

Proving Almost-Sure Innermost Termination of Probabilistic Term Rewriting Using Dependency Pairs

Jan-Christoph Kassing, Jürgen Giesl

Juni 2023

Automatic Termination Analysis for TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{plus}: \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \rightarrow y \\ \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)) \end{array}$$

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

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\succ well-founded

There exists no infinite sequence $t_0 \succ t_1 \succ t_2 \succ \dots$

Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs

Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs

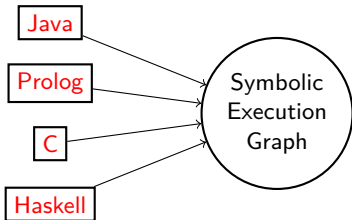
Java

Prolog

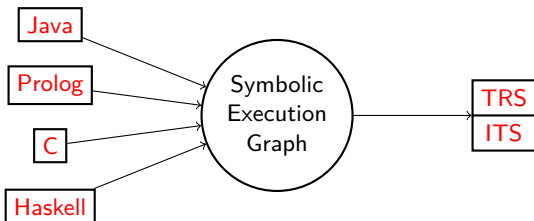
C

Haskell

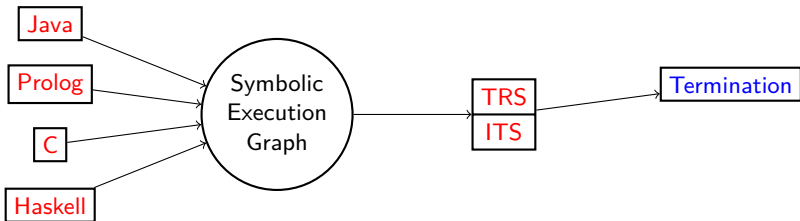
Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs



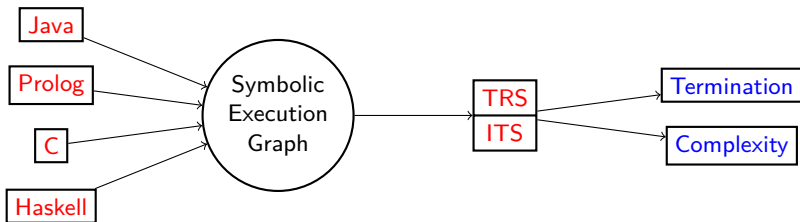
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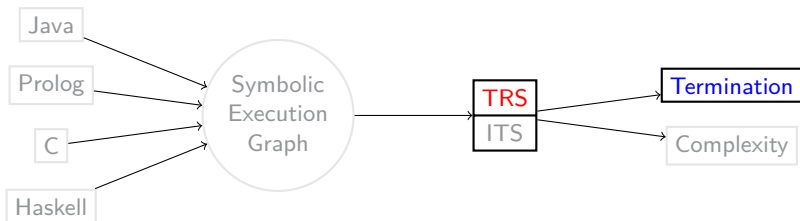
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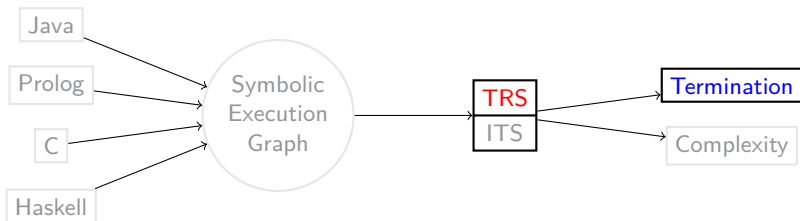


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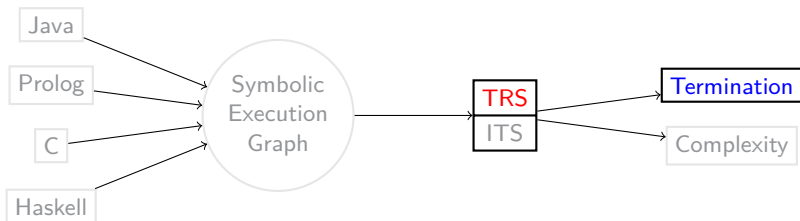
- TRS: especially good for the analysis of algorithms concerning algebraic structures and user-defined data structures

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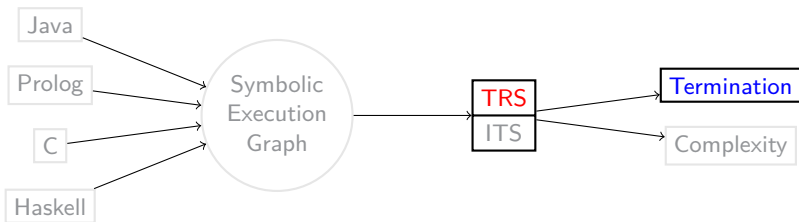


- TRS: especially good for the analysis of algorithms concerning algebraic structures and user-defined data structures
- Turing-complete programming language
⇒ Termination is undecidable

Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs

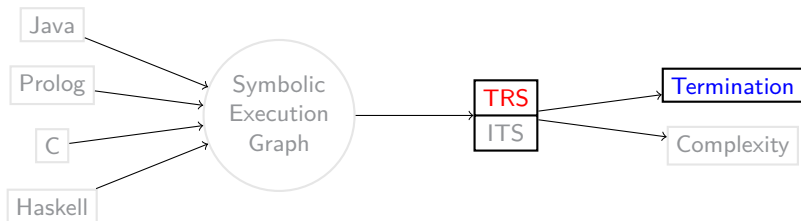


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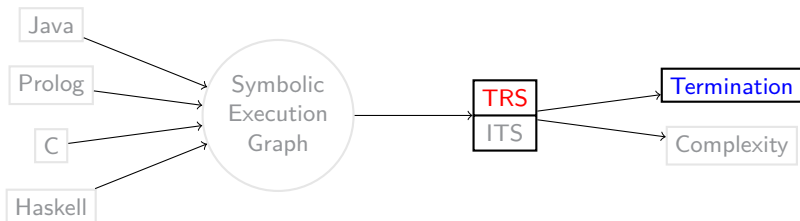
- 1 Direct application of polynomials for termination of TRSs

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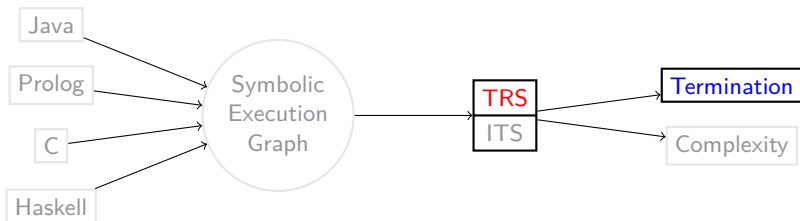
- 1 Direct application of polynomials for termination of TRSs
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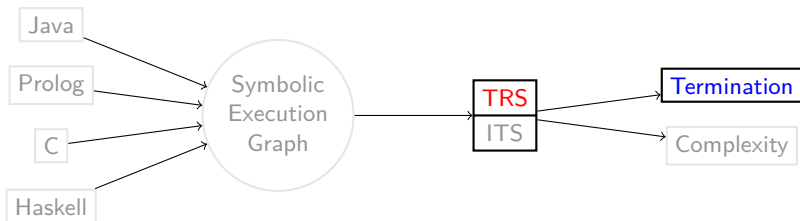
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Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs



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Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs



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- 3 **Direct application of polynomials for AST of probabilistic TRSs**
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Automatic Termination Analysis for TRSs [Lankford, 1975]

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Goal: Find monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

$$\ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text{ implies } Pol(\ell) > Pol(r)$$

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Pol monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation

- natural: $Pol(f) = f_{Pol}$ a polynomial with coefficients $\in \mathbb{N}$
- monotonic: if $x > y$, then $f_{Pol}(\dots, x, \dots) > f_{Pol}(\dots, y, \dots)$

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Automatic Termination Analysis for TRSs [Lankford, 1975]

$$\mathcal{R}_{plus}: \quad \begin{array}{l} plus_{Pol}(0, y) > y \\ Pol(plus(s(x), y)) > Pol(s(plus(x, y))) \end{array}$$

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Automatic Termination Analysis for TRSs [Lankford, 1975]

$$\mathcal{R}_{plus}: \quad \begin{array}{l} y + 1 > y \\ 2x + y + 3 > 2x + y + 2 \end{array}$$

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\Rightarrow proves termination

Non-Determinism and Evaluation Strategies

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Non-Determinism and Evaluation Strategies

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$$plus(s(\mathcal{O}), plus(\mathcal{O}, x))$$

Non-Determinism and Evaluation Strategies

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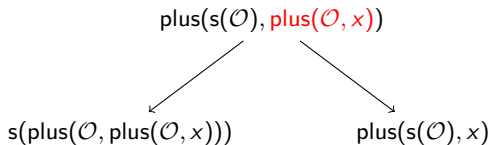
$$\begin{aligned} plus(\mathcal{O}, y) &\rightarrow y \\ plus(s(x), y) &\rightarrow s(plus(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

 $plus(s(\mathcal{O}), plus(\mathcal{O}, x))$  $s(plus(\mathcal{O}, plus(\mathcal{O}, x)))$

Non-Determinism and Evaluation Strategies

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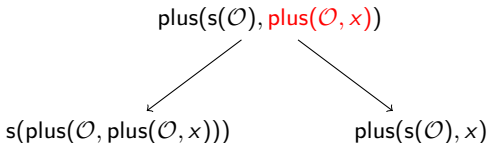
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Non-Determinism and Evaluation Strategies

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Innermost evaluation: always use an innermost reducible expression
→ used in most programming languages

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

\mathcal{R}_{div} :

$\text{minus}(x, \mathcal{O})$	\rightarrow	x
$\text{minus}(s(x), s(y))$	\rightarrow	$\text{minus}(x, y)$
$\text{div}(\mathcal{O}, s(y))$	\rightarrow	\mathcal{O}
$\text{div}(s(x), s(y))$	\rightarrow	$s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))$

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

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- There exists no monotonic, natural *PoI* that orders all rules strictly

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

- There exists no monotonic, natural *Pol* that orders all rules strictly
- Dependency pair approach is able to prove termination

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

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Defined Symbols: `minus` and `div`

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

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Defined Symbols: `minus` and `div` , **Constructor Symbols:** `s` and `ℒ`

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 & \text{minus}(s(x), s(y)) & \rightarrow \text{minus}(x, y) \\
 & \text{div}(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) & \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\
 & \text{div}(s(x), s(y)) & \rightarrow s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))
 \end{array}$$

Defined Symbols: `minus` and `div` , **Constructor Symbols:** `s` and `ℒ`

$\text{Sub}_D(r)$

$\text{Sub}_D(r) := \{t \mid t \text{ is a subterm of } r \text{ with defined root symbol}\}$

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

$$\mathcal{R}_{div}: \begin{array}{ll} \text{minus}(x, \mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow x \\ \text{minus}(s(x), s(y)) & \rightarrow \text{minus}(x, y) \\ \text{div}(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) & \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\ \text{div}(s(x), s(y)) & \rightarrow s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y))) \end{array}$$

Defined Symbols: `minus` and `div` , **Constructor Symbols:** `s` and `⊔`

Sub_D(r)

Sub_D(r) := {t | t is a subterm of r with defined root symbol}

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Sub}_D(x) & = \emptyset \\ \text{Sub}_D(\text{minus}(x, y)) & = \{\text{minus}(x, y)\} \\ \text{Sub}_D(\mathcal{O}) & = \emptyset \\ \text{Sub}_D(s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))) & = \{\text{minus}(x, y), \text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y))\} \end{array}$$

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

$$\mathcal{R}_{div}: \begin{array}{l} \text{minus}(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x \\ \text{minus}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}(x, y) \\ \text{div}(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\ \text{div}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y))) \end{array}$$

Defined Symbols: `minus` and `div` , **Constructor Symbols:** `s` and `0`

Sub_D(r)

Sub_D(r) := {t | t is a subterm of r with defined root symbol}

Dependency Pairs

If $f(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_n) \rightarrow r$ is a rule and $g(r_1, \dots, r_m) \in \text{Sub}_D(r)$, then $f^\#(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_n) \rightarrow g^\#(r_1, \dots, r_m)$ is a dependency pair

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

$$\mathcal{R}_{div}: \begin{array}{l} \text{minus}(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x \\ \text{minus}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}(x, y) \\ \text{div}(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\ \text{div}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y))) \end{array}$$

Defined Symbols: `minus` and `div` , **Constructor Symbols:** `s` and `⊔`

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Sub}_D(x) = \emptyset \\ \text{Sub}_D(\text{minus}(x, y)) = \{\text{minus}(x, y)\} \\ \text{Sub}_D(\mathcal{O}) = \emptyset \\ \text{Sub}_D(s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))) = \{\text{minus}(x, y), \text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y))\} \end{array}$$

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{R}_{div}: \quad & \text{minus}(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x \\
 & \text{minus}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}(x, y) \\
 & \text{div}(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\
 & \text{div}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))
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Defined Symbols: `minus` and `div` , **Constructor Symbols:** `s` and `ℒ`

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 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})$:

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{R}_{div}: \quad & \text{minus}(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x \\
 & \text{minus}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}(x, y) \\
 & \text{div}(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\
 & \text{div}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))
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 \text{Sub}_D(s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))) &= \{\text{minus}(x, y), \text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y))\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}): \\
 M(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow M(x, y)
 \end{aligned}$$

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{R}_{div}: \quad & \text{minus}(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x \\
 & \text{minus}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}(x, y) \\
 & \text{div}(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\
 & \text{div}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))
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 \text{Sub}_D(s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))) &= \{\text{minus}(x, y), \text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y))\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}): \quad & M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y) \\
 & D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)
 \end{aligned}$$

Dependency Pairs [Arts & Giesl 2000, ...]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{R}_{div}: \quad & \text{minus}(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x \\
 & \text{minus}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}(x, y) \\
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 & \text{div}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\text{div}(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y)))
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 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}): \quad & M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y) \\
 & D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y) \\
 & D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(\text{minus}(x, y), s(y))
 \end{aligned}$$

Dependency Pairs Cont.

$$\begin{aligned} m(x, \mathcal{O}) &\rightarrow x \\ m(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow m(x, y) \\ d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\ d(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow M(x, y) \\ D(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow M(x, y) \\ D(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y)) \end{aligned}$$

$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Chain

\mathcal{D} a set of DPs, \mathcal{R} a TRS.

A sequence of terms t_0, t_1, \dots is a $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -chain if we have

$$t_0 \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{D}} \circ \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}}^* t_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{D}} \circ \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}}^* \dots$$

Dependency Pairs Cont.

$$\begin{aligned} m(x, \mathcal{O}) &\rightarrow x \\ m(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow m(x, y) \\ d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\ d(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow M(x, y) \\ D(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow M(x, y) \\ D(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y)) \end{aligned}$$

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$$D(s^4(\mathcal{O}), s^2(\mathcal{O}))$$

$(DP(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Chain:

Dependency Pairs Cont.

$$\begin{aligned} m(x, \mathcal{O}) &\rightarrow x \\ m(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow m(x, y) \\ d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\ d(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow M(x, y) \\ D(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow M(x, y) \\ \mathbf{D(s(x), s(y))} &\rightarrow \mathbf{D(m(x, y), s(y))} \end{aligned}$$

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$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Chain:

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})} \\ & D(s^4(\mathcal{O}), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\ & D(m(s^3(\mathcal{O}), s(\mathcal{O})), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \end{aligned}$$

Dependency Pairs Cont.

$m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

$M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
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$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Chain

\mathcal{D} a set of DPs, \mathcal{R} a TRS.

A sequence of terms t_0, t_1, \dots is a $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -chain if we have

$$t_0 \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{D}} \circ \xrightarrow{i^*}_{\mathcal{R}} t_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{D}} \circ \xrightarrow{i^*}_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$$

$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Chain:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})} \\
 \xrightarrow{i^*}_{\mathcal{R}_{div}}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 D(s^4(\mathcal{O}), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\
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 D(s^2(\mathcal{O}), s^2(\mathcal{O}))
 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})} & D(s^4(\mathcal{O}), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\ & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{div}}^* & D(m(s^3(\mathcal{O}), s(\mathcal{O})), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\ & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})} & D(s^2(\mathcal{O}), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\ & & M(s(\mathcal{O}), s(\mathcal{O})) \end{aligned}$$

Dependency Pairs Cont.

$$\begin{aligned} m(x, \mathcal{O}) &\rightarrow x \\ m(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow m(x, y) \\ d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\ d(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y))) \end{aligned}$$

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$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Chain:

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})} \\ \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{div}}^* \\ \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})} \\ \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} D(s^4(\mathcal{O}), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\ D(m(s^3(\mathcal{O}), s(\mathcal{O})), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\ D(s^2(\mathcal{O}), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\ M(s(\mathcal{O}), s(\mathcal{O})) \\ M(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}) \end{array}$$

Dependency Pairs Cont.

$$\begin{aligned} m(x, \mathcal{O}) &\rightarrow x \\ m(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow m(x, y) \\ d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\ d(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y))) \end{aligned}$$

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$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Chain:

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})} \\ \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{div}}^* \\ \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})} \\ \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div})} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} D(s^4(\mathcal{O}), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\ D(m(s^3(\mathcal{O}), s(\mathcal{O})), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\ D(s^2(\mathcal{O}), s^2(\mathcal{O})) \\ M(s(\mathcal{O}), s(\mathcal{O})) \\ M(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}) \end{array}$$

Theorem: Chain Criterion [Arts & Giesl 2000]

\mathcal{R} is innermost terminating iff there is no infinite $(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}), \mathcal{R})$ -chain

Dependency Pair Framework

- Key Idea:
 - Transform a “big” problem into simpler sub-problems

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- How do we start?:
 - (Chain Criterion) Use all rules and dependency pairs: $(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}), \mathcal{R})$

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 - DP processors: $Proc(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}_1), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R}_k)\}$

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 - $Proc$ is sound: if all $(\mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{R}_i)$ are innermost terminating, then $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ is innermost terminating

Dependency Pair Framework

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 - DP processors: $Proc(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}_1), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R}_k)\}$
 - *Proc* is sound: if all $(\mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{R}_i)$ are innermost terminating, then $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ is innermost terminating
 - *Proc* is complete: if $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ is innermost terminating, then all $(\mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{R}_i)$ are innermost terminating

Processors

Processors

- Processors that reduce \mathcal{D} :

Processors

- Processors that reduce \mathcal{D} :
 - Dependency Graph Processor

$$Proc_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

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$$Proc_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

- Reduction Pair Processor

$$Proc_{RP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_\succ, \mathcal{R})\}$$

Processors

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Processors

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$$Proc_{RP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_\succ, \mathcal{R})\}$$

- Processors that reduce \mathcal{R} :
 - Usable Rules Processor

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

Processors

- Processors that reduce \mathcal{D} :
 - Dependency Graph Processor

$$Proc_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

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$$Proc_{RP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_\succ, \mathcal{R})\}$$

- Processors that reduce \mathcal{R} :
 - Usable Rules Processor

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

- Many more. . .

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

$$(a) \quad m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$$

$$(b) \quad m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$$

$$(c) \quad d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$$

$$(d) \quad d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$$

$$(1) \quad M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$(2) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$(3) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

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$$Proc_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
- (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
- (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
- (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
- (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
- (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

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$$Proc_{DG}(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

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where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:

$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency pairs from \mathcal{D}

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$Proc_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$Proc_{DG}(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:

$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Dependency Graph:

$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency pairs from \mathcal{D}

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:

$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Dependency Graph:

$$D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency pairs from \mathcal{D}

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:

$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Dependency Graph:

$$D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency pairs from \mathcal{D}
- there is an arc from $s \rightarrow t$ to $v \rightarrow w$ iff $t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}}^* v\sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:

$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Dependency Graph:

$$D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency pairs from \mathcal{D}
- there is an arc from $s \rightarrow t$ to $v \rightarrow w$ iff $t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}}^* v\sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:

$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Dependency Graph:

$$D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$



$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency pairs from \mathcal{D}
- there is an arc from $s \rightarrow t$ to $v \rightarrow w$ iff $t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}^* v\sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:

$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Dependency Graph:

$$D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency pairs from \mathcal{D}
- there is an arc from $s \rightarrow t$ to $v \rightarrow w$ iff $t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}^* v\sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

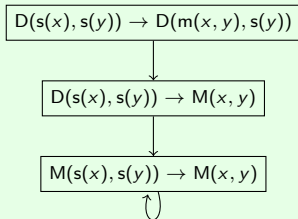
- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:

$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Dependency Graph:



$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency pairs from \mathcal{D}
- there is an arc from $s \rightarrow t$ to $v \rightarrow w$ iff $t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}^*_{\mathcal{R}} v\sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

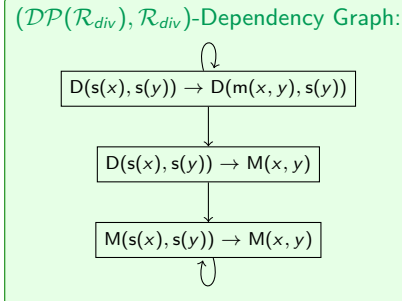
- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:



$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency pairs from \mathcal{D}
- there is an arc from $s \rightarrow t$ to $v \rightarrow w$ iff $t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}^*_{\mathcal{R}} v\sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

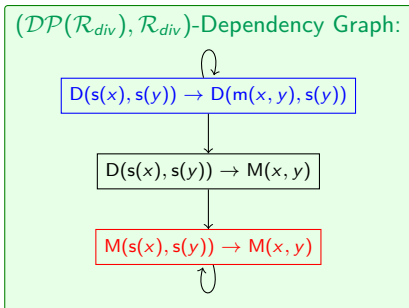
- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$Proc_{DG}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{R}), \dots, (\mathcal{D}_k, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$Proc_{DG}(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div}) \\ = \{(\{1\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}), (\{3\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})\}$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -dependency graph:



$(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency pairs from \mathcal{D}
- there is an arc from $s \rightarrow t$ to $v \rightarrow w$ iff $t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}^*_{\mathcal{R}} v\sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

$$(a) \quad m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$$

$$(b) \quad m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$$

$$(c) \quad d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$$

$$(d) \quad d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$$

$$(1) \quad M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$(2) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$(3) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
- (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
- (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
- (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
- (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
- (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, U(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
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$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

$$(3) D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

$$(3) D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
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$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
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$$(3) D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
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 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

$$(3) D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(a), (b)\}$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
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- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(a), (b)\}$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
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 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

$$(1) M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(a), (b)\}$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

$$(1) M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(a), (b)\}$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

$$(1) M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(a), (b)\}$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \emptyset$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Usable Rules Processor (sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$Proc_{UR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}))\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})\}$$

$$Proc_{UR}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(\{(1)\}, \emptyset)\}$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(3)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(a), (b)\}$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(1)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \emptyset$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})$

- All rules of \mathcal{R} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(a) \quad m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$$

$$(b) \quad m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$$

$$(c) \quad d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$$

$$(d) \quad d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$$

$$(1) \quad M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$(2) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$(3) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(a) \quad m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$$

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$$(3) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol

weakly-monotonic

- weakly-monotonic: if $x \geq y$, then $f_{Pol}(\dots, x, \dots) \geq f_{Pol}(\dots, y, \dots)$

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(a) \quad m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$$

$$(b) \quad m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$$

$$(c) \quad d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$$

$$(d) \quad d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$$

$$(1) \quad M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$(2) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$(3) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

- $Pol(\ell) \geq Pol(r)$ for all rules $\ell \rightarrow r$ in \mathcal{R}
- $Pol(s) > Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in $\mathcal{D}_>$
- $Pol(s) \geq Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(a) \quad m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$$

$$(b) \quad m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$$

$$(c) \quad d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$$

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$$(1) \quad M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

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$$(3) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$Proc_{RP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{\succ}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

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- $Pol(s) > Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}_{\succ}
- $Pol(s) \geq Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(a) \quad m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$$

$$(b) \quad m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$$

$$(c) \quad d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$$

$$(d) \quad d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$$

$$(1) \quad M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$(2) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$(3) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{>}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(1)\}, \emptyset)$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})$$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

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- $Pol(s) > Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in $\mathcal{D}_{>}$
- $Pol(s) \geq Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{\succ}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

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$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})$$

$(\{(1)\}, \emptyset) :$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

- $Pol(\ell) \geq Pol(r)$ for all rules $\ell \rightarrow r$ in \mathcal{R}
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- $Pol(s) \geq Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(1) M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{>}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

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Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(1) M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{\succ}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(1)\}, \emptyset)$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})$$

$(\{(1)\}, \emptyset) :$

$$\begin{aligned} s_{Pol}(x) &= x + 1 \\ M_{Pol}(x, y) &= x \end{aligned}$$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

- $Pol(\ell) \geq Pol(r)$ for all rules $\ell \rightarrow r$ in \mathcal{R}
- $Pol(s) > Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}_{\succ}
- $Pol(s) \geq Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(1) \text{Pol}(M(s(x), s(y))) > \text{Pol}(M(x, y))$$

$$\text{Proc}_{\text{CRP}}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{>}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{\text{CRP}}(\{(1)\}, \emptyset)$$

$$\text{Proc}_{\text{CRP}}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})$$

$(\{(1)\}, \emptyset) :$

$$\begin{aligned} s_{\text{Pol}}(x) &= x + 1 \\ M_{\text{Pol}}(x, y) &= x \end{aligned}$$

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- $\text{Pol}(\ell) \geq \text{Pol}(r)$ for all rules $\ell \rightarrow r$ in \mathcal{R}
- $\text{Pol}(s) > \text{Pol}(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in $\mathcal{D}_{>}$
- $\text{Pol}(s) \geq \text{Pol}(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(1) \quad x + 1 > x$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{>}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(1)\}, \emptyset)$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})$$

$(\{(1)\}, \emptyset) :$

$$S_{Pol}(x) = x + 1$$

$$M_{Pol}(x, y) = x$$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

- $Pol(\ell) \geq Pol(r)$ for all rules $\ell \rightarrow r$ in \mathcal{R}
- $Pol(s) > Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in $\mathcal{D}_{>}$
- $Pol(s) \geq Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{\succ}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(1)\}, \emptyset)$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})$$

$(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\}) :$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

- $Pol(\ell) \geq Pol(r)$ for all rules $\ell \rightarrow r$ in \mathcal{R}
- $Pol(s) > Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}_{\succ}
- $Pol(s) \geq Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$

$$(3) D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(D \setminus \mathcal{D}_{>}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

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$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})$$

$(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\}) :$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

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- $Pol(s) > Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in $\mathcal{D}_{>}$
- $Pol(s) \geq Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad & m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x \\ (b) \quad & m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{\succ}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(1)\}, \emptyset)$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})$$

$$(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\}) :$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Pol} = 0$$

$$s_{Pol}(x) = x + 1$$

$$m_{Pol}(x, y) = x$$

$$D_{Pol}(x, y) = x$$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

- $Pol(\ell) \geq Pol(r)$ for all rules $\ell \rightarrow r$ in \mathcal{R}
- $Pol(s) > Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}_{\succ}
- $Pol(s) \geq Pol(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(a) \quad Pol(m(x, \mathcal{O})) \geq Pol(x)$$

$$(b) \quad Pol(m(s(x), s(y))) \geq Pol(m(x, y))$$

$$(3) \quad Pol(D(s(x), s(y))) > Pol(D(m(x, y), s(y)))$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{>}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(1)\}, \emptyset)$$

$$Proc_{CRP}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})$$

$$(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\}) :$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Pol} = 0$$

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Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

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Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$\begin{array}{l} (a) \quad x \geq x \\ (b) \quad x + 1 \geq x \end{array}$$

$$(3) \quad x + 1 > x$$

$$Proc_{RP}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{>}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$Proc_{RP}(\{(1)\}, \emptyset)$$

$$Proc_{RP}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\})$$

$$(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\}) :$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathcal{O}_{Pol} & = & 0 \\ s_{Pol}(x) & = & x + 1 \\ m_{Pol}(x, y) & = & x \\ D_{Pol}(x, y) & = & x \end{array}$$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

- $Pol(\ell) \geq Pol(r)$ for all rules $\ell \rightarrow r$ in \mathcal{R}
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Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow x$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow m(x, y)$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))$

- (1) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (2) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow M(x, y)$
 (3) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow D(m(x, y), s(y))$

$$\text{Proc}_{\text{CRP}}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}) = \{(\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{\succ}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{\text{CRP}}(\{(1)\}, \emptyset) = \{(\emptyset, \emptyset)\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{\text{CRP}}(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\}) = \{(\emptyset, \{(a), (b)\})\}$$

$(\{(1)\}, \emptyset) :$

$$\begin{aligned} s_{\text{Pol}}(x) &= x + 1 \\ M_{\text{Pol}}(x, y) &= x \end{aligned}$$

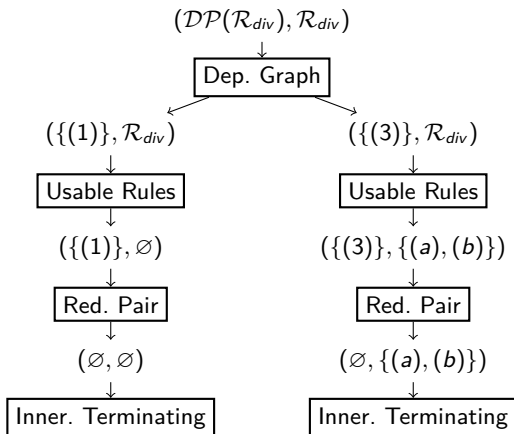
$(\{(3)\}, \{(a), (b)\}) :$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{\text{Pol}} &= 0 \\ s_{\text{Pol}}(x) &= x + 1 \\ m_{\text{Pol}}(x, y) &= x \\ D_{\text{Pol}}(x, y) &= x \end{aligned}$$

Find weakly-monotonic, natural polynomial interpretation Pol such that

- $\text{Pol}(\ell) \geq \text{Pol}(r)$ for all rules $\ell \rightarrow r$ in \mathcal{R}
- $\text{Pol}(s) > \text{Pol}(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}_{\succ}
- $\text{Pol}(s) \geq \text{Pol}(t)$ for all rules $s \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{D}

Final Innermost Termination Proof



⇒ **Innermost termination is proved automatically!**

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

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 $\{1 : g(\mathcal{O})\}$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$

$$\{1 : g(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g^2(\mathcal{O})\}$$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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$$\{1 : g(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g^2(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/4 : g(\mathcal{O}), 1/4 : g^3(\mathcal{O})\}$$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$

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$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g^2(\mathcal{O})\}$$

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$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}),$$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$

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$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g^2(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/4 : g(\mathcal{O}), 1/4 : g^3(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}), 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}), 1/8 : g^4(\mathcal{O})\}$$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$

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$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g^2(\mathcal{O})\}$$

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$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}), 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}), 1/8 : g^4(\mathcal{O})\}$$

Termination for PTRSs

[Bournez & Garnier 2005, Avanzini & Dal Lago & Yamada 2019, ...]

- \mathcal{R} is *terminating* iff there is no infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$

$$\{1 : g(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g^2(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/4 : g(\mathcal{O}), 1/4 : g^3(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}), 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}), 1/8 : g^4(\mathcal{O})\}$$

Termination for PTRSs

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- \mathcal{R} is *terminating* iff there is no infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$ **No**

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$
 $\{1 : g(\mathcal{O})\}$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g^2(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/4 : g(\mathcal{O}), 1/4 : g^3(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}), 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}), 1/8 : g^4(\mathcal{O})\}$$

Termination for PTRSs

[Bournez & Garnier 2005, Avanzini & Dal Lago & Yamada 2019, ...]

- \mathcal{R} is **terminating** iff there is no infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$ **No**
- \mathcal{R} is **almost-surely terminating (AST)**
 iff $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\mu_n| = 1$ for every infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$ | μ |

$$\{1 : g(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g^2(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/4 : g(\mathcal{O}), 1/4 : g^3(\mathcal{O})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : \mathcal{O}, 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}), 1/8 : g^2(\mathcal{O}), 1/8 : g^4(\mathcal{O})\}$$

Termination for PTRSs

[Bournez & Garnier 2005, Avanzini & Dal Lago & Yamada 2019, ...]

- \mathcal{R} is **terminating** iff there is no infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$ **No**
- \mathcal{R} is **almost-surely terminating (AST)**
iff $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\mu_n| = 1$ for every infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$ $|\mu|$
 $\{1 : g(\mathcal{O})\}$ 0

$$\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g^2(\mathcal{O})\}$$

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Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw} : \quad g(x) \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{1}{2} : x, \frac{1}{2} : g(g(x)) \right\}$$

Theorem (AST with Polynomial Interpretation)

Let Pol be a **multilinear monotonic polynomial interpretation**.

For all $\ell \rightarrow \mu = \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\} \in \mathcal{R}$ let

- $Pol(\ell) > Pol(r_j)$ for some $1 \leq j \leq k$
- $Pol(\ell) \geq \mathbb{E}(\mu) = p_1 \cdot Pol(r_1) + \dots + p_k \cdot Pol(r_k)$

Then \mathcal{R} is AST.

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Pol is multilinear

monomials like $x \cdot y$, but no monomials like x^2

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$$g_{Pol}(x) = 1 + x$$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw} : 1 + x \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 + x)$$

Theorem (AST with Polynomial Interpretation)

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Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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$$g_{Pol}(x) = 1 + x$$

\Rightarrow proves AST

Dependency Pairs for AST: Failed Attempt

$\text{Sub}_D(r)$

$\text{Sub}_D(r) := \{t \mid t \text{ is a subterm of } r \text{ with defined root}\}$

Dependency Pairs for AST: Failed Attempt

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Options for Dependency Pairs (A)

If $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ is a rule, then a dependency pair is :

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(A) : $\{ \ell^\# \rightarrow \{p_1 : t_1^\#, \dots, p_j : t_j^\#, \dots, p_k : t_k^\#\} \mid t_j \in \text{Sub}_D(r_j), 1 \leq i \leq k \}$

Dependency Pairs for AST: Failed Attempt

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If $\text{Sub}_D(r_i) = \emptyset$, then we insert a constructor \perp into $\text{Sub}_D(r_i)$

Dependency Pairs for AST: Failed Attempt

Sub_D(r)

Sub_D(r) := {t | t is a subterm of r with defined root}

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If $\text{Sub}_D(r_i) = \emptyset$, then we insert a constructor \perp into $\text{Sub}_D(r_i)$

\mathcal{R}_1 : g → {1/2 : f(g, g), 1/2 : \perp } AST

\mathcal{R}_2 : g → {1/2 : f(g, g, g), 1/2 : \perp } not AST

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If $\text{Sub}_D(r_i) = \emptyset$, then we insert a constructor \perp into $\text{Sub}_D(r_i)$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathcal{R}_1 & : g & \rightarrow \{1/2 : f(g, g), 1/2 : \perp\} & \text{AST} \\ \text{DP}(\mathcal{R}_1) & : G & \rightarrow \{1/2 : G, 1/2 : \perp\} & \text{AST} \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_2 : g \rightarrow \{1/2 : f(g, g, g), 1/2 : \perp\} \quad \text{not AST}$$

Dependency Pairs for AST: Failed Attempt

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If $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ is a rule, then a dependency pair is :

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$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathcal{R}_2 & : g & \rightarrow \{1/2 : f(g, g, g), 1/2 : \perp\} & \text{not AST} \\ DP(\mathcal{R}_2) & : G & \rightarrow \{1/2 : G, 1/2 : \perp\} & \text{AST} \color{red}{\downarrow} \end{array}$$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

$\text{Sub}_D(r)$

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Options for Dependency Tuples (B)

If $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ is a rule, and $\text{Sub}_D(r_j) = \{t_{j,1}, \dots, t_{j,i_j}\}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq k$, then the dependency pair is:

(B) : $\ell^\# \rightarrow \{p_1 : \text{Com}(t_{1,1}^\#, \dots, t_{1,i_1}^\#), \dots, p_k : \text{Com}(t_{k,1}^\#, \dots, t_{k,i_k}^\#)\}$

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\mathcal{R}_1 : $g \rightarrow \{1/2 : f(g, g), 1/2 : \perp\}$ AST

\mathcal{R}_2 : $g \rightarrow \{1/2 : f(g, g, g), 1/2 : \perp\}$ not AST

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\mathcal{R}_1 : $g \rightarrow \{1/2 : f(g, g), 1/2 : \perp\}$ AST
 $DP(\mathcal{R}_1)$: $G \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{Com}(G, G), 1/2 : \perp\}$ AST

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Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

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If $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ is a rule, and $\text{Sub}_D(r_j) = \{t_{j,1}, \dots, t_{j,i_j}\}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq k$, then the dependency pair is:

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\mathcal{R}_1	: g	$\rightarrow \{1/2 : f(g, g), 1/2 : \perp\}$	AST
$DP(\mathcal{R}_1)$: G	$\rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{Com}(G, G), 1/2 : \perp\}$	AST

\mathcal{R}_2	: g	$\rightarrow \{1/2 : f(g, g, g), 1/2 : \perp\}$	not AST
$DP(\mathcal{R}_2)$: G	$\rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{Com}(G, G, G), 1/2 : \perp\}$	not AST

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$\mathcal{R}_3 :$

$f(\mathcal{O})$	\rightarrow	$\{1 : f(\mathbf{a})\}$,
\mathbf{a}	\rightarrow	$\{1/2 : \mathbf{b}, 1/2 : \mathbf{c}\}$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

$\text{Sub}_D(r)$

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$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathcal{R}_3 : & f(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\ & a & \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\ DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : & F(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A)\} \end{array}$$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

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$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathcal{R}_3 : & f(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\ & a & \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\ DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : & F(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A)\} \\ & A & \rightarrow \{1/2 : B, 1/2 : C\} \end{array}$$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\ \quad \quad a \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\ DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : \quad F(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A)\} \\ \quad \quad \quad A \rightarrow \{1/2 : B, 1/2 : C\} \end{array}$$

$$\{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \}$$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : & f(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 & a & \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : & F(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A)\} \\
 & A & \rightarrow \{1/2 : B, 1/2 : C\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \stackrel{i}{\Rightarrow}_{\mathcal{R}_3} \quad \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \{ 1 : f(a) \}
 \end{array}$$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 \quad \quad \quad a \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : \quad F(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A)\} \\
 \quad \quad \quad A \rightarrow \{1/2 : B, 1/2 : C\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \xrightarrow{i} \\
 \xRightarrow{\mathcal{R}_3} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \\
 \xRightarrow{\mathcal{R}_3}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \{ 1 : f(a) \} \\
 \{ 1/2 : f(b), 1/2 : f(c) \}
 \end{array}$$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : f(\mathbf{a})\}, \\
 \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{a} \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathbf{b}, 1/2 : \mathbf{c}\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : \quad F(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(\mathbf{a}), \mathbf{A})\} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathbf{B}, 1/2 : \mathbf{C}\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{i} \\ \xrightarrow{i} \end{array} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1 : f(\mathbf{a}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1/2 : f(\mathbf{b}), 1/2 : f(\mathbf{c}) \} \\
 \\
 \{ 1 : F(\mathcal{O}) \}
 \end{array}$$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 \quad \quad a \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : \quad F(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A)\} \\
 \quad \quad A \rightarrow \{1/2 : B, 1/2 : C\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1 : f(a) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1/2 : f(b), 1/2 : f(c) \}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : F(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} DT(\mathcal{R}_3) \quad \{ 1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A) \}
 \end{array}$$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 \quad \quad a \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : F(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A)\} \\
 \quad \quad A \rightarrow \{1/2 : B, 1/2 : C\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \{ 1 : f(a) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \{ 1/2 : f(b), 1/2 : f(c) \}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : F(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} DT(\mathcal{R}_3) \{ 1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} DT(\mathcal{R}_3) \{ 1/2 : \text{Com}(F(a), B), 1/2 : \text{Com}(F(a), C) \}
 \end{array}$$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{a} \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathbf{b}, 1/2 : \mathbf{c}\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : \quad F(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A)\} \\
 \quad \quad \quad A \rightarrow \{1/2 : B, 1/2 : C\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1 : f(a) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1/2 : f(b), 1/2 : f(c) \}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : F(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} DT(\mathcal{R}_3) \quad \{ 1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} DT(\mathcal{R}_3) \quad \{ 1/2 : \text{Com}(F(\mathbf{a}), B), 1/2 : \text{Com}(F(a), C) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1/4 : \text{Com}(F(b), B), 1/4 : \text{Com}(F(c), B), \}
 \end{array}$$

Dependency Tuples for AST: Failed Attempt

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 \quad \quad \quad a \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : \quad F(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A)\} \\
 \quad \quad \quad A \rightarrow \{1/2 : B, 1/2 : C\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1 : f(a) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1/2 : f(b), 1/2 : f(c) \}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : F(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} DT(\mathcal{R}_3) \quad \{ 1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} DT(\mathcal{R}_3) \quad \{ 1/2 : \text{Com}(F(a), B), 1/2 : \text{Com}(F(a), C) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1/4 : \text{Com}(F(b), B), 1/4 : \text{Com}(F(c), B), \\
 \quad 1/4 : \text{Com}(F(b), C), 1/4 : \text{Com}(F(c), C) \}
 \end{array}$$

Dependency Triples for AST: Failed Attempt

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 \quad \quad a \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : F(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A)\} \\
 \quad \quad A \rightarrow \{1/2 : B, 1/2 : C\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \\
 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_3} \{ 1 : f(a) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \\
 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_3} \{ 1/2 : f(b), 1/2 : f(c) \}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : F(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \\
 \xrightarrow{DT(\mathcal{R}_3)} \{ 1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \\
 \xrightarrow{DT(\mathcal{R}_3)} \{ 1/2 : \text{Com}(F(a), B), 1/2 : \text{Com}(F(a), C) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \\
 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_3} \{ 1/4 : \text{Com}(F(b), B), 1/4 : \text{Com}(F(c), B), \\
 \quad 1/4 : \text{Com}(F(b), C), 1/4 : \text{Com}(F(c), C) \}
 \end{array}$$

- The **red** terms do not correspond to a term in the original rewrite sequence
- One cannot simulate original rewrite sequences by chains

Coupled Dependency Tuples: Sound

$\text{Sub}_D(r)$

$\text{Sub}_D(r) := \{t \mid t \text{ is a subterm of } r \text{ with defined root}\}$ - as multiset

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Options for Dependency Tuples (C)

If $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ is a rule, and $\text{Sub}_D(r_j) = \{t_{1,j}, \dots, t_{i_j,j}\}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq k$, then a dependency pair is:

$$(C): \quad \ell^\# \quad \rightarrow \{p_1 : \text{Com}(t_{1,1}^\#, \dots, t_{1,i_1}^\#) \quad , \dots \quad , p_k : \text{Com}(t_{k,1}^\#, \dots, t_{k,i_k}^\#) \quad \}$$

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$$(C): \langle \ell^\#, \ell \rangle \rightarrow \{p_1 : \langle \text{Com}(t_{1,1}^\#, \dots, t_{1,i_1}^\#), r_1 \rangle, \dots, p_k : \langle \text{Com}(t_{k,1}^\#, \dots, t_{k,i_k}^\#), r_k \rangle\}$$

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$\mathcal{R}_3 :$

$f(\mathcal{O})$	$\rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\},$
a	$\rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\}$

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$\mathcal{R}_3 :$

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

$$DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : \langle F(\mathcal{O}), f(\mathcal{O}) \rangle \rightarrow \{1 : \langle \text{Com}(F(a), A), f(a) \rangle\}$$

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$\mathcal{R}_3 :$	$f(\mathcal{O})$	$\rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\},$
	a	$\rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\}$
$DT(\mathcal{R}_3) :$	$\langle F(\mathcal{O}), f(\mathcal{O}) \rangle$	$\rightarrow \{1 : \langle \text{Com}(F(a), A), f(a) \rangle\}$
	$\langle A, a \rangle$	$\rightarrow \{1/2 : \langle B, b \rangle, 1/2 : \langle C, c \rangle\}$

Coupled Dependency Tuples: Sound

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : & f(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
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 & \langle A, a \rangle & \rightarrow \{1/2 : \langle B, b \rangle, 1/2 : \langle C, c \rangle\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \}$$

Coupled Dependency Tuples: Sound

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : & f(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : f(\mathbf{a})\}, \\
 & \mathbf{a} & \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathbf{b}, 1/2 : \mathbf{c}\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : & \langle F(\mathcal{O}), f(\mathcal{O}) \rangle & \rightarrow \{1 : \langle \text{Com}(F(\mathbf{a}), \mathbf{A}), f(\mathbf{a}) \rangle\} \\
 & \langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{a} \rangle & \rightarrow \{1/2 : \langle \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{b} \rangle, 1/2 : \langle \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{c} \rangle\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \xrightarrow{i} \\
 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_3}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \{ 1 : f(\mathbf{a}) \}
 \end{array}$$

Coupled Dependency Tuples: Sound

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \quad \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{a} \quad \quad \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathbf{b}, 1/2 : \mathbf{c}\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : \quad \langle F(\mathcal{O}), f(\mathcal{O}) \rangle \rightarrow \{1 : \langle \text{Com}(F(a), A), f(a) \rangle\} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \langle A, a \rangle \quad \quad \rightarrow \{1/2 : \langle B, b \rangle, 1/2 : \langle C, c \rangle\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1 : f(\mathbf{a}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1/2 : f(\mathbf{b}), 1/2 : f(\mathbf{c}) \}
 \end{array}$$

Coupled Dependency Tuples: Sound

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : & f(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
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 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \{ 1 : f(a) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \{ 1/2 : f(b), 1/2 : f(c) \} \\
 \\
 \{ 1 : F(\mathcal{O}) \}
 \end{array}$$

Coupled Dependency Tuples: Sound

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \quad \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 \quad \quad \quad a \quad \quad \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : \quad \langle F(\mathcal{O}), f(\mathcal{O}) \rangle \rightarrow \{1 : \langle \text{Com}(F(a), A), f(a) \rangle\} \\
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 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1 : f(a) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1/2 : f(b), 1/2 : f(c) \}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : F(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} DT(\mathcal{R}_3) \quad \{ 1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A) \}
 \end{array}$$

Coupled Dependency Tuples: Sound

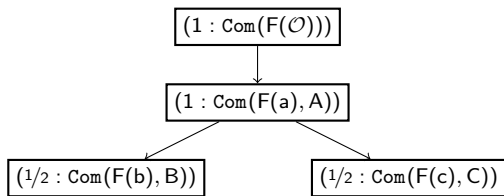
$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : \quad f(\mathcal{O}) \quad \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 \quad \quad \quad a \quad \quad \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : \quad \langle F(\mathcal{O}), f(\mathcal{O}) \rangle \rightarrow \{1 : \langle \text{Com}(F(a), A), f(a) \rangle\} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \langle A, a \rangle \quad \quad \rightarrow \{1/2 : \langle B, b \rangle, 1/2 : \langle C, c \rangle\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : f(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1 : f(a) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_3 \quad \{ 1/2 : f(b), 1/2 : f(c) \}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{ 1 : F(\mathcal{O}) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} DT(\mathcal{R}_3) \quad \{ 1 : \text{Com}(F(a), A) \} \\
 \xrightarrow{i} DT(\mathcal{R}_3) \quad \{ 1/2 : \text{Com}(F(b), B), 1/2 : \text{Com}(F(c), C) \}
 \end{array}$$

Probabilistic Chain

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : & f(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 & a & \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : & \langle F(\mathcal{O}), f(\mathcal{O}) \rangle & \rightarrow \{1 : \langle \text{Com}(F(a), A), f(a) \rangle\} \\
 & \langle A, a \rangle & \rightarrow \{1/2 : \langle B, b \rangle, 1/2 : \langle C, c \rangle\}
 \end{array}$$

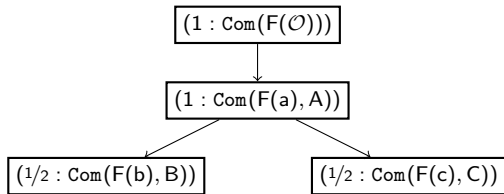


Chain: On every path, we use a dependency pair after a finite number of steps.

$$(\overset{i}{\rightarrow}_D \circ \overset{i}{\rightarrow}_R^*)$$

Probabilistic Chain

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \mathcal{R}_3 : & f(\mathcal{O}) & \rightarrow \{1 : f(a)\}, \\
 & a & \rightarrow \{1/2 : b, 1/2 : c\} \\
 DT(\mathcal{R}_3) : & \langle F(\mathcal{O}), f(\mathcal{O}) \rangle & \rightarrow \{1 : \langle \text{Com}(F(a), A), f(a) \rangle\} \\
 & \langle A, a \rangle & \rightarrow \{1/2 : \langle B, b \rangle, 1/2 : \langle C, c \rangle\}
 \end{array}$$



Chain: On every path, we use a dependency pair after a finite number of steps.

$$(\xrightarrow{i}_D \circ \xrightarrow{i}^*_R)$$

Theorem: Chain Criterion

\mathcal{R} is innermost terminating if there is no infinite $(DP(\mathcal{R}), \mathcal{R})$ -chain

Dependency Tuples for \mathcal{R}_{div}

\mathcal{R}_{div} :

- (1) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
- (2) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
- (3) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
- (4) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

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- (3) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
- (4) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

$$DT(1) = \quad M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{ \quad 1 : Com \}$$

Dependency Tuples for \mathcal{R}_{div}

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$$DT(1) = M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{ 1 : Com \}$$

$$DT(2) = M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{ 1 : M(x, y) \}$$

Dependency Triples for \mathcal{R}_{div}

\mathcal{R}_{div} :

- (1) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
- (2) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
- (3) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
- (4) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

$$DT(1) = M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : Com\}$$

$$DT(2) = M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$$

$$DT(3) = D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : Com\}$$

Dependency Tuples for \mathcal{R}_{div}

\mathcal{R}_{div} :

- (1) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
- (2) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
- (3) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
- (4) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

$$DT(1) = M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{ 1 : Com \}$$

$$DT(2) = M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{ 1 : M(x, y) \}$$

$$DT(3) = D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{ 1 : Com \}$$

$$DT(4) = D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), \\ 1/2 : Com(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y)) \end{array} \right\}$$

Dependency Pair Framework for Proving iAST of PTRS

- Our objects we work with:
 - DP Problems $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$ with \mathcal{P} a set of DTs and \mathcal{S} a PTRS

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- How do we start?:
 - (Chain Criterion) Use all rules and dependency rules: $(DT(\mathcal{R}), \mathcal{R})$

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- How do we start?:
 - (Chain Criterion) Use all rules and dependency rules: $(DT(\mathcal{R}), \mathcal{R})$
- How do we create smaller problems?:
 - DP Processors: $Proc(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{S}_1), \dots, (\mathcal{P}_k, \mathcal{S}_k)\}$

Dependency Pair Framework for Proving iAST of PTRS

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$$Proc_{PR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R})\}$$

Probability Removal Processor (sound & complete)

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If

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 \Leftrightarrow $(\text{np}(\mathcal{P}), \text{np}(\mathcal{S}))$ is innermost terminating

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$$d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\} \in \mathcal{S}$$

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Use the already existing framework

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Use the already existing framework

- (currently) more processors
- specialized for non-probabilistic TRS

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
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where $\mathcal{P}_1, \dots, \mathcal{P}_k$ are the SCCs of the $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$ -dependency graph

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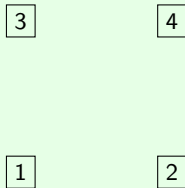
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$(DP(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Dependency Graph:



$(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency tuples from \mathcal{P}

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

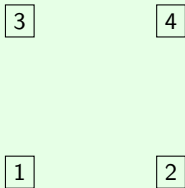
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$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Dependency Graph:



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- there is an arc from $s \rightarrow \{p_1 : A_1, \dots, p_k : A_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ iff there is $t \in A_j$ for some j and substitutions σ_1, σ_2 such that $t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{np}(\mathcal{S})}^* v\sigma_2$

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

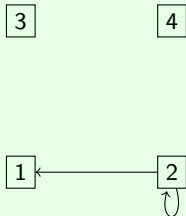
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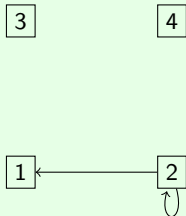
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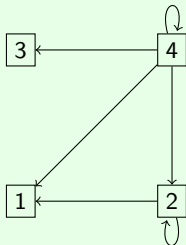
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$(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency tuples from \mathcal{P}
- there is an arc from $s \rightarrow \{p_1 : A_1, \dots, p_k : A_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ iff there is $t \in A_j$ for some j and substitutions σ_1, σ_2 such that $t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{np}(\mathcal{S})}^* v\sigma_2$

Dependency Graph Processor (sound & complete)

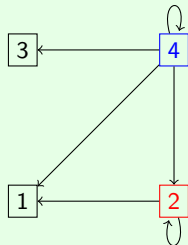
- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{DG}(\mathcal{DT}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$= \{(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}), (\{(4)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})\}$$

$(\mathcal{DP}(\mathcal{R}_{div}), \mathcal{R}_{div})$ -Dependency Graph:



$(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$ -Dependency Graph

- directed graph whose nodes are the dependency tuples from \mathcal{P}
- there is an arc from $s \rightarrow \{p_1 : A_1, \dots, p_k : A_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ iff there is $t \in A_j$ for some j and substitutions σ_1, σ_2 such that $t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{np}(\mathcal{S})}^* v\sigma_2$

Usable Terms Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y))\}$

Usable Terms Processor (sound & complete)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$</p> | <p>(1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y))\}$</p> |
|---|---|

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{T}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}), \mathcal{S})\}$$

Usable Terms Processor (sound & complete)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$</p> | <p>(1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y))\}$</p> |
|---|---|

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{T}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}), \mathcal{S})\}$$

- dependency graph on the level of the compound symbols inside the rules
- for $s \rightarrow \{p_1 : A_1, \dots, p_k : A_k\} \in \mathcal{P}$ a term $t \in A_j$ for some j is usable iff there exists $v \rightarrow \dots \in \mathcal{P}$ and substitutions σ_1, σ_2 such that

$$t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i_{\text{np}(\mathcal{S})}^*} v\sigma_2$$

Usable Terms Processor (sound & complete)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| (a) | $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$ | (1) | $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$ |
| (b) | $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$ | (2) | $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$ |
| (c) | $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$ | (3) | $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$ |
| (d) | $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$ | (4) | $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y))\}$ |

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{T}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}), \mathcal{S})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\{(4)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

- dependency graph on the level of the compound symbols inside the rules
- for $s \rightarrow \{p_1 : A_1, \dots, p_k : A_k\} \in \mathcal{P}$ a term $t \in A_j$ for some j is usable iff there exists $v \rightarrow \dots \in \mathcal{P}$ and substitutions σ_1, σ_2 such that

$$t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{np}(\mathcal{S})}^* v\sigma_2$$

Usable Terms Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$
- (4) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{T}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}), \mathcal{S})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\{(4)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

with

$$(4) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)) \\ 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y)) \end{array} \right\}$$

- dependency graph on the level of the compound symbols inside the rules
- for $s \rightarrow \{p_1 : A_1, \dots, p_k : A_k\} \in \mathcal{P}$ a term $t \in A_j$ for some j is usable iff there exists $v \rightarrow \dots \in \mathcal{P}$ and substitutions σ_1, σ_2 such that

$$t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i_{\text{np}(\mathcal{S})}^*} v\sigma_2$$

Usable Terms Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$
- (4) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{T}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}), \mathcal{S})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\{(4)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

with

$$(4) \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)) \\ 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y)) \end{array} \right\}$$

- dependency graph on the level of the compound symbols inside the rules
- for $s \rightarrow \{p_1 : A_1, \dots, p_k : A_k\} \in \mathcal{P}$ a term $t \in A_j$ for some j is usable iff there exists $v \rightarrow \dots \in \mathcal{P}$ and substitutions σ_1, σ_2 such that

$$t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i_{\text{np}(\mathcal{S})}^*} v\sigma_2$$

Usable Terms Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$
- (4) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{ 1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{T}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}), \mathcal{S})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\{(4)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

with

$$(4') \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)) \\ 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y))) \end{array} \right\}$$

- dependency graph on the level of the compound symbols inside the rules
- for $s \rightarrow \{p_1 : A_1, \dots, p_k : A_k\} \in \mathcal{P}$ a term $t \in A_j$ for some j is usable iff there exists $v \rightarrow \dots \in \mathcal{P}$ and substitutions σ_1, σ_2 such that

$$t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i_{\text{np}(\mathcal{S})}^*} v\sigma_2$$

Usable Terms Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$
- (4) $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{ 1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)), M(x, y)) \}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{T}_{UT}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}), \mathcal{S})\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UT}(\{(4)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(\{(4')\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})\}$$

with

$$(4') \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)) \\ 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y))) \end{array} \right\}$$

- dependency graph on the level of the compound symbols inside the rules
- for $s \rightarrow \{p_1 : A_1, \dots, p_k : A_k\} \in \mathcal{P}$ a term $t \in A_j$ for some j is usable iff there exists $v \rightarrow \dots \in \mathcal{P}$ and substitutions σ_1, σ_2 such that

$$t\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i_{\text{np}(\mathcal{S})}^*} v\sigma_2$$

Usable Rules Processor (Sound)

$$(a) \quad m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$$

$$(b) \quad m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$$

$$(c) \quad d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$$

$$(d) \quad d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$$

$$(1) \quad M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$$

$$(2) \quad M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$$

$$(3) \quad D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$$

$$(4') \quad D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), \\ 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$$

Usable Rules Processor (Sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4') $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}))\}$$

Usable Rules Processor (Sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4') $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x), s(y)))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}))\}$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$

- All rules of \mathcal{S} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{P} , regardless of the probabilities

Usable Rules Processor (Sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4') $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x), s(y)))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}))\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(4')\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$

- All rules of \mathcal{S} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{P} , regardless of the probabilities

Usable Rules Processor (Sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4') $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}))\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(4')\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$

- All rules of \mathcal{S} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{P} , regardless of the probabilities

Usable Rules Processor (Sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4') $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x), s(y)))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}))\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(4')\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \emptyset$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$

- All rules of \mathcal{S} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{P} , regardless of the probabilities

Usable Rules Processor (Sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4') $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}))\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(4')\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(4')\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$

- All rules of \mathcal{S} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{P} , regardless of the probabilities

Usable Rules Processor (Sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4') $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}))\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(4')\}, \mathcal{R}_{div})$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(4')\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(a), (b)\}$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$

- All rules of \mathcal{S} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{P} , regardless of the probabilities

Usable Rules Processor (Sound)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4') $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}))\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(\{(2)\}, \emptyset)\}$$

$$\text{Proc}_{UR}(\{(4')\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(\{(4')\}, \{(a), (b)\})\}$$

Usable Rules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(2)\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\{(4')\}, \mathcal{R}_{div}) = \{(a), (b)\}$$

Usable Rules $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$

- All rules of \mathcal{S} that can be used to evaluate a right-hand side of \mathcal{P} , regardless of the probabilities

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
- (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
- (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
- (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
- (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
- (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
- (4') $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

- (1) $M(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (2) $M(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : M(x, y)\}$
 (3) $D(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{Com}\}$
 (4') $D(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : D(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : \text{Com}(D(m(x, y), s(y)))\}$

$$\text{Proc}_{RP}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{P}_{\succ}, \mathcal{S})\}$$

Find **weakly-monotonic, multilinear, natural polynomial interpretation** *Pol* such that

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
 (c) $d(\mathcal{O}, s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathcal{O}\}$
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$$\text{Proc}_{RP}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}) = \{(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{P}_\succ, \mathcal{S})\}$$

Find **weakly-monotonic, multilinear, natural polynomial interpretation** *Pol* such that

- For all $\ell \rightarrow \mu = \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ in \mathcal{S} :

$$\text{Pol}(\ell) \geq \mathbb{E}(\mu) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \text{Pol}(r_j)$$

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- For all $(\ell^\#, \ell) \rightarrow \mu = \{p_1 : (A_1, r_1), \dots, p_k : (A_k, r_k)\}$ in \mathcal{P} :

$$\text{Pol}(\ell^\#) \geq \mathbb{E}(\mu) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \text{Pol}(A_j)$$

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
 (b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$
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 (d) $d(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : d(s(x), s(y)), 1/2 : s(d(m(x), s(y)))\}$

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- For all $(\ell^\#, \ell) \rightarrow \{p_1 : (A_1, r_1), \dots, p_k : (A_k, r_k)\}$ in \mathcal{P}_\succ there is a j with

$$\text{Pol}(\ell^\#) > \text{Pol}(A_j)$$

If $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ is in \mathcal{S} , then we additionally require

$$\text{Pol}(\ell) \geq \text{Pol}(r_j)$$

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

- (a) $m(x, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1 : x\}$
(b) $m(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\}$

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$(\{(4')\}, \{(a), (b)\}) :$

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad m(x, \mathcal{O}) &\rightarrow \{1 : x\} \\ (b) \quad m(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow \{1 : m(x, y)\} \end{aligned}$$

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$(\{(4')\}, \{(a), (b)\}) :$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{Pol} &= 0 \\ s_{Pol}(x) &= x + 1 \\ m_{Pol}(x, y) &= x \\ D_{Pol}(x, y) &= x \end{aligned}$$

Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$(a) \quad Pol(m(x, \mathcal{O})) \geq 1/2 \cdot Pol(m(x, \mathcal{O})) + 1/2 \cdot Pol(x)$$

$$(b) \quad Pol(m(s(x), s(y))) \geq 1/2 \cdot Pol(m(s(x), s(y))) + 1/2 \cdot Pol(m(x, y))$$

$$(4') \quad Pol(D(s(x), s(y))) \geq 1/2 \cdot Pol(D(s(x), s(y))) + 1/2 \cdot Pol(D(m(x, y), s(y)))$$

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Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(a)} \quad x \geq 1/2 \cdot x + 1/2 \cdot x \\ \text{(b)} \quad x + 1 \geq 1/2 \cdot (x + 1) + 1/2 \cdot x \end{array}$$

$$\text{(4')} \quad x + 1 \geq \frac{1/2 \cdot (x + 1) + 1/2 \cdot x}{1/2 \cdot x}$$

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Reduction Pair Processor (sound & complete)

$$\begin{array}{l} (a) \quad x \geq x \\ (b) \quad x + 1 \geq x + 1/2 \end{array}$$

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$$Pol(D(s(x), s(y))) = x + 1 > x = Pol(D(m(x, y), s(y)))$$

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$(\{(4')\}, \{(a), (b)\}) :$

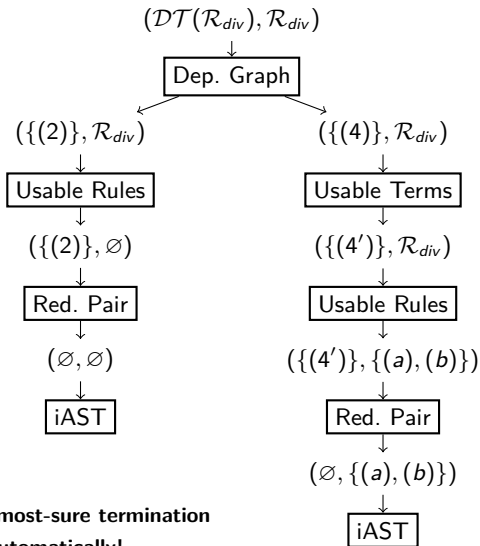
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$$Proc_{RP}(\{(4')\}, \{(a), (b)\}) = \{(\emptyset, \{(a), (b)\})\}$$

Final Innermost Almost-Sure Termination Proof



⇒ **Innermost almost-sure termination
is proved automatically!**

Implementation and Experiments

- Fully implemented in AProVE
- Evaluated on 67 benchmarks (61 iAST / 59 AST)

	AProVE	DPs	Direct Polo	NaTT2
iAST	53	51	27	22
AST	27	-	27	22

Probabilistic Quicksort:

$$\text{rotate}(\text{cons}(x, xs)) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{cons}(x, xs), 1/2 : \text{rotate}(\text{app}(xs, \text{cons}(x, \text{nil})))\}$$

$$\text{qs}(\text{nil}) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{nil}\}$$

$$\text{qs}(\text{cons}(x, xs)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{qsHelp}(\text{rotate}(\text{cons}(x, xs)))\}$$

$$\text{qsHelp}(\text{cons}(x, xs)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{app}(\text{qs}(\text{low}(x, xs)), \text{cons}(x, \text{qs}(\text{high}(x, xs))))\}$$

...

Conclusion

1. Direct application of polynomials for AST of probabilistic TRSs

- $Pol(\ell) > Pol(r_j)$ for some $1 \leq j \leq k$
- $Pol(\ell) \geq \mathbb{E}(\mu) = p_1 \cdot Pol(r_1) + \dots + p_k \cdot Pol(r_k)$

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2. DP framework for innermost AST of probabilistic TRSs

- New Dependency Tuples and Chains:

$$\langle \ell^\#, \ell \rangle \rightarrow \{p_1 : \langle \text{Com}(t_{1,1}^\#, \dots, t_{1,i_1}^\#), r_1 \rangle, \dots, p_k : \langle \text{Com}(t_{k,1}^\#, \dots, t_{k,i_k}^\#), r_k \rangle\}$$

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- Adapted the main processors and added more:
 - Dependency Graph Processor
 - Usable Terms Processor
 - Reduction Pair Processor
 - Usable Rules Processor
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