

Termination

Recursion

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

$$\text{quot}(0, s(y)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{quot}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\text{quot}(x - y, s(y)))$$

$$0 + y \rightarrow y$$

$$s(x) + y \rightarrow s(x + y)$$

$$(x - y) - z \rightarrow x - (y + z)$$

$$\text{le}(0, y) \rightarrow \text{true}$$

$$\text{le}(s(x), 0) \rightarrow \text{false}$$

$$\text{le}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{le}(x, y)$$

$$\text{minus}(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{minus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow \text{if}_{\text{minus}}(\text{le}(s(x), y), s(x), y)$$

$$\text{if}_{\text{minus}}(\text{true}, s(x), y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{if}_{\text{minus}}(\text{false}, s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{minus}(x, y))$$

$$\text{quot}(0, s(y)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{quot}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\text{quot}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))$$

$$\text{le}(s(x), 0) \rightarrow \text{false}$$

$$\text{le}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{le}(x, y)$$

$$\text{pred}(s(x)) \rightarrow x$$

$$\text{minus}(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\text{minus}(x, s(y)) \rightarrow \text{pred}(\text{minus}(x, y))$$

$$\text{gcd}(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), 0) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{if}_{\text{gcd}}(\text{le}(y, x), s(x), s(y))$$

$$\text{if}_{\text{gcd}}(\text{true}, s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y))$$

$$\text{if}_{\text{gcd}}(\text{false}, s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}(\text{minus}(y, x), s(x))$$

$$\text{le}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{le}(x, y)$$

$$\text{app}(\text{nil}, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\text{app}(\text{add}(n, x), y) \rightarrow \text{add}(n, \text{app}(x, y))$$

$$\text{low}(n, \text{nil}) \rightarrow \text{nil}$$

$$\text{low}(n, \text{add}(m, x)) \rightarrow \text{if}_{\text{low}}(\text{le}(m, n), n, \text{add}(m, x))$$

$$\text{if}_{\text{low}}(\text{true}, n, \text{add}(m, x)) \rightarrow \text{add}(m, \text{low}(n, x))$$

$$\text{if}_{\text{low}}(\text{false}, n, \text{add}(m, x)) \rightarrow \text{low}(n, x)$$

$$\text{high}(n, \text{nil}) \rightarrow \text{nil}$$

$$\text{high}(n, \text{add}(m, x)) \rightarrow \text{if}_{\text{high}}(\text{le}(m, n), n, \text{add}(m, x))$$

$$\text{if}_{\text{high}}(\text{true}, n, \text{add}(m, x)) \rightarrow \text{high}(n, x)$$

$$\text{if}_{\text{high}}(\text{false}, n, \text{add}(m, x)) \rightarrow \text{add}(m, \text{high}(n, x))$$

$$\text{quicksort}(\text{nil}) \rightarrow \text{nil}$$

$$\text{quicksort}(\text{add}(n, x)) \rightarrow \text{app}(\text{quicksort}(\text{low}(n, x)), \\ \text{add}(n, \text{quicksort}(\text{high}(n, x))))$$

Apply

$\text{apply}(t, \sigma) :=$
 if $\text{var?}(t)$
 then if $\sigma = \{\}$
 then t
 else let $\{x \mapsto u\} \cup \sigma' = \sigma$ in
 if $t = x$
 then u
 else $\text{apply}(t, \sigma')$
 else let $f(t_1, \dots, t_n) = t$ in
 $f(\text{apply}(t_1, \sigma), \dots, \text{apply}(t_n, \sigma))$

Occur?

$\text{occur?}(x,t) :=$

if $\text{var?}(t)$

then $(x=t)$

else let $f(t_1, \dots, t_n) = t$ in

$\text{occur?}(x,t_1) \vee \dots \vee \text{occur?}(x,t_n)$

Unify

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unify(s,t) :=  
  if var?(s)  
  then if var?(t)  
        then if s=t then {} else {s→t}  
        else if occur?(s,t)  
              then fail  
              else {s→t}  
  else let f(s1,...,sm) = s & g(t1,...,tn) = t in  
        if f≠g  
        then fail  
        else if m=0 [assuming m=n]  
              then {}  
              else let σ = unify(s1,t1) in  
                    let τ = unify(apply(f(s2,...,sm), σ), apply(f(t2,...,tn), σ)) in  
                    τ ∪ στ [composition of substitutions....]
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Primitive Recursion

- $f(n, x, \dots, z) :=$

if $n=0$

then $g(x, \dots, z)$

else $h(f(n-1, x, \dots, z), n-1, x, \dots, z)$

Inductive Definitions

- Constructors
 - $0, s(0), s(s(0)), \dots$
 - $e, a(e), b(e), a(a(e)), \dots$
 - $e, b(e,e), b(b(e,e),e), \dots$

Structural Induction

- $a(x,y) := \text{if } x = () \text{ then } y \text{ else } c(\text{hd}(x), a(\text{tl}(x), y))$
- $r(x) := \text{if } x = () \text{ then } () \text{ else } a(r(\text{tl}(x)), c(\text{hd}(x), ()))$

Functions

- **Basic** (e.g. arithmetic, boolean)
- **Constructors** (e.g. lists, trees)
- **Conditional** (if c then a else b)
- **Defined** (recursively, perhaps)

Definitions

- $f(x, y, \dots, z) := t[x, y, \dots, z]$
- $e(m, n) := \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } m \times e(m, n-1)$

Evaluations

- $\text{if}(\top, x, y) \Rightarrow x$
- $\text{if}(\perp, x, y) \Rightarrow y$
- $\text{if}(c, x, y) \Rightarrow \text{if}(c', x, y)$
- $f(x, y) \Rightarrow t[x, y]$
- $f(x, y) \Rightarrow f(x', y)$
- $f(x, y) \Rightarrow f(x, y')$

Inner/Outer

- $\text{if}(\top, x, y) \Rightarrow x$
- $\text{if}(\perp, x, y) \Rightarrow y$
- $\text{if}(c, x, y) \Rightarrow \text{if}(c', x, y)$
- $f(x, y) \Rightarrow t[x, y]$
- $f(x, y) \Rightarrow f(x', y)$
- $f(x, y) \Rightarrow f(x, y')$

Inner & Outer

- N: normative; nothing above
- A: applicative; nothing below
- I: inner; something above (not normal)
- O: outer; something below

91 Example

- $f(x) :=$ if $x > 100$
 then $x - 10$
 else $f(f(x + 11))$

Example

- $f(x,y) := \text{if } x=0$

then 2

else $f(x-1, f(x+y, y))$

Example

- $f(x,y) :=$ if $x=0$

then 0

else if $x=1$

then $f(0, f(1,y))$

else $f(x-2, y+1)$

Example

- $f(1,1) = f(0, f(1,1)) = ???$

In vs. Out

- If any computation is terminating, then **outermost (normal order)** is terminating.
- If any computation is non-terminating, then **innermost (applicative order)** is non-terminating.

Normal is Very Good

- Suppose not
- Consider minimal counterexample
- $u N N N N N I N N N I I N N N N N I I I v$; v value
- $I N \approx I O \subseteq N A^*$
- So: $u N \dots N I \dots I v$
- But can't have $I v$, so $u N^* v$

Applicative is Very Bad

- If $u \circ v$, then
 - there are $u' v' v''$ such that
 - $u A! u' A v' A! v''$
 - $v A^* v' A! v''$
 - $A!$ means as much as possible