

# From Innermost To Full Almost-Sure Termination of Probabilistic Term Rewriting

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RWTH Aachen

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# Termination of TRSs

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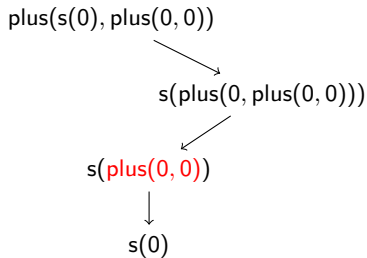
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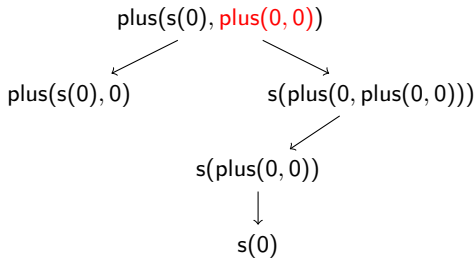
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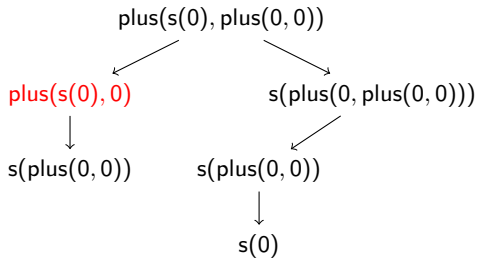
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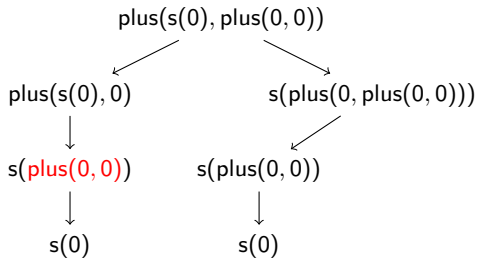
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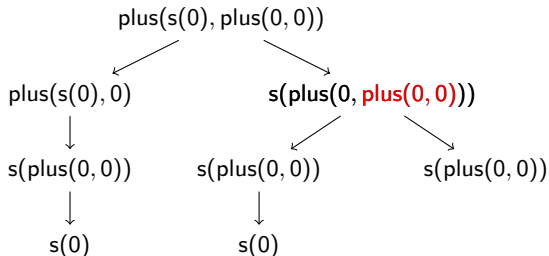
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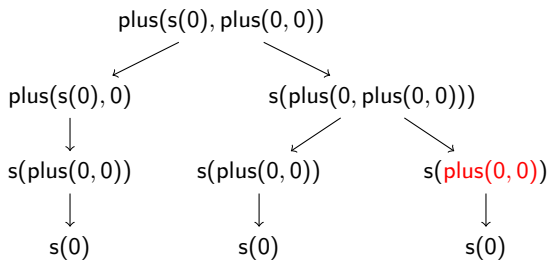
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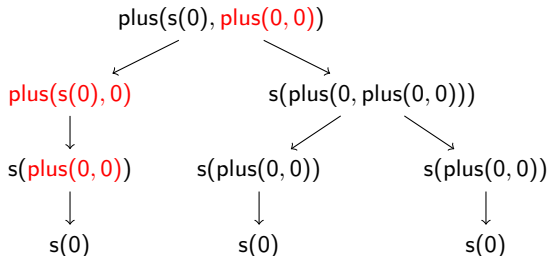
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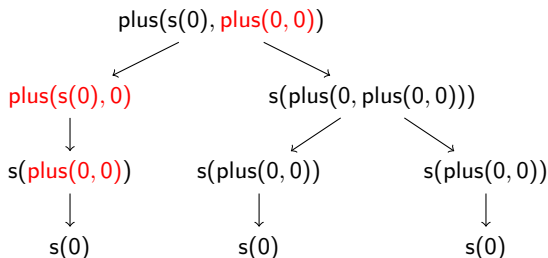


**Innermost evaluation:** always use an innermost reducible expression

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## Termination

$\mathcal{R}$  is terminating iff there is no infinite evaluation  $t_0 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t_1 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

# Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs

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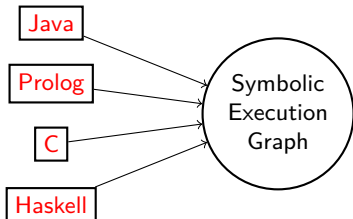
Java

Prolog

C

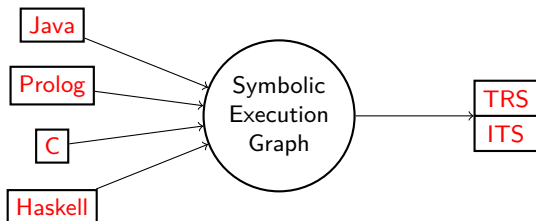
Haskell

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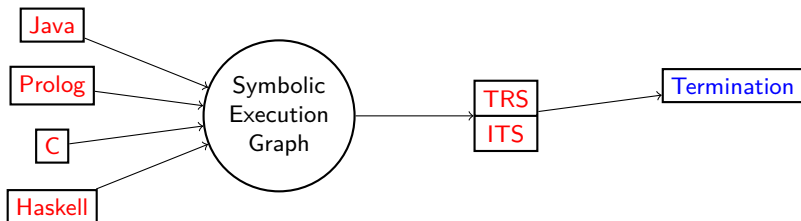




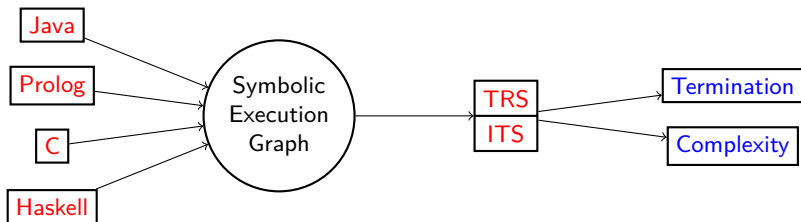
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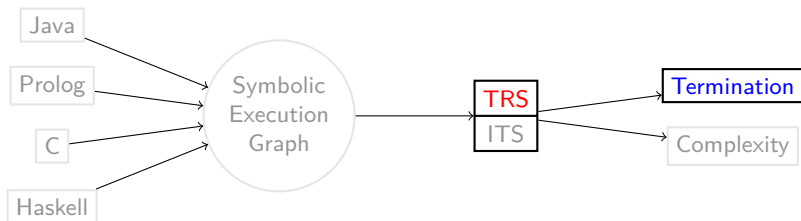
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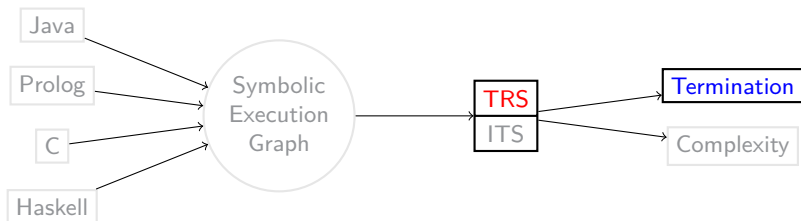


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- Turing-complete programming language  
⇒ Termination is undecidable

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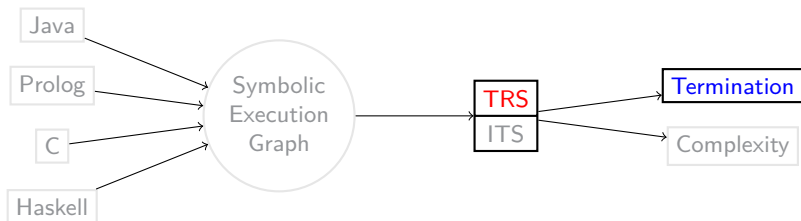
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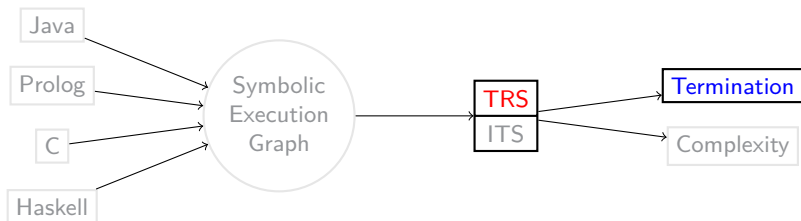
**Goal:** Decidable Conditions s.t. Innermost Termination  $\implies$  Termination



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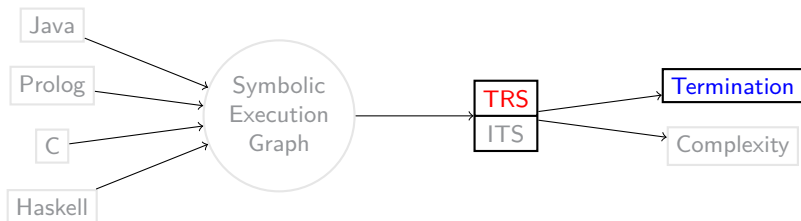


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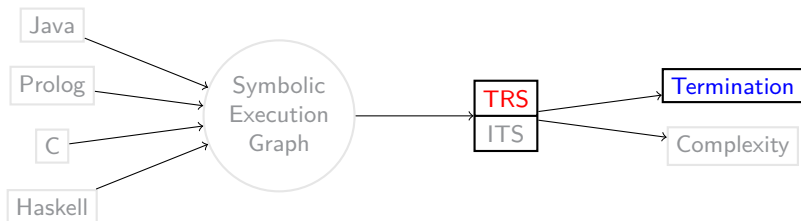
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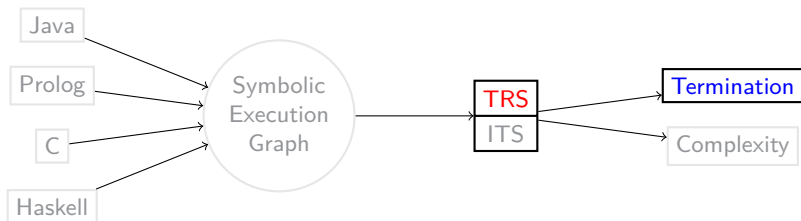
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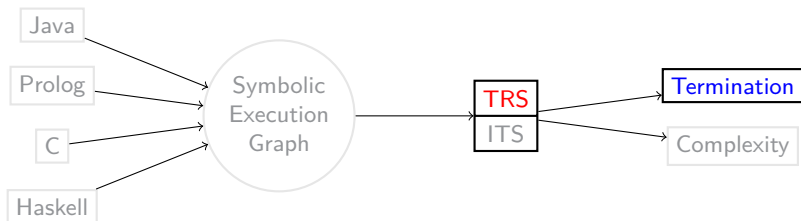
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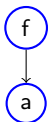
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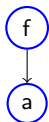
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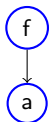
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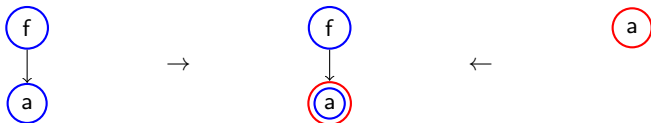
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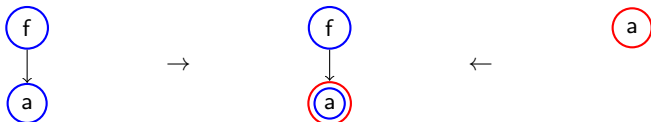
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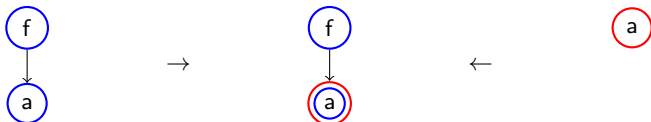
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- at most one possible rewrite step at each position
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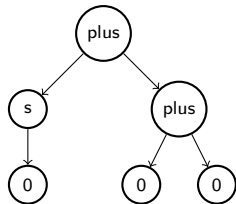
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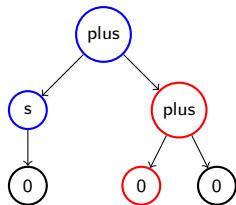
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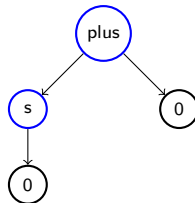
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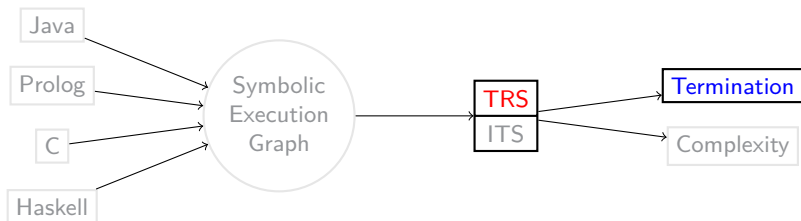
# Condition for Equivalence

## Theorem [Gramlich 1995]

If  $\mathcal{R}$  is **non-overlapping** then:

$\mathcal{R}$  is terminating  $\iff$   $\mathcal{R}$  is innermost terminating.

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- **positive AST (PAST) / strong AST (SAST)**

# Innermost AST vs. AST

$$\mathcal{S}_1: \begin{array}{l} f(a) \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\} \\ a \rightarrow \{1 : b\} \end{array}$$

**AST? No:**

$$\{1 : f(a)\} \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}_1} \{1 : f(a)\} \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}_1} \dots$$

**Innermost AST? Yes:**

$$\{1 : f(a)\} \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{S}_2} \{1 : f(b)\} \leftarrow \text{normal form}$$

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Need to restrict to **non-overlapping** PTRSs again

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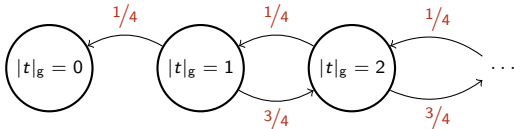
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→ Biased random walk with  $p = 3/4 > 1/2$ , hence not AST.



# Conditions for Equivalence of AST cont.

Innermost AST? **Yes:**

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$$1 : g$$

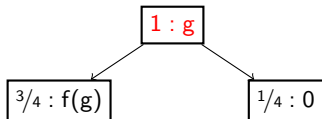
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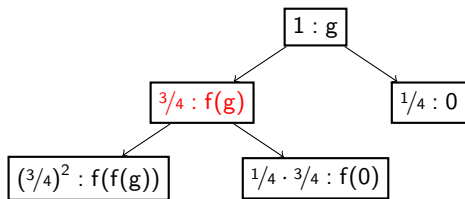
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$\mu_2 :$



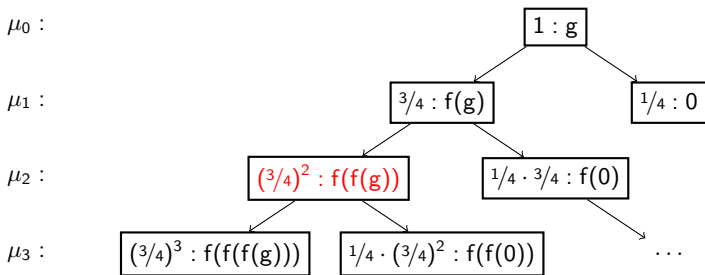


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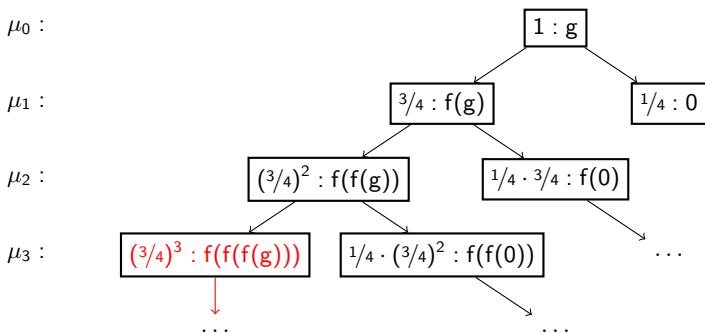


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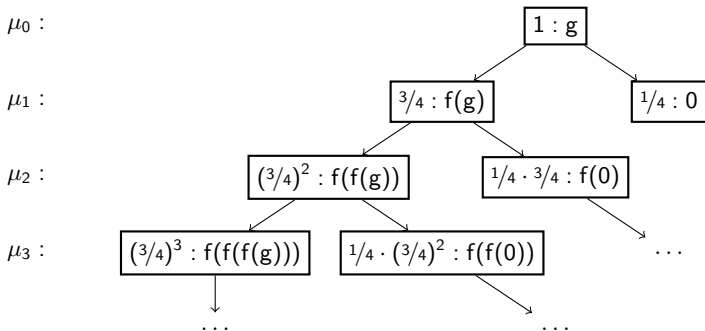


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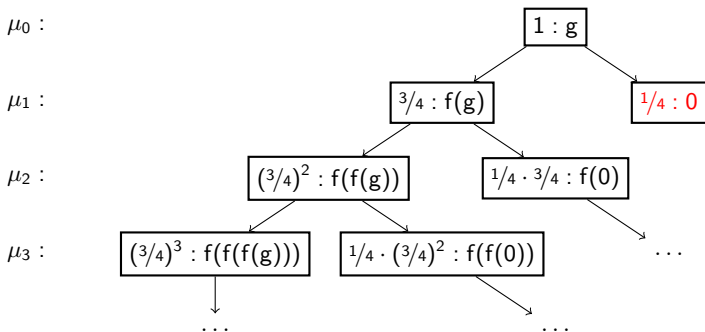
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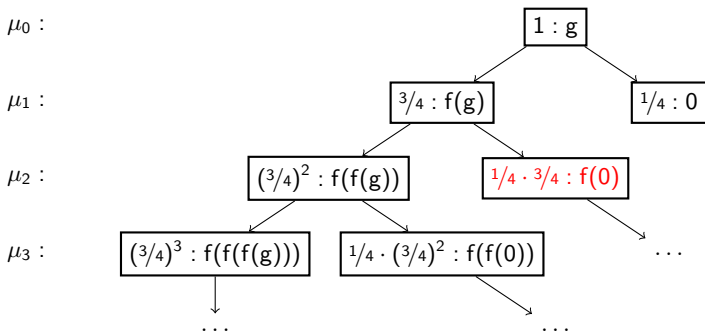
$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\mu_k| = 1/4$$

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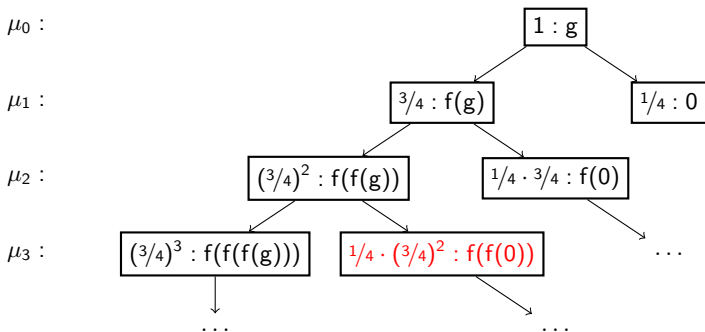
$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\mu_k| = 1/4 + 1/4 \cdot 3/4$$

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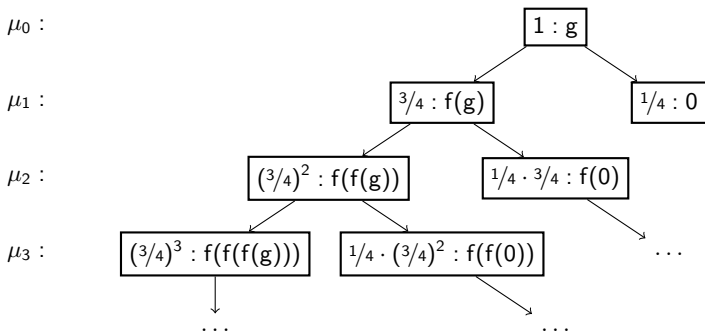
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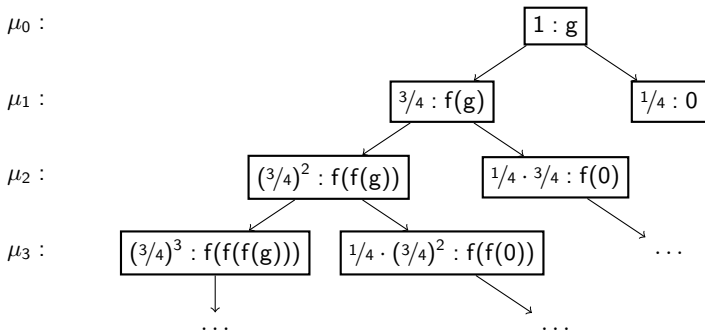
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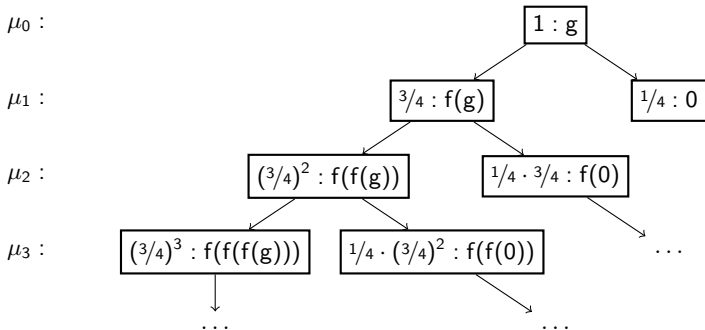


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$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\mu_k| = 1/4 + 1/4 \cdot 3/4 + 1/4 \cdot (3/4)^2 + \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 1/4 \cdot (3/4)^i = 1$$

# Right-Linear

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- $t$  is linear iff no variable occurs more than once in  $t$
- $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$  is linear iff  $t_1, \dots, t_k$  are linear
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$\rightarrow \mathcal{S}_2$  is not right-linear.

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Does non-overlapping and right-linear suffice?

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**AST? No:**

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**AST? No:**

$$\{1 : f(a, a)\}$$

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**AST? No:**

$$\{1 : f(a, a)\} \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}_4} \{1 : f(a, a)\}$$

## Conditions for Equivalence of AST cont.

Does non-overlapping and right-linear suffice? → No!

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{S}_4: \quad a \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\ \quad \quad f(x, x) \rightarrow \{1 : f(a, a)\} \end{array}$$

**AST? No:**

$$\{1 : f(a, a)\} \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}_4} \{1 : f(a, a)\} \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}_4} \dots$$

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# Conditions for Equivalence of AST

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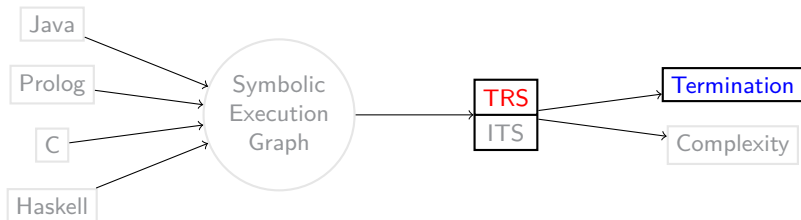
- $\mathcal{S}$  is left-linear iff for all  $\ell \rightarrow \mu \in \mathcal{S}$ ,  $\ell$  is linear

## Thm.1

If  $\mathcal{S}$  is non-overlapping, left-linear, and right-linear, then:

$$\mathcal{S} \text{ is AST} \iff \mathcal{S} \text{ is iAST}$$

# Improving on Right-Linearity



- 1 Relating different evaluation strategies for TRSs (non-overlapping)
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- 3 **Improving on right-linearity**
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# Spareness

$\mathcal{S}_2$ :

$g$	$\rightarrow$	$\{3/4 : f(g), 1/4 : 0\}$
$f(x)$	$\rightarrow$	$\{1 : c(x, x)\}$

AST? **No**  
iAST? **Yes**

# Spareness

$\mathcal{S}_2$ :  
g → {3/4 : f(g), 1/4 : 0}  
f(x) → {1 : c(x, x)}  
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$\mathcal{S}'_2$ :  
g → {3/4 : f(0), 1/4 : g}  
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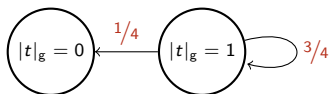
$$\begin{array}{ll}
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No duplication of reducible functions!



# Spareness

## Definition (Defined Symbols, Basic Terms)

- $f$  is defined if there exists a rule  $f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rightarrow \mu \in \mathcal{S}$ , otherwise it is a constructor
- $f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  basic if  $f$  is defined and  $t_i$  only contains constructors

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Let  $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\} = \mu \in \mathcal{S}$ .

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spareness + basic start term  $\implies$  never duplicate defined functions.

# Conditions for Equivalence of AST (3) and (4)

## Thm.1

If  $\mathcal{S}$  is non-overlapping, left-linear, and right-linear, then:

$$\mathcal{S} \text{ is AST} \iff \mathcal{S} \text{ is iAST}$$

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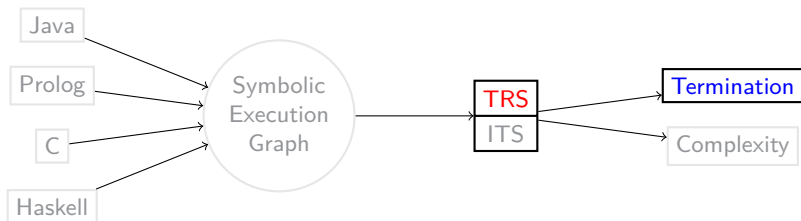
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# Improving on Left-Linearity



- 1 Relating different evaluation strategies for TRSs (non-overlapping)
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# Simultaneous Rewriting

$$\mathcal{S}_4: \quad \begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\ f(x, x) \rightarrow \{1 : f(a, a)\} \end{array}$$

**AST? No:**

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## Conditions for Equivalence of AST (2)

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If  $\mathcal{S}$  is non-overlapping, left-linear, and right-linear, then:

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There exists powerful tools for iAST w.r.t.  $\succrightarrow_{\mathcal{S}}$

# Implementation and Experiments

- Fully implemented in **AProVE**
- Evaluated on **118** benchmarks with **91** successful iAST proofs

## Proofs for AST:

<i>Old</i> AProVE	36
Thm.1 (LL + RL)	48
Thm.3 ( $\rightarrow_S$ +RL)	44
<i>New</i> AProVE	49
Thm.2 (LL+spare)	58
Thm.4 ( $\rightarrow_S$ +spare)	56
<i>New</i> AProVE	61

- Arbitrary start term
- **Basic start term**

loop(x)	→	$1/2 : \text{loop}(\text{double}(x)), 1/2 : \text{loop2}(x)$
loop2(s(x))	→	$1 : \text{loop2}(x)$
double(0)	→	$1 : 0$
double(s(x))	→	$1 : \text{s}(\text{s}(\text{double}(x)))$

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