

Modularity of Termination in Probabilistic Term Rewriting

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Termination of TRSs

\mathcal{R}_{plus} :

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{plus}(0, y) & \rightarrow & y \\ \text{plus}(s(x), y) & \rightarrow & s(\text{plus}(x, y)) \end{array}$$

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$\text{plus}(s(0), \text{plus}(0, 0))$

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\searrow
 $\text{s}(\text{plus}(0, \text{plus}(0, 0)))$

Termination of TRSs

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$s(\text{plus}(0, \text{plus}(0, 0)))$

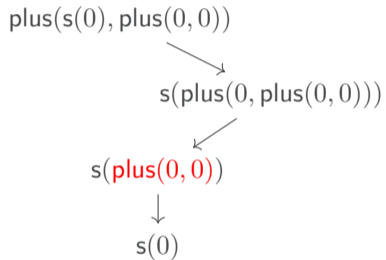


$s(\text{plus}(0, 0))$

Termination of TRSs

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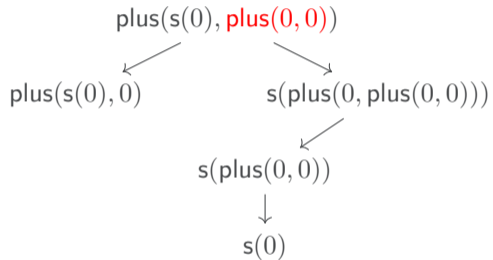
$\text{plus}(0, y) \rightarrow y$
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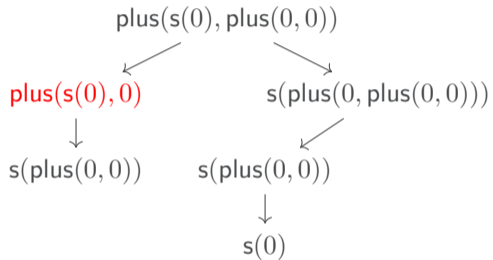
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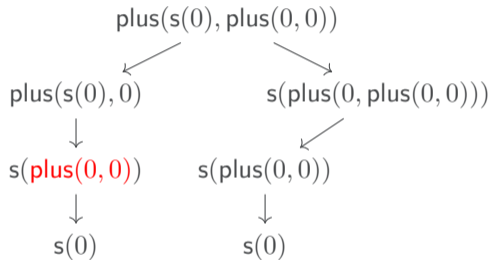
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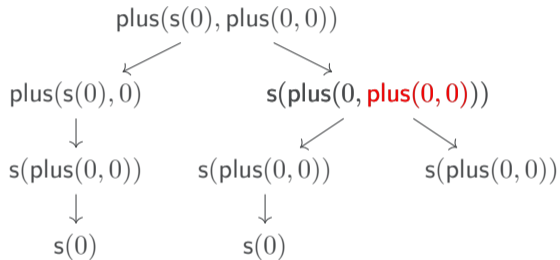
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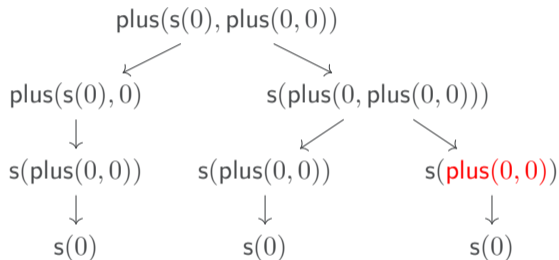
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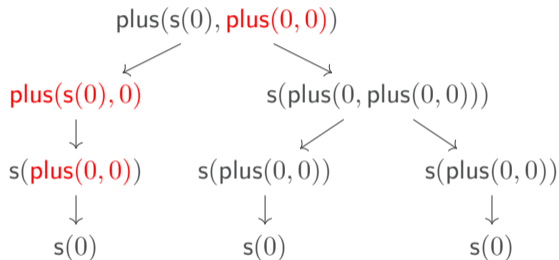
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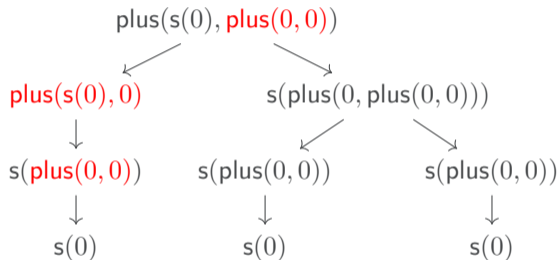


Innermost evaluation: always use an innermost reducible expression

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Innermost evaluation: always use an innermost reducible expression

Termination (Term)

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

Imperative Programs:

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\mathcal{P}_1 has property Prop

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Imperative Programs:

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Sequential Execution

\Rightarrow $\mathcal{P}_1; \mathcal{P}_2$ has property Prop



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Term Rewriting:

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Term Rewriting:

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

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Term Rewriting:

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

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Term Rewriting:

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

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

Imperative Programs:

\mathcal{P}_1 has property Prop
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$\Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \mathcal{P}_1; \mathcal{P}_2 \end{array} \text{ has property Prop}$

Term Rewriting:

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

Union of Rule Sets

$\Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2 \end{array} \text{ has property Prop}$

Modularity

Imperative Programs:

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

Sequential Execution

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}_1; \mathcal{P}_2$ has property Prop

Term Rewriting:

\mathcal{R}_1 has property Prop
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Union of Rule Sets

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

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(Innermost) Termination is not Modular

Termination: [Toyama'87]

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\mathcal{R}_1 : $f(a, b, x) \rightarrow f(x, x, x)$ Term

\mathcal{R}_2 : $g \rightarrow a$
 $g \rightarrow b$ Term

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$f(a, b, g)$

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$\mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ not Term

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$\mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ not Term \Rightarrow : Termination is not Modular

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Innermost Termination:

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Termination: [Toyama'87]

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Innermost Termination is Modular for ...

Disjoint Unions: [Gramlich'95]

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$\mathcal{R}'_{len}:$ Term

$$\begin{aligned} \text{len}(\text{nil}) &\rightarrow 0' \\ \text{len}(\text{cons}(x, y)) &\rightarrow s'(\text{len}(y)) \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{R}_{plus}:$ Term

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$len(nil) \rightarrow 0'$
 $len(cons(x, y)) \rightarrow s'(len(y))$

$len(cons(plus(0, s(0)), nil))$

\mathcal{R}_{plus} : Term

$plus(0, x) \rightarrow x$
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$len(cons(plus(0, s(0)), nil)) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{plus}} len(cons(s(0), nil))$

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 $\mathcal{R}'_{len} \cup \mathcal{R}_{plus}$ is Term

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Shared Constructor Systems: [Gramlich'95]

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$$\text{len}(\text{cons}(\text{plus}(0, s(0)), \text{nil})) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{plus}} \text{len}(\text{cons}(s(0), \text{nil})) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}'_{len}} \dots$$

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Shared Constructor Systems: [Gramlich'95]

\mathcal{R}_{len} : Term

$len(nil) \rightarrow 0$
 $len(cons(x, y)) \rightarrow s(len(y))$

\mathcal{R}_{plus} : Term

$plus(0, x) \rightarrow x$
 $plus(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(plus(x, y))$

$plus(len(nil), len(nil))$

Innermost Termination is Modular for ...

Disjoint Unions: [Gramlich'95]

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{len}(\text{nil}) &\rightarrow 0' \\ \text{len}(\text{cons}(x, y)) &\rightarrow s'(\text{len}(y)) \end{aligned}$$

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1. Introduce Probabilistic Notions of Termination:

$$\text{SAST} \subsetneq \text{PAST} \subsetneq \text{AST}$$

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$|\mu|$

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$1/2$

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Positive and Strong Almost-Sure Termination

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}: \quad \mathbf{g} \rightarrow \{1/2 : 0, 1/2 : \mathbf{g}\}$$

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Positive/Strong AST for PTRSs [Avanzini,Dal Lago,Yamada'20] [Bournez'05]

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- \mathcal{R} is *positive almost-surely terminating (PAST)* iff $\mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - |\mu_n|)$ (expected runtime) is finite for every infinite evaluation

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$$\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}} \dots \quad \mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - |\mu_n|)$$

Positive/Strong AST for PTRSs [Avanzini,Dal Lago,Yamada'20] [Bournez'05]

- \mathcal{R} is **positive almost-surely terminating (PAST)** iff $\mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - |\mu_n|)$ (expected runtime) is finite for every infinite evaluation

Positive and Strong Almost-Sure Termination

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}: \quad g \rightarrow \{1/2 : 0, 1/2 : g\}$$

$$\{1 : g\} \quad |\mu| = 0$$

$$\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}} \{1/2 : 0, 1/2 : g\} \quad |\mu| = 1/2$$

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- \mathcal{R} is **strong almost-surely terminating (SAST)** iff there exists a $C_t \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) < C_t < \infty$ for every infinite evaluation $\vec{\mu}$ starting with $\{1 : t\}$

Yes

Positive and Strong Almost-Sure Termination

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}: \quad \mathbf{g} \rightarrow \{1/2 : 0, 1/2 : \mathbf{g}\}$$

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Yes

Yes

$$\text{SAST} \subsetneq \text{PAST} \subsetneq \text{AST}$$

AST vs. PAST vs. SAST

$$\text{SAST} \subsetneq \text{PAST} \subsetneq \text{AST}$$

AST **and not** PAST:

AST vs. PAST vs. SAST

$$\text{SAST} \subsetneq \text{PAST} \subsetneq \text{AST}$$

AST **and not** PAST:

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(0) \rightarrow \{ 1/2 : 0, 1/2 : g(g(0)) \}$$

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Symmetric Random Walk

AST vs. PAST vs. SAST

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Symmetric Random Walk

\Rightarrow **AST** as we have seen

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Symmetric Random Walk

⇒ **AST** as we have seen

⇒ **Not PAST** (no details)

AST vs. PAST vs. SAST

PAST **and not** SAST:

AST vs. PAST vs. SAST

PAST **and not** SAST:

$$\begin{array}{ll}\mathcal{R}: & f(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : f(s(x)), 1/2 : 0\} \\ & f(x) \rightarrow \{1 : g(x)\} \\ & "g(s^k(x)) \rightarrow \Theta(4^k)" \end{array}$$

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Starting with $\{1 : f(0)\}$:

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Starting with $\{1 : f(0)\}$:

1. Only using the first f-rule:

$$\{1 : f(0)\} \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \{1/2 : f(s(0)), 1/2 : 0\}$$

AST vs. PAST vs. SAST

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$$\text{Coin Flip} \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) = 2 < \infty$$

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2. Using the first f-rule k -times:

$$\{1 : f(0)\}$$

AST vs. PAST vs. SAST

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$$\text{Coin Flip} \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) = 2 < \infty$$

2. Using the first f-rule k -times:

$$\{1 : f(0)\} \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^k \{(1/2)^k : f(s^k(0)), 1 - (1/2)^k : 0\}$$

AST vs. PAST vs. SAST

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AST vs. PAST vs. SAST

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$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R}: \quad & f(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : f(s(x)), 1/2 : 0\} \\ & f(x) \rightarrow \{1 : g(x)\} \\ & \text{"}g(s^k(x)) \rightarrow \Theta(4^k)\text{"}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{Coin Flip} \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) = 2 < \infty$$

2. Using the first f-rule k -times:

$$\begin{aligned}\{1 : f(0)\} &\xrightarrow{k}_{\mathcal{R}} \{(1/2)^k : f(s^k(0)), 1 - (1/2)^k : 0\} \\ &\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \{(1/2)^k : g(s^k(0)), 1 - (1/2)^k : 0\} \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots\end{aligned}$$

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

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$$\mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) \approx (1/2)^k \cdot 4^k = 2^k < \infty$$

AST vs. PAST vs. SAST

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$$\mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) \approx (1/2)^k \cdot 4^k = 2^k < \infty \text{ but unbounded!}$$

1. Introduce Probabilistic Notions of Termination:

$$\text{SAST} \subsetneq \text{PAST} \subsetneq \text{AST}$$

2. Modularity of AST, PAST, and SAST

3. $\text{PAST} \approx \text{SAST}$ for PTRSs

1. Introduce Probabilistic Notions of Termination:

$$\text{SAST} \subsetneq \text{PAST} \subsetneq \text{AST}$$

2. Modularity of AST, PAST, and SAST

3. $\text{PAST} \approx \text{SAST}$ for PTRSs

Disjoint Unions:

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

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

Yes

Disjoint Unions:

Yes

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

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

$$f(g(x))$$

Disjoint Unions:

Yes

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

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

$$\textcolor{red}{f}(\textcolor{blue}{g}(x))$$

Disjoint Unions:

Yes

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

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$$f(g(x))$$

Shared Constructor Systems:

Yes

Disjoint Unions:

Yes

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$$f(g(x))$$

Shared Constructor Systems:

Yes

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

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

Disjoint Unions:

Yes

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

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$$f(g(x))$$

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Yes

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

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

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

Disjoint Unions:

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

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

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

Disjoint Unions:

No

Disjoint Unions:

$\mathcal{R}_1:$ PAST

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &\rightarrow \{1/2 : f(s(x)), 1/2 : 0\} \\f(x) &\rightarrow \{1 : g(x)\} \\“g(s^k(x)) &\rightarrow \Theta(4^k)”\end{aligned}$$

$$\{1 : c(f(0), f(0))\}$$

No

$\mathcal{R}_2:$ PAST

$$b(x) \rightarrow c(x, x)$$

Disjoint Unions:

\mathcal{R}_1 :

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &\rightarrow \{1/2 : f(s(x)), 1/2 : 0\} \\f(x) &\rightarrow \{1 : g(x)\} \\“g(s^k(x))” &\rightarrow \Theta(4^k)”\end{aligned}$$

PAST

$$\begin{aligned}&\{1 : c(f(0), f(0))\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_1} &\{1/2 : \mathbf{c(0, f(0))}, 1/2 : c(f(s(0)), f(0))\}\end{aligned}$$

No

\mathcal{R}_2 :

$$b(x) \rightarrow c(x, x)$$

PAST

Disjoint Unions:

No

\mathcal{R}_1 : PAST

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\rightarrow \{1/2 : f(s(x)), 1/2 : 0\} \\ f(x) &\rightarrow \{1 : g(x)\} \\ "g(s^k(x))" &\rightarrow \Theta(4^k)" \end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{R}_2 : PAST

$$b(x) \rightarrow c(x, x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\{1 : c(f(0), f(0))\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_1} &\{1/2 : \mathbf{c(0, f(0))}, 1/2 : c(f(s(0)), f(0))\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_1} &\{ \dots, 1/4 : \mathbf{c(0, f(0))}, 1/4 : c(f(s^2(0)), f(0)) \} \end{aligned}$$

Disjoint Unions:

No

\mathcal{R}_1 : PAST

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\rightarrow \{1/2 : f(s(x)), 1/2 : 0\} \\ f(x) &\rightarrow \{1 : g(x)\} \\ "g(s^k(x))" &\rightarrow \Theta(4^k)" \end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{R}_2 : PAST

$$b(x) \rightarrow c(x, x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\{1 : c(f(0), f(0))\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_1} &\{1/2 : \mathbf{c(0, f(0))}, 1/2 : c(f(s(0)), f(0))\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_1} &\left\{ \dots, 1/4 : \mathbf{c(0, f(0))}, 1/4 : c(f(s^2(0)), f(0)) \right\} \\ \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_1} &\left\{ \dots, \dots, 1/8 : \mathbf{c(0, f(0))}, 1/8 : c(f(s^3(0)), f(0)) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Disjoint Unions:

No

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$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\rightarrow \{1/2 : f(s(x)), 1/2 : 0\} \\ f(x) &\rightarrow \{1 : g(x)\} \\ "g(s^k(x))" &\rightarrow \Theta(4^k)" \end{aligned}$$

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

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$$\mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) \geq 1/2 \cdot 2^1$$

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$$\mathbb{E}(\vec{\mu}) \geq 1/2 \cdot 2^1 + 1/4 \cdot 2^2 +$$

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Shared Constructor Systems:

No

Disjoint Unions:

Yes (no details)

Modularity SAST

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

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Innermost Rewriting with ...	AST	PAST	SAST
Disjoint Unions	Yes	No	Yes
Shared Constructors	Yes	No	No
Hierarchical Systems	???	No	???

1. Introduce Probabilistic Notions of Termination:

$$\text{SAST} \subsetneq \text{PAST} \subsetneq \text{AST}$$

2. Modularity of AST, PAST, and SAST

3. $\text{PAST} \approx \text{SAST}$ for PTRSs

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Consider \mathcal{R}_1 with an additional $c(\circ, \circ)$:

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Theorem: Equivalence of PAST and SAST

If a PTRS \mathcal{P} has only finitely many rules and the corresponding signature contains a function symbol of at least arity 2, then:

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3. Start with $c(t, t)$ and create a sequence $\mu_{c(t, t)}$
4. Use first t to create infinitely many copies of second t
5. $\mathbb{E}(\mu_{c(t, t)}) = \infty$ as before \Rightarrow not PAST

Summary

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 $\text{SAST} \subsetneq \text{PAST} \subsetneq \text{AST}$

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- ▶ Modularity

	AST	PAST	SAST
Disjoint Unions	Yes	No	Yes
Shared Constructors	Yes	No	No