

Automatically Analyzing Termination and Expected Runtime Complexity of Probabilistic Term Rewriting

Jan-Christoph Kassing
RWTH Aachen University
27.05.2026

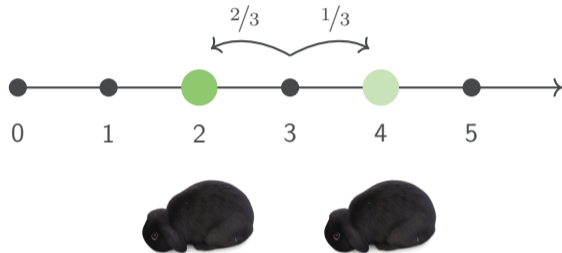
Random Walk



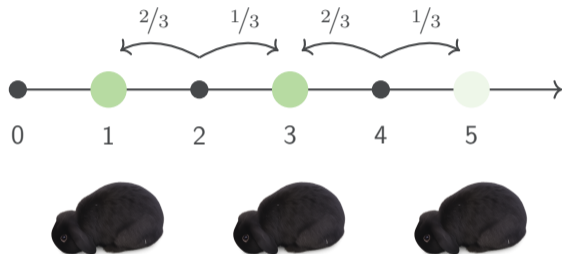
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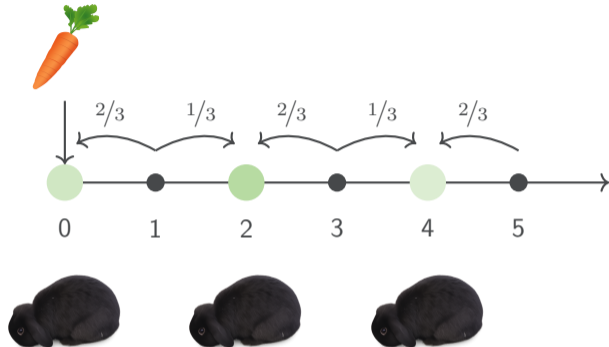
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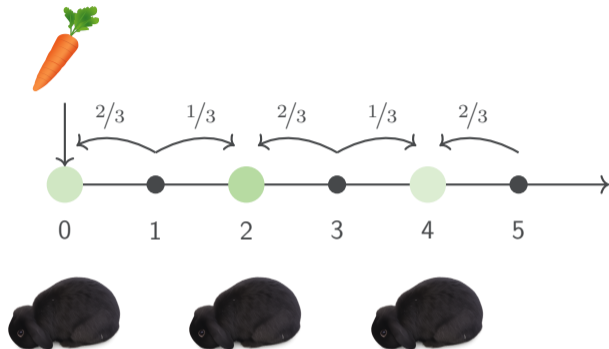


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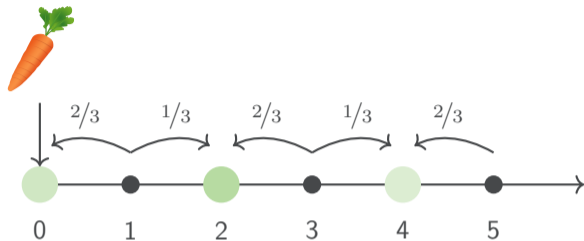
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while  $x > 0$  do  
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Random Walk

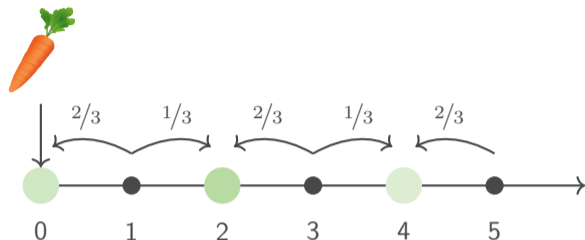
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- ▶ Does the bunny (program) always reach the carrot (terminate)?

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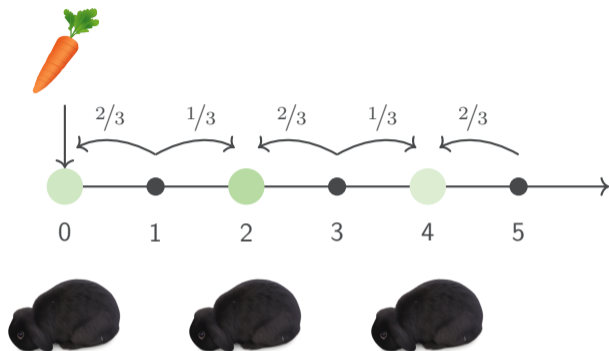
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- ▶ Does the bunny (**program**) always reach the carrot (**terminate**)?
- ▶ What is the probability of reaching the carrot (**probability of termination**)?

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- ▶ Does the bunny (**program**) always reach the carrot (**terminate**)?
- ▶ What is the probability of reaching the carrot (**probability of termination**)?
- ▶ What is the expected number of steps it takes to reach the carrot (**expected runtime**)?

Two Important Questions

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1. What are applications of probabilistic programs? Why are they interesting?

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Probabilistic Quicksort

Order Natural Numbers

Given: $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{N}$

Problem: Sort the elements in ascending order.

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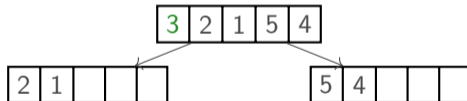
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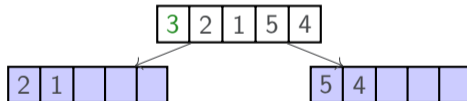
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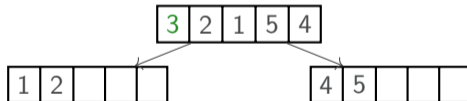
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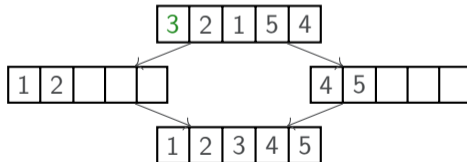
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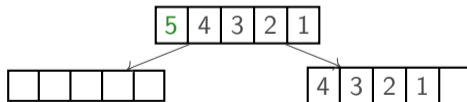
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Termination and Complexity Analysis for Ordinary Programs

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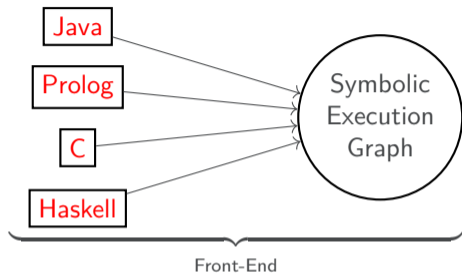
Java

Prolog

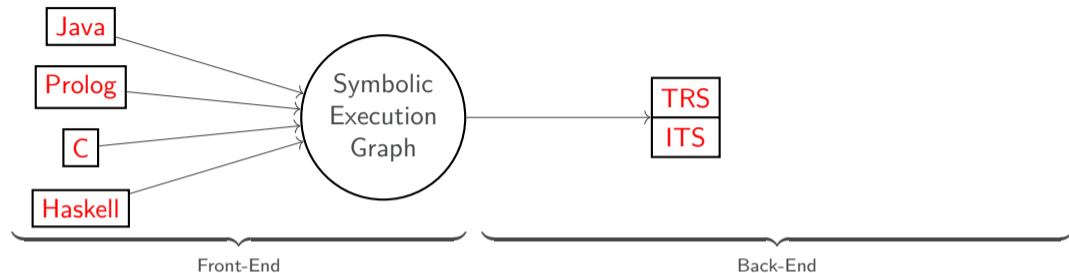
C

Haskell

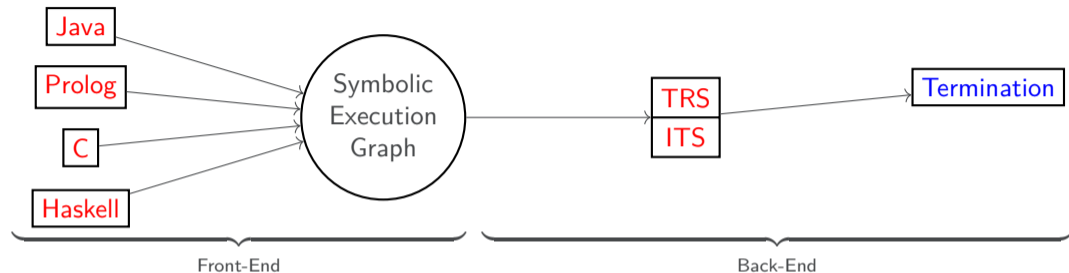
Termination and Complexity Analysis for Ordinary Programs



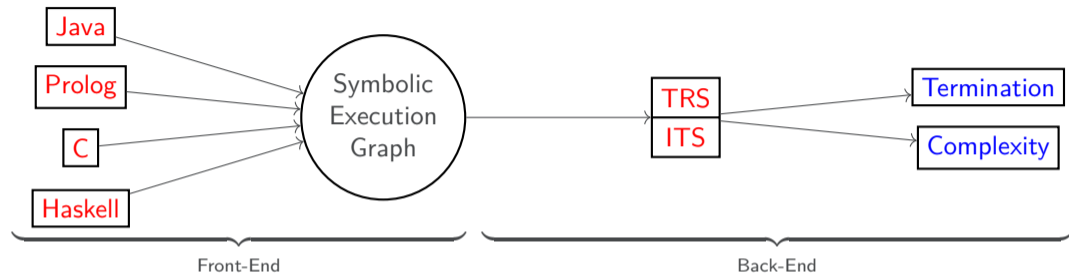
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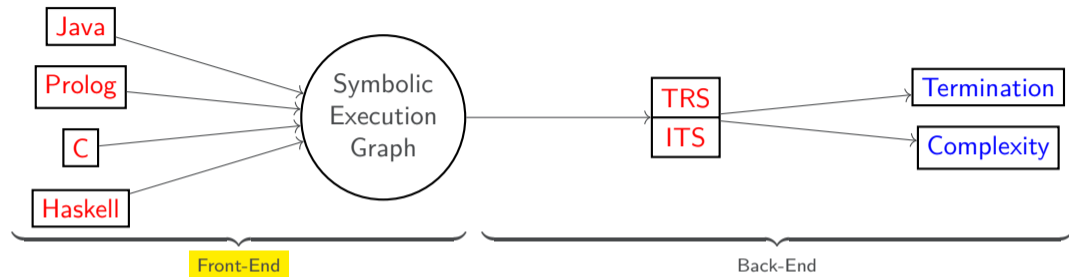
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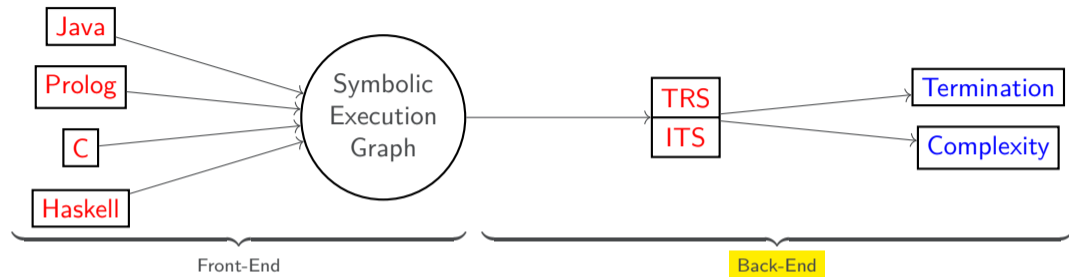


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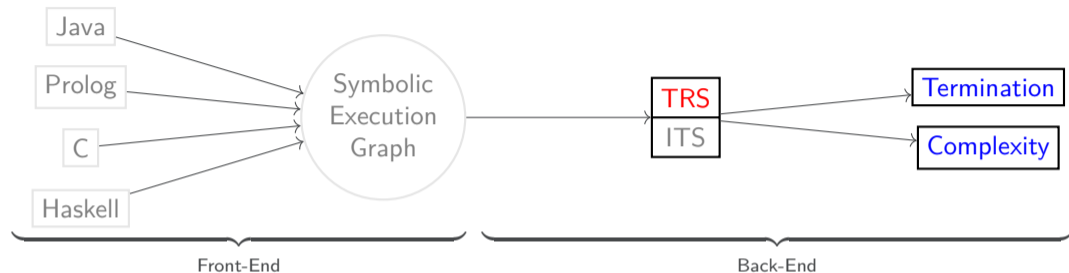
- ▶ language-specific features when generating symbolic execution graph

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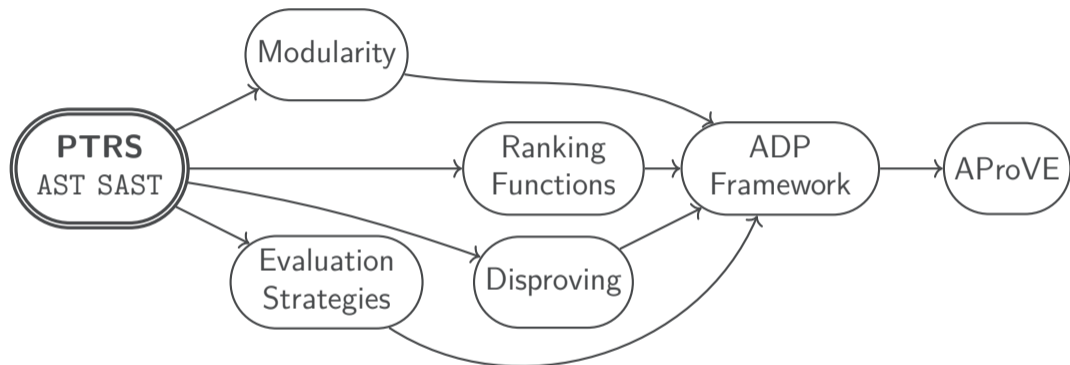
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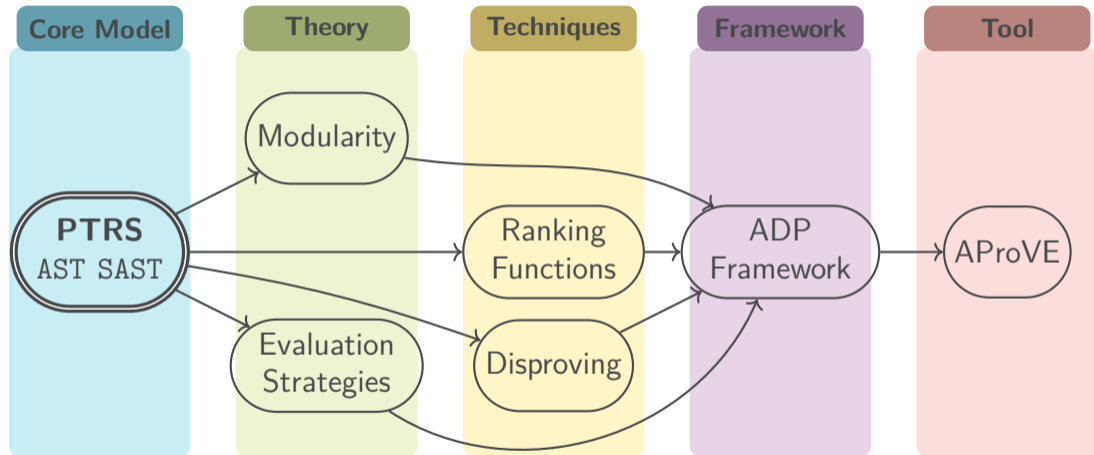


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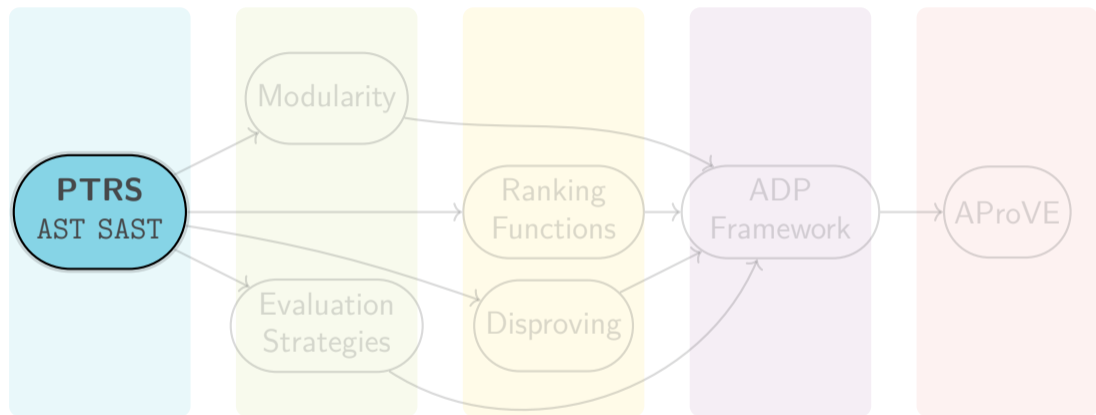
How to Automatically Analyze Probabilistic Programs?



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Probabilistic Term Rewriting



Probabilistic Term Rewrite Systems

\mathcal{R}_{geo} :

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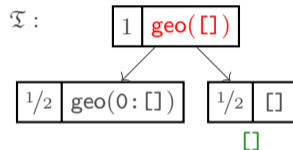
$$\mathfrak{T}: \quad \boxed{1 \mid \text{geo}(\square)}$$

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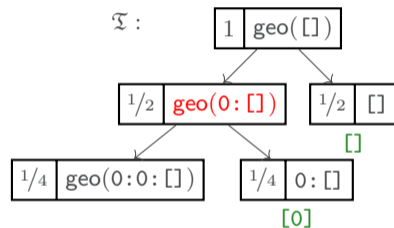


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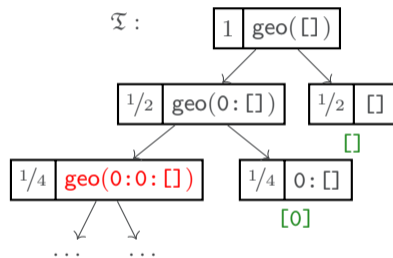


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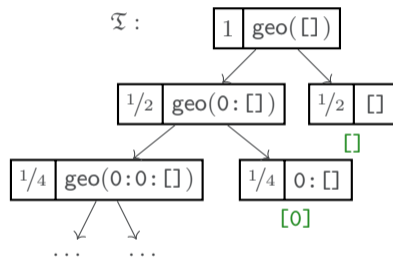
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Probability of Termination:

$|\mathfrak{T}|$



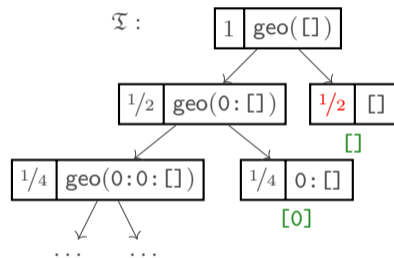
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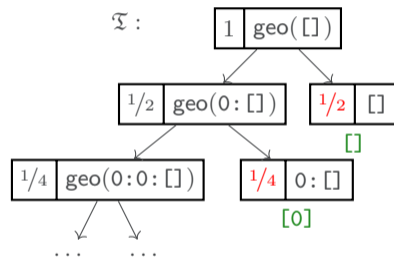
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Probability of Termination:

$$|\mathfrak{T}| = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} +$$



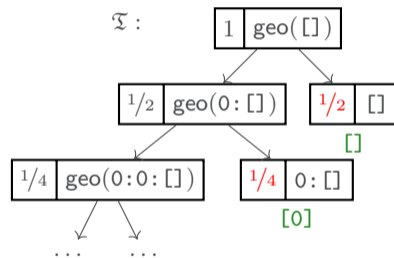
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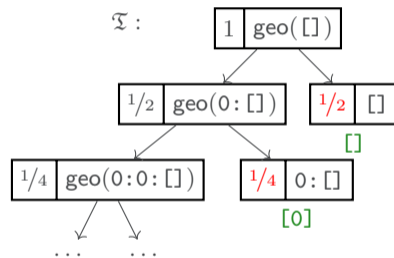
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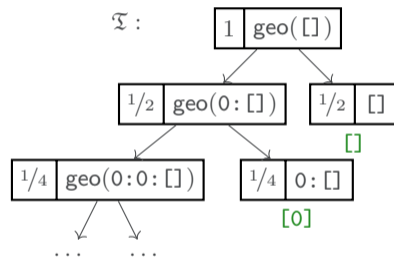
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Almost-Sure Termination (AST)

PTRS \mathcal{R} is AST if $|\mathfrak{T}| = 1$ for every \mathfrak{T} .

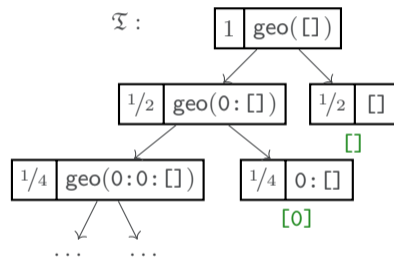
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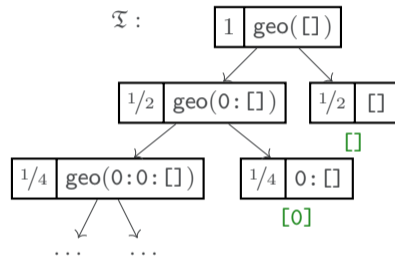
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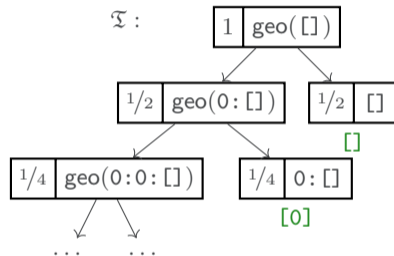
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Expected Derivation Length:

$\text{edl}(\mathfrak{T})$



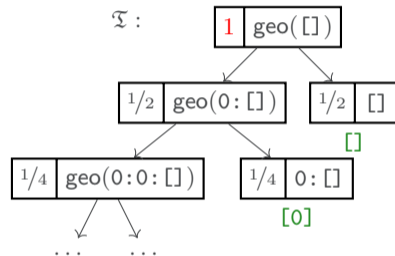
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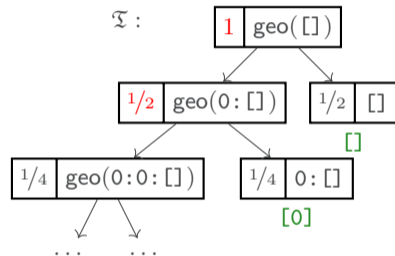
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$$\text{edl}(\mathfrak{T}) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} +$$



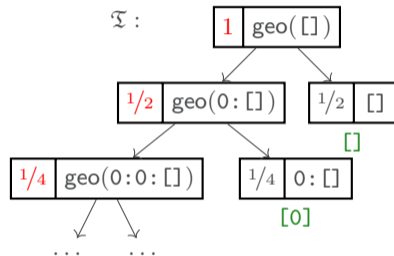
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$$\text{edl}(\mathfrak{T}) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$



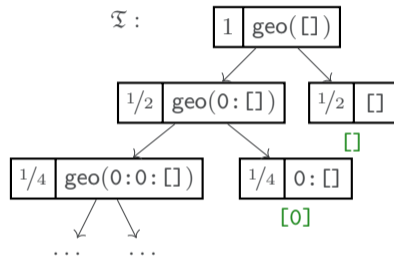
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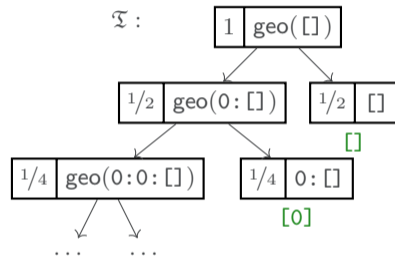
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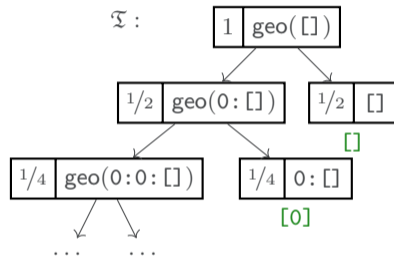
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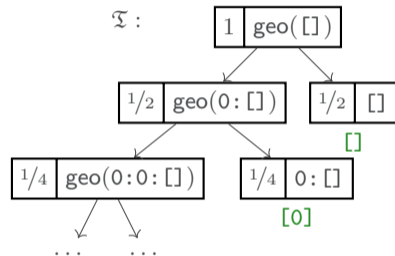
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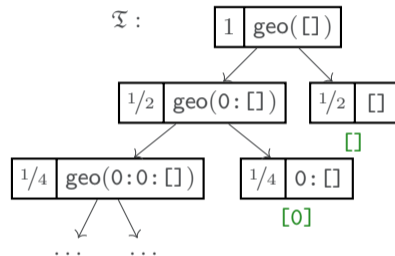
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Strong Almost-Sure Termination (SAST)^[ADY20]

PTRS \mathcal{R} is SAST if $\text{edh}_{\mathcal{R}}(t)$ is finite for every start term t .

^[ADY20] M. Avanzini, U. Dal Lago, and A. Yamada. On Probabilistic Term Rewriting (SCICO 2020)

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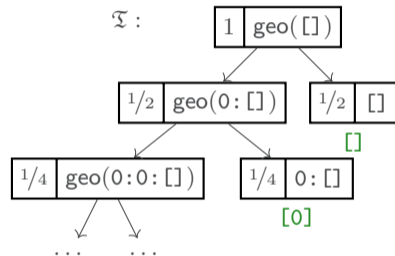
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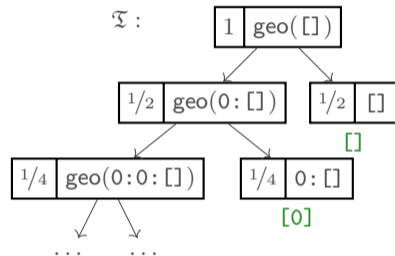
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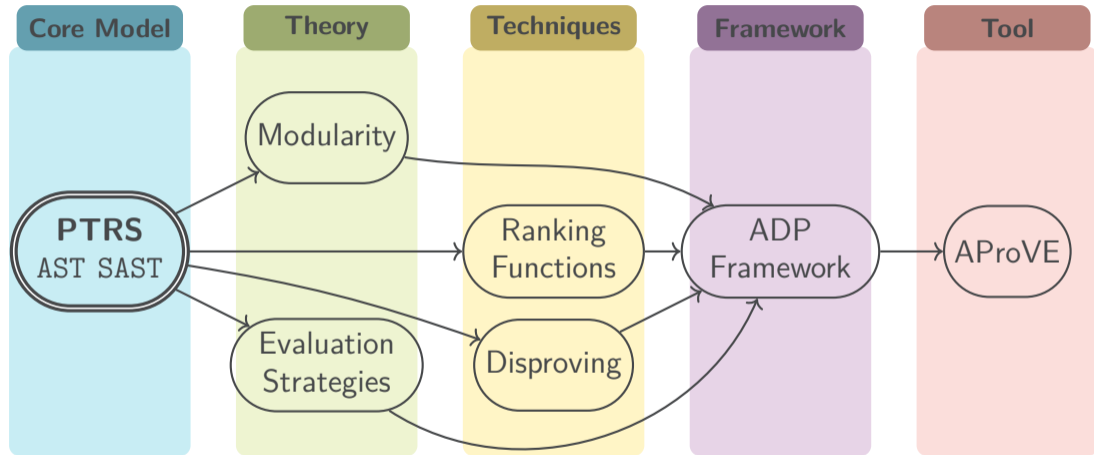
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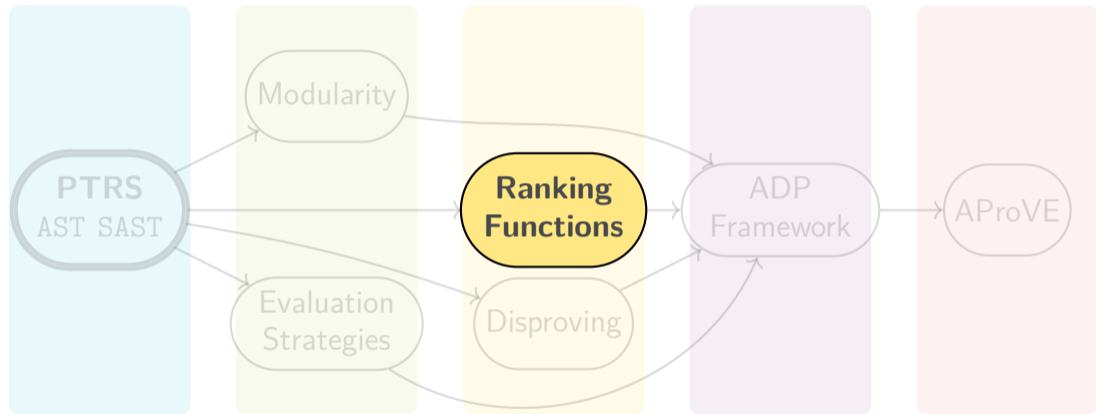
SAST \Rightarrow AST and AST $\not\Rightarrow$ SAST

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How to Automatically Analyze Probabilistic Programs?



Ranking Functions



Proving Almost-Sure Termination

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Proving Strong Almost-Sure Termination

\mathcal{R}_{geo} : $\text{geo}(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \{^{1/2}\mathbf{x}, ^{1/2}\text{geo}(0:\mathbf{x})\} \implies \text{proves SAST}$

$$Pol_{\text{geo}}(\mathbf{x}) = x + 2 \quad Pol_0 = 0 \quad Pol:(x, y) = x + y + 1 \quad Pol_{\square} = 0$$

Multilinear Polynomials

$x \cdot y$ is multilinear but x^2 is not.

Theorem: Proving SAST^[ADY20]

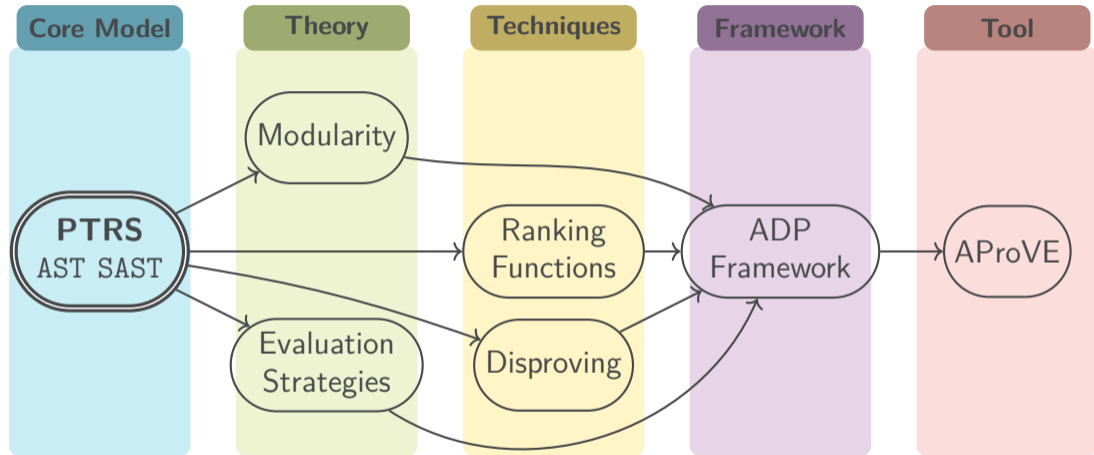
Let Pol be a natural & monotonic & multilinear polynomial interpretation.

\mathcal{R} is SAST if for all rules $\ell \rightarrow \mu$: $Pol(\ell) > \mathbb{E}_{Pol}(\mu) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot Pol(r_j)$ for $\mu = \{^{p_1}r_1, \dots, ^{p_k}r_k\}$.

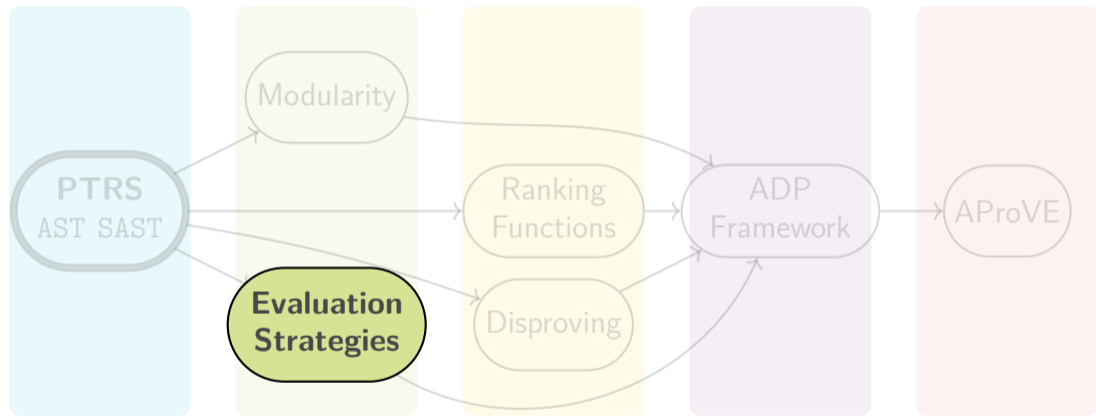
Goal: Infer expected complexity from the highest degree of Pol .

^[ADY20] M. Avanzini, U. Dal Lago, and A. Yamada. On Probabilistic Term Rewriting (SCICO 2020)

How to Automatically Analyze Probabilistic Programs?



Evaluation Strategies



Innermost Termination vs. Termination

\mathcal{R} :

$$\begin{array}{l} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow f(g(\square)) \\ g(\square) \rightarrow \square \end{array}$$

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

$$\mathcal{R}: \quad \begin{array}{l} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow f(g(\square)) \\ g(\square) \rightarrow \square \end{array}$$

Terminating? **No**:

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

$$\mathcal{R}: \quad \begin{array}{l} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow f(g(\square)) \\ g(\square) \rightarrow \square \end{array}$$

Terminating? **No**:

$$f(g(\square))$$

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

$$\mathcal{R}: \quad \begin{array}{l} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow f(g(\square)) \\ g(\square) \rightarrow \square \end{array}$$

Terminating? **No**:

$$f(g(\square)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} f(g(\square))$$

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

$$\mathcal{R}: \begin{array}{l} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow f(g(\square)) \\ g(\square) \rightarrow \square \end{array}$$

Terminating? **No**:

$$f(g(\square)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$$

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

$$\mathcal{R}: \quad \begin{array}{l} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow f(g(\square)) \\ g(\square) \rightarrow \square \end{array}$$

Terminating? **No**:

$$f(g(\square)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$$

Innermost Terminating? **Yes**:

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

$$\mathcal{R}: \quad \begin{array}{l} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow f(g(\square)) \\ g(\square) \rightarrow \square \end{array}$$

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$$f(g(\square)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$$

Innermost Terminating? **Yes**:

$$f(g(\square)) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} f(\square)$$

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

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Terminating? **No**:

$$f(g(\square)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$$

Innermost Terminating? **Yes**:

$$f(g(\square)) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} f(\square) \leftarrow \text{normal form}$$

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

$$\mathcal{R}: \quad \begin{array}{l} f(g(\square)) \rightarrow f(g(\square)) \\ g(\square) \rightarrow \square \end{array}$$

Terminating? **No**:

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Termination \implies Innermost Termination

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

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Innermost Terminating? **Yes**:

$$f(g(\square)) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} f(\square) \leftarrow \text{normal form}$$

Termination \implies Innermost Termination

Goal: Decidable Conditions s.t. Innermost AST \implies AST and Innermost SAST \implies SAST

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

Required Conditions

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

Required Conditions

- ▶ **Non-overlapping:** No left-hand sides overlap

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

Required Conditions

- ▶ **Non-overlapping:** No left-hand sides overlap

$f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ **overlap**

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

Required Conditions

- ▶ **Non-overlapping:** No left-hand sides overlap

$f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ **overlap** $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(x:xs) \rightarrow \dots$ **do not overlap**

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

Required Conditions

- ▶ **Non-overlapping:** No left-hand sides overlap

$f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ **overlap** $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(x:xs) \rightarrow \dots$ **do not overlap**

- ▶ **Linear:** Each variable at most once in a left-hand side and in each term of the right-hand side

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

Required Conditions

- ▶ **Non-overlapping:** No left-hand sides overlap

$f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ **overlap** $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(x:xs) \rightarrow \dots$ **do not overlap**

- ▶ **Linear:** Each variable at most once in a left-hand side and in each term of the right-hand side

$g(x, x) \rightarrow \dots$ **not linear**

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

Required Conditions

- ▶ **Non-overlapping:** No left-hand sides overlap

$f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ **overlap** $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(x:xs) \rightarrow \dots$ **do not overlap**

- ▶ **Linear:** Each variable at most once in a left-hand side and in each term of the right-hand side

$g(x, x) \rightarrow \dots$ **not linear** $f(x) \rightarrow \{^1g(x, x)\}$ **not linear**

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

Required Conditions

- ▶ **Non-overlapping:** No left-hand sides overlap

$f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ **overlap** $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(x:xs) \rightarrow \dots$ **do not overlap**

- ▶ **Linear:** Each variable at most once in a left-hand side and in each term of the right-hand side

$g(x, x) \rightarrow \dots$ **not linear** $f(x) \rightarrow \{^1g(x, x)\}$ **not linear** $f(x) \rightarrow \{^{1/2}f(x), ^{1/2}h(x)\}$ **linear**

Innermost Termination vs. Termination

Required Conditions

- ▶ **Non-overlapping:** No left-hand sides overlap

$f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ **overlap** $f(\square) \rightarrow \dots$ and $f(x:xs) \rightarrow \dots$ **do not overlap**

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Theorem^{[KFG24][KG25a]}

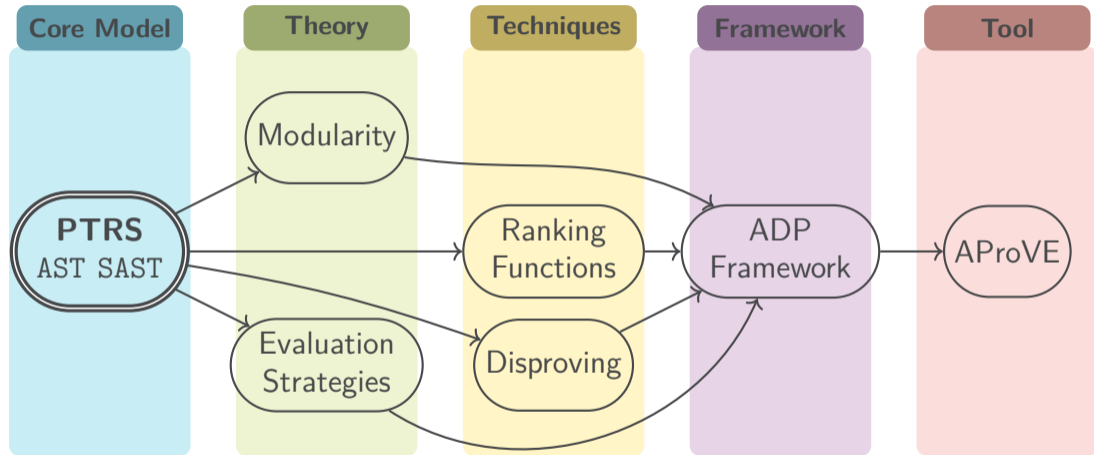
If a PTRS \mathcal{R} is non-overlapping, and linear, then:

\mathcal{R} is AST \iff \mathcal{R} is iAST.

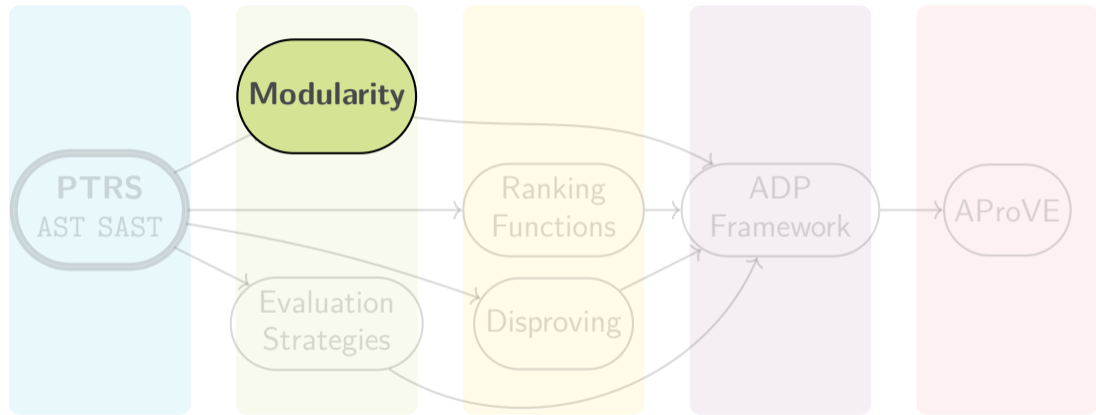
^[KG25a] J.-C. Kassing and J. Giesl. From Innermost to Full Probabilistic Term Rewriting: AST, Complexity, and Modularity (LMCS 2025)

^[KFG24] J.-C. Kassing, F. Frohn, and J. Giesl. From Innermost to Full Almost-Sure Termination [...] (FoSSaCS 2024)

How to Automatically Analyze Probabilistic Programs?



Modularity Results



Imperative Programs:

Imperative Programs:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop

\mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Imperative Programs:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop \iff
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Imperative Programs:

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{R}_1 \text{ has property Prop} \\ \mathcal{R}_2 \text{ has property Prop} \end{array} \iff \mathcal{R}_1; \mathcal{R}_2 \text{ has property Prop}$$

Modularity

Imperative Programs:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Sequential Execution

$\iff \mathcal{R}_1; \mathcal{R}_2$ has property Prop



Modularity

Imperative Programs:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Sequential Execution

$\iff \mathcal{R}_1; \mathcal{R}_2$ has property Prop

Term Rewriting:

Modularity

Imperative Programs:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Sequential Execution

$\iff \mathcal{R}_1; \mathcal{R}_2$ has property Prop

Term Rewriting:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Modularity

Imperative Programs:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

\iff

Sequential Execution



$\mathcal{R}_1; \mathcal{R}_2$ has property Prop

Term Rewriting:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

\iff

Modularity

Imperative Programs:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Sequential Execution

\Uparrow
 $\iff \mathcal{R}_1; \mathcal{R}_2$ has property Prop

Term Rewriting:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

$\iff \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ has property Prop

Modularity

Imperative Programs:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Sequential Execution

\Uparrow
 $\iff \mathcal{R}_1; \mathcal{R}_2$ has property Prop

Term Rewriting:

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 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Union of Rule Sets

\Uparrow
 $\iff \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ has property Prop

Modularity

Imperative Programs:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Sequential Execution

\Uparrow
 $\iff \mathcal{R}_1; \mathcal{R}_2$ has property Prop

Term Rewriting:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
 \mathcal{R}_2 has property Prop

Union of Rule Sets

\Uparrow
 $\iff \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ has property Prop

\mathcal{R}_{len} :

$len([]) \rightarrow 0$
 $len(x:xs) \rightarrow 1+len(xs)$

\mathcal{R}_{add} :

$0+x \rightarrow x$
 $(1+x)+y \rightarrow x+(1+y)$

Modularity AST

Disjoint Unions (No common function symbols):

Yes

\mathcal{R}_1 :

AST

$$f(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \{^{1/2}\mathbf{x}, ^{1/2}f(f(\mathbf{x}))\}$$

\mathcal{R}_2 :

AST

$$g(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \{^{1/2}\mathbf{x}, ^{1/2}g(g(\mathbf{x}))\}$$

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$f(g(x))$

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$f(g(x))$

Shared Constructor Systems (No common defined function symbols):

Yes

Modularity AST

Disjoint Unions (No common function symbols):

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$$\mathcal{R}_1: \quad \text{AST} \\ f(s(x)) \rightarrow \{^{1/2}f(x), ^{1/2}f(s(s((x))))\}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_2: \quad \text{AST} \\ g(0) \rightarrow \{^{1/2}s(0), ^{1/2}s(g(g(0)))\}$$

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$$\{^1f(g(0))\}$$

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$$\{^1f(g(0))\} \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_2 \{^{1/2}f(s(0)), ^{1/2}f(s(g(g(0))))\}$$

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$$\{^1f(g(0))\} \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_2 \{^{1/2}f(s(0)), ^{1/2}f(s(g(g(0))))\} \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{R}_1 \dots$$

Modularity SAST

Disjoint Unions (No common function symbols):

Yes (no details)

Modularity SAST

Disjoint Unions (No common function symbols):

Yes (no details)

Shared Constructor Systems (No common defined function symbols):

No

Modularity SAST

Disjoint Unions (No common function symbols):

Yes (no details)

Shared Constructor Systems (No common defined function symbols):

No

\mathcal{R}_1 :

SAST

$$\begin{aligned} f(c(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})) &\rightarrow \{^1c(f(\mathbf{x}), f(\mathbf{y}))\} \\ f(0) &\rightarrow \{^10\} \end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{R}_2 :

SAST

$$\begin{aligned} g(\mathbf{x}) &\rightarrow \{^{1/2}g(d(\mathbf{x})), ^{1/2}\mathbf{x}\} \\ d(\mathbf{x}) &\rightarrow \{^1c(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x})\} \end{aligned}$$

Modularity SAST

Disjoint Unions (No common function symbols):

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SAST

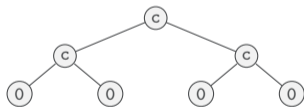
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SAST

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$$\mathbb{P}[\text{height } n] = (1/2)^{n+1}$$



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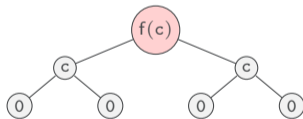
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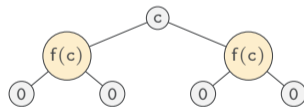
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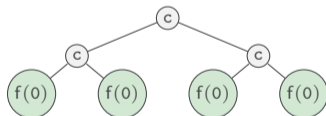
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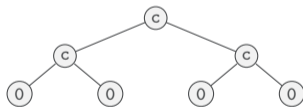
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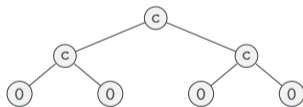
\mathcal{R}_2 :

SAST

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$$\xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_2^k} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{^1f(g(0))\} \\ \dots, \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k f(d^{k-1}(0)), \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}[\text{height } n] = (1/2)^{n+1}$$



Modularity SAST

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No

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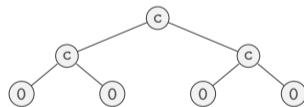
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SAST

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$$\begin{aligned} &\{^1f(g(0))\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_2}^k &\{\dots, (^{1/2})^k f(d^{k-1}(0)), \dots\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_2}^k &\{\dots, (^{1/2})^k f(c^{k-1}(0)), \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

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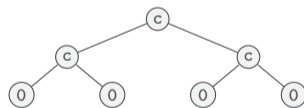
\mathcal{R}_2 :

SAST

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &\rightarrow \{^{1/2}g(d(x)), ^{1/2}x\} \\ d(x) &\rightarrow \{^1c(x, x)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\{^1f(g(0))\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_2}^k &\{\dots, (^{1/2})^k f(d^{k-1}(0)), \dots\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_2}^k &\{\dots, (^{1/2})^k f(c^{k-1}(0)), \dots\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_1}^{2^{k-1}-1} &\{\dots, (^{1/2})^k c^{k-1}(0), \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{P}[\text{height } n] = (1/2)^{n+1}$$



Modularity SAST

Disjoint Unions (No common function symbols):

Yes (no details)

Shared Constructor Systems (No common defined function symbols):

No

\mathcal{R}_1 :

SAST

$$\begin{aligned} f(c(x, y)) &\rightarrow \{^1c(f(x), f(y))\} \\ f(0) &\rightarrow \{^10\} \end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{R}_2 :

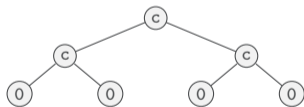
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$\mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu})$

$$\mathbb{P}[\text{height } n] = (1/2)^{n+1}$$



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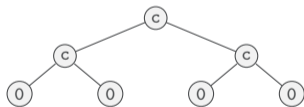
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$$\mathbb{P}[\text{height } n] = (1/2)^{n+1}$$



$$\mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) \geq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \cdot 2^k$$

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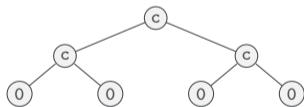
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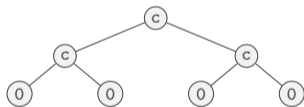
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$$\mathbb{P}[\text{height } n] = (1/2)^{n+1}$$



$$\mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) \geq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \cdot 2^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 1/2 = \infty$$

Modularity for PTRSs

Theorem (Innermost Modularity)^[KG25a]

Let \mathcal{R}_1 and \mathcal{R}_2 be PTRSs.

$\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2$ are iAST $\iff \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ is iAST for disjoint unions,

$\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2$ are iAST $\iff \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ is iAST for shared constructor unions,

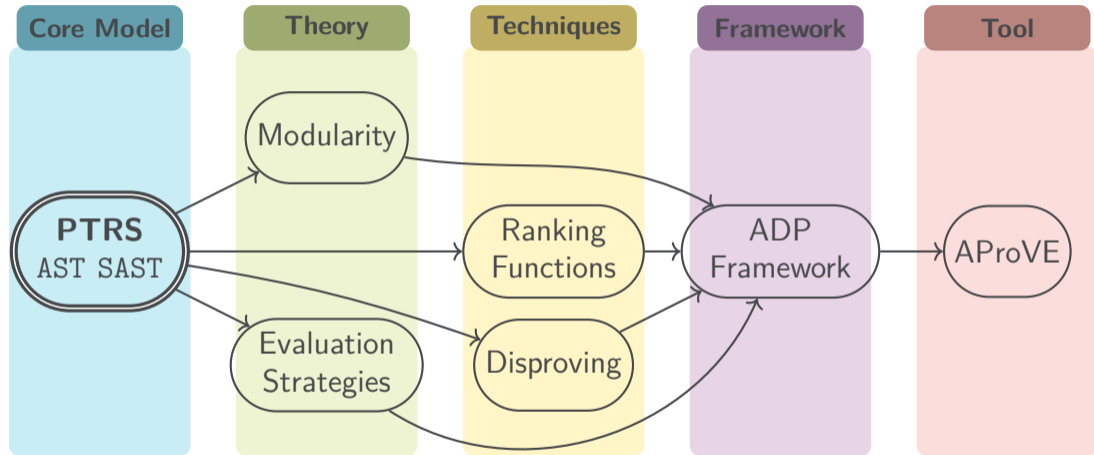
$\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2$ are iSAST $\iff \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ is iSAST for disjoint unions,

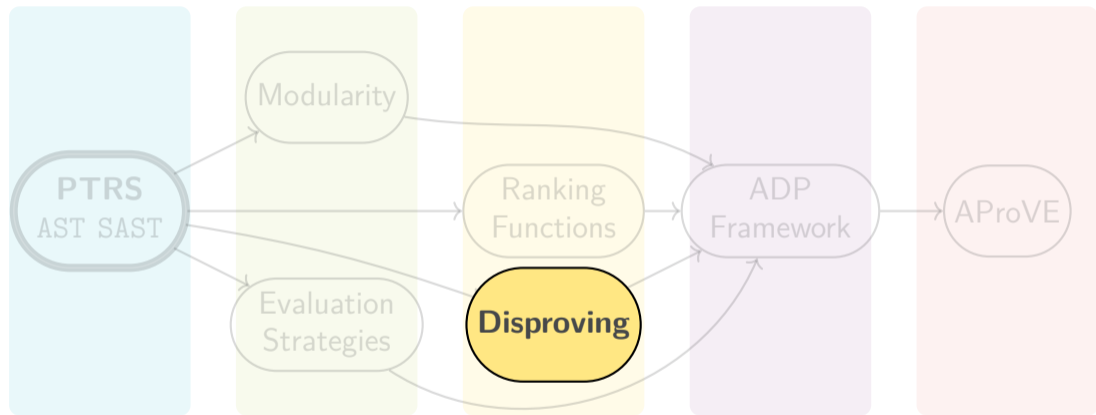
...

Modularity Results	iAST	iSAST
Disjoint Unions	Yes	Yes
Shared Constructor Unions	Yes	No

^[KG25a] J.-C. Kassing and J. Giesl. From Innermost to Full Probabilistic Term Rewriting: AST, Complexity, and Modularity (LMCS 2025)

How to Automatically Analyze Probabilistic Programs?





Disproving AST and SAST of a PTRS

Disproving Termination of a TRS:

Disproving AST and SAST of a PTRS

Disproving Termination of a TRS: Find t , context C , and substitution σ s. t.

Disproving AST and SAST of a PTRS

Disproving Termination of a TRS: Find t , context C , and substitution σ s. t.

$$\begin{array}{c} t \\ \downarrow \\ C[t\sigma] \end{array}$$

Disproving AST and SAST of a PTRS

Disproving Termination of a TRS: Find t , context C , and substitution σ s. t.

$$\begin{array}{c} t \\ \downarrow \\ C[t\sigma] \\ \downarrow \\ C[C[t\sigma]\sigma] \\ \downarrow \\ \dots \end{array}$$

Disproving AST and SAST of a PTRS

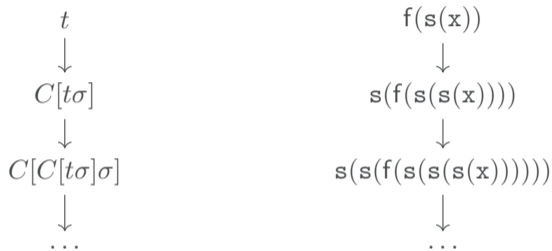
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$$\begin{array}{c} t \\ \downarrow \\ C[t\sigma] \\ \downarrow \\ C[C[t\sigma]\sigma] \\ \downarrow \\ \dots \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{R}'_f: \quad \begin{array}{l} f(0) \rightarrow 0 \\ f(\mathbf{s}(x)) \rightarrow \mathbf{s}(f(\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{s}(x)))) \end{array}$$

Disproving AST and SAST of a PTRS

Disproving Termination of a TRS: Find t , context C , and substitution σ s. t.

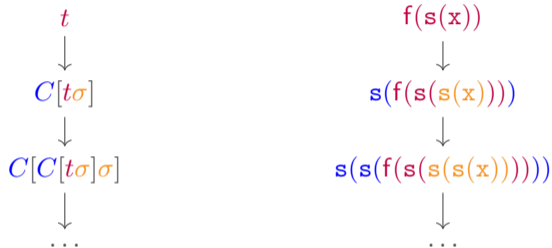


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Disproving AST and SAST of a PTRS

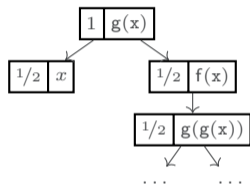
Disproving (S)AST of a PTRS^[KNSG26]: Try to embed random walks:

^[KNSG26] Kassing et al. Disproving (Positive) Almost-Sure Termination [...] via Random Walks (IJCAR 2026)

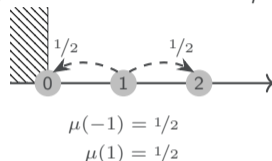
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\mathcal{R} Computation



Symmetric Random Walk μ



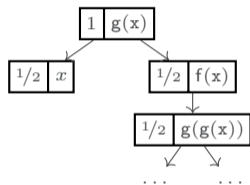
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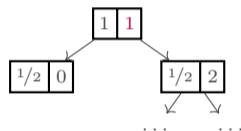
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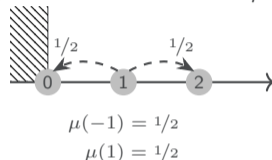
\mathcal{R} Computation



μ Computation



Symmetric Random Walk μ

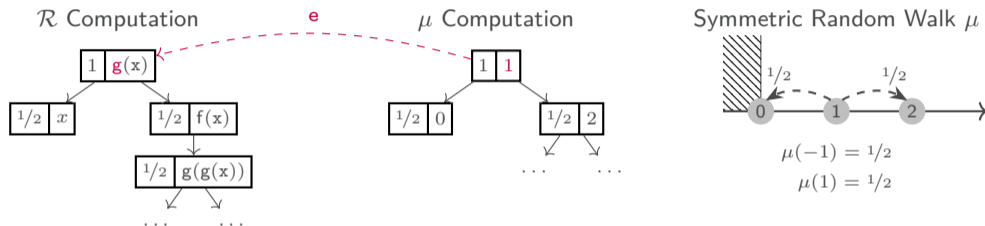


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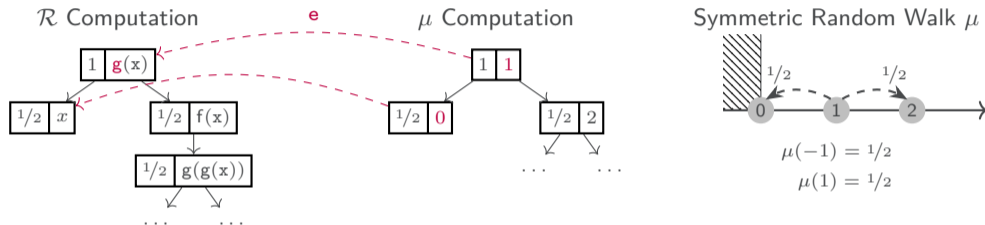


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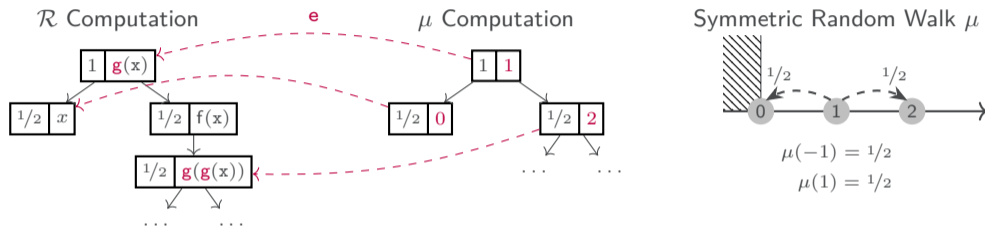


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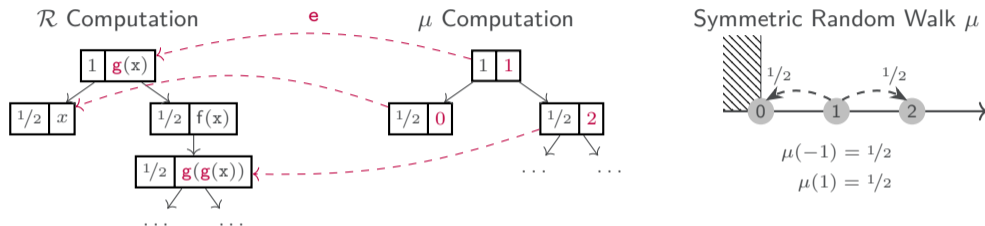


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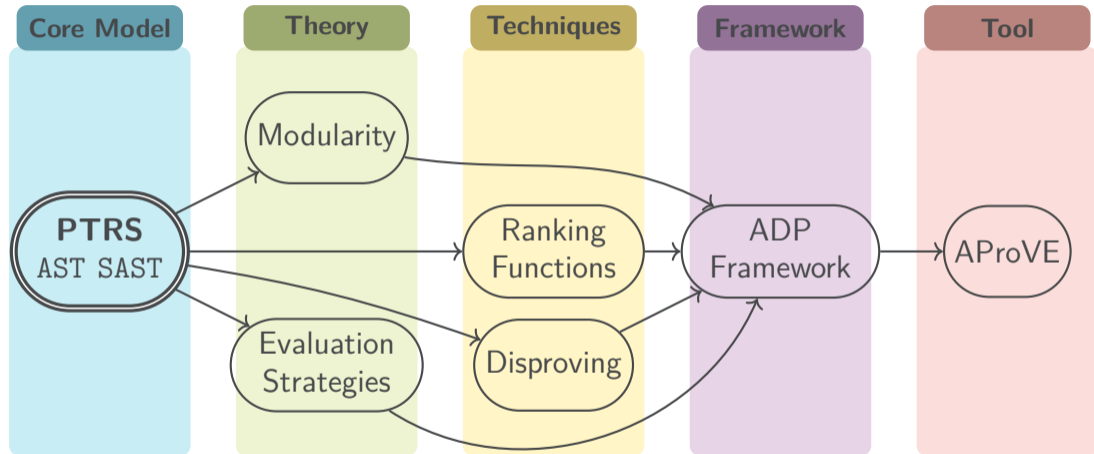
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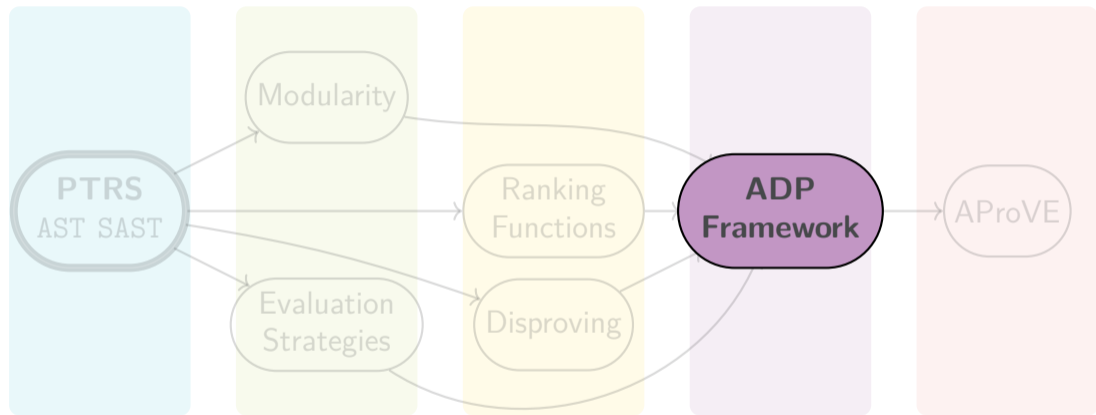


- What does it mean to find a random walk?
↪ Embedding **e** from computation of μ to computation of \mathcal{R}

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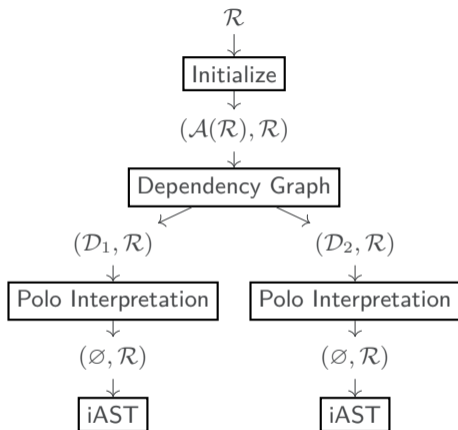
How to Automatically Analyze Probabilistic Programs?





Probabilistic Annotated Dependency Pair Framework

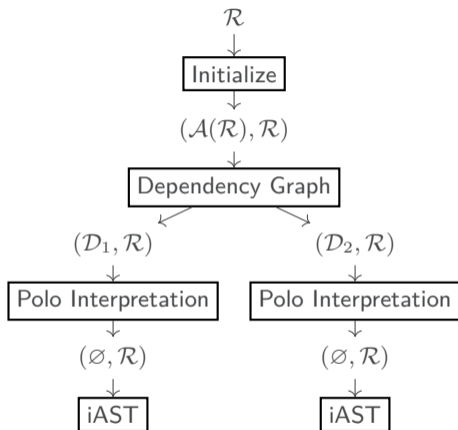
ADP framework for *innermost* AST of PTRSs^{[KDG24][KG25b]}



[KG25b] J.-C. Kassing and J. Giesl. The Annotated Dependency Pair Framework [...] (SCICO 2025)

[KDG24] J.-C. Kassing, S. Dollase, and J. Giesl. A Complete Dependency Pair Framework [...] (FLOPS 2024)

Probabilistic Annotated Dependency Pair Framework



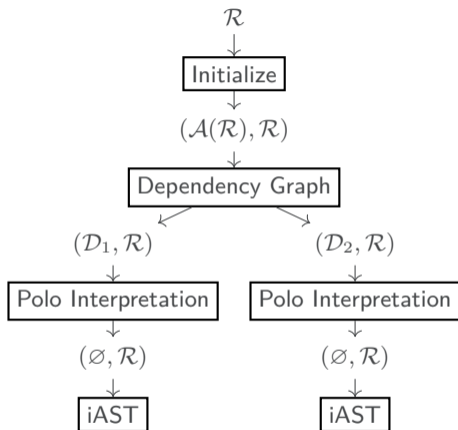
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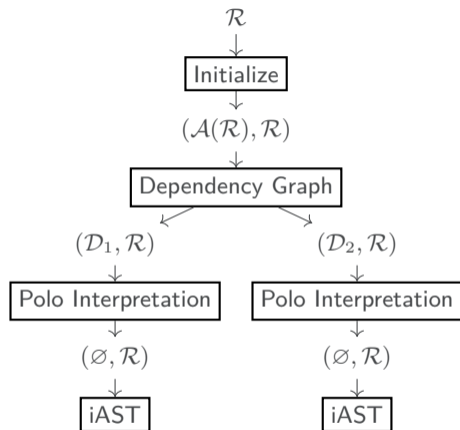
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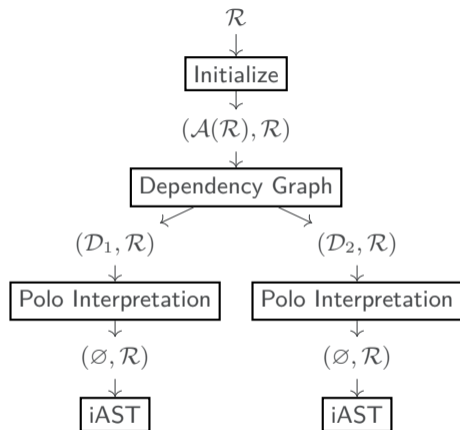
ADP framework for *innermost* AST of PTRS_s^{[KDG24][KG25b]}

- ▶ allows for modular termination proofs
- ▶ focus on innermost evaluation
- ▶ developed multiple different processors
 - ▶ Dependency Graph Processor (**Modularity**)
 - ▶ Reduction Pair Processor (**Ranking Functions**)
 - ▶ Usable Rules Processor
 - ▶ Probability Removal Processor
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 - ▶ ...

[KG25b] J.-C. Kassing and J. Giesl. The Annotated Dependency Pair Framework [...] (SCICO 2025)

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Probabilistic Annotated Dependency Pair Framework



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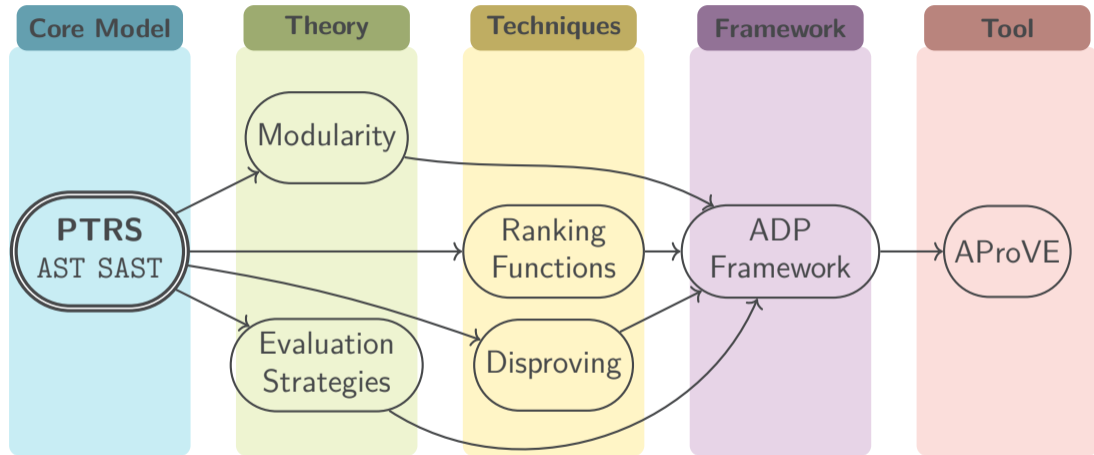
ADP framework for *innermost* SAST^[KSG25]

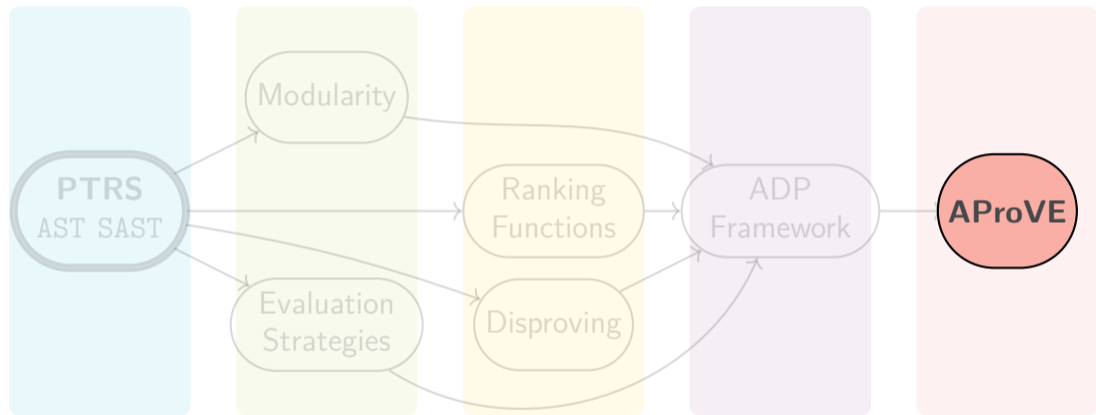
[KSG25] J.-C. Kassing, L. Spitzer, and J. Giesl. Dependency Pairs for Expected Innermost Runtime Complexity [...] (PPDP 2025)

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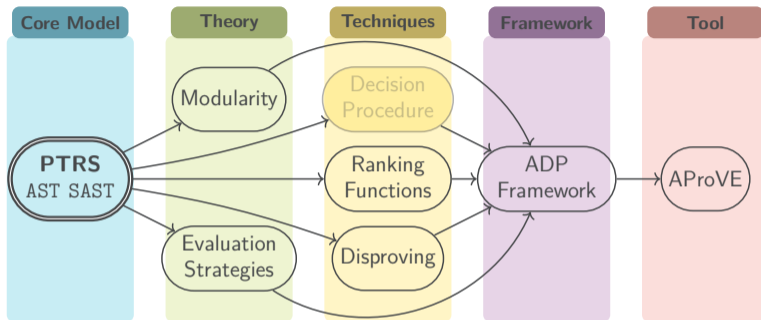






AProVE

Conclusion



Annual Termination Competition Results for PTRS

Category	AST	SAST
Innermost Evaluation Strategy	112/141	44/141
Arbitrary Evaluation Strategy	60/141	34/141