

Exercise 1 (k -Confluence):
(5 points)

Given a relation \rightarrow , we write $s \rightarrow^{\leq k} t$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, iff there is a $c \leq k$ such that $s \rightarrow^c t$.

We call a relation \rightarrow on M *k -confluent* iff there is a $k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ such that for all $s, t, p \in M$ the following holds:

If $p \rightarrow^{\leq k} s$ and $p \rightarrow^{\leq k} t$, then there is a $q \in M$ such that $s \rightarrow^{\leq k} q$ and $t \rightarrow^{\leq k} q$.

Prove or disprove: k -confluence implies confluence.

Hints:

- You may use that strong confluence implies confluence.

Solution: _____

Let \rightarrow be k -confluent. Since $\rightarrow^* = (\rightarrow^{\leq k})^*$, \rightarrow is confluent iff $\rightarrow^{\leq k}$ is confluent. Moreover, k -confluence of \rightarrow implies strong confluence of $\rightarrow^{\leq k}$. Hence, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & k\text{-confluence of } \rightarrow \\ \leadsto & \text{strong confluence of } \rightarrow^{\leq k} \\ \leadsto & \text{confluence of } \rightarrow^{\leq k} \\ \leadsto & \text{confluence of } \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$
Exercise 2 (Semi-Confluence):
(4 points)

We call a relation \rightarrow on M *semi-confluent* iff for all $s, t, p \in M$ the following holds: If $p \rightarrow s$ and $p \rightarrow^* t$, then there is a $q \in M$ such that $s \rightarrow^* q$ and $t \rightarrow^* q$.

Prove or disprove: semi-confluence implies confluence.

Solution: _____

Let \rightarrow be semi-confluent and assume $p \rightarrow^n s$ and $p \rightarrow^* t$. We show $s \downarrow t$ (and hence confluence of \rightarrow) by induction on n .

If $n = 0$, then $p = s$. Hence, $p \rightarrow^* t$ implies $s \rightarrow^* t$ and thus $s \downarrow t$.

If $n > 0$, then there is an $s' \in M$ such that $p \rightarrow s'$. Since \rightarrow is semi-confluent, there is a $v \in M$ such that $s' \rightarrow^* v$ and $t \rightarrow^* v$. By the induction hypothesis, there is a $q \in M$ such that $s \rightarrow^* q$ and $v \rightarrow^* q$. Hence, we have $s \rightarrow^* q$ and $t \rightarrow^* v \rightarrow^* q$ and thus $s \downarrow t$.

Exercise 3 (Parallel Reduction):
(1 + 4 = 5 points)

Consider the following TRS \mathcal{R}_{qs} for “quicksort”. Here, “ $l(x, ys)$ ” removes all elements from ys which are greater or equal than x . Similarly, “ $h(x, ys)$ ” removes all elements from ys which are smaller than x .

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{qs}(\text{Nil}) &\rightarrow \text{Nil} \\
\text{qs}(\text{Cons}(x, xs)) &\rightarrow \text{app}(\text{qs}(\text{l}(x, xs)), \text{Cons}(x, \text{qs}(\text{h}(x, xs)))) \\
\text{l}(x, \text{Nil}) &\rightarrow \text{Nil} \\
\text{l}(x, \text{Cons}(y, ys)) &\rightarrow \text{ifl}(\text{leq}(x, y), x, \text{Cons}(y, ys)) \\
\text{ifl}(\top, x, \text{Cons}(y, ys)) &\rightarrow \text{l}(x, ys) \\
\text{ifl}(\perp, x, \text{Cons}(y, ys)) &\rightarrow \text{Cons}(y, \text{l}(x, ys)) \\
\text{h}(x, \text{Nil}) &\rightarrow \text{Nil} \\
\text{h}(x, \text{Cons}(y, ys)) &\rightarrow \text{ifh}(\text{leq}(x, y), x, \text{Cons}(y, ys)) \\
\text{ifh}(\top, x, \text{Cons}(y, ys)) &\rightarrow \text{Cons}(y, \text{h}(x, ys)) \\
\text{ifh}(\perp, x, \text{Cons}(y, ys)) &\rightarrow \text{h}(x, ys) \\
\text{leq}(\mathcal{O}, x) &\rightarrow \top \\
\text{leq}(s(x), \mathcal{O}) &\rightarrow \perp \\
\text{leq}(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow \text{leq}(x, y) \\
\text{app}(\text{Nil}, ys) &\rightarrow ys \\
\text{app}(\text{Cons}(x, xs), ys) &\rightarrow \text{Cons}(x, \text{app}(xs, ys))
\end{aligned}$$

- a) Prove or disprove: \mathcal{R}_{qs} is confluent.
- b) Normalize the term $\text{qs}(\text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{Cons}(\mathcal{O}, \text{Nil})))$ w.r.t. the relation $\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}}$. In each step, reduce as many independent positions as possible.

Hints:

- Use the following abbreviations to save some writing: $\ell_0 = \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \ell_1)$, $\ell_1 = \text{Cons}(\mathcal{O}, \text{Nil})$

Solution: _____

- a) \mathcal{R}_{qs} is orthogonal and hence confluent.
- b)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{qs}(\ell_0) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{app}(\text{qs}(\text{l}(s(\mathcal{O}), \ell_1)), \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{qs}(\text{h}(s(\mathcal{O}), \ell_1)))) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{app}(\text{qs}(\text{ifl}(\text{leq}(s(\mathcal{O}), \mathcal{O}), s(\mathcal{O}), \ell_1)), \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{qs}(\text{ifh}(\text{leq}(s(\mathcal{O}), \mathcal{O}), s(\mathcal{O}), \ell_1)))) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{app}(\text{qs}(\text{ifl}(\perp, s(\mathcal{O}), \ell_1)), \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{qs}(\text{ifh}(\perp, s(\mathcal{O}), \ell_1)))) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{app}(\text{qs}(\text{Cons}(\mathcal{O}, \text{l}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{Nil}))), \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{qs}(\text{h}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{Nil})))) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{app}(\text{qs}(\text{Cons}(\mathcal{O}, \text{Nil})), \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{qs}(\text{Nil}))) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{app}(\text{app}(\text{qs}(\text{l}(\mathcal{O}, \text{Nil})), \text{Cons}(\mathcal{O}, \text{qs}(\text{h}(\mathcal{O}, \text{Nil})))), \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{Nil})) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{app}(\text{app}(\text{qs}(\text{Nil}), \text{Cons}(\mathcal{O}, \text{qs}(\text{Nil}))), \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{Nil})) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{app}(\text{app}(\text{Nil}, \text{Cons}(\mathcal{O}, \text{Nil})), \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{Nil})) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{app}(\text{Cons}(\mathcal{O}, \text{Nil}), \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{Nil})) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{Cons}(\mathcal{O}, \text{app}(\text{Nil}, \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{Nil}))) \\
&\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{qs}} \text{Cons}(\mathcal{O}, \text{Cons}(s(\mathcal{O}), \text{Nil}))
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 4 (Completion):
(1 + 1 + 5 = 7 points)

Try to use the algorithm BASIC_COMPLETION from the lecture to complete the following systems $\mathcal{R}_1, \dots, \mathcal{R}_3$. Please give all critical pairs examined by the algorithm (please denote from which rules they were created), the respective normal forms and if applicable, the constructed rewrite rule. If the algorithm fails, give the reason. In this exercise you do not need to give a proof for $s \succ t$ if you generate a new rule $s \rightarrow t$ (but this statement should be true, of course).

Hints:

- You may omit trivial critical pairs, i.e., critical pairs of the form $\langle s, s \rangle$.

 \mathcal{R}_1 :

$$\text{element}(\text{Cons}(x, xs)) \rightarrow x \quad (1)$$

$$\text{element}(\text{Cons}(x, xs)) \rightarrow \text{element}(xs) \quad (2)$$

As reduction order \succ , use the LPO with precedence $\text{element} \sqsupset \text{Cons}$.

 \mathcal{R}_2 :

$$f(x) \rightarrow s(p(x)) \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow p(s(x)) \quad (2)$$

$$p(s(x)) \rightarrow x \quad (3)$$

As reduction order \succ , use the LPO with precedence $f \sqsupset s \sqsupset p$.

 \mathcal{R}_3 :

$$f(f(x)) \rightarrow h(x) \quad (1)$$

$$f(g(x)) \rightarrow f(x) \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow g(x) \quad (3)$$

As reduction order \succ , use the LPO with precedence $f \sqsupset h \sqsupset g$.

Solution: _____

Rules	Critical pair	normal forms	new rule
1,2	$\langle x, \text{element}(xs) \rangle$	$x, \text{element}(xs)$	

As x and $\text{element}(xs)$ are in normal form and we cannot orient the two using \succ , the algorithm returns FAIL.

Rules	Critical pair	normal forms	new rule
1,2	$\langle s(p(x)), p(s(x)) \rangle$	$s(p(x)), x$	$s(p(x)) \rightarrow x$ (4)

No other non-trivial critical pairs exist, so the algorithm returns \mathcal{R}'_2 :

$$f(x) \rightarrow s(p(x)) \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow p(s(x)) \quad (2)$$

$$p(s(x)) \rightarrow x \quad (3)$$

$$s(p(x)) \rightarrow x \quad (4)$$

Rules	Critical pair	normal forms	new rule
1,1	$\langle f(h(x)), h(f(x)) \rangle$	$h(g(x)), g(h(x))$	$h(g(x)) \rightarrow g(h(x))$ (4)
1,2	$\langle h(g(x)), f(f(x)) \rangle$	$h(g(x)), h(x)$	$h(g(x)) \rightarrow h(x)$ (5)
1,3	$\langle h(x), f(g(x)) \rangle$	$h(x), g(g(x))$	$h(x) \rightarrow g(g(x))$ (6)
1,3	$\langle h(x), g(f(x)) \rangle$	$h(x), g(g(x))$	$h(x) \rightarrow g(g(x))$ (6)
2,3	$\langle f(x), g(g(x)) \rangle$	$g(x), g(g(x))$	$g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$ (7)
\mathcal{R}_3 : 2,7	$\langle f(g(x)), f(g(x)) \rangle$	$g(x), g(x)$	
4,5	$\langle g(h(x)), h(x) \rangle$	$g(x), g(x)$	
4,6	$\langle g(h(x)), g(g(g(x))) \rangle$	$g(x), g(x)$	
4,7	$\langle g(h(g(x))), h(g(x)) \rangle$	$g(x), g(x)$	
5,6	$\langle h(x), g(g(g(x))) \rangle$	$g(x), g(x)$	
5,7	$\langle h(g(x)), h(g(x)) \rangle$	$g(x), g(x)$	
7,7	$\langle g(g(x)), g(g(x)) \rangle$	$g(x), g(x)$	

No other non-trivial critical pairs exist, so the algorithm returns \mathcal{R}'_3 :

- $$f(f(x)) \rightarrow h(x) \quad (1)$$
- $$f(g(x)) \rightarrow f(x) \quad (2)$$
- $$f(x) \rightarrow g(x) \quad (3)$$
- $$h(g(x)) \rightarrow g(h(x)) \quad (4)$$
- $$h(g(x)) \rightarrow h(x) \quad (5)$$
- $$h(x) \rightarrow g(g(x)) \quad (6)$$
- $$g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x) \quad (7)$$