

Dependency Pairs for Expected Innermost Runtime Complexity and Strong Almost-Sure Termination of Probabilistic Term Rewriting

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Complexity of TRSs

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}$:

$\text{double}(0) \rightarrow 0$

$\text{double}(s(x)) \rightarrow s(s(\text{double}(x)))$

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$$\text{double}(s(s(0))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s(s(\text{double}(s(0)))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s^4(\text{double}(0))$$

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Termination

TRS $\mathcal{R}$ is *terminating* if there is no infinite evaluation $t_0 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t_1 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t_2 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

$$\text{double}(s(s(0))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s(s(\text{double}(s(0)))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s^4(\text{double}(0)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s^4(0)$$

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Runtime Complexity, $\text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}$

$$\text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}(n) = \sup\{\text{dh}_{\mathcal{R}}(t) \mid |t| \leq n\}$$

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derivation height



$$\text{double}(s(s(0))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s(s(\text{double}(s(0)))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s^4(\text{double}(0)) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s^4(0)$$

$\text{dh}_{\mathcal{R}}(\text{double}(s(s(0)))) = \text{“max number of steps”} = 3$

Complexity of TRSs

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{double}(0) &\rightarrow 0 \\ \text{double}(s(x)) &\rightarrow s(s(\text{double}(x)))\end{aligned}$$

Innermost Runtime Complexity, $\text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}$

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$\text{dh}_{\mathcal{R}}(\text{double}(s(s(0)))) = \text{“max number of steps”} = 3$

$$\text{double}(\text{double}(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} \text{double}(s(\text{double}(0))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} \text{double}(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} \dots$$

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Basic Terms, $\mathcal{T}_B$

Complexity of TRSs

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$$\text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}(n) = \sup\{\text{dh}_{\mathcal{R}}(t) \mid |t| \leq n\}$$

Defined Symbols Σ_D : **double**,

$$\text{double}(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s(s(\text{double}(s(0)))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s^4(\text{double}(0)) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} s^4(0)$$

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Defined Symbols Σ_D : **double**, Constructors Σ_C : **s**, **0**

$$\text{double}(\text{s}(\text{s}(0))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} \text{s}(\text{s}(\text{double}(\text{s}(0)))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} \text{s}^4(\text{double}(0)) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} \text{s}^4(0)$$

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$$\text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}(n) = \sup\{\text{dh}_{\mathcal{R}}(t) \mid t \in \mathcal{T}_B, |t| \leq n\}$$

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Terms $f(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathcal{T}_B$ are *basic* if $f \in \Sigma_D$ and all c_i are constructor terms.

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$$\text{dh}_{\mathcal{R}}(\text{double}(\text{s}(\text{s}(0)))) = \text{“max number of steps”} = 3 \quad \text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}}(n) = n - 1$$

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Complexity of TRSs

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{double}(0) &\rightarrow 0 \\ \text{double}(\textcolor{red}{s}(x)) &\rightarrow \textcolor{red}{s}(\textcolor{blue}{s}(\text{double}(x)))\end{aligned}$$

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Basic Terms, $\mathcal{T}_B$

Terms $f(\textcolor{red}{c}_1, \dots, \textcolor{red}{c}_n) \in \mathcal{T}_B$ are *basic* if $f \in \Sigma_D$ and all $\textcolor{red}{c}_i$ are constructor terms.

Proving Termination

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}:$

$$\text{double}(\textcolor{red}{0}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{double}(\textcolor{red}{s}(x)) \rightarrow \textcolor{red}{s}(\textcolor{red}{s}(\text{double}(x)))$$

Proving Termination

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}$:

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$$\mathcal{I}_{\textcolor{red}{0}} = 1 \quad \mathcal{I}_{\textcolor{red}{s}}(x) = x + 1 \quad \mathcal{I}_{\textcolor{blue}{double}}(x) = 3x + 1$$

Ranking Function: Natural & Monotonic Polynomial Interpretation $\mathcal{I}$

$\mathcal{I}$ maps every term to a natural number, monotonically in each argument.

Proving Termination

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Proving Termination [Lankford'79]

$\mathcal{R}$ is terminating if $\mathcal{I}(\ell) > \mathcal{I}(r)$ for every rule $\ell \rightarrow r$.

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$$t_0 \quad \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} \quad t_1 \quad \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} \quad t_2 \quad \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} \quad \dots$$

Proving Termination

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}$:

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} t_0 & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} & t_1 & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} & t_2 & \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}} & \dots \\ \mathcal{I}(t_0) & > & \mathcal{I}(t_1) & > & \mathcal{I}(t_2) & > & \dots \end{array}$$

Proving Complexity

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{double}}$:

$$\text{double}(\textcolor{red}{0}) \rightarrow 0$$

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Goal: Infer complexity from the highest degree of $\mathcal{I}$ [Hofbauer&Lautemann'89]

Proving Complexity

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For basic term $t = \text{double}(\textcolor{red}{s}^n(\textcolor{red}{0}))$:

Proving Complexity

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Goal: Infer complexity from the highest degree of $\mathcal{I}$ [Hofbauer&Lautemann'89]

$$\text{For basic term } t = \text{double}(\text{s}^n(0)): \quad \mathcal{I}(t) = 3 \cdot (n + 1) + 1$$

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For basic term $t = \text{double}(\text{s}^n(0))$: $\mathcal{I}(t) = 3 \cdot (n + 1) + 1$

$\rightsquigarrow$ at most linear runtime complexity

Proving Complexity

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$$\mathcal{I}_0 = 1 \quad \mathcal{I}_{\text{s}}(x) = 2x \quad \mathcal{I}_{\text{double}}(x) = 3x + 1$$

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$$\text{For basic term } t = \text{double}(\text{s}^n(0)): \quad \mathcal{I}(t) = 3 \cdot (2^n) + 1$$

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Complexity Polynomial Interpretation (CPI)

$$\mathcal{I}_f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n + b \text{ for every constructor } f \in \Sigma_C \text{ with } b \in \mathbb{N}, a_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

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$\rightsquigarrow$ at most linear runtime complexity

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- ▶ Proving Termination and Complexity of TRSs
- ▶ Proving Termination and Complexity of Probabilistic TRSs
- ▶ Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis of Probabilistic TRSs

Expected Runtime of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}: \quad \text{coin} \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{9}{10} : \text{coin}, \frac{1}{10} : \text{head} \right\}$$

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

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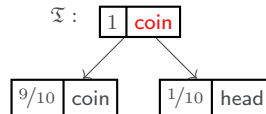
Multidistribution: $\mu = \{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$

$$\mathfrak{T} : \boxed{1} \boxed{\text{coin}}$$

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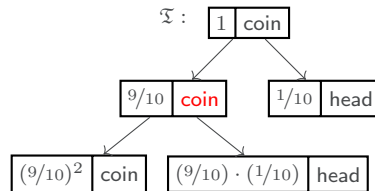
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Expected Runtime of Probabilistic TRSs

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}$: $\text{coin} \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{9}{10} : \text{coin}, \frac{1}{10} : \text{head} \right\}$

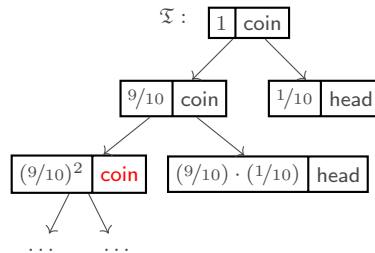
Multidistribution: $\mu = \{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$



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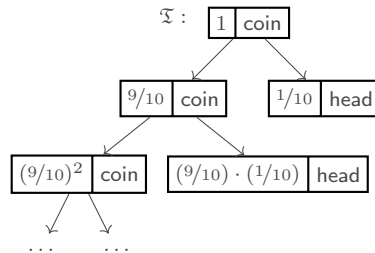
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Expected Derivation Length:

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



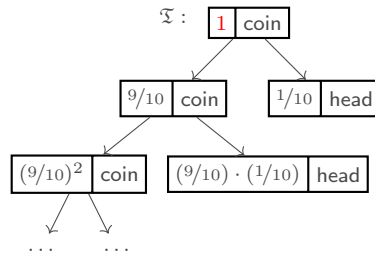
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Expected Derivation Length:

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



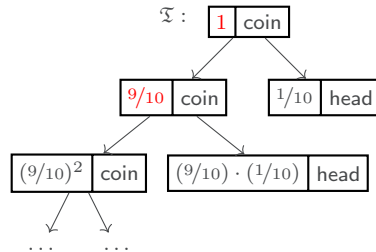
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Expected Derivation Length:

$$\text{edl}(\mathfrak{T}) = 1 + \frac{9}{10} +$$



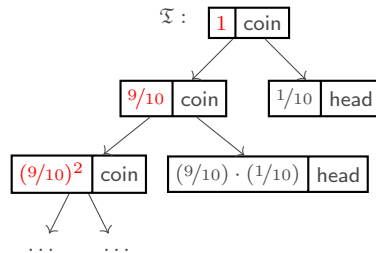
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Multidistribution: $\mu = \{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$

Expected Derivation Length:

$$\text{edl}(\mathfrak{T}) = 1 + \frac{9}{10} + \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2 + \dots$$



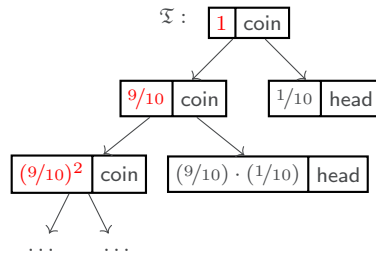
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Expected Derivation Length:

$$\text{edl}(\mathfrak{T}) = 1 + \frac{9}{10} + \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^n = 10$$



Expected Runtime of Probabilistic TRSs

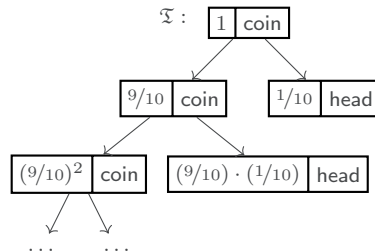
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Expected Runtime of Probabilistic TRSs

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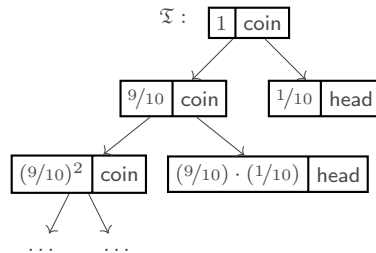
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Expected Derivation Height:

$$\text{edh}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}}(\text{coin}) = \sup\{\text{edl}(\mathfrak{T}) \mid \mathfrak{T} \text{ starts with coin}\}$$



Expected Runtime of Probabilistic TRSs

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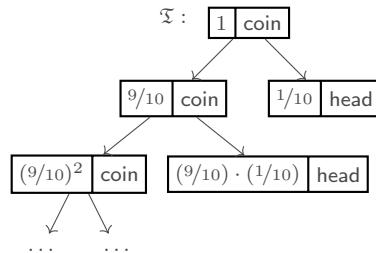
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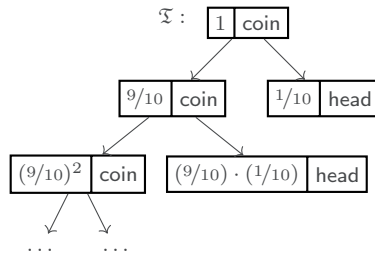
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Expected Runtime Complexity:



Expected Runtime of Probabilistic TRSs

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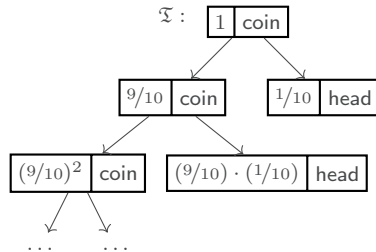
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Expected Runtime Complexity:

$$\text{erc}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}}(n) = \sup\{\text{edh}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}}(t) \mid t \in \mathcal{T}_B, |t| \leq n\}$$



Expected Runtime of Probabilistic TRSs

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}$: $\text{coin} \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{9}{10} : \text{coin}, \frac{1}{10} : \text{head} \right\}$

constant complexity: Pol_0

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

Expected Derivation Length:

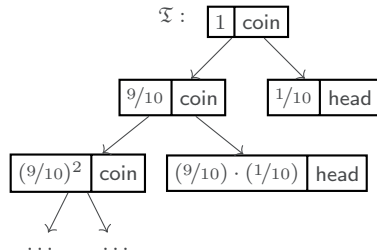
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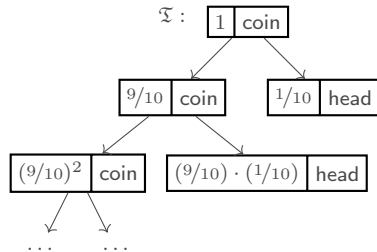
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Strong Almost-Sure Termination (SAST) [Avanzini&Dal Lago&Yamada'20]

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

Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}:$

$$\text{coin} \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{9}{10} : \text{coin}, \frac{1}{10} : \text{head} \right\}$$

Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}:$

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Multilinear Polynomials

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

Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}:$ $\text{coin} \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{9}{10} : \text{coin}, \frac{1}{10} : \text{head} \right\}$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{coin}} = 1 \quad \mathcal{I}_{\text{head}} = 0$$

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Theorem: Natural & Monotonic & Multilinear $\mathcal{I}$ [Avanzini&Dal Lago&Yamada'20]

$\mathcal{R}$ is SAST if for all rules $\ell \rightarrow \mu$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell) > \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{I}}(\mu)$

Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

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Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}: \quad \mathcal{I}(\text{coin}) > \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{I}}(\{ \frac{9}{10} : \text{coin}, \frac{1}{10} : \text{head} \})$$

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Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

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Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

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Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

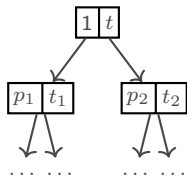
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Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

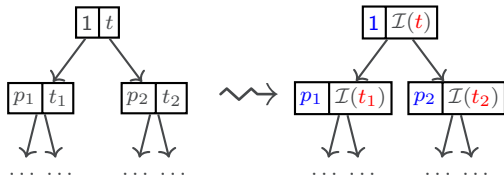
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Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

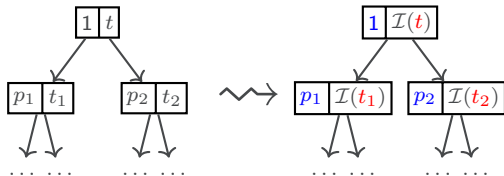
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$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{I}}(\mu_0) = 1 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t)$$

Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

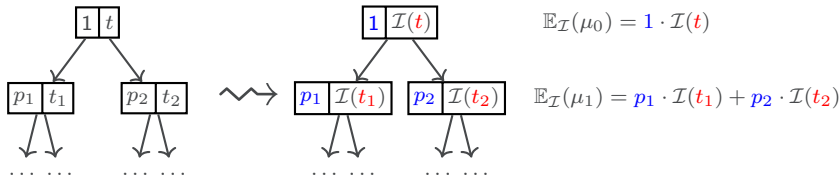
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Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

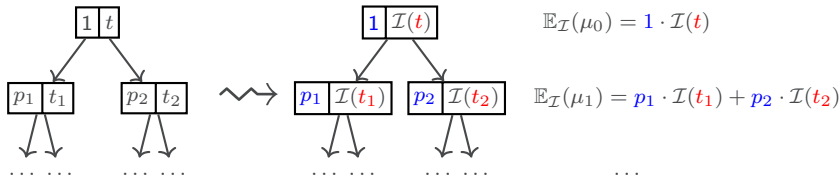
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Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

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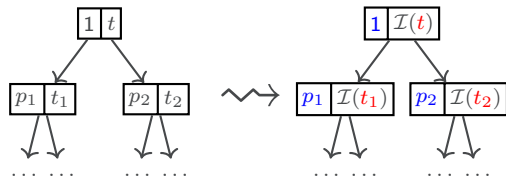
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$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{I}}(\mu_0) = 1 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t)$$

$$> \epsilon \cdot 1$$

ϵ - minimal decrease for all rules

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{I}}(\mu_1) = p_1 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t_1) + p_2 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t_2)$$

...

Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

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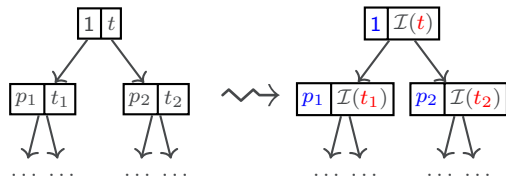
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$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{I}}(\mu_0) &= 1 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t) \\ &\quad \downarrow > \epsilon \cdot 1 && \epsilon - \text{minimal decrease for all rules} \\ \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{I}}(\mu_1) &= p_1 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t_1) + p_2 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t_2) \\ &\quad \downarrow > \epsilon \cdot (p_1 + p_2) \\ &\quad \dots \end{aligned}$$

Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{coin}}$:

$$1 > \frac{9}{10}$$

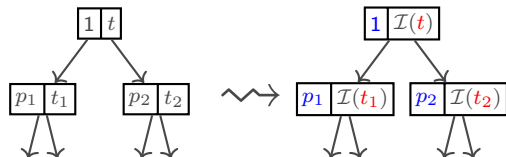
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$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{I}}(\mu_1) = p_1 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t_1) + p_2 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t_2)$$

$$\downarrow > \epsilon \cdot (p_1 + p_2)$$

Goal: Infer expected complexity from the highest degree of $\mathcal{I}$.

Proving Expected Runtime Complexity & SAST

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$$1 > \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\epsilon = 1/10$$

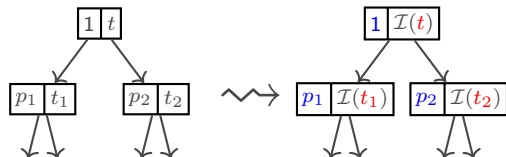
$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{coin}} = 1$$

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$\rightsquigarrow$ constant complexity: Pol_0

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ϵ - minimal decrease for all rules

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{I}}(\mu_1) = p_1 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t_1) + p_2 \cdot \mathcal{I}(t_2)$$

$$\downarrow > \epsilon \cdot (p_1 + p_2)$$

Goal: Infer expected complexity from the highest degree of $\mathcal{I}$.

► Restrict to basic start terms and CPI

- ▶ Proving Termination and Complexity of TRSs
- ▶ Proving Termination and Complexity of Probabilistic TRSs
- ▶ Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis of Probabilistic TRSs

Annotated Dependency Pairs (ADPs)

$\mathcal{R}_{\text{geo}}$:

$$\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{q}(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}$$

$$\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}$$

$$\text{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{q}(x, y, z)\}$$

$$\text{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\text{q}(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}$$

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1	$\text{geo}(x)$
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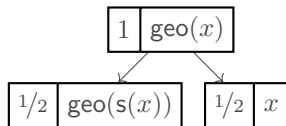
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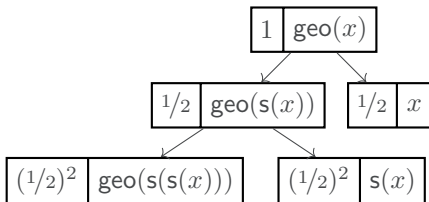
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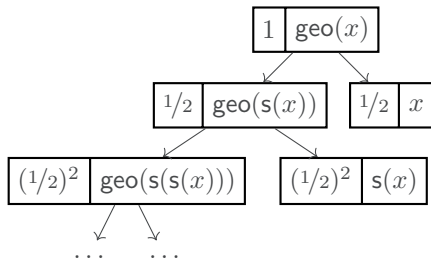
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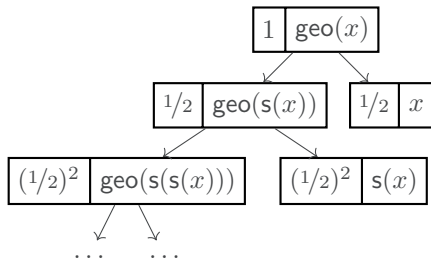
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$\text{geo}(x) \sim \text{geometric distribution}$

Annotated Dependency Pairs (ADPs)

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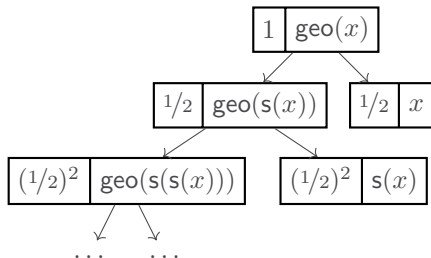
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$\text{geo}(x) \sim \text{geometric distribution}$
 $\leadsto$ expected constant complexity: Pol_0

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$$\mathbf{q}(x, y, y) \sim \lfloor \frac{x}{y} \rfloor \text{ (integer division)}$$

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$\rightsquigarrow$ expected linear complexity: Pol_1

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Defined Symbols Σ_D : $\text{start}, \text{geo}, \mathbf{q}$

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Defined Symbols Σ_D : $\text{start}, \text{geo}, \mathbf{q}$ Constructors Σ_C : $\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{s}$

Annotated Dependency Pairs (ADPs)

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$$\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}$$

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1. “ $\# \sim$ functions calls that count for complexity”

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$$\begin{aligned} ADP(\mathcal{R}_{\text{geo}}): \quad & \text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{true}} \\ & \text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\sharp(\mathbf{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}} \\ & \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{s}(x), \mathbf{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{true}} \\ & \mathbf{q}(x, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, \mathbf{s}(z), \mathbf{s}(z)))\}^{\text{true}} \\ & \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{s}(y), \mathbf{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{0}\}^{\text{true}} \end{aligned}$$

Defined Symbols Σ_D : $\text{start}, \text{geo}, \mathbf{q}$ Constructors Σ_C : $\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{s}$

1. “ $\sharp \sim$ functions calls that count for complexity”
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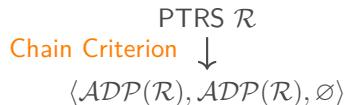
1. “ $\sharp \sim$ functions calls that count for complexity”
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3. ADP Problem $\langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle$, $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S} \uplus \mathcal{K}$
 - ▶ $\mathcal{P}$ set of all ADPs
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Annotated Dependency Pair Framework

1. Transform PTRS $\mathcal{R}$ into ADP Problem $\langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle$, $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S} \uplus \mathcal{K}$

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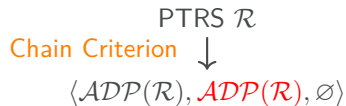
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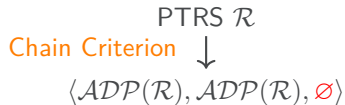
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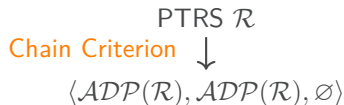
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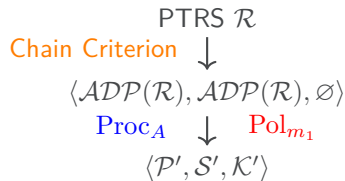
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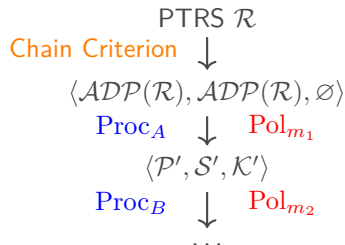
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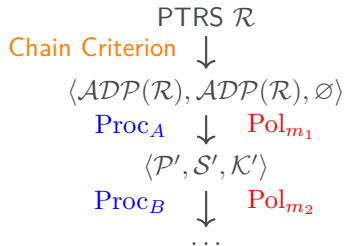
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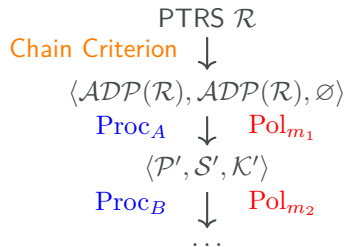
Sound:
Complexity of $\langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle$



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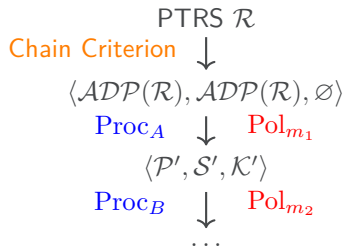
Sound:
Complexity of $\langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle$
 $\leq$ (is bounded by)
 $\max\{\text{Complexity of } \langle \mathcal{P}', \mathcal{S}', \mathcal{K}' \rangle, \text{Pol}_{m_1}\}$
+ all previously derived Pol_{m_i}



Annotated Dependency Pair Framework

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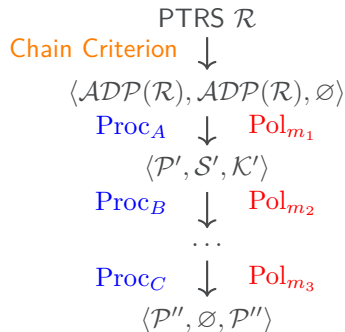
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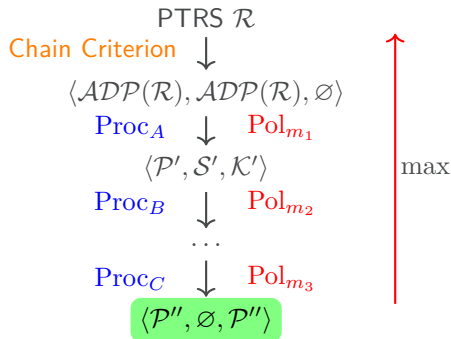
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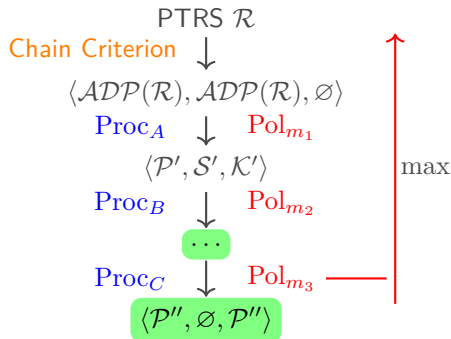
Sound:

Complexity of $\langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle$

$\leq$ (is bounded by)

$\max\{\text{Complexity of } \langle \mathcal{P}', \mathcal{S}', \mathcal{K}' \rangle, \text{Pol}_{m_1}\}$

+ all previously derived Pol_{m_i}

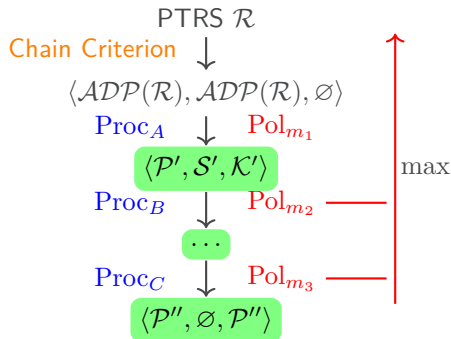


Annotated Dependency Pair Framework

1. Transform PTRS $\mathcal{R}$ into ADP Problem $\langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle$, $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S} \uplus \mathcal{K}$
 - ▶ $\mathcal{P} = \text{ADP}(\mathcal{R})$ set of all ADPs
 - ▶ $\mathcal{S} = \text{ADP}(\mathcal{R})$ set of ADPs which we count for complexity
 - ▶ $\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$ set of ADPs whose complexity we already considered
2. Apply **Processors** to simplify the ADP problem
3. Result with **solved** ADP problem $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{K}$

Sound:

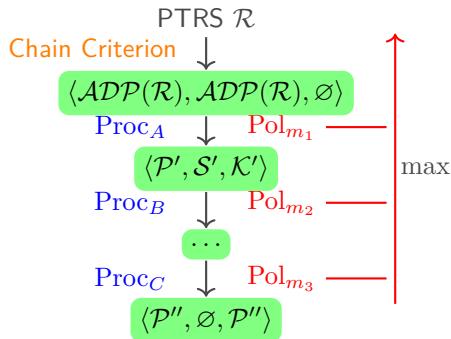
$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Complexity of } \langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle \\ &\quad \leq \text{ (is bounded by) } \\ &\max\{\text{Complexity of } \langle \mathcal{P}', \mathcal{S}', \mathcal{K}' \rangle, \text{Pol}_{m_1}\} \\ &\quad + \text{all previously derived Pol}_{m_i} \end{aligned}$$



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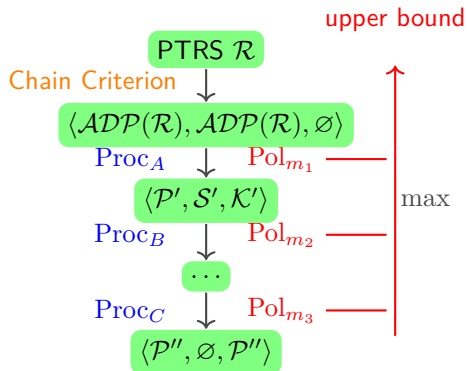
Sound:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Complexity of } \langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle \\ & \leq \text{(is bounded by)} \\ & \max\{\text{Complexity of } \langle \mathcal{P}', \mathcal{S}', \mathcal{K}' \rangle, \text{Pol}_{m_1}\} \\ & \quad + \text{all previously derived Pol}_{m_i} \end{aligned}$$


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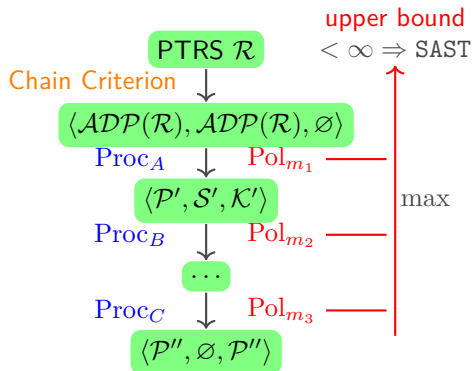
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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Complexity of } \langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle &\leq \text{(is bounded by)} \\ \max\{ &\text{Complexity of } \langle \mathcal{P}', \mathcal{S}', \mathcal{K}' \rangle, \text{Pol}_{m_1} \} \\ &+ \text{all previously derived Pol}_{m_i} \end{aligned}$$


Annotated Dependency Pair Framework

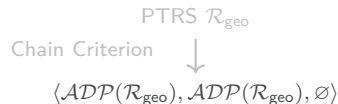
1. Transform PTRS $\mathcal{R}$ into ADP Problem $\langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle$, $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S} \uplus \mathcal{K}$
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$$\text{Complexity of } \langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{K} \rangle \leq (\text{is bounded by}) \max\{\text{Complexity of } \langle \mathcal{P}', \mathcal{S}', \mathcal{K}' \rangle, \text{Pol}_{m_1}\} + \text{all previously derived Pol}_{m_i}$$


- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{true}}$
(2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\sharp(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

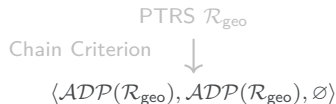
- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{true}}$
(4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{true}}$
(5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{true}}$



Usable Rules Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}^{\text{true}}$
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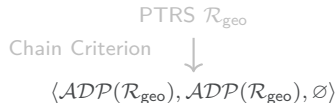
Usable Rules

Rules are usable if they can evaluate below an annotated symbol $f^\#$.

Usable Rules Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}^{\text{true}}$
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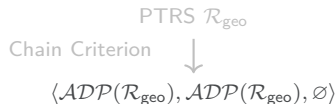
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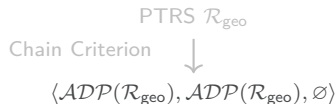
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PROC_{UR} - “Remove flags of unusable rules”

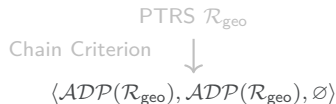
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PROC_{UR} - “Remove flags of unusable rules”

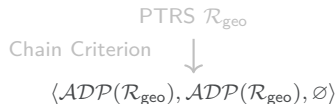
Usable Rules

Rules are usable if they can evaluate below an annotated symbol $f^\#$.

Usable Rules Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
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PROC_{UR} - “Remove flags of unusable rules”

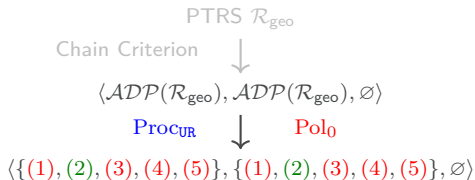
Usable Rules

Rules are usable if they can evaluate below an annotated symbol $f^\#$.

Usable Rules Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{q}^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}$ **false**
(2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\#(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}$ **true**

- (3) $\text{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{q}^\#(x, y, z)\}$ **false**
(4) $\text{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\text{q}^\#(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}$ **false**
(5) $\text{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}$ **false**



Proc_{UR} - “Remove flags of unusable rules”

Usable Rules

Rules are usable if they can evaluate below an annotated symbol $f^\#$.

Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
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(5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$

PTRS $\mathcal{R}_{\text{geo}}$

Chain Criterion



$\langle \mathcal{ADP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{geo}}), \mathcal{ADP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{geo}}), \emptyset \rangle$

ProcUR



Pol₀

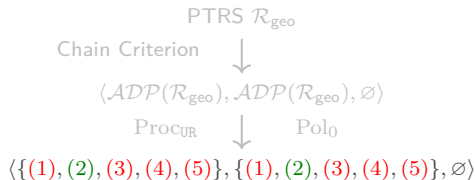
$\langle \{(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)\}, \{(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)\}, \emptyset \rangle$

$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

Dependency Graph Processor

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 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\sharp(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
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 (5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$



(1)

(3)

(4)

(2)

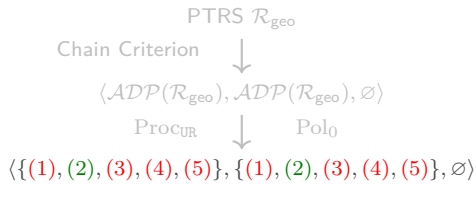
(5)

$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

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(1)

(3)

(4)

(2)

(5)

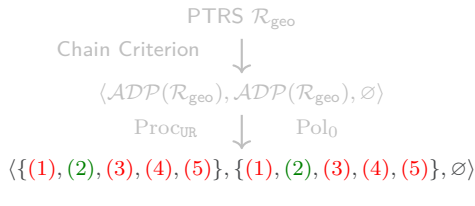
$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$

Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
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(1)

(3)

(4)

(2)

(5)

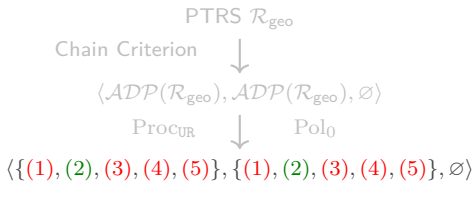
$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ if there is a subterm $t^\sharp$ for some r_j

Dependency Graph Processor

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(1)

(3)

(4)

(2)

(5)

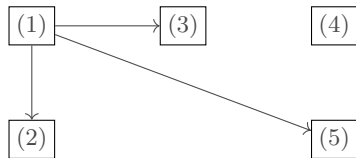
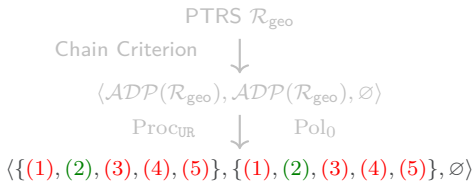
$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ if there is a subterm $t^\#$ for some r_j such that $t^\# \sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{np}(\mathcal{P})}^* v^\# \sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\#(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

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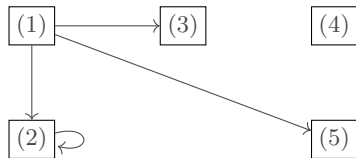
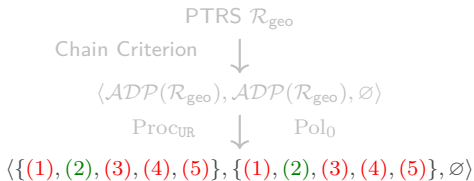
$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ if there is a subterm $t^\#$ for some r_j such that $t^\# \sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{np}(\mathcal{P})}^* v^\# \sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
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- (3) $q(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (4) $q(x, 0, s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : s(q^\#(x, s(z), s(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
 (5) $q(0, s(y), s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$



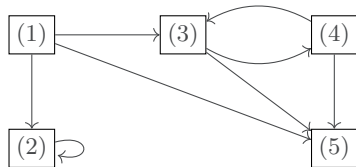
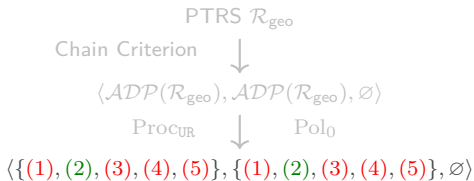
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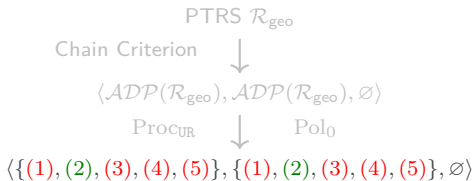
$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ if there is a subterm $t^\#$ for some r_j such that $t^\# \sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{np}(\mathcal{P})}^* v^\# \sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

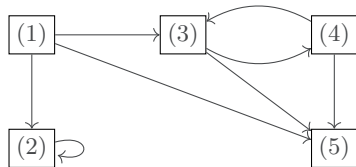
Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\#(s(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : s(\mathbf{q}^\#(x, s(z), s(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
 (5) $\mathbf{q}(0, s(y), s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$



Proc_{DG} - “Consider each SCC + predecessors separately”



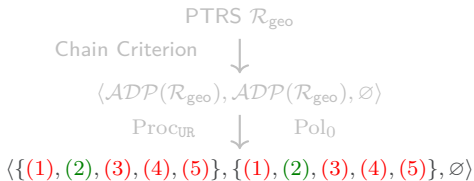
$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ if there is a subterm $t^\#$ for some r_j such that $t^\# \sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{np}(\mathcal{P})}^* v^\# \sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

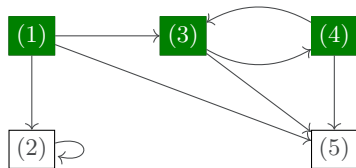
Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\#(s(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : s(\mathbf{q}^\#(x, s(z), s(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
 (5) $\mathbf{q}(0, s(y), s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$



Proc_{DG} - “Consider each SCC + predecessors separately”



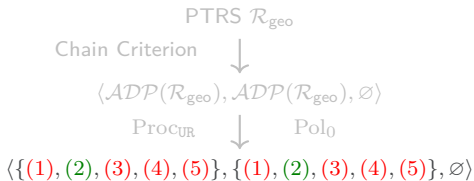
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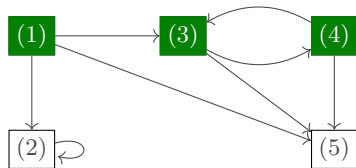
Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\#(s(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $q(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (4) $q(x, 0, s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : s(q^\#(x, s(z), s(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
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Proc_{DG} - “Consider each SCC + predecessors separately”



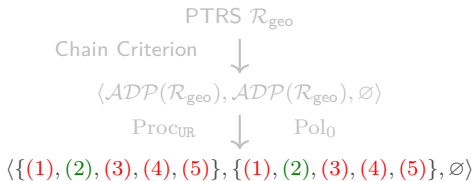
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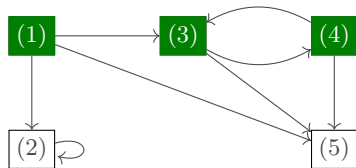
Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $q(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (4) $q(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(q^\#(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
 (5) $q(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$



Proc_{DG} - “Consider each SCC + predecessors separately”



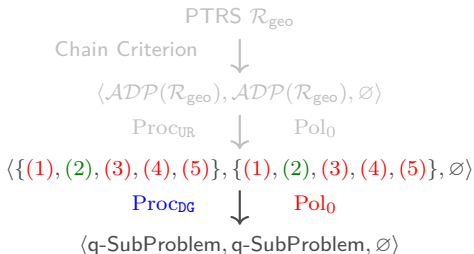
$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ if there is a subterm $t^\#$ for some r_j such that $t^\# \sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{np}(\mathcal{P})}^* v^\# \sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

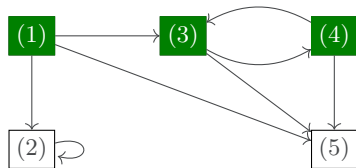
Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

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 (5) $q(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$



ProcDG - “Consider each SCC + predecessors separately”



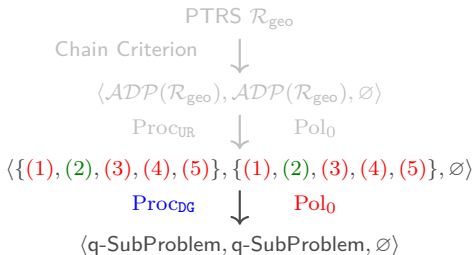
$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ if there is a subterm $t^\#$ for some r_j such that $t^\# \sigma_1 \xrightarrow[\text{np}(\mathcal{P})]{i}^* v^\# \sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

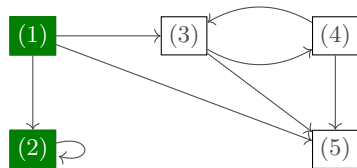
Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\#(s(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $q(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (4) $q(x, 0, s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : s(q^\#(x, s(z), s(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
 (5) $q(0, s(y), s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$



ProcDG - “Consider each SCC + predecessors separately”



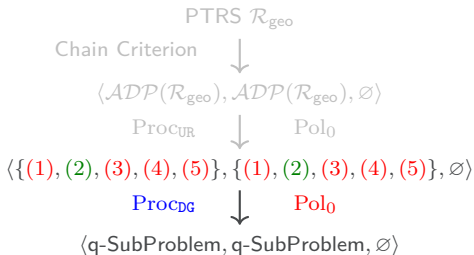
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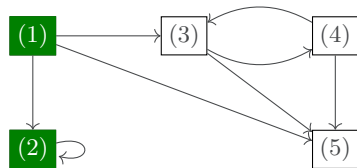
Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(\text{geo}^\#(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\#(s(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

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ProcDG - “Consider each SCC + predecessors separately”



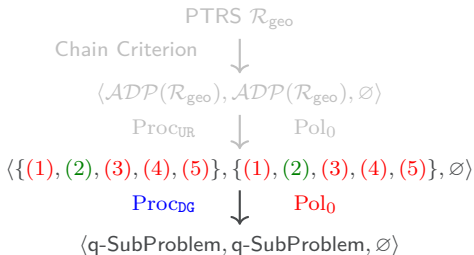
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There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ if there is a subterm $t^\#$ for some r_j such that $t^\# \sigma_1 \xrightarrow[\text{np}(\mathcal{P})]{i}^* v^\# \sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

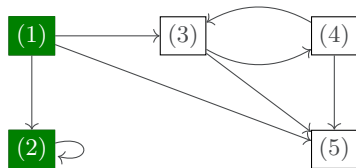
Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\sharp(s(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $q(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (4) $q(x, 0, s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : s(q(x, s(z), s(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
 (5) $q(0, s(y), s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$



ProcDG - “Consider each SCC + predecessors separately”



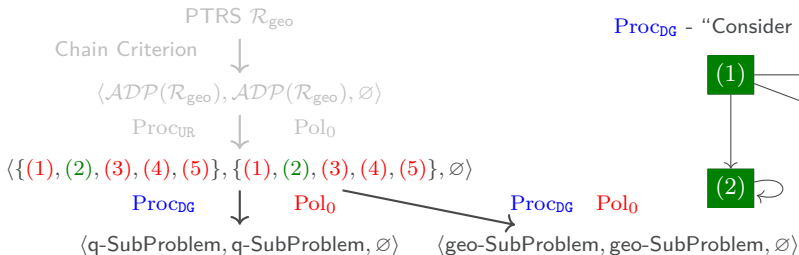
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There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ if there is a subterm $t^\#$ for some r_j such that $t^\# \sigma_1 \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{np}(\mathcal{P})}^* v^\# \sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

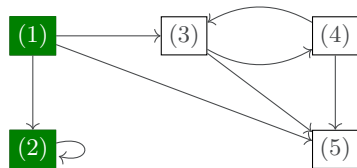
Dependency Graph Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
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 (5) $q(0, s(y), s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$



ProcDG - “Consider each SCC + predecessors separately”



$\mathcal{P}$ -Dependency Graph

There is an arc from $\dots \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}$ to $v \rightarrow \dots$ if there is a subterm $t^\sharp$ for some r_j such that $t^\sharp \sigma_1 \xrightarrow[\text{np}(\mathcal{P})]{i}^* v^\sharp \sigma_2$ for substitutions σ_1, σ_2 .

Reduction Pair Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
- (5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

Reduction Pair Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
(2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
(4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
(5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

- For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$:
- $$\mathcal{I}(\ell) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \mathcal{I}(\text{b}(r_j))$$

Reduction Pair Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $q(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (4) $q(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(q^\#(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
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- For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$:
- For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \mathcal{I}(\text{b}(r_j))$$

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \leq_\# r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

Reduction Pair Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
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- (4) $q(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(q^\sharp(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
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- For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$:
- For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \mathcal{I}(\text{b}(r_j))$$

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \leq_\# r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

Reduction Pair Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\mathbf{q}^\#(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
- (5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

- For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$:
- For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \mathcal{I}(\mathbf{b}(r_j))$$

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \leq_\# r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

Reduction Pair Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
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- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\mathbf{q}^\#(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
- (5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \mathcal{I}(\mathbf{b}(r_j))$
- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$
- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}_{>}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) > \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$

Reduction Pair Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\mathbf{q}^\#(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
- (5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$

$$\mathcal{I}_0 = 0 \qquad \mathcal{I}_{\text{s}}(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}}(x) = x + 1 \qquad \mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}^\#}(x) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{q}}(x, y, z) = x + 1 \qquad \mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{q}^\#}(x, y, z) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{start}}(x, y) = x + 3$$

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \mathcal{I}(\mathbf{b}(r_j))$
- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$
- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}_>$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) > \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$

Reduction Pair Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\mathbf{q}^\#(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
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$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}}(x) = x + 1 \qquad \mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}^\#}(x) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{q}}(x, y, z) = x + 1 \qquad \mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{q}^\#}(x, y, z) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{start}}(x, y) = x + 3$$

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \mathcal{I}(\mathbf{b}(r_j))$
- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$
- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}_{>}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) > \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$

Reduction Pair Processor

$$(1) \text{ start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$$

$$(2) \quad x + 1 \geq 1/2 \cdot x + 2 + 1/2 \cdot 0$$

$$(3) q(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$$

$$(4) \quad q(x, 0, s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : s(q^\#(x, s(z), s(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$$

$$(5) q(0, s(y), s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_0 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{I}_s(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}}(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}^\#}(x) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_q(x, y, z) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{q^\#}(x, y, z) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{start}}(x, y) = x + 3$$

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \mathcal{I}(b(r_j))$$

► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}_>$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) > \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

Reduction Pair Processor

$$(1) \text{ start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$$

$$(2) \quad x + 1 \geq x + 1$$

$$(3) q(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$$

$$(4) \quad q(x, 0, s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : s(q^\sharp(x, s(z), s(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$$

$$(5) q(0, s(y), s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_0 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{I}_s(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}}(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}^\sharp}(x) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_q(x, y, z) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{q^\sharp}(x, y, z) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{start}}(x, y) = x + 3$$

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$:

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► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\sharp) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\sharp)$$

► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}_>$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\sharp) > \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\sharp)$$

Reduction Pair Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(\text{geo}(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\#(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\mathbf{q}^\#(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
- (5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$

$$\mathcal{I}_0 = 0 \qquad \mathcal{I}_{\text{s}}(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}}(x) = x + 1 \qquad \mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}^\#}(x) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{q}}(x, y, z) = x + 1 \qquad \mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{q}^\#}(x, y, z) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{start}}(x, y) = x + 3$$

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \mathcal{I}(\mathbf{b}(r_j))$
- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$
- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}_{>}$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) > \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & x + 3 > x + 2 \\ (2) \quad & 1 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad & x + 2 > x + 1 \\ (4) \quad & x + 1 \geq x + 1 \\ (5) \quad & 1 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_0 &= 0 & \mathcal{I}_s(x) &= x + 1 \\ \mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}}(x) &= x + 1 & \mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}^\#}(x) &= 1 \\ \mathcal{I}_q(x, y, z) &= x + 1 & \mathcal{I}_{q^\#}(x, y, z) &= x + 1 \\ \mathcal{I}_{\text{start}}(x, y) &= x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

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- ▶ For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}_>$: $\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) > \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$

Reduction Pair Processor

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \ x + 3 > x + 2 \\ (2) \quad \quad 1 > 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (3) \ x + 2 > x + 1 \\ (4) \ x + 1 \geq x + 1 \\ (5) \quad \quad 1 > 0 \end{array}$$

PROC_{DPG} ↓ Pol₀

$\langle \{(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)\}, \{(\textcolor{red}{1}), (\textcolor{red}{2}), (\textcolor{red}{3}), (\textcolor{green}{4}), (\textcolor{red}{5})\}, \emptyset \rangle$

$$\mathcal{I}_0 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{I}_s(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}}(x) = x + 1$$

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$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}_>$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) > \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

Reduction Pair Processor

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \ x + 3 > x + 2 \\ (2) \quad \quad 1 > 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (3) \ x + 2 > x + 1 \\ (4) \ x + 1 \geq x + 1 \\ (5) \quad \quad 1 > 0 \end{array}$$

PROC_{DG} $\downarrow$ Pol₀

$\langle \{(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)\}, \{(\textcolor{red}{1}), (\textcolor{red}{2}), (\textcolor{red}{3}), (\textcolor{green}{4}), (\textcolor{red}{5})\}, \emptyset \rangle$

$$\mathcal{I}_0 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{I}_s(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}}(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}^\#}(x) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_q(x, y, z) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{q^\#}(x, y, z) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{start}}(x, y) = x + 3$$

PROC_{RP} - “Highest degree gives upper bound on complexity of rules in $\mathcal{P}_>$ ”

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^{\text{true}} \in \mathcal{P}$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \mathcal{I}(\text{b}(r_j))$$

► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}_>$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) > \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

Reduction Pair Processor

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \ x + 3 > x + 2 \\ (2) \quad \quad 1 > 0 \end{array}$$

PROC_{DG} Pol₀

$\langle \{(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)\}, \{(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)\}, \emptyset \rangle$

PROC_{RP} Pol₁

$\langle \{(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)\}, \{(4)\}, \{(1), (2), (3), (5)\} \rangle$

$$\begin{array}{l} (3) \ x + 2 > x + 1 \\ (4) \ x + 1 \geq x + 1 \\ (5) \quad \quad 1 > 0 \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_0 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{I}_s(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}}(x) = x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{geo}}^\#(x) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{I}_q(x, y, z) = x + 1$$

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$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{start}}(x, y) = x + 3$$

PROC_{RP} - “Highest degree gives upper bound on complexity of rules in $\mathcal{P}_>$ ”

Weakly Monotonic, Multilinear, CPI $\mathcal{I}$:

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► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

► For every $\ell \rightarrow \{p_1 : r_1, \dots, p_k : r_k\}^m \in \mathcal{P}_>$:

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell^\#) > \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} p_j \cdot \sum_{t \trianglelefteq_{\#} r_j} \mathcal{I}(t^\#)$$

Knowledge Propagation Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
(2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\sharp(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
(4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
(5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$

Knowledge Propagation Processor

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 (5) $\mathbf{q}(0, \text{s}(y), \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$

PROC_{RP} $\downarrow$ POL₁

$\langle \{(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)\}, \{(4)\}, \{(1), (2), (3), (5)\} \rangle$

Knowledge Propagation Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
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Proc_{RP} $\downarrow$ Pol₁

$\langle \{(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)\}, \{(4)\}, \{(1), (2), (3), (5)\} \rangle$

Knowledge Propagation - Proc_{KP}

If all predecessors of a node $s \rightarrow \mu$ in the dependency graph have known complexity, then the complexity of $s \rightarrow \mu$ is already accounted for.

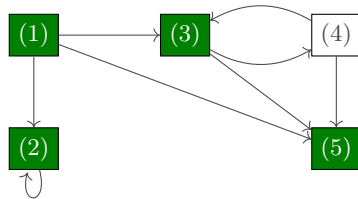
Knowledge Propagation Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\sharp(s(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

Proc_{RP} $\downarrow$ Pol₁

$\langle \{(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)\}, \{(4)\}, \{(1), (2), (3), (5)\} \rangle$

- (3) $q(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
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 (5) $q(0, s(y), s(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : 0\}^{\text{false}}$



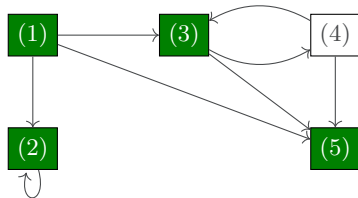
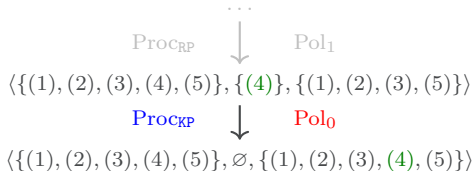
Knowledge Propagation - Proc_{KP}

If all predecessors of a node $s \rightarrow \mu$ in the dependency graph have known complexity, then the complexity of $s \rightarrow \mu$ is already accounted for.

Knowledge Propagation Processor

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
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Knowledge Propagation - Proc_{KP}

If all predecessors of a node $s \rightarrow \mu$ in the dependency graph have known complexity, then the complexity of $s \rightarrow \mu$ is already accounted for.

Final Expected Complexity Proof

- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\sharp(\text{s}(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

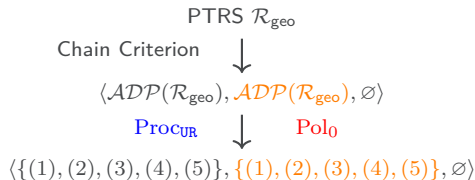
PTRS $\mathcal{R}_{\text{geo}}$
Chain Criterion $\downarrow$
 $\langle \mathcal{ADP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{geo}}), \textcolor{brown}{\mathcal{ADP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{geo}})}, \emptyset \rangle$

- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
- (4) $\mathbf{q}(x, 0, \text{s}(z)) \rightarrow \{1 : \text{s}(\mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, \text{s}(z), \text{s}(z)))\}^{\text{false}}$
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Final Expected Complexity Proof

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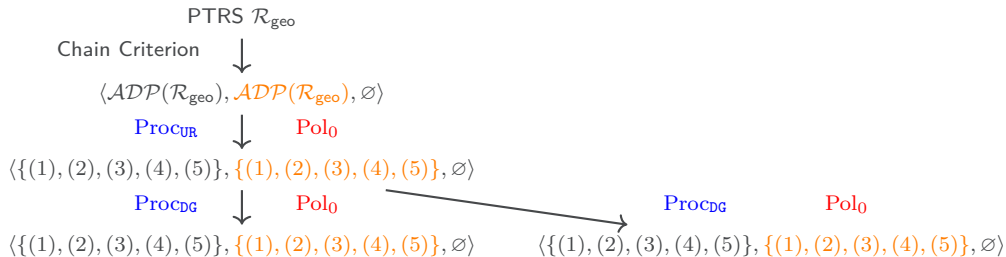
- (3) $\mathbf{q}(\text{s}(x), \text{s}(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : \mathbf{q}^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
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Final Expected Complexity Proof

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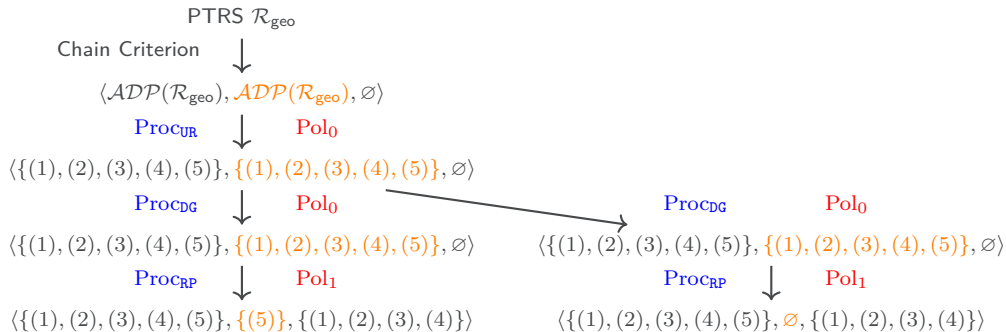
- (3) $q(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
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Final Expected Complexity Proof

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 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\sharp(s(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

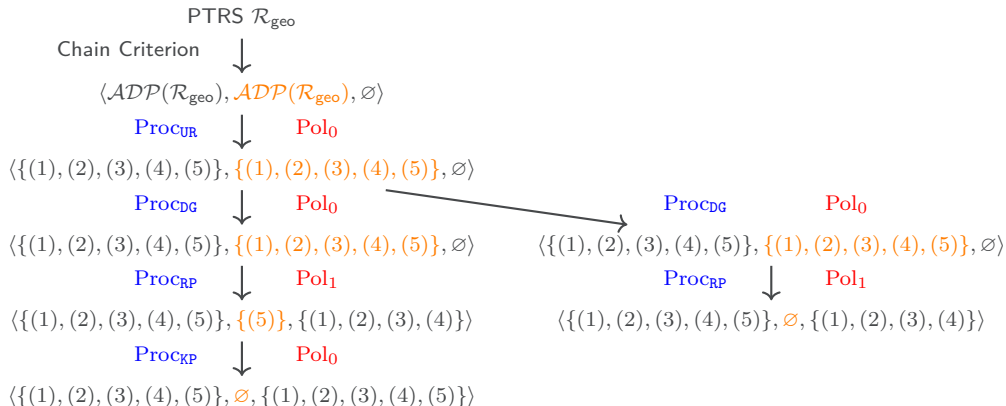
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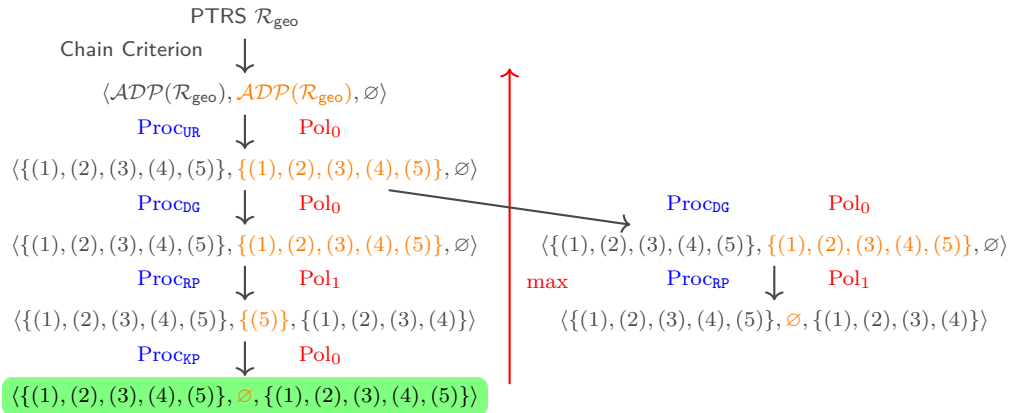
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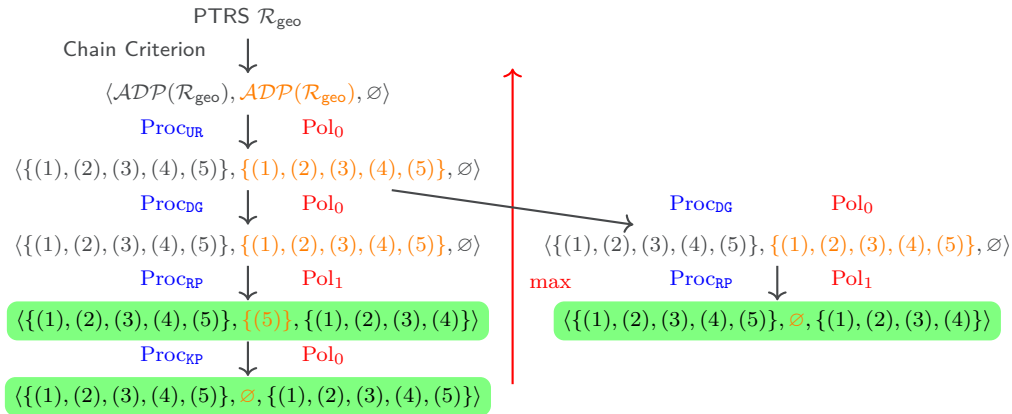
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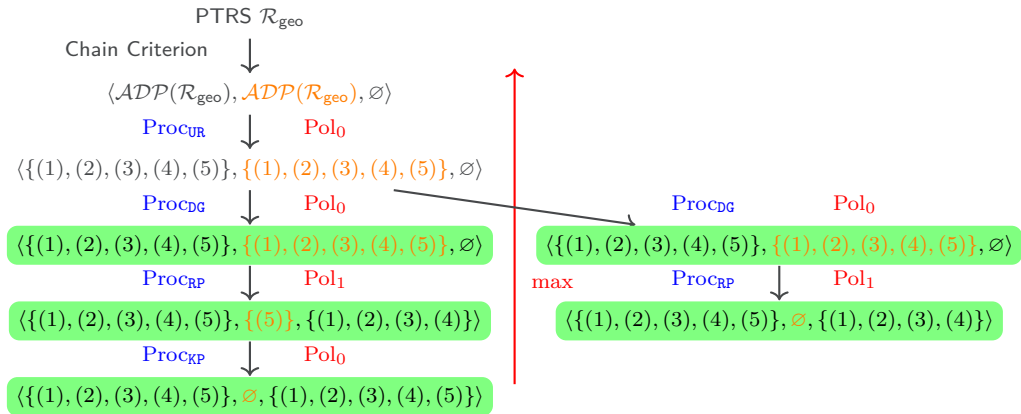
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Final Expected Complexity Proof

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 (2) $\text{geo}(x) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \text{geo}^\sharp(s(x)), 1/2 : x\}^{\text{true}}$

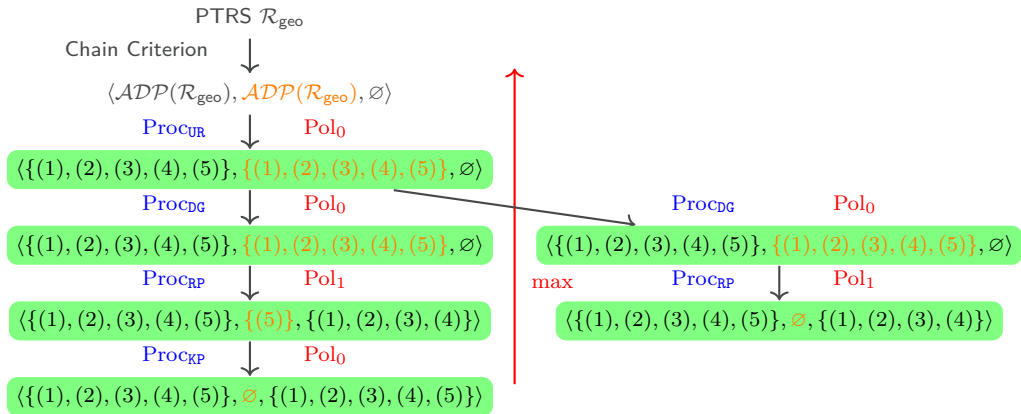
- (3) $q(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
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- (1) $\text{start}(x, y) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(\text{geo}^\sharp(x), y, y)\}^{\text{false}}$
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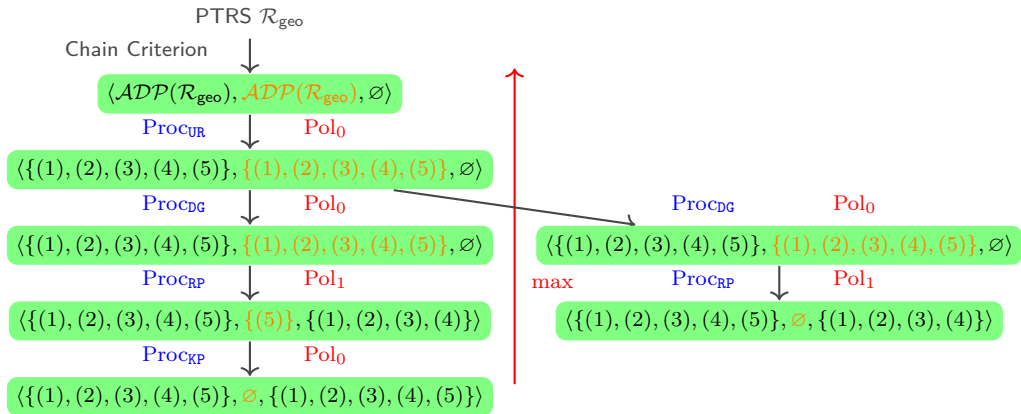
- (3) $q(s(x), s(y), z) \rightarrow \{1 : q^\sharp(x, y, z)\}^{\text{false}}$
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Final Expected Complexity Proof

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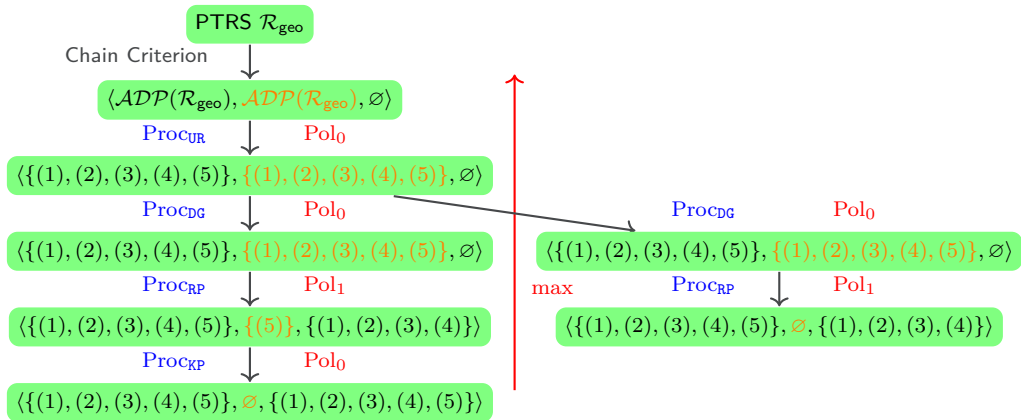
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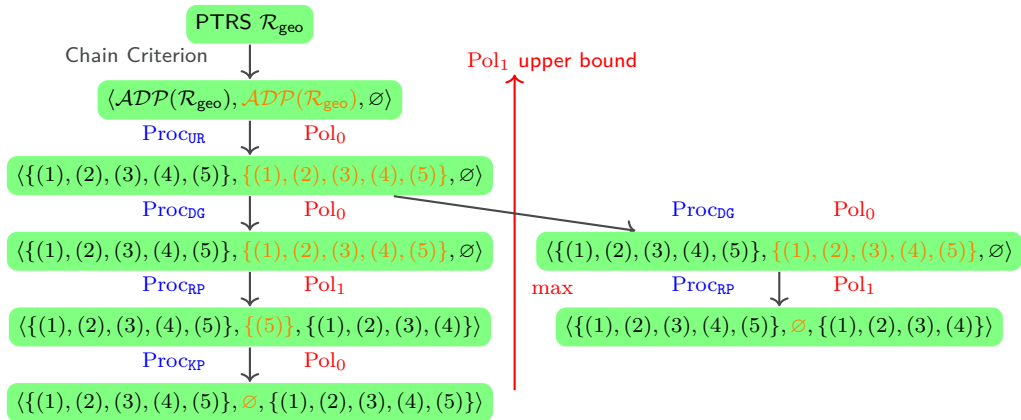
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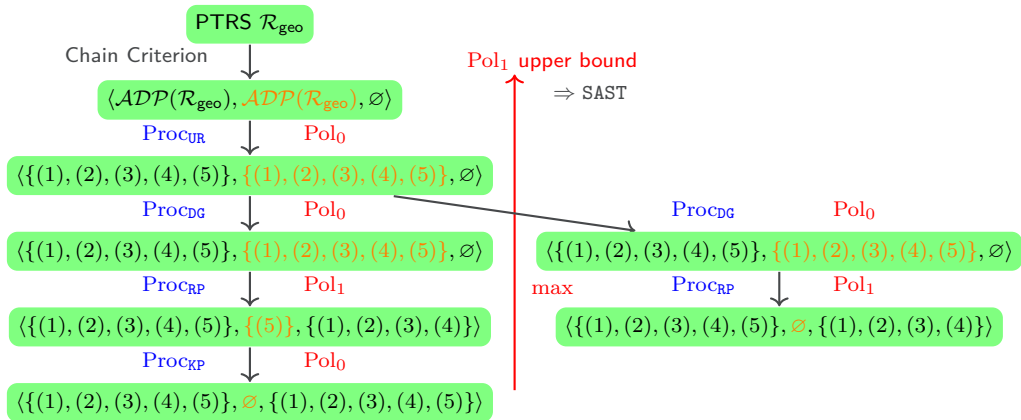
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Implementation

- ▶ ADP framework for SAST analysis implemented in **AProVE**
- ▶ Evaluated on 138 PTRSs from TPDB (**T**ermination **P**roblem **D**atabase)
- ▶ Number of SAST proofs (vs. the direct-interpretation tools POLO and NaTT):

Strategy	Start Terms	POLO	NaTT	AProVE
Full	Arbitrary	30	33	34
Full	Basic	30	33	43
Innermost	Arbitrary	30	33	45
Innermost	Basic	30	33	56

Implementation

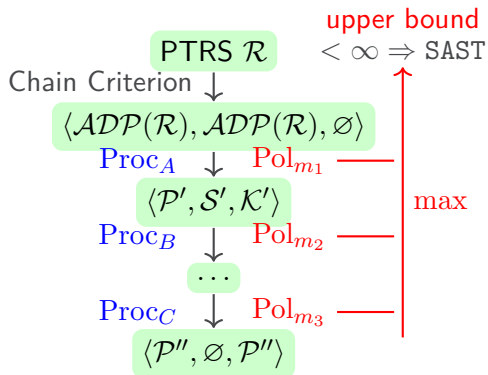
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↪ restricting to innermost rewriting & basic start terms yields the most proofs

Conclusion

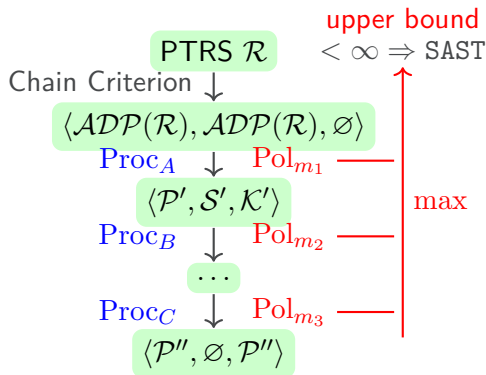
- ▶ ADP framework for expected complexity analysis (basic start terms + innermost rewriting)



Conclusion

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- ▶ Adapted processors from existing DP framework

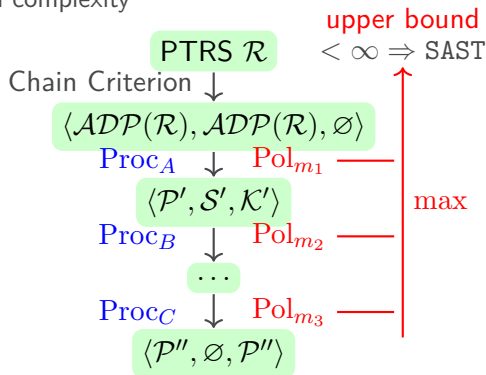
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Conclusion

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 - ▶ Lift more processors to expected complexity

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Conclusion

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- ▶ Adapted processors from existing DP framework
- ▶ Future work:
 - ▶ Lift more processors to expected complexity
 - ▶ Integrate further reduction pairs

- ▶ Usable Rules Processor
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