)$  for  $i > 0$ , and

$$\text{comp}(\text{inv}(R), R) \subseteq \text{comp}(R_i, \text{inv}(R_i))$$

for some  $i > 0$

Then  $\text{WCR}(R)$

If WCR is required, we express this by the slightly stronger requirement  $\text{comp}(\text{inv}(R), R) \subseteq \text{comp}(R_i, \text{inv}(R_i))$  for  $i = 2$  or  $i = 3$

# Projection to finite ARS

# Projection to finite ARS

Rough idea: identify  $f(f(x))$  with  $x$

# Projection to finite ARS

Rough idea: identify  $f(f(x))$  with  $x$

More precisely: for every constant  $a$  define new constants  $a_0, a_1$

$$\pi(a \rightarrow b) = \{a_0 \rightarrow b_0, a_1 \rightarrow b_1\}$$

$$\pi(a \rightarrow f(b)) = \{a_0 \rightarrow b_1, a_1 \rightarrow b_0\}$$

$$\pi(f(a) \rightarrow b) = \{a_0 \rightarrow b_1, a_1 \rightarrow b_0\}$$

# Projection to finite ARS

Rough idea: identify  $f(f(x))$  with  $x$

More precisely: for every constant  $a$  define new constants  $a_0, a_1$

$$\pi(a \rightarrow b) = \{a_0 \rightarrow b_0, a_1 \rightarrow b_1\}$$

$$\pi(a \rightarrow f(b)) = \{a_0 \rightarrow b_1, a_1 \rightarrow b_0\}$$

$$\pi(f(a) \rightarrow b) = \{a_0 \rightarrow b_1, a_1 \rightarrow b_0\}$$

## Theorem

*If  $CR(R)$ , then  $CR(\pi(R))$*

# Projection to finite ARS

Rough idea: identify  $f(f(x))$  with  $x$

More precisely: for every constant  $a$  define new constants  $a_0, a_1$

$$\pi(a \rightarrow b) = \{a_0 \rightarrow b_0, a_1 \rightarrow b_1\}$$

$$\pi(a \rightarrow f(b)) = \{a_0 \rightarrow b_1, a_1 \rightarrow b_0\}$$

$$\pi(f(a) \rightarrow b) = \{a_0 \rightarrow b_1, a_1 \rightarrow b_0\}$$

## Theorem

*If  $CR(R)$ , then  $CR(\pi(R))$*

If  $\neg CR(R)$  is required, we express this by the stronger requirement  $\neg CR(\pi(R))$ , which is about finite ARS, so can be expressed by earlier techniques

# Termination

# Termination

Where for WCR and  $\neg$ CR we only found approximations,  
termination can be expressed exactly

Where for WCR and  $\neg$ CR we only found approximations, termination can be expressed exactly

## Theorem

*A ground TRS  $R$  over  $\{f\} \cup A$  is terminating if and only if a map  $W : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  exists such that  $W(a) + n > W(b) + k$  for every  $f^n(a) \rightarrow f^k(b) \in R$*

Where for WCR and  $\neg$ CR we only found approximations, termination can be expressed exactly

## Theorem

*A ground TRS  $R$  over  $\{f\} \cup A$  is terminating if and only if a map  $W : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  exists such that  $W(a) + n > W(b) + k$  for every  $f^n(a) \rightarrow f^k(b) \in R$*

This criterium for SN is easily expressed in SMT, satisfiability modulo theory of linear inequalities, where until now everything was in propositional SAT

# Implementation

For finite ARSs we already developed a tool CARPA: Counter examples of Abstract Rewriting Produced Automatically

# Implementation

For finite ARSs we already developed a tool CARPA: Counter examples of Abstract Rewriting Produced Automatically

We modified the CARPA input language to deal with the new TRS features

For finite ARSs we already developed a tool CARPA: Counter examples of Abstract Rewriting Produced Automatically

We modified the CARPA input language to deal with the new TRS features

*Example*

$x1=inv(1)$   
 $sn(x1)$

$x1$  is inverse of basic TRS 1  
 $x1$  is terminating

# Implementation

For finite ARSs we already developed a tool CARPA: Counter examples of Abstract Rewriting Produced Automatically

We modified the CARPA input language to deal with the new TRS features

## *Example*

<code>x1=inv(1)</code>	<code>x1</code> is inverse of basic TRS 1
<code>sn(x1)</code>	<code>x1</code> is terminating
<code>x2=peak(1,1)</code>	
<code>x3=rc(1)</code>	
<code>x3=comp(x3,x3)</code>	
<code>x3=val(x3,x3)</code>	describes <code>WCR(1)</code> as discussed:
<code>subs(x2,x3)</code>	peak contained in valley

# Implementation

For finite ARSs we already developed a tool CARPA: Counter examples of Abstract Rewriting Produced Automatically

We modified the CARPA input language to deal with the new TRS features

## *Example*

<code>x1=inv(1)</code>	<code>x1</code> is inverse of basic TRS 1
<code>sn(x1)</code>	<code>x1</code> is terminating
<code>x2=peak(1,1)</code>	
<code>x3=rc(1)</code>	
<code>x3=comp(x3,x3)</code>	
<code>x3=val(x3,x3)</code>	describes WCR(1) as discussed:
<code>subs(x2,x3)</code>	peak contained in valley
<code>x1=mod2(1)</code>	<code>x1</code> is projection to finite ARS of 1
<code>ncr(x1)</code>	non-confluent by earlier techniques

Applying our tool to this input, and specify  $\#A = 3$

Applying our tool to this input, and specify  $\#A = 3$

- generates a formula expressing all these ingredients

Applying our tool to this input, and specify  $\#A = 3$

- generates a formula expressing all these ingredients
- calls the SMT solver YICES

Applying our tool to this input, and specify  $\#A = 3$

- generates a formula expressing all these ingredients
- calls the SMT solver YICES
- inspects the solution found by YICES, and transforms this to the following output

1  $\rightarrow$  2

1  $\rightarrow$   $f(1)$

2  $\rightarrow$   $f(3)$

3  $\rightarrow$   $f(2)$

Applying our tool to this input, and specify  $\#A = 3$

- generates a formula expressing all these ingredients
- calls the SMT solver YICES
- inspects the solution found by YICES, and transforms this to the following output

1  $\rightarrow$  2

1  $\rightarrow$   $f(1)$

2  $\rightarrow$   $f(3)$

3  $\rightarrow$   $f(2)$

which is indeed a TRS satisfying the given requirements

# Conclusions

# Conclusions

- We developed a method for automatically finding TRSs having a given set of properties, in particular  $WCR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $\neg CR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $SN(\leftarrow)$

# Conclusions

- We developed a method for automatically finding TRSs having a given set of properties, in particular  $WCR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $\neg CR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $SN(\leftarrow)$
- The real work is done by an SMT solver

# Conclusions

- We developed a method for automatically finding TRSs having a given set of properties, in particular  $WCR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $\neg CR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $SN(\leftarrow)$
- The real work is done by an SMT solver
- We restricted to ground TRSs over constants and one single unary symbol: both restrictive and a substantial extension compared to finite ARSs

# Conclusions

- We developed a method for automatically finding TRSs having a given set of properties, in particular  $WCR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $\neg CR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $SN(\leftarrow)$
- The real work is done by an SMT solver
- We restricted to ground TRSs over constants and one single unary symbol: both restrictive and a substantial extension compared to finite ARSs
- If  $\rightarrow^*$  comes in: arbitrary number of steps, then we approximate, or project to a finite ARS, losing completeness

# Conclusions

- We developed a method for automatically finding TRSs having a given set of properties, in particular  $WCR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $\neg CR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $SN(\leftarrow)$
- The real work is done by an SMT solver
- We restricted to ground TRSs over constants and one single unary symbol: both restrictive and a substantial extension compared to finite ARSs
- If  $\rightarrow^*$  comes in: arbitrary number of steps, then we approximate, or project to a finite ARS, losing completeness
- For this restricted class WCR and CR are decidable; we believe encoding corresponding algorithms in SAT/SMT will not better serve our goal

# Conclusions

- We developed a method for automatically finding TRSs having a given set of properties, in particular  $WCR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $\neg CR(\rightarrow)$ ,  $SN(\leftarrow)$
- The real work is done by an SMT solver
- We restricted to ground TRSs over constants and one single unary symbol: both restrictive and a substantial extension compared to finite ARSs
- If  $\rightarrow^*$  comes in: arbitrary number of steps, then we approximate, or project to a finite ARS, losing completeness
- For this restricted class WCR and CR are decidable; we believe encoding corresponding algorithms in SAT/SMT will not better serve our goal
- Termination is expressed exactly