

# Rewrite Systems

## 3. Orderings

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# HW#1 (Scheme)

```
((sort nil) . nil)
((sort (cons x y)) . (add2list x (sort y)))
((max 0 x) . x)
((max x 0) . x)
((max (s x) (s y)) . (s (max x y)))
((min 0 x) . 0)
((min x 0) . 0)
((min (s x) (s y)) . (s (min x y)))
((add2list x nil) . (cons x nil))
((add2list x (cons y z)) .
  (cons (min x y) (add2list (max x y) z)))
```

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# HW#1 (Human)

```
sort(nil) → nil
sort(cons(x,y)) → add2list(x,sort(y))
max(0,x) → x
max(x,0) → x
max(s(x),s(y)) → s(max(x,y))
min(0,x) → 0
min(x,0) → 0
min(s(x),s(y)) → s(min(x,y))
add2list(x,nil) → cons(x,nil)
add2list(x,cons(y,z)) → cons(min(x,y),add2list(max(x,y),z))
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## HW#2

Prove termination (or nontermination) of your solution to hw#1.

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## Alternative

$\min(x,y) \rightarrow \text{other}(\max(x,y),x,y)$   
 $\text{other}(x,x,y) \rightarrow y$   
 $\text{other}(y,x,y) \rightarrow x$

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## Termination Method

A rewrite system terminates

iff

its rules decrease  
for some reduction (well-founded  
monotonic) ordering

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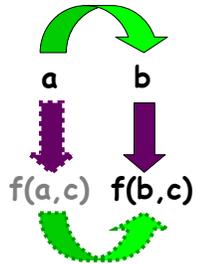
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## Monotonicity



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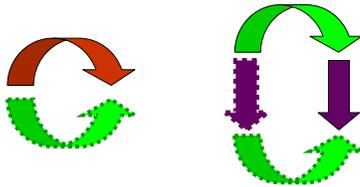
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## Standard Method



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## Monotonic Interpretation

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

$$[f](a,n) = (1,n+a)$$

$$[g](a,n) = (0,n)$$

$$[\text{const}] = (0,0)$$

$$(x,y) > (x',y') \text{ iff } x=x', y>y'$$

$$[ff](0,n) = (1,n+1) > (1,n) = [fgf](0,n)$$

$$[ff](1,n) = (1,n+2) > (1,n+1) = [fgf](1,n) \quad 9$$

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## Alternate Interpretation

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

$$[f](m,n) = (n+m,m)$$

$$[g](m,n) = (n,m)$$

$$[\text{const}] = (1,1)$$

$$[ff](m,n) = (n+2m,n+m) >$$

$$(n+2m,m) = [fgf](m,n)$$

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## Path Orderings

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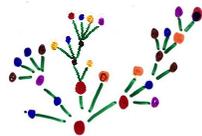
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## Gremlins



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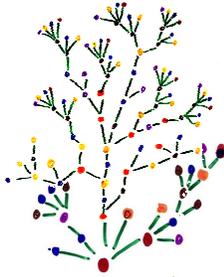
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## Gremlins



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## Path orderings

- Recursive path ordering
- Lexicographic path ordering
- Semantic path ordering
- General path ordering
- Monotonic path ordering

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$$Dt \rightarrow 1$$

$$D(\text{constant}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$D(x + y) \rightarrow Dx + Dy$$

$$D(x \times y) \rightarrow (y \times Dx) + (x \times Dy)$$

$$D(x - y) \rightarrow Dx - Dy.$$

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$$(x \cdot y) \cdot z \rightarrow x \cdot (y \cdot z)$$

$\langle \text{size, first multiplicand, second multiplicand} \rangle$

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### Try Recursion

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(x)) &\rightarrow g(g(f(x))) \\ f(g(x)) &\rightarrow g(g(g(x))) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{top, argument} \rangle$

$$f > g$$

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### Bound

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(x)) &\rightarrow g(g(f(x))) \\ f(g(x)) &\rightarrow g(g(g(x))) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{top, argument} \rangle$

$$f(x), g(x) \succ x.$$

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## Lexicographic Path Ordering

$$\frac{s_i \succ_{lpo} t}{f(s_1, \dots, s_m) \succ_{lpo} t}$$

$$\frac{f \succ g \quad f(s_1, \dots, s_m) \succ_{lpo} t_1, \dots, t_n \quad f \approx g \quad (s_1, \dots, s_m) \approx_{lex} (t_1, \dots, t_n)}{f(s_1, \dots, s_m) \succ_{lpo} g(t_1, \dots, t_n)} \quad \frac{f \approx g \quad (s_1, \dots, s_m) \approx_{lex} (t_1, \dots, t_n)}{f(s_1, \dots, s_m) \approx_{lpo} g(t_1, \dots, t_n)}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 \cdot x \rightarrow x & x \cdot 1 \rightarrow x \\ x^- \cdot x \rightarrow 1 & x \cdot x^- \rightarrow 1 \\ 1^- \rightarrow 1 & x^{--} \rightarrow x \\ y^- \cdot (y \cdot z) \rightarrow z & y \cdot (y^- \cdot z) \rightarrow z \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot z \rightarrow x \cdot (y \cdot z) & (x \cdot y)^- \rightarrow y^- \cdot x^- \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ll} ack(0, y) \rightarrow succ(y) \\ ack(succ(x), 0) \rightarrow ack(x, succ(0)) \\ ack(succ(x), succ(y)) \rightarrow ack(x, ack(succ(x), y)) \end{array}$$

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## Multiset Path Ordering

$$\frac{s_i \succ_{\text{mpo}} t}{f(s_1, \dots, s_m) \succ_{\text{mpo}} t} \quad \frac{f \succ g \quad f(s_1, \dots, s_m) \succ_{\text{mpo}} t_1, \dots, t_n}{f(s_1, \dots, s_m) \succ_{\text{mpo}} g(t_1, \dots, t_n)}$$

$$\frac{f \approx g \quad [s_1, \dots, s_m] \approx_{\text{bag}} [t_1, \dots, t_n]}{f(s_1, \dots, s_m) \approx_{\text{mpo}} g(t_1, \dots, t_n)} \quad \frac{f \approx g \quad [s_1, \dots, s_m] \succ_{\text{bag}} [t_1, \dots, t_n]}{f(s_1, \dots, s_m) \succ_{\text{mpo}} g(t_1, \dots, t_n)}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \neg\neg x &\rightarrow x \\ \neg(x \vee y) &\rightarrow (\neg x) \wedge (\neg y) \\ \neg(x \wedge y) &\rightarrow (\neg x) \vee (\neg y) \\ x \wedge (y \vee z) &\rightarrow (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z) \\ (y \vee z) \wedge x &\rightarrow (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z) \end{aligned}$$

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## Ramsey's Theorem

Infinite complete graph  
Finitely colored edges

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Monochrome infinite clique

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## Simple Case

- Two colors: **yes** and **no**
  - Colorblind reduction
- Color yes is transitive

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## Simple Case

- Extend yes as long as possible
- If can forever, then done (all yes)
- If not, then repeat
- If repeats forever, then done (all no)

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```
S := V
R := ∅
do forever
  x := S
  R := R ∪ {x}
  S := S \ {x}
  W := {s ∈ S | c(x, s) = white}
  S := { W if |W| = ∞
        S \ W otherwise
  }
  W := {x ∈ R | ∀y ∈ R, y ≠ x → c(x, y) = white}
return { W if |W| = ∞
        R \ W otherwise
  }
```

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## Ramsey's Theorem

Infinite complete multi-graph  
Finitely colored multi-edges

Monochrome infinite clique

*can have multiple multi-edges*

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## Well-Quasi-Orderings

- Quasi-ordering

- Reflexive
- Transitive

- Well-quasi-ordered

- No infinite decreasing chains
- No infinite anti-chains

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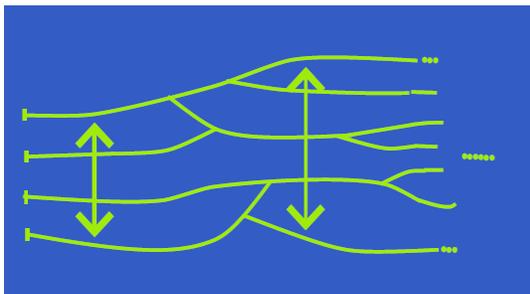
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## Wqo



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## Well-Quasi-Order

**Definition.** A set  $A$  is *Well Quasi Ordered* under  $\succsim$  if for all infinite sequences from  $A$ :

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots$$

there exists some  $i < j$  such that  $a_i \succsim a_j$ .

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## Wqos

- Every infinite sequence has an infinite non-decreasing chain
- Every extension is well-founded

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## Good & Bad

- A sequence is **bad** if there is no such pair
- It is **good** if it has at least one pair
- A qo is a wqo if all sequences are good

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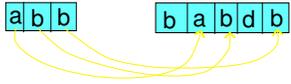
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## Homeomorphic Embedding



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### Higman's Lemma

- Every infinite sequence of words (over a finite alphabet) includes an embedding.

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### Minimal Bad Sequence

- acd eef afda ...
- afda ab acd ...
- ab eef afda ...
- ab acd eef afda ...
- ab afda acd ...
- ...

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## Minimal Bad Sequence

- acd eef afda ...
- afda ab acd ...
- ab eef afda ...
- ab acd eef afda ...
- ab afda acd ...
- ...

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## Minimal Bad Sequence

- ab eef afda ...
- ab acd eef afda ...
- ab afda acd ...
- ...

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## Minimal Bad Sequence

- ab eef afda ...
- ab acd eef afda ...
- ab afda acd ...
- ...

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Minimal Bad Sequence

- ab acd eef afda ...

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Minimal Bad Sequence

- ab acd eef afda ...

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Minimal Bad Sequence

- ab acd afda ...

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## Contradiction

• ab acd    afda ...    aacafad ...

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