

How to Prove Equivalence of Rewriting Systems without (Explicit) Induction

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March 5, 2011

Outline

1. Program transformation by templates
2. Verifying the equivalence of TRSs
 - (a) Equivalent transformation of TRSs
 - (b) Proof
3. Extending to a higher order setting
4. Conclusion & Future works

Program Transformation

- Compiler
- Optimization
- Refactoring
- Verification

How to Apply Program Transformation

1. Analyzing the input program
2. Checking properties for the input
(Correctness of transformation)
3. Applying a transformation rule
4. Checking the output

Program Transformation by Templates

Template

```
fun f x = if a x then b x
         else h (d x) (f (e x))
```

matching

```
fun sum x = if null x then 0
            else (hd x) + (sum (tl x))
```

```
fun f x = if a x then b x
         else g (e x) (d x)
and g x y = if a x then h y (b x)
            else g (e x) (h y (d x))
```

instantiation

```
fun sum x = if null x then 0
            else sum1 (tl x) (hd x)
and sum1 x y = if null x then y + 0
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$$\forall x, y, z. h\ x\ (h\ y\ z) = h\ (h\ x\ y)\ z$$

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Program Transformation by Templates

- Pattern matching

- The correctness of transformations

Program Transformation by Templates

Huet & Lang (1978): Lambda calculus

- Programs
 - lambda-terms + Y-combinators
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 - substitution + β -reduction
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 - Denotational semantics

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 - Denotational semantics \Leftarrow Hypothesis

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 - * Curien et al. (1996): Improving algorithm by Top-down method
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 - Denotational semantics \Leftarrow Hypothesis \Leftarrow proof by induction
 - Operational semantics \Leftarrow Hypothesis \Leftarrow Automated Theorem

Proving

Program Transformation by Templates

Template

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &\rightarrow b \\ f(c(u, v)) &\rightarrow g(e(u), f(v)) \\ g(b, u) &\rightarrow u \\ g(d(u, v), w) &\rightarrow d(u, g(v, w)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(u) &\rightarrow f_1(u, b) \\ f_1(a, u) &\rightarrow u \\ f_1(c(u, v), w) &\rightarrow f_1(v, g(w, e(u))) \\ g(b, u) &\rightarrow u \\ g(d(u, v), w) &\rightarrow d(u, g(v, w)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(b, u) &\approx g(u, b) \\ g(g(u, v), w) &\approx g(u, g(v, w)) \end{aligned}$$

matching

$$\begin{aligned} f &\mapsto \text{sum}(\square_1), & b &\mapsto 0, \\ g &\mapsto +(\square_1, \square_2), & c &\mapsto \square_1 : \square_2, \\ f_1 &\mapsto \text{sum1}(\square_1, \square_2), & d &\mapsto s(\square_2), \\ a &\mapsto [], & e &\mapsto \square_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sum}([]) &\rightarrow 0 \\ \text{sum}(x : y) &\rightarrow +(x, \text{sum}(y)) \\ +(0, x) &\rightarrow x \\ +(s(x), y) &\rightarrow s(+(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

instantiation

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Program Transformation by Templates

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$f(a) \rightarrow b$
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$f(u) \rightarrow f_1(u, b)$
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RAPT

- Rewriting-based Automated Program Transformation System
- SML#
- Automated verification of the correctness.
- <http://www.jaist.ac.jp/~chiba/RAPT/>

Demo

The Correctness of Transformations

A program transformation is correct.



Input and output programs are equivalent.

Equivalence of Programs

Program P and P' are equivalent.



$$\forall d. P(d) = P'(d)$$

Equivalence of TRSs

TRS \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{R}' are equivalent for \mathcal{G} . ($\mathcal{R} \simeq_{\mathcal{G}} \mathcal{R}'$)

\Downarrow

$\forall s \in T(\mathcal{G}), \forall t \in T(\mathcal{C}). s \xrightarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}} t \text{ iff } s \xrightarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}'} t$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sum}([\]) \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{sum}(x : y) \rightarrow +(x, \text{sum}(y)) \\ +(0, x) \rightarrow x \\ +(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(+ (x, y)) \end{array} \right\}$$

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Equivalent Transformation of TRSs

- Toyama (1991)
- Without a help of explicit induction

Equivalent Transformation

\mathcal{R}_0 : left-linear CS over \mathcal{F}_0 , \mathcal{E} : set of equations over \mathcal{F}_0

• Introduction

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xRightarrow{I} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{k+1} = \mathcal{F}_k \cup \{f\}$$

- $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is linear
- $f \notin \mathcal{F}_k$, and
- $r \in T(\mathcal{F}_k, \mathcal{V})$

• Addition

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{l \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1}) \quad - l \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}_{\mathcal{R}_k \cup \mathcal{E}} r$$

• Elimination

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xRightarrow{E} \mathcal{R}_k \setminus \{l \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{factlist}(0) &\rightarrow [] \\ \text{factlist}(s(x)) &\rightarrow \text{fact}(x):\text{factlist}(x) \\ \text{fact}(0) &\rightarrow s(0) \\ \text{fact}(s(x)) &\rightarrow \times(s(x), \text{fact}(x)) \\ \pi_1(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow x \\ \pi_2(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{factlist}(x) &\rightarrow \pi_1(\text{step}(x)) \\ \text{fact}(x) &\rightarrow \pi_2(\text{step}(x)) \\ \text{factpair}(0) &\rightarrow \langle [], s(0) \rangle \\ \text{factpair}(s(x)) &\rightarrow \text{step}(s(x), \text{factpair}(x)) \\ \text{step}(x, y) &\rightarrow \langle \pi_2(y):\pi_1(y), \times(x, \pi_2(y)) \rangle \\ \pi_1(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow x \\ \pi_2(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow y \end{aligned}$$

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- $\mathcal{R}_3 \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_2 \cup \{\text{factpair}(0) \rightarrow \langle [], s(0) \rangle\}$
- $\mathcal{R}_4 \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_3 \cup \{\text{factpair}(s(x)) \rightarrow \text{step}(s(x), \text{factpair}(x))\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{factpair}(s(x)) &\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_3} \langle \text{factlist}(s(x)), \text{fact}(s(x)) \rangle \\ &\xrightarrow{*} \mathcal{R}_3 \langle \text{fact}(x):\text{factlist}(x), s(x) \times \text{fact}(x) \rangle \\ &\xleftarrow{*} \mathcal{R}_3 \langle \pi_2(\langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle):\pi_1(\langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle), \\ &\quad s(x) \times \pi_2(\langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle) \rangle \\ &\xleftarrow{*} \mathcal{R}_3 \langle \pi_2(\text{factpair}(x)):\pi_1(\text{factpair}(x)), s(x) \times \pi_2(\text{factpair}(x)) \rangle \\ &\xleftarrow{\quad} \mathcal{R}_3 \text{step}(s(x), \text{factpair}(x)) \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{factlist}(0) &\rightarrow [] \\ \text{factlist}(s(x)) &\rightarrow \text{fact}(x):\text{factlist}(x) \\ \text{fact}(0) &\rightarrow s(0) \\ \text{fact}(s(x)) &\rightarrow \times(s(x), \text{fact}(x)) \\ \pi_1(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow x \\ \pi_2(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{factlist}(x) &\rightarrow \pi_1(\text{step}(x)) \\ \text{fact}(x) &\rightarrow \pi_2(\text{step}(x)) \\ \text{factpair}(0) &\rightarrow \langle [], s(0) \rangle \\ \text{factpair}(s(x)) &\rightarrow \text{step}(s(x), \text{factpair}(x)) \\ \text{step}(x, y) &\rightarrow \langle \pi_2(y):\pi_1(y), \times(x, \pi_2(y)) \rangle \\ \pi_1(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow x \\ \pi_2(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow y \end{aligned}$$

- $\mathcal{R}_0 = \mathcal{R}_{\text{factlist}}$
- $\mathcal{R}_1 \xRightarrow{I} \mathcal{R}_0 \cup \{\text{factpair}(x) \rightarrow \langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle\}$
- $\mathcal{R}_2 \xRightarrow{I} \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \{\text{step}(x, y) \rightarrow \langle \pi_1(y):\pi_2(y), x \times \pi_2(y) \rangle\}$
- $\mathcal{R}_3 \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_2 \cup \{\text{factpair}(0) \rightarrow \langle [], s(0) \rangle\}$
- $\mathcal{R}_4 \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_3 \cup \{\text{factpair}(s(x)) \rightarrow \text{step}(s(x), \text{factpair}(x))\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{factpair}(s(x)) &\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_3} \langle \text{factlist}(s(x)), \text{fact}(s(x)) \rangle \\ &\xrightarrow{*} \mathcal{R}_3 \langle \text{fact}(x):\text{factlist}(x), s(x) \times \text{fact}(x) \rangle \\ &\xleftarrow{*} \mathcal{R}_3 \langle \pi_2(\langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle):\pi_1(\langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle), \\ &\quad s(x) \times \pi_2(\langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle) \rangle \\ &\xleftarrow{*} \mathcal{R}_3 \langle \pi_2(\text{factpair}(x)):\pi_1(\text{factpair}(x)), s(x) \times \pi_2(\text{factpair}(x)) \rangle \\ &\xleftarrow{\quad} \mathcal{R}_3 \text{step}(s(x), \text{factpair}(x)) \end{aligned}$$

- $\mathcal{R}_5 \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_4 \cup \{\text{factlist}(x) \rightarrow \pi_1(\text{factpair}(x))\}$
- $\mathcal{R}_6 \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_5 \cup \{\text{fact}(x) \rightarrow \pi_2(\text{factpair}(x))\}$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{factlist}(0) &\rightarrow [] \\ \text{factlist}(s(x)) &\rightarrow \text{fact}(x):\text{factlist}(x) \\ \text{fact}(0) &\rightarrow s(0) \\ \text{fact}(s(x)) &\rightarrow \times(s(x), \text{fact}(x)) \\ \pi_1(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow x \\ \pi_2(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{factlist}(x) &\rightarrow \pi_1(\text{step}(x)) \\ \text{fact}(x) &\rightarrow \pi_2(\text{step}(x)) \\ \text{factpair}(0) &\rightarrow \langle [], s(0) \rangle \\ \text{factpair}(s(x)) &\rightarrow \text{step}(s(x), \text{factpair}(x)) \\ \text{step}(x, y) &\rightarrow \langle \pi_2(y):\pi_1(y), \times(x, \pi_2(y)) \rangle \\ \pi_1(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow x \\ \pi_2(\langle x, y \rangle) &\rightarrow y \end{aligned}$$

- $\mathcal{R}_0 = \mathcal{R}_{\text{factlist}}$
- $\mathcal{R}_1 \xRightarrow{I} \mathcal{R}_0 \cup \{\text{factpair}(x) \rightarrow \langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle\}$
- $\mathcal{R}_2 \xRightarrow{I} \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \{\text{step}(x, y) \rightarrow \langle \pi_1(y):\pi_2(y), x \times \pi_2(y) \rangle\}$
- $\mathcal{R}_3 \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_2 \cup \{\text{factpair}(0) \rightarrow \langle [], s(0) \rangle\}$
- $\mathcal{R}_4 \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_3 \cup \{\text{factpair}(s(x)) \rightarrow \text{step}(s(x), \text{factpair}(x))\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{factpair}(s(x)) &\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_3} \langle \text{factlist}(s(x)), \text{fact}(s(x)) \rangle \\ &\xrightarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}_3} \langle \text{fact}(x):\text{factlist}(x), s(x) \times \text{fact}(x) \rangle \\ &\xleftarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}_3} \langle \pi_2(\langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle):\pi_1(\langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle), \\ &\quad s(x) \times \pi_2(\langle \text{factlist}(x), \text{fact}(x) \rangle) \rangle \\ &\xleftarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}_3} \langle \pi_2(\text{factpair}(x)):\pi_1(\text{factpair}(x)), s(x) \times \pi_2(\text{factpair}(x)) \rangle \\ &\xleftarrow{\mathcal{R}_3} \text{step}(s(x), \text{factpair}(x)) \end{aligned}$$

- $\mathcal{R}_5 \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_4 \cup \{\text{factlist}(x) \rightarrow \pi_1(\text{factpair}(x))\}$
- $\mathcal{R}_6 \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_5 \cup \{\text{fact}(x) \rightarrow \pi_2(\text{factpair}(x))\}$
- $\mathcal{R}_6 \xRightarrow{*}_E \mathcal{R}'_{\text{factlist}}$

Verifying Equivalence of TRSs

Theorem

- \mathcal{R} is a left-linear CS over \mathcal{G}
- \mathcal{R}' is a TRS over \mathcal{G}'
- \mathcal{E} is a set of equations over \mathcal{G}
- $\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow[I]{*} \cdot \xrightarrow[A]{*} \cdot \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}'$ under \mathcal{E}
- $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G} \vdash_{ind} \mathcal{E}$
- $CR(\mathcal{R}), SC(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G})$
- $SC(\mathcal{R}', \mathcal{G}')$

$$\implies \mathcal{R} \simeq_{\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{G}'} \mathcal{R}'$$

Abstract Reduction System

Definition

- $\mathcal{A} = \langle A, \rightarrow \rangle$
 - TRS: $\langle T(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{V}), \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \rangle$
 - EQL: $\langle T(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{V}), =_{\mathcal{E}} \rangle$
 - lambda-calculus: $\langle \{s \mid s : \text{lambda term}\}, \rightarrow_{\beta} \rangle$
 - SM: $\langle S, \rightarrow \rangle$
 - ...
- $\text{NF}(\mathcal{A}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \in A \mid \neg \exists b \in A. a \rightarrow b\}$

Confluence

Definition

- $\mathcal{A} = \langle A, \rightarrow \rangle$
- $\text{CR}(\mathcal{A}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overleftarrow{*} \cdot \overrightarrow{*} \subseteq \underline{\overrightarrow{*}} \cdot \overleftarrow{*}$

Confluence

Definition

- $\mathcal{A} = \langle A, \rightarrow \rangle$
- $\text{CR}(\mathcal{A}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \leftarrow^* \cdot \xrightarrow^* \subseteq \underline{\xrightarrow^*} \cdot \leftarrow^*$

Proposition

- $\text{CR}(\mathcal{A})$ iff $\leftrightarrow^* \subseteq \underline{\xrightarrow^*} \cdot \leftarrow^*$

Confluence

Definition

- $\mathcal{A} = \langle A, \rightarrow \rangle$
- $\text{CR}(\mathcal{A}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overleftarrow{*} \cdot \overrightarrow{*} \subseteq \underline{\overrightarrow{*}} \cdot \overleftarrow{*}$

Proposition

- $\text{CR}(\mathcal{A})$ iff $\overleftrightarrow{*} \subseteq \underline{\overrightarrow{*}} \cdot \overleftarrow{*}$
- $\text{CR}(\mathcal{A}) \wedge a \overleftrightarrow{*} b \wedge a, b \in \text{NF}(\mathcal{A})$ imply $a = b$

Reachability

Definition

A' is reachable from A by \rightarrow ($\text{Reach}(A, \rightarrow, A')$) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall a \in A. \exists b \in A'. a \rightarrow b$

- $\text{SC}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Reach}(\text{T}(\mathcal{G}), \xrightarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}}, \text{T}(\mathcal{C}))$
- $\text{SC}(SP) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Reach}(\text{T}(\mathcal{F}, Y), \approx_{\varepsilon}, \text{T}(\mathcal{C}, Y))$

Commutativity of confluence

$\mathcal{A}_1 = \langle A, \rightarrow_1 \rangle$ and $\mathcal{A}_2 = \langle A, \rightarrow_2 \rangle$

Definition

\mathcal{A}_1 commutes with \mathcal{A}_2 ($\text{COMM}(\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2)$) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \leftarrow_1^* \cdot \rightarrow_2^* \subseteq \rightarrow_2^* \cdot \leftarrow_1^*$

Proposition

$\text{CR}(\mathcal{A}_1) \wedge \text{CR}(\mathcal{A}_2) \wedge \text{COMM}(\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2)$ imply $\text{CR}(\mathcal{A}_1 \sqcup \mathcal{A}_2)$

Commutativity of confluence

$\mathcal{A}_1 = \langle A, \rightarrow_1 \rangle$ and $\mathcal{A}_2 = \langle A, \rightarrow_2 \rangle$

Definition

\mathcal{A}_1 commutes with \mathcal{A}_2 ($\text{COMM}(\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2)$) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overleftarrow{*}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{*}_2 \subseteq \overrightarrow{*}_2 \cdot \overleftarrow{*}_1$

Proposition

$\text{CR}(\mathcal{A}_1) \wedge \text{CR}(\mathcal{A}_2) \wedge \text{COMM}(\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2)$ imply $\text{CR}(\mathcal{A}_1 \sqcup \mathcal{A}_2)$

Theorem (Toyama 1988)

If left-linear term rewriting systems \mathcal{R}_1 and \mathcal{R}_2 are non-overlapping with each other, then \mathcal{R}_1 commutes with \mathcal{R}_2 .

A Principle of Inductionless Induction

$$\mathcal{A}_1 = \langle A, \rightarrow_1 \rangle \text{ and } \mathcal{A}_2 = \langle A, \rightarrow_2 \rangle$$

Theorem (Toyama 1986, Koike and Toyama 2000)

1. $\rightarrow_1 \subseteq \rightarrow_2$,
2. $\text{CR}(\mathcal{A}_2)$,
3. $A'' \subseteq \text{NF}(\mathcal{A}_2)$, and
4. $\text{Reach}(A', \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}_1, A'')$

imply

$$\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}_1 = \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}_2 \text{ on } A'.$$

Equivalent Transformation

\mathcal{R}_0 : left-linear CS over \mathcal{F}_0 , \mathcal{E} : set of equations over \mathcal{F}_0

• Introduction

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xRightarrow{I} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{k+1} = \mathcal{F}_k \cup \{f\}$$

- $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is linear
- $f \notin \mathcal{F}_k$, and
- $r \in T(\mathcal{F}_k, \mathcal{V})$

• Addition

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{l \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1}) \quad - l \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}_{\mathcal{R}_k \cup \mathcal{E}} r$$

• Elimination

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xRightarrow{E} \mathcal{R}_k \setminus \{l \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

Verifying Equivalence of TRSs

Theorem

- \mathcal{R} is a left-linear CS over \mathcal{G}
- \mathcal{R}' is a TRS over \mathcal{G}'
- \mathcal{E} is a set of equations over \mathcal{G}
- $\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow{I}^* \cdot \xrightarrow{A}^* \cdot \xrightarrow{E}^* \mathcal{R}'$ under \mathcal{E}
- $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G} \vdash_{ind} \mathcal{E}$
- $CR(\mathcal{R}), SC(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G})$
- $SC(\mathcal{R}', \mathcal{G}')$

$$\implies \mathcal{R} \simeq_{\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{G}'} \mathcal{R}'$$

Proof

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow[A]{*} \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}'$$

1. $\text{CR}(\mathcal{R}_I)$ and $\forall s \in \text{T}(\mathcal{F}). \exists s' \in \text{T}(\mathcal{G}). s \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* s'$
2. $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}}^* = \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^*$ on $\text{T}(\mathcal{G})$
3. $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* = \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_A}^*$ on $\text{T}(\mathcal{F})$
4. $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* = \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}'}^*$ on $\text{T}(\mathcal{G}')$
5. $\mathcal{R} \simeq_{\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{G}'} \mathcal{R}'$

CR(\mathcal{R}_I) and $\forall t \in T(\mathcal{F}). \exists t' \in T(\mathcal{G}). t \xrightarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}_I} t'$

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow{*}_I \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow{*}_A \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow{*}_E \mathcal{R}'$$

• Introduction

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xrightarrow{*}_I \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

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CR(\mathcal{R}_I) and $\forall t \in T(\mathcal{F}). \exists t' \in T(\mathcal{G}). t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* t'$

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- $\forall s \in T(\mathcal{F})$

s

CR(\mathcal{R}_I) and $\forall t \in T(\mathcal{F}). \exists t' \in T(\mathcal{G}). t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* t'$

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• $\forall s \in T(\mathcal{F}), \exists s' \in T(\mathcal{G})$

$$s \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* s'$$

CR(\mathcal{R}_I) and $\forall t \in T(\mathcal{F}). \exists t' \in T(\mathcal{G}). t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* t'$

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$$s \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* s'$$

- \mathcal{R} : left-linear,

CR(\mathcal{R}_I) and $\forall t \in T(\mathcal{F}). \exists t' \in T(\mathcal{G}). t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* t'$

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow{I}^* \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow{A}^* \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow{E}^* \mathcal{R}'$$

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- \mathcal{R} : left-linear, CR(\mathcal{R}),

CR(\mathcal{R}_I) and $\forall t \in T(\mathcal{F}). \exists t' \in T(\mathcal{G}). t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* t'$

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$$s \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* s'$$

- \mathcal{R} : left-linear, CR(\mathcal{R}), $\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}$: left-linear,

CR(\mathcal{R}_I) and $\forall t \in T(\mathcal{F}). \exists t' \in T(\mathcal{G}). t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* t'$

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow{I}^* \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow{A}^* \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow{E}^* \mathcal{R}'$$

- Introduction

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- \mathcal{R} : left-linear, CR(\mathcal{R}), $\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}$: left-linear, CR($\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}$),

CR(\mathcal{R}_I) and $\forall t \in T(\mathcal{F}). \exists t' \in T(\mathcal{G}). t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* t'$

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- \mathcal{R} : left-linear, CR(\mathcal{R}), $\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}$: left-linear, CR($\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}$), and \mathcal{R} and $\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}$ do not overlap to each other

CR(\mathcal{R}_I) and $\forall t \in T(\mathcal{F}). \exists t' \in T(\mathcal{G}). t \xrightarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}_I} t'$

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow[A]{*} \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}'$$

• Introduction

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

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• $\forall s \in T(\mathcal{F}), \exists s' \in T(\mathcal{G})$

$$s \xrightarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}_I} s'$$

• \mathcal{R} : left-linear, CR(\mathcal{R}), $\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}$: left-linear, CR($\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}$), and

\mathcal{R} and $\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}$ do not overlap to each other

$$\Rightarrow \text{CR}(\mathcal{R}_I)$$

$\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R} = \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R}_I$ on $T(\mathcal{G})$

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow[A]{*} \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}'$$

• Introduction

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

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$$T(\mathcal{G}) \ni s \xleftarrow[\mathcal{R}_I]{*} t \in T(\mathcal{G})$$



• $SC(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G})$

• $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_I$

• $CR(\mathcal{R}_I)$ and $T(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq NF(\mathcal{R}_I)$

$\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R} = \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R}_I$ on $T(\mathcal{G})$

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow[A]{*} \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}'$$

• Introduction

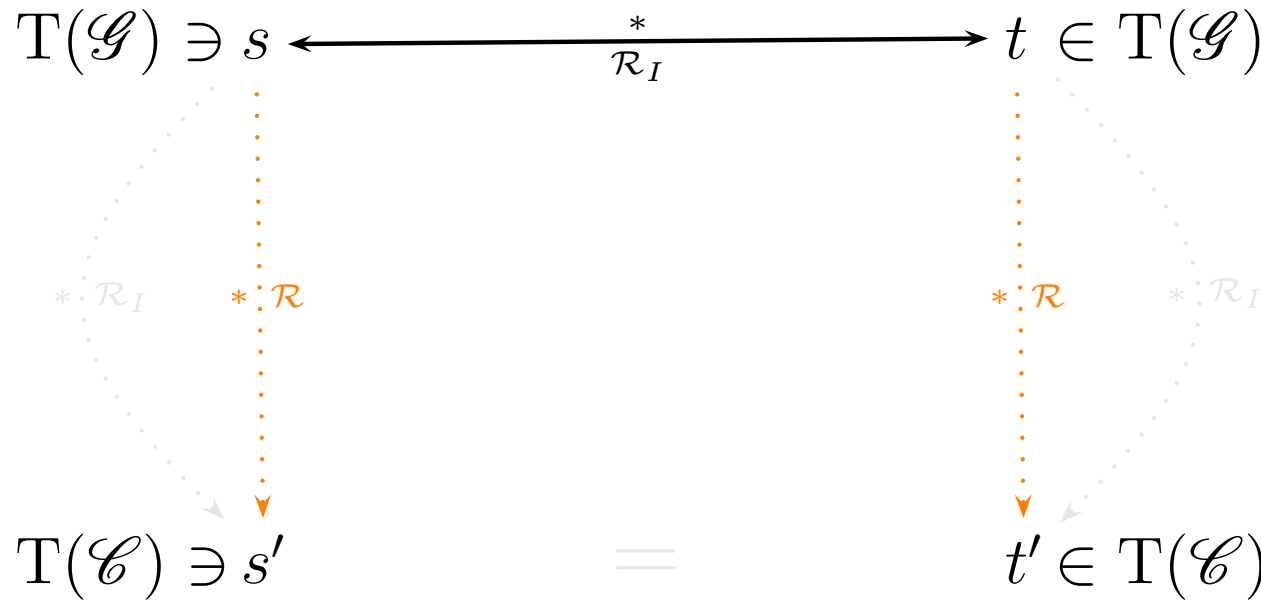
$$\mathcal{R}_k \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

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• $SC(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G})$

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$\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R} = \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R}_I$ on $T(\mathcal{G})$

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow[A]{*} \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}'$$

• Introduction

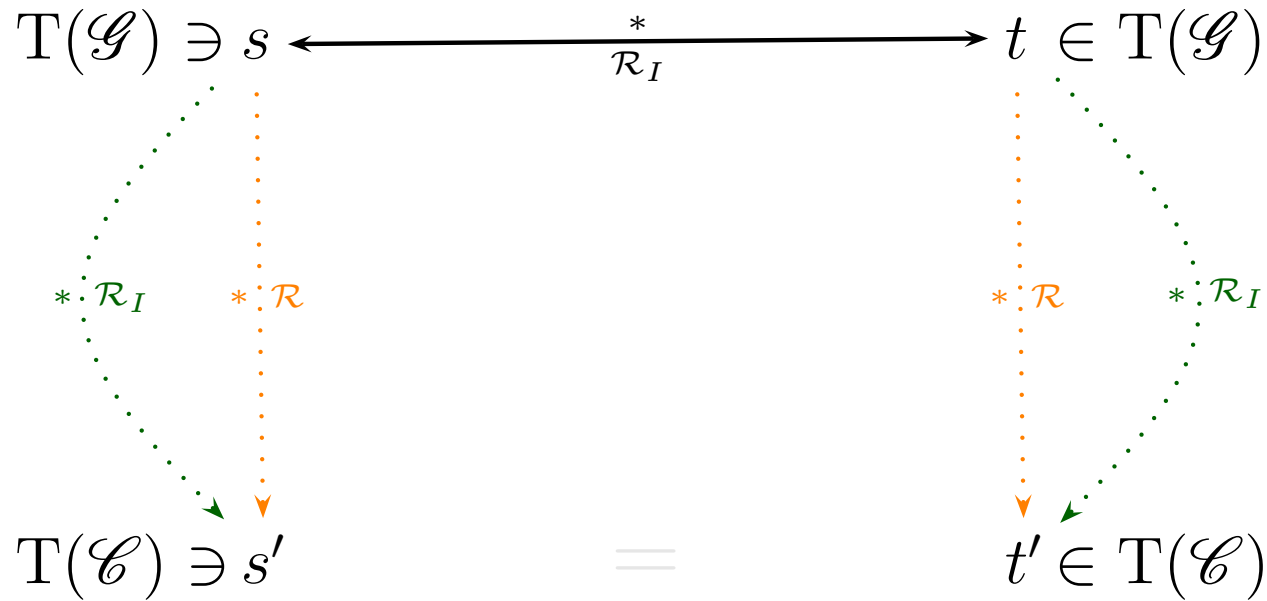
$$\mathcal{R}_k \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

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• $SC(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G})$

• $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_I$

• $CR(\mathcal{R}_I)$ and $T(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq NF(\mathcal{R}_I)$

$\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R} = \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R}_I$ on $T(\mathcal{G})$

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow[A]{*} \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}'$$

• Introduction

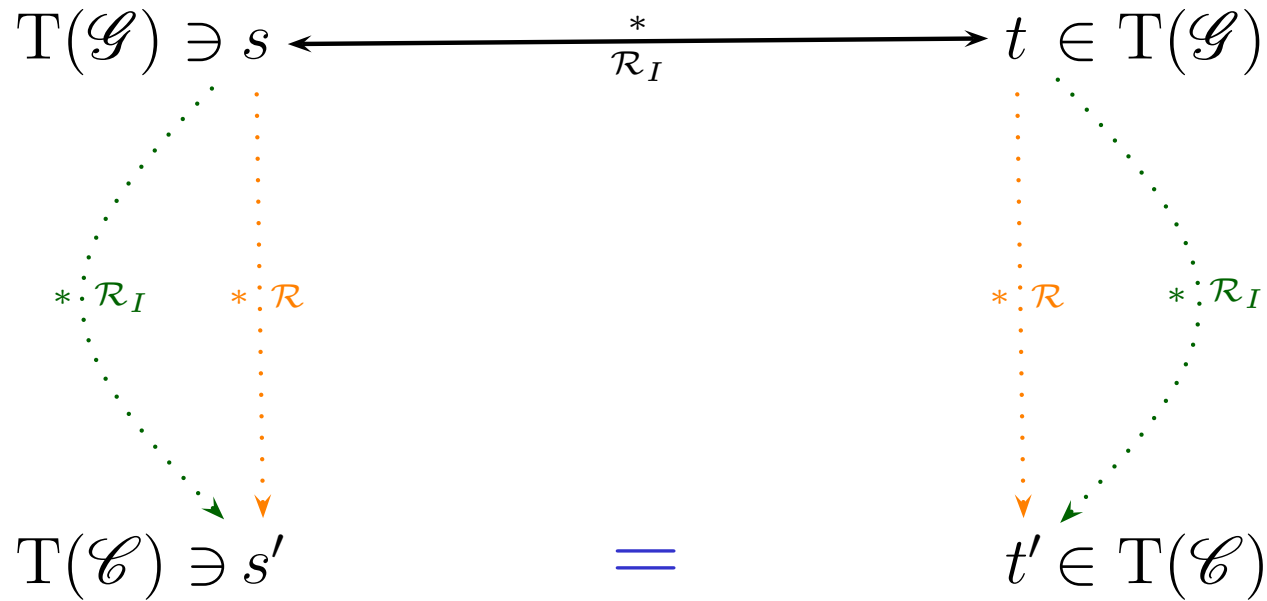
$$\mathcal{R}_k \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{k+1} = \mathcal{F}_k \cup \{f\}$$

- $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is linear

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• $SC(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G})$

• $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_I$

• $CR(\mathcal{R}_I)$ and $T(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq NF(\mathcal{R}_I)$

$\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R}_I = \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R}_A$ on $T(\mathcal{F})$

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow[A]{*} \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}'$$

• Addition

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xrightarrow[A]{*} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{l \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1}) \quad - \quad l \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}_{\mathcal{R}_k \cup \mathcal{E}} r$$

$$T(\mathcal{F}) \ni s \xleftarrow{\varepsilon} t \in T(\mathcal{F})$$



• The definition of reduction relation where

- $\theta_g : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow T(\mathcal{F})$

• From 1 where

- $\theta_c : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow T(\mathcal{G})$

• $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G} \vdash_{ind} \mathcal{E}$

• $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_I$

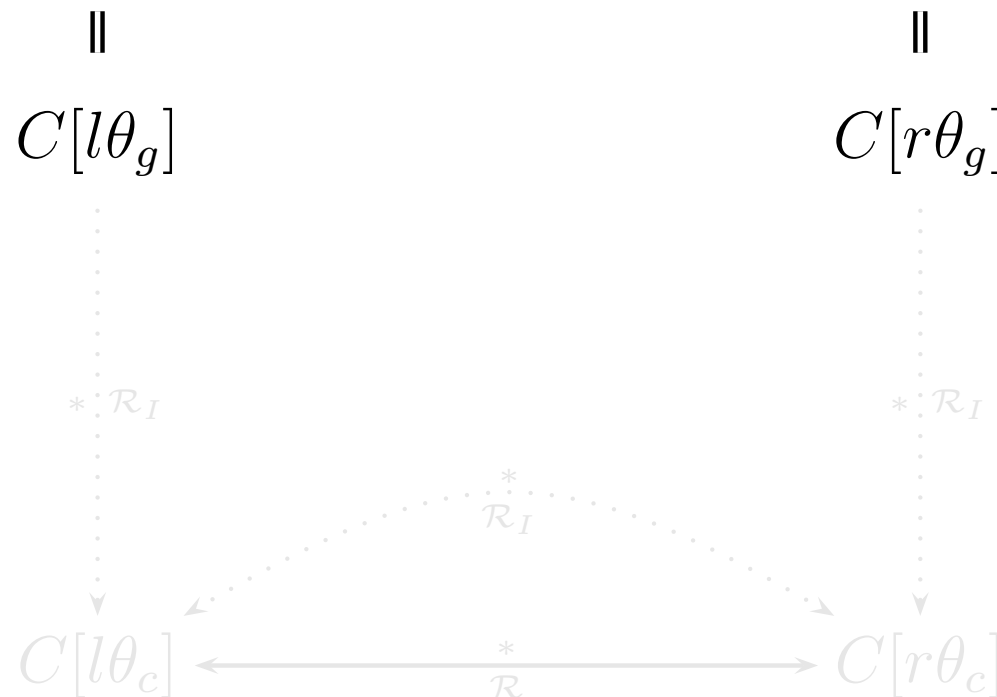
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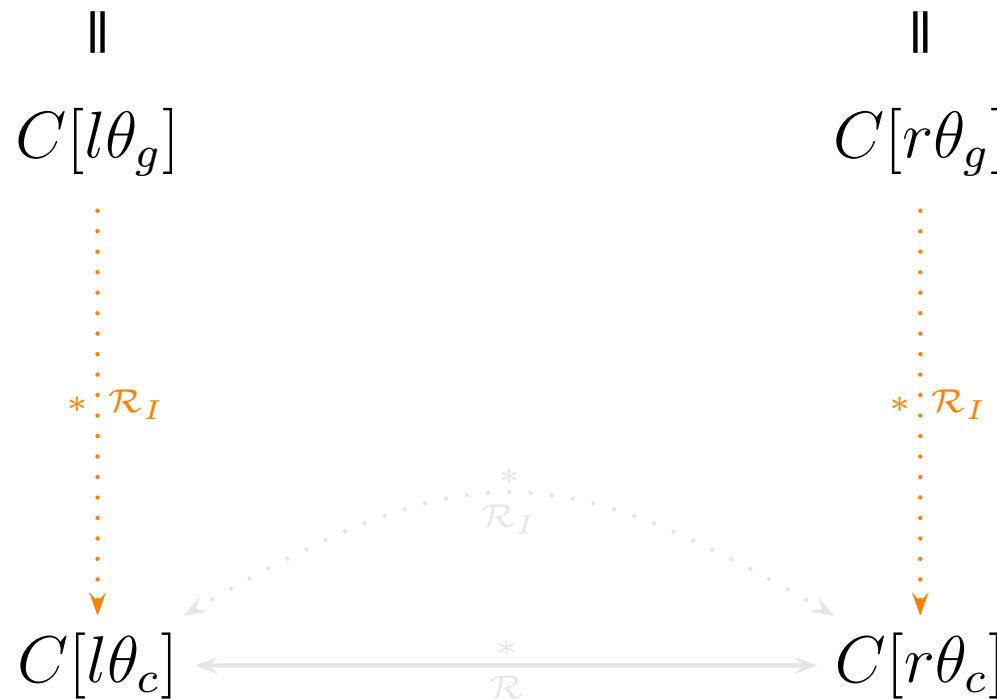
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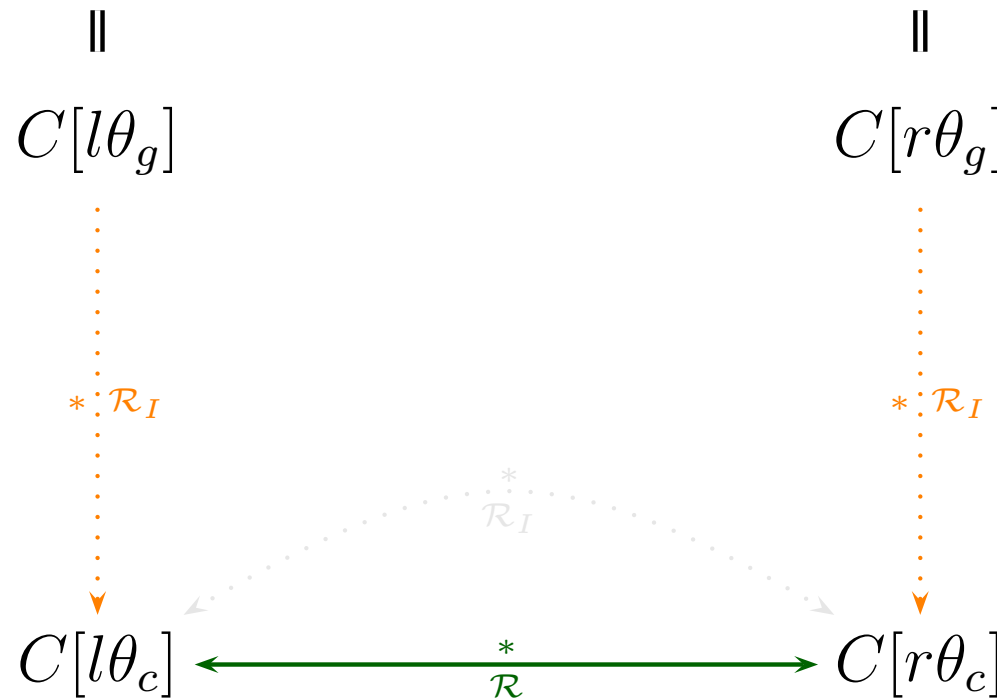
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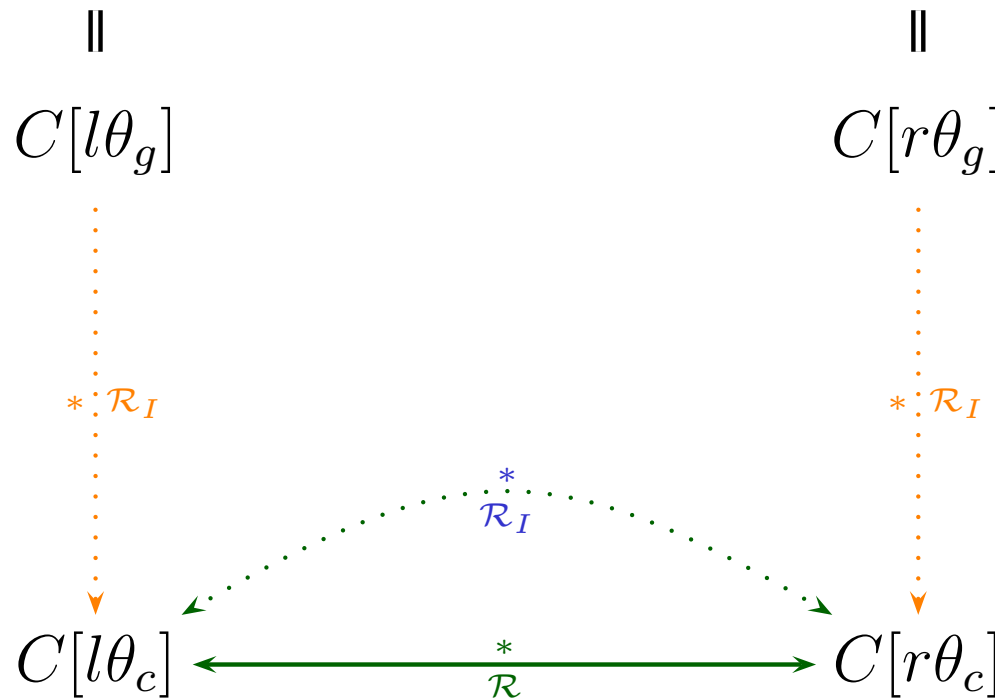
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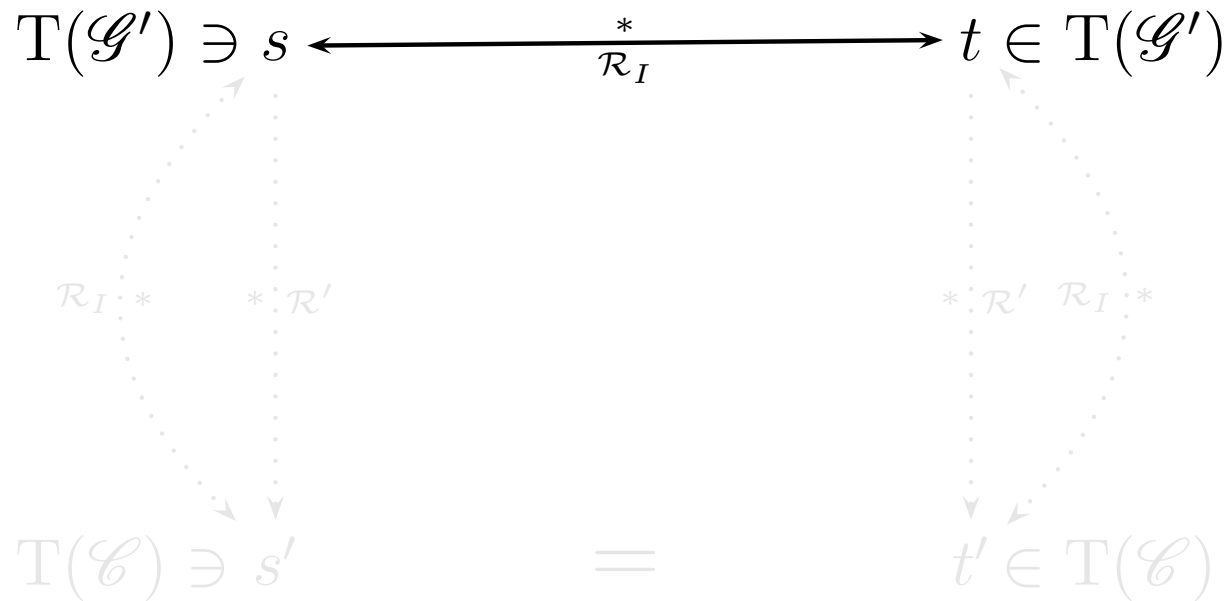
• $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_I$

$\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R}_I = \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} \mathcal{R}'$ on $T(\mathcal{G}')$

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow[A]{*} \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}'$$

• Elimination

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}_k \setminus \{l \rightarrow r\}$$



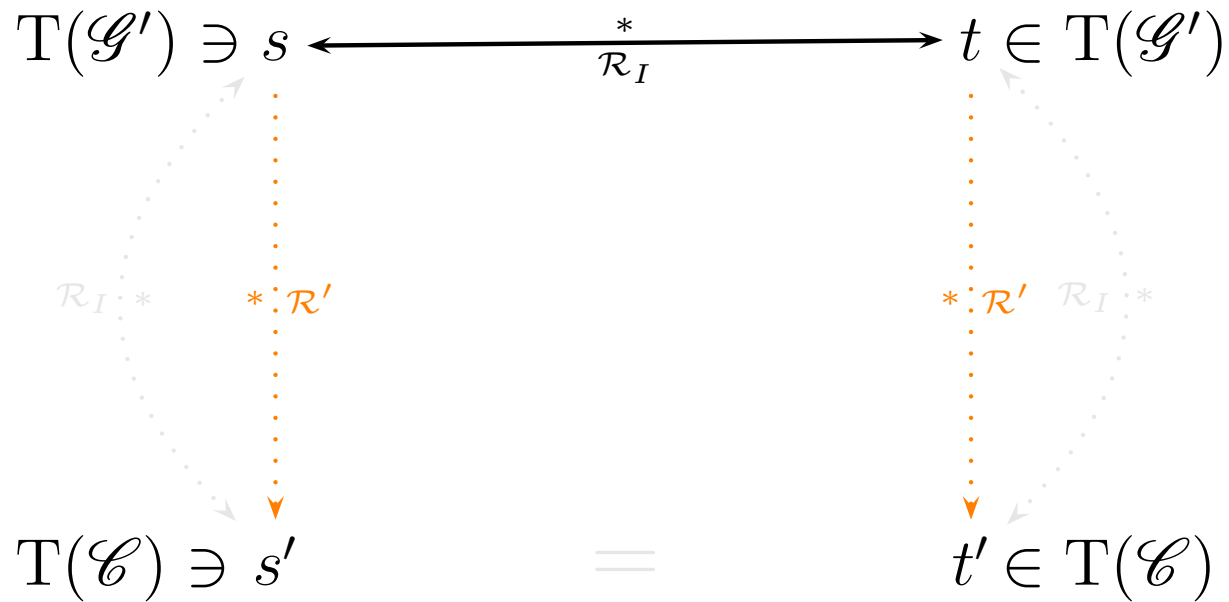
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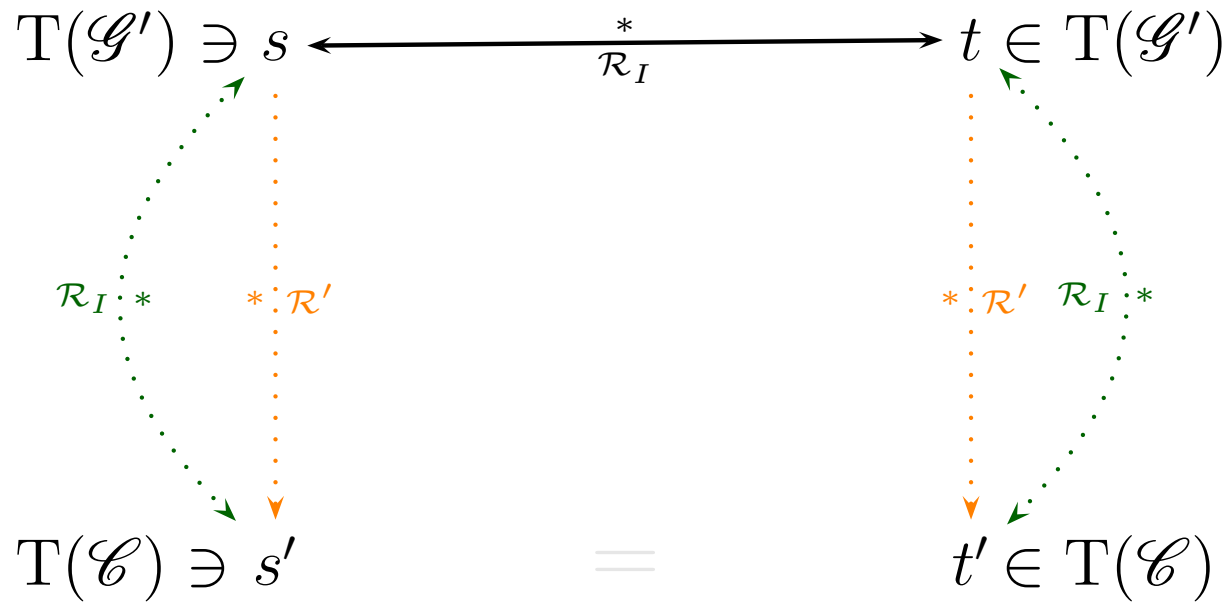
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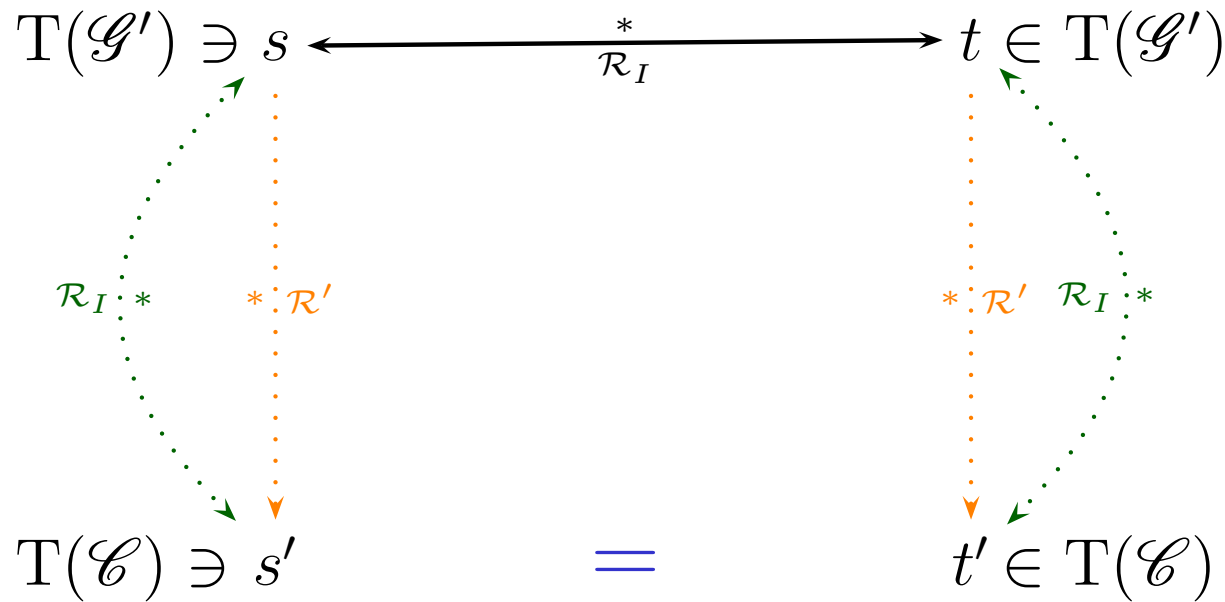
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From 2 to 4, $\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}_{\mathcal{R}} = \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}_{\mathcal{R}'}$ on $T(\mathcal{G}' \cap \mathcal{G}')$

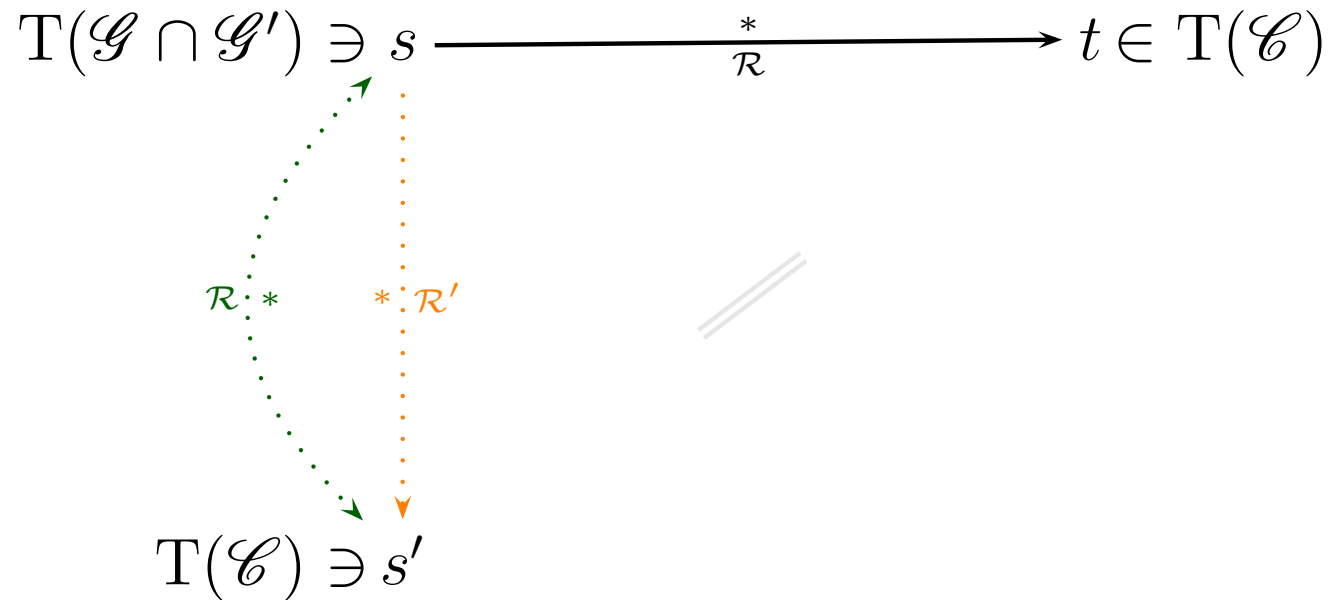
$$T(\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{G}') \ni s \xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}]{*} t \in T(\mathcal{C})$$



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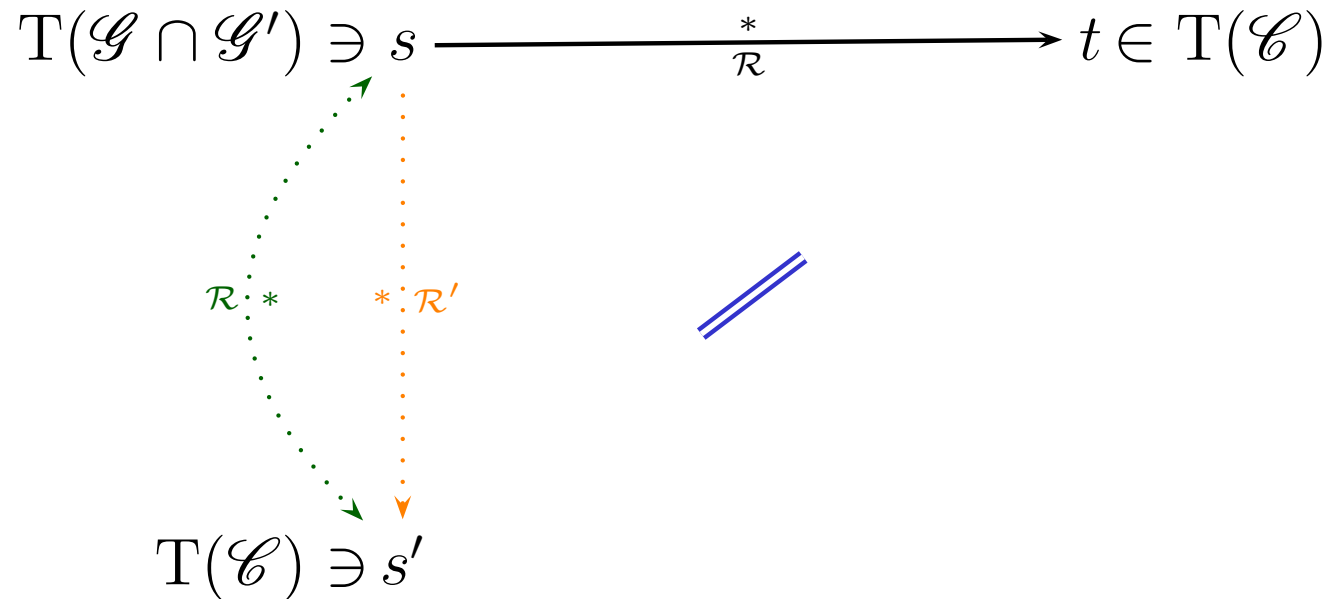
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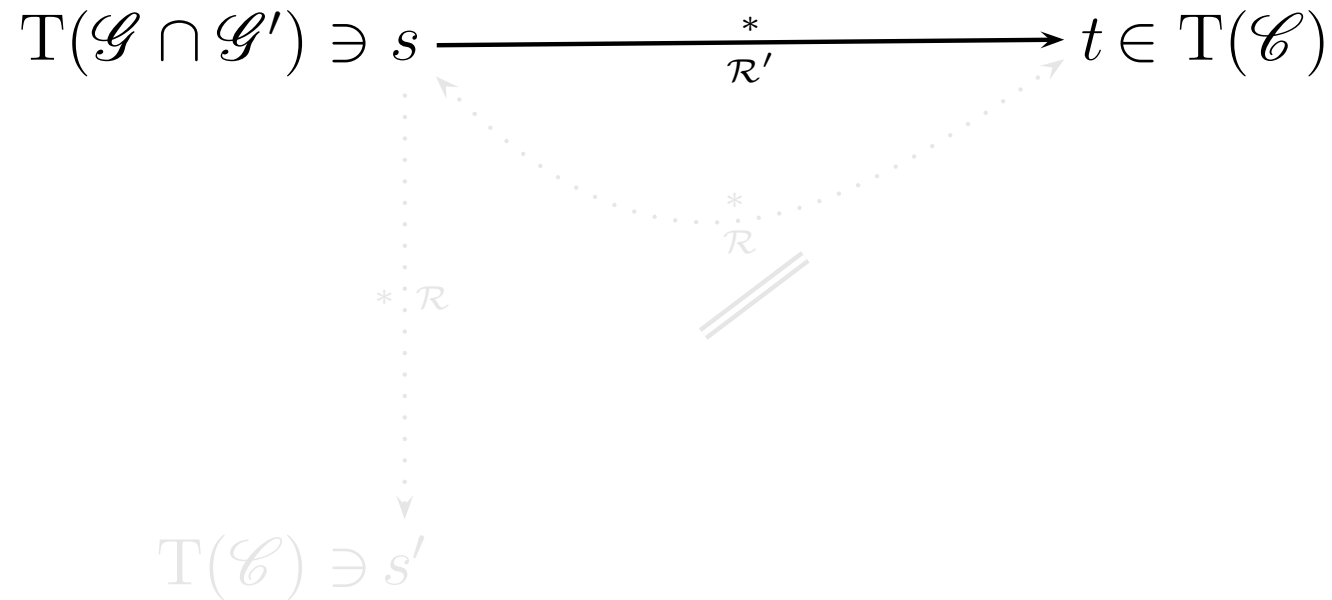
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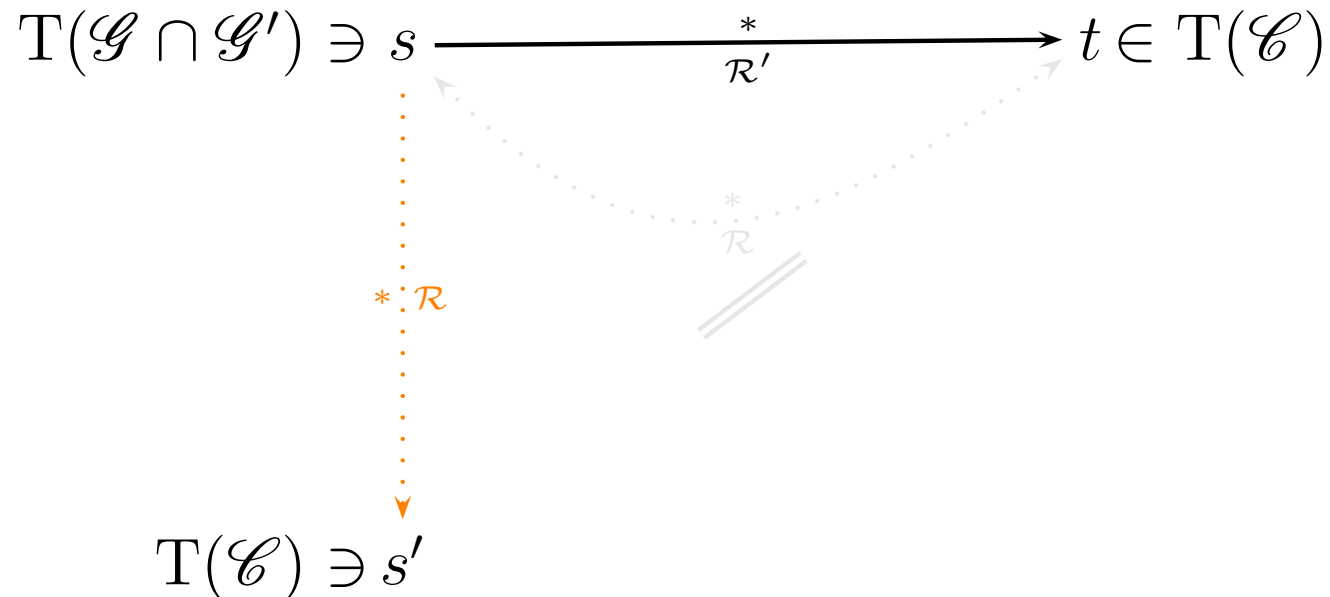
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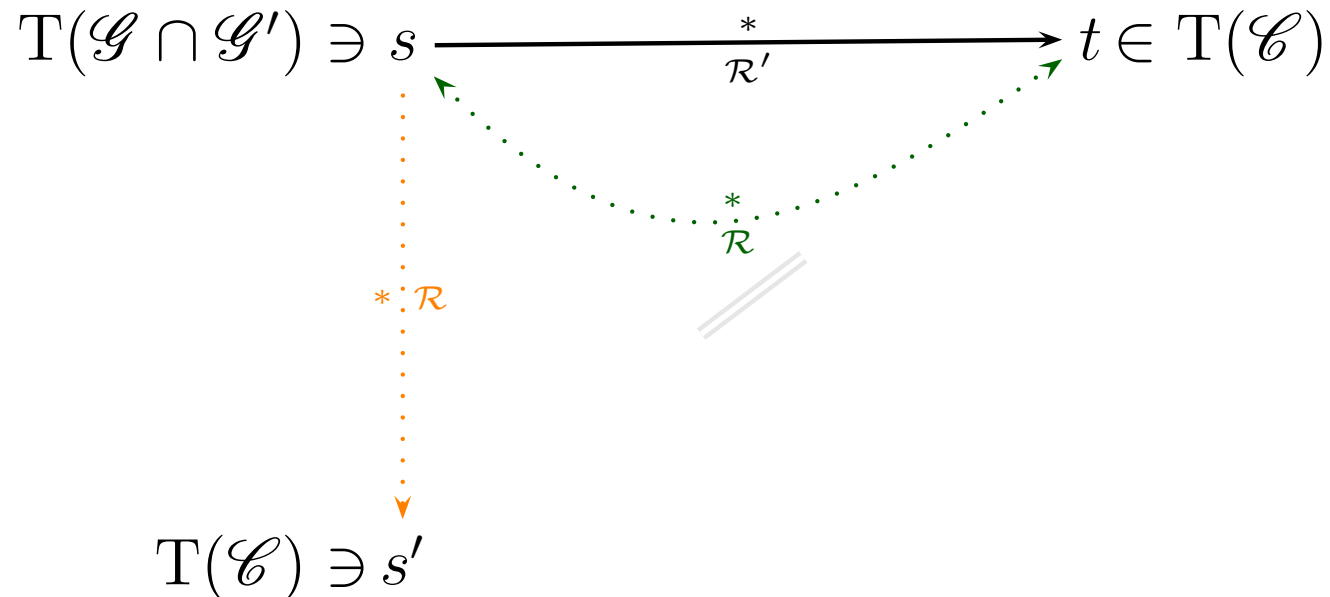
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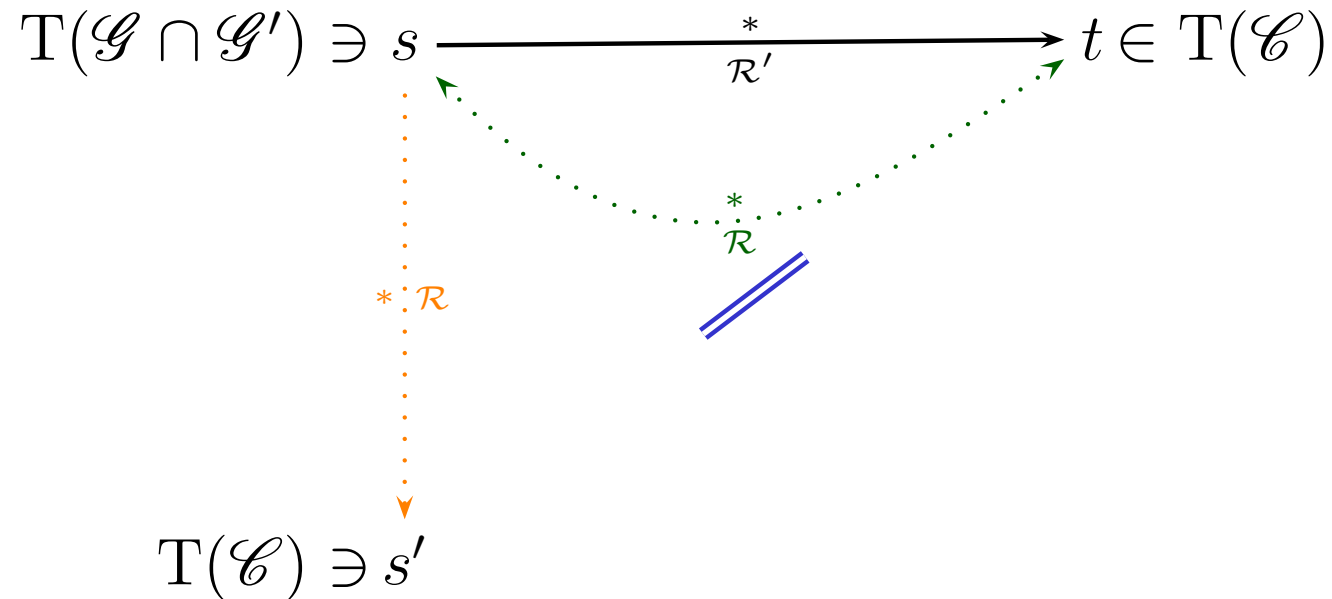
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Proof

$$\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_I \xrightarrow[A]{*} \mathcal{R}_A \xrightarrow[E]{*} \mathcal{R}'$$

1. $\text{CR}(\mathcal{R}_I)$ and $\forall s \in \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{F}). \exists s' \in \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{G}). s \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* s'$
2. $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}}^* = \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^*$ on $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{G})$
3. $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* = \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_A}^*$ on $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{F})$
4. $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* = \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}'}^*$ on $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{G}')$
5. $\mathcal{R} \simeq_{\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{G}'} \mathcal{R}'$

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4. $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_I}^* = \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}'}^*$ on $n\text{T}(\mathcal{G}')$
5. $\mathcal{R} \simeq_{\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{G}'} \mathcal{R}'$

Problems

- Higher-order functions
map, foldr, filter, ...

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map, foldr, filter, ...
 - Simply typed term rewriting system

Simply Typed Term Rewriting System (Yamada 2001)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ((\text{foldr } f) e) [] \quad \rightarrow e \\ ((\text{foldr } f) e) (: x xs) \rightarrow f x ((\text{foldr } f) e) xs \\ \text{map } f \quad \rightarrow (\text{foldr } (\text{sub } f)) [] \\ (\text{sub } f) x xs \quad \rightarrow : (f x) xs \\ \text{sum } xs \quad \rightarrow ((\text{foldr } +) 0) xs \\ + 0 y \quad \rightarrow y \\ + (s x) y \quad \rightarrow s (+ x y) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nat}} = \{0\}, \mathcal{F}^{\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}} = \{s\}, \mathcal{F}^{\text{Nat} \times \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}} = \{+\}, \mathcal{F}^{\text{List}} = \{[]\},$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nat} \times \text{List} \rightarrow \text{List}} = \{:\}, \mathcal{F}^{(\text{Nat} \times \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}) \rightarrow \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{List} \rightarrow \text{List}} = \{\text{foldr}\},$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{(\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}) \rightarrow \text{List} \rightarrow \text{List}} = \{\text{map}\}, \mathcal{F}^{((\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}) \rightarrow \text{Nat} \times \text{List}) \rightarrow \text{List}} = \{\text{sub}\},$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{List} \rightarrow \text{Nat}} = \{\text{sum}\}.$$

Equivalence of STTRSs

$$\mathcal{R} \simeq_{\mathcal{G}} \mathcal{R}' \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall s \in T^b(\mathcal{G}). \forall t \in T^b(\mathcal{C}). s \xrightarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}} t \text{ iff } s \xrightarrow{*}_{\mathcal{R}'} t$$

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$$\simeq_{\{\text{map}, [], :, \text{s}, 0\}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{map } f) [] \quad \rightarrow [] \\ (\text{map } f) (: x xs) \rightarrow : (f x) ((\text{map } f) xs) \end{array} \right\}$$

Equivalent Transformation

\mathcal{R}_0 : left-linear STTRS over \mathcal{F}_0 , \mathcal{E} : set of equations over \mathcal{F}_0

• Introduction

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xRightarrow{I} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{l \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{k+1} = \mathcal{F}_k \cup \{\text{head}(l)\}$$

– l is linear and basic

– $\text{head}(l) \notin \mathcal{F}_k$,

– $\text{args}(l) \subseteq \mathcal{V}$

– $r \in T(\mathcal{F}_k, \mathcal{V})$, and

– $\text{WN}(\mathcal{R}_{k+1})$

• Addition

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xRightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{l \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1}) \quad - \quad l \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}_{\mathcal{R}_k \cup \mathcal{E}} r$$

• Elimination

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xRightarrow{E} \mathcal{R}_k \setminus \{l \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

Problem

- Introduction

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xrightarrow{I} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{l \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{k+1} = \mathcal{F}_k \cup \{\text{head}(l)\}$$

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$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{sum}} \xRightarrow{I} \mathcal{R}_{\text{sum}} \cup \{(\text{sum1 } xs) y \rightarrow + (\text{sum } xs) y\}.$$

Problem

- Introduction

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$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{sum}} \xRightarrow{I} \mathcal{R}_{\text{sum}} \cup \{(\text{sum1 } xs) y \rightarrow + (\text{sum } xs) y\}.$$

map (sum1 [1, 2, 3]) [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

Higher-order sufficient completeness

(Aoto, Yamada and Toyama, 2004)

Definition

$\text{HSC}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall s \in T^b(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V}^h). \exists t \in T^b(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V}^h) \text{ s.t.}$

1. $t \in T^b(\mathcal{C})$, or
2. $t = C[F \uparrow \theta]$ for some C , θ , and $F \in \mathcal{V}^h$.

$$((\text{foldr } f) e) [] \rightarrow e$$

$$((\text{foldr } f) e) (: x xs) \rightarrow f x (((\text{foldr } f) e) xs)$$

$$+ 0 y \rightarrow y$$

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

$$((\text{foldr } f) 0) [1, 2, 3] \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} f 1 (((\text{foldr } f) 0) [2, 3])$$

Proof

Suppose $\mathcal{R}_0 \xrightarrow[I]{*} \mathcal{R}_k$, $f \in \mathcal{F}_k \setminus \mathcal{F}_0$ and $\text{HSC}(\mathcal{R}_0)$

Lemma

If a basic ground term t contains f , then $t \notin \text{NF}(\mathcal{R}_k)$

Lemma

For any basic ground term t s.t. $f \in \mathcal{F}(t)$, there exists a term $s \in \text{T}^b(\mathcal{F}_k)$.

- Introduction

$$\mathcal{R}_k \xrightarrow[I]{} \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{l \rightarrow r\} (= \mathcal{R}_{k+1})$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{k+1} = \mathcal{F}_k \cup \{\text{head}(l)\}$$

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- $r \in T(\mathcal{F}_k, \mathcal{V})$, and
- $\text{WN}(\mathcal{R}_{k+1})$

Proof (sketch)

HSC(\mathcal{R}) and WN(\mathcal{R})

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \tilde{s}' \in T(\mathcal{G}, \{x\}) & \xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}]{*} & t \in T(\mathcal{C}, \{x\}) & & \\
 \downarrow \sigma (= \{x \mapsto f\}) & & \downarrow \sigma & & \\
 s \in T(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}]{*} & s' (= \tilde{s}'\sigma) & \xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}]{*} & t\sigma & \xrightarrow[\mathcal{R}_I \setminus \mathcal{R}]{*} & \hat{t} \in T(\mathcal{G})
 \end{array}$$

Verifying Equivalence of STTRSs

Theorem

- \mathcal{R} is a left-linear STTRS over \mathcal{G}
- \mathcal{R}' is a STTRS over \mathcal{G}'
- \mathcal{E} is a set of equations over \mathcal{G}
- $\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow{I}^* \cdot \xrightarrow{A}^* \cdot \xrightarrow{E}^* \mathcal{R}'$ under \mathcal{E}
- $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G} \vdash_{hind} \mathcal{E}$
- $CR(\mathcal{R}), SN(\mathcal{R}), HSC(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G})$
- $HSC(\mathcal{R}', \mathcal{G}')$

$$\implies \mathcal{R} \simeq_{\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{G}'} \mathcal{R}'$$

Conclusion

- Program transformation by templates
- Equivalence of rewriting systems
 - TRS
 - STTRS (higher order)
- A key part for extension

Future works

- Other rewriting systems
 - Order-sorted
 - Conditional
- Transformation templates